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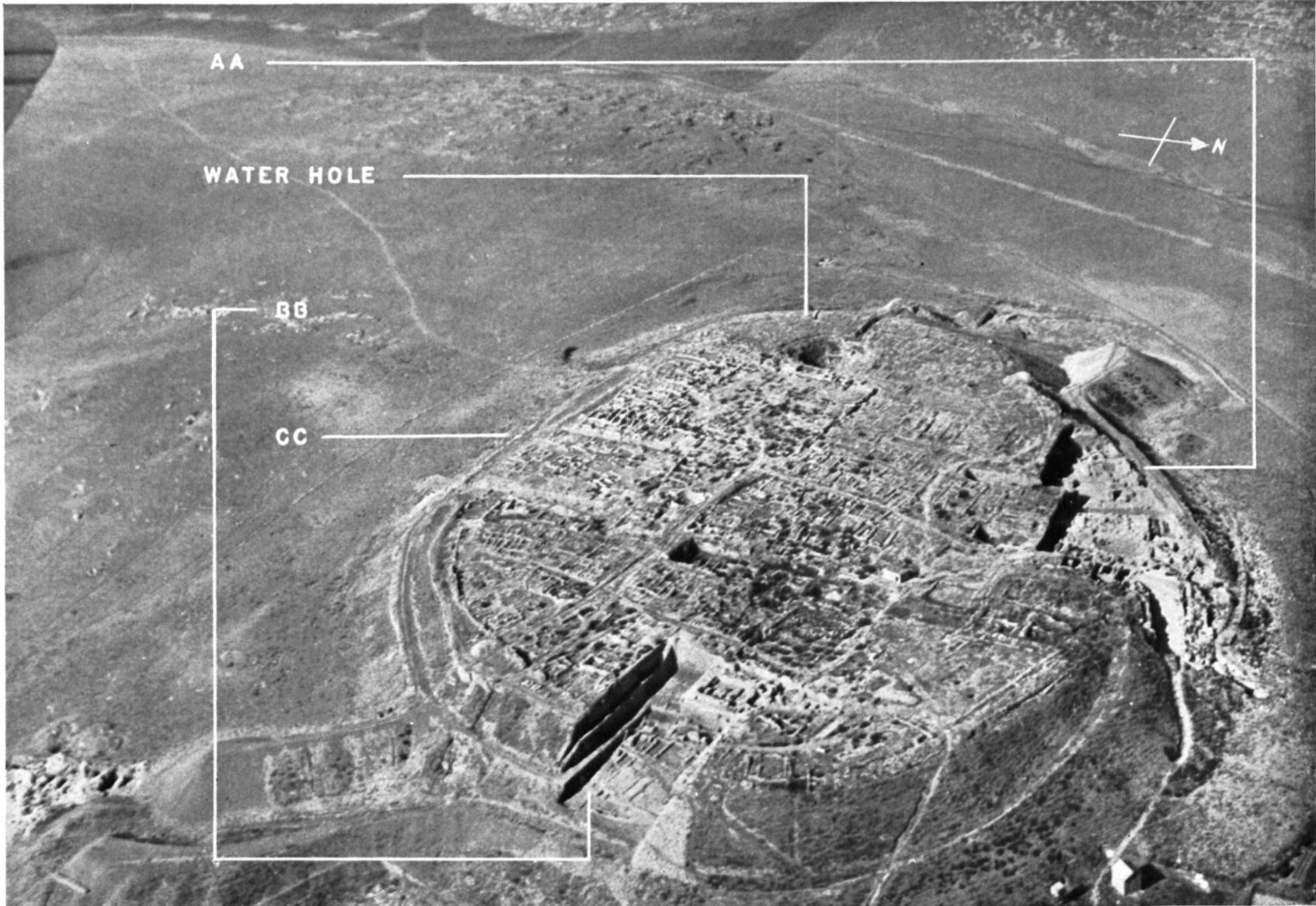
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MEGIDDO

II

SEASONS OF 1935-39

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, CHICAGO 37
Cambridge University Press, London, N.W. 1, England
W. J. Gage & Co., Limited, Toronto 2B, Canada



From a negative taken in June, 1937, by Brigadier J. F. Eetls, C. B. E., M. C.

AIR VIEW OF THE MOUND OF MEGIDDO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS
VOLUME LXII

MEGIDDO
II
SEASONS OF 1935-39
TEXT

BY THE MEGIDDO EXPEDITION
GORDON LOUD · FIELD DIRECTOR



Internet publication of this work was made possible with the
generous support of Misty and Lewis Gruber

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS · CHICAGO · ILLINOIS

FOREWORD

This is not the exhaustive publication of the earlier strata at Megiddo anticipated by the staff during the years the excavation of this material was in progress. It falls short of its intended comprehensiveness on two counts, both due to World War II.

In the first place, the final season of the planned five-year campaign never materialized, with a result that certain digging areas remain incompletely excavated. It was planned that the all-important earliest strata should be investigated throughout more than twice the area over which the investigation actually was accomplished. The enlarged area was prepared through the removal of the upper strata, but the lower levels are still intact. So too were prevented the intended direct connections between the several digging areas. There are therefore many loose ends.

Secondly, the presentation of the material at hand is incomplete in that one by one the members of the staff engaged in the preparation of the publication were called to serve in one capacity or another the war emergency. Two alternatives were thus presented—to “shelve” the material for “the duration” or to publish it in catalogue form, thereby making the facts at least available to the scientific world with the least possible delay.¹

This volume therefore pretends to be no more than a catalogue of the architecture and artifacts recovered primarily in the seasons of 1935–39. A certain amount of descriptive text is included, particularly in connection with the architecture, which, though a minimum, it is hoped will prove sufficient to bridge over the gaps necessarily resulting from a straightforward catalogue and to give the reader the benefit of the excavators’ observations. With this as a basis scholars are invited to take up the task where the excavators have been forced to lay it aside.

The material has been arranged in the manner thought to be the most useful and most easy of reference. The pottery is grouped according to strata. This, while necessarily involving the repetition of a pot type in every stratum in which it was found, enables the reader to see at a glance all types found in each stratum. Other objects are grouped whenever possible according to functional classification and in chronological order within each class. This should facilitate tracing the development of any single class of object. The questionable function of many objects has led no doubt to certain errors, while many must remain “indeterminate.”

The tentative dating first proposed by Mr. Shipton in his preliminary study of the pottery² is retained (p. 5), with one minor change, since for the most part nothing from the one season subsequent to his study has given cause to alter it. Eventually, in the light of new material from Megiddo and elsewhere, it will no doubt be altered and refined.

The expedition gratefully acknowledges its indebtedness to Mr. Charles Breasted for his kind permission to include “Bronze base of a statue of Ramses VI discovered at Megiddo,” a preliminary report written by Professor Breasted shortly before his death and heretofore unpublished; to Miss Joan Crowfoot for her study and classification of the early flints; to Mrs. Grace M. Crowfoot for her study of certain bone implements; to Miss Dorothea M. A. Bate for her studies of certain animal remains and some early bone implements; to Professor H.

¹ [Another feature for which the war was responsible is the crowding of the material in both volumes, for composition was begun when regulations restricting the use of paper were in force.—ED.]

² SAOC No. 17.

FOREWORD

Frankfort for his assistance in the classification of the cylinder seals; to Miss Ann Louise Perkins for her assistance in classification of the amulets; and last but not least to Professor John A. Wilson both for his study of the inscribed material and, as Director of the Oriental Institute, for his sympathy and support of the Megiddo Expedition.

Finally, such an abundance of material never could have been excavated, accurately recorded, and prepared for publication without the loyal and efficient co-operation of the staff members, who at all times and under various vicissitudes carried on unflinchingly. For the recording and study of the pottery and the architecture special credit is due Messrs. Shipton and Altman respectively.

GORDON LOUD

WASHINGTON, D.C.
September 1942

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AAA</i>	Annals of archaeology and anthropology (Liverpool, 1908—).
<i>AJSL</i>	American journal of Semitic languages and literatures (Chicago etc., 1884–1941).
<i>Four Canaanite Temples</i>	ALAN ROWE. The four Canaanite temples of Beth-Shan. (Pennsylvania. University. University Museum. Publications of the Palestine Section II) Part I. The temples and cult objects (Philadelphia, 1940).
<i>Lachish II</i>	OLGA TUFNELL, CHARLES H. INGE, and LANKESTER HARDING. Lachish. II. The Fosse Temple (The Wellcome-Marston Archaeological Research Expedition to the Near East. Publications II [London, 1940]).
<i>Megiddo I</i>	ROBERT S. LAMON and GEOFFREY M. SHIPTON. Megiddo. I. Seasons of 1925–34. Strata I–V (<i>OIP XLII</i> [1939]).
<i>Megiddo Cult</i>	HERBERT G. MAY. Material remains of the Megiddo cult (<i>OIP XXXVI</i> [1935]).
<i>Megiddo Ivories</i>	GORDON LOUD. The Megiddo ivories (<i>OIP LII</i> [1939]).
<i>Megiddo Tombs</i>	P. L. O. GUY and ROBERT M. ENGBERG. Megiddo tombs (<i>OIP XXXIII</i> [1938]).
<i>OIC No. 9</i>	P. L. O. GUY. New light from Armageddon (Chicago. University. The Oriental Institute. Oriental Institute communications, No. 9 [Chicago, 1931]).
<i>OIP</i>	Chicago. University. The Oriental Institute. Oriental Institute publications (Chicago, 1924—).
<i>PEFQS</i>	Palestine Exploration Fund. Quarterly statement (London, 1869—).
<i>SAOC</i>	Chicago. University. The Oriental Institute. Studies in ancient oriental civilization (Chicago, 1931—).
<i>SAOC No. 10</i>	ROBERT M. ENGBERG and GEOFFREY M. SHIPTON. Notes on the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery of Megiddo (1934).
<i>SAOC No. 17</i>	GEOFFREY M. SHIPTON. Notes on the Megiddo pottery of Strata VI–XX (1939).
<i>Teleilat Ghassul I</i>	ALEXIS MALLON, ROBERT KOEPEL, and RENÉ NEUVILLE. Teleilat Ghassul I (Institut biblique pontifical. Compte rendu des fouilles, 1929–1932 [Rome, 1934]).

INTRODUCTION

Since all the general data concerning the mound of Megiddo has been published previously,¹ it is omitted from the present volume, which is concerned only with excavations of the four seasons from 1935 to 1939 and with previously excavated Strata VII and VI in Area CC (see Fig. 377), here incorporated so that the objects which they produced might be grouped with related materials from the later excavations.

Here it will be seen that the Megiddo Expedition's original plan of exposing each stratum in its entirety, already partially abandoned,² was entirely discarded. While layer-by-layer uncovering of the mound might be most satisfactory in the end, exigencies of time and limitation of funds indicated the need for quicker though less complete examination of the site. It was therefore deemed more essential to reach bedrock in a restricted area and thus to recover the complete cultural sequence than to work over a large area of upper strata and learn nothing of the mound's very early occupations. Afterward examination could be extended horizontally until resources failed.

Three trenches, each about 6 meters wide and 50–70 meters long, were dug through areas which because of their relative positions on the mound, previous investigation, and other considerations seemed most likely to have been the more favored ancient building sites. The first, in Area AA, led directly to a palace of Strata VIII–VII A (Fig. 1); the second, in Area BB, uncovered a corner of a Strata VIII–VII A temple (Fig. 2); and the Area CC trench contained several layers of houses and a good section of the brick city wall of Strata XIII–XII (Fig. 3). The CC trench was abandoned, and the AA and BB trenches, seeming more fruitful, were then expanded to areas, which in turn, in accordance with architectural leads, were extended and joined to new cuts along lines shown on the accompanying maps. A contour map of the entire site (Fig. 376) locates the areas covered by the present report, and a larger-scale map of the mound's summit (Fig. 377) shows them along with the previously published Strata I–V areas (A–E).³ The latter shows also the range of excavation, Roman numbers designating the earliest stratum reached in each subdivision of the dig. Only in the eastern portion of Area BB was bedrock exposed (Stratum XX), and its course from there eastward was investigated by an extension trench and a sounding at a point well outside the occupation area of the mound proper.

The plans of the architectural remains (Figs. 378–414)

fall into four groups corresponding to Areas AA, BB, CC, DD, each group arranged in order of stratification beginning with the earliest stratum. In order to make them as legible as possible isometric projection is used: a true plan with an assumed uniform wall height (generally .50 m.) regardless of this dimension as found. Restorations are not made on the plans, even where walls and floors must obviously have continued, but are shown in separate drawings. Most walls are of stone (Fig. 4), but no attempt is made to show the character of the construction. This, usually of rather poor rubble, is better shown by photography. Stone floors are indicated where found. Dotted areas indicate lime-plastered floors or, exceptionally, well made earth floors. As most floors seemed to have been made of earth and were indistinguishable from debris, it was determined to show on the plans only those which were positively identified. Doorways are shown as blank openings where no actual sills existed. Absence of openings in the walls of a room merely indicates that the doorsill or -sills must have been level with or above the existing remains and so had disappeared with the superstructure. Drains when not drawn are indicated by broken lines with arrows as direction-markers. Unless otherwise explained, brackets inclosing a locus number indicate that the locus was beneath the floor shown on the plan but belonged to the stratum with which it is shown. An underlined locus number on a plan applies to a whole building or a group of rooms as well as to the individual room which it designates; such numbers, except when referring to individual rooms, are printed in boldface type in the text. Broken lines imply possible use in the strata where they are so indicated of buildings more clearly known to have functioned in strata where they are drawn in solid lines. In order to avoid confusion relatively few of the many recorded levels are spotted on the plans. These were chosen as essential to the description and to indicate the general slope of a stratum. The vertical relationship between strata and between areas, however, is shown by four sections, one through each area (Fig. 416), which were "cut" on shifting lines (see dot-and-dash lines on plans) in order to show a maximum number of walls. For the most part walls are cut diagonally, but the sections have been adjusted to show their true widths.

Careful collection and recording of finds with their positions in relation to walls and floors were often of material aid in instances of questionable stratification, but architectural evidence was always considered of primary importance.

¹ *Megiddo Tombs*, pp. 1–8; *Megiddo I* xix–xxvii.

² *Megiddo I* xxiii.

³ See *Megiddo I*.

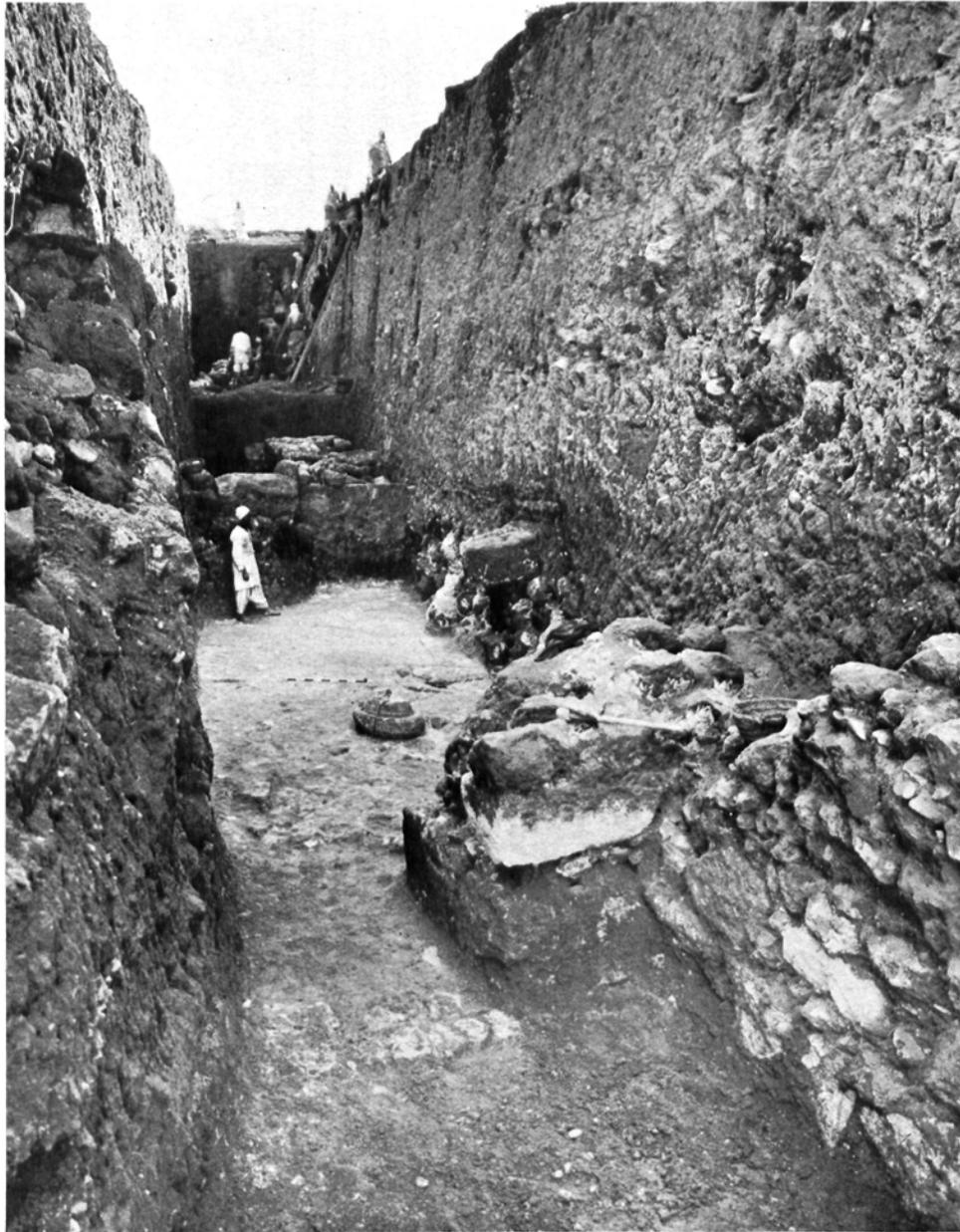


FIG. 1.—SOUNDING TRENCH IN AREA AA WITH CENTRAL COURT AND WALLS OF PALACE IN FOREGROUND. FROM NORTH

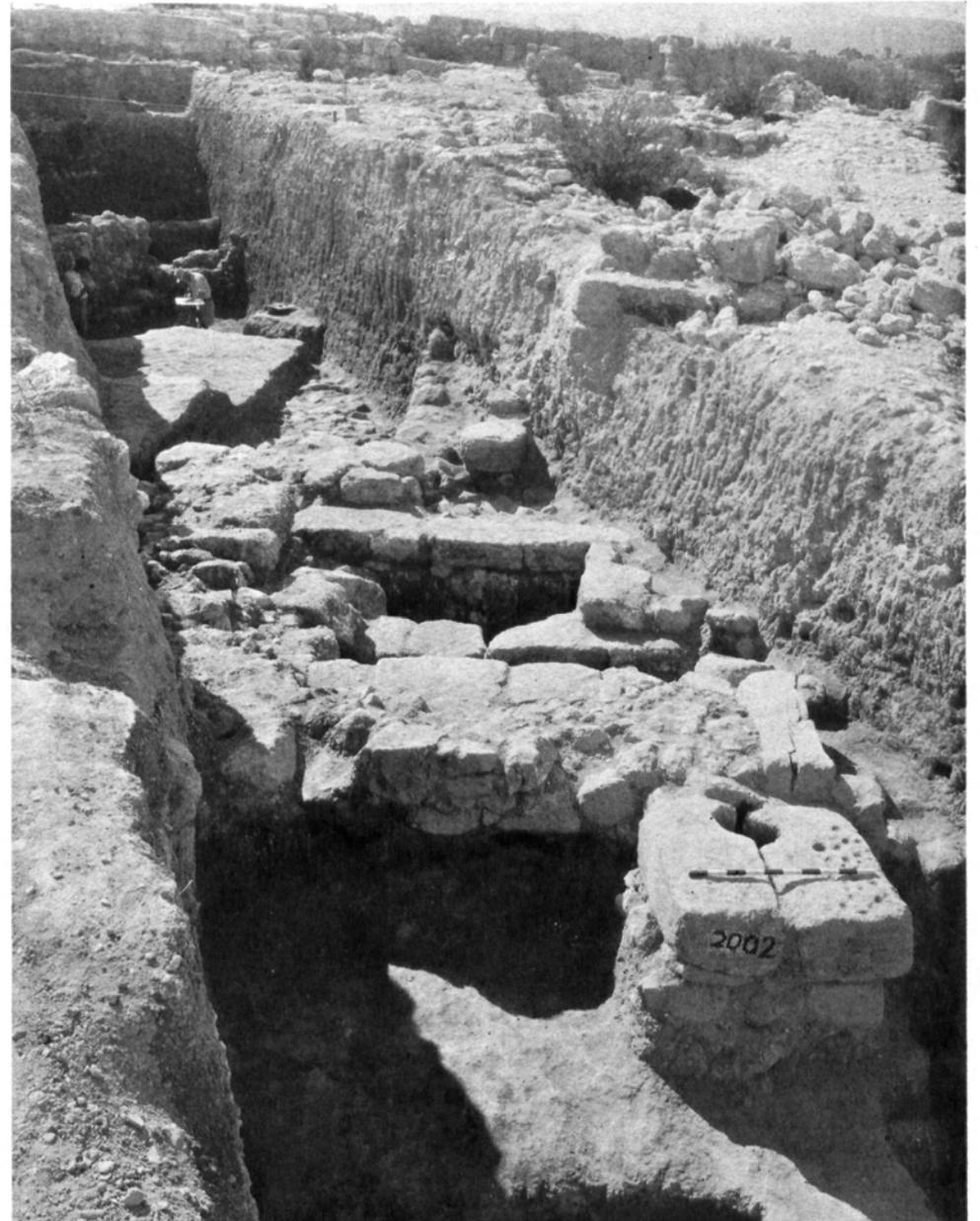


FIG. 2.—SOUNDING TRENCH IN AREA BB SHOWING NORTHEAST CORNER OF TEMPLE 2048. FROM NORTH



FIG. 3.—AREA CC SOUNDING TRENCH WITH STRATA XIII-XII BRICK CITY WALL IN FOREGROUND. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 4.—KEY TO CONVENTIONS USED ON THE PLANS (FIGS. 378-414)

Some explanation is required for the use of "A" and "B" in the terminology of certain strata. As work progressed from one digging area to another it was found that new strata not apparent in one area were clearly identifiable in another. Thus, as a hypothetical example, if Strata XXIII and XXII had been recorded in one area but in a second area there was a "new" stratum intervening, instead of renumbering we would call the three strata involved XXIII, XXII B, and XXII A, thus obviating the necessity of changing previously established and sometimes published stratum terminology. Stratum XXII of the first area may include inseparable remains of both XXII B and XXII A of the second area, or it may represent XXII A of the new area. For the present at least we are unable in certain cases to determine which alternative is correct (see e.g. p. 33). Each locus shown on the plan labeled "Stratum XXII" and each object so dated may therefore belong to either XXII B or XXII A. In other words, there is no "Stratum XXII"; that term is always equivalent to "Stratum XXII B or Stratum XXII A." In the tables opposite Plates 1-91 if the "range of type" is "Stratum XXII" it means "XXII B or XXII A" if the type is found in just one locus; if the type is found in more than one locus it could mean the same thing or "XXII B to XXII A." The actual strata thus involved in the excavations are XIII and VII-V.

Another matter of terminology concerns the use of the word "tell" to denote the mound proper. Thus the so-called "city walls" encircling the tell, as in Strata XVIII, XIII-XI, and IV, may in reality be more correctly "citadel walls" inclosing but a part of the entire city. This possibility is borne out by traces of buildings outside the great wall of Stratum XVIII and by traces of an outer wall in Stratum IV.⁴

Discrepancies arising from comparison of photographs with plans need not be alarming. In many in-

stances remains of several strata appear in one photograph, while often certain sections of walls have been deliberately cleared away to facilitate the circulation of workmen, thus leaving apparent gaps to the camera's lens.

In the recording of objects all locus numbers in the 2000's were assigned during the 1935/36 season, as were all object numbers with the prefix "a." In the following season of 1936/37 locus numbers fall in the 3000's and object numbers have the prefix "b." This progression of numbers and letters was continued throughout all four seasons. Locus numbers under 2000 apply to previous excavations, as do field numbers with the prefix P (for "pottery") or M (for "miscellaneous").

When a find-spot is designated as = a locus number it is to be interpreted as being reasonably near that locus and in the same stratum, but objects therefrom are not associated with the objects from the locus itself. A minus sign prefixed to a locus number implies a find-spot near or directly under the locus but in an earlier stratum; a plus sign implies near or directly above the locus in a later stratum. The stratum of the locus itself is given in parentheses after the number.

For the information of those who may wish to correlate Schumacher's finds⁵ with those of the Oriental Institute, register marks are indicated in Figure 377 for the placing of his co-ordinate grid system.⁶ Compass directions differ, and the surveying of various walls does not exactly check. Levels have been compared, and an approximate equalization can be obtained by subtracting 18 meters from Schumacher's figures. The only section of the mound under discussion in the present volume which occurs in both excavations is in our Areas BB and DD, in squares K-N 11-12. Figure 415 is a re-drawing of Schumacher's Plate XII showing adjusted levels. Walls are assigned Oriental Institute stratum numbers where possible.

⁵ G. Schumacher, *Tell el-Mutesellim* I (Leipzig, 1908).

⁶ *Ibid.* Pl. II.

⁴ *Megiddo* I 31 f.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

Megiddo Chronology	Megiddo Strata	Tell Bait Mirsim Strata	Egyptian Dynasties	
Chalcolithic (before 3000 B.C.)	XX (before 3300) XIX (3300-3000)			
Early Bronze (3000-1950)	XVIII (3000-2500) XVII (2500- —)			
	XVI (— -1950)	J		
Middle Bronze I (1950-1750)	XV (1950-1850)	I-H	12	
	XIV (1850-1800)	G		
	XIII (1800-1750)	F		
Middle Bronze II (1750-1500)	XII (1750-1700)	E ₁	13-17	
	XI (1700-1650)	E ₂		
	X (1650-1550)	D		
	IX (1550-1479)	Gap	early 18	
Late Bronze I (1500-1350)	VIII (1479-1350)	C ₁	late 18	
Late Bronze II (1350-1200) and Early Iron I (1200-1100)	VII (1350-1150)	C ₂ -B ₁	19 and early 20	
	VI (1150-1100)	B ₂	20	
Early Iron II (1100-1000)	V (1050-1000)			
Middle Iron (1000-600)	IV (1000-800) III (780-650) II (650-600)	B ₃ -A		
	Late Iron (600-350)		I (600-350)	

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

AREA AA

This area, facing toward the broad pass to the sea, is at the north edge of the mound (see Fig. 377). A north-south trench (6 × 52 m.) extending from square K 8 into M 8 was the original sounding made here in 1935. It touched walls of the Strata VIII–VII A palace, which were so inviting that deeper excavation was delayed until a large contiguous section of these strata



FIG. 5.—CLEARING SOUTH HALF OF SOUNDING TRENCH. WALLS OF PALACE IN FOREGROUND. FROM NORTH

could be investigated. South of the palace walls, however, digging was continued (Fig. 5) to a further depth of 8 meters through what proved to be archeologically sterile ground. Attention was thus focused on the north portion of the trench.

In successive seasons the north portion of the trench was expanded first to the east and then to the west down to the level of the Stratum VIII palace. This expanded area was eventually excavated to Stratum XIII, by which time its productive portion had become so re-

duced in size that further digging seemed unwise until such time as a fresh start over an enlarged area might be made from the top.

STRATUM XIII (FIG. 378)

Since this is the lowest stratum excavated in Area AA its plan as presented is subject to modification should work here ever be resumed, for experience has shown that usually a stratum cannot be clearly defined until the underlying stratum is determined. What here is designated simply Stratum XIII is undoubtedly a combination of XIII B and XIII A (see p. 4) as is made clear by the various floor levels with common walls in and around rooms 4090 and 4087 and the overlying and overlapping walls in square K 8. Whether or not a bit of Stratum XIV creeps in cannot be settled without further excavation, but loci whose numbers are bracketed on the plan are probably to be attributed to Stratum XIV.

An anomaly in this area is the successively outward position of the city wall as one city was built upon another from Stratum XIII to XI. This reversal of the usual situation is due no doubt to defensive considerations governing the construction of the city gate. Hence there was a considerably smaller space to excavate inside the earliest wall. Fortunately the city gate with part of its approach and a good section of the city wall fell within our digging limits (Figs. 6–8).

For a distance of some 20 meters beyond the gate the approach (4103) is fairly well preserved. It consists of a series of rubble steps, with treads about 1.20 m. deep and risers .10–.35 m. high. The grade averages 1 in 5. Along the north side a mud-brick wall is built upon a stone retaining wall with a wide stepped top similar to the roadway itself (Fig. 9). It is over 3 meters wide, and the brick faces rise directly from the stone faces below. Where the retaining wall was entirely excavated, it is about 3.70 m. high, has an outside batter, and rests upon a stone pavement. Across the roadway is the city wall proper (Fig. 10). It is 1.80 m. thick, buttressed on the north face, and consists of a mud-brick superstructure upon a battered stone foundation. The buttressing changes spacing to the west of the gate but probably returns to normal somewhere beyond our excavation. Buttresses like those above the approach occur in Area BB as well (see Fig. 397). A limestone glacis is built up outside the gate and along the city wall to the west (Figs. 11–12).

To the east of the drain penetrating the city wall the true stone foundation together with the mud-brick superstructure of the wall takes a course at variance with

what appears to be the foundation (No. 1 in Fig. 7) of an earlier structure (Fig. 13). This peculiarity is emphasized by the fact that the wall makes a right-angle turn to the north while foundation No. 1 continues with its face paralleling the roadway (Fig. 14). This piece of unexpected planning appeared at a spot where work space during excavation was at a premium and it could not be investigated more thoroughly; but enough was observed to raise a question as to the original period of the approach. Both the possible independence of the Stratum XIII city gate from stone foundation No. 1 (and consequently from the stepped approach) and the

scale of the latter lead to a suspicion that the approach and its retaining wall originated in an earlier stratum and were reused in Stratum XIII. We are tempted to compare it with the massive masonry characteristic of Stratum XV as disclosed in Area BB (see Fig. 394).

The gate itself is a single chamber entered from the widened upper end of the approach (Fig. 15) and was perhaps open to the sky. If it was unroofed the 90° change in axis direction within the gate must have been a potent weapon when the surrounding walls were manned by defenders of the city.

Inside the wall little of the city remains (Figs. 16-17).



FIG. 6.—STRATUM XIII BRICK CITY GATE AND PART OF STONE STEPPED APPROACH (4103). NOTE GLACIS AT UPPER LEFT OUTSIDE JUNCTURE OF GATE AND CITY WALL. FROM SOUTHEAST

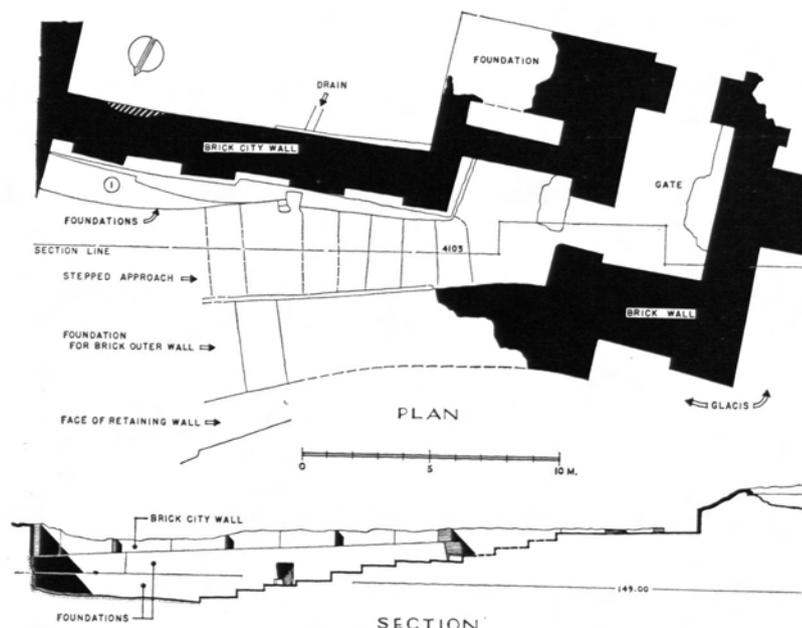


FIG. 7.—PLAN AND SECTION OF STRATUM XIII CITY GATE AND APPROACH. SCALE, 1:300

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

The gate opens into a small space from which leads a curving street. The walls of the houses in square L 7 are of mud brick. The unit comprised of room 4104 and its adjoining room and stairway (Figs. 18-20) is particularly impressive in construction and probably rather important. The continuation of the stairway is suggested by the coloration of the brick beyond its present head.

eastward in succeeding strata. The plane outer face of the wall immediately west of the supposed gate may be considered a reflection of the irregular buttressing of the Stratum XIII wall at the corresponding section in relation to its gate.

Inside the wall a band of buildings about 14 meters wide is divided by party walls into three domestic units, each quite complete (Fig. 23). They lie between the city

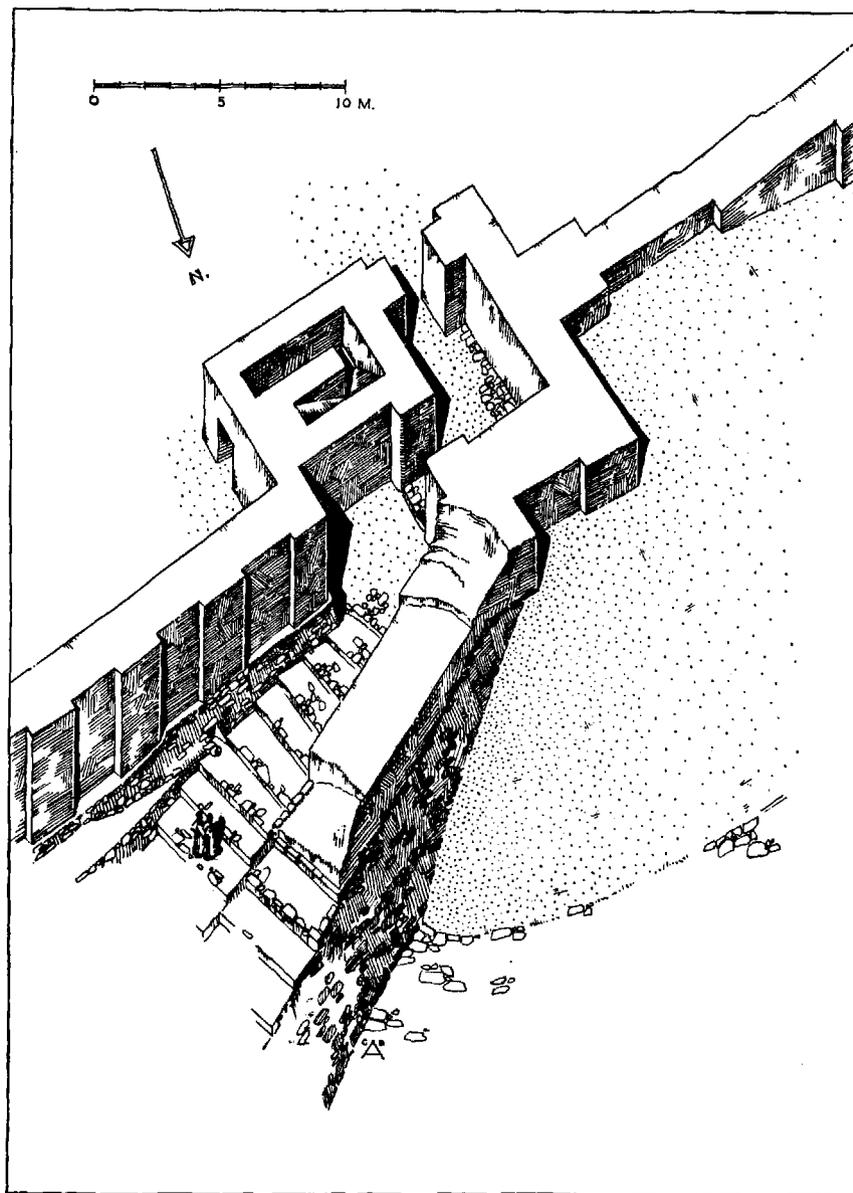


FIG. 8.—SUGGESTED RESTORATION OF STRATUM XIII CITY GATE AND APPROACH. SCALE, 1:300

STRATUM XII (FIG. 378)

The mud-brick city wall is double in squares K-L 6-7 where an addition abuts the outside of the Stratum XIII wall (Figs. 21-22), just as in Area BB (see p. 87). The fact that it is a single unbuttressed wall in the eastern part of the area may be due to the underlying sloped approach (4103) to the Stratum XIII gate. One may expect the Stratum XII gate to lie to the east of the area of excavation, both from a break just appearing at the extreme east and from the fact, learned by excavation, that the north city gates at Megiddo tend to shift

wall and a street (Fig. 24) roughly parallel to it. The largest of the houses (*A*) has numerous small rooms and an entrance from the street. Its only well defined court contains a cistern and is surrounded by rooms. The neighboring house (*B*) has a court adjoined by but two suites, of two and three rooms respectively. The east house (*C*) is somewhat larger than *B*, its court having rooms on three sides. The entrance might well have been from the street through a vestibule. The stone paving outside house *C*'s long east wall appears to be that of another street, probably leading to the suggested city gate.



FIG. 9.—STONE RETAINING WALL (BROKEN LINE INDICATES BRICK WALL ABOVE), GATE APPROACH, AND CITY WALL (WITH DRAIN) OF STRATUM XIII. FROM NORTH



FIG. 10.—STRATUM XIII CITY WALL. NOTE RELATIONSHIP TO LOWER STONE FOUNDATION POSSIBLY OF AN EARLIER STRATUM (CF. FIG. 13). FROM EAST



FIG. 11.—STRATUM XIII GLACIS AND CITY WALL WITH BUTTRESSED STONE FOUNDATION OF XII CITY WALL IN FOREGROUND. FROM WEST



FIG. 12.—CROSS SECTION OF GLACIS OUTSIDE STRATUM XIII CITY WALL (CF. FIG. 11). FROM WEST



FIG. 13.—LOOKING EAST FROM UPPER END OF APPROACH TOWARD RIGHT-ANGLE TURN OF STRATUM XIII CITY WALL ACROSS EARLIER(?) STONE FOUNDATION (CF. FIG. 10)



FIG. 14.—RIGHT-ANGLE TURN OF STRATUM XIII CITY WALL (CF. FIG. 13.). FROM WEST



FIG. 15.—WIDENED UPPER END OF STRATUM XIII APPROACH AND DOORWAY OF GATE. FROM NORTHEAST



FIG. 16.—EAST END OF STRATUM XIII SHOWING CITY WALL WITH ITS RIGHT-ANGLE TURN TO THE NORTH. FROM SOUTH. CISTERN IS INTRUSIVE



FIG. 17.—STRATUM XIII HOUSES. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 18.—STRATUM XIII BRICK ROOM 4104 AND STAIR CHAMBER BEYOND (CF. FIG. 17). NOTE SPACE BETWEEN ROOM AND CITY WALL. FROM EAST

11



FIG. 19.—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF ROOM WEST OF 4104 SHOWING FOOT OF STAIRWAY. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 20.—BRICK ROOMS WEST OF 4104. NOTE LIGHT-COLORED FILL INDICATING PROBABLE CONTINUATION OF STAIRWAY TO THE NORTH. FROM SOUTHEAST

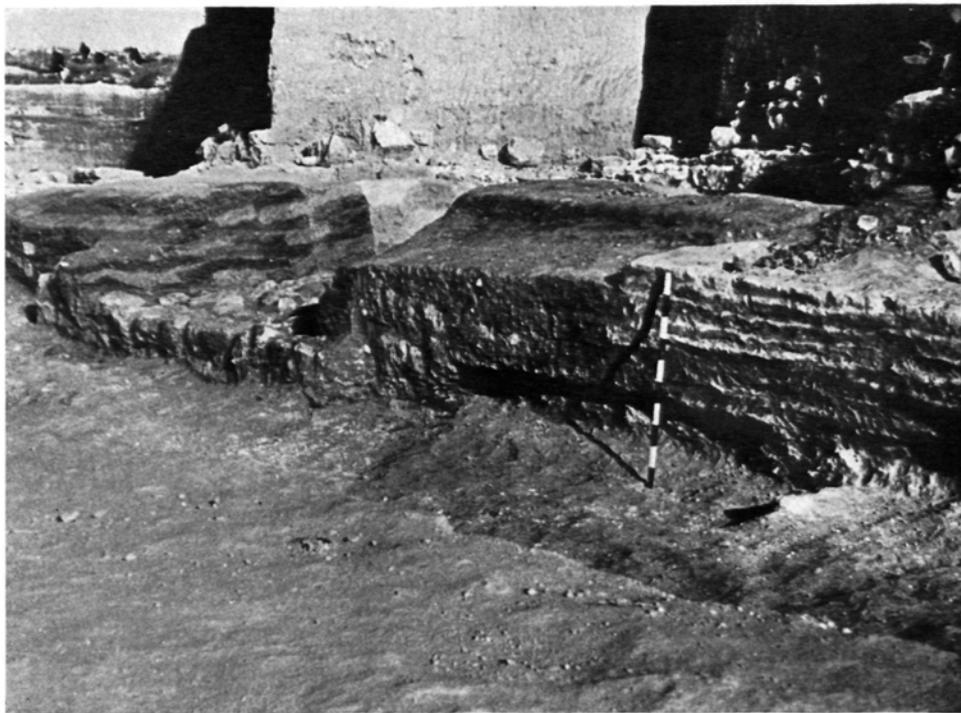


FIG. 21.—BUTTRESSED OUTSIDE FACE OF STRATUM XII CITY WALL IN SQUARE K 7. FROM NORTHWEST. ITS STONE FOUNDATION IS BUILT ON TOP OF STRATUM XIII GLACIS (CF. FIG. 11)



FIG. 22.—SECTION THROUGH STRATUM XII CITY WALL (CF. FIG. 21) SHOWING DARK BRICK BUILT UP TO FACE OF XIII CITY WALL AT RIGHT. FROM WEST

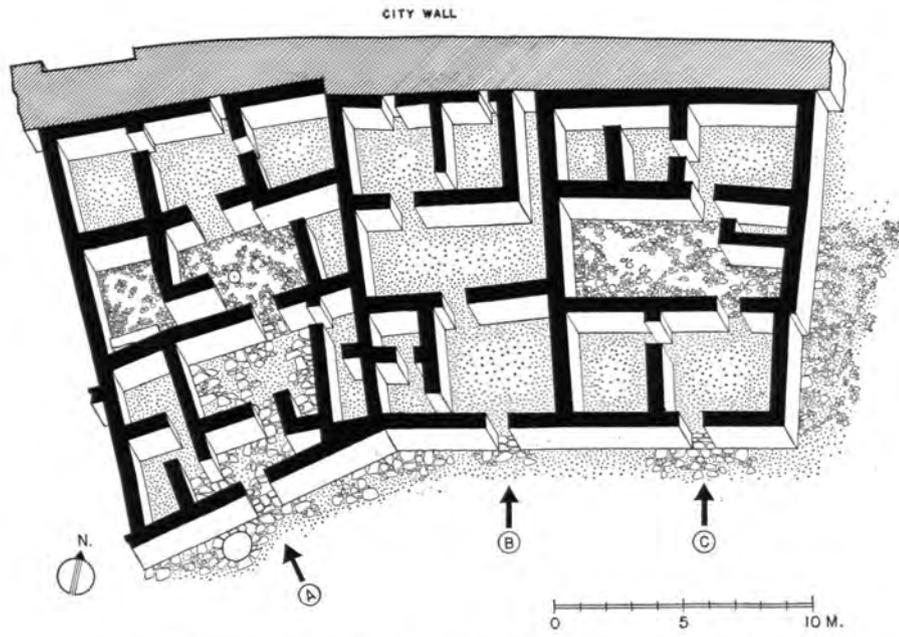


FIG. 23.—RECONSTRUCTION OF THREE STRATUM XII HOUSES. SCALE, 1:300



FIG. 24.—STRATUM XII STREET ROUGHLY PARALLELING CITY WALL. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 25.—GENERAL VIEW OF STRATA XII-X REMAINS. FROM SOUTHWEST



FIG. 26.—STRATUM XI CITY WALL AFTER REMOVAL OF GLACIS FOUND AT HIGHER LEVEL. FROM SOUTH

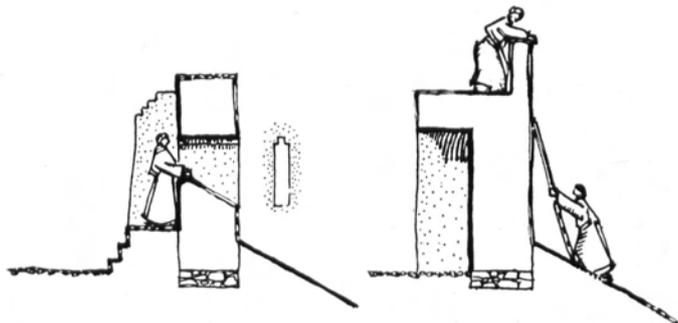


FIG. 27.—SUGGESTED RESTORATIONS OF STRATUM XI CITY WALL WITH GLACIS. CROSS SECTIONS. SCALE, 1:100



FIG. 28.—STRATUM XI BUILDINGS WITH STREET ALONG THE SOUTH. FROM SOUTH

Except for the partial incorporation of the Stratum XIII city wall into that of Stratum XII there is no relation between the two strata.

STRATUM XI (FIG. 379)

In this stratum (Fig. 25) occurs a type of city wall unusual both in its scale and in its inside buttressing (Fig. 26). Such a flimsy-appearing structure would seem to offer little advantage over the customary thick de-

Between the wall and the dwellings is an open space some 8 meters wide. A pavement of small stones along the outside of the buildings may have continued over this entire space. The street south of the buildings survives from Stratum XII, its new pavement level apparently higher than the floors within the buildings since the single entrance found has steps down to the building's court (Fig. 28).

Three well constructed tombs were found. The most

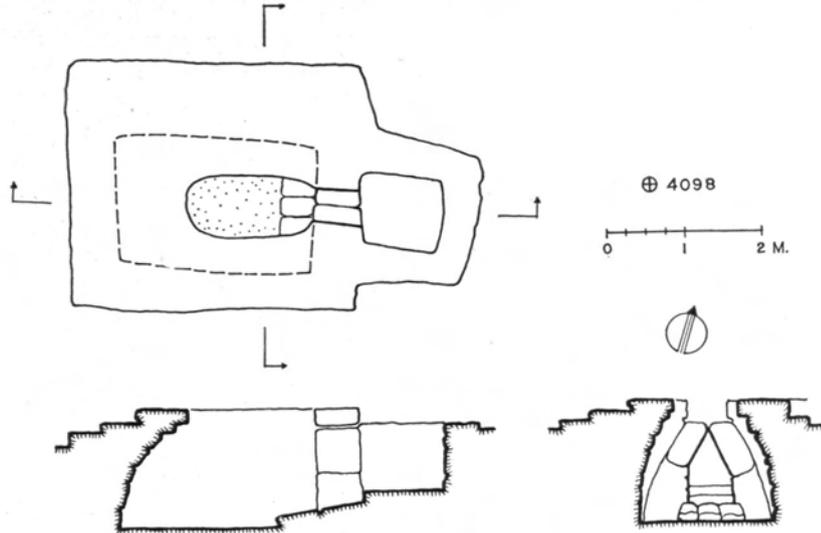


FIG. 29.—PLAN AND SECTIONS OF STRATUM XI T.4098. SCALE, 1:100

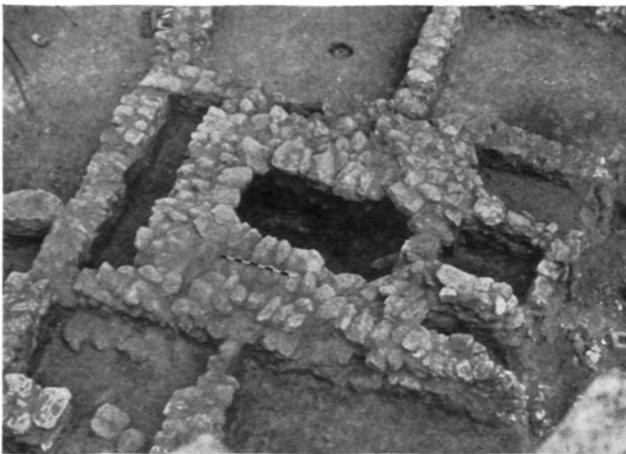


FIG. 30.—T.4098 AFTER REMOVAL OF COVER SLABS. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 31.—ARCHED OPENING BETWEEN CHAMBERS OF T.4098. WALLS ARE CORBELED. FROM SOUTHWEST

fense wall other than saving of material and labor in construction and possibly increased visibility on the part of the defenders in time of stress. Its foundation is of small rubble, never greater than three courses. Nothing of the superstructure remains. The inner limit of a glacis found about .50 m. above this foundation corresponds exactly with its outside line. Glacis and wall must therefore have been used together, the glacis running part way up the exterior face of the superstructure of the wall (Fig. 27). But half of the city gate remains at the eastern extremity, the other half having been destroyed when later deep-set foundations were constructed.

elaborate (T. 4098) consists of two connecting chambers (Figs. 29-30). It was bare when found (Fig. 31), having been used as a sump during a subsequent period. Tombs 3175 and 4055 (Figs. 32-34) are similar in construction and relative level and in contents to two tombs found in the same stratum in Area BB (see Fig. 218).

STRATUM X (FIG. 380)

Here for the first time one becomes conscious of the partial continuity of plan existing successively in Strata XI-VII A, a fact likewise apparent in Area BB (see Figs. 399-404). In each stratum within this range new

structures are introduced, but there is always some reuse of the old. The implication is obvious: during the period of these strata there must have been no wholesale destruction at any one time. Partial and often drastic destruction through warfare may be granted, while at the same time simple collapse from poor construction may be assumed in some instances, as anyone experienced in the upkeep of an aging mud-brick house in the Near East can testify. In Area AA certain similarities do exist between Strata XII and XI (see Figs. 378-79), notably in the street paralleling the city wall and in the principal north-south house walls, but they are minor compared with those between the successive strata from XI to VII A.

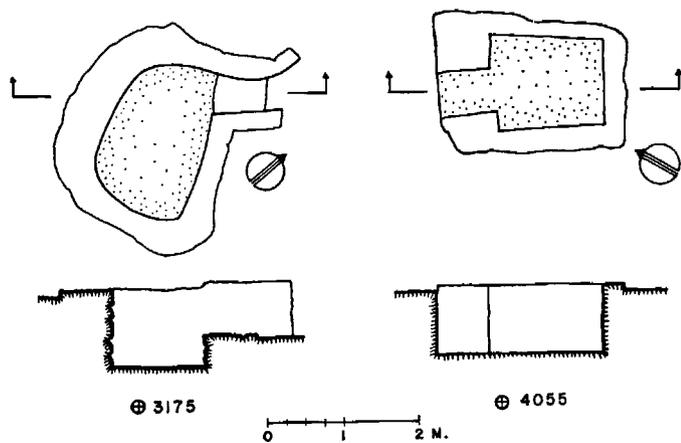


FIG. 32.—PLANS AND SECTIONS OF STRATUM XI T.3175 AND T.4055. SCALE, 1:100

The plan of Stratum X shows a continuous block of rooms and courts (Fig. 35) covering the entire area, limited to the north by a single heavy wall at the edge of the mound, as in Stratum IX, and to the south by the street surviving from Strata XII and XI. A north-south series of rooms to the east of court 4031, as the plan of Stratum IX (Fig. 381) suggests, doubtless completed this unit in that direction, beyond which one would expect a street or area leading to the city gate whose inception is suspected, though without definite proof, in Stratum X (see p. 33). Apropos of the preceding paragraph, attention may be called to the striking similarity in plan between Strata XI and X in the western half of the area, whereas court 4031 (Fig. 36) and the rooms in square K 8 are new in Stratum X and undoubtedly supply the origin of the palace development which continues without interruption to its final form in Stratum VII A (see Figs. 381-84). The term "palace" is applied to this unit because of its relative architectural grandeur, the finds of gold and ivory therein, and its important position just inside the city gate at the edge of the mound where its occupants could enjoy the advantages of the sea breezes. There is, however, no documentary evidence to support this terminology.

The north wall of this palace unit appears in each of the strata involved, but its parts are so intertwined and

reused and so little is left from each building era, sometimes only a single course of stones, that exact definition in each stratum is extremely difficult (Fig. 37). The east boundary wall is completely missing in the Stratum X remains owing to intrusion of the Stratum IX wall, which thereafter reappears in one form or another throughout the palace development. Surprising is the very slight rise of less than a meter in floor level from Stratum X to VII B within and in the vicinity of court 4031, further indication perhaps of peaceful and intentional alteration rather than forced rebuilding. Contrasted to this is the rise of approximately 1.50 m. in the same area between Strata VII B and VII A after evidently violent destruction.

STRATUM IX (FIG. 381)

The most noticeable feature is the evolution of the palace. Both the north and east boundary walls are defined, as are the rooms surrounding the central court. Little remains of the western portion, which so rose in level that it was almost completely obliterated by construction of the Stratum VIII palace. The westernmost rooms in the area, in squares K-L 6, outside the palace boundaries, escaped such destruction. Still existing is the narrow street to the south, which originated in Stratum XII. The city gate is discussed on page 33.

STRATUM VIII (FIG. 382)

In this stratum is preserved the most complete phase of the city gate which probably originated in Stratum X and still served in Stratum VII A (see p. 33). Paved with rubble (3178) and supported by earth fill held by a retaining wall topped with a parapet of boulders, the approach slopes upward to the gate from east to west. Whether a slight out-turn of the retaining wall at the limit of excavation indicates an original approach from the north, as suggested in Figure 38, or is merely an inner angle of a buttress remains for future excavation to discover. A curving battered retaining wall of large boulders chinked with small stones flanks the south or mound side of the approach (Fig. 39). It stands to a height of about 4 meters, at which point it is cut off by construction pertaining to the Strata V A and IV gate approaches. Immediately before the gate the approach widens to form a spacious area (Figs. 40-41).

The gate has two chambers formed by three sets of piers (Fig. 42). No evidence concerning the type of door or other closing was found. The construction is of ashlar facing backed with loose rubble and dirt (Fig. 43). A single uneven foundation course just below the pavement level projects slightly beyond the wall face (e.g. see pier at left in Fig. 43). The ashlar course resting upon it is the best cut but structurally the poorest of all the stonework. For instance, the two stones of this course facing the outermost east pier (Fig. 44) are .45 m. high and a meter or more wide but only .10-.15 m. thick.



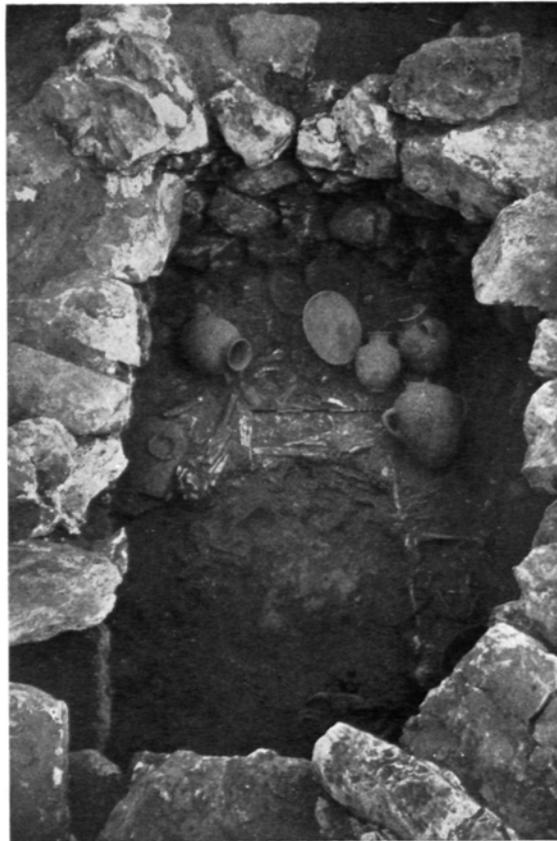
FIG. 33.—T.4055 BEFORE AND AFTER REMOVAL OF COVER STONES. FROM NORTHWEST AND WEST RESPECTIVELY



A



B



C

FIG. 34.—T.3175. A. BEFORE REMOVAL OF COVER STONES. FROM EAST. B. AFTER REMOVAL OF COVER STONES, SHOWING HIGH NARROW "ENTRANCE" BLOCKED BY EARLIER WALL. FROM SOUTHWEST. C. BURIAL. FROM EAST

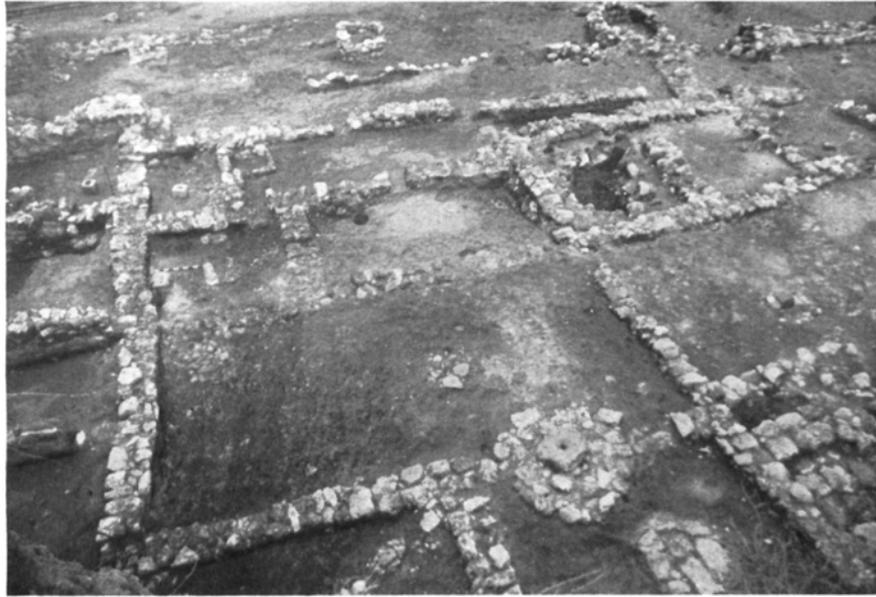


FIG. 35.—STRATUM X FLOORS AND WALLS, WITH STRATUM XI PARTIALLY SHOWING.
FROM SOUTH



FIG. 36.—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF STRATUM X COURT 4031. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 37.—STRATUM IX NORTH WALL SUPERIMPOSED ON STRATUM X NORTH WALL OF PALACE.
FROM EAST



FIG. 38.—SUGGESTED RESTORATION OF CITY GATE AND ADJACENT BUILDINGS. STRATUM VIII



FIG. 39.—RUBBLE APPROACH (3178) TO CITY GATE SHOWING INNER RETAINING WALL AT UPPER RIGHT (CF. FIG. 44). STRATUM VIII. FROM WEST



FIG. 40.—PAVED AREA (3178) IMMEDIATELY OUTSIDE CITY GATE. THE PARAPET IS LARGELY DESTROYED. STRATUM VIII. FROM EAST

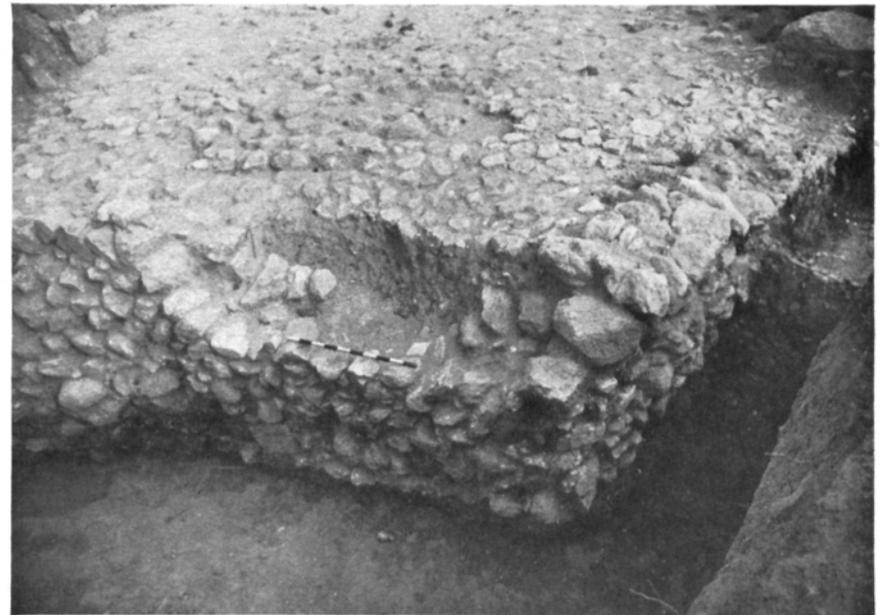


FIG. 41.—NORTHWEST CORNER OF PAVED AREA OUTSIDE GATE (CF. FIG. 40). FROM NORTHWEST

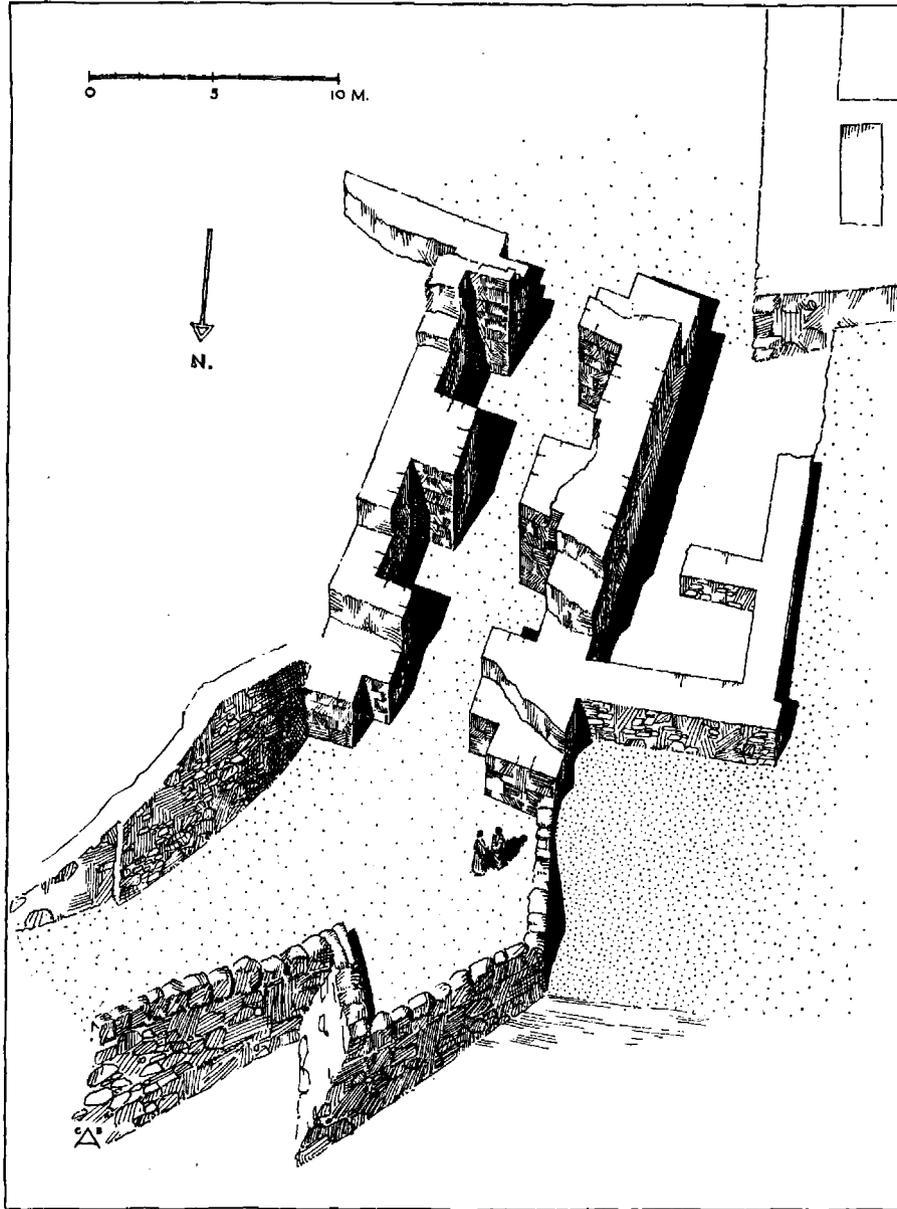


FIG. 42.—PARTIAL RESTORATION OF CITY GATE. STRATUM VIII. SCALE, 1:300



FIG. 43.—CITY GATE AND STRATUM VIII PAVEMENT (3178). VII B PAVEMENT SHOWING HEAD HIGH BEHIND FIGURE. FROM NORTH. RUBBLE IN BACKGROUND IS FOUNDATION FOR EXPEDITION RAILROAD



FIG. 44.—ASHLAR MASONRY OF OUTERMOST EAST PIER OF CITY GATE, NOTE INNER RETAINING WALL AT LEFT. STRATUM VIII. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 45.—WIDE JOINT ABOVE FOURTH COURSE OF MASONRY IN CITY GATE. STRATUM VIII. FROM NORTHEAST. STRATUM VII B PAVEMENT IN LEFT FOREGROUND. THE TWO BASALT DISKS WERE FOUND NEAR BY

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS



FIG. 46.—STRATUM VIII STREET AND BASALT STEPS 2105 BEYOND INNERMOST PIERS OF CITY GATE. STRATUM VII B PAVEMENT IN FOREGROUND, WITH THAT OF STRATUM VIII SHOWING IN ANGLE OF WEST PIER. FROM NORTHEAST



FIG. 47.—STRATUM VIII STREET AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM WITH PALACE AT LEFT. VII B PAVEMENT STILL IN PLACE IN CITY GATE. FROM SOUTHWEST. STRATUM IV GATE VISIBLE AT UPPER RIGHT

Upon these and other similarly unstable stones rests the heavier ashlar of the upper courses. At the fourth course occurs a break in construction, a horizontal joint originally 10–15 cm. wide (Fig. 45). Carbonized wood was found both within this joint and throughout the gate at its level, so there can be little doubt of a once-existing stringcourse. A similar wide joint appears between the second and third foundation courses in the Stratum IV city gate (see p. 47).

Within the gate the pavement (3178) changes from rubble to lime, and inside the city its upward slope continues to a flight of six basalt steps (2105) spanning the street between the palace to the west and a building to the east which suffered almost complete annihilation in the construction of subsequent city gates (Fig. 46). Running beneath the street pavement is the main channel of a system of drains (Fig. 47) which must have served a large area but perhaps took care of the surface water only from the street and open public places. Though three branches were found in the immediate vicinity, two from the east and one from the west, none of them seemed to connect with a sump within a building. The main channel disappears toward the north between the palace and the gate.

The palace, which occupies the major portion of the area, extends some 50 meters along the perimeter of the mound. Its plan is incomplete in that its southwest portion obviously continues beyond the limits of excavation. Its exterior walls and those around its court (2041)



FIG. 48.—STRATA VII B-VII A BUTTRESSED NORTH WALL OF PALACE WITH STRATUM VIII GLACIS EXTENDING UNDER IT. FROM NORTH



FIG. 49.—PLASTERED NORTH WALL OF PALACE AND GLACIS, WHICH APPEARS TO END IN DEFINITE LINE 60 CM. FROM WALL. STRATUM VIII. FROM WEST

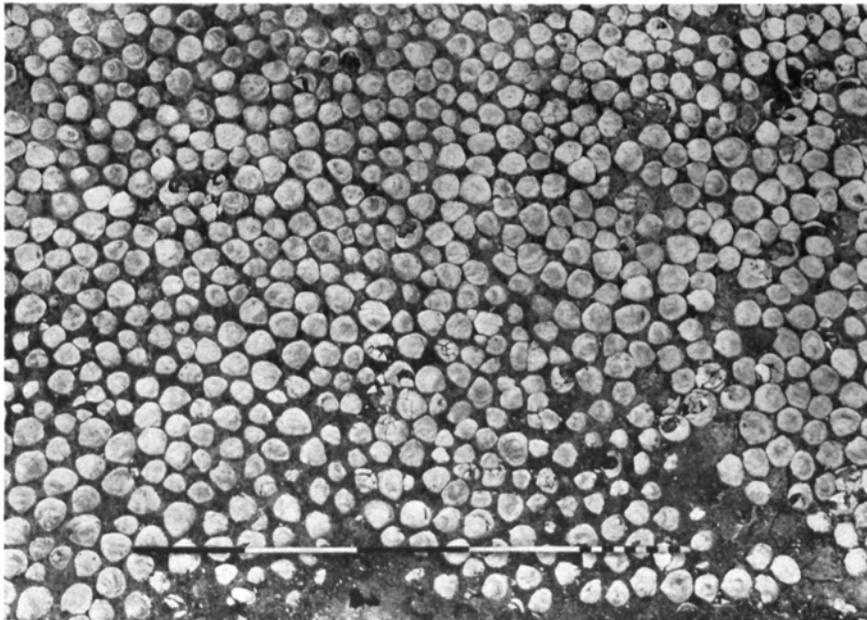


FIG. 50.—SECTION OF SHELL PAVING IN ROOM 3391 (CF. FIG. 51; ½-METER STICK). STRATA VIII-VII B



FIG. 51.—ROOM 3391 WITH SHELL PAVING. STRATA VIII-VII B. FROM SOUTH. STONE THRESHOLD IS VII B ADDITION



FIG. 52.—STRATUM VIII SHELL PAVING UNDER VII B THRESHOLD (PARTIALLY REMOVED; *cf.* FIG. 66) BETWEEN ROOM 3091 AND COURT 2041. FROM NORTHEAST



FIG. 53.—PART OF PALACE CENTRAL COURT (2041). NOTE SUMP COVER AND DRAIN, RECTANGULAR DEPRESSION, AND HEMISPHERICAL LIMESTONE OBJECT. STRATA VIII-VII B. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 54.—SUMP COVER AND LIMESTONE OBJECT IN COURT 2041 (*cf.* FIG. 53). STRATA VIII-VII B. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 55.—ROOM 3100 OF PALACE WITH UPPER END OF METER STICK POINTING TO FIND-SPOT OF STRATUM VIII TREASURE HOARD (*cf.* FIGS. 57-58). NOTE SUPERIMPOSITION OF STRATA IX-VII A WALLS. FROM NORTHEAST

are 2 meters thick. A lime-plastered glacis on the north in square K 7 (Fig. 48) is traceable for only a few meters beyond the building. Its slope is so extremely gentle as to make it seem useless for protection. Figure 49 shows a peculiar condition along the outer face of the north wall. The masonry is heavily plastered with white lime down to the glacis level, but the glacis itself stops at a very definite line 60 cm. from the wall face. Mud brick fills the intervening space. A possible explanation might be a sloping wash or watershed, subsequently destroyed, from the line up to the plastered wall.

Although the north and east boundary walls roughly follow those of the Stratum IX palace, the east wall being partially common to the two, there the similarity between these two successive buildings ceases. The general scale is now greatly increased, and the central court not only changes in orientation but shifts toward the west.

Beyond court 2041 and reached therefrom by two wide portals is a series of rooms extending along the north side of the palace. Their various functions cannot be determined, for here as elsewhere throughout the palace of this stratum objects were unusually scarce, owing no doubt either to the very close proximity of the succeeding occupation (Figs. 55-56) or to actual reuse thereby of certain parts of the old. Notable from the standpoint of objects, however, is room 3100, in the southwest corner of which was found a hoard of gold and ivory treasure (see p. 173) buried beneath the floor apparently in the hope that it would escape detection by threatening attackers. The hope was realized beyond expectation, for the treasure remained there intact until the spring of A.D. 1937 (Figs. 57-58). The functions of the rooms along the east side of the palace (Figs. 59-60) are similarly conjectural.

The west doorway of room 3091 leads to a small court

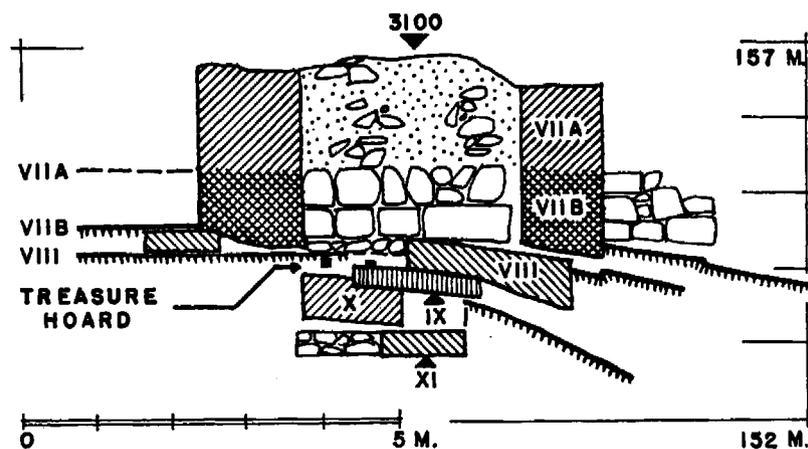


FIG. 56.—SECTION THROUGH ROOM 3100, LOOKING NORTH (CF. FIG. 55). SCALE, 1:100

Room 3091, a relatively small room with four doorways, was probably an ablution chamber. Its pavement of sea shells set closely together in lime (Fig. 50) resembles a shell pavement found at Tell el-'Ajul.¹ In its center is set a shallow basalt basin which drains into a sump beneath (Fig. 51). The basin consists of a slab (140 × 119 and ca. 12 cm. thick) scooped out in the center to leave a narrow raised rim 4 cm. high around the edge. It slopes slightly eastward toward the drain. The shell pavement extends into the doorway between room 3091 and court 2041 and thus serves as a threshold. In Stratum VII B, however, a stone threshold is superimposed (Fig. 52), though the shell pavement of the room continues in use (see Fig. 51).

The lime-paved central court, 2041 (Fig. 53), contains a round stone sump cover (Fig. 54) through which empties a shallow open drain, itself little more than a sloping groove in the pavement. Just west of the sump is an inexplicable rectangular depression a few centimeters deep. Near the sump rests a curious circular limestone block with hemispherical upper part.

¹ W. M. F. Petrie, *Ancient Gaza I* (London, 1931) Pl. XII.

with a central drain (Fig. 61). It is connected with several large rooms to the north by a wide opening the lintel of which was supported in part by two columns. One basalt column was found in place; the other had been uprooted but was left near by (Fig. 62). Its original location, however, is clearly indicated by the depression from which it was removed.

STRATUM VII B (FIG. 383)

Though remaining fundamentally the same the city gate discloses definite evidence of alteration in Stratum VII B. Most obvious is the leveling and raising of the pavement (Figs. 63-64) by approximately a meter and a half at the outermost piers, where a blocking wall retains the supporting fill, and by less than half a meter where the gate opens upon the inner street (Fig. 65). Somewhere the two pavements probably merge, perhaps at the foot of the basalt steps, 2105 (see Fig. 47). An outer approach to the gate at this higher level was not detected, but its original existence must be assumed. The west wall of the gate is thickened by an additional wall built directly against the outer face and



FIG. 57.—ROOM 3100 WITH STRATUM VIII TREASURE HOARD REVEALED (CF. FIG. 58). FROM NORTHEAST



FIG. 58.—STRATUM VIII TREASURE HOARD AFTER REMOVAL OF GROUP OF OBJECTS AT RIGHT IN FIG. 57



FIG. 59.—EASTERN PART OF PALACE. MOSTLY STRATA VIII-VII B WITH SOME VII A WALLS SHOWING. FROM SOUTH

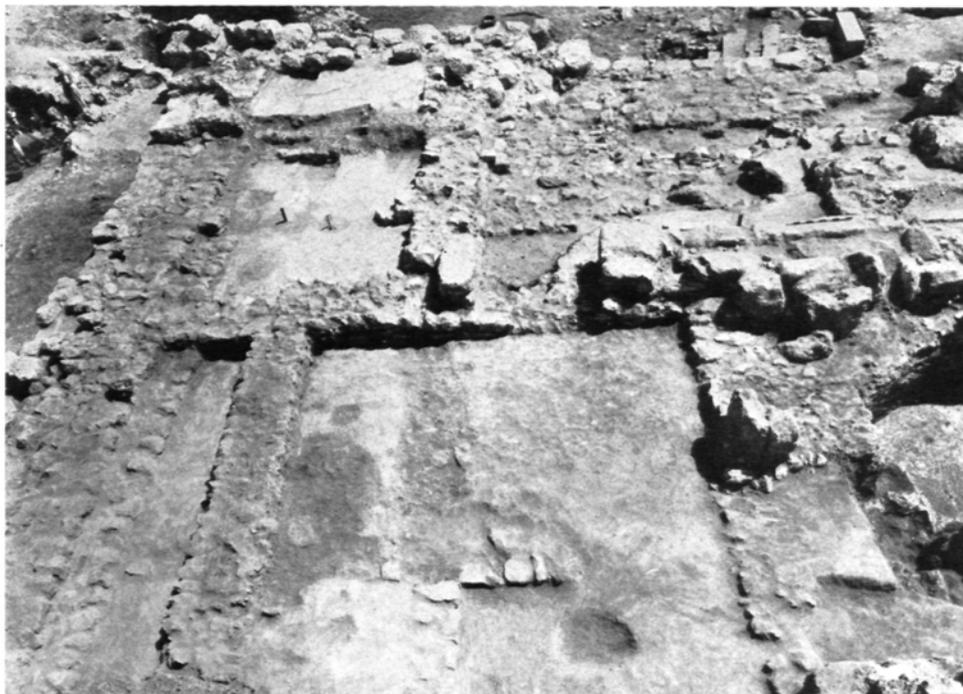


FIG. 60.—ROOMS IN NORTHEAST CORNER OF PALACE. STRATA VIII-VII B. FROM WEST



FIG. 61.—SQUARE COURT WITH COLUMNED PORTAL IN SOUTHWEST PORTION OF PALACE. STRATUM VIII. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 62.—REMAINS OF COLUMNED PORTAL OF SOUTHWEST COURT, SHOWING UPRIGHT COLUMN BASE AND DEPRESSION INDICATING ITS ORIGINAL POSITION. FROM SOUTHWEST

28



FIG. 63.—STRATUM VII B PAVEMENT OF CITY GATE AND BASALT STEPS 2105 BEYOND. FROM NORTHEAST. STRATUM IV GATE AT UPPER LEFT

south buttress of the old wall. This additional wall is at the same time part of the peculiar "west wing" of the gate which persists in one form or another throughout its life (see pp. 31 and 33).

The palace loses some of its architectural impressiveness by the amputation of most of the western portion which was present in Stratum VIII, while the eastern portion is scarcely more than suggested by scant remains of walls and floors. In the main section, however, the "ablution" room (3091) and the central court (2041) remain unchanged, though the portal between the two now has a proper raised threshold, partly of hewn stone and partly of rubble (Fig. 66). A peculiar grille-like rectangular stone inset in the threshold is probably significant, though of what we can offer no explanation. As a deposit box it would be insecure with only a thin cover of lime plaster which in no time at all would disclose its presence in outline. A raised threshold now appears also in the portal opposite leading from court 2041 to room or passage 3102, which remains but little changed (Fig. 67).

however, extends farther west and makes an awkward juncture with the "west wing" (Fig. 69), whose north wall is strengthened by the continuation of this Stratum VII A addition. Directly inside the gate all remains were obliterated by subsequent construction.

The palace probably had about the same plan as it did in Stratum VII B except for the addition of a three-room "treasury" (3073) to the west (see p. 31). Court 2041, room 3091, room or passage 3102, and the north boundary wall all survive without alteration in plan, while other rooms undergo the usual kinds of changes. The "shrine" (3103) of Stratum VII B, for example, now becomes two rooms, one of which (3098) has a solid cement floor, while the partition in 3101 no longer exists. Actually there are greater changes than the plans indicate, for the Stratum VII B palace obviously suffered violent destruction so extensive that the Stratum VII A builders deemed it more expedient to level off the resulting debris and build over it than to remove it all as was the procedure in previous rebuilding undertakings. When excavated court 2041 and room 3091 of

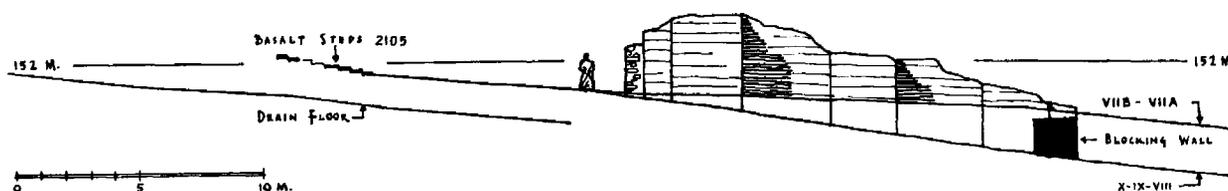


FIG. 64.—SECTION THROUGH STRATA X-VII A CITY GATE, LOOKING WEST. SCALE, 1:300

The north boundary wall of the palace follows roughly the line of the old but is now thinner and buttressed, the buttresses resting directly upon the Stratum VIII glacis (see Fig. 48). A peculiar outward extension in square J 8 forms a strange L-shaped corridor (2160) which might appear more reasonable had we been able to recover its complete plan. The rooms between court 2041 and the north boundary wall have undergone considerable change in both plan and floor level (e.g. see Fig. 55). As in the city gate, walls are thickened by the building of a new wall against the old. Here again, as in Stratum VIII (see p. 25), almost complete lack of objects owing no doubt to the close superimposition of strata precludes determination of room functions. Room 3103, however, is a possible exception. Here a small stairway in the southwest corner leads to a platform of which only the supporting ends remain (Fig. 68). The presence of the platform by analogy with a similar arrangement in the contemporary temple in Area BB (see Fig. 403) at least suggests that the room was a household shrine.

STRATUM VII A (FIG. 384)

The city gate appears to exist almost unchanged from that of Stratum VII B (see p. 33). The pavement level seemingly remains the same, and again one must assume an outer approach (see p. 25). The northwest buttress,

Strata VIII-VII B were filled with fallen stone to a height of about a meter and a half (Fig. 70) over which a new, Stratum VII A pavement must have stretched. The original presence of such a floor is attested by plaster on the upper portion of the walls, a fact which became clear after removal of the debris. The base of the plaster is at level 155.40 m. in the northwest corner of the court (in line with figure's head in Fig. 71) and at level 155.65 m. in the southwest corner. An approximate pavement level of 155.50 m., roughly 1.65 m. above the Strata VIII-VII B pavement, may therefore reasonably be accepted. Charred horizontal lines found here and there on the walls of the rooms to the north of the court together with the floors of rooms 3098 and 3185, all at about this same level, supply a general floor level throughout the palace.

Peculiar to this phase of the palace is the frequent use at floor level of mud brick, both the ordinary type (see Fig. 71) and a partially baked variety (Fig. 72) considered typical of Stratum VI A (see p. 33). It is surfaced with mud plaster which in the case of court 2041 at least was painted, as indicated both by quantities of painted fragments found on top of the stone debris and by faint traces of a design still intact upon the wall in the northwest corner (Fig. 73). While the design is so obscure as to be indeterminable, recognizable colors are blue, green, red, yellow, black, and white.



FIG. 65.—LOWER (VIII) AND UPPER (VII B) PAVEMENTS AT SOUTH END OF CITY GATE. NOTE VII B THICKENING OF SOUTHWEST BUTTRESS OVER LOWER PAVEMENT. EAST WALL OF PALACE AT LEFT. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 66.—STRATUM VII B THRESHOLD BETWEEN ROOM 3091 AND COURT 2041 (CF. FIG. 52). FROM NORTHEAST



FIG. 67.—ROOM OR PASSAGE 3102 WITH STRATUM VII B THRESHOLD IN DOORWAY TO COURT 2041 (AT RIGHT) AND STRATA VIII-VII B PAVEMENT (IN FOREGROUND). FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 68.—ROOM 3103 WITH HARD CEMENT FLOOR AND STAIRWAY (AT LEFT) TO PLATFORM. STRATUM VII B. FROM NORTHEAST. VII A WALL IN LEFT FOREGROUND

No traces of the east portion of the palace remained. In general it probably was similar to the corresponding part in Stratum VII B, since marked similarity prevails elsewhere throughout the building.

The new three-room unit, 3073 A-C (Figs. 74-75), opening from room or passage 3185, is obviously subterranean, or at least partly so. Not only is its floor 1.40 m. below that of 3185, from which a ramp or stairs, neither actually found, must have furnished access, and lower in fact than some of the floors of the Stratum VIII palace (Fig. 76 and cf. levels in Figs. 382 and 384), but its outer walls are simply retaining walls with no true outer faces (Fig. 77) whereas their inner surfaces are finished with plaster (Fig. 78). Since construction of a

RÉSUMÉ OF DEVELOPMENT OF STRATA X-VII A CITY GATE

The stratification of this gate with the various changes in its "west wing" cannot be considered absolutely certain. A brief résumé of the evidence pertaining thereto may, however, help in explaining the plans (Figs. 380-84). The presence of the Stratum XI gate to the west and of overlying Stratum VI B remains indicate that its beginning and end occurred between those two strata.

Since the lower (3178) of the two definite pavements found in the passage through the gate (see Fig. 65) lies directly under the added wall which thickens the west wall of the gate proper and its south buttress, it is considered contemporary with the floors of the



FIG. 69.—STONE SLOPE ALONG NORTH FACE OF STRATA VIII-VII B "WEST WING" OF CITY GATE UNDER VII A ADDITION. FROM NORTHWEST

subterranean unit seems most likely to have been prompted by desire for safety and since the objects recovered therefrom indicate that it was a storage place for valuables, we are inclined to consider this unit the palace treasury. A large collection of carved ivories which once must have ranged on shelves about these three rooms has already been published,² while fragments of jewelry and various other types of objects found scattered among the ivories appear on the plates of the present volume (see p. 171).

The comparatively high floor levels in the rooms of a building to the west of the palace (Fig. 79) give further evidence that the treasury is a subterranean unit and indicate a general east-west upward slope within Area AA.

² *Megiddo Ivories.*

Stratum VIII palace, over which similar wall thickening in the alteration for Stratum VII B takes place. The higher pavement in the gate passage, laid against the thickened buttress, therefore would belong to Stratum VII B. The first appearance in Stratum VII B of buttresses on both the exterior of the north wall of the palace and the west wall of the gate's "west wing" emphasizes the contemporaneity of the walls thickened by building a new one directly against the old.

Working downward from the thus established stratum of the change in gate pavements we find evidence supporting the suspicion that the gate existed in earlier strata. There are three phases of the "west wing" which are prior to that of Stratum VIII. The lowest of these, while now not actually connected with the gate, must once have been so in view of the close and exact coincidence of its northernmost outer angle and northern-



FIG. 70.—DEBRIS OF STRATA VIII-VII B WALLS IN ROOM 3091 AND COURT 2041 BELOW STRATUM VII A LEVEL. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 71.—NORTHWEST CORNER OF COURT 2041 WITH DEBRIS OF STRATA VIII-VII B REMOVED. FROM SOUTHEAST. NOTE ORDINARY MUD-BRICK CONSTRUCTION ABOVE VII A PAVEMENT LEVEL



FIG. 72.—PARTIALLY BAKED MUD BRICK IN EAST WALL OF ROOM 3061. STRATUM VII A. FROM WEST



FIG. 73.—PLASTER *in situ* ON STRATUM VII A BRICK WALL IN NORTHWEST CORNER OF COURT 2041 SHOWING INDISTINCT PAINTED DECORATION (CF. FIG. 71). FROM EAST

most face respectively with corresponding parts of overlying walls which do connect with the gate. The lowest structure is assigned to Stratum X since in orientation, in relatively poor construction, and in the thickness of its broken-off west wall it is comparable with the palace of that stratum. Two phases of the "west wing" are shown on the plan of Stratum IX simply because they exist between those assigned to Strata X and VIII.

That the lower pavement of the gate and therefore probably the outer approach thereto must thus be considered to have served in Strata X-IX as well as in VIII is not unreasonable, since the rise in floor level within the palace throughout these three strata is extremely slight. Furthermore, in the street east of the



FIG. 74.—STRATUM VII A PALACE TREASURY (3073) AT AN EARLY STAGE OF EXCAVATION. FROM SOUTHEAST.

palace the basalt steps (2105), which were in use with both the lower and the higher pavement of Strata VIII and VII B respectively, probably served in Stratum IX also since they obviously are related to the east wall of the palace common to Strata IX and VIII. The same situation may well have prevailed in Stratum X, where the east wall of the palace, though now missing, very likely had at least its outer face in a plane common to that of the later corresponding walls.

The single physical change noticeable above the Stratum VII B pavement is the westward extension of the northwest buttress along the north wall of the "west wing." Otherwise there is no direct indication of the

continued use of the gate through Stratum VII A. It is most unlikely, however, that it should have been abandoned for a new gate while the adjacent palace continued almost unchanged. We believe, therefore, that it originated with the incipient form of the palace in Stratum X and came to its final destruction along with the palace at the end of Stratum VII A.

STRATUM VI B (FIG. 385)

Little can be said of Stratum VI B, so fragmentary are its remains. Shallow in itself, it is totally unrelated to Stratum VII A (Fig. 80) and shows continuity with Stratum VI A in one building only, at the extreme southwest corner of the excavated area. Fragmentary remains of two similar phases of a gate are puzzling. The upper structure undoubtedly was in use in Stratum V A, but when the lower was built or when it gave way to the upper one is impossible to determine (but see p. 45) until such time as the east half of the Stratum IV gate, now standing as a monument, may be removed in search for further evidence. Since no other gate remains for Stratum VI B and since tradition established in preceding strata decrees there should be one, it is possible that the lower structure originated in Stratum VI B, as suggested on the plan.

Small rooms, thin walls, and numerous ovens imply that the buildings of Stratum VI B are of domestic character. Although they extend over the entire area, none of them is sufficiently complete to warrant even an attempt at restoration. Yet it is in this area that we find the major evidence of this stratum. Only in part of Area DD was its presence detected, while in Areas BB and CC either it is entirely lacking or it is confused with Stratum VI A, which is comparatively easy to define owing to its free use of partially baked brick (see below) and the abundance of characteristic pottery found within its walls. With the possibility of such confusion in mind, we present plans of Areas BB and CC, both of which were excavated to lower levels before the presence of Stratum VI B was suspected, labeled simply "Stratum VI" (Figs. 405 and 410). They are undoubtedly mostly, if not completely, representations of Stratum VI A, yet the chance remains that Stratum VI B is to some extent present thereon.

STRATUM VI A (FIG. 386)

This stratum consists of two distinct parts in Area AA. The eastern portion contains one building of comparatively massive scale (2072), some 30 × 32 meters in area, but with relatively few rooms. The western part has two buildings of greatly reduced scale, which together cover about as much ground as the single building to the east. All the construction is of brick on stone foundations. The bricks are made of reddish clay partially baked and are porous and friable. At one time believed to be limited to this stratum, this type of

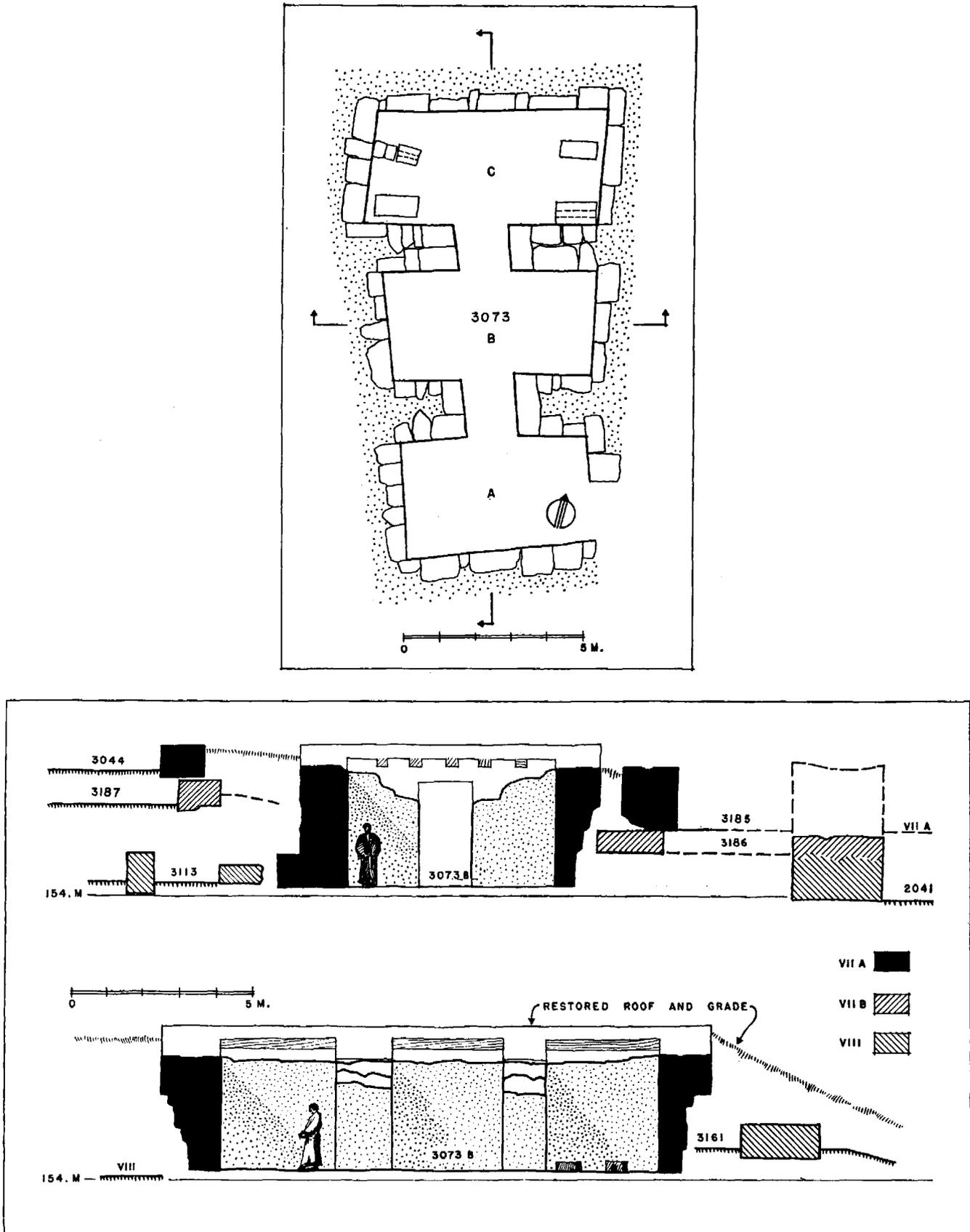


FIG. 75.--PLAN AND SECTIONS OF STRATUM VII A TREASURY. SCALE, 1:150



FIG. 76.—STRATUM VII A TREASURY AFTER REMOVAL OF UPPER COURSES OF RUBBLE, SHOWING EXCELLENT STONE FACING OF LOWER COURSES. FROM SOUTH. STRATUM VIII FLOORS IN FOREGROUND AND BEHIND FIGURE



FIG. 77.—EXTERIOR OF SOUTH WALL OF TREASURY OBVIOUSLY NOT INTENDED TO BE EXPOSED ABOVE GRADE. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 78.—NORTH ROOM OF TREASURY SHOWING MASONRY WALLS PLASTERED TO A HEIGHT OF 3 METERS. FROM EAST



FIG. 79.—STRATUM VII A BUILDING WEST OF PALACE WITH PARTIALLY EXCAVATED TREASURY AT RIGHT. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 80



FIG. 81



FIG. 82

FIG. 80.—REMAINS OF STRATUM VI B IN SQUARE L 7 RESTING DIRECTLY UPON MUD BRICK OF STRATUM VII A PALACE. FROM SOUTH

FIG. 81.—EAST SIDE OF STRATA VI B-V A CITY GATE APPEARING BELOW BAY OF STANDING STRATUM IV GATE WITH WEST SIDE OF EARLIER GATE BEYOND. FROM EAST

FIG. 82.—STRATUM VI A BUILDING 2072 WITH ROOM 2071 IN FOREGROUND. FROM SOUTHWEST. SECTION OF STRATUM IV CITY GATE *in situ* AT UPPER RIGHT

material has since been found sparingly used in almost every other stratum. Its extreme use still remains characteristic of Stratum VI A. Walls range in thickness from a single brick (*ca.* 45 cm.) to almost 2 meters.

The problem of the city gate remains substantially as stated in the discussion of Stratum VI B. There is argument for the existence in Stratum VI A of the lower structure mentioned above in its relationship to building **2072**. It parallels the east wall of this large building exactly as the west wall of the latter is paralleled by the east wall of building **3021**. Furthermore, the fact that the east wall of building **2072**, if restored in square J 9, lies directly under and coincides in position with the east wall of room 2161 at the top of the

of the somewhat inconveniently located rooms in the northwest corner is the result of the belief that the north and east walls of room 2068 because of their thickness are interior walls. Within the building are two similar units of rooms, each with a long room giving access to several side chambers and to a large common courtyard (2075). The latter is considered a court because of its size despite its distance from probable entrances—an unusual arrangement. It seems unlikely that a doorway would have been placed in a spot as vulnerable as the wall along the edge of the mound or as the adjoining east wall outside the city gate (but see below). Near the northwest corner of the building is a winding stairway (2067). Three risers between two

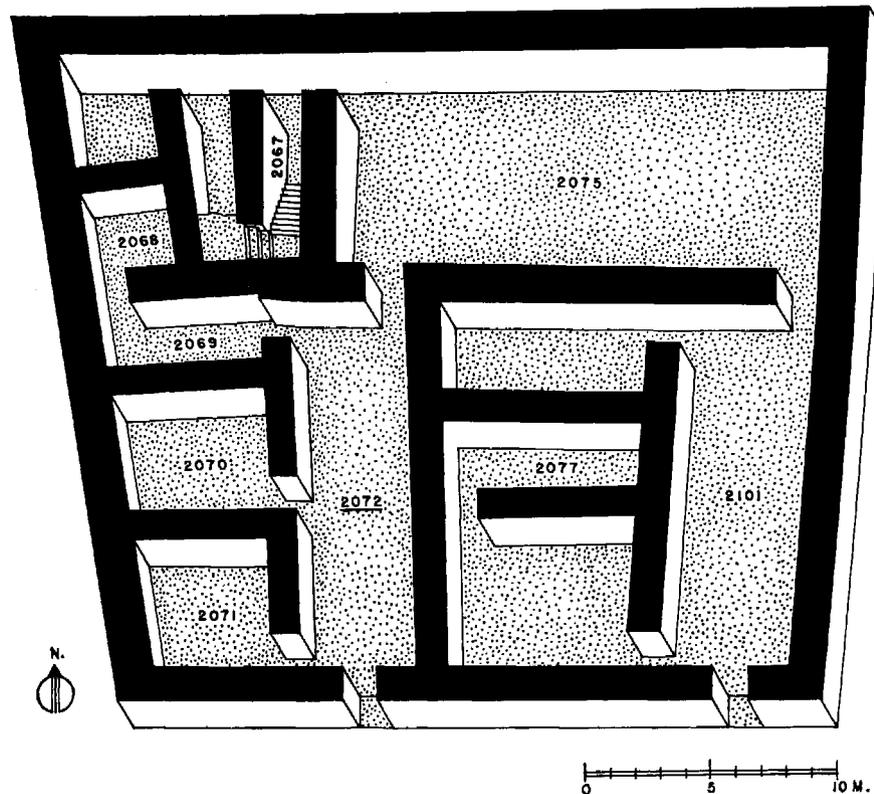


FIG. 83.—RESTORED PLAN OF BUILDING **2072**. SCALE, 1:300

Stratum V A approach to the gate (see Fig. 388) suggests a more or less similar approach and city gate in each of these two strata. Such suggestion may or may not be confirmed by excavation after complete removal of the Stratum IV gate (Fig. 81).

Just outside the gate (in the southeast corner of square J 9) is a thick-walled stone vessel 70 cm. in diameter and of at least equal depth, with its rim probably flush with ground level (see Fig. 90). It may possibly belong to an earlier stratum. No explanation of its use can be offered.

Building **2072** (Fig. 82) is sufficiently complete to offer basis for restoration (Fig. 83). Limited by the mound's edge at the north, a well preserved wall to the west, and the probable city gate at the east, its dimensions are reasonably certain, particularly since there were no traces of heavy walls to the south. Restoration

corner landings and five more risers below the lower landing are all that remain (Fig. 84). As the upper landing is well above the floor level of the adjacent rooms the stairs must have led to the roof or a possible second story. Entrance thereto must have been from court 2075 at a level higher than the existing top of its west wall. The building's exterior door, or doors, may have led from the south into either room 2072 or room 2101, or into both. Another possibility, remote from the viewpoint of defense but giving a more normal room arrangement (see above), is an entrance from the approach outside the city gate (see p. 45). Pottery abounded (e.g. Fig. 85), except in rooms 2072 and 2101 and court 2075.

The remainder of the stratum (Fig. 86) is obviously of a domestic nature. Many of its small rooms are grouped together in a single complex (**3021**). Dis-



FIG. 84.—BUILDING 2072 WITH STAIRWAY 2067 AT UPPER RIGHT AND DOORWAY INTO ROOM 2072 AT WORKMAN'S RIGHT. FROM NORTHEAST. STRATUM IV DRAIN IN FOREGROUND



FIG. 85.—POTTERY IN ROOM 2070 OF BUILDING 2072. FROM NORTH



FIG. 86.—WESTERN PART OF STRATUM VI A. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 87.—WINE OR OIL PRESS IN ROOM 2022 OF STRATUM VI A. FROM EAST



FIG. 88.—WESTERN PART OF STRATUM V A. FROM SOUTHWEST



FIG. 89.—REMAINS OF STRATA VI B-V A CITY GATE DIRECTLY UNDER FOUNDATIONS (UPPER FOUR COURSES) OF STRATUM IV GATE. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 90.—REMAINS OF STRATA VI B-V A GATE AFTER REMOVAL OF IV MASONRY. NOTE PLASTER ON SIDES AND TOP OF STONE AT LEFT OF METER STICK. FROM WEST

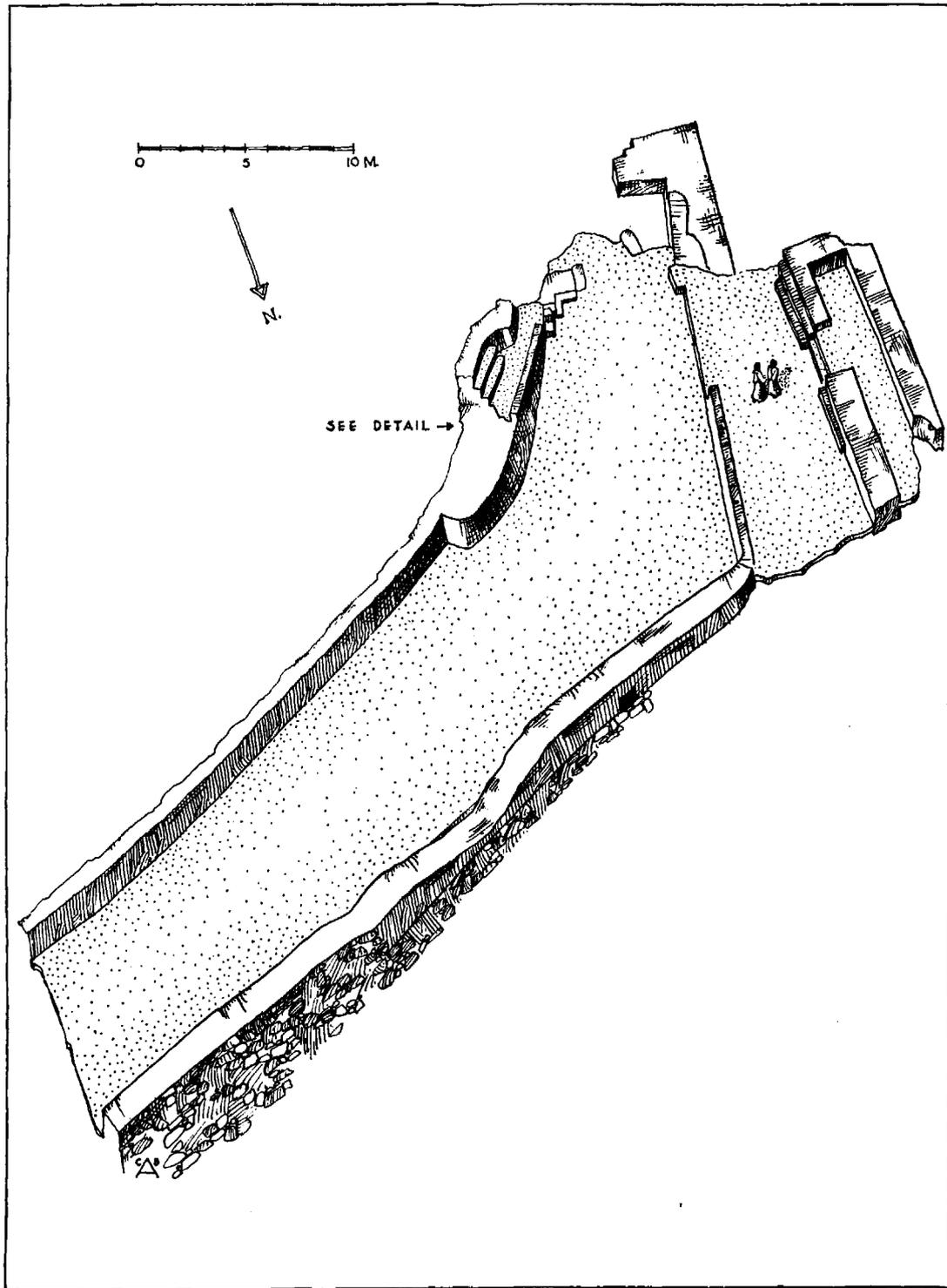


FIG. 91.—RESTORATION OF STRATUM V A APPROACH (2150) TO CITY GATE. SCALE, 1:300



FIG. 92.—LOWER PART OF STRATUM V A APPROACH. FROM WEST. WALL SHOWING AT EXTREME LEFT IS PART OF STRATUM IV APPROACH



FIG. 93.—UPPER PART OF STRATUM V A APPROACH. NOTE PAVEMENT DEPRESSION OVER DRAIN. FROM NORTH. STANDING MASONRY AT TOP BELONGS TO STRATUM IV



FIG. 94.—STRATUM V A DRAIN EMERGING FROM BENEATH IV CITY GATE. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 95.—DRAIN UNDER PAVEMENT OF STRATUM V A APPROACH. FROM SOUTH. MASONRY BELONGS TO STRATUM IV GATE



FIG. 96.—SMALL "GUARDHOUSE" OR "CUSTOMS POST" (2161) AT HEAD OF STRATUM V A APPROACH. FROM NORTHEAST. STRATUM IV GATE AT LEFT



FIG. 97.—PLATFORM AND BENCHES (UPON WHICH FIGURE SITS) BUILT INTO RETAINING WALL AT TOP OF STRATUM V A APPROACH. FROM WEST. NOTE STRATUM IV MASONRY AT LEFT CAUSING DESTRUCTION OF RETAINING WALL AND AT RIGHT RESTING UPON REMAINS OF GATE

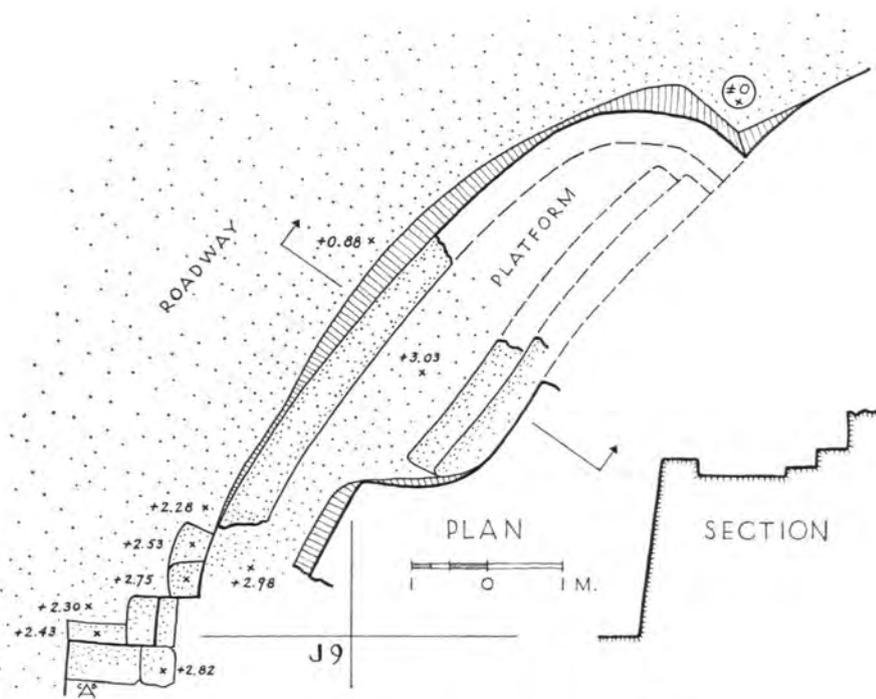


FIG. 98.—PLAN AND SECTION OF PLATFORM AND BENCHES (SEE FIG. 97). SCALE, 1:100



FIG. 99.—POTTERY-FILLED ROOMS OF STRATUM V A. FROM WEST

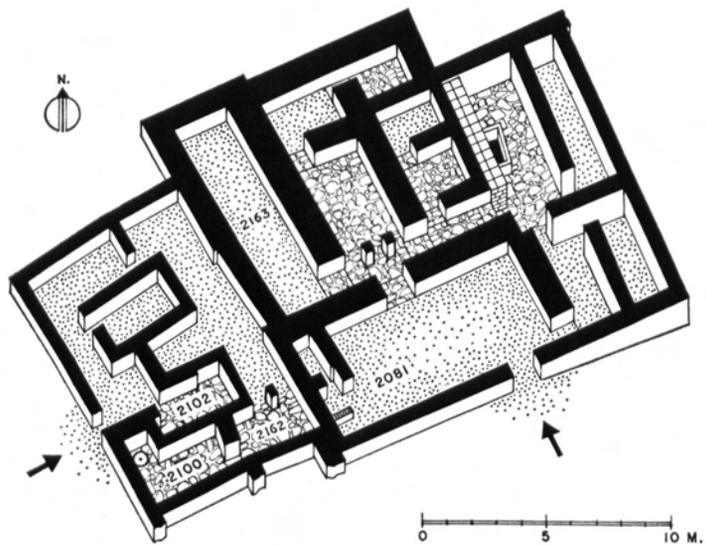


FIG. 100.—RESTORED PLAN OF TWO GROUPS OF STRATUM V A ROOMS. SCALE, 1:300

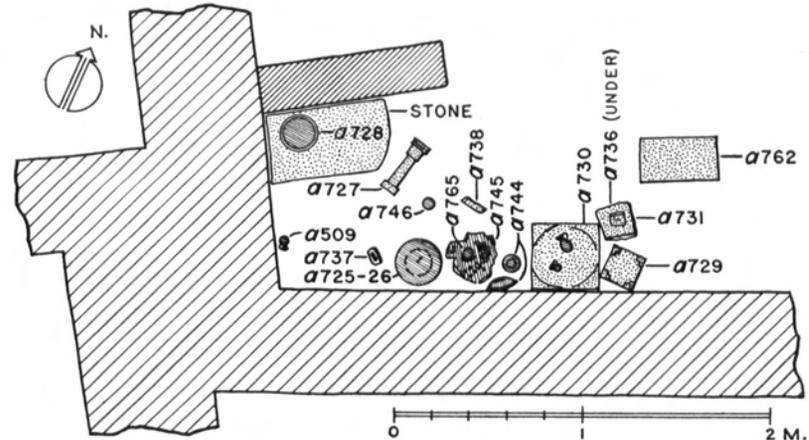


FIG. 101.—PLAN OF SOUTHWEST CORNER OF STRATUM V A LOCUS 2081, SHOWING FIND-SPOTS OF CULT OBJECTS (SEE FIG. 102). SCALE, 1:40



FIG. 102.—OBJECTS FROM LOCUS 2081, INCLUDING MOST OF CULT OBJECTS REFERRED TO IN FIG. 101

tributed throughout in considerable numbers were saddle querns and grinders,³ ovens, stone tubs, and common pottery. Of special interest is room 2022, in which are a wine or oil press of cement plaster (Fig. 87) and the remains of three wood posts.

STRATUM V B (FIG. 387)

The meager remains of Stratum V B are easily distinguished, lying as they do directly over the mud-brick walls of Stratum VI A. They are definitely on the "scrappy" side and give little evidence of the original architecture. They bear no relationship to those of Stratum VI A. In general orientation they are similar to the buildings of Stratum V A, but otherwise there is no connection between these two strata except in the common use of a stone pavement in square K 7. On present evidence there is no way of knowing whether the lower or the upper structure of the city gate which we believe was common to Strata VI B-V A should be attributed to Stratum V B. The upper seems so inextricably bound to the Stratum V A approach (2150), however, that we are inclined to consider it as belonging to that stratum alone. We assume therefore that the lower gate originated in Stratum VI B and continued in use through Stratum V B, as suggested on the plans.

STRATUM V A (FIG. 388)

Above the scanty remains of Stratum V B the buildings of Stratum V A (Fig. 88) including the city gate and its approach cover the full area. The gate itself is but a revision of the lower structure, attributed to Strata VI B-V B, and like it was only partly excavated because of the desire to preserve part of the overlying Stratum IV gate (see p. 33), whose deep-set foundations all but completely destroyed the Stratum V A remains (Figs. 89-90; see also Fig. 81).

The Stratum V A approach, 2150 (Fig. 91), is fairly well preserved. A trifle narrower at the lowest point of excavation (Fig. 92), its roadway is about 9 meters wide as it nears the turn. It then narrows rapidly toward the gateway to a width scarcely more than twice that of the gateway opening (Fig. 93). The pavement consists of a hard cement-like surface on a crushed-stone base. Both parapet and retaining wall on the outside and the inside respectively of the roadway are of rubble, plastered like the roadway. A drain originating southeast of the gate emerges at the limit of excavation from directly under the still standing southernmost pier on the east side of the Stratum IV city gate (Fig. 94). Curving to the north it continues through the V A gate (Fig. 95) and across the approach (see Fig. 93) to spill down the side of the mound.

At the head and commanding a direct downward view of the approach is a single-room building (2161) with a low terrace (Fig. 96) whose foundation rests

directly upon walls of Stratum VI A. It may have been a guardroom or perhaps a customs post, whence careful survey could be made of everyone and everything entering the city. Directly opposite the south end of the terrace, on the inside curve of the approach, is a peculiar structure consisting of a double tier of benches and a platform behind a low parapet (Figs. 97-98). Just more than man's height above the road, the little platform is reached by two small steps, each one a single stone. Steps, floor, parapet, and benches are covered with lime plaster like that of the roadway. The plaster continues up and over the "curb" stones along the east pier of the gate (see Fig. 90). The use of this strange structure is difficult to imagine, unless it be merely an open sentry box.

One cannot fail to note the general similarity between the Stratum V A approach and that of Stratum VIII (see p. 16). Just how much of the Stratum V A approach is a utilization of what must have been the somewhat similar approach or approaches to the lower structure of the gate, assigned to Strata VI B-V B, is a matter of conjecture. Room 2161 can have existed no earlier than Stratum V B since it overlies the walls of a Stratum VI A building (2072). Yet its terrace according to position and absolute level may possibly have served as a point of entry to the large court of that very building (see p. 37).

For 20 meters in from the edge of the tell the Stratum V A buildings are oriented perpendicular to its perimeter. Beyond that point, so far as evidence from the Area AA sounding trench shows, the direction changes to nearly north-south, a situation true also of Stratum V in the previously excavated Area C.⁴ Although cut away on the north by the deep-set Stratum IV city wall, Stratum V A construction is almost continuous over Area AA (see Fig. 88); but nowhere is there even a fairly complete building. Pottery was abundant in many of the rooms (Fig. 99). Stone floors are present in so much of the stratum that they lose their usual value in distinguishing courts from covered rooms. The absence of thresholds and the fact that tops of walls as found are in many cases at floor level, so that most door locations are lost, also make positive restoration difficult. An attempt, however, has been made to restore two interesting groups of rooms (Fig. 100).

Locus 2081, in whose southwest corner was found an interesting group of cult objects (Figs. 101-2), is just south of the room group whose plan is the better preserved and is itself probably part of it, perhaps a forecourt. The presence of cult objects in locus 2081 arouses the suspicion that two upright stones at the entrance to the central room north of it may, despite their perfect structural positions, bear some cult significance (Fig. 103). The other room group, adjoining at the west, is curious because of the pair of interior rooms or tiny

³ Cf. *Megiddo I*, Pl. 114 :11.

⁴ *Megiddo I*, Fig. 6.

courts surrounded by other rooms of about the same size, their uses unknown. The merit of showing such free restorations may well be questioned, for the evidence of course does not preclude numerous alternate schemes. With telltale doorways missing, both groups may easily have belonged to one building, or they may have continued in almost any direction.

STRATUM IV (FIG. 389)

The Stratum IV city gate (2156) and approach as well as drain 2093 are discussed below. Architectural remains within the excellently preserved city wall (325) and gate are few and inconclusive. They do show a constant orientation of buildings almost north-south, right up to the wall, instead of the more usual orientation perpendicular to the mound's perimeter. As in the preceding stratum, stone pavement is freely employed in both rooms and streets. Considerable use is made of stone posts as lintel or roof supports, an architectural feature uncommon in other strata.

Just inside the gate and to the west is a single row of rooms (e.g. 2054) of a monumental building comparable with Stratum IV structures in other areas of the mound (e.g. buildings 338 and 1723⁵). Its north wall was reused in building 1052 of Stratum III,⁶ though none of the other walls carried over. All the

and described by him as the Stratum IV gate⁷ actually belonged to Stratum III.⁸ While this latter gate (500) was built through the Stratum IV fortification wall (325), which was reused during III, and utilized parts of the earlier gate as foundations (Fig. 104), it was an entirely separate structure and should not be confused with the Stratum IV gate (2156).⁹ Only the foundations of the latter were preserved.



FIG. 103.—UPRIGHT STONES AT ENTRANCE TO A STRATUM V A ROOM. FROM NORTHWEST

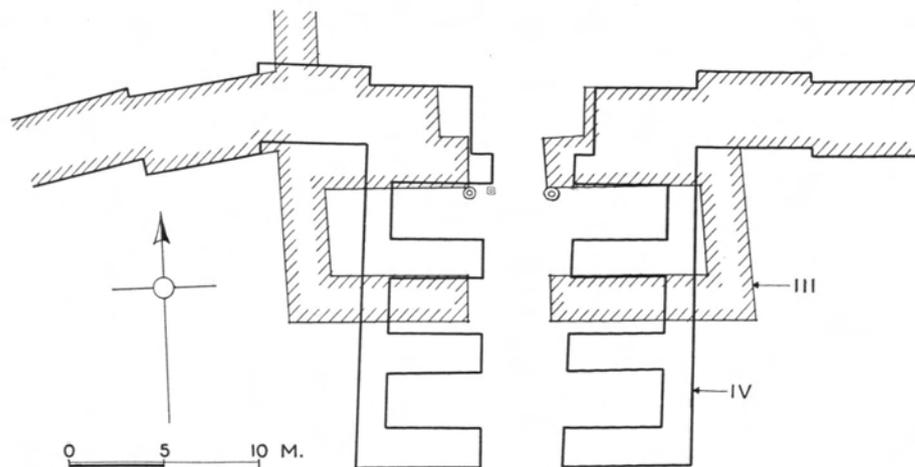


FIG. 104.—DIAGRAMMATIC PLAN OF STRATUM III CITY GATE (500) SUPERIMPOSED ON STRATUM IV GATE (2156). SCALE, 1:400

other Stratum IV structures seem to be of domestic character, with exceptionally good masonry for such small buildings, but their remains are insufficient to yield any complete plans.

THE CITY GATE By ROBERT S. LAMON

The greater part of the Stratum IV city gate was not unearthed until the latter part of the 1935/36 season, and subsequent digging has completed the task. It was found that the gate remains previously uncovered by Guy

Strong though it was, the gate of course was the most vulnerable part of the fortifications and undoubtedly took the brunt of numerous attacks on the city. It is not surprising, then, that minor rebuildings, additions, and repairs could be disentangled among the remains. And certain parts of the Stratum III complex were little more than additions to and rebuildings of the Stratum IV gate. The almost continuous use of the same gate site over a period of nearly 400 years (the duration of Strata IV-III¹⁰) left a maze of walls and pavements, the dis-

⁵ See *ibid.* Figs. 49 and 12.

⁶ See *ibid.* Fig. 89.

⁷ *OIC* No. 9, pp. 24-27.

⁸ See *Megiddo* I 74.

⁹ See *ibid.* pp. 74-83 for detailed discussion of Stratum III gate.

¹⁰ See *Megiddo* I.

entanglement of which was further complicated by the almost complete lack of pottery or other datable material.

The Stratum IV gate (Figs. 105–6) with its four doorways appears to be unique, but double- and triple-doorway gates of the same general plan are common enough throughout the Near East.¹¹ Its outward façade was set back slightly from the outer face of the city wall. Directly outside the gate was a strongly fortified courtyard with a small outer gate. A paved roadway evidently led up the side of the mound, passed through the outer gate into the steeply inclined courtyard, turned abruptly south and entered the main gate between square solid masonry piers which presumably carried towers as suggested in the reconstruction (Fig. 107).¹² Doorjambes projected about a meter into the gate passageway from the inner corners of the two flanking towers and confined the doorway to a width of about 4.25 m. South of the towers were three evenly spaced sets of opposed piers, which formed three additional doorways of approximately the same width as the main entrance. The six side chambers thus formed by the piers were nearly 3 meters wide by 5 meters deep. From the evidence of the one doorsocket found in place, only the main doorway was provided with permanently fixed doors, which pivoted on the inner corners of the jambs and folded back into the adjacent side chambers (see p. 54).

The masonry of the gate was massive, and the workmanship, like most of the other stonework of the stratum, was excellent. All outside corners were formed with well squared blocks arranged in a regular bonding pattern and marginally drafted on at least two edges. Like all other Stratum IV drafting, the upper margin was invariably wider than that on either the side or lower edges.¹³ The intervening wall faces, between the ashlar corners, were composed of courses of fairly well squared stones; but marginal drafting and regular bonding were entirely lacking (see Fig. 111). The two corners of each doorway jamb occurred so close together that the entire face resulted in solid ashlar masonry. The bonding pattern was regularly a simple alternation of two or three headers above and a stretcher below (see Figs. 108 and 110). The pattern was maintained horizontally from one pier to the next, except in the southernmost pier on each side (see Fig. 105). The interiors of the walls were filled with mud and rubble.

A deposit of limestone powder and a few small chips found at the base of each doorway jamb might imply that at least part of the marginal drafting was done

¹¹ *Ibid.* p. 74.

¹² [Further excavation along the north face of wall 969 necessitated a change in plan as indicated in Fig. 105; consequently this reconstruction by Mr. Lamon does not agree exactly with the final plan (Fig. 389), though the general scheme remains the same.—G. L.]

¹³ *Megiddo* I 13 and Figs. 14–15.

after the stones were in place. But it must be noted that the stones of the highest preserved (fifth) course of each jamb had been cut out (Fig. 108; see also Figs. 112–13) apparently to receive a slightly setback superstructure (see also p. 49). It seems probable that this chiseling produced the deposits of chips and limestone powder, since no such deposit was observed at the base of any other ashlar masonry at Megiddo. Marginal drafting undoubtedly served a utilitarian purpose (i.e., to square up the stones for alignment in the wall faces) rather than as pure decoration and therefore must have been completed by the stone-dressers before they turned the stones over to the masons.

Almost invariably the Stratum IV ashlar masonry was laid dry with no mortar between the stones. The joint between any two stones was usually so perfect that not even a thin knife blade could be inserted between them. But between the second and third foundation courses of all the main walls of the gate there occurred a gap of about 10 cm. (see Fig. 108). This gap, unlike that in the masonry of the gate (1567) to the Stratum IV B palace compound,¹⁴ appeared to be original to the construction and not the result of subsequent dislodgment. True, part of the north wall in the west half of the city gate had been caused to settle (Fig. 109) by the weight of the overlying Stratum III gate and the stones of its east end, which was free from the weight of the later structure (see Fig. 104), had been slightly displaced, thereby causing the gap to widen there (Fig. 110). But this dislodgment cannot account for the entire gap, which extends round the whole gate. In the side chambers the gap was further marked by a slight setback of the three courses above it (see Fig. 111). This gap, then, appears to be comparable with those found by Crowfoot at Samaria and with similar occurrences in the superstructures of other buildings.¹⁵ These may once have contained decorative inserts of brick, wood, or other perishable material or wooden inserts for the attachment of wooden paneling or structures such as stairs, shelves, and platforms; but such an explanation could not apply to a gap in masonry intended to serve merely as foundations below ground level.

On the first course above the gap a sharp red line (see Fig. 108) could be detected on most of the interior wall faces, which had been protected by filling and pavement (see below). It was most perfectly preserved on the doorway jambs, since their surfaces had been sealed by pavement with upcurved edges. Moreover, since the pavement of the gate passage occurred slightly below the top of the foundations, it more effectively sealed the underlying area than did the floors of the side chambers, which were a few centimeters above the top of the foundations. The line could not be detected at all on the exterior wall faces, which had been sub-

¹⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 15–17.

¹⁵ See above p. 22 and Gordon Loud and Charles B. Altman, *Khorsabad* II (*OIP* XL [1938]) Pls. 11–12 and 81–82.

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jected to the weathering effect of surface seepage; but there can be little doubt that it originally existed on all main wall faces. It had evidently been made by snapping a taut cord treated with red pigment (powdered hematite?). The line was almost exactly horizontal, the maximum variation in elevation being only about 3 cm. It was presumably intended as a guide for leveling the overlying courses—the mason's datum line.¹⁶

The masonry foundations were blocked at both ends of the passageway and between the jambs by heavy rubble walls (Fig. 111; see also Figs. 105 [indicated by

broken lines] and 110), and the passage and side chambers were completely filled artificially with material composed almost entirely of fragments of limestone and containing very little or no soil. The interstices between the stones were only partially filled with lime powder and small chips (see Figs. 112–13). The stones were not in the least weathered and could not therefore have been taken from earlier walls in the immediate vicinity (the usual source of material for filling) but appeared to be waste scraps from quarrying and stone-dressing. The heavy rubble walls retained the filling and prevented uneven settling by dividing

¹⁶ A similar line was found on building 338 (Megiddo I 53).

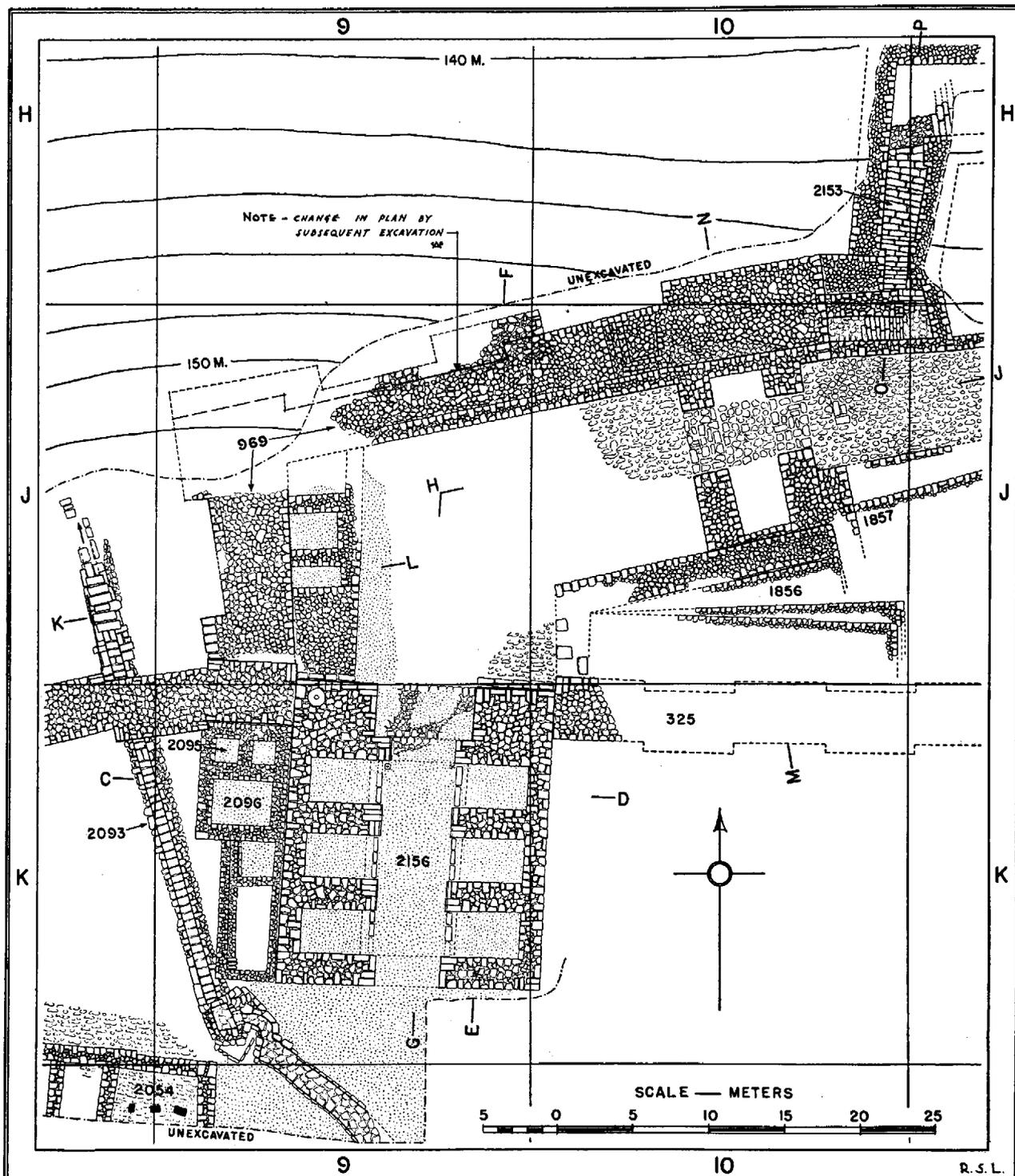


FIG. 105.—PLAN OF STRATUM IV CITY GATE. SCALE, 1:400. SEE FIG. 106 FOR SECTIONS AND *Megiddo I*, FIG. 4, FOR KEY TO CONVENTIONS

it into small units. The walls between the jambs served also to support the thresholds to the six side chambers, which consisted of two or three large squared stones (see Fig. 111).

The gate passage was paved with thick lime plaster which rested directly on the filling and extended over the retaining wall at each end (Figs. 112-13) and into the inner courtyard south of the gate (Fig. 114). The edges of the pavement were curved up against the side

thresholds extended some 30-40 cm. above the pavement level of the gate passage, and the floors within the chambers were nearly flush with their tops. That is, the floor level in the side rooms was a step above the roadway. The floors of the side chambers were a few centimeters above and slightly overlapped the foundation walls—another indication that the walls of the superstructure were set back (10-15 cm.) from the inner edge of the foundations.

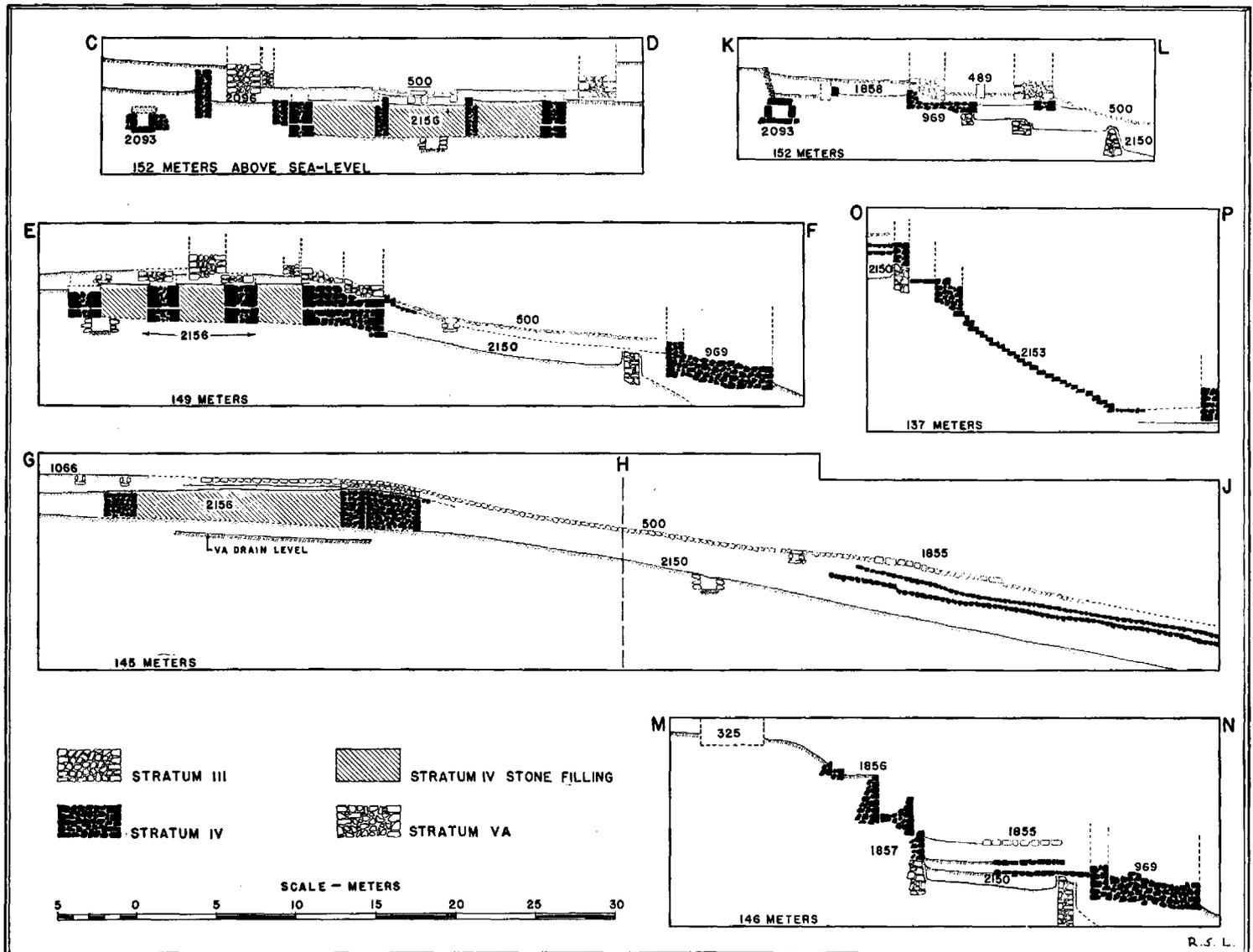


FIG. 106.—SECTIONS THROUGH STRATA V A-III CITY GATES (CF. FIGS. 105 AND 388). SCALE, 1:400

walls and adhered to them so firmly that the filling and the wall surfaces beneath were perfectly sealed from the effects of weathering. When first uncovered the stones on the faces of the four middle doorway jambs were as fresh as though they had just been quarried and dressed; but after they had been exposed for a very short time they began to show the effects of weathering. This obviously indicated that these surfaces had been covered almost immediately after they were built. The six side chambers were floored with similar but somewhat thinner lime plaster. Their stone

The top of the stone foundations was flat and had a finished appearance. It seems reasonable to assume that the character of the walls of the superstructure was different from that of the foundations; and, while no part of the upper walls was preserved, it seems probable that they were of mud brick. The fact that no mud bricks were found is not surprising, but had the superstructure been of stone at least part of it would surely have been preserved. Actually, two lone stones found near the edge of the foundations (Fig. 115) may have been part of the superstructure; but, since they were not

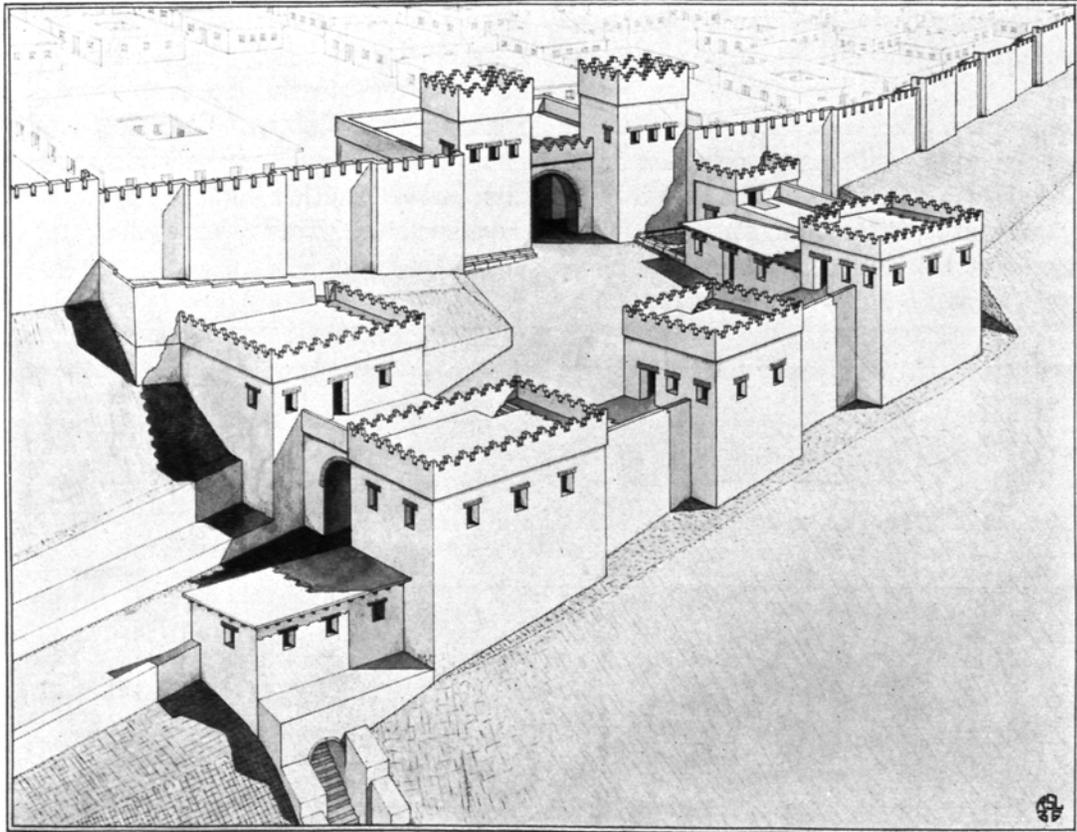


FIG. 107.—RECONSTRUCTION OF STRATUM IV GATE. PERSPECTIVE VIEW FROM NORTHEAST

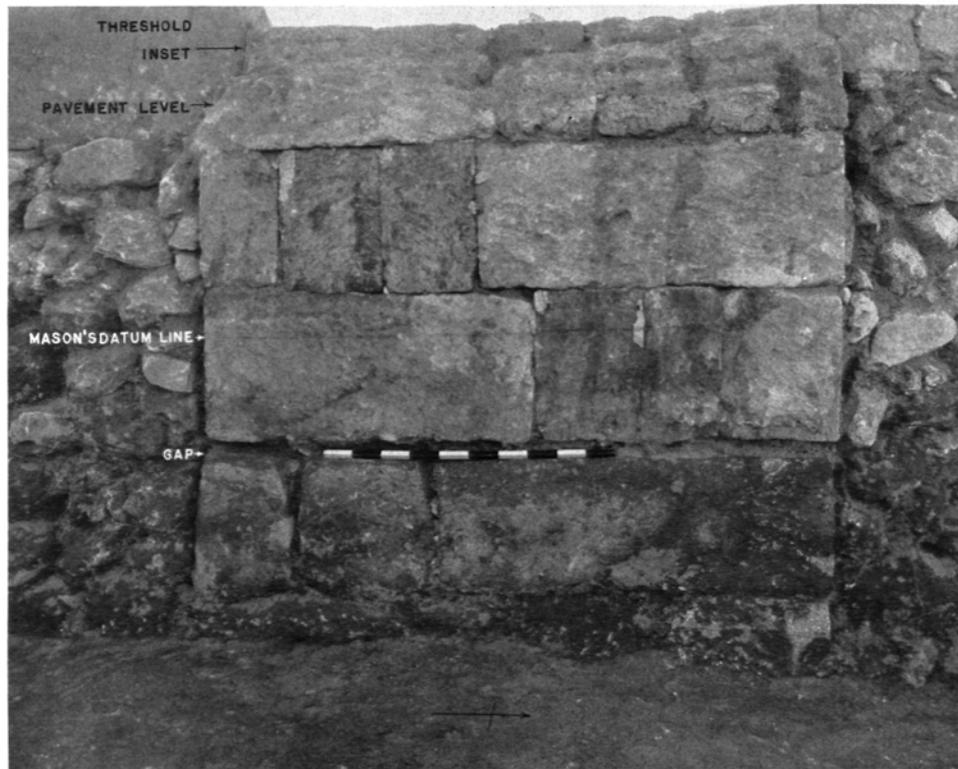


FIG. 108.—DOORWAY JAMB OF STRATUM IV GATE



FIG. 109.—WEST FRONT FACE OF STRATUM IV GATE, SHOWING ONE COURSE OF SUPERIMPOSED III GATE IN CENTER. FROM NORTH



FIG. 110.—STRATUM IV GATE. FROM NORTH



FIG. 111.—WEST HALF AND PASSAGE OF STRATUM IV GATE WITH FILLING REMOVED, SHOWING HEAVY RUBBLE WALLS BETWEEN JAMBS



FIG. 112.—NORTH END OF STRATA IV AND III GATES. FROM WEST



FIG. 113.—SOUTH END OF STRATA IV AND III GATES. FROM WEST



FIG. 114.—SOUTHWEST PART OF STRATUM IV GATE AND INNER COURTYARD, SHOWING EDGE OF PAVEMENT AT BASE OF STEEP ESCARPMENT. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 115.—PARTS OF STRATA IV AND III GATES (CF. FIG. 104), SHOWING TWO STONES (UNDER AND BEHIND METER STICK) WHICH MAY HAVE BELONGED TO STRATUM IV SUPERSTRUCTURE

set back from the edge as far as the overlapping floors indicated that the upper walls had been, it seems more probable that they belonged to the overlying Stratum III gate. Even if we assume that they did belong to the IV gate, their presence hardly precludes the assumption that the superstructure was composed largely of mud brick.

One doorsocket was found *in situ*, just inside the northernmost doorjamb on the west side (Fig. 116; see also Fig. 112). Since a single door would have been too wide to swing back into the side chamber, another socket must originally have existed in a similar relation to the opposite jamb and the entrance must have been provided with a pair of wooden doors which were nar-

walls. At the north end and particularly where the drain passed under the city wall the side walls were well constructed with large squared stones. Cover stones were found in place only at the north end outside the city wall (Fig. 120), but it is assumed that the whole drain was originally covered and buried below ground. The wide channel which entered the sump from the east was slightly above the lime pavement of the courtyard. It probably was constructed after the pavement had become silted over and buried to a depth of 30 or 40 cm. It would thus have formed a shallow open gutter for draining the adjacent area.

Neither the walls of the outer court nor the gate itself were bonded into the city wall, nor was stairway



FIG. 116.—WEST HALF OF STRATUM IV GATE, SHOWING DOOR SOCKET *in situ*

row enough to fold back into the adjacent side chambers. The pavement against the other jambs was well preserved and definitely precluded the possibility that pivoted doors were affixed in the other three doorways.

The purpose of drain 2093 was evidently to dispose of surface water which collected in the inner courtyard. The lime pavement of the courtyard sloped downward slightly toward a "manhole" or sump at the south end of the drain (Fig. 117). It appears that originally the wide channel which traversed the courtyard (Fig. 118) did not exist and the surface water flowed directly into the sump through its east opening. A second opening, on the north side, led down via three steps (Fig. 119) into the drain, which sloped gradually down to the north at the rate of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in 100 and after passing under the city wall debouched near the edge of the mound. The floor of the drain was made of large flat stones whose ends formed the foundations for its side

2153 bonded into the courtyard wall. The latter fact seems to indicate that the steps were a slightly later addition made after the completion of the outer gate. But the straight joints between the main gate and the city wall, which must have been built at about the same time, seem inexplicable and incidentally, from a structural standpoint, inexcusable. The wall (969) of the outer court was even more massive¹⁷ than the city wall. Very little cut stone entered into its construction, most of the masonry being of roughly coursed rubble. Walls 1856-57 were built against the mound to retain its steep slope, and the inside piers of the outer gate acted as buttresses.

The outer gate (Figs. 121-22) was a double doorway with side chambers between two sets of piers. Here again it seems probable that only the outer doorway

¹⁷ [But note subsequent change in plan mentioned in n. 12 above.—G. L.]



FIG. 117.—DRAIN 2093. FROM SOUTHEAST

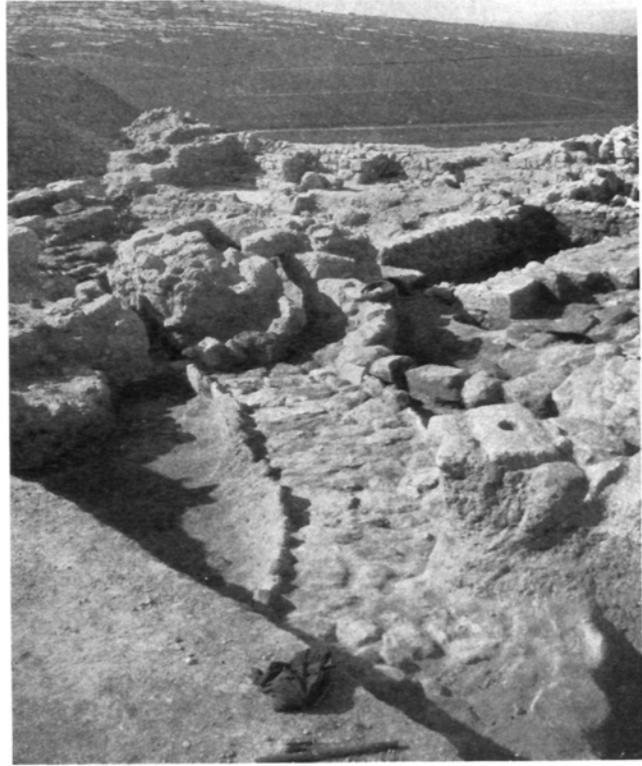


FIG. 118.—LATER CHANNEL OF DRAIN 2093 LEADING TO SUMP. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 119.—NORTH OPENING IN SUMP AND STEPS LEADING DOWN TO DRAIN. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 120.—COVER STONES IN PLACE AT NORTH END OF DRAIN OUTSIDE CITY WALL, WHICH HAS BEEN REMOVED



FIG. 121.—STRATUM IV OUTER GATE



FIG. 122.—STRATUM IV OUTER GATE



FIG. 123.—STRATUM IV GATE APPROACH AND TOP FLIGHT OF STAIRWAY 2153. LIME PAVEMENT (2150) BELONGS TO STRATUM V. FROM NORTHEAST

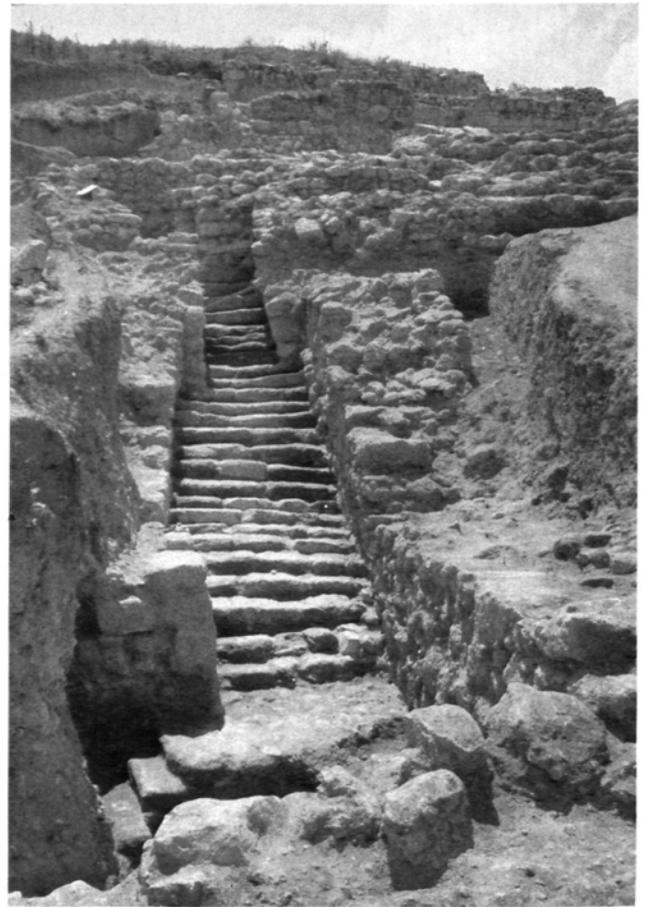


FIG. 124.—MIDDLE AND BOTTOM FLIGHTS OF STAIRWAY 2153. FROM NORTH

was provided with doors. No doorsockets that could be assigned to Stratum IV were found, but one belonging to Stratum III was uncovered just inside the northeast pier.¹⁸

Along the west end of the outer courtyard was an oddly constructed series of rooms which may have served as shops or vendors' stands, if we make a comparison with present-day city gates; but the general sturdiness of the building suggests that it more probably served a defensive purpose. The contour of the mound and the location of the gate with respect to the terrace caused the approach to the gate to be from the left. From the standpoint of defense this was a weakness, if we assume that the ancients held their weapons in their right hands,¹⁹ and this series of rooms may have been intended to counteract this inherent weakness in plan. Then, too, these rooms commanded unobstructed views down the approach road through the outer gate and into the citadel through the main gate and were therefore ideally situated for a guard or sentry post.

The pavement along the front of the sentry post was of lime plaster similar to that found within the gate. The paving was missing in the central part of the court, but that just inside the outer gate was of rubble. However, a few patches of lime found on top of this rubble pavement indicated that the whole of the outer court was originally surfaced with lime and that the rubble acted merely as a sole. The rubble pavement continued through the outer gate and down the approach road as far as it has been traced.

Owing to the complete lack of systematic drainage in the outer court, the only escape for surface water was through the outer gate and down the road. This evidently caused considerable erosion and necessitated frequent repairs to the pavement, as witnessed by numerous overlapping superimposed patches of rubble in the region of the outer gate. Eventually these irregular patches were concealed beneath an extensive and completely new pavement (see Fig. 106 H-J). The approach road has been investigated for a distance of only about 8 meters beyond the outer gate, but there can be little doubt that it continued down to the terrace, which probably contained part of the outer town and was fortified to a certain extent by a secondary wall.²⁰

Stairway 2153 begins just outside the outer gate (Fig. 123) and probably extended down to an approach from the plain to the terrace,²¹ thereby cutting off a long hairpin turn²² and providing a convenient short cut for pedestrians. The stairs were sunk deep into the side of the mound and flanked by heavy retaining walls. It seems probable that at least the narrow upper part,

if not the whole, was a tunnel and thus roofed.²³ The steepness of the top flight appears to have resulted from the necessity of gaining the required rise by increasing the effective length of the stairway without changing the predetermined location of either its upper or its lower end. The top was placed as near the outer gate as possible but could not have been located in or on top of the gate, since that no doubt was already in existence when the stairway was built. The stairway must have been built from the bottom up, for each step overlapped the one below it. If we assume that it was tunneled through the mound, then its grade was determined by the slope of the mound. The top of the middle flight (Fig. 124) having been reached below the level of the road at the outer gate, the top flight had to be made steep enough to reach that level. Incidentally, the jogged effect of the upper end would have facilitated defense of the stairway, but it seems doubtful that it was intentionally planned for that purpose. As in the wall of the outer courtyard, the masonry was of inferior rubble construction, but the stair treads themselves were each made of two or three fairly well squared blocks of limestone. The landings were floored with rubble, but traces of lime plaster indicated that these and perhaps the stairs as well were originally surfaced with lime. Unfortunately the lowest stairs have not yet been excavated. If we judge by an outcrop of bedrock not far from the lowest exposed step, the latter cannot be far above bedrock. It seems possible that the road was above this lowest step, perhaps at the level of the lower landing, and that the bottom flight led to some structure such as a well cut into bedrock. However, since we lack definite information, the theory that the stairway was merely a pedestrians' short cut seems by far the more plausible.

AREA BB

This area (Fig. 125) faces east toward the Jordan Valley. Its excavation began with a northwest-southeast sounding trench 6 meters wide stretching about 75 meters from square L 13 into O 14 (see Fig. 377). When the impressive northeast corner of what subsequently proved to be temple 2048 appeared, trenching was abandoned in favor of lateral expansion over an area large enough to include this entire building (Fig. 126). With the location of the temple thus established, an area extending eastward from it to the edge of the tell was excavated to Stratum VIII, in which the temple was built. During this time a second trench (Fig. 127), running east-west in squares N 14-15 along the north edge of the area, was revealing portions of the brick city walls of Strata XIII-XII and building 3177 of Strata XVII-XVI. Eventually this entire area, now including most of squares N-O 14-15, was cleared to

²³ For the sake of illustration the lower part was left open in the reconstruction (Fig. 107).

¹⁸ See *Megiddo* I 83 and Fig. 89.

¹⁹ This was pointed out by Sir Flinders Petrie.

²⁰ See *Megiddo* I 31 f.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Cf. *ibid.* Fig. 3.

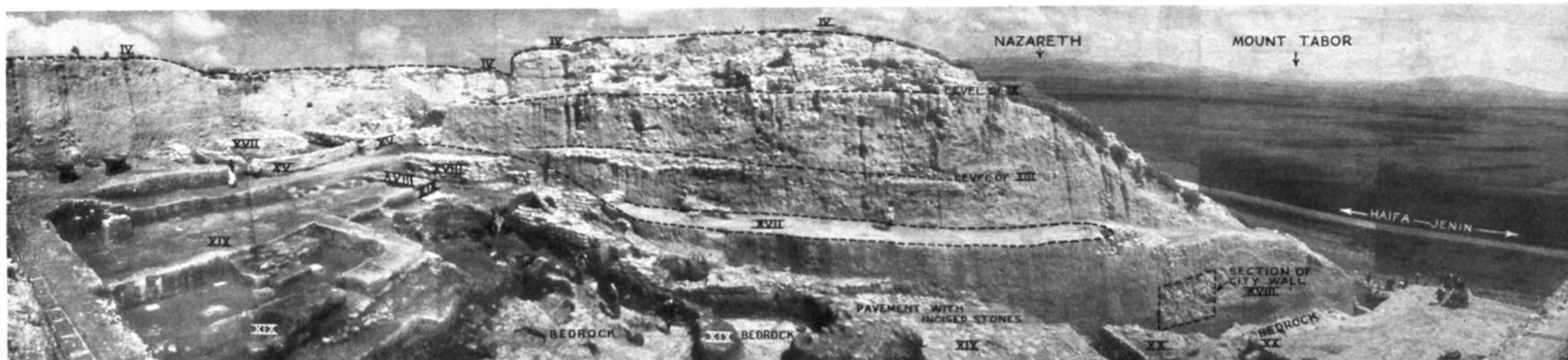


FIG. 125.—PANORAMA OF EASTERN PART OF AREA BB AFTER BEDROCK WAS REACHED. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 126.—ORIGINAL SOUNDING TRENCH WIDENED TO INCLUDE ALL OF TEMPLE 2048. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 127.—EAST-WEST SOUNDING TRENCH ALONG NORTH EDGE OF AREA WITH STRATUM XVI EXPOSED. FROM EAST

bedrock with certain exceptions where buildings seemed worthy of preservation (see Fig. 377).

Finally, with temple 4040 and altar 4017 (see Fig. 394) but half falling within the excavated area and interest accordingly pointing westward, excavation was carried in that direction as far as Schumacher's trench, with the expectation of joining the completed east section with Schumacher's discoveries and eventually with Area DD.

STRATA -XX AND XX (FIG. 390)

The earliest evidence of habitation at Megiddo (Stratum -XX) lies in cave 4067, a natural formation

in the bedrock roughly 3×5 meters in area (Fig. 128). The length of its period of occupation is unknown. Sometime within this period the roof of the cave collapsed; but it must have been repaired immediately, for there is no noticeable difference between the artifacts from below its debris and those from above. These artifacts consist solely of stone and bone objects (see pp. 139-42), without a single trace of pottery. The earliest, pre-pottery inhabitants of what then was a barren rocky hill were undoubtedly attracted to the spot by the adjacent spring now known as 'Ain el-Kubbi, a generous flow of water which was to insure habitation of the site for centuries to come.



FIG. 128.—CAVE 4067 (CENTER) SURROUNDED BY STRATUM XX WALLS AND XIX PAVEMENT 4008 (LOWER RIGHT). FROM NORTH



FIG. 129.—REMAINS OF STRATUM XX CURVED STONE WALL (NO. 1) OF PROBABLE CIRCULAR HOUSE. FROM NORTH



FIG. 130.—REMAINS OF STRATUM XX CIRCULAR MUD-BRICK WALL (NO. 2) WITH XIX PAVEMENT 4008 ABOVE. FROM SOUTH

Stratum XX represents the earliest use of the rock surface of the hill (see Figs. 125 and 128). Houses were constructed with rubble walls and with floors either of rubble or simply of more or less leveled-off sections of the rock, while storage pits, presses, and fireplaces were cut into the rock.

Wall No. 1 (see plan) is curved and built of long thin slabs of stone directly upon the rock (Fig. 129). It may be part of an apsidal room,²⁴ but a section of a circular house seems more likely in view of near-by wall No. 2, of which slightly more remains in plan.

Wall No. 2 (Fig. 130) seems definitely to be that of a circular mud-brick building. It is .60 m. wide, its curve

²⁴ Apsidal houses occurred on the east slope of the mound in Stage IV (see SAOC No. 10, Fig. 2), which is slightly later than Stratum XX (see SAOC No. 17, pp. 42 and 47).

having an inside radius of about 3 meters. It rests partly upon bedrock and partly upon a foundation of small stones. The structure has been so destroyed by Stratum XIX pavement 4008 that no more than two courses of brick remain anywhere in place. A small part of the steeply sloped floor still exists within.

Locus 4068 (Fig. 131) is a deep oval-shaped pit with smoothly cut walls. It was filled with sherd-laden debris. Nos. 4 and 5 (see plan) are pairs of pits (Figs. 132-33). In each case one pit lies at a higher level than the other and is connected therewith by a rock-cut opening at the level of its base. They are probably oil or wine presses. No. 3 is a shallow pit with an adjacent fireplace (Figs. 132 and 134), and No. 6 is part of another fireplace. Six other circular pits lie within the area. No. 8 is an isolated stone-paved circle 1.70 m. in diameter. At



FIG. 131.—ROCK-CUT PIT 4068 IN STRATUM XX. FROM SOUTH

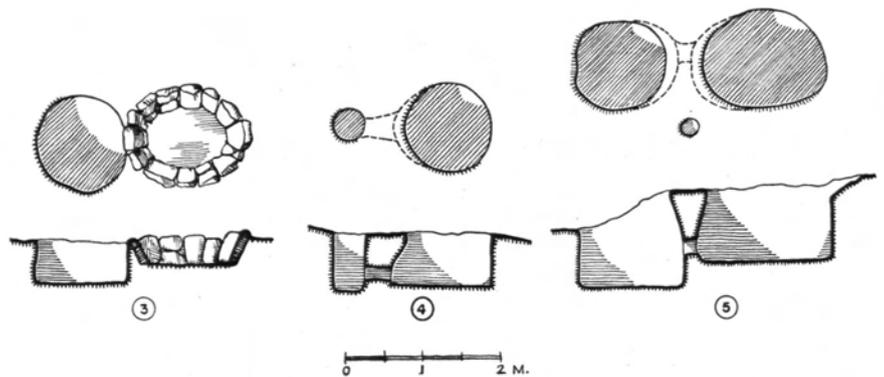


FIG. 132.—PLANS AND SECTIONS OF ROCK-CUT PITS (NOS. 4-5) AND A FIREPLACE (NO. 3) IN STRATUM XX. SCALE, 1:100



FIG. 133.—PAIR OF CONNECTING ROCK-CUT PITS (NO. 5), PROBABLY A WINE OR OIL PRESS, IN STRATUM XX. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 134.—SHALLOW PIT AND FIREPLACE (NO. 3) IN STRATUM XX. FROM EAST

No. 7 numerous small pits and cone-shaped depressions, probably pot-stands, are cut into the rock.

STRATUM XIX (FIG. 390)

This stratum lies very close to Stratum XX (Fig. 135), being separated from bedrock by only a shallow earth layer. Its general slope is therefore similar to that of the rock. Extending north-south across the entire west and higher end of the area excavated to this stratum is a row of rooms (4047, 4050) with mud-brick walls. Seemingly unrelated to these is a curving double stone wall which descends from the northwest corner to join a stone pavement (4008) with the same degree of slope. The similar construction and corresponding slope of two other fragments of pavement (4118 and 4064), indicate that all three, together with a narrow bit of pavement outside 4050, are probably parts of a single paved area. What lay to the east at the bottom of the slope was completely destroyed by the construction of the Stratum XVIII city wall (4045).

The mud-brick complex at the west end of the area is puzzling. The walls of bricks laid without mortar would have been extremely difficult to trace in sections where the lime-plaster coating was missing had it not been for foundations consisting of a single course of unusually well laid rubble (Fig. 136). The main north-south wall (Fig. 137), because of its great width (2.80-3.20 m.), its lack of "penetrations" on the outside, and the uninterrupted pavement along its west face is suggestive of a city inclosure wall. But as such it makes little sense with the curving wall to the east of the point where it itself jogs eastward before apparently continuing northward beyond the area of excavation (Fig. 138).

Room 4050, though incomplete in that its south end falls outside the excavation limits, is nevertheless the best defined part of the complex (Fig. 139). It is roughly 4 meters wide and longer than its excavated length of about 12 meters. It is quite evidently a shrine, for an altar stands opposite its only entrance (in the excavated portion at least), from the sloping pavement to the east. Though but one altar served at a time, two were found (see Fig. 143)—an earlier one completely concealed by a later one. Both are of mud brick surfaced with lime plaster. The earlier (Fig. 140) is crudely rectangular in shape, .55 m. high with a small step .20 m. high at the south side. On the floor before it is an oddly shaped clay mound, somewhat hemispherical, .20 m. high and .50 m. in diameter, with a low squared projection in front (Fig. 141). It is covered with white plaster like the altar. An irregular depression in the top is probably a break and not original, though when first seen the mound was thought to be a pot-stand of some sort because of the presence in the depression of a few small sherds.

The later, larger altar (Fig. 142) also is roughly

rectangular in shape, with either a projection or a step at its front or east face. The main part measures about 4.10×1.60 m., with its plastered top .92 m. above the floor. Its sides taper slightly toward the top. Its eastward projection, roughly $1.90 \times .70$ m., is of uncertain height since no top plaster remains, notwithstanding the appearance in Figure 142. It may have been equally well a low step in front of the high altar (Fig. 143) or an extension at the same high level.

Protruding about 4 cm. above the plastered floor of the shrine are several flat stones of irregular shape and varied dimensions and of uncertain use (see Figs. 137 and 139). Their levels are surprisingly uniform. From south to north, the levels of those along the west wall are 155.90, 156.00, and 156.00 m.; of those near the center of the room, 156.00, 156.00, 156.00, and 156.05 m.; of the single stone near the east wall (dotted in Fig. 143), 155.90 m. The regular spacing of those near the room's north-south center line suggests that they might be column bases, especially since the later altar is so shaped as barely to avoid two of them. There is substantiation for such a belief in the Early Bronze Age palace at Ai, where square-cut stone bases and remains of wood posts were discovered in a room of comparable proportions.²⁵ There are, however, quite valid objections to such a use at Megiddo. The stones are not exactly centered in the room, nor is the entire span (4 m.) great enough to warrant columnar support for the roof. Then, too, the presence of the side stones with intervals bearing no apparent relationship to those of the center stones somewhat weakens the argument. So similar are center and side stones in appearance that there should be some similarity in purpose; but in plan no such purpose is evident. Among the stones as a group there is no relationship indicative of a structural need. Certainly posts along such massive solid side walls seem to be rather useless. Two other facts help to invalidate the idea of column bases: first, one of the stones was actually covered by the later altar; and, second, the stones, being merely thin slabs set in earth, are exceedingly unsuited for any load-bearing role.

Pavement 4008 (Fig. 144) slopes very steeply (see section in Fig. 390). In part it is double (Fig. 145) with earth between the layers, the upper perhaps having been built at the same time as the later altar in room 4050. The layers separate increasingly toward the east, as if some need for leveling the slope occurred in later times. While the stones of part of the lower layer are laid in steplike rows they form nevertheless a ramp rather than a stairway (Fig. 146). On stones throughout both layers are scratched and incised drawings of human figures and animals along with a great many designs which were either pure fancy or possibly signs and letters now undecipherable (see Pls. 271-82).

²⁵ See Judith Marquet-Krause in *Syria* XVI (1935) 327 and Pls. L-LIa.



FIG. 135.—GENERAL VIEW OF STRATUM XIX MUD-BRICK COMPLEX. NOTE STRATUM XX PITS IN BEDROCK AND CURVED WALL (SEE FIG. 129). FROM NORTHEAST



FIG. 136.—RUBBLE FOUNDATION OF MAIN NORTH-SOUTH WALL OF STRATUM XIX MUD-BRICK COMPLEX. FROM NORTH



FIG. 137.—MAIN NORTH-SOUTH WALL AND SHRINE OF COMPLEX. NOTE LATER ALTAR AND EARLY FLOOR STONES (SEE FIG. 139). FROM SOUTHWEST

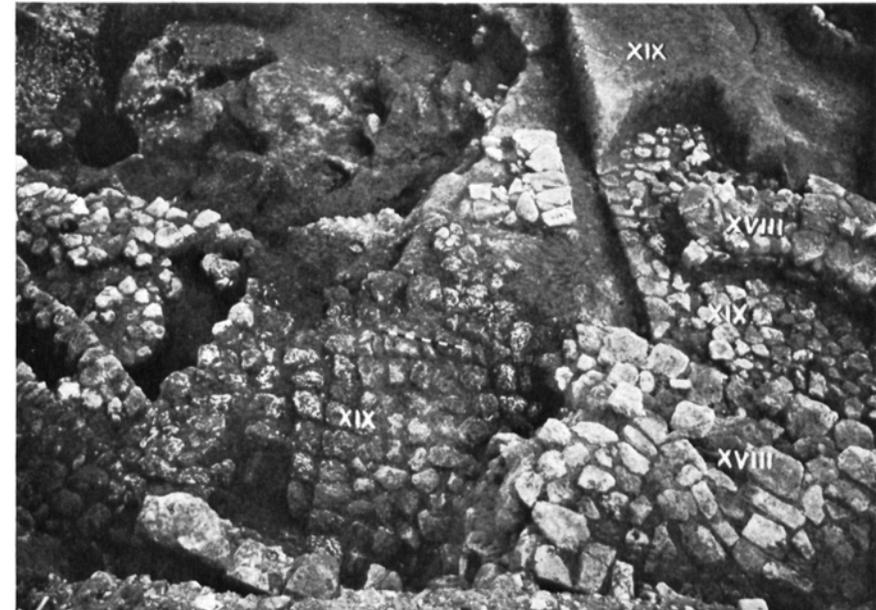


FIG. 138.—EASTWARD JOG IN MAIN NORTH-SOUTH WALL OF COMPLEX INDICATED BY RUBBLE FOUNDATIONS. FROM NORTH



FIG. 139.—SHRINE OF STRATUM XIX MUD-BRICK COMPLEX SHOWING LATER ALTAR. NOTE FLAT STONES SET IN FLOOR (SEE FIG. 137). FROM SOUTHEAST

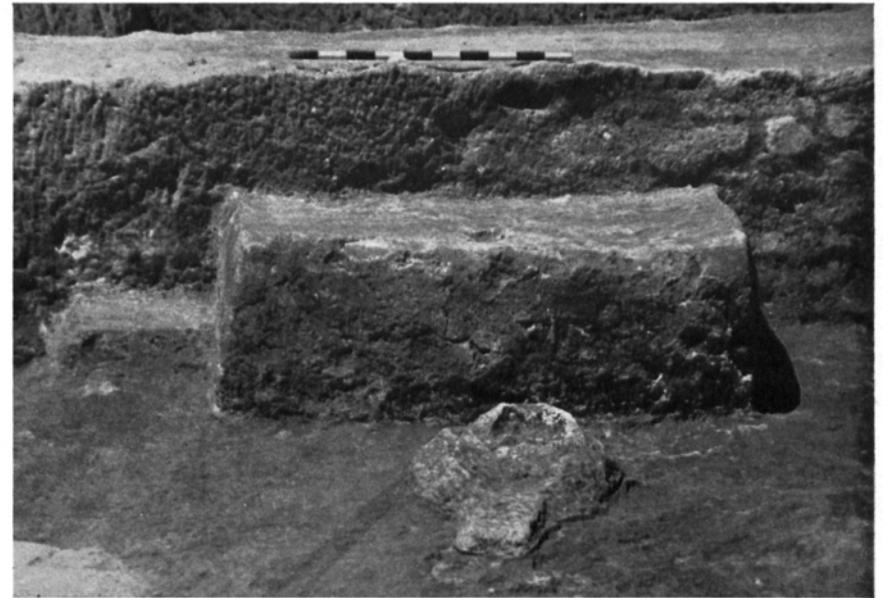


FIG. 140.—ORIGINAL ALTAR IN SHRINE. FROM EAST

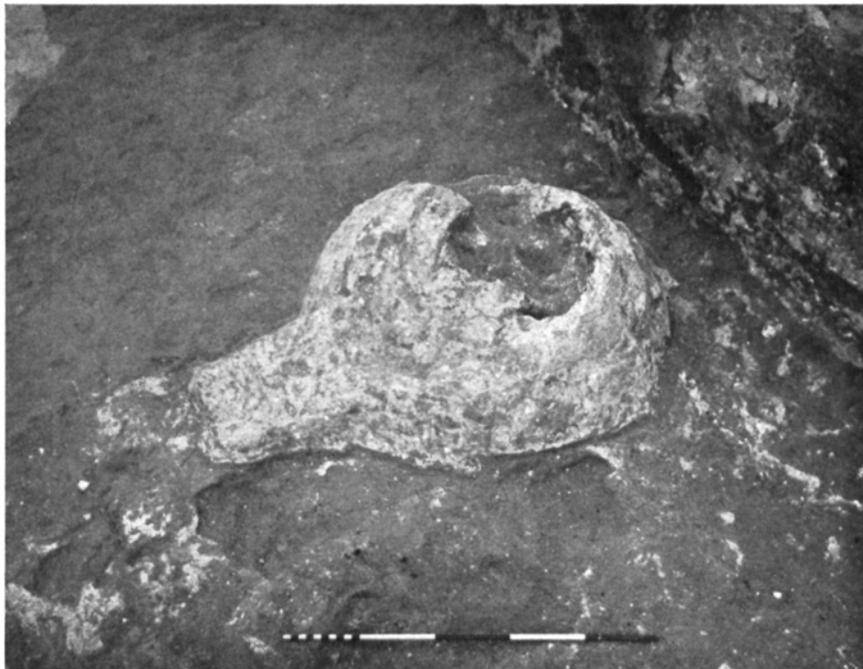


FIG. 141.—ODDLY SHAPED STRUCTURE BEFORE ORIGINAL ALTAR. FROM NORTHEAST



FIG. 142.—LATER ALTAR IN SHRINE. FROM SOUTHEAST

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

STRATUM XVIII (FIG. 391)

As a group the structures of this stratum may at first glance seem to lack homogeneity. Yet despite great variation in scale and lack of connection between units the plan does hold together. The massive city wall in square O 15, greater in section than any city wall of any other stratum at Megiddo, is in scale and orientation comparable with the building or buildings in squares M-N 13-14. If the latter should upon further excavation prove to be remains of temple buildings, a

logical supposition in view of their position under the persistent sacred area of later strata (e.g. Strata XVII-XIV and VIII-VII A), the greatly reduced scale of the remaining buildings (Figs. 147-48) is entirely reasonable. Even in these smaller buildings, the remaining walls of which make little sense in themselves, there is an attempt to adjust the orientation to that of the massive architecture—the larger walls to the “bent” east end of the southernmost wall in N 13-14 and the smaller walls to the obliquely angled city wall.

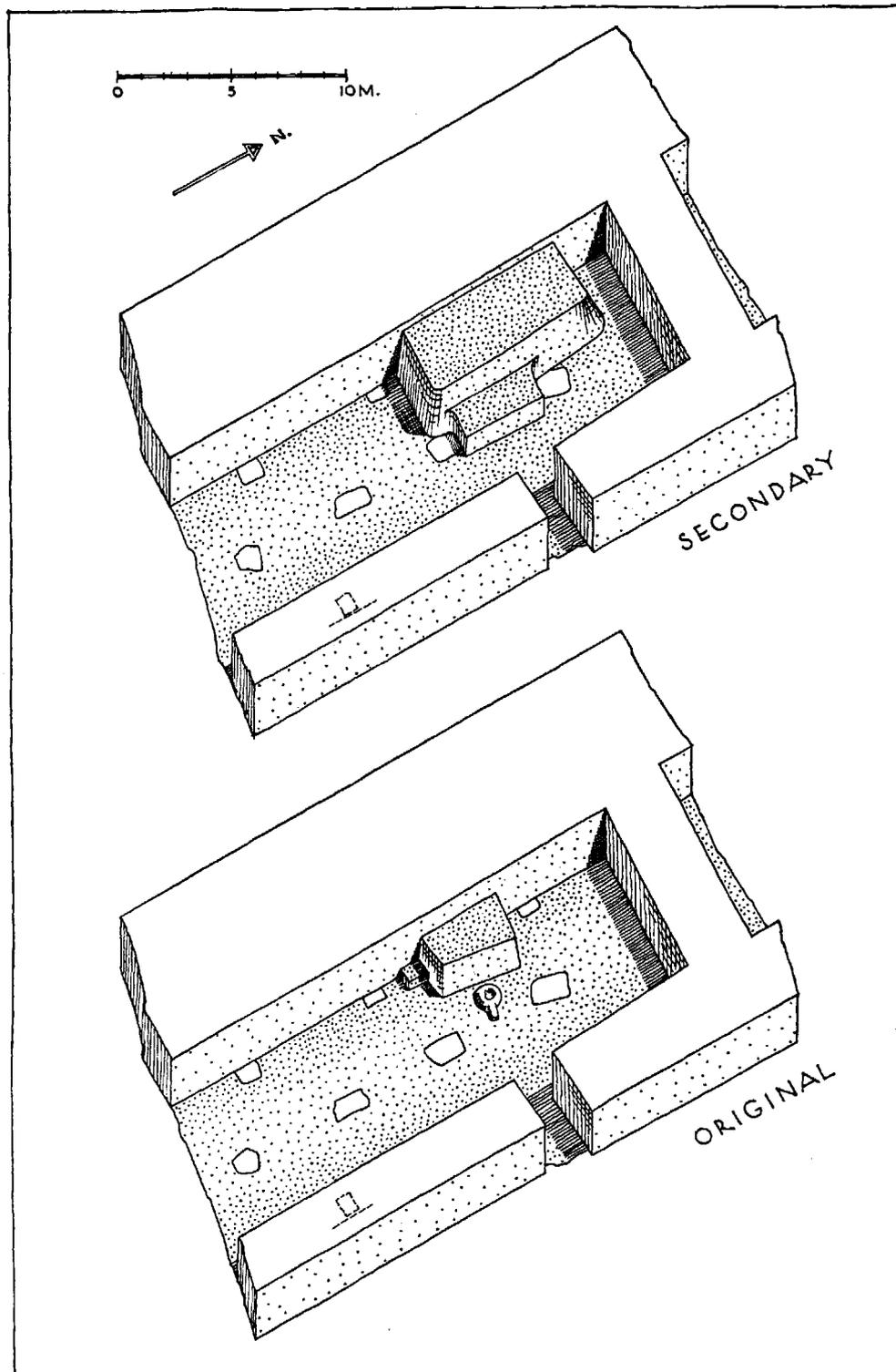


FIG. 143.—PERSPECTIVE DRAWINGS OF SHRINE SHOWING ORIGINAL AND LATER ALTARS. SCALE, 1:300



FIG. 144.—STRATUM XIX PAVEMENTS 4008 IN LEFT FOREGROUND AND 4064 AT TOP CENTER. FROM NORTH



FIG. 145.—PAVEMENT 4008, SHOWING UPPER AND LOWER LAYERS. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 146.—STEPLIKE ROWS OF STONES IN PAVEMENT 4008. FROM NORTH

The entire area, as in the preceding strata, slopes sharply from the east, still retaining to a large extent the slope of the rock (see Fig. 416). A mean line through the wall foundations of the smaller buildings has a general rise of about 1 in 8, which diminishes slightly toward the upper or west edge of the area (Fig. 149). It coincides with the slope of the foundations of the east-west section of the city wall (4045 A) and when projected meets the main part of the city wall (4045) near its base. The tilt of the floor in room 4033 is hard to reconcile with that of its surrounding stone foundations, for if extended without change of slope the floor would reach the room's west wall far below its base. Inclined as steeply as the walls seem to indicate, floors would have been practically unusable, and how floors and walls were made compatible is puzzling.

The wide walls in the northwest part of the area must have formed an impressive structure. They were but partly excavated, since they continue under Stratum XV temples whose remains have not yet been removed. Through soundings (Fig. 150), however, some idea of their extensive nature was obtained. The larger, more northerly one, 3.50 m. thick, is the more revealing. Its base (Fig. 151) is of rough stone laid in definite courses and slopes sharply down to join the curving wall of Stratum XIX. Its upper surface is leveled with flat stones to receive a mud-brick superstructure, seven courses of which were found in place immediately below the foundation of the east wall of temple 4040 of Stratum XV. An outward jog in its north face may form a corner with a possible north-south wall with a doorway just beyond. If so, a possible corner in its south face (see Fig. 150) just west of the fragment of pavement shown in the plan may well indicate a doorway, in which case we should expect a large room to the north.

The function of a circular mud-brick structure (4034) about 2.25 m. in diameter and .10 m. high (see Fig. 148) is difficult to determine, especially because of its relative level. It partly overlies by a considerable distance a section of pavement 4118 of Stratum XIX yet is below the probable floor levels of the near-by rooms of Stratum XVIII. It would therefore seem to be the bottom of a pit or bin of Stratum XVIII—a supposition somewhat difficult to reconcile with the fact that the existing upper surface of its wall is lime-covered just as is its floor.

The most important Stratum XVIII structure preserved within the area of excavation is the great city wall, which extends across the entire area and continues beyond the excavated space in two directions. At some time within its probably long period of service the original wall was strengthened by an addition. There are therefore two phases of its construction, which solely for convenience and clarity of presentation are shown on two plans, the first on that of Stratum XVIII

and the second on that of Stratum XVII. Both phases, however, are to be considered as belonging to Stratum XVIII, though in Strata XVII–XVI the wall in its second phase appears to have served as a retaining wall for the fill upon which these later strata were built. To facilitate description the three major portions of the wall are numbered as follows: the original, north-east-southwest portion, 4045; the oblique westerly extension, 4045 A; and the addition of the second phase, 4045 B.

Outstanding in connection with this wall are its great width and the puzzling oblique-angled "corner" at the southern extremity of the excavated area. Its original width of 4–5 meters (Fig. 152) was subsequently increased to nearly 8 meters (Fig. 153). When exposed it stood to a height of more than 4 meters actually measurable on the inner face of 4045 near its juncture with 4045 A (Fig. 154). This represents a minimum height, since no finished top surface was found. There are at least two suggestions for the *raison d'être* of 4045 A with its buttress-like projection beyond the outer face of 4045. As a citadel wall rather than a city wall (see p. 4), for which there is here good evidence both in the rooms abutting the wall itself on the outside and in the presence of contemporary buildings previously exposed outside it on the east slope of the mound,²⁶ it may have inclosed an irregularly shaped area considerably smaller than that indicated by the present contours of the tell. Or, if we assume that the inclosed area conformed roughly to contour indications, such irregularities might be part of a gate falling just beyond the south limit of the excavated area. The latter possibility is favored by the fact that at the same relative point in Stratum XII the city wall, which is known to follow the tell contours, undergoes gate-suggestive irregularities (see p. 87). We would then have an east gate persisting through successive strata in one general location just as does the north gate of Area AA.

Little is preserved of the rooms abutting the outer face of the original city wall (see Fig. 152). At some time before the addition of the second phase of the great wall they underwent a slight rebuilding which could be noted in and around room 4049 only (Fig. 155; see also Fig. 392).

In its original phase the city wall is peculiarly constructed in block-like sections, the vertical divisions which pass completely through from face to face being not only distinctly visible but so planned as to form actual breaks 5–10 cm. wide in the wall (see Fig. 154). Two such vertical "joints" in 4045 A just west of its juncture with 4045 (see Figs. 153–54) may be simply the result of the block construction. It seems more likely, however, that they are jambs of a doorway or small gate, subsequently blocked for the fill of Stratum XVII, since they cannot be traced through the lowest

²⁶ See SAOC No. 10.



FIG. 147.—SMALLER-SCALE BUILDINGS OF STRATUM XVIII. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 148.—SMALLER-SCALE BUILDINGS OF STRATUM XVIII, SHOWING STEEP EASTWARD DOWNSLOPE AND LIME-COVERED BRICK CIRCLE 4034. FROM SOUTH

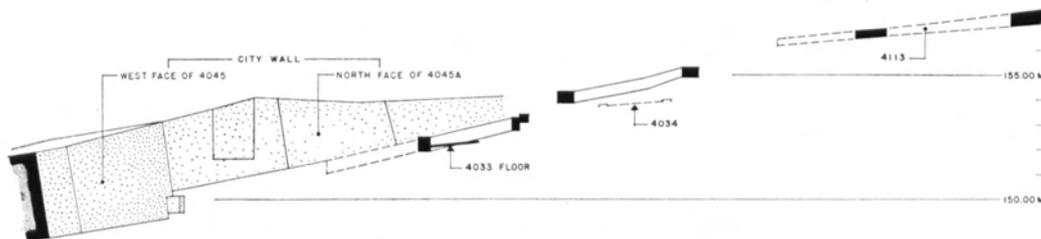


FIG. 149.—SECTION THROUGH STRATUM XVIII, SHOWING COMPARISON OF MEAN SLOPE OF CITY WALL 4045 A WITH THAT OF BUILDINGS WITHIN. NOTE POSSIBLE BLOCKED DOORWAY IN CITY WALL. LOOKING SOUTH. SCALE, 1:300

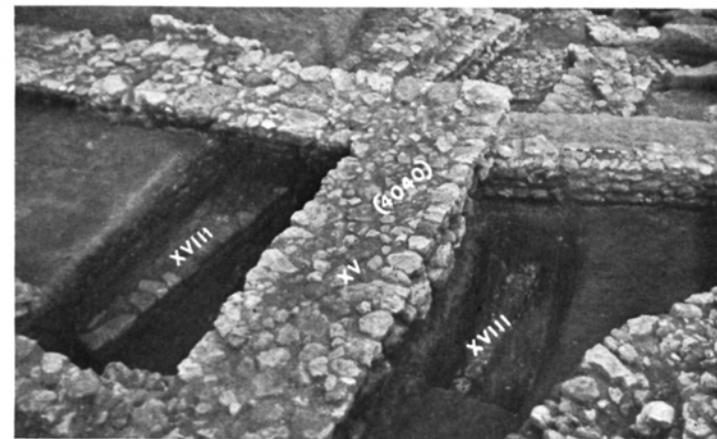


FIG. 150.—STRATUM XVIII WALLS REVEALED IN SOUNDINGS. NOTE CORNER OF POSSIBLE DOORWAY AT LOWER LEFT. FROM WEST



FIG. 151.—COURSED RUBBLE FOUNDATIONS OF STRATUM XVIII WALLS. SEVEN COURSES OF MUD-BRICK SUPERSTRUCTURE FOUND BETWEEN UPPER SURFACE (UPON WHICH FIGURE STANDS) AND WALLS OF STRATUM XV TEMPLE ABOVE. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 152.—ORIGINAL PHASE OF STRATUM XVIII CITY WALL (4045), SHOWING OUTSIDE ROOMS AND SECTIONAL CONSTRUCTION. FROM NORTHWEST

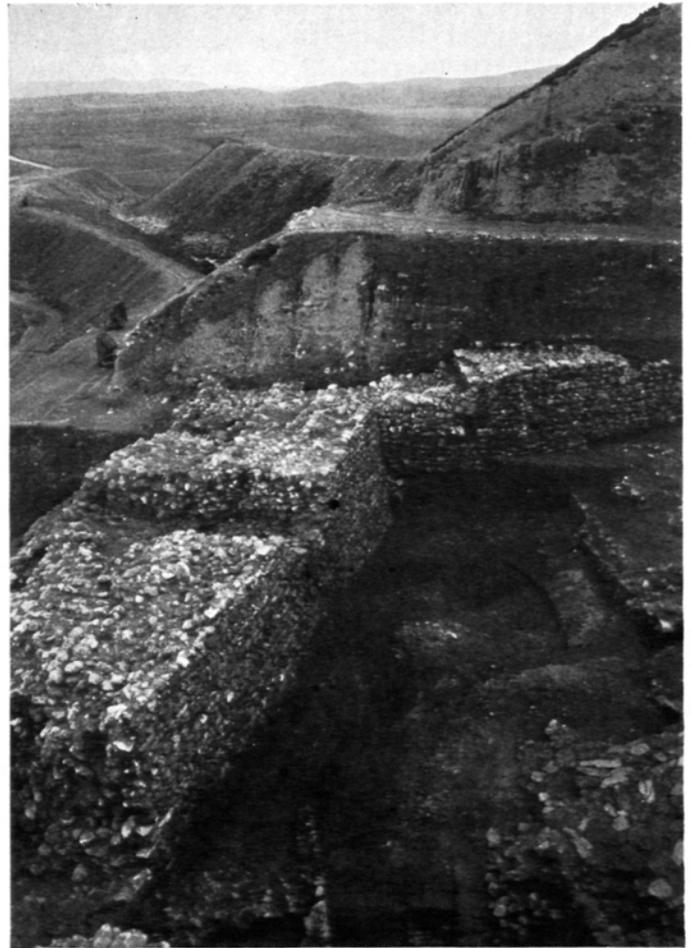


FIG. 153.—SECOND PHASE OF STRATUM XVIII CITY WALL, AFTER ADDITION OF BUTTRESS WALL 4045 B PARTIALLY COVERING OUTSIDE ROOMS OF ORIGINAL PHASE. FROM NORTH



FIG. 154.—STRATUM XVIII CITY WALL. NOTE POSSIBLE BLOCKED DOORWAY IN SECTION IMMEDIATELY RIGHT OF CORNER. STRATUM XVIII WALLS AT RIGHT ABOVE XIX PAVEMENT 4008 IN FOREGROUND. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 155.—OUTER PART OF STRATUM XVIII CITY WALL IN ITS SECOND PHASE, WITH 4045 *B* ADDITION ABUTTING ORIGINAL 4045. NOTE SLIGHT REBUILDING IN PARTLY COVERED ROOMS OUTSIDE (CF. FIG. 152). FROM NORTHEAST

six rubble courses. Furthermore, the rubble blocking between is different from that on either side. The level of an assumed sill above the sixth course of rubble would agree well enough with the level indicated by the buildings within the inclosure.

The faces of the city wall are of rubble laid in definite horizontal courses similar to the foundations of the walls in squares M–N 13–14. Such coursed rubble is so atypical of Megiddo that we are tempted to compare it with that of the Early Bronze Age palace at Ai, where, however, the stones are regularly cut and laid so as to suggest brick construction,²⁷ the implication being that the masons of this period were more used to working with brick than with stone.²⁸

The partly stepped base of 4045 A, even at its lowest point, is considerably higher than the base of the main wall (see Fig. 154). The rise in the steps is in complete accord with the sloping section of the base. By reducing both sections to a mean common slope (as shown in Fig. 149) we arrive at a slope coincident with that of the foundations of the structures within the city wall.

Whether or not the outward tilt of the main section of the wall (see Fig. 416) was responsible for the buttress-like addition (4045 B) which brings us to the second phase of the wall it is impossible to say. Were this obvious fault a result of settling owing either to poor foundations on a sloping bed or to inherent weakness in the rubble construction one would expect to find a pulling-away at or near the angle formed by 4045 and 4045 A. No such crack, however, is apparent. Nevertheless, the fact that the face of 4045 B is vertical suggests that this addition is to be considered corrective, for the purpose of strengthening the original wall when danger of its collapse threatened the buildings outside. At any rate the rooms outside the wall were abandoned, their walls were leveled, and the dividing wall between their two rows was adopted roughly as the face of an apparently continuous buttress to bolster the old wall. This addition, almost as wide as the original wall, increased the total thickness to a maximum of nearly 8 meters (see Fig. 153). Since the construction of 4045 and 4045 A is homogeneous throughout both phases of the wall, the only change attributable to the later phase is the addition of 4045 B.

STRATUM XVII (FIG. 392)

This stratum marks a sudden change from the steeply sloping levels below to one on a comparatively horizontal plane (see Fig. 416). In square O 14 a scant 30 or 40 cm. separates the walls of Strata XVIII and XVII (Fig. 156), but just inside the Stratum XVIII city wall there is a 4-meter fill between their wall bases, the former city wall now serving in a retaining capacity. Cen-

tered around altar 4017 is the highest point of the excavated area, from which there is a gentle slope down to the west. Any direct connection, involving a drop of about 2 meters in floor level, between this highest level and that of building 3177 to the east was completely obliterated by the construction of a huge curving retaining wall (4114) of Stratum XV (Fig. 157). It seems safe to assume that some such wall, perhaps even the earliest phase (west half) of this very one, served a like capacity in Stratum XVII. The stairs in the existing southwest corner of building 3177 (whose presence is paralleled in Stratum XV by two stairways in building 3160) substantiate this assumption, while conformity in direction of wall 4114 and the east faces of the westernmost walls of building 3177 implies a direct relationship between the two. A patch of Stratum XVI pavement west of room No. 1 indicates that portions of these walls were cut away for the construction of wall 4114 rather than that they were purposely built with only their inner faces finished, as is the case in the palace treasury (3073) of Stratum VII A (see p. 31), where the outer faces were not intended to be exposed above grade. Since wall 4114 obviously was built from west to east in lengthwise sections, one abutting another, its earliest phase (west half) may well have originated in Stratum XVII. Lacking certainty of it, we present it merely as a possibility.

Close continuity between Strata XVII and XVI is nowhere more evident than in building 3177, which undergoes only minor changes from one stratum to the other (cf. Figs. 392 and 393). Its peculiar oblique shape quite obviously was determined by the city wall of Stratum XVIII, which now serves both as retainer for the fill under the building and as foundation for a street or terrace east of the building proper. This street or terrace must have been inclosed on the east by at least a parapet wall, if not by a "city wall," for which, by comparison with other streets of these strata, there is ample space. A mass of rubble debris just outside the former city wall (Fig. 158) may represent either such an assumed Strata XVII–XVI city wall, which has collapsed eastward, or a higher portion of the Stratum XVIII city wall, removed for construction of the Strata XVII–XVI street or terrace. In the latter event it may have served as foundation for a glacis, of which, however, no finished surface was detected.

The extent of building 3177 northward and southward is undetermined. In Stratum XVII its east boundary wall continues beyond the southeast corner of its Stratum XVI phase (Fig. 159) and in all probability farther south across 4045 A (Fig. 160) and beyond the limit of excavation. One hesitates to consider a continuation across wall 4045 A as certain, for what appear to be wall faces may be accidents resulting from the sectional construction of 4045 A itself (see p. 66). Level, width, and position, however, are all favorable factors.

²⁷ See Marquet-Krause in *Syria* XVI, p. 328 and Pl. LI.

²⁸ See S. Yeivin, "The masonry of the Early Bronze people" (*PEFQS*, 1934, pp. 189–91).

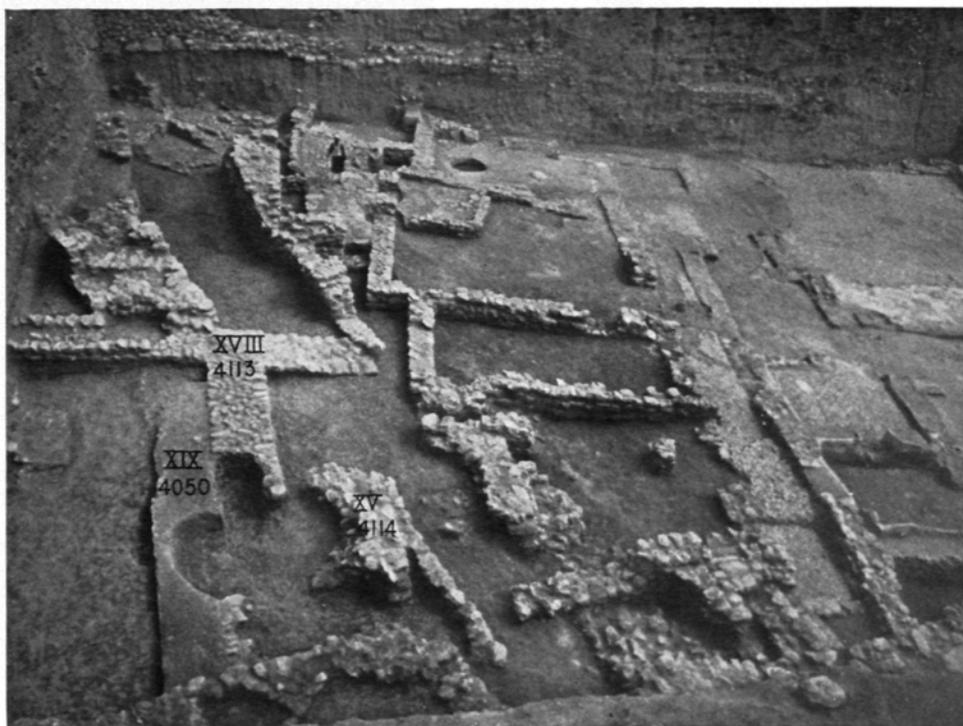


FIG. 156.—WESTERN PART OF STRATA XVII-XVI BUILDING 3177. NOTE CLOSE SUPERIMPOSITION OF STRATA AT THIS POINT. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 157.—WESTERN WALLS OF BUILDING 3177 CUT AWAY BY CONSTRUCTION OF STRATUM XV RETAINING WALL 4114. FROM SOUTH. WALLS AT RIGHT BELONG TO STRATUM XV

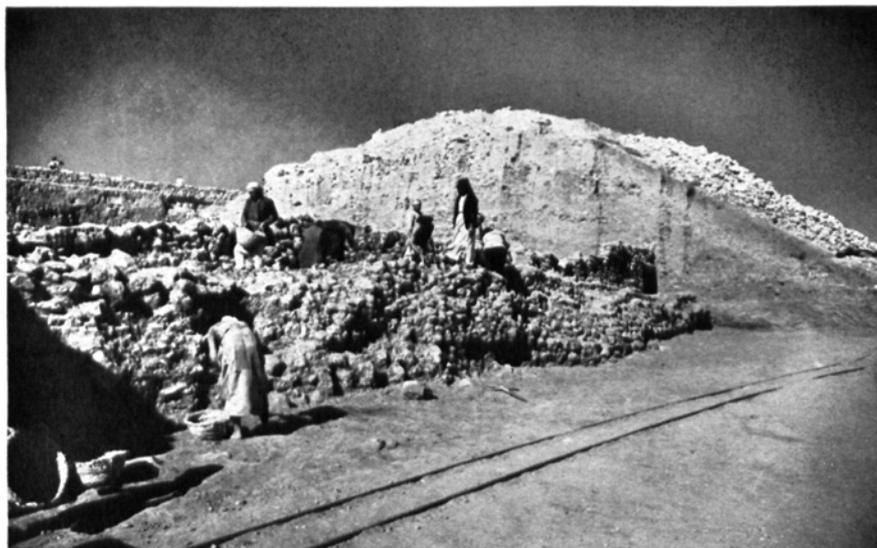


FIG. 158.—RUBBLE DEBRIS OUTSIDE STRATUM XVIII CITY WALL AFTER ITS CONVERSION INTO A RETAINING WALL FOR USE IN STRATA XVII—XVI. OUTER FACE OF WALL IS BEHIND FIGURE CARRYING BASKET. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 159.—EASTERN PART OF BUILDING 3177 IN STRATUM XVII WITH NARROWER EAST WALL OF XVI PHASE STILL *in situ*. NOTE SOUTHWARD CONTINUATION OF XVII EAST WALL BEYOND XVI WALL. FROM SOUTHWEST



FIG. 160.—PROBABLE SOUTHERN CONTINUATION OF STRATUM XVII EAST WALL OF BUILDING 3177 ACROSS STRATUM XVIII CITY WALL 4045 A. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 161.—EASTERN PART OF BUILDING 3177 AFTER REMOVAL OF XVI FLOORS. NOTE SLIGHT SHIFTING OF CERTAIN WALLS BETWEEN XVII AND XVI. FROM SOUTHWEST

We are therefore inclined to the belief that building 3177 in Stratum XVII has a southern extension beyond our exposed area. A northern extension is obvious.

In view of the great similarity in plan and construction between the Strata XVII and XVI phases of building 3177 its detailed description is reserved for the discussion of Stratum XVI, where its remains are more complete. We may note at this point, however, such stratum to stratum changes as the slight shifting of minor walls in the section east of passage No. 2 (Fig. 161), the Stratum XVII pebble floor of room No. 1 (Fig. 162) as against the flat stone pavement of the same room in Stratum XVI (Fig. 163), and the two

surely indicative of sacrifice; and in every stratum it is set apart by an inclosure wall. At its inception in Stratum XVII it is larger than it ever becomes again and so crowds its inclosure wall that there is no room for circulation around its south side. It is roughly elliptical in shape with major axis of some 10 meters at an angle of about 60° west of north. Its minor axis is approximately 8.70 m. Its inclosure wall, partly concealed by remains of Stratum XV temple 4040, has but a single narrow doorway (Fig. 167) from the passage isolating the altar inclosure from other structures. This passage becomes a street as it continues westward between Strata XVII-XVI buildings not yet completely excavated.



FIG. 162.—STRATUM XVII PEBBLE PAVEMENT IN ROOM 1 OF BUILDING 3177 (CF. FIG. 163). FROM NORTH



FIG. 163.—STRATUM XVI STONE FLOOR IN ROOM 1 OF BUILDING 3177. FROM NORTH. LARGE WALL AT LEFT BELONGS TO XV

pebble floors one above the other in passage No. 2 (see Figs. 156 and 175). Such pavements of smooth water-worn stones or pebbles, rarely larger than 8 cm. in any dimension and set in white lime, not only are common in Strata XVII-XVI but are apparently peculiar to those strata.

At the highest point of Stratum XVII (see Fig. 416) lie the lowest courses of a rounded structure (4017) which we unhesitatingly term an altar. For, while evidently destroyed to this level and later rebuilt in similar shape (Figs. 164-65), it continues to occupy this exact site through Stratum XIV, a persistence characteristic of sacred structures or areas; its surrounding debris was filled with pot fragments and animal bones (Fig. 166),

STRATUM XVI (FIG. 393)

This stratum is in reality no more than a reuse of Stratum XVII and is distinguishable therefrom only by minor changes in plan and by occasional superimposed floors.

Building 3177 (Fig. 168) remains fundamentally the same as in Stratum XVII. Its north boundary may or may not lie in the extension of the north wall of court No. 6, but the southern boundary is now definite. Its east boundary wall, while maintaining a common outer face with that of Stratum XVII, is now considerably narrower and forms a definite exterior corner with the oblique southern wall parallel to 4045 A (see Fig. 159). A lime-paved street extends along the south and east



FIG. 164.—ALTAR 4017 AS REBUILT IN STRATUM XVI. PROJECTING “BASE” INDICATES ORIGINAL FORM IN STRATUM XVII. SMALL INCLOSURE WALLS BELONG TO STRATA XVII—XVI. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 165.—ALTAR 4017 AS REBUILT IN STRATUM XVI. FROM NORTHEAST



FIG. 166.—POTSHERDS AND ANIMAL BONES IN DEBRIS AROUND ALTAR 4017



FIG. 167.—PART OF STRATUM XVII INCLOSURE WALL OF ALTAR 4017 SHOWING DOORWAY IN SOUTHEAST CORNER (CF. FIG. 165). FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 168.—GENERAL VIEW OF BUILDING 3177. NOTE STONE PAVEMENT (FINAL PHASE) OF STREET EAST OF BUILDING. STRATUM XVI. FROM SOUTHWEST



FIG. 169.—STRATUM XVI STREET SOUTH AND EAST OF BUILDING 3177 SHOWING ORIGINAL LIME PAVEMENT UNDER SUBSEQUENT PORCH AND STONE PAVEMENT. NOTE POSSIBLE BUILDING OPPOSITE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 3177. FROM SOUTHEAST

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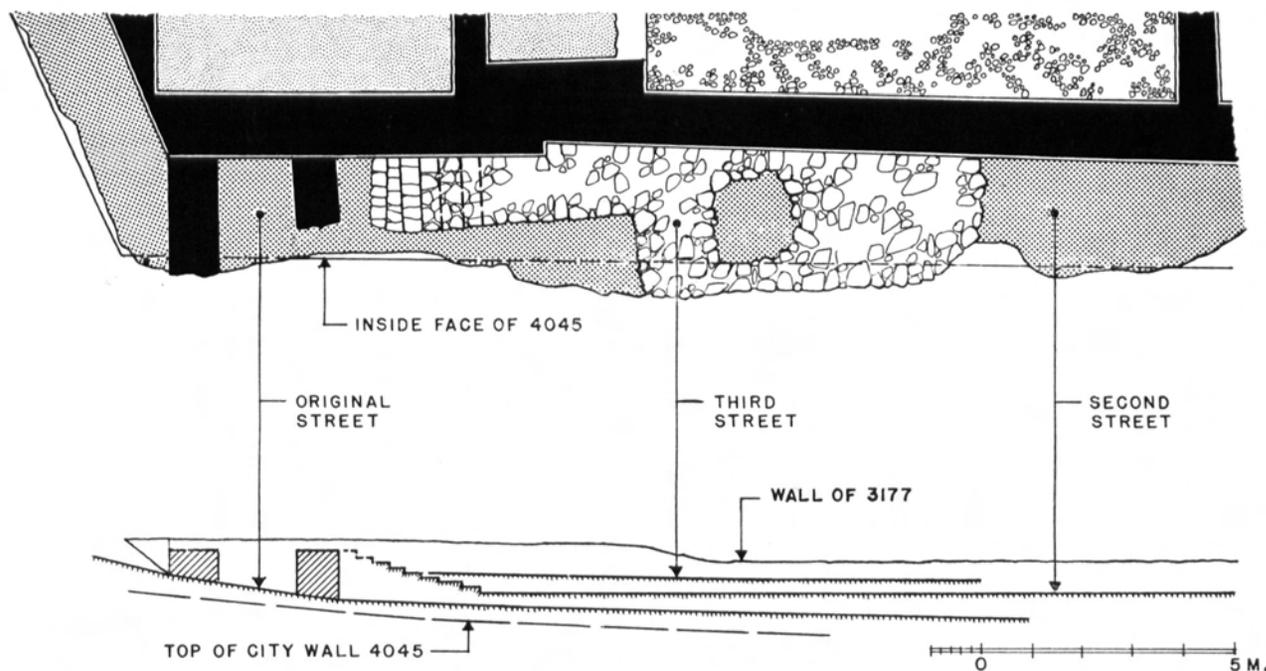


FIG. 170.—PLAN AND SECTION OF THE THREE PHASES OF STRATUM XVI STREET EAST OF BUILDING 3177. SCALE, 1:150



FIG. 171.—STRATUM XVI STREET EAST OF BUILDING 3177 AFTER FIRST ALTERATION. NOTE STEPS TO PORCH. FROM NORTHEAST

sides of the building (Fig. 169) and covers completely the southward extension of the Stratum XVII east wall (see p. 70). Slight traces of what may be a corner of another building lie diagonally opposite the southeast corner of building 3177 (see Fig. 169). Though these traces seem to have a definite relation to the street pavement, they are so scant that until more evidence is forthcoming such a building must be considered purely conjectural.

Along the south the street slopes down considerably from west to east and seemingly remains unchanged throughout the entire period of the stratum. East of the building, however, it is relatively level and undergoes two changes (Fig. 170). Here it originally is simply a continuation of the south street. Its lime and crushed-stone surface, contiguous with the lime plaster of the building, overlies a portion of the Stratum XVIII city wall (4045 and 4045 B), the entire width of which, with the possible exception of space for a contemporary parapet or city wall (see p. 70), it probably once covered. In the first alteration its level was raised by 30–50 cm., and steps were constructed to a platform or porch of which only two supporting walls remain (Fig. 171). The location of the porch at once suggests an entrance to room No. 8, since nine steps, six of which are intact, would reach both the limit of the porch and the level of the room—a coincidence which seems more than accidental. The pavement of this second phase of the street is of lime and crushed stone similar to that of the original. The second alteration involved a further rise in level, the new pavement of rubble now covering the lowest three steps of the porch, which we assume remains the same as previously (see Fig. 168).

Despite the importance of building 3177, obvious from both its size and its favored position, it is impossible to ascertain its function. So little remains of its walls that few doorways were recovered to clarify means of circulation. The few objects it produced were equally unenlightening. An entrance from the north into court No. 6, which we assume to be a court on the basis of its size, is the only entrance definitely established, though a possible second one from the east is implied by the steps and porch outside room No. 8. "Room" No. 7 is but a raised stagelike alcove of court No. 6, as is proven by the continuation of its lime floor over what otherwise would appear to be a dividing wall (Fig. 172). Court No. 6, room No. 9, and passage No. 2 all have the characteristic pebble pavement of Strata XVII–XVI (see p. 73). We can offer no explanation for a rhomboid-shaped cement inset in the sloping floor of room No. 9 (Fig. 173). Set into the floor of room No. 5 is a polished circular block of limestone (Fig. 174) similar to, though smaller than, the column bases preserved in the Stratum XV temples (see p. 78). Near by in room No. 5 is a circular unlined pit carefully cut through the lime floor. The stairs at the south end of passage No. 2 (Fig. 175)

appear to have existed in both phases of the building and lead no doubt to the higher level of the buildings to the west beyond a probable retaining wall (see p. 70). Part way up their flight a threshold opens into room 4001.

A peculiar room east of room No. 1, cutting off as it were a corner of a large room (see Fig. 168), seems incongruous with its surroundings in scale, orientation, and meaning. Both stratigraphically and according to absolute level it must belong to either Stratum XVII or XVI, but to which we cannot ascertain. Purely because it gives every appearance of being an afterthought rather than a part of any original plan we assign it to Stratum XVI.

Equally as characteristic of Strata XVII–XVI as pebble pavement is a certain type of wall construction which consists of ordinary rubble with a thick mud coating of 3–8 cm. to which is applied a white lime-plaster finish (e.g. see Fig. 174). Almost as typical is the common use of white-lime-plastered mud brick on rubble foundations (see Fig. 168), a type of construction which may eventually prove common in Stratum XIX (p. 61; see also p. 97). Also to be found are walls of ordinary rubble construction.

In Stratum XVI altar 4017 was built to its full height, which probably remained unchanged throughout the subsequent periods of its existence. Upon a protruding stone base, the lowest courses of the original Stratum XVII altar (see p. 73), the new structure rises to a minimum height of 1.40 m. Its original summit was reached by a flight of steps at the east (see Figs. 164–65). Its shape, while approximating that of the base, is now more circular, about 8 meters in diameter at the present top. Its sides taper in varying degree. The entire structure, which is still standing, is of stone, solid so far as the broken west face could show. The south inclosure wall actually overlaps the base but leaves slightly more space for circulation than in Stratum XVII. The exact stratum-by-stratum floor levels within the inclosure wall cannot be determined with certainty since there were no apparent layers within the debris.

East of the altar lies a series of rooms (Fig. 176) built immediately upon a similar group in Stratum XVII. Between these and building 3177 wall 4114, intrusive from Stratum XV, destroyed both the east walls of these rooms and the west walls of building 3177.

West of altar 4017 are remains of a series of rooms on each side of a narrow rubble-paved street which originated in Stratum XVII. It is a continuation in slope and direction of the east side of the passage (5215) surrounding the altar inclosure. Wall construction of the rooms along the street is precisely like that found in a large part of building 3177, lime-plastered mud-brick superstructure on shallow stone foundations. This type of construction together with widely scattered fragments of pebble pavement (Fig. 177) demands assign-



FIG. 172.—BUILDING 3177 SHOWING PEBBLE-PAVED COURT NO. 6 (LOWER LEFT) WITH LIME-PAVED ALCOVE NO. 7. STRATUM XVI. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 173.—ROOM NO. 9 OF BUILDING 3177 SHOWING SLOPING PEBBLE FLOOR WITH CEMENT INSET. STRATUM XVI. FROM NORTHEAST

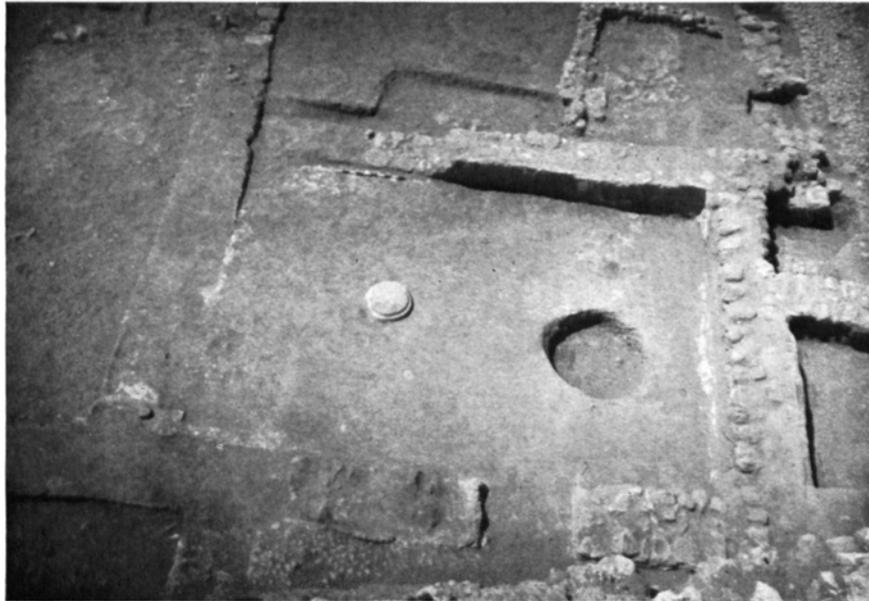


FIG. 174.—ROOM NO. 5 OF BUILDING 3177. NOTE LIMESTONE "BASE" AND CIRCULAR PIT IN LIME-PAVED FLOOR. STRATUM XVI. FROM NORTHEAST



FIG. 175.—BUILDING 3177 SHOWING SOUTH END OF PASSAGE NO. 2 WITH STEPS AT LEFT AND TWO PEBBLE PAVEMENTS OF STRATA XVII AND XVI RESPECTIVELY. FROM SOUTHEAST

ment of these rooms to Strata XVII–XVI despite the lack of structural continuity caused by intrusion of Stratum XV walls, often to points below the level of Stratum XVI and perhaps XVII (Fig. 178). Complete excavation of Stratum XVI after removal of the Stratum XV temples will doubtless show which of these rooms now indicated in Stratum XVI only actually existed in Stratum XVII as well and disclose additional rooms of these strata.

STRATUM XV (FIG. 394)

Stratum XV may upon present evidence be characterized as a period of massive building. Three almost identical megaron-type buildings, which we believe to be temples, dominate the plan (Fig. 179). They are separated from another large building to the east by the winding retaining wall (4114) whose construction destroyed parts of Strata XVII–XVI. The circular altar (4017) continues from earlier strata.

The three temples, so strikingly similar to one another (Figs. 180–81), suggest in their columned side-walled porches the megara usually associated with but not confined to the Mycenaean Aegean world.²⁹ The Megiddo type, however, differs from the usual megaron in having the porch and entrance on the short rather than the long axis and in the addition of a side room; yet the crowded side-by-side arrangement of the three Megiddo examples recalls the more or less similar grouping of the megara of Troy II.³⁰

Each of the Megiddo temples consists of a large altar chamber (*ca.* 9 × 14 m.) with a subordinate room at one side and a columned porch across the front. The side walls extend forward almost 5 meters in their full width to form the porch. The front of each porch wall is set at a slight outward angle to the temple façade, an inexplicable but nonaccidental quirk in design. Bases, or evidence thereof, for two widely spaced columns were found in both porch and altar chamber. A single doorway is centered in the porch façade, but an opening into the small subordinate room was not apparent. Its threshold must be presumed to have been somewhere along the top of the existing masonry only a step above the floor. Walls are lime-plastered. Floors are similarly finished and continue out through the doorways to the porches. The floor of temple 5269 is not preserved, and the column bases (see Fig. 185) are the sole indication

²⁹ Noteworthy examples earlier than those at Megiddo are to be found at Jericho XI–X (John Garstang in *AAA* XXIII [1936] 69 f.; for plan of building see John Garstang and J. B. E. Garstang, *The Story of Jericho* [London, 1940] p. 48, and L.-H. Vincent in *Revue biblique* XLVIII [1939] 94 f.), Thermi II (Kurt Bittel, *Prähistorische Forschung in Kleinasien* ["Istanbuler Forschungen" VI (Istanbul, 1934)] p. 27), Thermi V (Winifred Lamb, *Excavations at Thermi in Lesbos* [Cambridge, 1936] pp. 49 f.), Troy II (Wilhelm Dörpfeld, *Troja und Ilion* [Athen, 1902] Fig. 23), Sesklo II (A. J. B. Wace and M. S. Thompson, *Prehistoric Thessaly* [Cambridge, 1912] pp. 64 f.), and Dhimini II (*ibid.* pp. 79–81).

³⁰ Dörpfeld, *loc. cit.*

of its level. Between the porch column bases of temple 5192 is a small cuplike depression about 15 cm. in diameter.

Dimensions of these buildings are given below in table form to simplify comparison. They show amazing uniformity in measurements, particularly in levels. Although all three temples are similar, the two west buildings are more nearly identical.

	Temple 5269	Temple 5192	Temple 4040
Porch depth	4.85 m.	4.75 m.	4.80 m.
Center to center of porch columns		6.80	6.55
Entrance width		3.00	2.70
Interior of altar room	8.90 × 13.75	8.90 × 13.60	9.60 × 13.70
Center to center of altar room columns	6.50	<i>ca.</i> 6.45	7.10
Altar room column base diameter	0.53	0.53	0.62
Altar room column base levels	158.60 158.65	158.70	158.80 158.70

The altar in temple 5192 is of mud brick (Figs. 182–83). It is approximately rectangular (5.25 × 3.95 m.) and slightly off-center in the room. As only its lower 15–20 cm. were found, its original height is not known. In temple 4040 the altar is of stone (Fig. 184). It is almost square (*ca.* 2.20 × 2.60 m.) and stands 1.05 m. high. Its top surface is lime-plastered, and from its east side four rubble steps descend to the floor. Between the altar and the west wall is a small platform (.65 × 1.00 m. and .30 m. high), a miniature altar perhaps.

The column bases in the altar rooms are of fine-grained white limestone with smooth circular tops. A small cavetto, sharply cut, and a fillet of varying depth are the only moldings on each base. The stone below the fillet is very roughly shaped and was covered by the finished floor. Substantial rubble foundations support the bases (Fig. 185). Not a single bit of evidence as to the columns themselves was discovered. Only three porch column bases and foundations for a fourth were found, since the porch of temple 5269 lies outside the limit of excavation. These bases are dissimilar stones of various dimensions (.75–1.40 m. wide) set with upper surface slightly above the floor and supported by rubble foundations (Fig. 186). Here again nothing is known of the columns themselves.

Paralleling the rear walls of the twin temples (5192 and 5269) and separated therefrom by about 2 meters are fragmentary remains of a wide wall. In view of the small-scale architecture to the south (5168), it would seem to be an inclosure wall of the sacred area and in this capacity may in some manner or other have connected with wall 4114, the west half of which is of approximately the same width.

Altar 4017 (see Figs. 164–65) was still used in Stratum XV. Its surrounding wall is above and somewhat out of line with that of Stratum XVI, so a new floor



FIG. 176.—STRATUM XVI ROOMS EAST OF ALTAR 4017. INCLOSURE WALLS OF ALTAR ARE LATER. FROM SOUTHWEST



FIG. 177.—PEBBLE PAVEMENT AND LIME-PLASTERED WALLS OF STRATUM XVI (AND XVII?) APPEARING AMONG STRATUM XV AND LATER WALLS. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 178.—PEBBLE PAVEMENT AND LIME-PLASTERED WALLS OF STRATUM XVI (AND XVII?) ACTUALLY HIGHER (AT LEFT CENTER) THAN THE BASES OF INTRUSIVE MASSIVE WALLS OF STRATUM XV TEMPLE 5269. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 179.—TEMPLES 4040 (LEFT, WITH ALTAR 4017 BEHIND) AND 5192 (RIGHT) WITH WEST WALL OF TEMPLE 5269 BARELY VISIBLE AT EXTREME RIGHT. STRATUM XV. FROM NORTH

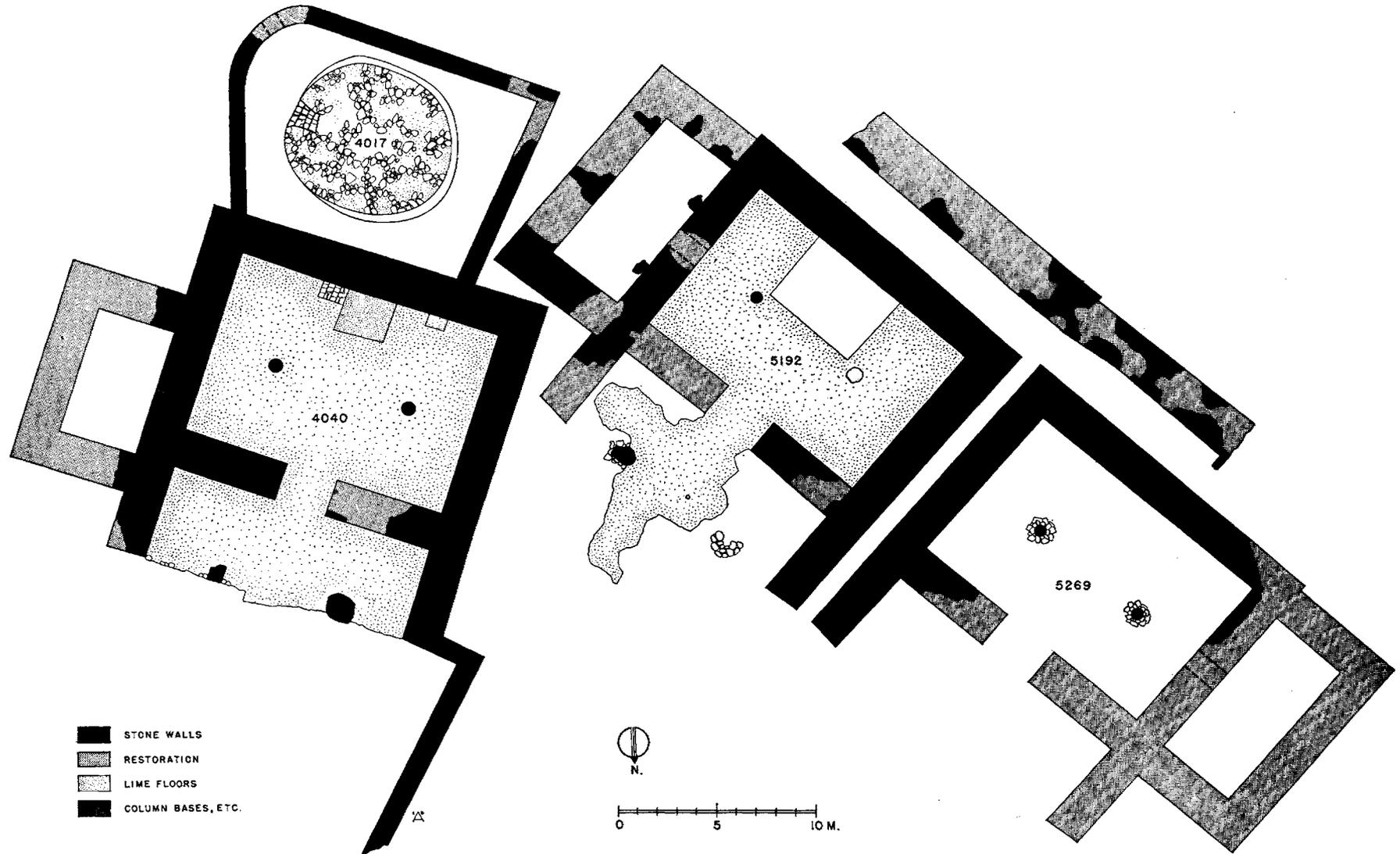


FIG. 180—RESTORED PLAN OF STRATUM XV SACRED AREA. SCALE, 1:300

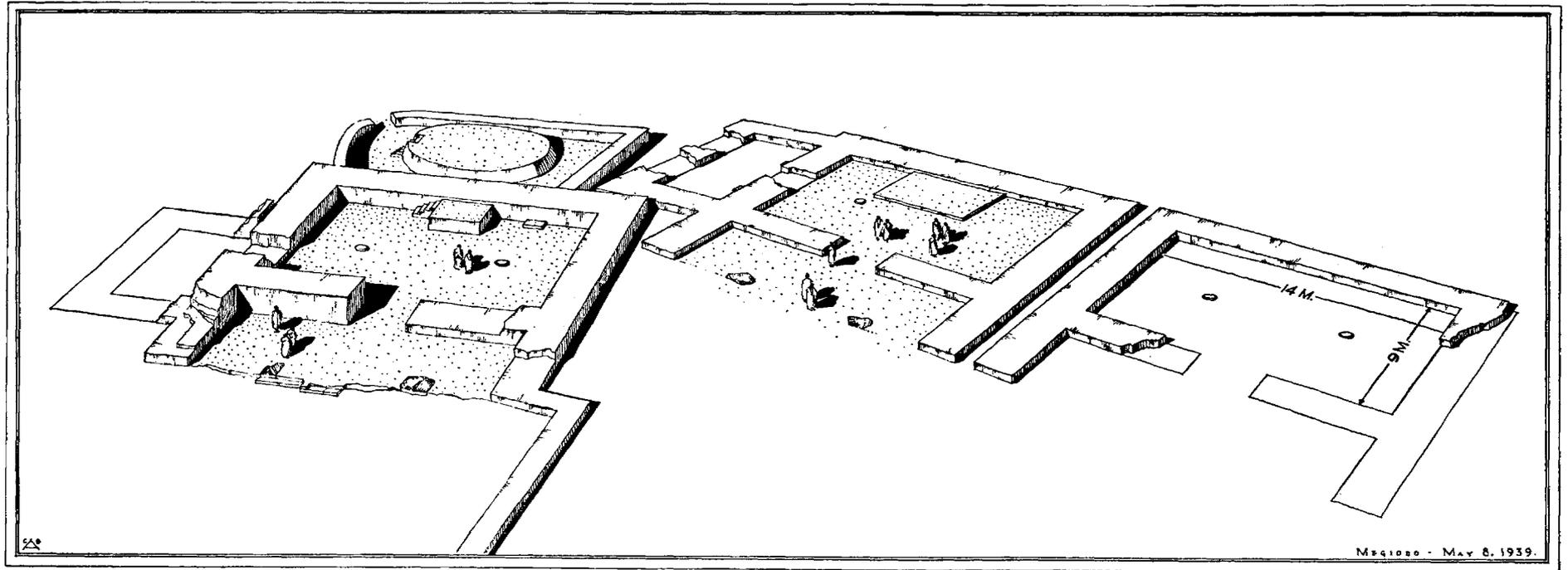


FIG. 181.—ISOMETRIC VIEW OF RESTORED PLAN OF STRATUM XV SACRED AREA



FIG. 182.—STRATUM XV TEMPLE 5192. NOTE MUD-BRICK ALTAR AND ORIGINAL LOCATION OF MISSING COLUMN BASE. FROM NORTH



FIG. 183.—TEMPLE 5192. NOTE INTRUSIVE CHARACTER OF STRATUM XV BY COMPARISON WITH XVI WALLS AND FLOOR IN LEFT FOREGROUND. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 184.—TEMPLE 4040. STRATUM XV. SOUNDING AT LEFT OF ALTAR STEPS CUT THROUGH LIME FLOOR WHICH COVERED ENTIRE ROOM. FROM NORTHEAST

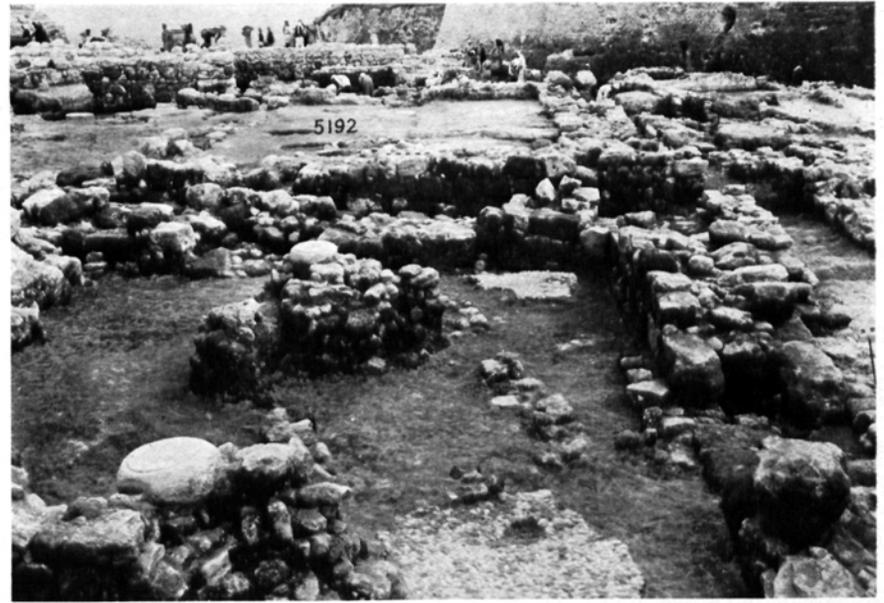


FIG. 185.—COLUMN BASES AND THEIR FOUNDATIONS IN ALTAR ROOM OF STRATUM XV TEMPLE 5269. NOTE PEBBLE PAVEMENT AND WALLS OF STRATUM XVI WITHIN TEMPLE. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 186.—TEMPLE 4040. NOTE VARIATION IN COLUMN BASES OF PORCH AND ANGLED EXTENSION OF PORCH WALL. STRATUM XV. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 187.—STRATUM XV BUILDING 3160. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 188.—STAIRWAYS OF BUILDING 3160. FROM NORTHEAST. NOTE CROSS SECTION OF STRATA XIII-XII MUD-ERICK CITY WALLS IN SIDE OF CUT ABOVE



FIG. 189.—TEMPLE 4040 AS REBUILT IN STRATUM XIV, WITH FILL REMOVED FROM EAST PORTION. FROM NORTHEAST

level must be assumed. The inclosure entrance must have continued near its earlier location at the southeast corner. This long-lived altar evidently possessed sufficient importance to determine the location and orientation of the three temples, two of which crowd it very closely.

Wall 4114, built in several parallel sections, two of equal width surmounted by a third very shallow one (see Fig. 157), curves one way, then another, and finally assumes a direction parallel to the east wall of temple 4040. While its inception may possibly be attributed in part to Stratum XVII (see p. 70), it attains its massiveness in Stratum XV, where it appears to serve a dual purpose as a retaining wall between the high and low levels of the temples and building 3160 respectively and as an inclosure wall of the sacred area.

Building 3160 (Fig. 187), at the edge of the mound, is quite incomplete. It faces eastward upon a court whose outer wall curves from the southwest to a north-south line directly over the outer walls of Strata XVII–XVI building 3177. The outstanding features of building 3160 are the two stairways (Fig. 188), which from their massive proportions and their mean rise must certainly have provided access to the temple area rather than to higher levels of this building of few rooms, which would thus become a sort of propylaeum.

STRATUM XIV (FIG. 395)

This stratum includes two building levels. So scrappy and shallow are their remains and so closely do they overlap that it is impossible to untangle one from the other with any certainty except where there is direct superimposition of walls (as shown on the plan). It is to be hoped that future excavation in another section of the tell may produce evidence which will permit separation of these levels and segregation of the objects from each. At this writing, however, it is impossible to determine which of the numerous graves belong to the upper and which to the lower level.

Throughout the greater part of the excavated area the architecture of Stratum XIV differs in plan and more especially in character from that of Stratum XV. Despite this upheaval we find in Stratum XIV altar 4017 still persisting, apparently unaltered except in its inclosure wall, a greatly modified version of temple 4040, and a partial reuse of building 3160.

Temple 4040 bears little resemblance to its original form. Gone are the porch and the side room, while the only remaining element of the altar room is the altar itself, now the base of a raised niche in a new room of greatly reduced dimensions (Fig. 189). The new altar room is irregular in shape and occupies the approximate center of the old temple (Fig. 190). It is no more than a tiny cell (roughly 5.50×4 m.) less in either dimension than the thickness of its surrounding masonry. Its new walls are finished on the inside only and are in fact no

more than retaining walls for the rubble fill between them and the original temple walls. The door is opposite the niche. An enormous stone (1.75×1.25 m.) lies just off-center to the right as one faces the niche. Near the center of its smooth flat top is a cuplike depression about 12 cm. in diameter. The new floor level is uncertain but was probably lower than the surface of this stone, which would then serve as a table, the counterpart of the small side altar of Stratum XV. Altogether the Stratum XIV version of this temple seems no more than a feeble effort to maintain the previously established sanctity of this spot.

East of the sacred area is a gentle downward slope (Fig. 191) to a retaining wall outside and below which is a paved ledge (Figs. 192–93), a sentry wall perhaps, resting almost directly on remains of the city wall of Stratum XVIII.

STRATA XIII B AND XIII A (FIGS. 396–97)

In the western part of the area two strata are clearly distinguishable. In the eastern part, on the other hand, though the plan seems so confused as probably to involve two strata, there was no evidence whereby one could be separated from the other. Hence all of the remains at the east are included in the XIII A plan.

The sacred area first suggested by shrine 4050 in Stratum XIX and later established by altar 4017 in Stratum XVII and the megaron-type temples of Stratum XV (one of which, 4040, was rebuilt in Stratum XIV) probably continues through Stratum XIII A and upward through Stratum IX, for why should exactly the same spot be chosen several centuries later for temple 2048 in Stratum VIII if the tradition of sacred ground had been broken here? Admittedly, direct evidence is doubtful. Altar 4017, which existed uninterrupted through Strata XVII–XIV, is now definitely covered by new structures (4009 in XIII B and 5078 in XIII A). But several rebuildings of the northwest corner of temple 4040, while making little sense in themselves, do, as shown by their absolute levels, protrude above the general floor level throughout Strata XIII B–XI at least and must therefore have been parts of various successive buildings other traces of which have disappeared. It is not straying too far afield to assume that the sanctity of temple 4040 in Strata XV–XIV was carried on throughout subsequent alterations.

West of the assumed sacred area (Fig. 194) in both XIII B and XIII A the plan is characterized by a block or group of rooms bounded by streets to north, west, and south (see N=5071, W=5076, and S=5070 in XIII A and compare with XIII B). Inexplicable are two rectangular patches of exactly superimposed rubble pavements (Nos. 1–2 in square N 11) in XIII B, the uppermost of which in both instances breaks through adjacent walls. In each patch there are nine pavements all told, separated from one another by earth at inter-

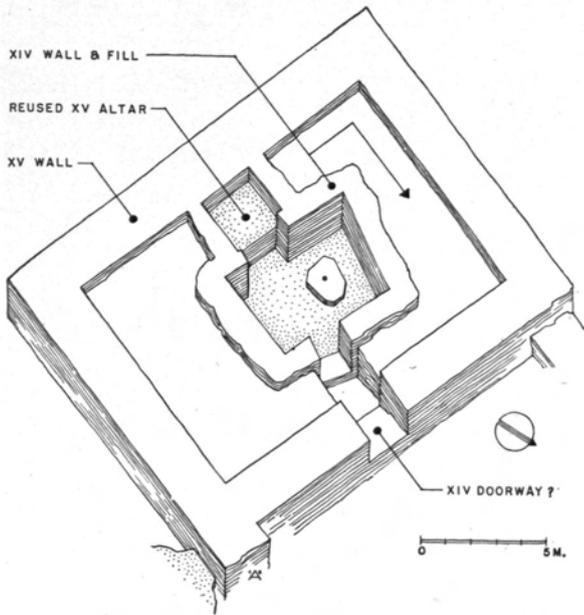


FIG. 190.—ISOMETRIC DRAWING OF TEMPLE 4040 AS REBUILT IN STRATUM XIV. SCALE, 1:300



FIG. 191.—EASTERN PART OF STRATUM XIV, SHOWING ROOMS OF UPPER LEVEL PARTIALLY OVERLYING STRATUM XV BUILDING 3160. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 192.—SECTION THROUGH STRATUM XIV RETAINING WALL AND PAVED LEDGE OUTSIDE. FROM SOUTH. RUBBLE OF STRATUM XVIII CITY WALL IN FOREGROUND



FIG. 193.—RETAINING WALL AND LEDGE AT EAST BOUNDARY OF STRATUM XIV. NOTE FRAGMENT OF POSSIBLE PARAPET. FROM NORTH



FIG. 194.—STRATA XIII B AND XIII A IN WESTERN PART OF AREA. FIGURE STANDS IN STREET NORTH OF ROOM 5071. FROM NORTH



FIG. 195.—STRATA XIII B AND XIII A, SHOWING (AT LOWER LEFT) PATCH (NO. 2 ON PLAN) OF SUPERIMPOSED PAVEMENTS AS THEY APPEAR IN SECTION IN SIDE OF SCHUMACHER'S TRENCH. FROM WEST

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FIG. 196.—"BIN" OF MUD SLABS IN NORTHWEST CORNER OF ROOM 5064 OF STRATUM XIII A. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 197.—RUBBLE STREET (2149) AND REMAINS OF STRATUM XIII CITY WALL (3182) OF DARK BRICK SHOWING ABOVE METER STICK AND BETWEEN LIGHT-COLORED BUTTRESSES OF STRATUM XII ADDITION (3181). FROM NORTHWEST

vals of about 30 cm. In section as showing in the side of Schumacher's trench (Fig. 195) they appear much as layers of icing in a multilayer cake. A further peculiarity is what appears to be a "bin" formed by huge mud slabs in the corner of room 5064 (Fig. 196) of XIII A.

The plan of the eastern part of the area is confused, as noted above, probably by the inclusion of two indistinguishable strata. It is architecturally insignificant but for the mud-brick city wall (3182) with its adjacent rubble street (2149; Figs. 197-98). The wall is 1.50 m. thick with regularly spaced outside buttresses one brick thick and rests upon a stone foundation. It continues in use in Stratum XII, where it is strengthened by the addition of an abutting outer wall (3181) which more

buttresses are wider, but no deeper, and are spaced at greater intervals (see Fig. 198). Stone foundations were used only for the pylon or tower at the south-east corner of the area (Figs. 200-201). This pylon or tower is possibly indicative of a gate. There is no real evidence for it, but at the same relative location in Stratum XVIII the city wall undergoes a change suggesting the presence of a gate (see p. 66). Two such changes might be coincidental but more likely indicate a corresponding purpose, and the recurrence of a city approach and gate is a logical surmise. A street paralleling the Stratum XII city wall at a distance of 12.50 m. is comparable with one in Area AA in the same stratum (see p. 8).

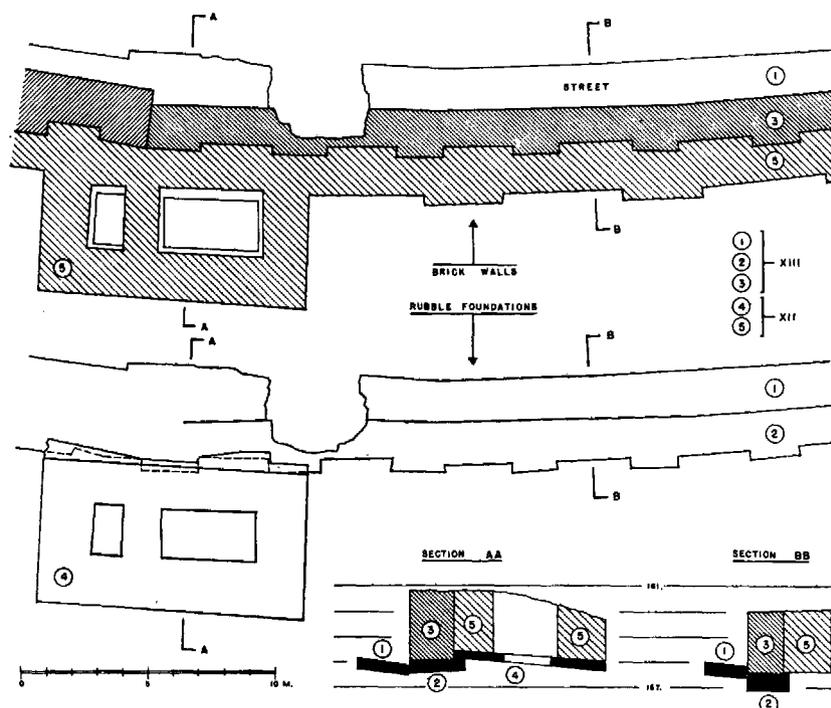


FIG. 198—PLANS AND SECTIONS OF STRATA XIII AND XII CITY WALLS (3182 AND 3181). SCALE, 1:300

than doubles the original thickness. Original and later construction, though tight against each other, are clearly distinguishable, especially in the coloration of the bricks. The original bricks, approximately 35 cm. square and 10 cm. thick, are of coarse brown clay, while those of the addition are of more tightly packed material and are predominantly grayish.

STRATUM XII (FIG. 398)

This stratum offers a fresh town plan which uses but one feature from earlier times, city wall 3182, now strengthened by an additional abutting wall, 3181 (see Figs. 197-98; see also p. 8). The Stratum XII addition is of far superior construction, more carefully laid with better brick. Its joints are pointed with white lime mortar (Fig. 199). It was formed by filling in the spaces between the buttresses of the earlier wall and adding about 1.50 m. of brick plus new buttresses. The original thickness was thereby more than doubled. The new

The block of buildings in the eastern part of the area, while of fairly complete outline, offers no clues for identification. Two elements of the plan in this section are traceable through several subsequent strata, though they change somewhat with each reuse. These are a north-south street, which remains practically unchanged, and a dead-end east-west passage or alley (No. 1), which becomes first (in Stratum XI) a through passage, then an east-west cross thoroughfare, and finally a street to the east of the north-south street. Tomb 3095 in square O 13 (Figs. 202-5) is the earliest of the structural tombs, which but for one other exception (T. 3070 in Stratum X) are associated with Stratum XI (see p. 92).

The southwest corner of square N 13 (above altar 4017) has a peculiar aspect, evidently more than accidental. It is spotted with long narrow slabs of stone, irregularly shaped and spaced at random, but all standing on end with their bases at a common level, though

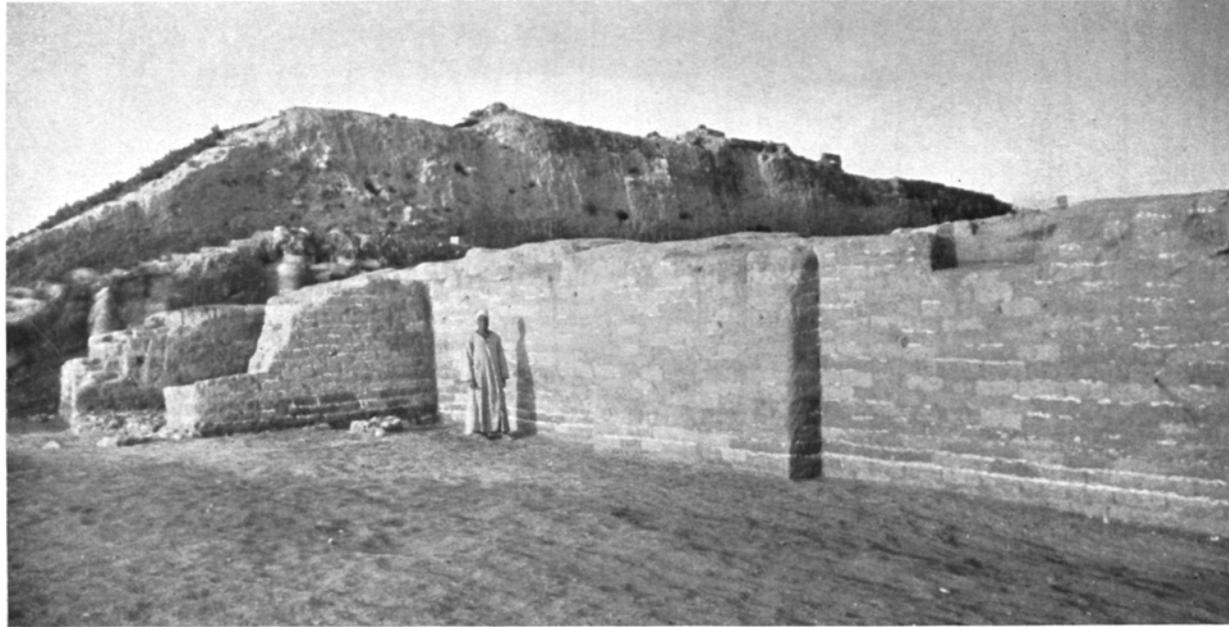


FIG. 199.—EXTERIOR, EAST FACE OF STRATUM XII CITY WALL (3181). FROM NORTHEAST

8



FIG. 200.—STRATA XIII AND XII CITY WALLS AFTER PARTIAL REMOVAL. HIGHEST PORTION (IN FOREGROUND) BUILT AS SEPARATE SECTION (SEE FIG. 198). FROM SOUTH



FIG. 201.—RUBBLE FOUNDATIONS OF STRATA XIII AND XII CITY WALLS. FROM SOUTHWEST



FIG. 202.—STRATUM XII T.3095 BEFORE REMOVAL OF ROOF. FROM NORTHEAST



F.G. 203.—T.3095 AFTER REMOVAL OF ROOF. FROM SOUTH

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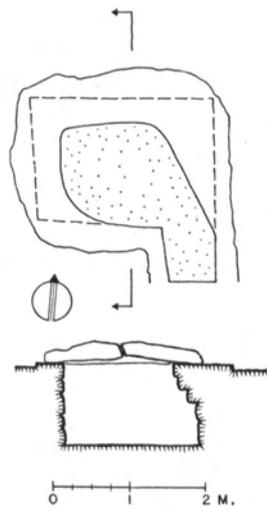


FIG. 204.—PLAN AND SECTION OF T.3095. SCALE, 1:100



FIG. 205.—POTTERY FROM T.3095



FIG. 206.—UPRIGHT STONE SLABS IN STRATUM XII. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 207.—UPRIGHT STONE SLABS IN STRATUM XII. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 208.—LIME PAVEMENT EXTENDING EASTWARD FROM WESTERNMOST BUILDING IN STRATUM XII. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 209.—LONG WALL OF WESTERNMOST BUILDING IN STRATUM XII AFTER REMOVAL OF LIME PAVEMENT, SHOWING ROOMS OF STRATUM XIII. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 210.—EAST COMPLEX OF STRATUM XI. FROM SOUTHWEST



FIG. 211.—NORTH-SOUTH STREET OF STRATUM XI. FROM NORTH

not upon a common floor (Fig. 206). Some rest on stone and others on earth. No pattern in the arrangement is discernible, the general appearance being that of a somewhat disheveled cemetery (Fig. 207). Since, however, not a single burial was found in the vicinity, one may readily suspect that the stones are in some way connected with worship—a suspicion strengthened by the recurring presence at this point of religious structures during both earlier and later periods (see p. 84).

The north half of square M 13 contains a fragmentary building of excellent construction. One of its features is



FIG. 212.—CROOKED WALL SOUTH OF ASSUMED SACRED AREA, SHOWING WIDE STRATUM XII MASONRY BELOW XI MASONRY. FROM WEST. LARGE MASONRY AT UPPER LEFT BELONGS TO TEMPLE 2048

a massive stone drain, another the stairway (5263) leading down from the building into an unexcavated street or passage at the west.

A heavy structure at the extreme west of the area, with continuous lime pavement (Fig. 208) stretching away from it toward the east, may perhaps be joined to a large building partly recorded by Schumacher (see Fig. 415). Though the walls themselves intrude into the preceding stratum (Fig. 209), the pavement covers all earlier remains and thus proved a great help in determining the stratification in this section of the area.

STRATUM XI (FIG. 399)

Stratum XI is divided into two complexes set apart by an assumed sacred area represented only by remains of a rebuilding of temple 4040 (see p. 84).

The plan of the east complex (Fig. 210) is derived from that of Stratum XII. The city wall has vanished completely. The north-south street (Fig. 211) persists; blind alley No. 1 of Stratum XII now becomes an open passage (3068) to the west of the street with an elongated vestibule directly opposite on the east. Blocks of buildings are somewhat more clearly defined, but their small and numerous rooms still offer no comprehensible dwelling-unit plans. The north wall in square O 13 takes an unusual bend in both Strata XII and XI (Fig. 212) as if purposely skirting the assumed sacred area beyond. Unusual is a rough stone standing column-like near the center of a larger than usual inclosure (No. 1). It is supported by stone foundations (Fig. 213) and appears to have existed in both Strata XI and X. It was used perhaps to support a roof over this space, which otherwise, because of its size, would be considered an open court.

In the block of rooms in square O 14 (Fig. 214) are three structural tombs, T. 3070, T. 3075, and T. 3085. Although T. 3070 is attributed to Stratum X and another such tomb (T. 3095) to Stratum XII, structural tombs in general may be considered typical of Stratum XI in that all others—two mentioned above, T. 3080 in square O 15 (Fig. 215), and three in Area AA (see p. 15)—are thus stratified. All contain multiple burials and an enormous amount of pottery along with a scattering of coarse jewelry, metal implements, and incised bone inlay. The tombs themselves are of stone and are roofed with the same material. They consist usually, for example T. 3075 (Figs. 216–18), of a single irregularly shaped chamber with a small passage to a narrow doorway closed with a disk-shaped stone rolled into place. More elaborate is T. 3085 (Fig. 218) with two chambers at different levels with closure passage between. A peculiar narrow doorlike aperture in a wall of the building containing the tomb may be accidental in its location directly over the passage connecting the tomb chambers (Figs. 219–21) or it may be a means to expedite entry to the tomb. The doorway between the chambers is framed with jambs and lintel of cut slabs (Figs. 222–23). Tomb 3070 of Stratum X is unique in having its roof supported by a central pillar (see p. 97).

The complex at the west contains two units, a long V-shaped building bordering the assumed sacred area (Figs. 224–25) and a building to the west (Fig. 226) which extends into Schumacher's trench (see Fig. 415). From the latter a series of drains leads northward under pavement 5059. Throughout both buildings the walls are of more than average width.



FIG. 213.—COLUMN-LIKE STONE IN CENTER OF A STRATUM XI ROOM SOUTH OF ASSUMED SACRED AREA. ITS FOUNDATIONS REST ON A STRATUM XII WALL. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 214.—BLOCK OF STRATUM XI ROOMS CONTAINING STRUCTURAL TOMBS 3070 (WITH CENTRAL PILLAR), 3075 (NEAR METER STICK), AND 3085. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 215.—STRATUM XI STRUCTURAL TOMB 3080. FROM WEST



FIG. 216.—STRATUM XI T.3075, SHOWING STONE BLOCKING ENTRANCE AT RIGHT. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 217.—BURIAL IN T.3075. FROM SOUTH

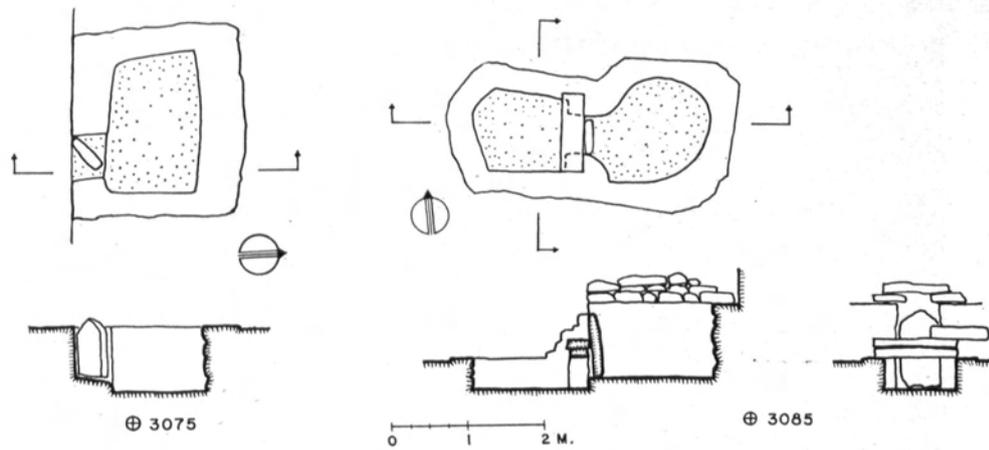


FIG. 218.—PLANS AND SECTIONS OF STRATUM XI T.3075 AND T.3085. SCALE, 1:100



FIG. 219.—COVERING OF EAST CHAMBER OF T.3085. NOTE NARROW APERTURE IN WALL AT UPPER LEFT: FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 220.—EAST CHAMBER OF T.3085, SHOWING BLOCKED ENTRANCE INTO WEST CHAMBER BELOW APERTURE IN WALL OF BUILDING. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 221.—BURIAL IN T.3085. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 222.—T.3085. FROM WEST



FIG. 223.—DOORWAY BETWEEN CHAMBERS OF T.3085. FROM WEST



FIG. 224.—ROOM 5044 AND ROOMS IMMEDIATELY TO THE NORTH IN V-SHAPED BUILDING OF STRATUM XI. FROM NORTHEAST



FIG. 225.—NORTHWEST CORNER OF V-SHAPED BUILDING OF STRATUM XI. NOTE MEAGER REMAINS OF WALLS IN FOREGROUND. FROM NORTH

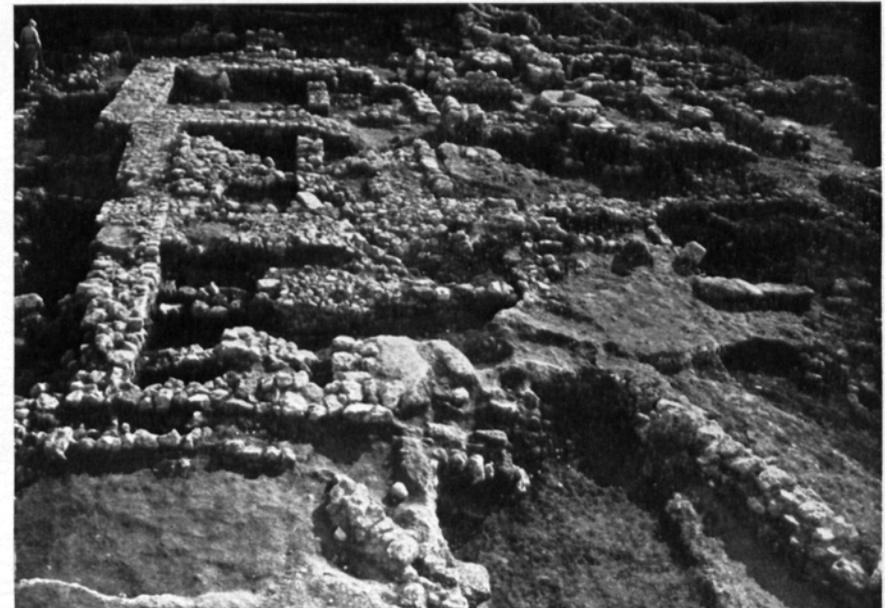


FIG. 226.—LARGE BUILDING IN WEST COMPLEX OF STRATUM XI. NOTE DRAIN AT LOWER RIGHT. FROM NORTH



FIG. 227.—BLOCK OF ROOMS WEST OF NORTH-SOUTH STREET IN STRATUM X. COVER STONES OF T.3070 VISIBLE IN CENTER FOREGROUND. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 228.—BLOCK OF ROOMS EAST OF NORTH-SOUTH STREET IN STRATUM X. FROM SOUTH

STRATUM X (FIG. 400)

Stratum X extensively reuses Stratum XI, a condition which is evident in Area AA also (see p. 15). Here again the stratum is divided into two complexes by the denuded sacred area (see p. 84). In the eastern part is a further development of blind alley No. 1 of Stratum XII, which is now expanded into an east-west cross street and with the unchanged north-south street divides the plan still more definitely into blocks (Figs. 227-28). Within the limiting walls of these blocks rooms change in size and relationship while courts become more developed and seem to assume greater importance. Here for the first time is direct evidence of a second north-south street, directly over the city walls of Strata XIII-XII (Fig. 229). One must allow, however, the possibility of its existence in Stratum XI.

Structural tomb 3070 differs from those of Stratum XI in its central squared-stone pillar supporting the large flat roof slabs (Figs. 230-31). A long narrow passage leads into the tomb chamber (Figs. 232-33) from the northwest (Fig. 234). Closure was probably effected by a disklike stone found leaning against the wall to the right of the entrance (Fig. 235), across which it might easily be rolled.

At the west a large part of the Stratum XI plan is recognizable. The heavy east wall of the V-shaped building still serves, as do certain of its interior rooms. Many of the new walls are of lime-plastered brick on stone foundations (Fig. 236), a building technique which continually returns to use. It is to be found in Stratum XIX rooms 4047 and 4050, Strata XVII-XVI building 3177, and Stratum XIII room 4089 (Area AA). Though seldom used, it seems never to have been forgotten and at each recurrence lost none of its clean, workmanlike character. Though the majority of rubble foundations doubtless supported brick above, the particular type of construction referred to here involves a method of carry-

ing a very fine smooth-textured lime floor up onto the walls in a continuous surface. A white line at the junction of floor with wall often survives and can be traced even where the walls themselves are completely destroyed. Room corners and doorjambs are frequently rounded and give a molded effect (Fig. 237). A two-



FIG. 229.—STREET AT EDGE OF MOUND BUILT ON TOP OF STRATA XIII AND XII BRICK CITY WALLS. FROM SOUTH. WHITE BUTTRESSES BELONG TO STRATUM XII



FIG. 230.—STRATUM X T.3070 WITH ROOF SLABS PARTLY REMOVED. FROM NORTHWEST

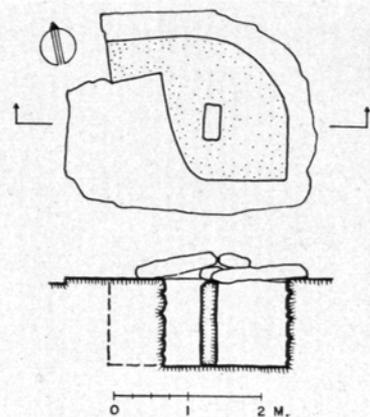


FIG. 231.—PLAN AND SECTION OF T.3070. SCALE, 1:100



FIG. 232.—UPPER LAYER OF BURIAL IN T.3070. FROM WEST



FIG. 233.—LOWER LAYER OF BURIAL IN T.3070. FROM NORTH



FIG. 234.—T.3070 AFTER EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL OF CONTENTS, SHOWING ENTRANCE PASSAGE. FROM EAST



FIG. 235.—ENTRANCE TO T.3070 WITH PROBABLE STONE (RIGHT OF METER STICK) FOR CLOSING PASSAGE. FROM WEST



FIG. 236.—STRATUM X ROOM 5026 WITH MUD-BRICK LIME-PLASTERED WEST WALL. FROM NORTH



FIG. 237.—CORNER OF STRATUM X ROOM IN NORTHEAST CORNER OF SQUARE N 12 SHOWING CONTIGUITY OF LIME PLASTER ON FLOOR AND ON MUD-BRICK WALL. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 238.—STRATUM X ROOM WITH MUD-BRICK "PLATFORM" (AT LOWER LEFT). FROM SOUTHWEST



FIG. 239.—NORTH AND WEST WALLS OF STRATUM X ROOM 5033 ABOVE WALLS OF STRATUM XI. FROM EAST



FIG. 240.—SUPERIMPOSED RUBBLE PAVEMENTS PERHAPS FORMED ACCIDENTALLY BY CHIPS FROM DRESSING OF TEMPLE 2048 MASONRY. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 241.—GROUP OF PLANO-CONVEX STONE SLABS AT LEVEL OF QUESTIONABLE PAVEMENTS UNDER TEMPLE 2048. FROM SOUTHWEST

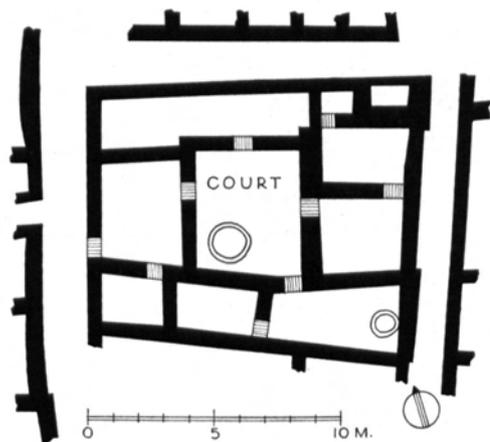


FIG. 242.—RESTORED PLAN OF WHAT MAY BE A TYPICAL STRATUM IX HOUSE. SCALE, 1:300



FIG. 243.—STRATUM IX NORTH-SOUTH STREET WITH HOUSES TO THE EAST. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 244.—DEEP CHAMBERS (5239) OF STRATUM IX. FROM NORTHEAST. WALL IN FOREGROUND BELONGS TO STRATUM XI, SMALL WALLS AT CORNER (LEFT CENTER) TO XIV; PORCH WALLS OF XV TEMPLES 5192 AND 5269 APPEAR IN BACKGROUND



FIG. 245.—LARGEST CHAMBER OF 5239. FIGURE STANDS ON FLOOR. FROM SOUTHWEST

room addition extends beyond the east boundary wall as it existed in Stratum XI. In the southwest corner of the room south of room 5026 is a peculiar platform-like structure of mud brick, a single course 15 cm. thick upon the lime floor (Fig. 238).

The plan of the unit at the extreme west undergoes more change than does that of the V-shaped building. Room 5033 (Fig. 239) is completely new, but farther west many of the walls lie directly superimposed on walls of Stratum XI. Again, as previously, there is a drainage system.

STRATUM IX (FIG. 401)

Stratum IX, like the preceding strata, is divided into two sections by what may still be assumed to be the sacred area (see p. 84). On the plan, however, is shown at this point what is apparently a series of rubble pavements superimposed one upon another roughly 30 cm. apart (Fig. 240). Their purpose and stratification are most questionable, and their appearance on this plan in no way implies that they are considered as belonging to Stratum IX. They may be legitimate pavements which according to their absolute levels might belong to Stratum XIII B, XIII A, XII, or XI or to a partial or total combination of all four. Or they may be accidental, resulting from chips from the dressing of the stones used in the construction of temple 2048 directly under which they lie. Artifacts and surrounding architecture give no clew one way or the other. A group of plano-convex slabs inclosed by the pavement (Fig. 241) brings to mind the upright stones of Stratum XII in the southwest corner of square N 13 (see p. 87). A negative factor in correlating the two groups lies, however, in their difference in level.

In the eastern part of the area the house plans (e.g. Fig. 242) are now somewhat changed. The north-south street survives unaltered (Fig. 243), but the east-west street is wider and exists in an easterly direction only from the main street.

In the western part the buttressed west wall of 5012 continues in use, but the other walls of this unit are new and built immediately over those of Stratum X. The remains to the north suffice only to give a general idea of their orientation and level. Three deep chambers of a single unit, 5239 (Figs. 244-45), substantially built and carefully paved with excellent lime floors 4.50 m. below the level to which the other walls had been destroyed, were filled with debris but held nothing to indicate their probable use. With no openings in the walls, they must have been storage pits accessible from above only. They contained sherds of Stratum IX pottery and had been sealed by a Stratum VIII floor at the tops of their existing walls. They are thus well stratified, even though their floors are at absolute levels equivalent to or below the general level of Stratum XV.

STRATUM VIII (FIG. 402)

The area occupied by Stratum VIII appears very much smaller than that of the excavation itself because of the total destruction of structures west of squares N-O 13 to make room for later building. Dwelling blocks similar to those of earlier strata are found at the east (Fig. 246). A massive new temple (2048) lies above earlier sacred buildings (see p. 84) and continues though altered throughout Strata VII B-VII A.

Temple 2048 (Fig. 247) in its earliest (Stratum VIII) phase (Fig. 248) is a rectangular structure (21.50 × 16.50 m.) containing a single room (11.50 × 9.60 m.) with a niche (Fig. 249) opposite the doorway. The façade is slightly asymmetrical, the protruding wings at

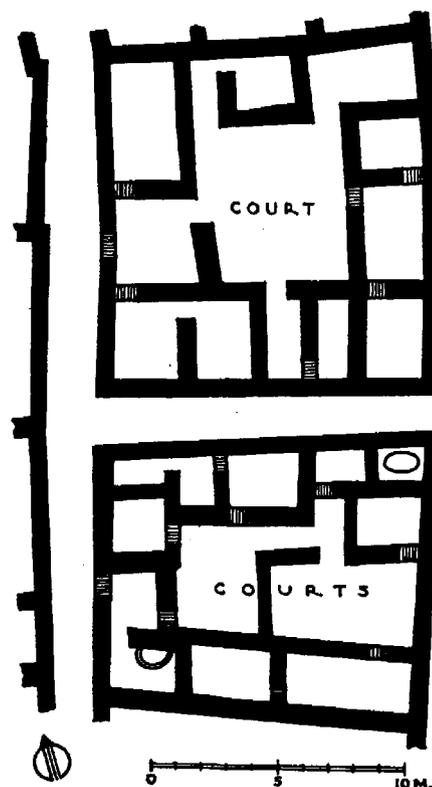


FIG. 246.—RESTORED PLAN OF TWO STRATUM VIII BUILDINGS EAST OF NORTH-SOUTH STREET. SCALE, 1:300

either side being of different widths. Columns may have been used between the wings, though the single base found in place seems to belong to the second (Stratum VII B) phase of the temple. The masonry, except in the wings, is of small-sized rubble. The remains of the earliest phase include neither floor nor doorway, so it is fair to assume that the walls as found are only foundations. A bare suspicion of a doorway exists in the north wall, where earth and loose stone fill a low place approximately centered on the room. The walls of the wings are thinner than the main walls. The east wing was built of large squared stones (Fig. 250) distinctly different from the excellent rubble of all the other walls.

There has been a great deal of controversy over a remarkably similar structure at Shechem. Ernst Sellin,

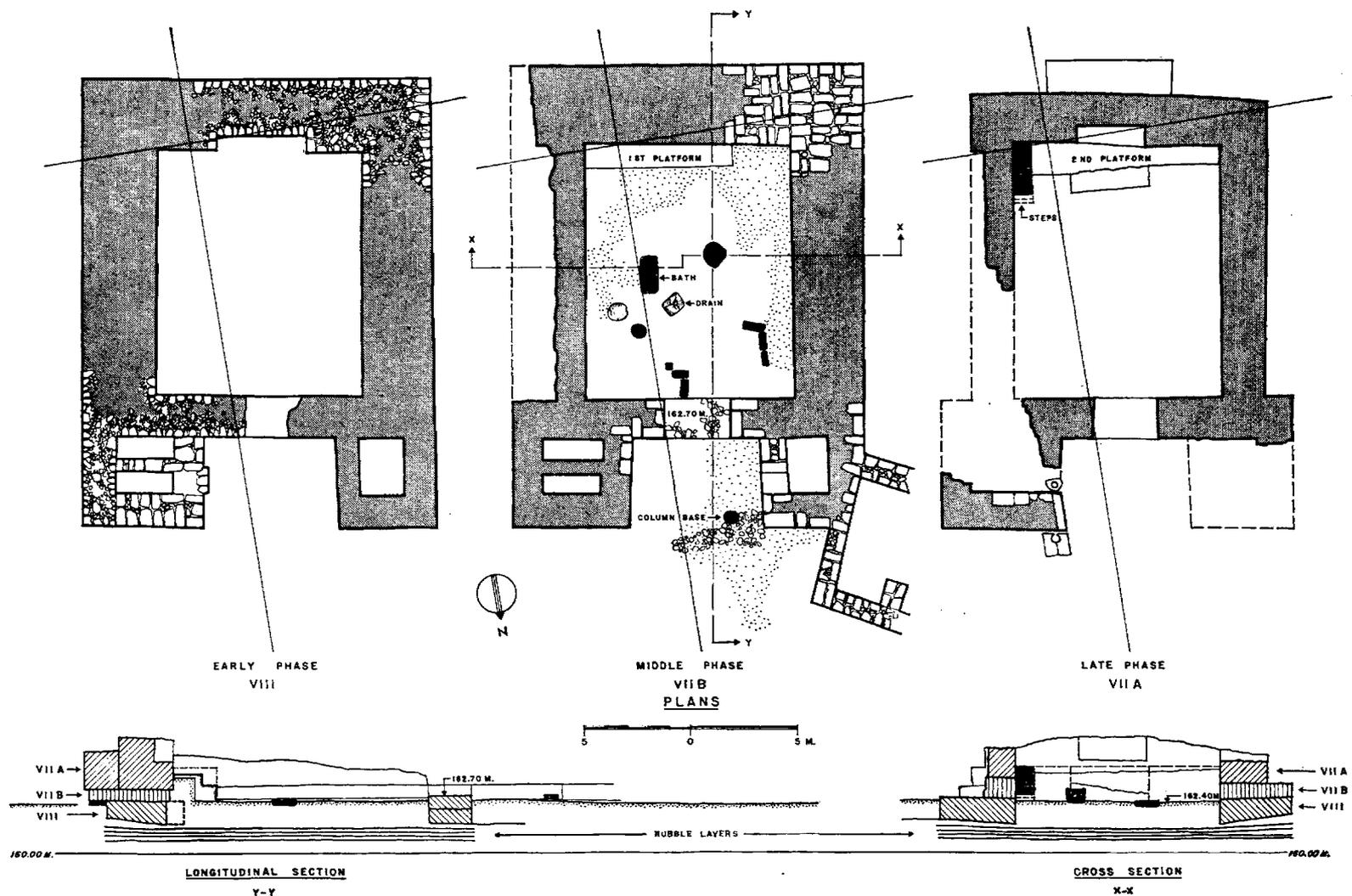


FIG. 247.—PLANS AND SECTIONS OF TEMPLE 2048 THROUGHOUT ITS THREE PHASES OF STRATA VIII, VII B, AND VII A. SCALE 1:300



FIG. 248.—REMAINS OF FIRST (STRATUM VIII) PHASE OF TEMPLE 2048. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 249.—REAR WALL WITH NICHE IN FIRST PHASE OF TEMPLE 2048. FROM WEST

the excavator, called it a Canaanite temple.³¹ G. Welter, however, believed that it was originally a tower fortress and only later used as a temple.³² He reported that

³¹ Deutscher Palästina-Verein, *Zeitschrift* XLIX (1926) 309–11.

³² *Neue deutsche Ausgrabungen*, hrsg. von Gerhart Rodenwaldt ("Deutschtum und Ausland," 23.–24. Heft [Münster in Westfalen, 1930]) p. 82.

what Sellin had supposed to be the base for a statue of the god later proved to be a roof-roller. He dated the building to the 14th century B.C.³³ According to H. Thiersch, on the other hand, it has to be interpreted as a sanctuary because of the numerous and significant finds of a religious nature in and immediately before the building, though it is understandable that the extraordinary wall thickness should have led Welter to assume that it was originally a fortification.³⁴ As a matter of fact Sellin³⁵ had reported that the "temple" was poor in finds, mentioning only a few sherds, two puzzling horn- or staff-like objects of clay, and a small stone cylinder. In a later report he spoke of *Masseben* flanking the entrance.³⁶ According to Carl Watzinger,³⁷ since both the base for a cult statue and the two *Masseben* have proved to be erroneous interpretations, there is no evidence for calling the structure a temple. He would call it a mansion which was at the same time a fortified tower.

Figure 251 shows a short drainage system (3010) in which clay pipes (see Pl. 265:2) carried waste from a cement corner basin to a sump beneath the floor of a room to the south. Four double-handled pipes were found in place.

STRATUM VII B (FIG. 403)

East of temple 2048 the buildings, while little is preserved of them, appear to be much the same as in Stratum VIII.

In the second phase of temple 2048 (see Fig. 247) the plan in general is unchanged, but minor alterations are

³³ Deutsches archäologisches Institut, *Jahrbuch* XLVII (1932) 307 f.

³⁴ "Ein altmediterranean Tempeltyp" (*Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft* L [1932] 73–86) pp. 76 f.

³⁵ *Op. cit.* p. 311.

³⁶ Deutscher Palästina-Verein, *Zeitschrift* LI (1928) 119–23.

³⁷ *Denkmäler Palästinas* I (1933) 59 f.

numerous and definite. The construction is entirely of heavy ashlar (Fig. 252), some blocks being as large as $1.20 \times .55 \times .60$ m. Both side and front walls coincide with those of the first phase, but the back wall is wider and hence requires additional rubble foundations (Fig. 253). It has no niche, but against it is a platform or altar 1.10 m. high extending across about two-thirds of its length and plastered on all faces. A partially burned lime floor meets the base of this platform. On this floor, which served in Stratum VII A also, lay a collection of stone objects (Fig. 254) including a "bath," a smooth flat slab or "table" with cuplike depressions, one circular and six squared basalt blocks, another circular piece and a drain, both of limestone. These, with the possible exception of the squared pieces, are imbedded in the floor and must therefore be contemporary with it. The doorway is at floor level, with sill and part of the jambs still intact. In place outside the doorway is a single basalt column base (*ca.* 65 cm. in diameter) set in a good pavement (Fig. 255). To the east in debris at a level below this pavement was found the second base, evidently thus misplaced in the destruction of the temple.

Into the northwest corner of the temple is bonded a wall of smaller-scale ashlar (Fig. 256) which connects with a structure to the northwest. Two rooms of the latter are of extreme size, 4.50 m. wide with minimum lengths of 15 and 20 meters. The adjoining chambers too are larger than usual and are quite in scale with the temple. Most of the remaining construction of this building lies immediately beneath, or is interwoven with, the Stratum IV stables (Figs. 257-58).³⁸

STRATUM VII A (FIG. 404)

The buildings in the eastern part of the area are for the most part incomplete and unenlightening. Walls 2056 and 2058 continue as in Stratum VII B. Building 2090, the only sizeable structure in this section, seems to have a typical house plan: a central court with a single row of rooms on two sides and possibly a double row at the south. The north-street which began in Stratum XII makes its final appearance, though but for a short distance.

Temple 2048 is considerably altered (see Fig. 247). Walls are about half their former thickness (Fig. 259). They are of extremely poor rubble with traces of plaster on the interior. In front of the east wing of the façade two stones with grooved faces form a vertical socket (Fig. 260). Immediately behind this in the slightly out-of-line wall is a long stone such as might have been used for a jamb facing, and just inside the latter is a hollowed basalt block resembling a pivot stone. No corresponding features were found in connection with the west wing.

Along the rear wall of the temple is a stone and mud-brick platform (Fig. 261), wider near the center than at

the sides and completely concealing the platform of the second phase. Above the wide part of the platform is a niche, and at the left are six narrow steps leading to a basalt landing level with the top of the platform. Some of the squared blocks found on the floor (see Fig. 254) may have come from the lower part of this stairway. The platform itself is in very poor condition, and its plaster finish is hardly discernible over most of the surface. The floor, as noted above, and probably its stone objects are a carry-over from Stratum VII B.

In the rear wall of the temple is a heavy masonry buttress (Fig. 262) built as if to strengthen the wall which at that point is otherwise weakened by the high niche inside.

STRATUM VI (FIG. 405)

As already stated (p. 33), Stratum VI B remains could not be identified in Area BB. The plan is therefore presented with the possibility that it includes remains of Stratum VI B, though most, if not all, of the structures shown thereon undoubtedly belong to Stratum VI A.

There is no trace of Stratum VII A with the exception of a crude reuse of the high rear wall of temple 2048 (Fig. 263), the buttress of which apparently had disappeared, since the Stratum VI floor level at this point in all probability lay above its existing remains. There is absolutely no evidence for the continuation of the temple as such. The sacred area traceable from Stratum XIX upward (see p. 84) therefore seems to end its existence with Stratum VII A.

West of squares N-O 13 no certain traces of Stratum VI were discovered, since whatever structures originally existed there were destroyed by intrusive construction of subsequent strata.

STRATA V B AND V A (FIG. 406)

Neither of these two strata is architecturally significant. Rubble walls are so incomplete that not a single building can be restored. Judged from their size and construction all buildings appear to be of domestic nature. They are like those previously excavated in Stratum V.³⁹

AREA CC

The sounding trench in this area (Figs. 407-8) was abandoned when Stratum XII was reached and work elsewhere seemed more pressing. The evidence obtained up to this point indicated stratum after stratum of probably residential buildings. The mud-brick city wall of Strata XIII-XII appeared at the southern extremity of the trench. Instead of a simple buttressed wall there is here a system of walls. So far as the limited excavation can show, there seems to be an outer wall (*A*) far down the slope and an inner double wall (*B*) inclosing rooms (Figs. 264-65). Three brick doorways were found in

³⁸ Cf. *Megiddo I*, Fig. 49.

³⁹ *Ibid.* Fig. 6.



FIG. 250.—EAST WING OF FIRST PHASE OF TEMPLE 2048, SHOWING ITS CONSTRUCTION OF LARGE STONES IN CONTRAST TO RUBBLE ELSEWHERE. FROM NORTHEAST



FIG. 251.—STRATUM VIII DRAINAGE SYSTEM 3010 SHOWING CLAY PIPES LEADING FROM BASIN TO SUMP. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 252.—HEAVY ASHLAR MASONRY OF SECOND (STRATUM VII B) PHASE OF TEMPLE 2048. FROM SOUTHWEST



FIG. 253.—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF TEMPLE 2048 WITH ASHLAR MASONRY OF SECOND PHASE EXTENDING BEYOND RUBBLE CORNER OF FIRST PHASE. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 254.—THE ONLY FLOOR FOUND IN TEMPLE 2048. IT ORIGINATED IN STRATUM VII B AND WAS REUSED IN VII A. RUBBLE ABOVE ASHLAR IS VII A. FROM SOUTH. CONCRETE CUBE ABOVE METER STICK PROTECTS SURVEY POINT



FIG. 256.—NORTHWEST CORNER OF SECOND PHASE OF TEMPLE 2048 WITH BONDED EXTENSION OVER ORIGINAL CORNER BELOW. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 255.—COLUMN BASE *in situ* AND DOORWAY OF SECOND PHASE OF TEMPLE 2048. FROM NORTH



FIG. 257.—INTERWOVEN REMAINS OF STRATA VII B AND IV WEST OF TEMPLE 2048 (SEE FIG. 258). FROM SOUTHWEST

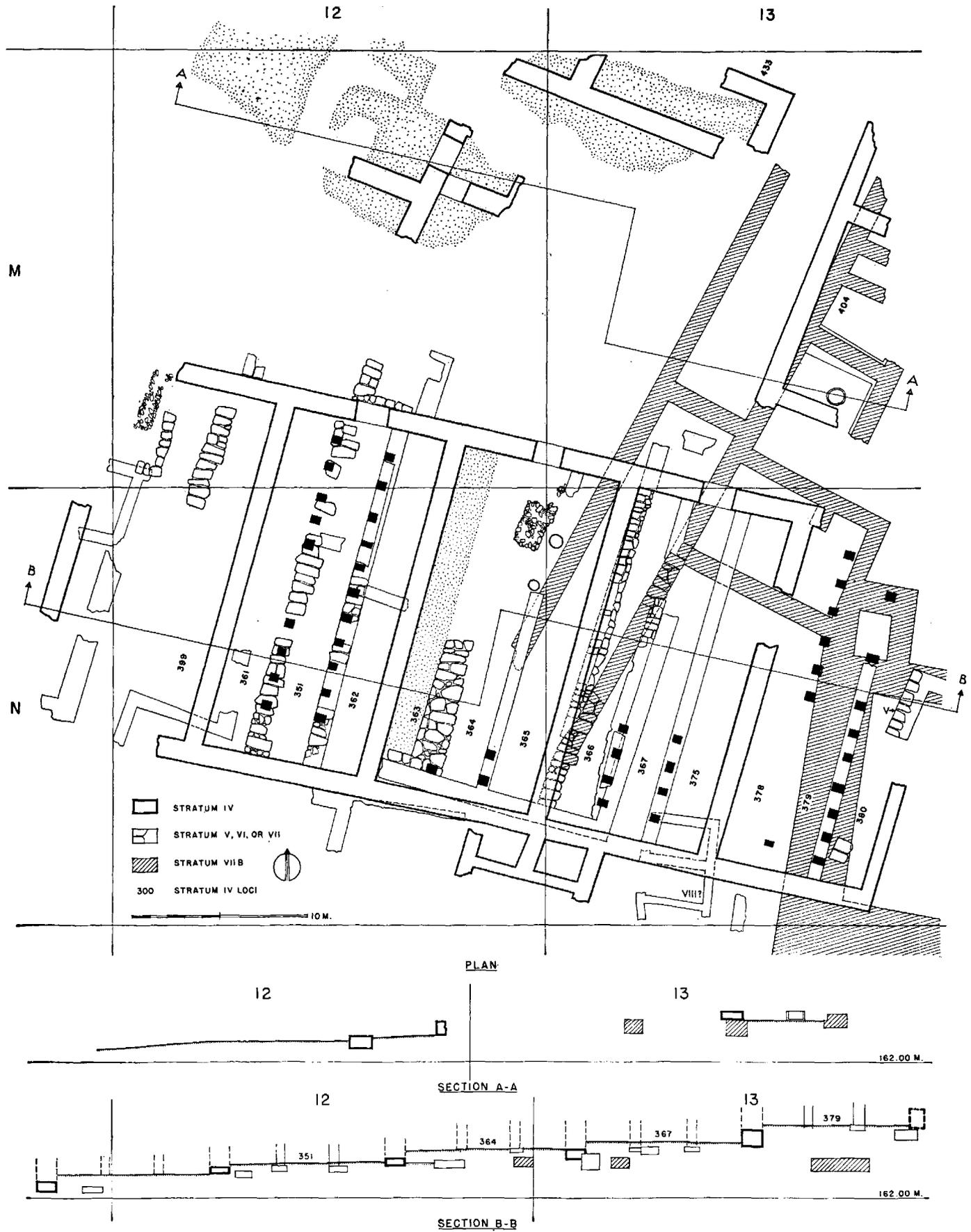


FIG. 258.—PLAN AND SECTIONS OF REMAINS OF STRATA VII B-IV WEST OF TEMPLE 2048. SCALE 1:300

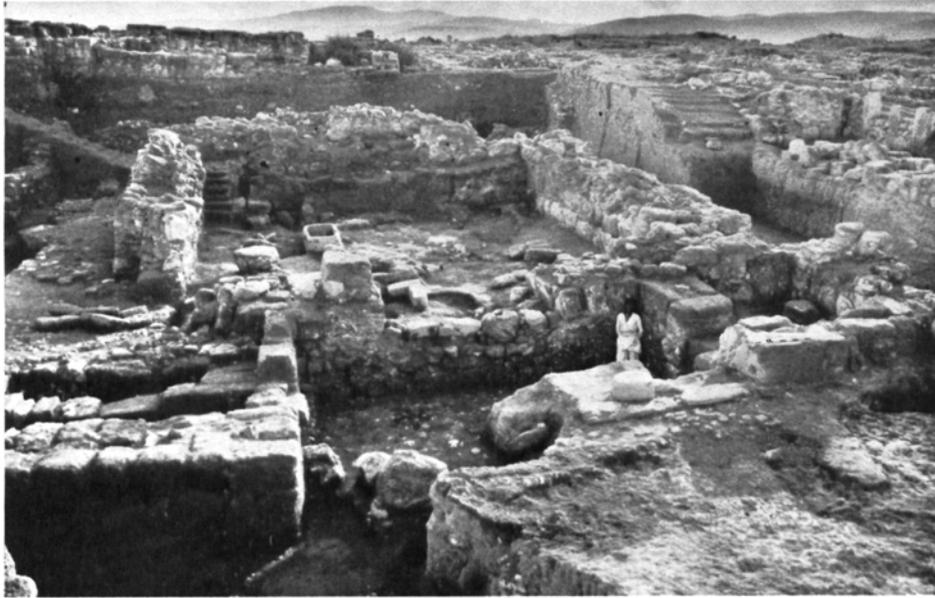


FIG. 259.—THIRD (STRATUM VII A) PHASE OF TEMPLE 2048. NOTE POORLY CONSTRUCTED RUBBLE WALLS. FROM NORTH



FIG. 260.—NORTHEAST CORNER OF TEMPLE 2048, SHOWING SOCKET, JAMB FACING, AND PIVOT(?) STONE OF THIRD PHASE. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 261.—PLATFORM, STAIRWAY, AND NICHE AT REAR OF TEMPLE 2048 IN ITS THIRD PHASE. FROM NORTH



FIG. 262.—REAR OF TEMPLE 2048, SHOWING RUBBLE WALLS AND BUTTRESS OF STRATUM VII A ABOVE ASHLAR WALLS OF STRATUM VII B. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 263.—STRATUM VI, SHOWING REAR WALL OF THIRD PHASE OF TEMPLE 2048 IN PARTIAL REUSE. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 264.—SOUTH END OF SOUNDING TRENCH WITH STRATA XIII-XII DOUBLE INNER CITY WALL (B) IN FOREGROUND AND OUTER WALL (A) BEYOND. FROM NORTH

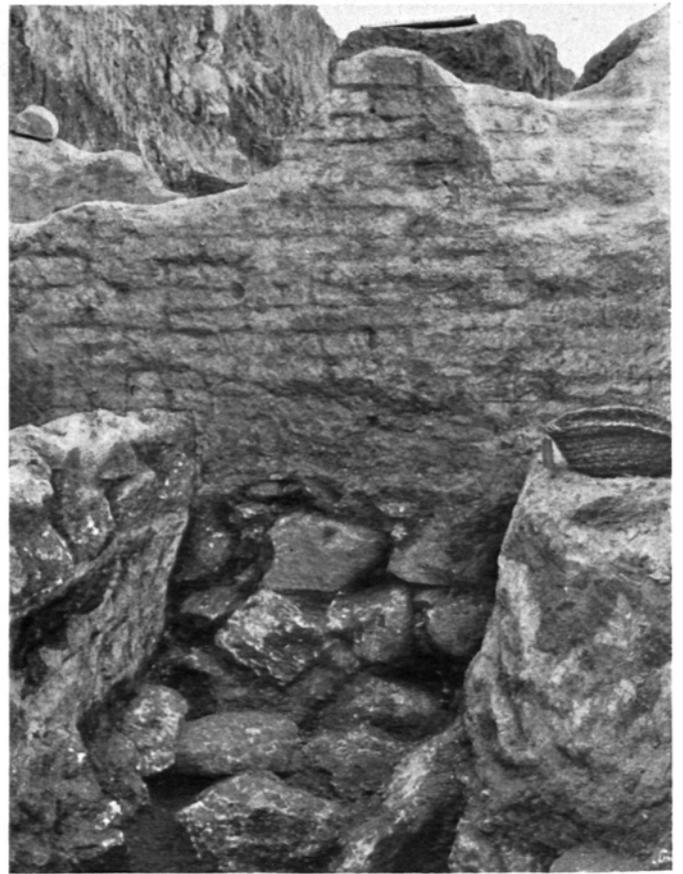


FIG. 265.—SOUTH FACE OF STRATA XIII-XII INNER CITY WALL (B) WITH FOUNDATIONS EXPOSED. NOTE SLOPING STONE WALL AT LEFT CENTER. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 266.—ROOMS INCLOSED BY STRATA XIII-XII INNER CITY WALL. NOTE COMPLETE DOORWAY AT RIGHT. FROM WEST

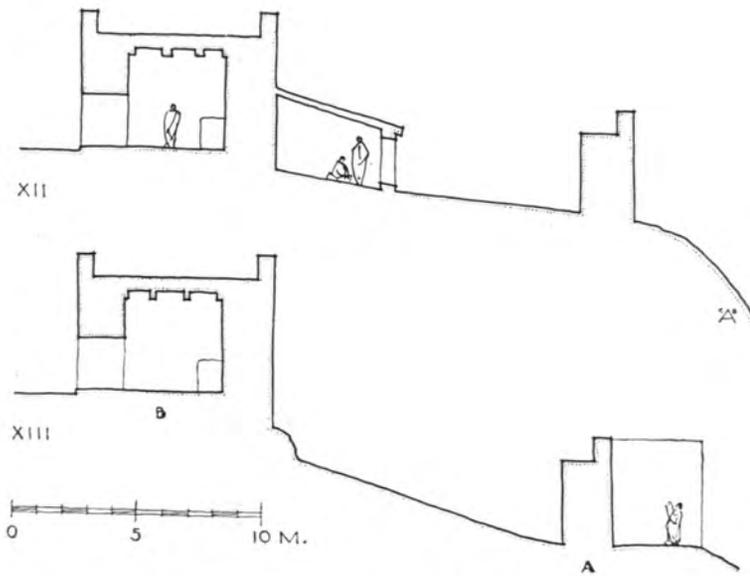


FIG. 267.—SUGGESTED RESTORATION OF STRATA XIII-XII MUD-BRICK DEFENSE SYSTEM. SCALE, 1:300



FIG. 268.—PART OF COURT 5020, SHOWING "COLUMN BASE," ALTAR, AND SIX LARGE CUT STONES. STRATUM VIII. FROM EAST. HIGH WALL AT RIGHT IS VII B



FIG. 269.—REMAINS OF STRATUM VIII WALLS NORTH OF COURT 5020. FROM SOUTH-EAST

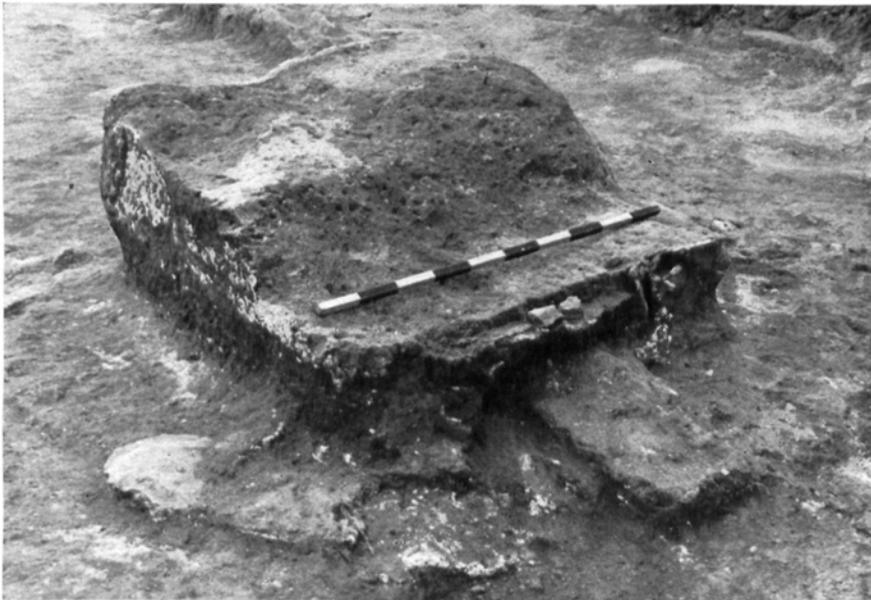


FIG. 270.—MUD-BRICK LIME-PLASTERED TABLE OR ALTAR IN COURT 5020. STRATUM VIII. FROM SOUTHEAST



FIG. 271.—STONE BASINS ON STONE PLATFORM IN SOUTHWEST CORNER OF COURT 5020. STRATUM VIII. FROM NORTHEAST

these rooms, one of them complete (Fig. 266). It is only 90 cm. wide and 2.15 m. from floor to lintel. Although it connects rather minor rooms, it is nevertheless probably typical in construction and possibly height.

The bricks, made of very fine light-colored clay, average 35–40 cm. square and are carefully laid on stone foundations. The floors are of earth, well tamped and blackened from use. A minor stone wall abutting the south face of wall *B* (see Fig. 265) rests on a floorlike surface which slopes down toward the top of wall *A* (Fig. 267). This is partial evidence for dividing wall *A* into two periods. Upon removal of the sloping floor between walls *A* and *B*, we found the space to be filled with debris. The foundation of wall *B* (see Fig. 265) is battered as if for use as a retaining wall. Wall *A* consists of

AREA DD

Area DD was the outgrowth of an east-west sounding trench through squares K 10–11. Its western extremity is at the Stratum IV city gate. At Stratum VIII appeared “palace” architecture good enough to warrant expansion north to the mound’s edge, then east and west to the limits shown on the plan. Toward the south is the part last excavated with the ultimate purpose not yet realized of joining the stratification of Areas AA and BB.

STRATUM VIII (FIG. 411)

Only the north part of Area DD was excavated to Stratum VIII. It is filled almost entirely by the remains of a large court building, perhaps a lesser palace occupy-



FIG. 272.—SMALL PLASTERED ROOM AND STAIRS NEAR SOUTHEAST CORNER OF COURT 5020. STRATUM VIII. FROM EAST

two parts: a lower wall which slants outward as though pushed from within and leans against a block of brick, a possible buttress, and an upper vertical wall from the base of which a glacis extends down the slope (see Fig. 416). The two parts of wall *A* may provisionally be assigned to Strata XIII and XII respectively, both of which used wall *B* and the rooms inclosed thereby.

Strata VII and VI (Figs. 409–10) were excavated before 1935 but are here published for the first time with contemporary strata in areas more recently excavated. The bracketed locus numbers in Figure 409 represent the equivalent of Stratum VII B elsewhere on the site, while the unbracketed numbers apply to loci equivalent to Stratum VII A. As already stated (p. 33), Stratum VI B could not be identified in Area CC. It is possible therefore that Figure 410 includes remains of VI B, though most, if not all, of the structures represented undoubtedly belong to Stratum VI A.

ing a site east of the city gate balancing the royal palace to the west in Area AA. The walls are relatively thin compared with those of the palace in Area AA, but the rooms are similar in scale.

The court, 5020 (Fig. 268), is rectangular (*ca.* 11 × 15 m.). The floor is of hard lime laid on a crushed-stone foundation. The surrounding rubble walls are very low (Fig. 269) and therefore do not show the locations of the doors which must have opened into the adjoining rooms. A centered “column base” is so small as to deny its use for roof support. A drain close by also indicates the unlikelihood of the space ever having been roofed. At the north end of the court is a partially destroyed lime-plastered mud-brick table or altar 1.10 m. square and .55 m. high (Fig. 270). Its top is missing. Six large cut stones (4083) are grouped along the west wall slightly above floor level as a threshold would be, but they are definitely off-axis of any possible opening into the small

room beyond (4084) and are seemingly far too impressive for such a use. More probably they form a platform or dais of some kind. In the southwest corner is a stone platform supporting two stone basins, one rectangular and one round (Fig. 271), each having a small cuplike depression in the bottom.

A vestibule off the southeast corner of court 5020 connects with a stone-paved space. Up three steps and east of the vestibule is a very small room (1.10 × 3.50 m.) with plastered walls and floor (Fig. 272). Its use is problematical since it can definitely be neither a passage nor a stairway to an upper floor. The room north of the vestibule (No. 1) has a low plaster bin or basin in the southwest corner. Room 4084 contains a drain with a surrounding cement floor.

Just west of room 5028 lie three small rooms, opening one into another, which perhaps are part of the court building (Fig. 273). Mingling with them at the same level are Stratum IX walls. This condition exists to the north also.



FIG. 273.—INTERMINGLED STRATA IX AND VIII WALLS IN SQUARES K 10-11. FROM SOUTH

STRATUM VII B (FIG. 411)

The relationship between Strata VIII and VII B is similar to that in Area AA (pp. 25, 29). The floors are very close together, and what few VII B walls remain were generally built upon the earlier walls with merely a slight shift in angle or else a change in thickness. The Stratum VIII court in its entirety may have been reused, for except in the northwest corner only a single floor was found. The north wall of the court building is identical in both strata. It is rather thin for its unprotected position, with a series of poorly constructed buttresses along the outside. These compare with buttresses in the same relative position in the contemporary palace of Area AA, where, however, they did not exist at all in Stratum VIII (see Figs. 382-83).

STRATUM VII A (FIG. 412)

Similarity to the stratigraphic relationship in Area AA (see p. 29) continues. The floor level rises considerably above that of Stratum VII B, and the north wall of the court is doubled in thickness. In the northwest corner of the court a small piece of lime floor (5017) is the third found in this same location. Stratum VIII walls at the east are reused with new and higher floors and therefore must have been used in Stratum VII B as well.

STRATUM VI B (FIG. 412)

As in Area AA (see p. 33) this stratum has no relation to either Stratum VII A or VI A. Its remains, while definite, are so sketchy that nothing of their original form can be deduced.

STRATUM VI A (FIG. 413)

The characteristics typical of this stratum elsewhere in the mound are present in this area. Reddish partially burned brick on stone foundations is the common building material; massive and small walls of similar construction are again neighbors (see pp. 33 and 37).

An east-west street divides the plan into two groups of buildings, those to the north being the more monumental. In neither group does there seem to be a typical plan or even any particularly interesting combination of rooms (Fig. 274). The only novelty occurs where three extremely small rooms (Nos. 1-3), the largest measuring 1.35 × 2.70 m., are grouped between heavy stone and brick walls (Fig. 275). The structure might have been a stairway leading up from the wide doorway of room No. 1, turning right above void No. 2, and right again above No. 3, a storage space. The plan suggests such a use.



FIG. 274.—STRATUM VI A BUILDINGS SOUTH OF STREET. FROM EAST. STONE WALL IN BACKGROUND BELONGS TO STRATUM V



FIG. 276.—TRENCH CONNECTING AREAS DD AND BB. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 275.—THREE SMALL STRATUM VI A ROOMS INCLOSED BY HEAVY WALLS, PROBABLY REMAINS OF A STAIRWAY. FROM SOUTHEAST

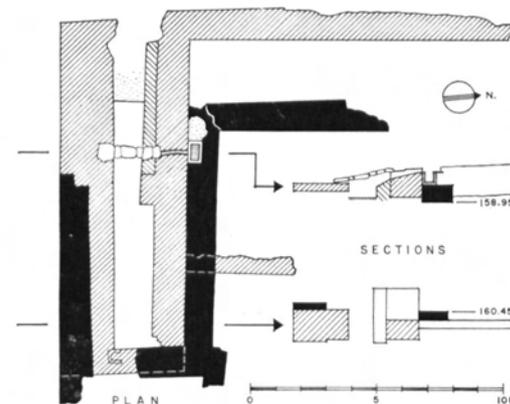


FIG. 277.—PLAN AND SECTIONS OF STRATA V B AND V A WALLS IN SQUARE L 11. SCALE, 1:300

An attempt has been made to connect Areas DD and BB in a trench along the 11/12 co-ordinate (Fig. 276; see also Fig. 377). No walls were found above Stratum VI A owing to intrusive Stratum IV stable construction. Although further excavation is unfortunately required to complete such connection, a sharp slope between Areas BB and DD is established, as is evident in the section in Figure 416.

STRATA V B AND V A (FIG. 414)

Walls of the two strata are so intertwined and their levels so wandering, especially in square L 11 (Fig. 277), that it is impossible to determine which was built first,

much less how they were used. Both are therefore included on the same plan.

Buildings in these strata are evidently of more importance here than elsewhere in the mound. The architecture is impressive (Fig. 278) and of far greater scale than remains elsewhere.

STRATUM IV (FIG. 414)

The principal building excavated in Stratum IV is stable unit 5082 (Fig. 279), the first of a series which had already been partially cleared.⁴⁰ It is typical of such buildings and has in front a narrow street which may have been the continuation of street 433.⁴¹

⁴⁰ See *Megiddo* I 43 and Fig. 49.

⁴¹ See *ibid.* p. 45 and Fig. 49.

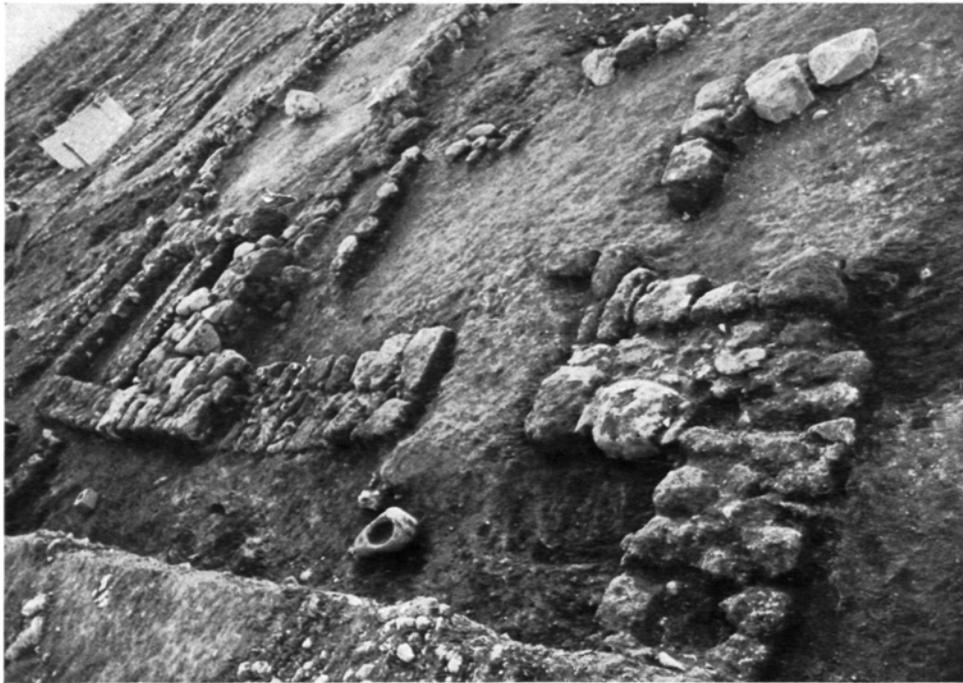


FIG. 278.—STRATA V B AND V A REMAINS. FROM NORTHEAST



FIG. 279.—STRATUM IV STABLE UNIT 5082. FROM NORTHEAST

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SELECTED BURIALS

Figs. 280-372



FIG. 280.—T. 4052. STRATUM XVIII. ADULT ON RIGHT SIDE, HEAD TO EAST, WITH SHEEP BONES AT HEAD



FIG. 282.—T. 4003. STRATUM XVII. ADULT, DISMEMBERED BEFORE INTERMENT. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 284.—T. 5175. STRATUM XV. ADULT ON BACK, HEAD TO NORTH



FIG. 281.—T. 4002. STRATUM XVII. ADULT ON FACE, KNEES BENT, AND CHILD. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 283.—T. 4044. STRATUM XVI



FIG. 285.—T. 5167. STRATUM XV. CHILD ON LEFT SIDE AND ADULT, DISMEMBERED BEFORE INTERMENT, HEADS TO EAST

BURIALS OF STRATUM XIV



FIG. 286.—T. 5121. ADULT ON RIGHT SIDE, HEAD TO EAST



FIG. 287.—T. 5181. ADULT ON RIGHT SIDE AND ADULT ON LEFT SIDE, HEADS TO EAST



FIG. 288.—T.4016. ADULT ON LEFT SIDE, HEAD TO NORTH



FIG. 290.—T.5177. ADULT ON LEFT SIDE, HEAD TO SOUTH



FIG. 289.—T.5188. CHILD ON BACK, HEAD TO SOUTH FACING EAST



FIG. 291.—T.5171. CHILD ON BACK, HEAD TO SOUTHEAST



FIG. 292.—T.5130. TWO ADULTS ON BACK, HEADS TO NORTH AND SOUTH, AND PART OF ANOTHER SKELETON. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 293.—T.3093. ADULT AND CHILD. FROM WEST



FIG. 296.—T.3146. ADULT IN STONE GRAVE



FIG. 294.—T.4105. JAR BURIAL OF CHILD ON BACK, HEAD TO WEST



FIG. 295.—T.4088. ADULT ON RIGHT SIDE, HEAD TO EAST



FIG. 297.—T.2120. JAR BURIAL OF CHILD, HEAD TO WEST FACING SOUTH

BURIALS OF STRATUM XIII A



FIG. 298.—JAR BURIAL IN ROOM 5063. INFANT ON BACK, HEAD TO SOUTH



FIG. 299.—T.5094. ADULT ON BACK, HEAD TO EAST



FIG. 300.—T.5062. JAR BURIAL OF CHILD ON RIGHT SIDE, HEAD TO NORTHEAST



FIG. 301.—T. 5252. CHILD ON RIGHT SIDE, HEAD TO NORTHEAST



FIG. 302.—T.5102. ADULT ON LEFT SIDE, HEAD TO WEST



FIG. 303.—T.5090. CHILD

BURIALS OF STRATUM XII



FIG. 304.—T.5106. CHILD ON LEFT SIDE, HEAD TO WEST



FIG. 307.—T.5261. ADULT ON LEFT SIDE, HEAD TO EAST, AND TWO UNARTICULATED SKELETONS



FIG. 309.—T.5137. ADULT ON LEFT SIDE, HEAD TO WEST



FIG. 305.—T.5142. ADULT ON BACK, HEAD TO NORTH, AND PARTS OF AT LEAST TWO OTHER ADULTS



FIG. 310.—T.3145. CHILD ON RIGHT SIDE



FIG. 306.—T.4091. ADULT ON LEFT SIDE AND ADULT ON RIGHT SIDE, HEADS TO SOUTHEAST



FIG. 308.—T.5255. CHILD ON BACK, HEAD TO EAST



FIG. 311.—T.5267. TWO ADULTS IN STONE GRAVE. FROM NORTHWEST

BURIALS OF STRATUM XII



FIG. 312.—T.2138. CHILD. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 313.—T.5067. TWO ADULTS, HEADS TO EAST



FIG. 314.—T.3084. STONE GRAVE. FROM NORTHWEST



FIG. 315.—T.2135. ADULT IN STONE GRAVE



FIG. 316.—T.5259. ADULT ON LEFT SIDE AND A BADLY MUTILATED SKELETON, HEADS TO NORTHWEST



FIG. 317.—T.3092. SMALL COVERED TOMB. FROM WEST



FIG. 318.—T.3058. ADULT ON LEFT SIDE, HEAD TO NORTH. JAR BURIAL OF CHILD IN NORTHWEST CORNER OF ROOM (NOT VISIBLE)



FIG. 319.—T.5250. ADULT ON LEFT SIDE, HEAD TO SOUTH

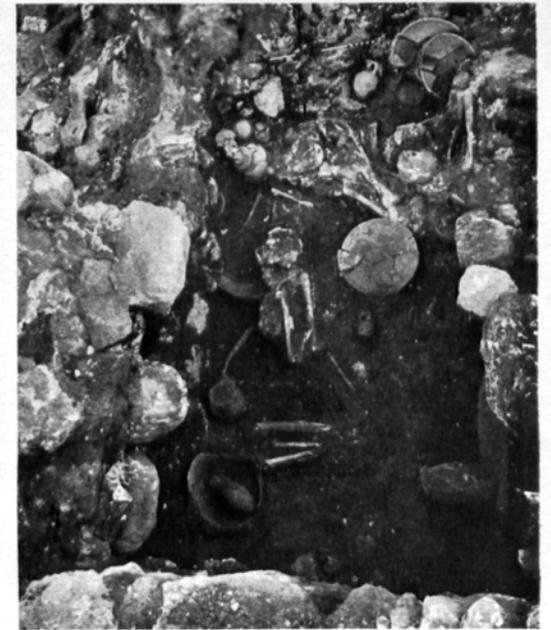


FIG. 320.—T.3110. SMALL COVERED TOMB



FIG. 321.—T.5133. TWO SKELETONS, BONES BADLY MIXED, FROM EAST



FIG. 322.—T.5041. CHILD. FROM EAST



FIG. 323.—T.3076

BURIALS OF STRATUM XI

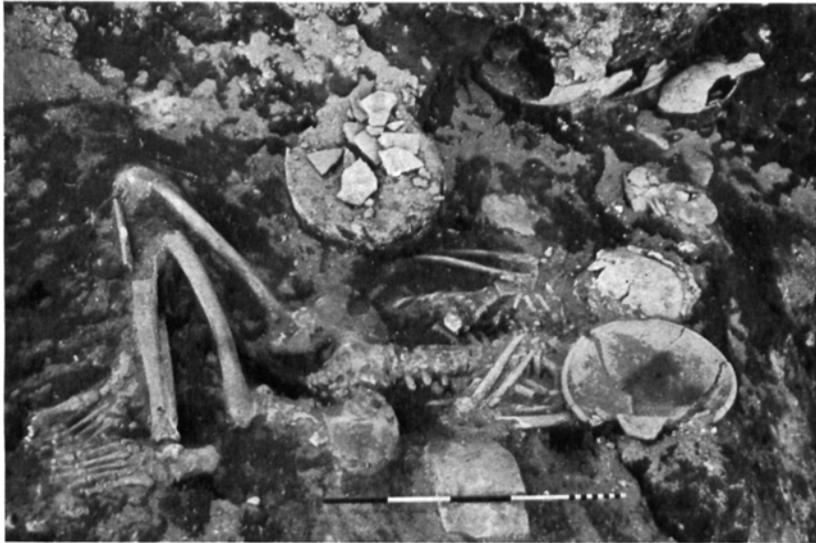


FIG. 324.—T.5249. ADULT ON BACK, HEAD TO NORTHWEST



FIG. 325.—T.2026. CHILD IN ROUND GRAVE



FIG. 326.—T.5050. CHILD ON BACK, HEAD TO EAST



FIG. 327.—T.2129. MULTIPLE BURIAL IN COVERED TOMB

BURIALS OF STRATUM X



FIG. 328.—T.4043. UPPER SKELETONS:
TWO CHILDREN, HEADS TO NORTHEAST



FIG. 330.—T.3055



FIG. 332.—T. 5240. ADULT ON LEFT
SIDE, HEAD TO SOUTH



FIG. 331.—T.3029. CHILD



FIG. 334.—T.2126. ADULT ON RIGHT
SIDE, HEAD TO SOUTH



FIG. 329.—T.4043. LOWER SKELETON:
CHILD, HEAD TO EAST



FIG. 333.—T.3026. JAR BURIALS OF TWO CHILDREN

BURIALS OF STRATUM X



FIG. 335.—T.3047



FIG. 336.—T.4106. JAR BURIAL OF INFANT ON RIGHT SIDE, HEAD TO NORTH. TWO CHILDREN UNDER JAR



FIG. 337.—T.4051. CHILD, HEAD TO NORTHWEST, ABOVE ADULT ON RIGHT SIDE, HEAD TO NORTH, ABOVE ADULT ON RIGHT SIDE, HEAD TO NORTHWEST



FIG. 338.—T.3054. JAR BURIAL OF CHILD



FIG. 339.—T.3048. STONE GRAVE



FIG. 340.—T.2028. CHILD IN STONE GRAVE IN CORNER OF ROOM

BURIALS OF STRATUM IX



FIG. 341.—T.2117. ADULT ON RIGHT SIDE, HEAD TO WEST, WITH GOLD JEWELRY AND TRACES OF ANIMAL AND ANOTHER ADULT



FIG. 342.—T.2117. CLOSE-UP TO SHOW POSITION OF JEWELRY



FIG. 343.—T.2010



FIG. 344.—T.2009. CHILD



FIG. 345.—T.2108. ADULT ON RIGHT SIDE, HEAD TO EAST, ABOVE T. 2109

BURIALS OF STRATUM IX



FIG. 346.—T.5013 *G* (AT RIGHT) AND *H*. PART OF MULTIPLE BURIAL. FROM NORTH



FIG. 347.—T.3013. ADULT AND THREE CHILDREN



FIG. 348.—T.2109. ADULT ON LEFT SIDE, HEAD TO WEST, AND CHILD WITH KNEES IN AIR (AT LEFT), BELOW T.2108



FIG. 349.—T.3027



FIG. 350.—T.2004

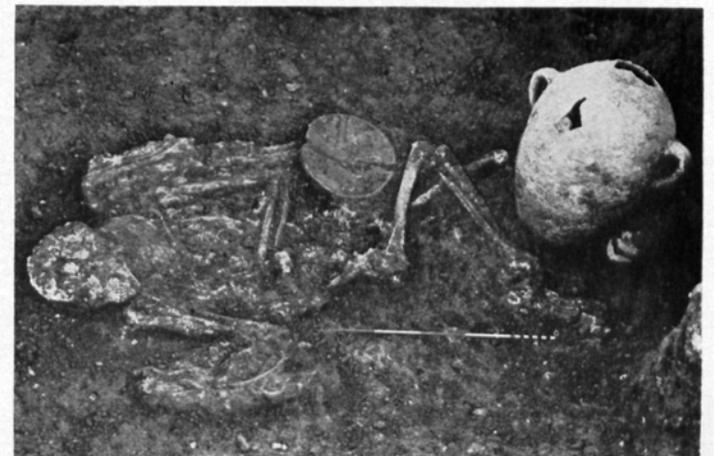


FIG. 351.—T.3028. ADULT

BURIALS OF STRATUM IX

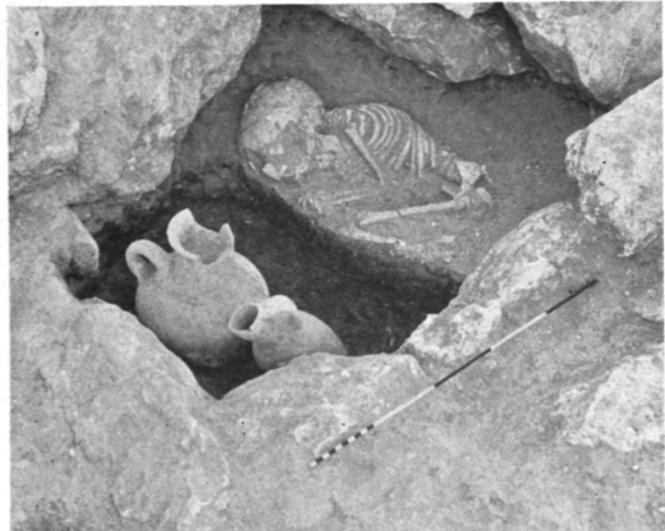


FIG. 352.—T. 3169. MULTIPLE BURIAL



FIG. 353.—T.3018 C. ADULT ON LEFT SIDE, HEAD TO NORTH



FIG. 354.—T.3018 D. ADULT ON RIGHT SIDE, HEAD TO SOUTH, AND MISCELLANEOUS BONES



FIG. 355.—T.3018 E. ADULT ON BACK ABOVE ADULT APPARENTLY ON LEFT SIDE, HEAD TO WEST



FIG. 356.—T.3018 F. ADULT ON BACK, HEAD TO EAST

BURIALS OF STRATUM IX

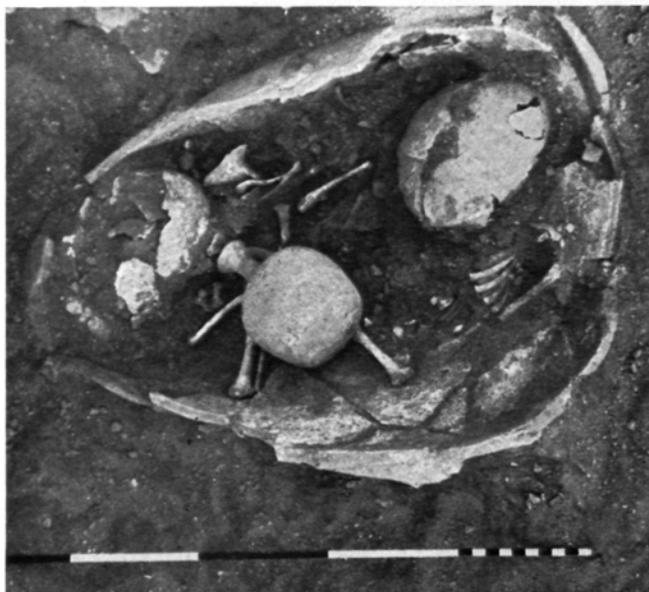


FIG. 357.—JAR BURIAL OF TWO INFANTS IN ROOM 4004. FROM EAST



FIG. 358.—T.2165. JAR BURIAL BELOW FLOOR



FIG. 359.—T.2121. CHILD. FROM EAST



FIG. 360.—T.2017



FIG. 361.—T.5040 A. ADULT. FROM EAST



FIG. 362.—T.5040 B. ADULT. FROM EAST



FIG. 363.—T.3015. MISCELLANEOUS LONG BONES ABOVE ADULT ON RIGHT SIDE, HEAD TO SOUTH



FIG. 364.—T.3018 A (UPPER RIGHT). ADULT ON LEFT(?) SIDE, HEAD TO NORTHWEST. T.3018 B (FOREGROUND). ADULT ON BACK, HEAD TO SOUTH, AND ADULT ON RIGHT SIDE, HEAD TO WEST



FIG. 365.—T. 2104. ADULT (AT LEFT) AND THREE CHILDREN. FROM EAST



FIG. 366.—T.3006. ADULT WITH BONES HEAPED TOGETHER AND ADULT LAID OUT STRAIGHT. FROM SOUTH

BURIALS OF STRATA VIII-VII B



FIG. 367.—T.2099. STRATUM VIII. CHILD



FIG. 338.—T.2106. STRATUM VIII. ADULT AND FOUR CHILDREN, ABOVE T.2110



FIG. 369.—T.2110. STRATUM VIII. ADULT, HEAD TO SOUTH, BELOW T.2106



FIG. 370.—T.3004. STRATUM VIII. TWO CHILDREN. FROM SOUTH



FIG. 371.—T.3005. STRATUM VIII. ADULT AND TWO CHILDREN. FROM WEST



FIG. 372.—T.3094. STRATUM VII B. BURIAL IN STONE GRAVE WITH FISH SKELETON. FROM NORTH

BRONZE BASE OF A STATUE OF RAMSES VI DISCOVERED AT MEGIDDO¹

By JAMES HENRY BREASTED†

It is not the purpose of this report to discuss the archeology of this statue base, but merely to make available as soon as possible the facts regarding it which are of historical value. It has long been known that the conquering kings of the ancient Near East were accustomed to erect statues of themselves in important foreign cities which they had captured.

In the ninth century B.C. Shalmaneser III, for example, states in his war records: "I fashioned a heroic image of my royal self, in Kinalua, his [the vassal king's] royal city, in his temple I had it set up."²

Similarly it is interesting to observe that, besides our statue at Megiddo, in the *northern* region of his Asiatic empire, Ramses VI likewise erected³ another statue of himself in Nubia, the *southern* extremity of his African empire. We owe our knowledge of this statue to Penno, the Egyptian deputy who was commissioned by Ramses VI to erect it. Penno was so proud of his commission that he had the incident recorded in his tomb,⁴ where the statue of Ramses VI is depicted in relief on the wall of Penno's tomb chapel (Fig. 373). The statue itself, however, was not set up in the tomb but "rested in Miam," the local town, presumably in a temple, where it was maintained by an endowment of five different parcels of land. The boundaries of these five fields are carefully recorded in Penno's tomb. This statue of Ramses VI, administered by Penno in Nubia, has unfortunately not survived; but the relief in Penno's tomb shows us what it was like and suggests also the character of Ramses VI's Megiddo statue. It is unlikely that the royal figure on the Megiddo base was equipped with the two standards bearing the sacred animals of Amon and Khonsu, as shown in the relief of Ramses VI's Nubian statue, for the Megiddo base (Fig. 374) shows no signs of any perforation for receiving the lower ends of two such staves.

¹ This base (M 6014) is 27.4 cm. long, 9.2 cm. wide, and 5.45 cm. high. The statue which it once bore is missing. Two rectangular holes for mounting it on the base, each accompanied by four small round holes for fastening the dowel (or tang) under each foot of the statue, clearly disclose the function of the base. It was found in the autumn of 1934 [under a wall in Stratum VII B room 1832 as if deliberately buried there and therefore intrusive.—G. L.]

² D. D. Luckenbill, *Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia I* (Chicago, 1926) § 585.

³ The interpretation in my *Ancient Records of Egypt IV* (Chicago, 1906) § 475 does not bring out with sufficient clearness the fact that the deputy Penno erected this statue merely as the king's representative.

⁴ See *ibid.* §§ 474–83. [See now Georg Steindorff, *Aniba II* (Glückstadt-Hamburg-New York, 1937) 242–47 and Pl. 102.—J. A. WILSON]

The inscriptions on the Megiddo statue base (Fig. 375) may be rendered as follows:

TOP

Two vertical lines in front (beginning beside the rectangular hole which once received the tang under the sole of the left foot): Two cartouches of Ramses VI, with the usual titles. Extending across the top of both the columns is the winged sun-disk.

Four horizontal lines in front (extending entirely across the base): "Horus, Mighty Bull, Great⁵ in Victory, Making Live the Two Lands; King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Satisfying Re, Lord of the Two Lands, Nibmare-Meriamon; Son of Re, Loving Heliopolis, Lord of Diadems, Ramses [VI], Amon-hir-Khepeshef, the God, the Ruler of Heliopolis; Son of Amon, Beloved of 'Great-in-Sorcery' (a goddess), Mistress of the Palace."

Two vertical lines behind: "As the sky exists upon the two arms of Shu so shall thy name endure in Heliopolis, O King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Nibmare-Meriamon; Son of Re, Ramses [VI], Amon-hir-Khepeshef', the God, the Ruler of Heliopolis."

RIGHT SIDE

"Horus, Satisfied With Truth, Like the Beautiful-faced (=Ptah), Who Presents Him to Atum at the House of the Hill,⁶ King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Ruler like Re, Lord of the Two Lands," etc. (concluding with the double cartouche of Ramses VI, the second cartouche being around the corner on the rear end or thickness of the base).

LEFT SIDE

"Horus, Maker of Monuments in the Land of Heliopolis, Whose Beauty Appears⁷ in the Presence of his Ennead; King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Ruler of Glad-Heartedness," etc. (concluding as on the right side and rear end).

REAR END

Two (second) cartouches symmetrically arranged back to back, completing the titularies on left and right sides respectively.

FRONT END

The two Nile-gods on right and left, each extending an offering-tablet to the two cartouches of Ramses VI in the middle. The god on the right bears on his head the symbol of the Delta, — , *ḥ mhw*, the one on the left the symbol of Upper Egypt, — , *ḥ-šm^c*. On each tablet is a libation vase between two sign groups composed of  superimposed on , meaning something like "satisfying life." Below each tablet appear the signs  , "enduring life."

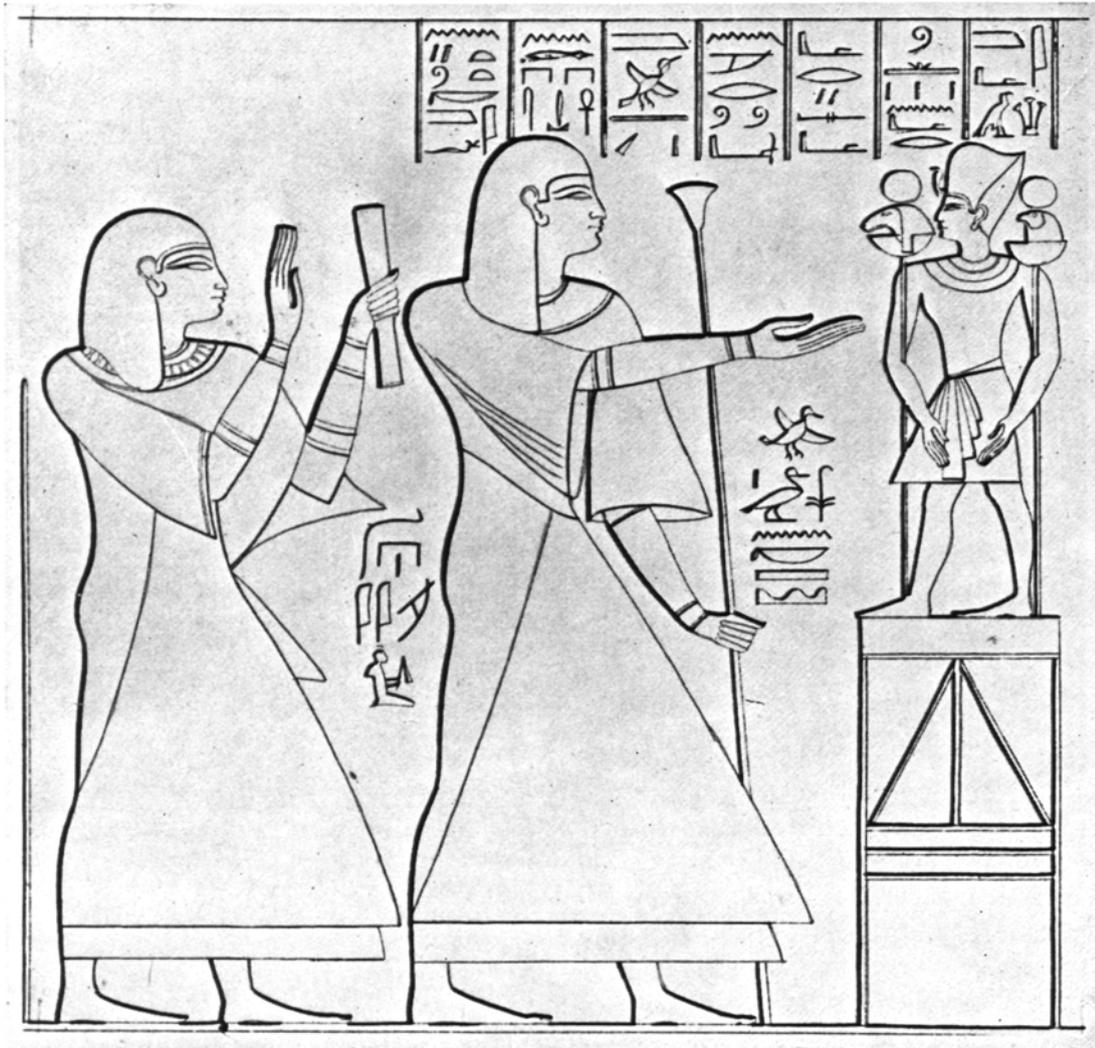
⁵ Read  as in Ramses VI's titulary elsewhere; see e.g. Henri Gauthier, *Le livre des rois d'Égypte III* (Le Caire, 1914) 197 (XIV) and 199 (XXIX).

⁶ Read *ḥ.t-k³*. The reference is to the hill of Atum at Heliopolis. [Cf. Kurt Sethe, *Die altaegyptischen Pyramidentexte* (Leipzig, 1908–22) §§ 1587 and 1652.—J. A. W.] We cannot read *Ḥt-ḥr*, for the superfluous *k* in the "house" sign prevents reading the bird as *ḥr*. [*Ḥnk šw* might be read *ḥnk š(t)*, "who presents it (=truth)."—J. A. W.]

⁷  is an unknown word [(*ptḥ?*), perhaps distinct from *ptr*.—J. A. W.] The determinative suggests the rendering above. There is room for  in the lacuna under .

It is unfortunate that these inscriptions contain only the conventional phraseology of the royal titulary and therefore do not give us any new historical information further than the significant fact that Ramses VI erected a statue of himself in Megiddo. Like his statue in Nubia, it was undoubtedly placed in some temple in the Palestinian city, and we may be sure that the offerings which were presented to it were maintained by an en-

cies in Palestine continued down through the early reigns of the monarchical period of Hebrew history, we might have expected that the same thing would be true at an earlier stage of the Hebrew occupation of Palestine. We are not surprised, therefore, that in the middle or perhaps a little later than the middle of the twelfth century B.C. Ramses VI was in possession of the city of Megiddo and that he erected his own statue there pre-



After Richard Lepsius, "Denkmaeler aus Aegypten und Aethiopien" III 230

FIG. 373.—STATUE OF RAMSES VI DEPICTED IN THE TOMB CHAPEL OF AN EGYPTIAN DEPUTY IN LOWER NUBIA

dowment of fields in the plain of Megiddo, precisely as we have seen was the case with the other statue of Ramses VI, maintained by a group of five fields at Miam in Nubia.

These facts are of important historical significance. It has long been known that in the tenth century B.C. Sheshonk I of Egypt presented the city of Gezer to his daughter,⁸ whom the Pharaoh had given to Solomon in marriage. If the Pharaoh's control and possession of

⁸ I Kings 9:16.

cisely as he did in his Nubian possession in Africa. The important historical fact revealed by the discovery of this statue base, then, is that in the period of the Judges the pharaohs were still in full possession of their old Palestinian dependencies, for the powerful city of Megiddo commanded a considerable area in northern Palestine which must therefore have been within the limits of the Egyptian possessions in Palestine. This new fact is of importance both for Egyptian and for Hebrew history.

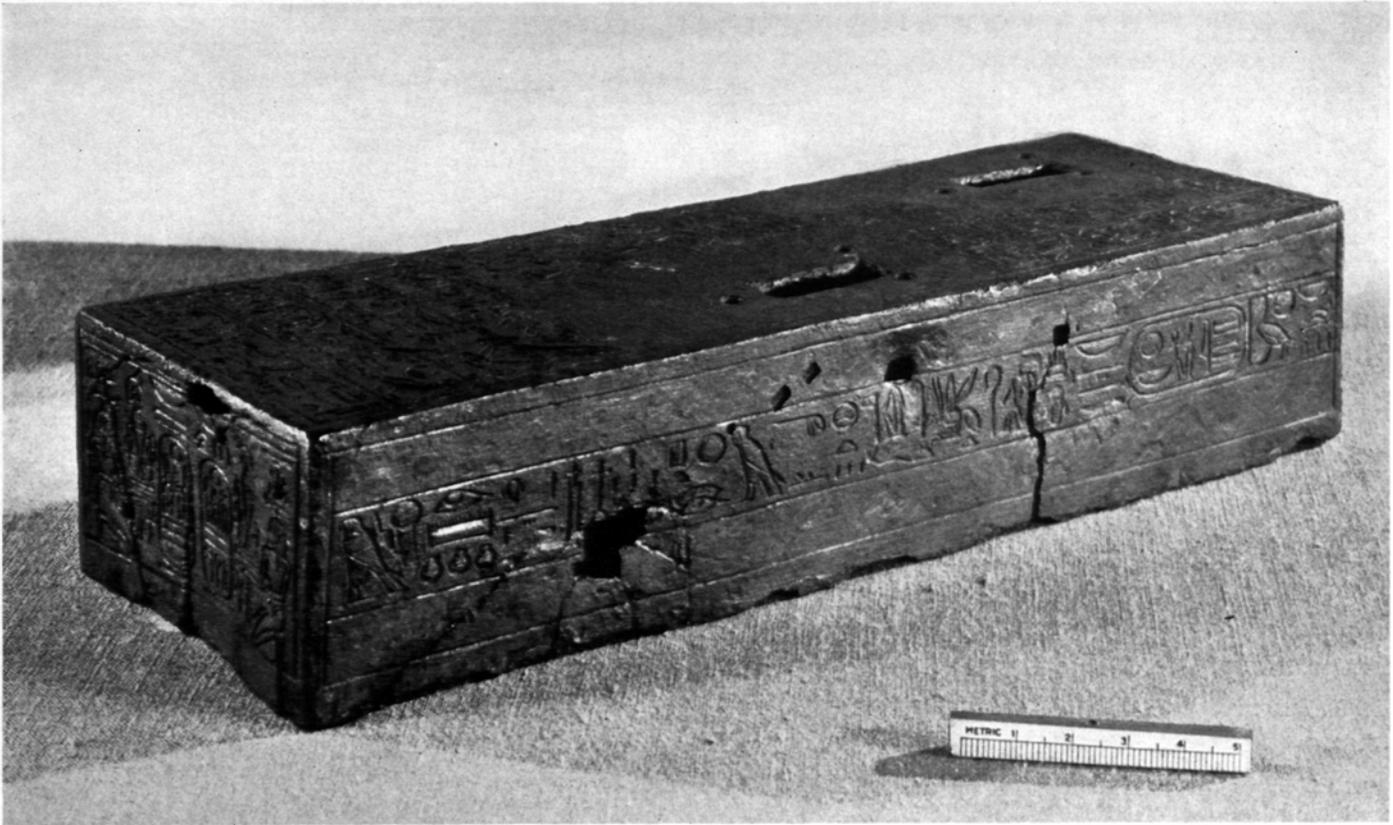


FIG. 374.—PERSPECTIVE VIEWS OF BRONZE STATUE BASE OF RAMSES VI DISCOVERED AT MEGIDDO



Top



RIGHT SIDE



LEFT SIDE



REAR END



FRONT END

FIG. 375.—INSCRIPTIONS ON THE MEGIDDO BASE. SCALE, 2:3

ANIMAL REMAINS FROM STRATA -XX AND XX

By DOROTHEA M. A. BATE

This collection is unfortunately a very small one and consists of remains which are too fragmentary to permit of any precise details being learned regarding the species. Three, or possibly four, species are included, and, of these, the roe deer, represented by part of a lower jaw with teeth, is new to the list of species so far recorded from Megiddo.¹ Although this type of deer was still found living in Palestine until quite recently, its occurrence at Megiddo is of possible interest since it is an animal peculiarly partial to an environment of wooded country.

Another species worthy of special remark is the large ox, remains of which were found in a sealed deposit without pottery, that is, below the roof debris in cave 4067 (see p. 59). These remains are very fragmentary, but include the distal end of a radius approximately 92 mm. wide, which appears to represent a decidedly larger animal than the type found previously in Chalcolithic levels at Megiddo.² This suggests the presence of remains of a wild race.

The material above the roof debris in cave 4067 (not sealed) yielded further remains of ox which include an

imperfect calcaneum, an astragalus, and two phalanges. It is not certain whether all these specimens are bones of a single race, for the phalanges appear to indicate a smaller animal than do the other bones. The calcaneum and astragalus suggest an animal of moderate size, the former bone having a maximum length of 75 mm. Since doubtless we are dealing in this instance with domesticated animals, considerable variation in size is only to be expected.

A pig is represented by an incisor and a canine tooth of rather small size, probably that of a female, which afford no information regarding species or domestication.

	Provenience	Stratum
Ox (large).....	Cave 4067, below roof debris (sealed, no pottery)	-XX
Ox (medium to small, domesticated?)....	Cave 4067, above roof debris (not sealed) N=4065, hole in bedrock (not sealed)	-XX XX
Roe deer.....	Cave 4067, below roof debris (sealed, no pottery)	-XX
Pig.....	"	-XX

¹ *Megiddo Tombs*, pp. 209-13.² *Ibid.*

BONE TOOLS FROM CAVE 4067

At first sight these specimens (Pl. 165:1) appeared to be simply pieces of mammalian ribs slightly smoothed and polished. A careful examination revealed that this is not correct and that these artifacts are made from parts of the external walls of long bones. Traces of the internal cellular structure of the bones can be seen in most of the specimens. The condition seen here is very commonly observed in "worked" bones; that is, the bone chosen is of very much greater size than the finished object. This is a point that always has to be taken into account when one is dealing with similar objects, and it makes the identification of the original bone often a matter of considerable difficulty. It also, naturally, indicates that much time and much careful manipulation have been devoted to the manufacture of the articles.

In their present condition these "wands" are far too brittle and fragile for it to be possible to employ them for any purpose other than as symbols or ornaments. It has, however, to be remembered that the bone when newly worked must certainly have been much stronger and tougher than it is at present. The heavy work accomplished in the celebrated "Grimes Graves" with the aid of picks made from red deer antlers, which are now quite brittle, suggests the necessity for caution in dealing with an explanation of the possible uses of the "wands" from Megiddo.

DOROTHEA M. A. BATE

These fragments bear a strong resemblance to some bone tools from Tulailat Ghassul¹ which are also narrow, bladelike, pointed at one end, and pierced at the other. The excavators of that site considered that they might be weaving tools, a possibility strengthened by the presence of stone and pottery whorls which may have been spindle whorls and by the discovery in level IV, tell 3, of a carbonized fragment of textile, though this was too late to be mentioned in the book. No exact definition of the use of these tools was formulated. It was suggested that some of them might be teeth from a comb for carding wool and that the longer specimens might have been used to separate threads during the weaving or for some similar purpose.

¹ *Teleilat Ghassul* I 77 f. and Fig. 31: 6, 7, 12-15. A fragment of a similar tool was found at el-Tauamin; see Neuville in *Palestine Oriental Society, Journal X* (1930) 69.

To me the variation in size of these specimens suggests that they are complete tools in themselves, not parts of a tool such as teeth from a comb for carding. Further I would suggest that this bladelike tool with a point at one end and a hole at the other was probably a combined weft-carrier and beater-in—the tool often in literature on primitive weaving called the "needle shuttle." In its more perfect forms this tool shows a pierced eye or slot at one end and varies in different parts of the world from a long slender needle to a short broad one. It is characterized by Mary Lois Kissell² as a "double-function" tool because it is used to beat up the weft as well as to pass it through the shed. H. Ling Roth figures two examples in his diagram to illustrate the evolution of the spool and the shuttle, one from Iceland with an eye and one from West Africa with a slot.³ No lines of descent run from them to advanced forms of spool or shuttle; they appear never to have evolved at all.

The "needle shuttles" from Ghassul are so elegant and light that I think they are more likely to have been intended for beating in a fine textile than a coarse one, of flax or other plant fiber rather than of wool. Such, I believe, was actually the kind of textile made at Tulailat Ghassul, as far as it is possible to judge from the fragment found there. At the request of the late Père Mallon I had made a preliminary examination of a minute portion of the fiber, with the help of friends in the Botanical Department at the Hebrew University. This microscopic examination was made with difficulty owing to the carbonization of the specimen. We concluded that the material was neither cotton nor wool but some plant fiber, whether flax or some other plant fiber we were not able to determine. The textile was sent to Paris for expert advice, and, although the result has not yet been published, I am permitted through the kindness of Père Koeppl to make mention of it here.

From their close likeness to those from Ghassul, the bone tools from the cave at Megiddo also may be considered as "needle shuttles," capable of effective use in weaving.

G. M. CROWFOOT

² *Yarn and Cloth Making* (New York, 1918) p. 105.

³ *Studies in Primitive Looms* ("Bankfield Museum Notes," 2d series, Nos. 8-11 [Halifax, 1917]) p. 5.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS AND THREE LIMESTONE TOOLS

By JOAN CROWFOOT

The flints which form the subject of this paper come from Strata—XX and XX. Stratum—XX is represented by cave 4067, in bedrock, which produced the earliest remains yet found at Megiddo, comprising numerous flints, bone (see p. 140) and limestone artifacts, and unworked animal bones (see p. 139), but no pottery. Stratum XX, on bedrock, contained flints of a slightly different character associated with pottery comparable with that of layer VIII at Jericho.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPES

STRATUM—XX (CAVE 4067)

Javelin heads.—Three specimens (c 678 *b, c, e*) are exactly the same in shape and size (e.g. Pl. 166:4–5); the body is leaf-shaped, the tang rather small. In all three specimens the tips are broken, and in two the tangs also. One specimen has flat retouch along both sides on the upper surface, the flake scars on one side running almost to the midrib, and delicate fluting retouch over the upper half of the bulbar face. One specimen has fluting retouch along both sides on the upper surface, the flake scars covering almost the entire surface, and no retouch on the bulbar face. The third specimen, with a tang, has irregular flat retouch along the left side and over the tang on the upper surface, also over the tang and lower part of the body and along part of the left side on the bulbar face.

One other fairly complete javelin head (Pl. 166:6) is thicker and narrower; there is flat retouch on the upper surface along both sides, extending almost to the midrib at tip and tang, and also on the bulbar face along the whole of the left side and the lower half of the right side.

Three fragments (c 678 *a, f, g*) probably from javelin heads have fluting retouch along both sides on one surface only. Of these, one is made of obsidian and is somewhat abraded.

Sickle blades.—The thirteen sickle blades (e.g. Pl. 166:1–3) all have deep denticulation, made by retouch on both surfaces, and luster along the working edge; this edge is generally slightly concave; one specimen is denticulated along both sides, one side being much blunted with use.

Four specimens have rather steep blunting retouch along the back; this appears also along part of the back in two more.

Nine specimens are retouched across both ends; in the remaining four blades there is retouch across one end only, while the other end is pointed.

Six (c 680 *a–f*) of these thirteen sickle blades were

found below the roof debris of the cave (see p. 59) and seven (c 679 *a–g*) above it. The specimens from below the roof debris include two of the blades with a point at one end; if the denticulated edges of these two blades are both held to the same side, the point of one blade will be at the top and that of the other at the bottom; that is, they would make the opposite ends of a sickle if they were set in a haft with both upper surfaces uppermost. If the remaining four blades were used to complete this sickle, the total length of the cutting edge would be 29.5 cm. The seven sickle blades from above the roof debris also include two specimens with one end pointed, and these again are pointed at opposite ends. If these two were used as the end blades of a sickle and the remaining five were set between them, the total length of the cutting edge would be 32.5 cm.

Taking all this into account, and particularly the fact that if all the blades are used the lengths of the two complete sickles produced are very nearly the same, I think it is practically certain that we have here not the usual jumble of used-up, lost, or broken sickle blades but two complete sets.

The lengths of the cutting edges of the two sickles which can be made up from these two sets of blades are within the observed variation in length of complete sickles and sickle hafts found at other sites in the Near East. Two sickle hafts, one complete and one broken, come from Mesolithic deposits (Natufian I) in the Mugharet el-Kebarah¹ in Palestine. These are both made of bone and are almost straight; the complete specimen measures some 38 cm. in length, the groove for holding the blades being about half as long. Two Neolithic sickle hafts, one of which is complete and has the blades still in position, were found in the Fayyum.² These also are almost straight, but they are made of wood; the length of the groove of the complete specimen is about 26 cm. Another complete sickle from Egypt is from Kahun³ and dates from the 12th dynasty. It is made of wood and curved; the length of the cutting edge of the blades set in it is about 24.5 cm. At Tell el-^cAjul⁴ a set of sickle blades was found still in position, though the haft had rotted away completely; the blades were arranged in a curve, and the total length of the cutting edge was about 34.5 cm.

¹ F. Turville-Petre, "Excavations in the Mugharet el-Kebarah," Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, *Journal* LXII (1932) 271–76.

² G. Caton-Thompson and E. W. Gardner, *The Desert Fayum* (London, 1934) p. 45.

³ W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Tools and Weapons* (London, 1917) Pl. LV F 7.

⁴ Petrie, *Ancient Gaza II* (London, 1932) Pl. XXIII 50.

End-scraper.—The only specimen found (Pl. 166:7) is made on a short thick blade section and has rather steep retouch round the semicircular end.

Graver.—The only graver found (c 682) is double-faceted in type, made on a fragment of a large blade or flake.

Chisel.—The chisel (c 683) is made of buff chert. It is rather roughly trimmed all over one surface and along one side and across the working end on the other surface, the flakes being removed at right angles to all edges. One end is trimmed to a rather rough working edge, the other being blunt. The tool measures $7.0 \times 3.0 \times 1.5$ cm.

Blades and flakes with a denticulated edge.—Of the six specimens (c 684 a-f) two are flakes, the others blades. The denticulation is very shallow and extends only for some two or three centimeters along one side. In one specimen it is made by the removal of flakes on the upper surface only, in the rest by retouch on the bulbar face only.

Blades.—The blades (c 685 a) are fairly well shaped and vary in size from $6.8 \times 2.0 \times 0.5$ cm. to $4.2 \times 1.5 \times 0.5$ cm. The striking-platform is always extremely small, owing to battering on the striking-platform of the core before the removal of the blade. A few specimens only show any signs of utilization.

Flakes.—These (c 686 a-b), as the inventory shows, are surprisingly numerous. They are, however, extremely irregular in shape and are mostly rather small. About half have plain striking-platforms, while in the remainder the striking-platform is battered away, as in the blades. Very few show any signs of use, most of the specimens obviously being merely the waste material from the trimming of cores.

Cores.—There are only two cores (c 687 b-c), both of which are quite small. One is almost disk-shaped, with flakes removed all round from both surfaces. The other is a very thick flake, with the bulbar face used as a striking-platform for the removal of flakes from the upper surface.

Various.—Two blade sections have flat retouch along one side.

Two flakes have rough steep retouch along one side.

Two fragments of tabular flint have a little flat retouch along one edge.

One fragment of a large blade has delicate fluting retouch along the right side on the upper surface and flat retouch along the left side on the bulbar face.

One blade section has squamous flaking along the left side on the bulbar face; the right side shows signs of utilization.

One blade section has a little fluting retouch round the tip.

One blade has nibbling retouch along the left side and part of the right side on the upper surface.

One small flake is made of obsidian (see p. 143).

Tools of limestone.—Three limestone artifacts were found (Pl. 165:2-4). Of these, two are smooth pebbles measuring $8.5 \times 3.9 \times 2.8$ cm. and $6.1 \times 3.2 \times 1.6$ cm., one being highly burnished while the other is smoothed by use in each case as a polishing-stone. The third specimen might have been used as an adz; it measures $10.7 \times 4.1 \times 2.3$ cm., the sides being parallel and the cross section oval; both ends are straight, one being trimmed to a rather rough working edge, the other blunt.

Type	INVENTORY	Number of Specimens
Javelin heads		7
Sickle blades		13
End-scrappers		1
Gravers		1
Chisels		1
Blades and flakes with denticulated edge		6
Blades		22
Blade sections (c 685 b-c)		24
Flakes		102
Cores		2
Various (c 688 b-l)		11
Total		190

STRATUM XX⁵

Javelin head.—No complete specimens were found. A blade section (c 690), broken at both ends, with the

⁵ [The loci of the specimens treated here are as follows:

c 681 b	N=4065, hole in rock
c 684 g-h	"
c 685 d	"
c 686 c	"
c 687 a	"
c 688 a	"
c 690	E=4065, on rock
c 691 a-c	-4008 (XIX), on rock
c 691 d	S=4068, on rock
c 691 e-f	E=4065, on rock
c 691 g	Square O 14, N-4064 (XIX)
c 691 h	N=4068, on rock
c 691 i	4068
c 691 j (Pl. 166 :9)	Square O 14, N-4064 (XIX)
c 691 k	4068
c 691 l	N=4068, on rock
c 691 m (Pl. 166 :8)	S=4068, on rock
c 692 a-d	E=4068, on rock
c 692 e-f	Square O 14, N=paved circle No. 8, on rock
c 693 a-b	Square O 14, N-4064 (XIX)
c 693 c-d	4068
c 693 e-f	E=4068, on rock
c 694 a-b	Square O 14, N-4064 (XIX)
c 694 c	E=4065, on rock
c 694 d	4068
c 695 a (Pl. 166 :10)	N=4068, on rock
c 695 b	E=4068, on rock
c 695 c	Square O 14, N-4064 (XIX)
c 695 d	Square O 14, N=paved circle No. 8, on rock
c 695 e	E=4068, on rock
c 695 f-g	E=4065, on rock
c 695 h	N=4068, on rock
c 695 i	E=4065, on rock
c 695 j	Square O 14, N=paved circle No. 8, on rock
c 695 k-l	N=4068, on rock
c 695 m	-4008 (XIX), on rock.—G.L.]

bulbar face covered with fine fluting retouch, is probably a fragment of a javelin head.

Sickle blades.—All the sickle blades (e.g. Pl. 166:8–9) show a well marked luster along the cutting edge. Nine specimens, from a total of thirteen (c 691 *a–m*), have coarse denticulation made by the removal of flakes from both surfaces along a slightly concave working edge. Of these, six have rather steep blunting retouch along the back; one is retouched across both ends also; and seven are retouched across one end.

In the remaining four sickle blades the cutting edge is finely denticulated; in three specimens the retouch making the denticulation is on the upper surface, and there is steep blunting retouch along the back and across one end; in the fourth the denticulation is made by retouch on the bulbar face, and there is nibbling retouch along the back on the bulbar face and across one end on the upper surface.

End-scraper.—The end-scraper (c 681 *b*) is made on an irregularly shaped blade, narrower than the specimen in Stratum –XX. It has neat retouch round the semicircular end.

Blades with a denticulated edge.—One blade and one blade section (c 684 *g–h*) were found. Both have shallow denticulation along one side made by the removal of flakes from the bulbar face. The complete blade is retouched along the other side and round one end. In both specimens the denticulated edge shows a slight polish from use.

Blades.—The blades (c 692 *a–f*) vary from $9.4 \times 2.3 \times 0.5$ cm. to $4.7 \times 1.2 \times 0.3$ cm. They are slender, and in all the striking-platform is extremely small. None appears to have been utilized.

Flakes.—In the flakes (c 686 *c*, c 694 *a–d*) also the striking-platform is very small. They do not show any signs of utilization.

Core.—The single core (c 687 *a*) is small and chunky, with flakes removed from all sides.

Various.—One long blade (Pl. 166:10), broken at the tip, has fine fluting retouch along the upper two-thirds of the left side on the upper surface.

One fragment of a larger tool (c 688 *a*), probably either a knife blade or a spearhead, is made of tabular flint; a little crust remains on both surfaces; both ends are broken, and there is neat fluting retouch along both sides on both surfaces, covering almost the entire surfaces.

One blade section (c 695 *b*) is probably part of a *lame de dégagement*; it is triangular in cross section, and the midrib is battered on both sides; there is steep retouch, along both sides and round the unbroken end.

Two blades (c 695 *c*, *j*) and one large blade section (c 695 *e*) have fine nibbling retouch on the upper surface, one along the right side, the others along both sides.

Three blade sections (c 695 *g*, *i*, *k*.) have flat retouch,

two along one side on the upper surface and the third along part of the right side on the upper surface and part of the left side on the bulbar face.

Three blade sections (c 695 *d*, *f*, *l*) have steep retouch on the upper surface along both sides, one of these being retouched across one end also.

One blade section (c 695 *h*) has squamous flaking along the right side on the bulbar face, the left side having been utilized.

One small fragment of a blade section (c 695 *m*) is made of obsidian.

INVENTORY	
Type	Number of Specimens
Javelin head?	1
Sickle blades	13
End-scrappers	1
Blades with denticulated edge	2
Blades	6
Blade sections (c 685 <i>d</i> , c 693 <i>a–f</i>)	9
Flakes	42
Cores	1
Various	14
Total	89

MATERIAL

Much the largest number of specimens from both strata is made of chert varying in color from brown to buff, brown predominating; the remainder, with the exception of a few small fragments of obsidian and the three limestone artifacts, is made of brown flint. The obsidian and limestone specimens were sent for examination to Dr. F. Coles Phillips, of the Department of Mineralogy and Petrology in Cambridge. He very kindly sent the following note:

The obsidian flake is of translucent grey glass with flow lines marked by lines of minute crystallites, and from the values of the refractive index (1.492) and density (2.38) it agrees with typical rhyolite-obsidians. It is identical also with the obsidians which I have previously examined, from the sites Tell el-Judaïdah in northern Syria, Sakçagözü and Mersin Hüyük in southern Anatolia, and from the obsidian field near Aksaray, also in Anatolia. The specimens from all these sites might well have come from the source near Aksaray, as they exhibit only minute and trivial differences.⁶

The three limestone specimens are of very similar rocks. They are partially phosphatized organic limestones, composed largely of tests of foraminifera, with subordinate radiolaria and shell fragments. It is likely that these specimens are of local material.

CONCLUSIONS

The foregoing descriptions make it clear that the flint implements of Strata –XX and XX are very much alike, the only significant difference between them being that in Stratum XX, while the sickle blade with coarse denticulation is still the commonest type, there are also

⁶ [See also John Garstang, W. J. Pythian-Adams, and V. Seton-Williams, "Third report on the excavations at Sakje-Geuzi, 1908–11," in *AAA XXIV* (1937) 133; Garstang, "Explorations in Cilicia," in *AAA XXIV* 63 and 52.—J. C.]

a few specimens with fine denticulation; so far sickle blades with fine denticulation have not been found in Stratum -XX. The absence of javelin heads from XX is not significant, as one exactly similar to specimens from -XX was found in the earlier excavations in Stage V.⁷ In view of the introduction of pottery in Stratum XX, it may seem odd that the flint industry shows so little change; the excavation of Strata -XX and XX did not cover the entire mound, and it is possible that further work will reveal greater differences between their flint implements. At Jericho, however, there is no recognizable difference between flint implements of the latest pre-pottery layer (X) and the earliest pottery-bearing layer (IX),⁸ and I see no reason therefore to suppose that further excavation at Megiddo will materially alter the relation of Strata -XX and XX.

We have, therefore, one flint industry present in these two strata. The introduction of pottery changes this industry only very slightly, and the introduction must therefore have been very peaceful.

The industry of Strata -XX and XX is in most respects very similar to that named "Jerichoan,"⁹ from layer VIII of Jericho. The main differences are as follows: At Jericho, in addition to the two types of sickle blades known at Megiddo, there is a type covered with flat retouch over the upper surface as well as a number of specimens with no retouch along back or ends and with fine denticulation along the cutting edge. The javelin head of Megiddo is not found at Jericho, where instead a number of very small arrowheads is found. There is one good polished flint celt from Jericho, but so far no polished or ground flint tools have been found at Megiddo. In all other respects the industries are markedly similar, and I think that the flint implements of Megiddo -XX and XX should be placed in the Jerichoan industry. Stratum -XX of Megiddo contains the simplest known form of this industry, with its

⁷ Dorothy A. E. Garrod, "Notes on the flint implements," in *SAOC* No. 10, Fig. 23 J.

⁸ Joan Crowfoot, "Notes on the flint implements of Jericho, 1936," in *AAA* XXIV 35.

⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 39-46.

single type of sickle blade. A second type appears in Stratum XX, with the introduction of pottery. At Jericho the industry is still further complicated.

Flint industries from the following sites also may be compared with that of Megiddo:

El-Affulah.—In the recent excavations by Dr. E. L. Sukenik of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem a number of flints were found. These will be published shortly. They include sickle blades of the type commonest at Megiddo, with coarse denticulation along the working edge.

El-Khiam.—One of the layers found in a sounding made at this site includes the type of sickle blade with coarse denticulation in association with Mesolithic survivals such as microburins and crescents.¹⁰ The industry of this layer is therefore in all likelihood earlier than that of Megiddo and may very probably be connected with it, though the sounding at el-Khiam was very small and there are correspondingly few specimens.

Baisan.—The earliest layers of Baisan, XVIII, XVII, and XVI, contain sickle blades exactly similar to those which appear in Megiddo XX, the type with fine denticulation along the cutting edge and retouch along the back and ends; but the sickle blade with coarse denticulation is not found at Baisan, and the earliest levels of the two sites do not therefore appear to be connected.¹¹

Tulailat Ghassul and Wadi el-Ghazzah.—The flints of the Ghassulian industry¹² are not comparable with those of Megiddo. The type of sickle blade with fine denticulation along the edge and retouch along the back and ends is common to both industries, but the Ghassulian specimens are longer, and in other respects the industries are not similar. The flints from sites E and O of Wadi el-Ghazzah¹³ are very similar to those from Ghassul and also have little in common with those of Megiddo.

¹⁰ René Neuville, "Le préhistorique de Palestine," in *Revue biblique* XLIII (1934) 256.

¹¹ G. M. FitzGerald, "Excavations at Beth-Shan in 1933," *PEFQS*, 1934, pp. 123-24; Joan Crowfoot, *op. cit.*, p. 45.

¹² Neuville, "L'Outillage en silex," *Teleilat Ghassul* I 55-65.

¹³ Eann Macdonald, J. L. Starkey, and Lankester Harding, *Beth-pelet* II (London, 1932) 6-8.

REGISTER OF FINDS

Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
Dump	VII?	steatite scarab (M 6071) Pls. 152:191, 158:191 sandstone scarab (M 5838) Pls. 152:192, 158:192	Square K 9, SW quarter	V	jug type 494 (a 981) opp. Pl. 90 bowl type 386 (a 980) Pls. 90:11, 148:5 lamp type 35 (a 982) opp. Pl. 90
	?	steatite scarab (c 30) Pls. 153:237, 159:237	Square K 10, -4011 (VI A)	VII	bowl type 265 (c 181) Pl. 72:2 bowl type 280 (c 176-77), pink-buff, occasional large white grits, poorly made, wet-smoothed, red decoration on rim; cf. Pl. 65:6 bowl type 289 (c 178), pink-buff, occasional large white grits, poorly made, well wet-smoothed, red decoration on rim; cf. Pl. 65:19 bowl type 306 (c 179) Pl. 71:18 bowl type 329 (c 175) Pls. 71:20, 141:6 bowl type 331 (c 174) Pls. 71:24, 141:7 stirrup cup type 3 (c 135) Pls. 72:16, 141:14 cup-and-saucer type 6 (c 180) Pl. 72:19 cooking-bowl sherd, Pl. 141:16 sherds with red decoration, Pl. 141:18-20 gray stone macehead (c 136) Pl. 270:14
Square J 8, SE corner	VII	bowl type 279 (a 202), pink-buff, some flint grits, wet-smoothed, semi-string-cut base; cf. Pl. 84:14 bowl type 283 (a 197) Pl. 72:1			
Square J 8	VII?	bronze chisel (b 1093) Pl. 184:17			
	VI	bowl type 350 (a 628) Pls. 85:6, 144:16			
Square J 9, city gate	VIII	fayence scarab (a 958) Pls. 152:155, 157:155			
Square J 11, edge of tell	VII B	bowl type 288 (d 10) Pl. 65:17 clay "wall bracket" (d 9) Pl. 249:1			
Square K 6, E=rms. in SE corner	VII B	bowl type 296 (b 624) Pl. 65:27			
Square K 6, debris	VI?	bronze adz (b 432) Pl. 183:23	Square K 10	VII	sherds with painted decoration, Pl. 141:17, 21-26
Square K 7	VI	jar type 136 (b 143) Pl. 84:10 flask type 21 (b 144) Pls. 86:11, 145:6 serpentine scarab (b 85) Pls. 153:216, 159:216 bronze spear- or arrowhead (b 73) Pl. 176:59 bronze blade (b 3) Pl. 181:53 iron knife (b 141), fragmentary glass bead (b 2) Pl. 216:118 glass(?) pendant (b 72) Pl. 216:119 clay human figurine (b 1) Pl. 243:22 bronze object (b 71) Pl. 283:4		VII A	sherd with red decoration, Pl. 140:18
	VI A	bowl type 349 (b 240) Pl. 79:3	Square K 10, +4000 (VI A)	V	bronze spear- or arrowhead (c 62) Pl. 176:63
Square K 7, edge of tell	?	ivory scarab (b 330) Pls. 153:238, 159:238	Square K 11	VI B	jug type 417 (d 768) Pl. 73:1 jug type 420 (d 700) Pl. 73:5 jar type 121 (d 769) Pl. 73:7 jar type 131 (d 701) Pl. 73:12 bowl type 335 (d 704) Pls. 74 9, 142:7 flask type 9 (d 702) Pl. 74:15 chalice type 23 (d 703) Pl. 74:17 sherd with red decoration, Pl. 142:11 sherd with red and black decoration (d 844) Pl. 142:12 bronze weight (d 680) Pl. 168:18 bronze spear- or arrowhead (d 708) Pl. 176:58 bronze double ax (d 678) Pl. 183:14 bronze object (d 709), intact bone handles (d 673, d 679) Pl. 196:5 fayence Ptah-Sokar amulet (d 674) Pl. 205:28 fayence pendant (d 676) Pl. 216:115 bronze finger ring (d 675) Pl. 224:16 basalt mortar? (d 687) Pl. 263:17 sandstone object (d 677) Pl. 289:11
Square K 8	XII	bronze toggle pin (a 1289) Pl. 220:26			
	VII	glass bead (a 932) Pl. 214:91 alabaster chalice (a 141) Pls. 259:21, 261:21			
	V	gray stone stamp seal (a 37) Pl. 163:20 bone pendant (a 306) Pl. 216:128			
Square K 8, city gate	VIII	bronze blunt arrowhead (a 1273) Pl. 175:32			
	VII	bronze fragment with cloth adhering (a 1274) Pl. 228:2		VI	clay "wall bracket" (c 75) Pl. 250:6
Square K 8, -2073 (VI A)	VII A	bowl type 276 (a 645) Pl. 69:11 fayence scarab (a 552) Pls. 152:205, 159:205	Square L 6	VII	jug type 364 (b 460) Pl. 71:5 glass(?) pendant (b 382) Pl. 214:92
Square K 8, -2063 (V A)	VI	cup-and-saucer type 9 (a 352) Pl. 86:18		VI	jar type 163 (b 25) Pl. 84:12 flask type 3 (b 24) Pl. 86:7 basalt vessel (b 126) Pl. 263:18 basalt grinders (b 127 a-b) Pl. 264:11
Square K 8, edge of tell	?	hematite cylinder seal (a 1290) Pl. 161:21	Square L 7	VII B	steatite scarab (b 732) Pls. 152:178, 158:178

REGISTER OF FINDS

Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
	VII	jug type 414 (b 315) Pl. 71:8 flask type 3 (b 316), fine, orange-buff, minute black grits, well fired, wet- smoothed, red spiral decoration; cf. Pl. 86:7 fayence scarab (b 290) Pls. 152:190, 158:190	Square M 12, SW corner	XVI	sherds of jar with incised decoration and lug handle, Pl. 110:11 bronze needle (d 522) Pl. 186:2 green stone pendant (d 591) Pl. 207:7 shell object (d 589) Pl. 284:9 limestone object (d 592) Pl. 290:1
	VI	jar type 137 (b 128) Pl. 83:3 flask type 9 (b 84) Pl. 86:4 flask type 19 (b 17) Pl. 86:9 chalice type 21 (b 18) Pl. 87:3 kernos ring (a 1091) Pl. 145:16 quartz stamp seal (a 625) Pl. 163:15 bronze blade (b 142) Pl. 181:52 pair of bronze cymbals (b 16 a-b) Pl. 185:7 bone bead? (b 74) Pl. 287:7	Square M 12, -lime pave- ment (IV)* Square M 12, -368 (IV) Square M 13, at W	VII-V VII-V XVI	gold Astarte pendant (d 643) Pl. 214: 101 clay human figurine (d 28) Pl. 243:18 clay zoomorphic vessel (d 33) Pl. 248:9 jug type 10 (d 808) Pl. 6:2 bowl type 20 (d 809) Pls. 6:11, 108:8 basalt tournette or quern? (d 846) Pl. 268:2
Square L 7, +2081 (V A)	IV	bronze handle (a 672) Pl. 196:7 bronze ring (a 673), complete	Square M 13, -5273 (XIV) Square M 13	XV XIV	bowl sherd with scalloped ledge handle and rim, Pl. 112:7 bronze human figurine (d 276) Pl. 233:2
Square L 8, +2042 (VIII- VII B)	VII A	carnelian scarab (a 208) Pls. 152:208, 159:208		XIII IX or later	bone handle (d 594) Pl. 196:3 fayence Sekhmet or Ptah-Sokar amulet (d 639) Pl. 205:2
Square L 8, NW corner	VI	jar type 131 (a 631), buff, wet-smoothed, red decoration, h. 86 mm.; cf. Pl. 68:9 jar type 161 (a 603) Pl. 84:6 bowl type 336 (a 568), orange-buff to pink-buff, irregular burnish outside, red linear decoration inside; cf. Pl. 74:10 bowl type 357 (a 567) Pls. 85:5, 144:15 flask type 3 (a 569, b 20-22) Pl. 86:7 flask type 19 (b 23) Pls. 86:9, 145:4 bronze fitting (a 586), fragmentary fayence Harpocrates amulet (a 585) Pl. 205:34 clay zoomorphic vessel (a 580) Pl. 248:11 basalt hammer (b 19), fragmentary	Square M 13, +5273 (XIV) Square M 13, mixed debris in SE corner	VIII VII-V XIII XIII A or XII	carnelian scarab (d 200) Pls. 152:167, 158:167 bronze spear- or arrowhead (d 198) Pl. 174:14 bone miniature mallet (d 15) Pl. 197:15 bone hairpin (d 802) Pl. 201:4 stand types 3-4 (d 644-45) Pls. 22:11- 12, 121:2-3 sherd with applied figure (d 634) Pls. 22:9, 121:1 sherd with red and black decoration (d 646) Pl. 22:10 silver crescent pendant (d 615) Pl. 207: 12 bronze human figurines (d 618, d 617) Pl. 233:6-7 silver(?) human figurine (d 616) Pl. 233:8
Square L 8	VI	jar type 146 (a 138) Pl. 82:7 bowl type 356 (b 81) Pl. 85:4 bowl (b 82), fragmentary, orange-buff chalice type 32 (b 309) Pl. 87:8	Square M 13, SE corner	IX	bronze human figurine (a 105) Pl. 235:21
	V	brown stone weight (a 100) Pl. 168:23 bone scale-pan? (a 15) Pl. 203:2 bronze finger ring (a 101) Pl. 224:20	Square M 13, -368 (IV)	VII-V	gray stone stamp seal (c 641) Pl. 162:13
Square L 8, -2053 (IV)	V	bowl type 363 (a 476) opp. Pl. 90 bowl type 387 (a 477) opp. Pl. 90	Square M 13, -404 (IV)	V?	bone needle (a 329) Pl. 187:23
Square L 8, -2054 (IV)	V	chalice types 37-38 (a 478-79) opp. Pl. 90	Square M 14	VIII	bronze blade (a 22) Pl. 180:37
Square M 8	VII or later	fayence stamp seal (a 199) Pl. 162:9		VI	jar type 141 (P 1094) Pl. 82:8 jar type 148 (P 1095) Pl. 84:1
	VI	bowl type 355 (a 106) Pls. 85:3, 144:14 bone cosmetic stick (a 11) Pl. 200:10	Square M 15	VI	jar type 123 (P 1279) Pl. 84:11 flask type 19 (P 1280) Pl. 86:9
Square M 11, SE corner	XIII	ring base of 3-legged vessel (d 691) Pl. 120:12	Square N 11, -5203 (XVII)	XVIII	gray stone whorl (d 686) Pl. 171:5
Square M 12, -5269 (XV)	XVII	jug type 3 (d 578) Pls. 5:1, 106:1 jar type 15 (d 579) Pls. 5:8, 106:4	Square N 12, -5163 (XVI)	XVII	jug type 7 (d 477) Pls. 5:5, 106:2
Square M 12	XVI	metallic-ware jug sherd, Pl. 109:1	Square N 12	XVII XVI	jar type 14 (d 722) Pls. 5:7, 106:3 bone awl (d 432) Pl. 198:7
Square M 12, SE corner	XVI	diorite vessel (d 845) Pl. 262:7			

* See *Megiddo* I, Fig. 49, for location.

REGISTER OF FINDS

Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
	XV	decorated sherds, Pl. 112:11-12	Square N 14, -2079 (VI)	VII	jug type 416 (a 634) Pl. 71:12
	IX	paste scarab (d 97) Pls. 151:147, 157:147	Square N 14, -2084 (VI)	VII	alabaster jug (a 660) Pl. 259:20
Square N 12, debris	ca. XVI	bone cylinder seal (d 584) Pl. 160:1	Square N 14, -401 (IV)	V	bronze weight (a 3) Pl. 170:27 bone whorl (a 9) Pl. 172:46 bone awl (a 4) Pl. 199:28 bronze loop-headed pin (a 7), fragmentary bronze object (a 8) cf. Pl. 236:29 for shape
Square N 12, -stables (IV)*	VIII-V	lapis lazuli cylinder seal (c 560) Pl. 161:17 fayence cylinder seal (d 1) Pl. 161:18	Square N 15	XII	bronze human figurine (a 1264) Pl. 234:12
	VII-V	clay human figurine (c 590) Pl. 243:19		VIII	jar (a 930), fragmentary, cream-colored, red decoration bowl type 270 (a 928) Pl. 61:14 cooking-bowl type 15 (a 929) Pl. 61:27 bone spindle (a 944) Pl. 197:3 green stone pendant (a 943) Pl. 213:67 bronze ring (a 945), intact
Square N 12, -364 (IV)	VII-V	carnelian, glass, and fayence beads (d 4) Pl. 214:102		VII	jar type 137 (P 1275) Pls. 71:13, 141:5
Square N 13, -4040 (XV-XIV)	XVI	stand sherd with incised decoration (c 539) Pls. 7:4, 110:12	Square O 13, NE corner	XVIII	jug type 1 (c 220) Pls. 4:1, 100:1 jar type 8 (c 221) Pls. 4:3, 104:1 sherds, Pls. 102:11, 41; 103:7, 9; 104:12; 105:15
Square N 13, SW corner	XIV	bowl type 84 (d 251) Pl. 15:8 bowl type 93 (d 268) Pls. 15:17, 116:20 lamp type 4 (d 267) Pl. 15:22	Square O 13, edge of pavement	XII	bronze spearhead (c 93) Pl. 173:7
Square N 13, NW corner	XIV	bronze needle (d 720) Pl. 186:3 bronze toggle pin (d 711), fragmentary	Square O 13, -2048 (VIII-VII A)	XI	paste stamp seal (c 63), intact but face worn beyond recognition bronze spearhead (c 65) Pl. 173:10 bronze blade (c 64) Pl. 178:14 silver(?) human figurine (c 72) Pl. 234:16
	VII?	clay shrine (d 91) Pl. 253:2 clay liver model (d 83) Pl. 255:2		XI?	bone hairpin (b 440) Pl. 201:5 bronze human figurine (c 32) Pl. 234:18
Square N 13	XIII	clay wheel (d 461) Pl. 257:5	Square O 13	IX	steatite scarab (b 86) Pls. 151:146, 157:146 bronze spear- or arrowheads (c 28, c 27) Pl. 174:10-11
	VII	cup-and-saucer type 5 (d 34) Pl. 72:18		IX or VIII	hematite weight (c 26) Pl. 168:9
	V	bone pendant (d 2) Pl. 216:127		IX-VII	bronze human figurines (c 23, a 328) Pl. 235:22-23
Square N 13, +4040 S wall (XV-XIV)	XIII or later	bronze human figurine (d 586) Pl. 233:4		VII	cup-and-saucer type 4 (a 319) Pl. 72:17
Square N 13, -easternmost stable (IV)*	VII-V	amethyst scarab (c 591) Pls. 152:211, 159:211		V	bronze spear- or arrowhead (a 290) Pl. 176:64 bronze borer (a 291) Pl. 188:7 carnelian pendant (a 1260) Pl. 216:126 steatite mold (a 289) Pl. 269:8
Square N 13, S-stables (IV)*	VII-V	paste scarab (d 23) Pls. 152:210, 159:210	Square O 14, N=paved circle No. 8, on rock	XX	sherds (c 503, c 499-500, c 498) Pl. 1:9, 20-21, 23 sherds (c 497, c 502) Pls. 1:10, 16; 92:1; 93:9 ledge handle (c 501) Pls. 2:28, 93:38 2 flint blades (c 692 e-f) p. 143 flint blade section and blade (c 695 d, j) p. 143
Square N 13, -378 (IV)	VII-V	bone handle (d 12) Pl. 196:4 blue fayence Sekhmet(?) amulet (d 11), intact	Square O 14, N-4064 (XIX)	XX	decorated sherds, Pls. 92:30-31, 94:15 2 chert sickle blades (c 691 j, g) Pl. 166:9, p. 143 2 chert blade sections (c 693 a-b) p. 143 2 chert flakes (c 694 a-b) p. 143 chert blade (c 695 c) p. 143
Square N 13, = V walls -stables (IV)	V	sandstone stamp seal (a 166) Pl. 163:19			
Square N 14, W=pit No. 3, on rock	XX	sherds (c 396, c 394, c 393) Pl. 1:3-4, 25 jar sherd (c 400) Pls. 1:13, 92:13 sherd (c 395) Pl. 2:7 sherds (c 399, c 392, c 398, c 397) Pls. 2:45, 48, 51, 53; 95:7, 3, 9, 11			
Square N 14, SW corner	XVIII	metallic-ware sherds, Pls. 101:8, 9, 23, 28; 105:6			
Square N 14	XIII	jug type 111 (b 1016) Pl. 20:2			
	X	steatite scarab (b 175) Pls. 151:114, 156:114 bronze toggle pin (a 1159) Pl. 222:54 fayence object (a 1048) Pl. 287:10			
	IX	bronze blade (b 232) Pl. 179:26			
	VIII	basalt vessel (a 942) Pl. 262:12			
	VII	bone cosmetic stick (a 619), fragmentary bone hairpin (a 618) Pl. 201:6 clay animal figurine (a 563) Pl. 246:26			

* See *ibid.* for location.

REGISTER OF FINDS

Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
Square O 14, -4015 (XIII)	XIV	bowl type 34 (c 120) Pl. 14:36	Square Q 9, -1722 (V)	VI	bone game piece (M 5546) Pl. 191:14
Square O 14	XIII	clay wheel (b 1014) Pl. 257:6	Square Q 10, -1727 (VI)	VII	steatite scarab (M 5750) Pl. 152:186, 158:186
	IX	lamp type 2 (a 1013) Pl. 55:8 paste scarab (b 116) Pls. 151:150, 157: 150 hematite weight (b 9) Pl. 168:8 bronze blade (b 12) Pl. 179:27 bone pinhead? (b 49) Pl. 197:19 clay miniature jug (b 10) Pl. 256:13	Square Q 10, -1567 (IV B)	VI	jug type 440 (P 5750) Pl. 81:4 jar type 123 (P 5749) Pl. 84:11 bowl type 354 (P 5920) Pls. 85:2, 144:13
	VIII	bronze blade (a 819) Pl. 179:31 gold Astarte pendant (b 11) Pl. 213:68 fayence bead (a 676) Pl. 213:75	Square Q 10	VI	jug type 424 (P 5743) Pl. 81:1
	VII	bronze spear- or arrowhead (a 565) Pl. 175:37 bronze blade (a 564) Pl. 180:45 clay leg amulet (a 675) Pl. 205:11 red stone pendant (a 623) Pl. 214:88 bronze toggle pin (a 709), intact bronze bracelet (a 566) Pl. 226:6 gilded bronze fragment (a 677)	Square Q 14	V	carnelian scarab (c 664) Pls. 153:226, 159:226
	V	limestone handle (a 581) Pl. 181:63 bronze chisel (a 464), intact bronze borer (a 463), intact fayence falcon amulet (a 465) Pl. 206:51 clay object with molded decoration (a 445) Pl. 288:6	Square R 9, -1740 (VI)	VII	jug type 409 (P 6252) Pl. 71:2 flint implement (M 5748) whorl (M 5747) bone pinhead (M 5749) fayence bead (M 5754)
Square O 14, street	XII	jug type 141 (b 524) Pl. 24:1	Square R 9, -1716 (V)	VI	hematite weight (M 5511) Pl. 168:22
T. in Square O 14	IX	carnelian, crystal, and fayence beads (b 13) Pl. 212:54	Square R 9, -1720 (V)	VI	bronze fibula (M 5604) Pl. 223:76
Square O 14, NE corner	VII	bronze finger ring (a 671) Pl. 224:11 basalt mortar? (a 708) Pl. 262:14	Square R 9, -1734 (V)	VI	bronze needle (M 5530) Pl. 187:20
Square O 14, -425 (V)	VI	bronze blade (a 472) Pl. 181:54	Square R 9	VI	jar type 123 (P 6090) Pls. 84:11, 144:8
Square O 14, debris	VI	jug type 427 (a 540) Pl. 81:19 alabaster jar (a 541) Pl. 260:33	Square R 10	IX	jar type 97 (a 77) Pl. 52:4 bowl type 249 (a 62) Pl. 53:17 steatite scarab (a 92) Pls. 151:138, 157: 138
Square O 15, -3177 (XVII- XVI)	XVIII	platter sherds with pattern-burnish, Pls. 102:38; 104:7, 9		VIII	jug type 379 (a 61) Pl. 58:9 bowl type 265 (a 64) Pl. 61:8 bowl type 269 (a 63) Pl. 61:12 hematite weight (a 55) Pl. 168:11 bone spear- or arrowhead (a 56) Pl. 175:20 bronze spear- or arrowhead (a 57) Pl. 175:21 bronze blade (a 54) Pl. 180:36 fayence animal figurine (a 58) Pl. 245:24
Square O 15	XVI	bone pinhead? (b 1134) Pl. 197:18		VII	bowl type 296 (a 24) Pl. 72:5 sherd (a 25) bone spear- or arrowhead (a 48) Pl. 175:41 bone pinhead? (a 17) Pl. 197:20 ivory cover (a 18) Pl. 200:6 glass bead (a 16) Pl. 214:89 clay zoomorphic vessel (a 23) Pl. 247:6
	XIV	bronze adz? (b 1216) Pl. 182:5	Square S 8	VI	bowl type 351 (P 6026) Pls. 84:16, 144: 11
	XII	bowl type 137 (b 747) Pls. 28:20, 124:7	Square S 9, -1837 (VII B)	VIII	jug type 301 (P 6411) Pl. 57:5 lamp type 24 (P 6474) Pl. 62:2 stirrup cup type 1 (P 6410) Pl. 62:9 glass bead (M 6134) clay zoomorphic vessel (M 6241) Pl. 247:3 stone object (M 6242)
	VII	steatite scarab (a 665) Pls. 152:187, 158:187		VIII?	jug type 283 (P 6400-6401, P 6477) Pls. 58:7, 136:1 jug type 391 (P 6398) Pls. 59:8, 136:10 jug (P 6399) bowl (P 6478)
Square O 15, edge of tell	XIII or probably later	bronze blade (b 738) Pl. 178:1 gold pendant (b 661) Pl. 207:15	Square S 9	VII A	chalice type 18 (P 6367) Pls. 70:12, 140:3
	?	steatite scarab (c 20) Pls. 153:239, 159:239	Square S 10	XIII or XII	bronze human figurine (a 1288) Pl. 233:5
Square O 15, street	XIII	limestone mold (b 1003) Pl. 269:4			
Square O 15, -floor (VIII)	IX	paste scarab (b 4) Pls. 151:145, 157:145			
T. in Square O 15	IX	bowl type 62 (b 115) Pl. 54:6			
Square Q 9, -1741 (VI)	VII	jug type 412 (P 6260) Pls. 71:6, 141:2 hematite weight (M 5693) Pl. 168:13 bead (M 5694)			

REGISTER OF FINDS

Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
	VIII	jug type 339 (a 35) Pl. 58:13 jug type 378 (a 46) Pl. 58:8 Mycenaean sherds (a 30) Pl. 137:6-8 bronze chisel (a 20) Pl. 184:13 bronze human figurine (a 19) Pl. 236:24 clay human figurine (a 21) Pl. 242:10			jar type 135 (P 6154) cf. Pl. 76:3 jar type 141 (P 6152) Pl. 82:8 bowl type 276 (P 6148, P 6151) Pl. 84:20 bowl type 324 (P 6158) Pl. 85:8 bowl type 328 (P 6159) cf. Pl. 78:2 bowl type 360 (P 6153) Pl. 85:11 cooking-bowl type 21 (P 6157) Pl. 85:16 flask type 8 (P 6070) Pl. 86:6 flask type 17 (P 6150) Pls. 86:3, 145:2 lamp type 23 (P 6147) Pl. 86:13 chalice type 32 (P 6156) Pl. 87:8 chalice type 35 (P 6075) Pls. 87:11, 145:12 clay loom weights (M 5541, M 5657) iron blade (M 5656) Pl. 181:58 bronze pin (M 5485) clay stopper (M 5675) basalt bowl (M 5681) basalt saddle quern and grinder (M 6081-82) Megiddo I, Pl. 114:11
	VII	fayence Sekhmet amulet (M 6271) Pl. 205:10			
Square S 10, edge of tell	VIII	gold toggle pin (M 6140) Pl. 223:73			
301	VII	jar type 134 (P 5946) Pl. 71:15			
N=338	IV	fayence Horus-Re amulet (a 419) Pl. 206:65			
373	V B	jug type 464 (a 473) Pl. 87:19 jar type 166 (a 474) Pl. 87:20 chalice type 26 (a 475) Pls. 87:24, 146:10 ivory cover (a 453) Pl. 200:8 bone pendant (a 454) Pl. 216:125 bronze ring (a 455), intact	E=1729	VI	jar type 135 (P 6170) cf. Pl. 76:3 jar type 135 (P 6171) fragmentary (neck missing), red-buff, numerous gray and white grits, red-buff slip, d. 290 mm.; cf. Pl. 76:3 bowl type 276 (P 6169) Pl. 84:20 stump base (P 6172) bone whorl (M 5678) gazelle horn (M 5679) carnelian bead (M 5677)
404	IV	jar type 184 (a 1) Pl. 91:8			
420	V	jug type 488 (a 485) opp. Pl. 90			
425	V	fayence Ptah-Sokar amulet (a 423) Pl. 206:50			
1727	VI	jug type 423 (P 6133) Pl. 81:18 jug type 439 (P 6129) Pl. 81:2 jug type 445 (P 6118-19) Pls. 81:14, 144:3 jug type 448 (P 6127) Pl. 81:17 jug type 458 (P 6122) opp. Pl. 82 jugs (P 6123, P 6128) jar type 120 (P 6136-37) Pl. 83:1 jar type 135 (P 6126) cf. Pl. 76:3 jar type 158 (P 6121) Pl. 84:3 jars (P 6131-32), fragmentary flask type 10 (P 6130), fragmentary (head and neck missing), pink-buff, numerous gray and white grits, wet-smoothed, red decoration (concentric circles), d. ca. 138 x 120 mm., cf. Pl. 80:7 flask type 19 (P 6124) Pl. 86:9 flask (P 6120) chalice type 30 (P 6125, P 6134) Pl. 87:6 bronze pin (M 5524) basalt rubber (M 5655)	1731	VI	bronze tang (M 5544) bronze ring (M 5545)
			N=1731	VI	jar type 135 (P 6167) cf. Pl. 76:3 jar type 140 (P 6166) Pl. 84:2 stand type 19 (P 6055) opp. Pl. 87, Pl. 145:15
			E=1731	VI	jug type 395 (P 6229) Pl. 81:10
			1732	VI	jug type 414 (P 6186) Pl. 81:11 jug type 428 (P 6185) Pl. 81:20 jug (P 6060) jar type 135 (P 6173) cf. Pl. 76:3 cooking-bowl type 16 (P 6187) Pl. 85:14 cooking-bowl type 20 (P 6061) Pl. 85:15 lamp type 23 (P 6175, P 6190) Pl. 86:13 lamp type 30 (P 6189) Pl. 86:14 chalice type 26 (P 6176) Pl. 87:1 chalice type 32 (P 6188) Pl. 87:8 chalice (P 6174) limestone leg (M 5690) bronze ring (M 5642) clay zoomorphic vessel (P 6054) Pl. 248:10 stone rubber (M 5691)
N=1727	VI	jar type 123 (P 6227) Pls. 84:11, 144:9 bowl type 328 (P 6228) cf. Pl. 78:2 weight (M 5753) bone whorl (M 5752) fayence baboon amulet (M 5751) Pl. 205:39			
E=1727	VI	bronze chisel (M 5513) bone awl (M 5512) Pl. 199:26 bronze pin (M 5514) bronze bracelet (M 5515)	N=1732	VI	jar type 147 (P 6057) Pl. 82:6 bowl type 333 (P 6182), fine, orange-buff, numerous grits, well fired, well made, wet-smoothed, red bands inside and on rim, d. 200, h. 57 mm.; cf. Pl. 74:4 lamp type 23 (P 6183) Pl. 86:13 bowl handle (P 6184) fayence cylinder seal (M 5704) Pl. 161:19 bronze needle (M 5736) iron needle (M 5737) 2 bronze scale-pans (M 5674)
W=1727	VI	bowl type 354 (P 6204) Pl. 85:2 lamp type 30 (P 6205) Pl. 86:14 clay human figurine (M 5718) Pl. 243:21			
1729	VI	jug type 422 (P 6146) Pl. 81:3 jug types 446-47 (P 6155, P 6146) Pl. 81:15-16 jar type 120 (P 6144) Pl. 83:1 jar types 122-23 (P 6168, P 6149) Pls. 83:4, 84:11			

REGISTER OF FINDS

Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
		bronze pin (M 5535) bone(?) pins (M 5735, M 5738) bronze animal figurine (M 5538) Pl. 240:5 ivory object (M 5740)	1736	VI	jug type 424 (P 6080) Pl. 81:1 jug type 427 (P 6222) Pl. 81:19 jug type 431 (P 6078) Pl. 81:22 jug types 452-53 (P 6139, P 6079) Pls. 81:25-26, 144:6 jar type 135 (P 6138), fragmentary (neck missing), pink-buff to buff, gray and white grits, well fired, wet- smoothed, d. 195 mm.; cf. Pl. 76:3 jar type 135 (P 6218) cf. Pl. 76:3 jar type 136 (P 6081, P 6226) Pl. 84:10 jar type 141 (P 6223-24) Pl. 82:8 jar (P 6230), fragmentary, pink-buff, green-buff slip, comb decoration and 2 incised rope bands on shoulder, d. ca. 670, h. ca. 755 mm. bowl type 276 (P 6088-89, P 6219, P 6221) Pl. 84:20 bowl type 338 (P 6225) Pls. 84:19, 144:12 bowl type 359 (P 6220) Pls. 85:10, 144:18 flask type 10 (P 6076-77) cf. Pl. 80:7 bronze arrowhead (M 5526) clay stopper (M 5548) stone ring (M 5552)
E = 1732	VI	jug type 395 (P 6059) Pl. 81:10 jug type 445 (P 6177) Pl. 81:14 jar type 121 (P 6179) Pl. 82:9 jar type 135 (P 6180-81) cf. Pl. 76:3 jar type 165 (P 6058) opp. Pl. 84 kernos ring (P 6178) bronze blade (M 5542) Pl. 181:59			
1733	VI	jug type 395 (P 6196) Pl. 81:10 jug rim (P 6201) jar type 148 (P 6193) Pl. 84:1 jar type 156 (P 6194) Pl. 83:5 bowl type 352 (P 6199) Pl. 84:17 cooking-bowl type 18 (P 6198) Pl. 85:12 flask type 10 (P 6195) cf. Pl. 80:7 flask type 19 (P 6197) Pl. 86:9 lamp type 30 (P 6200) Pl. 86:14 clay loom weight (M 5659) limestone whorl (M 5705)			
= 1733	VI	jug type 442 (P 6163) Pl. 81:7 jug (P 6162) jar type 135 (P 6161) cf. Pl. 76:3 bowl (P 6165) flask type 7 (P 6164) Pl. 86:5	1737	VI	jug type 395 (P 6239) Pl. 81:10 jug type 443 (P 6240) Pl. 81:8 jug type 457 (P 6238) Pl. 82:5 ivory pendant (M 5633) Pl. 216:117 paste bead (M 5653) clay zoomorphic vessel (M 5771) Pl. 248:12
N = 1733	VI	chalice type 31 (P 6192) Pl. 87:7			
E = 1733	VI	flask type 16 (P 6100) Pls. 86:2, 145:1 basalt bowl (M 5650)			
W = 1733	VI	bronze spear butt (M 5620)	1738	VI	jug type 395 (P 6232) Pl. 81:10 jug type 422 (P 6234) Pl. 81:3 jug (P 6236), fragmentary, pink-buff, wet-smoothed, d. 135 mm. bowl (P 6233), fragmentary bowl or lamp (P 6237), fragmentary, buff, d. 145, h. 36 mm. lamp type 23 (P 6235) Pl. 86:13 lamp type 30 (P 6231) Pl. 86:14 bronze chisel (M 5590) bronze needles (M 5536, M 5591) fayence Ptah-Sokar amulet (M 5586) Pl. 205:33 3 heads (M 5587) clay object with white slip (M 5537) Pl. 288:5
1735	VI	jug type 447 (P 6068) Pls. 81:16, 144:4 jug type 450 (P 6067) Pl. 81:23 jar type 120 (P 6069, P 6216) Pl. 83:1 jar type 141 (P 6085) Pl. 82:8 jar type 162 (P 6062) Pls. 84:7, 144:7 flask type 15 (P 6066) Pl. 86:1 chalice type 32 (P 6064-65) Pl. 87:8 chalice type 33 (P 6063) Pls. 87:9, 145: 10 stand type 16 (P 6056) opp. Pl. 87, Pl. 145:14 bronze arrowhead (M 5534) bronze spear butt (M 5592) bronze hooks, handles, or chain? (M 5533) Pl. 177:12 bronze needle (M 5529) 2 paste beads (M 5593)	1739	VI	bronze spearheads (M 6194, M 6193, M 6195) Pl. 173:11-13 bronze double ax (M 6257) Pl. 183:15 bronze adzes (M 6197, M 6196) Pl. 183:16-17 bronze jugs (M 6210-12, M 6254, M 6256) Pls. 189-90:4-6 bronze bowls (M 6213, M 6198-6209, M 6248-53) Pls. 189-90:7-12 bronze strainers (M 6215, M 6214) Pls. Pls. 189-90:15-16 bronze object (M 6216) bronze fragments (M 6255)
W = 1735	VI	jug type 444 (P 6208) Pl. 81:13 jar type 135 (P 6209) cf. Pl. 76:3 steatite scarab (M 5437) Pls. 153:217, 159:217			
S = 1735	VI	jug type 395 (P 6213) Pl. 81:10 jug type 435 (P 6212) opp. Pl. 82 jug (P 6210) jar type 121 (P 6087) Pl. 82:9 jar type 135 (P 6214), fragmentary (neck missing), brown-gray, numerous grits, pink-buff slip, d. 210 mm.; cf. Pl. 76:3 jar type 141 (P 6215) Pl. 82:8 bowl type 276 (P 6160) Pl. 84:20 flask type 19 (P 6211) Pl. 86:9 basalt bowl (M 5739)	1740	VI	jug (P 6246) jar type 141 (P 6141) Pl. 82:8 bowl type 326 (P 6247) opp. Pl. 85 bowl type 328 (P 6248) cf. Pl. 78:2 bowl type 338 (P 6242) Pl. 84:19 bowl type 343 (P 6243) Pl. 85:9

REGISTER OF FINDS

Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
1751	VI	bronze arrowhead (M 5603) bronze borer (M 5602)	E=1757	VI	carnelian bead (M 5719)
E=1571	VI	chalice type 21 (P 6299) Pl. 87:3 clay whorl (M 5942)	W=1757	VI	bronze adz? (M 5630) Pl. 183:18 bronze ring (M 5631)
S=1751	VI	bone horns (M 5917) clay "wall bracket" (P 6191) Pl. 250:8	1760	VI	basalt rubber (M 5994)
1752	VI	bowl type 342 (P 6300) Pl. 84:21 flask type 3 (P 6301) Pl. 86:7 stand type 18 (P 6307) Pls. 87:12, 145:13 steatite scarabs (M 5597-98, M 5596) Pls. 153:213-15, 159:213-15 bronze spear butt (M 5628) shells and teeth (M 5549, M 5647)	=1760	VI	bronze arrowheads (M 5638-39) bone awl (M 5637) Pl. 199:27 3 carnelian beads (M 5640)
E=1752	VI	jug type 415 (P 6302) Pl. 81:12 cup-and-saucer type 2 (P 6303) opp. Pl. 86 chalice type 28 (P 6304) Pls. 87:4, 145:9	N=1760	VI	bowl type 276 (P 6326) Pl. 84:20 alabaster whorl (M 5968) Pl. 172:38
1753	VI	pottery object (P 6305) bead (M 5612) yellow and black glass(?) bead (M 5924) hollow bone (M 5613)	S=1760	VI	flask type 19 (P 6327) Pl. 86:9 clay human figurine (M 5969) Pl. 243:20
1754	VI	jug type 445 (P 6312) Pl. 81:14 bowl type 282 (P 6309), fine, buff to pink-buff, occasional large red and white grits, wet-smoothed, d. 247, h. 120 mm.; cf. Pl. 74:5 bowl type 282 (P 6310), coarse, buff, numerous large white grits, lightly fired, wet-smoothed, d. 230, h. 86 mm.; cf. Pl. 74:5 bowl type 353 (P 6311) Pl. 85:1 bowl (P 6308), fragmentary, coarse, buff, numerous large grits, d. 410, h. ca. 250 mm. rubber (M 5996)	1761	VI	jug type 434 (P 6332) Pl. 82:2 jar type 123 (P 6329) Pls. 84:11, 144:10 bowl type 276 (P 6331) Pl. 84:20 bowl type 282 (P 6330), complete, pink-buff, some gray and white grits, well fired, wet-smoothed, d. 258, h. 113 mm.; cf. Pl. 74:5 bowl (P 6333), intact, coarse, buff, numerous grits, d. 174, h. 64 mm.; apparently reused base of a bowl of type 321 (Pl. 70:1) stirrup cup type 2 (P 6328) Pls. 86:12, 144:19 bronze borer (M 5664)
=1754	VI	bronze armor scale (M 5607) Pl. 177:8 fayence Ptah-Sokar amulet (M 5606) Pl. 205:32	N=1761	VI	jar type 135 (P 6335) cf. Pl. 76:3 clay weight? (M 5971) axhead? (M 5970) bronze needle (M 5632) Pl. 187:18 rubber? (M 5995)
N=1754	VI	fayence sacred eye amulet (M 5583) Pl. 205:37 alabaster cosmetic(?) bowl (M 5703) Pl. 260:34	S=1761	VI	jug type 432 (P 6334) Pls. 81:6, 144:1 jar type 141 (P 6140) Pl. 82:8
S=1754	VI	bronze blade (M 5695) Pl. 181:55	1762	VI	chalice type 21 (P 6336) Pls. 87:3, 145:8 chalice type 29 (P 6337) Pl. 87:5
W=1754	VI	bronze needle (M 5699)	E=1762	VI	bronze arrowhead (M 5708) bronze chisel (M 5709) fayence bowl (M 5711), fragmentary fayence plaque bead (M 5707), 43 x 36 mm. bronze ring (M 5710) serpentine mold (M 5706) Pl. 269:7
1755	VI	jug type 456 (P 6316) Pl. 82:4 jar type 140 (P 6317) Pl. 84:2 bowl type 324 (P 6313-14) Pl. 85:8 bowl type 328 (P 6318) cf. Pl. 78:2 flask type 16 (P 6315) Pl. 86:2 chalice type 32 (P 6319) Pl. 87:8	W=1762	VI	jar type 160 (P 6338) Pl. 84:5
1757	VI	jug type 395 (P 6323) Pl. 81:10 jug types 450-51 (P 6322, P 6320) Pl. 81:23-24 jug type 454 (P 6321) Pl. 82:1 jar type 123 (P 6324) Pl. 84:11 hematite weight (M 5967) Pl. 168:20 weight? (M 5966) bone whorl (M 5615) bronze blades (M 5585, M 5614) Pl. 181:60 axhead? (M 5965) bronze needle (M 5617) bronze ring (M 5616)	T.1768	VI	bone borer (M 5743) fayence game piece (M 5741) Pl. 191:13 bronze ring (M 5742)
			1769	VI	jug type 395 (P 6340) Pl. 81:10 jug type 443 (P 6339) Pl. 81:8 bronze needle (M 5669) ivory(?) pinhead (M 5667) carnelian beads (M 5666) stone pendant (M 5668) Pl. 216:116
			=1769	VI	fayence scarab (M 5774) Pls. 153:219, 159:219 bone whorl (M 5772), 19 x 19 mm. bone whorl (M 5773) bone spindles (M 5776-77) Pl. 197:13 fayence object (M 5775)
			N=1769	VI	jar type 134 (P 6341) opp. Pl. 84 iron blade (M 5661)

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Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
N = 1771	VII A	jar type 134 (P 6345) opp. Pl. 68 bowl type 276 (P 6343) Pl. 69:11 bowl type 279 (P 6346) Pl. 68:12 bowl type 309 (P 6347) Pl. 68:19 bowl type 327 (P 6344) opp. Pl. 70 flask (P 6306) bronze spear- or arrowhead (M 5672) Pl. 176:57 bronze spear butt or agricultural tool? (M 5925) Pl. 177:1 bronze bowls (M 6265-67) Pl. 189:3 bone spindles (M 5673 a-b) Pl. 197:10-11 2 paste beads (M 5648) beads (M 6268)			fayence bracelet (M 5779) bronze object (M 5765) ivory disk (M 5873) alabaster object (M 5767)
E = 1772	VI	bronze chisel (M 5665)	1790	VI	jar type 155 (P 6365) Pl. 83:2
W = 1772	VI	bronze blade (M 5663) Pl. 181:57 olive stones (M 5662)	1792	VII A	jar type 134 (P 6370) opp. Pl. 68 bowl type 287 (P 6369) Pl. 69:1 hematite weight (M 5796) Pl. 168:17 whorl (M 5793) carnelian bead (M 5794) bronze ring (M 5795) basalt bowl (M 6072) bronze object (M 5792)
1774	VI	jar type 120 (P 6355) Pl. 83:1 jar type 157 (P 6353) Pl. 83:6 bronze blade (M 5683) Pl. 181:56 bronze object (M 5684)	1792 fill	VII A	beads (M 6010) bronze object (M 6011)
E = 1774	VI	flask type 18 (P 6354) Pl. 86:8	S = 1792	VII A	jug type 402 (P 6372) Pl. 67:13 weight? (M 6074) bronze arrowhead (M 5789) bronze nail? (M 5788) glass bead (M 5787) bead (M 5790) bronze ring (M 5791) alabaster bowl handle (M 6073)
1779	VII A	bronze hoe (M 5734) Pl. 185:2 2 glass beads (M 5722)	W = 1792	VII A	lamp type 32 (P 6371) Pl. 70:6 bronze armor scale (M 6008) Pl. 177:7 glass bead (M 6009)
N = 1779	VII A	clay whorl? (M 5714) bronze blade (M 5712) Pl. 181:48 ax? (M 6040) 2 beads (M 5720) iron ring (M 5713) clay animal figurine (M 6039) Pl. 246:28 clay zoomorphic vessel fragment or kernos ring spout (M 6192) Pl. 247:7 rubber? (M 6038) rubber (M 6041) horn (M 6057) ivory funnel? (M 5721) Pl. 287:6 clay fragment (M 6037)	1793	VII A	bowl type 298 (P 6373) Pl. 69:14 clay lid (P 6375) Pl. 255:11 clay pipe (P 6374)
W = 1779	VII A	whorl (M 5717) bronze blade (M 5716) Pl. 181:49	N = 1793	VII A	bronze blade (M 5798) bronze needle (M 5800) bronze object (M 5799)
N = 1780	VI	bowl type 341 (P 6363) Pl. 84:18 bronze arrowhead (M 5723) bronze chisel (M 5724) limestone statuette (M 6042) Pl. 267:8 bone (M 5725)	E = 1793	VII A	clay whorl (M 6075)
T.1784	VI?	alabaster jug (M 5745) Pls. 260-61:35	W = 1793	VII A	Philistine sherd (P 6273), fine, red- brown, well fired, red and mauve decoration over white slip whorl (M 5881) steatite whorl (M 5945) bronze blade (M 5943) Pl. 180:47 bronze ax or adz (M 5880) Pl. 182:12 bronze borer (M 6012) glass bead (M 6013) bronze pin point (M 5944) indeterminate object (M 5946)
E = 1786	VI	fayence scarab (M 5755) Pls. 153:218, 159:218	1794	VII A	jug type 394 (P 6487) Pl. 67:18 flask (P 6378) bead (M 6070)
S = 1786	VI	bronze weight (M 5769) bronze pin (M 5770)	N = 1794	VII A	basalt whorls (M 5804-6) bronze blunt arrowhead (M 5807) Pl. 175:34
1787	VII A	paste scarab (M 5762) Pls. 152:207, 159:207 carnelian stamp seal (M 5763) Pl. 162:12 bone whorl (M 5761) Pl. 172:32 hematite whorl (M 5875) bronze arrowhead (M 5904) fayence bowls (M 5764) glass jug neck (M 5766) ivory cover (M 5760) Pl. 200:7 fayence sacred eye amulet (M 5905) Pl. 205:20 beads (M 5757, M 5822, M 5874) bronze pinhead (M 5759)	S = 1794	VII A	jug type 401 (P 6488) Pl. 67:11 bowl type 310 (P 6377) Pl. 68:20 lamp (P 6376)
			W = 1794	VII A	whorl (M 5947) bead (M 5948)
			1796	VII A	jar (P 6413) clay drain pipe (P 6412) bone borer (M 6154) basalt rubber (M 6166) indeterminate object (M 6155)

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Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
N = 1796	VII A	fayence scarab (M 5811) bronze blade (M 5808) Pl. 181:50 iron hook (M 5809) fayence Ptah-Sokar amulet (M 5810) Pl. 205:13	E = 1811	VII A	jar type 131 (P 6404) Pl. 68:9 bowl type 319 (P 6402) Pl. 69:15
1797	VII A	jar type 136 (P 6379) opp. Pl. 68 jug sherd with mauve decoration (a 231) Pl. 140:6 ivory ornament (M 5882) Pl. 204:2 indeterminate object (M 5883)	1812	VII A	bowl sherd (P 6276) flask type 7 (P 6405) opp. Pl. 70 pottery object (P 6406) bronze arrowheads (M 5868-69) bone handle (M 5870) bone cosmetic stick (M 5867) Pl. 200:9
W = 1797	VII A	bowl type 308 (P 6382) Pl. 68:18 flask type 6 (P 6380) Pls. 70:10, 140:2 flask (P 6381), fragmentary, pink-buff, dark core, numerous grits, well fired, wet-smoothed, red decoration whorl (M 5885) clay whorl (M 6077) beads (M 5884) glass bead (M 5949) indeterminate object (M 6076)	E = 1812	VII A	fayence Sekhmet or Bastet amulet (M 5958) Pl. 205:16
S = 1798	VI	flask type 3 (P 6383-84) Pls. 86:7, 145:3 lamp type 34 (P 6385) Pl. 86:15 bronze ring (M 5950) iron staple (M 5951) beads (M 5952) rubber? (M 6078)	S = 1812	VII A	steatite scarab (M 5997) Pls. 152:200, 158:200 2 whorls (M 6108) bronze arrowhead (M 6001) bronze needle (M 6000) ivory handle? (M 5999) bronze pin (M 6002) clay drain pipe (P 6389) horn (M 5998)
= 1799	VII A	bowl type 314 (P 6386) Pls. 69:7, 139:11	W = 1812	VII A	flask type 3 (P 6409) opp. Pl. 70 steatite scaraboid (M 6126) Pls. 152: 201, 158:201 fayence Ptah-Sokar amulet (M 5866) Pl. 205:12 clay animal figurine (M 6164) basalt bowls (M 6159-61, M 6174-75)
1801	VII A	bowl type 287 (P 6390) Pl. 69:1 bronze needle (M 5782) fayence Ptah-Sokar amulet (M 5780) Pl. 205:14 bronze ring (M 5781) basalt ring (M 6144) basalt bowls (M 6145, M 6158) basalt rubber (M 6141)	1813	VII A	bowl type 279 (P 6403) Pl. 68:12 bronze weight (M 5857) bone whorl (M 5850) hematite whorls (M 5851, M 5856) whorl (M 5860) bronze arrowhead (M 5858) bronze needle (M 5852) fayence ram's head amulet (M 5854) Pl. 205:23 fayence amulet (M 5855) bead (M 5853)
E = 1803	VII A	paste stamp seal (M 5955) Pl. 162:10 paste amulet (M 5956)			
S = 1803	VII A	handle of clay vessel with impression (M 6080) Pl. 164:10 whorl (M 5878) fayence Bes amulet (M 5877) Pl. 205:18 shell finger rings (M 5876 a-b) Pl. 224: 14-15	N = 1813	VII A	bronze blade (M 5846) Pl. 181:51
1805	VII A	serpentine pendent weight (M 5907)	1814	VII A	stirrup cup type 2 (P 6407) opp. Pl. 70 fayence scarab (M 5841) Pls. 152:195, 158:195 bone spindles (M 6083, M 5963) Pl. 197:7-8 fayence ram's head amulet (M 5847) Pl. 205:24 fayence amulet (M 5848) beads (M 5842, M 5849, M 5961) bronze pinhead (M 6084) ivory hand (M 5840) Pl. 243:17 alabaster jar (M 5906) Pl. 259:22 alabaster jug (M 5863) alabaster bowl (M 5962) basalt bowls (M 6172-73) limestone knob? (M 5960) Pl. 289:10 ostrich egg (M 5890)
N = 1805	VII A	steatite scarab (M 5825) Pl. 152:194 bronze arrowhead (M 5823) bronze needle (M 5828) Pl. 187:16 fayence amulet (M 5826) Pl. 205:26 glass bead (M 5827) bronze object (M 5824) Pl. 284:8			
1810	VII A	bowl type 321 (P 6395) Pls. 70:1, 139:15			
S = 1810	VII A	jug sherd (P 6396), coarse, pink-buff, dark core, plant temper, wet-smoothed			
W = 1810	VII A	bowl type 317 (P 6397) Pl. 69:12	1814, on floor	VII A	steatite scarab (M 5886) Pls. 152:196, 158:196 fayence pendant (M 5887) Pl. 214:98 bead (M 5889) disk (M 5888)
N = 1811	VII	jar type 140 (P 6292) opp. Pl. 71 bowl type 326 (P 6288) Pls. 72:4, 141:8 cooking-bowl type 16 (P 6291) opp. Pl. 72 flask type 3 (P 6290) cf. Pl. 86:7 chalice type 19 (P 6289) Pls. 72:10, 141:10 beads (M 5692)	S = 1814	VII A	sandstone stamp seal (M 6150) Pl. 162: 11 paste bead (M 6151)

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Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
W = 1814	VII A	bowl type 324 (P 6408) Pl. 70:4 clay weight (M 6163)	S = 1820	VII A	bowl type 323 (P 6437) Pl. 70:3 fayence cylinder seal (M 6103) Pl. 161: 14 whorl (M 6105) fayence bead (M 5982) Pl. 214:95 beads (M 6104) bronze pin (M 5981)
W = 1815	VII A	jug type 315 (a 253) Pls. 67:12, 139:2			
1817	VII A	jar type 135 (P 6442) opp. Pl. 68 fayence scarab (M 5915) Pls. 152:198, 158:198 bone whorl (M 5972) Pl. 172:31 marble pommel (M 6185) fayence pendants (M 5974, M 6086) Pl. 214:96-97 3 glass beads (M 6260) carnelian pendant (M 6261) gold finger ring (M 5843) Pl. 224:12 bronze ring (M 5973) clay human figurine (M 6085) Pl. 242:14 clay stopper (M 6187)	W = 1820	VII A	jar (P 6439) bowl type 279 (P 6438) Pl. 68:12 fayence scarab (M 6025) Pls. 152:193, 158:193 bone whorl (M 6102) clay whorl (M 6182) bronze arrowhead (M 5978) fayence sacred eye amulet (M 5980) Pl. 205:21 crystal pendant (M 6097) Pl. 214:93 beads (M 5979, M 6098) bronze toggle pin (M 6100) gold earring (M 6096) limestone stopper (M 6181) limestone object (M 6026) Pl. 289:9 horn (M 6099)
S = 1817	VII A	cup-and-saucer type 2 (P 6431) Pl. 70:16 bronze needle (M 6094) bone inlay (M 6093) fayence beads (M 6095)			
W = 1817	VII A	cup-and-saucer type 1 (P 6430) Pl. 70:15 Mycenaean and Cypriote milk-bowl sherds (P 6429) Pl. 140:7-17 pottery object (P 6275) bone whorl (M 6051) steatite whorl (M 6052) whorl (M 6089) 2 bone inlays (M 6088) ivory cosmetic bowl (M 6087) Pl. 200:1 gold pinhead? (M 6050) clay ram's horn (M 6090) clay "wall bracket" (P 6274) Pl. 249:2 basalt bowl (M 6188)	N = 1825	VII A	jar rim (P 6435)
			E = 1825	VII A	jar type 113 (P 6434) Pl. 68:7 quartz weight? (M 6157) bone whorl (M 6152) bronze armor scale (M 5992) bone miniature mallet (M 5991) Pl. 197: 14 fayence amulet (M 6153) bronze bracelet (M 6156)
1818	VII A	jug type 407 (P 6298) Pls. 67:20, 139:3 bowl type 271 (P 6425) Pl. 69:4 bowl type 312 (P 6423-24) Pls. 69:5, 139:9 stand base? (P 6427) kernos ring (P 6428) fayence scarab (M 5901) Pls. 152:197, 158:197 fayence cylinder seal (M 5861) Pl. 161: 16 ivory cosmetic bowl (M 5899) Pl. 200:2 ivory comb (M 5900) Pl. 201:9 fayence amulets (M 5864, M 5897) fayence bead (M 5903) Pl. 214:94 fayence plaque and carnelian beads (M 5862) beads (M 5872, M 5896) bronze fibula (M 5898) Pl. 223:75 alabaster jug (M 5839) Pls. 259:23, 261:23 fayence object (M 5895) Pl. 287:14 gold fragment (M 5902)	S = 1825	VII A	jug (P 6440) bowl type 326 (P 6433) opp. Pl. 70 flask type 3 (P 6432) opp. Pl. 70 whorls (M 5987, M 6184) fayence vessel (M 6183) Pl. 191:8 bone spindle (M 5985) Pl. 197:9 bronze ring (M 5986) clay animal figurine (M 6177), crude basalt hammer-rubber (M 6176)
			1826	VII A	alabaster jar (M 6178) cf. Pl. 258:13
			E = 1826	VII A	fayence cylinder seal (M 5993) Pl. 161: 15
			1827	VII A	cup-and-saucer type 2 (P 6448) Pl. 70:16
			E = 1827	VII A	clay human figurine (M 6221) Pl. 242:15
			S = 1827	VII A	bowl type 279 (P 6444) Pl. 68:12 flask type 3 (P 6445) opp. Pl. 70 stand type 15 (P 6446) Pl. 70:14 weight? (M 6115) 3 steatite and clay whorls (M 6110) bronze spear- or arrowhead (M 6111) Pl. 175:44 bronze spear butt (M 6112) Pl. 177:2 bone inlay (M 6114) 2 glass beads (M 6109) bronze pin (M 6113) basalt rubbers (M 6217-19) burnisher? (M 6116) limestone object (M 6220) fish bone (M 6117)
1820	VII A	clay loom weight (M 6180) bone whorls (M 5931-32) bronze needle (M 5934) bronze nail (M 5933) beads (M 5935, M 6106) bronze pin (M 6107) ivory fragment (M 5918)			
E = 1820	VII A	jug neck (P 6436) whorl (M 5976) bronze arrowhead (M 5975) fayence bead (M 5977)			

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Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
1829	VII B	jug type 393 (P 6450) Pl. 63:1 bowl type 276 (P 6452) Pl. 66:1 chalice type 15 (P 6449) Pl. 67:4 cup-and-saucer type 2 (P 6453) Pl. 67:8 steatite scarab (M 6259) Pls. 152:170, 158:170 steatite stamp seal (M 6016) Pl. 162:7 clay whorl (M 6224) bronze handle? (M 6022) 3 beads (M 6223) bronze ring (M 6021) bronze animal head (M 6225) alabaster flask (M 6226) Pls. 259:19, 261:19 limestone object (M 6222)	N=1833	VII B	flask type 3 (P 6467) Pl. 67:2 2 steatite whorls (M 6119) clay whorl (M 6236) bronze needle (M 6121) Pl. 187:14 bronze borer (M 6122) beads (M 6123) hematite rubber (M 6120) limestone ring (M 6235) bone object (M 6118) Pl. 287:5 horn (M 6237)
N=1829	VII B	bronze blade (M 6049) Pl. 180:44	W=1833	VII B	clay miniature jar (P 6466)
1830	VII B	bowl type 304 (P 6454) opp. Pl. 66 fayence scarab (M 6006) Pls. 152:173, 158:173 steatite scarab (M 6005) Pls. 152:174, 158:174 clay stopper? (M 6227)	1834	VII B	jar type 120 (P 6468) opp. Pl. 65 bowl type 299 (P 6479) Pl. 66:4 chalice (P 6481) pottery object (P 6480) bronze arrowhead (M 6127) bronze borer (M 6066) sandstone pendant (M 6067) Pl. 213:78 beads (M 6068) clay bead (M 6170) ring (M 6064) alabaster jar (M 6169) stone axhead (M 6171)
E=1830	VII B	jug type 396 (P 6455) Pl. 63:6 jug type 399 (P 6456) opp. Pl. 63 bronze arrowhead (M 6091) beads (M 6092) limestone macehead (M 6228) stone object (M 6229)	1835	VII A	jar (P 6471) ivory "game piece" (M 6132) Pl. 201:12 clay drain pipes (P 6387-88)
1831	VII B	jar type 121 (P 6458) opp. Pl. 65 jar type 123 (P 6457) opp. Pl. 65 bowl type 279 (P 6459) Pl. 65:5 fayence scarab (M 6007) Pls. 152:182, 158:182 bronze arrowhead (M 6262) bone spindle (M 6028) Pl. 197:5 steatite mold (M 6027) Pl. 269:6	N=1835	VII A	jug type 404 (P 6473) Pl. 67:15 chalice type 17 (P 6472) Pl. 70:11 stand type 14 (P 6482) Pl. 70:13 fayence scarab (M 6063) Pls. 152:199, 158:199 bone whorls (M 6059 a-b) Pl. 172:33-34 2 steatite whorls (M 6131) bronze needle (M 6129) bronze borer (M 6061) bone spindles (M 6058, M 6130) Pl. 197:6 bone pinhead? (M 6135) Pl. 197:21 beads (M 6128) bronze ring (M 6062) clay animal figurine (M 6239) Pl. 246:27 clay disk (M 6238) 2 bone objects (M 6060) limestone object (M 6240)
E=1831	VII B	jar type 109 (P 6463) Pl. 64:2 jar type 122 (P 6460) opp. Pl. 65 steatite cylinder seal (M 6053) Pl. 161: 10 bone whorls (M 6029, M 6031) Pl. 172: 29 limestone whorl (M 6032) whorl (M 6033) bone inlay (M 6055) bone spindles (M 6054, M 6231) Pl. 197:4 bead (M 6030) clay disk (M 6234) diorite statuette (M 6065) Pl. 267:4 stone ring (M 6232) limestone object (M 6230) quartz object (M 6233)	S=1835	VII A	jar types 128-29 (P 6469-70) Pl. 68:5-6
1832	VII B	bowl type 279 (P 6464) Pl. 65:5 bronze nail (M 6018) bone pin? (M 6017) beads (M 6020) bronze statue base of Ramses VI (M 6014) pp. 135 f. and Figs. 374-75 bronze object (M 6019)	1839	VII B	steatite scarab (M 6069) Pls. 152:172, 158:172 coarse volcanic stone rubber (M 6245) basalt rubber (M 6246)
E=1832	VII B	steatite scarab (M 6024) Pls. 152:169, 158:169	1840	VII A	jar types 124-25 (P 6422, P 6421) Pls. 68:1-2, 139:5 bowl type 276 (P 6420) Pl. 69:11 bowl type 279 (P 6419) Pl. 68:12 bronze armor scale (M 6139) 2 fayence beads (M 6138) fayence ring (M 6137)
1833	VII B	fayence scarab (M 6035) Pls. 152:171, 158:171	N=1843	VII B	jar type 129 (P 6483) opp. Pl. 65 pottery object (P 6484), 3 legs ring (M 6101)
			1852	VII A	steatite scarab (M 6264) Pls. 152:202, 158:202
			=2000	IV?	gray stone scarab (a 5) Pls. 153:236, 159:236
			2001	V?	fayence scarab (a 2) Pls. 153:227, 159: 227

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Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
2003	VIII	jug type 283 (a 29) Pl. 58:7 bowl type 251 (a 26) Pls. 61:22, 136:18 bowl type 264 (a 27) Pl. 61:7 bowl type 267 (a 28) Pl. 61:10	T.2015	IX	jug type 337 (a 112) Pl. 50:14 bone whorl (a 113) Pl. 172:23
T.2004	IX	jar type 96 (a 36) Pl. 52:3	T.2016	VIII	bowl type 206 (a 120) Pl. 61:6
E = T.2004	IX	jug type 332 (a 219) Pl. 50:2	W = T.2016	VIII	jug type 387 (a 119) Pl. 59:3
2005	X	chalice type 3 (a 39) Pls. 47:14, 131:6 bone spear- or arrowhead (a 40) Pl. 174:5	T.2017	IX	jug type 257 (a 110) Pl. 48:3 jug type 309 (a 109) Pl. 48:15
2007	VIII	jar type 101 (a 47) Pl. 59:11	N = T.2017	IX	lamp type 2 (a 111) Pls. 55:8, 134:17 bronze needle or toggle pin? (a 103) Pl. 186:10 bronze toggle pin (a 102) Pl. 223:67
S = 2007	VIII	paste scarab (a 38) Pls. 152:153, 157:153	S = T.2017	IX	jug type 186 (a 127) Pl. 50:13 jug type 238 (a 128) Pls. 50:10, 133:10 jug type 281 (a 129) Pl. 50:11 jug (a 126), fragmentary, cream-colored
W = 2007	VIII	clay human figurine (a 117) Pl. 242:9	2018	X	jug type 295 (a 131) Pl. 41:32
2008	V B	fayence Ptah-Sokar amulet (a 60) Pl. 206:48 bronze finger ring (a 59) Pl. 224:19	2020	IX	cooking-bowl type 14 (a 114) Pls. 55:3, 134:12 lamp type 2 (a 115) Pls. 55:8, 134:18
T.2009	IX	jug type 342 (a 71) Pls. 50:22, 133:13 jug type 349 (a 70) Pl. 51:4 jug type 351 (a 69) Pls. 51:6, 56:2, 133:18 bone inlays (a 67) Pl. 195:18 fayence beads and pendants (a 68) Pl. 212:55 2 gold earrings? (a 66) Pl. 225:10 fayence human figurine (a 65) Pl. 241:5	2021	IX	jar type 72 (a 165) Pl. 51:12 lamp type 20 (a 164) Pl. 55:9 fayence vessel (a 121) Pl. 191:3
T.2010	IX	jug type 210 (a 87) Pl. 48:13 jug type 238 (a 88, a 95) Pl. 50:10 jug type 283 (a 89-90) Pl. 50:15 jug type 300 (a 73) Pls. 48:4, 56:8, 132:1 jug (a 96), fragmentary, pink-buff bowl type 199 (a 91) Pl. 53:12 10 fayence beads (a 72) Pl. 211:46	2022	VI A	jug type 435 (a 142) Pl. 75:21 bowl type 319 (a 176) Pl. 79:1 limestone stamp seal (a 118) Pl. 163:17 clay "bath" (a 200) Pl. 256:6
T.2011	IX	jug type 306 (a 80) Pl. 48:10 jug type 342 (a 79) Pl. 50:22 miscellaneous beads (a 627) bronze loop-headed pin (a 78) Pl. 219:7	S = 2022	VI A	jug type 424 (a 130) Pl. 75:5 clay weight (a 143) Pl. 170:26
N = T.2011	IX	clay weight (a 177) Pl. 170:25 bone inlay (a 116)	= 2023	X	lamp type 18 (a 191) Pls. 47:9, 130:13
2012	VI A	jug type 395 (a 85) Pl. 75:16 jug type 399 (a 168) Pl. 75:15 jug type 428 (a 83) Pl. 75:10 jug type 434 (a 97) Pl. 75:20 jug type 435 (a 84, a 157) Pls. 75:21, 142:18 jar type 109 (a 104) Pl. 76:2 jar type 145 (a 82) Pl. 77:2 jar type 153 (a 98) Pl. 77:13 bowl type 327 (a 99) Pl. 78:13 flask type 11 (a 167) Pls. 80:1, 143:11 alabaster whorl (a 81) Pl. 172:45 basalt vessel (a 86) Pl. 263:19	2024	X	jug type 286 (a 45) Pl. 41:20 bowl type 114 (a 42) Pl. 44:42 bowl type 135 (a 44) Pl. 44:17 bowl type 140 (a 43) Pl. 44:25 bowl types 218-19 (a 41, a 94) Pl. 44:35-36 bowl type 227 (a 93) Pls. 45:16, 129:16
= 2012	VI A	fayence sacred eye amulet (a 135) Pl. 206:44 3 "bags" of metal fragments (a 133 a-c) Pl. 229:7-9	2024, on floor	X	chalice type 3 (a 136) Pl. 47:14 bronze human figurine (a 108) Pl. 234:19
N = 2012	VI A	bronze blade (a 134) Pl. 181:62	2025	X	bowl type 173 (a 144) Pl. 44:22 bowl type 188 (a 153) Pl. 44:40 bowl type 234 (a 145) Pl. 45:24 pair of clay weights (a 146) Pl. 170:20
2013	X	jug type 131 (a 123) Pl. 39:1 jug type 134 (a 124) Pl. 40:9 jug type 149 (a 125) Pl. 41:1 jug type 184 (a 122) Pls. 41:9, 128:5	T.2026	XI	jug type 145 (a 151) Pl. 33:2 jug type 189 (a 152) Pls. 33:20, 125:10 bowl type 119 (a 149) Pl. 37:17 bowl type 166 (a 150) Pl. 36:12
			T.2027	X	jug type 154 (a 158) Pl. 40:19 jug type 174 (a 159) Pl. 41:31 bowl type 209 (a 160) Pl. 44:16
			T.2028	X	jug type 130 (a 147) Pl. 40:2 jug type 192 (a 148) Pl. 41:12
			T.2029	X	jug type 152 (a 163) Pl. 40:17 jar type 87 (a 161) Pls. 42:4, 128:17 lamp type 17 (a 162) Pl. 47:7 bone inlay (a 626), intact
			T.2031	XII	jug type 136 (a 171) Pl. 23:16 jug types 194-95 (a 220, a 170) Pls. 26:11-12, 123:2-3 bowl type 156 (a 169) Pls. 29:28, 124:11

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Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
2032	X	bowl type 48 (a 266) Pls. 44:33, 129:12 chalice type 3 (a 265, a 267) Pl. 47:14 bronze object with sharpened end (a 1268) Pl. 284:4			miscellaneous beads (a 559) fayence ring (a 578), fragmentary, sa- cred eye clay shrine (a 201) Pls. 251-52:1
=2032	X	bowl type 48 (a 651) Pl. 44:33 bowl type 62 (a 652-53) Pl. 44:34 bowl type 126 (a 1278) Pls. 44:11, 129:7 bowl type 155 (a 650) Pls. 45:13, 129:14 bowl type 198 (a 654) Pl. 44:4 lamp type 16 (a 655) Pls. 47:6, 130:12	2041, below door- way to 3091	VIII	bronze blunt arrowhead (c 56) Pl. 175: 31
N=2032	X	jar type 89 (a 1171) Pls. 42:6, 128:18 bowl type 62 (a 182) Pls. 44:34, 129:13 bowl type 176 (a 184, a 186, a 188) Pl. 44:24 bowl type 211 (a 181, a 187) Pl. 44:20 bowl type 213 (a 183) Pl. 44:26 bowl type 238 (a 175) Pls. 46:4, 130:7 bowl (a 180), fragmentary, burnish, red decoration chalice type 6 (a 196) Pls. 47:11, 131:4 stand type 5 (a 195) Pl. 47:16 2 clay birds (a 172) Pl. 245:18-19	2041, on floor	VII B	jar type 116 (b 1098) Pl. 65:1 steatite scarab (a 209) Pls. 152:180, 158:180 bone whorl (a 562) Pl. 172:28 gold forearm amulet (c 33) Pl. 205:9 basalt vessel (a 1258) Pl. 262:13
E=2032	X	bone spindle (b 137) Pl. 197:1	Rm. N=2041 in Square K 8	VIII	jar type 117 (b 1099) Pl. 65:2 diorite vessel (a 1057) Pl. 262:10
S=2032	X	jug type 189 (a 700) Pl. 41:11 bowl type 48 (a 690, a 695) Pl. 44:33 bowl type 60 (a 691) Pl. 44:1 bowl type 61 (a 692, a 694) Pls. 44:32, 129:11 bowl type 62 (a 689) Pl. 44:34 bowl type 125 (a 696) Pl. 44:2 bowl type 139 (a 687) Pl. 44:23 bowl type 155 (a 686) Pl. 45:13 bowl type 200 (a 693) Pl. 44:6 bowl type 202 (a 688) Pl. 44:8 cooking-bowl type 13 (a 699) Pl. 46:9 chalice type 3 (a 185, a 698) Pls. 47:14, 131:7 chalice type 5 (a 697) Pls. 47:10, 131:3 chalice sherd (a 137) Pl. 47:13 stand type 7 (a 701-2) Pls. 47:18, 131:9 sherd with plastic decoration (a 703) Pls. 47:19, 131:2 sherd with applied decoration (a 704) Pl. 131:1 fayence pendants (a 605 a-b) Pl. 209:27 bead (a 606), intact bronze snake? (a 607) Pl. 240:1	W=2041, on floor	VII B	jar type 117 (b 1100) Pls. 65:2, 138:6 bowl type 262 (b 748-50) Pl. 65:10
T.2034	X	jug type 154 (a 205) Pl. 40:19 clay weight (a 206) Pl. 170:19	2042	VII B	bowl type 301 (a 226) Pl. 66:6 green stone scarab (a 207) Pls. 152:183, 158:183
2039	VII B	bowl type 291 (a 637, a 640) Pl. 65:23 bowl (a 636), fragmentary, buff, no grits, blue-green glaze inside and out lamp type 23 (a 641) Pl. 66:9 stand type 13 (a 642) Pls. 67:6, 138:20 cup-and-saucer type 1 (a 638-39) Pls. 67:7, 138:21 steatite scaraboid (a 553) Pls. 152:181, 158:181 bronze needle (a 1120) Pl. 187:15 ivory inlay (a 579), fragmentary, animal leg fayence Sekhmet(?) amulets (a 558, a 557) Pl. 205:7-8 fayence beads (a 556) Pl. 213:77 blue paste bead (a 554), intact black glass bead (a 555), intact, yellow decoration	2043	VI B	bowl type 283 (a 221) Pls. 74:3, 142:6
			N=2043	VI B	jug type 395 (a 189) Pl. 73:4 limestone whorl (a 190) Pl. 172:35
			2045	V A	fayence animal figurine head (a 210) Pl. 246:30 clay chariot model (a 215) Pl. 254:5
			E=2045	V A	bronze weight (a 211) Pl. 170:28 bronze spear- or arrowhead (a 212) Pl. 176:66
			2046	IV	jug type 486 (a 223) opp. Pl. 91 jug type 501 (a 222) Pls. 91:1, 148:6 jar type 181 (a 224) Pl. 91:5 stand type 21 (a 230) Pls. 91:11, 148:9 basalt bowl (a 225), intact; cf. Pl. 262:13
			N=2046	IV	steatite scarab (a 13) Pls. 153:235, 159: 235
			E=2046	IV	jug types 505-7 (a 303, a 302, a 258) opp. Pl. 91 flask type 25 (a 257) Pl. 91:9 fayence aegis of Bastet amulet (a 254) Pl. 206:66 serpentine pendant (a 255) Pl. 218:136 bronze fibula (a 256) Pl. 223:79 basalt vessel (a 259) Pl. 263:24 coarse volcanic stone rubber (a 260) Pl. 264:10
			W=2046	IV	jar type 183 (a 229) Pl. 91:7 jar type 185 (a 228) opp. Pl. 91 flask type 15 (a 227) Pl. 91:10
			2047	IX	jug type 174 (a 74) Pl. 50:24 jug (a 216), fragmentary, buff bowl type 226 (a 76) Pl. 54:15 bowl type 253 (a 76) Pl. 54:2

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Provenience	Stratum	Provenience	Stratum
2048	VIII	2048, below VII A platform	VIII or VII
			fayence object (a 1065) Pl. 287:11
			bronze spear- or arrowhead (a 1064) Pl. 175:36
		2048, hoard in platform wall	VII
			gold crescent pendants (a 1115-17) Pl. 214:81-83 carnelian, fayence, gold, and silver beads (a 1122) Pl. 214:84 fayence and gold setting (a 1118) Pl. 224:26 gold fragments (a 1114) Pl. 228:1
	VII	2048, in platform wall	VII
			bronze human figurine (a 1262) Pl. 236: 28 black stone statuettes (a 1199, a 273, a 234) Pls. 265-66
		2048, in VII A platform	VII
			basalt mortar? (a 1170) Pl. 262:15
		2048, in wall	VII
		N = 2048	VIII
			bronze cymbal (c 25) Pl. 185:5 bronze chain (a 51) Pl. 177:10 bronze needle (a 52) Pl. 187:12 bronze borer (a 53) Pl. 188:6
			VII
			bowl type 262 (a 34), pink-buff, numer- ous white grits, wet-smoothed inside, rough outside, d. 153, h. 65 mm.; cf. Pl. 68:16 lamp type 31 (a 33) Pl. 72:8 cup-and-saucer type 4 (a 31-32) Pls. 72:17, 141:15 fayence cylinder seal (a 10) Pl. 161:13 bronze spear- or arrowhead (a 140) Pl. 175:40 bronze chisel (a 12) Pl. 184:16 bronze ring (a 154), fragmentary fayence ring setting (a 363) Pl. 224:10 clay liver model (a 139) Pl. 255:1 basalt statuette (a 132) Pl. 267:5 granite(?) statuette (a 339) Pl. 267:6
		N = 2048, on floor	VII
			chalice type 21 (a 156) Pl. 72:14 bronze ring setting (a 107) Pl. 224:9
		S = 2048	VIII
			jug type 315 (a 337) Pl. 57:11 jug type 374 (a 370) Pls. 58:1, 135:15 bowl type 186 (a 355) Pl. 61:16 bowl type 268 (a 317) Pl. 61:11 bowl type 275 (a 336) Pls. 61:21, 136:17 lamp type 28 (a 318) Pls. 62:7, 136:22 chalice type 13 (a 335) Pls. 62:8, 136:23 bronze spear- or arrowheads (a 316 a 327) Pl. 175:25-26 5 bronze nails (a 315) Pl. 188:8 fayence beads and pendant (a 334) Pl. 213:66 fayence pendant (a 314) Pl. 213:72
2048, high in debris	VII or VI		
			gold-covered bronze human figurine (a 213) Pls. 237-38:30 fragment of gold from a 213 (a 214)
2048, -floor (VII B-VII A)	VIII		
			steatite scarab (a 1049) Pls. 152:157, 157:157 bronze spear- or arrowhead (a 1194) Pl. 175:28 bronze blade (a 1202) Pl. 180:38 bronze chisel (a 1201) Pl. 184:12 bronze bowl (a 1261), fragmentary; con- tained a 1200-1202 fayence bead (a 1196) Pl. 213:64 carnelian bead (a 1195) Pl. 213:65 bronze toggle pin (a 1197) Pl. 223:71 bronze mirror? (a 1200) Pl. 283:3
		SW = 2048	VIII or VII
			3 bronze cymbals (a 325) Pl. 185:4
		W = 2048	VII
			bronze human figurine (a 326) Pl. 236:29
		=2048	VIII
			lamp type 26 (d 14) Pls. 62:4, 136:20 clay human figurine (d 18) Pl. 242:8
2048, in doorway	VIII		
			IV
			jar type 182 (a 276) Pl. 91:6

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Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
N = 2049	IV	jug type 502 (a 297) Pl. 91:2	2061	IX	jug type 326 (a 332) Pls. 49:14, 133:1 bowl type 256 (a 333) Pl. 54:9
W = 2049	IV	fayence Ptah-Sokar amulet (a 298) Pl. 206:64	=2061	IX	bone button (a 822) Pl. 201:10
2050	V B	clay animal figurine (a 262) Pl. 246:29 bone fragment (a 252)	2063	V A	jar sherd with parts of handle and spout (a 354), pink-buff, dark core, occasional white grits, lightly fired, poorly made, dark red wash and irregular burnish outside flask type 24 (a 353) Pl. 90:7
=2050	V B	bronze bowl (a 307) Pls. 189-90:13			
S = 2050	V B	bowl types 361-62 (a 271, a 270) Pls. 87:21-22, 146:6-7 bowl type 363 (a 269) opp. Pl. 87, Pl. 146:8 clay leg amulet (a 272) Pl. 206:49 bone pendant (a 403) Pl. 216:124 bronze human figurine (a 268) Pl. 239:31 limestone model(?) capital (a 340) Pl. 270:1	2064	VII B	jar type 115 (a 369) Pl. 64:8 silver pendant (a 669) Pl. 213:79 bronze human figurine (a 670) Pl. 236:25
=2053	IV	jug type 504 (a 275) Pls. 91:4, 148:8 bowl types 389-90 (a 274, a 331) opp. Pl. 91 chalice type 39 (a 330) Pls. 91:12, 148:10	2066	IV	bowl type 388 (a 368) opp. Pl. 91
W = 2053	IV	bone game piece (a 397) Pl. 191:15	2067	VI A	bowl type 307 (a 441) Pl. 78:1 bowl type 339 (a 438) Pl. 78:6 lamp type 23 (a 437) Pl. 79:9 lamp type 33 (a 439-40) Pl. 79:8 chalice type 14 (a 443) Pls. 79:10, 143:8 stand type 16 (a 431) Pl. 80:8 bronze spear butt (a 442) Pl. 177:5
2054	IV	glass bead (a 713) Pl. 218:137 fayence bead (a 714) Pl. 218:138	2068	VI A	jug type 428 (a 350) Pl. 75:10 jug type 433 (a 351) Pls. 75:19, 142:17 jug type 437 (a 345) Pl. 75:23 jug (a 347), coarse, pink-buff, poorly handmade, roughly applied red decoration, d. 113 mm. jar (a 427), very fragmentary, buff bowl type 304 (a 426) Pl. 78:10 bowl type 347 (a 428) Pls. 78:20, 143:6 bowl (a 425), very fragmentary, pink-buff flask type 3 (a 362) Pl. 80:5 flask type 10 (a 349) Pl. 80:7 bronze finger ring (a 360) Pl. 224:17 clay zoomorphic vessel (a 346) Pl. 248:14 clay rattle (a 348) Pl. 255:5
2055	V B	jug types 459-60 (a 280-81) Pls. 87:14-15, 146:1 jug type 463 (a 283) Pls. 87:18, 146:5 flask type 23 (a 282) Pls. 87:23, 146:9			
E = 2055	V B	jug type 461 (a 277) Pls. 87:16, 146:2			
S = 2055	V B	jug types 461-62 (a 278, a 312) Pls. 87:16-17, 146:3-4 clay stamp seal (a 279) Pl. 163:18 bronze spear- or arrowhead (a 313) Pl. 176:61 fayence sherd (a 342) cf. a 341 in S = 2056			
E = 2056	VII	jug type 410 (a 359) Pl. 71:3 lamp (a 358), fragmentary, pink-buff chalice type 16 (a 356-57) Pl. 72:11	2069	VI A	jug type 421 (a 451) Pl. 75:1 spouted jug (a 450), fragmentary, pink-buff, wet-smoothed, red and black linear decoration, d. 98 mm. jug (a 467), fragmentary, buff, red decoration jar type 140 (a 496) Pl. 77:6 jar type 147 (a 468) Pl. 77:4 bowl type 308 (a 482) Pl. 78:3 bowl type 328 (a 481) Pl. 78:2 bowl type 338 (a 469) Pl. 78:5 bowl type 342 (a 456) Pl. 78:15 bowl type 344 (a 484) Pl. 78:17 flask type 10 (a 470) Pl. 80:7 flask type 13 (a 576) Pls. 80:3, 143:13 clay loom weight? (a 364) bronze ax-adzes (a 344, a 343) Pl. 183:19-20 clay "wall bracket" (a 471) Pl. 250:9 limestone statuette (a 365) Pl. 267:9
S = 2056	VII	jug type 377 (a 284) Pl. 71:11 jug type 380 (a 285) Pls. 71:10, 141:4 bowl type 270 (a 305) Pl. 71:17 bowl type 307 (a 304) Pl. 71:22 bronze spear- or arrowheads (a 288, a 286) Pl. 175:38-39 bronze curved blade (a 287) fayence object (a 1259) Pl. 287:12 fayence sherd (a 341) cf. a 342 in S = 2055			
W = 2056	VII	jug type 395 (a 573), pink-buff, dark core, numerous black and white grits, wet-smoothed; cf. Pl. 81:10 chalice type 20 (a 572) Pls. 72:13, 141:12			
2057	V A	bowl type 383 (a 308) opp. Pl. 90 clay object with red wash and burnish (a 261) Pl. 288:7			
E = 2057	V A	jug type 479 (a 309) Pl. 88:15 jug type 489 (a 310) opp. Pl. 88 fayence aegis of Bastet amulet (a 324) Pl. 206:56 clay object with red wash and burnish (a 322) Pl. 288:8	2070	VI A	jug type 395 (a 380-81) Pl. 75:16 jug type 399 (a 390) Pls. 75:15, 142:16 jug type 403 (a 382, a 412) Pl. 75:18 jug type 413 (a 376, a 378, a 422) Pls. 75:7, 142:13 jug type 425 (a 375) Pl. 75:6 jug type 427 (a 407) Pl. 75:9 jug type 428 (a 373-74, a 389, a 404, a 408) Pl. 75:10
S = 2057	V A	jug type 466 (a 311) Pl. 88:2			
S = 2058	VII	alabaster pulley? (a 361) Pl. 289:8			

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Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
		jug types 431-32 (a 377, a 379) Pl. 75:13, 17	2074	V B	hematite scarab (a 420) Pls. 153:225, 159:225
		jug type 435 (a 405) Pl. 75:21			fayence game piece? (a 421)
		jug (a 406), fragmentary, buff, poorly made, wet-smoothed, roughly applied red decoration			limestone horned altar (a 434), fragmentary
		jar type 131 (a 409) Pl. 77:9	2075	VI A	jug type 395 (a 524) Pl. 75:16
		jar type 135 (a 388, a 402) Pl. 76:3			chalice type 21 (a 525) Pl. 79:11
		jar type 148 (a 391) Pl. 77:5			bronze adz (a 937) Pl. 183:22
		jar type 152 (a 395) Pl. 77:12			fayence Sekhmet(?) amulet (a 452) Pl. 206:43
		jar type 154 (a 386) Pls. 77:14, 142:24			
		bowl type 276 (a 430) Pls. 78:14, 143:3	2077	VI A	bowl type 283 (a 971) Pl. 78:4
		bowl type 304 (a 413, a 417, a 429) Pls. 78:10, 143:2			bowl type 319 (a 970) Pl. 79:1
		bowl type 319 (a 394) Pl. 79:1	2078	VI	jar type 113 (a 457) Pl. 84:9
		bowl type 328 (a 387) Pl. 78:2			clay "wall bracket" (a 458) Pl. 250:4
		bowl type 333 (a 392) Pl. 78:7	N=2078	VI	bronze borer (a 461)
		cooking-bowl type 17 (a 410) Pl. 79:6			bronze pins (a 460, a 462) Pl. 219:8
		lamp type 30 (a 416) Pl. 79:7	E=2078	VI	jar type 131 (a 635), intact, buff, numerous minute black and white grits, rough surface, d. 93, h. 103 mm.; cf. Pl. 68:9
		flask type 9 (a 415) Pl. 80:6			clay "wall bracket" (a 536) Pl. 250:5
		flask type 10 (a 384-85, a 393) Pls. 80:7, 143:15			
		flask types 11-12 (a 414, a 396) Pls. 80:1-2; 143:10, 12	S=2078	VI	bronze needle (a 459), fragmentary
		flask type 14 (a 383) Pls. 80:4, 143:14	W=2078	VI	basalt socket (a 537), complete
		flask (a 411), pink-buff, numerous grits, lightly fired, poorly handmade, red decoration (concentric circles), d. 186 mm.	2079	VI	jar type 152 (a 538) Pl. 84:8
		bronze spear- or arrowhead (a 401) Pl. 176:60			bone whorl (a 494) Pl. 172:37
		bronze chisel (a 367) Pl. 184:21	=2079	VI	bone object (a 487)
		bronze needles in bone case (a 366) Pl. 187:21			cup-and-saucer type 8 (a 549) Pl. 86:17
		clay zoomorphic vessel (a 444) Pl. 248:13	N=2079	VI	hematite weight (a 486) Pl. 168:19
		clay "disk" (a 424) cf. "feluccas" in <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , p. 7			jar type 152 (a 534) Pl. 84:8
2071	VI A	jug type 426 (a 321) Pl. 75:8			jar type 164 (a 535) Pl. 84:13
		jug type 434 (a 546) Pl. 75:20	E=2079	VI	bowl type 319 (a 539), coarse, pink-buff, numerous white grits, heavily fired, green-buff slip, d. 460, h. 385 mm.; cf. Pl. 79:1
		jar type 135 (a 528) Pl. 76:3			fayence scarab (a 529) Pls. 153:220, 159:220
		jar type 151 (a 575) Pl. 77:11	2080	VI B	jug type 395 (a 602) Pl. 73:4
		jar type 152 (a 320, a 647) Pls. 77:12, 142:23			bowl type 310 (a 490) Pl. 74:6
		bowl type 328 (a 527) Pl. 78:2			bowl type 336 (a 488) Pls. 74:10, 142:8
		bowl type 348 (a 497) Pls. 79:2, 143:7			chalice type 24 (a 489) Pls. 74:18, 142:9
		offering-stand (a 526), pink-buff, numerous grits, many handles and windows			steatite scarab (a 495) Pls. 153:212, 159:212
		offering-stand (a 646), fragmentary, pink-buff	2081*	V A	jug type 465 (a 766) Pl. 88:1
		alabaster whorl (a 561), intact			jug types 467-69 (a 531, a 838, a 752) Pls. 88:3-5, 146:11
		bronze armor scale? (a 399)			jug types 472-75 (a 661, a 843, a 754, a 662) Pls. 88:8-11, 146:13
		3 bronze needles (a 400) Pl. 187:22			jug types 477-78 (a 530, a 515), Pl. 88:13-14
		bronze finger ring (a 398) Pl. 224:18			jug type 480 (a 767) Pl. 88:16
		clay human figurine head (a 560) Pl. 243:23			jug type 482 (a 749-50) Pls. 88:18, 146:16-17
2072	VI A	jug type 428 (a 447) Pl. 75:10			jug type 490 (a 844) opp. Pl. 88
		jar type 145 (a 448) Pl. 77:2			jug type 492 (a 510, a 751) opp. Pl. 88, Pl. 146:20
		bowl type 319 (a 466) Pl. 79:1			jug type 493 (a 839) opp. Pl. 88
		steatite stamp seal (a 372) Pl. 163:16			jug type 494 (a 509, a 532, a 753, a 840-42, a 898) opp. Pl. 88
		bronze bowl? (a 432), fragmentary			jug type 496 (a 837) opp. Pl. 88
2073	VI A	bowl type 326 (a 174) Pl. 78:9			jug type 497 (a 899, a 916) opp. Pl. 88
		bowl type 336 (a 483) Pl. 79:4			jug type 498 (a 519) opp. Pl. 88
		lentoid flask (a 173), pink-buff metallic ware, dark core, numerous grits, heavily fired, d. ca. 390×340 mm.			jug type 500 (a 520) opp. Pl. 88
		bronze arrowhead (a 436)			
		steatite pendant (a 435) Pl. 216:120			

* See Fig. 101 for exact find-spots of cult objects.

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Provenience	Stratum	Provenience	Stratum	
	jar type 165 (a 915) Pl. 89:1	=2081	V A	jug type 486 (a 518) opp. Pl. 88
	jar types 169-71 (a 745, a 514, a 765) Pls. 89:4-6, 146:26-28	E=2081	V A	fayence sacred eye amulet (a 756) Pl. 206:60
	jar types 174-75 (a 768, a 897) opp. Pl. 89	S=2081	V A	jug type 476 (a 858) Pl. 88:12 jug type 485 (a 863) opp. Pl. 88 jug types 490-91 (a 860, a 859) opp. Pl. 88, Pl. 146:19 jug types 493-94 (a 861-62) opp. Pl. 88, Pl. 146:22-23 jug type 498 (a 857) opp. Pl. 88, Pl. 146:24 bowl types 379-80 (a 890-91) opp. Pl. 90 cooking-bowl type 22 (a 918) Pl. 90:5 lamp type 35 (a 892) opp. Pl. 90 steatite scaraboids (a 770, a 825) Pls. 153:233-34, 159:233 iron arrowhead (a 814), intact bone miniature mallet (a 810) Pl. 197:16 fayence and bone beads and pendant (a 809) Pl. 218:135 bronze finger ring (a 811) Pl. 224:21 silver earring? (a 812) Pl. 225:19 iron bracelet (a 813) Pl. 226:7 clay stoppers (a 950, a 949) Pl. 256: 18-19 coarse volcanic stone rubber (a 948) Pl. 264:9
	jar type 179 (a 521) opp. Pl. 89			
	bowl types 364-71 (a 517, a 854-55, a 847-48, a 894, a 893, a 845-46, a 516, a 851) Pl. 89:8-15			
	bowl type 373 (a 829, a 764) Pls. 90:1, 147:3-4			
	bowl type 374 (a 747, a 850) Pls. 90:2, 147:5			
	bowl types 375-76 (a 748, a 746) Pls. 90:3-4, 147:6-7			
	bowl types 377-78 (a 914, a 895) opp. Pl. 90, Pl. 147:8			
	bowl type 380 (a 522, a 856) opp. Pl. 90, Pl. 147:9			
	bowl types 381-82 (a 852-53) opp. Pl. 90, Pl. 147:10			
	bowl types 384-85 (a 849, a 896) opp. Pl. 90			
	lamp type 35 (a 900) opp. Pl. 90			
	chalice types 36-37 (a 744, a 726) Pls. 90:8-9, 148:1-2			
	stand type 20 (a 725) Pls. 90:9, 148:3			
	steatite scarabs (a 741-42) Pls. 153:230- 31, 159:230-31			
	steatite stamp seal (a 808) Pl. 163:23			
	bronze stamp seal? (a 682) Pl. 163:24	2082	VI	flask type 3 (a 550) Pl. 86:7 chalice type 27 (a 551) Pl. 87:2
	limestone stamp seal (a 681) Pl. 163:25			
	hematite stamp seal (a 679) Pl. 163:26			
	clay fragment with impression (a 706) Pl. 164:11	E=2083	VI	jar type 121 (a 574) Pl. 82:9
	bone whorl (a 733), fragmentary	W=2084	VI	bowl type 276 (a 547) Pl. 84:20 bowl type 317 (a 604) Pl. 84:22 chalice type 26 (a 548) Pl. 87:1
	4 iron arrowheads (a 735), fragmentary			
	iron axes (a 738, a 533) Pl. 183:24-25			
	bone handle (a 511) Pl. 196:6			
	bone awl (a 823) Pl. 199:29	2085	VI	bowl type 307 (a 542) Pl. 84:15 bronze spear butts (a 544-45) Pl. 177:4 basalt statuette (a 543) Pl. 267:7
	fayence sacred eye amulet (a 678) Pl. 206:59			
	clay leg amulet (a 512) Pl. 206:61			
	carnelian, fayence, glass, and shell beads (a 740) Pl. 217:129	2086	VII B	jug type 397 (a 648) Pls. 63:7, 138:2 jar type 112 (a 663) Pls. 64:5, 138:5 bowl type 298 (a 649) Pl. 66:3 fayence vessel (a 620) Pl. 191:6 bone cosmetic stick (a 621), fragmentary
	blue paste cylindrical bead (a 734), intact			
	serpentine pendant (a 769) Pl. 218:134			
	bronze toggle pin (a 1121) Pl. 223:74	E=2086	VII B	flask type 3 (a 630) Pls. 67:2, 138:17 clay animal figurine (a 931) Pl. 246:25
	bronze fibula (a 680) Pl. 223:78			
	bronze bracelets (a 513, a 806-7) Pl. 226:8			
	limestone altars (a 730, a 729) Pl. 254: 1-2	E=2087	VII	bone whorl (a 590), intact bronze ax (a 587), fragmentary bronze fragment with cloth adhering (a 588) Pl. 228:3 bronze fragment (a 589)
	limestone and clay offering-stand (a 727) Pl. 254:3			
	limestone offering-stand (a 728) Pl. 254:4			
	clay stopper (a 954) Pl. 256:17			
	basalt vessels (a 732, a 763) Pl. 263: 22-23	W=2087	VII	bowl type 305 (a 656) Pl. 71:21 bowl type 308 (a 657) Pl. 71:25 steatite cylinder seal (a 591) Pl. 161:11 silver Astarte pendant (a 592) Pl. 214:86 6 fayence beads (a 593, a 596, a 616-17) Pl. 214:87 fayence fluted bead (a 595), intact 2 glass beads (a 594), fragmentary bone pendant (a 597), intact gold earring? (a 615) Pl. 225:17 bronze earring (a 598), fragmentary
	coarse volcanic stone rubbers (a 737, a 739, a 947) Pl. 264:7-8			
	bone rods or spindles? (a 755, a 743) Pl. 285:3-4			
	astragali in clay bowl (a 761) Pl. 285:5			
	6 clay game pieces? (a 736) Pl. 288:9			
	limestone object (a 731) Pl. 290:4			
	limestone slab (a 762)			
	grain (a 724), found on floor in front of limestone altars	2088	VII	bowl type 296 (a 658) Pl. 72:5 lamp type 32 (a 659) Pl. 72:6

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Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
2089	VII A	bronze chisel (a 668) Pl. 184:19 bronze nail (a 610), intact fayence bead (a 612) Pl. 214:100 blue fayence fluted bead (a 613), intact bronze ring (a 611), intact	N=T.2099	VIII	lamp type 20 (a 797) Pl. 62:5 stand type 11 (a 796) Pls. 62:11, 137:1
S=2089	VII A	steatite scarab (a 614) Pls. 152:206, 159:206	2100	V A	jug type 458 (a 883) opp. Pl. 88 jug type 471 (a 882) Pls. 88:7, 146:12 jug types 481-82 (a 788, a 864) Pls. 88:17-18, 146:14-15 jug type 488 (a 881) opp. Pl. 88 jug type 490 (a 885) opp. Pl. 88 jug type 491 (a 884, a 886) opp. Pl. 88 jug type 492 (a 789) opp. Pl. 88, Pl. 146:21 jar type 174 (a 790) opp. Pl. 89 bowl type 374 (a 977) Pl. 90:2 coarse volcanic stone rubbers (a 1055, a 952) Pl. 264:4-5
2091	IX	bowl type 155 (a 684) Pl. 54:14 lamp type 2 (a 685) Pl. 55:8 bone game piece (a 609) Pl. 191:9 lead(?) human figurine (a 608) Pl. 235:20			
Rm. E=2091	IX	bowl type 114 (a 976) Pl. 54:12 steatite scarab (a 956) Pls. 151:142, 157:142 bronze spear- or arrowhead (a 1068) Pl. 174:12 fayence bead (a 1069) Pl. 211:51 clay animal figurine head (a 957) Pl. 245:20 bone object (a 1067) Pl. 287:3	2101	VI A	jug type 438 (a 710) Pls. 76:1, 142:20 bowl type 350 (a 913) Pl. 79:5 steatite scaraboid (a 712) Pls. 153:221, 159:221 bronze needle (a 935), intact fayence fragment (a 936)
=2092	VII	clay human figurine head (a 633) Pl. 242:11	2102	V A	jug type 484 (a 906) opp. Pl. 88 jug type 494 (a 904-5) opp. Pl. 88 jar type 172 (a 824) Pls. 89:7, 146:29 jar type 176 (a 832) opp. Pl. 89, Pl. 146:30 jar type 178 (a 903) opp. Pl. 89 bowl type 380 (a 901) opp. Pl. 90 bowl type 382 (a 902) opp. Pl. 90 quartz scarab (a 771) Pls. 153:228, 159:228 fayence Ptah-Sokar amulet (a 816) Pl. 206:53 fayence Hathor(?) amulet (a 815) Pl. 206:57 bone pendant (a 821) Pl. 218:131
E=2092	VII	jug type 364 (a 836) Pls. 71:5, 141:1 jug type 411 (a 835) Pl. 71:4 jar type 139 (a 974) Pl. 71:16 bowl type 279 (a 920), buff, numerous gray and white grits, wet-smoothed, d. ca. 150, h. 59 mm.; cf. Pl. 84:14 bowl type 287 (a 919), coarse, green-buff, numerous white grits, wet-smoothed, d. 129, h. 63 mm.; cf. Pl. 69:1 bowl type 332 (a 683) Pls. 72:3, 141:9 chalice type 16 (a 834) Pls. 72:12, 141:11 cup-and-saucer type 1 (a 921), fragmentary, pink-buff, numerous gray and white grits, wet-smoothed, h. 83 mm.; cf. Pl. 67:7 steatite scarab (a 666) Pls. 152:188, 158:188 steatite bead (a 667) Pl. 214:90 bronze bowl (a 664), fragmentary	N=2102	V A	fayence Ptah-Sokar amulet (a 715) Pl. 206:54 stone bead (a 716), intact
W=2092	VII	steatite scarab (a 624) Pls. 152:189, 158:189	W=2102	V A	pink stone scaraboid (a 938) Pls. 153:229, 159:229
2093	IV	inscribed limestone fragment (a 805)	2103	V A	bowl type 380 (a 924) opp. Pl. 90 fayence sacred eye amulet (a 772) Pl. 206:58
2094	VIII	jug type 377 (a 868) Pl. 58:6 jug type 379 (a 866) Pls. 58:9, 136:2 fayence scarab (a 674) Pls. 152:152, 157:152 bone burnisher (a 955) Pl. 201:11 fayence pendant (a 1053) Pl. 213:70	N=2103	V A	jar type 167 (a 925) Pls. 89:2, 146:25 limestone stamp seal (a 721) Pl. 163:21 iron implement (a 939), fragmentary bone awl (a 720) Pl. 199:30 fayence Ptah-Sokar amulet (a 722) Pl. 206:55 bone pendant (a 723) Pl. 218:130
N=2094	VIII	lamp type 24 (a 826) Pl. 62:2 ivory cover (a 941) Pl. 200:4	T.2104	VIII	jug type 338 (a 786) Pl. 58:5 jug type 342 (a 784) Pls. 58:14, 136:3 jug type 369 (a 783) Pls. 57:18, 135:10 bowl type 274 (a 782) Pl. 61:19 bronze spear- or arrowhead (a 780) Pl. 174:19 bone awl (a 818), fragmentary bracelet of fayence beads (a 817) Pl. 213:74 gold toggle pin (a 779) Pl. 223:72 alabaster jar (a 781) Pl. 258:14
2095	IV	bone miniature mallet (a 707) Pl. 197:17			
2096	IV	jug type 503 (a 833) Pls. 91:3, 148:7			
T.2097	IX	jug type 342 (a 791-92) Pl. 50:22			
T.2098	IX	jug type 136 (a 799) Pls. 50:3, 133:7 jug type 318 (a 798) Pl. 49:6 bowl type 156 (a 800) Pl. 54:8	N=T.2104	VIII	amethyst scarab (a 960) Pls. 152:166, 158:166
T.2099	VIII	jug type 300 (a 795) Pl. 57:4 jug type 342 (a 794) Pl. 58:14 jug type 370 (a 793) Pls. 57:19, 135:11	N=2105	VIII	gold bead (a 774) Pl. 213:73

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Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
E=2105	VIII	fayence scarab (a 933) Pls. 152:151, 157:151 blue stone stamp seal (a 934) Pl. 162:6	E=2115	IX	sherd with red and black decoration (a 1012) Pl. 56:7
T.2106	VIII	jug type 283 (a 870-72) Pl. 58:7 jug type 297 (a 869) Pl. 59:9 jug type 342 (a 873) Pl. 58:14 jug type 349 (a 865) Pls. 59:5, 136:8 gold earring? (a 778) Pl. 225:16	2116	IX	jug type 291 (a 878) Pls. 50:25, 133:14 jug type 346 (a 889) Pl. 50:29 jug type 350 (a 877) Pl. 51:5 bowl type 199 (a 876) Pl. 53:12 cooking-bowl type 15 (a 875) Pl. 55:4 lamp type 2 (a 879-80) Pl. 55:8
T.2107	IX	jug type 356 (a 983) Pls. 51:11, 133:23	T.2117	IX	jug type 291 (a 1021) Pl. 50:25 jug type 346 (a 1022) Pl. 50:29 jar type 81 (a 1020) Pl. 52:2 bowl type 249 (a 1018-19) Pls. 53:17, 134:5 steatite scarabs (a 1094, a 1096) Pl. 151:139-40 bone inlays (a 1092) Pl. 195:17 2 crystal beads (a 1093 a) Pl. 209:35 3 amethyst beads (a 1093 b) Pl. 209:36 2 gold beads with paste inlay (a 1097 a-b) Pl. 209:37 5 fayence beads (a 1093 c) Pl. 209:38 gold toggle pin (a 1095) Pl. 223:65 2 silver finger rings (a 1204) Pl. 224:3-4 pair of gold and fayence hair(?) rings (a 1099 a-b) Pl. 225:11 pair of gold and fayence earrings (a 1100 a-b) Pl. 225:12-13 gold headband (a 1098) Pl. 227:5
T.2108	IX	jug type 319 (a 827) Pls. 49:7, 132:9 bronze blade (a 775) Pl. 179:28 fayence bead (a 777) Pl. 211:47 gold rosette (a 776) Pl. 224:22			
T.2109	IX	jug type 308 (a 787) Pl. 48:14 alabaster jug (a 786) Pl. 258:11			
T.2110	VIII	jug type 238 (a 887) Pl. 58:11 jug type 281 (a 888) Pl. 58:4 bronze toggle pin (a 1125), fragmentary			
E=T.2110	VIII	jug type 319 (a 828) Pls. 57:17, 135:8 jar type 81 (a 874) Pl. 60:1			
2111	V A	jug type 487 (a 907) opp. Pl. 88 bowl type 374 (a 926) Pl. 90:2 beads (a 820) cf. Pl. 218:135			
2112	V A	jug types 493-94 (a 911, a 909) opp. Pl. 88 jug type 499 (a 910) opp. Pl. 88 bowl type 385 (a 908) opp. Pl. 90 cup-and-saucer type 10 (a 912) opp. Pl. 90	T.2119	XIII	jug type 80 (a 1024-25) Pls. 19:26, 119:13 bowl type 111 (a 1023) Pl. 21:10
E=2112	V A	jug type 465 (a 927) Pl. 88:1 bone pendant (a 940) Pl. 218:133	T.2120	XIII	jug type 80 (a 1028-29) Pl. 19:26 jug type 118 (a 1027) Pl. 20:10 jar type 68 (a 1054) opp. Pl. 21, Pl. 120:3 bowl type 109 (a 1026) Pls. 21:8, 120:5 fayence and carnelian beads (a 1226) Pl. 207:16
E=2113	IX	bronze sickle (a 1050) Pl. 179:29			
S=2113	IX	bronze animal figurine (a 959) Pl. 240:2			
2114	IX	jug type 257 (a 987) Pl. 48:3 jug types 303-4 (a 1017, a 988) Pls. 48:7-8, 132:3 jug type 315 (a 867) Pl. 49:3 jar type 100 (a 984) Pls. 53:2, 134:3 bowl type 156 (a 986) Pl. 54:8 bowl type 158 (a 985) Pl. 54:13 bowl type 248 (a 1016) Pl. 53:16 lamp type 20 (a 989) Pl. 55:9 alabaster pommel (a 963) Pl. 179:30	T.2121	IX	fayence bead (a 1104) Pl. 209:31 2 crystal beads (a 1103 a-b) Pl. 209:32 4 gold beads (a 1101 a-c, a 1105) Pl. 209:33-34 gold nose ring (a 1102) Pl. 225:9 shell headband (a 1106) Pl. 227:4
E=2114	IX	jug type 346 (a 990) Pls. 50:29, 133:16 lamp type 20 (a 991) Pl. 55:9	T.2123	IX	lamp type 9 (a 1071) Pl. 55:6 lamp type 19 (a 1070) Pl. 55:7
2115	IX	jug type 307 (a 1004) Pl. 48:11 jug type 319 (a 1007-8) Pls. 49:7, 56:10, 132:10 jug types 327-28 (a 1005-6) Pls. 49:15-16; 133:2, 4 jug type 342 (a 1009) Pl. 50:22 jar type 99 (a 1000) Pls. 53:1, 56:6, 134:1 bowl type 135 (a 1002) Pl. 53:18 bowl type 156 (a 999) Pl. 54:8 bowl type 215 (a 998) Pl. 54:17 bowl type 244 (a 1001) Pl. 53:10 lamp type 2 (a 1010) Pl. 55:8 chalice type 7 (a 1003) Pls. 55:14, 134:15 stand type 7 (a 1011) Pl. 55:19 top of bronze toggle pin (a 964) alabaster jar (a 946) Pl. 258:9	N=T.2123	IX	paste scarab (a 968) Pls. 151:143, 157:143 amethyst scarab (a 967) Pls. 151:144, 157:144
			T.2125	XII	jug type 145 (a 1075) Pl. 24:8 jug type 167 (a 1072) Pl. 24:33 jug type 189 (a 1073-74) Pl. 26:5 jug (a 1076), brown-gray, close burnish, d. 51, h. 64 mm.
			S=T.2126	X	bowl type 201 (a 1030) Pls. 44:7, 129:5 crystal bead (a 1046) Pl. 209:26 silver toggle pin (a 1045) Pl. 222:53
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T.3005	VIII	jug type 283 (b 33, b 54) Pl. 58:7 jug type 347 (b 35) Pls. 58:19, 136:5 jug type 392 (b 34) Pls. 59:10, 136:11 jar types 103-4 (b 36, b 55) Pls. 60:2-3, 136:12-13 bronze toggle pin (b 53) Pl. 223:70	T.3016	VIII	jug type 334 (b 112) Pl. 58:16 bowl type 156 (b 113) Pl. 61:13 steatite cylinder seal (b 134) Pl. 160:9 white stone bird amulet (b 135) Pl. 205:5 bronze toggle pin (b 136) Pl. 223:69
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3007	VIII	jug type 361 (b 50) Pls. 57:3, 135:3	T.3017	IX	jug type 350 (b 133) Pls. 51:5, 133:17
3010	VIII	clay drain pipes (b 107-9) Pl. 256:2	W = T.3017	IX	jug type 302 (a 975) Pls. 48:6, 56:3, 132:2
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3011, on floor	IX	fayence beads (b 243) Pl. 212:53			
N = 3011	IX	bronze blade (b 119) Pl. 179:25 bronze bracelet (b 381) Pl. 226:4	T.3018 B	VIII	jug type 338 (b 164) Pl. 58:5 jug type 381 (b 163) Pl. 58:12 jug types 383-84 (b 161-62) Pls. 58:17-18, 136:4 bowl type 277 (b 166) Pl. 61:25 lamp type 20 (b 165) Pl. 62:5 alabaster pommel (b 172) Pl. 180:40 fayence bead (b 173), intact bronze toggle pin (b 223), fragmentary silver(?) bracelet (b 222), fragmentary
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E = 3012	VI A	bowl type 341 (b 148) Pl. 78:12 flask type 13 (b 149) Pl. 80:3	S = T. 3018 C	IX	sherd with red and black decoration (b 280) Pl. 56:4 blue and white paste beads (b 291)
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T.3014	VIII	jug types 359-60 (b 105-6) Pls. 57:1-2, 135:1-2 lamp type 20 (b 145) Pl. 62:5			
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=3019	IX	ivory handle (b 292), fragmentary, in- cised decoration			
N=3019	IX	jar type 99 (b 211) Pls. 53:1, 134:2 bowl type 239 (b 210) Pl. 53:4 bowl type 257 (b 212) Pls. 54:11, 134:7	W=T.3029	X	bowl type 158 (b 259) Pl. 45:11
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W=3019	IX	bronze pin (b 293), fragmentary bronze toggle pin (b 301), fragmentary			
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3023	VI A	jug type 395 (b 153) Pl. 75:16 jug (b 152), fragmentary black bilbil flask type 3 (b 154) Pl. 80:5 bone whorls (b 176-78) Pl. 172:42-44	T.3033	X	jug type 269 (b 269) Pl. 39:14 jug type 282 (b 270) Pl. 41:14 jug type 297 (b 271) Pl. 41:34 bronze toggle pin (b 252) Pl. 222:55
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T.3026	X	jug type 186 (b 214) Pl. 41:18 jug type 259 (b 213) Pls. 39:4, 127:10 bowl type 237 (b 215, b 239) Pl. 46:3 cooking-bowl type 14 (b 216) Pl. 46:10 bronze chisel (b 294) Pl. 184:7	E=T.3035	X	bone object (b 254) Pl. 286:9
			T. S=T.3035	X	jug type 218 (b 288) Pl. 40:11
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E=3036	X	sherd (b 314), cream-buff, red decoration, duck 26 clay weights (b 459) Pl. 170:17 bronze needle or toggle pin? (b 297) Pl. 186:7 clay stopper (b 557) Pl. 256:15	W=3044	VII A	bowl type 307 (b 615) Pl. 68:17 bronze ax (b 331), complete
S=3036	X	bronze toggle pin (b 296) Pl. 222:58	T. in 3045	X	jug type 268 (b 361) Pl. 39:13
3037	X	jug type 186 (b 256) Pl. 41:18 bowl type 229 (b 255) Pls. 45:19, 130:1 steatite scarab (b 298) Pls. 151:115, 156:115	E=3045	X	jug type 283 (b 1165) Pl. 41:15
E=3037	X	red stone weight (b 377) Pl. 169:15	T.3046	X	jug type 294 (b 362) Pls. 41:30, 128:12 jar type 92 (b 363) Pls. 43:2, 129:2
S=3037	X	bronze loop-headed pin (b 299) Pl. 219:5	S=T.3046	X	bowl type 159 (b 399) Pl. 45:18
W=3037	X	bowl type 62 (b 318-20) Pl. 44:34 bowl type 188 (b 317) Pl. 44:40 lamp type 2 (b 321-22) Pl. 47:3	T.3047	X	jug type 272 (b 364) Pl. 39:17 bronze toggle pin (b 386) Pl. 222:48 gold and fayence hair(?) ring (b 345) Pl. 225:6
W=3037, in hole	X	bowl type 153 (b 601) Pl. 45:15 bowl type 226 (b 600) Pl. 45:10 cooking-bowl type 12 (b 430) Pls. 46:7, 130:9	T.3048	X	jug type 97 (b 366) Pl. 40:6 jug type 131 (b 370) Pl. 39:1 jug type 134 (b 368) Pl. 40:9 jug type 192 (b 367) Pl. 41:12 jug type 281 (b 369) Pl. 41:10 bowl type 86 (b 371) Pls. 44:27, 129:10 bowl type 117 (b 372) Pl. 44:37 bowl type 158 (b 373) Pl. 45:11 fayence scarab (b 334) Pls. 151:116, 156:116 steatite scarabs (b 336, b 338, b 337 b 335) Pls. 151:117-20, 156:117-20 fayence vessel (b 348) Pl. 191:1 bone inlays (b 341) Pl. 194:13 bronze toggle pins (b 339-40) Pl. 222:59
3038	X	jug type 258 (b 328) Pl. 39:3 bowl type 236 (b 329) Pls. 46:2, 130:6	T. S=T.3048	X	lamp type 12 (b 402) Pl. 47:2
T. in 3038	X	jug type 186 (b 400) Pl. 41:18 jug type 297 (b 401) Pl. 41:34	W=T.3048, slightly higher	X	jug type 184 (b 365) Pl. 41:9
E=3038	X	bone pommel (b 378), intact bronze toggle pin (b 379) Pl. 222:51	3049	X	jug type 131 (b 1166) Pl. 39:1 bronze needle or toggle pin? (b 343) Pl. 186:8 bone awl (b 342) Pl. 199:23
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=T.3039	X	jug type 235 (b 311) Pl. 41:5 jug type 290 (b 310) Pls. 41:24, 128:8 bowl type 114 (b 313) Pl. 44:42 bowl type 158 (b 312) Pl. 45:11	=T.3050	X	bronze chisel (b 388) Pl. 184:6 bronze toggle pin (b 387) Pl. 222:52
=T.3040	X	clay "disk" (b 352) Pl. 257:10	T.3052	X	jar type 94 (b 532) Pls. 43:4, 129:3 clay weight (b 389) Pl. 170:18
N=T.3040	X	jug type 134 (a 993) Pl. 40:9 jug type 186 (a 994) Pl. 41:18 bowl type 156 (a 992) Pl. 45:6 lamp type 2 (a 995) Pl. 47:3 bronze toggle pin (a 962), fragmentary bone ornament (a 961), fragmentary, incised concentric circles alabaster jar (a 969) Pl. 258:7	3053	XI	jug type 130 (b 603) Pl. 31:12 jug type 251 (b 602) Pls. 34:10, 125:16 jar type 85 (b 463) Pls. 36:2, 126:4 bowl type 162 (b 604) Pl. 36:6 flint javelin head (b 390), both ends broken bronze human figurine (b 670) Pl. 234:17
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3043	VII A	jug type 395 (b 619) Pl. 67:16 jug type 400 (b 618) Pls. 67:10, 139:1 bowl type 262 (b 620) Pl. 68:16 bowl type 305 (b 621) Pl. 68:13 lamp type 23 (b 622) Pl. 70:7 bronze bowl (b 350) Pl. 189-90:2 clay zoomorphic vessel (b 307) Pl. 247:8 clay "wall bracket" (b 349) Pl. 249:3	Rm. of T.3056	X	jug types 267-68 (b 405-6) Pls. 39:12-13, 128:2 jug type 282 (b 407) Pl. 41:14 lamp type 2 (b 408) Pl. 47:3 lamp type 9 (b 409) Pl. 47:8 bronze chisel (b 441) Pl. 184:9 bronze unguent spoon (b 242) Pl. 188:12
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T.3059	X	jug type 74 (b 418-19) Pl. 41:8 jug type 220 (b 417) Pl. 40:12 jug type 276 (b 420) Pl. 40:16	T.3070	X	jug type 105 (b 465) Pl. 41:7 jug type 122 (b 477) Pl. 40:5 jug type 134 (b 492-93) Pl. 40:9 jug type 135 (b 471) Pl. 40:14 jug type 149 (b 489-91) Pl. 41:1 jug type 174 (b 499) Pl. 41:31 jug type 175 (b 498) Pls. 41:28, 128:11 jug type 183 (b 467-68) Pl. 41:16 jug type 192 (b 494-97) Pl. 41:12 jug type 215 (b 488, b 1169) Pl. 40:7 jug type 222 (b 470) Pl. 40:15 jug type 260 (b 476) Pls. 39:5, 127:11 jug type 262 (b 475) Pls. 39:7, 127:13 jug type 265 (b 473) Pls. 39:10, 127:16 jug type 278 (b 466) Pl. 40:21 jug type 280 (b 469) Pl. 41:4 jug types 292-93 (b 472, b 474) Pls. 41:26-27; 128:10, 9
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3061	VII A	jug type 403 (b 796) Pl. 67:14 bowl type 262 (b 797) Pl. 68:16 bowl type 279 (b 623) Pl. 68:12			
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W = 3061	VII A	alabaster lid (b 431) Pl. 259:24			
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3067	VII A	hematite pendant (b 568), fragmentary	2d T. in 3071	XI	bowl type 117 (b 545) Pl. 37:11 steatite scarab (b 456) Pls. 150:63, 155:63
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			T.3076	XI	jug types 184-85 (b 551, b 550) Pl. 33:18, 25 jug type 252 (b 549) Pls. 34:12, 125:18 jar type 80 (b 552) Pl. 34:18 bowl type 168 (b 553) Pl. 36:14 bowl type 186 (b 554) Pl. 37:22
			T.3077	XI	jug type 106 (b 678) Pl. 32:24 jug type 134 (b 679) Pl. 32:12 lamp type 13 (b 680) Pls. 38:23, 127:8 steatite scarabs (b 572-73) Pls. 150:58-59, 155:58-59 bronze needle (b 725), intact
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N=3073	VII A	jug type 405 (b 1037) Pls. 67:17, 139:4 bowl type 262 (b 1019) Pl. 68:16 bowl type 279 (b 1018) Pl. 68:12 bowl type 306 (b 1017) Pl. 68:15 cup-and-saucer type 2 (b 1020) Pl. 70:16 alabaster lids (b 1132, b 1131) Pl. 259:25-26 alabaster jars (b 1129, b 1128, b 1127, b 1130) Pls. 260-61:27-28, 30-31	T.3081	XI	bowl type 192 (b 613) Pls. 38:10, 126:12 lamp type 10 (b 555) Pls. 38:18, 127:6
E=3073	VII A	steatite scarab (b 383) Pls. 152:204, 159:204	= T.3081	XI	jug type 224 (b 614) Pl. 32:21
S=3073	VII A	bowl type 313 (b 1021) Pls. 69:6, 139:10 bowl type 320 (b 978) Pls. 69:16, 139:14 clay human figurine (b 1214) Pl. 243:16	T.3082	XI	jug type 235 (b 681) Pl. 33:7 lamp type 12 (b 682) Pl. 38:22
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T.3075	XI	jug type 74 (b 580) Pl. 33:17 jug type 122 (b 586) Pl. 31:9 jug type 130 (b 583, b 585) Pls. 31:12, 124:18 jug type 149 (b 579) Pl. 33:11	T.3084	XII	jug type 97 (b 693) Pl. 23:7 jug type 105 (b 694) Pl. 24:20 jug type 144 (b 692) Pl. 24:7 bowl type 114 (b 695) Pl. 29:8 steatite scarabs (b 672, b 671) Pls. 149:30-31, 154:30-31
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3098	VII A	bowl type 280 (b 1041) Pl. 68:14 bowl type 306 (b 1040) Pl. 68:15		VII B	bowl type 280 (b 1038) Pl. 65:6 bowl type 303 (b 1085) Pls. 66:8, 138:15 bronze bracelet (b 1005) Pl. 226:5 bronze human figurine hand (b 1004) Pl. 236:26
=3099	VIII	paste scarab (b 851) Pls. 152:165, 158:165			
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T.3117	XII	jug type 102 (b 951) Pl. 24:30 jug type 159 (b 950) Pl. 24:24	T.3133	XII	jug type 149 (b 974) Pl. 24:13 bowl type 101 (b 975) Pl. 28:13 shell (b 1009), intact
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N = T.3126	XIII	jug type 114 (b 965) Pls. 20:5, 119:17			
T.3127	XIII	jug type 112 (b 984) Pl. 20:3 bowl type 49 (b 986) Pl. 21:21 bowl type 110 (b 985) Pl. 21:9			

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T.3149	XIV	jug type 47 (b 1075) Pls. 11:3, 113:16 jug type 60 (b 1076) Pl. 11:16 bowl type 63 (b 1077) Pl. 14:24 beads (b 1091)	T.3169	IX	jug type 131 (b 1177) Pl. 48:2 jug type 134 (c 22) Pl. 50:4 jug type 149 (c 21) Pl. 50:7 jug type 285 (b 1176) Pls. 50:20, 133:12 lamp type 2 (b 1178) Pl. 55:8
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3152	VII B	fayence whorl (b 1139), intact	T.3173	IX	jug type 283 (b 1218) Pl. 50:15 jug type 353 (b 1217) Pls. 51:8, 56:1, 133:19
T.3153	XIV	bowl type 50 (b 1113) Pl. 14:8	3174	X	jug type 134 (c 35) Pl. 40:9
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=3154	XIV	bowl type 50 (b 1172) Pl. 14:8	E = 3174	X	steatite scarab (c 301) Pls. 151:129, 157:129
E = 3154	XIV or lower	clay animal figurine (b 1097) Pl. 245:15	W = 3174	X	amethyst scarab (c 137) Pls. 151:130, 157:130
S = 3154	XIV	jar type 50 (b 1171) Pls. 13:10, 115:10 jar type 52 (b 1145) Pls. 13:12, 115:11	T.3175	XI	jug type 106 (c 12) Pl. 32:24 jug type 117 (c 5) Pl. 33:21 jug type 122 (c 4) Pls. 31:9, 124:17 jug type 134 (c 10) Pl. 32:12 jug type 139 (c 11) Pl. 32:9 jug type 183 (c 7) Pl. 33:16 jug type 186 (c 6) Pl. 33:22 jug type 211 (c 2) Pl. 32:1 jug types 214-15 (c 3, c 8) Pl. 32:4, 6 jug type 222 (c 9) Pl. 32:16 jug type 227 (c 1) Pls. 32:26, 125:3 bowl type 153 (c 15) Pl. 38:9 bowl type 154 (c 16-17) Pl. 37:12 bowl type 158 (c 14) Pl. 38:6 bowl type 164 (c 13) Pl. 36:10 lamp type 2 (c 19) Pl. 38:19 lamp type 13 (c 18) Pl. 38:23 steatite scarabs (c 45, c 47, c 46) Pls. 150:79, 81-82; 155:79, 81; 156:82 green stone scarab (c 44) Pls. 150:80, 155:80 bronze blade (c 39) Pl. 179:15 bone inlays (c 38) Pl. 193:10 fayence bead (c 43) Pl. 208:22 bronze toggle pins (c 42, c 40-41) Pl. 221:31-33
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3158	VII A	bowl type 280 (b 1163) Pl. 68:14 bowl type 289 (b 1157) Pl. 69:3 bowl type 305 (b 1162) Pl. 68:13 bowl type 306 (b 1156, 1160-61) Pls. 68:15, 139:8 bowl type 324 (b 1158-59) Pl. 70:4 lamp type 32 (b 1164) Pl. 70:6			
S = 3158	VII A	bowl type 315 (b 1146) Pl. 69:8			

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	XVI	sherds, Pls. 108:5; 109:2, 9, 16, 18, 19; 110:8			clay human figurine head (c 517) Pl. 241:1
3177, -paving of court 6 (XVI)	XVII	basalt whorl (c 96) Pl. 171:8 clay whorl (c 34), red wash and burnish on one side 3 fayence beads (c 67) Pl. 207:5 marble-like stone macehead (c 169) Pl. 270:5			pithos sherd, Pl. 97:21
E=3177, -lime road (XVI)	XVII	bone awl (c 53) Pl. 198:5			bronze chisel? (c 385), fragmentary
3178	VIII	milk-bowl sherd, Pl. 137:3 sherd with red decoration, Pl. 137:4 Mycenaean sherds, Pl. 137:9-10 bucchero-ware bilbil sherd, Pl. 137:12 bronze blade (c 476) Pl. 179:33 fayence finger ring (c 516) Pl. 224:7			bronze object (c 524) Pl. 284:1
3179	X	bowl type 158 (b 208) Pl. 45:11 bowl type 173 (b 205) Pl. 44:22 bowl type 199 (b 201-3) Pl. 44:5 bowl type 205 (b 207) Pl. 44:12 bowl type 215 (b 204) Pl. 44:29 bowl type 217 (b 206) Pl. 44:31 chalice type 3 (b 209) Pl. 47:14			jar sherd (c 406) Pl. 1:2 bowl sherd (c 405) Pls. 2:1, 94:3 bowl sherd (c 402) Pl. 2:15 sherd with rope decoration (c 403) Pls. 2:44, 95:6 spout (c 404) Pl. 2:54 3 chert sickle blades (c 691 a-c) p. 143 obsidian blade section (c 695 m) p. 143
3180	X	jug type 298 (b 200) Pls. 42:1, 128:15 hematite weight (b 138) Pl. 168:7 clay weight with seal impression (b 247) Pl. 170:21	=4008	XIX	sherds, Pls. 93:26, 28, 30, 36; 94:11, 12 basalt vessel (c 624) Pl. 262:3
T. in 3182	XII	jug type 152 (b 794) Pl. 24:16 cooking-bowl type 7 (b 795) Pls. 30:3, 124:14	E=4008	XIX	jar type 54 (c 66) Pls. 16:8, 117:5 bowl types 97-99 (c 77, c 86, c 78) Pls. 16:16-18, 117:8-10 lamp type 6 (c 76) Pls. 16:21, 117:11 bronze blade (c 81) Pl. 178:4 bronze double ax (c 80) Pl. 182:7 bronze adz (c 79) Pl. 182:8 bronze borer (c 91) Pl. 188:2
3187	VII B	fayence scarab (b 559) Pls. 152:184, 158:184 bronze blade (b 385) Pl. 180:43 bronze needle (b 384) Pl. 187:13 bronze pin (b 558), fragmentary	SW=4008	XIX	limestone game board (c 92) Pl. 268:4
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4004	IX	fayence dog(?) amulet (a 1060) Pl. 205:4	4009	XIII B	steatite scarab (c 525) Pls. 153:223, 159:223
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=4006	XII	bronze toggle pins (c 74, c 73) Pl. 220:16-17 bronze human figurine (c 71) Pl. 233:11 clay animal figurine (c 70) Pl. 245:16	N=4009	XIII B	
E=4006	XII	bronze human figurine (c 83) Pl. 233:9	=T.4010	XIII	
T.4007	X	jug type 279 (c 85) Pl. 41:2 clay loom weight with seal impression (c 84) Pls. 164:5, 169:16	S=T.4010	XIII	
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			N=4030	XI	bronze toggle pin (c 551) Pl. 221:43
			4031	X	jug type 287 (a 1277) Pls. 41:21, 128:7 jar type 91 (c 145) Pls. 42:8, 128:19
			N=4033	XVIII	sherds, Pls. 101:29, 31; 104:10 alabaster macehead (c 88) Pl. 270:4 limestone object (c 89)
E=4014	XVIII	sherds, Pls. 100:8, 13; 101:13; 102:4, 24; 103:15; 105:7			
T.4016	XIV	jug types 29-31 (c 100, c 99, c 101) Pls. 10:5-7, 113:5-7 jug type 42 (c 102) Pl. 10:19 jug type 48 (c 103) Pl. 11:4 bowl type 32 (c 105) Pl. 14:5 bowl type 34 (c 104) Pls. 14:36, 116:10	E=4033	XVIII	bowl type 8 (c 234) Pls. 4:9, 100:4 sherds, Pls. 100:10-12, 15; 101:2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 19, 26, 27, 30; 102:1-3, 9, 12-14, 18, 21, 26-35, 39, 40, 42; 103:2-6, 10-13, 16, 19, 20; 104:3, 4, 11, 14; 105:1, 4, 9, 10, 14, 17, 18 bone handle (c 200) Pl. 196:2 bone finger ring (c 164) Pl. 224:1 clay animal figurines (c 142, c 163, c 144, c 162, c 141, c 143, c 140) Pl. 244:4-10 clay lid (c 138) Pl. 255:6 incised bone object (c 139) Pl. 286:2 fayence object (c 165) Pl. 287:9 clay funnel-like object (c 302) Pl. 288:1
4017, 6th step	XVII	clay animal figurine (c 166) Pl. 244:13			
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S=4017	XV	jar type 33 (c 173) opp. Pl. 8, Pl. 111:9 bowl type 42 (c 150) Pl. 9:16 bronze miniature bowl (c 386) Pl. 189:1 clay animal figurine (d 526) Pl. 245:14	4034	XVIII	bowl type 9 (c 359) Pls. 4:10, 102:44 sherds, Pl. 102:15, 17, 19
W=4017	XVII	jug type 5 (d 829) Pl. 5:3 pithos sherd, Pl. 106:7 clay animal figurine (d 638) Pl. 244:11	NW=4034	XVIII	fayence and shell beads (c 118) Pl. 207:1 copper ceremonial sword? (c 117) Pl. 283:1
T.4018	X	jug type 275 (c 114) Pl. 40:10 jug type 281 (c 115) Pl. 41:10 bowl type 48 (c 116) Pl. 44:33	4037	XVI	jar type 20 (c 182) Pls. 6:6, 108:3 bowl type 21 (c 184) Pl. 6:13 bowl types 23-24 (c 186, c 185) Pls. 6:15-16, 108:9-10 bowl type 26 (c 183) Pls. 6:18, 108:12 limestone mold (c 170) Pl. 269:1
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Rm. S=4019	X	jug type 134 (c 133) Pl. 40:9 jug type 183 (c 134) Pl. 41:16	E=4037	XVI	jar type 22 (c 195) Pls. 6:9, 108:4 bowl type 6 (c 196) Pls. 6:12, 108:6
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W=4020	X	silver crescent pendant (c 477) Pl. 209:25	N=4038	XVI	jar type 19 (c 351-52) Pls. 6:5, 108:2 sherds, Pls. 109:17, 110:6
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4023	XVI	cooking-bowl types 1-4 (c 129, c 132, c 131, c 130) Pls. 7:9-12, 108:15-18	4040, on floor	XV	bowl type 37 (d 850) Pls. 9:11, 111:16 clay miniature bowl (d 771) Pl. 256:7 alabaster maceheads (d 775, d 774) Pl. 270:8-9 limestone macehead (d 773) Pl. 270:10 basalt phallus? (d 772) Pl. 290:2
4025	X	clay loom weight with seal impression (c 107) Pls. 164:6, 169:13 clay "disk" (c 371) Pl. 257:9 gray-black stone pestle (c 128) Pl. 263:27			
N=4027	X	black stone cylinder seal (c 223) Pl. 160:5	4040, in rebuilt N wall	XIV	bronze ax (d 642) Pl. 182:3
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W = 4041	VIII	steatite scarab (d 26) Pls. 152:163, 158:163	4049	XVIII	jug type 2 (c 356) Pls. 4:2, 100:2 sherds, Pls. 101:11; 102:8; 103:14, 18; 105:2 flint sickle blade (c 203) Pl. 167:2 bone awl or needle shuttle? (c 206) Pl. 198:3 bone hairpin (c 205) Pl. 201:1 gray stone pendant (c 207) Pl. 207:2 clay animal figurine head (c 204) Pl. 244:1 clay spoon (c 202) Pl. 255:3 alabaster rim or pedestal (c 208) Pl. 258:1
4042	XVII	bowl type 14 (c 161) Pls. 5:15, 106:9	E = 4049	XV-II	bone awl (c 304) Pl. 198:4 clay animal figurine (c 305) Pl. 244:2
Rm. N = 4042	XVII	bone needle (c 167) Pl. 186:1	4050	XIX	stand type 1 (c 281) Pls. 3:7, 96:6 sherds, Pls. 96:13-15, 17, 18, 20, 22; 97:55; 99:1-3
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S = 4042	XVII	jug type 6 (c 213) Pl. 5:4 bowl type 10 (c 364) Pl. 5:11 sherds, Pls. 106:6; 107:1-5, 7-15, 18, 19, 21-23, 26, 29-34, 36 basalt whorl (c 225) Pl. 171:7 basalt mortars? (c 227, c 223) Pl. 262: 5-6	T.4051	X	jug type 105 (c 299) Pl. 41:7 jug type 174 (c 214) Pl. 41:31 bowl type 221 (c 215-16) Pl. 45:2 bowl type 223 (c 217) Pl. 45:5 steatite scarab (c 218) Pls. 151:134, 157:134 bronze toggle pin (c 219) Pl. 222:60
T.4043	X	jug type 134 (c 156) Pl. 40:9 jug type 139 (c 155) Pl. 40:13 jug type 186 (c 157) Pl. 41:18 jug type 271 (c 154) Pl. 39:16 bowl type 158 (c 160) Pl. 45:11 bowl type 171 (c 159) Pls. 44:18, 129:8 bowl type 203 (c 158) Pls. 44:9, 129:6 steatite scarab (c 168) Pls. 151:133, 157:133	T.4052	XVIII	bowl type 7 (c 237) Pls. 4:8, 100:3 bronze spearhead (c 230) Pl. 173:1
N = T.4043	X	clay object (c 209), gray, horn-shaped	T.4053	XI	jug type 132 (c 283) Pl. 32:19 jug type 206 (c 282) Pls. 31:6, 124:16 bowl type 119 (c 284-85) Pl. 37:17
= 4045	XVIII	jar type 11 (c 387) Pls. 4:6, 103:17 sherds, Pls. 101:1, 4, 17, 18; 102:37; 104:5; 105:3, 13	T.4054	X	jug type 155 (c 287) Pl. 41:6 jug type 192 (c 286) Pl. 41:12 jug type 277 (c 235) Pls. 40:20, 128:4 bowl type 119 (c 288) Pl. 45:1 bowl type 144 (c 238) Pl. 44:41 bowl type 210 (c 236) Pl. 44:19 steatite scarab (c 231) Pls. 151:136, 157:136
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T.4046	XIV	jug type 18 (c 187-88) Pl. 11:22 jug type 22 (c 189) Pl. 12:3 jug type 35 (c 190) Pl. 10:12 bowl type 28 (c 194) Pl. 14:7 bowl type 49 (c 193) Pl. 14:6 bowl type 66 (c 192) Pl. 14:27 bowl type 68 (c 191) Pls. 14:29, 116:7			
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N = 4047	XIX	jar sherd (c 623) Pls. 3:2, 96:1 sherds, Pls. 96:19; 97:16, 48, 49; 98:7, 17, 19			
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		bone inlays (c 251) Pl. 193:9			flint blade and flint blade section (c 684 g-h) p. 143
		bronze toggle pins (c 246-48) Pl. 221:40-42			3 chert blade sections (c 685 d) p. 143
		gold headband (c 259) Pl. 227:3			38 flint and chert flakes (c 686 c) p. 143
T.4056	XI	jug type 134 (c 340) Pl. 32:12	N=4065	XX	chert core (c 687 a) p. 143
		jug type 247 (c 339) Pl. 34:6			flint knife blade or spearhead? (c 688 a) p. 143
		bowl type 158 (c 341) Pl. 38:6			
		flint javelin head (c 277) Pl. 167:11			
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=T.4056	XI	clay loom weight with seal impression (c 244) Pls. 164:4, 169:11			jar sherd (c 411†) Pl. 1:6
E=T.4056	XI	lamp type 2 (c 365) Pl. 38:19			sherd (c 410†) Pl. 1:7
4057	XVIII	flint sickle blade? (c 232)			sherd with red decoration (c 409†) Pls. 2:2, 94:2
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4058	XVIII	jar type 12 (c 300) Pls. 4:7, 100:5			flint sickle blades (c 378-80)
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W=4058	XVIII	platter sherds, Pl. 102:25, 36, 43			sherd with brown-red decoration (c 418†) Pls. 1:26, 94:7
4059	XI	jug type 74 (c 372) Pls. 33:17, 125:8			sherds with red decoration (c 420-21†) Pls. 2:3-4, 94:1, 5
		jug type 175 (c 373) Pl. 34:3			rim sherd (c 419†) Pls. 2:6, 94:4
		jar type 77 (c 665) Pls. 35:5, 126:2			bowl sherd (c 416†) Pls. 2:12, 93:14
		bowl type 113 (c 666) Pls. 36:19, 126:2	E=4065, on rock	XX	sherd (c 414†) Pl. 2:14
N=4059	XI	alabaster pommel (c 639) Pl. 179:19			sherds (c 415, † c 413†) Pls. 2:18, 24; 92:16, 12
Rm. E=4059	XI	steatite scarab (c 479) Pls. 150:94, 156:94			jar sherd (c 417†) Pls. 2:22, 94:6
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4064	XIX	sherds, Pls. 96:12, 16, 23; 97:39; 98:8-10, 18; 99:14			ledge handles (c 509, c 512) Pls. 2:27, 29; 93:32, 35
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		bowl types 4-5 (c 363, * c 362*) Pls. 3:4-5, 96:4-5			jar sherd (c 504) Pls. 2:47, 95:4
		stand base? (c 361*) Pl. 96:21	4067, below roof debris	-XX	base sherd with rope decoration (c 508) Pls. 2:49, 95:8
N=4064	XIX	sherds, Pls. 97:40-41, 98:4-5, 99:6			leg sherd (c 505) Pl. 2:55
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		base sherd (c 431) Pl. 2:19			basalt whorl (c 528) Pl. 171:2
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					chert end-scraper (c 681 a) Pl. 166:7
					6 chert sickle blades (c 680 a-f) p. 141
					chert graver (c 682) p. 142
					chert chisel (c 683) p. 142
					6 flint blades and flakes (c 684 a-f) p. 142
					22 flint and chert blades (c 685 a) p. 142
					18 flint and chert blade sections (c 685 b) p. 142
					101 flint and chert flakes (c 686 a) p. 142
					1 flint and 1 chert core (c 687 b-c) p. 142
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					bone awl (c 384) Pl. 198:2
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* Attributed to Stratum XIX by comparison with other sherds.

† Attributed to Stratum XX by comparison with other sherds.

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4067, above roof debris	-XX	bone needle shuttles (c 374) Pl. 165:1 limestone polishing-stones? (c 689 a-b) Pl. 165:3-4 7 chert sickle blades (c 679 a-g) Pl. 166:1-3, p. 141 chert javelin head (c 678 d) Pl. 166:6 obsidian javelin head? (c 678 g) p. 141 6 flint and chert blade sections (c 685 c) p. 142 chert flake (c 686 b) p. 142 bone awl (c 480) Pl. 198:1	T.4071	XI	jug type 97 (c 464) Pl. 31:10 bowl type 53 (c 465) Pl. 37:25
			T.4074	XI	bronze toggle pin (c 478) Pl. 221:35
			T.4075	XI	jug type 203 (c 466) Pls. 31:3, 124:15 jug type 210 (c 467) Pl. 31:14
			=T.4075	XI	pink stone stamp seal (c 542) Pl. 162:2
			T.4077	XI	jug type 117 (c 495) Pl. 33:21 jug type 203 (c 496) Pl. 31:3
4068	XX	jar types 4-5 (c 455-56) Pls. 1:15, 24; 92:5-6 hole-mouth sherds (c 450-52) Pl. 1:17-19 base sherd with mat impression (c 454) Pls. 2:17, 92:14 sherds with red decoration (c 447 a-c, c 449 a) Pls. 2:30, 35; 94:18, 14 sherds with incised decoration (c 448 a-c) Pls. 2:39-40; 94:25, 23, 24 sherd (c 453) 2 chert sickle blades (c 691 i, k) p. 143 2 chert blade sections (c 693 c-d) p. 143 chert flake (c 694 d) p. 143	W=T.4077	XI	cooking-bowl type 9 (c 628) Pls. 38:14, 127:4 limestone pestle (c 638) Pl. 263:26
			T.4078	XI	jug type 230 (c 491) Pl. 32:30 bowl type 119 (c 493) Pl. 37:17 bowl type 169 (c 492) Pl. 36:15 steatite scarabs (c 518-19) Pls. 150:95-96, 156:95-96
			T.4079	XI	jug type 188 (c 494) Pl. 33:24 steatite scarabs (c 520-21) Pls. 150:97-98, 156:97-98 carnelian and fayence beads (c 522) Pl. 208:23
N=4068, on rock	XX	2 chert sickle blades (c 691 h, l) p. 143 chert blade (c 695 a) Pl. 166:10 1 flint and 2 chert blade sections (c 695 h, k, l) p. 143	4080	VIII	clay human figurine head (c 523) Pl. 241:7
			W=4080	VIII	gray stone bead (c 531) Pl. 213:76 alabaster jar (c 530) Pl. 258:13
E=4068, on rock	XX	jar type 1 (c 457) Pls. 1:11, 92:2 bowl type 3 (c 468) Pls. 1:30, 92:9 sherds (c 472-73) Pl. 2:5, 20 bowl sherds (c 437-38) Pl. 2:9, 11 base sherd with mat impression (c 469) Pls. 2:16, 92:15 jar sherd (c 434) Pl. 2:23 sherd with incised decoration (c 470) Pls. 2:42, 94:19 shrine(?) fragment (c 435) Pls. 2:43, 92:10 sherd with incised decoration (c 471) Pls. 2:52, 95:12 sherds (c 436, c 439) 4 chert blades (c 692 a-d) p. 143 4 chert blade sections (c 693 e-f, c 695 b, e) p. 143.	4081	VIII	bowl type 265 (c 642) Pl. 61:8 ivory duck's head (c 529) Pl. 245:23
			=4083	VIII	bronze finger ring (c 532) Pl. 224:5
			4084	VIII	bowl type 265 (c 562) Pl. 61:8 bowl type 271 (c 563-64) Pl. 61:15 lamp type 27 (c 565) Pls. 62:6, 136:21 fayence scarab (c 534) Pls. 152:156, 157:156 bone awl (c 546) Pl. 199:24 ivory cover (c 541) Pl. 200:5 bronze finger ring (c 533) Pl. 224:6
			N=4084	VIII	bowl type 248 (d 161) Pl. 61:5
			4085	XIII	bowl type 119 (c 566) Pl. 22:1
			4087	XIII	cover(?) sherd (c 658) Pls. 22:8, 120:13
S=4068, on rock	XX	jar type 2 (c 342) Pls. 1:12, 92:3 bowl type 1 (c 289, c 347) Pls. 1:27, 92:8 bowl type 2 (c 290) Pls. 1:28, 92:7 sherds, Pls. 92:17-29; 93:1-4, 6-8, 10-13, 15-25, 27, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40; 94:16, 22, 28, 29; 95:1, 2, 10, 13 2 chert sickle blades (c 691 m, d) Pl. 166:8, p. 143 gray stone whorl (c 348) Pl. 171:1	T.4088	XIII	jug type 68 (c 571) Pls. 20:13, 120:2 jug type 98 (c 572) Pl. 19:21 jar type 66 (c 573) Pls. 21:3, 120:2 bowl type 113 (c 575) Pl. 21:12 bowl type 115 (c 574) Pl. 21:15
			4089	XIII	clay weight (c 535) Pl. 169:4
			W=4089	XIII	bowl type 110 (c 570) Pl. 21:9 carnelian bead (c 536) Pl. 207:13
W=4068, on rock	XX	jar sherd (c 401) Pls. 2:31, 93:5	4090	XIII	jug type 103 (c 603) Pls. 19:27, 119:14
W=4068	XX	sherds with red decoration (c 514, c 513) Pls. 2:34, 50; 94:17, 8 limestone vessel (c 515) Pl. 262:4	T.4091	XII	jug type 117 (c 583) Pl. 26:3 jug type 124 (c 582) Pls. 23:1, 122:1 jug type 127 (c 581) Pls. 23:5, 122:5 bowl type 144 (c 584) Pl. 29:9 steatite scarabs (c 547-48) Pls. 149:45-46, 155:45-46
T.4070	XI	jug type 123 (c 460) Pl. 31:11 jug type 173 (c 388) Pl. 33:30 jug type 185 (c 389) Pl. 33:25 bowl type 53 (c 461) Pl. 37:25 bowl type 149 (c 462-63) Pl. 37:24 bowl type 170 (c 390) Pl. 36:16 steatite scarab (c 391) Pls. 150:90, 156:90	4092	XIV?	bowl type 10 (c 567) Pl. 14:32 bowl type 54 (c 568) Pl. 14:14 lamp type 3 (c 569) Pls. 15:21, 116:23 coarse volcanic stone rubber (c 553) Pl. 264:3

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			jug type 105 (c 652) Pl. 24:20
			jug type 120 (c 651) Pl. 25:5
			jug type 156 (c 648) Pl. 24:21
			jug type 193 (c 649) Pl. 26:10
			jug type 200 (c 647) Pls. 26:17, 123:8
			bowl type 53 (c 655) Pl. 29:19
			bowl type 133 (c 653) Pl. 28:15
			bowl type 160 (c 654) Pls. 30:2, 124:13
			steatite scarab (c 660) Pls. 149:42, 155:42
			gray stone scarab (c 661) Pls. 149:43, 155:43
S=4093	XI	T.4109	XI
			jug type 250 (c 657) Pls. 34:9, 125:15
			jug type 253 (c 656) Pls. 34:13, 125:19
T.4094	XII		bowl type 53 (c 668) Pl. 37:25
			bowl type 184 (c 667) Pl. 37:20
		T.4110	XIV?
			jug type 54 (c 669) Pls. 11:10, 113:20
			bowl type 46 (c 671) Pl. 14:2
			bowl type 53 (c 672) Pl. 14:13
			bowl type 85 (c 670) Pl. 15:9
			bronze ax (c 662) Pl. 182:2
T.4095	XIII	T.4112	XIII
			jug type 113 (c 673) Pl. 20:4
			bowl type 112 (c 674) Pls. 21:11, 120:6
S=T.4095	XIII	N=4113	XVIII
			sherds, Pls. 100:9, 104:6, 105:12
T.4096	XI	N=4114	XV
			sherds, Pl. 112:10, 15
		4115	XII
			bronze toggle pin (c 527) Pl. 220:20
		S=4115	XII
			bowl type 141 (c 636) Pl. 29:4
			steatite scarabs (c 596-98) Pls. 149:37-39, 154:37-39
			bone inlays (c 627) Pl. 192:1
4097	XIII	4116	IX
			jug type 134 (c 36) Pl. 50:4
			bowl type 212 (c 37) Pl. 53:19
		E=4117	XII
			jar type 78 (c 675-76) Pls. 28:1, 123:13-14
T.4099	XII	5000	VI A
			bronze chisel (d 7) Pl. 184:20
		5001	VI A
			fayence scarab (d 3) Pls. 153:224, 159:224
		N=5001	VI A
			carnelian frog amulet (d 13) Pl. 206:47
T.4100	XII	5002	VII B
			bone whorl (d 8) Pl. 172:27
		5004	VII A
			fayence scarab (d 17) Pls. 152:203, 159:203
		=5005	VIII
			steatite scarab (d 24) Pls. 152:160, 157:160
			black stone whorl (d 25) Pl. 172:26
T.4101	XII	E=5006	VII B
			bowl type 294 (c 540) Pls. 65:25, 138:10
T.4102	XII	W=5006	VII B
			Cypriote milk-bowl sherd, Pl. 138:22
			Philistine sherd, Pl. 138:23
4103	XIII	5007	VII A
			fayence ram's head amulet (d 16) Pl. 205:22
		E=5007	VII A
			flint javelin head (d 6) Pl. 167:14
			fayence Sekhmet(?) amulet (d 5) Pl. 205:17
T.4105	XIII	N=5008	X
			cooking-bowl type 11 (d 35) Pls. 46:6, 130:8
			stand type 6 (d 36) Pl. 47:17
T.4106	X	5009	VII A
			flask type 4 (d 71) Pls. 70:8, 140:1
			bronze chisel (d 66) Pl. 184:18

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Provenience	Stratum		Provenience	Stratum	
5010	VI A	jar type 144 (d 37) Pl. 77:1 cup-and-saucer type 7 (d 38) Pl. 79:12 clay "wall bracket" (d 27) Pl. 250:11	W = 5023	VII B	jug type 364 (d 183) Pl. 63:2 bowl type 186 (d 188) Pl. 65:21 bowl type 253 (d 187) Pl. 65:18 bowl type 265 (d 186) Pl. 65:15 bowl type 286 (d 184) Pl. 65:14 bowl type 293 (d 189) Pl. 65:24 bowl type 295 (d 185) Pls. 65:26, 138:11 lamp type 25 (d 191) Pl. 66:11 lamp type 29 (d 190) Pl. 66:10
N = 5010	VI A	fayence Sekhmet(?) amulet (d 19) Pl. 206:42 clay "wall bracket" (d 20) Pl. 250:10			
N = 5011	VII A	bronze spear- or arrowheads (d 68, d 21) Pl. 175:42-43 bronze shovel (d 22) Pl. 283:2	Rm. W = 5023	VII B	hematite weight (d 153) Pl. 168:12 bronze chisel (d 154) Pl. 184:15
5012	IX	chalice types 9-10 (d 40, d 39) Pls. 55:12-13, 134:13-14 fayence vessel (d 29) Pl. 191:2 bone object (d 49) Pl. 285:2	5024	VII B	steatite scarab (d 78) Pls. 152:179, 158:179 clay drain pipe (d 92) Pl. 256:5
T.5013 A	IX	jug type 352 (d 41) Pls. 51:7, 133:20 bone whorl (d 31) Pl. 172:19	S = 5024	VII B	jug (d 122), cream-buff bronze blade (d 84) Pl. 180:42 bronze nail (d 85) Pl. 188:9
T.5013 B	IX	jug type 272 (d 44) Pls. 48:12, 132:4 bone inlays (d 30) Pl. 195:15	E = 5025	IX	bronze spear- or arrowhead (d 77) Pl. 174:9
T.5013 C	IX	jug type 283 (d 46) Pls. 50:15, 133:11 jug type 345 (d 45) Pl. 50:28 bronze toggle pin (d 32) Pl. 223:66	5026	X	bronze loop-headed pin (d 81) Pl. 219:3
T.5013 G	IX	jug type 320 (d 42) Pls. 49:8, 132:13 jug type 344 (d 47) Pls. 50:27, 133:15	N = 5026	X	jar type 93 (d 123) Pl. 43:3 chalice type 8 (d 86) Pls. 47:15, 131:8
T.5013 H	IX	jug type 331 (d 43) Pl. 50:1 black stone object bound with copper wire (d 128) Pl. 289:7	S = 5026	X	bowl types 61-62 (d 87-88) Pl. 44:32, 34 bronze loop-headed pin (d 82) Pl. 219:4
T.5013 J	IX	alabaster jug (d 130) Pls. 258:12, 261:12	NW = 5026	X	bowl type 204 (d 138) Pl. 44:10 bowl type 221 (d 140) Pl. 45:2 bowl type 225 (d 139) Pl. 45:9
T.5013 K	IX	stand type 10 (d 120) Pls. 55:20, 134:20	-5027 (IX)	X	bowl type 156 (d 94-95) Pl. 45:6 bowl type 209 (d 96) Pl. 44:16 bowl type 222 (d 93) Pl. 45:4
5014	IX	bowl type 61 (d 54) Pl. 54:1 bowl type 62 (d 56-60) Pl. 54:6 bowl type 96 (d 52-53) Pl. 54:5 bowl type 200 (d 55) Pl. 54:20 bowl type 242 (d 60) Pl. 53:8 bowl type 255 (d 51) Pl. 54:4 stand types 8-9 (d 62, d 61) Pls. 55:17-18, 134:19 clay lid (d 89) Pl. 255:8 clay miniature jug (d 90) Pl. 256:12 bronze object (d 76) Pl. 284:5	5028	VIII	jug type 367 (c 561) Pls. 57:15, 135:6 bronze spear- or arrowheads (c 545, c 544) Pl. 174:15-16
N = 5014	IX	bronze loop-headed pin (d 70) Pl. 219:6 serpentine votive axhead (d 69) Pl. 268:9	N = 5028	VIII	fayence game piece (d 151) Pl. 191:10 bronze animal figurine (d 149) Pl. 240:3 bronze stopper with chain? (d 150) Pl. 284:6
5015	IX	fayence bead (d 48) Pl. 211:48	5029	IX	jug type 324 (d 114) Pls. 49:12, 132:16 bowl type 152 (d 118) Pl. 54:16 bowl type 240 (d 117) Pl. 53:5 bowl type 243 (d 116) Pl. 53:9 bowl type 245 (d 124) Pl. 53:11 bowl type 247 (d 115) Pl. 53:14 lamp type 15 (d 119) Pl. 55:5 fayence cylinder seal (d 113) Pl. 160:6 bronze spear- or arrowheads (d 110, d 108) Pl. 174:7-8 bronze adz (d 111) Pl. 182:10 bronze borer (d 109) Pl. 188:5 8 fayence beads (d 99, d 102, d 104) Pl. 210:39, 42-43 hematite pendant (d 103) Pl. 210:40 fayence pendants (d 105, d 101) Pl. 210:41, 44 agate, amethyst, carnelian, crystal, fayence, and glass beads (d 98 a-b) Pl. 210:45 many waterworn pebbles and 12 knucklebones found with d 98 a-b fayence human figurine head or pendant? (d 100) Pl. 241:4 alabaster jar (d 107) Pl. 258:8 bone object (d 112) Pl. 285:1 bone inlays? (d 106) Pl. 286:10
5017	VII A	jar type 133 (d 72) Pl. 68:11 gold bead (d 64) Pl. 214:99			
5020	VIII	steatite scarab (d 133) Pls. 152:161, 158:161 fayence scarab (d 134) Pls. 152:162, 158:162 bone whorl (d 132) Pl. 172:25 bronze blunt arrowhead (d 152) Pl. 175:30 bronze hoe (d 136) Pl. 185:1 glass vessel (d 135) Pl. 191:4 fayence vessel (d 65) Pl. 191:5 gold pendant (d 131) Pl. 213:69 bronze object (d 137), intact			
5021	X	cooking-bowl type 10 (d 63) Pl. 46:5			
5022	VII A	jug type 395 (d 74) Pl. 67:16 bowl type 293 (d 75) Pls. 69:9, 139:12 bowl type 316 (d 73) Pls. 69:10, 139:13 fayence amulet (d 67) Pl. 205:27			

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=5031	XI	hematite weight (d 80) Pl. 168:4 bone whorl (d 79) Pl. 171:15	T.5050	XI	jug type 186 (d 178-79) Pl. 33:22 jug type 189 (d 180) Pl. 33:20 jug type 256 (d 171) Pls. 34:16, 125:21 bowl type 180 (d 181) Pl. 37:13
5032	IX	bowl type 236 (d 125) Pl. 55:1			
5033	X	clay miniature jug (d 192) Pl. 256:11	T.5053	XI	jug type 164 (d 266) Pl. 33:13
E=5033	X	sherd with human face (d 121) Pls. 47:20, 131:10 bronze needle (d 127) Pl. 186:6	=T.5053	XI	bronze human figurine (d 197) Pl. 234: 15
5034	XIII A	jug type 88 (d 721 a) Pl. 17:11 silver fragments found in jug d 721 a (d 721 b) opp. Pl. 228	5054	XIII A	jar type 62 (d 240) Pl. 18:6 clay miniature jug (d 239) Pl. 256:8
5035	XI	bowl type 113 (d 141) Pl. 36:19	5056	IX	bone whorl (d 199) Pl. 172:18
N=5035	XI	bowl type 161 (d 142) Pl. 36:5	5057	XIII A	bronze toggle pin (d 253) Pl. 219:14
5037	XI	jug type 241 (d 208) Pl. 33:29 jar type 86 (d 126) Pls. 36:3, 126:5	5058	XIII A	clay wheel (d 344) Pl. 257:8
W=5037	XI	bronze object (d 159) Pl. 284:3	S=5058	XIII A	white stone weight (d 293) Pl. 169:1
N=5038	XII	sherd with potter's mark (d 162) Pl. 121:6	W=5058	XIII A	clay incised object (d 292) Pl. 288:2
E=5038	XII	jug type 172 (d 168) Pl. 25:2 bone comb (d 203) Pl. 201:8 bronze toggle pin (d 196) Pl. 220:18	5061	XIII A	bronze blade (d 201) Pl. 178:5 bronze bracelet or handle? (d 202) Pl. 284:2
5039	IX	bowl type 258 (d 206) Pls. 54:18, 134:8 sherd with red decoration (d 207) Pls. 56:5, 134:21 limestone object bound with copper wire (d 160) Pl. 289:6	=5061	XIII A	bowl sherd with black decoration (d 256) Pls. 19:15, 119:1 sherds with applied decoration, Pl. 119: 5-6 bronze blade (d 264) Pl. 178:6 limestone game board (d 254) Pl. 268:5
T.5040 A	IX	jug type 293 (d 166) Pl. 50:26 jug type 299 (d 163) Pl. 48:1 jug type 305 (d 164) Pl. 48:9 jug type 348 (d 166) Pl. 51:3 lamp type 2 (d 167) Pl. 55:8 silver toggle pin (d 156) Pl. 223:64 alabaster jar (d 157) Pl. 258:10	E=5061	XIII A	bronze spearhead (d 265) Pl. 173:6
T.5040 B	IX	jug type 346 (d 144) Pl. 50:29 bowl type 241 (d 145) Pl. 53:7 ivory cover (d 129) Pl. 200:3	T.5062	XIII A	jug type 72 (d 210) Pl. 17:22 jug type 81 (d 209) Pls. 17:4, 118:2 jug (d 211), fragmentary, buff, numer- ous gray and white grits, well made, wet-smoothed bowl type 101 (d 212) Pl. 19:5
T.5041	XI	bowl type 171 (d 143) Pl. 36:17	T. in 5063	XIII A	jug type 85 (d 213) Pl. 17:8
=T.5041	XI	cooking-bowl sherd (d 237) Pl. 127:5	5064	XIII A	jug type 80 (d 214) Pl. 17:3 jug type 94 (d 215) Pl. 17:17 limestone pommel (d 224) Pl. 178:8
T.5042	XI	jug type 184 (d 172) Pl. 33:18 bowl type 138 (d 173) Pl. 37:4	=5065	V	bronze spear- or arrowhead (d 205) Pl. 176:62
5043	XII	jar type 69 (d 238) Pls. 26:18, 123:9	T.5067	XII	jug type 82 (d 243) Pl. 24:4 jug type 106 (d 230) Pl. 24:10 jug type 128 (d 244) Pl. 23:6 jug type 147 (d 227) Pl. 24:11 jug type 157 (d 242) Pls. 24:22, 122:14 jug type 161 (d 229) Pl. 24:26 jug type 171 (d 226) Pls. 25:1, 122:21 jug type 189 (d 228) Pl. 26:5 jar type 71 (d 257) Pl. 26:20 jar type 75 (d 231) Pl. 27:4 bowl type 101 (d 232-33) Pl. 28:13 bowl type 115 (d 234) Pl. 29:30 steatite scarabs (d 219-21) Pls. 149:32- 34, 154:32-34 hematite cylinder seal (d 222) Pl. 160:3 bone inlays (d 218) Pl. 192:3 bronze toggle pins (d 216-17) Pl. 220: 27-28
5044	XI	bowl type 191 (d 182) Pl. 38:4			
T. in 5044	XI	jug type 184 (d 147) Pl. 33:18 jug type 220 (d 148) Pl. 32:13 jug type 239 (d 146) Pl. 33:27			
E=5044	XI	clay object (d 274) Pl. 288:4			
T.5046	XI	jug type 106 (d 169) Pl. 32:24 jug type 185 (d 170) Pl. 33:25 bowl type 110 (d 174) Pl. 33:8 bowl type 119 (d 175) Pl. 37:17 steatite scarab (d 158) Pls. 150:108, 156:108			
5047	VIII	clay animal figurine (d 155) Pl. 245:21 basalt mortar? (d 259) Pl. 262:11	T.5068	XII	jug type 198 (d 235) Pls. 26:15, 123:5
5048	XII	jug type 199 (d 176) Pls. 26:16, 123:7	5070	XIII A	clay weight (d 261) Pl. 169:3
5049	XIII A	jug type 97 (d 177) Pl. 17:25	5072	XIII A	jug type 70 (d 245) Pls. 17:20, 118:7 bowl type 103 (d 246) Pl. 19:8
=5049	XIII A	jar type 57 (d 286) Pl. 18:1			

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E = 5072	XIII A	bowl type 62 (d 269) Pl. 19:1 lamp type 7 (d 270) Pl. 19:18 sherd with red wash and burnish, Pl. 119:8	= 5093	XIII B	sherd with red and black decoration, Pl. 117:13
= 5073	XIII B	sherd with plastic decoration, Pl. 117:14 bronze chisel (d 252) Pl. 184:3	E = 5093	XIII B	jug type 78 (d 316) Pls. 16:4, 117:3 jar type 55 (d 339) Pl. 16:9
E = 5073	XIII B	bowl type 95 (d 305) Pl. 16:11 bowl type 96 (d 306-8) Pl. 16:12 lamp type 3 (d 310) Pl. 16:19 lamp type 5 (d 309) Pl. 16:20	T.5094	XIII A	bowl type 30 (d 317) Pl. 19:10
W = 5073	XIII B	bronze toggle pin (d 296) Pl. 219:12	N = T.5094	XIII A	serpentine votive axhead (d 457) Pl. 268:8
T.5074	XIV	jug type 18 (d 247) Pl. 11:22 jug type 24 (d 248) Pl. 12:14 bowl type 30 (d 250) Pl. 14:9 bowl type 34 (d 249) Pl. 14:36	= 5095	XIII A	jar type 60 (d 407) Pls. 18:4, 118:10
T.5075	XIII A	jug type 93 (d 258) Pl. 17:16	E = 5095	XIII A	bone awl (d 300) Pl. 199:21
5076	XIII A	bowl type 102 (d 271) Pl. 19:6	T.5097	XIII A	jug type 73 (d 319) Pl. 17:21 jug type 82 (d 318) Pl. 17:5
N = 5076	XIII A	gray stone scarab (d 263) Pls. 149:7, 154:7	5100	XIII A	sherd with potter's mark (d 377) Pl. 119:11 basalt vessel (d 346) Pl. 262:9
NE = 5076	XIII A	clay weight (d 277) Pl. 169:2	5101	XIII A	bowl type 106 (d 605) Pls. 19:14, 118:16
S = 5076	XIII A	clay drain pipe (d 275) Pl. 256:1	T.5102	XIII A	jug type 12 (d 325) Pl. 17:2 jug type 84 (d 324) Pls. 17:7, 118:3 bowl type 32 (d 326) Pl. 19:9 bowl type 102 (d 327) Pl. 19:6
5077	XII	clay loom weight with seal impression (d 260) Pl. 164:2, opp. Pl. 169	T.5103	XIII A	jug type 90 (d 330) Pls. 17:13, 118:6 jug type 96 (d 329) Pls. 17:24, 118:8 jar type 59 (d 336) Pl. 18:3 bowl type 28 (d 332) Pl. 19:7 bowl type 100 (d 331) Pls. 19:4, 118:13
= 5077	XII	bronze spear- or arrowhead (d 204) Pl. 174:1 clay lid (d 255) Pl. 255:7	= T.5103	XIII A	bowl type 105 (d 606) Pls. 19:13, 118:15
= 5081	XII	jug type 140 (d 287) Pl. 23:20	T.5104	XIII A	jug type 87 (d 333) Pls. 17:10, 118:4 bowl type 52 (d 334) Pl. 19:11
S = 5081	XII	hematite weight (d 223) Pl. 168:2	= T.5104	XIII A	jar type 58 (d 337) Pls. 18:2, 118:9
E = 5083	VIII	bowl type 278 (d 289) Pls. 61:26, 136:19	T.5106	XII	jug type 73 (d 350) Pl. 25:17 jug type 180 (d 338) Pls. 25:12, 122:23 bowl type 145 (d 351) Pl. 29:13 steatite scarab (d 347) Pls. 149:48, 155:48 bronze toggle pin (d 366) Pl. 220:19
W = 5083	VIII	bowl type 273 (d 375) Pls. 61:18, 136:15 Philistine bowl sherd (d 376) Pl. 137:11 green jasper scarab (d 294) Pls. 152:154, 157:154	N = 5110	IX	bronze needle (d 641) Pl. 186:11 carnelian bead (d 640) Pl. 209:28
T.5084	XIII A	jug type 83 (d 290) Pl. 17:6	E = 5110	IX	blue stone bead (d 595) Pl. 209:30
5085	XIII B	sherd with red and black decoration (d 466) Pl. 117:12	W = 5110	IX	fayence bead (d 593) Pl. 209:29
T.5086	XI	jug type 24 (d 312) Pl. 33:15 jug type 80 (d 311) Pl. 32:20 jug type 184 (d 313) Pls. 33:18, 125:9	T.5111	XII	jug type 146 (d 352) Pls. 24:9, 122:11
W = 5087	XIII B	bronze dagger with limestone pommel (d 295) Pl. 178:3	T.5112	XII	bowl type 32 (d 353) Pl. 29:10
T.5088	XIII A	jug type 86 (d 291) Pl. 17:9	= T.5112	XII	crystal pendant (d 399) Pl. 208:17
N = T.5088	XIII A	jug type 21 (d 752) Pl. 17:19 bowl type 71 (d 754) Pl. 19:2 bowl type 104 (d 753) Pls. 19:12, 118:14	T.5113	XIII A	jar type 63 (d 379) Pls. 18:7, 118:12
T.5090	XIII A	jug type 91 (d 314) Pl. 17:14 bowl type 32 (d 315) Pl. 19:9 steatite scarab (d 302) Pls. 149:5, 154:5 fayence scaraboid (d 303) Pls. 149:6, 154:6 1 amethyst and 1 carnelian bead (d 304) Pl. 207:14 4 silver earrings (d 301) Pl. 225:1	T.5114	XIII B	jug type 30 (d 356) Pl. 16:1 jug type 73 (d 357) Pl. 16:6 jug type 76 (d 355) Pls. 16:2, 117:1 bowl type 78 (d 358) Pls. 16:14, 117:7
W = 5092	V	jar type 180 (d 288) Pls. 90:10, 148:4	= T.5114	XIII B	jar type 56 (d 354) Pls. 16:10, 117:6
5093	XIII B	gray stone whorl (d 298) Pl. 171:14 bronze blade (d 297) Pl. 178:2 limestone mold (d 320) Pl. 269:3	T.5118	XIV	jug type 59 (d 360) Pl. 11:15 jug type 70 (d 359) Pls. 12:8, 114:11 jar type 34 (d 362) Pl. 12:16 jar type 48 (d 361) Pls. 13:8, 115:9 bowl type 30 (d 364) Pl. 14:9 bowl type 74 (d 380) Pl. 14:37 bowl type 76 (d 363) Pls. 14:39, 116:13
			W = T.5118	XIV	bone awl (d 343) Pl. 198:18

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T.5121	XIV	jug type 46 (d 381) Pls. 11:2, 113:15 jug type 70 (d 382) Pl. 12:8 jar type 36 (d 383) Pls. 12:18, 114:15 bowl type 58 (d 384) Pl. 14:18 bowl type 76 (d 385) Pl. 14:39	E=5130	XIV	jar type 46 (d 241) Pls. 13:6, 115:6
Rm. of T.5121	XIV	bronze human figurine (d 365) Pl. 233:1	5141	VI A	jar type 150 (d 416) Pls. 77:8, 142:21 stand type 17 (d 488) Pls. 80:9, 143:16
=T.5121	XIV	bone awls (d 400, d 460) Pl. 198:14-15	T.5142	XII	jug type 74 (d 417) Pl. 26:2 jug type 82 (d 418) Pl. 24:4 jug type 97 (d 422) Pl. 23:7 jug type 122 (d 421) Pl. 23:8 jug type 153 (d 416) Pls. 24:17, 122:13 bowl type 34 (d 420) Pl. 28:3 bowl type 53 (d 419) Pl. 29:19
=5123	XIII B	flint sickle blade (d 374) Pl. 167:6	5143	X	bowl type 49 (d 430) Pl. 44:38 bowl type 205 (d 429) Pl. 44:12 bowl type 217 (d 428) Pl. 44:31 bowl type 224 (d 427) Pl. 45:8 bowl type 233 (d 426) Pls. 45:23, 130:5
N=5123	XIII B	flint sickle blade (d 434) Pl. 167:5	T.5147	XIV	jug type 12 (d 437) Pl. 10:10 jar type 37 (d 489) Pls. 12:19, 114:16 bowl type 29 (d 442-43) Pl. 14:12 bowl type 34 (d 440-41) Pl. 14:36 bowl type 50 (d 439) Pl. 14:8 bowl type 80 (d 438) Pl. 15:4 basalt rubber (d 521) Pl. 264:1
S=5123	XIII B	bronze human figurine (d 342) Pl. 233:3	E=T.5147	XIV	jar type 45 (d 807) Pls. 13:5, 115:5
=5124	XIV	jug type 71 (d 386) Pl. 12:9 bone comb (d 369) Pl. 201:7	N=T.5148	XIII B	bronze toggle pin (d 459) Pl. 219:13
T. W=5124	XIV	bowl type 64 (d 341) Pl. 14:25	E=T.5148	XIII B	bronze knife (d 194), fragmentary bone awl (d 195) Pl. 199:20 bone blade? (d 193) Pl. 286:5
=5125	XIV	bone awls (d 455, d 373) Pl. 198:16-17 bronze loop-headed pin (d 372) Pl. 219:1	T.5149	XV	jar type 30 (d 444) Pls. 8:8, 111:6
S=5125	XIV	bowl type 69 (d 348) Pl. 14:30	=5151	VII A	clay human figurine (d 619) Pl. 242:13
5126	XIV	bone whorl (d 368) Pl. 171:13	T.5152	XIII A	jug type 79 (d 446) Pls. 17:1, 118:1 jug type 95 (d 445) Pl. 17:23 jar type 61 (d 447) Pls. 18:5, 118:11 bowl type 32 (d 448) Pl. 19:9 bowl type 76 (d 449) Pl. 19:3
S=5126	XIV	bronze adz? (d 345) Pl. 182:6 carnelian pendant (d 367) Pl. 207:9 granite-like stone rubber (d 405) Pl. 264:2	5153	VI A	jar type 149 (d 528) Pl. 77:7 Philistine sherd, Pl. 143:18
E=T.5128	XIV	bowl types 81-82 (d 408-9) Pls. 15:5-6, 116:15	=5153	VI A	bone whorl (d 462) Pl. 172:40
5129	VI A	fayence ape amulet (d 370) Pl. 206:46 bronze human figurine? (d 371)	5155	XIV	jug type 74 (d 467) Pl. 12:13 bowl type 62 (d 468) Pl. 14:23 bowl type 86 (d 469) Pl. 15:10 lamp type 2 (d 470-75) Pl. 15:20
T.5130	XIV	jug type 20 (d 388) Pls. 12:4, 114:9 jug type 63 (d 389) Pl. 11:19 jug type 75 (d 387) Pls. 12:15, 114:13 bowl type 28 (d 393) Pl. 14:7 bowl type 34 (d 391) Pl. 14:36 bowl type 50 (d 392) Pl. 14:8 bowl type 65 (d 390) Pl. 14:26	=5155	XIV	bowl type 48 (d 529-30) Pl. 14:4 bowl type 61 (d 531-32) Pl. 14:22 lamp type 2 (d 533) Pl. 15:20 bone whorl (d 480) Pl. 171:12 clay wheel (d 481) Pl. 257:3
=T.5130	XIV	jug type 63 (d 394) Pls. 11:19, 114:5 jar type 39 (d 395) Pls. 12:21, 114:18 fragmentary jar with incised decoration (d 564) Pl. 115:7 bowl type 29 (d 236, d 397) Pls. 14:12, 116:4 bowl type 34 (d 396) Pl. 14:36	T.5156	XIV	jar type 44 (d 450) Pls. 13:4, 115:4
N=T.5130	XIV	jar type 47 (d 463) Pls. 13:7, 115:8 bowl type 90 (d 464) Pl. 15:14	T.5158	XIV	jug type 51 (d 451) Pl. 11:7 jug type 67 (d 452) Pl. 12:2 bowl type 54 (d 453) Pl. 14:14
5131	IX	bowl type 250 (d 411) Pls. 53:20, 134:6	=T.5158	XIV	ivory ring or vessel (d 454) Pl. 204:1
5132	VI A	bronze adz (d 398) Pl. 183:21	W=5160	VI A	bronze blade (d 527) Pl. 181:61
T.5133	XI	jug type 202 (d 423) Pl. 31:2 jug type 226 (d 424) Pl. 32:25 bowl type 183 (d 425) Pl. 37:19 steatite scarabs (d 402, d 401) Pls. 150:105-6, 156:105-6 bone inlays (d 403) Pl. 193:6	=5161	XV	sherd with potter's mark (d 567) Pl. 112:14
T.5134	XII	jug type 197 (d 412) Pls. 26:14, 123:6	S=5161	XV	cooking-bowl type 5 (d 627) Pls. 9:19, 112:1 basalt tournette or quern? (d 485) Pl. 268:3 limestone mold (d 486) Pl. 269:2
T.5137	XII	jug type 105 (d 413) Pl. 24:20 jug type 175 (d 414) Pl. 25:6 steatite scarab (d 406) Pls. 149:47, 155:47 clay zoomorphic vessel (d 431) Pl. 247:1			
=5139	XIV	sherd with potter's mark (d 608) Pl. 116:25 flint sickle blade (d 433) Pl. 167:3			

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N=5162	XV	jug type 22 (d 689) Pl. 7:23			jar types 40-41 (d 549-50) Pls. 12:22, 13:1, 115:1-2
NE=5162	XV	bowl type 38 (d 688) Pl. 9:12			bowl type 57 (d 551) Pl. 14:17
5163	XVI	jug type 9 (d 476) Pl. 6:1			bronze spearhead? (d 523) Pl. 173:4
		bowl type 19 (d 471) Pl. 6:10	E=T.5181	XIV	bone cylinder seal (d 321) Pl. 160:2
T.5167	XV	jug type 18 (d 492) Pl. 7:19	S=T.5181	XIV	carnelian bead (d 583) Pl. 207:10
		jug type 21 (d 491) Pls. 7:22, 111:4	T.5183	XIV	jug type 62 (d 552) Pls. 11:18, 114:4
		jar type 31 (d 493) Pls. 8:9, 111:7			bowl type 29 (d 553-54) Pl. 14:12
		bowl types 28-29 (d 495-96) Pl. 9:2-3	W=T.5183	XIV	jug type 49 (d 340) Pls. 11:5, 113:17
		bowl type 32 (d 498) Pl. 9:6			bronze adz? (d 262) Pl. 182:4
		bowl type 34 (d 494, d 497) Pl. 9:8	=5184	XV	jar types 24-26 (d 571, d 573, d 572) Pl. 8:2-4
=T.5167	XV	fayence pendant (d 582) Pl. 207:8			jar type 29 (d 574) Pl. 8:7
		hematite macehead (d 483) Pl. 270:11	N=5184	XV	basalt whorl (d 590) Pl. 171:11
N=T.5167	XV	jug type 20 (d 435) Pl. 7:21			bronze spearheads (d 778, d 777) Pl. 173:2-3
T. N=T.5167	XV	bowl type 32 (d 436) Pl. 9:6			bone awl or weaving tool? (d 776) Pl. 198:8
N=5168	XV	jar type 23 (d 609) Pls. 8:1, 111:5	T.5185	XIV	jar type 42 (d 555) Pl. 13:2
T.5171	XIV	jug type 41 (d 501) Pl. 10:18			jar type 49 (d 556) Pl. 13:9
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N=5203	XVII	bowl type 17 (d 631) Pls. 5:18, 106:12	Rm. W=5226	XI	flint arrowhead (d 657) Pl. 167:10
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E=5207	VIII	jar type 102 (a 50) Pl. 59:12	=5227	VIII	paste scarab (d 656) Pls. 152:164, 158:164
E=5208	VII B	amethyst scarab (d 225) Pls. 152:185, 158:185	S=5227	VIII	bronze blade (d 663) Pl. 179:32
5210	XVII	jug type 8 (d 647) Pl. 5:6 bowl type 15 (d 633) Pls. 5:16, 106:10 Khirbat Kerak ware sherd (d 648), fine, black outside, red inside, no grits, well fired, well made, burnish inside and out, vertical indented (fluted) decoration	T.5230	XI	jug type 185 (d 698) Pl. 33:25 jug type 188 (d 699) Pl. 33:24 jug type 217 (d 697) Pl. 32:8
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=5216	VI A	bowl type 340 (d 651) Pls. 78:8, 143:1 bowl type 345 (d 650) Pls. 78:18, 143:4 black stone whorl (d 635) Pl. 172:41	Rm. of T.5232	XII	chalice type 3 (a 192) Pl. 30:6 clay animal figurine heads (a 193-94) Pl. 245:17
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W = T.5242	XII	jug type 138 (d 328) Pls. 23:18, 122:7 bowl type 127 (d 335) Pls. 28:8, 124:3 bronze toggle pin (d 322) Pl. 220:24	E = 5265 W = 5265	XIII B XIII B	bronze borer (d 793) Pl. 188:1 clay loom weight with seal impression (d 791) Pl. 164:1, opp. Pl. 169
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5072	BB	N 12	XIII A	397	183-84	
5073	BB	M 12	XIII B	396	184	
T.5074	BB	N 12	XIV	395	184	
T.5075	BB	M 12	XIII A	397	184	
5076	BB	N 11	XIII A	397	84, 184	
5077	BB	M 12	XII	398	184	
5078	BB	N 13	XIII A	397	84	
5081	BB	N 12	XII	398	184	
5082	DD	K-L 11-12	IV	414	116	279
5083	BB	M 13	VIII	402	184	
T.5084	BB	N 12	XIII A	397	184	
5085	BB	N 11	XIII B	396	184	
T.5086	BB	M 13	XI	399	184	
5087	BB	M 12	XIII B	396	184	

INDEX OF LOCUS NUMBERS

No.	Area	Square	Stratum	Plan (Text Fig.)	See Pages	See Figures
T.5088	BB	M 13	XIII A	397	184	
5089	BB	M 12	XIII A	397		
T.5090	BB	M 12	XIII A	397	184	303
5091	DD	L 12	V	414		
5092	DD	K 12	V	414	184	
5093	BB	N 12	XIII B	396	184	
T.5094	BB	M 12	XIII A	397	184	299
5095	BB	N 12	XIII A	397	184	
T.5097	BB	N 12	XIII A	397	184	
5099	BB	N 12	XIII A	397		
5100	BB	N 12	XIII A	397	184	
5101	BB	M 12	XIII A	397	184	
T.5102	BB	N 12	XIII A	397	184	302
T.5103-4	BB	N 12	XIII A	397	184	
T.5106	BB	M 12	XII	398	184	304
5108	BB	N 12	XIII B	396		
5109	BB	N 12	XIII A	397		
5110	BB	M 13	IX	401	184	
T.5111-12	BB	M 12	XII	398	184	
T.5113	BB	N 12	XIII A	397	184	
T.5114	BB	M 12	XIII B	396	184	
T.5118	BB	N 11	XIV	395	184	
T.5121	BB	M 12	XIV	395	185	286
5123	BB	N 11	XIII B	396	185	
5124-26	BB	N 12	XIV	395	185	
T.5128	BB	M 11	XIV	395	185	
5129	DD	K 12	VI A	413	185	
T.5130	BB	M 12	XIV	395	185	292
5131	BB	M 12	IX	401	185	
5132	DD	K 12	VI A	413	185	
T.5133	BB	M 12	XI	399	185	321
T.5134	BB	M 12	XII	398	185	
T.5137	BB	M 13	XII	398	185	309
5138	BB	N 12	XIV	395		
5139	BB	N 12	XIV	395	185	
5140	BB	N 11-12	XIV	395		
5141	DD	L 12	VI A	413	185	
T.5142	BB	M 12	XII	398	185	305
5143	BB	M 11	X	400	185	
T.5147	BB	M 12	XIV	395	185	
T.5148	BB	N 12	XIII B	396	185	
T.5149	BB	N 12	XV	394	185	
5151	BB	M 13	VII A	404	185	
T.5152	BB	N 12	XIII A	397	185	
5153	DD	K 11-12	VI A	413	185	
5154	BB	N 12	XVI	393		
5155	BB	M-N 11-12	XIV	395	185	
T.5156	BB	N 12	XIV	395	185	
T.5158	BB	N 12	XIV	395	185	
5160	DD	L 12	VI A	413	185	
5161	BB	M 12	XV	394	185	
5162	BB	M-N 12	XV	394	186	
5163	BB	N 12	XVI	393	186	
5165	BB	N 12	XIV	395		
T.5166	BB	N 12	XIII B	396		
T.5167	BB	N 11	XV	394	186	285
5168	BB	N 12	XV	394	78, 186	
T.5171	BB	M 12	XIV	395	186	291
5173	BB	M-N 11-12	XV	394	186	
5174	BB	N 12	XIV	395	186	
T.5175	BB	N 12	XV	394	186	284
T.5176	BB	M 12	XIV	395	186	
T.5177	BB	M 12	XIV	395	186	290
T.5178-79	BB	N 12	XIV	395	186	
T.5180	BB	M 13	XIV	395	186	
T.5181	BB	N 12	XIV	395	186	287

INDEX OF LOCUS NUMBERS

No.	Area	Square	Stratum	Plan (Text Fig.)	See Pages	See Figures
T.5183	BB	M 12	XIV	395	186	
5184	BB	M 12	XV	394	186	
T.5185-86	BB	N 12	XIV	395	186	
5187	BB	N 11-12	XIV	395	186	
T.5188	BB	M 11	XIV	395	186	289
5191	BB	N 12	XV	394	186	
5192	BB	N 12	XV	394	78, 84, 186	179-83, 244
5193	BB	N 13	XVI	393	186	
5194	DD	M 12	VI A	413		
5195	BB	N 12	XV	394	186	
5197	DD	M 11-12	VI A	413	186	
5198	BB	N 11	XVI	393	186	
5199	BB	M-N 11	XVI	393	186	
5200	BB	N 11	XVI	393	186	
5201	BB	N 13	XVI	393	187	
T.5202	BB	N 12	XV	394	187	
5203	BB	N 11	XVII	392	187	
5207	BB	M 13	VIII	402	187	
5208	BB	M 12	VII B	403	187	
5210	BB	N 13	XVII	392	187	
5212	BB	M 13	IX	401		
5213	DD	L 11	VI A	413	187	
5214	BB	M 13	X	400		
5215	BB	N 13	XVI	393	76	
5216	DD	K-L 11	VI A	413	187	
5217	BB	M 12	VII B	403		
5218	BB	M 13	XIII A	397	187	
5221-22	BB	N 12	XVI	393	187	
5224	DD	K 11-12	VI A	413	187	
5225	BB	M 13	X	400	187	
5226	BB	M 13	XI	399	187	
5227	BB	M 12	VIII	402	187	
T.5230-31	BB	M 13	XI	399	187	
T.5232	BB	M 13	XII	398	187	
5233	BB	M 13	XI	399	187	
T.5234	BB	M 13	XI	399	187	
5236	DD	K 12	VI B	412	187	
5237	DD	K 12	VIII	411		
5238	BB	M 13	XIII B	396	187	
5239	BB	M 12-13	IX	401	102, 187	244-45
T.5240	BB	M 12	X	400	187	332
T.5241-42	BB	M 13	XII	398	188	
T.5243	BB	M 12	XI	399	188	
T.5244	BB	M 12	X	400	188	
T.5248	BB	M 13	XI	399	188	
T.5249	BB	M 13	XI	399	188	324
T.5250	BB	M 12	XI	399	188	319
T.5252	BB	M 13	XIII A	397	188	301
T.5254	BB	M 13	XII	398	188	
T.5255	BB	M 13	XII	398	188	308
T.5257	BB	M 13	XII	398		
T.5259	BB	M 13	XII	398	188	316
5260	BB	M 13	XIII B	396	188	
T.5261	BB	M 13	XII	398	188	307
5262	BB	M 12	VIII	402	188	
5263	BB	M 13	XII	398	92, 188	
5265	BB	M 13	XIII B	396	188	
T.5267	BB	M 13	XII	398	188	311
T.5268	BB	M 13	XIII B	396	188	
5269	BB	M-N 11-12	XV	394	78, 84	178-81, 185, 244
T.5270	BB	M 13	XIII A	397	188	
T.5271-72	BB	M 13	XI	399	188	
5273	BB	M 13	XIV	395	188	
T.5274	BB	M 13	XII	398	188	
T.5275	BB	M 13	XIV	395	188	
5277	DD	K 12	VII A	412	188	

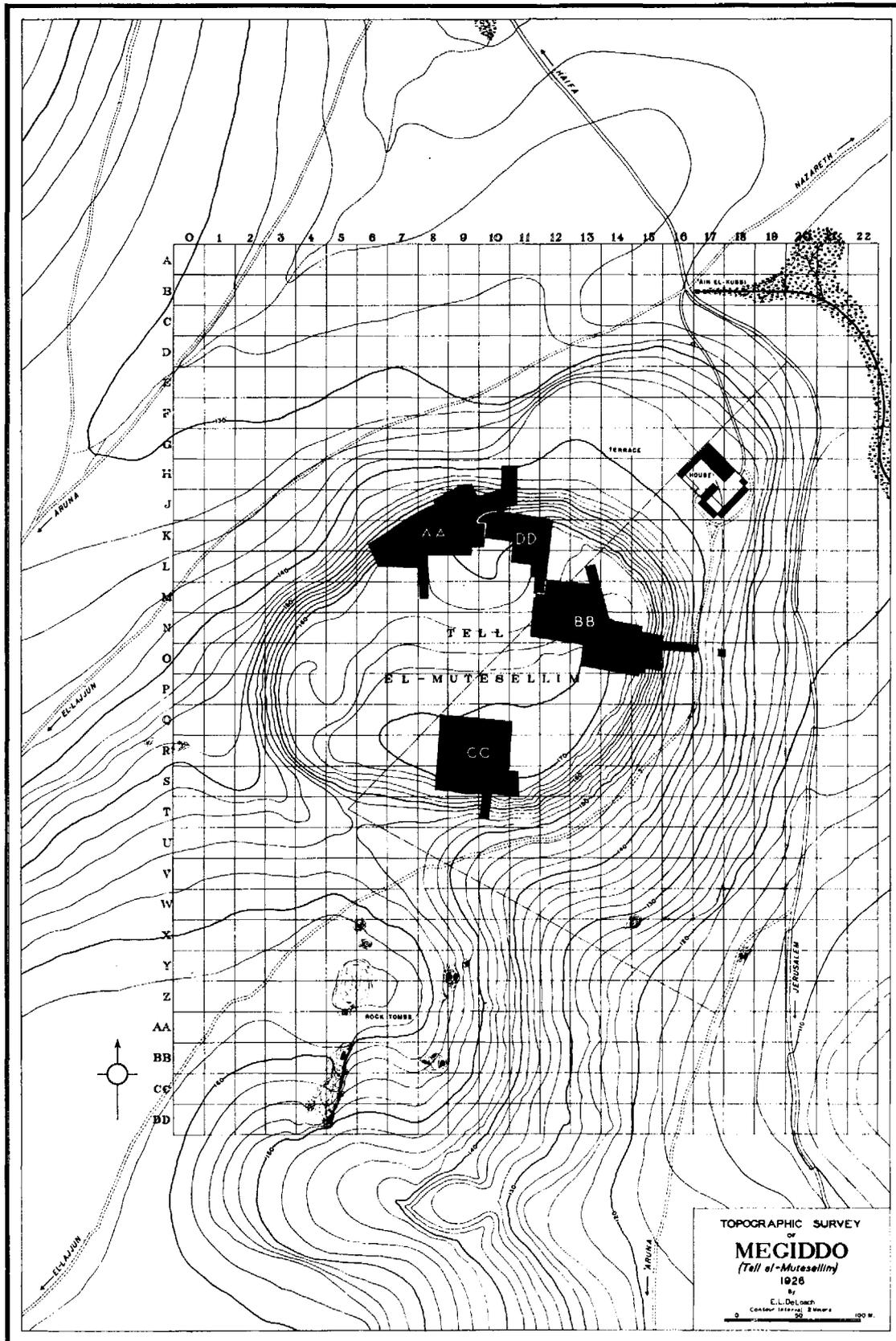


FIG. 376.—CONTOUR MAP OF MEGIDDO SHOWING (IN SOLID BLACK) AREAS COVERED BY THE PRESENT REPORT. SCALE, 1:5000

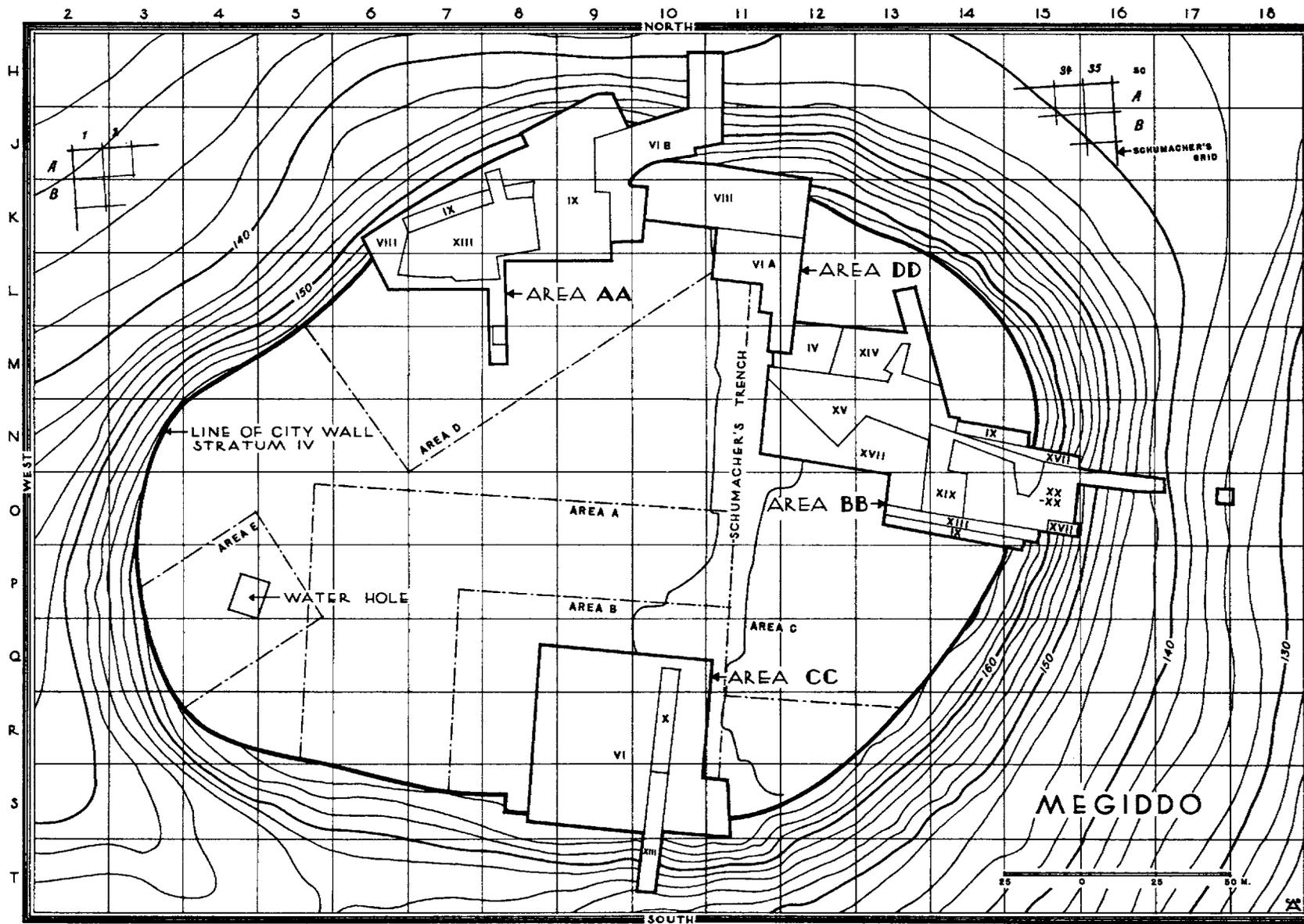


FIG. 377.—MAP OF THE SUMMIT OF THE MOUND SHOWING ALL EXCAVATED AREAS. SCALE, 1:2000

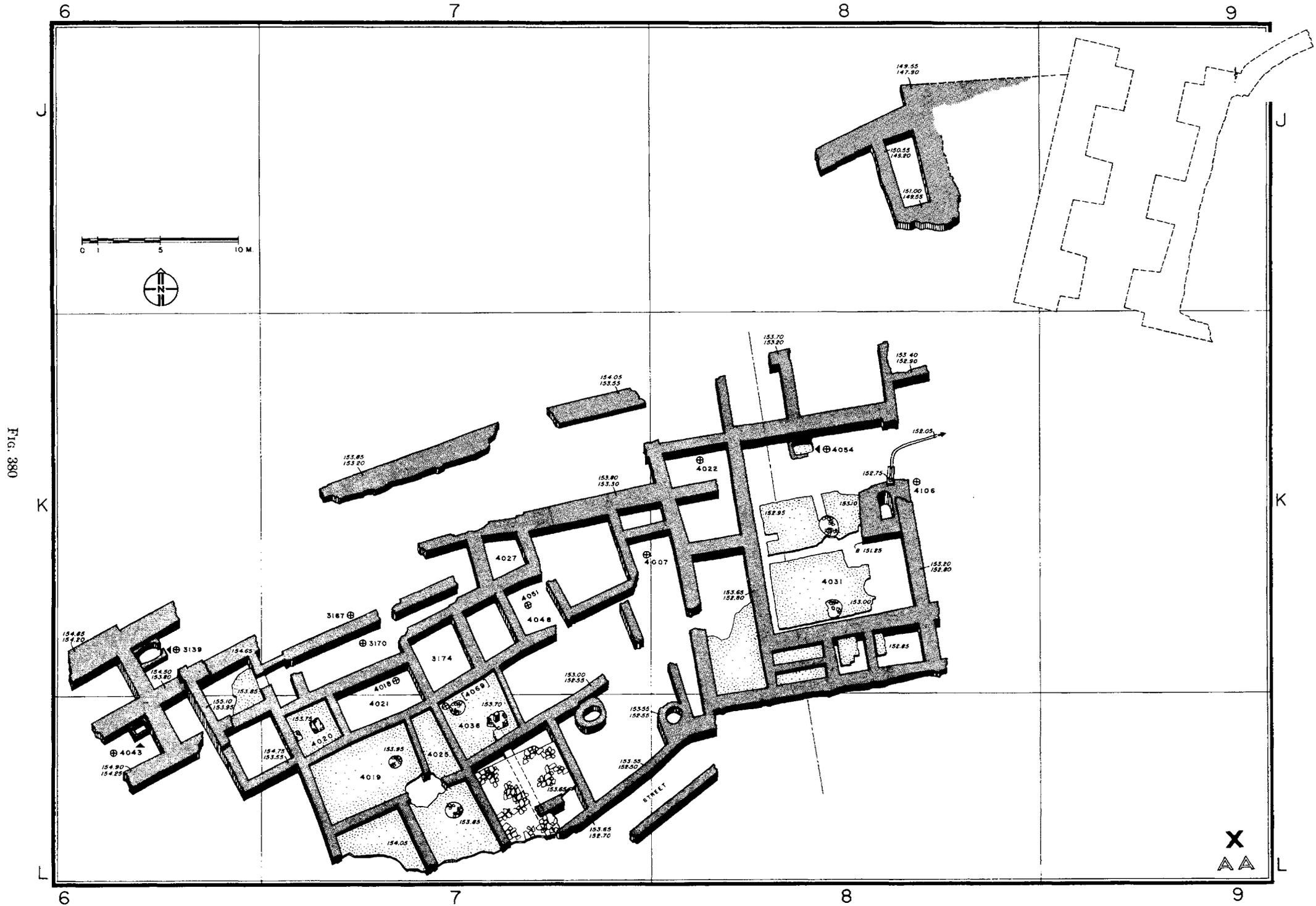
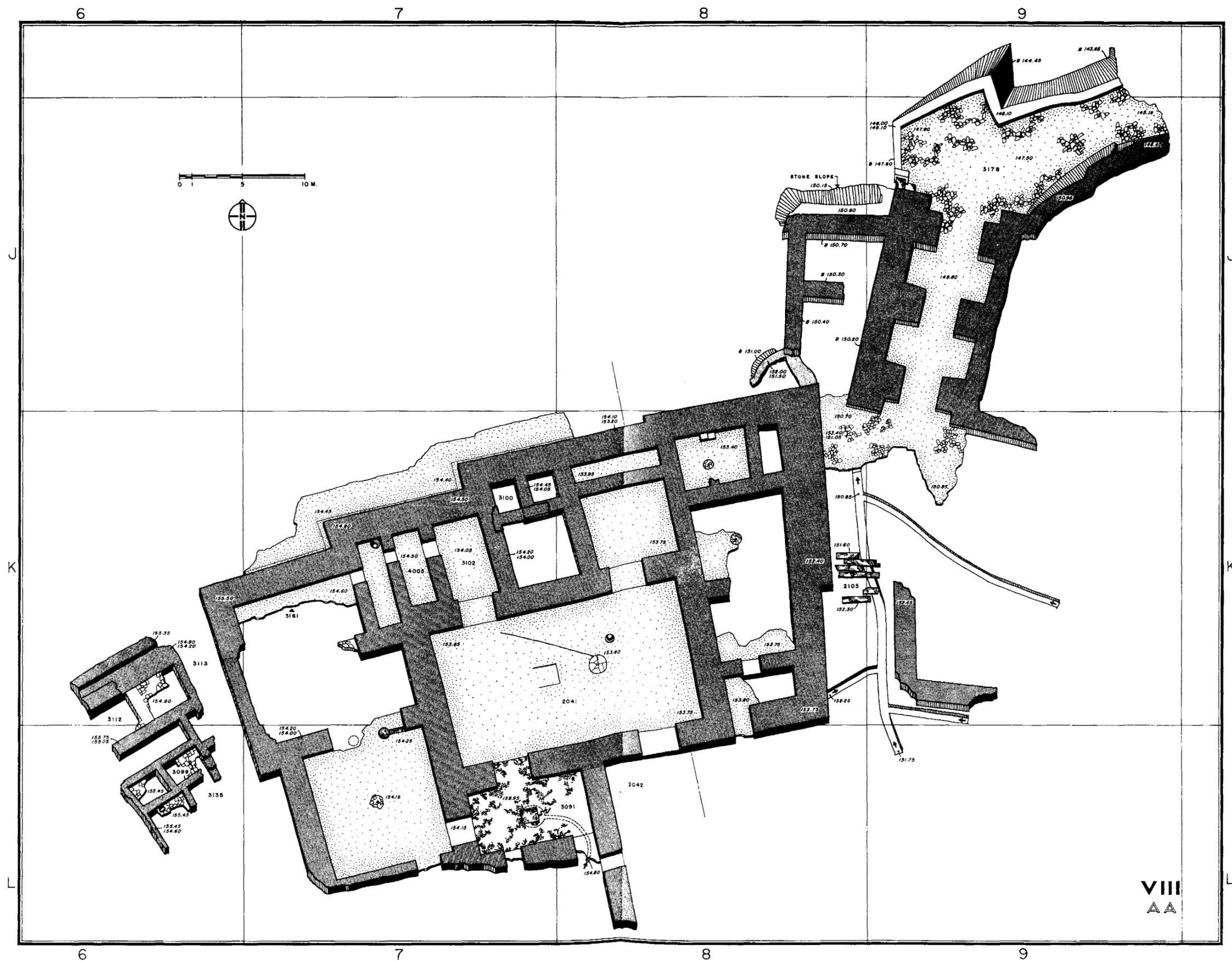


Fig. 380



VIII
AA

Fig. 382

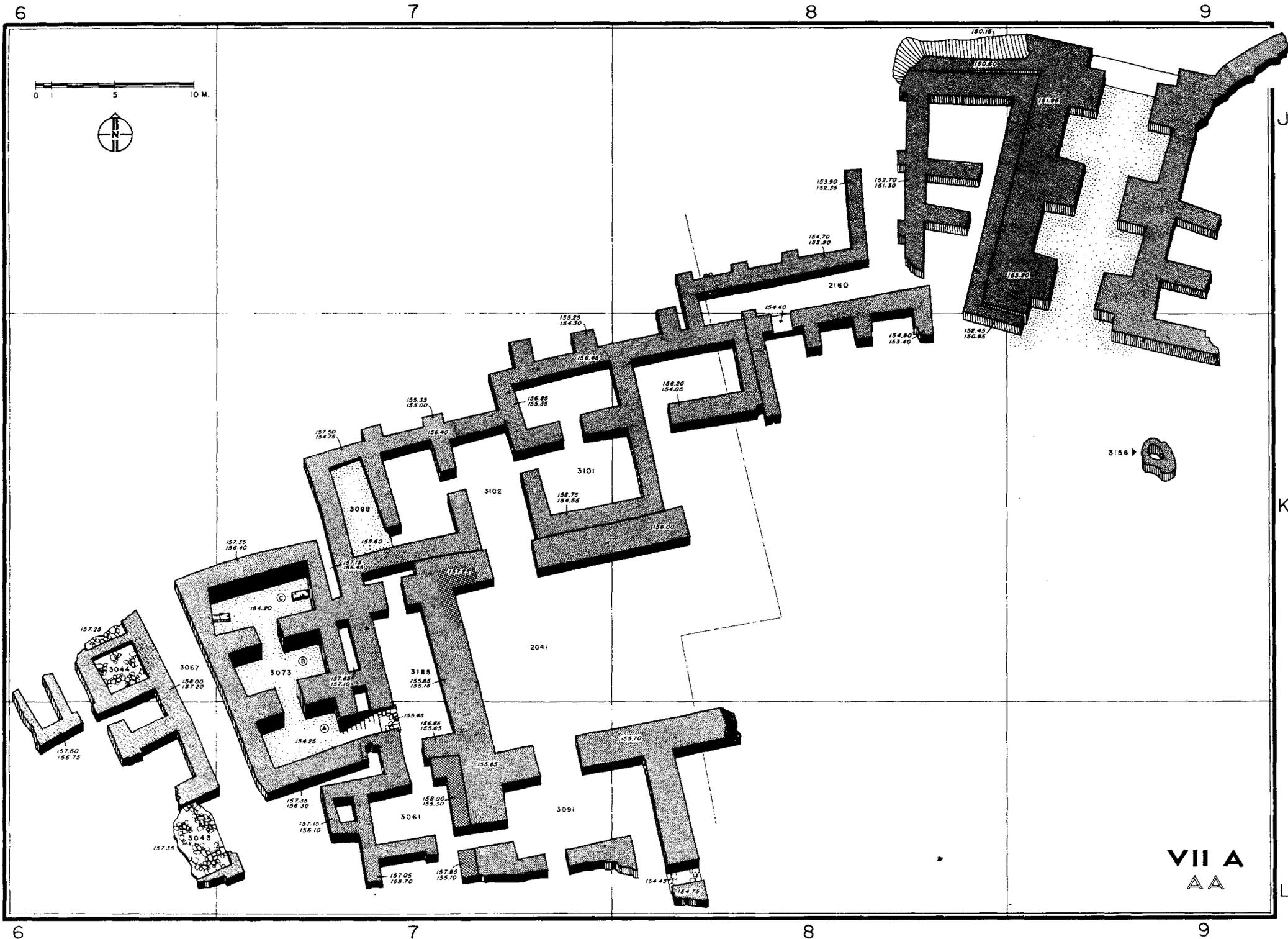


Fig. 384

VII A
△△



Fig. 386

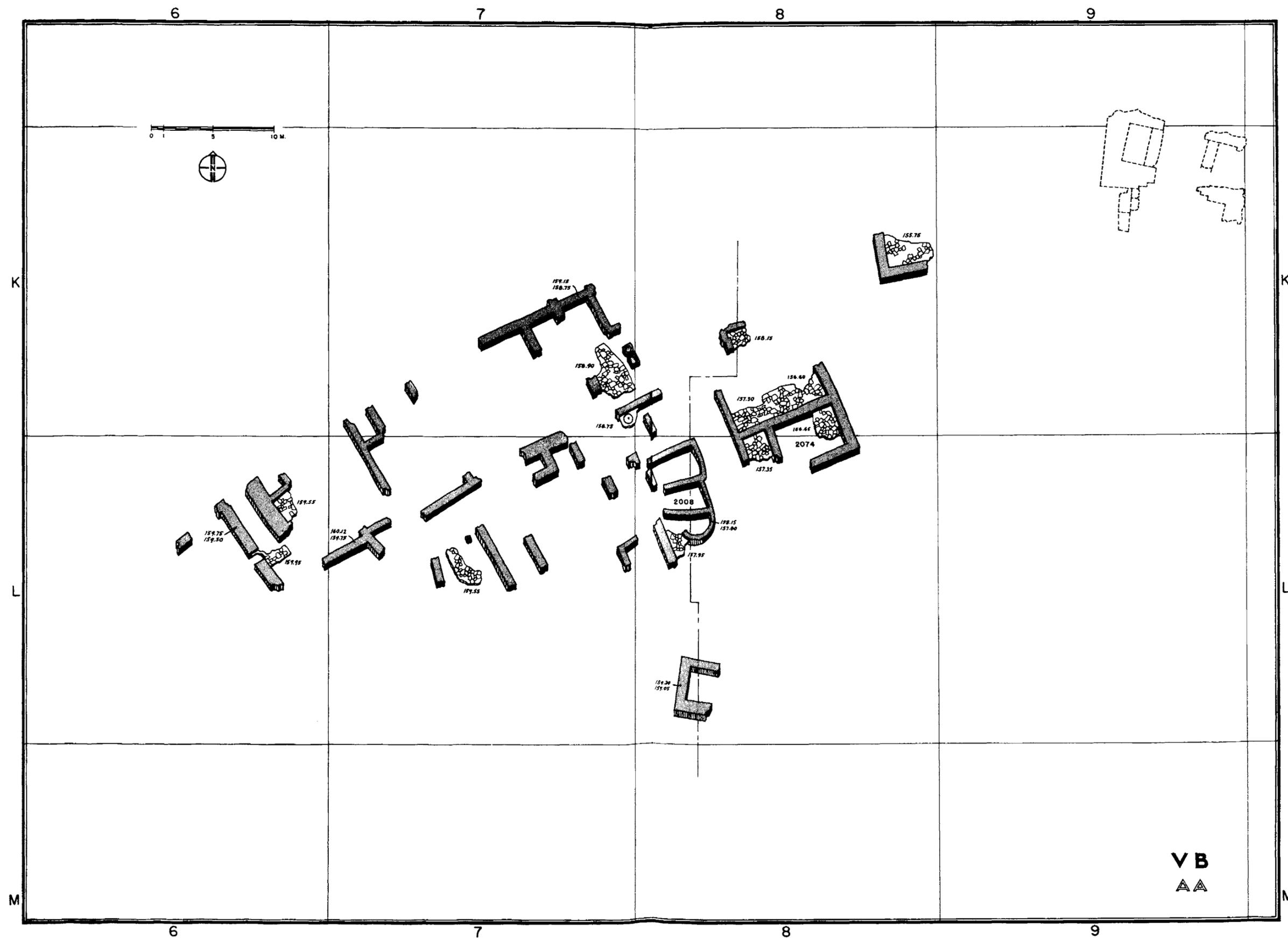
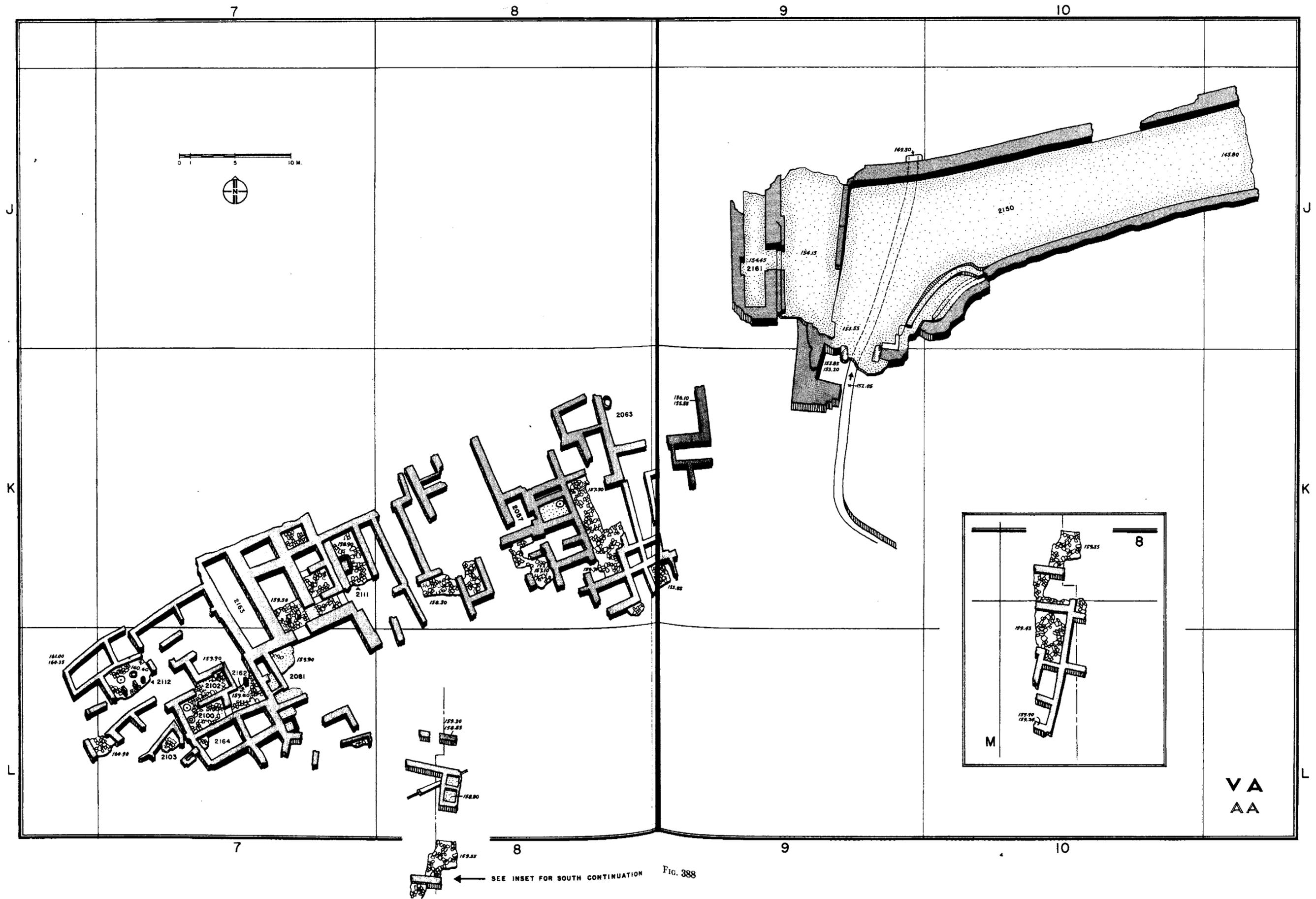


FIG. 387



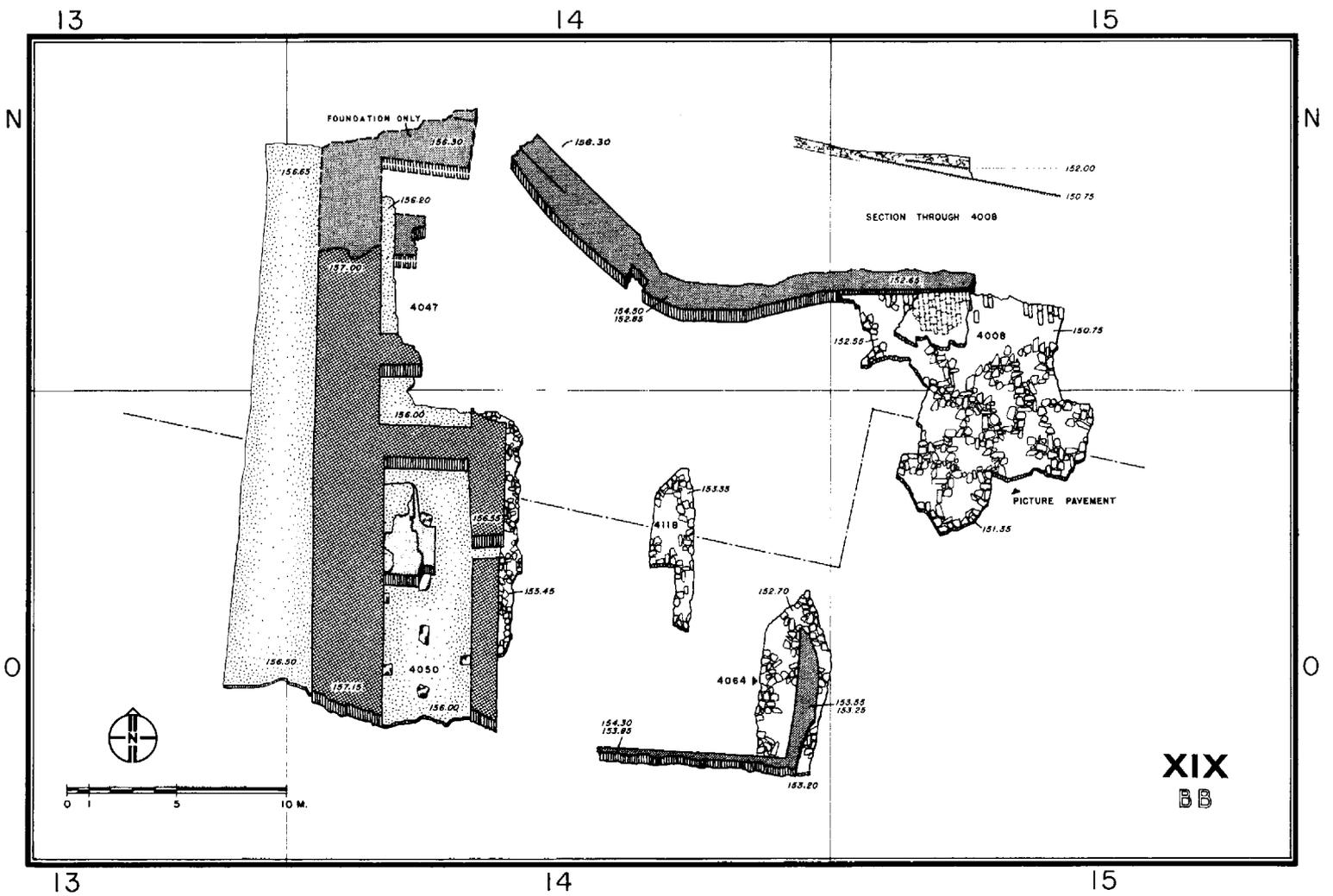
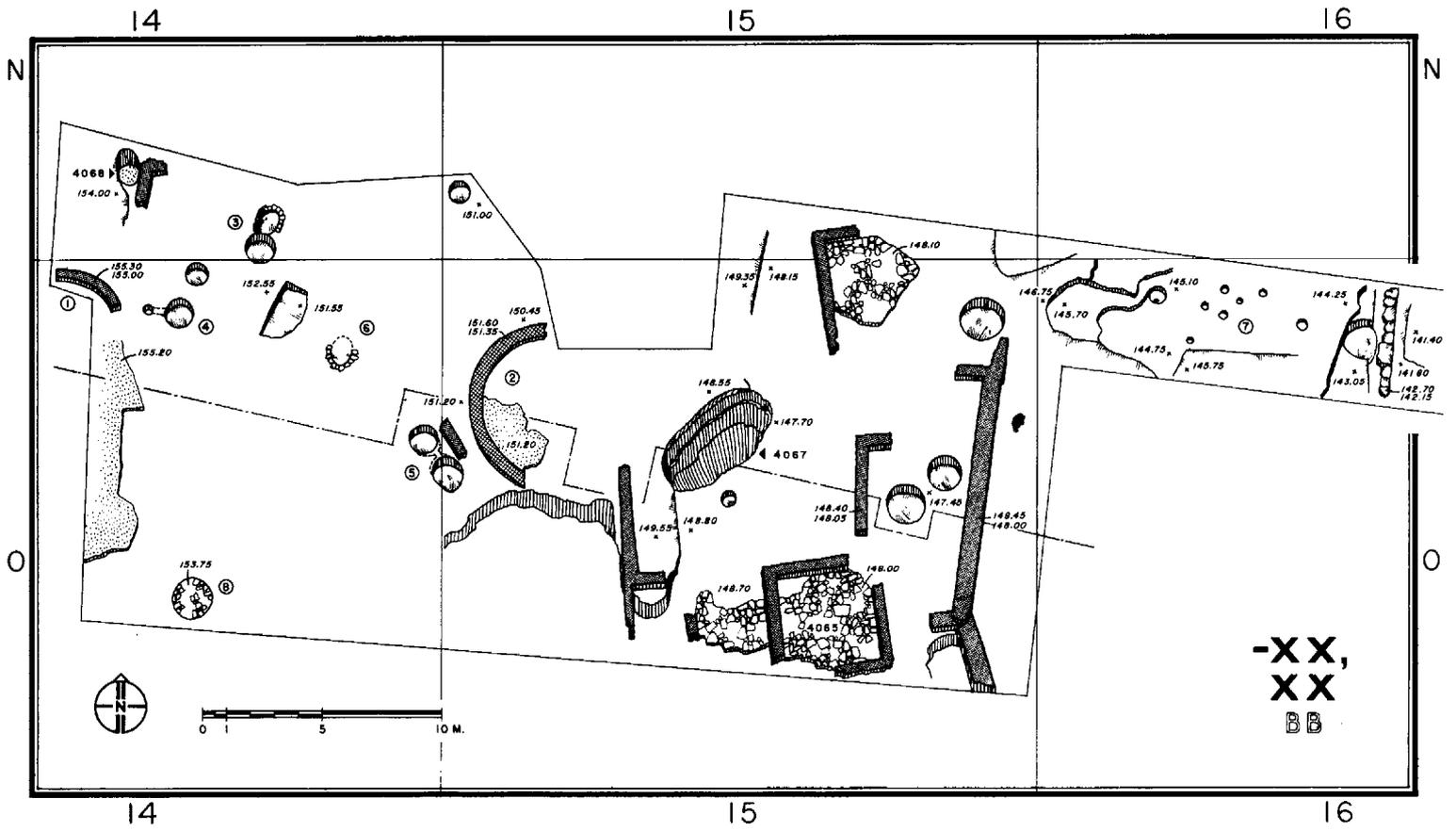
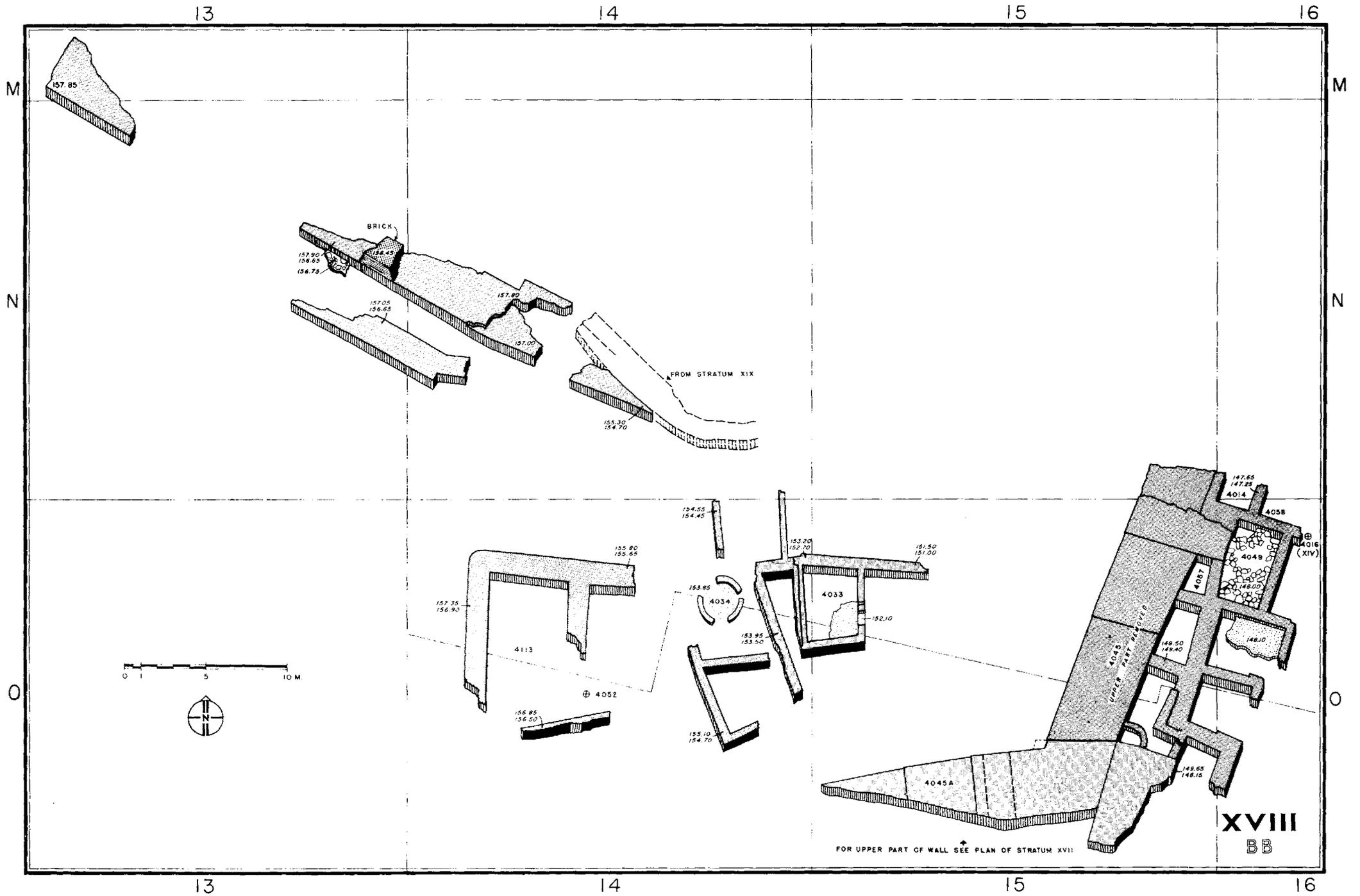


FIG. 390

Fig. 391



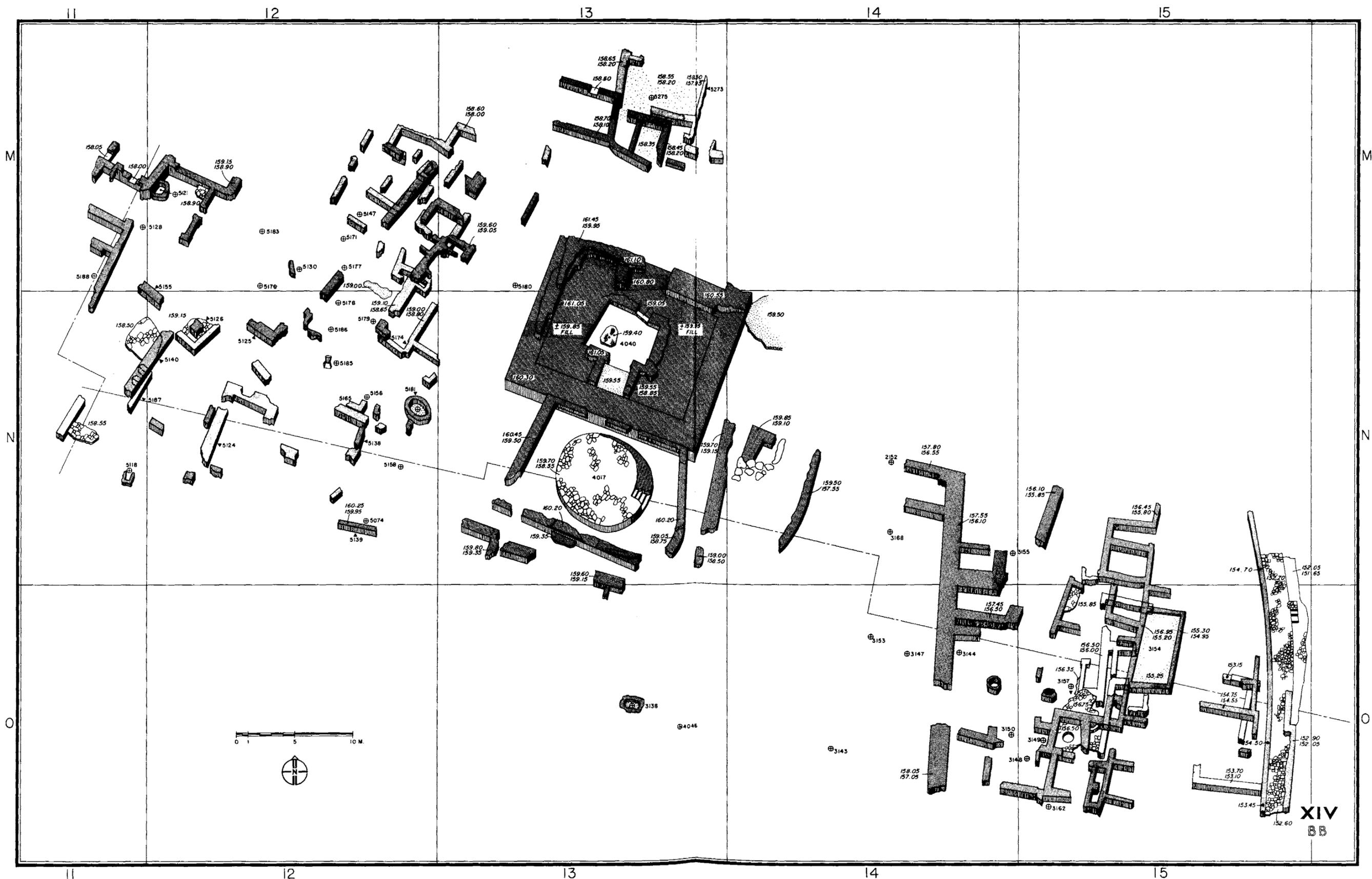
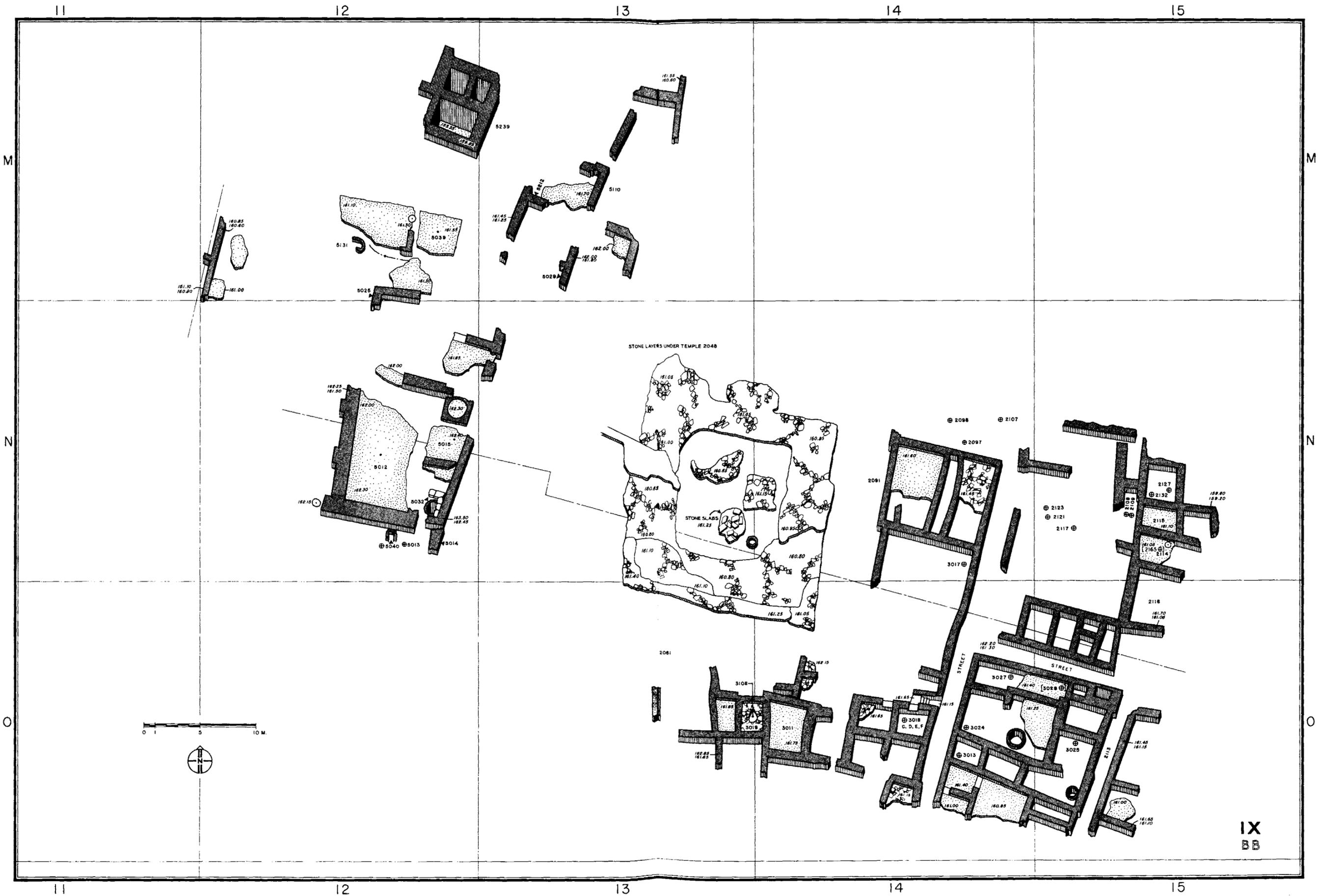


FIG. 395



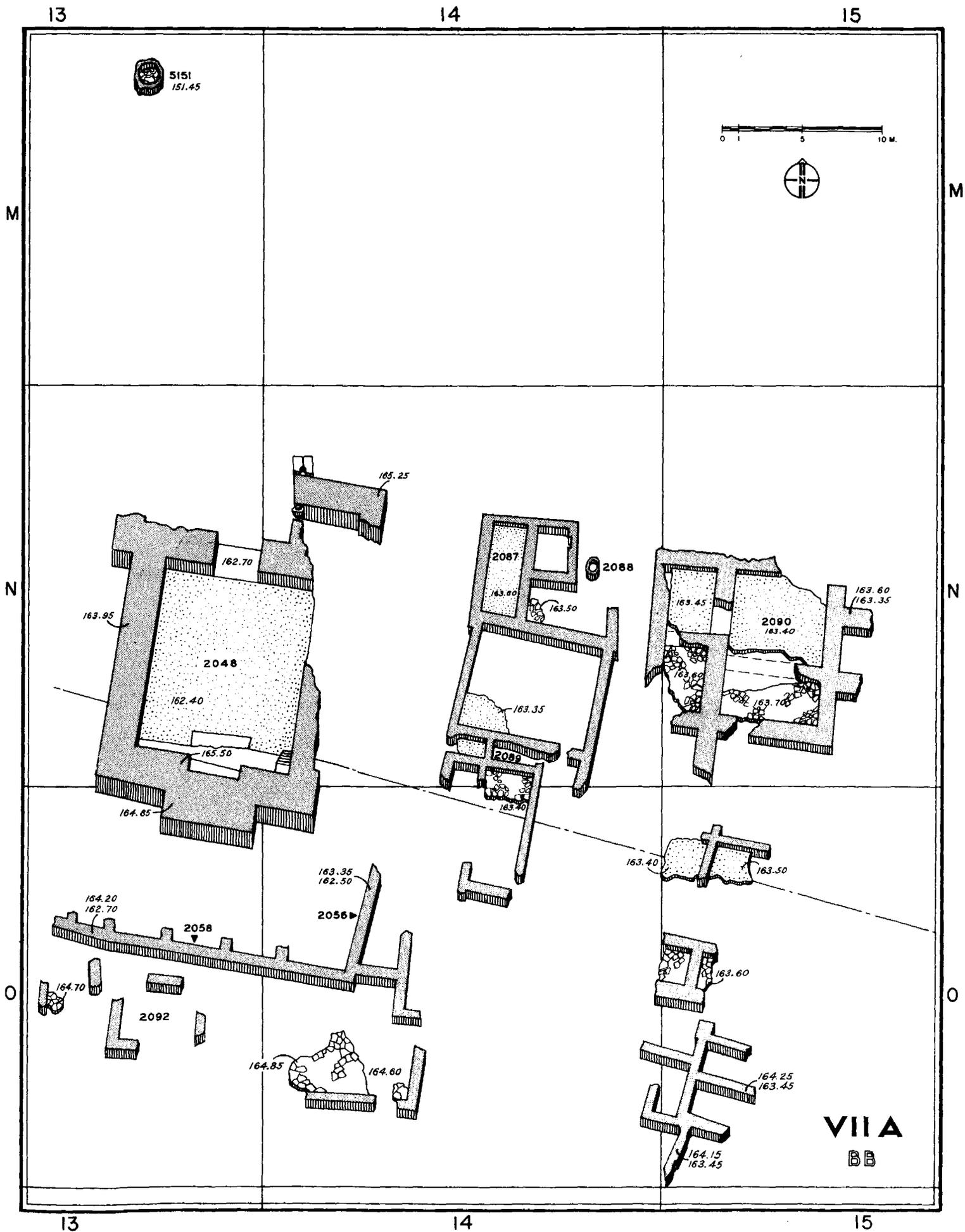


FIG. 404

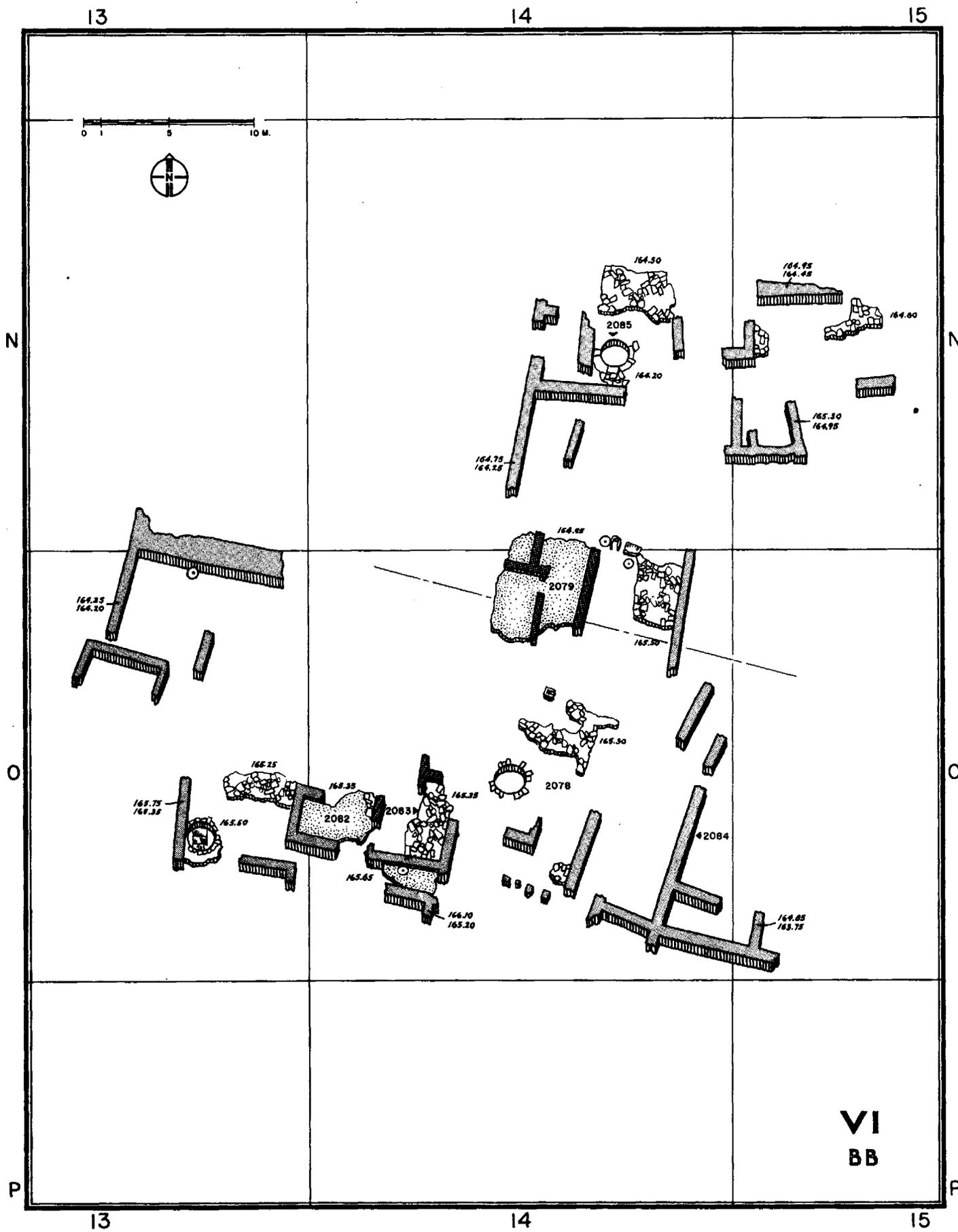


FIG. 405

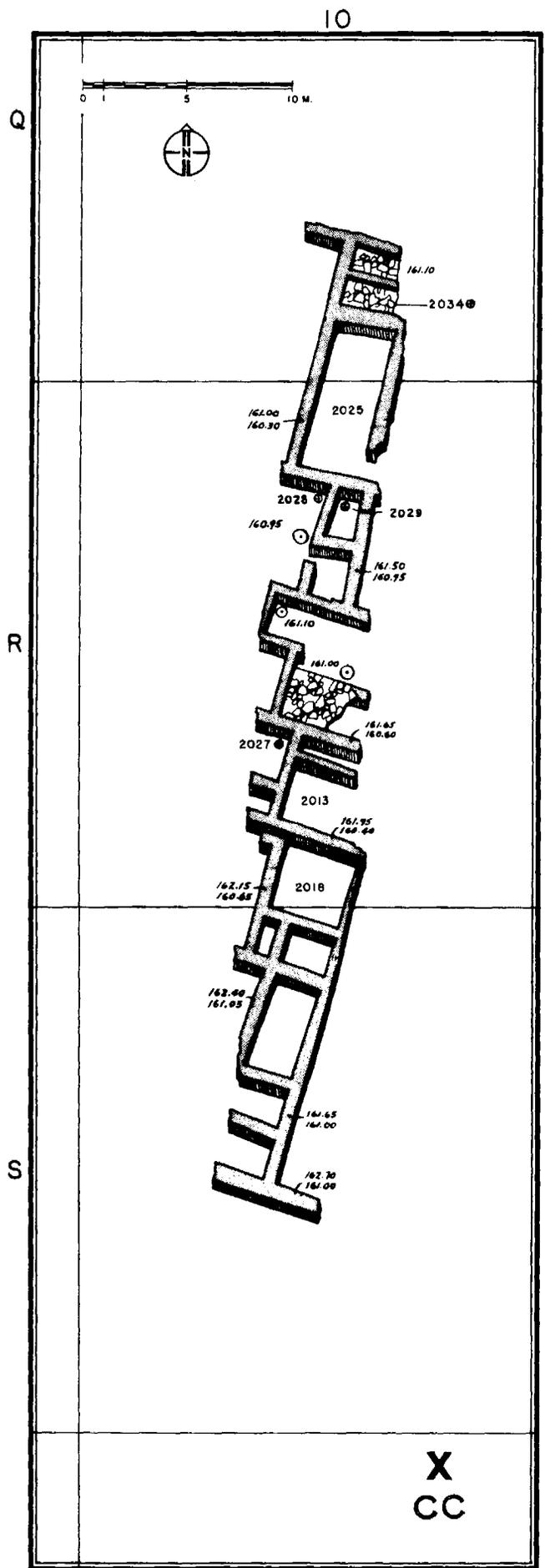
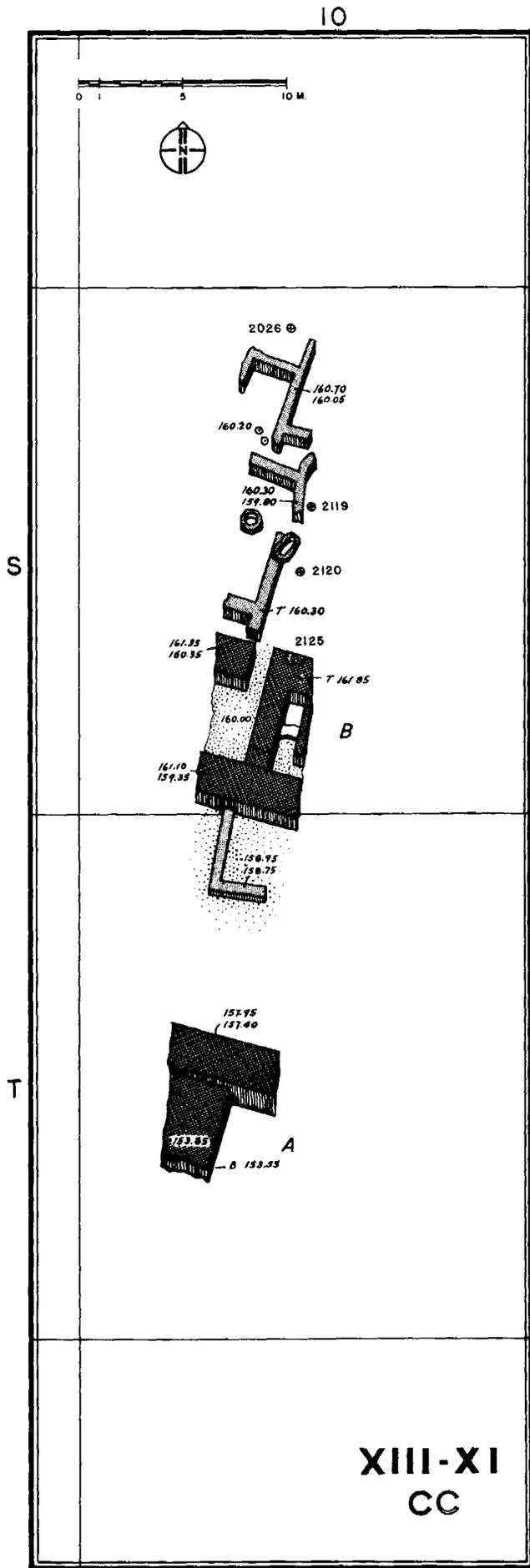


FIG. 407

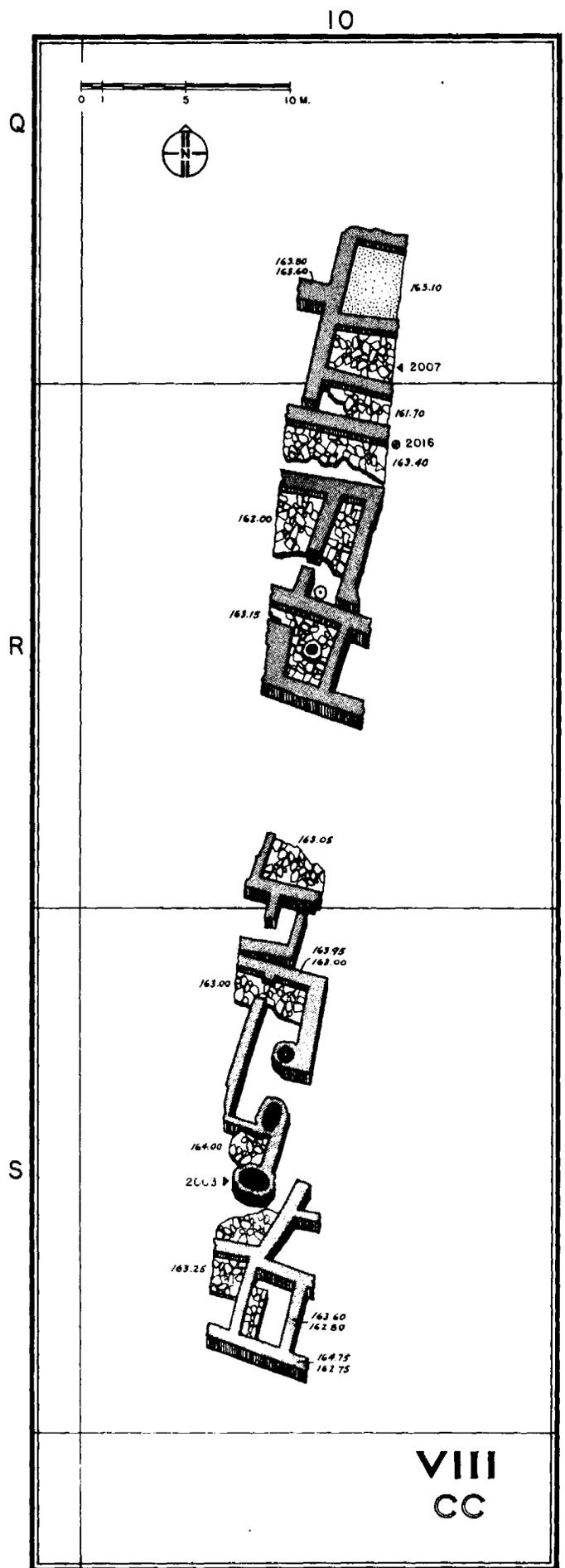
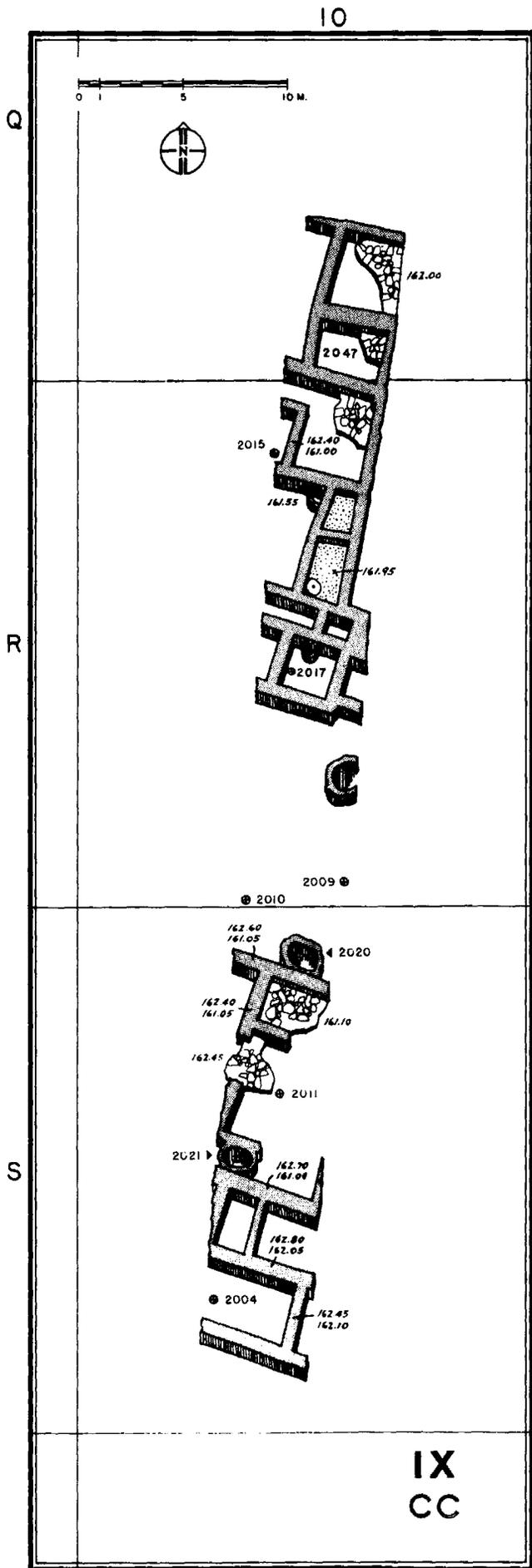
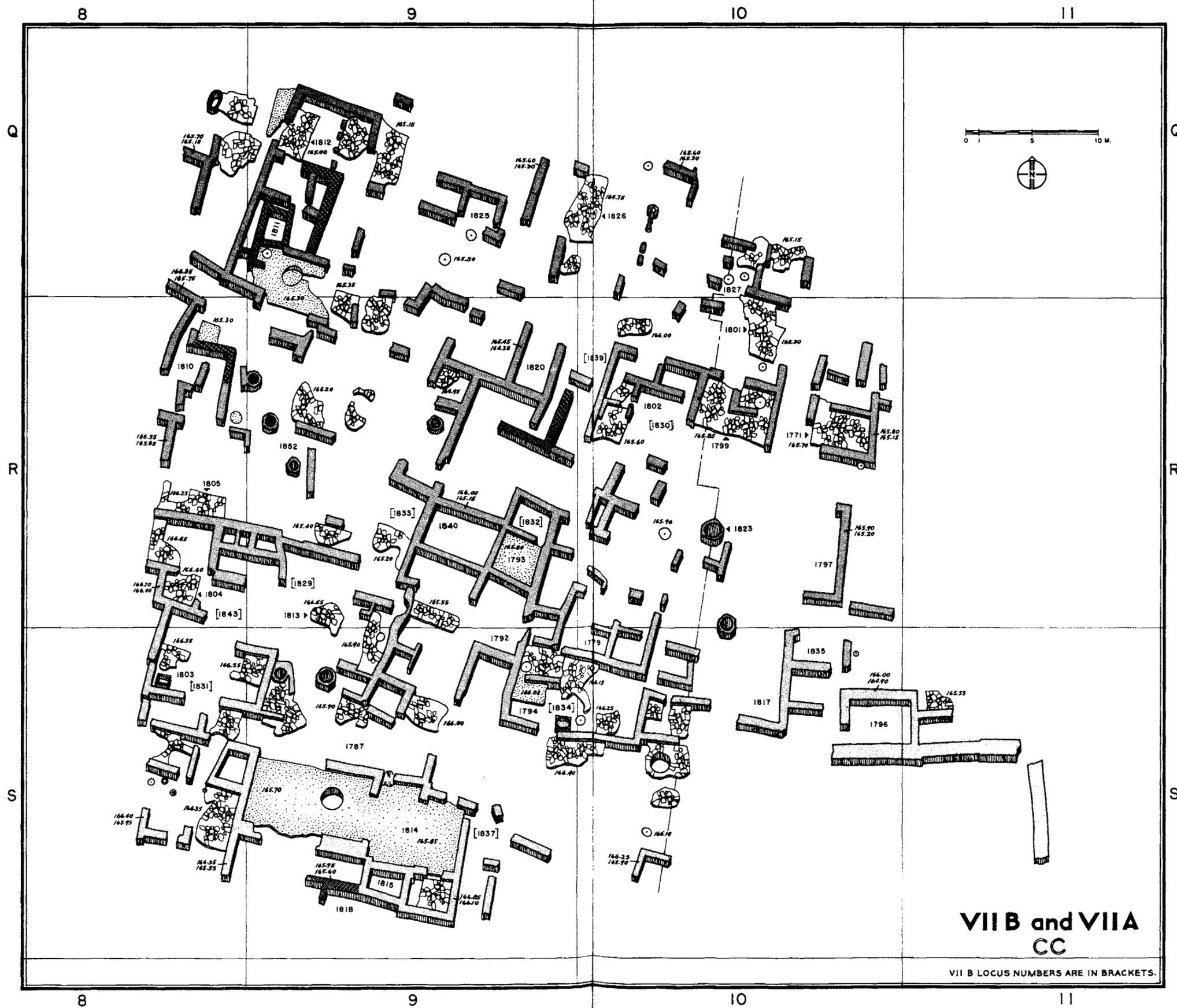


FIG. 408



VII B and VII A
CC

VII B LOCUS NUMBERS ARE IN BRACKETS.

Fig. 499

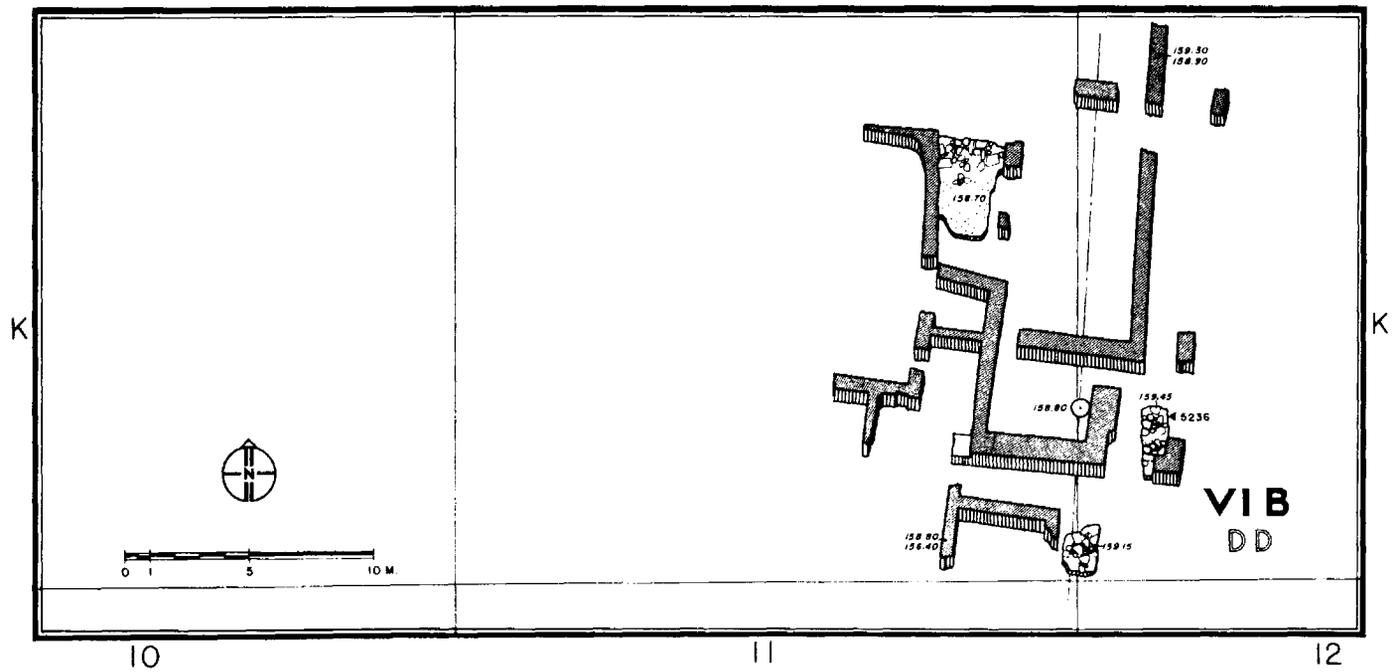
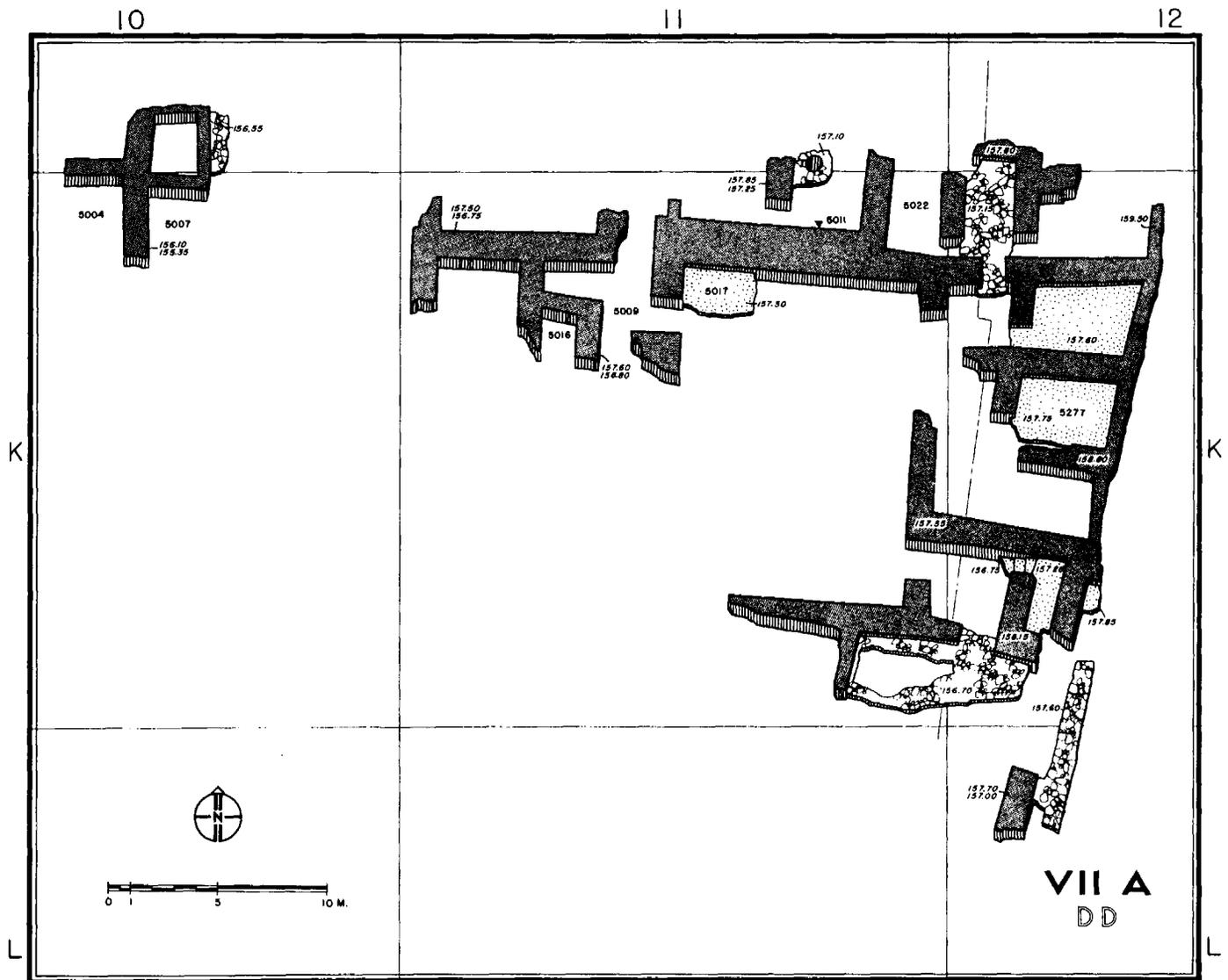


FIG. 412

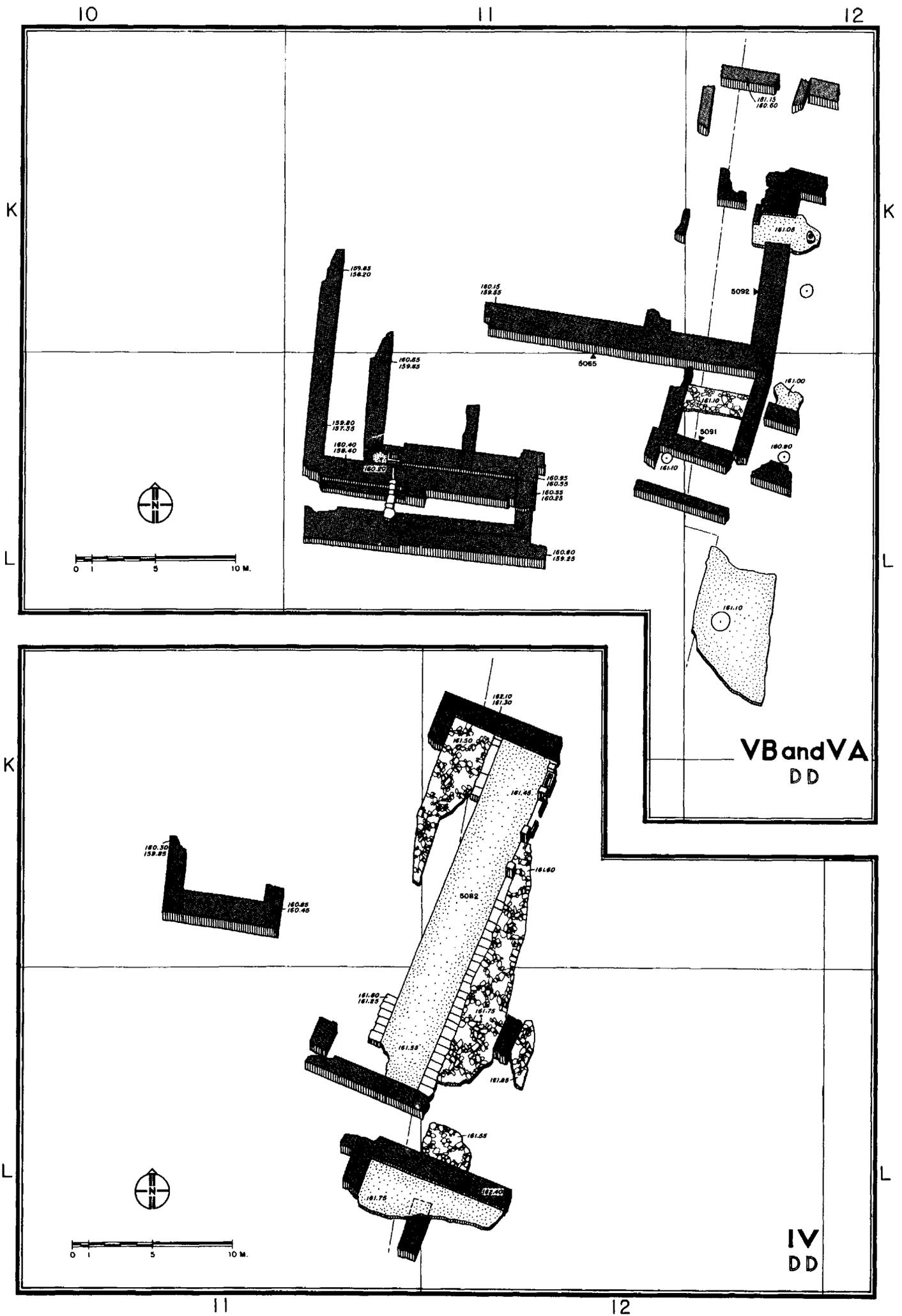


FIG. 414

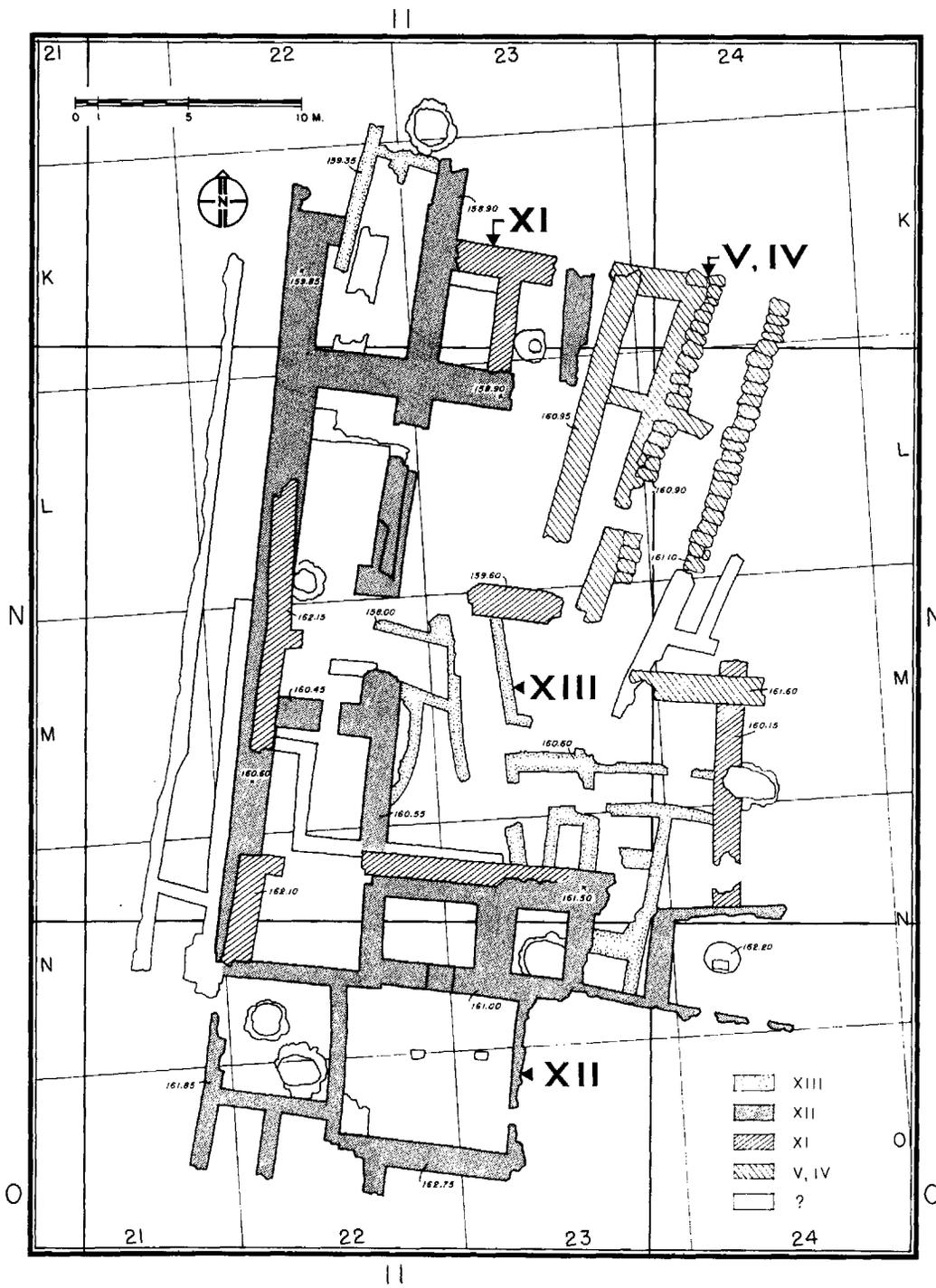


FIG. 415.—REDRAWING OF SCHUMACHER, *Tell el-Mutesellim I*, PL. XII, WITH ADJUSTED LEVELS AND ORIENTAL INSTITUTE STRATUM NUMBERS. SCALE, 1:300

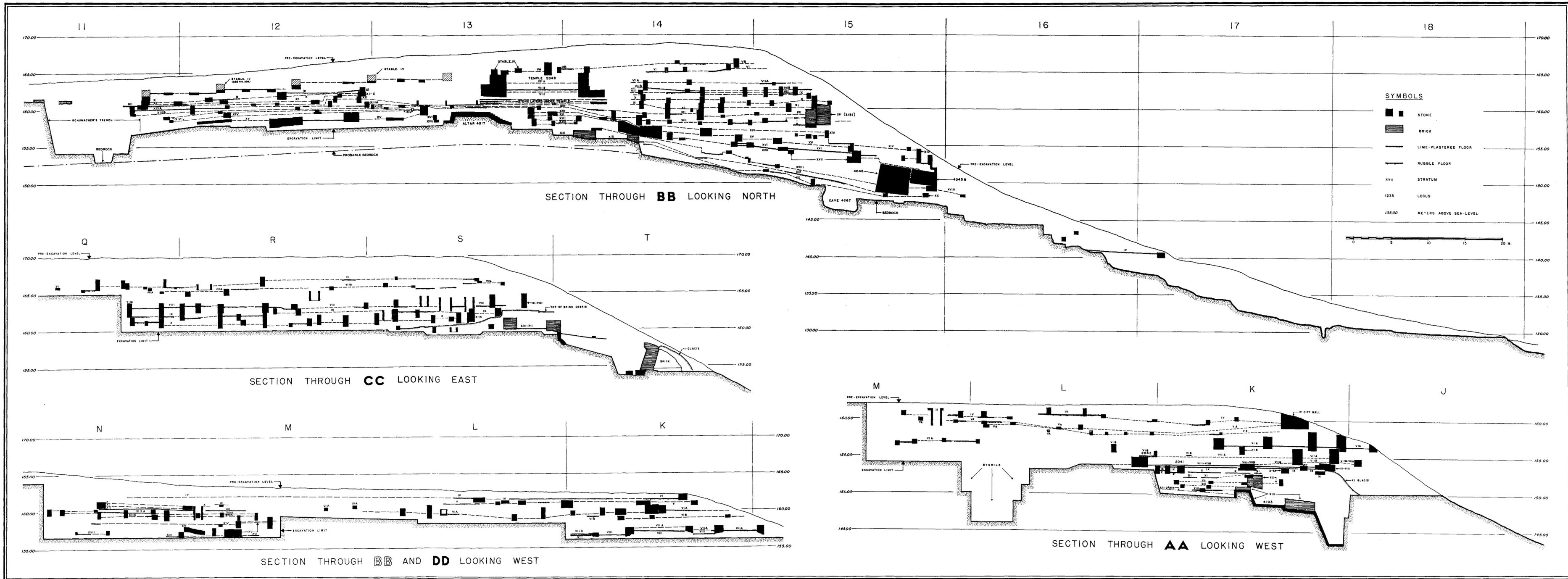


Fig. 416