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JOHN ALBERT WILSON
and
THOMAS GEORGE ALLEN
Editors

MEGIDDO
I
SEASONS OF 1925-34
STRATA I-V

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By

ROBERT S. LAMON

and

GEOFFREY M. SHIPTON



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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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PREFACE

In publishing the results of the excavation of the first five strata at Megiddo the authors feel that they have almost a national debt of gratitude to discharge, for naturally over a period of nine years a large number of people have assisted in the excavating and recording of the results.

To the two successive Field Directors in particular is credit due, for without their care and detailed records this book could never have been published. The list of staff members given below comprises all those who have been attached to the expedition and assisted in the work.

Wherever ideas and theories are other than their own, the authors in each case have attempted to give full credit in the text.

To those who have aided in the actual compilation of the book is due particular mention. In this connection the authors acknowledge their indebtedness to Dr. Robert M. Engberg and Dr. H. G. May. Little need be said of Mr. Lind's photographs; they speak for themselves.

To the Government of Palestine and to the Department of Antiquities in particular the writers wish to tender their deep appreciation for their co-operation and willing helpfulness at all times.

ROBERT S. LAMON
GEOFFREY M. SHIPTON

CHICAGO
July 1937

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AASOR</i>	American Schools of Oriental Research. Annual (New Haven, 1920—).
<i>AJSL</i>	American journal of Semitic languages and literatures (Chicago, 1884—).
<i>Beth-Pelet I</i>	PETRIE, W. M. F. Beth-Pelet I (Tell Fara) (London, 1930).
<i>Beth-Pelet II</i>	MACDONALD, EANN, STARKEY, J. L., and HARDING, LANKESTER. Beth-Pelet II (London, 1932).
<i>Cairo Cat. XXXII</i>	Catalogue général des antiquités du Musée du Caire, Nos. 36001-37521. Scarab-shaped seals. By PERCY E. NEWBERRY (London, 1907).
<i>Carchemish</i>	British Museum. Carchemish; report on the excavations at Djerabis . . . conducted by C. LEONARD WOOLLEY and T. E. LAWRENCE (2 vols.; London, 1914-21).
<i>EB</i>	Early Bronze period (ca. 3000-2000 B.C.).
<i>EI</i>	Early Iron period (ca. 1200-1000 B.C.).
<i>FitzGerald, Beth-Shan Pottery</i>	FITZGERALD, G. M. The four Canaanite temples of Beth-Shan. Part II. The pottery (Publications of the Palestine Section of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania II [Philadelphia, 1930]).
<i>Gjerstad et al., Cyprus</i>	GJERSTAD, EINAR, LINDROS, JOHN, SJÖQVIST, ERIK, and WESTHOLM, ALFRED. The Swedish Cyprus Expedition (Stockholm, 1934—).
<i>Gressmann, Bilder</i>	GRESSMANN, HUGO. Altorientalische Bilder zum Alten Testament (2. Aufl.; Berlin und Leipzig, 1927).
<i>JPOS</i>	Palestine Oriental Society. The journal (Jerusalem, 1923—).
<i>LB</i>	Late Bronze period (ca. 1500-1200 B.C.).
<i>LI</i>	Late Iron period (ca. 600-300 B.C.).
<i>Macalister, Gezer</i>	MACALISTER, R. A. STEWART. The excavation of Gezer, 1902-1905 and 1907-1909 (3 vols.; London, 1912).
<i>MB</i>	Middle Bronze period (ca. 2000-1500 B.C.).
<i>MI</i>	Middle Iron period (ca. 1000-600 B.C.).
<i>OIC</i>	Chicago. University. The Oriental Institute. Oriental Institute communications (Chicago, 1922—).
<i>OIC No. 4</i>	FISHER, CLARENCE S. The excavation of Armageddon (1929).
<i>OIC No. 9</i>	GUY, P. L. O. New light from Armageddon (1931).
<i>OIP</i>	Chicago. University. The Oriental Institute. Oriental Institute publications (Chicago, 1924—).
<i>OIP XIX</i>	SCHMIDT, ERICH F. The Alishar Hüyük, seasons of 1928 and 1929. Part I (1932).
<i>OIP XXVI</i>	MAY, HERBERT GORDON. Material remains of the Megiddo cult (1935).
<i>OIP XXX</i>	VON DER OSTEN, H. H. The Alishar Hüyük, seasons of 1930-32. Part III (1937).
<i>OIP XXXII</i>	LAMON, ROBERT S. The Megiddo water system (1935).
<i>OIP XXXIII</i>	GUY, P. L. O., and ENGBERG, ROBERT M. Megiddo tombs (1938).
<i>PEFA</i>	Palestine Exploration Fund. Annual (London, 1911—).
<i>PEFQS</i>	Palestine Exploration Fund. Quarterly statement (London, 1869—).
<i>Petrie, Buttons</i>	PETRIE, W. M. F. Buttons and design scarabs (London, 1925).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Petrie, <i>Gaza</i>	PETRIE, W. M. F. <i>Ancient Gaza</i> (4 vols.; London, 1931-34).
Petrie, <i>Scarabs</i>	PETRIE, W. M. F. <i>Scarabs and cylinders with names</i> (London, 1917).
QDAP	Palestine. Department of Antiquities. <i>The quarterly</i> (Jerusalem, 1931—).
<i>Samaria</i>	REISNER, GEORGE A., FISHER, CLARENCE S., and LYON, DAVID G. <i>Harvard excavations at Samaria, 1908-1910</i> (2 vols.; Cambridge, 1924).
Sch. W.	Schumacher's works (trenches and dumps) at Megiddo.
Sellers, <i>Beth-Zur</i>	SELLERS, O. R. <i>The citadel of Beth-Zur</i> (Philadelphia, 1933).
Ward, <i>Seal Cylinders</i>	WARD, WILLIAM HAYES. <i>The seal cylinders of Western Asia</i> (Washington, D.C., 1910)

INTRODUCTION

There can now be no doubt concerning the identification of Tell el-Mutesellim as Megiddo (Armageddon). What little doubt might have remained after Smith's researches¹ was entirely dispersed by Nelson's translation of and commentary on the account of the Battle of Megiddo given in the annals of Thutmose III,² which are recorded on the walls of the temple of Amon at Karnak.

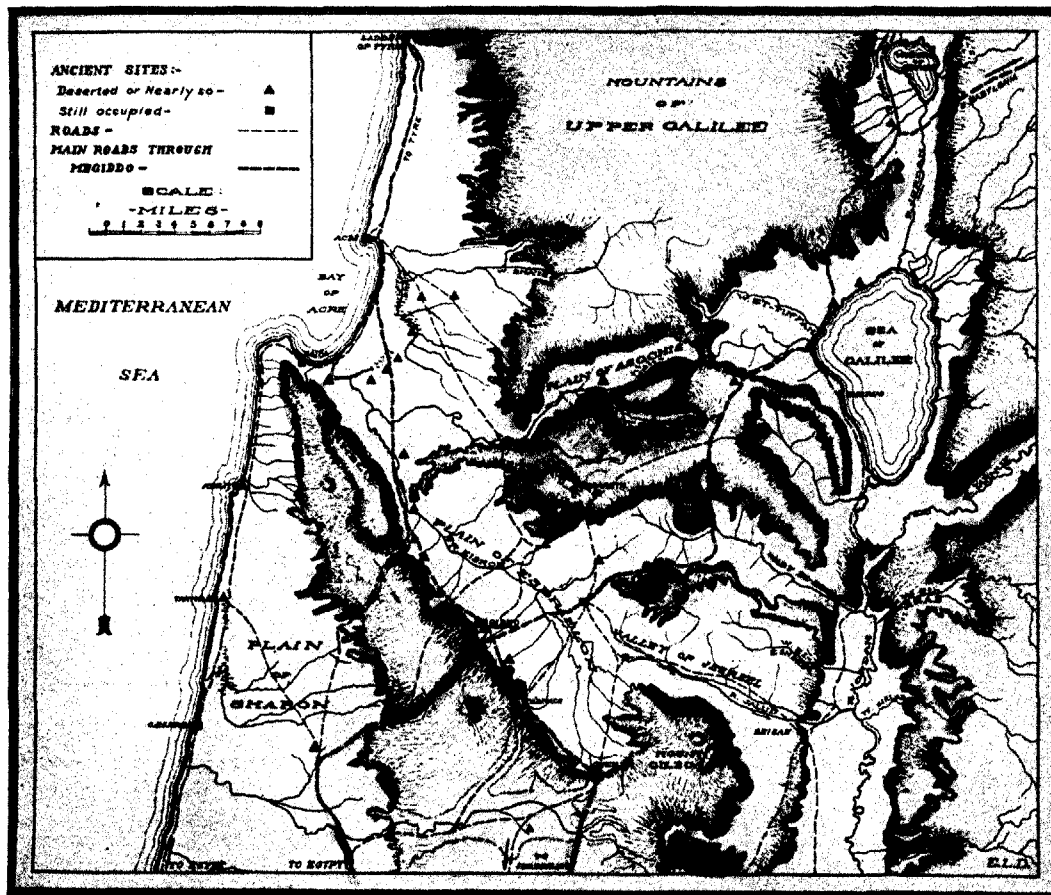


FIG. 1.—MAP OF NORTHERN PALESTINE SHOWING THE SURROUNDINGS OF MEGIDDO

The Carmel Ridge, which runs transversely across the country from the coast at Haifa inland to the Samarian hills, constituted one of the most formidable natural barriers on the main road from Egypt to the north (Fig. 1). Megiddo, situated on a spur or peninsula-like promontory which juts out from Carmel Ridge into the western part of the broad fertile Plain of

¹ Sir George Adam Smith, *The Historical Geography of the Holy Land* (25th ed.; New York, 1932) pp. 411 f. and note to p. 386.

² H. H. Nelson, *The Battle of Megiddo* (Chicago, 1913).

INTRODUCTION

Esdraelon, guarded the mouth of the most important pass through the ridge. Moreover, it commanded the main road from Jerusalem to the Phoenician coastal towns, which skirted along the eastern edge of the ridge. The importance of Megiddo, then, was largely due to its strategic position, and there can be little wonder that throughout its long history it was an important key site not only as a fortress stronghold but also as a center of commerce.

In view of its situation and its size (the area of the summit is about 13 acres; see Figs. 2 and 114), it is not surprising that Megiddo has attracted the attention of archeologists. In 1903-5 Schumacher, acting for the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft, conducted a two-year campaign there, which, though it produced exceedingly interesting results,³ could only deal with small sections of the hill.

In the summer of 1925 the Oriental Institute's campaign was commenced under the directorship of Clarence S. Fisher. After two seasons' work Dr. Fisher was forced to resign owing to ill-health, and the excavations were carried on under the direction of P. L. O. Guy.

The first task to be undertaken by the Institute was the clearance down to bedrock of a considerable section of the lower east slope of the mound. This was done primarily to provide dumping space for the débris from the summit of the hill and thus insure that no archeological remains would be lost beneath the dump. As the dump encroached, this area has been enlarged from time to time. Its present extent is indicated on Figure 3 (Area F). Here, a great number of rock-cut tombs were laid bare, and it appeared that the whole of the lower slopes of the mound had been used as a necropolis for the town above. These tombs have already been published,⁴ and little need be said here concerning them except that they provided a good index of what might be expected in the various strata of the mound, for they represented periods ranging from the 4th millennium B.C. to the 4th century after Christ. The lowest strata, just above bedrock, exposed in a sounding near the center of the mound appear to belong to a period at least as early as the 4th millennium B.C. These early strata were well represented in a remarkable stratified sequence of floor levels found among the tombs on the east slope of the mound. The earliest of these was dated to about the middle of the 4th millennium and the latest to about 2000 B.C. The material from the latest levels in this series had much in common with that from the earliest rock-cut tombs, and in the early levels a number of predynastic Sumerian cylinder seal impressions were found. This series of Chalcolithic and EB strata has already been published.⁵ Apart from these early strata there were also found among the tombs dwellings which represented various periods ranging from MB to MI.

After the completion of the necessary preliminary surveying, excavation was begun on the eastern portion of the summit of the hill. There, in the southeastern part of Area C (see Fig. 3), five successive strata were laid bare. The entire mound was acquired in the latter part of 1929, and the excavations were extended to include the whole of the summit. When the surface soil over this newly acquired part of the hill was cleared, it was found that the first structures encountered did not necessarily belong to the latest occupation level (Stratum I), and it appeared that during certain periods the whole of the mound was not occupied. In some parts the first structures encountered proved to be those of Stratum V or even VI, but the finding of early remains immediately below the surface soil—particularly in the southwest area—did not necessarily indicate non-occupation during subsequent periods but is probably to be accounted for by Roman(?) depredations or quarrying operations.

³ See G. Schumacher, *Tell el-Mutesellim I* (Leipzig, 1908), and Carl Watzinger, *Tell el-Mutesellim II* (Leipzig, 1929).

⁴ *OIP XXXIII*.

⁵ R. M. Engberg and G. M. Shipton, *Notes on the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Pottery of Megiddo* (University of Chicago, "Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization," No. 10 [1934]) and art. "Another Sumerian Seal Impression from Megiddo" in *PEFQS*, 1934, pp. 90-93.

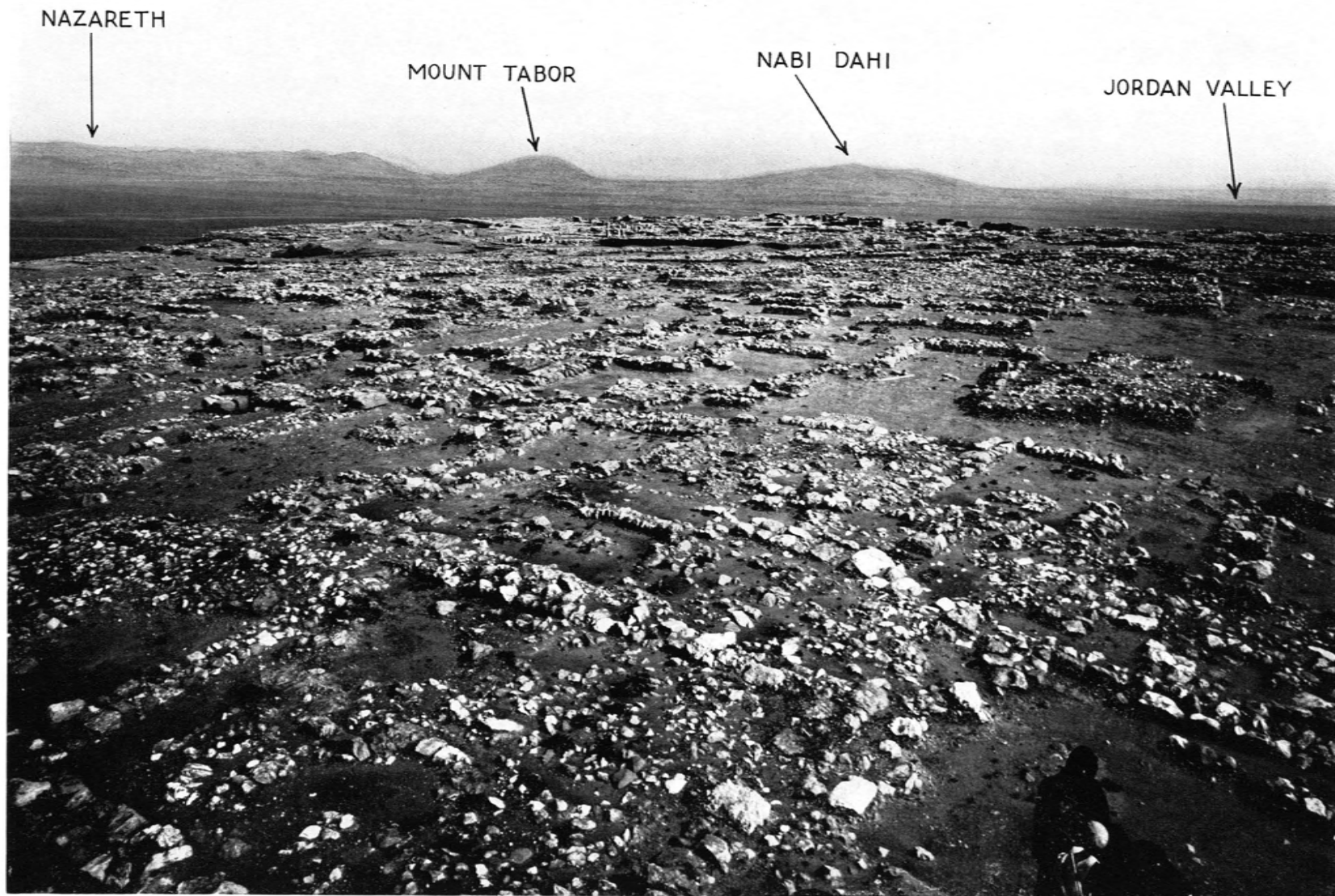


FIG. 2.—PART OF SUMMIT OF MOUND, WITH CHIEFLY STRATUM I IN FOREGROUND

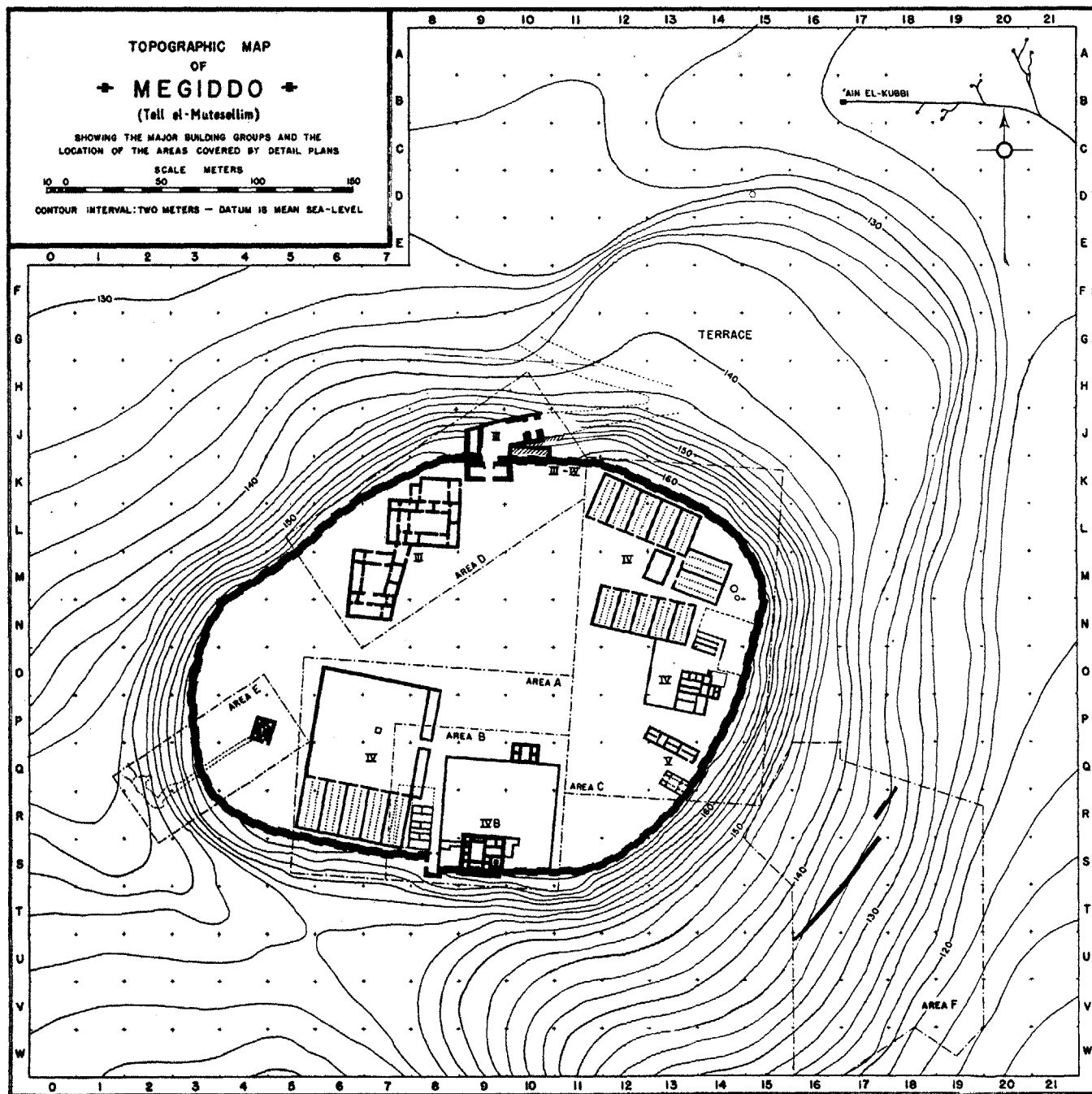


FIG. 3.—TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF MEGIDDO. SCALE, 1:3000

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In the immediate neighborhood of the mound—particularly to the south, in and about the modern Arab village of el-Lajjun (Arabic corruption of Roman *legio*)—are the partially exposed remains of an extensive Roman encampment.⁶ Fortunately for the stratification, the mound itself was not occupied during the Roman period. The only remains of that date were a few tombs, one of which was deeply inserted into the upper strata (see p. 97).

The ancient name of Megiddo was lost in antiquity and later replaced by Arabic *tell el-mutesellim*—"hill of the commander." The mound was probably the seat of a local governor during early Turkish times; and indeed a small house belonging to that period, along with large cattle inclosures (possibly of the same period), was found just beneath the surface soil.⁷

The Expedition's original plan, after the acquisition of the entire mound, was to expose in their entirety the successive cities and to remove them stratum by stratum. But as the work progressed the excavation of the mound fell into natural divisions, and the ideal scheme was partially abandoned and the work concentrated accordingly. These divisions correspond more or less to Areas A to E (Fig. 3). In this volume they are dealt with separately to a certain extent with the exception of Area E, which included an extensive internal water system. This water system originated in the 12th century B.C. but was maintained and used almost continuously during the later occupations of the site. Since, however, it has formed the subject of a separate volume,⁸ it is not treated here.

In the spring of 1933 excavation was confined to Area A. After completely exposing the successive strata down to and including Stratum IV in that area, excavations were further confined to within the inclosure walls of the Stratum IV B compound (Area B; see Figs. 3 and 12), where Stratum V was in turn exposed and removed.

There was found to be a distinct stratigraphic and cultural difference between Stratum VI and Stratum V, and therefore this publication is concluded with Stratum V. For numerous reasons it has been considered best to present the strata in the order of deposition rather than in the order of excavation.

The following is a summary of the methods employed and an explanation of the terms used:

The summit, slopes, and terraces of the mound were divided into a grid of 25-meter squares, which were marked out on the ground by pegs at the intersections. The squares were oriented north-south and east-west, with the north to south co-ordinates indicated by letters and the west to east by numbers. These squares are indicated on all maps, plans, and air views with the co-ordinate numbers and letters in the margins. Little need be said concerning the symbols used on the various plans (Fig. 4) except to point out that a blacked-in stone on a plan (stone pillar) indicates one whose height is greater than either its length or its breadth. While stones in the walls are of course largely conventionalized, an attempt has always been made to indicate the *type* of masonry, but only the larger or otherwise important stones are accurately located and drawn to scale.

The strata were numbered inversely to the order of deposition and are designated by Roman numerals. Thus "Stratum I" includes those ruins which lay nearest to the surface soil and which represented the latest occupation of the site as a town.

"Locus" numbers were assigned to the various structures. These were allotted consecutively irrespective of the nature of the locus or of its position either horizontally or vertically. The

⁶ Certain of these ruins were investigated and described by Schumacher; see *Tell el-Mutesellim* I 161 ff. and Pl. I.

⁷ Coins ranging in date from the 4th century B.C. to the 19th century after Christ have been found in the surface soil and are listed and described on pp. 197-210.

⁸ *OIP* XXXII.

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magnitude of the number of a locus, then, bears no relation to its stratification or location. In the case of burials, graves, and tombs the prefix T. (for tomb) was added to the locus number.⁹ When a locus number is in boldface type (e.g. **338**) it applies to the whole building group of which the locus formed a part.¹⁰ Where a structure extended over several squares, for filing purposes it was assigned to a single square, and an object found in it but outside the assigned square is registered with its actual square in parentheses. For example, "O 6, 977 (Q 8)" means that the object was found in locus 977 but in that part of it which extended over into square Q 8, while O 6 is the square to which the locus was assigned and in which the locus number will be found on the map. Usually an object not found in a locus was registered with reference to a near-by locus. An equals sign (=) before a locus number indicates a position stratigraphically the same as the locus, but off to one side. A minus sign (-) prefixed to a locus

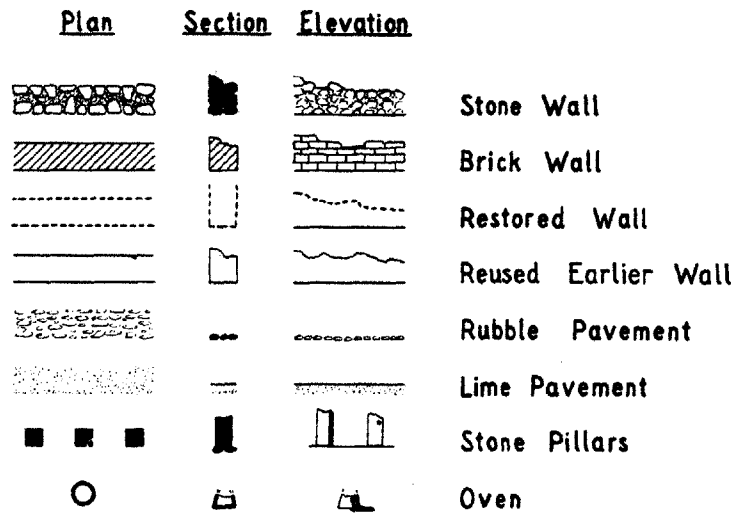


FIG. 4.—KEY TO CONVENTIONS USED ON PLANS AND SECTIONS

number indicates a position near (or directly below) the locus, but in a preceding stratum; the stratum of the locus itself is given in parentheses after the number. It will be noted that some objects are registered with only a square and stratum and with no locus number. This system was occasionally resorted to when there was no very obvious locus to which finds could be assigned or equated.

As was only to be expected, more extensive excavation on the mound resulted in much of the old stratigraphy having to be revised. In the case of those finds that had not been assigned to definite loci, the equating of the old stratification with the new was extremely difficult and uncertain. Therefore as little as possible of this material has been published; but in certain cases

⁹ During the first two seasons a separate series of numbers was employed for structures in each stratum, another series for dwellings on the east slope of the mound, and still another for tombs. These several series were distinguished by prefixes; e.g., I 16 referred to locus 16 of Stratum I; but there might also be a II 16, III 16, etc. as well as a T. 16 (tomb 16). Frequently the stratification of a building could not be accurately determined at the time of excavation; often it required alteration after the number had been assigned; and not infrequently what at first appeared to be a tomb turned out to be a room or dwelling or vice versa. To make corrections involved complicated manipulation of the numbers. Therefore this system was abandoned, and a single series of locus numbers (instigated by Guy) starting at 201 was used. In this volume the old structures have been renumbered so that the stratigraphic prefixes could be dropped, except in the case of the Roman tomb I 21, which had to be distinguished from T. 21 of the east slope series already published in *OIP* XXXIII. To avoid any possible confusion, the old numbers are correlated with the new in the Index of Loci.

¹⁰ Such numbers, however, are underscored in the plans.

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it was unavoidable, for occasionally the best illustrative examples of pottery types and certain other objects of particular interest were unfortunately registered in this manner.

The advantages of viewing excavations from a height directly above have long been realized. In many cases during the excavation the plans of structures which were practically meaningless or obscure when viewed from the ground became intelligible when seen from above. The first attempt at attaining such views was with an extensible ladder, which, however, reached to a height of only about 10 meters. While this was extremely useful, it was in some ways not entirely satisfactory. The next step therefore was the acquisition of a small captive balloon capable of carrying a camera, and it was by this method that the air views here illustrated (Figs. 114-23) were obtained.¹¹ The scale in all cases is indicated by the red overprint of the grid of 25-meter squares. In certain of the photographs the distortion—due to the uncontrollable tilting of the camera and to the slope of the ground—has been partially corrected, but in others it will be noted that the lines of the grid tend to converge. On Figure 114, a general air view of the whole summit of the mound, are approximately delineated the areas covered by the more detailed views (Figs. 115-23), on which the numbers of certain loci have been printed in red.

In the ordinary site photographs a scale stick will be noted. This stick is a meter long, with black and white decimeter divisions.

The discussion of pottery types (pp. 160-72) is arranged in numbered sections, to which reference is made in the pottery plate descriptions.

In the Register of Finds (pp. 109-59) is included not only the material from Strata I-V but also that from the surface of the mound, the slopes, and the terrace (see below) as well as a few interesting objects from Schumacher's works and from the water system. The register is arranged as follows:

SURFACE OF MOUND

The term "surface" is applied to débris above the remains of the first structures encountered. These first structures may belong to any stratum between I and V and even at times to VI (see p. xx). On some parts of the mound the uppermost structures were so close to the surface that objects of ridiculously late date had found their way into the rooms. Note for example a dagger pommel of the 9th century after Christ (Pl. 87:19) found in a Stratum II room. Obviously little faith could be placed in the dating significance of single finds from the uppermost structures.

STRATA I-V

These are arranged in the order of excavation, not of deposition. Stratum I—the highest and latest—is placed first, and Stratum V—the lowest and earliest included in this volume—last.

SURFACE OF SLOPES AND TERRACE

Many of the finds from the terrace (see Fig. 3) were found during the clearing of the ground for the Expedition headquarters. Only finds which came from above any structures encountered and which could be considered as "surface" finds are here included.

SCHUMACHER'S WORKS

The best examples of six pottery types and a number of other interesting objects were found in the various dump piles which Schumacher left on the surface of the mound. Certain of these objects are here included, but the list does not pretend to be in any way comprehensive.

WATER SYSTEM

While a full report of the water system has already been published,¹² since the best example of one pottery type and several scarabs and other objects of interest came from it, it has been considered advisable to re-illustrate them in this volume on the strata with which, in its later phase, the water system should be associated.

¹¹ For a complete description of the balloon and the technique employed see P. L. O. Guy, "Balloon Photography and Archaeological Excavation," *Antiquity* VI (1932) 148-55.

¹² *OIP* XXXII.

The material included in this volume is the accumulation of nine years' excavations, and during that period the registration system has undergone a number of changes. Under the original system all finds were numbered consecutively in a single series.¹³ After a few years this method became rather unwieldy; and, too, in many ways it was unsatisfactory to have pottery and other kinds of objects listed in the same series. It was decided therefore to apply two sets of numbers. The pottery thenceforth was numbered consecutively from 1 upward with the prefix P, and the other objects were numbered from 1 upward with the prefix M (for "miscellaneous"). Much of the pottery was found in a very fragmentary state, and thus many of the smaller or otherwise relatively unimportant fragments were not registered. Nevertheless they were all kept and have been compared to the established pottery types and listed in the Register of Finds without numbers. Other than these, all field registration numbers for both pottery and other objects appear in parentheses. The numbers of the pottery specimens that were used for illustrating the various types (Pls. 1-40 and 43) are in boldface type. An object (as distinct from pottery) which is not illustrated is compared to a similar specimen that is illustrated.

Figurines and other cult material have been published in such detail in *OIP* Volume XXVI that it has been considered redundant to re-illustrate them here. In order to make the inventory complete they are here listed with their full context. Illustrations and descriptions may be found by consulting the Index of Field Numbers in *OIP* Volume XXVI.

A list of the find-spots of the various pottery types (pp. 173-95) indicates their frequency of occurrence and stratigraphic range. The provenience of the vessel used for illustration in each case is in boldface type. This list will be found very helpful when used in conjunction with the pottery plates (Pls. 1-40 and 43) and descriptions.

Objects other than pottery are described and discussed only in connection with the plates on which they are illustrated. With the plates of pottery are given detailed descriptions of the individual types and references to the general discussion of the types (pp. 160-72). The colors used in the descriptions are illustrated on Plate 116.

The terminology used in describing various materials has of necessity been rather loose and undoubtedly would not be entirely approved by mineralogists or petrologists. Nevertheless it is quite adequate for archeological purposes and has for such purposes been widely used and accepted. The term "basalt" has been applied to any fine-textured dark-colored igneous rock and includes most of the diorites, gabbros, and peridotites. "Chalcedony" covers most of the noncrystalline quartz stones, but in most cases a distinction is made for "carnelian" (which is the same as "sard"), "agate," "onyx," "flint," and "chert." "Flint" and "chert" have been used more or less interchangeably, but the latter more nearly describes the impure flinty rock of which so many of the hammers, rubbers, and other such implements are made. "Steatite" covers anything from a chlorite or mica schist to a pure soapstone or talc. Certain hard varieties of steatite closely resemble serpentine in appearance, and these two minerals have occasionally been confused. An attempt has always been made to differentiate between the two, but where a scratch or other physical test was—for obvious reasons—impossible, the determination was not always certain. "Alabaster" or better "Egyptian alabaster" has been used so extensively by archeologists to describe colorless or white translucent varieties of calcite that the term—erroneous though it is—is here continued. For want of a better name, the term "blue composition" has been applied to a material very commonly used for scarabs, beads, and

¹³ Two other series of numbers from the first two seasons appear in the Register. A field number with the prefix x signifies that while the object was "found in the area or room stated, [it was] not in position and therefore must be used with caution as evidence" (*OIC* No. 4, p. 29); a registration number with the prefix 0 apparently indicated that the object was a duplicate and was kept for "educational purposes" only. Very few objects with "x" and "0" numbers are here included.

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other small objects. In texture it is not unlike the core of so-called Egyptian fayence, but it is seldom glazed and is invariably impregnated with a pale blue color. In texture and hardness it is similar to blackboard chalk.

The Index of Loci is a complete inventory of all the loci published. They are arranged numerically (irrespective of strata), and each locus is identified with its square and stratum. Reference is made to plans and photographs, text and register.

Because of the scarcity of closely datable material it has been difficult to assign absolute dates to the various strata. However, by a careful study of the pottery, by comparison with well stratified analogies from other sites, and by definitive criteria offered by certain of the objects it has been possible to arrive at approximate dates for all the strata. It must be pointed out, however, that our designations are made with the utmost reservations:

Stratum I.....	600-350 B.C.	Stratum IV.....	1000-800 B.C.
Stratum II.....	650-600 B.C.	Stratum V.....	1060-1000 B.C.
Stratum III.....	780-650 B.C.		

Stratum Sub-II of *OIC* No. 9 is here called Stratum III. Guy's III, as he himself pointed out, was little more than a rebuilding of IV.¹⁴ In this volume Stratum IV alone constitutes Guy's III and IV. Guy's V, with buildings of "kilned mud brick,"¹⁵ is now seen to be actually Stratum VI (see p. 8). Most of Fisher's III is the present Stratum V (see p. 57).

Present Strata	Guy's Strata (<i>OIC</i> No. 9)	Fisher's Strata (<i>OIC</i> No. 4)
I.....	I	I
II.....	II	II
III.....	Sub-II	
IV.....	III and IV	Ahab } Israelite or Solomon } Hebrew period
IV B.....		III*
V.....		
VI.....	V	

* This stratum included an "Astarte temple" which reused Israelite walls. The whole stratum was dated 800-600 B.C. and obviously was placed later than the Israelite period (*OIC* No. 4, pp. 68-74).

¹⁴ *OIC* No. 9, p. 20.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* p. 45.

PART I
ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

STRATUM V (ca. 1050–1000 B.C.)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Stratum V apparently occupied the whole of the summit of the mound, for in every instance where the lower part of Stratum IV has been exposed fragmentary remains of walls belonging to Stratum V have been encountered. But only beneath the Stratum IV B courtyard (Area B) and over large parts of Area C (see Fig. 3) has this stratum been completely cleared. However, from all indications it appears that the general type of construction found in these completely cleared areas (Figs. 5–6) prevailed throughout the whole of the town. Little of interest or importance has been found in the architecture of the period. No large or unusual buildings have so far been exposed, and apparently there was no city wall or other strong fortification.

If a street plan did exist, it was made indiscernible by the fragmentary state of the structures. The walls were consistently thin and were built predominantly of poorly laid rubble masonry, but walls of light buff sun-dried mud brick (quite distinct from the burnt brick of Stratum VI) covered with plaster of a similar material were not uncommon (Fig. 7). The floors for the most part were of ordinary beaten earth, but there were a few of stone and, particularly in Area C, of lime plaster.

The most striking feature of the town was the fairly consistent orientation of the buildings roughly to north-northwest. This same orientation was observed wherever the stratum was exposed except along the periphery of the mound, where the buildings were laid out on tangents to the edge. This rather suggests that, though there was no real city wall, a continuous line of buildings served the same purpose. However, the buildings were so poorly preserved—especially near the edge, where their outer walls had collapsed down the steep slope of the mound—that their continuity along the edge could only be inferred. Since the general appearance and poor construction of the buildings exposed would seem to indicate a very meager sort of civilization, we must conclude—especially if we are to assume that the town was entirely unfortified—that Megiddo at this period was a peaceful agricultural settlement.

In Area B the only structure worthy of special note was the building which included rooms 1706 and 1726 (Fig. 8; see also Fig. 5). It may be compared to a better preserved structure (Fig. 9; see also Fig. 6) in Area C. While only one row of four upright stones (*maššēbhōth?*) was found in the Area B structure, it is conceivable that a complementary row originally was founded on the wall along the eastern edge of the stone floor.

In Area C few buildings of Stratum V were preserved save for the radial rooms along the periphery. Buildings 1 A and 10 (see Fig. 6) may have had a cult significance. Inasmuch as the crudely-cut upright stones of 1 A (see Fig. 9) do not appear to have had a purely structural use, they may perhaps be considered as *maššēbhōth*. Though the plan of 10 seems to indicate that it was a residential building, the associated finds suggest that it may have been used as a storehouse in connection with “shrine” 1 A. Its walls consisted of a foundation of two or three layers of roughly-coursed rubble and a light buff-colored sun-dried mud-brick superstructure. A considerable amount of pottery was found *in situ* on the floors of rooms 6 and 7 (Figs. 10–11).¹ Several of the large jars contained charred grain. A deposit of charcoal strewn

¹ This pottery was dated by Fisher 800–600 B.C. (*OIC* No. 4, pp. 68 ff.), but in the light of later evidence from Area A there can be no doubt that it belongs to Stratum V. This is further borne out by purely stratigraphic evidence, since the building belongs to the “radial series” which predates the Solomonic city wall and other Stratum IV structures.

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

over the floors throughout the building seemed to indicate that it was destroyed by fire. Pottery shrines, horned altars, Astarte figurines, and other objects of the mother-goddess cult were closely associated with buildings 1 A and 10.²

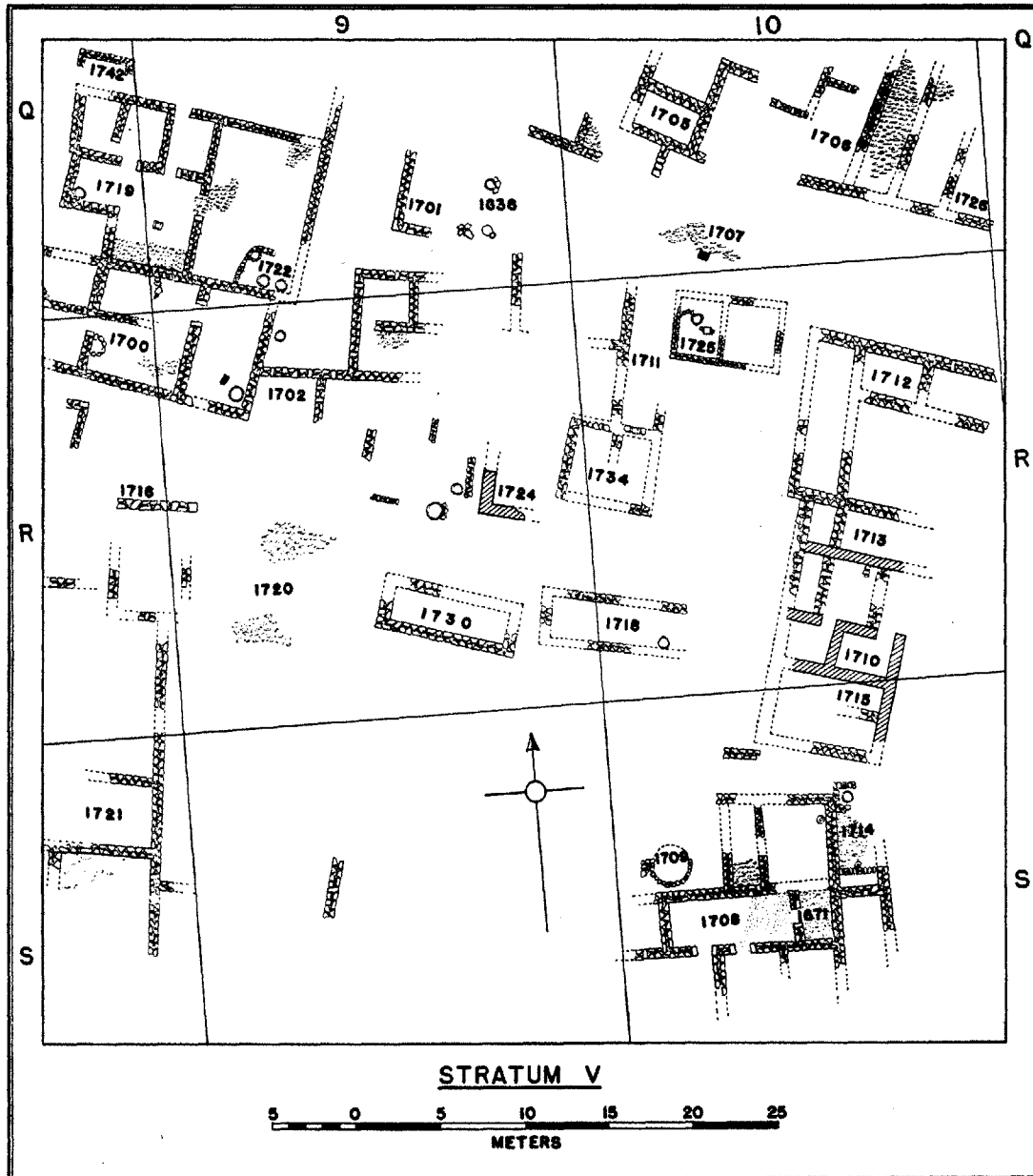


FIG. 5.—PLAN OF AREA B, STRATUM V (CF. FIG. 123). SCALE, 1:400

In practically all areas on the mound where the excavations have penetrated into Stratum V, objects with a cult significance have been found. Area C near buildings 1 A and 10 was particularly prolific in finds of this nature and therefore has been referred to as the "sacred area."³

² These two buildings are further discussed in *OIP* XXVI, chap. ii.

³ *Ibid.*



FIG. 6.—PLAN OF AREA C, STRATUM V (CF. FIG. 120). SCALE, 1:400

STRATUM V (ca. 1050–1000 B.C.)

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It seems probable, however, that future excavations may necessitate the expansion of the “sacred area” to include all of the stratum over the whole site and that the apparent localization of the cult material in Area C is to be accounted for by the fact that to date Stratum V has been more extensively and thoroughly excavated in that region than in any other area of the mound.



FIG. 7.—GENERAL VIEW TOWARD SOUTHEAST CORNER OF AREA B, SHOWING STRATUM V STRUCTURES AND DEEP FOUNDATIONS OF STRATUM IV B PALACE



FIG. 8.—STRATUM V ROOM (1706) WITH UPRIGHT STONES

In Area C—in the region of square Q 13—there seemed to have been a certain amount of rebuilding within the period. A number of walls under building 10 but bearing little relation to it are shown on the plan (Fig. 6), where their locus numbers are in parentheses. This superposition would suggest that the lower loci may have belonged to the preceding period, and indeed two undoubtedly Stratum VI forms were among the meager ceramic finds. However, the trend of the evidence, including that of the building material, which was entirely of stone (as



FIG. 9.—STRATUM V BUILDING (1 A) WITH UPRIGHT STONES, SHOWING REMAINS OF STRATUM IV CITY WALL BEHIND IT



FIG. 10.—ROOM 6 OF STRATUM V BUILDING 10, SHOWING POTTERY *in situ*



FIG. 11.—ROOMS 6 AND 7 OF BUILDING 10, SHOWING POTTERY *in situ*

distinct from the characteristic burnt brick of Stratum VI), has led to the conclusion that this superposition was the result of rebuilding within the V period and that the two Stratum VI vessels were intrusive.⁴

Building **51**, in square P 12 (see Fig. 6), was similar to **10** in construction and like it contained much pottery in a surprisingly good state of preservation. The scattered remains to the north of this complex appeared to have belonged to similar structures, but no trace of brick superstructure remained.

In the northwest part of Area C structures of the subsequent, Solomonic period (indicated by broken lines in Fig. 6) cut through Stratum V and probably penetrate well into Stratum VI and possibly VII. Thus Stratum V was here entirely lacking.

DATING

The complete lack of closely datable material makes the dating of this stratum in itself extremely difficult. However, the preceding stratum (VI) had strong LB and EI traditions and indeed was fairly closely dated by the presence in it of a Ramses VI statue base. Thus, while the pottery inevitably places the stratum in the 12th century, the inscribed statue base tends to date it more closely to the latter half of the century, and an upper (i.e., later) limit of 1100 B.C. can be assigned with a fair amount of certainty.

There is a very distinct break between Stratum VI and Stratum V in both building materials and ceramics. The LB traditions and Canaanitish cultures of Stratum VI were totally absent in V. Instead there was observed an entirely new class of pottery which differed in both shape and fabric, its most distinguishing feature being a dark red irregularly hand-burnished wash (pp. 163–65, § 25). Since from stratigraphic evidence it is fairly certain that Stratum VI came to a sudden end—most probably due to an earthquake followed by a fierce conflagration—and in V distinctly new and different attributes were predominant, it would seem that after the destruction of VI there was a period—possibly a short one—of inoccupation. Then Megiddo was resettled by a people with entirely new ideas sometime during the middle of the 11th century.

The next period (IV) is characterized by true MI pottery. The dark red wash was replaced by a light one, and wheel burnishing almost entirely displaced the hand burnishing typical of V. This change from hand to wheel burnishing seems to have taken place all over Palestine at about 1000 B.C.,⁵ which is the date assigned to the end of Stratum V.

The pottery from Stratum V finds a close parallel in that from Gibeah II, which also was characterized by irregular hand burnishing applied over a red slip or on the original surface of the vessel.⁶ Gibeah II is dated to the last part of the 11th century and is attributed to Saul.⁷

⁴ This conclusion has been borne out by recent excavations undertaken by Mr. Loud, the present field director. In the region just north of the one in question no less than three building phases are to be recognized within the V period.

⁵ See e.g. W. F. Albright, *AASOR* IV (1924) 22.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 11.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 8. One cannot help wondering, however, why Albright also equates this period to the transition from B₁ to B₂ at Tell Bait Mirsim (American Schools of Oriental Research, *Bulletin*, No. 52 [1933] p. 8), for he places the beginning of B₂ at 1150 B.C. (*AASOR* XII [1932] xxi). It must mean that Albright considers this ceramic to be datable to ±1150! Certainly B₂ in its later phase includes the period of our Stratum V, but there can be no question of an equation to the transition from B₁ to B₂.

STRATUM IV (*ca.* 1000–800 B.C.)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STRATIGRAPHY

The interval between Strata V and IV was apparently not of long duration. When the IV structures were commenced the walls of the earlier (Stratum V) structures were still standing to a considerable height. On the building sites these walls were not torn down completely to level off the area, but only the loose fallen material in the path of the new foundations was cleared away and the older walls, which were left standing sometimes to a height of as much as a meter and a half, were merely incorporated into the new foundations wherever they happened to cross. The floor levels, then, were often artificially raised by earth fillings so as to clear the tops of older walls.

In practically every case the deep foundations of the large buildings of Stratum IV penetrated through Stratum V and were built on, or even below, the floor levels of the earlier town. The stratum immediately below V was composed almost entirely of dark red or yellow ocher burnt brick, and on this débris were laid the stone foundations of the walls of Stratum V. Though in nearly all cases the IV foundations "humped" over the V walls, in certain places they penetrated below the floor levels of the Stratum V buildings and rested directly upon the burnt-brick débris of Stratum VI. During the excavations carried out in Area C (see Fig. 3) it was erroneously assumed that, since the burnt-brick stratum was immediately below the heavy walls of the Israelite structures, it belonged to the period immediately preceding Stratum IV; and therefore many of the V houses whose walls actually went through, but appeared to be bonded into, the deep foundations of the Israelite buildings were thought to belong to Stratum IV and were planned, noted, and published as such.¹ That an occupation level existed between Stratum IV and the burnt-brick stratum was not realized until the foundations of the former were being uncovered in Area A (see Fig. 3). Once the existence of Stratum V was established, a close re-examination of Area C, where fortunately Strata IV and V had not been completely removed, revealed the fact that many of the relatively thin-walled buildings which formerly appeared to abut on city wall 325 and the large building 338 of Stratum IV (see pp. 28–32 and 47–58) were not bonded into the walls but actually went through or under them and therefore belonged to the newly discovered Stratum V. And while there is a *slight* possibility that a few of these thin-walled private houses were partially reused during Stratum IV, there is little evidence of such a reuse.

The difference between the building materials used in the underlying Stratum VI and that used in Strata V and IV marked a distinct stratigraphic break, so that contamination from Stratum VI was negligible; and, while the stratigraphy of Strata V and IV was at times involved, the difference in their ceramic content was so marked that the possibility of confusion was slight.

Two distinct building phases have been distinguished in Stratum IV. They are designated by the terms "IV B" (the earlier and shorter phase) and "IV" (the later and relatively long occupation phase). The difference between the two phases was purely stratigraphic, since culturally they were identical.

The top of the mound during this long period (Stratum IV) was almost entirely occupied by public buildings. Two stable compounds, providing accommodation for approximately 450

¹ Cf. *OIC* No. 9, Fig. 17 and pp. 29–32.

horses (see pp. 43 f.) occupied nearly one-fifth of the area (see Fig. 3). As yet few small private houses and no barracks or other similar military accommodations which could definitely be assigned to IV have been unearthed. However, sections outside of Areas A–E (see Fig. 3) have not yet been completely cleared to Stratum IV. In Area E, except for a few fragments of the encircling fortification wall of Stratum IV, the first structures encountered belonged to Strata V and VI. Perhaps these sections of the mound were occupied by the living quarters of the garrison, but it seems more probable that the mound itself was chiefly a citadel or fortress and that the town lay around the lower slopes and terrace, outside the main fortification wall.² The terrace and the eastern slope, at least, appear to have been protected by an outer inclosure wall (see p. 32). The fact that few domestic houses have been excavated accounts for the comparatively meager finds of pottery and other household effects in this stratum.

In Area B (see Fig. 12) building **1482** presented an interesting problem, and an analysis of the situation forced the recognition of the early phase (IV B) of Stratum IV. The lime floors in the building stood slightly above the general floor level in the adjacent stable **1576** (see Figs. 34–35 J–K), but the floor in the passage (1651) between the stable and the house was laid down against the walls of both structures. The latter fact clearly indicated that the two buildings were used at the same period, but it was later found that the walls of certain rooms belonging to the house plunged under walls and floors of the stable complex. Room 1667 and the room to the south of it (see Fig. 12) were completely buried, and the deep foundation walls of the stable were built through or over their remains. No walls of the stable compound were actually found over the north end of the house, but the upcurved east and south edges of the superimposed lime floor 1639 clearly indicated that the east wall of the stable courtyard originally extended south to meet an eastern continuation of the north wall of the stable, and both walls therefore must have been built over the remains of rooms 1646 and 1631 (see Figs. 12 and 34). Furthermore, lime floor 1849 (see Fig. 34) is in part a continuation of that found in rooms 1850–51 (see Fig. 12), but it had been repaired and patched so that it extended over the remains of the party wall dividing the two rooms. Traces of lime were also found above the north wall of room 1850.

Since house **1482**, inclosure 1693, and the large building **1723** were all similarly oriented (obliquely to the adjacent stable compound; see Figs. 12 and 34), and since they were linked together by lime floors, they undoubtedly were built at the same time. Moreover, the Stratum IV city wall (325) was found to be superimposed immediately on building **1723**.

In two different places, then, it was clearly seen that the 1693 complex, including buildings **1723** and **1482**, was built earlier than the rest of the Stratum IV structures; but, with the exception of building **1723**, the earlier structures were reused in a slightly modified form in the later phase of the period.

The extensive reuse of much of this earlier complex, including even many of the lime floors, indicates that at the time of the construction of the later Stratum IV phase these buildings were in a fairly good state of preservation. The entire later city seems to have been thoroughly and minutely planned before any construction was commenced, and during the construction only a few alterations were made to the original layout. The orientation of the earlier structures was at a slight angle to that of the adjacent later buildings. That these earlier buildings should have been utilized and incorporated into an otherwise almost perfect layout is another indication that they must have been in a fairly good state of repair.

The similar construction and workmanship found in the two phases of the period seem al-

² Stratum IV was excavated in the northern part of Area D during the season of 1935/36. Here, though the stratum was very poorly represented, the few fragmentary remains of buildings did suggest that this area may have been a domestic quarter of the town.

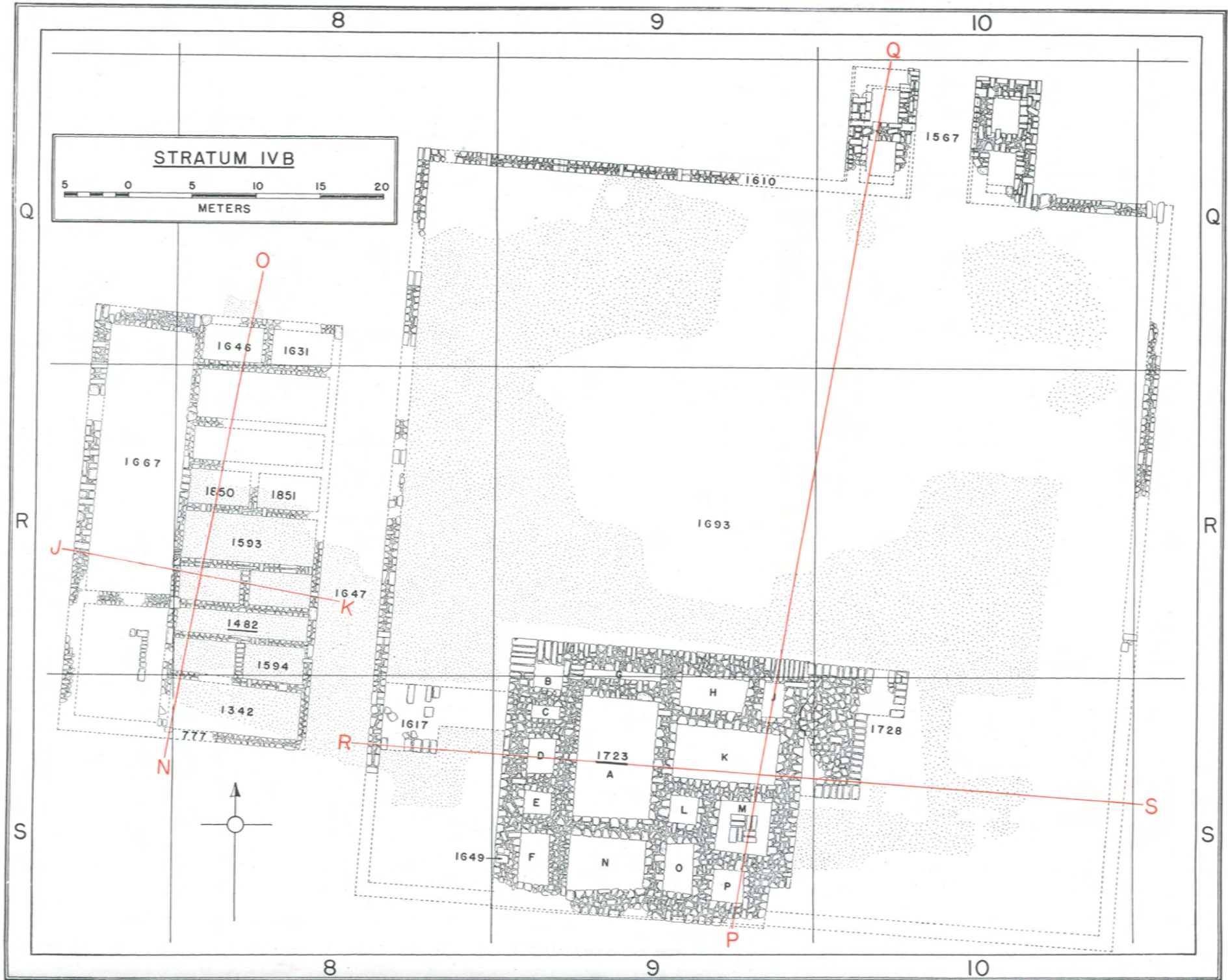


FIG. 12.—PLAN OF AREA B, STRATUM IV B (CF. FIG. 123). FOR SECTIONS SEE FIG. 35. SCALE, 1:400

most to indicate that the same craftsmen were responsible for both the earlier and the later buildings. In support of this theory it is to be noted that the mason's mark incised on one of the drain stones in the north wall (1626) of stable courtyard 977 is identical with three found on stones belonging to buildings of the earlier phase (Fig. 32: 13). Since drain stones were cut for a specialized use, it is not likely that this one was salvaged from an earlier building.

One has the impression that the construction of the buildings of the later phase of Stratum IV was commenced soon after, if not *before*, the earlier phase had been completed. This impression is supported by fairly sound indications that gate 1567 (see Fig. 12) and building 1482 were never finished in the form originally intended (see pp. 15 and 26).

STRATUM IV B

Stratum IV B seems to have been confined to Area B (see Fig. 3). On other parts of the site where the lower courses of Stratum IV have been exposed there has been found no trace of any building that could be assigned to the early phase of the period. It appears therefore that during IV B the rest of the mound was unoccupied and that the 1693 compound and house 1482 (Fig. 12) existed as an isolated fortress outpost. The large building 1723 (pp. 17–24), situated inside inclosure 1693, was probably the palace of the local representative of the government or the tax collector and was possibly shared by a few officers. The smaller building 1482, outside the inclosure, would have housed a small garrison of men (see p. 27). The outpost probably functioned more as a police station than as an army camp. The inclosure was almost exactly square (roughly 57 m. on a side) and except for the space in the southwest quarter occupied by the palace was originally entirely floored with hard lime plaster. In the north wall of the compound was a wide gateway (1567) which passed between what appeared to have been a pair of towers.

COMPOUND 1693

THE INCLOSURE WALL

The wall (1610) of the inclosure was destroyed for the most part down to or even below the level of the lime floor. The east side was uncovered during Schumacher's campaign, and except for its southern extremity it was then almost complete over its entire length.³ The foundation



FIG. 13.—DETAIL OF MASONRY IN EAST WALL OF STRATUM IV B INCLOSURE, FROM WEST

of the wall was built chiefly of roughly coursed rubble masonry, but it was well laid. At intervals there occurred piers of massive ashlar masonry consisting of alternating headers and stretchers. The headers were usually in pairs but in some cases (e.g. Fig. 13) occurred singly. The headers in all cases extended the full width of the wall and where they occurred in pairs were laid close beside each other (see Fig. 29). The stretchers were laid flush with the inner

³ See Schumacher, *Tell el-Mutesellim*, pp. 98 f.

and outer faces of the wall, and, since they were not thick enough to cover the full width of the wall, the space between them (usually about a third the width of the wall) was filled with small stones and earth. The wall was consistently one meter thick throughout its entire length. The ashlar piers were fairly regularly spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 meters apart (see Fig. 13).

THE GATE

The gate (1567) was not centered on the north wall of the inclosure but was located well over to the east, almost exactly opposite the eastern extension of porch 1728 (see Fig. 12), which



FIG. 14.—GATEWAY TO STRATUM IV B INCLOSURE, SHOWING LATER BLOCKING WALL



FIG. 15.—GATEWAY WITH LATER BLOCKING WALL REMOVED

abutted on the palace (1723). The reason for this off-center location is not clear; but it is suggested that, since the main entrance to the palace was probably through porch 1728, it may have been considered desirable to place the gate so as to keep the western part of the compound clear for maneuvers without interfering with traffic between it and the palace.

The gate was partially unearthed by Schumacher and was designated by him "der Palast."⁴ From the plans and photographs published by him it appears that the structure was then in a

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 91 ff.

far better state of preservation than it was when recleared during recent excavations. When we consider it in conjunction with the other Stratum IV B buildings, it is clear that it was originally intended as a gate. Subsequently (during the main phase of Stratum IV) the gate was blocked at both ends, and presumably the resulting structure formed a single tower (cf. Figs. 29 and 43). The character of the masonry in the northern blocking wall was entirely different from that in the gate itself (Fig. 14); and, though Schumacher's sketch⁵ does not show such a marked difference in the southern blocking wall, there is no bonding between it and the walls of the original gate. Further, his sketch indicates that the stones in the blocking walls were not drafted, but the stones in the original walls of the gate were. Though Schumacher makes no mention of it, he has sketched in the mason's setting-out mark for the original inner southeast corner of the gate,⁶ where the foundation wall was minutely drafted off to indicate the position of the cornerstones in the courses above. The complementary setting-out mark (at the inner northeast corner) was preserved on the foundation stone to the east of the northern blocking wall (Figs. 15–16). Such minutely drafted corners and other types of setting-out marks were common not only on the foundations of the gate but on practically all of the large structures of both Stratum IV B and Stratum IV. The alignment for the east-west cross wall of the gate was set out by scratches on the outer faces of the outer north-south walls. This building, like most of the other IV structures, was remarkably well set out with perfectly straight walls and almost exact right angles at the corners.

The outer faces of all the walls that were intended to be visible above pavement level were of solid ashlar masonry with single alternating headers and stretchers. Marginal drafting occurred on the outer faces of the north and west walls and—according to Schumacher⁷—on the lowest course of the outer face of the south wall. As is the case with most Stratum IV B and Stratum IV marginal drafting, the upper draft is considerably wider than that on the lower edge and the sides. The bonding and stone dressing on this structure in particular are reminiscent of the later Israelite masonry at Samaria.⁸ The ground rose abruptly to the east, and therefore all the lower part of the east wall was originally concealed. Apparently for that reason the stone dressing on this side was of an inferior quality. There the stones were roughly squared and the alternating header-stretcher bonding pattern was more or less adhered to, but the outer faces were not drafted.

The foundation was about a meter and a half wide, but the north-south walls of the superstructure were only slightly over a meter in thickness. The outer faces of the latter were nearly flush with that of the foundation. But the inner faces were set back 30 or 40 cm. from the edge of the foundation.

A unique example of a mason's mark was found on the first course above the foundations on the northeast jamb of the gate (see Figs. 16 and 32:21). Not only is the form of the mark itself unique, but also it is the only mark found on a raised boss. With few exceptions the other mason's marks occurred only on foundation stones.

⁵ *Ibid.* Pl. XXIX B.

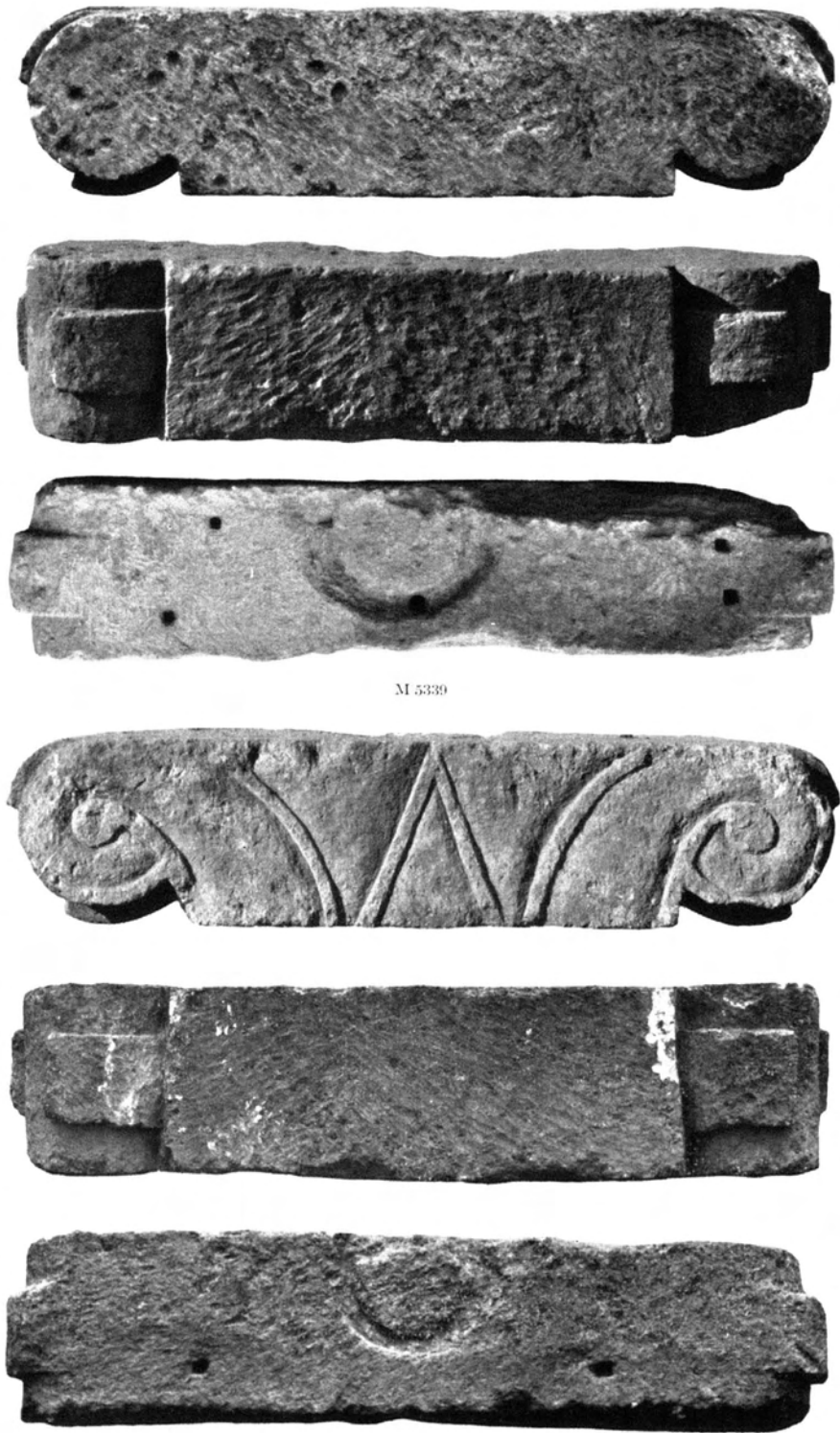
⁶ See *ibid.* Pl. XXIX B and Figs. 135 and 138.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 92.

⁸ Cf. *Samaria* II, esp. Pls. 26 b and 27.



FIG. 16.—NORTHEAST DOORJAMB OF GATEWAY, SHOWING MASON'S SETTING-OUT MARK (IN LOWER LEFT CORNER) AND HIS IDENTIFICATION MARK



M 5339

M 5340

FIG. 17.—PROTO-IONIC CAPITALS FOUND NEAR GATEWAY. SCALE, 1:20

No trace of a floor level was found in the gateway or in the side rooms. It must certainly have been above the foundations and in the gateway itself at least was probably at the top of the first course of the superstructure—where the unusual mason's mark occurred—but it seems unlikely that much of the ashlar masonry was concealed. The nearest patch of lime floor in the inclosure was level with the third or fourth course of masonry in the gate. Therefore, even if the floor level in the northern part of the gate was at about the top of the first course, there must have been a slight ramp up into the inclosure.

Two large capitals (Fig. 17) which were found near the gate are thought to have originally belonged to that structure. One of them (M 5339) was resting on the western brink of a Stratum III storage pit (1414 in square P 9), where it was probably used as a bench. The other (M 5340) was built into the east wall of a Stratum III room (1565 in square Q 9). These two capitals were almost identical in size and shape. The overall length was about 2.4 meters, the length of the base about 1.5, and the height and thickness about 57 cm. The raised effect of the decoration on M 5340 was achieved by beveling away the field close to the edge of the decoration (Fig. 18, section).⁹ In the top of each capital there were several holes about 4 cm. square, tapering to 2 cm. at the bottom, and 7 to 10 cm. deep. These presumably were either for the attachment of lifting tackle or for securing the lintel after they were in place. A semicircular depression on top and toward the back edge of each capital was centered on the long dimension.

In the region where they were found, the gate is the only building of sufficient size to utilize capitals of such proportions (but see p. 55, n. 37). The length of the base of each capital is almost exactly the same as the thickness of the front (north) wall of the gate, which on each side projected into the gate passage some 35 cm. beyond the outer face of the north-south wall (Fig. 19; cf. Fig. 12), thus forming doorjambs which may well have been treated as pilasters and have carried the capitals (see Fig. 29). Normally one would expect the lines of the decoration to merge into four vertical lines and carry straight down to the base of the pilaster. No stones bearing any sign of vertical lines have been found, and those found *in situ* in the face of the northeast doorjamb have drafted margins with a heavy boss (see Fig. 16). If the capitals were used on the tops of the doorjambs, the decoration must have curved back and ended on the pilasters one or two courses below the bases of the capitals (see Fig. 18). In support of this suggestion are the facts that (1) the lines of the preserved part of the reconstructed triangle were slightly concave (see Fig. 17) and (2) on analogous smaller capitals (e.g. Fig. 67) was a complete triangle with base more or less as indicated in Figure 18.

The fact that one of the capitals bears no trace of decoration suggests that the scheme involving their use was abandoned before completion. The inference is that before the structure was finished as a gate, the construction of the later phase of Stratum IV was commenced, plans were altered, and the unfinished gateway was blocked at both ends to convert the passageway into the central room of the building—probably a single tower (cf. Figs. 29 and 43).

The second and third courses of the north wall of the east tower of the gate are partly separated from each other by a layer of débris (see Fig. 15). There can be little doubt that the entire third course was originally laid directly upon the second one, as evidenced by the close

⁹ See R. M. Engberg in *OIP* XXVI, chap. v, for a suggested origin of the motif of proto-Ionic capitals.

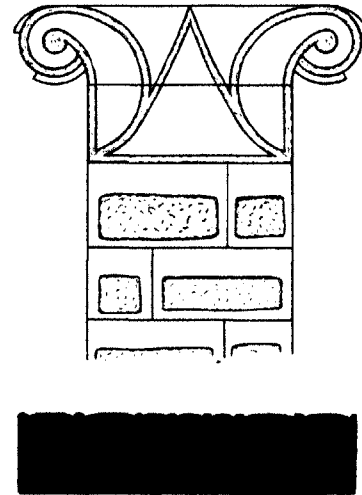


FIG. 18.—PROTO-IONIC CAPITAL WITH RECONSTRUCTED PILASTER SUPPORT. SCALE, 1:50

fitting of the two courses at the west end, and that the dislodgment of the rest of the course occurred at a subsequent period. It can plainly be seen that this dislodgment, which appears to have begun at the east end, reached its climax at the beginning of the easternmost stretcher and gradually lessened toward the west and was completely lost when it reached the westernmost stretcher. A feasible explanation is that at some time after the building was ruined and buried below the ground an intense lateral pressure applied at the ends of the course caused it to buckle. While an obvious source of such a lateral pressure could have been an earthquake (which may have taken place any time after the building was buried and before it was unearthed by Schumacher), it is also possible that it was the result of slow movement due to the



FIG. 19.—DETAIL OF MASONRY IN NORTHEAST DOORJAMB OF GATEWAY

Broken line indicates projection of north wall to form doorjamb (cf. Fig. 12). Stones at extreme left belong to later blocking wall.

inevitable settling of the deep artificial accumulation of débris below and about the building. Such a settling may well have set up tensions in all directions at various points throughout the mound. The breaking of the corner and the cracking of one of the stretchers are further material evidence of this great pressure which buckled the course and allowed, or even forced, earth and small stones to filter into the space so formed.

At Samaria in certain of the Israelitish walls it was observed in a number of places that one course was separated from another by a filling of small stones. It seems almost certain that whatever explanation may be forthcoming for the phenomenon which exists at Samaria, the gaps were undoubtedly original to the construction of at least the upper part of the walls and may possibly have served a structural purpose. However, such an explanation cannot in any way be applied to the gap in the Megiddo structure, which was the result of a later dislodgment. The few small stones that had filtered into the space in the Megiddo structure showed no trace of any vertical pressure whatsoever and could be fairly easily pried out. At Samaria, on the other hand, the filling consisted almost entirely of stones or chips which were crushed

and showed signs of vertical pressure. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that this apparent similarity between the gaps in the Samarian and Megiddo structures is only superficial and that actually no true comparison should be drawn.

THE COURTYARD

The lime floor in the courtyard was very fragmentary, but patches of it in practically all parts indicated that it once was continuous over the whole of the area and rested on ruins of Stratum V. The courtyard was bounded by inclosure wall 1610. In certain places where the wall was destroyed completely or to a point below the level of the lime floor, the line of the wall was marked by the straight and slightly upcurved edge of the plaster. The outer face of the superstructure of the palace (1723) could also be traced in certain places by the edge of the lime floor. But for the most part the edge was badly broken, presumably during the trenching operations along the walls when the structure was plundered for its dressed stones which were reused in buildings of the later phase of the period.

The floor varied considerably in thickness from only a centimeter in a few places to as much as 20 cm., but over most of the area it was about 10 cm. Its strength and hardness were surprising. When it was undercut for a distance of half a meter or slightly more, the overhanging part would bear the weight of a man, and it was with no little difficulty that our workmen managed to break it up with heavy picks. In consistency and construction this floor and the other lime floors of both Stratum IV B and Stratum IV were identical. It was made of local bedrock, a marly limestone which in certain places below the hard surface is so soft that it may easily be cut or scraped out with a blunt tool. Irregular holes in the rock on the lower slopes of the hill appear to have been quarries for this soft limestone which was used for making extensive lime floors. The lime was not burnt or slaked but was merely allowed to harden by exposure. A thick layer of relatively coarse and fairly dry lime was spread over the ground and beaten or rolled into a more or less flat surface, then a layer of watery lime-mud about a centimeter in thickness was poured over this surface in very much the same way as a modern concrete floor is surfaced with a "float" of cement.

Over parts of the area there were two distinct floors laid one above the other. In certain cases the two were separated by a layer of earth, and in others the upper floor was resting immediately upon the lower. These did not necessarily mean two different periods of occupation but the upper appeared to be merely repairs to the original floor, which had broken or settled in places (Fig. 20). The best example of such repairs was found in square O 7 in the Stratum IV floor of stable courtyard 977.

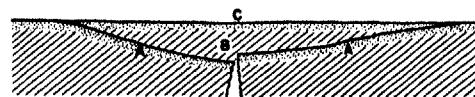


FIG. 20.—SECTION OF REPAIRED STRATUM IV LIME FLOOR

A, original floor; B, earth filling; C, new floor

Parts of the floor of courtyard 1693 were extensively reused during Stratum III, and a few of the foundations of the III walls actually penetrated through the lime plaster and rested immediately on ruins of Stratum V. Therefore some of the material found on the lime floor had to be assigned to Stratum III, while the pottery and other objects found immediately below these III buildings belonged, of course, to V.

THE PALACE

The plan of building 1723 (Figs. 21–22), in the southern part of the inclosure, suggests that it probably was built as a palace or palace fortress. It covered a considerable area and, if we judge by the size and depth of the foundations, probably rose to quite a height. From east to

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

west the superstructure of the main part of the building measured about 23 meters,¹⁰ and from north to south it was about a meter and a half shorter. From the northern part of the east face of the building there projected a rubble platform (1728) edged with a row of roughly squared



FIG. 21.—STRATUM IV B PALACE FROM ABOVE (CF. FIG. 123)



FIG. 22.—STRATUM IV B PALACE SHOWING SUPERPOSITION OF CITY WALL
Remains at upper left belong to Stratum V

headers (Fig. 23). This structure projected 7.7 meters toward the east and extended almost exactly halfway along the east face of the building. To the west of the building the fragmentary remains of 1617 appeared to represent a similar but smaller platform (see Fig. 12). The complete plan of the latter was marked by edges of the lime floor.

¹⁰ The exact distance between the mason's setting-out marks on the two north corners of the foundation was 22.975 m.

STRATUM IV (ca. 1000–800 B.C.)

19

The foundations of the palace were sunk to a surprising depth. The floor level of the courtyard was at about the top of the third course of the palace superstructure—1.4 meters above the top of the foundation course. The floor in the building itself, presumably somewhat higher than the level of the courtyard, was undoubtedly supported on an earth filling consisting partly of a core of débris left between the foundation trenches. This débris, composed chiefly of Stratum VI burnt brick, was preserved in places (see Fig. 35 P–Q and R–S), but all traces of the floors and the upper part of the filling had been destroyed. The core of débris in room K



FIG. 23.—FOUNDATION OF PORCH 1728 OF PALACE



FIG. 24.—DETAIL OF MASONRY IN NORTHEAST CORNER OF PORCH 1728

originally stood to a height of over a meter above the top of the foundations. In the area covered by the palace, Stratum V was completely obliterated, save for one short wall under the southern part of room A, and the broad foundations of the palace were sunk well into débris of Stratum VI. The pottery from above the foundations of the building and around the core of Stratum VI débris, but below the layer of ash 1650 (see Fig. 34 and pp. 27 f.), consisted entirely of Stratum V types except for a slight admixture of earlier sherds from the Stratum VI débris. Presumably the débris from the trenches dug to take the foundations of the palace was utilized as filling under the floors.

The foundations were composed chiefly of irregularly shaped but exceptionally large stones (averaging about half a meter in diameter), but many of the facing stones were hewn square. The two north corners were made up of roughly squared headers, most of which extended the full width of the wall. With the exception of three drafted stones (1649; see Fig. 12) on the outer face of the wall to the west of room F and one stone (Fig. 24) on the northeast corner of

porch 1728, none of the superstructure was found *in situ*. The elevation of wall 1649 (Fig. 25) shows quite conclusively that the outer face of at least the lower part of the superstructure was constructed of solid ashlar masonry like that used in gate 1567 and not of spaced piers of ashlar separated by rubble masonry like the inclosure wall and the majority of the other Stratum IV structures.

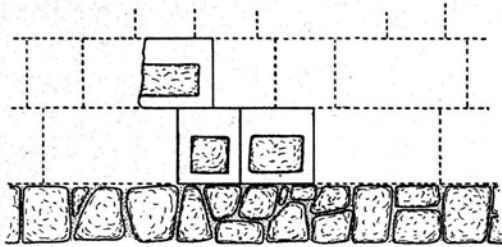


FIG. 25.—ELEVATION OF PART OF WEST WALL OF PALACE

These few preserved stones of the superstructure and the setting-out marks on the north corners of the foundations (Fig. 26) indicated that the superstructure was set back 15 to 20 cm. from the outer edge of the foundation course. The width of the foundation of the outer walls was about 2 meters and that of the interior walls about 1.75 meters. Presumably the walls were set back an equal distance from each edge of the foundation

course, and thus the outer walls must have measured about a meter and a half in thickness and the interior walls at least a meter and a quarter. Assuming that the width of the outer walls was made up by the length of a header plus the width of a stretcher we arrive at exactly a meter and a half. The outer and inner faces of the bounding walls of porch 1728 were determined by setting-out marks, which indicated a thickness of 80 cm.

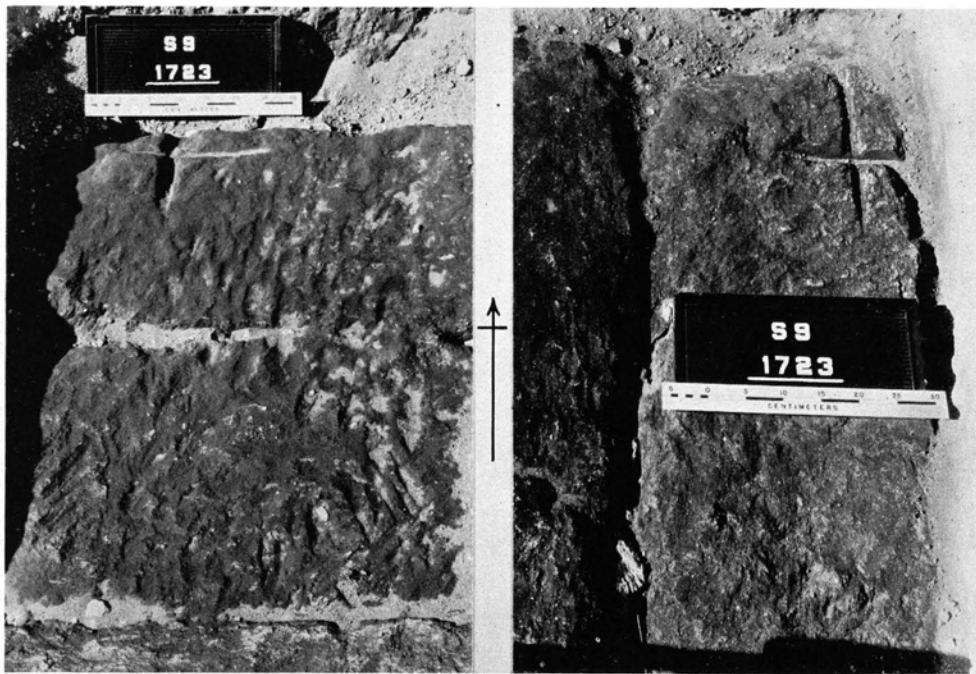


FIG. 26.—MASON'S SETTING-OUT MARKS ON NORTH CORNERS OF PALACE

The foundation of the bounding walls of porch 1728 (see Fig. 23) was laid one course above that of the main part of the building. The reason for the rubble soling inside the foundation is not clear; but, since the porch was exposed to rain and weather, it may have been realized that an added support for the earth filling was necessary to prevent uneven settling. It seems more likely, however, that the floor of the porch, about 2 meters above this soling, was supported not on earth filling but on beams and that the rubble soling was the floor of a cellar under the porch. The shape of the porch is rather indicative of the latter suggestion in that it

extended the front façade of the building a considerable distance but was set back toward the south, presumably to allow reasonably short spans for the floor beams.

Some stones of the rubble soling of the porch projected onto the foundation of the east wall of the main part of the building (see Figs. 12 and 22). Apparently the rubble originally extended completely across the foundation course, and the wall of the main building “humped” over it (Fig. 27), thus forming a good bond between the two.

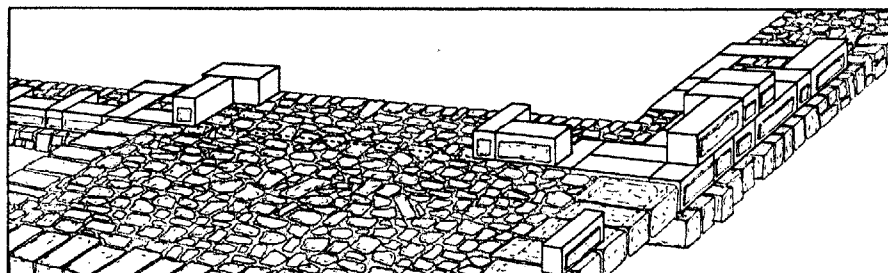


FIG. 27.—RECONSTRUCTION SHOWING RELATION OF PORCH 1728 TO MAIN PART OF PALACE

The foundation of porch 1617, on the west side of the palace, was laid three courses above the foundations of the building, but otherwise it seemed to be similar to porch 1728. The level of the lime floor of the courtyard was only a few centimeters above the top of this foundation.

The northern half of wall 1444, that is, the part built of hewn stone (see Fig. 34), existed originally in Stratum IV B and appeared to have formed a footing along the north wall of the palace. The wall slightly overlapped the palace foundation and therefore, for the sake of clarity, was omitted from the IV B plan (Fig. 12). The lime floor of the courtyard was upcurved against the north face of this skirting wall, and the south face of the row of squared stones fell exactly along the line of the north face of the superstructure of the palace (Fig. 28). This wall was the only part of the palace that was reused in the later phase of Stratum IV. It was doubled in width by adding a row of rubble masonry to its south face and was incorporated as the foundation of a IV building (see p. 28). This same wall was again reused in Stratum III, where it was utilized as the north wall of building 1616 (Fig. 72), which in certain aspects of its plan was vaguely reminiscent of the IV B palace. Building 1616 was assigned to Stratum III, but there is a slight possibility that it immediately superseded the IV B structure and was modeled after it and thus should be assigned to the main phase of IV (see pp. 68 f.).

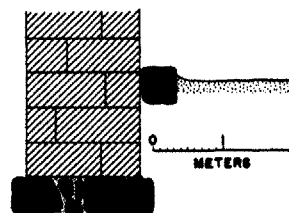


FIG. 28.—DRAWING SHOWING RELATION OF WALL 1444 TO PALACE. SCALE, 1:100

Since so little of the superstructure of the palace was preserved, data on the location of the doors and other features of the plan are entirely lacking. However, it may be of some value to point out a few of the more plausible conjectures concerning the layout and the features incorporated in the reconstruction (Fig. 29). The main entrance was probably from porch 1728, which was almost exactly opposite the gate to the courtyard. Room *K*, rather than *J*, was probably the entrance hall. Quite likely another entrance was from the western porch (1617) through *C*, which could not have been much more than a narrow corridor, into *A*. It seems probable that *A* was an open court with doors leading from it into the adjacent surrounding rooms. This plan was common enough during many periods throughout the Near East, and it is definitely established that at least two buildings at Megiddo (1052 and 1369; see Fig. 89) were

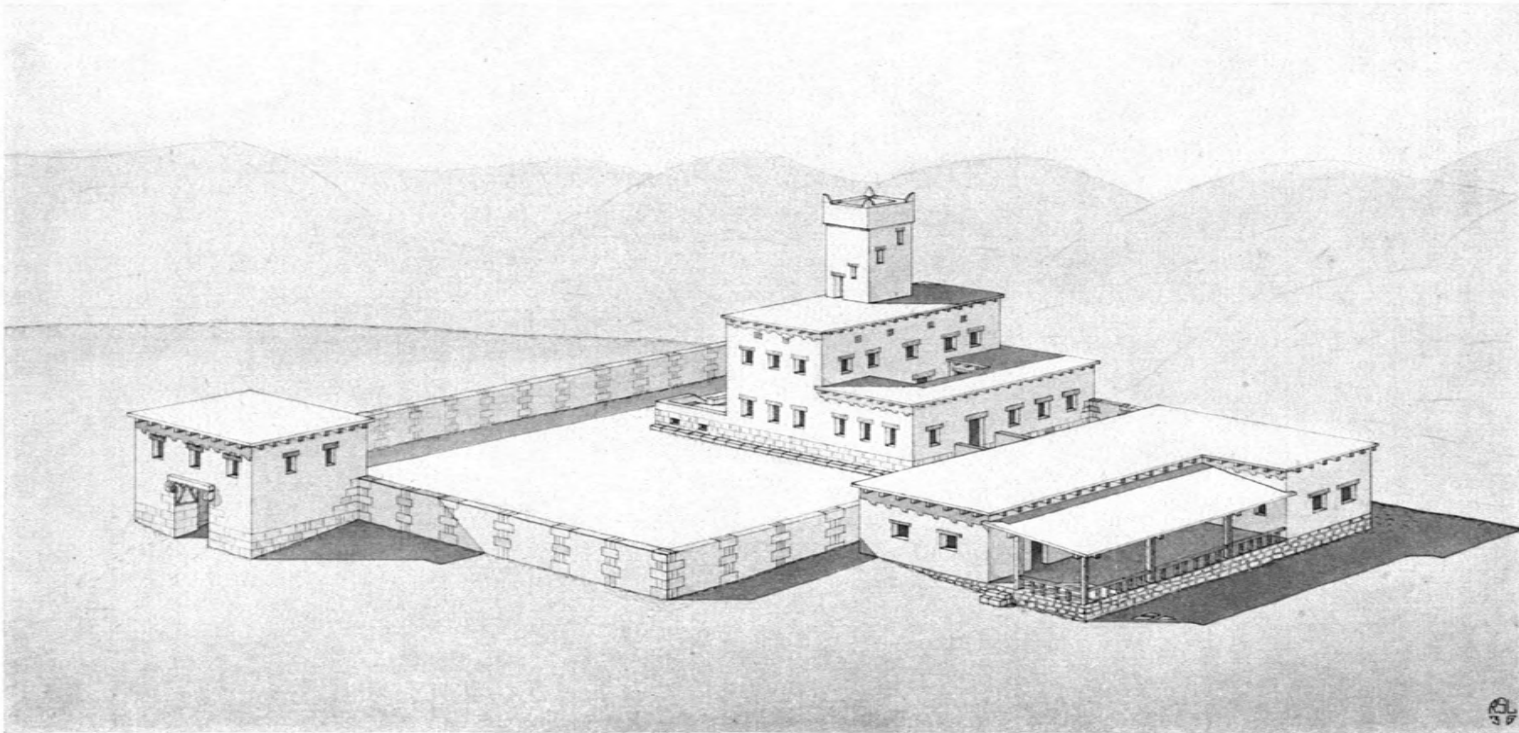


FIG. 29.—RECONSTRUCTION OF PALACE. PERSPECTIVE VIEW FROM NORTHWEST

constructed on this central open-court plan. In support of the assumption that *A* was not roofed over are (1) the fact that it had no exterior wall and therefore if it was roofed lighting and ventilation could only have been provided by a complicated clerestory arrangement and (2) the rather long span, about 7 meters, and the lack of evidence of any supporting columns. Against this open-court theory is the fact that no system of drainage for rain water was discovered; but it is possible that the drainage system was placed well above the foundations and that subsequently it was entirely destroyed by the people who pilfered the superstructure of the building.

It is difficult to suppose any useful purpose for the long narrow room *G* other than as a corridor between *B* and *H* or as a stairway giving access either to a second story or to the roof.



FIG. 30.—ROOM *M* OF PALACE

In the center of room *M* was a solid foundation composed of eight hewn stones (Fig. 30), roughly drafted to receive a structure 2.1 meters square. It is suggested that this foundation supported the solid masonry core of a tower and that the rest of the room was occupied by a winding staircase. Locating a tower in this position has the advantage of explaining the set-back of the southeast corner of the building (see Fig. 12); and furthermore, the location of room *M*—almost exactly centered between the two north-south boundary walls of the palace inclosure—seems to indicate that some prominent architectural feature rose above it.

The restoration of the top of the tower is based on the horned altars (e.g. Fig. 31 *a*) found so commonly at Megiddo and elsewhere in Palestine.¹¹ Like certain pottery shrines and “win-

¹¹ Most of the Megiddo altars were recovered from Stratum V, but some may possibly be assignable to IV as indicated by May (*OIP* XXVI, Pl. XII), and at least one was found in Stratum III. At other sites in Palestine similar altars have been found in various periods, including probably the 10th century B.C. See Macalister, *Gezer* II 424 and Fig. 507; Deutscher Palästina-Verein, *Zeitschrift* XLIX (1926) 232 and Pl. 31 B; *JPOS* IX (1929) 52.

dowed" chalices (usually called "offering-stands" or "incense stands") many altars suggest models of architectural structures,¹² and the horned altars may represent towers. Several stones cut in the shape of an eighth segment of a sphere with a radius of about half a meter were found in Stratum IV (e.g. Fig. 31 b). Such stones form the "horns" or corner pieces on the parapet of the restored tower. Actually the stones were recovered from Area D (square L 8; see Fig. 3) and therefore probably could not have belonged to the tower in question, but since they were stratigraphically almost contemporary with it, the restored motif seems permissible.

Throughout the building the interior wall foundations were practically identical in character and in thickness, and there was therefore no material evidence to indicate that the eastern part of the structure rose higher than the western, as shown in the reconstruction (Fig. 29); but the plan makes such an assumption at least plausible. The central north-south wall (that separating rooms *G, A, N* from rooms *H, K, L, O*) divides the building into two distinct parts. The compactness of the rooms and the presence of tower *M* in the eastern part suggest that

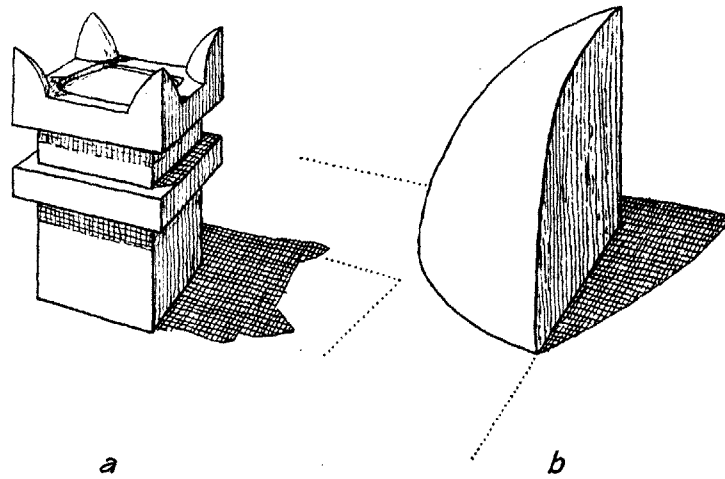


FIG. 31.—HORNED ALTAR (a) AND A TOWER "HORN" (b)

that part of the structure may have been fairly high, but court *A* would have resulted in a rather dark air shaft had all the surrounding rooms been carried above one story. It is assumed that the tower stairs gave access to the second floor in the high part of the building and to the roof above it and that a flight of steps in *G* led to the lower roof.

Sixteen of the thirty-three hewn stones in the foundation of porch 1728 and three of the eight stones in the foundation of the tower bore masons' identification marks (Fig. 32).

BUILDING 1482

The foundations of building 1482 (see Fig. 12) were surprisingly deep— $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 meters below the level of the floor—but not quite as deep as those of the palace. They rested on floors of Stratum V, and wherever a V wall happened to be crossed it was incorporated as part of the foundation (Fig. 33; see also Fig. 35 J–K). The lower part of the foundation was about 80 to 90 cm. wide, but at the top—at floor level—the width was 15 to 20 cm. less. The difference in

¹² Note particularly a basalt altar found at Carchemish (*Carchemish I*, Pl. A.5.a) and two found at the entrance to a small temple at Nimrud (Austen H. Layard, *Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon* [London, 1853] pp. 360 f.), also a Khorsabad relief showing a similar altar (P. E. Botta et E. Flandin, *Monument de Ninive II* [Paris, 1849] Pl. 114, No. 13). Several good but somewhat late examples might also be cited (e.g. Ernest Renan, *Mission de Phénicie* [Paris, 1864] Pls. 22, No. 11, and 50 and p. 162).

STRATUM IV (ca. 1000-800 B.C.)

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thickness in most cases was taken up by a single setback at the top of the lowest row of stones; but certain of the interior walls tapered gradually toward the top, forming a buttressed founda-

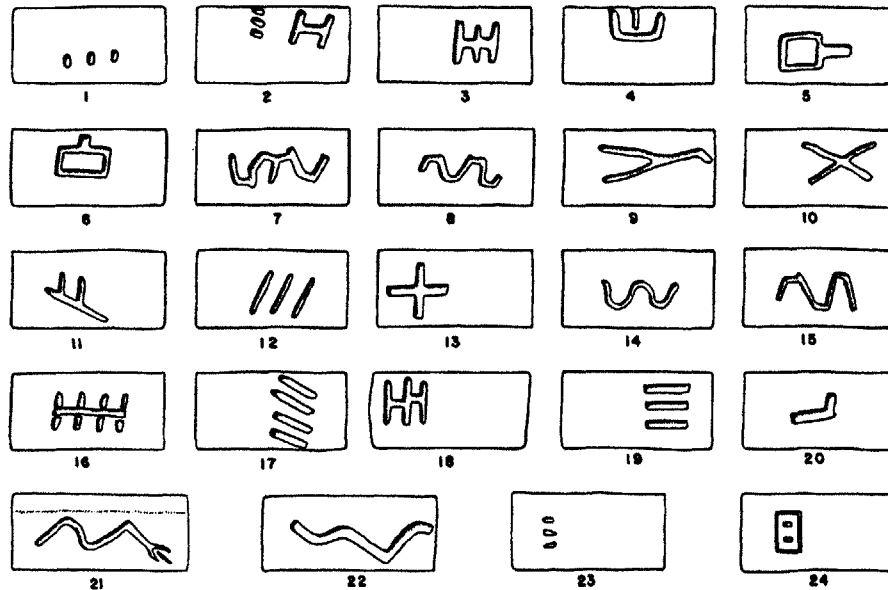


FIG. 32.—MASONS' IDENTIFICATION MARKS

All stones bearing these marks undoubtedly originated in either Stratum IV B or Stratum IV, but some were found in later strata where they had been reused.

No.	Locus	Stratum	Remarks
1	1513	III	
	1728	IV B	
2	1728	IV B	Cf. Schumacher, <i>Tell el-Mutesellim</i> , Pl. XXX e 7, and <i>Samaria I</i> , Fig. 47, No. 8
3	1610	IV B	Three examples
	1728	IV B	Two examples } cf. Schumacher, <i>op. cit.</i> Pl. XXX e 6
4	1482	IV B	Cf. <i>ibid.</i> No. 3 and <i>Samaria I</i> , Fig. 47, No. 4
	1728	IV B	
5	1567	IV B	Cf. Schumacher, <i>op. cit.</i> Pl. XXX e 2 and 13, and <i>Samaria I</i> , Fig. 47, No. 7
	1728	IV B	
6	1728	IV B	Two examples
7	1728	IV B	
8	1728	IV B	
9	1610	IV B	Cf. Schumacher, <i>op. cit.</i> Pl. XXX e 8
	1728	IV B	
10	1728	IV B	Cf. <i>ibid.</i> Nos. 9 and 11
11	1728	IV B	
12	1728	IV B	
13	1626	IV	Drain stone
	1723 M	IV B	} cf. Schumacher, <i>op. cit.</i> Pl. XXX e 4, and <i>Samaria I</i> , Fig. 47, No. 2
	1728	IV B	
14	1723 M	IV B	
15	1723 M	IV B	
16	1628	III	Cf. Schumacher, <i>op. cit.</i> Pl. XXX e 12
17	1626	IV	Drain stone
18	1435	III	
19	515	II	
20	1610	IV B	Two examples. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> No. 10 (probably same stone)
21	1567	IV B	See Fig. 16
22	1417	II	See <i>ibid.</i> No. 1 (same stone)
23	2093	IV	
24	2093	IV	

tion. All parts of the walls which were concealed beneath the floors were of rubble masonry, but fragmentary remains of the walls above floor level indicated that at least part of the superstructure was built of dressed stone. It is assumed, however, that most of the superstructure

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of the house consisted of plastered mud brick. The walls of the superstructure, where preserved, were set back slightly from the edges of the foundation (perhaps to allow for the thickness of the plaster) and thus were only 50 cm. wide.

In porch 1667 (see Fig. 12) only the lower foundation courses of the walls were preserved. These were slightly over a meter thick and consisted of stones, many of them hewn square, somewhat larger than those used in the main part of the building. These foundations retained the down-slope thrust of the filling on which the floors rested and were made sturdier than the foundation walls of the rest of the building for that reason. The additional strength, then, did not necessarily indicate a heavier superstructure.



FIG. 33.—GENERAL VIEW OF SQUARE R 7 SHOWING STRATIGRAPHIC RELATIONS OF STRATA IV, IV B, AND V

The lime-plaster floors in the building were supported on an earth filling which rested on a core of Stratum V walls and débris left between the foundation trenches. This filling probably came from the foundation trenches and from other, relatively shallow diggings around the building. It contained mostly Stratum V sherds, but none earlier. Floor 1647, between the building and the palace inclosure, like that in the latter (see p. 17), rested immediately on ruins of Stratum V. The general level of the ground during the V period sloped away toward the west and north under building 1482. The floors of 1482 were at the same general level as the adjacent floor of the palace courtyard and were identical in composition and construction (see p. 17) except that the small patch of floor in square Q 8, to the north of the building, which was about a meter lower than the general level, had not been surfaced with a "float." This suggests that the IV B layout was never quite completed.

The first course of ashlar masonry of the party wall west of room 1594 was continuous over the whole length of the wall, and we may therefore safely conclude that the smaller rooms of

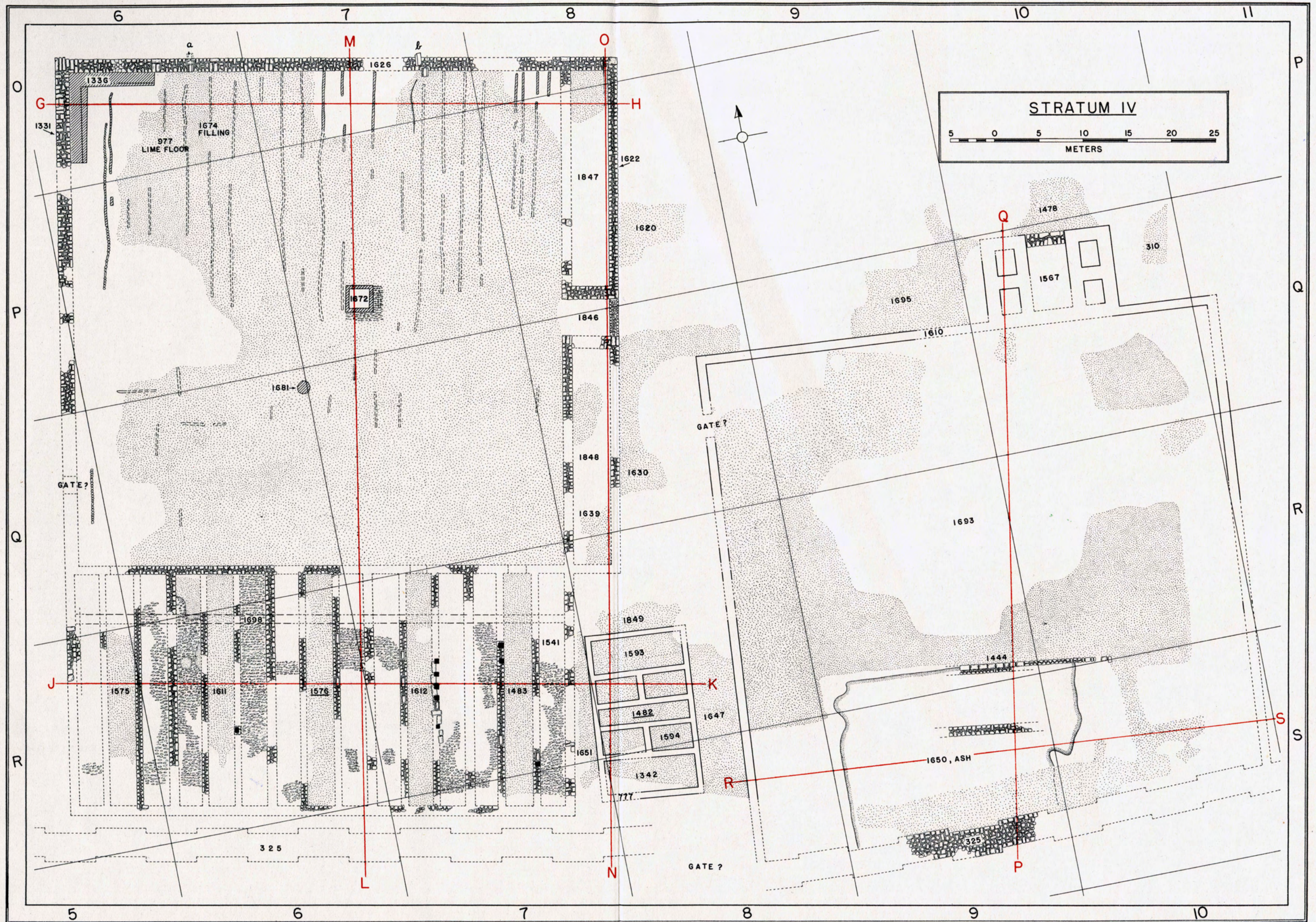


FIG. 34.—PLAN OF AREA A, STRATUM IV. SCALE, 1:400

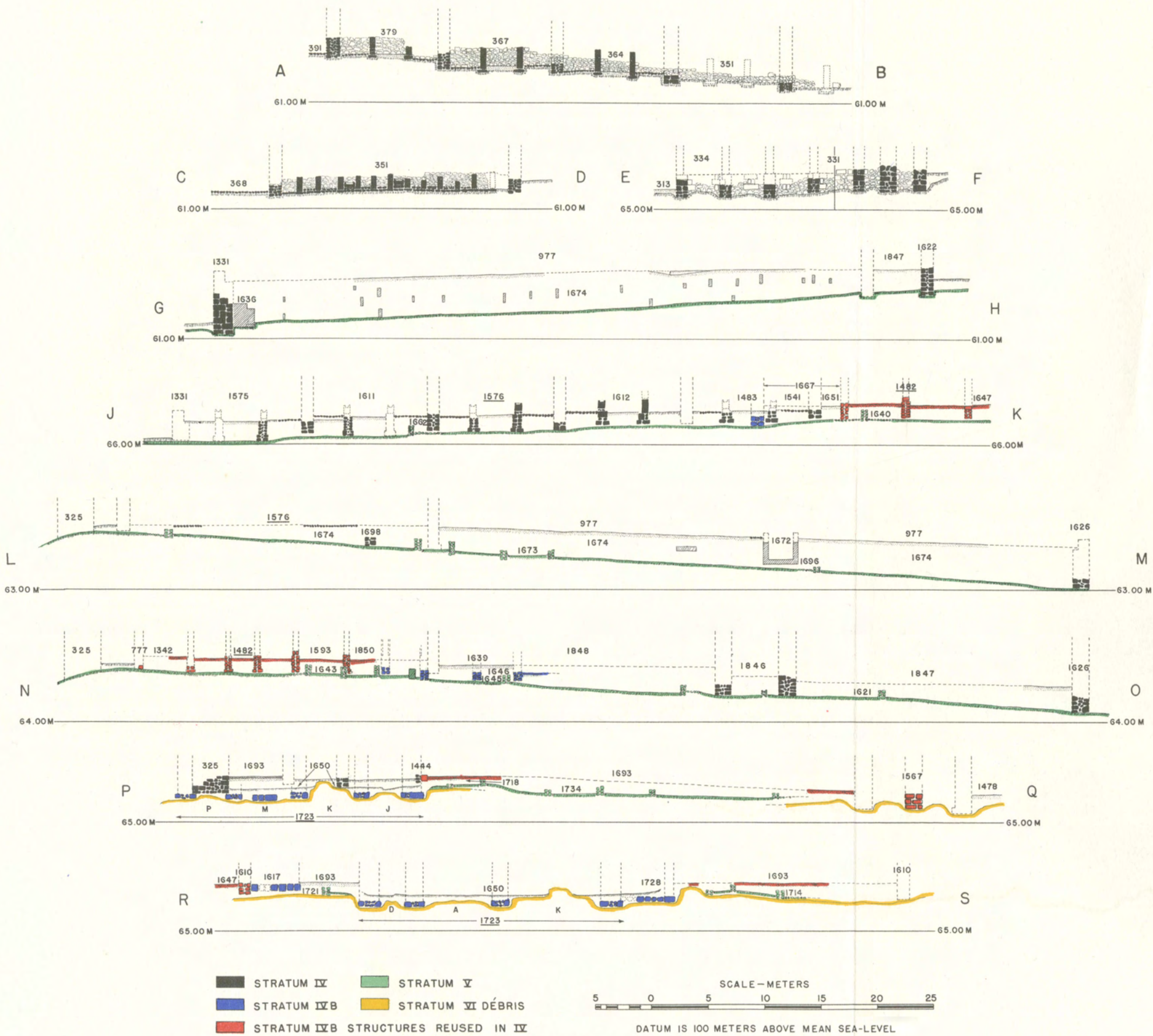


FIG. 35.—STRATUM IV SECTIONS (CF. FIGS. 12 AND 34). SCALE, 1:400

the building were not connected by doorways. Aside from this no definite statement can be made regarding the arrangement of the house, but it appears that it was divided into suites of one large and two small rooms and that the larger rooms opened onto the western extension of the building (1667), at least part of which was probably an open porch or terrace.

The roofs of the period were probably of rolled mud, and therefore the slight slope of the terrace roof in our reconstruction (Fig. 29) might seem somewhat questionable. But since this roof was probably more in the nature of an awning, we may assume that it was merely a covering of reeds or matting.

Building **1482** probably contained administrative offices and living quarters. The open terrace on the west was ample to accommodate local inhabitants who might be waiting for government action concerning taxation, land disputes, petitions, and the like. The whole layout of the fortress compound and detached office building with its long terrace is strikingly similar to certain modern Italian outpost forts in Libya.

THE MAIN PHASE OF STRATUM IV

Soon after or probably even before its completion the IV B outpost or fort was remodeled and utilized as part of the extensive and well fortified chariot city which occupied the whole of the top of the mound and seems to have spread onto the terrace and slopes. The stratigraphic relation of the IV B structures to those of the main phase of Stratum IV is discussed on pages 8–11, and it has been pointed out that the floor and inclosure walls of the IV B palace courtyard as well as the tower gate (1567) and part of building **1482** were reused. In the area of the IV B complex the only additional construction carried out during the later phase includes (1) blocking walls at either end of gate 1567, (2) the city wall superimposed across the southern part of the palace, (3) a few additions (aside from repairs) to the lime-plaster floor, (4) additions to the partially reused wall 1444 and (5) a parallel wall south of the latter (Fig. 34). Nos. 4 and 5 represent all that remained of what was probably an extensive building which replaced the IV B palace **1723** (cf. Figs. 29 and 43).

After the IV B palace had been systematically plundered for its cut stone the ground level over the resulting depression was restored by a filling. This filling consisted of some eight or nine distinct layers of various sorts of débris which were traceable in patches over the whole of the plundered area. The layers were chiefly of crushed limestone or chips alternately interstratified with ordinary dark brown earth. The thickness of the layers averaged about 15 to 20 cm., making a total depth of about 1.6 meters. The edges of the deposit were upcurved against the sides of the depression, against the inner face of the city wall (325), and against the heaps of Stratum VI débris which had formerly composed part of the filling in the IV B palace podium (Fig. 35 P–Q and R–S). Between the bottom two limestone deposits was a layer of ash (1650) about 25 cm. in thickness. Its outline (see Fig. 34) conformed roughly with that of the rest of the filling, that is, with the edge of the plundered depression. The ash appeared to be that of burnt straw. It was light gray in color, hard packed but powdery, finely laminated; and its surface was sun cracked like the surface of a dried-up mud puddle. In the lower part of the ash were numerous pieces of wood charcoal which in some places formed a thin separate layer. There was no sign of burning in the limestone layers above or below the ash. The ash evidently was wet when deposited and allowed to dry out before being covered, and the laminations would seem to indicate that it was actually water-lain; but aside from that nothing can be said as to its origin or mode of deposition. It may be noted, however, that the deposition can only have occurred after the building of city wall 325 and before the construction of the house represented by wall 1444 and the parallel wall south of it (see Fig. 34). The pottery from the débris below the ash layer (which presumably represented the filling on which

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the floors of building 1723 were supported) was entirely pre-Stratum IV and consisted mostly of Stratum V types with a sprinkling of Stratum VI sherds (see p. 19), while that from above the ash was of Stratum IV. The ash itself contained practically no pottery, and indeed there was very little stone or other such material in it.

The city wall was founded immediately upon remains of the IV B palace foundations (see Fig. 22). The additions to wall 1444 and the foundations of the wall south of it rested on the upper surface of the ash. These two parallel walls were the only remains within the inclosure which could definitely be assigned to the later phase of IV and evidently represented the structure which replaced the IV B palace and stood alone in the large courtyard (but see pp. 68 f.). The square block building which is shown in Figure 43 is meant merely to indicate the existence of a building of unknown plan and extent as represented by these two preserved walls.

Presumably the lime floors to the north and west of the inclosure (310, 1478, 1695, 1620, 1630, 1849, and 1647) were parts of one continuous pavement (see Fig. 34). Each two adjacent pavements were at about the same elevation, but in general they sloped down slightly toward the north and west. The edge of floor 1478 was curved up against the north blocking wall of gate 1567, and therefore the floor obviously belonged to the later phase of the period, as did floors 1620 and 1630, the edges of which were curved up against or along the line of the east wall (1622) of the stable compound. Floor 1849 extended across the northern remains of house 1482 (see p. 9).

THE CITY WALL

The city wall (325) originally extended around the entire perimeter of the flat top of the mound (see Fig. 12), a distance of 820 meters (slightly over half a mile). In many places it

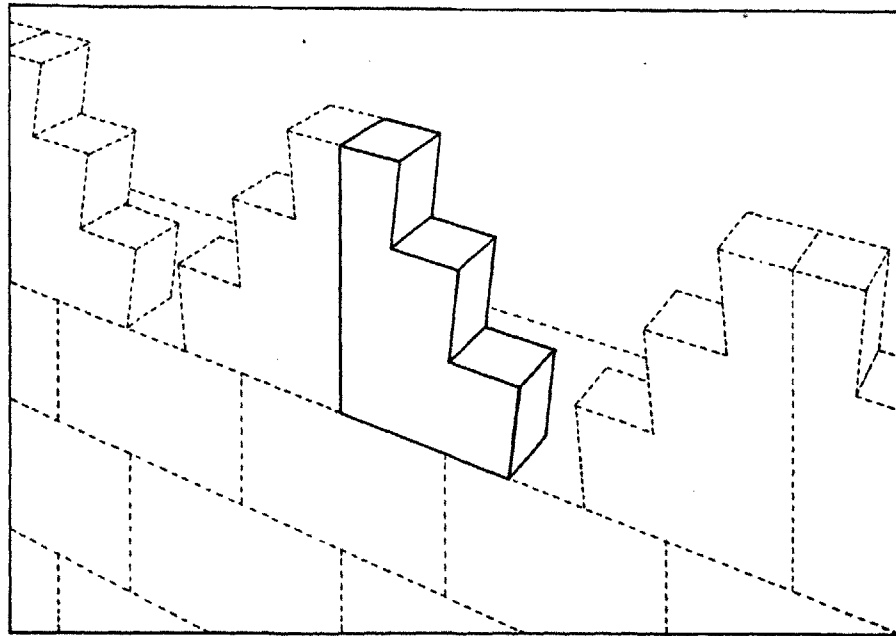


FIG. 36.—SUGGESTED RECONSTRUCTION FOR TOP OF CITY WALL, USING AN UNSTRATIFIED STONE PROBABLY BELONGING TO STRATUM IV AS PART OF CRENELATED PARAPET

had entirely disappeared, but widely distributed fragments represented almost half of its original length. The thickness of the wall varied slightly, but in most places where both the inner and outer faces remained it measured 3.6 meters. Near the main gate it was 3.8 to 4

meters and in square S 9 only 3.3 meters thick. In plan the wall is composed of a series of masonry blocks, each offset 50 to 60 centimeters from the two adjacent blocks, alternating so that insets on the outer face correspond with outsets on the inner face and vice versa. The curve of the hill was followed by building the face where necessary at a tangent and varying the distance between the offsets, decreasing the distance between the inner and increasing that between the outer. Where the wall is straight, the offsets are fairly consistently about 6 meters long. There seems no practical reason for them, but thus breaking the long face of the wall considerably enhanced its general appearance. There was no evidence of the original height of the wall, nor was there any concerning the details of the upper part. The crenelated parapet shown in Figure 43 is entirely hypothetical. One cut stone found unstratified in square O 8 and probably belonging to Stratum IV might be taken as evidence for a parapet with stepped crenelations (Fig. 36); but, since more than fifteen hundred such stones would have been required to build a parapet along the city wall, the evidence of this single unstratified example seems meager indeed. However, parapets depicted on roughly contemporary reliefs are usually topped either by such stepped crenelations or by a series of simple points, and not infrequently



FIG. 37.—SECTION OF CITY WALL TO WEST OF MAIN GATE

both types of crenelations are shown on the same relief.¹³ The several stones cut in the shape of a spherical segment (e.g. Fig. 31 b) and restored as corner pieces on the tower of the Stratum IV B palace (see Fig. 29) rather suggest that pointed crenelations may have been used; but there is no evidence other than reliefs to indicate that pointed crenelations ever existed. Viewed from a distance the stepped variety would appear as a series of points, and it seems probable that the points so commonly shown on reliefs were a generalization meant by the artists to represent stepped crenelations.

Figure 59 shows a simpler reconstruction, but it must be pointed out that there is no evidence that the wall tapered toward the top; indeed, more recent excavations revealed a section of the wall to the west of the city gate which stood to a height of 3.6 meters and was perfectly vertical, showing no signs of tapering (Fig. 37).

The masonry of the wall varied considerably from one place to another, but the most common type was that shown in Figures 38–39, where it will be noted that the bonding, shapes, and sizes of the stones are reminiscent of mud-brick construction. It is possible that the wall was built in part by foreign masons who were more familiar with mud-brick construction and adapted their old methods to the unfamiliar new material—stone. All the preserved parts were of stone, and there was no proof that any mud brick was used in its construction.¹⁴ To the

¹³ Note particularly Layard, *A Second Series of the Monuments of Nineveh* (London, 1853) Pl. 21.

¹⁴ But see *OIC* No. 9, p. 24.

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west of the city gate the corners of the offsets were built of drafted ashlar blocks, while the straight faces of the wall were of roughly coursed rubble (see Fig. 37). Such strengthening by



FIG. 38.—SECTION OF CITY WALL IN SQUARE R 13



FIG. 39.—SECTION OF CITY WALL IN SQUARE L 14

ashlar masonry at critical points was typical of much of the Stratum IV construction. The short section of the wall superimposed on the southern part of the Stratum IV B palace was of large hewn stones with well laid ashlar blocks at the corners of the offsets (Fig. 40). It was

evident that these drafted stones were not prepared originally for the wall but were quarried out of an older structure and reused. The two upper cornerstones of the offset at the left in Figure 40 are marginally drafted on the ends, but the sides are dressed smooth, and the lower of the two has no drafted margin at the corner. Evidently both these stones were drafted as headers and intended to be used in the straight part of a wall, not at a corner. In size these stones are comparable to those of the IV B palace and undoubtedly were originally part of that structure. A big hollow was left over the site of the IV B palace as a result of the plundering for its cut stone, and the city wall at that point was merely a foundation almost entirely concealed below the ground subsequently restored over the remains of the palace. The base of the wall must have risen abruptly to the east in order to clear the tops of Stratum V ruins (see Fig. 22).



FIG. 40.—SECTION OF CITY WALL SUPERIMPOSED ON STRATUM IV B PALACE

Unfortunately the wall along the southwest edge of the mound had entirely disappeared, but its conjectured location south of stable compound **1576** (see Fig. 34) cannot be very much in error. The edge of the mound at this point is only a meter or two south of the stable wall, and, too, it is logical to suppose that the relative position of the city wall to this stable compound was the same as to contemporary stables in Area C (see Figs. 3 and 49).

In square S 8, south of building **1482**, the contour of the mound swings out abruptly and then follows the line of the preserved section of the wall in square S 9. The existence of a gate at this point has been postulated (see Figs. 3 and 43), but no trace of such a structure has been found. Except for the road to the north gate (see Fig. 3), this is the only conceivable place where a road could have led up the side of the mound. It seems certain that a citadel of such proportions must have been served by more than one gate.

Owing to the proximity of a natural promontory to the south, this side of the mound was the most vulnerable part of the city. The contour of the valley between the natural hill and the mound appears to indicate the existence of a rock-cut fosse, but no investigations have as yet been made.

While the city wall undoubtedly formed the main line of defense, yet there are traces of an

outer fortification wall (220) along the foot of the mound at this period.¹⁵ Although on the terrace itself no wall has actually been excavated, it is more than possible that wall 220 continued around the edge of the terrace. Indeed, there are fragments of heavy masonry exposed here and there along its edge. The steep scarp of the terrace in the region of square E 12 (see Fig. 3) suggests the existence of a heavy buried structure, and it may also be postulated that the subsidiary terrace in the region of square H 6 represents a similar and opposing structure. Between these two localities, which may contain the remains of fortification towers, is a depressed area (square G 10) which undoubtedly marks the approach from the plain to the terrace and thence to the town.

THE SOUTHERN STABLE COMPOUND

The most extensive structures within the citadel were the two stable groups, one in Area A and the other in Area C (see Fig. 3). The southern group and its ramifications, 1576 (Fig. 34), covered an area 64 by 85 meters. A row of five stable units faced northward and opened onto a courtyard (977), or parade ground, 55 meters on a side. The main entrance to the compound was through gate 1846, which was almost exactly centered on the east wall of the courtyard. Two large rooms (1847-48) projected $6\frac{1}{2}$ meters toward the east and extended the full length of the courtyard on either side of the gate.

The general ground level under the stable and courtyard during the preceding periods (Strata V and IV B) sloped down toward the north and west. The difference in elevation between the base of the southeast corner of the stable and the base of the northwest corner of the courtyard wall was roughly 7 meters. When the Stratum IV compound was built, the slope within the inclosed area was to a large extent counteracted by an earth filling (1674). Thus the floor level inside the stable and the courtyard sloped only slightly toward the north, while the ground level outside remained practically as it was during Stratum V (see Fig. 43). At the northwest corner of the courtyard the difference between the outside and inside levels was about four meters. The grading was done entirely by filling the lower part of the area, and no attempt was made to cut down the high part.

All this filling must have come from outside the area. The reason for this laborious method of grading, as opposed to the much simpler cut-and-fill method, lies in the fact that at the same time the water system (925), whose shaft was located just to the west of the courtyard (see Figs. 3 and 43), was being cleared of its accumulated débris, which provided an admirable and adequate supply of material for filling. The water system was constructed during the 12th century but was used at intervals right up to the latest occupation of the site.¹⁶ In the Strata V and IV B periods it seems to have been allowed to fall into disrepair and to become silted up.

There were few stones in the filling, and, while large quantities of sherds were found, the actual concentration was not great. Most of the sherds belonged to Stratum V, due presumably to the fact that the water system became silted up at that period and that refuse and broken pottery were dumped or washed down into the shaft. There were some sherds of the IV period also and occasional sherds from MB, EB, and Chalcolithic periods. These latter can be easily accounted for since the retaining walls of the upper part of the shaft, which penetrated through all the strata down to bedrock, had partially collapsed during the Stratum V period and débris from the exposed strata behind the retaining walls was washed in during the silting-up process. When the water system was cleared at the beginning of IV, a deposit was left in the lower part of the shaft to support the stairs leading down into the horizontal

¹⁵ *OIC* No. 9, pp. 15 f. and Figs. 10 and 14.

¹⁶ For description and discussion of the water system see *OIP* XXXII.

tunnel. The pottery from this deposit corresponded exactly to that from the filling under the stable compound.

When the big fill (1674) of the stable compound was being made, it was apparently realized that such a deep and extensive earth filling would require special support to prevent it from shifting down slope and settling unevenly. The north and west inclosure walls (1626 and 1331), on the low sides of the courtyard, acted as retaining walls and bore most of the lateral pressure caused by the great weight of the filling. These walls were more than a meter and a half thick and were strengthened at regular intervals with piers of ashlar masonry, while the rest of the walls of the compound, requiring little lateral strength, were entirely of rubble and were only a meter thick. Where the thrust was greatest, that is, at the northwest corner of the courtyard, further support was given by a thick mud-brick facing-wall (1336). Lateral move-



FIG. 41.—MUD-BRICK REINFORCING WALLS IN FILLING BELOW STABLE COURTYARD

ment throughout the northern (deepest) part of the filling was checked by a series of long thin walls (see Figs. 34, 35 G–H, and 123). These were laid mostly parallel to the north-south axis of the compound and, with the exception of a few rough stone walls, were made of sun-dried mud brick. They were never more than one stone or one brick thick. Toward the south, where the filling was comparatively shallow, the bricks were often laid with their smallest dimensions forming the thickness of the wall. But in the deep northern part they were laid with their longest dimension forming the width of the wall. In the intermediate places they were usually laid at an angle and their width formed the width of the walls (Fig. 41). These walls were all hurriedly and carelessly laid with little or no attention paid to bonding; straight joints prevailed, and in many cases bricks were entirely missing in the body of the walls. Sections of the walls had collapsed before the fill was placed around them, and loose bricks were strewn through the fill. The bricks were of two sorts indiscriminately mixed, even in the same wall. One kind was of dark brown, fine-textured, and apparently waterlaid mud that cracked badly and crumbled into small cubes after being exposed. The other was far more common and consisted of hard, light buff clay. The dimensions of both types were consistently the same (52×26×14 cm.).

Over the top of the filling in the compound was thrown a floor of lime plaster similar to, if

not identical with, that of the IV B floors. In several places the floor was doubled (see Fig. 20) as a result of the frequent repairs necessitated by the inevitable settling of the filling, which took place despite the elaborate precautions to prevent it. The floor at the south of the courtyard was level with the floors of the stable units and apparently continuous over the threshold of the doorway into the central passage of each. A uniform slope toward the north brought the pavement at the north wall of the courtyard almost 2 meters lower. Through this north wall ran two drains (Fig. 34 *a-b*), fairly evenly spaced along its length. Each drain consisted of two squared stones, one short and one long, with a channel cut into each. The two



FIG. 42.—MUD-BRICK WATER TANK NEAR CENTER OF STABLE COURTYARD

short drain stones were found *in situ* in the inner face of the wall, but the long ones were slightly displaced; nevertheless, it was obvious from their juxtaposition and the way they fitted onto the short stones that they originally formed parts of the drains. The larger stones must have projected slightly beyond the outer face of the wall, forming gargoyles. In cross-section the stones measured about 50 cm. high and 60 wide with a channel 20 cm. in depth by 30 in width. The smaller ones were 70 to 80 cm. long, and the larger 1.15 and 1.40 meters.

Near the center of the courtyard was a sunken cistern (1672), which probably served as a water tank for the horses. Its floor and walls were built of sun-dried mud bricks ($60 \times 39 \times 13$ cm.), and the inside was plastered with mud about 2 cm. thick. The bricks were laid on their sides and were well bonded (Fig. 42). The tank was approximately 2.3 meters square and about 2 meters deep. Thus its capacity was roughly 10.58 cubic meters or 2,775 United States gallons. Along the south and east sides of the tank, and probably originally along the other two, the lime plaster of the courtyard was covered with a paving of small stones. Presumably this

was provided to prevent softening of the lime floor by the water that inevitably was spilled around the tank.

The stable contained stalls for about 150 horses, and therefore the tank when full must have contained sufficient for about $18\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per horse. Nevertheless, it would have been very much easier to have led the horses down to a near-by stream in the plain, and there seems very little doubt that during normal times this was the procedure. Otherwise, since there seems to have been no provision for collecting surface water in the tank, it would have had to be filled from the adjacent water system at least once a week.

About 10 meters to the southwest of the tank was a disk (1681) of reddish brown baked-brick material, 1.3 meters in diameter and 0.3 meter high. Outlines of individual bricks could not be discerned, and it appeared that the disk was cast in one piece. It rested on the filling, with its upper face just below the lime plaster of the courtyard. Its use is uncertain, but possibly during the construction of the fill it was used as a bench mark or datum point to indicate the requisite depth of filling at that point.

A gate through the west wall of the compound, providing convenient access to the shaft of the water system, has been postulated in the reconstruction (Fig. 43) and in the plan (Fig. 34). But, since the wall at this point was largely destroyed, the existence of such a gate is entirely hypothetical. The main entrance (1846) to the compound was centered on the east side of the courtyard. The wall which in the plan appears to block the entrance was not bonded into the adjacent walls and in no place did it extend above the level of the lime floor. Its purpose, apparently, was merely to support the threshold of the gateway. The two long rooms (1847–48) on either side of the gate were floored with lime plaster similar to and at the same level as that of the courtyard and, as suggested in the reconstruction (Fig. 43), probably formed an open arcade which perhaps served as a garage for chariots.

The five stable units in plan and detail were almost identical to those in Area C (cf. Figs. 34 and 49). But the general workmanship of the southern stable, particularly with regard to the stone mangers, is somewhat superior to that of the others. Furthermore, the whole layout of the southern compound, with the huge courtyard, water tank, and chariot garage, would seem to indicate that its use was of a nature slightly different from that of the northern group. It might even be suggested that the southern compound housed a permanent detachment of chariotry, while the other was used as temporary quarters for the more mobile units, or for housing animals in transit. Then again, the southern group may have housed chariots and chariot horses while the northern stables were for cavalry horses.

Each unit of stabling consisted of a central passage, about 3 meters wide, floored with lime plaster similar to that of the courtyard. On either side of this passageway was an aisle of similar width, floored with rubble and separated from the central passage by a row of stone pillars about half a meter square alternating with stone mangers about 1.2×0.6 meters and 0.7 meter high with a trough 90×30 cm. and 12 to 15 cm. deep (Fig. 44). The pillars served as supports for the roof and also as tethering posts. Holes, through which the halters could be tied, were cut in the corners of the pillars and were conveniently situated just above the top of the mangers and almost invariably on the side toward the central passage. The central aisles probably served as passageways for the grooms, while the rubble-floored side aisles were the horses' stalls.

Each stable unit was separated from the next by a party wall, through which apparently there were no communicating doorways. A doorway in the north wall of each central passage served as the entrance to the unit. The pillars and mangers seemed to have formed a continuous obstruction between the central and side aisles, and the position of the communicating doorways between them could not be definitely determined. However, since the only location

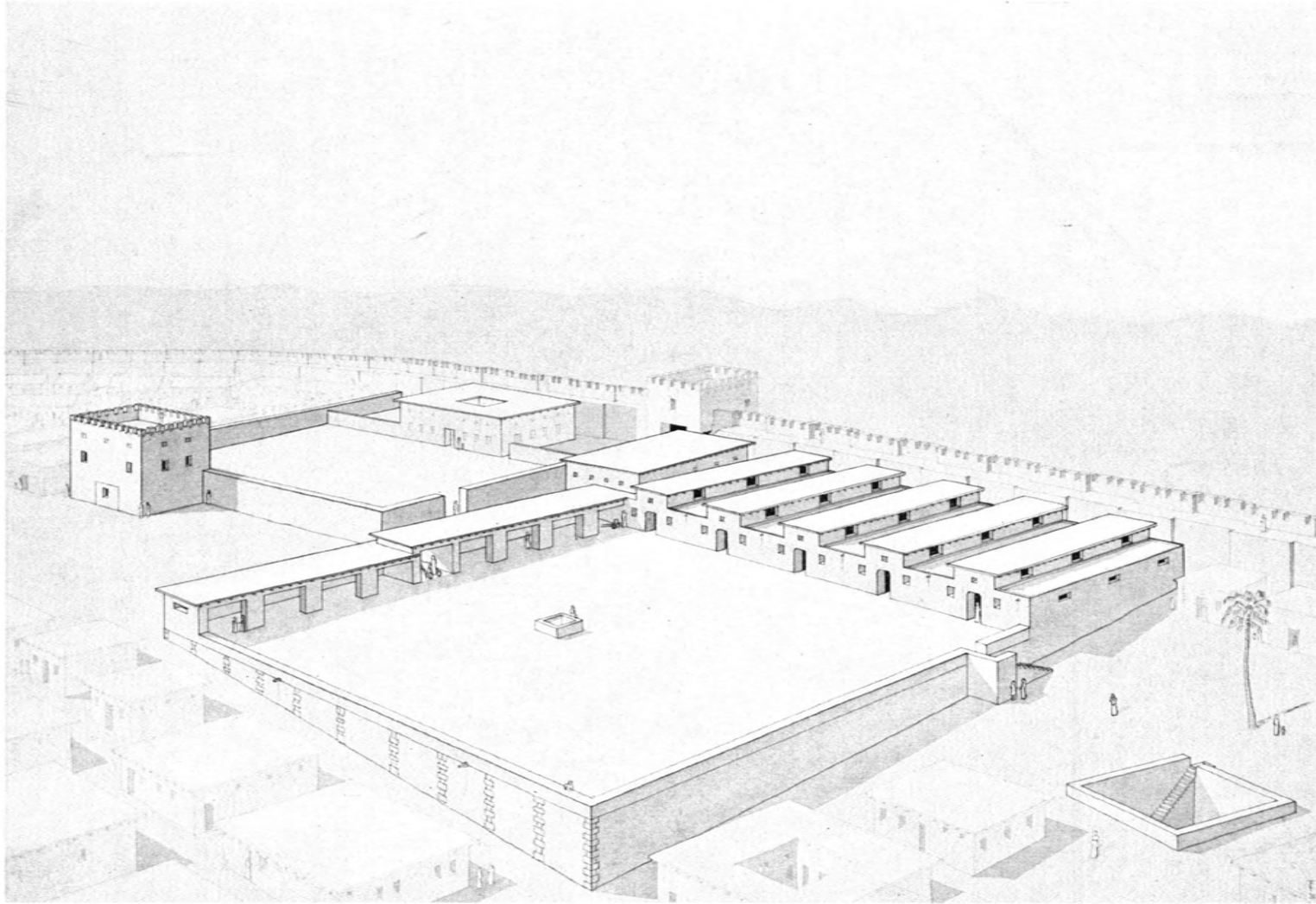


FIG. 43.—RECONSTRUCTION OF STRATUM IV STRUCTURES IN AREA A. PERSPECTIVE VIEW FROM NORTHWEST

which in no case is obstructed by a manger is the stall next to the entrance, it seems fairly certain that this must have been the position of the opening giving access to the horses' stalls from the groom's passage. To have led out any particular horse must have necessitated the re-



FIG. 44.—STABLE MANGER AND PILLAR *in situ*

moval first of all the horses between it and the door, wherever the opening was located. In a military stable, however, the removal of individual animals would not often be necessary, since a unit would be taken out as a whole for watering, exercising, and so forth.

During the succeeding period or periods these stable units, even including the foundations, were plundered for their stone. Only nine pillars and fifteen mangers were found, and half of the latter had been displaced. By taking all possible measurements of pillars and mangers and the spaces between those found *in situ* an average of 1.67 meters has been determined as the length of a manger and a pillar together. The length of each aisle is 24.6 meters, which allows for fifteen stalls (of 1.67 m.) and leaves 1.35 meters for an opening. On this basis each unit accommodated thirty horses, and the entire stable had a capacity of 150.

Wall 1698 (see Figs. 34 and 123) was exactly parallel to the front (north) wall of the stable and was 5.6 meters south of it. Since the pavements continued uninterruptedly over the wall, it served no apparent purpose in the superstructure, But its exact parallelism and the fact that the north-south cross walls were bonded into its south face clearly indicated that it be-



FIG. 45.—PLASTER ON FRONT EXTERIOR WALL OF STABLE UNIT 403. POSSIBLY REMAINS OF A ROOF DRAIN

longed to the original stable plan. It would seem, then, that there was a change in plan after the construction was well advanced. The front of the stable was extended 5.6 meters northward to allow for three more mangers in each row, thus increasing the accommodation of each unit from twenty-four horses to thirty; that is, the total capacity was increased from 120 to 150 horses. When this change in plan occurred the original front wall (1698) was abandoned, but its foundation was left to serve as an added support for the filling, which at this point was over 2 meters deep (see Fig. 35 L-M). The foundations at the south end of the stable were seldom more than one or two stones deep; but, since the pre-stable downward slope of the ground in this area was from south to north and since the stable floors were approximately level, the foundations, which were seated on firm ground below the filling, gradually became deeper toward the north. The pillars and mangers were supported by rubble foundation walls about 80 cm. thick. The lower two or three foundation courses were characteristically a little wider than those above.

In the western stalls of unit 1611 there was an unfinished lime floor immediately below the stone floor; a surface float had not been applied, and the lime occurred only in the north half of the aisle. It would seem that whoever was responsible for flooring the stable had miscounted



FIG. 49.—PLAN OF AREA C, STRATUM IV. SCALE, 1:400

the aisles and had completed half this aisle before it was discovered to be a horse-standing, which should be floored with rubble.

Over the entire floor of 1541 and a large part of 1483 (see Fig. 34) as well as a few other places in the stable was a thick deposit of fallen roof. The material was light buff mud.

The clerestory over each central passage, as shown in Figures 43 and 53, was reconstructed largely from circumstantial evidence. With thirty horses confined in an area of 10×26 meters ventilation must have been an important factor, and windows at either end would have scarcely sufficed for either air or light. Indeed, one end wall of unit 404 in the northern stable compound (see Fig. 49) was standing to a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ meters, and no indication of a window through it could be observed (see Fig. 54). It is possible, of course, that the central passage was left open and that only the side aisles were roofed, with the eaves overhanging the central passage (see Fig. 48). The fact that lime floors were used extensively in open courts lends some support to this theory; but numerous structures which had similar lime floors (e.g. building 1482 and the rooms along the east side of the stable courtyard) were undoubtedly roofed.

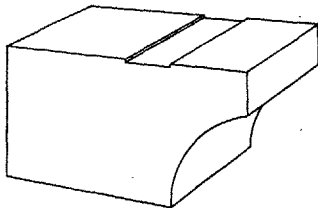


FIG. 46.—PECULIARLY SHAPED STONE ASSOCIATED WITH STABLE 1576

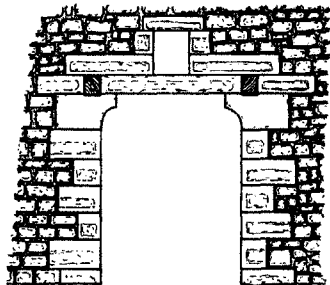


FIG. 47.—SUGGESTED LINTEL SCHEME FOR STABLE DOORS

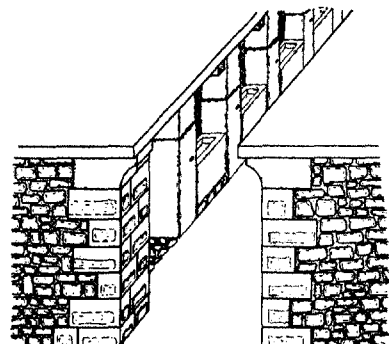


FIG. 48.—SUGGESTED ROOFING SCHEME FOR STABLE UNITS (CF. FIGS. 43 AND 53)

One piece of material evidence which would support the clerestory theory was found in connection with the northern stable compound. A concave patch of lime plaster was carried up against the exterior of the front (west) wall of unit 403, 1.4 meters south of the doorway (Fig. 45). The plaster was broken away at the top, and it may be presumed that it carried straight up to the roof, as does the plaster in our reconstruction of stable 364 (Fig. 53). A reasonable explanation for this is that it acted as a roof drain, and if this explanation is accepted, it follows that there must have been an edge of roof immediately above the patch of plaster.

Four stones cut as indicated in Figure 46 were found in the foundation trench of the front wall of stable 1576, and two others were found¹⁷ in square R 5 a few meters to the west of the compound. There can be little doubt that these played some part in the stable construction, and, since none was found *in situ* even in the better preserved stables, it must be concluded that they belonged to the upper part of the building. In size the six stones are almost identical, the overall dimensions being about $90 \times 50 \times 50$ cm. One stone was not grooved as shown in Figure 46, and in another the groove extended only half the width. Figure 47 illustrates a possible use for such stones if the central passage was roofed over, namely to shorten the span of the lintel, which possibly was of wood. Figure 48 illustrates a possibility if the central passage was open, that is, to support the overhanging eaves over the doorway.

¹⁷ One by Schumacher (*Tell el-Mutesellim*, Pl. XLVI f and p. 144).



FIG. 50.—STABLE UNIT 351 FROM NORTH



FIG. 51.—STABLE 364, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

THE NORTHERN STABLE COMPOUND

The stables in Area C (Fig. 49) were very similar to that in the south, but there were certain differences. The ground upon which they were built, like that in the southern area, sloped down toward the west and north. But here the leveling was done by cutting down the relatively high ground to the south and east, and no filling was used. The very pronounced decline

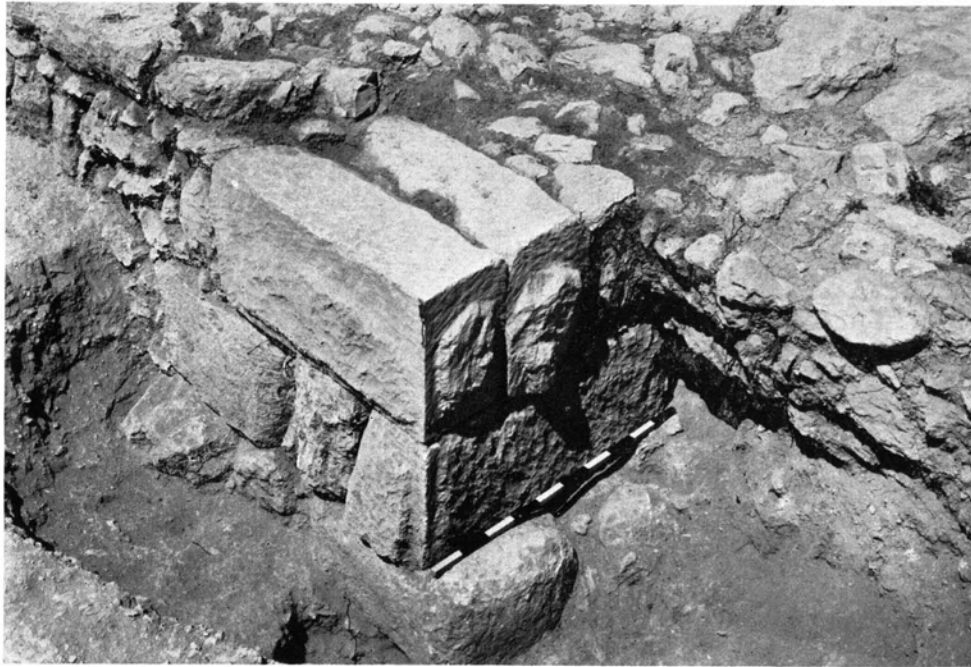


FIG. 52.—DETAIL OF MASONRY IN NORTHEAST CORNER OF STABLE UNIT 403, SHOWING MASON'S SETTING-OUT MARK ON FOUNDATION STONE

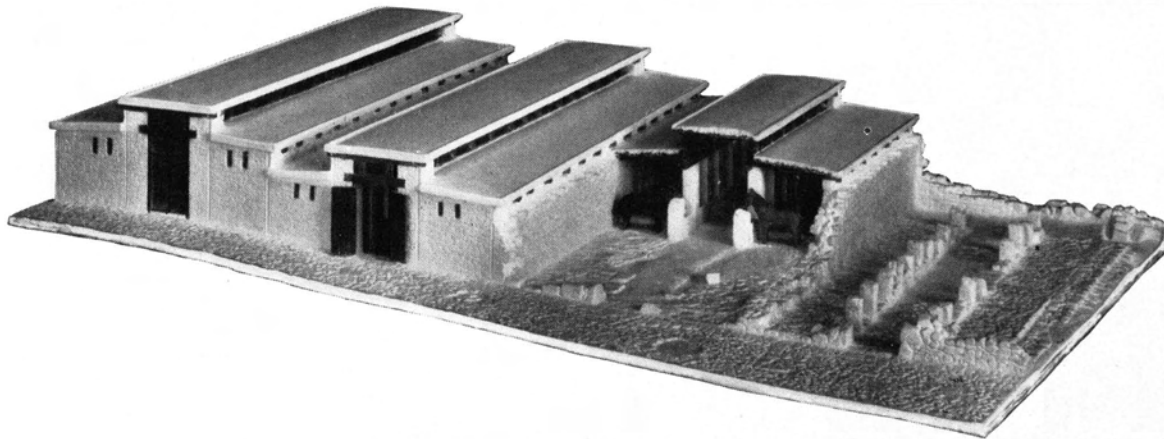


FIG. 53.—PARTIALLY RESTORED MODEL OF STABLE 364

from east to west was partially counteracted by stepping down each unit of **364** slightly below the preceding one (Fig. 50; see also Fig. 35 A–B). The south and east walls of stable **364** acted as retaining walls for the high ground into which those units were sunk (Fig. 51). When they are removed, there is little doubt that the underlying strata will be found to be quite early, since Strata V and VI seem to have been cut away to accommodate them. Some of the débris from the cutting was apparently used for the podium of building **338** (see p. 49) to the south.

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

The masonry of the outer walls of the stables in the northern compound was of roughly coursed rubble with the characteristic strengthening by drafted ashlar blocks at certain of the



FIG. 54.—WEST END OF STABLE UNIT 404, SHOWING FRAGMENTARY MANGER *in situ* (BEHIND METER STICK) AND A PILLAR (EXTREME RIGHT)

Depressed foundation stones mark locations of missing pillars. Heavy wall at right and trough in left foreground are later additions.

corners (Fig. 52). The foundations were in no place deep. The pillars and mangers rested on a single course of large flat stones, and the base of the foundations of the other walls was seldom more than two or three courses below the level of the floors.

The mangers were slightly smaller than those in the southern compound. Since their height

STRATUM IV (ca. 1000–800 B.C.)

was in some cases no more than 35 cm., they were often raised to the correct height by small rubble foundation walls between the pillars.

A doorpost socket found *in situ* at the entrance to unit 351 and fragments of similar sockets found in and around the stable area indicate that the stables were provided with doors, as shown in the restoration of stable 364 (Fig. 53). In the light of the discovery of certain peculiarly shaped stones (e.g. Fig. 46)—found after the restoration was made—the lintel scheme there used seems less likely than any one of the alternatives suggested in Figures 43 and 47–48.

That each of the five units of stable 364 accommodated twenty-four horses was readily determined by the numerous pillars *in situ*. In stable 403–4 only one manger and one pillar were found *in situ*; but, since the foundation stones under the pillars (which had supported the roof) had borne more weight than those under the mangers, the locations of the missing pillars were clearly marked by slightly depressed foundation stones (Fig. 54).¹⁸ Thus it could be determined that each of these two units accommodated thirty horses. The area west of unit 407 has not been completely excavated down to Stratum IV, but the entire back (north wall) of another four units (shown by broken lines in Fig. 49) has been uncovered. The southern (front) part of unit 407 had been cut off and destroyed during a subsequent period, so that an accurate determination of the capacity of this and the other four units is not yet possible; but, since the measurements of 407 correspond closely to those of 403–4, it may be that it had a similar capacity. On the other hand, it is also possible and in some ways more probable that the capacity of the 407 group was the same as that of stable 364, namely twenty-four horses per unit.

The following summaries of the capacities of the various stable groups may be enlightening:

Stable Group	Horses	Chariots?	Units
1576 {Original capacity	120	40}	5 (30 horses and 10 chariots each)
{Added capacity	30	10}	
407	150	50	5 (30 horses and 10 chariots each)
403–4	60	20	2 (30 horses and 10 chariots each)
364	120	40	5 (24 horses and 8 chariots each), or perhaps 4 troops (30 horses and 10 chariots each)
Total	480	160	{12 (30 horses and 10 chariots each)} {5 (24 horses and 8 chariots each)}, or per- haps 16 troops (30 horses and 10 chariots each)

In the above summary thirty is the significant number. But if a troop of chariotry was composed of thirty horses, it seems very odd that in stable 364 the troops should be split up with six horses from each unit housed separately. If, however, we assume that group 407 was similar to 364 and, like it, held only 120 horses, we arrive at the following alternative, which in many ways seems more logical:

Stable Group	Horses	Chariots?	Units
1576 {Original capacity	120	40}	1 squadron (150 horses and 50 chariots)
{Added capacity	30	10}	
407	120	40}	1 squadron
404	30	10}	
364	120	40}	1 squadron
403	30	10}	
Total	450	150	3 squadrons

¹⁸ As pointed out by Guy in *OIC* No. 9, pp. 40 ff.

This summary seems to indicate that the original scheme was to provide accommodation for three squadrons of 120 horses each but that after the construction of the stables had been started the scheme was altered to accommodate three squadrons of 150 horses each. Each squadron may have been divided into five troops, but the squadron was the important unit.¹⁹ When the new scheme was adopted, the southern stable compound (1576) could easily be extended northward to accommodate the extra thirty horses (see p. 38); but in the northern compound—due either to its degree of completion or to lack of space—enlargement of the two stable groups was impractical or impossible, and therefore they were supplemented by two extra units (403-4).

The number of horses per chariot seems rather uncertain. Though Egyptian reliefs show two horses,²⁰ those from the north sometimes depict three horses to a chariot.²¹ Since in the north the going is rough and often heavy, it is conceivable that a third horse was often necessary, while in Egypt—south of the Delta at least—two horses were undoubtedly ample. The biblical data are not so conclusive as might be desired but nevertheless appear to indicate that during Solomon's time in Palestine three rather than two horses constituted a chariot team. Solomon "had a thousand and four hundred chariots"²² and "forty thousand stalls of horses for his chariots"²³ or "four thousand stalls for horses and chariots."²⁴ Four thousand is by far the more reasonable for the number of stalls, and we may safely assume that the other figure (40,000) is an error. Fourteen hundred chariots with three horses per chariot would require 4,200 horses, which is only two hundred more than the stated round number of stalls of horses (if we accept the figure given in Chronicles and the wording in Kings as being more logical). The stated price paid for horses and chariots imported from Egypt seems significant also: a chariot "for six hundred shekels of silver, and a horse for a hundred and fifty."²⁵ That the value of a chariot alone was four times that of a horse seems all out of proportion. It seems probable that a chariot cost no more than a horse and that the quoted price of a chariot included three horses to draw it. The quoted price of 150 shekels for a single horse was probably for cavalry horses for the "twelve thousand horsemen."²⁶ Since neither 150 (the squadron) nor 30 (the troop?) is divisible by two into even numbers, but both are by three, the evidence here at Megiddo appears to substantiate the theory that Solomon's chariots were drawn by three horses.

The orientation of stable 364 and the contemporary building 338 was the same as that of the stable in the southern compound (see Fig. 3). Presumably to save space that otherwise would have been wasted between the city wall and the back of the 407 group, the latter was oriented parallel to the city wall instead of to stable 364, thus increasing the area upon which the three stable groups in the northern compound faced. The extra units of stables (403-4) and building 434 (see Fig. 49) were laid out parallel to the 407 group, and the space between them and stable 364 was taken up by street 368 (Fig. 55).²⁷ The street has been traced in a few places toward the west and apparently originated in the courtyard inside the city gate. Its continuation to the south (391) led into the courtyard (313) of the large building 338. These two streets

¹⁹ In the British cavalry a squadron consists of 152, and, while each squadron is divided into four troops, the squadron is the important unit.

²⁰ See e.g. Oskar Nuoffer, *Der Rennwagen im Altertum* (Leipzig, 1904) Pls. 1-4.

²¹ E.g. *ibid.* Pls. 5-6.

²⁴ II Chron. 9:25.

²² I Kings 10:26; II Chron. 1:14.

²⁵ I Kings 10:29; II Chron. 1:17.

²³ I Kings 4:26.

²⁶ I Kings 4:26 and 10:26; II Chron. 1:14 and 9:25.

²⁷ Before the southern compound had been excavated and the fact that its orientation was the same as that of stable 364 noted, Guy, in accounting for the tapering of the street, pointed out (*OIC* No. 9, p. 30) that traffic would naturally have been heavier toward the city gate (see Fig. 3) and postulated that the tapering of the street was the result of "remarkable forethought in town-planning."

were paved with rubble, while streets 432–33 were originally paved with lime plaster. At some time during the period the latter were repaired by superimposing a rubble floor immediately



FIG. 55.—STREET 368



FIG. 56.—STREETS 432 AND 433, WITH STABLE UNITS 403 AND 404

above the lime (Fig. 56). A circular gap (410) in the paving of street 368 possibly marked the location of a tree, but no charcoal or other evidence of the tree itself was found. It may, how-



FIG. 57.—BUILDING 338 FROM ABOVE

ever, have been merely the result of an intrusive pit, though no such structure was observed in the strata above.

Building 434 was in such a fragmentary condition that no definite use could be attributed to it. As indicated by the edges of the street pavements that bounded it, it appears to have continued into the unexcavated area and may have been a building of considerable size. It may have served as a chariot garage, but there is no evidence other than its location to support such a suggestion.

The plan of the small structure 401 (see Fig. 49), with a central passage floored with lime plaster and two stone-floored side aisles, suggests that it may have been a smaller stable,²⁸ perhaps for officers' horses. Or it may well have been put to some other special use such as, for instance, a veterinary establishment or harness store. Two pillars in the north wall of room 359, which rested on the stone foundations and projected above the brick superstructure, suggested that that passage may have been an open colonnade or porch which extended along the east side of the building as well.

Fragments of rubble floor (327 and 406) between stable units 403 and 407 and the city wall (see Fig. 49) indicated that this area was occupied by a paved open courtyard, which may originally have extended around stable units 403–4 and continued south as far as room 359, thus forming a parade ground or paddock comparable to the courtyard of the southern stable compound. Again on the basis of analogy with the southern compound, it is possible that two circular pits (414–15) were water tanks; but since no sign of plaster was discovered in either of them, it seems more probable that they were used for the storage of grain or other dry fodder for the horses.

It must be noted that, despite all the evidence of these extensive stables, not a single fragment which could be attributed to harness, chariots, or other equestrian accouterments has been discovered.

BUILDING 338

The destination of street 391—the continuation of street 368 (see Fig. 49)—was building **338**. Like other buildings of the period, this structure (Fig. 57) was set in a large lime-floored inclosure, which extended round two of its sides. The inclosure wall of this courtyard (313) had largely disappeared in antiquity but on the south and in the southwest corner was well marked by the edge of the pavement.

The west wall extended northward toward stable **364**. Parallel to the latter was a single row of squared stones, which, it seems quite likely, were all that remained of the north wall of the courtyard (see Fig. 49). If such was the position of the north wall, then the area between the inclosure wall and the small house through which ran drain 355 formed a passageway leading to an entrance in the northwest corner of the courtyard. The inlet to drain 355 (Fig. 58) would have fallen just inside the projected northwest corner and would have acted as an admirable outlet for surface water. The courtyard slopes gently but uniformly down toward this point. The main part of the drain sloped down toward the west and undoubtedly was a branch of the drainage system which flowed out through the city gate, but east of the inlet the drain flowed in the opposite direction toward the stables. There was no evidence of settling, and the two opposing slopes of the drain appeared to be original and intentional. It is possible that the purpose of the east branch was to divert part of the rain water into a tank or cistern, but no evidence of such a water-storage place has yet been found.

The small building through which the western member of the drain ran was very fragmentary; no floors were preserved, and no pottery or other finds came from it. None of the walls

²⁸ Cf. *OIC* No. 9, p. 40.



FIG. 58.—INLET TO DRAIN 355 IN NORTHWEST CORNER OF COURTYARD 313
The stone with three depressions is unrelated to the drain

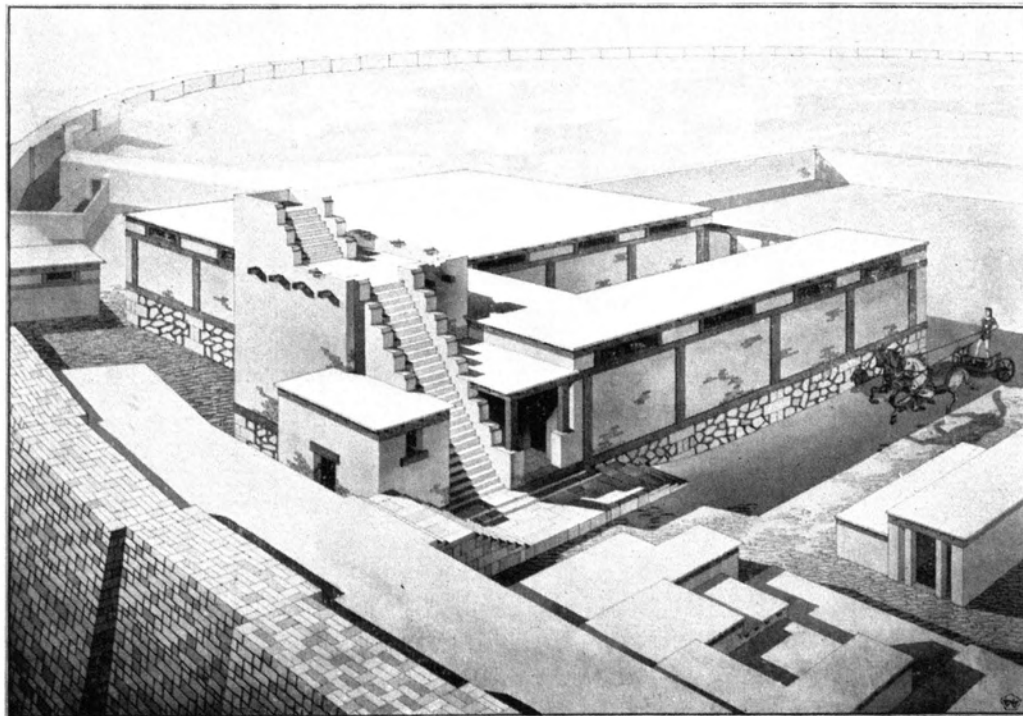


FIG. 59.—RECONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING 338

was actually bonded into the south wall of stable **364**, but the character of the masonry with its typical Solomonic ashlar piers at wall intersections left little doubt that it was contemporary with the Stratum IV period.

The superstructure of building **338**, apparently composed of mud brick and timber, was erected on a raised platform, or, to use the term loosely, a podium composed of stone walls with earth filling (Fig. 59). None of the superstructure remained, but wherever the flat top of the stone walls of the podium was preserved it was strewn with fragments of burnt mud brick. A quantity of wood charcoal was found on the pavement of the courtyard along the west wall of the podium.²⁹

The floors of the building were entirely destroyed but were probably a few centimeters above the top of the stone masonry. The débris inside the building—below the top of the masonry—was partly a core of Stratum V material left between the foundation trenches and partly an artificial filling made to support the floors, as was the case with the IV B palace (see p. 19) and house **1482** (see p. 26). The pottery content of the artificial filling was mostly Stratum V types with a sprinkling of earlier sherds and a few Stratum IV specimens. Since none of the floors was preserved, no pottery or other objects could be assigned definitely to the period of occupation of the building.³⁰ The west wall of the podium was broken in several places, and the filling had apparently run over onto the lime floor of courtyard 313. Thus it was found that certain undoubtedly Stratum V types were mixed with later sherds that were strewn over the floor. We have, therefore, no clear ceramic proof of the date of the building. Stratigraphically, however, there can be little doubt that the building and its courtyard were contemporary with stable **364** and the city wall (325).

The masonry of the building was typical of Stratum IV. The method of regularly spaced piers of ashlar masonry alternating with uncoursed rubble was better illustrated in this structure than in any other on the site (Figs. 60–61). It was most pronounced on the outer exposed walls. But the fact that the same method was used even in concealed walls (Fig. 62) would indicate that the ashlar piers had a structural as well as a decorative purpose. It is suggested that they supported upright timbers which bore most of the weight of the roof, while the intervening rubble carried little more than relatively thin curtains of mud brick (see Fig. 59). Furthermore, like the courtyard walls of the southern stable compound, these walls had to withstand considerable lateral pressure caused by the weight of the filling, and the ashlar piers added support to what would otherwise have been retaining walls of doubtful strength. The header-stretcher arrangement is alternated in adjacent piers, that is, in one pier, two stretchers are separated by a pair of headers, while in the next, two pairs of headers are separated by a stretcher (see Fig. 64). This alternation persists throughout the building. Guy has pointed out the significance of the “three rows of hewn stone and a row of cedar beams” as indicating an apparent similarity in construction between this Solomonic building and those in Jerusalem.³¹

The stone dressing and the masonry were consistently good throughout the building but particularly fine at the southeast corner of room 340 (Figs. 63–65). There the ashlar blocks of the second and third courses were dressed smooth with no bosses, and those of the first course above the foundation were marginally drafted and presumably, since those above are without bosses, partially concealed below the ground level. In all other places on the building the ashlar stones of all three courses had drafted margins, and, as with other Stratum IV stonework, the upper margin was invariably the widest.

²⁹ Examination of this charcoal, by the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, proved it to be that of cedar.

³⁰ The finds from the podium are listed as “-**338**” in the register under “Stratum IV filling” (p. 146).

³¹ *OIC* No. 9, pp. 34 f.

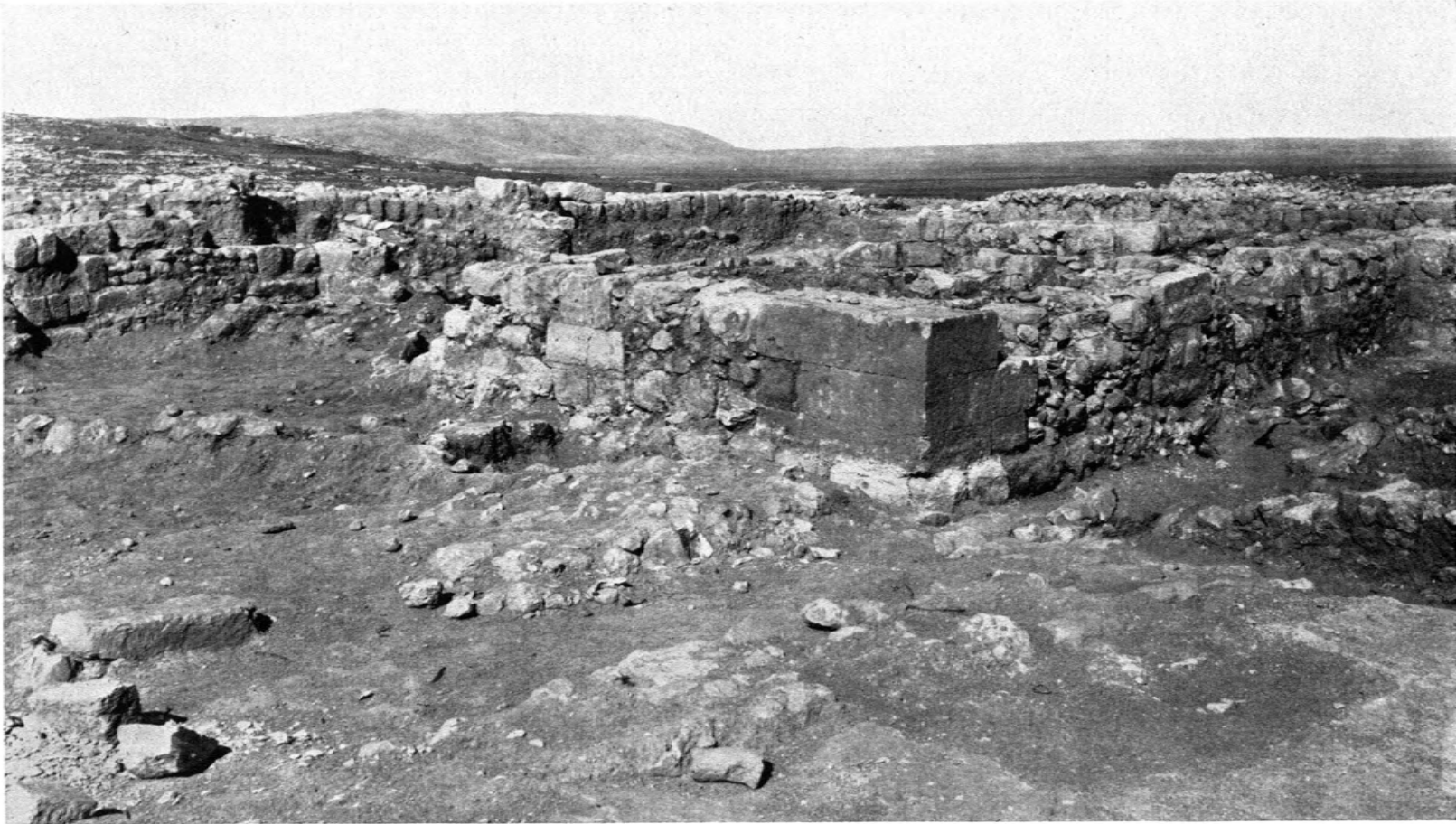


FIG. 60.—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BUILDING 338



FIG. 61.—BUILDING 338 FROM NORTH
Steps in foreground lead to porch 341. City wall visible in background

The building was well laid out with almost perfect right angles, and on practically every corner was found the mason's setting-out mark in the form of a minutely drafted corner on an otherwise rough foundation stone. One of the setting-out marks can be seen on the corner nearest the camera in Figure 64. This foundation stone, at the southeast corner of projection 347 (see Fig. 49), was at an elevation corresponding to that of the middle course of the ashlar



FIG. 62.—DETAIL OF MASONRY IN EAST WALL OF ROOM 331 BELOW FLOOR LEVEL OF PORCH OF BUILDING 338

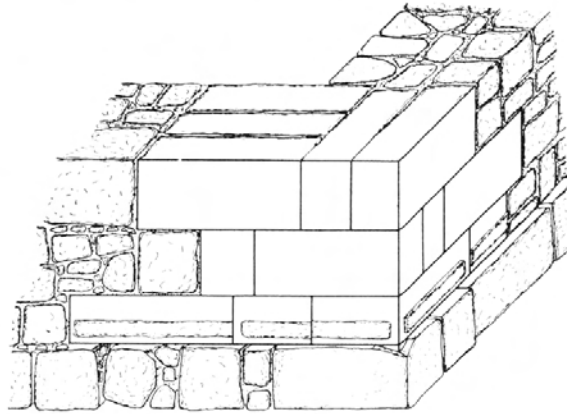


FIG. 63.—ISOMETRIC SKETCH OF SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BUILDING 338



FIG. 64.—BUILDING 338 FROM EAST

piers, and the foundation stone at the northeast corner of the projection with a similar setting-out mark corresponded to the lowest ashlar course of the rest of the podium. Since obviously the ground level must have been above these marked stones, it must have sloped steeply up from the east face of the building toward the city wall. The base of the city wall at this point was only about half a meter above the base of the podium, but the slope of the ground, as indicated by the high foundation stones, must have been considerably more accentuated than the difference in elevation between the city wall and the podium would imply.³² It is possible

³² Unfortunately when the reconstruction (Fig. 59) was made, this indication of a steep rise of the ground had not been observed.

that the slope is an indication of a steep ramp leading up to a kind of *chemin de ronde* along the inner face of the city wall, not necessarily utilizing the flat roofs of the "small houses built against the inner side of the wall," as suggested by Guy,³³ but in the form of an earthwork thrown against the wall. In several places on the mound the ground rose at the periphery and sloped down toward the center of the hill. However, this may be due merely to the existence of an earlier massive fortification wall around the edge rather than to the postulated earthwork.

Along the lowest course of ashlar, at various points round the building, there were traces of a faint horizontal line. This probably served as the datum line for the masons and was made by snapping a taut cord treated with a coloring substance (probably powdered hematite) against



FIG. 65.—BUILDING 338 FROM SOUTH

the face of the wall. Another interesting constructional detail found in some of the ashlar piers was an incised mark on each of the two headers of the lowest course (see Fig. 65) to mark the position of the upper pair of headers.

There were a number of rather interesting details about the plan of the building (see Fig. 49). Since the entire superstructure had gone and therefore no doors or even thresholds were preserved, it is possible to place their locations only by conjecture. There seems little doubt, however, that the main entrance was from the open porch or terrace 341 through the east wall into room 331. The porch was bounded on the north by a facing of two courses of solid ashlar masonry (Fig. 66) which retained the filling that supported the floor. The porch was made accessible from the courtyard level by a short flight of steps leading up from the west. Three of these steps, built of large well finished slabs of limestone, were well preserved, and, though

³³ *OIC* No. 9, p. 29. More recent evidence has shown clearly that these small houses extend *under* the city wall and should therefore be assigned to Stratum V. While they may have existed into IV, it is extremely doubtful, and there is little or no evidence to support the theory.

there were definitely no steps below them, there was evidence that two more originally extended above them and brought the porch level up to or slightly above the top of the podium. Fragments of lime plaster appeared to indicate that the otherwise fairly level courtyard rose at this point with a slight ramp to the level of the lowest step. It is possible that the porch not only served as an approach to the entrance of the house but also that it continued eastward with a ramp or stairway and gave access to the top of the city wall or to the top of an earthwork running along its inner face. The projection (347) to the south of the terrace (east of room 332) has with some confidence been reconstructed as a tower, and it seems quite likely that the two parallel walls between it and the porch supported an exterior stairway leading to



FIG. 66.—BUILDING 338, SHOWING NORTH FACE OF PORCH

the top of the tower (see Fig. 59). The position of the projection was ideal for a tower, as it would have afforded a view over the city wall and down the slope of the mound. Heavy rubble cross walls which rose half a meter or so above the wall tops of the rest of the podium divided the projection into three ridiculously small rooms. Even if we consider the fact that the walls of the superstructure were probably relatively thin, these rooms would have been too minute to serve any useful purpose. Further, since the cross walls rose above the floor level with indications that they were originally even higher and with no signs of communicating doors, the lower part of the projection must have been inaccessible. It is concluded, therefore, that these cross walls served merely to support the great weight of a lofty superstructure and did not carry partition walls.

In the reconstruction (Fig. 59) rooms 333 and 337 together form an open court. The evidence for this is slight and wholly of a negative nature. If the flat roof had been continuous over the whole building, room 332 would have been entirely without light, and the long room 338 would

have been inadequately lighted from only its western end. It is possible that these lighting difficulties were partially overcome by a raised roof or clerestory over 332. The semiclerestory arrangement of the windows in the reconstruction is, of course, entirely hypothetical, and both that and certain details of the timbering are undoubtedly questionable.

Four complete proto-Ionic capitals and a fragment of a fifth were unearthed near building **338**. One of these was discovered by Schumacher,³⁴ and two (e.g. Fig. 67) were unearthed by Fisher.³⁵ Fisher attributed them to a "temple of Astarte"³⁶ which apparently overlay the walls of the podium and utilized parts of them as foundations. After the discovery of the two similar but larger capitals which have been attributed with some assurance to the Stratum IV B gate 1567 (see p. 15), it seems more probable that those found near building **338** are to be assigned to that Solomonic structure. Unfortunately none of the capitals was well stratified, and according to their find-spots they could as well be assigned to Stratum V as to IV.³⁷ But it seems fairly certain that, if we are to assume that the capitals served a structural purpose, they could



FIG. 67.—PROTO-IONIC CAPITAL (NO. 3657) FOUND NEAR BUILDING **338**. SCALE 1:8

only have been used in a building of fairly sizable proportions; and therefore, since the only large structure in the vicinity of their find-spots was **338**, their assignation to it and to Stratum IV seems probable. The same sort of argument was the basis for attributing the two larger capitals to gate 1567.

The overall dimensions of these capitals are $1.05 \times .45 \times .45$ meters, and the length of

³⁴ *Tell el-Mutesellim* I 119 and Fig. 178.

³⁵ *OIC* No. 4, p. 71.

³⁶ *Ibid.* p. 68.

³⁷ Six of the capitals—including the one found by Schumacher and the two larger ones found near the Stratum IV B gate—had apparently been reused as building stones in Strata II and III, a fact which limits only their upper dates. The registration of the seventh capital is merely Q 13, with no stratification given. But in *OIC* No. 4, p. 71, Fisher described its find-spot as "near the altars." His registration of the limestone altars is "R 12 Stratum III," but Fisher's Stratum III is the present Stratum V (see pp. xxvii and 57). His registration of the "terra-cotta" altars (Nos. 2985-86, p. 149) reduces to a locus either in or just south of room 6 of the present Stratum V (see Fig. 6). Furthermore, Fisher states (*ibid.* p. 70) that the limestone altars were found "just south of the long storeroom" (room 6) and that the "terra-cotta" incense altars were found near by. It seems fairly evident, then, that the altars belong to the same period as room 6, and the implication that the capital found near them (and therefore probably the rest of the capitals) should be similarly dated cannot be overlooked. During the 1935/36 season a miniature proto-Ionic capital—similar to the full-size ones—was found below the floor of courtyard 313 in an undoubtedly Stratum V locus. And another large capital, not dissimilar to the ones in question, was found reused as a building stone in the wall of a Stratum III room (1051) immediately above a small Stratum V shrine.

the base, which marks the width of the supporting columns or pilasters, is 52 cm. All the stones were similarly shaped and decorated on at least one face with the same design, namely an isosceles triangle between two volutes (see Fig. 67). Since on all the capitals the base of the triangle was cut along the lower edge of the stone, it would appear that, unlike the case of the two larger capitals (see p. 15), the design was confined to the capital itself and did not extend onto the pilaster. The fact that one of the stones was decorated on both sides would seem to indicate that it capped a free-standing pillar, but no column foundations or even suitable locations for them were found in the area; and since, moreover, the majority of the capitals were decorated on but one side, perhaps one side of the double-faced capital was slightly spoiled during manufacture and abandoned. While a mistake is not evident on either side, the stone is very much weathered and worn and the design is too faint to allow a minute inspection. In any case the one-sided stones at least must have capped pilasters which presumably formed doorjambs of building 338 (Fig. 68).³⁸ Another possible explanation for the double-faced capital is that the main entrance or some other important door, into the open court for instance, was doubly wide and was divided by a free-standing column capped by this stone.

Before attempting to determine the use of building 338, it may be well to review briefly the various published opinions of those who have had to do with its excavation or have observed the cleared structure. It must be pointed out that it was not until after relatively recent work in the south central area of the mound that the pottery sequence was definitely determined and certain important stratigraphic facts were revealed which in the eastern area had been confused or entirely obscured. Therefore circumstances rather than the authors of the opinions were responsible for what must now appear to be rather glaring errors.

Schumacher, during his trenching operations in 1903, unearthed part of the building. He described an extensive fortress structure (our Stratum II fortress) which overlay and was in part contemporary with a "Tempel." The latter he described in detail as part of his "Tempelburg."³⁹ The sanctuary itself apparently occupied the area above room 340 of building 338 and utilized at least parts of the podium wall as foundations. Schumacher stated that the walls of the "Tempel" had a height of 2.50 meters above the pavement⁴⁰ and that the foundations of the north and west walls of the "Tempel" extended 2.30 meters below the pavement level.⁴¹ It is evident from his illustrations that the deep foundations to which he refers are the walls of the podium. The walls of the "Tempel" above it were almost entirely destroyed, either by Schumacher or by local Arabs, before the present campaign was commenced. The pottery which Schumacher assigned to his "Tempel" ranges in date from our Stratum I to Stratum VI or even VII. His illustrations show that he had trenched along the podium walls into the filling and in some places had penetrated down into earlier strata. On the basis of his pottery context it is impossible to assign a definite date to the cult material and other finds which supposedly were to be associated with his "Tempel."

During the early part of the Oriental Institute's campaign most of the podium was exposed. Since the fortress structure was separated from the podium walls by a layer of débris (Fig. 69),⁴² Fisher distinguished two strata, the fortress and "a temple of Astarte, its foundations being the old walls of an Israelite building" (i.e., our podium).⁴³ In the general region he found

³⁸ Examples of similar capitals, some used in this same way to cap doorjambs, are known in Cyprus. Note particularly one from a tomb at Tamossos (W. J. Anderson and R. P. Spiers, *The Architecture of Ancient Greece*, revised and rewritten by W. B. Dinsmoor [London, 1927] Pl. XVI and p. 71).

³⁹ Schumacher, *Tell el-Mutesellim*, pp. 110-24.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* p. 112. His Fig. 169 shows a fragmentary rubble floor at about the base of two "maṣṣēbhōth."

⁴¹ *Ibid.* p. 113.

⁴² See also *ibid.* Fig. 173, where the upper walls formed part of the Stratum II fortress. ⁴³ *OIC* No. 4, pp. 61-68.

three limestone altars and numerous other objects of a religious nature, which he attributed to his "temple of Astarte." He assigned the temple and near-by storerooms and small apartments to his Stratum III (800–600 B.C.).⁴⁴ In the light of the pottery sequence established since Fisher's excavations, the pottery and therefore the associated finds (but not the Astarte temple) from Fisher's Stratum III are to be assigned to our Stratum V (ca. 1060–1000 B.C.).

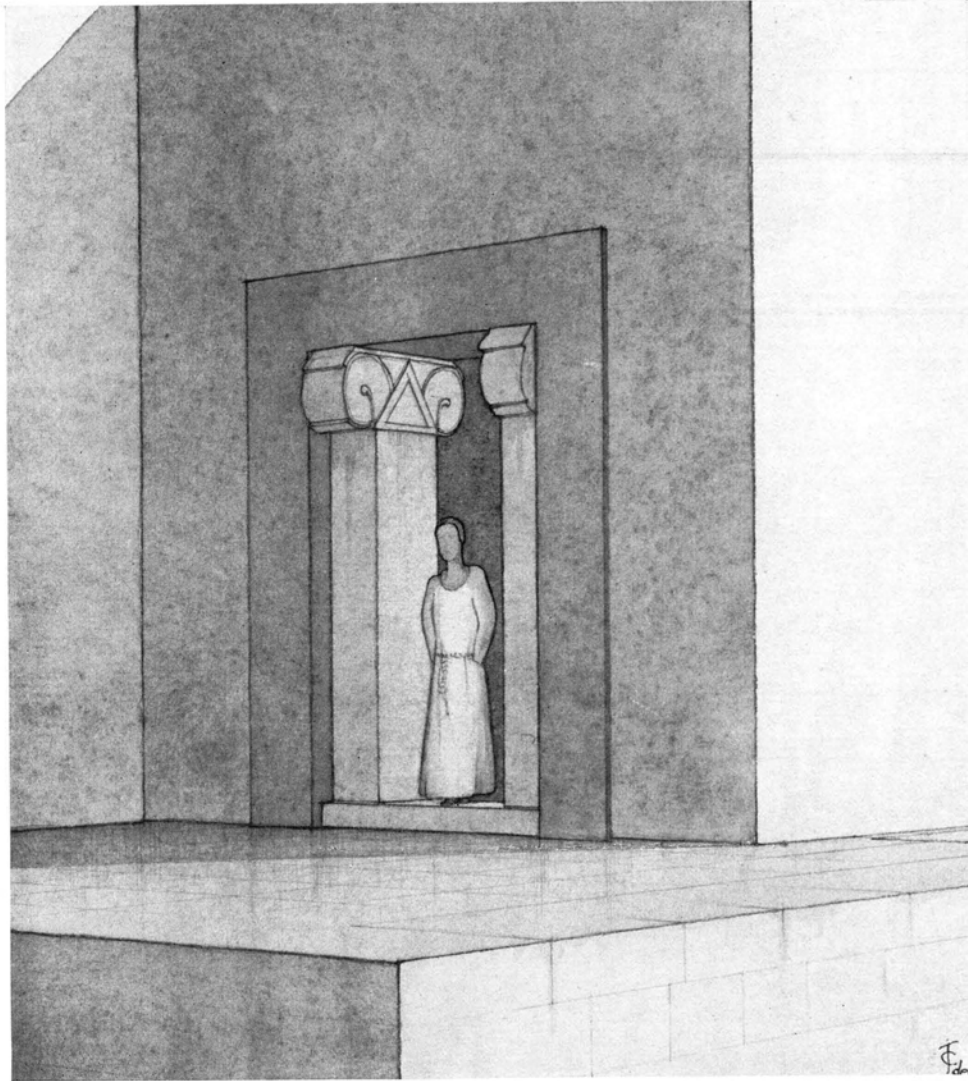


FIG. 68.—RECONSTRUCTION SHOWING SUGGESTED USE OF PROTO-IONIC CAPITALS IN BUILDING 338

At such an early stage in the excavation Fisher could not have realized that his "Israelite" building (i.e., the podium) was filled with débris from a stratum that predated it, and he apparently associated the pottery from this filling with his superimposed "temple of Astarte." Then, correctly equating this intrusive pottery with indigenous material from the surrounding buildings, he erroneously (but quite naturally) concluded that the buildings were contempo-

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* p. 68. This dating was based largely on the proto-Ionic capitals, which "are Cypriote in origin and date between 800 and 600 B.C." (*ibid.* p. 71). He limits the date of the temple itself to the 7th century B.C. (*ibid.* p. 74).

rary and assigned them all to his Stratum III.⁴⁵ He indicates a doubt, however, as to whether the Israelite structure should be dated to the time of Ahab or Solomon, but favors the former because the masonry "parallels exactly the masonry from the Omri and Ahab palaces found at Samaria."⁴⁶

When Guy took over the excavations in the spring of 1927 he apparently found no evidence of Fisher's "Astarte temple,"⁴⁷ and his digging around the podium building was "confined to general cleaning up."⁴⁸ He describes the structure in some detail⁴⁹ and, while equating its date to that of the stables and the city wall and therefore assigning it to the Solomonic period,⁵⁰ suggests that it was the residence of the "officer commanding the eastern sector."⁵¹



FIG. 69.—STRATUM II FORTRESS, SHOWING ITS RELATION TO BUILDING 338 (AT LEFT) AND LAYER OF DÉBRIS BETWEEN THEM

It is clear that the building with which most of Fisher's cult material was associated ("the long storeroom") belonged to the present Stratum V (see p. 55, n. 37). While neither Schumacher nor Fisher actually attributed a cult significance to the podium building (338) itself, May has assumed that it was a temple and has described it as such in some detail.⁵² However, with no objects of a religious character definitely associated with it, there seems little justifica-

⁴⁵ Fisher (*ibid.* p. 16) apparently assumed that the original "Israelite" walls were of solid masonry and that the existing rubble masonry between evenly spaced ashlar piers represented repairs carried out when the ruins of the "Israelite" walls were "used as the foundations . . . of a sanctuary of Astarte."

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* p. 73.

⁴⁷ Fisher (*ibid.* p. 70) stresses the fact that the "Israelite masonry . . . had been merely re-used as foundations and did not form part of the temple superstructure." His temple therefore is not the same as Guy's "house" (see *OIC* No. 9, p. 30, n. 1).

⁴⁸ *OIC* No. 9, p. 32.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 30-35.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* p. 46.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* p. 32.

⁵² *OIP* XXVI 4-11.

tion in assigning to it the function of a temple. There is little in its plan to suggest such a purpose—no single room stands out as a main hall or sanctuary—and the plan, indeed, seems far better suited for a private residence of an important personage, such as Guy suggested, namely the commander of the eastern sector of the city.

DATING

It would seem that the IV B buildings were never really completed and occupied before they were taken over and remodeled at the beginning of the main (later) building phase of Stratum IV (see pp. 15 and 26). The small but strongly built outpost (IV B) may have been begun by David, who realized possibly the importance of Megiddo's strategic position but before it was completed, perhaps because of troubles in the south during the latter part of his reign, abandoned the project. This suggestion for the assignation of IV B is made with reservations, for there is little actual evidence to support it other than the fact that IV B immediately predates the main Stratum IV structures, which, with some certainty, are attributed to the Solomonic period. Under the Solomonic program, which seems to have been carried out on a definite and preconceived plan, parts of the IV B structures were completed or rebuilt and incorporated. It is quite as possible, and in many ways more probable, that the IV B structures should be attributed to the beginning of the Solomonic period and that an early change in the general country-wide Solomonic fortification scheme called for a more extensive stronghold at Megiddo.

Certain reasons for a Solomonic assignation to the main phase of Stratum IV have already been published by Guy in some detail,⁵³ but his main points are here reiterated along with the ceramic and other additional evidence. One feature of building 338 is that the piers of its podium consisted of "three rows of hewn stone." Wherever the third course was preserved, the upper surface was burned black, and therefore some combustible material, presumably wood, must have overlain the stones. On the floor of courtyard 313, near the northwest corner of the building, there was found a large piece of wood charcoal in a deposit of ash which lay along the west wall of the building and which, when analyzed, proved to be that of cedar. In addition to indications of timber above stonework, there were still to be seen lying on top of the podium walls sufficient remains of mud brick to show that this material too entered into the composition of the superstructure (see Fig. 59). This evidence accords well with the type of construction in Solomon's temple in Jerusalem as described in I Kings 7:12: "And the great court round about had three rows of hewn stone, and a course of cedar beams; like as the inner court of the house of Jehovah and the porch of the house."

If the existence of the extensive stables is considered in conjunction with I Kings 9:15–19: "And this is the reason of the levy which king Solomon raised, to build . . . Hazor, and Megiddo, and Gezer. . . . And Solomon built Gezer, and Beth Horon . . . and all the store-cities that Solomon had, and the cities for his chariots and the cities for his horsemen . . .," the inference is striking. This reference to cities for chariots and horsemen by no means stands alone. In the history of Solomon, whether in Kings or in Chronicles, is frequent mention of chariot cities. It would seem therefore that Solomon did an extensive trade in chariots and horses between Egypt and the north⁵⁴ which, aside from being undoubtedly remunerative, enabled him to modernize and strengthen his army. Megiddo, placed just where the road from Egypt to the land of "the kings of the Hittites and the kings of Syria" debouched from the pass through the Carmel Ridge onto the pastures of Esdraelon, could not but be a center for this trade.

⁵³ *OIC* No. 9, pp. 35 f. and 42–48.

⁵⁴ See I Kings 10:26–29, substantially the same as II Chron. 1:14–17.



FIG. 70.—FRAGMENT OF A STELA OF SHESHONK I. SCALE, ABOUT 1:3
☐ is not at all clear, and ☐ is equally likely

Buildings similar to those described here as stables have been found at Tell el-Hasi⁵⁵ and Tell Ta'annak⁵⁶ and independently dated to about the time of Solomon.

Fisher noted similarities between the masonry of the podium building (338) at Megiddo and that of the Omri and Ahab buildings at Samaria and was inclined therefore to attribute the Megiddo structure to that period (see p. 58). However, if this were the case, the unstratified fragment of the Sheshonk stela (Fig. 70),⁵⁷ which must be dated to about 930 B.C., would have to be attributed to Stratum V. But, since Stratum V could not have existed much beyond 1000 B.C. and in all probability was contemporary in its latter part with Saul (see p. 7), the Palestinian campaign of Sheshonk must have fallen within the period of Stratum IV.

In a number of IV loci there were found bowls of Stratum V appearance along with normal MI wares. It was at first thought that the Stratum V bowls were intrusive, yet the relatively large number of occurrences and the virtual completeness of some of the specimens indicated that the presence of these hand-burnished fabrics in IV could not have been accidental. It is moderately safe, then, to attribute them to the beginning of IV. This would concur with Albright's results at Tell Bait Mirsim. His B₃ (Megiddo IV) level was characterized by a mingling of B₂ (Megiddo V) irregularly hand-burnished wares with the wheel-burnished fabrics typical of Tell Bait Mirsim A (Megiddo IV-I).⁵⁸

In view of the fact that none of the hand-burnished ware was found at Samaria, it seemed certain that it had passed out of use and been entirely replaced by the wheel-burnished fabrics before the building of the Omri city. From the evidence of our Sheshonk stela fragment and the pottery from both Tell Bait Mirsim and Megiddo it follows naturally that Stratum IV was built before the period of Omri and Ahab. There is little doubt that this stratum had a long existence and that the period of Omri and Ahab was included in its life. From the general indications of the pottery, a date close to the end of the 9th century B.C. is suggested for the end of Stratum IV.

⁵⁵ Frederick Jones Bliss, *A Mound of Many Cities* (New York and London, 1894) pp. 90-98 and 138 (for date).

⁵⁶ Ernst Sellin, *Tell Ta'annek* (K. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, philos.-hist. Klasse, "Denkschriften" L [1904]) Fig. 10 and pp. 18 and 104 (for date).

⁵⁷ See also *OIC* No. 4, Figs. 8-9.

⁵⁸ *AASOR* XII 67 f.

STRATUM III (*ca.* 780–650 B.C.) AND STRATUM II (*ca.* 650–600 B.C.)

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Stratum IV appears to have been followed by a period of nonoccupation of possibly two or three decades (*cf.* p. 74) during which most of the IV structures fell into almost complete ruin. When the site was re-occupied, possibly due to the increased prosperity under Jeroboam II, only a few scattered walls of the earlier (IV) buildings were left standing above the débris. However, due probably to its massive construction, the city wall (325) apparently survived the years of destruction in a fair state of preservation and was restored and used during III. Stone was quarried from the IV ruins, and the scattered wall remains were incorporated in III buildings, but few of the earlier buildings were restored in their original form. The podium of building 338 was apparently partly reused as the foundation of a Stratum III building—Schumacher's "Tempel" and Fisher's "Astarte temple" (*see* pp. 56–58). During Stratum II, however, the area above the podium was occupied by a massive fortress (p. 83).

Strata III and II together constituted one long uninterrupted occupation, and the transition was marked only by general and fairly widespread rebuilding, which may perhaps be attributed to Josiah in his efforts to unite the two kingdoms. During Stratum II the city wall (325) was apparently abandoned and allowed to fall into disrepair, since certain of the structures attributed to II—including the fortress—were built over its ruins. During at least part of the long III–II period, then, the city was not walled and enjoyed only what little protection was offered by the fortress.

Though Stratum III is divided into two phases, III B and III, the latter represents little more than the rebuilding and renovating of III B which took place from time to time, and they should be considered almost as one and the same period.

Unlike the Solomonic buildings those of Stratum III appeared to have been built without definite planning. The whole stratum was typified by frequent alterations made by way of repairs, additions, and changes not only to completed buildings but also very commonly to unfinished foundations before the superstructures were even commenced. True, the general scheme of the III town with its evenly spaced streets must have been fairly carefully laid out before any construction was started, but the individual structures—notably the gate (pp. 74–83)—appeared to have been planned and replanned as the work progressed. Plans were often changed in order to utilize a foundation originally not known to exist; or, if a partially completed structure appeared too large or too small or otherwise unsuitable, it was entirely or partially abandoned and a new idea tried out. The distinction between III B and III is in some cases represented by nothing more than such modifications in plan carried out in the early stages of construction.

In Area C (*see* Fig. 3) the rebuilding during III was not as intense as that in Area A, and there was little trace of a general rebuilding at the beginning of II. Therefore, in Area C it was possible to include practically all the buildings of the long III–II period on one plan (Fig. 71), with the exception of the Stratum II fortress (*see* Fig. 95). Perhaps during Stratum II Area C was but sporadically occupied save for the fortress. Some of the buildings in Area A also survived throughout the whole of the long occupation (Figs. 72–73).

Stratum III was built directly on the débris of the preceding (IV) period, and the accumulation between the two strata was in no place very deep. Some of the Stratum III walls were founded on or even below the lime floors of the preceding period, and certain of the floors appeared to

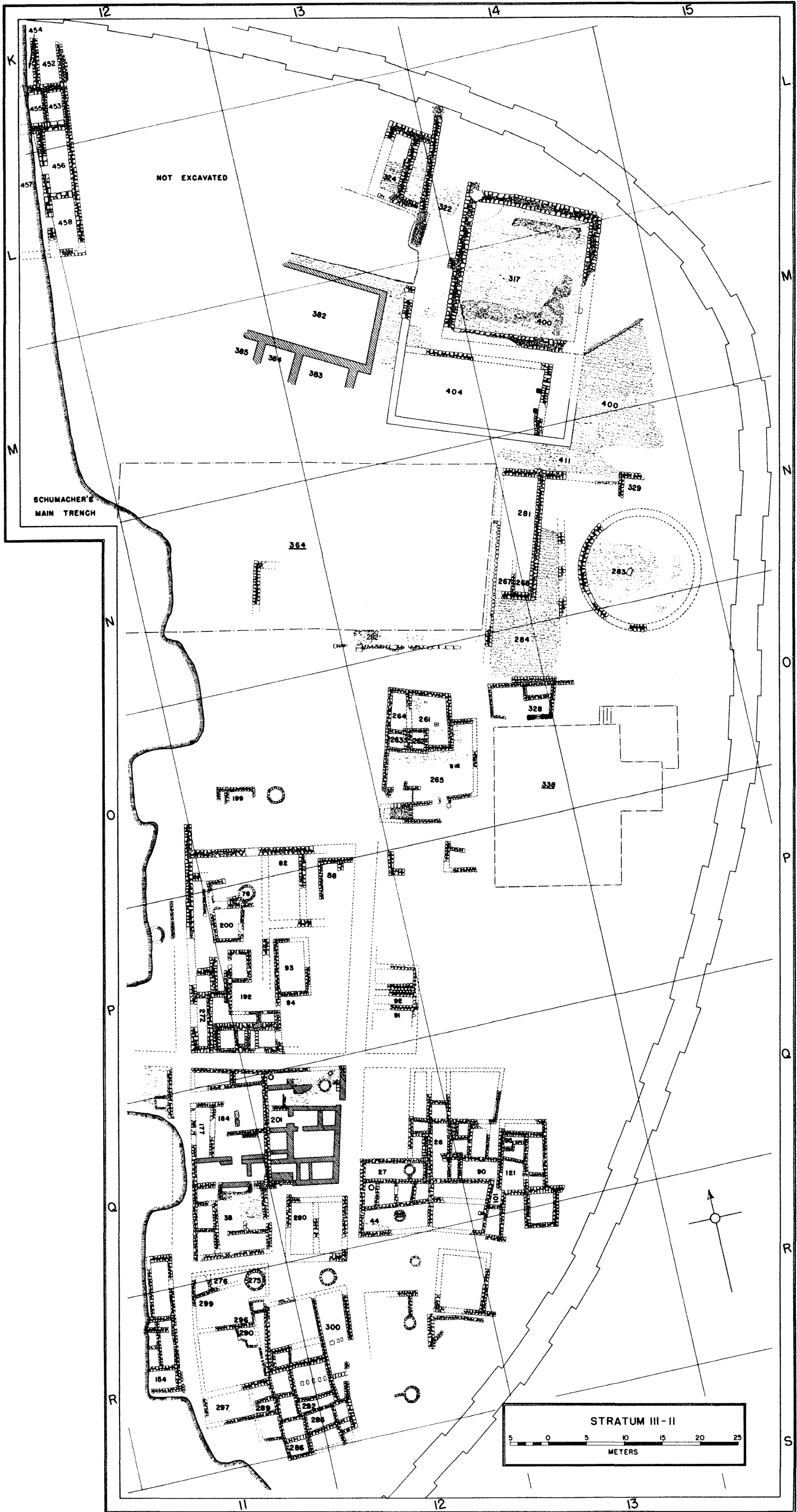


FIG. 71.—PLAN OF AREA C, STRATA III AND II (EXCEPT FORTRESS). SCALE, 1:500

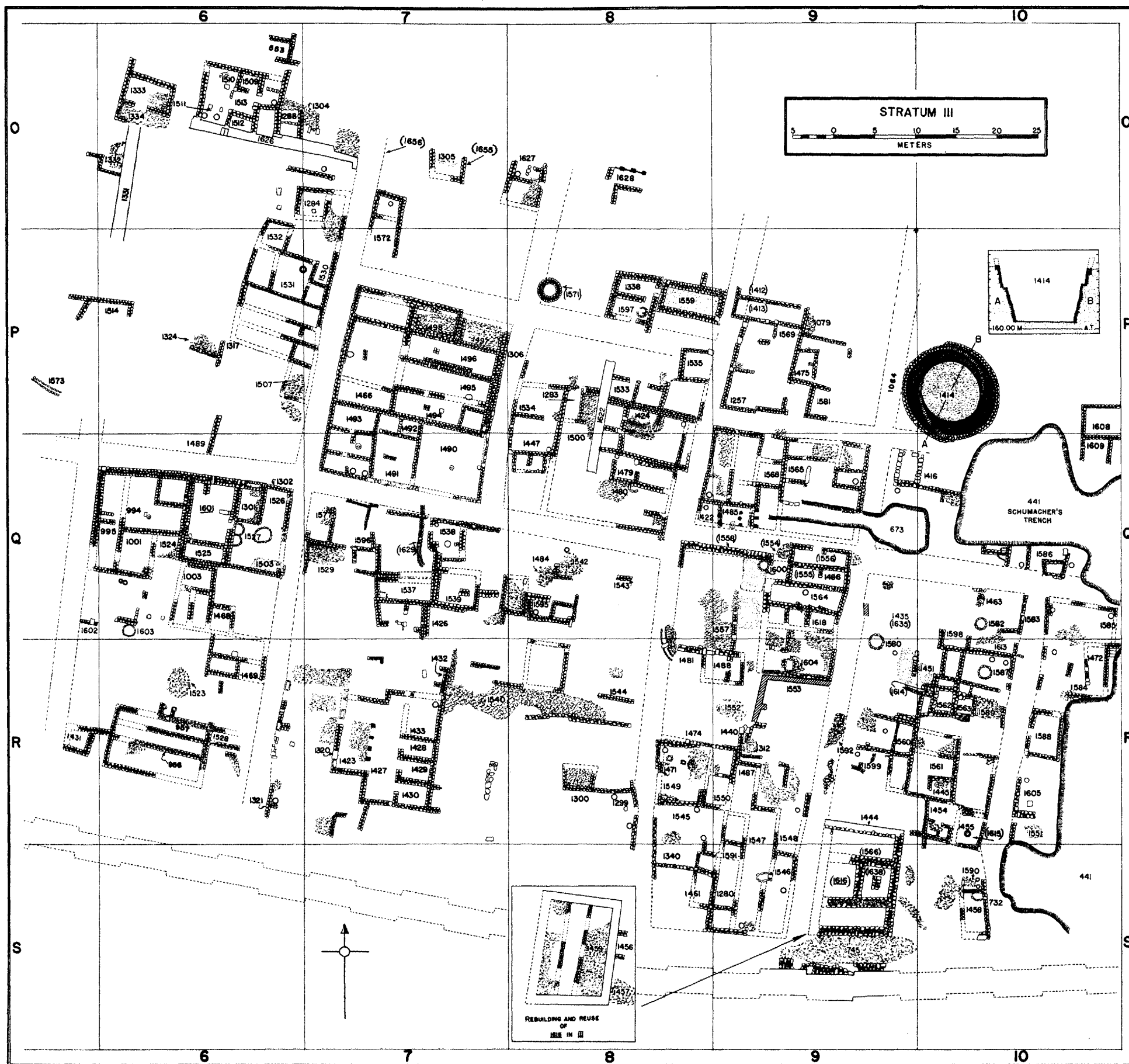


FIG. 72.—PLAN OF AREA A, STRATUM III (CF. FIG. 115). SCALE, 1:500

Numbers in parentheses belong to Stratum III B



FIG. 73.—PLAN OF AREA A, STRATUM II (CF. FIG. 115). SCALE, 1:500

STRATUM III (ca. 780–650 B.C.) AND STRATUM II (ca. 650–600 B.C.) 63

have been reused as such. Therefore some of the material found on the IV floors might well have been attributed to III.¹

The Strata III–II buildings were mostly of a domestic nature and therefore in themselves have few outstanding features. However, the remarkable layout of the town is worthy of note. The buildings in practically all parts of the settlement were similarly oriented and were grouped together in blocks which were separated by evenly spaced and parallel streets. Many of the blocks were divided by a north-south party wall or “backbone” (to borrow Guy’s term) into two buildings or building groups, one facing the street to the west and the other that to the east. In the earlier town (III) the regular street plan was not so obvious, but after the general rebuilding at the beginning of II it was highly developed. It may be pointed out, however, that while the plans of the buildings of the two periods varied considerably in certain parts of the town, the layout of the streets in the later period conformed closely with that of the earlier—that is, the locations of the streets were unchanged in the later, more highly developed plan. In most places on the mound, even where the buildings themselves were entirely destroyed, the streets were easily distinguished by a deep deposit of potsherds and small stones. This deposit, apparently the result of slow accumulation, formed a kind of paving which was found only in streets, and therefore it may be stressed that the street layout as indicated on the plans (Figs. 71–73) is far less hypothetical than might be inferred from the numerous broken lines (see also Fig. 115).

The occupation was extensive and appeared to have covered the whole of the top of the mound. In the central part, though the street plan was well marked, it has been impossible to disentangle the various strata due to the great confusion of the numerous rebuildings, and, since the buildings and the general layout in this area were virtually repetitious of those in Area A, the plans, which were very complex, have been omitted. The only building in the central area worthy of particular note was locus 1060 in square N 9 (Fig. 74). It had a flight of five well constructed steps leading into a central room and at least two doorways leading into side chambers. Flanking the steps on either side was a bench or mastaba. Sunk into the floor in the corner opposite the steps was a pottery bath. The steps, combined with the unusual height to which the walls were preserved, suggest that the building was partly below ground level.

In Area C (Fig. 71) the regular street plan was lost among certain large structures the purposes of which are obscure. There were two rather large inclosures: one (317) about 16 meters square (Fig. 75) and the other (283) round, about 14 meters in diameter. Both were floored with fairly well laid rubble, which in the case of 317 had, presumably at the beginning of II, been repaired with a somewhat inferior rubble floor (400) superimposed a few centimeters above the original. In very nearly the center of the circular area was a flat stone upon which presumably the director of ceremonies stood; but what ceremonies were conducted must remain a mystery.

Certain walls of the Stratum IV stable unit 404 were incorporated as part of a building of the later period (cf. Figs. 49, 54, and 71). The resulting structure was too small to have accommodated horse lines but may have been used to shelter smaller animals such as goats, sheep, or even donkeys. However, since most of the pillars and mangers had been removed, probably at the time of rebuilding, it was more likely used for some purpose other than as a stable.

Many of the pillars at least and probably much of the rest of stable 364 (see Fig. 49) must have been projecting above the surface of the ground during the III period, and the fact that there were few remains above 364 suggests that it may have been reused. There were certain

¹ All such possibilities are indicated in the Register of Finds.

reconstructions and additions to it which were considered to have originated during the latter part of IV, but there is nothing to preclude the possibility that they were carried out at the beginning of III. In unit 351 the original stone mangers were discarded at some period and replaced by a mud-brick and rubble trough which ran practically the whole length of the central passage (not indicated on plan, but see Fig. 76). Reuse of the stables over a long period of time may in part account for the complete lack of equestrian accouterments therein.

In the domestic section of the town, that is, in the area where the streets are so well marked, few of the buildings require explanation or discussion. The masonry was almost entirely of rough uncoursed rubble, and few walls were preserved to a height of over half a meter. Some



FIG. 74.—STRATUM III ROOM 1060

walls of buff-colored sun-dried mud brick were found, and in Stratum II a remarkably well preserved brick floor was unearthed (in square Q 8 north of 1501; see Fig. 73). In all cases the brick walls rested on rubble foundations. Most of the rubble walls had fairly flat, apparently finished tops. Doorways through the stone walls were seldom found, and the floor levels were almost invariably near the top of the stonework. It is concluded, then, that most of the stone walls found not only in Strata III–II but in all strata at Megiddo were merely foundations for brick superstructures and thus were almost completely buried beneath their occupation level. Well marked floors were seldom found; in all strata except IV lime-plaster floors were unusual; some stone floors were preserved, but the majority were of ordinary beaten or trampled earth. Earth floors were often hard to distinguish, not only because of their similarity to the débris above and below them but also because they had slowly risen during their period of use by the accumulation of occupation débris. Such deposits, trampled to varying degrees of hardness at various stages of accumulation, often formed a series of superimposed beaten earth “floors.”

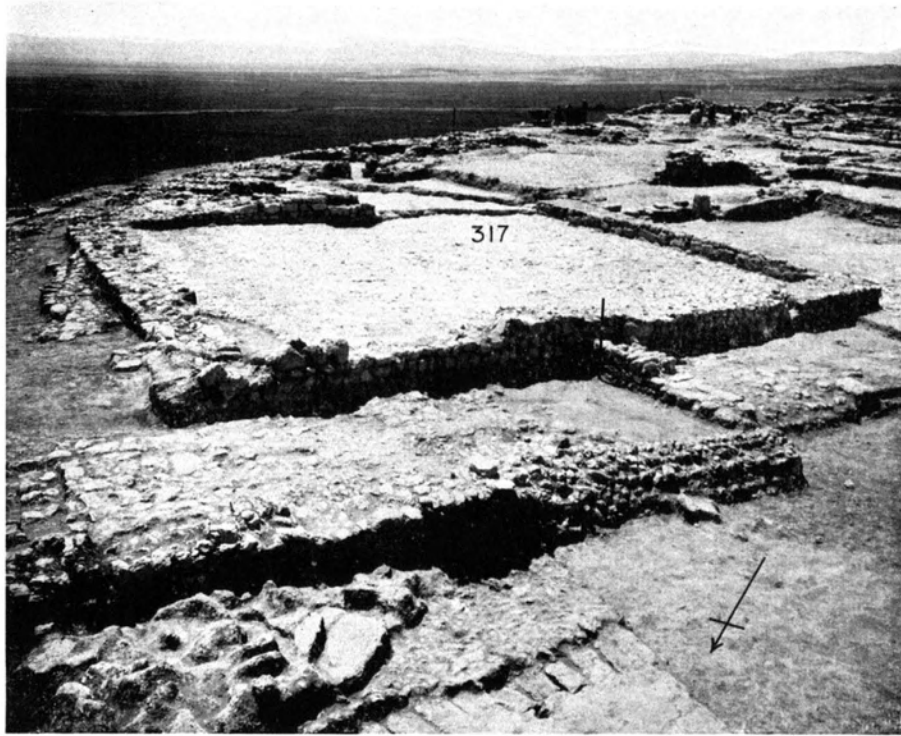


FIG. 75.—COURTYARD 317



FIG. 76.—STABLE UNIT 351, SHOWING LATER MUD-BRICK TROUGH

However, even where the actual floor could not be detected, its general level could usually be determined by numerous ovens and drains, occasional doorsills, and other such criteria. The type of ovens and the type of drains found at Megiddo are well known throughout the country and are not characteristic of any particular period but with little or no variation are found in all Iron Age strata (see pp. 88-91).

STORAGE PIT 1414

This Stratum III storage pit (see Fig. 72) was notable chiefly because of its great size (Fig. 77). It measured at least 7 meters deep—its rim may have been somewhat higher than the



FIG. 77.—STRATUM III STORAGE PIT 1414

highest preserved point—about 11 meters in diameter at the top and 7 meters at the bottom. Its capacity, then, was no less than 450 cubic meters or about 12,800 bushels. Its pair of winding stairs, presumably one for entrance and the other for exit, is unique. The entire construction, including the floor, was of uncoursed rubble, and the existence of chaff and some grain in the chinks between the stones indicated that the rough surface had not been plastered.

When the pit fell into disuse and was allowed to silt up and become filled with earth at the end of II, apparently a certain amount of chaff had been left in it. The slow disintegration of this organic material caused the accumulated débris to settle, and walls of the two succeeding periods slumped down with it (Figs. 78-79). The maximum amount of settling, in the middle of the pit, was about 2 meters, and stone floor 1415 was faulted with a maximum throw of over half a meter. Wall 1437 and drain 1438 along with the steps leading from floor 1415 to the threshold over the wall were all of Stratum I, while wall 1436 belonged to an earlier complex which extended under the Stratum I building and was assigned to II. The slump of the



FIG. 78.—STRUCTURES OF STRATA II AND I SUPERIMPOSED OVER STORAGE PIT 1414



FIG. 79.—STRUCTURES OF STRATA II AND I SUPERIMPOSED OVER STORAGE PIT 1414

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

Stratum II complex was not noticeably greater than that of the later building, and it therefore appears that most of the settling took place after Stratum I was built. This would seem to be a good indication that the interval between the abandonment of the pit and the construction of this Stratum I building—presumably the duration of Stratum II—was not long.

BUILDING 1616

The north wall of building **1616** (see Fig. 72) is that which presumably formed the north wall (1444) of the Stratum IV building in the reused IV B compound 1693 (see pp. 21 and 28 and Fig. 34). The northern half of this wall formed a footing along the north face of the IV B



FIG. 80.—ROOM 1638 OF BUILDING 1616

palace. The pottery and other finds associated with building **1616** were very meager, and its assignation to III was due largely to its stratigraphic relations to adjacent structures. The building is superimposed on a wall south of and parallel to wall 1444 which can only be post-IV B palace and pre-**1616** (see Fig. 122 and cf. Figs. 34 and 72). This wall was part of the Stratum IV building which was assumed to have replaced the IV B palace (see p. 28) and therefore, since building **1616** was superimposed over it, the building (**1616**) appeared to belong definitely to III. Furthermore, a stone floor (745) which ran up to the south face of **1616** linked it with the facing wall along the inner side of the repaired and reused Solomonic fortification wall (325), while the Stratum IV lime floor under the stone floor extended under the facing wall and was broken through by the foundations of building **1616**.

The only remarkable feature of the building was a rectangular structure centered in room 1638 (Fig. 80) which was reminiscent of that centered on room *M* of the IV B palace **1723** (see Fig. 30). The similarity of the construction would lead to the conclusion that the later

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building was a crude copy of the earlier one and that it was built immediately after the destruction of the other. Despite the stratigraphic evidence to the contrary, then, the possibility that **1616** is IV rather than III cannot be overlooked.

Some time before the Stratum II general rebuilding and presumably in the latter part of III the plan of building **1616** was modified (see Fig. 72, inset). Only the outer walls of the structure, including wall 1444, were retained. Wall 1444, then, apparently formed part of four different structures built during consecutive periods.

BUILDINGS **1052**, **1369**, AND ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES

The two open-court buildings **1052** and **1369** in Area D (see Figs. 89 and 117) were subjected to a series of reconstructions and rebuildings at various times during the III–II period. In



FIG. 81—NORTHEAST CORNER OF ROOM 575 IN BUILDING **1052**, SHOWING REUSED STABLE PILLAR AND BATTERED REVETMENT WALL 971

plan and construction the two buildings were very similar to each other, and there can be very little doubt that they were contemporary and that their histories were more or less parallel.

Since, except for a few remains of Stratum I, the buildings were overlain by nothing but surface soil, the meager pottery finds were of little value as dating criteria. Stratigraphically it seemed that the Stratum IV city wall (325) was in existence at the time these buildings were constructed. The skirting wall 1055 (see Fig. 89), which may have served the double purpose of buttress and *chemin de ronde*, was obviously built against and therefore postdated the city wall and slightly overlapped the northwest corner of room 483. It first appeared that the buildings had been constructed at the same time as the city wall, that is, during Stratum IV. But the discovery of a pillar, complete with tethering hole, which had evidently been recovered from one of the Stratum IV stables and built into the northeast corner of room 575 (Fig. 81), tended to indicate a post-IV date for the building. Furthermore, the drain which originated in room 483 and was undoubtedly contemporary with it ran over remains of the first phase of the Stratum III city gate (Fig. 82; see also Fig. 89). The pottery from the frag-

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mentary remains underlying the open-court buildings indicated that they were within the MI period and they were accordingly assigned to Stratum IV. A few intermediate walls were also found, which might have been assigned to Stratum III, in which case the whole of the open-court buildings would have to be placed in II. But these few intermediate wall fragments were scarcely enough to have constituted a whole stratum such as III, and also the duration of Stratum II was hardly long enough to account for the numerous rebuildings and

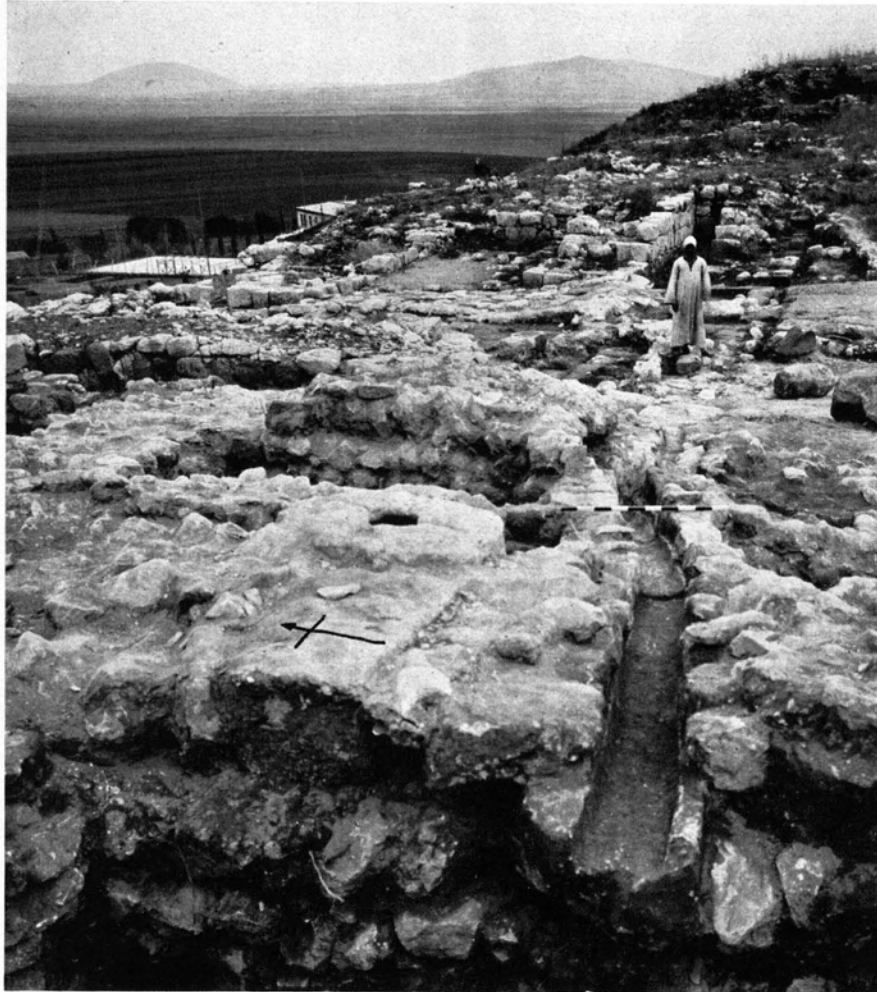


FIG. 82.—DRAIN FROM COURT 483 OF BUILDING 1052, WITH COVER STONES REMOVED
Note superposition over city gate (where native stands)

additions encountered in the open-court buildings. It is concluded, therefore, that these open-court buildings originated sometime during Stratum III, were enlarged and remodeled in that same period, and continued to be used in a still more modified form during at least part of the Stratum II period.

The plan of the buildings (see Fig. 89) showed essentially an open courtyard surrounded by a single series of covered rooms. Room 483, an outer open court, was a departure from type and, since its walls were not bonded into the main part of the building, may be suspected of being a later adjunct. The most noteworthy architectural feature was the sloping buttress wall which almost surrounded both buildings and indicated that the ground level outside was

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considerably lower than the floor levels inside (see Figs. 81 and 89 A–B). Before the buildings were constructed the ground under them sloped down fairly steeply toward the east. The bases of the foundations followed this slope, but their tops were made almost horizontal (Fig. 83). The floors, which occurred at the tops of the foundations, rested on artificial fillings which increased in depth toward the east. The buttress walls supported the downslope thrust of the earth-filled podium thus formed.

Rooms 505 and 1051 of building **1052** originally formed one long lime-floored room. The original west wall of 1051 was entirely missing, but its position was indicated by the sharply upcurved edge of the lime floor. The north wall of the superimposed room 1047 partially blocked the original entrance to rooms 505 and 1051, and the east doorway of 1047 was in turn blocked by a still later addition. Room 1047 was provided with a rough stone floor (not shown on the plan) at the level of the threshold of its west entrance.

Court 1052, originally entirely floored with lime plaster, was provided with a complex system of drainage (972), which probably belonged to a later occupation of the building. The slight slope of the preserved part of the lime floor was toward the center of the courtyard, where the drain originated and where there was a drainage hole. Where the drain turned



FIG. 83.—FOUNDATION OF BUILDING **1052**, FROM NORTH

south (see Fig. 89) there was a manhole, presumably to facilitate the removal of accumulated silt and to allow the water to be diverted southward when the small cistern (or settling sump) immediately to the east of the manhole was filled (or not in use). This cistern (or settling sump) was provided with an overflow channel which flowed toward the east, ran through the wall, and joined the drain of the adjacent bathroom(?). The main drain ran over the original north and south walls of room 577, which in its original form extended westward to the east wall of room 508, but through the later, superimposed north and south walls. These walls continued westward and in turn plunged under the still later west and south walls of the upper phase of room 508 and the north and west walls of the upper phase of 1049. The original north and west walls of room 508 were missing, but their position was indicated by the upcurved edge of the lime floor.

Rooms 510–11 and the bathroom south of the latter were later additions to structure **1369** and linked it with building **1052**. The actual connection, however, is obscure, for it was largely destroyed by the trench of Stratum I wall 1045, which ran diagonally across room 1049 (see Fig. 117).

The rubble floor of court 1369 was provided with a system of drainage. It undoubtedly connected with the drain from the bathroom south of room 511. The lime floor of the bathroom extended 20–30 cm. up the sides of the walls and presumably originally covered their entire surface. The drain hole was located in a niche which centered on the west wall of the room.

The purpose of similar niches in rooms 1368, 509, and the room north of the latter is uncertain.

In the wide entrance through the south wall of courtyard 1369 were two evenly spaced large flat stones with circular depressions cut into their surfaces. It seems probable that this entrance was not provided with doors but was divided off by two round columns which rested on these stones. During a later period this wide entrance was walled up. (For the sake of clarity this and certain other contemporary additions have been omitted from the plan.) The narrower doorways, however, as evidenced by the doorpost sockets found *in situ*, were provided with doors. With the exception of the doorway into room 506, apparently all were provided with double doors. The doorpost sockets were of two varieties (Fig. 84). The one was formed in the normal way, with a depressed cup in the upper surface of a flat stone and the cup encircled by a row of small stones up to which the pavements were built. The other type had, instead of encircling stones, a specially cut horseshoe-shaped stone—in some cases divided into halves—with the wall of the building itself completing the open side. In this type the cup was not always present, and it is probable therefore that the "horseshoe" formed the bearing surface.

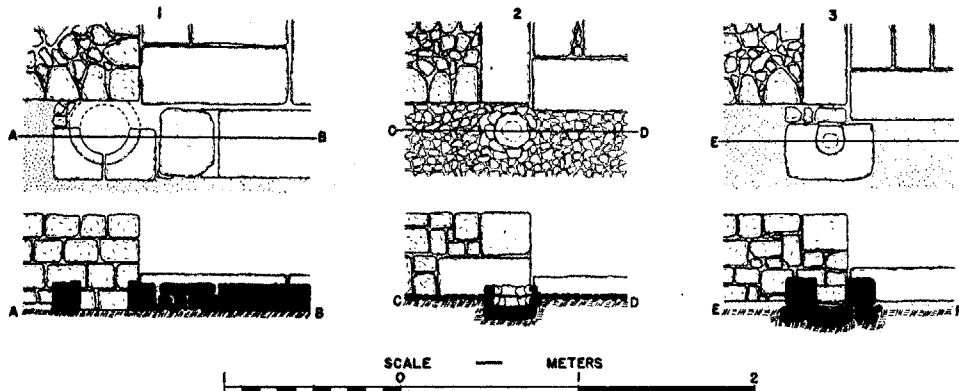


FIG. 84.—STRATUM III DOORPOST SOCKETS. SCALE, 1:40

The thresholds, which were usually well constructed, occurred at about the top of the stone foundations. The preserved tops of the foundations were perfectly flat, and there were no indications that they ever rose above that level. Although no actual bricks were found, the finished appearance of the foundation tops led to the assumption that the superstructures were of mud brick (cf. p. 64).

Concerning the remainder of building 1369 little need be said except that the structure in the northeast corner of room 506 was but half a meter high and had a finished upper surface and presumably served as a bench or mastaba.

This type of court building is common throughout the Near East and is known in various periods. The Persian palace of Tell el-Duwair,² though much larger and better constructed, is probably the most striking parallel.

Building 1853 (see Fig. 89) calls for little comment. Two of its corners overlapped the west buttress wall of 1369, but this overlapping was not sufficient to preclude the possibility of its being contemporary with a late phase of that building. The only feature of note was the drainage arrangement 837 (Fig. 85). Part of the well cut stone at the head of the drain was probably exposed in a niche in the superstructure. The channel in this stone led into a masonry drain which debouched into a sump about 3 meters to the north.

² J. L. Starkey in *PEFQS*, 1933, Pls. III-IV.

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Since building **490**, to the southeast of the city gate (see Fig. 89), has many features in common with the court buildings **1052** and **1369**, it is concluded that it was built at the same time. The various building phases of this structure undoubtedly correspond to those of buildings



FIG. 85.—DRAIN AND SUMP (837) IN BUILDING **1853**

1052 and **1369**. Among the similar details may be mentioned doorsills of well laid squared stones, doorpost sockets, niches in the walls (to the right of the doorway in every case), complex drainage system, and hard smooth lime-plaster floors.

Part of drain 493 and of the walls of room 494 were superimposed over remains of the first phase of the Stratum III city gate, but the room itself was built against the south face of the later phase of the gate (see Fig. 89).

To the east of these remains ran Schumacher's main trench, which had destroyed part of building 490. On the eastern edge of the trench was a series of rooms (452-58; see Fig. 71) which, since they were identical in construction and parallel to building 490, were presumably its eastern extremity. If this was the case, then the plan of the building as a whole may have been similar to that of buildings 1052 and 1369, with the central courtyard in the destroyed area. Rooms 452-58 were built above and partially reused the floor of a Stratum IV stable unit in the 407 group (see Fig. 49). This tends to indicate that the lapse of time between the end of the stable period and the construction of this series of rooms was not of long duration (see p. 62).

THE CITY GATE

Owing to the natural conformation of the mound there is only one place where the city gate could conveniently have been placed, and that is on the north side of the mound where there is a direct approach from the northeast terrace. Here in Stratum III the remains of a well built stone gate (500) were unearthed.

It was first discovered by Guy and described by him as the Solomonic gate and assigned to Stratum IV.³ There was a lot of justification for this assumption, for not only did the Stratum IV city wall appear to be bonded into this gate but also the masonry and type of construction were identical to those of other large Stratum IV structures. Furthermore, the street from the northern stables ran directly toward and seemed to join up with the roadway through the gate. And naturally there was so little difference in the pottery from IV and III that no distinction could be made on that basis.

Further excavation, however, under the direction of Mr. Gordon Loud, has demonstrated clearly that the true Stratum IV gate immediately underlies the lower courses of this gate, though on a somewhat different plan. In fact it served partly as foundation for the Stratum III gate. Since there is still needed further excavation to clear in its entirety the earlier, Stratum IV gate, it has been decided to withhold its publication until the entire structure is exposed.

The plan of the III gate is one found fairly often throughout the Near East. There are even elements in common with certain Assyrian gates such as those found at Khorsabad.⁴ North Syrian (or Syro-Hittite) analogies are, however, much closer. Guy clearly points out the similarity of this gate to that of the south gate at Carchemish.⁵ The west gate of the outer town at Carchemish might also be compared.⁶ The east gate at Tell Ta'yinat, near Antioch, is another very similar example.

Two main phases, an intermediate stage between them, and a fourth, relatively minor stage (represented only by slight alterations and additions to the second main phase) are to be recognized. For convenience we shall refer to the two main phases as III B (the earlier) and III (the later), but the III B phase was merely a false start abandoned in favor of the III plan soon after construction had begun. Therefore the term III B applied to the gate does not represent a period but merely a stratigraphic relation. Each of the alterations in plan which led from the III B to the III gate appears to have been the result of a sudden decision made while construction was in progress.

The III B phase of the gate called for three doorways, but the plan finally adopted and actually completed (III phase) provided but a double gateway (Fig. 86, Nos. 1-2). In both cases

³ *OIC* No. 9, pp. 24-27.

⁴ Cf. Victor Place, *Ninive et l'Assyrie* III (Paris, 1870) Pl. 12; Gordon Loud and Charles B. Altman, *Khorsabad II* (*OIP* XL [1938]) Pls. 77-78.

⁵ *OIC* No. 9, p. 27 and Fig. 15.

⁶ *Carchemish* II, Pl. 4.

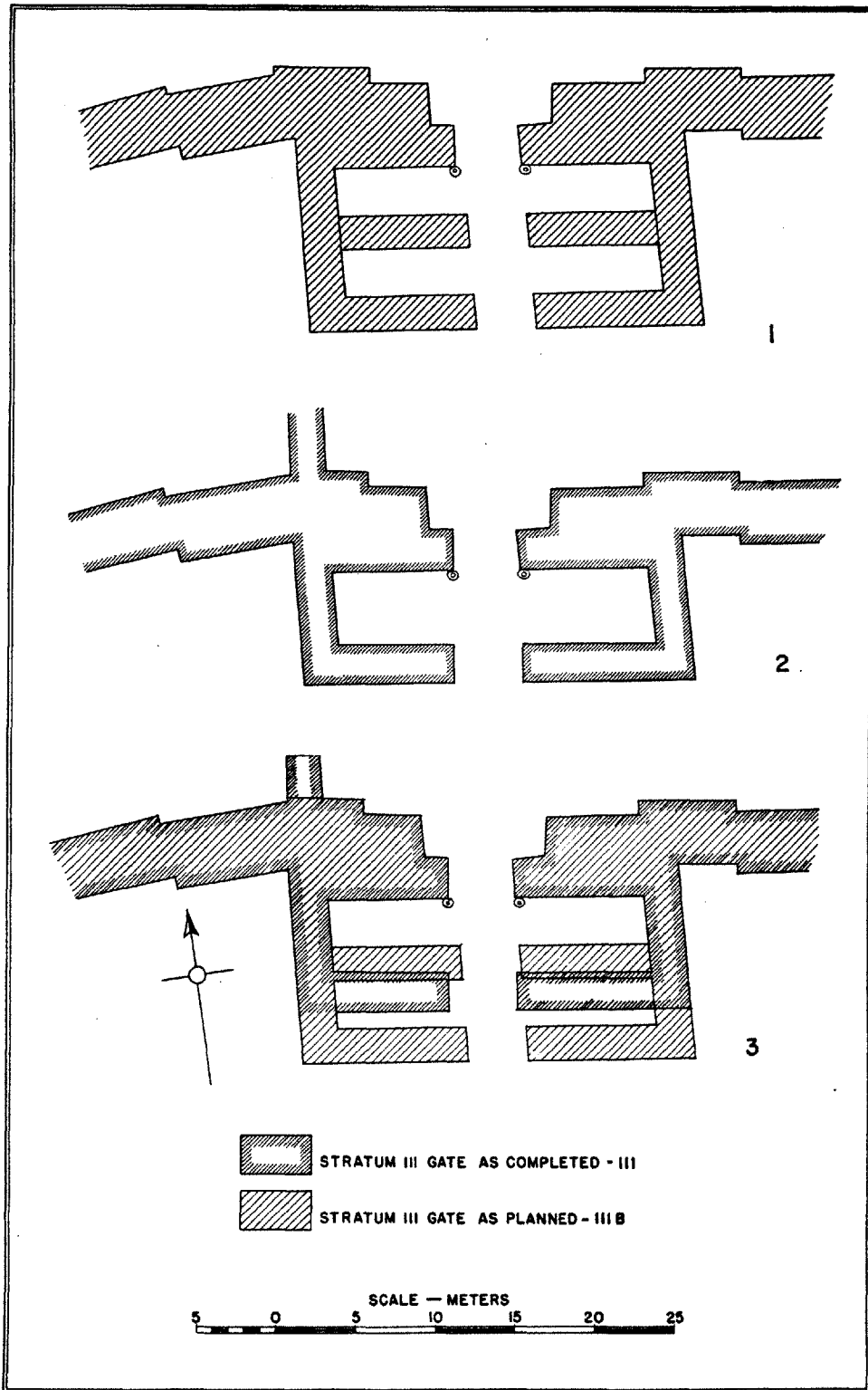


FIG. 86.—DIAGRAMMATIC PLANS OF THE TWO MAIN PHASES OF THE STRATUM III CITY GATE. SCALE, 1:400

apparently only the outside doorway was provided with hinged doors; but, as suggested by Woolley in connection with the south gate at Carchemish, it may have been possible to close the other doorways with "doors, not hinged, but made fast with slotted cross-beams."⁷

In no place were the walls of the III gate preserved to a height of more than 1.75 meters (five courses). The floors in both phases occurred at about the base of the walls, and therefore in a sense there were no foundations and all of the preserved walls were part of the superstructure. Since all these remaining walls were of stone, it might logically be presumed that the whole of the gate was carried out in stone masonry. However the ground outside the gate to the east and west was level with the top of the preserved masonry, and along the south face



FIG. 87.—ROOM 503 OF STRATUM III CITY GATE, WITH STRATUM IV REMAINS EXPOSED BELOW FLOOR LEVEL

of the gate it sloped down toward the passageway. Thus the lower five courses of the east and west walls retained the high ground outside the gate, and the piers, which formed the door-jambs, acted as buttresses against the walls. Stonework in the lower part of the gate, then, was structurally essential, and we need not necessarily assume that the true superstructure, above the outside ground level, where retaining strength was unnecessary, was also of stone. It seems probable that the upper walls were of mud brick and that the stone in the two side walls did not rise above the fifth course. In the case of the piers the stonework may have been stepped down toward the passageway, in true buttress fashion. The existing walls bore out this latter theory to a certain extent, for they certainly sloped down toward the passageway. Save for two lone stones (under meter stick in Fig. 87) which may possibly have belonged to it no remains of the western middle pier of the III B gate were found. It may have once existed or at least have been partially built and subsequently its stone salvaged for use in the III gate. However, since the inner face of the western side wall where the middle pier should have joined

⁷ *Carchemish II* 83 f.

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it was perfectly straight with no sign of a former bond, it seems more probable that this pier had not even been started before the change in plan from a triple to a double gate was adopted. The existing part of the corresponding eastern pier was bonded into the side wall, but the face of the latter above the single existing course of the pier was straight and showed no sign of a former bond. Evidently only the first course of this pier was laid before the change in plan occurred. In the case of the south piers of the III gate, which overlapped the middle III B piers (Fig. 88; see also Fig. 86, No. 3), only the upper one or two courses were partially bonded into the side walls, while the lower face of the side walls carried straight through behind the piers with no bond. These piers, then, must have been added after the stonework of the III B side walls was practically completed. Since the southernmost piers of the III B gate were well bonded with the side walls from top to bottom, their stonework must have been entirely fin-



FIG. 88.—EAST SIDE OF STRATUM III CITY GATE WITH FLOORS REMOVED AND STRATUM IV REMAINS EXPOSED

ished before the III phase was initiated. It appears therefore that there must have been an intermediate plan, between III B and III, which involved merely abandoning the middle piers of the III B plan and forming a double gate with widely spaced doorways (Fig. 86, No. 1 without middle piers).

At this intermediate stage the thresholds across the entrances to the wide side chambers (i.e., the curbs along the road through the gate) were constructed, and the roadway between them was paved with lime plaster. At this same time the wide side chambers or guard rooms were floored with a thin lime plaster, as evidenced by the fact that in each of the two narrow spaces between the southernmost piers of the III B gate and the south piers of the III gate (see Fig. 86, No. 3) there occurred a lime floor at an elevation just high enough to clear the remains of the eastern middle III B pier. These floors were upcurved against the III B walls, but the trenches for the III south piers had been dug through them (Figs. 89–90 E–F).

Since the intermediate stage apparently was carried to such an advanced state of completion, it might seem possible that the gate was entirely finished with superstructure and was actually used for a period of time. But here again it seems more probable that plans were al-

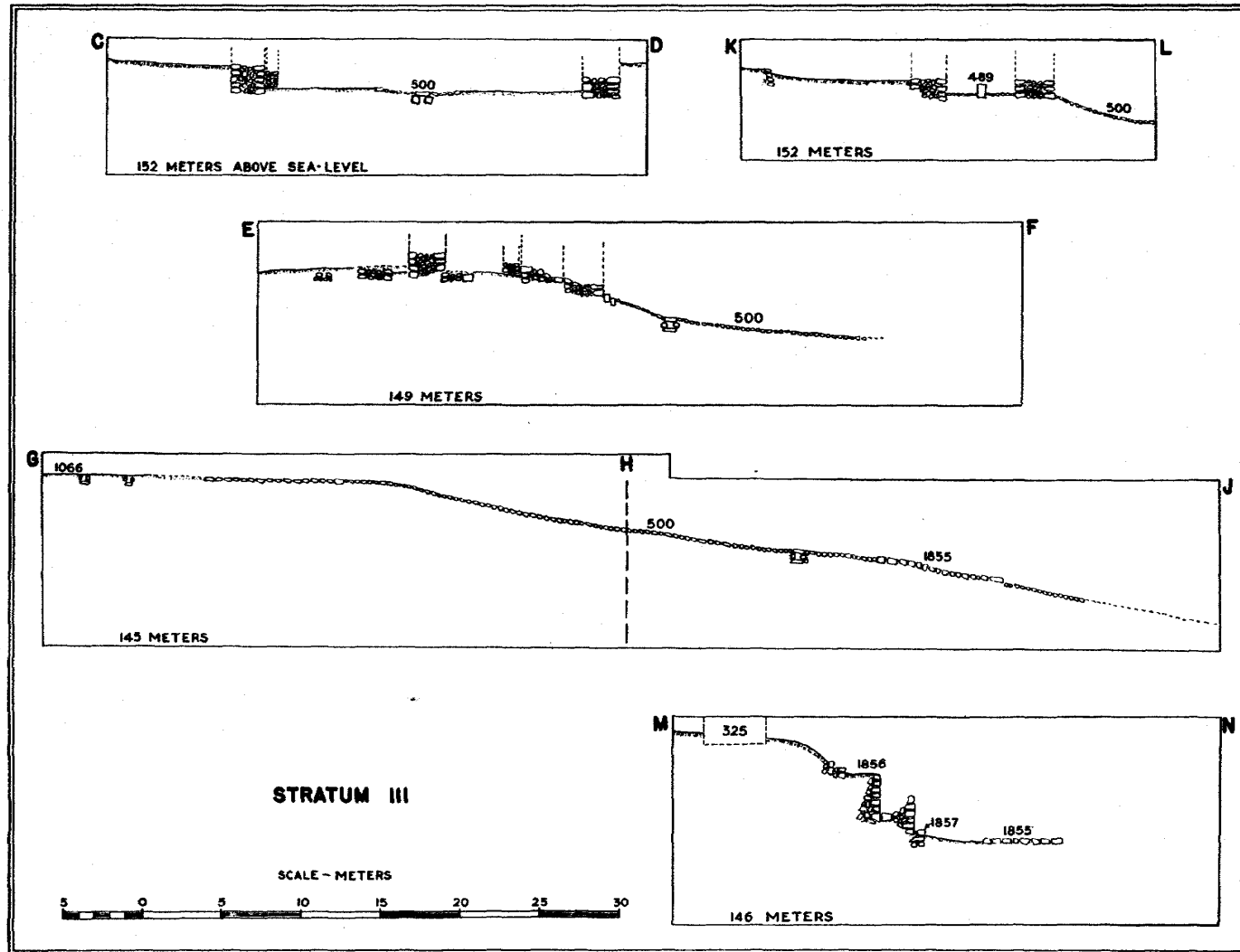


FIG. 90.—SECTIONS THROUGH CITY GATE. SCALE, 1:400

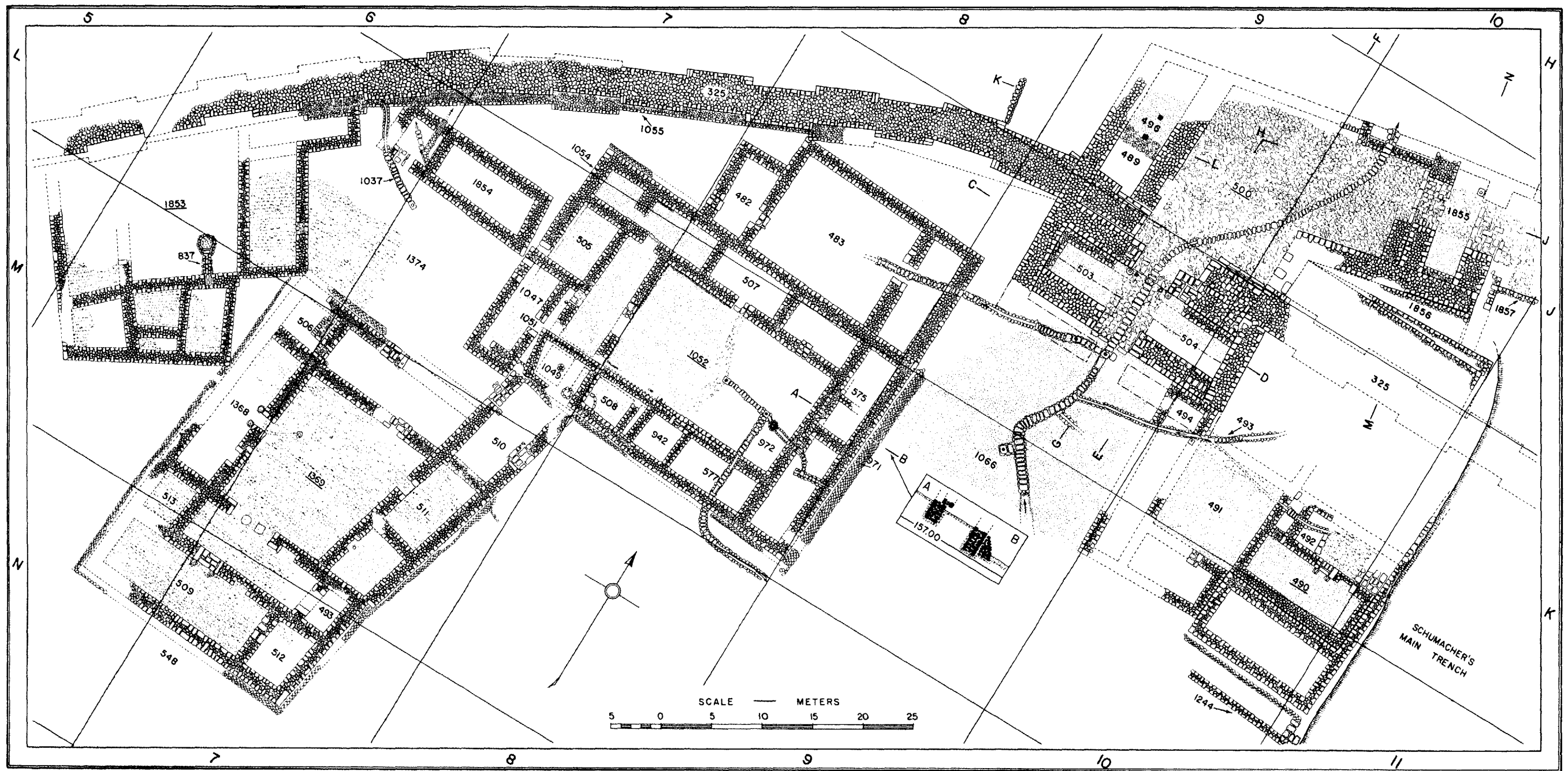


FIG. 89.—PLAN OF AREA D, STRATUM III. SCALE, 1:400

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tered before the true superstructure was erected. It is extremely doubtful whether a roof could have been put over the enormous span (about 9 m.) of the side chambers. The III plan was obviously intended to decrease this span and was most probably begun as soon as it was realized that the span was too great, or at least before the roof was attempted. Further indication that the intermediate stage was never completed was found in the orientation of the front (north) doorjambs. The front pier on the west side was apparently not laid out until after the final III plan was adopted. In the III B phase the road through the gate was made parallel to the side walls, which were not at right angles to the front face of the gate. The latter was controlled by the foundations of the Stratum IV gate and the city wall, and the other piers were laid out parallel to it. The odd orientation of the III B side walls (and consequently of the III B road) was due either to pure error or, since the orientation was nearly true north-south (see Fig. 86, No. 3), to astronomical calculations. In the III phase, however, presumably in order to eliminate some of the odd angles which would otherwise have to be carried up with square bricks, the road through the gate was oriented at right angles to the piers. The east front doorjamb is oriented with the III B road; but the opposite doorjamb follows the orientation of the later (III) road and therefore cannot have been constructed until after the III plan was adopted. The orientation of the foundation of the east jamb was left unchanged, but the line of its superstructure may easily have been corrected to correspond with the opposite side.

The lime floors which were laid down in the side chambers during the intermediate stage were utilized in the final (III) gate, but the pavement in the roadway was raised above the oddly oriented thresholds or curbs, which were only partially demolished. This brought the road pavement approximately level with the floor in the side chambers, and therefore no thresholds were necessary in the III plan. The new pavement, instead of being of lime as in the preceding phase, was built of large flat stones. The outer courtyard (500; see Fig. 89) also was paved with stone, but a few patches of lime plaster suggest that the stone pavement may have acted merely as a soling for a plastered surface. On the other hand, the inner courtyard (1066) was paved with lime and had no soling.

A large basalt pivot stone or doorpost socket was found *in situ* at the inner corner of each of the two north doorjambs. They were set slightly behind the faces of the jambs, and therefore the doors must have swung inward and folded back into the side chambers. The sockets were roughly circular and measured somewhat over half a meter in diameter (Fig. 91, left). A circular depression cut in the top was about 40 cm. across, but a smaller depression worn into the bottom indicated that the doorposts themselves were no more than 15 cm. in diameter. It seems fairly conclusive, then, that the sockets were not specially prepared for their purpose but were recovered from an earlier stratum and merely adapted to that use. The smaller depressions were the result of extensive wear caused by the grinding effect of metal caps fixed to the bases of the wooden doorposts. Several carved fragments of iron found near by fitted convincingly enough into the worn sockets, if we allow for corrosion. The rims of both sockets were pitted with several small depressions or cupmarks. The purpose of cupmarks on doorpost sockets seems inexplicable. Other basalt stones, shaped very similarly to these but with no sign of subsidiary wear in the bottom of the depression, have been found elsewhere at Megiddo. A cult significance for such stones has been suggested and in certain cases seems plausible. Nevertheless, whatever their original use was, they could not all have been doorpost sockets; some were as much as a meter in diameter and may well have been used as mortars.

At some later time, probably during the latter part of the III period, the outer doorway of the gate was reduced in width to about 3 meters (the original width was about 4½). The narrower doors pivoted in small limestone sockets (Fig. 91, right). The depressions worn into these

pivot stones were streaked with iron oxide, which was presumably derived from iron caps on the bases of the doorposts. At the same time skirting walls were built into the side chambers, 503-4 (see Fig. 89). The chief purpose of these walls was probably to buttress the aging structure, but they were built without foundations and rested immediately on the lime-plaster floors of the rooms. The ends of these walls toward the middle of the gate had been destroyed, but it may be safely postulated that they originally extended over the large basalt doorpost sockets and up to the smaller ones. Their end faces would thus have formed the jambs of the narrower doorway. Since the pivot stones were located at the outer corners of the new door-jambs, the doors at that time must have opened out and folded back against the jambs of the original doorway.



FIG. 91.—DOORPOST SOCKETS ON EAST SIDE OF CITY GATE

Through the middle of the gate passage ran a well constructed drain (see Fig. 89). Its cover slabs were level with and formed part of the stone pavement of the road. North of the gate, the drain ran transversely across the outer courtyard (500) and debouched through its north wall just above the outer gate (1855). South of the main gate, the drain and its several tributaries (Figs. 92-93) were entirely concealed beneath the lime-plaster pavement of the inner courtyard except for four manholes or inlets which were partially exposed. The manhole at the junction of the main drain with the large tributary drain from court 483 was fitted with a cover and therefore could not have served as an inlet but merely provided convenient access to the sharp corner in the drain, where silt would inevitably have accumulated. The southernmost cover stone was raised slightly above the pavement so that the end of the drain was open. Beyond this to the south, on a line with the drain, the pavement was slightly depressed to form an open channel or gutter which sloped directly into the mouth of the covered drain. The other two inlets, one at the end of a short branch 5 meters north of the end of the drain and the other near the gate in a cover stone of the 483 branch, amply provided for the disposal of the surface water in the court itself. There seems to be no logical reason for the elbow bend in the main drain under the inner courtyard. There was no obstruction or rise in ground to be avoided,

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nor was there any other conceivable cause to account for the deviation from a straight line between the center of the gate and the southern end of the drain. Here again, then, unless it was a pure error, we have an example of a deliberate change in plan made during construction. The overlapping and juxtaposition of certain stones in the floor and walls of the drain appeared



FIG. 92.—DRAIN IN INNER COURT OF CITY GATE

to indicate that the construction was commenced at the gate end and extended toward the south, but the evidence was not conclusive and it is as likely that the work progressed from south to north. If the former is true, it seems probable that the drain was originally intended to extend into the main court of building 1052.

The outer fortifications comprised an inclosed courtyard (500; see Fig. 89) which sloped rather steeply down toward another set of double gates (1855). To the west the court was

bounded by two strong walls inclosing rooms 489 and 496. The east wall of these two was built up to the Stratum IV city wall (325), while that on the west actually ran over the city wall and continued as the west side wall of the main gate.



FIG. 93.—DRAIN IN INNER COURT OF CITY GATE, WITH COVER STONES REMOVED



FIG. 94.—OUTER GATE

To the east of the main gate the ground slopes steeply away toward the north, and a series of strong buttress walls which step down to the heavy bounding wall (1856) south of courtyard 500 take up the slope. There can be little doubt that not only the buttressing but also the outer gate (Fig. 94) originated in Stratum IV. Nevertheless all this complex with slight additions and renovations was used during the entire III period, when such strengthening walls as that

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against the west face of the southwest pier of the outer gate and the small wall against the north face of retaining wall 1856 were added.

The outer gate (1855) consisted of a double doorway with side chambers between two sets of opposed piers. Again there was no way of determining whether each set of piers was provided with doors. But since only a single socket was found *in situ*, on the inner face of the northeast pier, it seems likely that as with the main gate there was but one set of doors, and that on the inner faces of the outer piers. A double door could have folded back conveniently into the recesses. The road between the piers changed from rubble (possibly the foundation for a lime-plaster surface) to well laid *pavé* on which distinct traces of wear could be observed, possibly that of chariot wheels. The approach road has been investigated for a distance of about 8 meters beyond the outer gate, and there can be little doubt that it continues down to the terrace. The excavated road continues in rubble and is bounded on the south, or tell, side by the heavy retaining wall 1857.

THE STRATUM II FORTRESS

Remains of a massive building situated at the east edge of the mound were partially excavated by Schumacher (see p. 56) and completed by Fisher, who recognized two distinct building phases and assumed that the building was present in both Stratum II and Stratum I.⁸

Little need be said concerning the plan (Fig. 95). It appears to have consisted of a central open court surrounded on at least three sides by covered rooms. It is possible that rooms originally existed along the fourth side (to the west of the court) but, due to their proximity to the edge, had collapsed and been washed down the steep slope. What appeared to have been a threshold—some 5 meters wide—led from the large central court into one of the smaller rooms to the west. The most striking feature of the building was the thickness of the walls, which varied between 2 and 2½ meters (Figs. 96–97). These thick walls, combined with the general layout and situation of the structure, led to the conclusion that it was a fortress. The walls were edged with roughly coursed and fairly large stones, while the center was composed entirely of earth and small irregularly shaped stones. Since the building was close to the surface soil, little if any of the superstructure was preserved, and the meager finds were of little use in dating the building. One of the proto-Ionic capitals attributed to the Stratum IV building 338 (see pp. 55 f.) was built into the west wall of the fortress (see Fig. 95). A stone trough—presumably one of the Stratum IV stable mangers—was built into the south wall of the courtyard.

From its stratigraphic position, superimposed on the city wall (325), this fortress has been assigned to Stratum II and was presumably the only military protection for an otherwise unfortified town.

DATING

Since both Stratum III and Stratum II consisted chiefly of private dwellings, finds were abundant. But, because there had been comparatively peaceful existence and III at least came to a quiet close, little of real value, either intrinsically or chronologically, was left behind. Moreover, the II reconstruction, which followed III immediately, reoccupied the III dwellings and carried on normal MI traditions. Under these circumstances, then, it is naturally extremely difficult to arrive at a date for either the inception of Stratum II or the close of Stratum III with any degree of accuracy.

⁸ *OIC* No. 4, pp. 61–66.

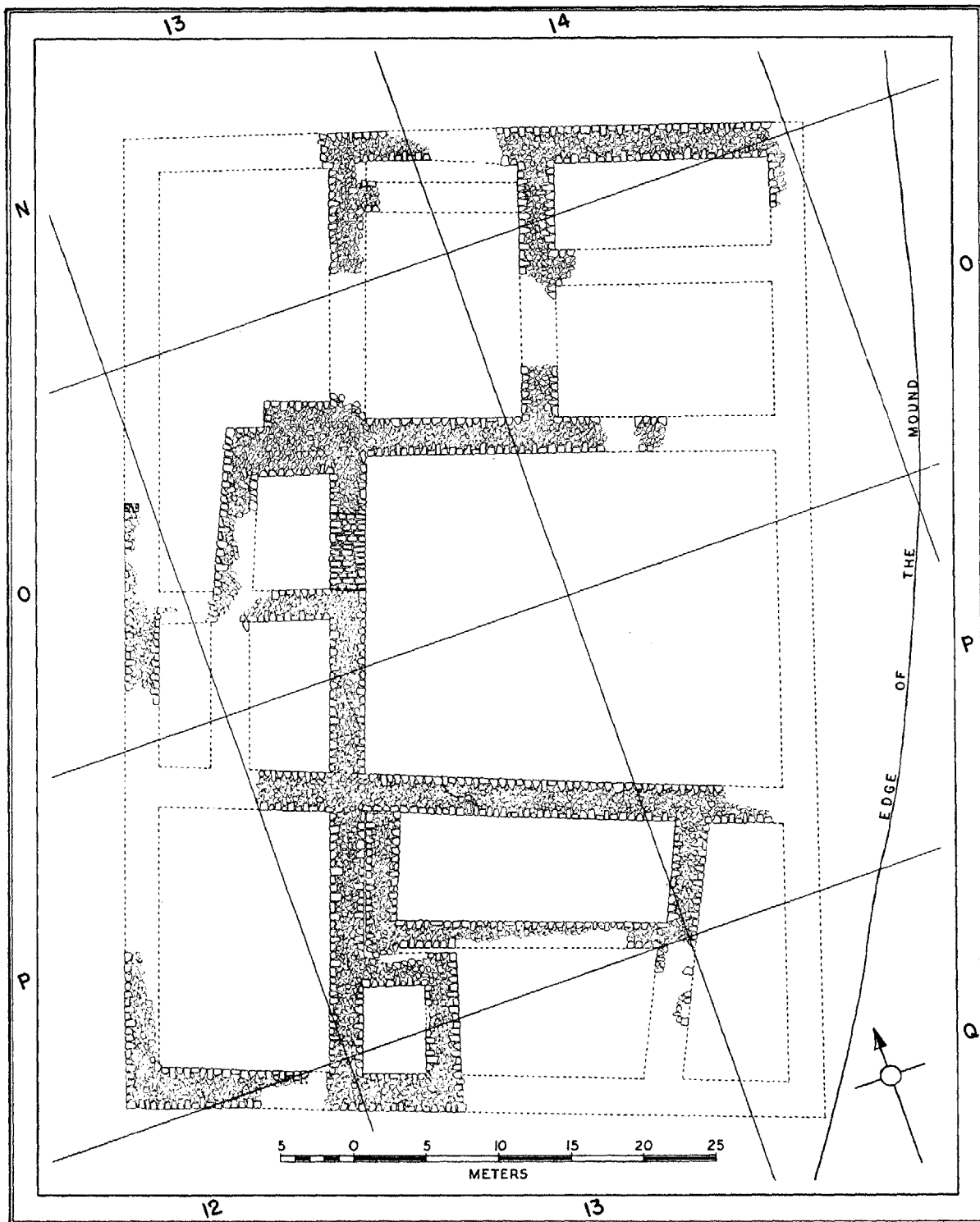


FIG. 95.—PLAN OF STRATUM II FORTRESS. SCALE, 1:400



5.

FIG. 96.—STRATUM II FORTRESS FROM NORTH-NORTHEAST
Proto-Ionic capitals on wall at left are not *in situ*



FIG. 97.—STRATUM II FORTRESS, SHOWING ITS RELATION TO BUILDING 338 (AT LEFT)

STRATUM III (*ca.* 780–650 B.C.) AND STRATUM II (*ca.* 650–600 B.C.) 87

From the ceramic evidence, due to the absence of early elements of Stratum IV and late elements of Stratum I, the period covered by Strata III–II must find its place between the middle part of MI and the early part of LI, namely in the 8th and 7th centuries B.C. Since from the stratigraphic evidence (number of rebuildings etc.) there is no doubt that III had a much longer existence than II, it was decided to place the commencement of Stratum II arbitrarily at 650 B.C., though naturally it might well have started two or three decades earlier. We can be somewhat more definite about the end of Stratum II, for while the pottery of Stratum I is mostly LI there were enough MI forms to show that Stratum I must have had its inception in MI, that is, not later than about 600 B.C. (cf. p. 167, § 45). Stratum II seems to have been subjected to a certain amount of destruction, which may perhaps be attributed to the measures adopted by Pharaoh Necho around 605 B.C. as a result of the opposition offered him by Josiah, who traditionally is supposed to have sallied forth from Megiddo.

STRATUM I (ca. 600–350 B.C.)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This stratum was fairly well represented in Area A and near the city gate in Area D (see Fig. 3), but elsewhere its remains were very scattered and sporadic.

Walls 842–45, though probably not of the stratum, are shown on the Stratum I plan (Fig. 98). They were the bounding walls of large inclosures that covered about one-third of the surface of the mound. Most of the facing stones had been taken away, leaving only the collapsed rubble filling. Such large and roughly built structures could only have been used as cattle compounds or for some similar purpose. They were just under the surface soil, and, while there is considerable doubt as to their date, it seems probable from the few sherds of ribbed ware found in and around them that they belong to the Roman period. There is also the possibility that they were contemporary with the remains of an early Arab house found on the eastern part of the mound.

Three long rooms (576 and 634–35) in square L 9 (see Fig. 117) were of interest. They were built close up to the west half of the Stratum III city gate; in fact, room 635 protruded into the gate passageway and cut off part of it. It is suggested that these rooms were barracks, since there is ample space in each for men to stretch out across it and yet leave a passageway along its length. There was no pottery found in them, but they were connected with wall 1045 (which runs diagonally across building 1052) and also seemed to be associated with two large rooms (603–4) to the south (see Fig. 117). The latter, also assigned to Stratum I, were similar in construction and appearance and were symmetrically placed in relation to the gate, which at that time did not exist as such but undoubtedly still marked the main approach to the town. No floors were found in these rooms, but they probably had been level with the tops of the existing walls, as most likely was the case with the floors of the "barracks." A street presumably ran between 603 and 604 and led to the high southern part of the town in Area A.

Rooms 1346–48 (in square M 8; see Fig. 117) formed another series of contiguous parallel rooms, not dissimilar to the "barracks," and may well have served the same purpose.

Building 736 (in square R 9; see Fig. 98) was practically the only structure with a well laid out plan and resembled somewhat building 1052 (see Fig. 89) in Stratum III. It was composed of a large central courtyard bounded by a single series of rooms on three sides and possibly on the fourth. But any rooms which may have existed on the fourth side had disappeared as a result of a trench cut by Schumacher through the entire length of the building. A lime-plastered tank or cistern (741) built into room 1314 (Fig. 99) postdated the building, but, since no pottery was found in it, it could not be dated with any certainty and may well have been quite late.

Rooms 713 (square Q 8), 763, and 1294 and the adjoining rubble court 1295 (see Fig. 98) seemed to be parts of another large open-court structure, but the original plan was largely destroyed.

Numerous drains and ovens have been found throughout Strata III–I. Little or no difference could be observed between those of Stratum I and those of Strata III–II. The most common type of drain (Fig. 100) was made with a floor of flat stones and sides of single rows of rubble and was covered over with large stones, which in some cases were roughly squared. In most cases the cover slabs were incorporated into the surrounding floor (Fig. 101), but

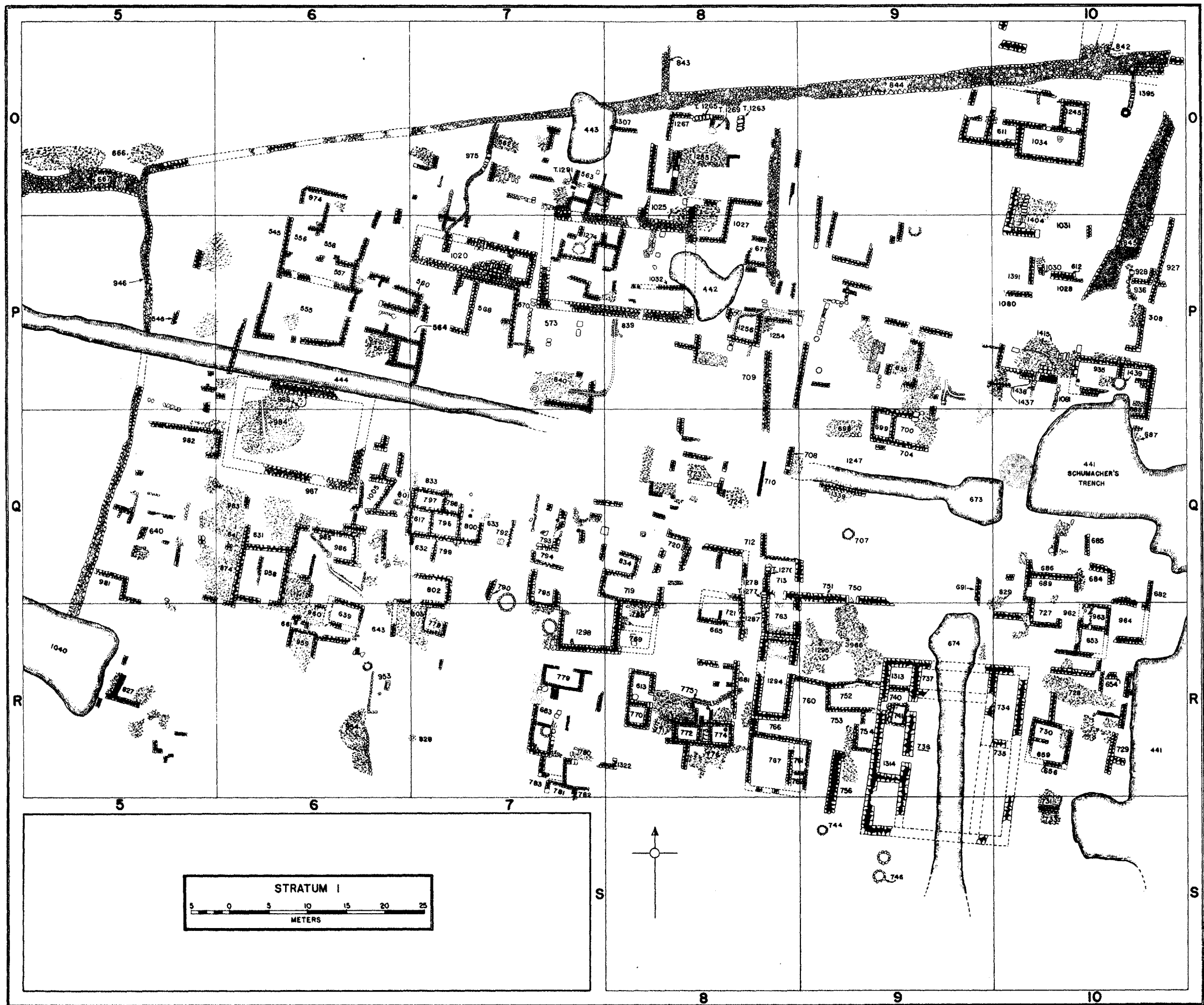


FIG. 98.—PLAN OF AREA A, STRATUM I (EXCEPT GRAVES). SCALE, 1:500

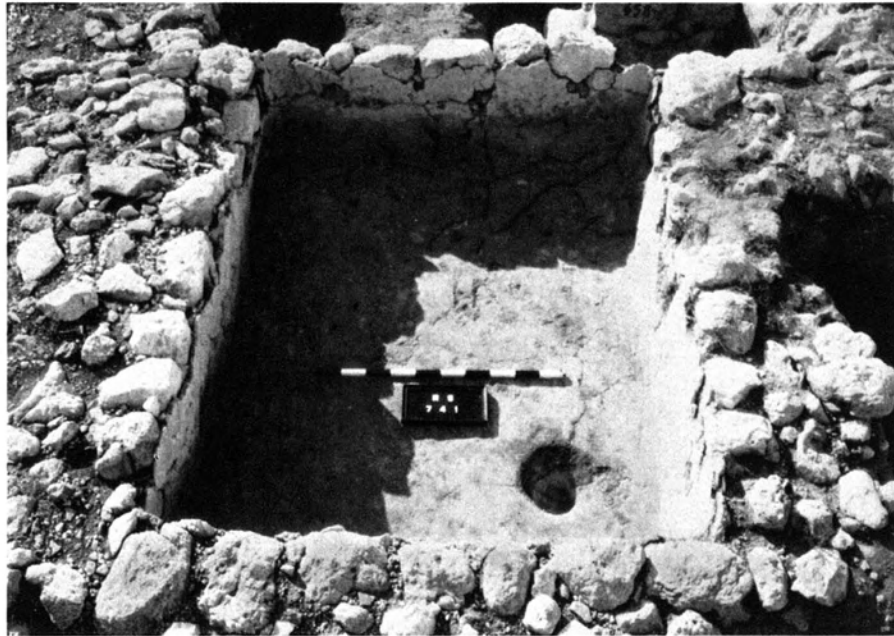


FIG. 99.—LIME PLASTERED TANK BUILT INTO ROOM 1314



FIG. 100.—TYPICAL IRON AGE DRAIN



FIG. 101.—STRATUM I DRAIN, SHOWING COVER SLABS INCORPORATED INTO FLOOR OF ROOM 1404



FIG. 102.—LIME-PLASTERED DRAIN STONE



FIG. 103.—STRATUM III DRAIN



FIG. 104.—TYPICAL IRON AGE OVEN

STRATUM I (*ca.* 600–350 B.C.)

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occasionally the entire drain was completely buried below the floor level. Inlets were usually a single stone with a hole in the center. Where a drain ran through a wall it was usually formed of a single block of stone into which a channel was cut and sometimes lined with plaster (Figs. 102–3; see also Fig. 82). The most common type of oven (Fig. 104) was composed of a large bell-shaped vessel of coarse unbaked clay. Numerous potsherds (often of earlier periods) were plastered around the outside to retain the heat. These ovens were a common feature and were found in practically every house.

DATING

The presence of MI forms in Stratum I inevitably places its beginning close to 600 B.C. For the end of the period we have fairly definitive criteria. All the latest pottery from Stratum I is pre-Hellenistic in type (see pp. 167, §§ 43 and 45; 168, § 53; 171, § 74). The latest datable vessels are some Greek lamps, but they too are pre-Hellenistic types that did not extend beyond the 4th century B.C. Thus, with no true Hellenistic culture, we are forced to the conclusion that Megiddo ceased to be occupied as a town site shortly after the middle of the 4th century B.C.

LATE GRAVES¹

Tomb 1269 (Fig. 105) was an open grave close to the north wall of Stratum I room 1267 (see Fig. 98). It contained a child burial in poor preservation, three small pieces of ivory inlay (Pl. 100:17), a glass vase (Pl. 102:10), and a coin of imperial times from the island of Chios (p. 197, No. 1). From the coin it would appear that the burial is to be attributed to the Roman period.

Below the north wall of room 1267 (see Fig. 98) was unearthed a grave (T. 1265) made of fairly large roughly squared stones and sealed by five cover slabs (Fig. 106). The dimensions were $1.80 \times .40 \times .40$ meters. It contained an adult burial, laid on its back, with arms straight down at the sides and hands on the sacrum. The grave was filled with débris, in which were found three sherds (too small to illustrate) of Roman ribbed pottery.

To the east of T. 1265 and slightly below was a similar grave (T. 1263) alongside a Stratum II wall (1261). Since a wall contemporary with 1261 but running westward from it was broken through to make room for the insertion of the grave, the latter was either later than or contemporary with the latest phase of Stratum II. It was covered with slabs surrounded by smaller stones (Fig. 107). It was better built than T. 1265, for the stones were larger and better shaped and the floor was of well laid slabs instead of rough rubble. It was 1.38 meters long by .32 wide at the north and .40 wide at the south by .40 deep. It was filled with débris, and the burial consisted of an adult skeleton in the same position as that in T. 1265.

The relative positions of room 1267 and T. 1265 and T. 1263 are well shown in Figure 108. The north wall of room 1267 originally ran completely over T. 1265. The Stratum II wall which was broken through by T. 1263 can be seen to the left of the meter stick. These two burials were undoubtedly contemporary, and, since one was earlier than Stratum I and the other later than or contemporary with the latest phase of Stratum II, they must be attributed to Stratum II.

In square Q 8 two graves (T. 1276-77) similar to T. 1265 and T. 1263 were found (Fig. 109). Tomb 1276 was overlain by the west wall of Stratum I room 713 (see Fig. 98). It was roughly made and contained two skeletons lying on their backs, one above the other, both heads to the south (Fig. 110). It had no end slab to the north and no flooring stones. Apart from the two skeletons there were two small Roman ribbed sherds in the débris that filled the grave. Tomb 1277 formed part of the west wall of Stratum I room 763 (the continuation of the wall which ran over T. 1276; see Fig. 109). The dimensions of the grave were $2.10 \times .40 \times .40$ meters. The skeleton was on its back, in the normal position for such burials (Fig. 111). Apart from the skeleton the grave contained two very small ribbed sherds.

There is little doubt that T. 1277 is earlier than room 763, since the grave is undoubtedly contemporary with T. 1276, which is definitely earlier than the room. Thus the stratigraphy as well as the almost identical form and construction of the four graves with cover slabs forces the conclusion that T. 1276-77 were contemporary with the other two, that is, with Stratum II. Therefore the Roman sherds found in three of them must have been intrusive and have filtered in with the débris.

Tombs of this type have been found on the east slope at Megiddo.² Although in most there

¹ For a brief report on some of the skeletal remains see Aleš Hrdlička in *OIP* XXXIII, chap. v.

² *OIP* XXXIII, Tombs 19, 236, 254, and 257.

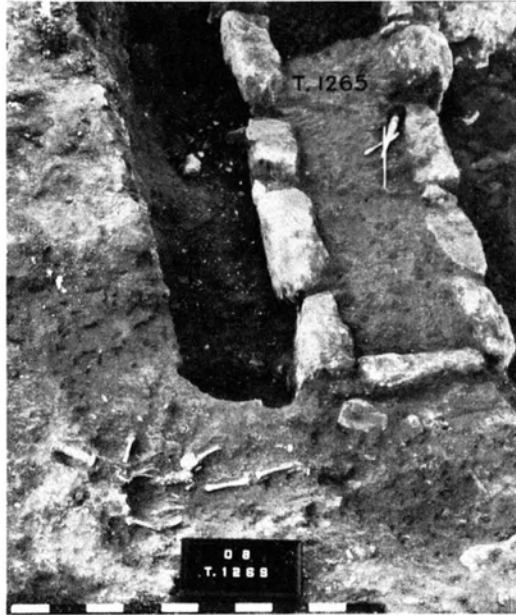


FIG. 105.—OPEN ROMAN GRAVE (T. 1269) IN FOREGROUND AND AN EARLIER STONE GRAVE (T. 1265) IN RIGHT BACKGROUND

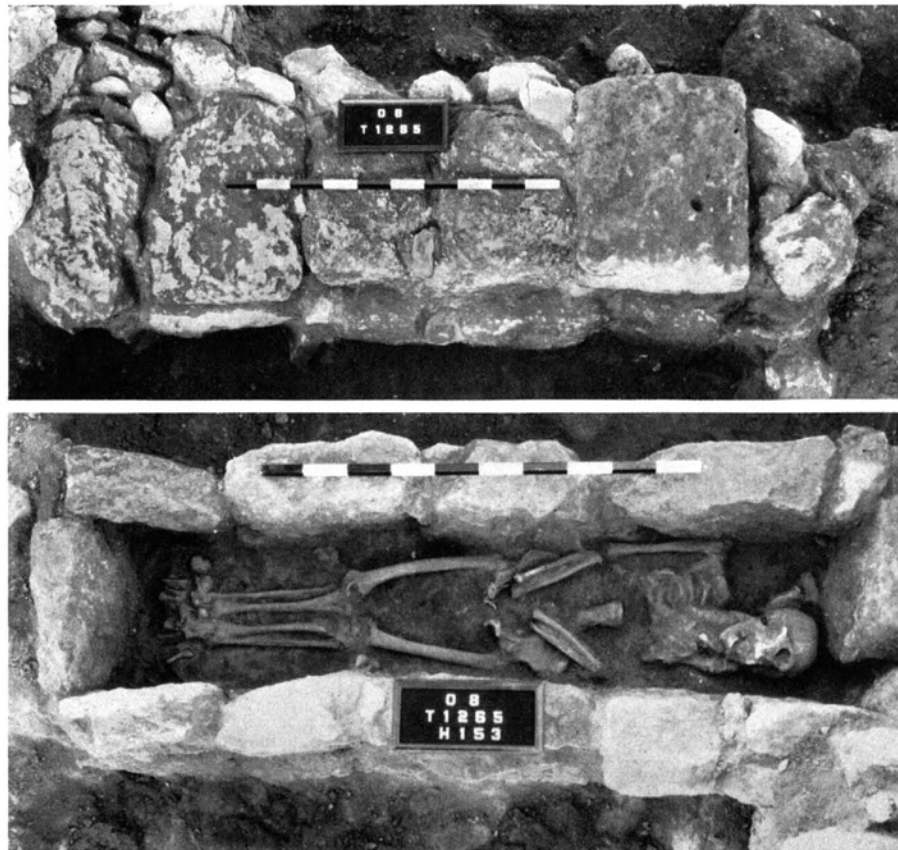


FIG. 106.—TOMB 1265 BEFORE AND AFTER REMOVAL OF COVER SLABS

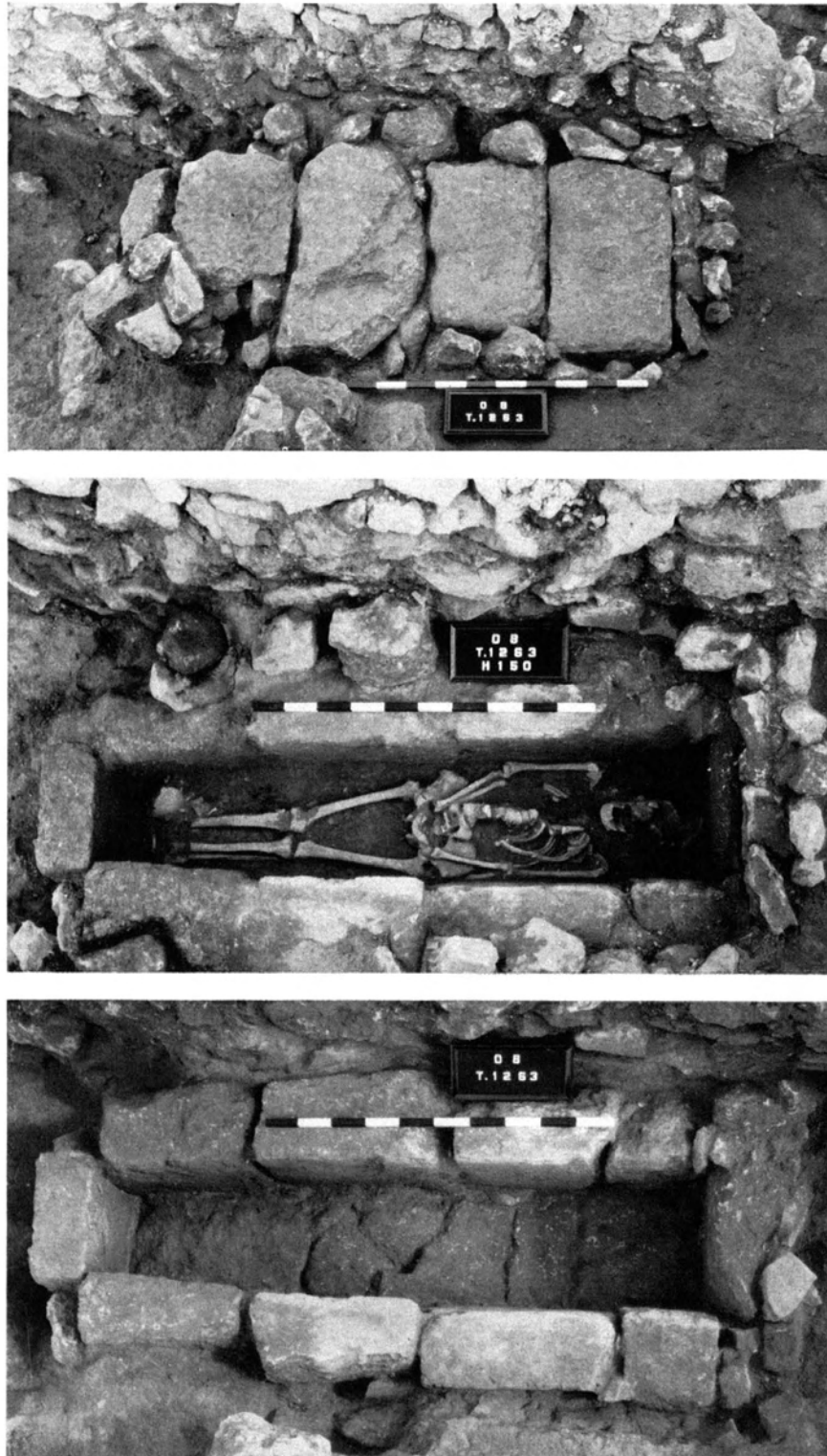


FIG. 107.—TOMB 1263 FROM WEST



FIG. 108.—ROOM 1267 WITH TOMBS 1265 AND 1263, FROM NORTH



FIG. 109.—TOMBS 1276 AND 1277



FIG. 110.—TOMB 1276 WITH COVER SLABS REMOVED

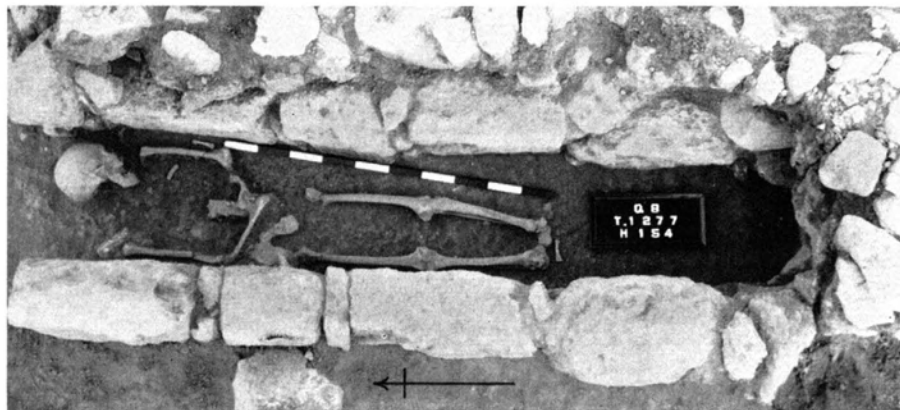


FIG. 111.—TOMB 1277 WITH COVER SLABS REMOVED

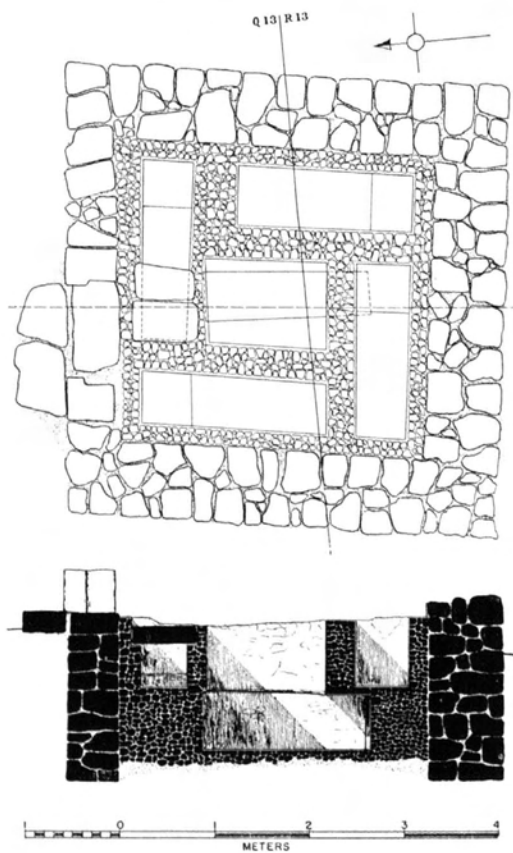


FIG. 112.—PLAN AND SECTION OF TOMB I 21. SCALE, 1:75

were no funerary offerings, from the stratigraphic evidence one at least (T. 236) is earlier than MI. Another (T. 19) is Roman (*ca.* A.D. 400), on the basis of glassware found in it. Earlier parallels for these tombs are not lacking in Palestine. Macalister found a number at Gezer which he thinks may be Philistine.³



FIG. 113.—TOMB I 21 FROM SOUTH

Another Roman tomb, I 21 (see p. xxiv, n. 9), was deeply inserted into the top of the mound and penetrated as low as Stratum V. It consisted of a square vault or sepulcher with lime-plastered rubble walls. The entrance, which led in through the north wall, had well cut door-sill and jambs. Sunk into the floor along each of the four walls was a grave. A shaft in the center of the vault gave access to a fifth grave at a level just below that of the other four (Figs. 112–13.) While only two cover slabs were found *in situ*, presumably the graves were all originally sealed in this manner. The five graves were lined with lime plaster. One end of the floor of each of the four upper graves was raised about a quarter of a meter above the general level. In one of the graves were found two Roman lamps of the 4th century after Christ (Pl. 115:13–14).

³ Macalister, *Gezer* I 289–99.



FIG. 114.—MOSAIC OF AIR PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING ENTIRE SUMMIT OF MOUND AND DELINEATING AREAS COVERED BY FIGS. 115-23

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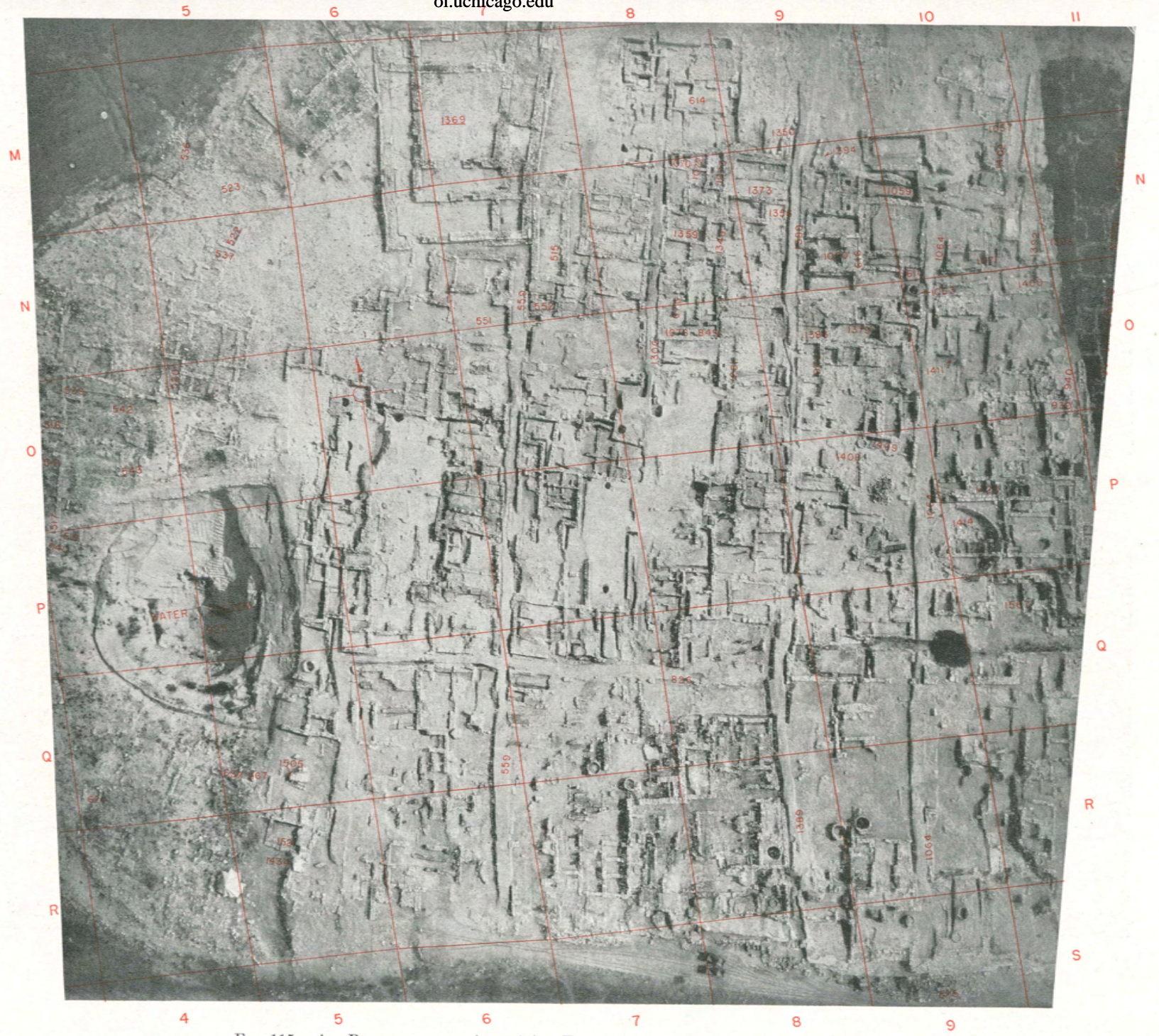


FIG. 115.—AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF AREA 1 (CF. FIG. 114) WITH MOSTLY STRATA III-II EXPOSED

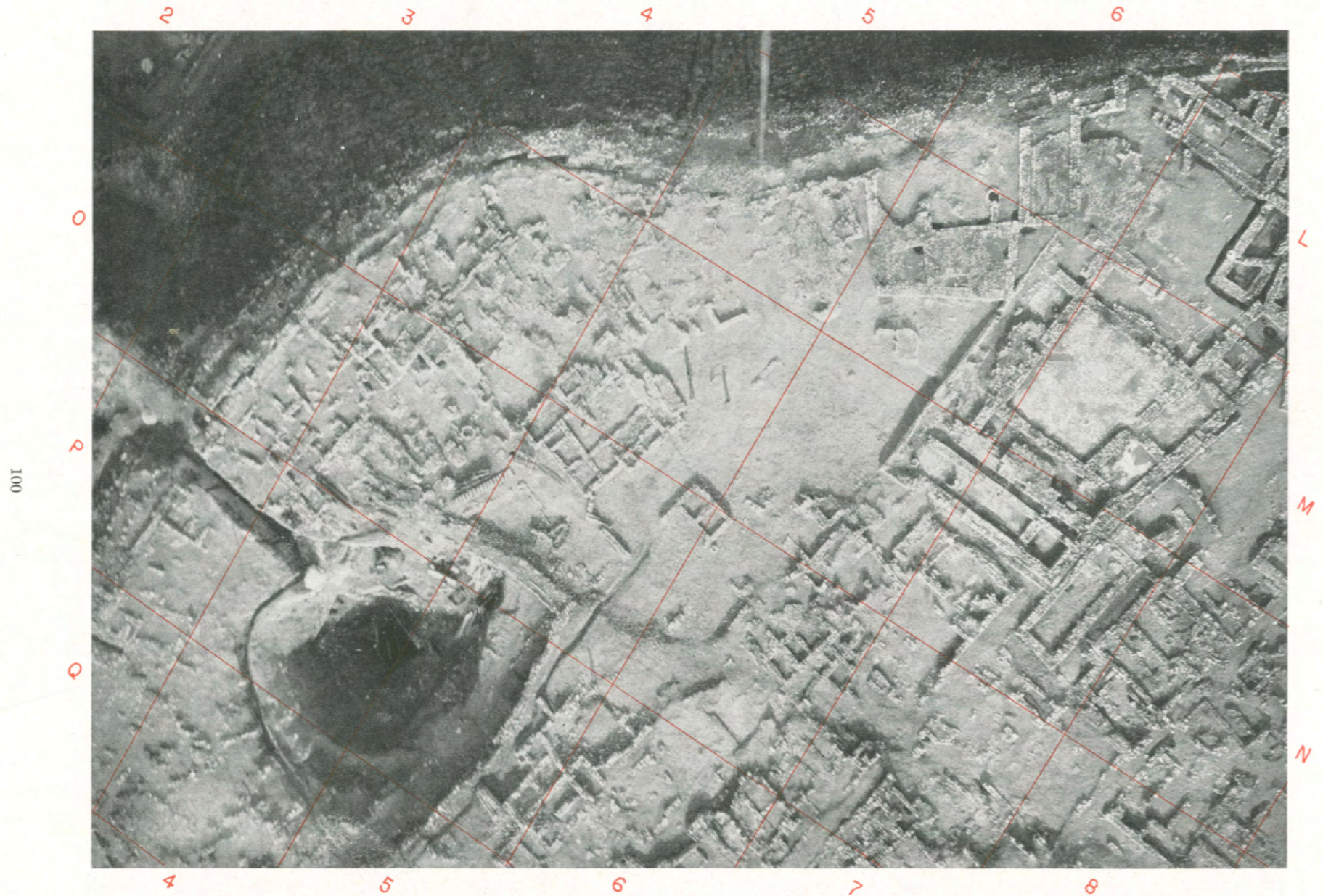


FIG. 116.—AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF AREA 2 (CF. FIG. 114) WITH MOSTLY STRATA III-II EXPOSED



FIG. 117.—AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF AREA 3 (CF. FIG. 114) WITH MOSTLY STRATA III-I EXPOSED



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FIG. 118.—AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF AREA 4 (CF. FIG. 114) WITH MOSTLY STRATUM III EXPOSED



FIG. 119.—AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF AREA 5 (CF. FIG. 114) WITH MOSTLY STRATUM IV EXPOSED



FIG. 120.—AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF AREA 6 (CF. FIG. 114) WITH STRATA V-IV EXPOSED



11 12
FIG. 121.—AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF AREA 7 (CF. FIG. 114) WITH MOSTLY STRATA V-IV EXPOSED



FIG. 122.—AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF AREA 8 (CF. FIG. 114) WITH MOSTLY STRATUM IV EXPOSED



FIG. 123.—AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF AREA 8 (CF. FIG. 114) WITH STRATUM IV FLOORS REMOVED AND THE STRATUM IV B PALACE AND STRATUM V EXPOSED

PART II
POTTERY AND OTHER OBJECTS

REGISTER OF FINDS¹

SURFACE OF MOUND

Square		Square	
J 10	coins (M 1559, M 1571) pp. 202, No. 38; 197, No. 6	M 14	bronze arrowhead (M 1325) Pl. 81:23 animal horn (M 1253) Pl. 98:14
K 9	bronze weight (M 1581) Pl. 104:55 coin (M 1582) p. 205, No. 62	N 4	jar type 32 (P 1814) Pl. 9 bronze ring (M 1655) Pl. 88:1 pottery figurine (M 1776) <i>OIP</i> XXVI coin (M 1780) p. 197, No. 3
K 10	coin (M 1570) p. 202, No. 43		
K 13	blue composition inlay (M 1527) Pl. 101:20	N 5	pottery animal figurine (M 1666) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
L 6	pottery figurine (M 1500) <i>OIP</i> XXVI		
L 7	steatite scarabs (M 1593-94) Pl. 67:3, 2 bronze flat arrowhead (M 1507) Pl. 88:14	N 6	coins (M 1663, M 1873) pp. 199, No. 15; 206, No. 74 bronze fibula (M 1487) Pl. 78:4 spout of pottery zoomorphic vessel (P 1942) <i>OIP</i> XXVI coin (M 1486) p. 201, No. 32
L 8	fayence Re(?) (M 1977) Pl. 74:42 coin (M 1950) p. 205, No. 61		
L 9	limestone scaraboid (M 2316) Pl. 67:4 limestone seal (M 2315) Pl. 73:3 bronze ear spoon (M 1963) Pl. 85:12 coin (M 1952) p. 199, No. 19	N 7	glazed steatite scarab (M 1607) Pl. 67:7 limestone scaraboid (M 1606) Pl. 67:8 opal seal (M 1602) Pl. 67:9
L 10	glazed steatite scarab (M 2002) Pl. 67:5	N 9	serpentine scaraboid (M 1710) Pl. 67:10
L 12	bronze animal figurine (M 2326) <i>OIP</i> XXVI coin (M 1530) p. 209, No. 100	N 10	bronze ear spoon (M 2359) Pl. 85:11 bronze fibula (M 2366) Pl. 88:8
L 13	pottery animal figurine (M 1002) <i>OIP</i> XXVI coin (M 1000) p. 207, No. 82	N 12	limestone weight (M 1022) Pl. 104:56 pottery animal figurine (M 806) <i>OIP</i> XXVI coin (M 807) p. 208, No. 89
L 14	coin (M 995) p. 209, No. 98	N 13	steatite scarab (M 751) Pl. 67:11 coins (M 1538, M 748) pp. 199, No. 16; 201, No. 29
M 3	pottery animal figurine (M 1866) <i>OIP</i> XXVI	N 14	fayence ape head (M 776) Pl. 76:8
M 5	pottery figurine (M 1634) <i>OIP</i> XXVI coin (M 1791) p. 197, No. 7	O 3	limestone cylinder seal (M 1535) Pl. 66:6
M 6	bronze fibula (M 1587) Pl. 78:7 bronze ring (M 1590) Pl. 86:41	O 4	bronze ring (M 1536) Pl. 88:2 steatite scarab (M 1841) Pl. 67:12 pottery figurine (M 1745) <i>OIP</i> XXVI coins (M 1474-75, M 1753) pp. 199, No. 18; 198, No. 10; 208, No. 90
M 7	bronze fibula (M 1494) Pl. 78:5 bronze three-faced arrowhead (M 1597) Pl. 88:13 animal horn (M 1820) Pl. 98:16 pottery figurine (M 1489) <i>OIP</i> XXVI coins (M 1497-98) pp. 204, No. 57; 209, No. 99	O 5	coins (M 1861-62) pp. 204, No. 53; 206, No. 75
M 8	coin (M 1996) p. 209, No. 95	O 6	steatite scaraboid (1898) Pl. 72:12
M 9	bronze ring (M 2313) Pl. 86:40 bronze three-faced arrowhead (M 2312) Pl. 88:12 bronze figurine (M 2013) <i>OIP</i> XXVI pottery figurine (M 2009) <i>OIP</i> XXVI coin (M 2314) p. 206, No. 73	O 7	serpentine pendant (M 2328) Pl. 101:6 steatite whorl (M 1763) Pl. 115:1 coins (M 1767-68) pp. 203, No. 46; 205, No. 60
M 10	steatite scarab (M 2261) Pl. 67:6 coin (M 2253) p. 197, No. 5	O 8	bronze fibula (M 1639) Pl. 78:3 limonite(?) weight (M 1643) Pl. 104:57 pottery figurine (M 1633) <i>OIP</i> XXVI coin (M 1641) p. 205, No. 66
M 12	bronze ring (M 1517) Pl. 86:39 coin (M 1518) p. 204, No. 54	O 9	bronze ring (M 1622) Pl. 88:3 serpentine weight (M 1624) Pl. 104:54 coins (M 2539, M 2904) pp. 202, No. 40; 198, No. 12

¹ Registration numbers (given in parentheses) of pots used to illustrate the various types are in boldface type.

REGISTER OF FINDS

Square		Square	
O 12	coin (1661) p. 209, No. 101	R 5	steatite scarab (M 2340) Pl. 67:17
O 13	limonite button seal (M 784) Pl. 73:8	R 6	steatite scarab (M 2069) Pl. 67:18
O 14	marble bead or gaming-piece (M 819) Pl. 77:7	R 9	limestone box (M 1437) Pl. 101:13
P 4	coins (M 1749, M 1882-83) pp. 207, No. 81; 202, No. 42; 206, No. 70	R 10	pottery figurine (M 2204) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
P 5	limestone scaraboid (M 1750) Pl. 67:13	R 12	bronze fibula (M 1391) Pl. 78:9
	coins (M 1741, M 1751, M 1755, M 1769-70, M 1879-80) pp. 203, Nos. 49-50; 198, No. 11; 202, No. 39; 205, Nos. 63, 65, 69	R 13	coin (3083) p. 209, No. 94
P 6	limestone stamp seal (M 1759) Pl. 73:12		steatite button seal (3084) Pl. 72:13
P 7	coin (M 1943) p. 207, No. 86	S 8	carnelian seal (3085) Pl. 72:14
P 8	jar type 11 (P 2677) Pl. 9		coins (2326, 3082) pp. 200, No. 24; 201, No. 36
	coin (M 1631) p. 203, No. 44		bone scaraboid (M 1369) Pl. 67:19
P 10	pottery figurine (M 1387) <i>OIP</i> XXVI	S 9	bronze fibula (M 1428) Pl. 78:1
P 12	limestone weight (M 6244) Pl. 104:52	S 11	spout of pottery zoomorphic vessel (P 1499) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
Q 4	bronze bracelet (M 2081) Pl. 88:4		coin (M 1433) p. 209, No. 97
Q 6	pottery disk (M 3314) Pl. 103:11		pottery figurine (M 1360) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
Q 7	steatite scarabs (M 2070, M 2073). Pl. 87:15, 14	Uncertain	glazed steatite scarab (M 2289) Pl. 67:20
	bronze fibula (M 2071) Pl. 88:11		bronze fibula (M 2291) Pl. 78:8
	coin (M 3309) p. 206, No. 72		limestone pendant (M 2276) Pl. 101:11
Q 9	pottery figurine (M 1373) <i>OIP</i> XXVI		limestone scaraboid (M 996) Pl. 65:1
Q 11	blue composition scarab (M 947) Pl. 67:16		steatite scarab (3117) Pl. 72:3
Q 12	fayence scarab (1332) Pl. 72:7		basalt statuette (M 2120) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
	pottery figurines (1496, M 1477) <i>OIP</i> XXVI		coins (3100-3102, M 958-59, M 1029, M 1084, M 1172, M 1180, M 1774- 75, M 1793, M 6258, A 16179-81*) pp. 199, No. 14; 200, No. 27; 203, No. 47; 207, No. 88; 201, No. 35; 204, No. 59; 208, Nos. 91-92; 210, No. 102; 199, No. 21; 205, No. 68; 200, No. 28; 206, No. 79; 204, No. 56; 205, No. 64; 206, No. 77
	coins (1498, M 263) pp. 207, No. 87; 208, No. 93		
Q 13	fayence scaraboid (1035) Pl. 73:13	Locus	
Q 14	serpentine button seal (M 3311) Pl. 73:9	T. I 21†	Roman lamps (1076-77) Pl. 115:13-14
R 4	fayence Bes (M 1472) Pl. 74:7	T. 1269	ivory inlay (M 4114) Pl. 100:17
	limestone mold (M 2190) Pl. 105:3		glass vase (M 4113) Pl. 102:10
			bronze coin (M 4115) p. 197, No. 1

* A 16179-81 are Oriental Institute Museum numbers.

† See p. xxiv, n. 9.

STRATUM I (ca. 600–350 B.C.)

Square		Locus	
N 10	steatite whorl (M 2619) Pl. 93:17	174	jar types 5 (P 1806), 63 (P 1603) Pls. 9, 12
N 13	glazed steatite scaraboid (M 739) Pl. 67:22	308	jug types 100 (5259), 103 (5260) Pl. 4 jar type 56 (5263) Pl. 11
O 8	bronze button (M 2534) Pl. 88:16		bowl types 1 (P 5425), 61 (P 450) Pls. 23, 25
O 9	bronze kohl-stick (M 2540) Pl. 85:16		carnelian bead (M 929) Pl. 90:38
O 10	jug types 4 (P 2221), 5 (P 2224–25), 8 (P 2220) Pl. 1		pottery bead (M 930) Pl. 90:73
P 9	jug type 3 (P 1404) Pl. 1 lamp type 3 (P 1405) Pl. 37 bronze loop-headed pin (M 4157) Pl. 84:11	545	jar types 71 (P 1910), 77 (P 1999), 79 (P 1997) Pls. 14–16 bowl types 28 (P 1996), 62 (P 1995, P 1998) Pls. 24, 25
P 10	steatite scarab (M 2546) Pl. 67:23 bronze fibulae (M 1410–11) Pl. 78:12, 6 bronze arrowhead (M 1406) Pl. 80:3 bronze ring (M 1412) Pl. 86:4 iron ring (M 1407) Pl. 88:6 limestone whorls (M 2543–44) Pl. 93:9–10	557	cooking-bowl type 3 (P 1913) Pl. 39 basalt hammer (M 1938) sim. Pl. 106:7
	pottery whorl (M 1393) Pl. 93:22	558	jug types 64 (P 2013), 109 (P 2014) Pls. 2, 4 jar type 71 (P 2015) Pl. 14
P 11	jug types 3 (5117), 4 (P 429), 6 (P 514), 7 (5119, P 428) Pl. 1 bowl type 62 (5123) Pl. 25 jar-stand type 7 (5126) Pl. 34 lamp type 2 (P 426) Pl. 37 bronze armor scale (M 816) Pl. 85:3 bronze ring (5114) Pl. 86:3 potsherd whorl (M 860) Pl. 93:23	560	jug types 64 (P 2109), 103 (P 2106) Pls. 2, 4 bowl type 84 (P 2110) Pl. 27 cooking-bowl type 2 (P 2108) Pl. 39
	jar type 55 (P 1450) Pl. 11 bowl types 4 (P 1455), 14 (P 1446, P 1449) Pl. 23	561	jug types 17 (P 2063), 100 (P 2061), 106 (P 2062) Pls. 1, 4 jar type 77 (P 2060) Pl. 15 palette (M 1995) Pl. 108:6
Q 8	jug type 31 (P 1438) Pl. 1 jar types 46 (P 1427), 62 (P 1426), 77 (P 1430–31, P 1436), 79 (P 1433–34), 83 (P 1442) Pls. 10, 12, 15–17 bowl types 6 (P 1435), 13 (P 1444), 62 (P 1440), 83 (P 1428–29) Pls. 23, 25, 27	562	jug type 106 (P 2038) Pl. 4 jar types 77 (P 2039–40), 79 (P 2042) Pls. 15, 16 bowl type 84 (P 2036–37) Pl. 27
Q 9	lamp type 8 (P 1441) Pl. 37 bronze ring (M 1398) Pl. 86:1 carnelian bead (M 1415) Pl. 90:3 part of zoomorphic pottery vessel (M 1468) OIP XXVI	568	jar type 77 (P 2113) Pl. 15 bowl types 28 (P 2115), 62 (P 2114) Pls. 24, 25 fayence bead (M 2870) Pl. 91:6 intrusive coin (M 2871) p. 197, No. 4
Q 10	steatite whorl (M 829) Pl. 93:16	570	jug type 100 (P 2149) Pl. 4 jar type 57 (P 2148) Pl. 11 basalt grinder (M 2327) sim. Pl. 114:10
R 5	fayence bead (M 3163) Pl. 91:2		jug type 17 (P 2135–36) Pl. 1 jar type 79 (P 2134) Pl. 16 bowl types 7 (P 2138), 19 (P 2137), 62 (P 2139) Pls. 23, 25
R 9	jar type 9 (P 1425) Pl. 9		lamp type 12 (P 2248) Pl. 37 bronze fibula (M 1936) Pl. 78:14 bronze arrowhead (M 1935) Pl. 80:10
R 10	jug type 64 (P 1424) Pl. 2 lamp type 2 (P 456) Pl. 37 bone whorl (M 1390) Pl. 93:21 pottery figurine (M 1389) OIP XXVI	573	palette (M 1987) Pl. 108:3 stone footed vessel (M 1989) sim. Pl. 112:12
R 13	steatite scarab (1072) Pl. 72:6 sandstone scarab (2781) Pl. 72:8	576	steatite whorl (M 3322) Pl. 93:15
S 10	jug type 94 (P 1408) Pl. 4	603	jug type 100 (P 5080) Pl. 4 jar types 54 (P 3861), 81 (P 3862) Pls. 11, 16

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Locus		Locus	
=612	jug types 4 (P 2234), 68 (P 2235) Pls. 1, 2 stone chalice (M 2050) sim. Pl. 112:4 intrusive coin (M 2037) p. 197, No. 2		basalt hammer (M 2202) sim. Pl. 106:10 basalt bowl (M 2203) sim. Pl. 113:10
613	jug types 9 (P 2231), 51 (P 2233), 64 (P 2232) Pls. 1, 2 jar type 18 (P 2230) Pl. 9 bone pendant (M 2045) Pl. 97:3 palette (M 2048) Pl. 108:1 pottery figurine(?) (P 2229) OIP XXVI	659	jar type 71 (P 2474) Pl. 14 limestone whorl (M 4084) sim. Pl. 93:1 bone scale-pan(?) (M 2200) Pl. 98:1 basalt rubber-hammer (M 2201) sim. Pl. 106:14
615	jar type 8 (P 3043-49, P 3233) Pl. 9 bone whorl (M 2756) Pl. 93:4 glass inlay (M 2757) Pl. 102:1	663	steatite whorl (M 2410) Pl. 93:13
617	blue composition scarab (M 2092) Pl. 67:24	665	jar-stand type 1 (P 2618) Pl. 34 stone bowl (M 4080) Pl. 113:13
631	jug type 12 (P 2320) Pl. 1 jar type 79 (P 2322) Pl. 16 bronze arrowhead (M 2711) Pl. 80:4 limestone drill-socket (M 2111) sim. Pl. 107:2 pottery animal figurine (M 2096) OIP XXVI	666	blue composition scaraboid (M 2685) Pl. 67:25 iron arrowhead (M 2683) Pl. 80:11
632	jar types 61 (P 2340), 77 (P 2338, P 2341) Pls. 12, 15 bowl type 62 (P 2339) Pl. 25 basalt whorl (M 2112) sim. Pl. 94:39 basalt hammer (M 2113) Pl. 106:4	677	chalice type 1 (P 2665) Pl. 33 jar-stand type 2 (P 2664) Pl. 34 palette (M 2285) Pl. 108:2
633	jar type 79 (P 2287) Pl. 16 bowl type 13 (P 2283) Pl. 23 jar-stand type 4 (P 2285) Pl. 34 limestone whorls (M 2101-2) sim. Pl. 93:9 basalt hammer (M 2099) sim. Pl. 106:4	684	jug types 3 (P 3246), 7 (P 3245) Pl. 1
635	bronze fibulae (M 3328, M 3333) Pl. 78:10-11	700	jug type 5 (P 3642) Pl. 1 bronze bracelet (M 3256) sim. Pl. 87:3 onyx bead (M 3255) Pl. 90:54 bronze ear spoon (M 2716) Pl. 85:14 glass bead (M 2715) Pl. 92:5 intrusive coin (M 4099) p. 204, No. 58 jar types 20 (P 3637), 80 (P 3640) Pls. 9, 16 bowl type 84 (P 3639) Pl. 27 chalice type 2 (P 3636) Pl. 33 jar-stand type 3 (P 3638) Pl. 34 steatite whorl (M 3258) sim. Pl. 93:14 basalt hammer (M 3261) sim. Pl. 106:10 basalt mortar (M 3260) Pl. 107:7 limestone plummet(?) (M 3259) Pl. 106:15
639	jar type 56 (P 2383) Pl. 11	=708	
640	jug type 13 (P 2387) Pl. 1 jar type 79 (P 2386) Pl. 16 potsherd whorl (M 2135) Pl. 93:6 limestone weight (M 2134) Pl. 104:1 basalt rubber-hammer (M 2136) sim. Pl. 106:14	719	jar types 20 (P 3637), 80 (P 3640) Pls. 9, 16 bowl type 84 (P 3639) Pl. 27 chalice type 2 (P 3636) Pl. 33 jar-stand type 3 (P 3638) Pl. 34 steatite whorl (M 3258) sim. Pl. 93:14 basalt hammer (M 3261) sim. Pl. 106:10 basalt mortar (M 3260) Pl. 107:7 limestone plummet(?) (M 3259) Pl. 106:15
641	jar types 65 (P 2406), 73 (P 2382) Pls. 12, 14	721	jar type 79 (sherds) Pl. 16 cooking-bowl type 1 (P 5095) Pl. 39 sandstone weight (M 4081) Pl. 104:3
643	jar types 66 (P 2412), 77 (P 2409) Pls. 13, 15 bowl types 6 (P 2405), 28 (P 2411), 112 (P 2407) Pls. 23, 24, 29 flask type 2 (P 2410) Pl. 36 iron knife or spearhead (M 2151) sim. Pl. 83:3 stone footed vessel (M 2152) sim. Pl. 112:12	723	jug type 17 (P 3280) Pl. 1
653	diorite bowl (M 2212) Pl. 113:8	724	jug type 17 (P 5099) Pl. 1 sandstone whetstone (M 2629) Pl. 102:25
=654	pottery figurine (M 2213) OIP XXVI	727	limestone whorl (M 4038) sim. Pl. 93:9
=656	jar types 23 (P 2450), 80 (P 2463-64) Pls. 9, 16 bronze bracelet (M 2219) Pl. 87:1	=730	jug types 5 (P 3892), 46 (P 3907) Pls. 1, 2 jar types 1 (P 3678), 33 (P 3679), 68 (P 3693) Pls. 9, 13
		736 (in 736)	jug type 5 (P 3645) Pl. 1
		740 (in 736)	iron chisel (M 4159) Pl. 83:16 basalt whorl (M 4158) Pl. 93:3
		746	jar type 80 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25
		753	jug type 13 (P 3422) Pl. 1
		760	iron ax (M 3199) Pl. 83:20
		761	jar types 79, 81 (sherds) Pl. 16
		763	jar types 19 (P 5205), 79 (sherds) Pls. 9, 16

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Locus		Locus	
	bowl types 13 (P 5206), 29, 83 (sherds) Pls. 23, 24, 27	964	jar type 80 (P 3737) Pl. 16 bowl type 29 (P 3738) Pl. 24
	glass bead (M 2752) Pl. 92:1	966	bronze arrowhead (M 2348) Pl. 80:6 iron arrowhead (M 2865) Pl. 80:8 bronze bail handle (M 2347) Pl. 88:6 carnelian bead (M 2864) Pl. 90:4
766	bone spatula (M 2751) sim. Pl. 95:47		
	jug type 51 (P 5195) Pl. 2		
	jar types 56, 79 (sherds) Pls. 11, 16		
770	iron arrowhead (M 2712) Pl. 80:7	983	jar type 79 (P 3586) Pl. 16
	bone whorl (M 2713) Pl. 93:20	=983	basalt bowl (M 3182) Pl. 113:2
778	bronze fibula (M 2748) Pl. 78:13	1025	pottery figurine (M 3284) OIP XXVI pottery animal figurine (M 3285) OIP XXVI
781	jug type 106 (sherds) Pl. 4		
	bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25		
	jar-stand type 2 (P 5175) Pl. 34	1027	bronze arrowhead (M 3266) Pl. 80:5 bronze ring (M 3265) Pl. 86:2
	stone bowl (M 4246) sim. Pl. 113:14		
	pottery wheel(?) (M 4245) OIP XXVI	1028	jar type 79 (P 3663) Pl. 16 iron arrowhead (M 3267) Pl. 80:12 iron knife blade (M 3268) sim. Pl. 81:40 bone kohl-stick(?) (M 3271) Pl. 96:16 jug type 50 (P 3662) Pl. 4 blue composition scarab (M 3283) Pl. 67:21
=824	pottery whorl (M 2367) Pl. 93:5		
835	jar types 64 (P 2701), 79 (P 5111 and sherds) Pls. 12, 16		
=842* (L 11)	limestone statuette fragment (M 3316) OIP XXVI	=1030	bronze chisel (M 3281) Pl. 83:5 carnelian bead (M 3280) Pl. 90:1 steatite whorl (M 3279) Pl. 93:2 pottery whorl (M 3282) Pl. 93:7 jar types 77 (P 3707), 81 (P 3706) Pls. 15, 16 basalt hammer (M 3338) sim. Pl. 106:5 palette (M 3339) Pl. 108:5 jar type 79 (P 3703) Pl. 16 unclassified bronze object (M 3317) Pl. 87:20 basalt hammer (M 3337) sim. Pl. 106:4 limestone whorl (M 3318) Pl. 93:12 many loom weights not illustrated pottery scarab (M 3330) Pl. 67:26 limestone cylinder seal (M 3329) Pl. 66:1 bronze arrowhead (M 3327) Pl. 80:2 bronze nail (M 3326) Pl. 84:14 jug type 9 (P 3704) Pl. 1 jug type 5 (P 3764) Pl. 1 bowl type 5 (P 3762) Pl. 23 jar type 54 (P 5100-5102) Pl. 11 jug type 51 (P 5081) Pl. 2 basalt whorl (M 4092) Pl. 93:18 jug types 11 (P 5114), 17 (sherds), 62 (P 5115), 94 (P 5116), 109 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2, 4 jar type 77 (P 5112) Pl. 15 flask type 1 (P 5117) Pl. 36 glass bead (M 4199) Pl. 92:2 jar type 62 (sherds) Pl. 12 bowl types 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27 jar types 67 (P 5191), 79 (sherds) Pls. 13, 16 bowl type 2 (P 5974) Pl. 23
=844*	bronze weight(?) (M 2420) Pl. 88:22 fayence bead (M 2866) Pl. 91:1 glass bead (M 2907) Pl. 92:3 lapis lazuli bead (M 2867) Pl. 92:60 limestone whorl (M 2908) Pl. 93:1 limestone drill-socket (M 2926) sim. Pl. 107:5 pottery figurine (M 2925) OIP XXVI	=1032	
874	basalt mold (M 2418) Pl. 105:1		
928	bronze fibula (M 2550) Pl. 78:2	1034	
	glass bead (M 2589) Pl. 92:4		
935	jug type 17 (P 5408) Pl. 1		
	bowl types 16, 29 (sherds) Pls. 23, 24		
936	bone wheel-hub(?) (M 2591) Pl. 77:1	1042	
	limestone whorl (M 3262) sim. Pl. 93:1		
	bone spatula (M 2592) Pl. 95:39	=1045	
953	basalt bowl (M 2755) Pl. 113:1	1048	
954	iron arrowhead (M 2674) Pl. 80:1		
	bronze weight (M 2669) Pl. 104:2		
958	bronze cover (M 2709) Pl. 88:17		
959	basalt hammers (M 3197-98) sim. Pl. 106:8, 14 basalt grinder (M 3196) sim. Pl. 114:11	1056 1080 1081	
=959	pottery pendant(?) (M 4317) Pl. 76:3	1247	
962	jug types 2 (P 3028), 64 (P 3039) Pls. 1, 2 jar type 4 (P 3670) Pl. 9 iron arrowhead (M 2742) Pl. 80:9 bronze washer(?) (M 3274) Pl. 88:18 limestone whorl (M 2741) Pl. 93:11 bone spatula (M 2740) Pl. 95:40 sandstone whetstone (M 3273) Pl. 102:26 basalt hammer (M 2746) sim. Pl. 106:5	1254 1274	
963	jar type 8 (P 5085) Pl. 9 serpentine drill-socket (M 2744) sim. Pl. 107:5 palette (M 4086) Pl. 108:4	1294 1295 (cont. on p. 114)	

* Probably later than Stratum I (see p. 88).

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Locus		Locus	
1295 (<i>cont.</i>)	chalice type 3 (P 5192) Pl. 33 steatite whorl (M 4194) Pl. 93:14 ivory inlay (M 4195) Pl. 100:18	1391	jug types 17 (P 5370), 41 (P 5369),* 46 (P 5368) Pls. 1, 2
1298	jar types 71, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 14-16 bowl types 28, 64, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27 lamp type 10 (sherds) Pl. 37	1415	jug types 5 (P 5417-18, P 5421, and sherds), 68 (P 5422) Pls. 1, 2 jar types 46 (P 5965), 64, 83 (sherds) Pls. 10, 12, 17 bowl types 7 (P 5419), 8 (P 5420), 16 (P 5414), 62, 112 (sherds) Pls. 23, 25, 29
1314 (in 736)	jar type 28 (P 5126) Pl. 9 carnelian bead (M 4198) Pl. 90:12		lamp type 12 (sherds) Pl. 37 bronze ear spoon (M 4340) Pl. 85:13 carnelian bead (M 4342) sim. Pl. 90:4 fayence beads (M 4341a-b) Pl. 91:3-4
= 1322	jug types 14 (P 5198), 17 (P 5199) Pl. 1 jar type 80 (P 5200) Pl. 16 limestone whorl (M 4278) Pl. 93:8		limestone weight (M 4434) Pl. 104:4 basalt ring (M 4837) Pl. 114:6 pottery animal figurine (M 4435) OIP XXVI
1339	jar types 55, 56, 77, 83 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15, 17 bowl type 13 (sherds) Pl. 23	= 1415	
1346	jug type 100 (P 5367) Pl. 4 limestone scaraboid (M 4305) Pl. 67:27 glass bead (M 4236) sim. Pl. 92:15	1439	jar types 77, 79 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16

* Intrusive (see p. 161, § 8)

STRATUM II (ca. 650-600 B.C.)

Square		Locus	
M 8	limestone whorl (M 2622) Pl. 93:28	536	jug type 67 (P 3890) Pl. 2
M 12	jar-stand type 5 (P 502) Pl. 34	543	jug type 100 (P 1921) Pl. 4
N 9	jar type 39 (P 2204) Pl. 10		jar types 77 (P 1915), 80 (P 1920) Pls. 15, 16
N 10	pottery figurine (M 2653) OIP XXVI		bowl types 40 (P 1916), 62 (P 1919) Pls. 24, 25
N 12	jug type 23 (P 425) Pl. 1		lamp type 10 (P 1917) Pl. 37
N 14	jug type 57 (P 413) Pl. 2		carneian bead (M 1893) Pl. 90:8
O 14	marble scaraboid (2288) Pl. 72:9		fayence bead (M 1894) Pl. 91:11
P 13	steatite scarab (1068) Pl. 72:4		pottery bead (M 1897) Pl. 91:72
	schist scaraboid (2366) Pl. 72:10		bone whorl (M 1896) Pl. 93:49
Q 8	chalice type 4 (P 1454) Pl. 33		limestone whorl (M 1895) sim. Pl. 93:2
	basalt whorl (M 1423) Pl. 93:25		bone pendant (M 1892) Pl. 97:2
	limestone whorl (M 4087) Pl. 93:29		steatite mold (M 1915) Pl. 105:4
Q 10	chalice type 6 (5142) Pl. 33		jar types 79 (P 1933), 80 (P 1934), 81 (P 1935, P 1940) Pl. 16
	limestone whorl (M 934) Pl. 93:38	544	bowl type 12 (P 1938) Pl. 23
Q 11	bowl types 17 (5153), 89 (5152) Pls. 23, 28		jug type 51 (P 1977) Pl. 2
	glass bead (M 942) Pl. 92:11	547	jar types 77 (P 1974, P 1988-89, P 1991-94), 79 (P 1971) Pls. 15, 16
	serpentine bead (5146) Pl. 92:62		flask type 6 (P 1973) Pl. 36
	steatite whorl (M 833) Pl. 93:44		jug type 80 (P 2011-12) Pl. 3
	ivory inlay (M 835) Pl. 100:19		jar types 77, 80 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16
	basalt jar (M 862) Pl. 112:8	550	jar type 55 (P 2098) Pl. 11
	pottery animal head (M 831) OIP XXVI	554	bronze bracelet (M 1914) Pl. 87:3
Q 12	serpentine cylinder seal (2168) Pl. 66:12		basalt grinder (M 1971) sim. Pl. 114:11
	coins (2028-29) pp. 197 f., Nos. 9 and 8	-555 (I)	jug types 10 (P 3650), 17 (P 2237), 61 (P 3649) Pls. 1, 2
Q 13	serpentine cylinder seal (1040) Pl. 72:15		jar types 54 (P 2026), 56 (P 2024, P 2052), 77 (P 2022, P 2050), 79 (P 2017) Pls. 11, 15, 16
R 7	flask type 4 (P 2662) Pl. 36		bowl types 28 (P 2018, P 2023, P 2238), 36 (P 3648), 40 (P 2019), 66 (P 2025), 72 (P 2016), 112 (P 2020) Pls. 24-26, 29
R 10	pottery whorl (M 909) Pl. 93:26		iron arrowhead (M 2055) sim. Pl. 80:7
R 12	bone scaraboid (2715) Pl. 72:11		limestone whorl (M 2066) Pl. 93:31
S 10	flask type 5 (P 1409) Pl. 36		basalt hammers (M 2058, M 3246) sim. Pl. 106:5-6
Locus			basalt rubber (M 2059) sim. Pl. 106:15
435	carneian beads (M 1404a-b) Pl. 90:9-10		limestone drill-sockets (M 2065) Pl. 107:1, (M 3245) sim. Pl. 107:2
	limestone whorl (M 1400) Pl. 93:37		basalt drill-socket (M 1945) Pl. 107:3
	chert hammer(?) (M 1401) sim. Pl. 106:12		pottery figurine (M 2060) OIP XXVI
	pottery animal figurine (M 1403) OIP XXVI		jug types 91 (P 2009), 109 (P 2010) Pls. 3, 4
520	jug type 66 (P 1753) Pl. 2		jar types 77 (P 2028, P 2064-66), 81 (P 2027, P 2067) Pls. 15, 16
	bowl types 14 (P 1756), 18 (P 1754), 26 (P 1761), 84 (P 1760) Pls. 23, 24, 27	-556 (I)	pottery animal figurine (M 1944) OIP XXVI
	jar-stand type 5 (P 1759) Pl. 34		bowl types 36 (P 3651), 62 (P 3653) Pls. 24, 25
	intrusive bronze dagger pommel (M 1844) Pl. 87:19		lamp type 9 (P 3652) Pl. 37
	pottery disk (M 1843) sim. Pl. 103:1		
	limestone weight (M 3201) Pl. 104:5		
	basalt rubber-hammer (M 1842) sim. Pl. 106:14	559 (Q 6)	
	basalt ring (M 3202) sim. Pl. 114:6		

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Locus		Locus	
-564 (I)	jar types 77 (P 2117-18), 81 (P 2116, P 2119) Pls. 15, 16	614	chalice type 5 (P 2239) Pl. 33
	limestone whorl (M 1976) sim. Pl. 94:3	655	limestone palette (M 2061) Pl. 108:10
566	glass bead (M 1932) sim. Pl. 92:4	S = 655	jug type 17 (P 2484) Pl. 1
	steatite whorl (M 1930) Pl. 93:45		bone hairpin(?) (M 2349) sim. Pl. 96:14
	steatite pinhead (M 1931) Pl. 102:21		limestone palettes (M 2352-53) sim. Pls. 109:20 and 108:8
	hematite weight (M 1929) Pl. 104:8	= 658	jug type 64 (P 5104) Pl. 2
	basalt grinder (M 1986) sim. Pl. 114:11		jar type 77 (P 2564) Pl. 15
567	jug types 51 (P 2089), 84 (P 2093) Pls. 2, 3		bowl type 84 (P 2565) Pl. 27
	jar types 2 (P 2091), 3 (P 2094), 55 (P 2076, P 2090), 79 (P 2096) Pls. 9, 11, 16	660	basalt hammer (M 4172) sim. Pl. 106:7
	bowl types 28 (P 2075, P 2078, P 2080-81, P 2084, P 2087), 40 (P 2068-74, P 2077, P 2092), 84 (P 2079, P 2082), 112 (P 2083, P 2085-86) Pls. 24, 27, 29		jug types 61 (P 3656), 64 (P 2477), 106 (P 3655) Pl. 2
	lamp type 10 (P 2095) Pl. 37		jar type 81 (P 3654) Pl. 16
	limestone whorl (M 1966) sim. Pl. 93:35	-661 (I)	fayence sacred eye (M 3244) Pl. 75:2
	basalt hammer (M 1967) sim. Pl. 106:7	662	glass bead (M 3243) sim. Pl. 92:4
= 567	bronze amulet (M 4078) Pl. 77:5		limestone palette (M 3242) Pl. 108:9
-568 (I)	steatite scarab (M 4102) Pl. 67:28		jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16
569	jug type 96 (sherds) Pl. 4		bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25
	jar types 76-77 (sherds), 79 (P 2154, P 3885) Pls. 15, 16		jug types 89 (sherds), 106 (P 5087) Pls. 3, 4
	bowl type 84 (sherds) Pl. 27		bowl type 19 (P 5086) Pl. 23
	serpentine scaraboid (M 4301) Pl. 67:29	-663 (I)	blue composition pendant (M 3947) Pl. 77:4
571	jug type 99 (P 2128) Pl. 4		limestone palette (M 4103) sim. Pl. 109:22
	jar types 71 (P 2127), 77 (P 2121, P 2123) Pls. 14, 15		jar types 61, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 12, 15, 16
	bowl types 62 (P 2126), 72 (P 2124), 112 (P 2125, P 2133) Pls. 25, 26, 29		bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25
	limestone drill-socket (M 1981) sim. Pl. 107:1		limestone rubber (M 4633) sim. Pl. 106:13
	limestone roller (M 4272) sim. Pl. 114:9	675	basalt rubber (M 4634) sim. Pl. 106:15
572	jar type 71 (P 2145) Pl. 14		basalt potter's wheel(?) (M 4632) Pl. 114:3
	bowl types 28 (P 2141-43, P 2147), 62 (P 2144, P 2146) Pls. 24, 25		jug type 17 (P 3740) Pl. 1
	basalt rubber (M 1983) sim. Pl. 106:15		jar type 79 (P 3741, P 3878) Pl. 16
574	jug type 11 (P 2185) Pl. 1		bowl type 15 (P 3876) Pl. 23
	jar types 54 (P 2172), 79 (P 2179, P 2182-83) Pls. 11, 16		glass bead (M 2273) Pl. 92:9
	bowl types 28 (P 2174), 62 (P 2175), 84 (P 2181), 92 (P 2177), 112 (P 2180) Pls. 24, 25, 27-29		bone hairpin(?) (M 3360) sim. Pl. 96:10
	jar-stand type 3 (P 2176) Pl. 34		limestone palette (M 2286) decoration sim. Pls. 99:8 and 115:2, shape sim. Pl. 111:28
	cooking-bowl types 4 (P 2173), 6 (P 2169) Pl. 39		sandstone pendant (M 2275) Pl. 101:8
	steatite whorl (M 4575) Pl. 93:42	= 711	basalt hammer (M 2287) Pl. 106:2
-576 (I)	coin (M 3440) p. 200, No. 25		basalt hammer-rubbers (M 3351, M 3382) sim. Pl. 106:14, 4
601	chalice type 7 (P 2205) Pl. 33	-723 (I)	stone footed vessel (M 3381) sim. Pl. 112:12
610	jug type 17 (P 2218) Pl. 1		basalt ring (M 2288) sim. Pl. 114:6
	jar type 76 (P 2217) Pl. 15		bronze kohl-stick (M 2730) Pl. 85:15
	bowl 61 (P 2219) Pl. 25	-728 (I)	gazelle horn (M 2728) sim. Pl. 98:17
	basalt hammer (M 2027) sim. Pl. 106:10		serpentine weight (M 2727) Pl. 104:10
			jar types 55, 79 (sherds) Pls. 11, 16
			bowl type 83 (sherds) Pl. 27
			limestone whorl (M 4164) sim. Pl. 93:28
			jar types 20 (P 5091), 71, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 9, 14-16
			bowl types 81 (P 5092), 84 (sherds) Pls. 26, 27

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Locus		Locus	
	bronze needle (M 4464) Pl. 84:1	979	jug type 83 (P 3837) Pl. 3
757	limestone whorl (M 4258) Pl. 93:36		jar types 77 (P 3835), 81 (P 3836) Pls. 15,16
	basalt drill-socket (M 4257) sim. Pl. 107:4		bowl type 84 (P 3838) Pl. 27
	basalt grinder (M 4259) sim. Pl. 114:11		carnelian beads (M 2872-73) Pl. 90:13, 7
-774 (I)	pottery figurine (M 4090) OIP XXVI	990	glass bead (M 2912) sim. Pl. 92:1
-776 (I)	jug type 51 (sherds) Pl. 2		bone whorl (M 2910) Pl. 93:46
	bowl type 83 (sherds) Pl. 27		blue composition bowl fragment (M 2911)
	limestone rubber (M 4104) sim. Pl. 106:13	991	jug types 50 (P 3272), 107 (P 5204) Pls. 2, 4
-782 (I)	jar type 71, 81 (sherds) Pls. 14, 16		jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16
	bowl types 20, 31 (sherds) Pls. 23, 24		bowl type 45 (sherds) Pl. 24
	potsherd whorl (M 4637) Pl. 93:32		basalt hammer (M 4226) sim. Pl. 106:4
784	bowl type 40 (P 5457) Pl. 24		basalt hammer-rubbers (M 4224-25) sim. Pl. 106:13, 12
=784	carnelian bead (M 4122) Pl. 92:11		limestone ring (M 4227) sim. Pl. 114:8
	pottery animal figurine (M 4552) OIP XXVI	996	jug type 45 (P 3682)* Pl. 2
825	jug types 55 (P 2680), 76 (P 2679) Pls. 2, 3		bowl types 28 (P 5696), 64 (P 5697) Pls. 24, 25
	jar type 81 (P 2685) Pl. 16		carnelian bead (M 4776) Pl. 90:2
	bowl types 28 (P 2681), 31 (P 2682), 84 (P 2683-84, P 2695) Pls. 24, 27		limestone whorl (M 4689) Pl. 93:24
	bronze bracelet (M 2868) sim. Pl. 87:3	997	pottery whorl (M 4688) Pl. 93:27
	limestone palette (M 2354) Pl. 108:11		bronze fibula (M 2901) Pl. 79:4
826	jug types 17 (P 2690), 50 (P 2694), 51 (P 2693), 64 (P 2692) Pls. 1, 2		bronze bracelet(?) (M 2900) sim. Pl. 87:3
	bowl type 28 (P 2688, P 2691) Pl. 24	E =997	limestone weight (M 2899) Pl. 104:44
	flask type 6 (P 2689) Pl. 36		blue composition bead (M 4773) Pl. 91:62
	cooking-bowl type 10 (P 3677) Pl. 39	1002	bronze fibula (M 2914) Pl. 79:3
-840 (I)	jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16		carnelian bead (M 2915) sim. Pl. 90:8
847	bowl type 47 (P 5401) Pl. 24		pottery animal figurine (M 2913) OIP XXVI
850	jar type 91 (P 3767) Pl. 18	1004	glazed steatite scarab (M 3165) Pl. 67:30
	bowl type 13 (P 3760) Pl. 23		iron arrowhead (M 3164) Pl. 80:18
	chalice type 8 (P 3761) Pl. 33		iron chisel(?) (M 3183) sim. Pl. 83:17
926	jar type 56 (P 3710) Pl. 11		unclassified iron object (M 3185) Pl. 87:17
	bowl type 28 (P 3711) Pl. 24		hematite weight (M 3166) Pl. 104:7
	bone handle or flute(?) (M 2491) Pl. 96:26		limestone rubber (M 3186) sim. Pl. 106:13
934	jar types 76 (P 3016), 77 (P 3017), 80 (P 3018) Pls. 15, 16	=1004	limestone palette (M 3184) sim. Pl. 108:6
	bowl types 48 (P 3019), 64 (P 3014), 84 (P 3020) Pls. 24, 25, 27		jug types 18 (P 5379), 53 (P 5367), 62 (P 5378) Pls. 1, 2
	bronze bracelet (M 2553) Pl. 87:2		jar types 18 (P 3676), 56, 77 (sherds), 81 (P 3728 and sherds) Pls. 9, 11, 15, 16
	limestone whorl (M 2554) Pl. 93:52	(cont. on p. 118)	bowl types 41, 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27
-935 (I)	jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16		flask type 6 (sherds) Pl. 36
	bowl types 28, 62, 81, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24-27		lamp type 14 (P 3675) Pl. 37
937	jug type 53 (P 3765) Pl. 2		bronze needle (M 3323) Pl. 84:2
	jar type 76 (P 3834) Pl. 15		iron ring (M 4354) Pl. 86:10
	bowl types 47 (P 3833), 84 (P 3832) Pls. 24, 27		bronze bracelet (M 4353) sim. Pl. 87:6
	bronze fibula (M 3363) Pl. 79:5		bone whorl (M 4355) Pl. 93:48
	limestone whorl (M 3364) Pl. 93:51		
938	jug type 86 (P 3013) Pl. 3		
	bowl type 41 (P 5361) Pl. 24		

* Probably intrusive (see p. 161, § 8).

Locus		Locus	
= 1004 (cont.)	limestone palettes (M 4364) Pl. 108:8, (M 4362) sim. Pl. 111:28 pottery figurine (M 4365) <i>OIP</i> XXVI		bowl types 28 (P 3749, P 3755), 29 (P 3750, P 3848), 61 (P 3752-53), 84 (P 3746, P 3754, P 3757) Pls. 24, 25, 27
1018	jug type 101 (P 5460) Pl. 4 jar type 77 (P 3641) Pl. 15		lamp type 14 (P 3747) Pl. 37 pottery whorl (M 3359) Pl. 93:53
1019	jug type 11 (P 3647) Pl. 1 jar types 77, 79 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25 bronze button (M 3248) Pl. 88:15 rose quartz bead (M 3249) Pl. 90:14 fayence bead (M 4625b) Pl. 91:12 glass bead (M 4625a) Pl. 92:8 limestone whorl (M 3247) sim. Pl. 93:33 limestone roller (M 4271) sim. Pl. 114:9	1065	jar types 77 (P 3850, P 3852, P 3854, P 3856), 81 (P 3851) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 31 (P 3849), 84 (P 3853, P 3855) Pls. 24, 27
1021	iron sickle blade (M 3253) Pl. 82:12	1071	limestone scaraboid (M 4297) Pl. 67:31
1022	jug type 64 (P 3666) Pl. 2 stone chalice (M 4079) sim. Pl. 112:4 fragment of Egyptian alabaster offer- ing-table(?) (M 3272). Cf. Petrie, <i>Gerar</i> (London, 1928) Pl. XL; Mac- alister, <i>Gezer</i> II, Fig. 526.	-1247 (I)	jar types 56, 71 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14 bowl types 28 (sherds), 40 (P 5522 and sherds), 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27 flask type 9 (sherds) Pl. 36 limestone button (M 4692) Pl. 102:14
1023	jar types 71, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 14-16 bowl types 62 (P 3669 and sherds), 64 (sherds), Pl. 25	1248	jug type 68 (P 5093) Pl. 2 bronze arrowhead (M 4085) Pl. 80:15
1024	jug type 61 (P 3664) Pl. 2 jar type 69 (P 3665) Pl. 13 bowl types 84, 112 (sherds) Pls. 27, 29 jar-stand type 15 (sherds) Pl. 34 limestone rubber (M 4095) sim. Pl. 106:13 fayence palette (M 3278) Pl. 108:12 basalt bowl (M 4094) sim. Pl. 113:18	1249	hematite weight (M 4082) Pl. 104:6
= 1024	jug type 51 (P 5162) Pl. 2 bowl types 32 (P 5435), 62 (P 5436) Pls. 24, 25	1252	jug types 17 (P 5147), 61 (P 5148), 103 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2, 4 jar types 28 (P 5151), 54 (sherds), 56 (sherds), 62 (P 5149), 77 (P 5144-45), 81 (P 5146) Pls. 9, 11, 12, 15, 16 bowl types 40 (P 5154), 62 (P 5152), 81 (P 5156), 83-84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27 lamp type 10 (P 5153) Pl. 37 cooking-bowl type 5 (P 5155) Pl. 39 bone spatulas (M 4187) Pl. 96:42, (M 4188-89) sim. Pl. 95:45 basalt hammers (M 4217-18) sim. Pl. 106:9 stone footed vessel (M 4215) sim. Pl. 112:12 basalt ring (M 4219) sim. Pl. 114:6
1026	pottery figurine (M 3287) <i>OIP</i> XXVI		jar type 6 (P 5090) Pl. 9 limestone bead (M 4358) Pl. 90:69 fayence bead (M 4359) Pl. 91:10
1029	jug type 99 (P 3697) Pl. 4 jar types 56 (P 3735), 77 (P 3725, P 3736), 81 (P 3696) Pls. 11, 15, 16 flask type 6 (P 3739) Pl. 36	1253	jug types 48 (sherds), 61 (P 5542), 103 (sherds) Pls. 2, 4 jar types 13 (P 5600), 54, 56, 71, 81 (sherds) Pls. 9, 11, 14, 16 bowl types 28 (P 5633, P 5089, and sherds), 31 (sherds), 54 (P 5634), 62 (sherds), 109 (P 5635) Pls. 23, 25, 29 iron armor scale (M 4096) Pl. 85:1 steatite whorl (M 4827) Pl. 93:40 limestone weight (M 4947) Pl. 104:13 pottery animal figurine (M 4823) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
-1031 (I)	socketed bone stick-head (M 3291) Pl. 100:1	1259	jug type 96 (P 5180) Pl. 4 hematite whorl (M 4101) Pl. 93:66 jug type 70 (P 5084) Pl. 2 bronze blade(?) (M 4100) Pl. 87:18 sandstone pendant (M 4098) Pl. 101:10
1033	jug type 91 (sherds) Pl. 3 jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl type 19 (sherds) Pl. 23 pottery whorl (M 3289) Pl. 93:50		
= 1033	carnelian bead (M 4374) sim. Pl. 90:8 fayence bead (M 4373) sim. Pl. 91:6 amethyst bead in shape of scaraboid (M 4375)		
1037	jar types 58 (P 3698), 77 (P 3708) Pls. 11, 15 bronze ring (M 3332) Pl. 86:5	1260	
1041	bronze arrowhead (M 3389) Pl. 80:16	= 1260	
1063	jug types 10 (P 3748), 17 (P 3845) Pl. 1 jar type 71 (P 3846) Pl. 14	1261	
		= 1261	

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Locus		Locus	
1262	jar type 26 (P 5119) Pl. 9 bronze ring (M 4111) Pl. 86:12 basalt hammer (M 4112) Pl. 106:6 basalt grinder (M 4180) sim. Pl. 114:11		bowl types 64, 84 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27 steatite scaraboid (M 4191) Pl. 67:33 bronze ring (M 4205) Pl. 86:7 opal bead (M 4207) Pl. 90:53
1264	jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 31, 40, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27 fayence figurine (M 4166) Pl. 76:2 basalt grinder (M 4181) sim. Pl. 114:11	1296	jug type 59 (P 5168) Pl. 2
T. 1265	Roman ribbed sherds (intrusive)	1297	jug types 17 (P 5209), 111 (sherds) Pls. 1, 5 jar types 77, 79 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 28, 53, 64, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27 bronze arrowhead (M 4105) Pl. 80:14
1270	jug type 17 (P 5098) Pl. 1 basalt hammer (M 4119) sim. Pl. 106:5 limestone rubber (M 4120) Pl. 106:13 limestone palette (M 4118) Pl. 108:7 basalt ring (M 4121) Pl. 114:7 pottery figurine (M 4117) OIP XXVI	1303	jug type 64 (sherds) Pl. 2 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 41, 64, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27 glass bead (M 4197) sim. Pl. 92:3 serpentine disk (M 4196) Pl. 103:13 limestone rubbers (M 4263-64) sim. Pl. 106:13 basalt ring (M 4261) sim. Pl. 114:6
=1270	jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15 bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25	-1307 (I)	bowl type 64 (sherds) Pl. 25
1271	jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 70, 71, 84 (sherds) Pls. 26, 27 stone bowl (M 4177) sim. Pl. 113:13	1308	jar types 56, 77 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15 bowl type 64 (sherds) Pl. 25 basalt hammer (M 4256) sim. Pl. 106:4
1273	jug type 118 (P 5103) Pl. 5 bowl type 43 (P 5110) Pl. 24	1309	jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl type 64 (sherds) Pl. 25 limestone ring (M 4891) Pl. 114:8
1275	jug type 18 (P 5118) Pl. 1 jar types 77, 80, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 28, 62 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 limestone drill-socket (M 4179) sim. Pl. 107:1 glass palette (M 4167) sim. Pl. 111:28 stone footed vessel (M 4178) sim. Pl. 112:12	1311	jug types 62 (sherds), 71 (P 5187), 103 (sherds) Pls. 2, 4 jar types 61-62 (sherds), 74 (P 5188), 76 (P 5171), 77 (P 5177), 81 (P 5172 and sherds) Pls. 12, 15, 16 bowl types 31, 64, 83 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27 jar-stand type 12 (P 5189) Pl. 34 pottery bead (M 4212) Pl. 91:73 glass inlay (M 4221) Pl. 102:3 limestone drill-socket (M 4211) Pl. 107:6 stone footed vessel (M 4253) sim. Pl. 112:12
=1275	silver ring (M 4333) Pl. 86:8 limestone whorl (M 4436) Pl. 93:34	1315	jar type 56 (sherds) Pl. 11 bowl types 28 (P 5215 and sherds), 83 (sherds) Pls. 25, 28 bronze fibula (M 4284) Pl. 79:2
T. 1276	Roman ribbed sherds (intrusive)	1316	jug type 76 (P 5216) Pl. 3 jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 6, 36, 62 (sherds) Pls. 23-25
T. 1277	Roman ribbed sherds (intrusive)	=1318	jar types 56, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 16 bowl types 66, 112 (sherds) Pls. 25, 29
1279	bowl type 10 (P 5176) Pl. 23 steatite bead (M 4420) Pl. 92:63	1319	jar types 68 (P 5222), 77 (P 5224), Pls. 13, 15 bowl type 3 (P 5223) Pl. 23 carnelian bead (M 4209) Pl. 90:6 bronze dagger blade (M 4208) sim. Pl. 81:43
=1279	fayence scaraboid (M 4162) Pl. 67:32 basalt hammer (M 4173) sim. Pl. 106:1	1323	carnelian bead (M 2405) Pl. 90:5
1281	jar type 79 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl type 28 (P 5127) Pl. 24 carnelian bead (M 4160) sim. Pl. 90:4		
1285	jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 glass inlay (M 4155) Pl. 102:2		
1286	jug types 61 (P 5108), 64 (P 5109) Pl. 2 bronze chisel(?) (M 4163) sim. Pl. 83:14		
=1290	jar type 81 (P 5163) Pl. 16		
1293	jug types 66 (sherds), 78 (P 5159), 111 (P 5160) Pls. 2, 3, 5 jar types 62 (P 5157 and sherds), 77 (P 5161 [inscribed sherd, Pl. 115:5]), 80 (P 5158) Pls. 12, 15, 16 iron arrowhead (M 4222) Pl. 80:19		
-1294 (I)	jug type 64 (sherds) Pl. 2 jar types 7 (P 5181), 62 (sherds) Pls. 9, 12		

Locus		Locus	
1325	jar types 79 (P 5164, P 5169), 80 (P 5165) Pl. 16 limestone palette (M 4220) sim. Pl. 108:8	1417	jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25
1328	jug-type 50 (P 5202) Pl. 2	1425	jar types 56, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 16 bowl types 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27 glass bead (M 4357) Pl. 92:12
1343	jug type 95 (sherds) Pl. 4 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 28, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27	=1425	jug type 75 (sherds) Pl. 3 jar types 56, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15, 16 bowl type 64 (sherds) Pl. 25
1345	jar types 56, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15, 16 bowl types 28, 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 28 limestone rubber (M 4292) sim. Pl. 106:13 stone jar (M 4293) sim. Pl. 112:7 stone footed vessel (M 4291) sim. Pl. 112:12 basalt grinder (M 4294) sim. Pl. 114:11	-1437 (I)	jar types 54, 77, 83 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15, 16 bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25 fayence bead (M 4425) Pl. 91:5 bone spatula (M 4426) Pl. 95:41
1351	iron sickle blade (M 4295) Pl. 82:11	1441	limestone bead (M 4413) Pl. 90:68 glass bead (M 4412) Pl. 92:10 limestone whorl (M 4409) sim. Pl. 93:33 steatite whorls (M 4411, M 4414) Pl. 93:41, 43
1361	jar type 21 (P 5179) Pl. 9 bowl type 40 (P 5178) Pl. 24		basalt rubber-hammer (M 4416) Pl. 106:14 limestone palette (M 4415) sim. Pl. 109:22
1362	bowl type 62 (P 5174) Pl. 25 bronze bracelet (M 4269) sim. Pl. 87:3	1442	jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl type 42 (sherds) Pl. 24 bronze hoe or trowel (M 4397) Pl. 87:16 basalt hammer (M 4428) Pl. 106:7 stone footed vessel (M 4427) sim. Pl. 112:12
1363	bowl type 28 (P 5194) Pl. 25 pottery figurine (M 4255) OIP XXVI		fayence amulet (M 4528) Pl. 74:29 blue composition bead (M 4527) Pl. 91:59
1364	limestone palette (M 4249) sim. Pl. 109:23	1446	fayence Nefertem(?) (M 4417) Pl. 76:3 bronze chisel (M 4422) Pl. 83:6 fayence bead (M 4423) sim. Pl. 91:6
1372	fayence figurine (M 4380) Pl. 76:1	=1446	jug types 32 (P 5577), 100 (sherds) Pls. 1, 4 jar types 71 (sherds), 81 (P 5482 and sherds) Pls. 14, 16 bowl types 31, 70, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26, 27 steatite whorl (M 4884) Pl. 93:39 bone hairpin(?) (M 4611) sim. Pl. 96:10
1373	fayence bead (M 4786) Pl. 91:19		jug types 87, 100 (sherds) Pls. 3, 4 jar types 62, 71, 77 (sherds) Pls. 12, 14, 15 bowl type 48 (sherds) Pl. 24
1379	serpentine cylinder seal (M 4298) Pl. 66:2 serpentine burnisher or weight (M 4384) Pl. 106:16	1448	jug type 89 (sherds) Pl. 3 jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 54, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27 lamp type 12 (sherds) Pl. 37 fayence bead (M 4479) sim. Pl. 91:3 bone spatula (M 4478) Pl. 95:43
1388	steatite censor (M 4303) OIP XXVI	1449	jug types 17, 51 (sherds), 96 (P 5595) Pls. 1, 3, 4 jar types 81, 90 (sherds) Pls. 16, 18
1393	jug type 108 (P 5366) Pl. 4 limestone whorl (M 4328) sim. Pl. 93:63 chert hammer(?) (M 4329) sim. Pl. 106:12		
1397	jar type 80 (P 5363-64) Pl. 16		
1405	jug type 50 (P 5385) Pl. 2 bowl types 83 (P 5966), 84 (sherds) Pl. 27 limestone whorl (M 4367) Pl. 93:35		
=1405	jug type 10 (sherds) Pl. 1 jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl type 48 (sherds) Pl. 24 lapis lazuli scaraboid (M 4315) Pl. 67:34	1450	
1406	fayence scaraboid (M 4318) Pl. 67:35 bone whorl (M 4319) Pl. 93:47 iron borer with bone handle (M 4320) Pl. 100:2		
=1411	bronze ring (M 4321) Pl. 86:9 ivory inlay (M 4322) Pl. 100:20		
-1415 (I)	jar types 77, 79 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl type 14 (P 5415-16) Pl. 23		

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Locus	Locus
	1467
1452	E = 1467
1453	1473
1460	1476
1462	1501
	1502
= 1462	1506
1464	1516
1465	1574

bowl types 4, 31, 54, 62, 84, 112 (sherds) Pls. 23-25, 27, 29	jar types 54, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 16
bone hairpin(?) (M 4468) sim. Pl. 96:10	bowl types 40, 72 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26
jar types 61 (sherds), 77 (P 5494) Pls. 12, 15	basalt drill-socket (M 4588) sim. Pl. 107:4
bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25	jar types 75 (P 5964), 93 (P 5670) Pls. 15, 18
jug type 69 (P 5471) Pl. 2	bowl type 40 (P 5687) Pl. 24
jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16	jug type 95 (sherds) Pl. 4
milky quartz bead (M 4474) Pl. 90:56	jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15
jar types 17 (P 5492), 62, 71, 77 (sherds) Pls. 9, 12, 14, 15	limestone whorl (M 4639) Pl. 93:33
jug types 10 (P 5462), 76 (sherds), 87 (P 5450), 100 (sherds) Pls. 1, 3, 4	jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16
jar types 33, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 9, 15, 16	bowl types 28, 35, 62, 83, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27
bowl types 28 (P 5453 and sherds), 37 (P 5451), 66 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25	jug type 64 (sherds) Pl. 2
lamp type 14 (sherds) Pl. 37	jar types 55, 71, 77, 78 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14, 15
basalt rubber-hammer (M 4593) sim. Pl. 106:14	bowl types 31, 81, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26, 27
stone footed vessel (M 4477) sim. Pl. 112:12	lamp type 14 (P 5679) Pl. 37
basalt grinder (M 4476) sim. Pl. 114:11	basalt hammer (M 4985) sim. Pl. 106: 10
basalt potter's wheel(?) (M 4592) Pl. 114:1	pottery figurines (M 4549, M 4551) OIP XXVI
jar types 29 (P 5455), 62, 71 (sherds), 74 (P 5445), 77, 80, 81 (sherds) Pls. 9, 12, 14-16	jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16
bowl types 26 (P 5446), 62 (sherds), 81 (P 5447), 84 (sherds) Pls. 24-27	bowl types 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27
limestone weight (M 4595) Pl. 104:9	chert hammer (M 4918) sim. Pl. 106:12
jar type 77 (P 5441 and sherds) Pl. 15	jug types 17 (P 5680), 93 (P 5681) Pls. 1, 4
ivory vessel (M 4457) Pl. 99:13	jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15
jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16	bowl types 22, 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 23, 26, 27
bowl types 45, 59, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27	"cup-and-saucer" type 3 (sherds) Pl. 38
	gazelle horn (M 4982) sim. Pl. 98:17
	chalice type 14 (P 5952) Pl. 33
	fayence bead (M 4796) Pl. 91:17
	potsherd whorls (M 5027a-b) sim. Pl. 93:6

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Square		Locus	
M 13	bronze arrowhead (M 1130) Pl. 80:49 pottery disk (M 1132) Pl. 103:6	101	jug types 16, 17, 41 (sherds) Pl. 1 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16
N 14	iron arrowhead (M 782) Pl. 80:25 steatite whorl (M 779) Pl. 93:58	121	jug types 16, 49 (sherds), 50 (2750), 109 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2, 4 bowl type 58 (sherds) Pl. 25
O 12	jug type 112 (3574) Pl. 5 glass bead (M 1030) Pl. 92:21 pottery disk (M 774) Pl. 103:1	154	stone footed vessel (2477) sim. Pl. 112:17
O 13	jug types 51 (5203), 73 (5181) Pls. 2, 3 bowl type 51 (5202) Pl. 24 chalice type 11 (5198) Pl. 33 fayence scarab (1534) Pl. 72:5 bronze fibula (M 804) Pl. 79:9 iron arrowhead (5192) Pl. 80:24 glass bead (M 805) Pl. 92:23 bone whorl (5190) Pl. 93:67 pottery figurine (M 787) OIP XXVI	177 184 192	jug type 62 (sherds) Pl. 2 fayence scarab (2763) Pl. 72:1 bone spatulas (2758-59) sim. Pl. 95:42 jug types 41, 51, 56, 102 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2, 4 pottery disk (2526) sim. Pl. 94:21 bone spatulas (2523-24) sim. Pl. 95:42 jug types 40, 53 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2 bowl type 28 (sherds) Pl. 24
P 11	pottery button (M 932) Pl. 102:17		
Q 11	bronze fibula (M 943) Pl. 79:8 glass bead (5170) Pl. 92:19	201	fayence Ptah-Sokar (M 333) sim. Pl. 74:18 bronze ring (M 335) Pl. 86:23 fayence bead (M 334) sim. Pl. 91:3 bone spatulas (M 336) Pl. 95:57, (M 337) sim. bone pendant (M 338) Pl. 97:14 animal horn (M 341) Pl. 98:11 blue composition vessel(?) (M 342) Pl. 101:19
R 11	jug types 17 (5255), 51 (P 461-62), 102 (P 457) Pls. 1, 2, 4 jar types 41 (P 458), 62 (P 460) Pls. 10, 12 bowl type 30 (P 459) Pl. 24 flask type 2 (5256) Pl. 36 bronze tweezers (M 868) Pl. 84:22 bone spatula (M 871) Pl. 95:53 pottery animal figurine (5250) OIP XXVI	261	jug types 18 (5179), 51 (P 420), 73 (5180) Pls. 1-3 jar types 13 (P 419), 24 (P 418), 72 (P 421) Pls. 9, 14 bowl types 28 (5183), 30 (5185), 35 (5182, 5184) Pl. 24 flask type 2 (P 417) Pl. 36 iron arrowheads (5211) Pl. 80:23, (5212) sim. Pl. 80:37 iron knife blade (5213) Pl. 81:41 fayence bead (5176) Pl. 91:16 glazed blue composition bead (5293) Pl. 91:60 glass bead (M 796) Pl. 92:24 limestone whorl (M 800) Pl. 93:63 pottery whorl (M 801) Pl. 95:14 basalt hammers (5177-78) sim. Pl. 106:10 palette (M 802) Pl. 111:26
Locus			
25	jar types 61, 81 (sherds) Pls. 12, 16 bowl types 64, 73, 84 (sherds) Pls. 25- 27 basalt ring (2094) sim. Pl. 94:39 basalt hammer (2105) sim. Pl. 106:4		
26	jug types 52 (sherds), 62 (2093) Pl. 2		
44	jar type 76 (sherds) Pl. 15 bowl types 65, 84 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27		
76	jug types 15, 103 (sherds) Pls. 1, 4 jar type 18 (sherds) Pl. 9		
88	fayence Bes (M 88) Pl. 74:2		
90	jug types 48, 56 (sherds) Pl. 2 bowl type 71 (sherds) Pl. 26		
91	jug type 109 (sherds) Pl. 4 basalt footed vessel (2087) sim. Pl. 112:14		
93	jug type 17 (sherds) Pl. 1 jar types 31, 71, 76, 83 (sherds) Pls. 9, 14, 15, 17 bowl types 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27	262 265	jug type 109 (5186) Pl. 4 jar type 54 (5187) Pl. 11 bowl types 29 (5215), 30 (5214), 84 (5216) Pls. 24, 27
95	jar type 92 (sherds) Pl. 18 bowl types 29, 31 (sherds) Pl. 24	272	bronze fibula (M 823) sim. Pl. 78:20 bone spatula (M 824) Pl. 95:56

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Locus		Locus	
275	jug type 16 (2647) Pl. 1 jar types 76 (3598), 81 (P 435), 83 (5297) Pls. 15-17 carnelian bead (M 857) sim. Pl. 90:4 glassy inlay (M 856) Pl. 102:13		iron arrowhead (M 917) sim. Pl. 80:32 fayence bead (M 914) sim. Pl. 91:1 steatite whorl (M 918) Pl. 94:76 bone spatulas (M 906, M 915) sim. Pl. 95:47
276	jug type 112 (P 436) Pl. 5		animal horn (5354) sim. Pl. 98:13 basalt hammer (5353) sim. Pl. 106:10
280	jug type 51 (5474) Pl. 2 bowl type 85 (P 441) Pl. 27 diorite chalice (M 863) Pl. 112:1	299	jar type 78 (P 481, with potter's mark of three parallel incisions on handle) Pl. 15 bowl type 91 (5359) Pl. 28 bronze chain (M 912) Pl. 88:25 glass bead (5357) Pl. 92:46
283	jug type 115 (5174) Pl. 5		fayence sacred eye (5355) Pl. 75:15 bronze arrowhead(?) (M 911) sim. Pl. 80:67
285	jug types 17 (P 464), 65 (P 463) Pls. 1, 2 bowl type 69 (5222) Pl. 25 chalice type 12 (5224) Pl. 33 basalt whorl (M 874) Pl. 94:58 potsherd whorl (M 873) Pl. 94:60 sandstone weight (M 877) Pl. 104:33 hematite weight (M 876) Pl. 104:34 limestone weight (M 875) Pl. 104:35 basalt grinders (5220-21) sim. Pl. 114:11 pottery figurine (M 878) OIP XXVI	W = 299	bone spatula (M 910) sim. Pl. 96:8 animal horn (5356) Pl. 98:12
286	bowl types 28 (P 465, P 468), 30 (P 467), 31 (P 466) Pl. 24 hematite scaraboid (M 886) Pl. 67:38 carnelian bead (M 880) Pl. 90:34 fayence bead (5226) sim. Pl. 91:3 limestone whorl (5227) Pl. 96:52 potsherd whorl (M 881) sim. Pl. 96:60 bone spatulas (5228-29, M 882) sim. Pl. 95:55	300	jug types 17 (5364), 86 (P 476) Pls. 1, 3 jar type 54 (3506-9) Pl. 11 bowl type 45 (P 477) Pl. 24 unclassified pottery type 10 (P 479-80) Pl. 43 glazed fayence amulet (M 924) Pl. 74:34 fayence sacred eye (M 923) Pl. 75:18 two fayence Horus falcons (M 927) Pl. 76:6 iron arrowheads (5362, M 928) Pl. 80:64, 61 iron arrowhead(?) (5363) sim. Pl. 81:14 bronze bracelet (M 979) Pl. 87:5 limestone bead (M 920) Pl. 90:75 limestone whorls (M 922) Pl. 94:67, (M 921) sim. Pl. 94:64 bone whorl (M 925) Pl. 95:5 bone spatula (M 926) sim. Pl. 96:8 basalt ring (3652) sim. Pl. 114:7 limestone roller (3648) sim. Pl. 114:9 basalt roller (M 960) sim. Pl. 114:10 basalt saddle quern (3650) sim. Pl. 114:11
289	bronze chisel (M 891) sim. Pl. 83:11 quartz crystal bead (5235) Pl. 90:62 fayence bead (M 888) sim. Pl. 91:31 bone spatulas (5237-38, M 890) sim. Pl. 95:52 bone pendant (M 889) Pl. 97:12		jar types 54 (P 529, P 698), 72 (P 693) Pls. 11, 14 bowl types 32 (P 699), 62 (P 697), 72 (P 530), 81 (P 700) Pls. 24-26 glazed steatite scarab (M 1221) Pl. 69:1 limestone scaraboid (M 1098) Pl. 69:2 glass bead (M 1099) Pl. 92:51 bone spatula (M 1101) Pl. 95:61 limestone plaque (M 1222) OIP XXVI
290	bowl types 71 (5244), 84 (5245) Pls. 26, 27 fayence Ptah-Sokar (5239) sim. Pl. 74:17 bronze ring (5241) Pl. 86:21		cover types 2 (P 527), 3 (P 528) Pl. 35
292	jug type 65 (5343) Pl. 2 fayence bead (M 896) sim. Pl. 91:14 glass bead (5338) sim. Pl. 92:14 limestone whorl (M 897) sim. Pl. 94:7 bone whorl (M 895) Pl. 95:11 potsherd whorl (5339) Pl. 95:18 basalt hammer (5341) sim. Pl. 106:10	317	jug type 83 (P 3292) Pl. 3 jar-stand type 17 (P 3291) Pl. 35
296	jug type 53 (5344) Pl. 2 jar type 50 (5346) Pl. 11 bowl types 36 (5349), 40 (5351), 54 (5350), 64 (5348), 112 (5346) Pls. 24, 25, 29 iron arrowhead (M 905) sim. Pl. 80:32	322	jug type 27 (P 537) Pl. 1
297	jug types 61 (P 470), 64 (P 471), 75 (P 469) Pls. 2, 3 bowl type 28 (P 473) Pl. 24 lamp type 16 (P 472) Pl. 37	324	jug type 51 (P 1551) Pl. 2 jar type 76 (P 1549) Pl. 15 bowl type 8 (P 1550) Pl. 23
		482 (in 1052)	

REGISTER OF FINDS

Locus		Locus	
483 (in 1052)	jug types 65 (P 1704), 109 (P 1707) Pls. 2, 4 jar types 77 (P 1552), 79 (P 1686) Pls. 15, 16 flask type 8 (P 1687) Pl. 36 carnelian bead (M 1810) sim. Pl. 90:17 basalt hammer (M 1577) sim. Pl. 106:10 basalt ring (M 1563) sim. Pl. 114:6		lamp type 11 (P 1652) Pl. 37 basalt footed vessel (M 1800) sim. Pl. 112:14
489 (in 500)	jar type 72 (P 1564) Pl. 14 pottery whorl (M 1567) Pl. 95:17	506 (in 1369)*	lamp type 11 (P 1649) Pl. 37 limestone weight (M 1803, 17 gr.) sim. Pl. 104:32 in shape limestone rubber (M 1815) sim. Pl. 106:13 basalt jar (M 1802) Pl. 112:5
490	see loci 491 and 494	507 (in 1052)*	jug type 35 (P 1664) Pl. 1 chalice type 13 (P 1662) Pl. 33 lamp type 6 (P 1663) Pl. 37 fayence flask (P 1660) Pl. 76:7 limestone whorl (M 1812) Pl. 94:48
491 (in 490)	jar type 81 (P 1565, P 1568-69, P 1572-74, P 2167 [handles with seal shown on Pl. 115:3], P 1566 [without seal]) Pl. 16 bowl type 8 (P 1575) Pl. 23 lamp type 11 (P 2161) Pl. 37	508 (in 1052)*	jug types 100 (P 1667), 123 (P 1666, coarse imitation in local ware) Pls. 4, 5 jar type 69 (P 1668) Pl. 13 limestone bead (M 3325) Pl. 90:70
494 (in 490)	jar type 81 (P 1592-93 [handles with seal shown on Pl. 115:3], P 1585, P 1591, P 1594) Pl. 16 chalice type 14 (P 1589) Pl. 33 steatite whorl (M 1573) sim. Pl. 93:58 serpentine pendant (M 1572) sim. Pl. 101:9	510 (in 1369)*	basalt bowl (M 1813) Pl. 113:18
496 (in 500)	basalt bowl (M 1578) Pl. 113:7	511 (in 1369)*	jar types 13 (P 1672), 77 (P 1694, P 1697), 80 (P 1674, P 1695) Pls. 9, 15, 16 steatite whorl (M 1809) Pl. 94:54 animal horn (M 1821) sim. Pl. 98:16
500 (in 500)	bronze fibula and seal (M 2019) Pl. 71:72 bronze arrowhead (M 1583) sim. Pl. 81:20 carnelian bead (M 1584) Pl. 90:39 milky quartz bead (M 1824) Pl. 90:63 steatite whorl (M 1826) sim. Pl. 94:71 stone bowl (M 1724) sim. Pl. 113:7 iron doorpost cap (M 2008) see p. 79	513 (in 1369)	bowl type 96 (P 5400) Pl. 28
		516	jar types 77 (P 1712), 79 (P 1708) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 28 (P 1709), 84 (P 1711) Pls. 24, 27
		517	jar types 78 (P 1748), 81 (P 1747), 92 (P 1751), 93 (P 1749) Pls. 15, 16, 18 fayence sacred eye (M 3353) Pl. 75:1
		518	jug types 75 (P 1745), 94 (P 1770), 109 (P 1746, P 1765) Pls. 3, 4 bowl types 6 (P 1773), 28 (P 1774, P 1781, P 1784), 62 (P 1771), 84 (P 1741, P 1767) Pls. 23-25, 27
503 (in 500)	jug type 65 (P 1803) Pl. 2 jar types 22 (P 1812), 54 (P 1805), 81 (P 1815) Pls. 9, 11, 16 bowl type 15 (P 1797) Pl. 23 lamp type 10 (P 1807) Pl. 37 unclassified pottery type 6 (P 1804) Pl. 43 iron arrowhead (M 1856) sim. Pl. 81:9 iron knife blade (M 1857) sim. Pl. 81:42 serpentine bowl (M 1860) sim. Pl. 113:9 basalt bowl (M 1859) sim. Pl. 113:15	519	bowl types 28 (P 1793), 84 (P 1794) Pls. 24, 27
		522	jug type 109 (P 1852) Pl. 4 jar types 69 (P 1853), 76 (P 1850), 79 (P 1854), 83 (P 1851), 89 (P 1849) Pls. 13, 15-18 bowl type 83 (P 1855) Pl. 27 stone bowl (M 1890) sim. Pl. 113:5
504 (in 500)	jar types 12 (P 1606), 22 (P 1604), 39 (P 1621), 70 (P 1620), 76 (P 1602) Pls. 9, 10, 14, 15 bowl types 8 (P 1609), 84 (P 1596) Pls. 23, 27 lamp types 12 (P 1613), 13 (P 1595) Pl. 37	523	jug types 15 (P 1867), 34 (P 1865) Pl. 1 jar types 47 (P 1864), 79 (P 1862), 80 (P 1866) Pls. 10, 16 jar-stand type 2 (P 1868) Pl. 35
		537	bronze fibula (M 1875) sim. Pl. 78:7 bone spatula (M 1876) sim. Pl. 95:44
505 (in 1052)	jug type 13 (P 1650) Pl. 1 jar types 55 (P 1654), 79 (P 1653, 1655), 83 (P 1657) Pls. 11, 16, 17	538	jug type 16 (P 1859) Pl. 1 jar type 81 (P 1857) Pl. 16 chalice type 9 (P 1861) Pl. 33

* Locus assigned to Stratum III, but objects may well be later.

STRATUM III (ca. 780-650 B.C.)

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Locus	Locus
	iron knife blade (M 1891) sim. Pl. 81:36
	bone pendant (M 1884) Pl. 97:1
539	jug type 83 (P 1888) Pl. 17
	bowl types 28 (P 1884), 62 (P 1882), 63 (P 1883, P 1889), 66 (P 1886) Pls. 24, 25
	limestone whorl (M 1902) sim. Pl. 93:35
	basalt hammer (M 1903) sim. Pl. 106:5
540	bone wheel-hub(?) (M 1887) Pl. 77:2
541	jug types 19 (P 1903), 73 (P 1887) Pls. 1, 3
	bowl types 28 (P 1890-91), 36 (P 1893), 43 (P 1900), 63 (P 1894), 64 (P 1895), 84 (P 1901) Pls. 24, 25, 27
542	jug types 18 (P 1929), 50 (P 1926, P 1928) Pls. 1, 2
	jar types 78 (P 1924), 80 (P 1932) Pls. 15, 16
	bowl type 28 (P 1931) Pl. 23
	limestone drill-socket (M 1916) sim. Pl. 107:2
	limestone palette (M 1917) sim. Pl. 108:8
548	jug type 33 (P 1947) Pl. 1
	jar types 62 (P 1963), 70 (P 1959), 75 (P 1956), 77 (P 1962, P 1964), 79 (P 1953, P 1961), 81 (P 1943, P 1949-50) Pls. 12, 14-16
	bowl types 28 (P 1945), 40 (P 1954), 62 (P 1965) Pls. 24, 25
	pottery figurine (M 1906) OIP XXVI
551	jar type 78 (P 2105) Pl. 15
	bowl types 28 (P 2103), 84 (P 2100) Pls. 24, 27
552	jug type 17 (P 1986-87) Pl. 1
	jar types 77 (P 1983), 81 (P 1978) Pls. 15, 16
	bowl types 9 (P 1985), 30 (P 1980), 36 (P 1979), 40 (P 1981) Pls. 23, 24
	jar-stand type 7 (P 1982) Pl. 34
	iron knife blades(?) (M 1908-9) sim. Pl. 81:40
	limestone whorl (M 1907) sim. Pl. 93:63
553	jug types 42 (P 2058), 52 (P 2059) Pls. 1, 2
	jar types 76 (P 2057), 81 (P 2053) Pls. 15, 16
	bowl types 28 (P 2055), 63 (P 2054), 83 (P 2056) Pls. 24, 25, 27
	bronze arrowhead (M 1913) sim. Pl. 81:11
	bronze ring (M 1910) Pl. 96:15
	carnelian bead (M 1911) sim. Pl. 90:10
	fayence bead (M 1912a) sim. Pl. 91:15
	glass bead (M 1912b) Pl. 92:22
	limestone whorl (M 1955) sim. Pl. 93:35
	jug type 73 (P 2112) Pl. 3
	bowl type 41 (P 2111) Pl. 24
	bronze fibula (M 1921) Pl. 79:1
	bronze knife blade (M 1920) Pl. 81:39
	silver ring (M 1924) Pl. 86:11
	glass bead (M 3161) Pl. 92:18
	corundum bead (M 1923) Pl. 92:65
	bone inlay (M 3162) Pl. 100:22
	limestone stamp seal (M 4186) Pl. 71:73
	glass beads (M 4794a-b) Pl. 92:52-53
	jug type 102 (sherds) Pl. 4
	jar types 30 (P 5686), 71, 77, 79 (sherds) Pls. 9, 14-16
	bowl types 67, 84 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27
	lead bead (M 4991) Pl. 91:74
	limestone whorl (M 4597) sim. Pl. 93:63
	hematite weight (M 4598) Pl. 104:12
	jug type 51 (P 5107) Pl. 2
	jug type 41 (P 2160) Pl. 1
	bronze fibula (M 1951) sim. Pl. 79:1
	bowl type 42 (P 2192, P 2194) Pl. 24
	jug type 60 (P 2210) Pl. 2
	iron dagger blade (M 3348) Pl. 81:47
	bronze goad(?) (M 3349) Pl. 83:21
	basalt footed vessel (M 3344) Pl. 112:12
	bronze arrowhead (M 2051) Pl. 80:22
	carnelian bead (M 2052) sim. Pl. 91:13
	jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16
	bowl type 84 (sherds) Pl. 27
	limestone figurine (M 4418) OIP XXVI
	jar types 20 (P 2522), 79 (P 2520-21) Pls. 9, 16
	jar types 24 (sherds), 75 (P 2667), 77 (P 2666) Pls. 9, 15
	bowl type 84 (P 2671) Pl. 27
	jar type 43 (P 5462) Pl. 10
	fayence bead (M 4443) sim. Pl. 91:11
	bowl type 28 (P 5125) Pl. 24
	iron arrowhead (M 4169) Pl. 80:17
	bone scale-pan(?) (M 4168) Pl. 98:2
	fayence scarab (M 2400) Pl. 69:3
	jug types 17 (P 3660), 20 (P 3658), 42 (P 3657), 51 (P 3659) Pls. 1, 2
	bronze fibulae (M 2598-99) Pl. 79:11-12
	jar type 81 (P 3024) Pl. 16
	bowl types 47 (P 3021), 63 (P 3022-23), 84 (P 3027) Pls. 24, 25, 27
	basalt rubber (M 2688) Pl. 106:15
	bronze fibula (M 2547) Pl. 79:10
	carnelian bead (M 2548) Pl. 90:20
	steatite whorl (M 2618) Pl. 93:65
	jug types 51 (P 3040), 55 (P 3041) Pl. 2
	jar type 81 (P 3839) Pl. 16

Locus		Locus	
957 (in 1601)	jar types 54 (P 3591), 77 (P 3585 [handle with seal impression of Shabaka; Pls. 41:11, 115:4], P 3592) Pls. 11, 15 bowl type 62 (P 3590) Pl. 25 limestone whorl (M 3324) Pl. 94:1		basalt hammer (M 4585) sim. Pl. 106:4 limestone drill-socket (M 3176) Pl. 107:5
= 957	glazed steatite scaraboid (M 4316) Pl. 67:36	-1004 (II)	jug type 62 (sherds) Pl. 2 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 28 (sherds), 30 (P 5530), 38, 51, 62, 67, 84, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27, 29 lamp type 12 (sherds) Pl. 37 limestone whorl (M 4815) Pl. 93:56 limestone rubber (M 4816) sim. Pl. 106:12
-959 (I)	limestone whorls (M 4366) Pl. 93:30, (M 4541) sim. Pl. 93:28		
-979 (II)	jug type 75 (P 5210) Pl. 3 jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15 lamp type 15 (P 5211) Pl. 37	-1019 (II)	jug type 55 (sherds) Pl. 2 jar types 62, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 12, 15, 16 bowl type 31 (sherds) Pl. 24 bronze fibula (M 4612) Pl. 79:6 limestone stick-head (M 4950) Pl. 107:11
994 (in 1601)	jar types 47 (P 3756), 53, 71, 80 (sherds) Pls. 10, 11, 14, 16 bowl types 14 (sherds), 46 (P 5464), 84 (P 3456) Pls. 23, 24, 27 cooking-bowl type 9 (P 3405) Pl. 39 blue composition scarab (M 2923) Pl. 67:37 glass bead (M 2922) sim. Pl. 92:4 limestone whorl (M 4391) sim. Pl. 94:3 serpentine macehead(?) (M 4390) Pl. 107:10	-1021 (II)	jug type 41 (P 3643) Pl. 1
995 (in 1601)	jar types 54 (P 5424), 71, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14, 16	-1022 (II)	jug types 50 (P 5487), 64 (P 5486), 86 (P 5485) Pls. 2, 3
-997 (II)	jug type 65 (P 5474) Pl. 2 bowl type 40 (P 5475) Pl. 24 bronze armor scale (M 4458) Pl. 85:4 bronze ring (M 4463) Pl. 86:29 limestone macehead(?) (M 4631) Pl. 107:9	-1023 (II)	jug type 49 (P 5599) Pl. 2 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25 limestone whorl (M 4887) sim. Pl. 93:30 basalt ring (M 4888) sim. Pl. 114:6
999*	pottery seal (M 2916) Pl. 73:5 iron knife blade (M 2917) Pl. 81:36 bronze chisel (M 2919) Pl. 83:7 limestone drill-socket (M 2918) sim. Pl. 107:5	1047 (in 1052)	bowl type 6 (P 3713) Pl. 23 jar-stand type 6 (P 3768) Pl. 34
1001 (in 1601)	jug types 64 (P 3402), 87 (P 3401), 100 (P 3403) Pls. 2-4 jar type 18 (P 5396) Pl. 9 bowl types 62 (P 3404), 84 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27 basalt whorl (M 4381) Pl. 94:15 chert hammers (M 3178-79) sim. Pl. 106:12	= 1047	jug type 51 (P 3705) Pl. 2
= 1001	jug types 17, 51, 87 (sherds) Pls. 1-3	1051 (in 1052)	jar type 81 (P 3714) Pl. 16 pottery chariot wheel model (M 3340) OIP XXVI
1003 (in 1601)	jug type 55 (P 3407) Pl. 2 jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15 bowl types 28 (sherds), 81 (P 3406), 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26, 27 glazed fayence scaraboid (M 4335) Pl. 67:39 carnelian bead (M 4337) Pl. 90:26 glass bead (M 4369) sim. Pl. 92:4 limestone whorl (M 4336) Pl. 94:5 hematite weight (M 4338) Pl. 104:20	1052	see loci 482-83, 505, 507-8, 575, 577, 1047, 1051 (Stratum III)
		1057	jar types 54 (P 3716), 56 (P 3717), 81 (P 3718) Pls. 11, 16 stone footed vessel (M 3341) sim. Pl. 112:17
		1059	bowl types 28 (P 5372), 60 (P 5371) Pls. 24, 25 bronze arrowhead (M 3343) sim. Pl. 80:30 basalt hammer (M 4331) sim. Pl. 106:8 stone footed vessel (M 4330) sim. Pl. 112:15
		1060	jug type 68 (P 5362) Pl. 2 jar types 78 (P 5359), 80 (P 5360-61) Pls. 15, 16 fayence sacred eye (M 5429) Pl. 75:3 steatite whorl (M 3334) sim. Pl. 93:2
		1064	pottery scaraboid (M 4512) Pl. 69:4 bronze arrowhead (M 4513) Pl. 80:20

* The location of this room is uncertain; therefore it cannot be planned. Its assignment to Stratum III, while probable, is not certain.

STRATUM III (ca. 780-650 B.C.)

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Locus		Locus	
1069	jug type 99 (P 3874) Pl. 4 jar type 71 (P 3872) Pl. 14 bowl type 28 (P 3873) Pl. 24		iron knife or scraper (M 5445) Pl. 81:35 palettes (M 4109-10) Pl. 109:15, 19 limestone miniature olive-press (M 4989) Pl. 114:4
1070	jug types 89 (P 3863), 109 (P 3868) Pls. 3, 4 bowl types 28 (P 3865), 63 (P 3864), 84 (P 3866) Pls. 24, 25, 27	1280	jar types 45 (P 5537), 71, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 10, 14-16 bowl types 27 (sherds), 81 (P 5105), 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26, 27 chalice type 12 (P 5989) Pl. 33 fayence bead (M 4447) sim. Pl. 91:24 limestone whorl (M 4170) Pl. 93:25 socketed bone handle (M 4534) Pl. 100:8 glass inlay (M 4448) Pl. 102:8 chert hammers(?) (M 4604) Pl. 106:12, (M 4603) sim. basalt hammer (M 4934) sim. Pl. 106: 14 iron rod (M 4176, 400 x 10 mm.)
1072	bowl types 28 (P 3871), 62 (P 3870), 63 (P 3869), Pls. 24, 25 agate bead (M 3345) sim. Pl. 90:35 scoria rubber (M 3380) sim. Pl. 106:17		
1073	jug types 11 (P 3720), 52 (P 3722) Pls. 1, 2 bowl type 63 (P 3724) Pl. 25 lamp type 11 (P 3721) Pl. 37		
1076	jug types 29 (P 3744), 65 (P 3742) Pls. 1, 2 bowl type 62 (P 3743) Pl. 25 limestone stopper (M 3358) Pl. 107:17 limestone palette (M 3357) Pl. 111:27	1283	bowl types 27 (P 5212), 28 (P 5213), 62 (P 5214), 72, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24- 27 lamp type 12 (sherds) Pl. 37 sandstone whetstone (M 4161) Pl. 102: 29 basalt drill-socket (M 4282) sim. Pl. 107:3 limestone plummet (M 4281) Pl. 107: 14
1079	jug type 94 (P 3763) Pl. 4 jar-stand type 14 (sherds) Pl. 34 limestone palette (M 4361) Pl. 111:25		
-1249 (II)	jug type 109 (sherds) Pl. 4 jar types 77 (P 5113 and sherds), 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16	1284	jug type 87 (P 5106) Pl. 3 jar types 56, 74, 77 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15 bowl types 40 (P 5183), 62, 64 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 unclassified pottery type 14 (sherds) Pl. 43 limestone whorl (M 4193) sim. Pl. 94: 24
-1251 (II)	jug types 61, 102 (sherds) Pls. 2, 4 jar types 71, 80 (sherds) Pls. 14, 16 bronze bracelet (M 4509) Pl. 87:4 fayence beads (M 4506a-b) Pl. 91:7-8, (M 4510) sim. Pl. 91:3 steatite whorl (M 4886) Pl. 93:59 bone hairpin(?) (M 4505) Pl. 96:11 limestone macehead(?) (M 4885) Pl. 107:8		
-1253 (II)	jug type 51 (sherds) Pl. 2 jar types 56, 71, 77 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14, 15 bowl types 28, 83, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27 "cup-and-saucer" type 3 (sherds) Pl. 38 iron knife blade (M 4497) Pl. 81:38 bronze ring (M 4499) Pl. 86:13 hematite weight (M 4498) Pl. 104:11 limestone drill-socket (M 4602) sim. Pl. 107:1	1288	jug types 73 (sherds), 94 (P 5121), 103 (sherds), 109 (P 5120) Pls. 3, 4 jar types 56 (sherds), 81 (P 5122) Pls. 11, 16 bowl types 21 (P 5124), 28 (sherds), 55 (sherds), 62 (P 5123), 84 (sherds) Pls. 23-25, 27 pottery disks (M 4182-83) Pl. 103:2-3 limestone drill-socket (M 4184) sim. Pl. 107:1
1257	jug types 17 (P 5094), 48 (sherds), 51 (P 5386), 61, 64 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2 jar types 24, 56, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 9, 11, 15, 16 bowl types 28 (P 5393), 30 (P 5394), 34 (sherds), 40 (P 5391), 62 (sherds), 81 (P 5392), 84 (P 5395 and sherds) Pls. 24-27 flask type 3 (P 5388) Pl. 36 lamp types 13, 15 (sherds) Pl. 37 unclassified pottery type 8 (P 5995) Pl. 43 bronze arrowhead (M 4347) Pl. 80:27	-1289 (II)	iron sickle blade (M 4475) Pl. 82:7 stone footed vessel (M 4171) sim. Pl. 112:9
		-1290 (II)	glazed steatite scarab (M 4154) Pl. 69:5
		-1296 (II)	carnelian bead (M 4234) Pl. 90:15 limestone whorl (M 4233) Pl. 93:55
		1299	carnelian bead (M 4202) Pl. 90:27
		1300	jug type 17 (sherds) Pl. 1 jar types 80, 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 31, 40 (sherds) Pl. 24

Locus		Locus	
1301 (in 1601)	jug types 41 (P 5193), 64 (P 5406 and sherds) Pls. 1, 2 jar types 70, 80 (sherds) Pls. 14, 16 bowl type 68 (sherds) Pl. 25 chalice type 9 (sherds) Pl. 33 lamb type 8 (sherds) Pl. 37 carnelian beads (M 4200, M 4203) sim. Pl. 90:16, 4		bowl types 28 (sherds), 32 (P 6489), 34 (sherds), 40 (P 5358), 62 (sherds), 84 (P 5355) Pls. 24, 25, 27 chalice type 12 (P 6002) Pl. 33 flask type 1 (P 5356) Pl. 36 pottery whorl (M 4296) Pl. 94:20
= 1302 (in 1601)	lamp type 12 (sherds) Pl. 37 carnelian bead (M 4192) Pl. 90:29	1332	jug types 64 (P 5833), 65 (P 5216), 100 (sherds) Pls. 2, 4 jar types 18, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 9, 15, 16 bowl types 8, 18, 34, 84 (sherds) Pls. 23, 24, 27 carnelian bead (M 4235) sim. Pl. 90:4
= 1304	jug types 87, 106 (sherds) Pls. 3, 4 jar types 56, 61, 62, 71, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 12, 14-16 bowl types 28 (P 5545 and sherds), 47-48 (sherds), 54 (sherds), 62 (P 5197), 64, 84, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27, 29	= 1332	limestone whorl (M 4287) sim. Pl. 94:24
1305	jug type 52 (P 5196) Pl. 2 jar type 71 (sherds) Pl. 13 bone pendant (M 5132) Pl. 97:4	1333	jug type 103 (sherds) Pl. 4 jar types 54, 77 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15 bowl types 15, 34 (sherds) Pls. 23, 24 glass scaraboid (M 4600) Pl. 67:49 fayence bead (M 4232) sim. Pl. 91:26
= 1305	jug types 100, 109 (sherds) Pl. 4 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 25, 56 (sherds) Pls. 23, 24 lamp type 11 (sherds) Pl. 37	1334	jar types 72 (P 5836), 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 14-16 bowl types 28, 31, 54 (sherds) Pl. 24 iron arrowhead (M 4229) Pl. 80:35
- 1309 (II)	jar types 71, 77 (sherds) Pls. 14, 15 bowl type 64 (sherds) Pl. 25	1338	jug type 64 (sherds) Pl. 2 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl type 7 (P 5166) Pl. 23 bronze ring (M 4675) Pl. 86:17 iron hook (M 4238) Pl. 88:24 basalt ring (M 4288) sim. Pl. 93:25 shell disk (M 4239) Pl. 103:14 hematite weight (M 4240) Pl. 104:17
1312	jar type 61 (sherds) Pl. 12		
- 1316 (II)	jug types 47 (P 5540), 51 (P 5643) Pl. 2 jar types 71, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 14-16 bowl types 28 (sherds), 64 (P 5642) Pls. 24, 25 glass bead (M 4924) sim. Pl. 92:6 potsherd whorls (M 4825, M 4955) Pl. 93:61-62 steatite whorl (M 4572) sim. Pl. 93:57 limestone figurine(?) or stick-head(?) (M 4824) OIP XXVI	1340	jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 53, 64 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 lamp type 10 (sherds) Pl. 37 steatite whorl (M 4231) sim. Pl. 94:35
- 1318 A (II)	jug type 96 (sherds) Pl. 4 jar type 78 (sherds) Pl. 15 bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25 bronze knife blade (M 4214) Pl. 81:37 gold toggle pin (M 4213) Pl. 84:15	- 1343 (II)	jar types 62, 71, 75, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 12, 14-16 bowl types 28, 40, 58, 62, 81, 84, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24-27, 29 glass bead (M 4889) Pl. 92:13
= 1320	jug type 111 (sherds) Pl. 5 jar types 20, 47, 79 (sherds) Pls. 9, 10, 16 bowl types 8, 47, 84 (sherds) Pls. 23, 24, 27	- 1345 (II)	jug types 42, 64 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2 jar types 56, 71 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14 glass inlay (M 4531) sim. Pl. 102:1 palettes (M 4722-23) sim. Pl. 109:20, 17 pottery chariot wheel model (M 4724) OIP XXVI
= 1321	jar type 80 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 69 (sherds), 71 (P 5201) Pls. 25, 26	1349	jug type 62 (P 5186) Pl. 2 lamp type 13 (P 5185) Pl. 37 fayence scarab (M 4237) Pl. 69:6
1324	jug types 28 (sherds), 71 (P 5354), 89 (sherds), 97 (sherds), 103 (P 5357) Pls. 1-4 jar types 54, 62, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 12, 15, 16	= 1350	jar type 89 (sherds) Pl. 18 leg of ivory cow figurine (M 4228) Pl. 77:9 iron chisel (M 4265) sim. Pl. 83:12
		= 1356	limestone scaraboid (M 4270) Pl. 69:7 iron knife blade (M 4286) Pl. 83:1

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Locus		Locus	
1359	carnelian bead (M 4266) Pl. 90:19 bone inlay (M 4267) Pl. 100:21 limestone drill-socket (M 4254) sim. Pl. 107:2		limestone bead (M 4456a) Pl. 90:72 fayence bead (M 4456b) sim. Pl. 91:5 bone spatulas (M 4453, M 4480) Pl. 95:54-55
1369	see loci 506, 510-11, 513 (Stratum III)		bone rod (M 4484) Pl. 96:20
1374	pottery bowl with animal spout (P 5399) OIP XXVI		bone handle (M 4483) Pl. 96:28 bone pendant (M 4485) Pl. 97:9 bone inlay (M 4467) Pl. 100:26 glass inlay (M 4346) Pl. 102:6 bronze weight (M 4452) Pl. 104:16 limonite weight (M 4472) Pl. 104:29 pottery animal figurine (M 4524) OIP XXVI
=1383	bowl type 11 (P 5397) Pl. 23 bronze loop-headed pin (M 4300) sim. Pl. 84:12		limestone phallus (M 4566) OIP XXVI
1392	jar type 13 (P 5376) Pl. 9	1414 (P 9)	stone capital (M 5339) * Fig. 17
=1394	bronze bracelet (M 4325) Pl. 87:6 sandstone pendant (M 4326) sim. Pl. 101:9 palette (M 4360) Pl. 109:24 pottery figurine (M 4306) OIP XXVI	1416	bowl type 67 (P 5440) Pl. 25 basalt bowl (M 4548) Pl. 113:12
1400	bronze chisel (M 4310) Pl. 83:8 bronze kohl-sticks (M 4309) Pl. 85:20, (M 4311) sim. bronze borer(?) (M 4312) Pl. 87:15 limestone whorl (M 4307) sim. Pl. 93: 63 hematite weight (M 4308) Pl. 104:15	1420	bowl types 38 (P 5412), 44 (P 5411), 52 (P 5413) Pl. 24
1402	jug type 62 (P 5365) Pl. 2 basalt footed vessel (M 4332) sim. Pl. 112:12	-1421 (II)	bronze needle (M 4348) Pl. 84:3 onyx bead (M 4349) Pl. 90:55 pottery whorl (M 4431) Pl. 93:60
-1406 (II)	potsherd whorl (M 4627) sim. Pl. 93: 61 stone footed vessel (M 4628) sim. Pl. 112:12 inscribed sherd (M 4616) Pl. 115:7	1422	jug type 123 (sherds) Pl. 5 jar types 56, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15, 16 bowl types 16, 45, 62, 67, 81, 84 (sherds) Pls. 23-27 unclassified pottery type 14 (sherds) Pl. 43 stone bowl (M 4432) sim. Pl. 113:13
1408	bowl type 29 (P 5375) Pl. 24 jar-stand type 12 (P 5975) Pl. 34 stone footed vessel (M 4368) sim. Pl. 112:15	=1422	jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 28, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 29 fayence bead (M 4352) Pl. 91:31
=1409	jar type 18 (sherds) Pl. 9 bowl type 33 (P 5377) Pl. 24 chalcedony bead (M 4323) Pl. 90:57 fayence bead (M 4324) sim. Pl. 91:15	1423	jug types 17, 106 (sherds) Pls. 1, 4 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 32, 71, 84, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26, 27, 29 pottery figurine (M 4334) OIP XXVI
1412	jug type 45 (P 5383) Pl. 2 jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15 bowl type 28 (sherds) Pl. 24 fayence cat(?) (M 4344) Pl. 76:4 fayence bead (M 4343) Pl. 91:32 basalt roller (M 4389) Pl. 113:10	1424	jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl type 30 (sherds) Pl. 24 bronze arrowhead (M 5756) Pl. 80:31 limestone whorl (M 4437) Pl. 94:7 hematite weight (M 4339) Pl. 104:18 basalt hammer (M 4440) sim. Pl. 106: 10 chert rubber (M 4441) sim. Pl. 106:13 scoria rubber (M 4438) sim. Pl. 106:17 pottery phallus (M 4523) OIP XXVI
1413	jug type 50 (P 5384) Pl. 2 jar types 77, 79 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 28 (sherds), 81 (P 5390), 83 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26, 27 bronze bracelet (M 4345) Pl. 87:7 palette (M 4363) Pl. 111:32	=1424	carnelian bead (M 4351) Pl. 90:28 limestone whorl (M 4904) sim. Pl. 94: 47 basalt hammers (M 4906) Pl. 106:10, (M 4907) sim. palette (M 4905) Pl. 111:28
1414	bowl types 23 (P 5744), 80 (P 5949), 92 (P 5956) Pls. 23, 26, 28 glazed steatite scaraboid (M 4444) Pl. 67:43 fayence sacred eye (M 4473) Pl. 75:13 bronze fibula (M 4482) Pl. 78:17	1426	jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27 bone whorl (M 4543) Pl. 94:18 limestone weight (M 4544) Pl. 104:26

* Assigned to Stratum IV B gate (see p. 15).

Locus		Locus	
= 1426	jug type 45 (sherds) Pl. 2 jar types 77 (sherds), 81 (sherds), 91 (P 5438) Pls. 15, 16, 18 bowl types 37, 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27 fayence sacred eye (M 4651) sim. Pl. 75:17 bone pendant (M 4652) Pl. 77:6 fayence bead (M 4650) sim. Pl. 91:1 limestone whorl (M 4546) sim. Pl. 94:3 limestone drill-socket (M 4547) sim. Pl. 107:2 stone footed vessel (M 4939) Pl. 112: 11		lamp type 12 (sherds) Pl. 37 bone spatula (M 4511) Pl. 95:46 quartz-pebble burnisher (M 4836) Pl. 102:27
-1426 (III)	jug type 58 (P 5536) Pl. 2 jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15 bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25 limestone weight (M 4672) Pl. 104:30 stone footed vessel (M 4893) sim. Pl. 112:12 basalt ring (M 4892) sim. Pl. 114:6	1433	jug type 107 (sherds) Pl. 4 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 32, 68 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 lamp type 15 (sherds) Pl. 37 bronze fibula (M 4370) Pl. 79:15 bone pendant (M 4371) Pl. 97:5
1427	jug type 72 (P 6004) Pl. 2 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 40 (sherds), 81 (P 5439), 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26, 27 flask type 9 (sherds) Pl. 36	1434	blue composition scarab (M 4377) Pl. 69:8 stone bead (M 4378) Pl. 92:66
= 1427	jug type 88 (sherds) Pl. 3 bowl types 28, 67, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27	W = 1434	jug type 52 (P 5784) Pl. 2 carnelian bead (M 5109) Pl. 90:18 glass bead (M 5107) Pl. 92:20
1428	jug type 17 (sherds) Pl. 1 jar types 59 (P 5437), 71 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14 bowl types 28, 51, 64, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27	1435	jug types 39 (P 5404), 51 (P 5405) Pls. 1, 2 jar types 56 (sherds), 71 (P 5430), 77, 79, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14-16 bowl types 28 (P 5403), 40 (P 5432), 48 (sherds), 62 (P 5433 and sherds) Pls. 24, 25 lamp type 12 (sherds) Pl. 37 fayence sacred eye (M 4379) Pl. 75:6 bronze arrowhead (M 4396) Pl. 80:21 iron arrowhead (M 4395) Pl. 80:38 limestone rubber (M 4542) sim. Pl. 106:13 palette (M 4387) Pl. 109:21 stone footed vessel (M 4388) sim. Pl. 112:12 basalt footed vessel (M 4382) Pl. 112: 15
1429	bowl types 28 (sherds), 30-31 (sherds), 43 (P 5434), 47 (sherds) Pl. 24 lamp type 11 (sherds) Pl. 37	1440	jug type 98 (sherds) Pl. 4 jar types 56, 77, 79, 81, 83 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15-17 bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25 lamp type 12 (sherds) Pl. 37 ivory vessel (M 5423) Pl. 99:14 6 ivory inlays (M 5424) Pl. 100:24 hematite weight (M 5426) Pl. 104:25 basalt bowls (M 4429-30) Pl. 113:5, 9
1431 (in 1401)	bowl types 32, 59 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 lamp type 4 (P 5402) Pl. 37 basalt whorl (M 4386) Pl. 93:19 pottery figurine (M 4385) OIP XXVI	= 1440	jug types 76, 106 (sherds) Pls. 3, 4 jar types 54, 56, 71, 77, 79, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14-16 bowl types 28, 40, 67, 83, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27 flask type 1 (sherds) Pl. 36 fayence aegis of Bastet (M 4406) Pl. 74:19 fayence sacred eye (M 4410) Pl. 75:7 bone handle (M 4838) Pl. 96:30
1432	jug types 16 (P 5469), 17 (sherds), 83 (P 5467-68), 96, 100 (sherds) Pls. 1, 3, 4 jar types 56, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15, 16 bowl types 46 (P 5470), 48 (sherds), 62 (sherds), 67 (sherds), 70 (P 5431), 112 (sherds) Pls. 24-26, 29 fayence sacred eyes (M 4372a-b) Pl. 75:4-5 bronze arrowhead (M 4507) Pl. 80:28 bronze chain (M 4508) Pl. 88:26 stone footed vessel (M 4626) sim. Pl. 112:9	-1443 (II)	jug type 17 (sherds) Pl. 1 jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 15, 62, 72, 84, 112 (sherds) Pls. 23, 25-27, 29 lamp type 10 (sherds) Pl. 37 glazed steatite scarab (M 4404) Pl. 67: 44
W = 1432	jug types 17, 106 (sherds) Pls. 1, 4 jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 30, 40, 48, 55, 62, 64, 67, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27		

Locus		Locus	
1469 (in 1601)	jug types 30, 64 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2 bowl types 36 (sherds), 55 (P 5483), 57 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 chalice type 12 (P 6001) Pl. 33 iron arrowheads (M 4469a-b) Pl. 80:33-34 bronze bracelet (M 4471) sim. Pl. 87:3 limestone bead (M 4470) Pl. 90:71 limestone whorl (M 4642) sim. Pl. 94:3 palettes (M 4640-41) Pl. 109:14, 23	-1475 (III)	jug types 17 (sherds), 19 (P 5712) Pl. 1 jar types 56, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 16 basalt bowl (M 5004) Pl. 113:17
= 1471	jar types 71, 75, 77, 81, 84 (sherds) Pls. 14-17 bowl types 40, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27 unclassified glass object (M 5923) Pl. 102:7	1479	jug types 56 (P 5507), 64, 91, 93, 123 (sherds) Pls. 2-5 jar types 24 (sherds), 38 (P 5506), 56, 71, 78 (sherds) Pls. 9-11, 14, 15 bowl types 32, 40, 45, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27 chalice type 12 (sherds) Pl. 33 lamp type 15 (sherds) Pl. 37
1472	jug types 10 (P 5429), 17 (sherds), 19 (sherds), 64 (P 5428 and sherds), 73 (sherds), 94 (sherds), 95 (P 5427), 102 (P 5472), 110 (P 5493) Pls. 1-4 jar types 24, 56, 78 (sherds) Pls. 9, 11, 16 bowl types 9 (P 5473), 28 (sherds), 66 (P 5426), 84 (sherds) Pls. 23-25, 27 fayence bead (M 4503c) sim. Pl. 91:3 glass beads (M 4503a-b) Pl. 92:30-31 steatite whorl (M 4538) Pl. 94:11 basalt hammers (M 4629) Pl. 106:4, (M 4630) sim. Pl. 106:10 basalt drill-socket (M 4537) Pl. 107:4 palette (M 4536) Pl. 109:20	E = 1479	bowl type 21 (P 5533) Pl. 23 bronze fibula (M 4771) Pl. 79:13 iron arrowhead (M 4755) sim. Pl. 81:1 limestone whorl (M 4770) Pl. 94:4 basalt hammer (M 4820) sim. Pl. 106:10 limestone rubber (M 4817) sim. Pl. 106:13 limestone stopper (M 5007) sim. Pl. 107:16
- 1472 (III)	jug type 64 (sherds) Pl. 2 jar types 71, 78 (sherds) Pls. 14, 15 bowl types 30, 47, 64, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27 flask type 6 (sherds) Pl. 36 lamp type 15 (sherds) Pl. 37	1480	jug type 90 (sherds) Pl. 4 jar types 31 (P 5999), 60 (P 5990), 77, 78, 81 (sherds) Pls. 9, 12, 15, 16 flask type 6 (sherds) Pl. 36 lamp type 14 (P 5510) Pl. 37 pottery scaraboid (M 4491) Pl. 67:46 fayence Bes (M 4489) Pl. 74:1 hematite weight (M 4490) Pl. 104:19 limestone drill-socket (M 4686) sim. Pl. 107:2 basalt mortar (M 4685) sim. Pl. 107:7
1474	jug types 41, 42, 61, 76 (sherds) Pls. 1-3 jar types 71, 77 (sherds) Pls. 14, 15 bowl types 28 (sherds), 31 (sherds), 43 (P 5641), 51 (P 5640), 62, 67, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27 jar-stand type 16 (P 5639) Pl. 36 lamp type 15 (P 5534) Pl. 37 fayence sacred eye (M 4516) Pl. 75:9 iron arrowhead (M 4709) sim. Pl. 81:1 steatite whorl (M 4515) Pl. 94:29 limestone whorl (M 4708) sim. Pl. 93:55 bone spatula (M 4514) Pl. 95:51 basalt drill-socket (M 4818) sim. Pl. 107:4	= 1480	jug types 16 (P 5512), 55, 64, 90, 109 (sherds) Pls. 1-4 jar types 24, 56, 61, 62, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 9, 11, 12, 15, 16 bowl types 31, 40, 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27 chalice type 10 (P 5508) Pl. 33 lamp types 11, 15 (sherds) Pl. 37 basalt rubber (M 4684) sim. Pl. 106:14 animal figurine (M 4556) OIP XXVI
1475	jug type 109 (sherds) Pl. 4 bowl types 28, 31 (sherds) Pl. 24 glazed steatite scarab (M 4500) Pl. 67:45 bronze fibula (M 4501) Pl. 79:14 fayence bead (M 4502a) sim. Pl. 91:3 blue composition bead (M 4502b) Pl. 91:61	1481	jug types 17 (P 5517), 100 (sherds) Pls. 1, 4 jar types 78, 80, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl type 15 (sherds) Pl. 23 bronze fibula (M 4488) Pl. 78:15 iron arrowhead (M 4716) Pl. 80:45 fayence beads (M 4487a) Pl. 91:27, (M 4487b-c) sim. Pl. 91:1, 3 glass bead (M 4487d) Pl. 92:38 bone whorl (M 4486) Pl. 94:40
		= 1481	jug types 17 (P 5782), 55, 91, 93 (sherds) Pls. 1-4 jar types 55 (sherds), 77 (sherds), 79 (sherds), 80 (P 5520), 83, 85 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15-17 bowl types 31, 64, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 29

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Locus	Locus
	limestone whorl (M 4715) sim. Pl. 94:24
	limestone drill-socket (M 4721) sim. Pl. 107:1
1484	jug types 73, 106 (sherds) Pls. 3, 4 jar types 72, 76, 77 (sherds) Pls. 14, 15 bowl types 30, 32, 81, 84, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27, 29
	bronze chisel (M 5074) Pl. 83:10
	glass bead (M 4662) Pl. 92:15
	steatite whorl (M 4828) Pl. 94:57
	bone handle (M 5073) Pl. 100:6
	limestone rubber (M 4830) sim. Pl. 106:13
= 1484	jug types 51, 89 (sherds) Pls. 2, 3 jar type 18 (P 5511) Pl. 9 bowl type 57 (sherds) Pl. 25 lamp type 14 (sherds) Pl. 37 "cup-and-saucer" type 3 (sherds) Pl. 38
	bone pendant (M 4666) Pl. 97:7
	basalt rubber (M 4819) sim. Pl. 106:15
1485	bowl types 42 (P 5524), 53 (sherds), 62 (sherds), 70 (P 5523) Pls. 24-26 lamp type 14 (sherds) Pl. 37 steatite whorl (M 4526) sim. Pl. 94:31 diorite votive ax (M 4525) Pl. 111:1
= 1485	jug type 93 (sherds) Pl. 4 jar types 55 (sherds), 56 (P 5955 and sherds) Pl. 11
	bowl types 31, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27
	bronze tweezers (M 4532) Pl. 84:23
	fayence bead (M 4533) Pl. 91:14
1486	jar types 62 (sherds), 90 (P 5627) Pls. 12, 18
	bowl types 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27
	bronze ring (M 4394) Pl. 86:16
	bone whorl (M 4393) Pl. 94:17
	ivory hairpin(?) (M 4835) Pl. 96:10
	palette (M 4923) Pl. 109:18
1487	jug types 51 (sherds), 76 (sherds), 91 (sherds), 99 (P 5518) Pls. 2-4 jar types 44 (P 5519), 56, 62, 71, 77, 78, 81, 91 (sherds) Pls. 10-12, 14-16, 18 bowl types 28 (sherds), 40 (P 5525), 51, 62, 64, 69, 83, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27
	flask types 7 (P 5970), 8 (P 5526) Pl. 36
	steatite whorl (M 4822) Pl. 94:33
	basalt hammer (M 4718) sim. Pl. 106:5
	basalt rubber (M 4717) sim. Pl. 106:14
1488	jug type 64 (sherds) Pl. 2 jar type 71 (sherds) Pl. 14 bowl type 31 (sherds) Pl. 24 bronze fibula (M 4530) Pl. 78:19 bone spatula (M 4529) Pl. 95:52
1489	jug type 91 (sherds) Pl. 3 jar types 43, 56, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 10, 11, 15, 16
	bowl types 28 (sherds), 31 (sherds), 40 (P 5477 and sherds), 64, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27
	flask type 2 (P 5476) Pl. 36
	fayence scaraboid (M 4577) Pl. 67:50
	fayence bead (M 4578) sim. Pl. 91:16
	limestone whorl (M 4579) Pl. 94:26
= 1489	carnelian bead (M 4580) Pl. 90:17
1490	jug types 17 (sherds), 64 (sherds), 118 (P 5461) Pls. 1, 2, 5
	jar types 54 (sherds), 72 (P 5546), 76, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14-16
	bowl types 28 (sherds), 43 (sherds), 45 (sherds), 62 (P 5547), 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27
	unclassified pottery type 7 (P 5548) Pl. 43
	iron arrowhead (M 4831) Pl. 80:37
	carnelian bead (M 4832) sim. Pl. 90:2
	glass bead (M 4582) Pl. 92:27
	bone spatula (M 4583) Pl. 95:47
	basalt rubber (M 4811) sim. Pl. 106:14
	limestone rubber (M 4812) sim. Pl. 106:13
	limestone drill-socket (M 4813) sim. Pl. 107:6
	palette (M 4810) Pl. 109:22
	basalt bowl (M 4814) Pl. 113:14
1491	iron arrowhead (M 4719) sim. Pl. 81:8
= 1491	jug type 64 (sherds) Pl. 2 jar type 85 (P 5954 and sherds) Pl. 17 bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25 bronze spear butt (M 5065) Pl. 81:32 glass bead (M 4571) sim. Pl. 92:7
	pottery button (M 5046) Pl. 102:15
S = 1493	jug types 16, 93 (sherds) Pls. 1, 3
1494	bowl type 32 (sherds) Pl. 24 cooking-bowl type 7 (P 5488) Pl. 39
1495	jug types 17 (P 5479-80), 28 (sherds), 33 (sherds), 51 (P 5481), 73 (P 5478) Pls. 1-3 jar types 13 (P 5458), 15 (P 5459) Pl. 9 bowl type 67 (sherds) Pl. 25 basalt rubber (M 4601) sim. Pl. 106:14
1496	jug types 17 (P 5632 and sherds), 75, 93 (sherds) Pls. 1, 3, 4 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 54 (P 5630), 62 (sherds), 67 (P 5631) Pls. 24, 25
1497	bowl type 38 (P 5622, inscribed as shown on Pl. 115:6) Pl. 24
1498	jug types 18 (sherds), 64 (P 5628) Pls. 1, 2 jar types 15 (P 5629), 94 (P 5669) Pls. 9, 18
1500	jar types 56, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15, 16 bowl type 64 (sherds) Pl. 25

Locus		Locus	
-1500 (III)	jug type 51 (P 5754) Pl. 3 fayence beads (M 5106) Pl. 91:24, (M 5105) sim. Pl. 91:1	1514	jug type 74 (P 5675) Pl. 3 serpentine weight (M 4977) Pl. 104:14
1503 (in 1601)	jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15 intrusive pottery animal head (M 4550) OIP XXVI	S = 1514	bowl types 30 (sherds), 53 (P 5698), 63 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25
-1504 (II)	jug type 51 (sherds) Pl. 2 jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15 bowl types 7 (P 5676), 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 23, 25, 27 lamp type 14 (sherds) Pl. 37 unclassified pottery type 14 (P 5495) Pl. 43 glass inlay (M 4978) Pl. 102:5	1521	pottery figurine (M 4554) OIP XXVI limestone horned altar (M 4555) OIP XXVI
1505	serpentine scarab (M 4599) Pl. 69:9	= 1521	jug type 20 (P 5657) Pl. 1 fayence bead (M 4975) Pl. 91:15 chert hammer (M 4943) sim. Pl. 106:12 basalt rubber (M 4937) sim. Pl. 106:15
1507	jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 22 (sherds), 62 (P 5685 and sherds), 84 (sherds) Pls. 23, 25, 27 fayence sacred eye (M 5428) sim. Pl. 75:17	-1522 (II)	jug types 87, 100 (sherds) Pls. 3, 4 cooking-bowl type 8 (P 5604) Pl. 39 bronze gaming-piece(?) (M 4621) Pl. 87:12
= 1507	jug types 17 (sherds), 51 (sherds), 64 (P 5661), 75 (P 5489) Pls. 1-3 jar types 56, 71, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14-16 bowl types 55, 62 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 fayence aegis of Bastet (M 4614) Pl. 74:20 iron chisel (M 4900) Pl. 83:18 carnelian beads (M 4622b-c) sim. Pl. 90:2, 23 glass bead (M 4615) sim. Pl. 92:16 steatite whorl (M 4613) Pl. 94:55 bone handle (M 4987) Pl. 96:24 pottery button (M 4623) Pl. 102:16 basalt rubber (M 4898) sim. Pl. 106:14 limestone drill-sockets (M 4644) Pl. 107:2, (M 4986) sim. Pl. 107:1 basalt mortar (M 4988) sim. Pl. 107:7	1523 (in 1601)	jug type 32 (sherds) Pl. 1 jar types 13 (P 5655), 77 (P 5699) Pls. 9, 15 bowl types 31, 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27 lamp type 14 (sherds) Pl. 37
1509	jug types 41, 64 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2 jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15 bowl types 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27 jar-stand type 9 (P 5689) Pl. 34	1524 (in 1601)	jug type 33 (sherds) Pl. 1 lamp type 14 (sherds) Pl. 37
1510	jug type 17 (P 5682) Pl. 1 jar types 53, 71, 77, 80 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14-16 bowl types 14, 28, 84 (sherds) Pls. 23, 24, 27	1525 (in 1601)	jug type 28 (P 5656) Pl. 1 bowl types 40, 85 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27 fayence bead (M 4687) sim. Pl. 91:13 stone bowl (M 4683) sim. Pl. 113:11
= 1510	jug type 100 (sherds) Pl. 4 jar types 77, 80 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 15, 30, 62, 63 (sherds) Pls. 23-25 lamp type 8 (P 5950) Pl. 37 fayence bead (M 4620) sim. Pl. 91:3 basalt chalice (M 4990) Pl. 112:3	1526 (in 1601)	alabaster bead (M 4618) Pl. 92:64 bone spatula (M 4619) Pl. 95:44
1511	jar types 56, 77 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15 bowl type 84 (sherds) Pl. 27	1527 (in 1601)	jar type 56 (sherds) Pl. 11 limestone whorl (M 4956) sim. Pl. 94: 25
1513	jug type 75 (sherds) Pl. 3 jar type 71 (sherds) Pl. 14 bowl type 112 (sherds) Pl. 29	1529	jug types 17, 51, 95 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2, 4 jar types 24, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 9, 15, 16 bowl types 28 (P 5645), 30, 84, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27, 29 bronze bracelet (M 5058) sim. Pl. 87:3
		S = 1529	jug types 61 (sherds), 64 (P 5646), 83, 87 (sherds) Pls. 2, 3 jar types 54, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 16 bowl types 30, 32, 66, 72, 81, 84, 85 (sherds) Pls. 24-27 flask type 8 (sherds) Pl. 36 lamp types 14, 15 (sherds) Pl. 37 fayence bead (M 4676) sim. Pl. 91:3 limestone whorl (M 4902) Pl. 94:27 steatite whorl (M 4901) Pl. 94:31 limestone drill-socket (M 4952) sim. Pl. 107:1 palette (M 4949) Pl. 111:30
		= 1530	jar type 80 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl type 62 (P 5660) Pl. 25
		1531	jug types 41 (P 5668), 100 (sherds) Pls. 1, 4 jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15 bowl types 30, 41, 43, 62 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 lamp type 15 (sherds) Pl. 37

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Locus		Locus	
1532	jug types 17 (P 5538), 77 (P 5539) Pls. 1, 3 jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 53 (sherds), 69 (P 5951) Pls. 24, 25 flask type 6 (sherds) Pl. 36 limestone whorl (M 4910) Pl. 94:49		potsherd whorl (M 4909) Pl. 94:21 bone handle (M 4661) Pl. 96:29 scoria rubber (M 4908) Pl. 106:17 pottery figurine (M 4647) OIP XXVI
1533	jug types 17 (P 5509), 18 (P 5770), 33, 58 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2 jar types 56 (sherds), 81 (sherds), 83 (P 5549) Pls. 11, 16, 17 bowl types 10 (P 5613), 62, 64 (sherds) Pls. 23, 25 chalice type 13 (P 5550) Pl. 33	1539	bowl types 28 (sherds), 31 (sherds), 32 (P 5653), 42 (P 5654), 50, 63, 72, 88 (sherds) Pls. 24-26, 28 limestone weight (M 4946) Pl. 104:31
=1533	jar types 56 (sherds), 77 (sherds), 81 (P 5723) Pls. 11, 15, 16 bowl types 30, 40, 81 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26 bronze ring (M 4617) Pl. 86:14	1540	jug type 73 (sherds) Pl. 14 bowl types 22 (sherds), 25 (P 5667), 84 (sherds) Pls. 23, 27 lamp type 12 (sherds) Pl. 37 limestone whorl (M 4957) Pl. 94:6 serpentine weight (M 4948) Pl. 104:24
1534	jug types 50 (sherds), 81 (P 5514), 91 (P 5515 and sherds) Pls. 2, 3 jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl type 68 (sherds) Pl. 25 lamp type 10 (sherds) Pl. 37 carnelian bead (M 4608) Pl. 90:25 steatite whorl (M 4607) sim. Pl. 94:9 bone spatula (M 4609) Pl. 95:48 steatite censer (M 4606) OIP XXVI	=1540	jug types 64 (sherds), 65 (P 5500), 76, 83, 93 (sherds) Pls. 2-4 jar types 54, 71, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14-16 bowl types 22, 28, 31, 55, 66, 67, 84 (sherds) Pls. 23-25, 27 flask type 6 (sherds) Pl. 36 lamp types 7 (P 5678), 10 (sherds), 14 (P 5659) Pl. 37 steatite whorl (M 4979) Pl. 94:10 palette (M 4980) Pl. 109:13
1535	jar types 71, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 14-16 bowl types 28, 64 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 carnelian bead (M 5123) sim. Pl. 90:2 glass bead (M 5124) sim. Pl. 92:14	1542	jug types 68, 103 (sherds) Pls. 2, 4 jar types 54, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15, 16 bowl types 28, 30, 85 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27 flask type 6 (sherds) Pl. 36 fayence bead (M 4649) sim. Pl. 91:3 potsherd whorl (M 4953) Pl. 93:54 steatite whorl (M 4648) Pl. 94:36 potsherd whorl (M 4954) Pl. 94:46
-1536 (II)	jar types 54, 71, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 10, 14-16 bowl types 40, 58, 62, 63 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 basalt hammer (M 4932) sim. Pl. 106:10 undecorated palette (M 4963) sim. Pl. 108:8	N =1542 S =1542	ivory scaraboid (M 4951) Pl. 67:51 jug types 50 (sherds), 89 (sherds), 90 (P 5666) Pls. 2, 3 jar types 54, 70, 77, 91 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14, 15, 18 bowl types 28, 84, 88 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27, 28 basalt whorl (M 4921) sim. Pl. 94:38 glass inlay (M 4653) Pl. 102:4
1537	jug types 61 (sherds), 87 (P 5513), 89 (P 5503) Pls. 2, 3 jar types 54, 77 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15 bowl types 28, 31, 40 (sherds) Pl. 24 bone handle (M 4677) Pl. 96:27	=1543	jug type 64 (P 5673) Pl. 2 jar types 54, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15, 16 bowl types 11, 14, 40, 84 (sherds) Pls. 23, 24, 27 lamp type 14 (sherds) Pl. 37 fayence beads (M 4678a-b) Pl. 91:25-26, (M 4678e) sim. Pl. 91:14 glass beads (M 4678c-d) Pl. 92:36-37 hematite weight (M 4679) Pl. 104:28
=1537	jug types 41 (sherds), 91 (P 5647) Pls. 1, 3 bowl types 28 (sherds), 32 (sherds), 41 (sherds), 42 (P 5648) Pl. 24 basalt hammers (M 4938) Pl. 106:8, (M 4936) sim. Pl. 106:10	=1544 S =1544	jug types 73, 87, 104 (sherds) Pls. 3, 4 glass bead (M 4806) Pl. 92:33 bone whorl (M 4805) Pl. 93:16
1538	jug types 15 (P 5651), 43 (P 5649), 50 (P 5741), 51 (P 5652), 61, 64, 88, 89, 109 (sherds) Pls. 1-4 jar types 37 (P 5505), 62 (P 5664), 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 10, 12, 15, 16 bowl types 28, 31, 70, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26, 29 glass bead (M 5066) Pl. 92:32		

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Locus		Locus	
1545	jug type 109 (sherds) Pl. 4 jar types 54, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 16 bowl types 28, 30, 53, 59, 67, 71, 92, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24-26, 28, 29 lamp type 5 (P 5715) Pl. 37 "cup-and-saucer" type 1 (P 6007) Pl. 38 fayence sacred eye (M 4668) Pl. 75:10 fayence figurine (M 4667) Pl. 76:5 iron arrowheads (M 4799, M 5139) Pl. 80:44, 65 carnelian beads (M 4669a) Pl. 90:16, (M 5118) sim. Pl. 90:23 fayence bead (M 4669b) sim. Pl. 91:1 glass bead (M 4974) sim. Pl. 92:8 steatite bead (M 5119) Pl. 92:67 bone whorl (M 4798) Pl. 94:42 bone spatula (M 5120) Pl. 95:49	1551	jug type 10 (P 5625) Pl. 1 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bronze arrowhead (M 4973) Pl. 80:41 carnelian beads (M 4970a-b, M 4983) sim. Pl. 90:12, 21, 24 glass beads (M 4968) Pl. 90:61, (M 4971b) Pl. 92:41, (M 4971a, M 4984) sim. Pl. 92:38, 6 fayence beads (M 4969a-b) sim. Pl. 91:2-3 sandstone pendant (M 4972) Pl. 101:5 jug types 17 (sherds), 48 (P 5624), 64 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2 jar types 55, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15, 16 bowl types 40 (sherds), 62 (sherds), 69 (sherds), 81 (P 5626), 84 (sherds), Pls. 24-27 lamp type 14 (P 5623) Pl. 37 basalt hammers (M 4926) Pl. 106:5, (M 4935) sim. chert hammer (M 4962) sim. Pl. 106:12 basalt bowl (M 4927) Pl. 113:3
1546	jug types 49 (sherds), 51 (P 5677) Pl. 2 bowl types 28, 40, 62, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27	N = 1551	jug type 16 (sherds) Pl. 1 jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15 bowl types 68, 86, 92 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27, 28 iron chisel (M 4916) Pl. 83:19 jug types 51, 90 (sherds) Pls. 2, 3 jar type 71 (sherds) Pl. 14 bowl types 40 (sherds), 55 (sherds), 62 (P 5644) Pls. 24, 25 fayence sacred eye (M 4714) Pl. 75:8 iron sickle blade (M 4920) Pl. 82:6 fayence bead (M 4711) sim. Pl. 91:3 limestone whorl (M 4707) Pl. 94:24 bone hairpin(?) (M 4710) sim. Pl. 96:12 chert hammer (M 4919) sim. Pl. 106:12
W = 1546	fayence scarab (M 5049) Pl. 69:52	1552	jug types 16, 56, 107 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2, 4 jar types 25 (P 6006), 71, 77 (sherds) Pls. 9, 14, 15 bowl types 28 (P 5601 and sherds), 40, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 29 jar types 76, 87 (sherds) Pls. 15, 17 bowl types 50 (P 5543), 54 (sherds), 72 (P 5544), 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26, 29 lamp type 11 (sherds) Pl. 37 unclassified pottery type 14 (sherds) Pl. 43 bone hairpin (M 5031) Pl. 96:17
1547	jug types 89, 123 (sherds) Pls. 3, 5 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 49 (sherds), 65 (P 5658), 70 (sherds) Pls. 24-26 glass bead (M 4664) sim. Pl. 92:2 pottery stopper (M 4922) Pl. 107:18 limestone bowl (M 5088) Pl. 113:11	N = 1552	jug type 65 (sherds) Pl. 2 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 67, 84 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27 jar type 55 (sherds) Pl. 11 fayence bead (M 4699) sim. Pl. 91:4 bone rod (M 4700) sim. Pl. 96:21 jar types 55, 77 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15 bowl type 36 (sherds) Pl. 24 jar type 82 (P 5516) Pl. 16
1548	bronze arrowhead (M 4654) Pl. 80:39 fayence beads (M 4657a-b) sim. Pl. 91:1, 3 steatite whorl (M 4656) Pl. 94:32 bone spatula (M 4655) Pl. 95:50 limestone rubber (M 4976) sim. Pl. 106:13	S = 1553	
1549	jug type 64 (P 5665) Pl. 2 jar types 55, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 16 bowl type 84 (sherds) Pl. 27 fayence bead (M 4658a) sim. Pl. 91:4 glass bead (M 4658b) Pl. 92:14 limestone whorl (M 4660) Pl. 94:47 steatite whorl (M 4659) Pl. 94:53	1553	
1550	jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl type 40 (sherds) Pl. 24 jar-stand type 10 (P 5662) Pl. 34	1554	
E = 1550	jug types 17, 51, 62, 88, 91 (sherds) Pls. 1-3 jar types 54, 71, 77, 81, 111 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14-16, 19 bowl types 19, 40, 64, 84 (sherds) Pls. 23-25, 27 lamp types 10 (sherds), 14 (P 5663 and sherds) Pl. 37 bronze fibula (M 4670) Pl. 78:16 iron arrowhead (M 4915) sim. Pl. 81:9 iron knife blade (M 4914) Pl. 81:40 pottery whorl (M 4913) Pl. 94:44	N = 1556	
		1557	
		N = 1557	

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Locus		Locus	
E = 1558	glass bead (M 4698) Pl. 92:17	W = 1562	bowl type 28 (sherds) Pl. 24
1559	jug types 38 (P 8005), 40, 100 (sherds) Pls. 1, 4	1563	jug types 55 (sherds), 64 (P 5726), 88, 89, 100 (sherds) Pls. 2-4
	jar types 54, 62, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 12, 15, 16		jar types 48 (P 5621), 54 (sherds), 56 (sherds), 71 (sherds), 77 (P 5552), 81 (sherds), 83 (P 5619) Pls. 11, 14-17
	bowl types 13 (P 5672), 30, 34, 46 (sherds) Pls. 23, 24		bowl types 28 (P 5606, P 5607-9), 31 (sherds), 38 (sherds), 40 (P 5604, P 5606, P 5610, and sherds), 54 (P 5603), 71 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26
	lamp type 14 (sherds) Pl. 37	E = 1563	jug types 51, 64 (sherds) Pl. 2
	iron staple (M 5473) Pl. 87:21		jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16
	glass bead (M 4696) Pl. 92:16		bowl types 28 (sherds), 52 (sherds), 81 (P 5611), 84, 88 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26-28
1560	steatite whorl (M 4695) Pl. 94:12		fayence bead (M 4712) sim. Pl. 91:29
	jar types 16 (P 5612), 54 (sherds) Pls. 9, 11	N = 1563	jar type 71 (sherds) Pl. 14
	bowl types 20, 30, 53, 112 (sherds) Pls. 23, 24, 29		bowl types 62, 67 (sherds) Pl. 25
	lamp type 15 (sherds) Pl. 37		lamp type 15 (sherds) Pl. 37
	iron sickle blade (M 4931) Pl. 82:5	S = 1564	pottery scaraboid (M 4925) Pl. 67:53
	steatite whorl (M 4930) Pl. 94:30	1565	bowl type 81 (sherds) Pl. 26
S = 1560	jug type 90 (sherds) Pl. 3		lamp type 13 (sherds) Pl. 37
	fayence amulet (M 4562) Pl. 74:31		glass scaraboid (M 4691) Pl. 67:47
	blue composition crescent amulet(?) (M 5179) Pl. 77:8		iron sickle blade (M 5000) Pl. 82:9
	iron knife blade (M 5204) Pl. 81:44		steatite whorl (M 5001) sim. Pl. 94:9
	milky quartz bead (M 5180) Pl. 90:59		palette (M 4999) Pl. 109:16
	basalt hammer (M 5205) Pl. 106:9	E = 1565	stone capital (M 5340) * Fig. 17
1561	jug type 105 (P 5616) Pl. 4		bowl types 53, 88 (sherds) Pls. 24, 28
	jar types 54, 71, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14, 16		bronze fibula (M 5472) Pl. 79:16
	bowl types 28, 40, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27		iron arrowhead (M 4756) Pl. 80:36
	flask type 6 (sherds) Pl. 36		fayence bead (M 4757) sim. Pl. 91:23
	glass bead (M 4697) Pl. 92:40	1566 (in 1616)	fayence Sekhmet or Bastet (M 4761) Pl. 74:32
	basalt whorl (M 4897) Pl. 94:37		bronze blunt arrowhead (M 4762) Pl. 84:19
	potsherd whorl (M 4896) Pl. 94:45		jar types 55, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 16
	basalt hammers (M 4894-95) sim. Pl. 106:4	1568	carnelian bead (M 4769b) Pl. 90:24
E = 1561	jug types 17 (P 5618), 40 (P 5617), 62, 64, 88, 107, 115, 119 (sherds) Pls. 1-5		glass bead (M 4769a) sim. Pl. 92:2
	bowl types 32, 68, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27		bone handle (M 5054) Pl. 100:3
	iron arrowhead (M 4705) Pl. 80:43		hematite weight (M 4998) Pl. 104:21
	glass bead (M 4704) sim. Pl. 92:20		pottery stopper (M 4997) Pl. 107:16
	basalt whorl (M 4958) sim. Pl. 94:9		limestone miniature olive-press(?) (M 5009) sim. Pl. 114:4
	limestone whorl (M 4690) sim. Pl. 94:26	S = 1568	jug type 17 (sherds) Pl. 1
	steatite whorl (M 4706) Pl. 94:34		bowl type 81 (sherds) Pl. 26
	basalt hammer (M 4959) sim. Pl. 106:4	N = 1568 (P 9).	steatite whorl (M 5006) Pl. 94:13
	palette (M 4833) Pl. 111:29	1569	jug type 55 (sherds) Pl. 2
	basalt chalice (M 4834) Pl. 112:4		jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16
1562	jug type 73 (sherds) Pl. 3		bowl types 28 (P 5703), 40, 69, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27
	jar type 78 (P 5551) Pl. 15	W = 1569	bowl types 28, 68 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25
	bowl types 28, 55, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27	1571	serpentine bead (M 4791) Pl. 92:68
	bronze bracelet (M 4703) sim. Pl. 87:3		bone whorl (M 4790) Pl. 94:41
	fayence bead (M 4701) sim. Pl. 91:30	S = 1571	bowl types 84 (sherds), 88 (P 5692) Pls. 27, 28
	glass inlay (M 4702) sim. Pl. 102:1		fayence Bes (M 4779) Pl. 74:4
N = 1562	jug types 17 (sherds), 19 (P 5774) Pl. 1		smoky quartz bead (M 4778) Pl. 90:64
	lamp type 15 (sherds) Pl. 37		hematite weight (M 4777) Pl. 104:38
	iron knife blade (M 5140) Pl. 83:2		

* Assigned to Stratum IV B gate (see p. 15).

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Locus		Locus			
1572	jug types 64, 93, 100 (sherds) Pls. 2, 4 jar types 71, 77, 86 (sherds) Pls. 14, 15, 17 bowl types 29, 31, 40, 48, 53, 62, 92 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 28 bronze dagger blade (M 4788) Pl. 81:43 limestone weight (M 4787) Pl. 104:22		bone handle (M 5036) Pl. 100:7 pottery animal figurine (M 5035) <i>OIP</i> XXVI		
N = 1572 (O 7)	limestone weight (M 5018) Pl. 104:23	N = 1584	jug type 13 (sherds) Pl. 1 jar types 81, 92 (sherds) Pls. 16, 18 bowl types 30, 48, 53, 68 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 fayence sacred eye (M 4731) Pl. 75:11 bronze ring (M 4733) Pl. 86:18 glass bead (M 5115) Pl. 90:60 fayence beads (M 4730a-c), M 5113-14 sim. Pl. 91:3, 14, 22, 1, 3 limestone whorls (M 5034, M 5110) Pl. 94:28, 23 steatite whorl (M 5111) sim. Pl. 94:36 fayence ear-stud(?) (M 4732) Pl. 101:14		
1573	jug type 98 (P 5620) Pl. 4 limestone whorl (M 4785) Pl. 93:64		1585	jar types 54, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 16 bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25 iron spear butt (M 5037) Pl. 81:33 iron sickle blade (M 5436) Pl. 82:10 fayence beads (M 4807a) Pl. 91:23, (M 4807b) sim. Pl. 91:18 glass bead (M 4807c) Pl. 92:29 bone spatula (M 4808) Pl. 95:45 iron borer with bone handle (M 4809) Pl. 100:5	
1577	jar types 49, 71, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 12, 16 bowl types 28, 30, 31 (sherds) Pl. 24			1586	jug type 38 (sherds) Pl. 1 jar types 54, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 16 bowl types 28 (sherds), 48 (sherds), 50 (sherds), 71 (P 5713), 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26, 27 steatite whorl (M 4772) Pl. 94:8 basalt whorl (M 5033) sim. Pl. 94:15
E = 1577	jar types 24, 77, 90 (sherds) Pls. 9, 15, 18 bowl type 72 (sherds) Pl. 26		S = 1587	jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl type 55 (sherds) Pl. 24 iron arrowhead (M 4768) Pl. 80:42 glass beads (M 4767a-b) Pl. 92:6-7 limestone whorl (M 5038) Pl. 94:2 steatite whorl (M 4766) Pl. 94:9	
W = 1577	limestone whorl (M 4797) Pl. 94:3 animal horn (M 5687) Pl. 98:10		1588	jug types 33 (sherds), 51 (P 5718), 64 (P 5802) Pls. 1, 2 bowl types 28 (P 5721), 55 (P 5719 and sherds), 58 (P 5720), 107, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 29	
1580	jug types 73, 100, 102, 114 (sherds) Pls. 3-5 jar types 49 (P 5732), 56 (P 5729), 71 (P 5730), 77 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14, 15 bowl types 62, 64, 84 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27 flask types 1, 6 (sherds) Pl. 36 steatite whorl (M 4740) Pl. 94:14 bone hairpin(?) (M 4739) Pl. 96:13 sandstone mortar (M 4738) sim. Pl. 107:7		1589	jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 62, 64, 112 (sherds) Pls. 25, 30 stone footed vessel (M 5039) sim. Pl. 112:9	
1581	jug type 73 (P 5553) Pl. 3 fayence beads (M 4760a) Pl. 91:22, (M 4760b) sim. Pl. 91:3 glass bead (M 4760c) Pl. 92:28		1590	bowl types 62, 88 (sherds) Pls. 25, 28	
1582	jar types 54, 62, 77 (sherds) Pls. 11, 12, 15 bowl types 62, 112 (sherds) Pls. 25, 29 lamp type 14 (sherds) Pl. 37 carnelian beads (M 4746a-b) Pl. 90:22-23 fayence bead (M 4746c) sim. Pl. 91:13 pottery whorl (M 5047) Pl. 94:19 socketed bone stick-head (M 4747) Pl. 100:4		1591	jug type 55 (sherds) Pl. 2 bowl types 28 (P 5725), 40 (sherds) Pl. 24 glass bead (M 4750) Pl. 92:39 bone whorl (M 4749) Pl. 94:43 bone spatula (M 4746) sim. Pl. 96:8	
S = 1582	jar type 71 (sherds) Pl. 14 bowl type 66 (sherds) Pl. 25		= 1591	jug type 17 (sherds) Pl. 1 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 28, 70 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26	
1583	jug type 85 (P 5541) Pl. 3 bowl type 68 (sherds) Pl. 25 pottery leg amulet (M 5040) <i>OIP</i> XXVI pottery wheel (M 5041) <i>OIP</i> XXVI				
= 1583	bowl type 68 (sherds) Pl. 25 basalt weight (M 5042) Pl. 104:27				
1584	jug types 51 (sherds), 55 (P 5716), 65 (sherds) Pl. 2 bowl types 28 (sherds), 63 (sherds), 82 (P 5714), 84, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24-27, 29 flask type 6 (sherds) Pl. 36				

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Locus		Locus	
	lamp type 14 (sherds) Pl. 37	1601	see loci 956-57, 994-95, 1001, 1003, 1301-2, 1431, 1468-69, 1503, 1523-27, 1602-3 (Stratum III)
	bronze handle(?) or tie-ring(?) (M 4743) Pl. 88:20	=1602 (in 1601)	jar types 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 15, 16 bowl type 84 (sherds) Pl. 27
	limestone whorls (M 4742a) Pl. 94: 51, (M 5056) sim. Pl. 94:49	1603 (in 1601)	jar type 77 (P 5735) Pl. 15
1592	steatite whorl (M 4742b) Pl. 94:56	1604	jar types 55, 56, 77 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15 bowl types 62, 68 (sherds) Pl. 25 lamp type 10 (sherds) Pl. 37
	bowl types 31, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 29	1605	jug type 107 (P 5728) Pl. 4 jar types 13 (P 5727), 81 (sherds) Pls. 9, 16 bowl type 112 (sherds) Pl. 29
	glazed steatite scarab (M 4754) Pl. 67:48	1608	jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16
	bronze blunt arrowhead (M 5057) Pl. 84:18	1609	jug type 95 (sherds) Pl. 4 jar types 71, 77 (sherds) Pls. 14, 15 bowl types 32, 67, 71 (sherds) Pls. 24-26 iron sickle blade (M 5086) Pl. 82:8
	carnelian bead (M 4753) sim. Pl. 90:25	=1609	jug type 51 (sherds) Pl. 2 bowl types 30 (sherds), 86 (P 5916), 92 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26, 28 carnelian bead (M 5413) Pl. 90:21 glass bead (M 5414) Pl. 90:58
N = 1592	jug type 64 (sherds) Pl. 2	N = 1613	jug types 17 (sherds), 62 (P 5789), 64 (P 5788) Pls. 1, 2 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 30, 55, 62, 70, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24-27 fayence beads (M 5103) Pl. 91:30, (M 5121-22) sim. Pl. 91:3, 12 stone footed vessel (M 5159) sim. Pl. 112:16
	jar types 27, 77 (sherds) Pl. 9, 15	S = 1613	jug type 83 (sherds) Pl. 3 bowl types 30 (P 5758), 62 (P 5759) Pls. 24, 25
	bowl types 62, 64, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27	1614	jug types 89, 104 (sherds) Pls. 3, 4 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 28, 55, 62, 67, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26, 29 scoria rubber (M 5144) Pl. 106:20
	carnelian bead (M 4793b) Pl. 90:30	1615	jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl type 91 (sherds) Pl. 28 bronze fibula (M 5137) Pl. 78:18 fayence bead (M 5136) Pl. 91:29 diorite weight (M 5143) Pl. 104:32
1595	fayence bead (M 4793a) sim. Pl. 91:3	= 1615	jug types 60, 104 (sherds) Pls. 2, 4 jar types 71, 81 (sherds) Pls. 14, 16 flask type 6 (sherds) Pl. 36 lamp type 10 (P 5753) Pl. 37
	jug type 58 (sherds) Pl. 2	1616	see loci 1459, 1566 (Stratum III)
	jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15	= 1616	jar types 14 (P 5815), 81 (sherds) Pls. 9, 16 bowl types 62, 66 (sherds) Pl. 25 bronze arrowhead (M 5116) Pl. 80:40 carnelian bead (M 5117) Pl. 90:33 pottery animal figurine (M 4564) OIP XXVI
	bowl type 83 (sherds) Pl. 27	1600	jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15
S = 1595	lamp type 13 (sherds) Pl. 37		
1596	jug types 16, 17 (sherds) Pl. 1		
	jar types 27 (P 5638), 71, 81, 85 (sherds) Pls. 9, 14, 16, 17		
	bowl types 28, 51, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 29		
S = 1596	jug types 83, 91, 100 (sherds) Pls. 3, 4		
	bowl types 28, 31, 40, 64, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 29		
1597	bowl type 62 (sherds) Pl. 25		
1598	jar types 55, 87 (sherds) Pls. 11, 17		
	bowl types 28, 32, 51, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27		
	bronze ring (M 4804) Pl. 86:19		
	fayence beads (M 4803a-b) sim. Pl. 91:14, 29		
	limestone whorl (M 4735) sim. Pl. 94:25		
N = 1598	jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16		
	bowl types 28 (sherds), 30 (sherds), 59 (sherds), 62 (P 5745), 70 (P 5746) Pls. 24-26		
	carnelian beads (M 4745a-b) Pl. 90: 31-32, (M 4745c) sim. Pl. 90:4		
	fayence beads (M 5125-26) sim. Pl. 91:14, 29		
	basalt whorl (M 5130) Pl. 94:39		
	bone spatula (M 5127) sim. Pl. 96:9		
1599	jug type 64 (P 5717) Pl. 2		
	fayence beads (M 4759a-b) sim. Pl. 91: 3, 22		
	glass bead (M 4759c) sim. Pl. 92:11		
	limestone drill-socket (M 5044) sim. Pl. 107:1		
	pottery animal figurine (M 5043) OIP XXVI		

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REGISTER OF FINDS

Locus		Locus	
N = 1618	jug type 17 (P 5772) Pl. 1	1635	bowl type 20 (P 5637) Pl. 23
S = 1618 (R 9)	jug type 64 (sherds) Pl. 2		glass scaraboid (M 4725) Pl. 67:54
	unclassified pottery type 14 (sherds) Pl. 43		fayence medallion or inlay (M 5148) Pl. 77:7
	carneian bead (M 5095) sim. Pl. 90:2		iron arrowhead (M 4729) sim. Pl. 80:27
1627	jug types 64 (sherds), 89 (sherds), 113 (P 5778) Pls. 2, 3, 5		bronze bracelet (M 4736) Pl. 87:8
	jar types 56, 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15, 16		carneian beads (M 4728d-f) sim. Pl. 90:4, 18, 2
	bowl types 28, 30, 32, 40, 48, 62, 84, 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27, 29		fayence beads (M 4728j) Pl. 91:21, (M 4728h-i) sim. Pl. 91:3, 21
1628	jug type 90 (P 5797) Pl. 3		glass beads (M 4728a-b, M 4737, M 5149) Pl. 92:25, 26, 43, 42
	iron knife blade (M 5156) Pl. 81:42		bone hairpin(?) (M 4751) sim. Pl. 93:10
N = 1628	jar type 71 (P 5773) Pl. 14	1655	bone inlay (M 4727) Pl. 100:25
S = 1628	jar type 81 (P 5786) Pl. 16		jug type 64 (sherds) Pl. 2
	stone bowl (M 5153) sim. Pl. 113:13		jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15
W = 1628	iron arrowhead (M 5157) Pl. 80:26		bowl types 28 (P 5939), 49 (P 5940), 59 (sherds), 62 (sherds), 67 (sherds), 73 (P 5941), 85 (sherds), 87 (P 5998), 112 (sherds) Pls. 24-27, 29
1629	jar type 77 (sherds) Pl. 15		jar type 83 (sherds) Pl. 17
	bowl types 51 (sherds), 67 (P 5798) Pls. 24, 25	1656	bone pendant (M 5215) Pl. 97:8

STRATUM IV (ca. 1000-800 B.C.)

Square		Square	
L 14	amulet or burnisher (M 1218) Pl. 77:12 fayence bead (M 1290) Pl. 91:38		unclassified pottery type 9 (5315) Pl. 43 glazed steatite scarab (M 277) Pl. 69:10
M 12	unclassified pottery type 11 (P 785) Pl. 43		fayence sacred eye (M 280) Pl. 75:27 iron arrowhead (M 840) Pl. 80:58
M 13	glass beads (M 1147, M 1271) Pl. 92:54, 49		bronze ring (M 267) Pl. 86:25 fayence bead (5382) Pl. 91:33
M 14	fayence pendant (M 1289) Pl. 101:17		glass bead (5300) Pl. 92:55 steatite whorl (M 271) Pl. 94:77
N 13	jug types 51 (P 815), 64 (P 814) 75 (P 677, P 817), 123 (P 584) Pls. 2, 3, 5 jar types 77 (P 671), 81 (P 597) Pls. 15, 16 bowl types 35 (P 674, P 678), 108 (P 676) Pls. 24, 29 flask type 8 (P 599) Pl. 36		bone spatula (M 350) Pl. 95:60 animal horn (M 278) Pl. 98:5 fayence amulet(?) (M 275) Pl. 101:16 ivory plaque or pendant (M 282) Pl. 115:2
N 14	bowl type 57 (P 655) Pl. 25 carnelian bead (M 1136) Pl. 90:40 ivory toggle (M 1133) Pl. 99:15 pottery animal head (M 1089) OIP XXVI	Q 13	basalt whorl (M 172) Pl. 95:2 stone capital (3657) Fig. 67
O 11	jug types 82 (P 437), 127 (P 908) Pls. 3, 5 bronze ring (M 1171) Pl. 86:26 limestone whorl (M 1113) Pl. 94:65	Q 14	marble scarab (M 2299) Pl. 69:16 glazed fayence scaraboid (M 257) Pl. 69:17 limestone scaraboid (M 721) Pl. 69:18
O 12	jug type 36 (P 929) Pl. 1	R 12	bowl type 97 (5370) Pl. 28
O 13	fayence cylinder seal (M 794) Pl. 66:10 bone pendants (M 795, M 1091) Pl. 97:33, 16 unclassified glass object (M 785) Pl. 102:9 bronze bowl (M 791) Pl. 115:12 pottery animal figurine (M 786) OIP XXVI	Locus	
O 14	fayence sacred eye (M 792) Pl. 75:17 iron arrowhead (M 793) Pl. 80:59 glass bead (M 1127) Pl. 92:56 pottery figurine (M 1138) OIP XXVI	-282 (III)	folded bronze blade (M 969) Pl. 81:45 limestone whorl (M 968) Pl. 94:63 bone spatulas (M 972-73) sim. Pl. 95:62 pottery figurine (M 967) OIP XXVI
P 12	bronze arrowhead (M 181) Pl. 80:48 iron knife blade (M 182) Pl. 81:46 Egyptian alabaster whorl (M 165) Pl. 94:73 bone whorl (M 180) Pl. 95:10	-283 (III)	bowl type 57 (5163) Pl. 25 iron knife blade (5161) sim. Pl. 83:3 fayence beads (5154, M 991) sim. Pl. 91:18, 24 limestone whorl (M 1012) Pl. 94:50 pottery whorl (M 1010) Pl. 94:59 bone spatula (5158) sim. Pl. 95:56 bone rod(?) (5155) Pl. 97:10 bone pendant (5157) Pl. 97:11 limestone weight (5159) Pl. 104:36 calcite stopper (M 989) Pl. 107:21 pottery animal figurine (M 1014) OIP XXVI
P 13	jar types 36 (P 129), 86 (P 416) Pls. 9, 17 bronze spear butt or chisel (M 234) Pl. 81:34 glass bead (M 236) Pl. 92:47 bone rod (M 975) Pl. 96:22 scoria rubber (M 241) Pl. 106:19	310	jug types 47 (P 454), 50 (P 453), 65 (5286, P 455) Pl. 2 bronze bell (M 936) Pl. 77:13 bronze ring (M 938) Pl. 86:24 bronze bracelet (M 937) Pl. 87:9 glass beads (M 940) Pl. 92:45, (5283) sim. Pl. 92:11 bone spatula (5281) sim. Pl. 96:8 basalt hammers (5284-85) sim. Pl. 106:10-11
Q 12	jug type 26 (P 439) Pl. 1 jar-stand types 11 (P 438), 14 (P 440) Pl. 34	E=310	jug type 92 (P 512) Pl. 3

Locus		Locus	
315	jar type 70 (P 497-8) Pl. 14 bowl types 79 (P 488), 97 (P 487), 104 (P 499) Pls. 26, 28 fayence sacred eye (M 980) Pl. 75:19 iron arrowhead (M 982) sim. Pl. 81:14 iron chisel (M 984) sim. Pl. 83:17 bronze armor scale (M 983) sim. Pl. 85:2 bone hairpin(?) (M 981) sim. Pl. 96:11		flask types 2 (P 2352), 9 (P 2354), 10 (P 2548) Pl. 36 cooking-bowl type 12 (P 2540) Pl. 39 glass bead (M 2115) sim. Pl. 92:14 limestone whorl (M 2114) Pl. 94:70 pottery disk (M 2256) sim. Pl. 103:5 basalt bowl (M 2255) Pl. 113:4
-317 (III)	bowl type 88 (P 1090) Pl. 28 glass beads (M 1247) Pl. 92:48, (M 1248a-b) sim. Pl. 92:19, 8	967	jug type 85 (P 3278) Pl. 3 flask type 6 (P 3279) Pl. 36
338	see locus -338 (p. 146)	977* (in 1576)	jug types 64 (sherds), 114 (P 3276) Pls. 2, 5 jar types 54 (P 5691), 77, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15, 16 bowl types 28, 62 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 cover type 1 (P 5207) Pl. 35 bronze blunt arrowhead (M 4230) Pl. 80:46 bone whorl (M 2863) Pl. 95:3 stone bowl (M 5003) sim. Pl. 113:17
351 (in 364)	jar type 72 (P 874) Pl. 14 bowl type 40 (P 875) Pl. 24 steatite whorl (M 1176) Pl. 94:79	977* (P 6)	bowl type 89 (sherds) Pl. 28
359	jug type 74 (P 842) Pl. 3 bowl types 31 (P 847), 35 (P 839, P 843, P 846), 93b (P 845) Pls. 24, 28 pottery whorl (M 1157) Pl. 95:13 bone spatulas (M 1153-56) sim. Pl. 95:59, 62, 63 basalt rubber (M 1158) sim. Pl. 106:15	977* (P 7)	jug type 89 (P 5804) Pl. 3 bowl types 22 (P 5809), 45, 68 (sherds) Pls. 23-25 chalice type 9 (sherds) Pl. 33 glazed steatite scarab (M 5199) Pl. 69:25 basalt footed vessel (M 4996) Pl. 112:9 limestone palette (M 4645) Pl. 111:31 bowl type 40 (P 5693) Pl. 24 jug types 17 (sherds), 51 (P 5695), 64 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2 bowl types 31, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27 fayence sacred eye (M 4663) Pl. 75:14 limestone whorl (M 5011) sim. Pl. 94:7 limestone weight (M 5010) Pl. 104:37 limestone rubber (M 5012) sim. Pl. 106:13 basalt potter's wheel(?) (M 5013) sim. Pl. 114:3
362 (in 364)	bronze chisel (M 1161) Pl. 83:11 bronze weight (M 1165) Pl. 104:42	-1003 (III)	jar type 61 (P 5948) Pl. 12 bowl type 30 (sherds) Pl. 24
364	see loci 351, 362, 375, 378, 380	-1257 (III)	bowl types 28 (P 5700), 55, 69, 81, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24-27
375 (in 364)	jar type 84 (P 876) Pl. 17	-1416 (III)	jug types 64, 107 (sherds) Pls. 2, 4 jar types 56, 71, 81, 84 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14, 16, 17 bowl types 27 (P 5704), 40, 56, 67, 73 (sherds) Pls. 24-26 jar-stand type 10 (P 5705) Pl. 34 lamp type 15 (sherds) Pl. 37 fayence bead (M 4784) Pl. 91:20
376	jar type 53 (P 987) Pl. 11 basalt ring (M 1226) sim. Pl. 114:7	-1424 (III)	jug type 64 (sherds) Pl. 2 jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16 bowl types 40 (sherds), 84 (sherds), 102 (P 5708), 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 27-29
378 (in 364)	jar types 54 (P 770), 76 (P 970), 81 (P 971-72) Pls. 11, 15, 16 bowl type 63 (P 771) Pl. 25 glass inlay (M 1256) Pl. 102:12		
380 (in 364)	jar type 81 (P 968) Pl. 16 bowl type 29 (P 1000) Pl. 24 lamp type 10 (P 1289) Pl. 37 basalt whorl (M 1179) Pl. 94:82 limestone whorl (M 1269) sim. Pl. 94:66 limestone rubber (M 1233) sim. Pl. 106:13 limestone roller (M 1340) Pl. 114:9		
401	jug type 116 (P 1018) Pl. 5 bowl types 35 (P 1019), 104 (P 1021) Pls. 24, 28		
404	jug type 16 (P 1101) Pl. 1 bone hairpin(?) (M 1274) Pl. 96:12 animal horn (M 1275) Pl. 98:6		
407	bowl type 81 (P 3587) Pl. 26		
637	jug types 17 (P 2557), 97 (P 2353), 100 (P 2355-56), 126 (P 2358) Pls. 1, 4, 5 jar types 72 (P 2476, P 2563), 77 (P 2467, P 2550, P 2561) Pls. 14, 15 bowl type 84 (P 2544) Pl. 27		

* Since the lime floor of courtyard 977 was reused in Stratum III, the objects from it may belong to the later period (see p. 63).

STRATUM IV (ca. 1000-800 B.C.)

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- | Locus | | Locus | |
|---|--|-------------------|--|
| -1466 (III) | jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16
"cup-and-saucer" type 1 (sherds) Pl. 38
carnelian bead (M 5051) sim. Pl. 90:23
scoria rubber (M 5062) sim. Pl. 106:17 | -1496 (III) | jar type 15 (sherds) Pl. 9
bowl types 54, 67, 72 (sherds) Pls. 24-26
jar-stand type 8 (P 5733) Pl. 34
steatite whorl (M 5060) Pl. 94:81 |
| 1478 | jug type 64 (sherds) Pl. 2
jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16
bowl types 62, 84, 91 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27, 28
flask type 11 (P 5501) Pl. 36
bone spatula (M 4518) Pl. 95:58
bone pomegranate amulet or stick-head (M 4519) Pl. 100:10 | -1503 (III) | bone needle case (M 4596) Pl. 96:15 |
| = 1478 | iron sickle blade (M 4680) Pl. 82:1
scoria rubber (M 4681) sim. Pl. 106:17 | -1511 (III) | jug type 51 (sherds) Pl. 2
jar type 81 (sherds) Pl. 16
bowl type 84 (sherds) Pl. 27 |
| 1482 (see also loci
-1482 [p. 146]
and 1593 and
1631 [p. 144]) | jug types 126-27 (sherds) Pl. 5
jar types 42 (P 5529), 77 (sherds) Pls. 10, 15
bowl types 28 (P 5497), 31 (sherds), 39 (P 5947), 110 (sherds), 126 (P 5496, P 5499) Pls. 24, 29, 30
lamp type 13 (P 5498) Pl. 37
ivory whorl (M 4494) Pl. 95:12
serpentine votive ax (M 4492) Pl. 101:2
hematite weight (M 4493) Pl. 104:41 | -1529 (III) | jug types 16 (P 5737), 19 (P 5736), 92 (sherds) Pls. 1, 3 |
| = 1482 | jug types 50 (sherds), 116 (P 5532), 119, 125 (sherds) Pls. 2, 5
jar type 76 (sherds) Pl. 15
bowl types 48 (sherds), 73 (sherds), 81 (P 5502), 88, 106 (sherds) Pls. 24, 26, 28
flask type 9 (sherds) Pl. 36
blue composition scarab (M 4520) Pl. 69:26
agate bead (M 4496) Pl. 90:65
steatite whorl (M 4521) Pl. 94:80
pottery figurine (M 4495) OIP XXVI
pottery animal figurine (M 4557) OIP XXVI | 1541 (in 1576) | jug types 50, 73, 77 (sherds) Pls. 2, 3
jar types 57, 72, 76, 81 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14-16
bowl types 30 (sherds), 43 (P 5615 and sherds), 48, 59, 63, 67, 89, 99, 101 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 28
flask type 8 (sherds) Pl. 36
unclassified pottery type 14 (sherds) Pl. 43
glazed fayence scaraboid (M 4646) Pl. 69:28
fayence sacred eye (M 4775) Pl. 75:12
fayence bead (M 4673) Pl. 91:18 |
| 1483 (in 1576) | jug types 16, 50 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2
jar types 57, 76, 78 (sherds) Pls. 11, 15
bowl types 54, 59, 62, 101 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 28
cover type 3 (sherds) Pl. 35
bone inlay(?) (M 5083) Pl. 99:4 | = 1541 | bowl types 68 (P 5775), 74 (P 5776), 101 (P 5777) Pls. 25, 26, 28 |
| -1484 (III) | jar type 92 (P 5535) Pl. 18 | -1555 (III B) | jug types 17 (P 5890), 64 (sherds) Pls. 1, 2
jar types 27, 78, 81 (sherds) Pls. 9, 15, 16
bowl types 67, 71, 101 (sherds) Pls. 25, 26, 28
jar-stand type 15 (P 5636) Pl. 34
carnelian lotus bead (M 4713) sim. Pl. 90:7 |
| -1490 (III) | jar type 76 (sherds) Pl. 15
bowl types 38, 43, 68, 102 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 28
limestone whorl (M 5045) sim. Pl. 94:66 | -1556 (III B) | jug type 90 (sherds) Pl. 3
jar types 31 (sherds), 55 (P 5953) Pls. 9, 11
bowl types 41 (P 5674), 67 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 |
| -1494 (III) | jug type 16 (P 5780) Pl. 1
bowl type 30 (sherds) Pl. 24
fayence bead (M 5052b) Pl. 91:13
bone pendant (M 5053) Pl. 97:6 | -1557 (III) | jar types 55, 71 (sherds) Pls. 11, 14
bowl types 24 (P 5740), 43 (P 5738), 55 (sherds), 67-68 (sherds), 71 (sherds), 101 (sherds), 102 (P 5739) Pls. 23-26, 28
"cup-and-saucer" type 1 (sherds) Pl. 38
limestone whorl (M 5061) Pl. 94:69
pottery stopper (M 5072) Pl. 107:19 |
| -1495 (III) | jug type 74 (sherds) Pl. 3
jar type 15 (P 5724) Pl. 9
bowl type 101 (sherds) Pl. 28 | -1561 (III) | jug type 51 (P 5734 and sherds) Pl. 2
bowl types 40, 55 (sherds) Pl. 24 |
| | | (cont. on p. 144) | limestone scaraboid (M 5048) Pl. 69:29
fayence sacred eyes (M 5069a-b) Pl. 75:23-24
iron arrowhead (M 5071) Pl. 80:60
iron sickle blade (M 5063) Pl. 82:4 |

Locus		Locus	
-1561 (III) (cont.)	bronze bracelet (M 5070) sim. Pl. 87: 10 schist pendant (M 5064) sim. Pl. 101:7 pottery figurine (M 4561) <i>OIP</i> XXVI		bronze arrowhead (M 5101) sim. Pl. 81:30 fayence bead (M 5100) Pl. 91:39 limestone whorl (M 5099) sim. Pl. 94: 66
1576 (in 1576)	jug types 47, 127 (sherds) Pls. 2, 5 jar types 76, 77 (sherds) Pl. 15 bowl types 31, 62, 71, 76, 84 (sherds) Pls. 24-27 sandstone scaraboid (M 5317) Pl. 69: 30 fayence sacred eye (M 5084) Pl. 75: 26 stone amulet(?) (M 5030) Pl. 77:11 fayence bead (M 5318) Pl. 91:42 pottery figurine (M 5029) <i>OIP</i> XXVI		bone whorl (M 5098) Pl. 95:8 limestone weight (M 5278) Pl. 104:43 basalt hammer (M 5155) Pl. 106:11 basalt duck weight (M 5279) Pl. 114:5 iron sickle blade (M 5152) Pl. 82:3 bronze bracelet (M 5092) sim. Pl. 87:3 fayence beads (M 5094, M 5142) sim. Pl. 91:33, 12 bone whorl (M 5091) Pl. 95:25 pottery button (M 5093) Pl. 102:18
-1577 (III)	jug type 17 (sherds) Pl. 1 bowl types 40 (P 5709 and sherds), 69 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 glass pinheads (M 4795a-b) Pl. 102:23- 24 basalt pestle (M 5028) Pl. 106:3	N = 1626	jug type 74 (sherds) Pl. 3 jar types 69 (P 5839), 76 (sherds), 77 (P 5840) Pls. 13, 15 bowl types 84, 92 (sherds) Pls. 27, 28 "cup-and-saucer" type 2 (sherds) Pl. 38 fayence sacred eye (M 5266) Pl. 75:22 fayence bead (M 5267) Pl. 91:41 basalt footed vessel (M 5388) Pl. 112: 17
-1586 (III)	jar type 71 (sherds) Pl. 14 bowl types 59, 84, 101 (sherds) Pls. 25, 27, 28	1630	bone pendant (M 5133) Pl. 97:21 pottery animal figurine (M 4565) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
-1588 (III)	bowl types 30, 88 (sherds) Pls. 24, 28	1631 (in 1482)	bronze arrowhead (M 5227) Pl. 81:1 bone rod(?) (M 5226) sim. Pl. 97:10
1593 (in 1482)	jug type 100 (sherds) Pl. 4	= 1631	jug type 73 (sherds) Pl. 3
-1601 (III)	jug types 17, 86, 100 (sherds) Pls. 1, 3, 4 bowl types 48, 64 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25 stone footed vessel (M 5059) sim. Pl. 112:12	1650	bowl types 62 (P 5796), 67, 88, 93 A, 97, 99, 101-2, 110 (sherds) Pls. 25, 28, 29 lamp type 14 (sherds) Pl. 37 glazed steatite scarab (M 5470) Pl. 69: 32 fayence sacred eye (M 5192) Pl. 75: 21
= 1610	jar-stand type 13 (P 5783) Pl. 34 glazed steatite scaraboid (M 5459) Pl. 69:31 bronze arrowhead (M 5079) Pl. 81:4		iron arrowhead (M 6272) Pl. 80:66 bronze arrowhead (M 5486) Pl. 81:7 iron chisel (M 5411) Pl. 83:17 bronze ring (M 5484) Pl. 86:32 bronze bracelet (M 5410) sim. Pl. 87:2 carnelian bead (M 5194) sim. Pl. 90:4 calcite bead (M 5412) Pl. 91:78 limestone whorl (M 5195) sim. Pl. 93: 51 calcite whorl (M 5183) Pl. 94:72 bone hairpin(?) (M 5409) Pl. 96:14 bone inlay (M 5193) Pl. 99:2
1611 (in 1576)	bowl types 43, 67 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25		jug types 83, 85 (sherds) Pl. 3 jar types 48, 49 (sherds) Pl. 11 bowl types 56 (sherds), 59 (sherds), 64 (P 5829), 68 (sherds), 88 (sherds), 93 A-B (sherds), 95 (P 5826), 101, 103 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 28 cover type 3 (sherds) Pl. 35 bronze arrowhead (M 5211) Pl. 80:47 limestone bead (M 5208) sim. Pl. 90: 68
= 1611	jar type 89 (P 5842) Pl. 18		
1612 (in 1576)	jug type 17 (sherds) Pl. 1 bowl types 68, 112 (sherds) Pls. 25, 29 steatite whorl (M 5090) Pl. 94:75 bone whorl (M 5089) Pl. 95:7	1672 (in 1576)	
-1613 (III)	jar types 49, 85 (sherds) Pls. 11, 17 bowl types 27, 28, 101 (sherds) Pls. 24, 28 lamp type 14 (sherds) Pl. 37 steatite whorls (M 5184, M 5186) Pl. 94:71, 78 bone whorl (M 5185) sim. Pl. 95:9 pottery whorl (M 5187) Pl. 95:15 bone pendant (M 5196) Pl. 97:18 glass pinhead (M 5197) Pl. 102:22		
-1616 (III B)	lamp type 11 (sherds) Pl. 37		
-1618 (III)	jar type 71 (sherds) Pl. 14 bowl types 58, 92, 100, 101 (sherds) Pls. 25, 28		
1620	jug types 44 (P 5828), 64 (sherds) Pl. 2 bowl types 62 (P 5787), 81 (P 5823), 84 (sherds) Pls. 25-27		

STRATUM IV (ca. 1000-800 B.C.)

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Locus		Locus	
	fayence bead (M 5207) sim. Pl. 91:1		fayence Ptah-Sokar (M 4801) sim. Pl. 74:17
	bone whorls (M 5209, M 5394) Pl. 95:6, 4, (M 5282) sim. Pl. 93:4		iron arrowheads (M 5020-21), Pl. 80:67, 55
1674	see pp. 146 f.		iron sickle blade (M 5016) Pl. 82:2
1693 (Q 9)	jug types 17 (sherds), 64 (sherds), 76 (P 5924) Pls. 1-3		hollow bone handle (M 5022) sim. Pl. 96:28
	jar types 61, 71, 81 (sherds) Pls. 12, 14, 16		bone handle(?) (M 5023) Pl. 99:3
	bowl types 28 (P 5701 and sherds), 64 (sherds), 84 (sherds), 94 (P 5702), 112 (sherds) Pls. 24, 25, 27-29	1693 (Q 10)	hematite scarab (M 5370) Pl. 69:35
	blue composition scarab (M 5067) Pl. 69:33	1693 (R 8)	bone pendant (M 5371) Pl. 97:19
	pottery seal (M 4800) Pl. 71:74	1693 (R 10)	blue composition scarab (M 5188) Pl. 69:34
			pottery figurine (M 5376) OIP XXVI

STRATUM IV FILLING (SEE P. 160, §2)

Locus

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Stratum IV pottery forms

jug type 16 (P 733) Pl. 1

bowl types 56 (P 545), 57 (P 752), 72 (P 564), 76 (P 543), 84 (P 732), 92 (P 748), 112 (P 749), 127 (P 765), Pls. 24-30

lamp type 10 (P 531-32) Pl. 37

Stratum V pottery forms

jug types 145 (P 542), 146 (P 559), 148 (P 666), 151 (P 567), 155 (P 637), 175 (02802) Pls. 6, 8

jar types 116 (P 565), 123 (P 734), 126 (P 730) Pls. 20, 21

bowl types 93_{A-B} (P 544a-b), 100 (P 757 and sherds), 107 (P 763), 110 (P 636), 114 (P 548), 117 (P 670), 118 (P 546), 119 (P 547, P 762), 121 (P 552, P 669, P 750), 122 (P 541, P 549, P 767, and sherds), 123 (020006), 126 (P 533), 128 (P 553), 130 (P 728, P 764), 131 (sherds), 132 (02800), 133 (P 550-51, P 760-61), 143 (sherds) Pls. 28-31

cover type 4 (2801) Pl. 35

"cup-and-saucer" types 6 (P 555 and sherds), 7 (P 2802-3) Pl. 38

bronze arrowhead (M 1521) Pl. 80: 53

bone spatula (M 1343) Pl. 95:62

bone hairpin(?) (M 1115) sim. Pl. 96: 11

- 1482

Stratum IV pottery forms

jar type 17 (sherds) Pl. 1

bowl types 31 (sherds), 63 (sherds), 89 (P 5813) Pls. 24, 25, 28

iron needle (M 5203) sim. Pl. 84:2

redstone pendant(?) (M 5161) Pl. 92: 71

bone rod (M 5176) Pl. 96:21

bone pendant (M 5173) Pl. 97:22

unclassified fayence object (M 5177) Pl. 101:15

- 1650

mostly Stratum V pottery forms, with a sprinkling of Stratum VI sherds

1674 (in 1576)

Stratum IV pottery forms*

jug types 16-17 (sherds), 50 (sherds), 64 (sherds), 73 (sherds), 75 (sherds), 76 (P 5834), 77 (sherds), 81 (sherds), 83 (sherds), 85 (sherds), 88-89 (sherds), 99-100 (sherds), 123 (P 5821) Pls. 1-5

jar types 27 (sherds), 40 (P 5853), 53-54 (sherds), 71-72 (sherds), 77 (sherds), 81 (sherds), 85 (sherds), 88 (P 5884), 89 (sherds) Pls. 9-11, 14-18

bowl types 20 (sherds), 22 (sherds), 27-28 (sherds), 30-31 (sherds), 32 (P 5844 and sherds), 37 (sherds), 40 (sherds), 43 (sherds), 44 (P 5706), 45-48 (sherds), 53-54 (sherds), 58 (sherds), 59 (P 5835), 62 (sherds), 64 (sherds), 67-70 (sherds), 72 (sherds), 75 (P 5167), 77 (P 5938 and sherds), 78 (P 5908), 81 (sherds), 84 (sherds), 89 (sherds), 91 (sherds), 100 (sherds), 101 (P 5907) Pls. 23-28

chalice type 11 (sherds) Pl. 33

jar-stand type 13 (sherds) Pl. 34

cover type 3 (sherds) Pl. 35

flask type 6 (sherds) Pl. 36

lamp type 14 (sherds) Pl. 37

"cup-and-saucer" type 3 (P 5902) Pl. 38

Stratum V pottery forms†

jug types 129 (P 5855), 143 (P 5821), 164 (P 5903) Pls. 5-7

jar types 52 (P 5822), 102 (P 5880), 114 (P 5837), 123 (P 5838) Pls. 11, 19, 21

bowl types 145 (P 5898), 160 (P 5997) Pls. 31, 32

chalice type 16 (P 5982) Pl. 33

offering-stand types 2 (P 5980), 3 (P 5973) Pl. 35

unclassified types 4 (P 5983), 5 (P 5992) Pl. 38

cooking-bowl type 18 (P 6009) Pl. 40

glazed steatite scarab (M 5255) Pl. 69: 27

steatite scarab (M 5303) Pl. 69:36

limestone stamp seal (M 4780) Pl. 71: 75

fayence Bes amulets (M 5231, M 5300) Pl. 74:6, 5

fayence Ptah-Sokar (M 5338) Pl. 74: 15

fayence aegises of Bastet (M 5256, M 5362) Pl. 74:25-26, (M 5373) sim. Pl. 74:23

* Only types significant for the MI period are included.

† Since practically every Stratum V type was represented, it was considered of doubtful value to include the complete list; hence only the pots which were used as types are listed.

STRATUM IV FILLING

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- fayence Khnum(?) (M 4570) Pl. 74:36
 fayence amulets (M 5379) Pl. 74:37,
 (M 5219) sim. Pl. 74:40
 fayence sacred eyes (M 5200, M 5247)
 Pl. 75:25, 29; (M 5271) sim. Pl. 75:
 27
 bronze fibula (M 5319) Pl. 78:20
 bronze arrowheads (M 5212-13,
 M 5287, M 5304) Pl. 81:2, 5, 3, 15;
 (M 5220) sim. Pl. 81:2
 iron arrowheads (M 5224, M 5257,
 M 5288, M 5321, M 5383, M 5422)
 Pl. 81:10, 11, 8, 9, 14, 12
 iron knife blade (M 5274) sim. Pl. 81:
 42
 bronze dagger blade (M 5361) sim.
 Pl. 81:43
 iron sickle blade (M 5356) sim. Pl. 82:3
 bronze chisel (M 5225) Pl. 83:12
 bronze needles (M 5214, M 5229,
 M 5234, M 5236, M 5315) Pl. 84:8,
 4, 5, 7, 6; (M 5233) sim. Pl. 84:6
 iron borer with bone handle (M 5289)
 Pl. 84:17
 unclassified bronze object (M 5301)
 Pl. 88:23
 carnelian beads (M 5249, M 5323,
 M 5341) Pl. 90:45-47, (M 5349)
 sim. Pl. 90:10
 fayence beads (M 5251, M 5260,
 M 5263, M 5320, M 5325, M 5326d)
 Pl. 91:48, 45, 47, 50, 51, 49; (M 5350
 a-i) sim. Pl. 91:5, 13, 16, 22, 26,
 34-36, 38
 blue composition beads (M 5252
 [glazed], M 5265, M 5381) Pl. 91:67,
 68, 66
 glass beads (M 5223, M 5327) Pl. 92:
 57-58; (M 5326a-c) sim. Pl. 92:3,
 38, 46
 sandstone bead (M 5270) Pl. 92:70
 potsherd whorl (M 5024a) Pl. 93:68
 steatite whorls (M 5221, M 5235) Pl.
 95:21, 20
 bone whorls (M 5298-99, M 5328,
 M 5363, M 5368) Pl. 95:26, 24, 22,
 27, 23
 bone spatulas (M 5230, M 5232,
 M 5286) Pl. 96:3, 2, 1; (M 5248,
 M 5269, M 5354, M 5397) sim. Pl.
 96:1
 bone hairpins(?) (M 5310, M 5337,
 M 5351) sim. Pl. 96:10
 ivory hairpin(?) (M 5364) sim. Pl. 96:
 10
 bone rods (M 5311, M 5380) Pl. 96:
 19, 23
 bone pendant (M 5216) Pl. 97:23
 ivory inlays (M 5302, M 5375) Pl. 99:
 7, 6
 bone burnisher (M 5307) Pl. 99:12
 bone stick-head (M 5374) Pl. 100:12
 serpentine votive ax (M 5258) Pl. 101:
 3
 amygdaloid pendant (M 5399) Pl. 101:
 4
 sandstone pendant (M 5259) Pl. 101:9
 unclassified stone object (M 5309) Pl.
 102:28
 scoria rubber (M 5277) sim. Pl. 106:
 17
 pottery strainer (M 5390) Pl. 107:12
 calcite stopper (M 5253) sim. Pl. 107:
 21
 basalt bowl (M 5275) Pl. 113:10
 limestone roller (M 5285) sim. Pl.
 114:9
 ivory censer (M 5202) OIP XXVI
 pottery figurines (M 5393, M 5400-
 5401) OIP XXVI

STRATUM V (ca. 1050-1000 B.C.)

Square		Square	
M 15	cooking-bowl type 16 (P 1304) Pl. 40 hematite cylinder seal (M 1009) Pl. 66:3 shale double-ended pendant (M 1291) OIP XXVI	Q 13	jug types 136 (P 2674), 140 (P 123), 154 (P 165), 168 (P 138) Pls. 5-7 jar types 96 (P 137), 117 (P 166) Pls. 19, 20 bowl types 91 (P 120), 136 (5327) Pls. 28, 30 hematite scarab (M 331) Pl. 69:12 ivory scaraboid (M 98) Pl. 69:13 hematite button seals (M 91, M 299) Pl. 69:15, 14 fayence Bes (M 272) Pl. 74:3 fayence Ptah-Sokar (M 161) Pl. 74:11 unclassified ivory object (M 304) Pl. 77:14 iron arrowhead (M 256) Pl. 80:63 bronze armor scale (M 325) Pl. 85:8 carnelian bead (M 273) Pl. 90:35 limestone whorl (M 157) Pl. 94:62 pottery whorl (M 302) Pl. 95:16 bone spatula (M 276) Pl. 95:59 bone pendant (M 99) Pl. 97:13 animal horns (5438, M 301) Pl. 98:3, 9 ivory inlay (M 332) Pl. 99:8 bone handle or dagger pommel (M 85) Pl. 100:16 pottery disk (M 427) Pl. 103:5 hematite weight (M 725) Pl. 104:39 pottery animal figurine (M 188) OIP XXVI
N 12	jug type 169 (P 906) Pl. 7	Q 14	jar type 95 (P 141) Pl. 19 bowl type 167 (P 171) Pl. 32 fayence Ptah-Sokar (M 198) Pl. 74:16 iron arrowhead (M 197) Pl. 81:31 9 gazelle horns (M 202) Pl. 98:17
N 14	jug type 152 (P 870) Pl. 6 fayence sacred eye (M 1320) Pl. 75:16 bronze blunt arrowhead (M 1318) Pl. 84:20 pottery disks (M 1326-27) Pl. 103:7-8	R 12	jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21 chalice type 20 (sherds) Pl. 33 button seal (2773)† sim. Pl. 69:22 iron arrowhead (2024) sim. Pl. 81:13 fayence bead (2023) sim. Pl. 91:55 limestone whorl (2021) sim. Pl. 94:66 limestone horned altars (2982-84) OIP XXVI
O 12	bowl type 137 (P 974) Pl. 30 glass bead (M 1314) Pl. 92:50 bone pendant (M 1323) Pl. 97:32	Locus	6 (in 10)
O 14	bronze arrowhead (M 1311) Pl. 80:51 iron arrowheads (M 1312-13) Pl. 80:56-57 bone pendant (M 1186) Pl. 97:17 gazelle horn (M 1160) Pl. 98:4		
P 12	jug type 120 (P 444) Pl. 5 basalt bowl (5458) Pl. 113:6		
P 13	jug type 142 (P 126) Pl. 5 bowl type 155 (P 132)* Pl. 31 lamp type 17 (P 125) Pl. 37 carnelian beads (M 1084a-c) sim. Pl. 90:12, 32, 44 fayence bead (M 190) Pl. 91:43 boar tusk (M 237) Pl. 98:20 bone handle (M 191) Pl. 100:15 hematite weight (M 1042) Pl. 104:40 steatite mold (M 1085) Pl. 105:5		
P 14	jar type 112 (P 661) Pl. 19		
Q 12	jug type 122 (5377) Pl. 5 jar type 100 (5316) Pl. 19 bowl type 128 (3572) Pl. 30 glazed steatite scarab (M 316) Pl. 69:11 serpentine amulet (M 343) Pl. 74:45 astragalus amulet (M 290) Pl. 77:10 iron arrowhead (M 111) Pl. 80:62 limestone whorls (5410, M 106) Pl. 94:66, 64 Egyptian alabaster whorl (M 112) Pl. 94:74 bone whorl (M 102) Pl. 95:9 bone pendant (M 314) Pl. 97:20 animal horn (M 730) Pl. 98:7 bone stick-head (M 107) Pl. 100:9 pottery animal figurines (M 405-6) OIP XXVI		

* Poorly stratified, probably intrusive from an earlier stratum (see p. 164).

† Stratification uncertain, but probably V.

STRATUM V (ca. 1050-1000 B.C.)

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Locus		Locus	
	jar types 106 (x 5), 114 (x 27), 116 (1632, x 24, and sherds) 119 (3007 and sherds), 120 (19, 43), 121 (3004-5), 122 (3489*), 123 (5, 8, 15, 26, 44, 3030), 124 (3014), 125 (3488*), 128 (03008), 129 (x 26), 130 (x 28), 131 (x 7) Pls. 19-22		fayence bead (M 67) sim. Pl. 91:37 bone whorl (M 66) sim. Pl. 95:8 pottery figurine (M 65) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
	bowl types 20 (02990), 97 (sherds), 98 (x 22), 99 (x 11), 106 (3006), 110 (x 18), 112 (sherds), 116 (x 25), 119 (x 8), 120 (3002), 122 (sherds), 123 (x 9), 124 (x 10, x 15), 126 (sherds), 127 (2996), 130 (x 21), 131 (3008), 132 (x 12-13), 133 (x 23), 138, 143, 168 (sherds) Pls. 20, 28-32	50 (in 51)	jug types 121 (2611), 123 (2604-5, 2608, and sherds), 124 (2612), 125 (sherds), 134 (2613), 147 (3129), 167 (3130), 172 (3127), 177 (3128) Pls. 5-8 jar types 87 (3132), 119 (3152 and sherds), 123 (03129), 124 (3070) Pls. 17, 20, 21 bowl types 110 (3071), 128 (2603) Pls. 29, 30 fayence bead (3058) sim. Pl. 91:26 steatite whorl (2609) sim. Pl. 94:14 bone whorls (2610, 2618) sim. Pl. 95: 8, 5
	lamp type 19 (2999) Pl. 38		
	bronze bracelets (1143, 1151) sim. Pl. 87:2-3	51 (R 12) (in 51)	coin (2198) p. 206, No. 76
	bronze hoe or trowel (1152) sim. Pl. 87: 16	52 (in 51)	jug types 119 (3141, 03133), 123 (03161), 125 (3150), 128 (3151), 142 (sherds), 146 (03142), 156 (sherds), 167 (03143), 170 (3135), 176 (3139) Pls. 5-8 jar types 105 (3144), 119 (sherds), 121 (3143), 122 (3149), 127 (3136), 129 (3140) Pls. 19-22 bowl types 39 (3133-34)†, 110 (3137, 3147), 121 (3062, 3145), 127 (3063), 140 (3138), 168 (3148) Pls. 24, 29, 30, 32 lamp type 19 (3146) Pl. 38 schist button seal (M 56) Pl. 67:55 steatite scarab (2765) Pl. 72:2 carnelian bead (M 57) Pl. 90:36 limestone bead (5275) Pl. 90:74 pottery stopper (3069) sim. Pl. 107: 17 basalt hammer (3032) sim. Pl. 106:7
	carnelian bead (1142) sim. Pl. 90:50		
	milky quartz bead (1156) sim. Pl. 90: 59		
	bone whorl (1153) sim. Pl. 95:8		
	ivory pendant (1138) sim. Pl. 97:26		
	5 ivory inlays (1157, 2995) sim. Pl. 99:7		
	basalt hammer (2992) sim. Pl. 106:8		
	scoria rubber with finger holes (3010) sim. Pl. 106:20		
	pottery stopper (2991) sim. Pl. 107: 17		
	basalt footed vessel (3009) Pl. 112:13		
	pottery shrines (2985-86*) <i>OIP</i> XXVI		
	pottery figurine (1119) <i>OIP</i> XXVI		
7 (in 10)	jug types 117 (3015†), 119 (4), 121 (3017-18) 123 (3023), 126 (3019-22), 180 (3016†) Pls. 5, 8		
	jar types 114 (3029), 116, 122 (sherds) Pls. 19-21		
	bowl types 110 (sherds), 124 (sherds), 126 (sherds), 154 (sherds) Pls. 29-31	53 (in 51)	jug types 123 (3033), 125 (3034, 03034) Pl. 5 bowl type 169 (3077) Pl. 32 bone rod (2768) sim. Pl. 96:21
	sacred eye (1144a) sim. Pl. 75:28		
	fayence(?) bead (1144b) sim. Pl. 91:35		
	serpentine weight (3025) sim. Pl. 104: 14		
	figurine head (3024)	65	sandstone scaraboid (M 221) Pl. 67: 56 fayence bead (M 185) sim. Pl. 91:64 bone spatula (M 220) sim. Pl. 96:9 pottery disk (M 186) Pl. 103:4
10	see loci 6, 7, 31, 33 (Stratum V)		
31 (in 10)	jar types 121 (sherds), 123 (02791) Pls. 20, 21		
33 (in 10)	jar type 123 (2490) Pl. 21		
N=36	fayence bead (M 77) Pl. 91:37	67	bowl types 118 (P 144), 123 (P 145) Pl. 30 bronze needle (M 222) Pl. 84:9 bone hairpin(?) (233) sim. Pl. 96:14
N=37	jug types 134 (5379), 138 (5380), 146 (5378) Pls. 5, 6		
	jar types 116 (P 105), 124 (5296) Pls. 20, 21	W=72	limestone whorl (M 978) Pl. 94:61

* Registered as having come from "Q 13 III 1.75 m. below X (corner) south of room 1/9," which would be in or just south of room 6 of building 10 (our Stratum V).

† See also *OIP* XXVI, Pl. XXXVIII.

‡ Undoubtedly intrusive (see p. 169, § 56).

Locus		Locus	
203	bowl type 152 (5455) Pl. 31 glazed steatite scarabs (M 305-7) Pl. 69:19-21 iron armor scale (M 312) Pl. 85:2 3 bronze disks (M 310) Pl. 88:19 carnelian bead (5450) Pl. 90:43 fayence beads (M 309) Pl. 91:40, (5451-52) sim. Pl. 91:4, 36 blue composition beads (M 346a-b) Pl. 91:63-64 glass bead (5448) sim. Pl. 92:8 basalt whorl (M 374) Pl. 95:1 bone spatulas (M 344-45) sim. Pl. 96:5 basalt hammers (M 376) Pl. 106:1, (M 379) sim. Pl. 106:15 in shape basalt socket (for potter's wheel?) (M 375) Pl. 114:2 basalt grinder (M 381) sim. Pl. 114:11	318	fayence aegises of Bastet (M 1092-93) Pl. 74:23, 22 carnelian bead (M 1094) Pl. 90:37 jug type 121 (P 659) Pl. 5 carnelian bead (M 1104) sim. Pl. 90:43 shell bead (M 1103) Pl. 91:77 bowl type 117 (P 714) Pl. 30 limestone whorl (M 1181) Pl. 94:68 pottery animal head (M 2652) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
208	fayence Ptah-Sokar (M 383) sim. Pl. 74:12 carnelian beads (5431a-b) Pl. 90:41-42 fayence beads (5432-33) Pl. 91:44, 36 glass bead (5434) Pl. 92:44	320	fayence bead (M 1164) Pl. 91:34 bone spatulas (M 1162-63) sim. Pl. 96:9 jug types 129 (P 980), 138 (P 979) Pl. 5 fayence aegis of Bastet (M 1178) Pl. 74:24 jug type 135 (P 989) Pl. 5 jar type 118 (P 1079) Pl. 20 bowl types 110 (P 1078), 113 (P 987) Pls. 29, 30 pottery leg amulet (M 1276) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
269 (in 51)	fayence Hathor(?) (M 820) Pl. 74:33 bronze ring (M 821) Pl. 86:28	323	pottery animal head (M 2652) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
270 (in 51)	pottery chariot wheel model (M 908) <i>OIP</i> XXVI	-368 (IV)	
271 (in 51)	bone pendant (M 822) Pl. 97:15	370	fayence bead (M 1164) Pl. 91:34 bone spatulas (M 1162-63) sim. Pl. 96:9 jug types 129 (P 980), 138 (P 979) Pl. 5 fayence aegis of Bastet (M 1178) Pl. 74:24 jug type 135 (P 989) Pl. 5 jar type 118 (P 1079) Pl. 20 bowl types 110 (P 1078), 113 (P 987) Pls. 29, 30 pottery leg amulet (M 1276) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
274	iron arrowhead (5471) sim. Pl. 81:10 bronze armor scale (M 846) Pl. 85:5 bronze ring (M 845) Pl. 86:22 fayence bead (M 848) sim. Pl. 91:3 bone spatula (M 844) sim. Pl. 96:4	388	jug types 129 (P 980), 138 (P 979) Pl. 5 fayence aegis of Bastet (M 1178) Pl. 74:24 jug type 135 (P 989) Pl. 5 jar type 118 (P 1079) Pl. 20 bowl types 110 (P 1078), 113 (P 987) Pls. 29, 30 pottery leg amulet (M 1276) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
294	bowl types 98 (5372-73), 107 (5375), 121 (5371), 127 (5376), 134 (5374) Pls. 28-30 glazed steatite scaraboid (M 901) Pl. 67:40 steatite seal (M 900) Pl. 67:41 limestone seal (M 899) Pl. 67:42 shell bead (5367) Pl. 91:75 lapis lazuli bead (M 903) Pl. 92:61 bone hairpin(?) (5366) sim. Pl. 96:14 animal horn (M 904) Pl. 98:18 basalt hammer (5368) sim. Pl. 106:10 scoria rubber (5457) Pl. 106:18	393	jug types 119 (P 1032), 121 (P 1030), 124 (P 1028) Pl. 5 jar types 115 (P 1035), 119 (P 1044), 120 (P 1038, P 1045), 122 (P 1036), 123 (P 1037, P 1043) Pls. 20, 21 bowl types 93 B (P 1070), 101 (P 1071), 106 (P 1024), 107 (P 1029), 110 (P 1034), 119 (P 1031), 121 (P 1033), 126 (P 1023), 132 (P 1074), 153 (P 1063) Pls. 28-31 jug types 135 (P 1180), 168 (P 1132) Pls. 5, 7 jar types 119 (P 1131), 124 (P 1181) Pls. 20, 21 bowl types 93 B (P 1184), 111 (P 1133, P 1176) 116 (P 1172), 123 (P 1183), 127 (P 1188), 150 (P 1177), 167 (P 1173) Pls. 28, 30-32 lamp type 17 (P 1179) Pl. 37 fayence Ptah-Sokar (M 1283) Pl. 74:14 basalt mold(?) (M 1302) Pl. 105:2 jug type 135 (P 1190) Pl. 5 "cup-and-saucer" type 5 (P 1322) Pl. 38 animal horn (M 1306) Pl. 98:13 fayence sacred eye (M 1297) Pl. 75:20 carnelian bead (M 1298) Pl. 90:44 jug type 139 (P 1297) Pl. 5 jar type 122 (P 1294) Pl. 21 jug types 153 (P 1142), 159 (P 1143) Pl. 6 jar types 118 (P 1140), 121 (P 1141), 123 (P 1144-45) Pls. 20, 21
295	limestone button seal (M 2631) Pl. 69:22	412	jug types 135 (P 1180), 168 (P 1132) Pls. 5, 7 jar types 119 (P 1131), 124 (P 1181) Pls. 20, 21 bowl types 93 B (P 1184), 111 (P 1133, P 1176) 116 (P 1172), 123 (P 1183), 127 (P 1188), 150 (P 1177), 167 (P 1173) Pls. 28, 30-32 lamp type 17 (P 1179) Pl. 37 fayence Ptah-Sokar (M 1283) Pl. 74:14 basalt mold(?) (M 1302) Pl. 105:2 jug type 135 (P 1190) Pl. 5 "cup-and-saucer" type 5 (P 1322) Pl. 38 animal horn (M 1306) Pl. 98:13 fayence sacred eye (M 1297) Pl. 75:20 carnelian bead (M 1298) Pl. 90:44 jug type 139 (P 1297) Pl. 5 jar type 122 (P 1294) Pl. 21 jug types 153 (P 1142), 159 (P 1143) Pl. 6 jar types 118 (P 1140), 121 (P 1141), 123 (P 1144-45) Pls. 20, 21
-313 (IV)	jug types 138 (P 1287), 151 (P 1288) Pls. 5, 6 jar type 116 (P 1285) Pl. 20 bowl type 115 (P 1284) Pl. 30 unclassified pottery type 12 (P 1286) Pl. 43	419	jug type 135 (P 1190) Pl. 5 "cup-and-saucer" type 5 (P 1322) Pl. 38 animal horn (M 1306) Pl. 98:13 fayence sacred eye (M 1297) Pl. 75:20 carnelian bead (M 1298) Pl. 90:44 jug type 139 (P 1297) Pl. 5 jar type 122 (P 1294) Pl. 21 jug types 153 (P 1142), 159 (P 1143) Pl. 6 jar types 118 (P 1140), 121 (P 1141), 123 (P 1144-45) Pls. 20, 21
314	jar types 109 (P 500), 113 (P 489), 120 (3571) Pls. 19, 20 bronze bracelet (M 966) sim. Pl. 87:10	421	jug type 135 (P 1190) Pl. 5 "cup-and-saucer" type 5 (P 1322) Pl. 38 animal horn (M 1306) Pl. 98:13 fayence sacred eye (M 1297) Pl. 75:20 carnelian bead (M 1298) Pl. 90:44 jug type 139 (P 1297) Pl. 5 jar type 122 (P 1294) Pl. 21 jug types 153 (P 1142), 159 (P 1143) Pl. 6 jar types 118 (P 1140), 121 (P 1141), 123 (P 1144-45) Pls. 20, 21
		428	jug type 139 (P 1297) Pl. 5 jar type 122 (P 1294) Pl. 21 jug types 153 (P 1142), 159 (P 1143) Pl. 6 jar types 118 (P 1140), 121 (P 1141), 123 (P 1144-45) Pls. 20, 21
		429	jug types 153 (P 1142), 159 (P 1143) Pl. 6 jar types 118 (P 1140), 121 (P 1141), 123 (P 1144-45) Pls. 20, 21

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Locus		Locus	
484	bronze ring (M 1541) Pl. 86:27 glass inlay (M 1542) sim. Pl. 102:2 basalt bowl (M 1575) Pl. 113:15 fayence bead (M 1540) Pl. 115:10		limestone drill-socket (M 355) sim. Pl. 107:7
586	fayence amulet (M 143) Pl. 74:35 sacred eye (M 140) sim. Pl. 75:20 carnelian bead (M 139a) sim. Pl. 90:21 limestone beads (5395) sim. Pl. 90:70; (5386, 5389-90, 5392) sim. Pl. 91:59, 68, 74, 72; (5397) sim. Pl. 92:66 fayence beads (5388a-b, 5396) sim. Pl. 91:17, 21, 29 sandstone bead (5391) sim. Pl. 91:11 breccia bead (5387) sim. Pl. 91:59 glass beads (5393-94) sim. Pl. 92:39, 3	594	pottery stopper (5419) sim. Pl. 107:17 jug type 129 (5426) Pl. 5 fayence Ptah-Sokar (M 209) Pl. 74:12 bronze arrowhead (M 208) Pl. 80:54 fayence bead (5423) Pl. 91:35 potsherd whorl (5424) Pl. 95:19
589	jug types 140 (5399), 161 (3579) Pls. 5, 7 bowl type 156 (P 158) Pl. 31 bronze arrowhead (M 230) Pl. 80:50 pottery offering-stand (P 159) <i>OIP</i> XXVI	E = 595	glazed steatite scarab (M 5080) Pl. 69:24 fayence bead (M 207) sim. Pl. 91:49 basalt rubber (5428) sim. Pl. 106:15 animal horn (M 2098) Pl. 98:15
590	pottery figurine (M 1454) <i>OIP</i> XXVI	624	bowl type 162 (P 2346) Pl. 32
591	bronze ring (M 228) Pl. 86:36 carnelian bead (M 229) sim. Pl. 90:23 fayence bead (5409) sim. Pl. 91:13 bone spatula (M 214) sim. Pl. 96:9 pottery figurine (M 227) <i>OIP</i> XXVI	627	bronze arrowhead (M 2160) Pl. 81:17
592	fayence stamp seal (M 145) Pl. 71:76 fayence Ptah-Sokar (M 120) Pl. 74:13 fayence aegis of Bastet (5413) Pl. 74:21 bronze arrowhead (M 195) Pl. 80:52 iron arrowhead (M 118) sim. Pl. 80:64 iron knife blade (M 196) Pl. 83:3 bronze chisel (5404) Pl. 83:13 bronze needle (M 114) Pl. 84:10 carnelian bead (5414) sim. Pl. 90:26 limestone bead (M 116) Pl. 90:76 fayence bead (5405) sim. Pl. 91:35 blue composition bead (5416) Pl. 91:65 bone spatulas (M 117, M 122) sim. Pl. 95:59-60 bone rod (M 123) sim. Pl. 96:23 animal horns (M 128, M 131) Pl. 98:8, 15 bone handle (M 129) Pl. 100:11 limestone weight (M 133) Pl. 104:45 limestone drill-socket (M 138) sim. Pl. 107:6 basalt footed vessel (M 251) Pl. 112:14 pottery figurine (M 135) <i>OIP</i> XXVI	647	bone inlay(?) (M 5505) Pl. 99:5
593	jug type 138 (5402) Pl. 5 bowl type 158 (P 139) Pl. 31 basalt drill-socket (M 357) sim. Pl. 107:3	-1485 (III)	jug type 156 (P 5814) Pl. 6
		-1560 (III)	fayence sacred eye (M 4781) Pl. 75:30
		1578	bowl type 124 (P 5710) Pl. 30
		1579	unclassified pottery type 2 (P 5751) Pl. 38
		1606	fayence Ptah-Sokar (M 5206) Pl. 74:17 carnelian bead (M 5382) Pl. 90:52 pottery stopper (M 5087) Pl. 107:22 bone pendant (M 5392) Pl. 97:26
		-1617 (IV)	jug type 165 (P 5757) Pl. 7
		1619	bowl type 157 (P 5755) Pl. 31 limestone whorl (M 5145) Pl. 95:28 bronze weight (M 5146) Pl. 104:46
		E = 1619	jug type 141 (P 5781) Pl. 5 steatite whorl (M 5128) Pl. 95:37 schist pendant (M 5129) Pl. 101:7 limestone palette (M 5151) sim. Pl. 111:27
		=1621	jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21 bowl type 121 (sherds) Pl. 30 bronze arrowhead (M 5228) Pl. 81:16 limestone whorls (M 5395) Pl. 95:29, (M 5396) sim.
		1636	bone spatula (M 5134) sim. Pl. 96:14 jug type 153 (P 5820) Pl. 6 jar types 111 (P 5819), 119 (P 5849), 120 (sherds) Pls. 19, 20 bowl types 112, 129 (sherds) Pls. 29, 30 lamp type 17 (sherds) Pl. 37 "cup-and-saucer" type 4 (sherds) Pl. 38 Ptah-Sokar (M 4569) sim. Pl. 74:18 ivory bovine(?) head (M 5147) Pl. 77:16 steatite whorl (M 5191) Pl. 95:36 fayence vessel(?) fragment (M 5190) Pl. 101:18
		1640	jug type 147 (sherds) Pl. 6 jar type 120 (sherds) Pl. 20 bowl types 158, 167 (sherds) Pls. 31, 32

Locus		Locus	
E = 1640	jug types 139 (P 5805), 148 (P 5800 and sherds) Pls. 5, 6 bowl types 104, 106, 111-12 (sherds) Pls. 28, 29 unclassified pottery type 3 (P 5972) Pl. 38 bone hairpin(?) (M 5165) sim. Pl. 96:14	= 1660	flask type 13 (sherds) Pl. 36 glass bead (M 5254) sim. Pl. 92:74 bone spatula (M 5281) Pl. 96:8 basalt jar (M 5280) Pl. 112:6 fayence bead (M 5352) Pl. 91:55 bone spatula (M 5353) Pl. 96:9
W = 1640	jar type 120 (sherds) Pl. 20 bowl types 93 v, 94, 96 (sherds) Pl. 28 lamp type 19 (sherds) Pl. 38 fayence bead (M 5166) Pl. 91:54	1662	bowl types 96, 111-12, 114 (sherds) Pls. 28-30 chalice type 18 (P 5824) Pl. 33
1641	jar type 123 (P 5811) Pl. 21 bowl types 111-12 (sherds) Pl. 29	= 1662	jug types 138, 143 (sherds) Pl. 5 jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21 bowl types 110, 112 (sherds) Pl. 29 flask type 13 (sherds) Pl. 36
E = 1641	carnelian bead (M 5169) sim. Pl. 90:45 fayence bead (M 5168) sim. Pl. 91:34	1663	jug type 129 (sherds) Pl. 5 bowl types 97, 98 (sherds) Pl. 28
W = 1641	jug type 148 (P 5810) Pl. 6 flask type 13 (sherds) Pl. 36	= 1663	jug type 125 (P 5827) Pl. 5 jar types 120, 123 (sherds) Pls. 20, 21 bowl types 99, 114 (sherds) Pls. 28, 30 chalice type 18 (sherds) Pl. 33 basalt chalice (M 5283) Pl. 112:2
1642	jug type 139 (P 5806) Pl. 5 bowl type 101 (sherds) Pl. 28	1664	jar type 120 (sherds) Pl. 20
S = 1642	bowl types 110, 114 (sherds) Pls. 29, 30	N = 1664	jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21
1643	jar type 124 (sherds) Pl. 21 lamp type 19 (sherds) Pl. 38	S = 1665	bowl types 111 (sherds), 151 (P 5996) Pls. 29, 31
1644	jug types 119, 146-47 (sherds) Pls. 5, 6 jar type 124 (sherds) Pl. 21 bowl type 129 (sherds) Pl. 30 fayence stamp seal (M 5164) Pl. 71:77 glass bead (M 5163) sim. Pl. 92:7	1666	jug types 119, 148 (sherds) Pls. 5, 6 jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21 bowl types 97, 99, 100, 111 (sherds) Pls. 28, 29 lamp types 17, 19 (sherds) Pls. 37, 38 bone spatula (M 5293) Pl. 96:6 ivory inlay (M 5292) Pl. 99:9 unclassified bone object (M 5294) Pl. 102:19
E = 1644	jug type 157 (P 5801) Pl. 6	= 1666	jug type 163 (sherds) Pl. 7 jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21
W = 1644	bowl types 99, 110 (sherds) Pls. 28, 29	= 1668	jug type 144 (sherds) Pl. 6 jar types 119, 123 (sherds) Pls. 20, 21 bowl types 96-97 (sherds), 99 (sherds), 110 (sherds), 126 (sherds), 165 (P 6000), 167 (sherds) Pls. 28-30, 32
1645	jug type 146 (sherds) Pl. 6 jar type 120 (sherds) Pl. 20	1669	jug type 123 (sherds) Pl. 5 jar type 120 (sherds) Pl. 20 bowl types 99, 167-68 (sherds) Pls. 28, 32
N = 1645	jar type 119 (sherds) Pl. 20 bowl types 113-14 (sherds) Pl. 30 carnelian bead (M 5175) Pl. 90:51 bone pendant (M 5174) Pl. 97:24	1671	jug type 160 (sherds) Pl. 6 bowl types 110, 136 (sherds) Pls. 29, 30
1648	jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21	N = 1671	jug type 154 (P 6206) Pl. 6 bowl type 143 (P 6042) Pl. 31 carnelian bead (M 5443a) sim. Pl. 90:47 blue composition bead (M 5443b) Pl. 91:71 bone hairpin(?) (M 5441) sim. Pl. 96:11
1652	jar type 98 (P 5850) Pl. 19	E = 1671	jug type 144 (P 5831) Pl. 6 jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21 bowl types 126 (sherds), 161 (P 5993) Pls. 30, 32 unclassified pottery type 1 (P 5803) Pl. 38
1653	bowl type 99 (P 5846) Pl. 28 pottery figurines (M 5402-3) OIP XXVI		
S = 1658	jug types 121, 147 (sherds) Pls. 5, 6 jar types 116, 120 (sherds) Pl. 20 bowl types 100, 126 (sherds) Pls. 28, 30 flask type 13 (sherds) Pl. 36 bronze arrowhead (M 5242) Pl. 81:18 carnelian bead (M 5243) sim. Pl. 90:8 glass bead (M 5244) sim. Pl. 92:7 basalt footed vessel (M 5391) Pl. 112:10		
1659	jar type 124 (P 5832) Pl. 21 bowl type 148 (P 5878) Pl. 31 socketed bone handle (M 5217) Pl. 100:14 basalt bowl (M 5284) Pl. 113:16		
1660	jug type 147 (sherds) Pl. 6 bowl types 102, 116 (sherds) Pls. 28, 30		

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W = 1671	jug types 119, 121, 144 (sherds) Pls. 5, 6 jar type 126 (P 5841) Pl. 21 bowl type 101 (sherds) Pl. 28	E = 1682	jug type 155 (sherds) Pl. 6 bowl types 93 B, 97, 167 (sherds) Pls. 28, 32
1673	jug type 119 (sherds) Pl. 5 jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21 bowl types 106, 110, 118, 126, 138, 167 (sherds) Pls. 28-30, 32 flask type 13 (sherds) Pl. 36 fayence bead (M 5238) Pl. 91:56 glass beads (M 5240) Pl. 92:59, (M 5241) sim. Pl. 92:46 bone pendant (M 5239) Pl. 97:25	S = 1682	jug types 146 (P 5860), 160 (P 5859) Pl. 6 jar type 87 (P 5361) Pl. 17 bronze ring (M 5344) Pl. 86:30 carnelian bead (M 5343) sim. Pl. 90:12 fayence beads (M 5346, M 5348a-b) sim. Pl. 91:5, 1, 50 blue composition bead (M 5347) Pl. 81:69 bone whorl (M 5345) Pl. 95:34
E = 1673	jar types 87, 109, 120 (sherds) Pls. 17, 19, 20 bowl types 93 B, 99, 104, 110, 129, 138, 167 (sherds) Pls. 28-30, 32 lamp type 19 (sherds) Pl. 38	1683	jug types 119, 121, 146-47 (sherds) Pls. 5, 6 jar types 105 (P 5876), 123 (sherds), 124 (P 5871) Pls. 19, 21 bowl types 110 (sherds), 118 (sherds), 125 (P 5977) Pls. 29, 30 flask type 13 (sherds) Pl. 36
S = 1673	jug types 119, 138, 146, 148, 153, 156 (sherds) Pls. 5, 6 jar type 105 (sherds) Pl. 19 bowl types 94, 104, 106-7, 110, 126 (sherds) Pls. 28-30 chalice type 20 (sherds) Pl. 33 offering-stand type 1 (P 5981) Pl. 35 steatite scarab (M 5384) Pl. 69:37 fayence Teweret (M 5272) Pl. 74:38 bronze chisel (M 5297) Pl. 83:14 carnelian bead (M 5295) Pl. 90:50 fayence bead (M 5360) Pl. 91:53	= 1683	bowl type 111 (sherds) Pl. 29 chalice type 18 (sherds) Pl. 33 flask type 13 (sherds) Pl. 36 "cup-and-saucer" type 3 (sherds) Pl. 38
W = 1673	jug type 119 (sherds) Pl. 5 bowl types 99, 104, 110, 167 (sherds) Pls. 28, 29, 32	1684	jug types 121, 160 (sherds) Pls. 5, 6 bowl types 99, 118 (sherds) Pls. 28, 30
1675	jug type 162 (P 5910) Pl. 7 jar type 120 (sherds) Pl. 20	N = 1684	jug types 121, 145 (sherds) Pls. 5, 6 jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21 bowl types 97-98 (sherds), 114 (P 5872), 116, 118 (sherds) Pls. 28, 30 bone whorl (M 5335) Pl. 96:33
W = 1675	jug type 138 (P 5930) Pl. 5	1685	jar type 123 (P 5868 and sherds) Pl. 21 bowl types 100, 114 (sherds) Pls. 28, 30 cooking-bowl type 14 (P 5870) Pl. 40
1676	jug type 147 (sherds) Pl. 6 jar types 120, 123 (sherds) Pls. 20, 21 bowl type 116 (sherds) Pl. 30	S = 1685	jug type 148 (sherds) Pl. 6 bowl types 93 A (sherds), 111 (sherds), 114 (sherds), 118 (sherds), 121 (sherds), 140 (P 5874), 159 (P 5994) Pls. 28-31 chalice type 20 (P 5873) Pl. 33
E = 1676	jug type 165 (P 5991) Pl. 7 jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21 bowl type 114 (sherds) Pl. 30 "cup-and-saucer" type 6 (P 5877) Pl. 38	1686	jug type 149 (sherds) Pl. 6 jar type 109 (sherds) Pl. 19 flask type 12 (P 6003) Pl. 36
1677	jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21 bowl type 112 (sherds) Pl. 29	1688	jug types 121 (P 5864), 135 (P 5865) Pl. 5 bowl type 100 (P 5863) Pl. 28
1678	fayence bead (M 5290) sim. Pl. 91:1 bone spatula (M 5291) sim. Pl. 96:8	= 1688	jug type 145 (P 5867) Pl. 6 jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21 bowl type 111 (sherds) Pl. 29 "cup-and-saucer" type 3 (sherds) Pl. 38
1679	jug type 119 (sherds) Pl. 5 jar types 109, 123 (sherds) Pls. 19, 21 bowl types 97, 99, 112, 117 (sherds) Pls. 28-30	1689	jug type 161 (P 5866) Pl. 7
1680	jug type 143 (sherds) Pl. 5 bowl type 112 (sherds) Pl. 29	= 1689	limestone horned altar (M 5331) OIP XXVI
1682	jug types 146 (P 5869), 163 (sherds) Pls. 6, 7 jar type 107 (P 5862) Pl. 19 bowl type 167 (sherds) Pl. 32	1691	jug type 121 (sherds) Pl. 5 jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21 bowl types 114 (P 5934 and sherds), 127 (P 5933) Pl. 30

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=1691	jug types 148 (sherds), 163 (P 5879) Pls. 6, 7 jar types 120, 123 (sherds) Pls. 20, 21 bowl types 111, 114, 118, 121 (sherds) Pls. 29, 30 lamp type 18 (P 5935) Pl. 38 fayence pendant (M 5334) Pl. 77:15 iron arrowhead (M 5367) Pl. 81:21 carnelian beads (M 5330, M 5369) sim. Pl. 90:18, 46 fayence beads (M 5332-33) sim. Pl. 91:5, 29 pottery button (M 5365) Pl. 102:20		lamp type 17 (sherds) Pl. 37 cooking-bowl type 15 (P 5915) Pl. 40 Egyptian alabaster jar (M 5508) Pl. 115:11
1692	jug types 120 (P 5852), 147 (P 5851) Pls. 5, 6 jar type 123 (P 5929) Pl. 21	=1697	jug type 149 (P 5875) Pl. 6 jar type 104 (P 5971) Pl. 19 bowl type 101 (P 5817, inscribed as shown on Pl. 115:8) Pl. 27 flask types 13 (P 5914), 14 (P 5807) Pl. 36 "cup-and-saucer" type 2 (P 5808) Pl. 38 sandstone scaraboid (M 5167) Pl. 69:39
-1693 (IV)	jug type 141 (P 5886) Pl. 5 jar types 123 (sherds), 125 (P 5884) Pl. 21 bowl types 99, 110, 158 (sherds) Pls. 28, 29, 31	=1699	jug type 156 (P 5891) Pl. 6 bowl type 147 (P 5892) Pl. 31 bronze arrowhead (M 5419) Pl. 81:20
-1693 (Q 9) (IV)	lamp type 19 (P 5926) Pl. 38	1700	jug types 154 (sherds), 156 (P 5881) Pl. 6 jar types 120 (P 5932), 122 (P 5882-83) Pls. 20, 21 bowl types 120, 122 (sherds) Pl. 30 "cup-and-saucer" type 5 (P 6108) Pl. 38 fayence aegis of Bastet (M 5522) Pl. 74:27 agate bead (M 5377) Pl. 90:66 bone spatula (M 5378) Pl. 96:7 bone pendant (M 5523) Pl. 97:30
-1693 (Q 10) (IV)	jar type 87 (sherds) Pl. 17 bowl types 93 A (sherds), 106 (P 5912), 115, 121 (sherds) Pls. 28, 30 lamp type 17 (sherds) Pl. 37 fayence sacred eye (M 5416) Pl. 75:28 bronze chisel (M 5415) Pl. 83:15 bronze bracelet (M 5417) sim. Pl. 87:10	E =1700	jug types 130 (sherds), 167 (P 6050) Pls. 5, 7
-1693 (R 8) (IV)	bowl type 115 (P 5889) Pl. 30	S =1700	jar type 121 (sherds) Pl. 20 bowl type 130 (sherds) Pl. 30 Ptah-Sokar (M 5509) sim. Pl. 74:17
-1693 (R 10) (IV)	jug type 144 (sherds) Pl. 6 bowl types 97 (sherds), 103 (P 5922), 139 (P 5923), 164 (P 5969) Pls. 28, 30, 32 chalice type 20 (sherds) Pl. 33 cooking-bowl type 13 (P 5885) Pl. 40 limestone scaraboid (M 5386) Pl. 69:38 iron arrowhead (M 5407) Pl. 81:13 carnelian bead (M 5385) Pl. 90:48 steatite bead (M 5387) Pl. 92:69 bone spatula (M 5405) Pl. 96:4 pottery figurine (M 5418) OIP XXVI	W =1700	bowl type 122 (P 6033) Pl. 30
-1695 (P 9) (IV)	jar type 113 (P 5911) Pl. 19 bronze arrowhead (M 5420) Pl. 81:6	1701	jar type 103 (P 5919) Pl. 19 bowl types 116 (P 5918), 149 (P 5917) Pls. 30, 31 basalt footed vessel (M 5421) Pl. 112:11
1696	jug types 144 (sherds), 155 (P 5909) Pl. 6 bowl types 93 A, 99, 100, 102 (sherds) Pl. 28	=1701	bowl type 141 (P 5986) Pl. 30
=1696	jug types 119 (sherds), 158 (P 5858) Pls. 5, 6 jar type 125 (P 5848) Pl. 21 bowl types 110 (P 5968), 166 (P 5967) Pls. 29, 32	1702	jar type 110 (P 5978) Pl. 19 bone pendant (M 5519) Pl. 97:29
1697	jug types 121 (sherds), 155 (sherds), 159 (P 5925) Pls. 5, 6 jar types 119-20, 123 (sherds) Pls. 20, 21 bowl types 114 (sherds), 129 (P 5913) Pl. 30	=1702	cooking-bowl type 19 (P 6010) Pl. 40
		1705	jar type 121 (P 6043) Pl. 20 bowl types 101, 112 (sherds) Pls. 28, 29 chalice type 20 (sherds) Pl. 33
		N =1705	jug type 153 (sherds) Pl. 6 bowl type 142 (sherds) Pl. 31 chalice type 20 (sherds) Pl. 33
		E =1705	jug type 120 (sherds) Pl. 5 jar type 115 (P 6041) Pl. 20 bowl types 133 (P 6045), 134, 139 (sherds) Pl. 30 chalice type 20 (P 6040) Pl. 33
		S =1705	bowl type 163 (P 6034) Pl. 32 bronze pin (M 5435) Pl. 84:16 fayence bead (M 5433) sim. Pl. 91:6

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1706	jar type 123 (sherds) Pl. 21 bowl types 102 (sherds), 116 (sherds), 135 (P 6036), 147 (sherds) Pls. 28, 30, 31 fayence bead (M 5432) sim. Pl. 91:36 bone pendant (M 5430) Pl. 97:27		jar types 96, 115, 122 (sherds) Pls. 19- 21 bowl types 114 (sherds), 152 (P 6101) Pls. 30, 31 basalt footed vessel (M 5649) sim. Pl. 112:14
E = 1706	bronze ring (M 5478) Pl. 86:33	1712	jug types 119, 144 (sherds) Pls. 5, 6 jar type 104 (sherds) Pl. 19 bowl type 105 (sherds) Pl. 28 iron knife blade (M 5636) sim. Pl. 81: 42 bronze armor scale (M 5492) Pl. 85:6 bronze ring (M 5450) Pl. 86:31 carnelian bead (M 5453b) Pl. 90:49 fayence bead (M 5453c) Pl. 91:57 blue composition bead (M 5453d) sim. Pl. 91:62 bone spatula (M 5452) Pl. 96:5 bone inlay (M 5448) Pl. 99:10 lead wire (M 5451)
1707	jug types 120, 123 (sherds) Pl. 5 bowl types 98, 114-17, 139 (sherds) Pls. 28, 30 lamp type 18 (P 6035) Pl. 38 cooking-bowl type 17 (P 6008) Pl. 40		N = 1712
= 1707	jar type 96 (sherds) Pl. 19 bowl types 99, 112 (sherds) Pls. 28, 29	W = 1712	bowl types 99 (sherds), 114 (sherds), 144 (P 6026) Pls. 28, 30, 31
1708	jug types 140, 154 (sherds) Pls. 5, 6 jar type 119 (sherds) Pl. 20 bowl type 112 (sherds) Pl. 29 fayence amulet (M 5439) Pl. 74:40 fayence beads (M 5440) Pl. 91:52, (M 5438) sim. Pl. 91:36	1713	bowl type 163 (P 6028) Pl. 32 chalice types 19 (P 6030), 20 (P 6029) Pl. 33 fayence amulet (M 5460) sim. Pl. 74:39 bone hairpin(?) (M 5461) sim. Pl. 96:12 jug type 154 (sherds) Pl. 6 jug types 153, 159 (sherds) Pl. 6 bowl type 130 (P 6024) Pl. 30 jug types 120 (P 6022), 142 (sherds), 166 (P 6023) Pls. 5, 7 bowl type 115 (sherds) Pl. 30 bowl type 118 (sherds) Pl. 30 fayence Ptah-Sokar (M 5646) sim. Pl. 74:18 limestone whorl (M 5482) Pl. 95:30 bone whorls (M 5644) Pl. 95:35, (M 5643) sim. Pl. 95:33 bone handle (M 5481) Pl. 100:13
N = 1708	jug types 120, 156 (sherds) Pls. 5, 6 jar type 115 (sherds) Pl. 20 bowl types 115, 120, 133, 152 (sherds) Pls. 30, 31 limestone whorl (M 5483) Pl. 95:31	N = 1713	jug type 116 (sherds) Pl. 20 bowl type 116 (sherds) Pl. 30
W = 1708	jug type 144 (sherds) Pl. 6 bowl types 97, 105 (sherds) Pl. 28	W = 1713	jug type 156 (sherds) Pl. 6 jug types 153, 159 (sherds) Pl. 6 bowl type 130 (P 6024) Pl. 30
1710	jug type 156 (sherds) Pl. 6 jar types 87 (sherds), 122 (P 6038), 123 (sherds) Pls. 17, 21 bowl types 93 A-B, 115, 126-27, 132 (sherds) Pls. 28, 30 "cup-and-saucer" type 4 (sherds) Pl. 38 blue composition bead (M 5444) Pl. 91:70	1714	jug types 120 (P 6022), 142 (sherds), 166 (P 6023) Pls. 5, 7 bowl type 115 (sherds) Pl. 30 bowl type 118 (sherds) Pl. 30 fayence Ptah-Sokar (M 5646) sim. Pl. 74:18 limestone whorl (M 5482) Pl. 95:30 bone whorls (M 5644) Pl. 95:35, (M 5643) sim. Pl. 95:33 bone handle (M 5481) Pl. 100:13
N = 1710	jug types 123 (sherds), 130 (P 6016), 132 (P 6037), 144, 147-48, 151, 155, 159 (sherds) Pls. 5, 6 jar type 108 (P 6039) Pl. 19 bowl types 98 (sherds), 121 (sherds), 132 (P 6018), 153 (P 6017) Pls. 28, 30, 31 chalice type 18 (sherds) Pl. 33 bronze loop-headed pin (M 5454) Pl. 84:12 bronze kohl-stick (M 5456) Pl. 85:18 steatite whorl (M 5458) Pl. 95:32 bone toggle pin (M 5457) Pl. 96:18 bone pendant (M 5455) Pl. 97:28	= 1714	jug type 156 (sherds) Pl. 6 flask type 13 (sherds) Pl. 36 limestone button seal (M 5486) Pl. 69: 40 fayence amulet (M 5469) Pl. 74:39 4 iron arrowheads (M 5446) e.g. Pl. 81:22 bronze loop-headed pin (M 5484) Pl. 84:13 bronze handle(?) or tie-ring(?) (M 5467) Pl. 88:21
W = 1710	jug type 141 (sherds) Pl. 5 bowl types 106 (sherds), 118 (sherds), 153 (sherds), 154 (P 6020) Pls. 28, 30, 31 "cup-and-saucer" types 4 (P 6019), 6 (sherds) Pl. 38	1715	jug type 156 (sherds) Pl. 6 flask type 13 (sherds) Pl. 36 limestone button seal (M 5486) Pl. 69: 40 fayence amulet (M 5469) Pl. 74:39 4 iron arrowheads (M 5446) e.g. Pl. 81:22 bronze loop-headed pin (M 5484) Pl. 84:13 bronze handle(?) or tie-ring(?) (M 5467) Pl. 88:21
1711	fayence Ptah-Sokar (M 5447) Pl. 74:18	S = 1715	jug type 156 (sherds) Pl. 6 flask type 13 (sherds) Pl. 36 limestone button seal (M 5486) Pl. 69: 40 fayence amulet (M 5469) Pl. 74:39 4 iron arrowheads (M 5446) e.g. Pl. 81:22 bronze loop-headed pin (M 5484) Pl. 84:13 bronze handle(?) or tie-ring(?) (M 5467) Pl. 88:21
= 1711	jug types 119 (sherds), 138 (sherds), 146 (P 6104), 154, 156, 167 (sherds) Pls. 5-7	= 1716	jug type 156 (sherds) Pl. 6 flask type 13 (sherds) Pl. 36 limestone button seal (M 5486) Pl. 69: 40 fayence amulet (M 5469) Pl. 74:39 4 iron arrowheads (M 5446) e.g. Pl. 81:22 bronze loop-headed pin (M 5484) Pl. 84:13 bronze handle(?) or tie-ring(?) (M 5467) Pl. 88:21

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REGISTER OF FINDS

Locus		Locus	
1718	jug type 156 (P 6013) Pl. 6	1722	jug type 148 (sherds) Pl. 6
1719	bowl type 132 (sherds) Pl. 30		chalice type 20 (sherds) Pl. 33
	bronze tweezers (M 5495) Pl. 84:21		flask type 13 (sherds) Pl. 36
N = 1719	jug type 131 (P 6052) Pl. 5	E = 1722	jar type 115 (sherds) Pl. 20
	jar types 122 (P 6051), 123 (sherds) Pl. 21		bowl type 116 (sherds) Pl. 30
	bowl types 131 (P 6049), 132, 153 (sherds) Pls. 30, 31		"cup-and-saucer" type 4 (sherds) Pl. 38
	lamp type 19 (sherds) Pl. 38		bronze kohl-stick (M 5502) Pl. 85:19
W = 1719	bowl types 93 B (sherds), 121 (sherds), 142 (P 6021) Pls. 28, 30, 31	= 1724	bone spatulas (M 5501, M 5504) sim. Pl. 96:6
	iron knife blade (M 5491) Pl. 83:4		jug type 133 (P 6113) Pl. 5
	bone handle (M 5489) sim. Pl. 100:13		jar type 101 (P 6112) Pl. 19
	serpentine cylinder seal (M 5488) Pl. 72:17	1726	bowl type 132 (sherds) Pl. 30
= 1720	jug type 120 (sherds) Pl. 5		chalice type 17 (P 6111) Pl. 33
	bowl types 120, 134 (sherds) Pl. 30	1726	bowl type 101 (sherds) Pl. 28
1721	bowl type 119 (P 6047) Pl. 30	S = 1726	jug type 148 (sherds) Pl. 6
	cooking-bowl type 20 (P 6011) Pl. 40		bowl types 120, 133 (sherds) Pl. 30
N = 1721	bowl types 112 (sherds), 120 (P 6048) Pls. 29, 30	1730	jar type 97 (P 6053) Pl. 19
	bone pendant (M 5497) Pl. 97:31		bronze arrowhead (M 5539) Pl. 81:19
S = 1721	jug types 140 (P 6046), 150 (P 6044) Pls. 5, 6		bronze armor scale (M 5474) Pl. 85:7
	bowl types 114 (sherds), 133 (sherds), 134 (P 6027), 139 (sherds) Pl. 30	1742	limestone bead (M 5475) sim. Pl. 90:72
			jug type 137 (P 6094) Pl. 5
			jar type 99 (P 6093) Pl. 19
			bowl type 146 (P 6092) Pl. 31
			bronze ring (M 5618) sim. Pl. 86:15
			carnelian bead (M 5619) sim. Pl. 90:19

SURFACE OF SLOPES AND TERRACE

Square		Square	
E 3	coin (M 1960) p. 198, No. 13		bone inlay (M 459) Pl. 99:11
F 17	fayence Bes (M 2087) Pl. 74:8		limestone amulet or doll(?) (M 472) Pl. 101:12
G 14	steatite scarab (M 2295) Pl. 69:41		hematite weight (M 495) Pl. 104:15
	fayence cylinder seal (M 6023) Pl. 72:16	T 15	limestone scaraboid (M 1426) Pl. 69:49
	bone pendant (M 1368) Pl. 97:34	T 16	jar type 58 (P 4914) Pl. 11
	limestone altar (M 5154) <i>OIP</i> XXVI		chalice type 15 (4787) Pl. 33
H 12	steatite scarab (M 4763) Pl. 69:42		bronze arrowhead (M 1681) Pl. 81:27
H 17	coin (M 957) p. 207, No. 85		8 bronze armor scales (M 491) Pl. 85:10
H 19	limestone seal (M 1102) Pl. 73:11		inscribed potsherd (4783) Pl. 115:9
J 17	coin (209) p. 209, No. 96	T 17	steatite scarab (M 55) Pl. 69:50
J 18	carnelian seal or jewel (M 1) Pl. 73:4		pottery disk (M 536) Pl. 103:10
	gold earring (M 3) Pl. 86:38	T 18	iron ring (M 507) Pl. 86:35
	coin (M 2) p. 207, No. 84		pottery leg amulet (M 508) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
L 1	bronze arrowhead (M 3217) Pl. 80:13	T 19	coin (1681) p. 200, No. 26
L 14	bone pendant (M 992) Pl. 97:37	U 16	steatite plaque (M 1730) Pl. 73:1
L 19	limestone scaraboid (M 2398) Pl. 69:43		coin (M 1754) p. 204, No. 52
N 1	jug type 63 (P 3671) Pl. 2	U 17	bowl types 105 (P 267), 138 (5041) Pls. 28, 30
	bronze arrowhead (M 3297) Pl. 81:30		bronze stamp seal (M 585) Pl. 73:6
	coin (M 3206) p. 207, No. 23		fayence Taweret (M 2525) Pl. 74:43
Q 15	steatite cylinder seal (M 6) Pl. 66:8		bone handle (M 1689) Pl. 96:25
	glazed fayence scarab (M 570) Pl. 69:44		limestone weight (M 1717) Pl. 104:53
	steatite stamp seal (M 1469) Pl. 73:10	U 20	coin (M 576) p. 199, No. 22
	fayence Khnum(?) (M 697) Pl. 74:41		coin (370) p. 207, No. 83
	bone pendant (M 2417) Pl. 97:35	V 16	gold ring (M 2413) Pl. 86:34
Q 17	bronze blunt arrowhead (M 1667) Pl. 81:24		limestone disk (M 3375) Pl. 103:12
Q 18	glazed fayence scaraboid (M 1709) Pl. 69:45	V 17	steatite scarabs (M 1695, M 2402) Pl. 69:51-52
	steatite scarab (M 1671) Pl. 69:46		pottery disk (M 3887) Pl. 103:9
Q 19	limestone cylinder seal (M 1677) Pl. 66:9		basalt jar (M 2558) Pl. 112:7
	steatite scarab (M 1678) Pl. 69:47		pottery figurine (M 2518) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
	coin (1821) p. 199, No. 17	V 19	coin (M 1752) p. 201, No. 31
S 15	silver Bes (M 395) Pl. 74:10		coin (853) p. 206, No. 71
	bronze arrowhead (M 641) Pl. 81:26	W 16	steatite scarabs (M 1696-97, M 2521) Pl. 69:54, 53, 55
	bronze armor scale (M 404) Pl. 85:9		sandstone seal (M 2412) Pl. 73:2
	bronze bracelets (M 639-40) Pl. 87:11, 10		steatite jewelry mold (M 2581) Pl. 105:6
	limestone weights (4462-63, 4480, M 425) Pl. 104:50, 48, 47, 49		pottery animal figurine (M 2582) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
	coin (M 403) p. 205, No. 67	W 17	fayence Bes (M 2505) Pl. 74:9
S 16	coin (M 441) p. 201, No. 34		bronze arrowhead (M 3671) Pl. 81:25
S 17	bowl type 34 (P 98) Pl. 24		limestone macehead(?) (M 2568) Pl. 107:13
	jar-stand type 7 (4721) Pl. 34	W 18	Roman spun-glass vase (M 1701) Pl. 102:11
	lamp type 1 (P 211) Pl. 37		pottery animal figurine (M 1700) <i>OIP</i> XXVI
	glazed fayence scarab (M 58) Pl. 69:48		
	bronze arrowhead (M 41) Pl. 81:29	Uncertain (north terrace)	coins (174, M 2404, M 3882) pp. 199, No. 20; 201, No. 30; 203, No. 48
	bronze ring (M 43) Pl. 86:37		
	bronze pendant (M 496) Pl. 87:13		

SCHUMACHER'S WORKS*

- jug types 2 (P 517), 21 (P 2295), 121 (P 2378), 128 (P 475)
 Pls. 1, 2, 5
 jar type 2 (P 516) Pl. 9
 unclassified pottery type 13 (P 5407) Pl. 43
 glazed fayence cylinder seal (5510) Pl. 66:7
 fayence scaraboids (M 1070, M 4376) Pl. 69:70, 65
 limestone scaraboid (M 1523) Pl. 69:67
 steatite scaraboid (M 708) Pl. 69:68
 steatite scarabs (M 1069, M 1310, M 2233, M 2303,
 M 4123, M 5182) Pl. 69:69, 23, 66, 71, 63, 62
 seal impression on pottery (M 2296) Pl. 69:64
 pottery jar label (M 809) Pl. 72:18
 steatite stamp seal (M 4726) Pl. 73:7
 fayence aegis of Bastet (M 1074) Pl. 74:28
 fayence fly amulet (M 1483) Pl. 74:44
 limestone gaming-piece(?) (M 2333) Pl. 77:18
- bronze fibula (M 1141) Pl. 78:21
 bronze arrowhead (M 4185) Pl. 81:28
 bronze kohl-stick (M 2172) Pl. 85:17
 bronze amulet (M 2108) Pl. 87:14
 bronze bail handle (M 1059) Pl. 88:5
 bronze fibulae (M 1057-58) Pl. 88:10, 9
 bronze stand (M 1342) Pl. 89 and *OIP* XXVI
 bone pendant (M 1045) Pl. 97:36
 glass vessel base(?) (M 2246) Pl. 101:21
 pottery figurines (M 810, M 1071, M 1088) *OIP* XXVI
 bronze pomegranate amulet (M 1184) *OIP* XXVI
 fragment of Sheshonk stela (Fig. 70)
 coins (M 1346, M 1526, M 1804, M 2174, M 2242, M 2259,
 M 2334) pp. 206, No. 78; 203, No. 45; 202, No. 41; 204,
 No. 51; 201, No. 33; 204, No. 55; 206, No. 80

* Including both trenches and dumps.

WATER SYSTEM*

jug type 125 (P 2901) Pl. 5
olivine cylinder seal (M 2682) Pl. 66:11 and *OIP*
XXXII
blue composition scarabs (M 2659, M 2800) Pl. 69:56-57
and *OIP* XXXII
limestone scaraboid (M 2655) Pl. 69:58 and *OIP* XXXII

fayence scaraboids (M 2710, M 2796) Pl. 69:60, 59 and
OIP XXXII
glazed fayence scarab (M 2474) Pl. 69:61 and *OIP* XXXII
bronze fibula (M 2209) Pl. 88:7
pottery figurines (M 2642, M 2717) *OIP* XXVI and
XXXII

* See p. xxv.

POTTERY TYPES

§ 1. The duration of each type of vessel is given with the plate descriptions and also in the list of find-spots of each type (pp. 173–95). The duration of a type is assumed to be continuous from the earliest to the latest stratum in which it was found, its absence in an intervening stratum being considered accidental. In cases where there are analogous types (bracketed together in plate descriptions) with a wider distribution, it is felt that the complete history has not been revealed by the present excavations. It is suggested, therefore, that in such cases the range be enlarged to include that of analogous types. Thus, while the true life of a vessel may be correctly indicated by the strata in which it was actually found, such enlargement of range will considerably lessen the possibility of error. In many cases a bare statement of its duration is the only observation made concerning a particular type. In effect that means in most cases that the type is not having a distinct morphological or stratigraphic place needs no further comment or cannot be treated more constructively at present. An attempt has been made to note parallel forms from other sites when these were well defined stratigraphically. Of greatest assistance in this matter have been materials from Tell Bait Mirsim, Gerar, Tell el-Ful, Tell Abu Hawwam, and Beth Zur. Uncontaminated and homogeneous tomb groups from Gezer, Beth Shemesh, and Tell el-Nasbah have also been useful. The result has been that the three Megiddo strata (IV–II) which fall within the MI period (*ca.* 1000–600 B.C.) have made possible a certain number of ceramic distinctions. Stratum V, although allied to IV in culture, is distinct enough in content to be recognizable wherever found.

§ 2. In view of the extensive reuse of many Stratum IV floors during III and the general contamination due to this reoccupation, some of the pottery attributed to the earlier period may possibly be later. However, we are able to make use of a very strong check on much of the pottery so attributed, which accordingly allows us to state definitely that, even though certain of the types were undoubtedly represented in later periods, they were also present in Stratum IV. This check lies in the large quantity of pottery recovered from the fillings below the southern stable compound (pp. 32f.), the IV B structure 1482 (p. 26), and the IV building 338 (p. 49).¹ These fillings contained a predominance of Stratum V pottery types with some from VI and a few as early as EB and Chalcolithic. There was also a considerable number of recognizable sherds which under no circumstances could be associated with the Stratum V or earlier pottery. These specimens, then, must be contemporary with the building of the floors above the fillings. The material from the fillings is noted in the Register of Finds under the heading "Stratum IV Filling."

§ 3. As a group jug types 10–13 seem to form a safe criterion for the period covered by Strata III–I.

§ 4. Jug type 17 was common in Strata IV–I, and there is little doubt that its analogues, types 16 and 18–20, have the same range. These types seem to have had about the same distribution throughout Palestine, for they were found in Stratum A at Tell Bait Mirsim² and in Strata II and III at Tell Abu Hawwam.³ They are commonly covered with the light red wash typical of MI (see p. 164). A probable prototype for this class is jug type 141 from Stratum V.

¹ Since it was impossible to make any cultural distinction between the IV and IV B occupations (see p. 8), in the register the finds from both are listed under Stratum IV.

² Albright, *AASOR* XII, Pl. 69, No. 27.

³ R. W. Hamilton in *QDAP* III (1934) Pl. XXIII 2; IV (1935) 7 and Fig. 12.

POTTERY TYPES

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§ 5. Only one specimen each of jug types 34–35 was discovered, but, since they both came from Stratum III, they tend to corroborate one another as criteria for that stratum. Another corroboration for type 34 is its peculiar type of paint, which is found on another Stratum III jug type (79). Bowl type 12, however, decorated with the same quality of paint, occurred in Stratum II only.

§ 6. Jug type 36 and jar type 31 are similar in ware and decoration and should form a fairly solid group for Strata IV–III.

§ 7. Although jug type 38 occurred only twice, both examples came from Stratum III.

§ 8. Jug types 39–42 appear to be well grouped in Stratum III (except for an intrusive example of type 41 in Stratum I), but analogous forms (types 43–45) make the probable range Strata IV–III (the Stratum II specimen of type 45 is probably intrusive).⁴

§ 9. Jug types 47–48 are found from Stratum IV to Stratum II, which agrees with the evidence from Tell Bait Mirsim⁵ and Beth Shemesh.⁶ Jug type 46, though identical in shape, is of different ware and was found in Stratum I only.

§ 10. Albright finds a difference between the long-necked and graceful-bodied black burnished juglets represented by our type 52 and the squattier ubiquitous black burnished ones represented by our types 49–51. The former he finds only in his EI I, and the latter in his EI II.⁷ These, he says, however, do not survive in postexilic times.⁸ At Megiddo we can make no such distinction, for we find them contemporary, extending through from Stratum IV to Stratum I. Jug type 54 is included with this group on the basis of shape and color of ware, though it lacks the distinctive burnishing. One may add jug type 53, which, though covered with a light red wash, is identical in shape and has the same kind of burnishing.

We do, however, find a difference between this group and rather similar jugs (types 124–28) which have a small knob or button base and a long, straight, chimney-like neck and occur only in Strata V–IV. The latter types do not seem to have been found at Tell Bait Mirsim, but at Gezer Macalister found one,⁹ which from the associated forms in the tomb belongs to the middle of the 11th century. FitzGerald illustrates one from the Ramses II level at Baisan¹⁰ and another from the early Seti I level.¹¹ These, however, are probably intrusive from a later level, as is another jug from the Seti I level.¹² A specimen occurred at Beth Shemesh in Tomb 1 (Beth Shemesh II),¹³ which is dated by Albright to approximately the 10th century.¹⁴ Thus the evidence from both Megiddo and elsewhere seems to point to an 11th and 10th century date for such jugs.

Jug types 129–33, not found above Stratum V, may well be prototypes of Nos. 124–28, but unfortunately we can find no well stratified parallels for them elsewhere.

§ 11. Jug types 55–65, vertically burnished buff juglets, with ring neck are common throughout Palestine during MI and do not seem to have existed before the 10th century. They are not found at Tell Bait Mirsim before Stratum A, that is, not before the 9th century.¹⁵ They

⁴ For similar jugs cf. Petrie, *Gerar*, Pls. LIX 73 *e, f, h, o-x* and LX 83 *j, p, w*, from 22d and 23d dynasty levels.

⁵ *AASOR* XII, Pl. 67, No. 34 (Stratum A, 9th–7th century).

⁶ Duncan Mackenzie, *PEFA* II (for 1912–13) Pl. XXII 25 (Tomb 1, dated about 10th century by Albright, *AASOR* XII 82).

⁷ *AASOR* XII 71.

⁸ *AASOR* IV 15.

¹⁰ *Beth-Shan Pottery*, Pl. XLVIII 14.

⁹ *Gezer* III, Pl. LXXXIV 10.

¹¹ *Ibid.* Pl. XLIV 31.

¹² *Ibid.* Pl. XLIV 27. According to the latest information, both Baisan levels should be dated to the 12th century (see Albright, *The Archaeology of Palestine and the Bible* [3d ed.; New York, 1935] p. 225).

¹³ *PEFA* II, Pl. XXIV 15.

¹⁴ *AASOR* XII 82.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* Pl. 69, Nos. 20–23 and 28–29.

were found in Tomb 5 at Tell el-Nasbah,¹⁶ dated 1200–900 B.C. by Badè, which is too early for such jugs. Albright, however, dates this tomb, correctly in the light of the Megiddo evidence, to about the 10th or early 9th century.¹⁷ They occur at Beth Shemesh in Tombs 2 and 4–7.¹⁸ Albright dates Tomb 2 after the 8th century and Tomb 7 to about the 8th century.¹⁹ It is interesting to note that they were not found in Tomb 1, which is evidently a little earlier (see above). The evidence from Megiddo, then, substantiates their position in MI only.

§ 12. Jug type 68 is rather an uncommon form from Strata III–I. The nearest parallel comes from Tomb L 23 B at Athlit, which contained 4th century B.C. coins.²⁰ On the basis of ware alone jar type 46, from Stratum I, is classed with this jug.

§ 13. Jug type 69 is an unusual shape, for which no parallels can be found. The ware and decoration are closely paralleled by those of jar type 47. The latter too has a peculiar form, but this may be due in part to the reconstruction, which, though following the curves of the fragments, is indeed hypothetical. Jug type 69 comes from Stratum II and jar type 47 from III, so that an 8th–7th century date for them seems to be indicated.

§ 14. Jug types 70–71, from Strata III–II, are classed together solely because of the shape of the upper parts of the vessels, for otherwise they have little in common. Type 70 is hard, almost metallic, ware, while type 71 is the normal MI ware with the usual light red wash. Since similar jugs have been found at Samaria, they may prove to be good 8th–7th century data.

§ 15. Jug type 72 may be considered as an elongated variant of types 73–74. Thus, although found in Stratum III only, its probable range is Strata IV–III.

§ 16. Strainer-jugs have a country-wide distribution in the period covered by Strata IV–II and extend back to LB. At Megiddo types 75–76 are normal for MI and on the basis of both shape and wash are easily distinguished from those of Stratum V (e.g. type 153). Jug type 77, on the other hand, is unusual. The fine texture of its ware, the close burnishing, the ribbon handle, and the long thin strainer spout tend to differentiate it from normal MI wares. One is tempted to postulate a foreign origin for it, possibly Cypriote, for its ware is very similar to that of our Cypriote perfume jugs (type 123).

§ 17. Jug types 78–79 are of interest for their unusual necks. Only one specimen of each was found, No. 79 in Stratum III and No. 78 in Stratum II. The bases as indicated in the drawings (Pl. 3) are hypothetical. Type 78 has a distinctive dark red wash with a very fine burnish, while type 79 has duochrome decoration (see § 5). Both these forms, with duochrome decoration or burnish, are found at Carthage during the 8th–7th century.²¹

§ 18. Jug type 80, which occurred in Stratum II only, on the basis of form is classed with types 81–82, and the possible range of all three is Strata IV–II.

§ 19. Jug type 83, classed with types 84–86 and 88–90, has a shape unusually graceful for the degenerate workmanship of the MI period, and the burnish is quite fine.²² The other types in this group, however, are normal for MI, and analogous forms of the same period can be adduced from Tell Bait Mirsim.²³

¹⁶ W. F. Badè, *Some Tombs of Tell en-Nasbeh Discovered in 1929* ("Palestine Institute Publication" No. 2 [Berkeley, 1931]) Pl. XVII 10.

¹⁷ *AASOR* XII 71.

¹⁸ *PEFA* II, Pls. XXXIII 26, XXXVII 6–7, XXXIX 8. There is no difference in date between the repositories and the tombs proper.

¹⁹ *AASOR* XII 83 and 87.

²⁰ C. N. Johns in *QDAP* II (1933) 89–94 and Fig. 71.

²¹ These have not been published but can be seen in Carthage at the Musée Alaoui, Room XII, where they are dated as above.

²² Cf. *AASOR* XII, Pl. 38, No. 15.

²³ *Ibid.* Pls. 58–59.

§ 20. Jug type 87 is classed with types 95–97, but as regards form and range (Strata IV–II) they are all in keeping with types 91–93. Similar jugs may be seen in Tomb 5 at Tell el-Nasbah,²⁴ which is dated by Albright to about the 10th or early 9th century.²⁵

§ 21. Albright's "water-decanter"²⁶ have practically the same range as analogous forms from Megiddo (jug types 99–110), where a date between 900 and 600 B.C. covers most specimens. While there were relatively few examples from Strata I and IV, they were found in profusion in III. The hard metallic ware of jug type 100 is paralleled by that of type 111, which was found in Strata III–II.

With this group must be classed two specialized and probably later forms, jug types 66–67 from Stratum II and jar type 39 from Strata III–II. A form analogous to jar type 39 comes from Tell Bait Mirsim A₂, 8th–7th century.²⁷

§ 22. Jug types 112 and 118–19 are classed together for their close resemblance in ware and form. Types 112 and 118 are probably later forms, since they occur in Strata III–II only, while 119 extends from V to III.

§ 23. Jug type 117,²⁸ which has elements in common with the "askos" of the Aegean, seems to be confined to the 11th–10th century in Palestine. To this type might be added a zoomorphic vessel, jug type 180,²⁹ for which an analogy can be found as early as LB.³⁰

§ 24. Regarding Cypriote imports (jug types 123 and 176, jar types 87–88, and bowl types 95, 107–9, 140, and 169) the weight of the evidence indicates a range from Stratum V to Stratum III. The one specimen of bowl type 109 was actually found in Stratum II, but, being small and fragmentary, may well have been intrusive. Albright calls the perfume jugs EI I and early EI II and says they do "not descend to a later date than the ninth century" in Palestine, when they were replaced by a locally made type.³¹ The evidence from Megiddo is not entirely conclusive in view of the comparatively few examples found, but it seems quite probable that the latest date for the Cypriote imports must be regarded as 7th century, since jug, jar, and bowl forms were found as high as Stratum III (ca. 780–650 B.C.). It is also in III that an analogous jug form (type 41) began to be made locally.³² New information, as yet unpublished, has come to light at Athlit in what Johns says is a good 8th–7th century context. Bowl types 140 and 169, from Stratum V, seem to be slightly earlier than the other imports and can be compared with Late Cypriote III (1200–1000 B.C.) bowls.³³

§ 25. Stratum V is characterized by dark red irregularly hand-burnished wares (jug types 120–22, 130–37, 139–40, 143–56, 171–75, 179; jar types 97, 101, 105–10, 129, 131; bowl types 93, 94, 97–103, 105–6, 113–14, 116–22, 124–34, 136–38, 153, 168; chalice type 19; flask types 12, 14; unclassified type 5) showing the following techniques, which in the case of some of the bowls (types 93, 94, 97, 99–103, 106, 126) lasted into Stratum IV:

1. Irregular hand burnish on a dark red wash which usually covers the base, in contrast to the MI practice in which the base and lower outer surface, principally with bowls, are left unwashed.

2. Sepia or sepia and white bands painted on an irregularly hand-burnished dark red wash.

3. Latticed lozenges, triangles, and truncated triangles in sepia either on a dark red burnished wash or on a white slip applied to the burnished surface.

4. A combination of wheel and hand burnish on a dark red wash (principally on bowls).

²⁴ Badè, *op. cit.* Pl. XVII 13–14.

²⁷ *Ibid.* Pl. 70, No. 14.

²⁵ AASOR XII 71.

²⁸ See also OIP XXVI, Pl. XXXVIII 3015 and p. 34.

²⁶ *Ibid.* pp. 82 f. and Pl. 59, Nos. 1–6.

²⁹ *Ibid.* No. 3016.

³⁰ Einar Gjerstad, *Studies on Prehistoric Cyprus* (Uppsala, 1926) p. 187, animal-shaped vase No. 3.

³¹ AASOR XII 72.

³² Cf. *ibid.* pp. 84 f. and Fig. 14, No. 19.

³³ Gjerstad, *op. cit.* p. 212, bowl No. 3.

5. Dark red wash, without burnish, over the entire vessel.

These techniques are best dated at Tell el-Ful,³⁴ but other EI occurrences are by no means lacking. An example of jar type 105 was found in the Early Iron I Age at Beth Shemesh.³⁵ Albright states that such wares, "all from the beginning of the Iron Age, have been found all over Palestine, both south, central and north" and cites pieces from Hielite Jericho³⁶ and the Fourth Semitic period at Gezer³⁷ in particular.³⁸ To these may be added the evidence from Tell Bait Mirsim, where, when well placed, this type of pottery comes from B₂ (11th century on the basis of Tell el-Ful).³⁹ In Philistia itself this ware would seem to have been prominent, for at Ascalon Phythian-Adams found that "red pebble-burnished pottery" appeared as a new ceramic at the same time as the Philistine cups and craters and lasted somewhat longer,⁴⁰ as at Beth Shemesh.⁴¹ It is dangerous to make definite statements regarding Philistine material at Megiddo, for at best it is poorly represented, though enough sherds were found to establish its undoubted presence in Strata VII-VI. This very sparseness, however, tends to weaken any stand that may be taken with regard to its absence in Stratum V. Although one specimen is attributed to V (bowl type 155), it was poorly stratified and probably intrusive from an earlier stratum. Nevertheless, on the evidence from Ascalon it would seem possible that the red burnished wares were introduced into Palestine by the agency of new people arriving during the 12th century. There seems to be no strong ceramic bond between the type of pottery on which were painted the well known designs which have been attributed to the Philistines—although these occur on a red matt ground at times—and the red burnished wares. Yet the latter, appearing suddenly as they do throughout the country and perhaps earliest in Philistia, must be accounted for by an outside influence. Whether they appeared earlier, as apparently at Ascalon, or later, as at Megiddo in Stratum V following on the true Philistine ware found in Stratum VI, the essential effect was the complete effacement of the Canaanite culture that in the LB period was characteristic of the whole country and at Megiddo lasted through Stratum VI. Because of a strong break in red burnished ware tradition during LB, it seems impossible to connect the MB and EI techniques, as does Phythian-Adams.⁴² If it were an indigenous though underlying trait, one would expect to find continuous even though sporadic manifestations throughout the LB period.

It is interesting to note that dark red irregularly hand-burnished wares make their appearance in Syria at about the same time as at Megiddo. In the Antioch valley at Tell el-Judaïdah and Çatal Hüyük, which are being excavated by the Syrian Expedition of the University of Chicago under the direction of C. W. McEwan, these fabrics have been found well stratified along with Cypriote imports (cf. § 24).

At Megiddo we have found practically the same burnishing technique for Iron Age bowls as did Albright at Tell el-Ful and Tell Bait Mirsim. In Megiddo Stratum V irregular hand burnish on dark red wash, usually both inside and out, was characteristic. Wheel burnishing, when practiced at all, was restricted to a few types of bowls and then usually occurred in combination with hand burnishing. It is only in Stratum IV that there began the wide use of the wheel as a burnishing factor, on a lighter red wash, which practice continued uninter-

³⁴ Gibeah II; see Albright, *AASOR* IV 9-17 and XII 64-68.

³⁵ Elihu Grant, *Rumeileh* (Haverford, Pennsylvania, 1934) Pl. XXI.

³⁶ Ernst Sellin and Carl Watzinger, *Jericho* (Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft, "Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen" XXII [Leipzig, 1913]) pp. 141-43.

³⁷ Macalister, *Gezer* II 208.

³⁸ *AASOR* IV 15.

³⁹ *AASOR* XII, Pls. 24, No. 34; 25, Nos. 9 and esp. 24; 28, Nos. 2 and 8; 51, Nos. 13 and 17.

⁴⁰ *PEFQS*, 1923, pp. 72 f.

⁴¹ Mackenzie, *PEFA* II 53-54 and Pl. XXII 1-5.

⁴² *PEFQS*, 1923, p. 73.

ruptedly into Stratum I (see bowl types 28–49 and § 56), but whether the technique continued into the Persian period cannot be decided from the Megiddo evidence. Albright places the end of wheel-burnished fabrics in the 6th century B.C.,⁴³ which may be the case at Megiddo, since entirely unrelated types of bowls become prominent in Stratum I (see § 56). Stratum I at Megiddo was ill defined, and therefore some of our attributions may end early in the period.

§ 26. Jug type 138 from Stratum V has an unusually rough surface, which is paralleled by that of jug types 157, 161, and 164. It is possible, however, that as in the case of jug type 164—where the dark red wash has almost entirely disappeared—they were all originally covered with a wash, which through constant usage has entirely gone, leaving visible only the rough surface.

§ 27. Jug type 142 is obviously a Stratum V carry-over from Stratum VI and LB traditions, as also is jug type 159 with its squeezed lip and brown ocher ware.

§ 28. Jug type 160, although it has not the usual dark red wash, has spaced hand burnish and finds its place happily in Stratum V.

§ 29. Jug type 162 is of hard metallic ware and but for its undoubted V stratification would be assigned without hesitation to Stratum IV or Stratum III. Jug types 108–10 are probably later forms.

§ 30. Jug types 163 and 165, both from Stratum V, are to be compared for their greenish finish and dark line decoration, though No. 165 has a coarser texture. For No. 163 in particular one might very well look toward Cyprus for an origin,⁴⁴ since it is obviously not a local product.

§ 31. Jar types 1–11 are bracketed according to special groups in the description of Plate 9, but together they form a group characteristic of Strata II–I. Jar type 1 from Stratum I is well compared to jug type 7 and its analogues, which are recorded from Stratum I also.

§ 32. Jar types 13–15, which must be grouped together as variants of a single type, were frequent enough in IV and III to be considered typical of those strata. One specimen of No. 13 was found in Stratum II.

The only specimen of jar type 16 was found in Stratum III.

§ 33. While few specimens of jar types 21–22 were discovered (type 21 once in II and type 22 twice in III), it is probable that they will prove to be characteristic of Strata III–II.

§ 34. Jar type 24 from Stratum III must be compared to jug type 115 from the same stratum on the basis of ware and decoration. Whether or not these types can be regarded as typical of III is not clear. Jar type 24 certainly seems to be a derivative of types 113–14 from Stratum V, though there is no intermediate type in Stratum IV. A form like our III jar comes from Tell Bait Mirsim A⁴⁵ and has a knoblike base, which would suggest a reconstruction slightly different from ours.

§ 35. Jar types 29–30 appear to be simple in conception, yet they have been found only in Strata II and III respectively and may prove to be indicators of an 8th–7th century date.

Jar type 34 occurred in Stratum III only, but there are close parallels from Gerar in level 190, which is dated by Petrie to the 22d dynasty.⁴⁶

Jar types 32–33 seem to be forms of kitchen ware. Type 32 was found on the surface only, but No. 33 occurred in Strata II–I. Close parallels from Tell Abu Hawwam belong to about

⁴³ *AASOR* XII 85 f.

⁴⁴ Cf. Iron Age white painted Cypriote ware in John L. Myres, *Handbook of the Cesnola Collection of Antiquities from Cyprus* (New York, 1914) p. 62.

⁴⁵ *AASOR* XII, Pl. 36, Nos. 6–10.

⁴⁶ Petrie, *Gerar*, Pl. LIX 75p.

the same period,⁴⁷ but this type of kitchen ware undoubtedly carries on well into the Hellenistic period.

§ 36. Associated with black burnished juglets of types 49-52 (§ 10) are small black jars (types 35-36) with two eye-handles and a similar burnish. Albright⁴⁸ illustrates two from Tell Bait Mirsim B, one of which can be dated after 950 B.C., and compares them to forms from Tell Fara which Petrie assigned to the 21st and 22d dynasties.⁴⁹ The two specimens from Megiddo occurred in Strata IV-III. These black jars represent the end development of a LB II type⁵⁰ that had as its prototype a band-decorated Mycenaean jar.⁵¹ In the early part of EI (Megiddo VII-VI) the LB II decorative tradition persisted, but in Stratum V the form and surface application were somewhat modified. Jar types 95-100 from Stratum V are therefore intermediate between LB and early EI on the one hand and MI on the other. No. 100, very degraded in shape, still clung to the earlier mode of painted band decoration, but it may be intrusive, since its stratification is rather doubtful.

§ 37. Jar types 40-41, from Strata IV-III, are unusual types of which only one specimen of each was found. However, since the two vessels have so much in common as regards form, they may be significant of a 10th-7th century date.

Jar types 42-43 are of rather unusual shape and were found in Strata IV-III only.

§ 38. Jar types 48-49 seem to be criteria for Strata IV-III.

The lone specimen of jar type 50, from Stratum III, is extremely fragmentary but is of interest because it has a "thumb handle" similar to that on bowl types 70-71, which have provided good evidence of a Strata IV-II range. Jar type 50 should probably have the same range.

§ 39. Jar type 52 is possibly a later form of a type known from Strata VII-VI. The one specimen found was not well stratified, as it came from filling 1674 below the southern stable compound (see pp. 32 f.), but on the basis of its form was placed in Stratum V.

§ 40. Jar type 53, from Strata IV-III, has an earlier form in type 116, from Stratum V. Types 117-18 must be regarded as possible predecessors of the entire hole-mouth group. Types 53-57 as a group are fairly common throughout Strata IV-I, which agrees substantially with results from Tell Bait Mirsim⁵² and Beth Zur.⁵³ At those sites these forms are not recorded from the period of the United Monarchy, but with predecessors known from Megiddo V, an existence in one form or another through the United Monarchy is readily admitted. Jar type 58 because of its rim and ware seems to be related to type 57.

Jar type 59 is a specialized form of type 111, of which only one specimen was found.

§ 41. Jar type 60, of which only one example was found, has a very good parallel among the "Moabite" sherds of Qasr el-Za'faran I dated by Glueck from about the middle of the 13th century to about the 9th or 8th century.⁵⁴

False-spouted jar type 61 occurred in Strata IV-I, while type 62 was found in III-I only. It is almost certain, however, that the latter has the same range as type 61, not only because of its form, but also because of its hard baked metallic ware, which is common in IV (cf. jar type 77). The duration is about the same as at Tell Bait Mirsim, where specimens of this class were noted from Stratum A only.⁵⁵

§ 42. With regard to "hippo" jars (types 68, 70, 71, 76, and 77 and two variants, 74-75) it is interesting to note that it has been impossible to find any close parallel among the published

⁴⁷ Hamilton in *QDAP* IV 4, n. 1, and Fig. 6.

⁴⁸ *AASOR* XII 72 and Pl. 51, Nos. 4-5.

⁴⁹ J. Garrow Duncan, *Corpus of Dated Palestinian Pottery* (London, 1930) type 55 Q 2-3.

⁵⁰ E.g. *OIP* XXXIII, Pl. 34, No. 23.

⁵¹ Sellers, *Beth-Zur*, Pl. IX 1-4.

⁵² *Ibid.* p. 157.

⁵³ *AASOR* XIV (for 1933-34) Pl. 20, No. 2, and pp. 15 and 22.

⁵⁴ *AASOR* XII, Pls. 33 and 52.

⁵⁵ E.g. *AASOR* XII, Pl. 34, Nos. 1-5.

results of excavations in Palestine. The round base and clumsy body are distinctive, and such jars are among the most common forms at Megiddo. It is fairly certain that they are the prototypes of the equally hideous Hellenistic water jars common throughout Palestine.⁵⁶ New but as yet unpublished evidence from Samaria, where a number of rims and shoulder fragments of "hippo" jars have been found, indicates a MI distribution for these vessels over the north of Palestine at least.

§ 43. "Sausage" jars (types 72-73 and 78-83), so called because of their elongated shapes, are very common at Megiddo in Strata IV-I. An earlier form (jar type 119 from Stratum V) which combines the peculiarities of the "sausage" and the "hippo" jars is probably the prototype of both, for the "sausage" becomes more narrow and elongate, while the "hippo" becomes more squat and ungainly. Types 79-80, distinguished by the very sharp break at the shoulder and the narrow waist, were not found below Stratum III and lasted into Stratum I. An unusual variant is type 73 from Stratum I, of which only one specimen occurred.

A slightly later development of the "sausage" jar is characteristic of Tell Abu Hawwam Stratum II, late 6th to early 4th century B.C.⁵⁷ This Tell Abu Hawwam type, with its angular body and occasionally knobbed base, is exactly paralleled by the commonest pot at 'Athlit, from tombs which are dated 5th-4th century B.C. by Johns.⁵⁸

§ 44. Closely allied to the later "sausage" jar found at Tell Abu Hawwam and 'Athlit are heavy high-loop-handle jars (types 63-64 esp. and 65) which according to Johns are to be dated 6th-4th century.⁵⁹ At Megiddo they are not found below Stratum I, and at Tell Abu Hawwam they occur in Stratum II.⁶⁰

§ 45. Another form which occurs in Stratum I only is a small jug (types 2-8) which occasionally has bands of reddish decoration. (With this must be classed jar type 1.) It was common in the 5th-4th century tombs at 'Athlit.⁶¹ At Tell Abu Hawwam it was found in Stratum II,⁶² late 6th to early 4th century B.C. The fact that the "sausage" jar characteristic of the 5th-4th century tombs at 'Athlit and of Tell Abu Hawwam Stratum II does not occur at Megiddo, while its undoubted prototype is found in great abundance right through from Stratum IV to our uppermost stratum (see § 43) along with (in Stratum I) these other contemporary forms (jug types 2-8 and jar types 63-65), would seem to indicate that here at Megiddo we have a slightly earlier phase of the Greco-Persian period than at either of the other two sites and that the associated juglet form has a slightly longer life than has hitherto been thought. From this evidence, then, along with the fact that numerous true MI forms were found in the stratum, it would seem that Stratum I had its inception before the beginning of Tell Abu Hawwam II, that is, not later than about 600 B.C. (cf. p. 91), and extended into the 4th century. The latter date finds some support from the few Greek lamps in the stratum (see § 74), for they are pre-Hellenistic types which cannot be dated later than the 4th century B.C. (cf. p. 91).

§ 46. Jar type 84 is a storage vessel characterized by three handles and three looped legs. It was found in Strata IV-III.

Jar types 85-86 are large pithoi from Strata IV-III, but it is hardly likely that the form died out completely in III, because it was too necessary a shape. We know at least that it had a long history behind it. Jar type 126 from Stratum V belongs to the same class, as do others from Strata VII-VI.

⁵⁶ E.g. *Samaria* I 298.

⁵⁷ Hamilton in *QDAP* III 78-79 and Pl. XXIII 14; IV 2-5 and Fig. 3.

⁵⁸ *QDAP* II 50 and Fig. 3 c.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* p. 50 and Fig. 4 f.

⁶⁰ *QDAP* III, Pl. XXIII 12-13.

⁶¹ *QDAP* II 51 and Fig. 4 h.

⁶² *QDAP* III, Pl. XXIII 8-9.

§ 47. Jar types 89-90 are grouped together on the basis of general form. If we judge from their range (Strata IV-III for type 89 and III-II for type 90), type 90 appears to be derived from type 89, with a consequent change in position and loss in number of handles. The quite obvious prototype for jar type 89 is No. 125 from Stratum V, but similar specimens with many handles are also known in earlier strata.

§ 48. Jar type 92 was not common at Megiddo, yet a range of Strata IV-III is indicated. An almost exact parallel for the base was found at Khirbat Balu'ah in Transjordan.⁶³ The great similarity suggests that the Balu'ah jar should be dated 10th-7th century B.C.

§ 49. Jar type 102, only one specimen found, was not well stratified, since it came from filling 1674 below the southern stable compound (see pp. 32 f.). Nevertheless, it has been considered a good Stratum V specimen because of its ware and general un-MI appearance. Hamilton found a similar specimen in Tell Abu Hawwam III.⁶⁴

§ 50. Jar types 120-24 from Stratum V are by no means typical of that stratum alone, since similar forms go back at least as far as Stratum VII. In the MI period the place of this class of extremely useful large container seems to have been taken by "sausage" and "hippo" jars (§§ 42-43).

§ 51. Bowl type 2, because our one specimen was found in Stratum I and because its distinctive peculiarities—ribbing and degree of firing—are unique, appears to be a good example of a LI bowl.

§ 52. Bowl types 5-9, while not extremely definitive, since they range from Stratum III to Stratum I, are particularly typical of Stratum I.

Bowl types 10-11, classed together on the basis of form, appeared in Strata III-II only.

§ 53. Bowl types 13-17 form a close group which seems to have made its first appearance at Megiddo in Stratum III. At Gerar such bowls occurred in the 22d dynasty town.⁶⁵ The Megiddo evidence restricts these forms to 8th-4th centuries B.C. (Strata III-I). For such an approximate end date there are similar data from Tell Abu Hawwam, where vessels like bowl type 16 occurred in Stratum II (late 6th to early 4th century).⁶⁶ There is no indication that such bowls extended beyond the 4th century at Samaria or 'Athlit, if we judge from their complete absence in the published Hellenistic material from those sites.⁶⁷

§ 54. Bowl types 20-24 and 146-49, which range from Stratum V to Stratum II, comprise a group because of the rows of holes running around the sides (cf. chalice types 3, 7, 11, and 13). Their use has not been satisfactorily explained. Bowl type 147 is unusual in that it has four instead of three legs. Since there are no signs of firing on these vessels, their use as braziers is highly improbable. The legged variety appears to have its origin in Stratum V, but Nos. 148-49, also from V, which differ considerably in having a strainer base, were found in Strata VII-VI as well. Similar forms in bronze came from Stratum VI.

§ 55. Bowl types 26-27, which may be roasting pans by analogy with modern Bedouin pottery pans used for roasting peas, coffee, etc., are common as a group in Strata IV-II. Bowl types 104 (Strata V-IV) and 152 (Stratum V) may be prototypes. Bowls with punched or incised base were present in Strata VII-VI as well. We have found no LB parallels anywhere.

§ 56. Bowl types 28-49 are ordinary small bowls from Strata IV-I, but they were poorly represented in Stratum I. Thus, since many of them are characterized by ring-burnished light red wash inside and over the rim, we may have here an indication that wheel burnishing went out of general use in the 6th century (see p. 165, § 25). Bowl types 5-9, though they began in

⁶³ *PEFQS*, 1934, p. 80 and Pl. III.

⁶⁴ *QDAP* III, Pl. XXIII 27.

⁶⁵ Petrie, *Gerar*, Pl. XLVIII 7-8.

⁶⁶ *QDAP* IV 4 and Fig. 4.

⁶⁷ See Johns in *QDAP* II 41-104 and *Samaria* I 298-309.

Stratum III, are especially typical of Stratum I (§ 52), which fact might be interpreted to mean that they finally displaced types 28–49 soon after the beginning of Stratum I and, as far as we can tell at Megiddo, perhaps in the 6th century. Green-brown ware is common among types 28–49, as it is in many other classes of MI pottery. Two specimens of bowl type 39 were found in Stratum V but were undoubtedly intrusive.

§ 57. Bowl types 50–55 form a general group which ranges from Stratum IV to Stratum II. They are distinguished not only in form but by a light red wash inside and over the rim (except type 50). It is likely that these bowls are an evolutionary product of type 143 from Stratum V.

§ 58. Our information about bowl type 57 is rather meager. It has been found stratified only four times, twice in Stratum IV and twice in III. At Samaria it was found throughout the Omri and Ahab period⁶⁸ and at Tell Abu Hawwam in Stratum III,⁶⁹ which would place its lower limit in Stratum V at Megiddo.⁷⁰ Bowl type 93 A is probably an earlier form.

§ 59. Bowl types 61–66 constitute the common types of larger bowls found in Strata IV–I. They are therefore of little significance in the division of strata. However, type 65, with its three looped legs, happened to come from Stratum III only and may prove to be of some importance. The ware of these bowls is usually green-brown, and for most a light red wash covers the inside and the rim. The wash is characteristically wheel burnished. The same general types occurred in Tell Bait Mirsim A.⁷¹

§ 60. Bowl type 69 is possibly an imitation of a type of three-legged stone bowl (Pl. 112:12) which had a long existence in Palestine before the MI period and is known at Megiddo in LB and EI.

§ 61. Bowl types 72–73 appear to be good MI forms (Strata IV–II) and have practically the same range as smaller bowls (types 36–39) with the same type of thumb handle.

§ 62. Only one specimen of bowl type 74 was found, yet its distinctive peculiarities will probably prove useful for a 10th–9th century date.

Bowl types 75–76 are simple in form but nevertheless of distinguishing value when seen and handled and thus seem to be good evidence for Stratum IV.

§ 63. Bowl type 81 is common from Stratum IV to Stratum II. Bowl type 82, from Stratum III, is made of the same green-brown ware tempered with straw.

§ 64. Bowl type 84 was one of the commonest forms found in Strata IV–I. In Strata II–I it was baked more intensively than before, which makes it difficult at times to distinguish between sherds of types 83 and 84.

§ 65. Bowl type 89, although found in Strata IV and II only, has many close parallels from Strata VII–V (e.g. type 156). Thus the general type began in EI and lasted at least until Stratum II.

Bowl type 90 from Stratum III is probably a more complete specimen of type 92. The guttered rim and the position of the handles are practical proof of the identity of the two types. Therefore the range for both is probably that recorded for type 92 (Strata IV–II).

§ 66. Bowl type 141 from Stratum V may be a sub-Mycenaean import.

§ 67. Bowl types 143–44 are exactly alike in both ware and color. They appear to be as good indicators for Stratum V as the irregularly hand-burnished fabrics (§ 25).

§ 68. Bowl type 167 from Stratum V is an outgrowth of the earlier EI tendency toward mul-

⁶⁸ This material is soon to be published, but the excavators have kindly allowed us to make mention here of its presence at Samaria.

⁶⁹ Hamilton in *QDAP* IV 7 and Fig. 9.

⁷⁰ Later excavations at Megiddo have produced this type of bowl a number of times in Stratum V contexts. This substantiates, then, the evidence from Tell Abu Hawwam and gives the bowl a Strata V–III range.

⁷¹ *AASOR* XII, Pls. 61–63.

triple-handle forms, as are jar types 125 from Stratum V and 89, its direct descendant, from Strata IV-III. If we judge by its general form, bowl type 88 is a probable development of type 167.

§ 69. Chalices from Strata VII-V (types 18-20) form a transitional group between LB and MI.⁷² The MI tendency toward ridges on both bowl and base (see types 1-14) apparently grew out of the simpler treatment of EI forms where only the base was so treated (cf. types 18 and 20). Type 19, with its irregularly hand-burnished dark red wash, is an example of the most common Stratum V ware (§ 25) and has parallels in form and technique in the EI material from Çatal Hüyük. Types 15-17 appear to be typical of Stratum V alone.⁷³ The knobs on Nos. 15 and 17 are reminiscent of like features on offering-stands⁷⁴ and on certain unclassified pottery types (1 and 3). The decoration on chalice types 15-16 is the same as that on jar type 112, also from V.

The two chalice types (9 and 11) recorded from Stratum IV were not well stratified. No. 11 is placed in IV as well as in III, since specimens came from filling 1674 below the southern stable compound (see pp. 32 f.). No. 9 is also recorded from both Stratum IV and Stratum III, but its presence in IV is somewhat doubtful due to the general disturbance of IV loci in III times (see § 2).

Chalice type 12, found in Stratum III only, has a fine analogue from Gezer⁷⁵ in a tomb group which is dated to about 600 B.C.

Plate 33 and its description demonstrates how specialized chalices became in the higher levels. We can offer no reasonable explanation for the holes in the sides of some of them (cf. bowl types 20-24 and 146-49; § 54). They might have been used as braziers, but there was no trace of burning on any of them.

§ 70. Jar-stands have proved of little value as stratigraphic evidence partly because of their paucity and partly because they possess so little character of form. Apart from ware and surface treatment little change can be observed between those of the LB and LI periods. Types 9, from Stratum III, and 10, from Strata IV-III, on account of their unusual squatness may eventually prove of some importance.⁷⁶ Type 12 has a peculiar type of paint application, type 13 has unusual incised decoration, and type 17 has knobs. With more evidence from other sites, such features may prove to have definite value. The holes in types 12-13 cannot be considered to have any stratigraphic significance in view of the many instances known from Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Egypt from widely separated periods.⁷⁷ It is interesting to note that forms identical to type 15 were used during late Turkish times as drain pipes in the prison at Acre.

§ 71. It cannot be said that the complete history of covers or lids (see Pl. 35) has been revealed at Megiddo. The few stratified specimens found range from V to III. Two more, from Tomb 80 C, because they were found associated with bowl type 57,⁷⁸ probably have the same range (see § 58).

§ 72. The three fragmentary offering-stands illustrated on Plate 35 are from Stratum V

⁷² Cf. the EI I specimens in Sellers, *Beth-Zur*, Pl. VII 1-4.

⁷³ Chalices similar to types 15-16 have come to light in Stratum V in more recent excavations at Megiddo.

⁷⁴ *OIP* XXVI, Pl. XX.

⁷⁵ Macalister, *Gezer* III, Pl. CIII 9.

⁷⁶ Cf. similar vessels from Beth Zur (Sellers, *Beth-Zur*, Pl. IX 13) in a level dated from Rehoboam to Nebuchadnezzar.

⁷⁷ Cf. E. A. Speiser, *Excavations at Tepe Gawra I* (Philadelphia, 1935) Pl. LXXIV 202-3 (with holes) and 196 and 198-99 (without), all from Gawra VI and V (3d millennium B.C.); Petrie, *Corpus of Prehistoric Pottery and Palettes* (London, 1921) Pl. LI 84-85.

⁷⁸ *OIP* XXXIII 129 and Pl. 75, Nos. 8 and 14-15.

and are simple variations of a type which was usually very ornate.⁷⁹ Triangular and rectangular holes are equally common in this general class of offering-stands.

§ 73. Flask types 1-2, which were introduced in Strata III and IV respectively and lasted until Stratum I, can be compared to a form from Tomb 5 at Tell el-Nasbah,⁸⁰ dated by Albright to the 10th or early 9th century (see § 11). A somewhat similar type of ribbed flask from Gerar⁸¹ was found in the 26th dynasty town and thus fits in with the series from Megiddo.

Flask fragments 3-4 come from vessels of the same type. Only one specimen of flask type 7 was discovered, in Stratum III. It probably has little value as a stratigraphic indicator, since practically the same type with a hollow center is known from earlier times.⁸² Flask type 8, with pinched lip, has a Strata IV-III range. Flask type 9 has a perfect analogue from 8th-7th century Tell Bait Mirsim A₂.⁸³ At Megiddo this graceful form is found in Strata IV-II but is not necessarily an import, as suggested by Albright, if we judge from the Megiddo type of ware. Our specimen of flask type 10, from Stratum IV, seems to be unique. Flask types 12 and 14 are in all respects typical of Stratum V alone, having the usual dark red wash which was vigorously hand burnished before application of the black decoration (§ 25). Type 13 is a more general EI type, with parallels in Strata VII-VI.⁸⁴

§ 74. Lamp types 1-2 are Greek lamps of pre-Hellenistic form and are to be dated to the late 4th century B.C. Together they form good evidence for the end of Stratum I. Type 3 is a Greek form of the 5th century, if we judge from the black glazed paint, loop handle, vertical sides, and depressed center.⁸⁵ Lamp types 4-5 appear to be the work of children and as such cannot be relied upon as stratigraphic indicators. Types 6-7 appear to be very good indicators of the period covered by Stratum III, though only one specimen of each was found. At Beth Shemesh they appeared in Tombs 7 (dated about 8th century by Albright)⁸⁶ and 8 (Beth Shemesh III).⁸⁷ At Beth Zur a similar type occurred in the Rehoboam-Nebuchadnezzar level.⁸⁸ Specimens from Tell Bait Mirsim were found in Stratum A (9th-7th century).⁸⁹ This thick-based class is not to be confused with our type 18 (Pl. 38), which has much the same profile but in reality is delicately made.

Lamp type 8, Strata III-I, is easily distinguishable by the sharp angles of its sides and rim. Type 9, Stratum II, although only one specimen was found, may prove to be a 7th century type. Types 10-15 are common in the MI period over the whole of Palestine. The seven-wick lamp (type 16) was found in Stratum III and from other Palestine evidence⁹⁰ would seem to be the latest example yet discovered. Originally it was on a pedestal.

§ 75. "Cup-and-saucers" have not proved to be distinctive in any way (see Pl. 38 and description). However, in the Stratum II occurrence (type 3) we seem to have one of the latest forms of this peculiar type of vessel yet known in Palestine. The latest occurrence outside that country appears to be a 6th century B.C. specimen from Cyprus ("Turabi 56").⁹¹ The Megiddo and Cyprus evidence, meager though it is, when taken in conjunction with the mass

⁷⁹ Cf. *OIP* XXVI 20-23.

⁸⁰ Badè, *Some Tombs of Tell en-Nasbeh Discovered in 1929*, Pl. XX 4.

⁸¹ Petrie, *Gerar*, Pl. LX 87 f.

⁸² E.g. Macalister, *Gezer* III, Pl. LXXXI 2 a.

⁸³ *AASOR* XII, Pls. 37, No. 17, and 71, No. 5, and pp. 87 f.

⁸⁴ Cf. a specimen from Tell Abu Hawwam III (Hamilton in *QDAP* III, Pl. XXIII 22 and pp. 77 f.).

⁸⁵ Cf. Oscar Broneer, *Terracotta Lamps (Corinth IV, Part II)* [Cambridge, Mass., 1930] Type VI, pp. 43-45.

⁸⁶ *AASOR* XII 87.

⁸⁷ *PEFA* II, Pls. XLVI-XLVII and LVI-LVII.

⁸⁸ *AASOR* XII 86 f. and Pl. 70, Nos. 1-11.

⁸⁹ Sellers, *Beth-Zur*, Pl. IX 14.

⁹⁰ Cf. *ibid.* p. 71 and Pl. 23, No. 3.

⁹¹ J. L. Myres in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* XVII (1897) 159 f.

of negative evidence as attested by numerous publications, makes it seem probable that the "cup-and-saucer" passed out of use about the 6th century B.C. This apparently brings to an end a long process of development, which is first noticed in Early Minoan II at Crete and in the 4th dynasty in Egypt.⁹² Other occurrences are known in Middle Minoan III,⁹³ 12th dynasty Egypt,⁹⁴ and in the 18th and 19th dynasty levels at Baisan.⁹⁵ A pre-Amenhotep III specimen from Baisan⁹⁶ seems to be the earliest recorded from Palestine, but whether or not we may interpret this as due to Minoan influence in view of the continuity in Crete is not a question to be settled by our present evidence. But certainly the "cup-and-saucer" was an integral part of Palestinian culture. At Megiddo it was found in Strata VII-II and in LB II tomb deposits,⁹⁷ one of which is dated to the time of Ramses II.⁹⁸ Since the function of this strange vessel is not known, the meaning of a hole in the base of the cup in some specimens (types 2, 4, 5, 7) and occasionally a lip on the saucer (types 6-7) cannot be interpreted. Our footed example (No. 7) has both features. Starkey has suggested that they were used for ceremonial pouring rites and that the cup served as a sort of "thumb handle." While the evidence of our type 7 is against this, yet they certainly were used for some religious purpose, and that suggested by Starkey is at least possible.

§ 76. The types of vessels that are universally classified as kitchen ware are uniform in appearance and texture. As criteria for distinguishing between strata they have been of much less value than other pottery types. All those shown on Plate 39 were common in Strata IV-I. They illustrate in a marked way the strong cultural continuity that was characteristic of Megiddo from Solomonian times to at least the beginning of Stratum I.⁹⁹

Plate 40 illustrates a group of earlier cooking bowls. Those which persist as late as Stratum IV (types 13, 16, 17, 19) are useful in the grouping of the material belonging to Strata III-I. At present it is impossible to say how early the Stratum V forms originated, except for type 18, which goes back to the Bronze Age.¹⁰⁰ Vessels similar to those at Megiddo have come from Tell el-Ful¹⁰¹ and Beth Zur¹⁰² and are dated 10th-11th century B.C.

§ 77. Pottery marks from Stratum V (see Pl. 42) can be compared to EI I (period of the Judges and the Undivided Monarchy, 1200-900 B.C.) markings at Beth Zur.¹⁰³ Thumb imprints and punches are particularly reminiscent of Stratum V, although appearing in Strata VII-VI also. A few seal impressions on pottery were found above Stratum IV, one being from a seal of Shabaka (Pl. 115:4).

⁹² Sir Arthur Evans, *The Palace of Minos at Knossos I* (London, 1921) 579 and Figs. 423 a-b.

⁹³ *Ibid.* Figs. 421-22 and p. 579.

⁹⁴ Petrie, *Illahun, Kahun and Gurob* (London, 1891) Pl. IV 19 and p. 9.

⁹⁵ FitzGerald, *Beth-Shan Pottery*, p. 3.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* Pl. XLI 26.

⁹⁷ E.g. OIP XXXIII 155 and Pls. 5, No. 5; 32, No. 8; 35, No. 24.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* p. 40 and Pl. 19, No. 16.

⁹⁹ Cf. parallel forms from Tell Bait Mirsim A (*AASOR XII*, Pls. 55-56).

¹⁰⁰ Cf. OIP XXXIII, Pl. 21, No. 2.

¹⁰¹ *AASOR IV*, Pl. XXV 1.

¹⁰² Sellers, *Beth-Zur*, Pl. VIII.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.* Fig. 30.

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It has been considered unnecessary to give the find-spots of common types (indicated by *), since they occurred in practically every locus. Boldface type for a find-spot indicates that it is the provenience of the vessel used to illustrate the type concerned.

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Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
2	I	962	I				= 1480	III	1
		Sch. W.		1			1494	III	
3	I	684	I				1552-53	III	
		Square P 9	I	1			1596	III	
		Square P 11	I				404	IV	
4	I	=612	I				1483	IV	
		Square O 10	I	1			-1494	IV	
		Square P 11	I				-1529	IV	
5	I	700	I				-338	IV filling	
		=730	I				1674	IV filling	
		736	I		17*	IV-I	724	I	1
		1080	I		18	III-II	=1004	II	
		1415	I	1			1275	II	
		Square O 10	I				261	III	
6	I	Square P 11	I	1			542	III	
7	I	684	I	1			1498	III	
		Square P 11	I				1533	III	1
8	I	Square O 10	I	1	19	IV-III	541	III	
9	I	613	I				1472	III	
		1056	I	1			- 1475	III	1
10	III-II	-555	II				N=1562	III	
		1063	II				-1529	IV	
		=1405	II		20	III	-936	III	
		1462	II	1			= 1521	III	1
		1472	III		21	MI	Sch. W.		1
		1551	III		23	II	Square N 12	II	1
11	III-I	1274	I		26	IV	Square Q 12	IV	1
		574	II		27	III	329	III	1
		1019	II		28	III	1324	III	
		1073	III	1			1495	III	
12	I	631	I	1			1525	III	1
13	III-I	640	I		29	III	1076	III	1
		753	I		30	III	= 1455	III	1
		505	III	1			1469	III	
		N=1584	III		31	I	Square Q 9	I	1
14	I	= 1322	I	1	32	III-II	= 1446	II	1
15	III	76	III				1523	III	
		523	III		33	III	548	III	
		1538	III	1			1468	III	1
16	IV-III	101	III				1495	III	
		121	III				1524	III	
		275	III				1533	III	
		538	III				1588	III	
		1432	III		34	III	523	III	1
		-1467	III		35	III	507	III	1

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DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY TYPES

Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
36	IV	Square O 12	IV	1			1674	IV filling	
38	III	1559	III	1	51*	IV-I	-1316	III	2
		1586	III		52	III	26	III	
39	III	1435	III	1			553	III	
40	III	192	III				1073	III	
		1559	III				1305	III	
		E = 1561	III	1			W = 1434	III	2
41	III	1391 (intrusive)	I		53	III-II	937	II	
		101	III				=1004	II	2
		184	III				192	III	
		575	III				296	III	
		-1021	III		54	III	1463	III	2
		1301	III		55	III-II	825	II	2
		1474	III				=956	III	
		1509	III				1003	III	
		1531	III	1			-1019	III	
		=1537	III				=1480	III	
42	III	553	III				=1481	III	
		-936	III	1			1563	III	
		-1345	III				1569	III	
		1474	III				1584	III	
43	III	1538	III	2			1591	III	
44	IV	1620	IV	2	56	III	90	III	
45	III?	996 (intrusive?)	II				184	III	
		1412	III	2			1479	III	2
		=1426	III				1553	III	
46	I	=730	I		57	II	Square N 14	II	2
		1391	I	2	58	III	-1426	III	2
47	IV-III	-1316	III				1533	III	
		1455	III	2			1595	III	
		310	IV		59	II	1296	II	2
		1576	IV		60	III	-605	III	2
48	III-II	1259	II				=1615	III	
		90	III		61	III-II	-555	II	
		1257	III				660	II	
		N = 1551	III	2			1024	II	
49	III	121	III				1252	II	
		-1023	III	2			1259	II	2
		1546	III				1286	II	
50	IV-I	=1030	I				297	III	
		826	II				-1251	III	
		991	II				1257	III	
		1323	II	2			1474	III	
		1405	II				S=1529	III	
		121	III				1537-38	III	
		542	III		62	III-I	1274	I	
		-1022	III				=1004	II	2
		1413	III				1311	II	
		1534	III				26	III	
		1538	III				177	III	
		S=1542	III				-1004	III	
		310	IV				1349	III	
		=1482	IV				1402	III	
		1483	IV				E=1550	III	
		1541	IV				E=1561	III	

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Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
		N=1613	III				Square N 13	IV	
63	MI	Square N 1	Surface	2	76	IV-II	825	II	
64*	IV-I	S = 1529	III	2			1316	II	
65	IV-III	285	III				1462	II	
		292	III				= 1440	III	
		483	III				1474	III	
		503	III				1487	III	
		-977	III				= 1540	III	
		1076	III				1674	IV filling	3
		1332	III	2			1693	IV	
		= 1540	III		77	IV-III	1532	III	3
		1554	III				1541	IV	
		1584	III				1674	IV filling	
		310	IV		78	II	1293	II	3
66	II	520	II	2	79	III	= 1445	III	3
		1293	II		80	II	550	II	3
67	II	536	II	2	81	IV-III	1534	III	3
68	III-I	= 612	I				1674	IV filling	
		1415	I	2	82	IV	Square O 11	IV	3
		1248	II		83	IV-II	979	II	
		1060	III				324	III	
		1542	III				539	III	
69	II	1453	II	2			1432	III	3
70	II	= 1260	II	2			S = 1529	III	
71	III-II	1311	II				= 1540	III	
		1324	III	2			S = 1596	III	
72	III	1427	III	2			S = 1613	III	
73	IV-III	261	III				1672	IV	
		541	III				1674	IV filling	
		-559	III		84	II	567	II	3
		1288	III		85	IV-III	1583	III	3
		1472	III				967	IV	
		1484	III				1672	IV	
		1495	III				1674	IV filling	
		1540	III		86	IV-II	938	II	
		= 1544	III				300	III	
		1562	III				- 1022	III	3
		1580-81	III	3			- 1601	IV	
		Square O 13	III		87	III-II	1448	II	
		1541	IV				1462	II	
		1650	IV				1001	III	
		1674	IV filling				= 1001	III	
74	IV-III	1457	III	3			1284	III	3
		1514	III				= 1304	III	
		359	IV				- 1522	III	
		-1495	IV				S = 1529	III	
		1630	IV				1537	III	
75	IV-II	= 1425	II				= 1544	III	
		297	III		88	IV-III	= 1427	III	
		518	III				1455	III	3
		-979	III				= 1455	III	
		1496	III				1538	III	
		= 1507	III	3			E = 1550	III	
		1513	III				E = 1561	III	
		1674	IV filling				1563	III	

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DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY TYPES

Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate		
89	IV-II	1674	IV filling				1450	II	4		
		662	II				-1318 A	III			
		1449	II				1432	III			
		1070	III				1463	III			
		1324	III				97	IV-III	1324	III	
		= 1484	III				637	IV	4		
		1537-38	III	3			98	III	1440	III	
		S = 1542	III				1573	III	4		
		1547	III				99	IV-II	571	II	
		1563	III						1029	II	
		1614	III						1069	III	
		1627	III						1487	III	4
		977(P 7)	IV						1674	IV filling	
		90	IV-III	1674			IV filling		100*	IV-I	603
= 1468	III				101	II	1018	II	4		
1480	III				102	III	184	III			
= 1480	III						-559 (R 6)	III			
S = 1542	III						-1251	III			
N = 1552	III						1451	III			
S = 1560	III						1472	III	4		
1628	III			3			1580	III			
- 1556	IV						Square R 11	III			
91	III-II			- 556	II		103	III-I	308	I	
1033	II							558	I		
1479	III							1252	II		
= 1481	III							1259	II		
1487	III							1311	II		
1489	III					76	III				
1524	III	3				1288	III				
= 1537	III					1324	III	4			
E = 1550	III					1333	III				
S = 1596	III					1542	III				
92	IV	E = 310	IV	3	104	III	- 1467	III	4		
		- 1529	IV				= 1544	III			
93	III-II	1506	II	4			1614	III			
		1479	III				= 1615	III			
		= 1481	III			105	III	1561	III	4	
		= 1485	III			106	III-I	560-61	I		
		1494	III					781	I		
		1496	III					660	II	4	
		= 1540	III					662	II		
		1572	III					= 1304	III		
		94	III-I	1274	I			1423	III		
				Square S 10	I	4		W = 1432	III		
				518	III			= 1440	III		
				1079	III			1457	III		
				1288	III			1459	III		
				1472	III			1484	III		
95	III-II	1343	II		107	IV-II	991	II			
		1473	II				1433	III			
		1472	III	4			1553	III			
		1529	III				E = 1561	III			
		1609	III				1605	III	4		
							- 1416	IV			
96	III-II	569	II		108	II	1393	II	4		
		1260	II								

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Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate		
109	III-I	557	I				1714	V			
		1274	I				= 1720	V			
		-556	II				Square P 12	V	5		
		91	III		121	V	6-7	V			
		121	III				50	V			
		262	III				320	V			
		483	III				398	V			
		518	III				S = 1658	V			
		522	III				W = 1671	V			
		1070	III				1683-84	V			
		-1249	III				N = 1684	V			
		1288	III		4		1688	V			
		= 1305	III				1691	V			
		-1467	III				1697	V			
		1475	III				Sch. W.		5		
		= 1480	III			122	V	Square Q 12	V	5	
		1538	III			123	V-III	508	III		
		1545	III					1422	III		
		110	III	1472	III	4			1479	III	
				111	III-II	1293	II	5		1547	III
1297	II					1674	IV filling	5			
		= 1320	III			Square N 13	IV				
112	III	276	III				6-7	V			
		Square O 12	III	5			50	V			
113	III	1627	III	5			52-53	V			
114	IV-III	1580	III				1669	V			
		997	IV	5			1707	V			
115	III	283	III	5			N = 1710	V			
		E = 1561	III		124	V	6	V			
116	IV	401	IV				50	V			
		= 1482	IV	5			398	V	5		
117	V	7	V	5	125	V-IV	= 1482	IV			
118	III-II	1273	II				6	V			
		1490	III	5			50	V			
119	V-III	= 1455	III				52-53	V			
		E = 1561	III				= 1663	V			
		= 1482	IV				Water System		5		
		6-7	V		126	V-IV	637	IV	5		
		52	V				1482	IV			
		398	V	5			6-7	V			
		1644	V		127	IV	1482	IV			
		1666	V				1576	IV			
		W = 1671	V				Square O 11	IV	5		
		1673	V		128	V	52	V			
120	V	S = 1673	V				Sch. W.		5		
		W = 1673	V		129	V	1674	IV filling	5		
		1679	V				388	V			
		1683	V				594	V			
		= 1696	V				1663	V			
		= 1711	V		130	V	E = 1700	V			
		1712	V				N = 1710	V	5		
		1692	V		131	V	N = 1719	V	5		
		E = 1705	V		132	V	N = 1710	V	5		
		1707	V		133	V	= 1724	V	5		
N = 1708	V		134	V	6	V					

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DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY TYPES

Type	Range	Locs	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Locs	Stratum	Plate
		N = 37	V	5	147	V	6	V	
		50	V				50	V	
135	V	393	V				1640	V	
		412	V				1644	V	
		419	V	5			S = 1658	V	
		1688	V				1660	V	
136	V	Square Q 13	V	5			1676	V	
137	V	1742	V	5			1683	V	
138	V	N = 37	V				1692	V	6
		-313	V				N = 1710	V	
		388	V		148	V	-338	IV filling	
		593	V				E = 1640	V	
		= 1662	V				W = 1641	V	6
		S = 1673	V				1666	V	
		W = 1675	V	5			S = 1673	V	
		= 1711	V				S = 1685	V	
139	V	428	V				= 1691	V	
		E = 1640	V				N = 1710	V	
		1642	V	5			1722	V	
140	V	589	V				S = 1726	V	
		1708	V		149	V	1686	V	
		S = 1721	V				= 1697	V	6
		Square Q 13	V	5	150	V	S = 1721	V	6
141	V	E = 1619	V	5	151	V	-338	IV filling	6
		-1693	V				-313	V	
		W = 1710	V				N = 1710	V	
142	V	52	V		152	V	Square N 14	V	6
		1714	V		153	V	429	V	
		Square P 13	V	5			1636	V	6
143	V	1674	IV filling	5			S = 1673	V	
		= 1662	V				N = 1705	V	
		1680	V				W = 1713	V	
144	V	6	V		154	V	6	V	
		= 1668	V				N = 1671	V	
		E = 1671	V	6			1700	V	
		W = 1671	V				1708	V	
		-1693 (R 10)	V				= 1711	V	
		1696	V				N = 1713	V	
		W = 1708	V				Square Q 13	V	6
		N = 1710	V		155	V	-338	IV filling	
		1712	V				E = 1682	V	
145	V	-338	IV filling				1696-97	V	6
		6	V				N = 1710	V	
		N = 1684	V		156	V	52	V	
		= 1688	V	6			-1560	V	
146	V	-338	IV filling				S = 1673	V	
		6	V				= 1699	V	
		N = 37	V				1700	V	6
		52	V				N = 1708	V	
		1644-45	V				1710	V	
		S = 1673	V				= 1711	V	
		1682	V				= 1716	V	
		S = 1682	V	6			1718	V	
		1683	V				Square P 14	V	
		= 1711	V		157	V	E = 1644	V	6

JUGS

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Type	Range	Locs	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Locs	Stratum	Plate
158	V	=1696	V	6	167	V	50	V	
159	V	6	V				52	V	
		429	V				E = 1700	V	7
		1697	V	6			= 1711	V	
		N = 1710	V		168	V	412	V	
		W = 1713	V				Square Q 13	V	7
160	V	1671	V		169	V	Square N 12	V	7
		S = 1682	V	6	170	V	52	V	7
		1684	V		171	V	6	V	7
161	V	589	V		172	V	50	V	7
		1689	V	7	173	V	6	V	7
162	V	1675	V	7	174	V	6	V	7
163	V	=1666	V		175	V†	-338	IV filling	8
		1682	V		176	V	52	V	8
		=1691	V	7	177	V	50	V	8
164	V†	1674	IV filling	7	178	V	6	V	8
165	V	1619	V		179	V	6	V	8
		E = 1676	V	7	180	V	7	V	8
166	V	1714	V	7					

† See p. 160, § 2.

JARS

Type	Range	Locs	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Locs	Stratum	Plate
1	I	= 730	I	9			1472	III	
2	II	567	II				1479	III	
		Sch. W.		9			= 1480	III	
3	II	567	II	9			1529	III	
4	I	962	I	9			E=1577	III	
5	I	174	I	9	25	III	1553	III	9
6	II	1253	II	9	26	II	1262	II	9
7	II	-1294	II	9	27	IV-III	N=1592	III	
8	I	615	I	9			1596	III	9
		963	I				-1555	IV	
9	I	Square R 9	I	9			1674	IV filling	
11	II-I†	Square P 8	Surface	9	28	II-I	1314	I	
12	III	504	III	9			1252	II	9
13	III-II	1259	II		29	II	= 1462	II	9
		261	III		30	III	- 659 (R 6)	III	9
		511	III		31	IV-III	93	III	
		1392	III				E=1457	III	
		1495	III				1480	III	9
		1523	III	9			-1556	IV	
		1605	III		32	II-I†	Square N 4	Surface	9
14	III	= 1616	III	9	33	II-I	= 730	I	9
15	IV-III	1495	III				1462	II	9
		1498	III	9	34	III	= 1468	III	9
		-1495	IV		35	III	1455	III	9
		-1496	IV		36	IV	Square P 13	IV	9
16	III	1560	III	9	37	III	1538	III	10
17	IV-II	1460	II	9	38	III	1479	III	10
		= 1455	III		39	III-II	Square N 9	II	10
		-1482	IV filling				504	III	
18	III-I	613	I		40	IV§	1674	IV filling	10
		= 1004	II		41	III	Square R 11	III	10
		76	III		42	IV	1482	IV	10
		1001	III	9	43	III	- 694	III	10
		1332	III				1489	III	
		= 1409	III		44	III	1487	III	10
		= 1484	III		45	III	1280	III	10
19	I	763	I	9	46	I	1415	I	10
20	III-I	719	I				Square Q 9	I	
		- 728	II	9	47	III	523	III	
		- 662	III				994	III	10
		= 1320	III				= 1320	III	
21	II	1361	II	9	48	IV-III	1563	III	11
22	III	503-4	III	9			1672	IV	
23	I	= 656	I	9	49	IV-III	1577	III	
24	III	261	III				1580	III	11
		676	III				- 1613	IV	
		1257	III				1672	IV	
		= 1455	III	9	50	III	296	III	11

† See p. 165, § 31.

‡ By analogy with type 33 (see p. 165, § 35).

§ See p. 160, § 2.

JARS

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Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
52	V?	1674	IV filling	11			- 1343	III	
53	IV-III	994	III				1457	III	
		1510	III				= 1480	III	
		376	IV	11			1486-87	III	
		1674	IV filling				1538	III	12
54*	IV-I	995	III	11			1559	III	
55	IV-I	1339	I				1582	III	
		Square Q 8	I				Square R 11	III	
		554	II		63	I	174	I	12
		567	II		64	I	835	I	12
		-723	II				1415	I	
		1501	II		65	I	641	I	12
		505	III		66	I	643	I	13
		= 1481	III		67	I	1295	I	13
		= 1485	III		68	II-I	= 730	I	13
		1549	III				1319	II	
		N = 1551	III		69	IV-II	1024	II	13
		N = 1556	III				508	III	
		1557	III				522	III	
		1568	III				1630	IV	
		1598	III		70	IV-III	504	III	
		1604	III				548	III	
		-1556	IV	11			1301	III	
		-1557	IV				S = 1542	III	
		= 1485	III	11			315	IV	14
56*	IV-I	568	I	11	71*	IV-I	1435	III	14
57	IV-I	1483	IV		72	IV-III	261	III	14
		1541	IV				317	III	
58	II	1037	II				489	III	
		Square T 16	Surface	11			1334	III	
59	III	1428	III	11			1484	III	
60	III	1480	III	12			1490	III	
61	IV-I	632	I				351	IV	
		-663	II				637	IV	
		1311	II				1541	IV	
		1452	II				1674	IV filling	
		25	III		73	I	641	I	14
		= 1304	III		74	III-II	1311	II	
		1312	III				= 1462	II	15
		= 1480	III				1284	III	
		- 1003	IV	12	75	III-II	E = 1467	II	15
		1693	IV				548	III	
62	III-I	1294	I				676	III	
		Square Q 9	I				- 1343	III	
		1252	II		76	IV-II	= 1471	III	
		1293	II				569	II	
		-1294	II				610	II	
		1311	II				934	II	
		1448	II				937	II	
		1460	II				1311	II	15
		= 1462	II				44	III	
		548	III				93	III	
		-1019	III				275	III	
		= 1304	III				482	III	
		1324	III				504	III	

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DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY TYPES

Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
		522	III				1530	III	
		553	III		81*	IV-I	= 1533	III	16
		1484	III		82	III	N = 1557	III	16
		1490	III		83	III-I	1339	I	
		S = 1553	III				1415	I	
		378	IV				Square Q 9	I	
		= 1482	IV				- 1437	II	
		1483	IV				93	III	
		- 1490	IV				275	III	
		1541	IV				505	III	
		1576	IV				522	III	
		1630	IV				1440	III	
77*	IV-I	1563	III	15			= 1481	III	
78	IV-II	1501	II				1533	III	17
		299	III				1563	III	
		517	III				1656	III	
		542	III		84	IV-III	= 1471	III	
		551	III				375	IV	17
		1060	III				- 1416	IV	
		- 1318 A	III		85	IV-III	= 1481	III	
		1459	III				= 1491	III	17
		1472	III				1596	III	
		- 1472	III				- 1613	IV	
		1479-81	III				1674	IV filling	
		1487	III		86	IV-III	1572	III	
		1562	III	15			Square P 13	IV	17
		1483	IV		87	V-III	S = 1553	III	
		- 1555	IV				1598	III	
79*	III-I	1325	II	16			50	V	17
80	III-I	= 656	I				E = 1673	V	
		719	I				S = 1682	V	
		746	I				- 1693 (Q 10)	V	
		964	I				1710	V	
		= 1322	I		88	V or IV	1674	IV filling	17
		543-44	II		89	IV-III	522	III	
		550	II				= 1350	III	
		934	II				= 1611	IV	18
		1275	II				1674	IV filling	
		1293	II		90	III-II	1450	II	
		1325	II	16			1486	III	18
		1397	II				E = 1577	III	
		= 1462	II		91	III-II	850	II	18
		511	III				= 1426	III	
		523	III				1458	III	
		542	III				1487	III	
		994	III				S = 1542	III	
		1060	III		92	IV-III	95	III	
		- 1251	III				517	III	
		1300-1301	III				N = 1584	III	
		= 1321	III				- 1484	IV	18
		1459	III		93	III-II	E = 1467	II	18
		1481	III				517	III	
		= 1481	III		94	III	1498	III	18
		1510	III		95	V	Square Q 14	V	19
		= 1510	III		96	V	= 1707	V	

JARS

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Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
		= 1711	V				314	V	
		Square Q 13	V	19			398	V	20
97	V	1730	V	19			1636	V	
98	V	1652	V	19			1640	V	
99	V	1742	V	19			W = 1640	V	
100	V	Square Q 12	V	19			1645	V	
101	V	= 1724	V	19			S = 1658	V	
102	V†	1674	IV filling	19			= 1663	V	
103	V	1701	V	19			1664	V	
104	V	= 1697	V	19			1669	V	
		1712	V				E = 1673	V	
105	V	52	V	19			1675-76	V	
		S = 1673	V				= 1691	V	
		1683	V				1697	V	
106	V	6	V	19			1700	V	
107	V	1682	V	19	121	V	6	V	
108	V	N = 1710	V	19			31	V	
109	V	314	V	19			52	V	
		E = 1673	V				429	V	
		1679	V				S = 1700	V	
		1686	V				1705	V	20
110	V	1702	V	19	122	V	6-7	V	
111	V-III	E = 1550	III				52	V	
		1636	V	19			398	V	
112	V	Square P 14	V	19			428	V	
113	V	314	V				1700	V	
		- 1695 (P 9)	V	19			1710	V	
114	V	1674	IV filling	19			= 1711	V	
		6-7	V				N = 1719	V	21
115	V	398	V		123	V	- 338	IV filling	
		E = 1705	V	20			1674	IV filling	21
		N = 1708	V				6	V	
		= 1711	V				31	V	
		= 1722	V				33	V	
116	V	- 338	IV filling				50	V	
		6-7	V				398	V	
		N = 37	V	20			429	V	
		- 313	V				= 1621	V	
		S = 1658	V				1641	V	
		1715	V				1648	V	
117	V	Square Q 13	V	20			= 1662	V	
118	V	393	V				= 1663	V	
		429	V	20			N = 1664	V	
119	V	6	V				1666	V	
		50	V				= 1666	V	
		52	V				= 1668	V	
		398	V				E = 1671	V	
		412	V				1673	V	
		1636	V	20			1676	V	
		N = 1645	V				E = 1676	V	
		= 1668	V				1677	V	
		1697	V				1679	V	
		1708	V				1683	V	
120	V	6	V						

† See p. 160, § 2.

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DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY TYPES

Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
		N = 1684	V				412	V	
		1685	V				1643-44	V	
		= 1688	V				1659	V	21
		1691	V				1683	V	
		= 1691	V		125	V	6	V	
		1692	V				-1693	V	
		-1693	V				= 1696	V	21
		1697	V		126	V	-338	IV filling	
		1706	V				W = 1671	V	21
		1710	V		127	V	52	V	22
		N = 1719	V		128	V	6	V	22
		Square R 12	V		129	V	6	V	22
124	V	6	V				52	V	
		N = 37	V		130	V	6	V	22
		50	V		131	V	6	V	22

BOWLS

Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
1	I	308	I	23	17	II	Square Q 11	II	23
2	I	1295	I	23	18	III-II	520	II	23
3	II	1319	II	23			1332	III	
4	II-I	Square Q 8	I	23	19	III-I	570	I	
		1450	II				682	II	23
5	I	1081	I	23			1033	II	
6	III-I	643	I				E = 1550	III	
		Square Q 9	I		20	V-II	-782	II	
		1316	II				1560	III	
		518	III				1635	III	23
		1047	III	23			1674	IV filling	
		1451	III				6	V	
7	III-I	570	I		21	III	1288	III	
		1415	I	23			E = 1479	III	23
		1338	III		22	IV-II	1506	II	
		-1504	III				1507	III	
8	III-I	1415	I	23			1540	III	
		482	III				= 1540	III	
		491	III				977 (P 7)	IV	23
		504	III				1674	IV filling	
		= 1320	III		23	III	1414	III	23
		1332	III		24	IV	-1557	IV	23
9	III	552	III		25	III	= 1305	III	
		1472	III	23			1540	III	23
10	III-II	1279	II		26	II	520	II	
		1533	III	23			= 1482	II	24
11	III	= 1383	III	23	27	IV-III	1280	III	
		= 1543	III				1283	III	
12	II	544	II	23			- 1416	IV	24
13	III-I	633	I	23			- 1613	IV	
		763	I				1674	IV filling	
		1339	I		28*	IV-I	1563	III	24
		Square Q 9	I		29	IV-I	763	I	
		850	II				935	I	
		1559	III				964	I	
14	III-I	Square Q 8	I				1063	II	
		520	II				95	III	
		- 1415	II	23			265	III	
		994	III				1408	III	24
		1510	III				1572	III	
		= 1543	III				380	IV	
15	III-II	675	II		30*	IV-III	1257	III	24
		503	III	23	31*	IV-II	1466	III	24
		1333	III		32	IV-II	= 1024	II	
		- 1443	III				317	III	
		1481	III				1324	III	
		= 1510	III				1423	III	
16	III-I	935	I				1431	III	
		1415	I	23			1433	III	
		1422	III				1455	III	

DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY TYPES

Type	Range	Locs	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Locs	Stratum	Plate
		1459	III		43	IV-II	1273	II	
		1479	III				541	III	
		1484	III				1429	III	24
		1494	III				1474	III	
		S=1529	III				1490	III	
		=1537	III				1531	III	
		1539	III				-1490	IV	
		E=1561	III				1541	IV	
		1598	III				-1557	IV	
		1609	III				1611	IV	
		1627	III				1674	IV filling	
		1674	IV filling	24	44	IV-III	1420	III	
33	III	= 1409	III	24			1674	IV filling	24
34	III	1257	III		45	IV-II	991	II	
		1324	III				1465	II	
		1332-33	III				300	III	24
		1559	III				1422	III	
		Square S 17	Surface	24			=1445	III	
35	IV-II	1476	II				1479	III	
		261	III				1490	III	
		359	IV				977	IV	
		401	IV	24			1674	IV filling	
		Square N 13	IV		46	IV-III	994	III	
36	III-II	-555	II				1432	III	
		559	II	24			1559	III	
		1316	II				1674	IV filling	
		296	III		47	IV-II	847	II	24
		541	III				937	II	
		552	III				940	III	
		1466	III				=1304	III	
		1469	III				=1320	III	
		1557	III				1429	III	
37	IV-II	1462	II	24			-1472	III	
		=1426	III				1674	IV filling	
		1674	IV filling		48	IV-II	934	II	
38	IV-III	-1004	III				=1405	II	
		1420	III	24			1448	II	
		1497	III				=1304	III	
		1563	III				1432	III	
		-1490	IV				W=1432	III	
39	IV	1482	IV	24			1435	III	
		52 (intrusive)	V				1456	III	24
40*	IV-II	1563	III	24			1572	III	
41	IV-II	938	II	24			N=1584	III	
		=1004	II				1586	III	
		1303	II				1627	III	
		-559	III				=1482	IV	
		1531	III				1541	IV	
		=1537	III				-1601	IV	
		-1556	IV				1674	IV filling	
42	III-II	1442	II		49	III	1547	III	
		577	III				1655	III	24
		1485	III	24	50	III	1539	III	
		=1537	III				S=1553	III	24
		1539	III				1586	III	

BOWLS

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Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
51	III	-1004	III		57†	V-III‡	1469	III	25
		1428	III				= 1484	III	
		1474	III	24			-283	IV	
		1487	III				-338	IV filling	
		1596	III				Square N 14	IV	
		1598	III		58	IV-III	121	III	
		1629	III				-1343	III	
		Square O 13	III				-1536	III	
52	III	1420	III	24			1588	III	25
		E = 1563	III				-1618	IV	
53	IV-II	1297	II				1674	IV filling	
		1340	III		59	IV-II	1465	II	
		1485	III				1431	III	
		S = 1514	III	24			1545	III	
		1532	III				N = 1598	III	
		1545	III				1655	III	
		E = 1555	III				1483	IV	
		1560	III				1541	IV	
		E = 1565	III				-1586	IV	
		1572	III				1672	IV	
		N = 1584	III				1674	IV filling	25
		1674	IV filling		60	III	1059	III	25
54	IV-II	1259	II		61	II-I	308	I	25
		1449-50	II				610	II	
		296	III				1063	II	
		= 1304	III		62*	IV-I	= 1024	II	25
		1334	III		63	IV-III	539	III	25
		1496	III				541	III	
		S = 1553	III				553	III	
		1563	III	24			940	III	
		1483	IV				1070	III	
		-1496	IV				1072-73	III	
		1674	IV filling				= 1510	III	
55	IV-III	1288	III				S = 1514	III	
		W = 1432	III				-1536	III	
		= 1456	III				1539	III	
		E = 1457	III				1584	III	
		1469	III	24			378	IV	
		= 1507	III				-1482	IV filling	
		= 1540	III				1541	IV	
		N = 1552	III		64*	IV-I	- 1316	III	25
		1562	III		65	III	44	III	
		S = 1587	III				1547	III	25
		1588	III		66	III-II	-555	II	
		N = 1613	III				= 1318	II	
		1614	III				1462	II	
		-1257	IV				539	III	
		-1557	IV				1459	III	
		-1561	IV				1472	III	25
56	IV-III	= 1305	III				S = 1529	III	
		- 338	IV filling	24			= 1540	III	
		-1416	IV				S = 1582	III	
		1672	IV				= 1616	III	

† The specimen illustrated is from T. 80 C (see note opp. Pl. 5).

‡ See p. 169, n. 70.

DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY TYPES

Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
67*	IV-III	1629	III	25			571	II	
68	IV-III	1301	III				1467	II	
		1433	III				317	III	
		1459	III				1283	III	
		1534	III				-1443	III	
		1552	III				1458	III	
		E = 1561	III				1468	III	
		W = 1569	III				S = 1529	III	
		1583	III				1539	III	
		= 1583	III				S = 1553	III	26
		N = 1584	III				E = 1577	III	
		1604	III				-338	IV filling	
		977	IV				-1496	IV	
		-1490	IV				1674	IV filling	
		= 1541	IV	25	73	IV-III	25	III	
		-1557	IV				1655	III	26
		1612	IV				-1416	IV	
		1672	IV				= 1482	IV	
		1674	IV filling		74	IV	= 1541	IV	26
69	IV-III	285	III		75	IV†	1674	IV filling	26
		= 1321	III		76	IV	- 338	IV filling	26
		1487	III				1576	IV	
		1532	III	25	77	IV†	1674	IV filling	26
		N = 1551	III		78	IV†	1674	IV filling	26
		1569	III		79	IV	315	IV	26
		-1257	IV		80	III	1414	III	26
		-1577	IV		81	IV-II	-728	II	
		1674	IV filling				-935	II	
70	IV-II	1271	II				1252	II	
		= 1446	II				= 1462	II	
		1432	III				1501	II	
		1458	III				317	III	
		1485	III	26			1003	III	
		1538	III				1257	III	
		1547	III				1280	III	
		= 1591	III				-1343	III	
		N = 1598	III				1413	III	
		N = 1613	III				1422	III	
		1674	IV filling				1427	III	
71	IV-II	1271	II				1457	III	
		90	III				1484	III	
		290	III				S = 1529	III	
		= 1321	III				= 1533	III	
		1423	III				N = 1551	III	
		= 1455	III				E = 1563	III	
		1459	III				1565	III	
		1545	III				S = 1568	III	
		1563	III				407	IV	
		1586	III	26			-1257	IV	
		1609	III				= 1482	IV	
		-1555	IV				1620	IV	26
		-1557	IV				1674	IV filling	
		1576	IV		82	III	1584	III	26
72	IV-II	-555	II		83	III-I	763	I	

† See p. 160, § 2.

BOWLS

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Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
		Square Q 9	I				1630	IV	
		-723	II		93 A	V-IV	-338	IV filling	28
		-776	II				1650	IV	
		1252	II				1672	IV	
		1311	II				S=1685	V	
		1315	II				-1693 (Q 10)	V	
		1405	II	27			1696	V	
		1476	II				1710	V	
		522	III		93 B	V-IV	-338	IV filling	28
		553	III				359	IV	
		-1253	III				1672	IV	
		1413	III				398	V	
		=1440	III				412	V	
		1456	III				W=1640	V	
		1487	III				E=1673	V	
		1595	III				E=1682	V	
84*	IV-I	1324	III	27			1710	V	
85	III	280	III	27			W=1719	V	
		1525	III		94	V-IV	1693 (Q 9)	IV	28
		S=1529	III				W=1640	V	
		1542	III				S=1673	V	
		1655	III		95	IV	1672	IV	28
86	III	1552	III		96	V-III	513	III	28
		=1609	III	27			W=1640	V	
87	III	1655	III	27			1662	V	
88	IV-III	1539	III				=1668	V	
		S=1542	III				N=1712	V	
		E=1563	III		97	V-IV	315	IV	
		E=1565	III				1650	IV	
		S=1571	III	28			Square R 12	IV	28
		1590	III				6	V	
		-317	IV				1663	V	
		=1482	IV				1666	V	
		-1588	IV				=1668	V	
		1650	IV				1679	V	
		1672	IV				E=1682	V	
89	IV-II	Square Q 11	II	28			N=1684	V	
		977 (P 6)	IV				-1693 (R 10)	V	
		-1482	IV filling				W=1708	V	
		1541	IV		98	V	6	V	
		1674	IV filling				294	V	28
90	III	1457	III	28			1663	V	
91	V-III	299	III				N=1684	V	
		1615	III				1707	V	
		1478	IV				N=1710	V	
		1674	IV filling		99	V-IV	1541	IV	
		Square Q 13	V	28			1650	IV	
92	IV-II	574	II				6	V	
		1414	III	28			W=1644	V	
		1545	III				1653	V	28
		1552	III				=1663	V	
		1572	III				1666	V	
		=1609	III				=1668	V	
		-338	IV filling				1669	V	
		-1618	IV				E=1673	V	

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DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY TYPES

Type	Range	Locs	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Locs	Stratum	Plate
		W = 1673	V				1673	V	
		1679	V				S = 1673	V	
		1684	V				-1693	V	
		-1693	V				W = 1710	V	
		1696	V		107	V-III	1588	III	
		= 1707	V				-338	IV filling	
		W = 1712	V				294	V	
100	V-IV	-338	IV filling				398	V	29
		-1618	IV				S = 1673	V	
		1674	IV filling		108	IV	Square N 13	IV	29
		S = 1658	V		109	II	1259	II	29
		1666	V		110	V-IV	-338	IV filling	
		1685	V				1482	IV	
		1688	V	28			1650	IV	
		1696	V				6-7	V	
101	V-IV	1483	IV				50	V	
		-1495	IV				52	V	
		1541	IV				393	V	
		= 1541	IV				398	V	29
		-1555	IV				S = 1642	V	
		-1557	IV				W = 1644	V	
		-1586	IV				= 1662	V	
		-1613	IV				= 1668	V	
		-1618	IV				1671	V	
		1650	IV				1673	V	
		1672	IV				E = 1673	V	
		1674	IV filling	28			S = 1673	V	
		398	V				W = 1673	V	
		1642	V				1683	V	
		W = 1671	V				-1693	V	
		= 1697	V				= 1696	V	
		1705	V		111	V	412	V	29
		1726	V				E = 1640	V	
102	V-IV	- 1424	IV	28			1641	V	
		-1490	IV				1662	V	
		-1557	IV				S = 1665	V	
		1650	IV				1666	V	
		1660	V				= 1683	V	
		1696	V				S = 1685	V	
		1706	V				= 1688	V	
103	V-IV	1672	IV				= 1691	V	
		- 1693 (R 10)	V	28	112*	V-I	296	III	29
104	V-IV	315	IV	28	113	V	393	V	30
		401	IV				N = 1645	V	
		E = 1640	V		114	V	-338	IV filling	
		E = 1673	V				S = 1642	V	
		S = 1673	V				N = 1645	V	
		W = 1673	V				1662	V	
105	V	W = 1708	V				= 1663	V	
		1712	V				E = 1676	V	
		Square U 17	Surface	28			N = 1684	V	30
106	V-IV	= 1482	IV				1685	V	
		6	V				S = 1685	V	
		398	V	28			1691	V	
		E = 1640	V				= 1691	V	

BOWLS

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Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
		1697	V				6	V	
		1707	V				1700	V	
		= 1711	V				W = 1700	V	30
		W = 1712	V		123	V	-338	IV filling	
115	V	S = 1721	V				6	V	
		-313	V				67	V	30
		-1693 (Q 10)	V				412	V	
		-1693 (R 8)	V	30	124	V	6-7	V	
		1707	V				1579	V	30
		N = 1708	V		125	V	1683	V	30
		1710	V				N = 1712	V	
116	V	1714	V		126	V-IV	-338	IV filling	
		6	V				1482	IV	
		412	V				6-7	V	
		1660	V				398	V	30
		1676	V				S = 1658	V	
		N = 1684	V				= 1668	V	
		1701	V	30			E = 1671	V	
		1706-7	V				1673	V	
		1715	V				S = 1673	V	
		E = 1722	V				1710	V	
117	V	-338	IV filling		127	V	-338	IV filling	
		323	V	30			6	V	
		1679	V				52	V	
		1707	V				294	V	
118	V	-338	IV filling				412	V	
		67	V	30			1691	V	30
		1673	V				1710	V	
		1683-84	V		128	V	-338	IV filling	
		N = 1684	V				50	V	
		S = 1685	V				Square Q 12	V	30
		= 1691	V		129	V	1636	V	
		W = 1710	V				1644	V	
		= 1714	V				E = 1673	V	
119	V	-338	IV filling				1697	V	30
		6	V		130	V	-338	IV filling	
		398	V				6	V	
		1721	V	30			S = 1700	V	
120	V	6	V				W = 1713	V	30
		1700	V		131	V	-338	IV filling	
		N = 1708	V				6	V	
		= 1720	V				N = 1719	V	30
		N = 1721	V	30	132	V	-338	IV filling	
		S = 1726	V				6-7	V	
121	V	-338	IV filling				398	V	
		52	V				1710	V	
		294	V				N = 1710	V	30
		398	V	30			1719	V	
		= 1621	V				N = 1719	V	
		S = 1685	V				= 1724	V	
		= 1691	V		133	V	-338	IV filling	
		-1693 (Q 10)	V				6	V	
		N = 1710	V				E = 1705	V	30
		W = 1719	V				N = 1708	V	
122	V	-338	IV filling				S = 1721	V	

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DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY TYPES

Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
		S=1726	V		153	V	398	V	
134	V	294	V				N=1710	V	31
		E=1705	V				W=1710	V	
		=1720	V				N=1719	V	
		S=1721	V	30	154	V	7	V	
135	V	1706	V	30			W=1710	V	31
136	V	1671	V		155	V?	Square P 13		
		Square Q 13	V	30			(intrusive ?)	V	31
137	V	Square O 12	V	30	156	V	589	V	31
138	V	6	V		157	V	1619	V	31
		1673	V		158	V	593	V	31
		E=1673	V				1640	V	
		Square U 17	Surface	30			-1693	V	
139	V	-1693 (R 10)	V	30	159	V	S=1685	V	31
		E=1705	V		160	V†	1674	IV filling	32
		1707	V		161	V	E=1671	V	32
		S=1721	V		162	V	627	V	32
140	V	52	V	30	163	V	S=1705	V	32
		S=1685	V				1713	V	
141	V	=1701	V	30	164	V	-1693 (R 10)	V	32
142	V	N=1705	V		165	V	=1668	V	32
		W=1719	V	31	166	V	=1696	V	32
143	V	-338	IV filling		167	V	412	V	
		6	V				1640	V	
		N=1671	V	31			=1668	V	
144	V	W=1712	V	31			1669	V	
145	V†	1674	IV filling	31			1673	V	
146	V	1742	V	31			E=1673	V	
147	V	=1699	V	31			W=1673	V	
		1706	V				1682	V	
148	V	1659	V	31			E=1682	V	
149	V	1701	V	31			Square Q 14	V	32
150	V	412	V	31			6	V	
151	V	S=1665	V	31	168	V	52	V	32
152	V	203	V				1669	V	
		N=1708	V				53	V	32
		=1711	V	31	169	V			

† See p. 160, § 2.

CHALICES

Type	Range	Locs	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Locs	Stratum	Plate
1	I	677	I	33			1533	III	33
2	I	719	I	33	14	III-II	1516	II	33
3	I	1295	I	33			494	III	
4	II	Square Q 8	II	33	15	V†	Square T 16	Surface	33
5	II	614	II	33	16	V†	1674	IV filling	33
6	II	Square Q 10	II	33	17	V	=1724	V	33
7	II	601	II	33	18	V	1662	V	33
8	II	850	II	33			=1663	V	
9	IV-III	538	III	33			=1683	V	
		1301	III				N=1710	V	
		977 (P 7)	IV		19	V	1713	V	33
10	III	=1480	III	33	20	V	S=1673	V	
11	IV-III	Square O 13	III	33			S=1685	V	
		1674	IV filling				-1693 (R 10)	V	
12	III	285	III				1705	V	
		1280	III				E=1705	V	33
		1324	III				N=1705	V	
		1469	III	33			1713	V	
		1479	III				1722	V	
13	III	507	III						

JAR-STANDS

1	I	665	I	34	9	III	1509	III	34
2	III-I	677	I	34	10	IV-III	1550	III	
		781	I				-1416	IV	34
		523	III		11	IV	Square Q 12	IV	34
3	II-I	719	I	34	12	III-II	1311	II	34
		574	II				1408	III	
4	I	633	I	34	13	IV	=1610	IV	34
5	II	520	II				1674	IV filling	
		Square M 12	II	34	14	IV-III	1079	III	
6	III	1047	III	34			Square Q 12	IV	34
7	III-I	Square P 11	I		15	IV-II	1024	II	
		552	III				-1555	IV	34
		Square S 17	Surface	34	16	III	1474	III	35
8	IV	-1496	IV	34	17	III	324	III	35

COVERS

1	IV	977	IV	35			1672	IV	
2	III	322	III	35			1674	IV filling	
3	IV-III	322	III	35	4	V†	-338	IV filling	35
		1483	IV						

OFFERING-STANDS

1	V	S=1673	V	35	3	V†	1674	IV filling	35
2	V†	1674	IV filling	35					

† See p. 170, n. 73.

‡ See p. 160, §2.

DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY TYPES

FLASKS

Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
1	III-I	1274	I	36			967	IV	36
		1324	III				1674	IV filling	
		= 1440	III		7	III	1487	III	36
		1580	III		8	IV-III	483	III	
2	IV-I	643	I				1487	III	
		261	III				S = 1529	III	
		1489	III				1541	IV	
		Square R 11	III				Square N 13	IV	36
		637	IV	36	9	IV-II	-1247	II	
3	III	1257	III	36			1427	III	
4	II	Square R 7	II	36			637	IV	36
5	II	Square S 10	II	36			= 1482	IV	
6	IV-II	547	II		10	IV	637	IV	36
		826	II		11	IV	1478	IV	36
		= 1004	II		12	V	1686	V	36
		1029	II		13	V	W = 1641	V	
		= 1455	III				S = 1658	V	
		-1472	III				1660	V	
		1480	III				= 1662	V	
		1532	III				1673	V	
		= 1540	III				1683	V	
		1542	III				= 1683	V	
		1561	III				= 1697	V	36
		1580	III				= 1716	V	
		1584	III				1722	V	
		= 1615	III		14	V	= 1697	V	36

LAMPS

1	I†	Square S 17	Surface	37			1604	III	
2	I	Square P 11	I	37			= 1615	III	
		Square R 10	I				- 338	IV filling	
3	I	Square P 9	I	37			380	IV	
4	III	1431	III	37	11	IV-III	491	III	
5	III	1545	III	37			505-6	III	37
6	III	607	III	37			1073	III	
7	III	= 1540	III	37			= 1305	III	
8	III-I	Square Q 9	I				1429	III	
		1301	III				= 1480	III	
		= 1510	III	37			S = 1553	III	
9	II	559	II	37			- 1616	IV	
10	IV-I	1298	I		12	III-I	570	I	37
		543	II				1415	I	
		567	II				1449	II	
		1252	II				504	III	
		503	III	37			- 1004	III	
		1340	III				1283	III	
		- 1443	III				= 1302	III	
		1458	III				W = 1432	III	
		1534	III				1435	III	
		= 1540	III				1440	III	
		E = 1550	III				= 1456	III	

† See p. 171, § 74.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate	Type	Range	Loci	Stratum	Plate
		1540	III				1257	III	
13	IV-III	504	III				1433	III	
		1257	III				-1472	III	
		1349	III	37			1474	III	
		1565	III				1479	III	
		S=1595	III				=1480	III	
		1482	IV				S=1529	III	
14	IV-II	=1004	II				1531	III	
		1063	II				1560	III	
		1462	II				N=1562	III	
		1501	II				N=1563	III	
		= 1444 †	III	37			-1416	IV	
		1480	III		16	III	297	III	37
		=1484	III		17	V	412	V	
		1485	III				1636	V	
		-1504	III				1666	V	
		1523-24	III				-1693 (Q 10)	V	
		S=1529	III				1697	V	
		=1540	III				Square P 13	V	37
		=1543	III		18	V	= 1691	V	38
		E=1550	III				1707	V	
		N=1551	III		19	V	6	V	
		1559	III				52	V	
		1582	III				W=1640	V	
		=1591	III				1643	V	
		-1613	IV				1666	V	
		1650	IV				E=1673	V	
		1674	IV filling				- 1693	V	38
15	IV-III	- 979	III	37			N=1719	V	
"CUP-AND-SAUCERS"									
1	IV-III	1545	III	38	4	V	1636	V	
		-1466	IV				1710	V	
		-1557	IV				W=1710	V	38
2	V-IV	1630	IV				=1722	V	
		= 1697	V	38	5	V	419	V	
3	V-II	1506	II				1700	V	38
		-1253	III		6	V	-338	IV filling	
		=1484	III				E=1676	V	38
		1674	IV filling	38			W=1710	V	
		=1683	V		7	V†	- 338	IV filling	38
		=1688	V						

† See p. 131, note.

† See p. 160, § 2.

THE COINS

By EDWARD T. NEWELL

When Professor Breasted asked the writer to prepare a brief description of coins found during the important excavations at Megiddo there could be only one answer.

The one hundred and two coins turned over to the writer¹ have in the following catalogue been divided into five main categories: (A) Greek and Greco-Roman, (B) Roman imperial, (C) Byzantine imperial, (D) Muslim, (E) European. Under each heading they have been sub-



FIG. 124.—COINS. ACTUAL SIZE

divided according to geographical districts or dynasties. Only the best known and most easily accessible authorities have been referred to. The numismatic descriptions are presented in as brief form as possible. As the coins are mostly of bronze or base metal (the only exceptions being Nos. 8, 9, 37, 91, and 97-99) and have in nearly every case suffered severely from corrosion, their weights have little practical or scientific value and hence are not given. Where the metal is not noted, the coin is of copper or bronze. The most interesting specimens, including two heretofore apparently unpublished coins (Nos. 13 and 28), are shown in Figure 124.

¹ [Twelve additional coins were found in the shaft (locus 925) of the water system; see *OIP* XXXII 38 f.—EDITOR.]

THE COINS

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Serial No.	Reg. No.	Prove- nience*	Mint	Description	Notes
A. GREEK AND GRECO-ROMAN					
CHIOS					
1	M 4115	T. 1269	Chios	Imperial times XI and ΩN(?) on r. and l. of type; winged sphinx to l., r. paw raised over prow of ship. <i>Reverse</i> : ACCAPION; amphora between two stars. Very worn, pierced in antiquity. 20 mm.	J. Mavrogordato in the <i>Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society</i> , 4th ser., XVIII (London, 1918) 44 f., No. 115a.
SELEUCID SYRIA					
2	M 2037	Locus = 612	Antioch	Seleucus III, 226-223 B.C. Laureate head of Apollo to r.; border of dots. <i>Reverse</i> : BAΞ AEΩΞ on r.; ΞE-ΛEYKOY on l.; nude figure of Apollo seated to l. on omphalus, l. hand on bow, arrow in outstretched r.; Ξ on l. 14 mm.	British Museum, <i>Catalogue of Greek Coins. The Seleucid Kings of Syria</i> by Percy Gardner (London, 1878) p. 22, Nos. 6-7.
3	M 1780	Square N 4	Antioch	Antiochus III, 223-187 B.C. Laureate head of Apollo to r.; border of dots. <i>Reverse</i> : {BAΞ AEΩΞ} on r.; {AN}-TIOXOY on l.; Apollo as on No. 2; Ξ on l. 14 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> p. 28, No. 51.
4	M 2871	Locus 562	Babylon	Antiochus IV Epiphanes, 175-164 B.C. Radiate head to r.; behind, ^A χ; fillet border. <i>Reverse</i> : BAΞ AEΩΞ on r.; ANTIOXOY on l.; female figure enthroned to l., r. arm outstretched above bird to l. 15 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> p. 36, No. 26.
PHOENICIA					
5	M 2253	Square M 10	Ptolemais	Severus Alexander, A.D. 222-35 IMP SEV ALEXAN[; laureate bust of Severus Alexander to r. wearing paludamentum. <i>Reverse</i> : ICIO L PTO LE; emperor in military dress riding to l., mantle flying behind him, r. hand upraised, scepter in l. 22 mm.	British Museum, <i>Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Phoenicia</i> by G. F. Hill (London, 1910) p. 136, No. 44 (variety).
6	M 1571	Square J 10	Sidon	Straton I, 370-358 B.C. War galley to l. above double line of waves. <i>Reverse</i> : King of Persia in car to l., drawn by two horses, driven by charioteer holding reins in both hands. 17 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> pp. 147 f., Nos. 46-52.
7	M 1791	Square M 5	Sidon	Similar to No. 6, but types practically obliterated. 18 mm.	
8	2029	Square Q 12 Stratum II	Tyre	Period of Antigonus and Demetrius Poliorcetes Melqart on hippocampus to r., strung bow in outstretched l.; below, two lines	<i>Ibid.</i> p. 232, No. 35 (variety).

* [Surface unless stratum or locus number is given.—EDITOR.]

Serial No.	Reg. No.	Provenience*	Mint	Description	Notes
				of waves and dolphin to r.; cable border. <i>Reverse</i> : Owl standing to r., head facing; crook and flail over l. shoulder; IIIIO on r. Attic didrachma. 8.81 gr. See Fig. 124.	
9	2028	Square Q 12 Stratum II	Tyre	Similar to No. 8 and with same date. Attic didrachma. 8.78 gr. See Fig. 124.	<i>Ibid.</i> See, however, J. Rouvier in <i>Journal international d'archéologie numismatique</i> VI (Athènes, 1903) 275, No. 1809, where the date has probably been misread. This particular specimen was not in Rouvier's collection when the latter was purchased by the writer. Rouvier dates this series of coins 309-295 B.C. Cf. Newell, <i>Tyros rediviva</i> (New York, 1923) pp. 15-23.
10	M 1475	Square O 4	Tyre†	Late autonomous issues Bust of Tyche to r. wearing turreted crown and veil; countermarked with emperor's(?) head to r. in oblong incuse square. <i>Reverse</i> : Galley to l.; traces of inscription above: (date obliterated) † IEPAΞ MHTPOTTOIAEΩΞ; 𐤓𐤁𐤍 in Phoenician characters beneath. 21 mm.	Hill, <i>op. cit.</i> p. 262, Nos. 313 ff.
11	M 1755	Square P 5	Tyre	Bust of Tyche to r. wearing turreted crown and veil. <i>Reverse</i> : Inscription illegible; palm tree. 12 mm.	Cf. <i>ibid.</i> p. 253, No. 247.
12	M 2904	Square O 9	Tyre	Valerian Senior or Gallienus, A.D. 253-60 Inscription obliterated; laureate, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : COL TVR ; Athena (or Roma), helmeted and draped, seated to l. on throne, against which leans her shield; pair of statues in outstretched r. hand, l. on spear; murex shell on l. 27 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> pp. 287, Nos. 454-56, and 292, No. 480.
				PALESTINE	
13	M 1960	Square E 3	Tiberias, Galilee	Caracalla, A.D. 211-17 Legend obliterated; laureate bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : Inscription obliterated; figures of Hygeia and Aesculapius standing. 27 mm. See Fig. 124.	Apparently an unpublished variety but very similar in fabric and type to a coin of Caracalla in the author's collection.

* [Surface unless stratum or locus number is given.—EDITOR.]

† For a coin struck at Tyre under Ptolemy II see No. 35.

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Serial No.	Reg. No.	Provenience*	Mint	Description	Notes
14	3100	?	Caesarea, Samaria	Trajan, A.D. 98-117 IMP CIAES NER TRAIANO OPI AVG GER DAC COS VI PP; head to r. <i>Reverse</i> : Tetrastyle temple containing city goddess wearing calathus and short chiton, standing to l., r. foot on prow, l. hand on spear, human bust in r.; half-figure of river god facing at foot of spear. In the exergue, [C.I.J.F.AVG. .CAES.. 30 mm.	British Museum, <i>Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Palestine</i> by G. F. Hill (London, 1914) p. 17, Nos. 39-41.
15	M 1663	Square N 5	Caesarea, Samaria	Caracalla, A.D. 211-17 IMP M AVR ANT[; laureate, bearded head to r. <i>Reverse</i> : Inscription obliterated; founder plowing to r. In the exergue, .OLONI.. 26 mm.	Cf. <i>ibid.</i> p. 26, No. 108.
16	1538	Square N 13	Caesarea, Samaria	Elagabalus(?), A.D. 218-22 Inscription obliterated; imperial head of period from Caracalla to Severus Alexander to r. <i>Reverse</i> : Bust of Serapis to r. wearing calathus. Attribution doubtful because of extremely worn state of coin, but fabric similar to that customary at Caesarea in this period. 19 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> p. 27, Nos. 116-17.
17	1821	Square Q 19	Caesarea, Samaria	Severus Alexander, A.D. 222-35 Inscription partially obliterated, partially off flan; laureate head of emperor to r. <i>Reverse</i> : Inscription largely obliterated; eagle displayed, head to l. 19 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> pp. 27-29, Nos. 118-35.
18	M 1474	Square O 4	Caesarea, Samaria	EV ALEX[; laureate, undraped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : Inscription obliterated; eagle displayed, supporting wreath inclosing SPQR. 24 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> p. 28, Nos. 123-34.
19	M 1952	Square L 9	Neapolis, Samaria	Elagabalus, A.D. 218-22 AVT K M AVP ANT[; laureate, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : ΦΑ ΝΕΑΚΤΙ CVP ΠΤΑ[Α]; Tyche standing to l., cornucopiae in l. hand, r. upon rudder. 21 mm.	Similar to <i>ibid.</i> p. 61, No. 103, but smaller.
20	174	North terrace	Neapolis, Samaria	Inscription obliterated; type similar to that of No. 19. <i>Reverse</i> : Almost completely obliterated, but faint traces of the Mt. Gerizim type distinguishable. 20 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> pp. 60 f., Nos. 94-100.
21	M 1774	?	Neapolis, Samaria	Julia Maesa [. . . .] MAICA [; bust of Maesa to r. <i>Reverse</i> : ΦΑ ΝΕΙ; Tyche as on No. 19. 20 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> p. 62, No. 111.
22	M 576	Square U 17	Aelia Capitolina, Judea	Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138-61 IMP ANTONINO AVG PPP; laureate bust to r. wearing paludamentum	<i>Ibid.</i> p. 85, Nos. 18-19.

* [Surface unless stratum or locus number is given.—Editor.]

MEGIDDO STRATA I-V

Serial No.	Reg. No.	Provenience*	Mint	Description	Notes
				and cuirass. <i>Reverse</i> : COL.AELIA.CAP; Dionysus, nude but for chlamys hanging from l. shoulder, standing facing, head to l., l. hand on thyrsus, cantharus in r.; at his feet, panther to l. looking up. 23 mm.	
23	M 3206	Square N 1	Ascalon, Judea	Domitian, A.D. 81-96 CEB[. .]OC; laureate head of Domitian to r. <i>Reverse</i> : [AC]KAAΩ on l.; city goddess standing facing, standard in r. hand, aplustre in l.; dove to l. on r. Date obliterated. 23.5 mm. See Fig. 124.	<i>Ibid.</i> pp. 121 f., Nos. 119-28.
24	2326	Square R 13	Jerusalem, Judea	Alexander Jannaeus, 103-76 B.C. [BAΞ] AEΩΞ AAEΞAN[ΔPOY] around anchor. <i>Reverse</i> : Eight-spoked wheel with faint traces of original Hebrew inscription between spokes. 15 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> pp. 207-9, Nos. 61-86.
25	M 3440	Locus --576	Jerusalem, Judea	Herod Agrippa I, A.D. 37-44 BACIAEΩC AΓPITTA around umbrella. <i>Reverse</i> : Three ears of barley issuing from between two leaves; L on l.; date numeral on r. off flan. 18 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> pp. 236 f., Nos. 1-18.
26	1681	Square T 19	Jerusalem, Judea	Procurators under Nero [L E KAIC]APOC around palm branch. <i>Reverse</i> : NEP ΩNO C within wreath. 16 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> pp. 266 f., Nos. 1-14.
27	3101	?	?	Agrippa II, about A.D. 50-100]PI CEBACTΩ; laureate head of Vespasian to r. <i>Reverse</i> : Tyche standing facing, head to l., cornucopiae in l. hand, ears of barley in r.; across field, ETOY KZBA [AΓ]PITTTA. Struck in the year 27 (= A.D. 87). 28 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> p. 241, Nos. 13-14.
DECAPOLIS AND TRACHONITIS					
28	M 1793	?	Dium, Decapolis	Caracalla, A.D. 193-217]IC M AV ANTO[; laureate bust of Caracalla to r. wearing paludamentum. <i>Reverse</i> : KOI [CV] above; AOC on l.; lighted altar between central columns of hexastyle temple, eagle with spread wings in pediment. In the exergue, ΔE HN[ΩN]. Date represents A.D. 208/9. 24 mm. See Fig. 124.	Cf. British Museum, <i>Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Arabia, Mesopotamia and Persia</i> by G. F. Hill (London, 1922) pp. xxxi f. This coin appears to be unpublished. Its description is based on a somewhat better preserved specimen in the author's cabinet.

* [Surface unless stratum or locus number is given.—EDITOR.]

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Serial No.	Reg. No.	Prove-nience*	Mint	Description	Notes
29	M 748	Square N 13	Gaba, Tra-chonitis	Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138-61 ANTΩNEINOC CEB; laureate head of Antoninus to r. <i>Reverse</i> : ΓABHNΩN ZIC; figure of Mēn wearing "Phrygian" cap, chiton, and mantle, standing facing, r. hand on long scepter; star on l.; crescent on r. Date represents A.D. 156/57. 26 mm.	F. de Sauley, <i>Numismatique de la Terre Sainte</i> (Paris, 1874) p. 342 (Pl. XIX 6).
30	M 2404	North terrace	Gaba, Tra-chonitis	AYT KAIC ANTΩNEINI; laureate head to r. <i>Reverse</i> : ΓABHNΩN ZIC; same type as that on No. 29. 22 mm. See Fig. 124.	<i>Ibid.</i>
ROMAN SYRIA					
31	M 1752	Square V 17	?	Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, before A.D. 138 Laureate(?), draped(?) bust of Hadrian to r. <i>Reverse</i> : Inscriptions on both sides completely obliterated; bust of Antoninus Pius, bareheaded, to r. 23 mm.	
32	M 1486	Square N 6	?	Septimius Severus, A.D. 193-211 IOV(?) [; laureate head of Severus to r. <i>Reverse</i> : Inscription completely obliterated; faint traces of what appears to be a youthful, draped bust (Caracalla?) to r. 23 mm.	
PTOLEMAIC EGYPT					
33	M 2242	Sch. W.	Alexandria	Ptolemy II Philadelphus, 285-246 B.C. Laureate head of Zeus to r.; border of dots: <i>Reverse</i> : ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ on l.; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on r.; eagle with open wings standing to l. on thunderbolt; Ξ above shield on l.; Α between eagle's legs. 28 mm.	J. N. Sboronos, <i>Tà Νομίσματα τοῦ κράτους τῶν Πτολεμαίων</i> (4 vols.; Athens, 1904-8) II, No. 560.
34	M 441	Square S 16	Alexandria (counter-marked for Berytus)	Laureate head of Zeus to r. <i>Reverse</i> : Inscription and type similar to those of No. 33; Ξ above and × below oblong shield on l.; Λ(?) between eagle's legs. Counter-marked with large trident incuse. 27 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> No. 581.
35	M 959	?	Tyre	Diademed head of Zeus Amon to r.; border of dots. <i>Reverse</i> : ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ on l.; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on r.; eagle with closed wings standing to l. on thunderbolt; club on l. 23 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> No. 708.
36	3082	Square R 13	?	Traces of head of Zeus to r. <i>Reverse</i> : Traces of eagle with open wings standing to l.; all else obliterated. 24 mm.	

* [Surface unless stratum or locus number is given.—Editor.]

Serial No.	Reg. No.	Provenience*	Mint	Description	Notes
B. ROMAN IMPERIAL					
37	M 4156	Field near tell	Rome	Vespasian, A.D. 69-79 IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; laureate head to r. <i>Reverse</i> : PON MAX TR P COS VI; victory on prow to l., palm in l. hand, wreath in outstretched r. Silver denarius. 3.17 gr. See Fig. 124.	Henry Cohen, <i>Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Romain</i> I (2d ed.; Paris and London, 1880) 395, No. 368.
38	M 1559	Square J 10	Rome	Severus Alexander, A.D. 222-35 IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG; laureate bust to r., drapery on l. shoulder. <i>Reverse</i> : PROVIDENTIA AVG; draped female figure standing facing, head to l.; cornucopiae in l. hand, ears of wheat in outstretched r. over modius placed at her feet; S on r.; C on l. Sestertius. 30 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> IV (1884) 453, No. 509.
39	M 1769	Square P 5	Rome	Volusian, A.D. 251-54 IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG; laureate, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : IVNONI MARTIALI; temple of Juno Martialis between S and C. Sestertius. 29 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> V (1885) 270, No. 41.
40	M 2539	Square O 9	Antioch	Gallienus, A.D. 253-68 IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS P F AVG; radiate, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : ORIENS AVG; turreted female figure to r., holding wreath in outstretched r. toward emperor standing to l., l. hand on scepter; wreath above. Billon Antoninianus. 20 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> V 411, No. 705 (variety).
41	M 1804	Sch. W.	Antioch	Claudius II Gothicus, A.D. 269-70 IMP.C CLAVDIVS AVG; radiate, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : IVVENTVS AVG; nude Heracles standing facing, head to l., apple and lion's skin in l. hand, r. upon club. In the exergue, Δ. Billon Antoninianus. 21 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> VI (1886) 143 No. 137.
42	M 1882	Square P 4	Antioch	Probus, A.D. 276-82 IMP C M AVR PROBVS P F AVG; radiate, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : CLEMENTIA TEMP; Probus standing to r. receiving victory offered by Jupiter standing facing him; S. between them. In the exergue, XXI. Billon Antoninianus. 20 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> VI 264, No. 91.
43	M 1570	Square K 10	Heraclea, Thrace	Diocletian, A.D. 284-313 IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG; radiate, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : CONCORDIA MILITVM; emperor to r. receiving victory offered by Jupiter; HE between them. 21 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> VI 419, No. 34.

* [Surface unless stratum or locus number is given.—EDITOR.]

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Serial No.	Reg. No.	Provenience*	Mint	Description	Notes
44	M 1631	Square P 8	Rome	ITIANVS AVG; radiate, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : IOVI CONSERVAT AVGG; Jupiter holding scepter and <i>fulmen</i> standing facing, head to r.; eagle at his feet. In the exergue, XXIB. Billon Antoninianus. 22 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> VI 439, No. 242.
45	M 1526	Sch. W.	Heraclea, Thrace	Maximianus Hercules, A.D. 286-310 IMP C M A MAXIMIANVS P F AVG; radiate, cuirassed bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : CONCORDIA MILITVM; Maximianus standing to r. receiving small victory offered by standing Jupiter; HΔ between them. 20 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> VI 499, No. 54.
46	M 1767	Square O 7	Antioch	IMP C M AVR VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG; radiate, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : IOV ET HERCV CONSERV AVGG; Jupiter standing to r. holding scepter and globe; Hercules standing facing holding victory, club, and lion's skin; Δ between them. Exergual letters uncertain. Pierced in antiquity. Billon Antoninianus. 23 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> VI 523, No. 311.
47	3102	?	Rome	Licinius Senior, A.D. 307-23 IMP LICINIVS P F AVG; laureate, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : SOLI INVICTO COMITI; Sol standing facing, r. hand raised, globe in l.; R on l.; F on r. In the exergue, RS. 21 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> VII (1888) 205, No. 163.
48	M 3882	North terrace	Alexandria	Licinius Junior, A.D. 317-26 D N VAL LICIN LICINIVS NOB C; helmeted, cuirassed bust to l., spear in r. hand, shield in l. <i>Reverse</i> : IOVI CONSERVATORI; Jove standing facing, victory in outstretched r. hand, l. on scepter; at his feet on l., eagle holding wreath in beak; on r., seated captive; X on r. Γ In the exergue, SMALA. 21 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> VII 216, No. 21.
49	M 1741	Square P 5	Rome	Constantine I, the Great, A.D. 306-37 IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG; laureate, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : SOLI INVICTO COMITI; nude figure of Sol standing facing, head to l., radiate, mantle across shoulders, r. arm raised, globe in l. hand; A on l. In the exergue, RT. 7th issue, March 317-20. 19 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> VII 291, No. 536; Jules Maurice, <i>Numismatique constantiniennne</i> I (Paris, 1908) 220 II.
50	M 1751	Square P 5	Heraclea, Thrace	IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG; laureate, draped bust to l., thunderbolt in r. hand, scepter in l. <i>Reverse</i> : PROVIDENTIAE AVGG; gateway to camp adorned with	Cohen, <i>op. cit.</i> VII 281, No. 457; Maurice, <i>op. cit.</i> II (1911) 578 II 2° and 584 I 3°.

* [Surface unless stratum or locus number is given.—EDITOR.]

MEGIDDO STRATA I-V

Serial No.	Reg. No.	Provenience*	Mint	Description	Notes
				three towers. In the exergue, SMHB. 6th and 7th issues, January 315-20. 19 mm.	
51	M 2174	Sch. W.	Antioch	CONSTANTINVS AVG; diademed head to r. <i>Reverse</i> : PROVIDENTIAE AVGG; gateway to camp adorned with two towers and surmounted by a star. In the exergue, SMANTΓ. 9th issue, November 324-autumn 326. 19 mm.	Cohen, <i>op. cit.</i> VII 281, No. 454; Maurice, <i>op. cit.</i> III (1912) 202 I 1°.
52	M 1754	Square U 16	Constantinople	CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG; diademed, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : GLORIA EXERCITVS; standard erect between two soldiers. In the exergue, CONSH. 5th issue, September 335-May 337. 16 mm.	Cohen, <i>op. cit.</i> VII 257, No. 250; Maurice, <i>op. cit.</i> II 534 IV 1°.
53	M 1861	Square O 5	Nicomedia	Types and inscriptions as on No. 52. In the exergue, SMNS. 10th issue, September 335-37. 17 mm.	Cohen, <i>loc. cit.</i> ; Maurice, <i>op. cit.</i> III 74 IV 1°.
54	M 1518	Square M 12	Alexandria	CONSTANTINVS AVG; type as on No. 52. <i>Reverse</i> : As on No. 52. In the exergue, SMAL[A or B]. 10th issue, September 335-May 337. 14.5 mm.	Cohen, <i>loc. cit.</i> ; Maurice, <i>op. cit.</i> III 278 IV 1°.
55	M 2259	Sch. W.	?	Types and inscriptions as on No. 52. Exergual inscription off flan. 15 mm.	Cohen, <i>loc. cit.</i>
56	A 16179†	?	Alexandria	Types and inscriptions as on No. 52, except for two standards between soldiers. In the exergue, SMALB. 10th issue, September 335-May 337. 17 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> VII 258, No. 254; Maurice, <i>op. cit.</i> III 276 I 1°.
57	M 1497	Square M 7	Alexandria	VRBS ROMA; helmeted, draped bust of Roma to l. <i>Reverse</i> : Wolf and twins to l. surmounted by two stars. In the exergue, SMALB. 10th and 11th issues, September 335-May 337. 17 mm.	Cohen, <i>op. cit.</i> VII 330, No. 17; Maurice, <i>op. cit.</i> III 278 V and 280 II.
58	M 4099	Locus = 708	Antioch	CONSTANTINOPOLIS; helmeted, draped bust of Constantinople to l., with scepter. <i>Reverse</i> : Winged victory standing to l. on prow, scepter in r. hand, l. on shield. In the exergue, SMANl. 10th and 11th issues, December 333-September 337. 17 mm.	Cohen, <i>op. cit.</i> VII 326, Nos. 21-22; Maurice, <i>op. cit.</i> III 210 III and 213 IV.
59	M 1029	?	Constantinople	DV CONSTANTINVS PT AVGG; veiled bust of the divine Constantine to r. <i>Reverse</i> : Draped figure in quadriga to r., horses galloping. In the exergue, CONS. Struck after September 337. 15 mm.	Cohen, <i>op. cit.</i> VII 318, No. 760; Maurice, <i>op. cit.</i> II 548 I.

* [Surface unless stratum or locus number is given.—EDITOR.]

† Oriental Institute Museum number.

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Serial No.	Reg. No.	Provenience*	Mint	Description	Notes
60	M 1768	Square O 7	?	Constantine or one of his sons Completely obliterated. <i>Reverse</i> : Portions of GLORIA EXERCITVS; standard between two soldiers (similar to Nos. 52-56). 16.5 mm.	
61	M 1950	Square L 8	London	Crispus, A.D. 317-26 FL IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES; laureate, cuirassed bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : PRINCLPIAS (<i>sic</i>) IVVENTVTIS; Crispus standing to r., wearing mantle and armor, holding spear and globe; crescent on l. In the exergue, PLN. 5th issue, March 317-20. 19 mm.	Cohen, <i>op. cit.</i> VII 349, No. 91 (variety); Maurice, <i>op. cit.</i> II 49 III (variety).
62	M 1582	Square K 9	Arles	Constantine II, Junior, A.D. 317-40 CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB CAES; laureate, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : CLARITAS REIPVB; nude figure of Sol standing facing, head to l., radiate, mantle across shoulders, r. arm raised, globe in l. hand; R on l.; S on r. In the exergue, SARL. 3d issue, March 317-20. 20 mm.	Cohen, <i>op. cit.</i> VII 369, No. 44; Maurice, <i>op. cit.</i> II 158 III 2°.
63	M 1770	Square P 5	Cyzicus	CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C; laureate, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : GLORIA EXERCITVS; two standards erect between two soldiers. In the exergue, SMKA. 10th and 11th issues, December 333-September 337. 18.5 mm.	Cohen, <i>op. cit.</i> VII 378, No. 122; Maurice, <i>op. cit.</i> III 133 f. III 6° and 137 III 2°.
64	A 16180†	?	Cyzicus	Constantius II, A.D. 323-61 FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C; laureate, cuirassed bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : As on No. 63. Same issues. 17 mm.	Cohen, <i>op. cit.</i> VII 455, No. 104; Maurice, <i>op. cit.</i> III 133 f. III 10° and 137 f. III 3°.
65	M 1879	Square P 5	Cyzicus	D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG; diademed, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : FELTEMP REPARATIO; armed soldier (emperor?) to l. spearing enemy on fallen horse. In the exergue, SMKA. 19.5 mm.	Cohen, <i>op. cit.</i> VII 447, No. 45.
66	M 1641	Square O 8	Cyzicus	Similar to No. 65 except for .M. in l. field of reverse and SMKE in exergue. 19 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i>
67	M 403	Square S 15	Antioch	Similar to No. 65 except for M in l. field of reverse and SMANB in exergue. 16 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i>
68	M 1775	?	Alexandria	Similar to No. 65 except for SMALB in exergue. 16 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i>
69	M 1880	Square P 5	?	Similar to No. 65. Exergual letters completely obliterated. 16 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i>

* [Surface unless stratum or locus number is given.—EDITOR.]

† Oriental Institute Museum number.

MEGIDDO STRATA I-V

Serial No.	Reg. No.	Provenience*	Mint	Description	Notes
70	M 1883	Square P 4	?	Similar to No. 65. Exergual letters completely obliterated. 17 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i>
71	853	Square V 19	?	Similar to No. 65. Exergual letters off flan. 16 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i>
72	M 3309	Square Q 7	?	Similar to No. 65. Exergual letters off flan. 16 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i>
73	M 2314	Square M 9	Lugdunum	[CONSTANTIVS P F AVG]; diademed, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : [VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN]; two victories vis-à-vis, each holding wreath in outstretched r. and palm branch in l.; palm branch between them. In the exergue, PLG. 14.5 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> VII 484, No. 293.
74	M 1873	Square N 5	Thessalonica	Constantius Gallus, A.D. 351-54 D N CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES; bare-headed, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : FEL TEMP REPARATIO; armed soldier and fallen enemy as on Nos. 65-72; € on l. In the exergue, SMTS. 19 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> VIII (1892) 33, No. 18.
75	M 1862	Square O 5	?	Valentinian I, A.D. 364-75 I VALE[NTIN]IANVS P F AVG; diademed, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : Inscriptions obliterated; victory to l.; wreath in field. 17 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> VIII 87, No. 7, or 92, No. 37.
76	2198	Locus 51	?	Valentinian I or Valens Inscription off flan; diademed, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : Inscription off flan; emperor, labarum in l. hand, dragging captive to r. in r. 14 mm.	
77	A 16181†	?	Antioch	Theodosius I, A.D. 379-95 D N THE[ODO]SIVS P F AVG; diademed, draped bust to r. <i>Reverse</i> : SALVS REIPVBLICAE; victory advancing to l., trophy in r. hand, dragging captive by hair in l.; f on l. In the exergue, ANTB. 13 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> VIII 158, No. 30.
78	M 1346	Sch. W.	?	THE[ODO]SIVS P F AVG; similar to No. 77. <i>Reverse</i> : Inscription obliterated; type similar to that of No. 77. 12 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i>
79	M 6258	?	?	Types similar to those of No. 77 but almost obliterated. 15 mm.	
80	M 2334	Sch. W.	?	Similar to No. 77(?); faint traces of bust on obverse; remainder completely obliterated. 11.5 mm.	

* [Surface unless stratum or locus number is given.—Editor.]

† Oriental Institute Museum number.

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Serial No.	Reg. No.	Provenience*	Mint	Description	Notes
81	M 1749	Square P 4	?	Types completely obliterated. The fabric is of the end of the 4th and the first half of the 5th century after Christ. 12 mm.	
82	M 1000	Square L 13	?	Types completely obliterated. The fabric is of the end of the 4th and the first half of the 5th century after Christ. 13 mm.	
83	370	Square U 20	?	Arcadius, A.D. 395-408 D N ARCAD[IVS P F] AVG; diademed, draped bust to r. Reverse: CONICORDIA AVG; cross. Exergual letters uncertain. 10 mm.	J. Sabatier, <i>Description générale des monnaies byzantines</i> (Paris and London, 1862) I 105, No. 32 (variety).
C. BYZANTINE IMPERIAL					
84	M 2	Square J 18	Constantinople	Justinian I, A.D. 527-65 D N IVSTINIVS P P AVG; diademed, draped, cuirassed bust to r. Reverse: Large M between star and cross; cross above; A below. In the exergue, CON. Follis. Struck before April 538. 31 mm.	British Museum, <i>Catalogue of the Imperial Byzantine Coins</i> by Warwick Wroth (London, 1908) I 29, No. 30.
85	M 957	Square H 17	Constantinople	Justin II, A.D. 565-78 [D N IVSTINVS P P AVG]; Justin II and Sophia, nimbed, seated facing on double throne, Justin holding globe in r., Sophia scepter in l. Reverse: Large M; cross above; Δ beneath; ANNO on l.; ♀ on r. In the exergue, CON. Follis. Struck in 570/71. 31 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> p. 80, No. 54.
86	M 1943	Square P 7	Constantinople	Similar to No. 85. Reverse: Large M; XP in monogram above; B below; ANNO on l.; ♀ on r. In the exergue, CON. Follis. Struck in 571/72. 32.5 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> p. 80, No. 56.
87	1498	Square Q 12	Nicomedia	Inscription illegible; type similar to that of No. 85. Reverse: Large M; cross above; B below; ANNO on l.; ♀ on r. In the exergue, NIKO. Follis. Struck in 570/71. 30 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> p. 87, No. 135.
D. MUSLIM					
UMAYYAD					
88	M 958	?	?	Anonymous, 7th-8th century (sic) لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له. Reverse: محمد رسول الله. 18 mm.	British Museum, <i>Catalogue of Oriental Coins. I. The Coins of the Eastern Khaleefehs</i> by Stanley Lane-Poole (London, 1875) p. 174, Nos. 4-6 (variety).

* [Surface unless stratum or locus number is given.—EDITOR.]

Serial No.	Reg. No.	Provenience*	Mint	Description	Notes
DYNASTY OF THE BANI ZANGI, ATABEGS IN HALAB					
89	M 807	Square N 12	Damascus	Nur el-Din Mahmud ibn Zangi, A.D. 1146-74 الملك العادل; ornaments above and below. Reverse: محمود بن نكي; ornaments above and below; around, ضرب بدمشق]. 23.5 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> III. <i>The Coins of the Turkumán Houses of Seljook, Urtuk, Zengee, etc.</i> by Stanley Lane-Poole (London, 1877) p. 212, No. 602.
Ayyubid					
90	M 1753	Square O 4	Damascus	Salah el-Din, A.D. 1169-93 الناصر الملك fleur-de-lis above; around, border of dots and صر [الملك الناصر] صلاح الدين. Reverse: يوسف بن ايوب; around, border of dots and ضرب بدمشق [سنة] ست وثمانين. Struck in A.H. 586. 24 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> IV. <i>The Coinage of Egypt (A. H. 358-922) under the Fátíme Khaleefehs, the Ayyoobees and the Memlook Sultans</i> by Stanley Lane-Poole (London, 1879) p. 74, Nos. 279-83.
91	M 1084	?	Hamah	الامام الناصر لدائين الله within a double-lined square; in segments between square and outer circle, لا اله الا الله الملك ]. Reverse: صلاح الدين within a double-lined square; in segments between square and outer circle, ] ]. ضرب بحماة. Silver half-dirhem. Struck after A.D. 1180. 1.40 gr.	
BAHRI MAMELUKE					
92	M 1172	?	Aleppo	El-Ashraf Salah el-Din Khalil(?), A.D. 1290-93 [[. . .] لا اله الا الله ] ]. Reverse: سلطان الملك بحلب ] ]. 17 mm. Attribution extremely doubtful because of worn state of coin, but fabric and style of letters point unmistakably to the period of the Bahri Mamelukes.	
93	M 263	Square Q 12	Damascus	El-Nasir Nasir el-Din Muhammad, A.D. 1293-94, 1299-1309, 1310-41 لا اله الا الله ] ] ] رسول الله بالهدى ] ]. Reverse: ] ] سلطان الم ناصر الدنيا و.] ] الملك الم ] ]. 19 mm. Mint name erased, but coin distinctly of Damascus fabric and type.	<i>Ibid.</i> p. 158, Nos. 521-23.

* [Surface unless stratum or locus number is given.—Error.]

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Serial No.	Reg. No.	Provenience*	Mint	Description	Notes
94	3083	Square R 12	Damascus	ضرب دمشق within a hexagram. <i>Reverse</i> : سنة واحد وأربعين within a hexagram. Struck in A.H. [7]41. 19 mm. See Fig. 124.	
95	M 1996	Square M 8	Damascus	El-Mansur 'Ala' el-Din 'Ali, A.D. 1377-81 Fleur-de-lis in circle; marginal inscription obliterated. <i>Reverse</i> : علي in circle; around, [السلطان الملك المنصور]. 17 mm. Damascus fabric and type.	
96	209	Square J 17	?	Probably a Mameluke coin but so badly struck that it is practically illegible. 18 mm.	
OTTOMAN TURKISH					
97	M 1433	Square S 8	?	Uncertain ruler, 15th-16th centuries Illegible traces of inscription. <i>Reverse</i> : Only في legible. Silver akcheh. 12 mm. 0.77 gr. Appears to be of Syrian mintage.	
98	M 995	Square L 14	Constantinople?	Muhammad III ibn Murad III, A.D. 1593-1603 Only سلطان and مراد legible. <i>Reverse</i> : Only ضرب and نية(?) legible. Pierced, very worn. Silver akcheh. 16 mm. 0.69 gr.	
99	M 1498	Square M 7	Masr	Salim III ibn Mustafa III, A.D. 1789-1807 Tughra surrounded by a linear and an outer dotted circle. <i>Reverse</i> : ضرب في [. . .] [. . .] مصر. Silver para. 14.5 mm. 0.19 gr.	<i>Ibid.</i> VIII. <i>The Coins of the Turks</i> by Stanley Lane-Poole (London, 1883) p. 244, No. 814.
100	M 1530	Square L 12	Constantinople	'Abd el-Majid ibn Mahmud II, A.D. 1839-61 Tughra and rose sprig; beneath, سنة 14. <i>Reverse</i> : In center, [10]; around, عز نصره ضرب في قسطنطينية سنة 1400. Ten paras. 27 mm.	<i>Ibid.</i> p. 319, No. 1086.
E. EUROPEAN					
SPANISH					
101	1661	Square O 12	Segovia	Philip II, A.D. 1556-98 PHILIPPVS D G HISPANIARVM; crowned shield with arms of Spain surcharged by those of Portugal; VIII on r.; mint mark (aqueduct) on l. <i>Reverse</i> : ET·INDIARVM·REX.:1588.; arms of Castile and Leon; Duro (8 reals). 40 mm.	Cf. Alois Hess, <i>Descripción general de las monedas hispano-cristianas I</i> (Madrid, 1865) 156, No. 6.

* [Surface unless stratum or locus number is given.—EDITOR.]

Serial No.	Reg. No.	Provenience*	Mint	Description	Notes
RELIGIOUS MEDAL					
102	M 1180	?	?	S. ALOYSIVS. GONZAGA; bust of saint to r. holding spray of flowers. <i>Reverse</i> : IIES.MEO.XI (because of wear inscription very doubtful); religious scene: one recumbent figure supported by another, above whom are two figures, one standing, the other seated(?) and raising r. arm. Oval, with loop. Made after 1726. 29 mm. (without loop).	St. Aloysius Gonzaga was born in 1568, died in 1591, was beatified in 1621 and canonized in 1726. Reverse scene probably refers to the great pestilence which broke out in Italy in 1591, in the course of which the Saint showed great devotion to the sick and himself became ill and died. See the <i>Catholic Encyclopedia</i> (New York, 1907) I 331 f.

While Megiddo apparently ceased to exist as a town site during the 4th century B.C., it is nevertheless of interest to trace the history of the surrounding district, and particularly of the village of el-Lajjun, by the coins found during the excavations—mostly on the surface of the mound and the terrace.

Despite the comparatively modest number of coins contained in the catalogue, it is rather interesting to note that therein—with but one exception, the Crusaders, of whom as yet no coins at all have been found—is represented every major power which ruled the district of Megiddo from the 4th century B.C. to the middle of the 19th century after Christ, or even later if an English penny (not included in the catalogue) which was found is any criterion. We possess coins of the princes of Sidon who represented locally the Achaemenid power, of Alexander's successors, of the Roman and Byzantine emperors, and finally of the Umayyad, Ayyubid, Mameluke, and Ottoman dynasties. We thus see before us a brief compendium, as it were, of the successive coins which have circulated in the district of Megiddo throughout the ages, almost from the invention of coined money down to the present day.

A rapid survey of the mints at which the several coins were struck and of their dates is also not without interest. The early 4th century B.C. offers us two coins (Nos. 6-7) of Sidon, at that time and until the disaster of 351 B.C. not only the commercial metropolis of the Phoenician coast but also the seat of the most powerful of the local Phoenician princes and commanders-in-chief of the Persian fleet.

The empire of Alexander the Great is only indirectly represented, by the coins of his immediate successors. First of all we possess two silver coins (Nos. 8-9) of Tyre, which was now rapidly recovering from her capture and practical destruction by Alexander in 332 B.C. These coins bear local types but were struck under Antigonus Monophthalmus and his yet more famous son Demetrius Poliorcetes. They bear dates reckoned after an era which had its inception with the death of Alexander and is generally known as the era of Philip Arrhidaeus.² Second, we have coins (Nos. 33-36) of one of the Ptolemaic kings of Egypt, to whom for a portion of the 3d century B.C. the Palestinian district owed allegiance. The mints are, naturally enough, Alexandria and Tyre. The former was the capital of the kingdom; the latter had by this time come to

* [Surface unless stratum or locus number is given.—Editor.]

² Newell, *Tyros rediviva*, pp. 15-23.

replace Sidon as the most flourishing commercial city of Phoenicia, the seat of Ptolemaic power in southern Syria and, next to Alexandria, the most prolific mint of the entire kingdom. One of the coins (No. 34), usually assigned by the various authorities to either Alexandria or Cyprus, bears a later counterstamp of a large trident, the special mint mark of Berytus, a city which was now rapidly rising as an important commercial port in Phoenicia.

For the final quarter of the 3d and the commencement of the 2d century B.C. we have issues (Nos. 2-4) of other successors of Alexander the Great, namely the Seleucid kings of Syria. The mints of these particular coins are Antioch, the capital of the empire, and Babylon, the capital of the east. Curiously enough, issues of the Tyrian mint under the Seleucids seem to be lacking, although in Nos. 10-11 we possess the succeeding Tyrian autonomous issues under Roman jurisdiction.

For the 1st century B.C. we have in No. 24 a specimen of the coinages issued from Jerusalem by the Hasmonean prince Alexander Jannaeus.

The early Empire is represented by a Roman silver denarius (No. 37) of Vespasian the conqueror of Jerusalem, by issues of Roman procurators (No. 26) and Roman vassal kings such as Herod Agrippa I (No. 25) and Agrippa II (No. 27), and by an issue (No. 23) of Ascalon under Domitian.

The Roman Empire of the first part of the 3d century after Christ is represented partly by imperial coins (Nos. 38-40), partly by local issues of the various cities surrounding the district of Megiddo (Nos. 5, 13, 15-21, 28, 32). Their mints are not without interest. The imperial issues come from Rome, the capital of the empire, and from Antioch, Rome's alter ego in the east. The mints which struck the local issues all have sound reasons for being represented in the Megiddo district. Ptolemais (No. 5) and Caesarea (Nos. 15-18) were the nearest seaports,³ and to and from them through the district of Megiddo and through the Megiddo Pass doubtless moved constant processions, travelers, soldiers, officials, etc. leaving their quota of small change for food, drink, and lodging. Neapolis (Nos. 19-21) was in the 3d century, as it is today, the chief city and administrative center of Samaria and nucleus of the main roads passing through that province. Tiberias (No. 13), capital of the province of Galilee, was naturally represented here. Dium (No. 28), one of the oldest Greek cities in eastern Palestine and traditionally said to have been founded by Alexander the Great,⁴ lay on the busy highroad which ran across the Jordan from the entrance to the valley of Esdraelon at Scythopolis to the flourishing city of Gerasa. Coins from Dium must often have been brought hither in the purses of travelers hastening along this road on their way to the sea at Ptolemais or Caesarea or southward to Egypt.

Under the Tetrarchy and even earlier Antioch shared with Rome and with Heraclea on the Propontis the honor of furnishing coins (Nos. 41-46).

With the period of Constantine the Great and his family an extraordinarily wide range of mints in comparison to the number of specimens involved (Nos. 47-74) suddenly becomes noticeable. Coins from London, Arles, Lugdunum (Lyons), Rome, Thessalonica, Heraclea, Constantinople, Cyzicus, Nicomedia, Antioch, and Alexandria appear. Herein we see represented the length and breadth of the entire Roman Empire. If the number of coins had been very much larger, or if they had been unearthed in some great cosmopolitan center—such, for instance, as Constantinople or Antioch—the unusual number of mints and the fact that they were so widely scattered might have passed unnoticed. But to discover that almost every mint of the Roman Empire is represented in a small lot of twenty-eight coins from and around an abandoned site causes one to pause and inquire for a possible explanation.

³ Cf. G. A. Smith, *The Historical Geography of the Holy Land* (25th ed.) p. 406.

⁴ Stephanus Byzantinus, ed. Wilhelm Dindorf (Lipsiae, 1825) I 155, l. 12.

In pondering this curious fact, one recalls that under Constantine the Great traffic suddenly increased its flow into Palestine. Since Megiddo was close to an important crossroad, undoubtedly a considerable amount of the flow passed by it. Christian pilgrims to the Holy Land had first commenced to appear in the 2d and 3d centuries and in the early 4th century had become ever more and more numerous. Under Constantine himself the flow of pilgrims received an extraordinary impetus due to the emperor's almost wholesale erection of memorial churches⁵ and to the far-reaching effects of the epoch-making visit of the Empress Helena herself. The pages of Gregory of Nyssa⁶ and of St. Jerome⁷ attest the great importance attached to such pilgrimages. May we not, with a considerable show of reason, ascribe the astoundingly wide range of mints represented by coins Nos. 47-74 to the fact that in this very period Palestine had become the goal of innumerable Christian "sight-seers"? Hither they came from all quarters of the Roman world to behold and worship at the sacred shrines and sites of the Holy Land. The itinerary of the anonymous Pilgrim of Bordeaux, interestingly enough, shows that this worthy proceeded from Ptolemais to Caesarea, thence northeastward via Maximianopolis and Jezreel (hence necessarily through the Megiddo Pass) to Scythopolis (Baisan), then southwestward to Neapolis and Jerusalem.⁸ He does not actually mention Megiddo; but this is natural, since by his time the name had undoubtedly been superseded and such a Roman encampment as that at el-Lajjun would leave little impression after the great cities he had already passed through in Palestine. His mention of certain stopping-places proves that he must have followed the main road which passes by Megiddo. Many a pilgrim had doubtless preceded him, and many more assuredly followed in his footsteps. This much we may safely say, that the coins are indicative of the mass of small change carried in pilgrims' purses during the years of intensive pilgrimage. Brought from all the Roman world to Palestine, spread throughout the length and breadth of that province by pious travelers as insatiable as they were indefatigable, a cross-section of this currency would inevitably remain behind in the hands of the local inhabitants and eventually be lost in the villages or over the fields.

With the Byzantine period the number of coins gradually falls off again, continuing thus down to the end of the 12th century. A lone Umayyad coin (No. 88) is all that we possess between the reign of Justin II and the time of Salah el-Din; thus the Crusaders, as stated above (p. 210), are entirely unrepresented. On the other hand, a number of coins have reached us from the stirring days of Salah el-Din and those of his immediate Mameluke successors. Thereafter, the 14th-19th centuries are represented each by one or two specimens, which attest that life still continued, though perhaps at a slower tempo, in the ever-famous district of Megiddo.

⁵ Eusebius, *De vita Constantini* (Patrologiae cursus completus. Series Graeca, ed. J.-P. Migne, XX [Paris, 1857] cols. 1086 ff.) iii. 25 ff.

⁶ *De iis qui adeunt Jerosolyma* (Patrologiae cursus completus. Series Graeca, ed. J.-P. Migne, XLVI [Paris, 1858] cols. 1009-16).

⁷ *Epist.* 46, 9; 47, 2; 58, 3; 108; etc. See also G. A. Smith, *loc. cit.*, where speaking of Esdraelon he says: "In the fourth century Christian pilgrims arrive, and the cloisters are built from Bethshan to Carmel."

⁸ Konrad Miller, *Itineraria Romana* (Stuttgart, 1916) p. LXX.

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329	N 14	III	Room		71	123
330	O 14	V	Room		6	
331	O 14	IV	Room in 338	53	35, 49, 62	
332	O 14	IV	Room in 338	54, 55	49	
333	O 13	IV	Room in 338	54	49	
334	O 13	IV	Room in 338		35, 39	
335	O 13	IV	Room in 338		49	
336	O 14	IV	Room in 338		49	
337	O 13	IV	Room in 338	54	49	
338	P 13	IV	Building	8, 41, 44, 47- 59, 61, 62, 83	49, 57, 59-66, 68, 69, 71, 97	146
339	P 13	IV	Room in 338		49	
340	P 14	IV	Room in 338	49, 56	49	
341	O 14	IV	Porch of 338	53	49, 61, 66	
344	O 14	IV	Porch of 338		49	
347	P 14	IV	Tower of 338	52, 54	49	
351	N 12	IV	Part of 364	43, 64	35, 49, 50, 76	142
355	N 12	IV	Drain	47	49, 58	
359	N 14	IV	Room	47	49	142
361	N 12	IV	Part of 364		49	
362	N 12	IV	Part of 364		49	142
363	N 12	IV	Part of 364		49	
364	N 12	IV	Stable	39, 41, 43, 44, 47, 49, 63	35, 49, 51, 53, 71	142
365	N 12-13	IV	Part of 364		49	
366	N 13	IV	Part of 364		49	
367	N 13	IV	Part of 364		35, 49	
368	M 13	IV	Street	44, 45, 47	35, 49, 55	(150)
370	N 14	V	Room		6	150
373	N 14	V	Room		6	
375	N 13	IV	Part of 364		49	142
376	P 14	IV	Area		49	142
378	N 13	IV	Part of 364		49	142
379	N 13	IV	Part of 364		35, 49	
380	N 13	IV	Part of 364		49	142
382	M 13	III	Court with brick walls		71	
383	M 13	III	Room with brick walls		71	
384	M 12	III	Room with brick walls		71	
385	M 12	III	Room with brick walls		71	
388	O 12	V	Room		6	150
390	O 12	V	Room		6	
391	N 14	IV	Street	44, 47	35, 49	
393	O 12	V	Room		6	150
398	P 12	V	Room		6	150
399	N 12	IV	Part of 364		49	
400	M 14	II	Rubble floor	63	71	
401	N 14	IV	Room	47	49	142
402	M 15	V	Room		6	
403	M 14	IV	Stable unit	39, 43, 44, 47	45, 49, 52, 56	
404	M 13	IV	Stable unit	39, 43, 44, 47, 63	49, 54, 56, 71	142
405	L 14	V	Room		6	
406	L 14	IV	Rubble floor	47	49	

MEGIDDO STRATA I-V

No.	Square	Stratum	Description	See Pages	See Figures	For Finds See Pages
407	L 13	IV	Stable unit	43, 44, 47, 74	49	142
410	M 12	IV	Hole in 368	45	49	
411	N 14	III	Street		71	
412	N 14	V	Room		6	150
413	N 14	V	Room		6	
414	M 14	IV	Pit	47	49	
415	M 14	IV	Pit	47	49	
419	O 14	V	Room		6	150
420	O 14	V	Room		6	
421	O 14	V	Room		6	150
422	N 14	V	Room		6	
423	N 14	V	Room		6	
424	O 14	V	Room		6	
425	O 14	V	Room		6	
428	N 14	V	Room		6	150
429	N 14	V	Room		6	150
431	M 15	V	Room		6	
432	M 13	IV	Street	45	49, 56	
433	M 13	IV	Street	45	49, 56	
434	M 13	IV	Building	44, 47	49	
435	Q 10	II	Room		73	115
441-44			Schumacher's trenches		49, 71-73, 89, 98	
452	K 12	III	Room in 490?	74	71	
453	K 12	III	Room in 490?	74	71	
454	K 12	III	Room in 490?	74	71	
455	K 12	III	Room in 490?	74	71	
456	L 12	III	Room in 490?	74	71	
457	L 11	III	Room in 490?	74	71	
458	L 12	III	Room in 490?	74	71	
482	K 8	III	Room in 1052		89	123
483	K 8	III	Room in 1052	69, 70, 80	82, 89	124
484	K 8	V	Room		117	151
489	J 9	III	Room in 500	82	89, 90	124
490	K 10	III	Building	73, 74	89	124
491	K 10	III	Room in 490		89, 117	124
492	K 10	III	Drain in 490		89	
493	K 10	III	Drain in 490	73	89	
494	K 10	III	Room in 490	73	89	124
496	J 9	III	Room in 500	82	89	124
500	J 9	III	City gate	74-83, 88	86-94, 117	124
503	K 9	III	Guard room in 500	80	87, 89	124
504	K 9	III	Guard room in 500	80	89	124
505	L 7	III	Room in 1052	71	89	124
506	M 6	III	Room in 1369	72	89	124
507	L 8	III	Room in 1052		89	124
508	L 8	III	Room in 1052	71	89	124
509	N 7	III	Room in 1369	72	89	
510	M 7	III	Room in 1369	71	89	124
511	M 7	III	Room in 1369	71	89	124
512	N 7	III	Room in 1369		89	
513	M 6	III	Room in 1369		89	124
515	N 7	II	Room		115, 117	
516	N 7	III	Room		117	124
517	O 4	III	Room		115	124
518	O 4	III	Room		115	124

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No.	Square	Stratum	Description	See Pages	See Figures	For Finds See Pages
519	P 4	III	Room		115	124
520	O 5	II	Room		115	115
522	N 5	III	Room		115	124
523	M 5	III	Room		115	124
536	M 5	II	Room		115	115
537	N 5	III	Room		115	124
538	N 4	III	Room			124-25
539	O 4	III	Room		115	125
540	P 4	III	Room		115	125
541	O 4	III	Area		115	125
542	O 4	III	Room		115	125
543	O 4	II	Room		115	115
544	P 5	II	Room		73	115
545	P 6	I	Area		98	111
546	P 5	I	Wall		98	
547	P 6	II	Room		73	115
548	N 7	III	Area		89	125
549	P 6	II	Room		73	
550	P 6	II	Room		73	115
551	N 7	III	Room		115	125
552	N 7	III	Room		115	125
553	O 6	III	Room		72	125
554	P 6	II	Stone floor		73	115
555	P 6	I	Room		98	(115)
556	P 6	I	Room		98	(115)
557	P 6	I	Room		98	111
558	P 6	I	Room		98	111
559	N-R 6-7	II	Street		73, 115, 117	115, (125)
560	P 7	I	Area		98	111
561	P 6	I	Stone floor		98	111
562	O 7	I	Stone floor		98	111
563	O 7	I	Room		98	
564	P 7	I	Room		98	(116)
566	P 7	II	Room		73	116
567	Q 7	II	Room		73	116
568	P 7	I	Court		98	111, (116)
569	N 7	II	Room		117	116
570	P 7	I	Room		98	111
571	P 7	II	Room		73	116, (125)
572	P 7	II	Room		73	116
573	P 7	I	Area		98	111
574	Q 8	II	Room		73	116
575	L 8	III	Room in 1052	69	81, 89	125
576	L 9	I	Barracks?	88	117	111, (116)
577	L 8	III	Room in 1052	71	89	125
586	P 13	V	Room		6	151
587	P 14	V	Room		6	
589	P 14	V	Room		6	151
590	P 14	V	Room		6	151
591	P 14	V	Room		6	151
592	Q 13	V	Area		6	151
593	Q 13	V	Area		6	151
594	Q 13	V	Area		6	151
595	Q 13	V	Wall		6	(151)
601	N 10	II	Room			116

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No.	Square	Stratum	Description	See Pages	See Figures	For Finds See Pages
603	M 9	I	Barracks?	88	117	111
604	M 10	I	Barracks?	88	117	
605	M 9	II	Passage		117	(125)
606	M 9	I	Street		117	
610	N 10	II	Room		115	116
611	O 10	I	Room		98	
612	P 10	I	Wall		98	112
613	R 8	I	Room		98	112
614	M 8	II	Passage		115	116
615	M 8	I	Area		117	112
616	N 9	III	Room		115	125
617	Q 7	I	Room		98	112
624	Q 4	V	Room		115	151
627	R 4	V	Room			151
631	Q 6	I	Room		98	112
632	Q 7	I	Room		98	112
633	Q 7	I	Area		98	112
634	L 9	I	Barracks?	88	117	
635	L 9	I	Barracks?	88	117	112
636	P 5	II	Room		73	
637	Q 5	IV	Room		115	142
639	R 6	I	Room		98	112
640	Q 5	I	Room		98	112
641	Q 6	I	Room		98	112
643	R 6	I	Area		98	112
647	P 3	V	Room			151
653	R 10	I	Room		98	112
654	R 10	I	Wall		98	112
655	Q 10	II	Room		73	116
656	R 10	I	Wall		98	112
658	R 9	II	Wall		73	116, (125)
659	R 10	I	Room		98	112
660	S 10	II	Room		73	116
661	R 6	I	Room		98	(116)
662	R 8	II	Room		73	116, (125)
663	R 7	I	Room		98	112, (116)
664	R 8	II	Room		73	
665	R 8	I	Room		98	112
666	O 5	I	Stone floor		98	112
667	O 5	I	Wall		98	
673-74	Q-R 9		Schumacher's trenches		72, 73, 98	
675	N 8	II	Room		117	116
676	N 8	III	Room		115	125
677	P 8	I	Room		98	112
681	R 8	I	Wall		98	
682	Q 10	I	Room		98	
684	Q 10	I	Room		98	112
685	Q 10	I	Room		98	
686	Q 10	I	Room		98	
687	Q 10	I	Wall and pavement		98	
688	Q 10	I	Room		98	
689	Q 10	I	Room		98	
691	Q 9	I	Wall		98	
694	Q 9	II	Stone floor		73	(125)
698	Q 9	I	Stone floor		98	

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699	Q 9	I	Room		98	
700	Q 9	I	Room		98	112
704	Q 9	I	Wall		98	
707	Q 9	I	Pit		98	
708	Q 8	I	Wall		98	112
709	P 8	I	Wall		98	
710	Q 8	I	Wall		98	
711	Q 8	II	Wall		73	116
712	Q 8	I	Area		98	
713	Q 8	I	Room	88, 92	98	
714	R 8	II	Street		73	
719	Q 8	I	Room		98	112
720	Q 8	I	Room		98	
721	R 8	I	Room		98	112
723	Q 8	I	Room		98	112, (116)
724	Q 8	I	Stone floor		98	112
727	R 10	I	Room		98	112
728	R 10	I	Courtyard		98	(116)
729	R 10	I	Room		98	
730	R 10	I	Room		98	(112)
731	S 10	I	Room		98	
732	S 10	III	Street		72	
733	S 10	I	Stone floor		98	
734	R 10	I	Room in 736		98	
735	R 10	I	Room in 736		98	
736	R 9	I	Building	88	98, 99	112, 114
737	R 9	I	Room in 736		98	
740	R 9	I	Room in 736		98	112
741	R 9	I	Cistern in 736	88	98, 99	
744	S 9	I	Cistern		98	
745	S 9	III	Stone floor	68	72	
746	S 9	I	Pit		98	112
750	Q 9	I	Room		98	
751	Q 9	I	Wall		98	
752	R 9	I	Room		98	
753	R 9	I	Room		98	112
754	R 9	I	Room		98	
756	R 9	I	Room		98	
757	R 9	II	Room		73	117
758	R 9	II	Room		73	
759	R 9	II	Room		73	
760	R 9	I	Room		98	112
761	R 9	I	Room		98	112
762	R 9	I	Room		98	
763	R 8	I	Room	88, 92	98	112-13
766	R 8	I	Room		98	113
767	R 8	I	Room		98	
768	R 8	I	Room		98	
769	R 8	I	Room		98	
770	R 8	I	Room		98	113
771	R 8	I	Room		98	
772	R 8	I	Room		98	
773	R 8	I	Room		98	
774	R 8	I	Room		98	(117)
775	R 8	I	Drain		98	

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No.	Square	Stratum	Description	See Pages	See Figures	For Finds See Pages
776	R 8	I	Room		98	(117)
777	S 8	IV B	Wall of 1482		12, 34, 35	
778	R 7	I	Stone floor		98	113
779	R 7	I	Room		98	
780	R 7	I	Floor		98	
781	R 7	I	Room		98	113
782	R 7	I	Room		98	(117)
783	R 7	I	Area		98	
784	Q 7	II	Room		73	117
785	Q 7	II	Room		73	(125)
790	Q 7	I	Wall		98	
792	Q 7	I	Wall		98	
793	Q 7	I	Room		98	
794	Q 7	I	Room		98	
795	Q 7	I	Room		98	
796	Q 7	I	Room		98	
797	Q 7	I	Room		98	
798	Q 7	I	Room		98	
799	Q 7	I	Room		98	
800	Q 7	I	Room		98	
801	Q 6	I	Stone floor		98	
802	Q 7	I	Room		98	
803	R 7	I	Stone floor		98	
824	L 12	I	Fallen brick wall			113
825	O 7	II	Room		73	117
826	Q 8	II	Street		73, 115	117
827	R 5	I	Room		98	
828	R 7	I	Hearth		98	
829	Q 10	I	Stone floor		98	
833	Q 7	I	Room		98	
834	Q 8	I	Room		98	
835	P 9	I	Room		98	113
837	M 6	II	Drain in 1853	72	85, 89	
839	P 8	I	Drain		98	
840	P 7	I	Room		98	(117)
842	O 10	I?	Wall	88	98	113
843	M 8	I?	Wall	88	98	
844	O 9	I?	Wall	88	98	113
845	P 10	I?	Wall	88	98	
847	N 10	II	Drain			117
849	O 8	III	Room		115	125
850	O 9	II	Room		117	117
874	Q 6	I	Room		98	113
883	W 17		LB room			Pl. 66:5
925	P 5		Water system	xxv, 32	115	159
926	Q 5	II	Room		73	117
927	P 10	I	Wall		98	
928	P 10	I	Room		98	113
934	P 10	II	Room		73	117
935	P 10	I	Room		98	113, (117)
936	P 10	I	Room		98	113, (125)
937	P 10	II	Room		73	117
938	P 11	II	Room			117
939	O 10	III	Room		115	125
940	O 10	III	Room		115	125

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No.	Square	Stratum	Description	See Pages	See Figures	For Finds See Pages
942	L 8	III	Room in 1052		89	
943	O 9	III	Room		115	125
946	P 5	I	Wall		98	
951	O-P 4-5		Stairs of 925			159
953	R 6	I	Area		98	113
954	R 6	I	Floor		98	113
956	R 6	III	Wall in 1601		72	125
957	R 6	III	Room in 1601		72	126
958	Q 6	I	Room		98	113
959	R 6	I	Room		98	113, (126)
960	R 6	I	Room		98	
962	R 10	I	Room?		98	113
963	R 10	I	Room		98	113
964	R 10	I	Room		98	113
966	R 9	I	Stone floor		98	113
967	Q 5	IV	Room		115	142
971	L 9	III	Wall of 1052		81, 89	
972	L 8	III	Drain in 1052	71	89	
974	O 6	I	Room		98	
975	O 7	I	Drain		98	
977	O 6	IV	Lime-paved courtyard of 1576	11, 17, 32	34, 35, 41, 42, 122	142
979	P 6	II	Room		73	117, (126)
981	Q 5	I	Room		98	
982	Q 5	I	Room		98	
983	Q 6	I	Room		98	113
984	Q 6	I	Drain		98	
985	Q 6	I	Drain		98	
986	Q 6	I	Room		98	
987	Q 6	I	Wall		98	
988	P 6	I	Wall		98	
990	P 6	II	Room		73	117
991	Q 6	II	Room		73	117
994	Q 6	III	Room in 1601		72	126
995	Q 6	III	Room in 1601		72	126
996	P 5	II	Room		73	117
997	Q 5	II	Room		73	117, (126)
999	Q 6	III?	Room			126
1001	Q 6	III	Room in 1601		72	126
1002	Q 5	II	Stone floor		73	117
1003	Q 6	III	Room in 1601		72	126, (142)
1004	Q 7	II	Room		73	117-18, (126)
1005	Q 6	I	Room		98	
1018	P 6	II	Room		73	118
1019	P 7	II	Room		73	118, (126)
1020	P 7	I	Building		98	
1021	O 9	II	Room		117	118, (126)
1022	P 7	II	Room		73	118, (126)
1023	P 7	II	Room		73	118, (126)
1024	P 7	II	Room		73	118
1025	O 8	I	Area		98	113
1026	P 9	II	Room		73	118
1027	P 8	I	Room		98	113
1028	P 10	I	Room		98	113
1029	P 9	II	Pit		73	118

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No.	Square	Stratum	Description	See Pages	See Figures	For Finds See Pages
1030	P 10	I	Wall		98	113
1031	P 10	I	Area		98	(118)
1032	P 8	I	Wall		98	113
1033	Q 9	II	Room		73	118
1034	O 10	I	Room		98	113
1037	L 6	II	Drain		89	118
1040	R 5		Schumacher's trench		98	
1041	L 7	II	Drain		117	118
1042	K 7	I	Area		117	113
1045	L 7	I	Wall	71, 88	117	113
1047	L 7	III	Room (above 1051) in 1052	71	89	126
1048	M 10	I	Room		117	113
1049	L 7	III	Room in 1052	71	89	
1051	L 7	III	Room (below 1047) in 1052	55, 71	89	126
1052	L 8	III	Open-court building	21, 69-74, 81, 88	81-83, 89, 117	123-26
1054	K 7	III	Wall of 1052		89	
1055	K 7	III	Wall	69	89	
1056	L 8	I	Room			113
1057	N 10	III	Room		115	126
1059	N 10	III	Room		115	126
1060	N 9	III	Room	63	74, 115, 117	126
1062	N 9	III	Room		117	
1063	O 10	II	Pit		115	118
1064	P 9	III	Street		72, 115	126
1065	N 9	II	Room		117	118
1066	L 9	III	Courtyard of 500	79	89, 90	
1069	N 8	III	Room			127
1070	N 8	III	Room		115	127
1071	N 10	II	Room		115	118
1072	N 8	III	Room		115	127
1073	N 8	III	Room		115	127
1076	O 8	III	Room		115	127
1079	P 9	III	Room		72	127
1080	P 10	I	Room		98	113
1081	P 10	I	Room		98	113
1140	U 17		LB I room			Pl. 95:38
1244	L 10	II	Wall		89	
1245	O 10	I	Room		98	
1247	Q 9	I	Area		98	113, (118)
1248	R 10	II	Room		73	118
1249	Q 10	II	Room		73	118, (127)
1251	R 8	II	Room		73	(127)
1252	R 8	II	Pit		73	118
1253	R 8	II	Room		73	118, (127)
1254	P 8	I	Room		98	113
1255	O 8	I	Stone floor		98	
1256	P 8	I	Room		98	
1257	P 9	III	Room		72	127, (142)
1259	P 8	II	Room		73	118
1260	O 7	II	Room		73	118
1261	O 8	II	Wall	92	115	118
1262	O 8	II	Room		117	119

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T. 1263	O 8	II	Grave with cover slabs	92	98, 107-8	
1264	Q 8	II	Room		73	119
T. 1265	O 8	II	Grave with cover slabs	92	98, 105-6, 108	119
1267	O 8	I	Room	92	98, 108	
T. 1269	O 8		Roman grave	92	98, 105	110
1270	P 8	II	Cupboard		73	119
1271	P 8	II	Room		73	119
1272	Q 7	II	Room		73	
1273	Q 7	II	Room		73	119
1274	P 7	I	Pit		98	113
1275	Q 8	II	Room		73	119
T. 1276	Q 8	II	Grave with cover slabs	92	98, 109-10	119
T. 1277	Q 8	II	Grave with cover slabs	92	98, 109, 111	119
1278	Q 8	I	Wall		98	
1279	R 9	II	Room		73	119
1280	S 9	III	Room		72	127
1281	P 8	II	Room		73	119
1282	P 8	II	Room		73	
1283	P 8	III	Room		72	127
1284	O 7	III	Room		72	127
1285	Q 8	II	Room		73	119
1286	Q 7	II	Room		73	119
1287	R 8	I	Wall		98	113
1288	O 6	III	Room		72	127
1289	O 7	II	Room		73	(127)
1290	O 7	II	Wall		73	119, (127)
T. 1291	O 7	I	Open grave		98	
1293	R 8	II	Pit		73	119
1294	R 8	I	Room	88	98	113, (119)
1295	R 9	I	Rubble court	88	98	113-14
1296	R 8	II	Stone floor		73	119, (127)
1297	S 9	II	Pit		73	119
1298	R 7	I	Room		98	114
1299	R 8	III	Room		72	127
1300	R 8	III	Area		72	127
1301	Q 6	III	Room in 1601		72	128
1302	Q 6	III	Wall of 1601		72	128
1303	P 6	II	Room		73	119
1304	O 7	III	Room		72	(128)
1305	O 7	III	Room		72	128
1306	O 8	III-II	Street		72, 73, 115, 117	
1307	O 8	I	Wall		98	(119)
1308	P 6	II	Room		73	119
1309	P 6	II	Room		73	119, (128)
1310	P 6	II	Room		73	
1311	R 9	II	Pit		73	119
1312	R 9	III	Room		72	128
1313	R 9	I	Room in 736		98	
1314	R 9	I	Room in 736	88	98, 99	114
1315	Q 6	II	Room		73	119
1316	P 6	II	Room		73	119, (128)
1317	P 6	III	Wall		72	
1318	O 6	II	Wall		73	119
1318 A	P 6	II	Room		73	
1319	P 5	II	Room		73	119

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No.	Square	Stratum	Description	See Pages	See Figures	For Finds See Pages
1320	R 7	III	Wall		72	128
1321	R 6	III	Wall		72	128
1322	R 8	I	Wall		98	114
1323	P 6	II	Room		73	119
1324	P 6	III	Room		72	128
1325	O 5	II	Room		73	120
1328	P 5	II	Room		73	120
1331	O 6	IV	Wall of 1576	33	34, 35, 72, 122- 23	
1332	O 6	III	Room		72	128
1333	O 6	III	Room		72	128
1334	O 6	III	Room		72	128
1336	O 6	IV	Mud-brick wall in 1576	33	34, 35, 123	
1338	P 8	III	Room		72	138
1339	Q 9	I	Room		98	114
1340	S 8	III	Room		72	128
1342	S 8	IV B	Room in 1482		12, 34, 35	
1343	R 8	II	Room		73	120, (128)
1345	Q 9	II	Stone floor		73	120, (128)
1346	M 8	I	Barracks?	88	117	114
1347	M 8	I	Barracks?	88	117	
1348	M 8	I	Barracks?	88	117	
1349	N 8	III	Room		115	128
1350	M 9	III	Wall		115	128
1351	N 9	II	Room			120
1356	N 9	III	Room		115	(128)
1359	N 8	III	Room		115	129
1361	M 8	II	Room		117	120
1362	N 9	II	Room		117	120
1363	N 9	II	Room		117	120
1364	N 9	II	Room		117	120
1368	M 6	III	Room in 1369	72	89	
1369	M 7	III	Open-court building	21, 69-74	89, 115, 117	124, 129
1372	R 5	II	Room		73	120
1373	N 9	II	Room		115	120
1374	L 7	III	Area		89	129
1379	O 9	II	Room		115, 117	120
1383	O 9	III	Room		115	(129)
1384	N 10	I	Drain		100	
1385	N 10	I	Drain		102	
1388	P 9	II	Room		73	120
1389	N 9	III	Street		115	
1390	N 10	I	Stone floor			
1391	P 10	I	Room		98	114
1392	N 10	III	Room		115	129
1393	N 11	II	Room		115	120
1394	N 9	III	Wall		115	129
1395	O 10	I	Drain		98	
1397	N 8	II	Room		117	120
1400	O 10	III	Room		115	129
1402	N 10	III	Room		115	129
1404	P 10	I	Room		98, 101	
1405	Q 9	II	Room		73	120
1406	R 7	II	Room		73	120, (129)
1408	P 9	III	Room		115	129

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No.	Square	Stratum	Description	See Pages	See Figures	For Finds See Pages
1409	P 9	III	Room		115	(129)
1411	O 10	II	Wall		115	120
1412	P 9	III B	Room		72	129
1413	P 9	III B	Room		72	129
1414	P 10	III	Storage pit	15, 66-68	72, 77-79, 115, 122-23	129
1415	P 10	I	Stone floor	66	78, 79, 98	114, (120)
1416	Q 10	III	Room		72	129, (142)
1417	P 10	II	Room		73	120
1418	P 10	II	Room		73	
1420	P 10	III	Area		115	129
1421	Q 9	II	Stone floor		73	(129)
1422	Q 8	III	Room		72	129
1423	R 7	III	Room		72	129
1424	P 8	III	Room		72	129, (142)
1425	Q 8	II	Room		73	120
1426	Q 7	III	Room		72	129-30
1427	R 7	III	Room		72	130
1428	R 7	III	Room		72	130
1429	R 7	III	Room		72	130
1430	R 7	III	Room		72	
1431	R 5	III	Room in 1601		72	130
1432	R 7	III	Room		72	130
1433	R 7	III	Room		72	130
1434	R 5	III	Room		115	130
1435	Q 9	III	Area		72	130
1436	P 10	II	Wall	66	73, 78, 79	
1437	P 10	I	Wall	66	78, 79, 98	(120)
1438	P 10	I	Drain	66	78, 79, 98	
1439	P 10	I	Pit		98	114
1440	R 9	III	Room		72	130
1441	R 8	II	Oven		73	120
1442	Q 10	II	Room		73	120
1443	R 9	II	Wall		73	120, (130-31)
1444	R 9	IV B	Wall	21, 27, 28, 68, 69	28, 34, 35, 72, 122	131
1445	R 10	III	Room		72	(131)
1446	Q 8	II	Stone floor		73	120
1447	Q 8	III	Room		72	131
1448	P 10	II	Room		73	120
1449	P 10	II	Room		73	120
1450	P 10	II	Stone floor		73	120-21
1451	R 10	III	Room		72	131
1452	R 9	II	Pit		73	121
1453	R 10	II	Pit		73	121
1454	R 10	III	Room		72	131
1455	R 10	III	Room		72	131
1456	S 9	III	Room		72	131
1457	S 9	III	Stone floor		72	131
1458	S 10	III	Room		72	131
1459	S 9	III	Room in 1616		72	131
1460	S 9	II	Pit		73	121
1461	S 8	III	Room		72	131
1462	R 10	II	Stone floor		73	121
1463	Q 10	III	Area		72	131

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No.	Square	Stratum	Description	See Pages	See Figures	For Finds See Pages
1464	O 8	II	Pit		73	121
1465	O 7	II	Room		73	121
1466	P 7	III	Room		72	131, (143)
1467	P 7	II	Room		73	121, (131)
1468	Q 6	III	Room in 1601		72	131
1469	R 6	III	Room in 1601		72	132
1471	R 8	III	Wall		72	132
1472	R 10	III	Room		72	132
1473	R 10	II	Pit		73	121
1474	R 8	III	Area		72	132
1475	P 9	III	Room		72	132
1476	P 9	II	Pit		73	121
1478	P 10	IV	Lime floor	28	34, 35	143
1479	Q 8	III	Room		72	132
1480	Q 8	III	Stone floor		72	132
1481	R 8	III	Room		72	132-33
1482	R 8	IV B	Building	9, 11, 24-28, 31, 39, 49	12, 34, 35, 122	143-44, 146
1483	R 7	IV	Part of 1576	39	34, 35, 44, 122	143
1484	Q 8	III	Room		72	133, (143)
1485	Q 9	III	Room		72	133, (151)
1486	Q 9	III	Room		72	133
1487	R 9	III	Room		72	133
1488	R 9	III	Room		72	133
1489	Q 6	III	Room		72	133
1490	Q 7	III	Room		72	133, (143)
1491	Q 7	III	Room		72	133
1492	P 7	III	Room		72	
1493	P 7	III	Room		72	(133)
1494	P 7	III	Room		72	133, (143)
1495	P 7	III	Room		72	133, (143)
1496	P 7	III	Room		72	133, (143)
1497	P 7	III	Room		72	133
1498	P 7	III	Room		72	133
1499	P 8	II	Room		73	
1500	Q 8	III	Room		72	133-34
1501	Q 8	II	Room	64	73	121
1502	Q 8	II	Room		73	121
1503	Q 6	III	Lime floor in 1601		72	134, (143)
1504	Q 7	II	Room		73	(134)
1505	Q 5	III	Room		115	134
1506	P 7	II	Area		73	121
1507	P 6	III	Room		72	134
1509	O 6	III	Room		72	134
1510	O 6	III	Room		72	134
1511	O 6	III	Room		72	134, (143)
1512	O 6	III	Room		72	
1513	O 6	III	Room		72	134
1514	P 6	III	Room		72	134
1516	Q 5	II	Room		73	121
1521	R 5	III	Room		115	134
1522	Q 6	II	Lime floor		73	(134)
1523	R 6	III	Stone floor in 1601		72	134
1524	Q 6	III	Room in 1601		72	134
1525	Q 6	III	Room in 1601		72	134

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1526	Q 6	III	Room in 1601		72	134
1527	Q 6	III	Pit in 1601		72	134
1528	R 6	III	Room in 1601		72	
1529	Q 7	III	Room		72	134, (143)
1530	P 7	III	Room		72	(134)
1531	P 6	III	Room		72	134
1532	P 6	III	Room		72	135
1533	P 8	III	Room		72	135
1534	P 8	III	Room		72	135
1535	P 8	III	Room		72	135
1536	P 8	II	Room		73	(135)
1537	Q 7	III	Room		72	135
1538	Q 7	III	Room		72	135
1539	Q 7	III	Room		72	135
1540	R 7	III	Stone floor		72	135
1541	R 7	IV	Part of 1576	39	34, 35	143
1542	Q 8	III	Room		72	135
1543	Q 8	III	Wall		72	135
1544	R 8	III	Wall		72	135
1545	R 8	III	Room		72	136
1546	S 9	III	Room		72	136
1547	R 9	III	Room		72	136
1548	R 9	III	Room		72	136
1549	R 8	III	Room		72	136
1550	R 9	III	Room		72	136
1551	R 10	III	Stone floor		72	136
1552	R 9	III	Stone floor		72	136
1553	R 9	III	Room		72	136
1554	Q 9	III B	Room		72	136
1555	Q 9	III B	Room		72	(143)
1556	Q 9	III B	Room		72	(136, 143)
1557	Q 9	III	Room		72	136
1558	Q 9	III B	Wall		72	137
1559	P 8	III	Room		72	137
1560	R 9	III	Room		72	137, (151)
1561	R 10	III	Room		72	137, (143-44)
1562	R 10	III	Room		72	137
1563	R 10	III	Room		72	137
1564	Q 9	III	Room		72	(137)
1565	Q 9	III	Room	15	72	137
1566	S 9	III B	Room in 1616		72	137
1567	Q 10	IV B	Gate	11-17, 20, 27, 28, 55	12, 14-16, 19, 34, 35, 43, 115, 122-23	
1568	Q 9	III	Room		72	137
1569	P 9	III	Room		72	137
1571	P 8	III B	Pit		72	137
1572	P 7	III	Room		72	138
1573	P 5	III	Drain		72	138
1574	Q 5	II	Room		73	121
1575	R 5	IV	Unit of 1576		34, 35, 122	
1576	R 6	IV	Stable	9, 31-39, 43, 44	34, 35, 43, 46, 122	142-44, 146-47
1577	Q 7	III	Room		72	138, (144)
1578	R 11	V	Room		123	151

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1579	S 11	V	Room		123	151
1580	R 9	III	Pit		72	138
1581	P 9	III	Room		72	138
1582	Q 10	III	Pit		72	138
1583	Q 10	III	Street		72	138
1584	R 10	III	Room		72	138
1585	Q 10	III	Room		72	138
1586	Q 10	III	Room		72	138, (144)
1587	R 10	III	Pit		72	(138)
1588	R 10	III	Room		72	138, (144)
1589	R 10	III	Room		72	138
1590	S 10	III	Room		72	138
1591	S 9	III	Room		72	138-39
1592	R 9	III	Stone floor		72	139
1593	R 8	IV B	Room in 1482		12, 34, 35	144
1594	R 8	IV B	Room in 1482	26	12, 34	
1595	Q 8	III	Room		72	139
1596	Q 7	III	Room		72	139
1597	P 8	III	Pit		72	139
1598	Q 10	III	Room		72	139
1599	R 9	III	Room		72	139
1600	Q 9	III	Pit		72	139
1601	Q 6	III	Building		72, 73	125-26, 128, 131-32, 134, 139, (144)
1602	Q 5	III	Wall in 1601		72	139
1603	Q 6	III	Pit in 1601		72	139
1604	R 9	III	Lime-plastered trough		72	139
1605	R 10	III	Room		72	139
1606	Q 9	V	Room		123	151
1608	P 10	III	Room		72	139
1609	Q 10	III	Room		72	139
1610	Q-R 8-11	IV B	Wall	11, 12, 17	12, 13, 34, 35, 122-23	144
1611	R 6	IV	Unit of 1576	38	34, 35, 122	144
1612	R 7	IV	Unit of 1576		34, 35, 122	144
1613	R 10	III	Room		72	(139, 144)
1614	R 10	III B	Room		72	139
1615	R 10	III B	Room		72	139
1616	S 9	III B	Building	21, 68, 69	72, 80, 122	131, 137, 139, (144)
1617	S 8	IV B	Porch of 1723	18, 21	12, 35, 123	(151)
1618	Q 9	III	Room		72	(140, 144)
1619	P 9	V	Room		123	151
1620	P 8	IV	Lime floor	28	34	144
1621	P 8	V	Room		35, 123	(151)
1622	P 8	IV	Wall of 1576	28	34, 35, 72, 122	
1626	O 7	IV	Wall of 1576	11, 33	34, 35, 72, 122- 23	(144)
1627	O 8	III	Room		72	140
1628	O 8	III	Room		72	140
1629	Q 7	III B	Drain		72	140
1630	Q 8	IV	Lime floor	28	34	144
1631	Q 8	IV B	Room in 1482	9	12	144
1635	Q 9	III B	Area		72	140

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1636	Q 9	V	Area		5	151
1638	S 9	III B	Room in 1616	68	72, 80	
1639	Q 8	IV	Lime floor	9	34, 35	
1640	R 8	V	Room		35, 123	151-52
1641	R 8	V	Room		123	152
1642	R 8	V	Room		123	152
1643	R 8	V	Room		35, 123	152
1644	R 8	V	Room		123	152
1645	Q 8	V	Room		35, 123	152
1646	Q 8	IV B	Room in 1482	9	12, 35	
1647	R 8	IV B	Lime floor	26, 28	12, 34, 35, 122	
1648	S 8	V	Room		123	152
1649	S 9	IV B	Wall of 1723	19, 20	12, 25	
1650	S 9	IV	Layer of ash	19, 27, 28	34, 35	144, 146
1651	R 7	IV	Lime floor	9	34, 35	
1652	S 6	V	Area		123	152
1653	R 7	V	Room		123	152
1655	O 7	III B	Room		72	140
1656	O 7	III B	Room		72	140
1658	R 5	V	Room		123	(152)
1659	R 5	V	Area		123	152
1660	R 5	V	Room		123	152
1662	R 6	V	Room		35, 123	152
1663	R 7	V	Room		123	152
1664	R 7	V	Room		123	152
1665	R 7	V	Room		123	(152)
1666	R 7	V	Room		123	152
1667	R 7	IV B	Porch(?) of 1482	9, 26, 27	12, 35, 123	
1668	R 7	V	Wall		123	152
1669	Q 8	V	Room		123	152
1671	S 10	V	Room		5, 123	152-53
1672	P 7	IV	Cistern in 1576	34, 35	34, 35, 42, 122- 23	144-45
1673	Q 7	V	Room		35, 123	153
1674	O 6	IV	Filling under 1576	32, 33	34, 35, 41, 42, 122	146-47
1675	Q 6	V	Room		123	153
1676	Q 6	V	Room		123	153
1677	Q 6	V	Room		123	153
1678	Q 6	V	Room		123	153
1679	Q 6	V	Room		123	153
1680	Q 6	V	Room		123	153
1681	Q 6	IV	Mud-brick disk in 1576	35	34	
1682	Q 6	V	Room		123	153
1683	Q 7	V	Room		123	153
1684	Q 7	V	Room		123	153
1685	Q 7	V	Room		123	153
1686	Q 8	V	Room		123	153
1688	R 6	V	Room		123	153
1689	R 6	V	Room		123	153
1691	R 6	V	Room		123	153-54
1692	Q 6	V	Room		123	154
1693	R 9	IV B	Lime-paved courtyard of 1723	9, 11-24, 68	12, 34, 35, 43, 122	145, (154)
1695	Q 9	IV	Lime floor	28	34	(154)

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1696	P 7	V	Room		35, 123	154
1697	S 8	V	Room		123	154
1698	R 6	IV	Wall of 1576	38	34, 35, 123	
1699	Q 9	V	Room		123	(154)
1700	R 8	V	Room		5, 123	154
1701	Q 9	V	Room		5, 123	154
1702	R 9	V	Room		5, 123	154
1705	Q 10	V	Room		5, 123	154
1706	Q 10	V	Room	3	5, 8, 123	155
1707	Q 10	V	Stone floor		5	155
1708	S 10	V	Room		5, 123	155
1709	S 10	V	Pit		5	
1710	R 10	V	Room		5, 123	155
1711	R 10	V	Room		5	155
1712	R 10	V	Room		5	155
1713	R 10	V	Room		5, 123	155
1714	S 10	V	Room		5, 35, 123	155
1715	S 10	V	Room		5, 123	155
1716	R 8	V	Wall		5	155
1718	R 10	V	Room		5, 35	156
1719	Q 8	V	Room		5, 123	156
1720	R 9	V	Stone floor		5	(156)
1721	S 8	V	Room		5, 35	156
1722	Q 9	V	Kitchen		5	156
1723	S 9	IV B	Palace	9, 11, 13, 17- 24, 27, 28, 68	7, 12, 21-30, 35, 40, 123	
1724	R 9	V	Room		5	156
1725	R 10	V	Room		5	
1726	Q 10	V	Room	3	5	156
1728	S 10	IV B	Porch of 1723	12, 18, 20, 21, 24	12, 23, 24, 27, 35, 123	
1730	R 9	V	Room		5	156
1734	R 10	V	Room		5, 35	
1742	Q 8	V	Room		5	156
1846	Q 8	IV	Gate into 1576	32, 35	34, 35, 122	
1847	P 8	IV	Chariot garage(?) in 1576	32, 35	34, 35, 122	
1848	Q 8	IV	Chariot garage(?) in 1576	32, 35	34, 35, 122	
1849	R 8	IV	Lime floor	9, 28	34	
1850	R 8	IV B	Room in 1482	9	12, 35	
1851	R 8	IV B	Room in 1482	9	12	
1853	L 6	II	Building	72	85, 89, 117	
1854	L 7	III	Room		89, 117	
1855	J 10	III	Outer gate to 500	80, 81, 83	89, 90, 94	
1856	J 10	III	Retaining wall of 500	82, 83	89, 90	
1857	J 10	III	Retaining wall of 500	83	89, 90	
2093	K 8	IV	Drain			

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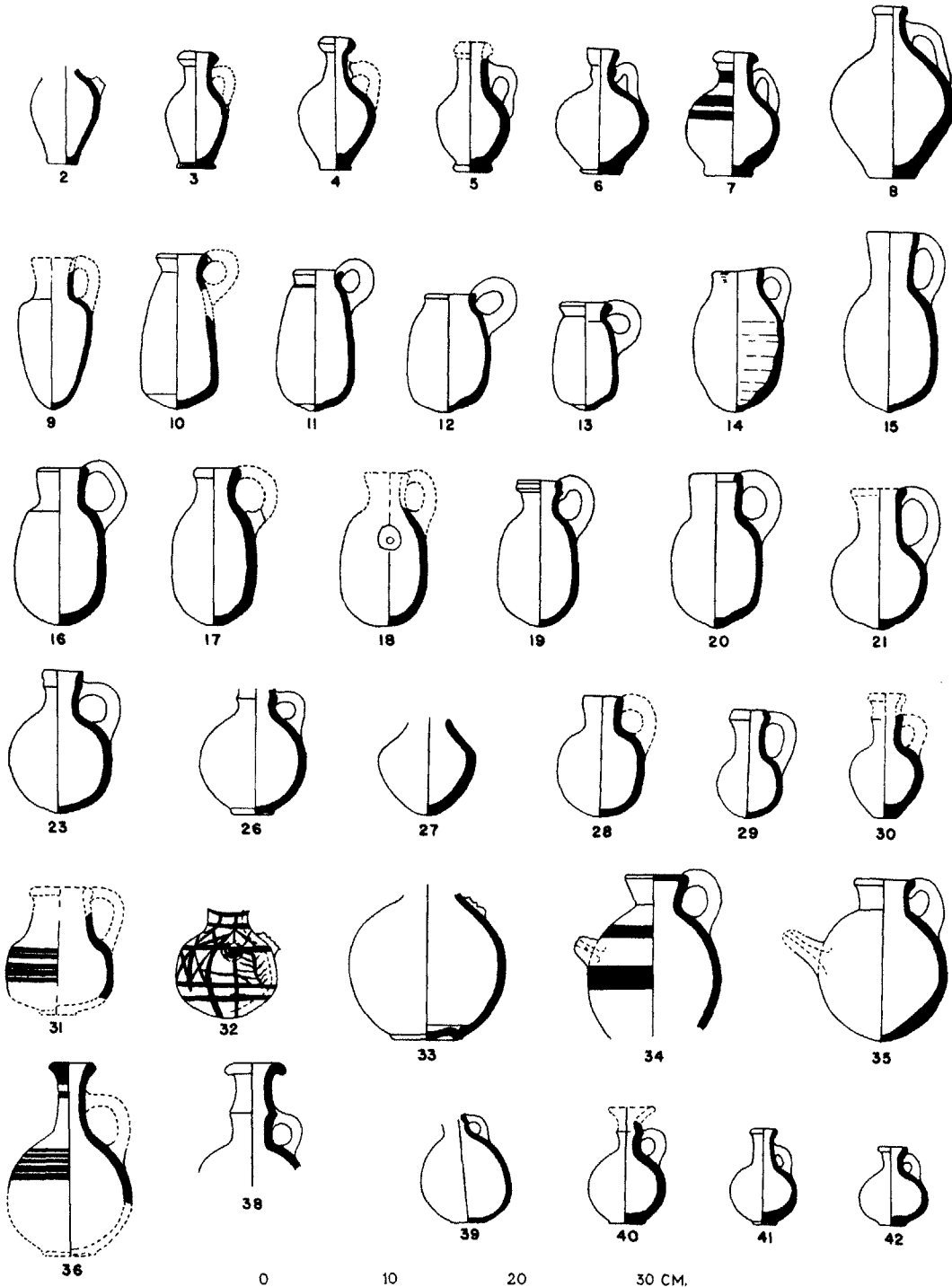
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PLATES

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 160-67)
2	Stratum I	Yellow, well fired	44	45
3	Stratum I	Brown ocher to yellow, well fired	44	45
4	Stratum I	Yellow, well fired, poorly made	44	45
5	Stratum I	Brown ocher, well fired, poorly made, light red decoration	44	45
6	Stratum I	Brown ocher, green-brown slip, poorly made	44	45
7	Stratum I	Light brown ocher, light red decoration		31, 45
8	Stratum I	Burnt umber, green-brown slip, poorly made	44	45
9	Stratum I	Yellow, heavily fired, green-brown slip	44	
10	Strata III-II	Green-brown to brown ocher, well fired	44	3
11	Strata III-I	Burnt umber, green-brown slip	44	3
12	Stratum I	Dark brown ocher, sepia core	44	3
13	Strata III-I	Burnt umber, well fired	44	3
14	Stratum I	Brown ocher, poorly made	44	
15	Stratum III	Brown ocher, burnt umber core, well fired	44	
16	Strata IV-III	Dark brown ocher, gritty	44	4
17	Strata IV-I	Yellow, light red wash outside and over rim	44	4
18	Strata III-II	Yellow	44	4
19	Strata IV-III	Brown ocher, light red wash, traces of burnish	44	4
20	Stratum III	Green-brown, light red wash	44	4
21	Middle Iron (Sch. W.)	Sepia, large white grits, irregular hand burnish	44	
23	Stratum II	Blue-black, gritty	44	
26	Stratum IV	Brown ocher	44	
27	Stratum III	Burnt umber	44	
28	Stratum III	Brown ocher, many dark grits	44	
29	Stratum III	Burnt umber, irregular hand burnish	44	
30	Stratum III	Yellow	44	
31	Stratum I	Dark brown ocher, sepia core, well fired, sepia and light red decoration		
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34	Stratum III	Dark brown ocher, sepia and dark red decoration	44	5
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36	Stratum IV	Roman sepia, sepia decoration		6
38	Stratum III	Dark burnt umber		7
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41	Stratum III	Yellow, dark red wash, hand burnish	44	8, 24
42	Stratum III	Yellow, light red wash, wheel burnish, well made	44	8

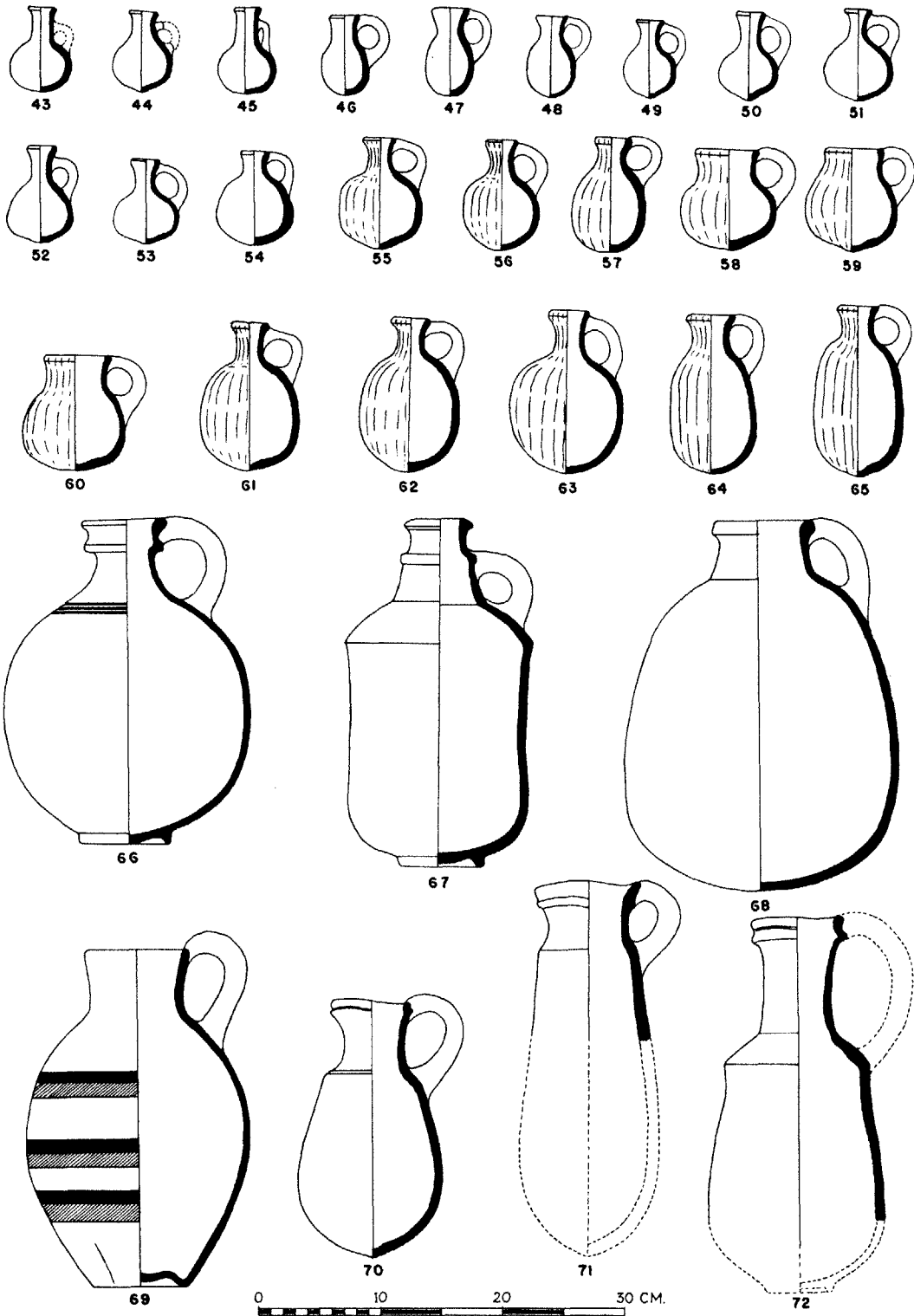
PLATE 1



JUG TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

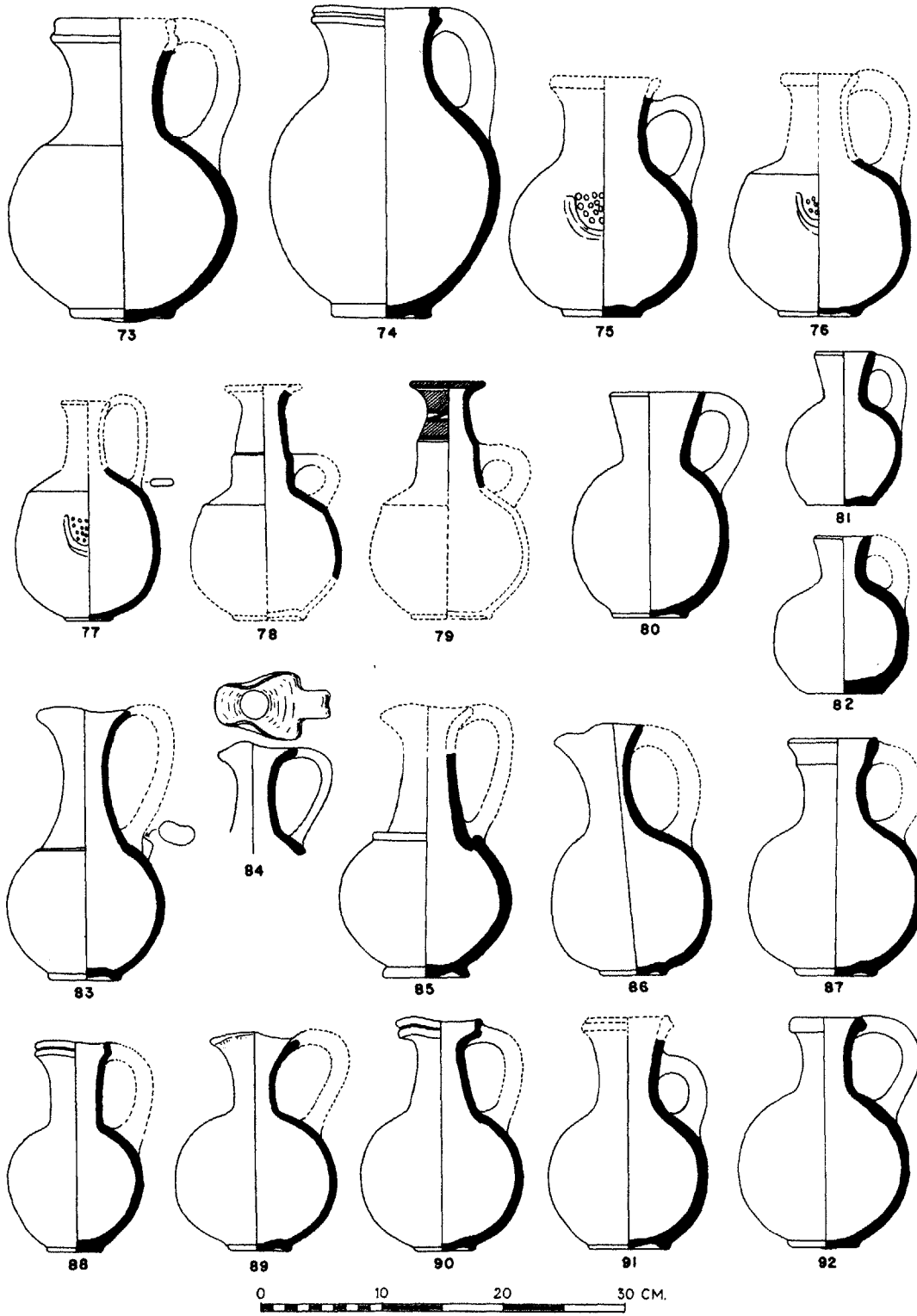
Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 161-86)
43	Stratum III	Yellow, traces of light red wash	44	8
44	Stratum IV	Brown ocher	44	8
45	Strata III-II*	Yellow, light red wash, burnish(?), poorly made	44	8
46	Stratum I	Yellow	44	9
47	Strata IV-III	Blue-black	44	9
48	Strata III-II	Blue-black	44	9
49	Stratum III	Blue-black, spaced vertical hand burnish	44	10, 36
50	Strata IV-I	Blue-black, vertical burnish	44	10, 36
51	Strata IV-I	Blue-black, spaced vertical hand burnish	44	10, 36
52	Stratum III	Blue-black, close hand burnish	44	10, 36
53	Strata III-II	Yellow, light red wash, irregular hand burnish	44	10
54	Stratum III	Blue-black to green-brown	44	10
55	Strata III-II	Burnt umber, spaced vertical hand burnish	44	11
56	Stratum III	Brown ocher, spaced vertical hand burnish	44	11
57	Stratum II	Brown ocher, vertical hand burnish	44	11
58	Stratum III	Brown ocher, spaced vertical hand burnish	44	11
59	Stratum II	Yellow, spaced vertical hand burnish, poorly made	44	11
60	Stratum III	Green-brown, light red wash, vertical irregular hand burnish	44	11
61	Strata III-II	Brown ocher, spaced vertical hand burnish	44	11
62	Strata III-I	Brown ocher, vertical irregular hand burnish	44	11
63	Middle Iron (surface)	Yellow, gritty, vertical hand burnish	44	11
64	Strata IV-I	Brown ocher, light red wash, vertical hand burnish	44	11
65	Strata IV-III	Brown ocher, vertical hand burnish	44	11
66	Stratum II	Brown ocher, sepia core, well fired	45	21
67	Stratum II	Burnt umber, wheel burnish, well made	45	21
68	Strata III-I	Roman sepia, white grits, well fired, yellow slip		12
69	Stratum II	Burnt umber, well fired, light red and sepia decoration		13
70	Stratum II	Roman sepia metallic ware, many white grits, blue-black and brown ocher core, well made	45	14
71	Strata III-II	Green-brown, light red wash outside varying to brown ocher over rim, vertical hand burnish	45	14
72	Stratum III	Burnt umber, light red wash		15

* Stratum II specimen probably intrusive.



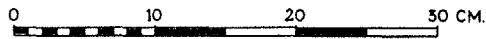
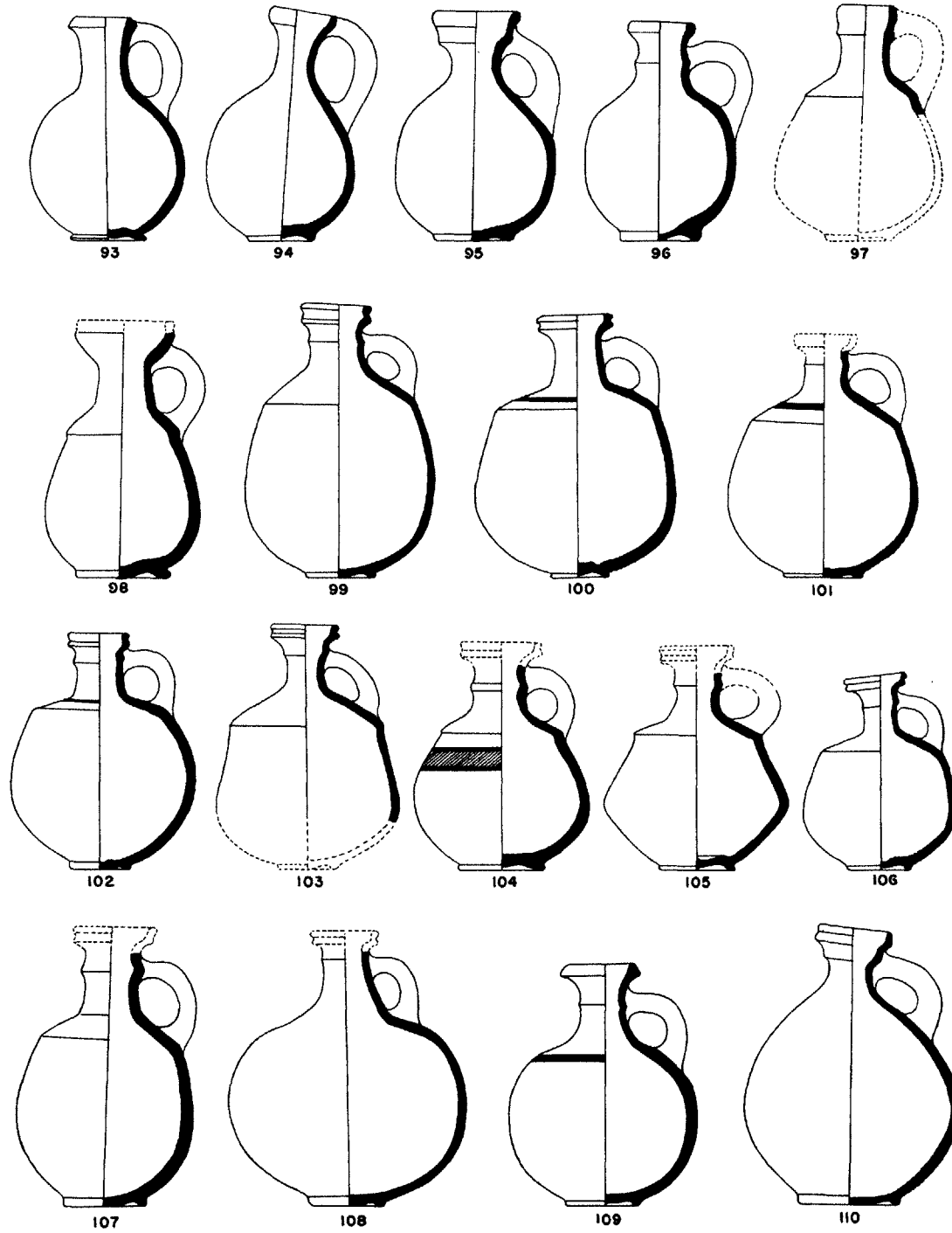
JUG TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 161-63)
{ 73	Strata IV-III	Green-brown, sepia core, light red wash	45	15
{ 74	Strata IV-III	Yellow	45	15
{ 75	Strata IV-II	Brown ocher, black grits, light red wash	45	16
{ 76	Strata IV-II	Yellow, sepia core, light red wash		16
77	Strata IV-III	Dark brown ocher, dark red wash, close vertical hand burnish, well made, ribbon handle	45	16
{ 78	Stratum II	Burnt umber, dark core, dark red wash, horizontal burnish on body, vertical burnish on neck	45	17
{ 79	Stratum III	Yellow, gray core, vertical burnish underneath dull light red and dull sepia decoration	45	5, 17
{ 80	Stratum II	Brown ocher, light red wash	45	18
{ 81	Strata IV-III	Green-brown, light red wash	45	18
{ 82	Stratum IV	Green-brown, light red wash	45	18
{ 83	Strata IV-II	Yellow, light red wash, close wheel burnish on body, vertical hand burnish on neck, well made	45	19
{ 84	Stratum II	Yellow, light red wash, vertical hand burnish		19
{ 85	Strata IV-III	Green-brown, black grits, sepia core, light red wash, wheel burnish on body, vertical hand burnish on neck	45	19
{ 86	Strata IV-II	Green-brown, light red wash, close vertical hand burnish	45	19
{ 87	Strata III-II	Green-brown, light red wash, irregular hand burnish	45	20
{ 88	Strata IV-III	Yellow, light red wash, well made	45	19
{ 89	Strata IV-II	Green-brown, light red wash, wheel burnish	45	19
{ 90	Strata IV-III	Brown ocher, sepia core, light red wash	45	19
{ 91	Strata III-II	Yellow, light red wash	45	20
{ 92	Stratum IV	Green-brown, sepia core, light red wash		20



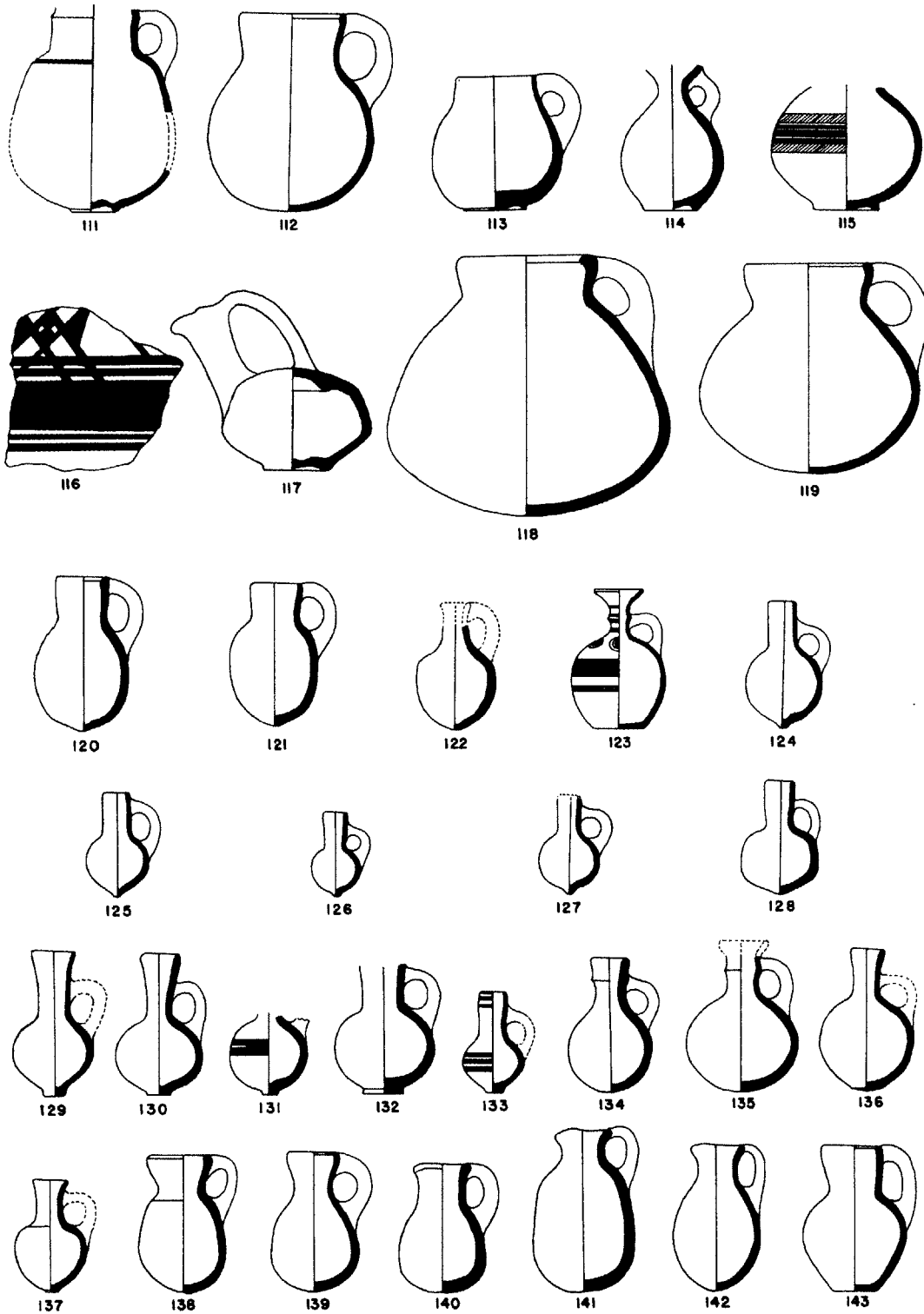
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Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 163-65)
{ 93	Strata III-II	Yellow	46	20
94	Strata III-I	Brown ocher	46	20
{ 95	Strata III-II	Dark brown ocher, sepia core, burnt umber wash	46	20
{ 96	Strata III-II	Brown ocher	46	20
{ 97	Strata IV-III	Brown ocher, sepia core		20
98	Stratum III	Brown ocher, light red wash	46	
{ 99	Strata IV-II	Brown ocher, sepia core, light red wash	46	21
{ 100	Strata IV-I	Roman sepia metallic ware, heavily fired	46	21
{ 101	Stratum II	Burnt umber, traces of burnish	46	21
{ 102	Stratum III	Brown ocher, green-brown core	46	21
{ 103	Strata III-I	Burnt umber, well fired		21
{ 104	Stratum III	Brown ocher, many white grits, well fired, light red decoration	46	21
{ 105	Stratum III	Brown ocher, many white grits, blue-black core, well fired	46	21
{ 106	Strata III-I	Burnt umber, gritty, sepia core	46	21
{ 107	Strata IV-II	Brown ocher, light red wash	46	21
{ 108	Stratum II	Roman sepia metallic ware, blue-black core, well fired	46	21, 29
{ 109	Strata III-I	Brown ocher, sepia core		21, 29
{ 110	Stratum III	Sepia to roman sepia	46	21, 29



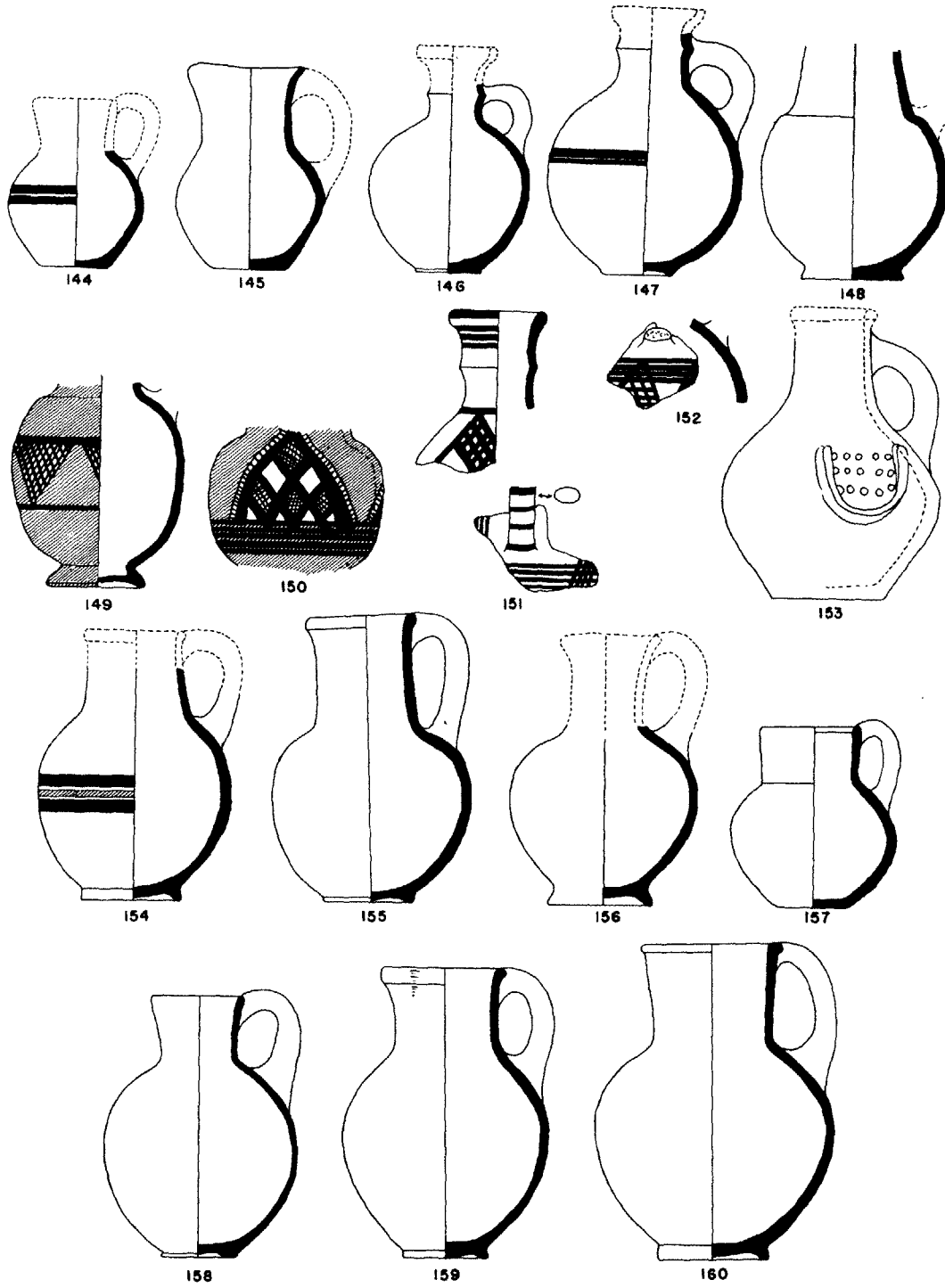
JUG TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See f (pp. 160-65)
111	Strata III-II	Roman sepia metallic ware, heavily fired		21
112	Stratum III	Burnt umber, gritty		22
113	Stratum III	Gray to brown ocher, many white grits, well fired	46	
114	Strata IV-III	Brown ocher, light red wash, horizontal wheel burnish	46	
115	Stratum III	Yellow, lightly fired, light red and sepia decoration		34
116	Stratum IV	Green-brown, light red wash, close wheel burnish under sepia decoration		
117	Stratum V	Green-brown to blue-black, close wheel burnish below shoulder, vertical burnish above		23
118	Strata III-II	Burnt umber, well made	46	22
119	Strata V-III	Burnt umber	46	22
120	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash outside and over rim, vertical hand burnish	46	25
121	Stratum V	Brown-green, dark red wash	46	25
122	Stratum V	Yellow, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish	46	25
123	Strata V-III	Cypriote, brown ocher, dark brown ocher wash, irregular close burnish under sepia decoration	46	16, 24
124	Stratum V	Blue-black, roman sepia core, hand burnish	46	10
125	Strata V-IV	Yellow, brown wash, irregular hand burnish	46	10
126	Strata V-IV	Sepia, irregular hand burnish	46	10
127	Stratum IV	Blue-black	46	10
128	Stratum V	Burnt umber	46	10
129	Stratum V	Blue-black, vertical hand burnish	46	10
130	Stratum V	Burnt umber, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish	46	10, 25
131	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish under black decoration	46	10, 25
132	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish	47	10, 25
133	Stratum V	Brown ocher, irregularly hand-burnished burnt umber wash under dark red decoration		10, 25
134	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish	47	10, 25
135	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, vertical hand burnish	47	25
136	Stratum V	Dark brown ocher, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish	47	25
137	Stratum V	Burnt umber, dark red burnished wash	47	25
138	Stratum V	Dark burnt umber	47	26
139	Stratum V	Burnt umber, blue-black core, dark red wash, close vertical hand burnish	47	25
140	Stratum V	Brown-green, dark red wash	47	25
141	Stratum V	Brown ocher, light red wash, traces of burnish	47	4
142	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, burnish(?), well made	47	27
143	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, burnish(?), well made	47	25



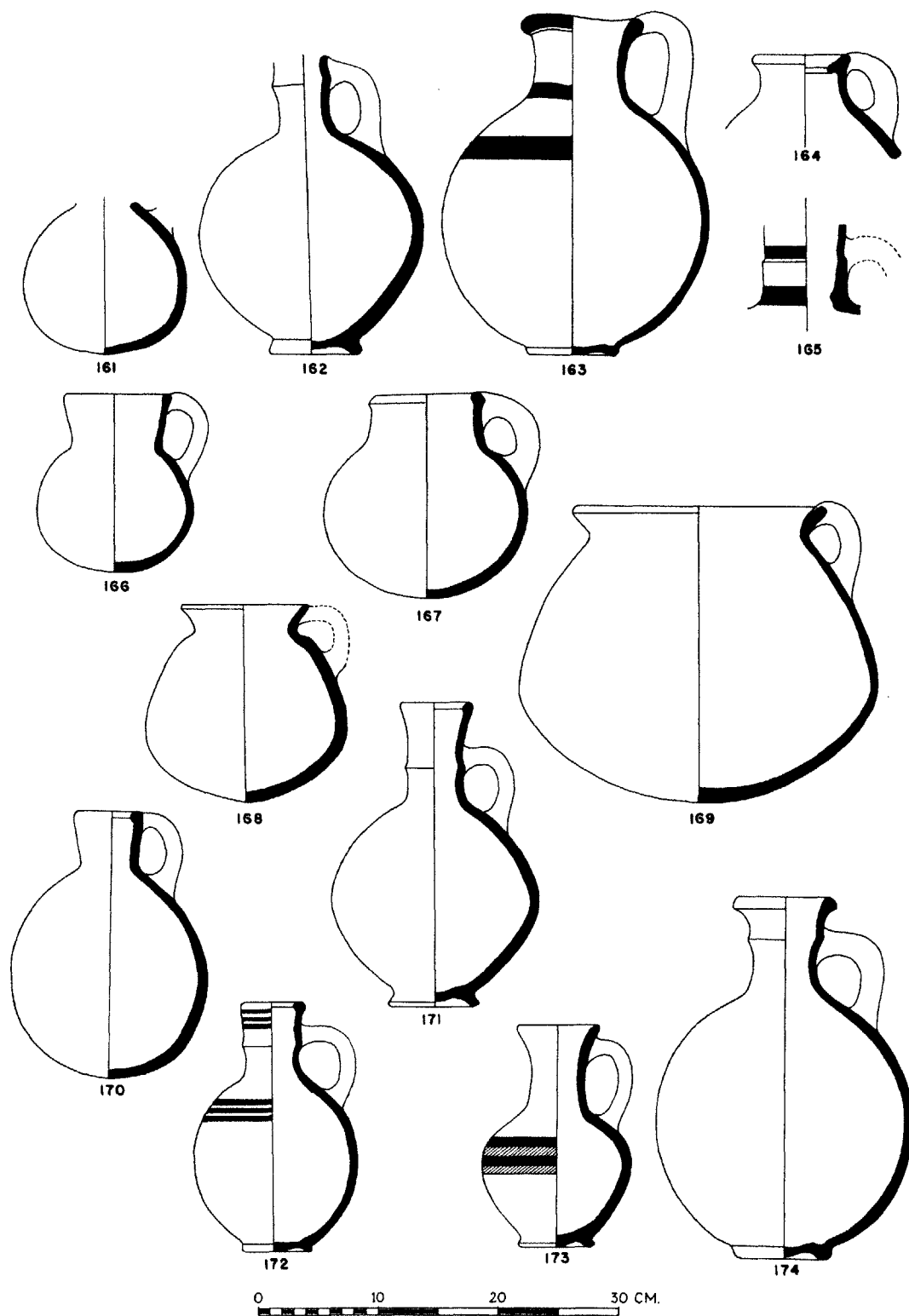
JUG TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 162-65)
144	Stratum V	Brown-green, dark red wash, close vertical hand burnish, well made, sepia decoration	47	25
145	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, vertical hand burnish, poorly made	47	25
146	Stratum V	Brown-green, sepia core, dark red wash, close vertical hand burnish	47	25
147	Stratum V	Brown-green, sepia core, dark red wash, close vertical hand burnish	47	25
148	Stratum V	Dark brown ocher, many white grits, dark red wash, spaced vertical burnish	47	25
149	Stratum V	Burnt umber, dark red wash, irregular burnish under sepia decoration on white slip	47	25
150	Stratum V	Brown ocher, irregular hand burnish under dark red wash	47	25
151	Stratum V	Brown ocher, sepia core, dark red wash, hand burnish, sepia decoration		25
152	Stratum V	Brown ocher, sepia core, dark red wash, hand burnish, sepia decoration		25
153	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, vertical hand burnish	47	16, 25
154	Stratum V	Dark brown ocher, dark red wash, vertical hand burnish, sepia and white band decoration	47	25
155	Stratum V	Brown-green, blue-black core, dark red wash, burnish	47	25
156	Stratum V	Burnt umber, blue-black core, dark red wash, vertical hand burnish	47	25
157	Stratum V	Coarse burnt umber ware	47	26
158	Stratum V	Brown ocher	47	26
159	Stratum V	Brown ocher	48	27
160	Stratum V	Brown ocher, spaced vertical hand burnish	48	28



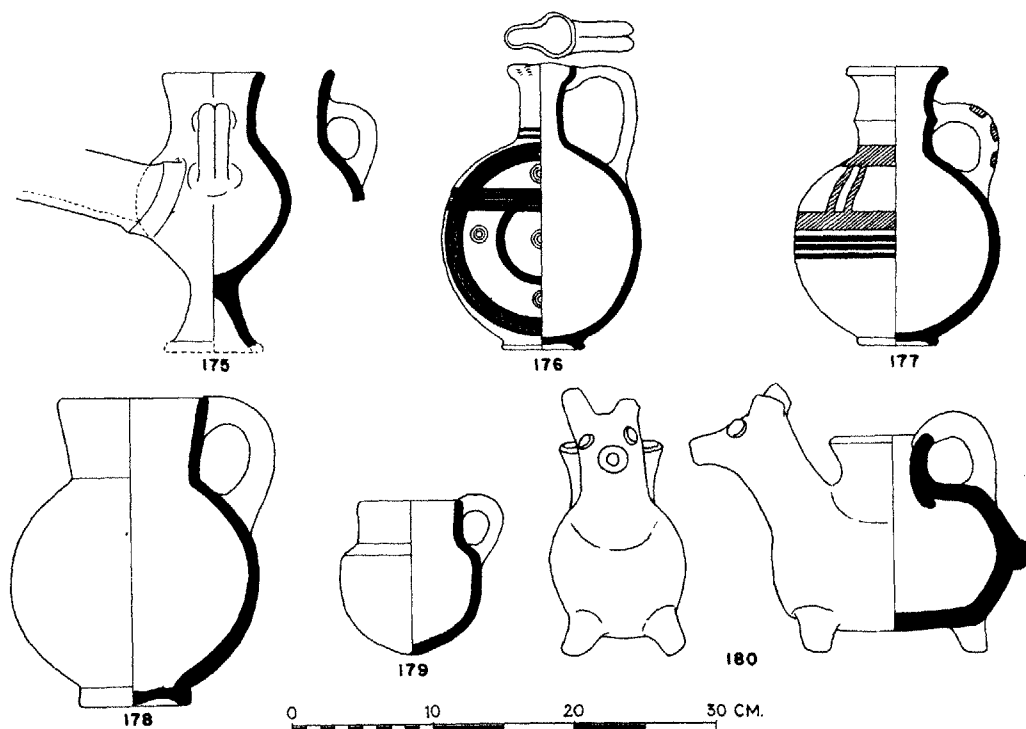
JUG TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 163-65)
161	Stratum V	Brown ocher		26
162	Stratum V	Roman sepia metallic ware, large white grits, heavily fired, poorly made	48	29
163	Stratum V	Brown-green, wheel burnish on body and vertical hand burnish on neck under sepia and light red decoration	48	30
164	Stratum V (IV filling)	Burnt umber, blue-black core, dark red wash		26
165	Stratum V	Burnt umber, green-yellow slip, black band decoration		30
166	Stratum V	Dark brown ocher		
167	Stratum V	Brown	48	
168	Stratum V	Sepia	48	
169	Stratum V	Brown ocher, burnt umber core		
170	Stratum V	Dark brown ocher	48	
171	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish	48	25
172	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish, black decoration	48	25
173	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish under decoration: four alternately black and blue-black bands		25 25
174	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish	48	25



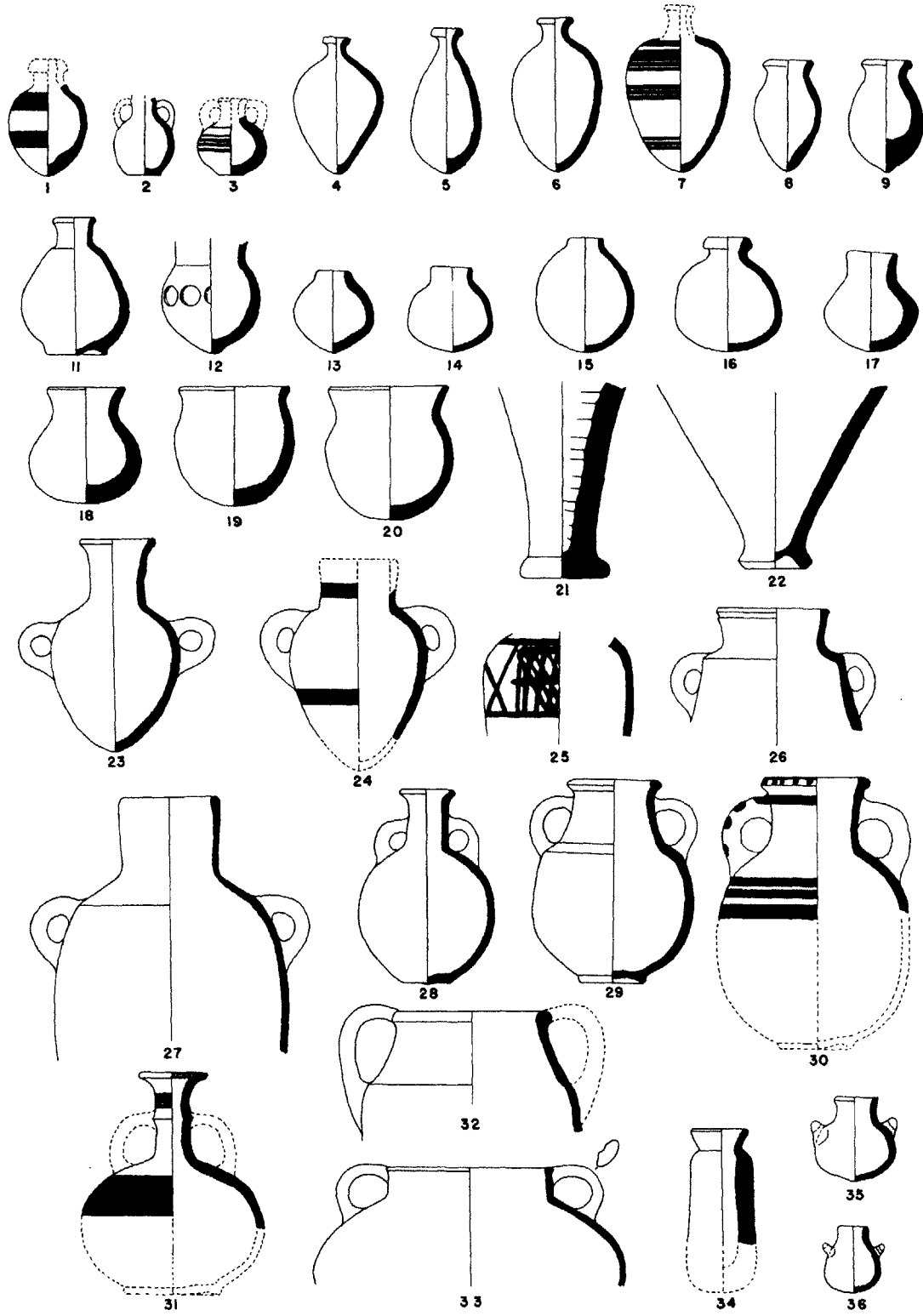
JUG TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 163-65)
175	Stratum V (IV filling)	Brown ocher, dark core, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish; cf. chalice type 19	48	25
176	Stratum V	Cypriote, fine gray ware, black wash, well polished, yellow decoration	48	24
177	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red and black decoration	48	
178	Stratum V	Brown ocher	48	25
179	Stratum V	Dark brown ocher, dark red wash, hand burnish	48	25
180	Stratum V	Brown ocher		23



JUG TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

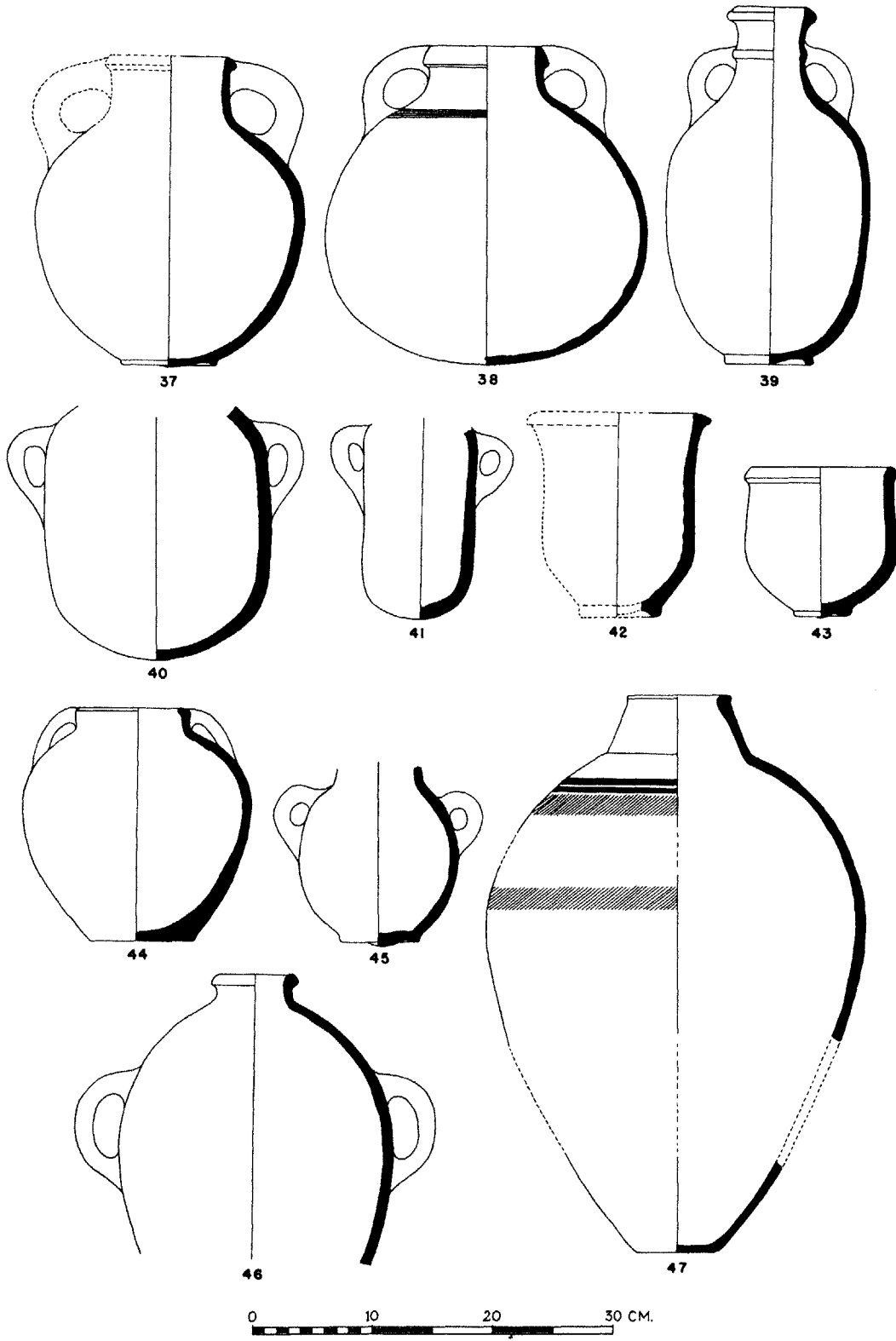
Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See † (pp. 161-67)
1	Stratum I	Burnt umber, green-yellow slip, light red decoration		31, 45
2	Stratum II	Green-yellow	49	31
3	Stratum II	Yellow, light red decoration	49	31
4	Stratum I	Yellow, some mixed grits, well made	49	31
5	Stratum I	Brown ocher, small grits, well made	49	31
6	Stratum II	Brown ocher, many mixed grits, well made	49	31
7	Stratum II	Brown ocher, wheel burnish over sepia decoration	49	31
8	Stratum I	Yellow, light grits	49	31
9	Stratum I	Yellow, light grits	49	31
11	Surface	Green-yellow, light grits, traces of burnish	49	31
12	Stratum III	Brown ocher, blue-black core	49	
13	Strata III-II	Yellow	49	32
14	Stratum III	Yellow, black grits	49	32
15	Strata IV-III	Yellow	49	32
16	Stratum III	Burnt umber	49	32
17	Strata IV-II	Brown ocher	49	
18	Strata III-I	Brown ocher, well fired	49	
19	Stratum I	Burnt umber, blue-black core, surface heavily blackened by fire	49	
20	Strata III-I	Green-brown, lightly fired, poorly made	49	
21	Stratum II	Dark brown ocher, roman sepia core, well fired, well made	49	33
22	Stratum III	Brown ocher		33
23	Stratum I	Fine gray ware, light grits, burnt umber core, vertical hand burnish over light red decoration	49	
24	Stratum III	Yellow, well made, light red decoration		34
25	Stratum III	Yellow, light red decoration		
26	Stratum II	Brown ocher, well made, light red decoration		
27	Strata IV-III	Burnt umber to brown ocher		
28	Strata II-I	Yellow, light red wash	49	
29	Stratum II	Green-brown, brown ocher wash outside and on rim, close wheel burnish under sepia decoration	49	35
30	Stratum III	Green-brown, light red decoration		35
31	Strata IV-III	Roman sepia, sepia decoration		6
32	Surface	Burnt umber, light grits, poorly fired, wheel and hand burnish		35
33	Strata II-I	Burnt umber, small light grits		35
34	Stratum III	Brown ocher, coarsely made	49	35
35	Stratum III	Blue-black, wheel burnish on body, vertical hand burnish on neck	49	36
36	Stratum IV	Blue-black, close vertical burnish	49	36



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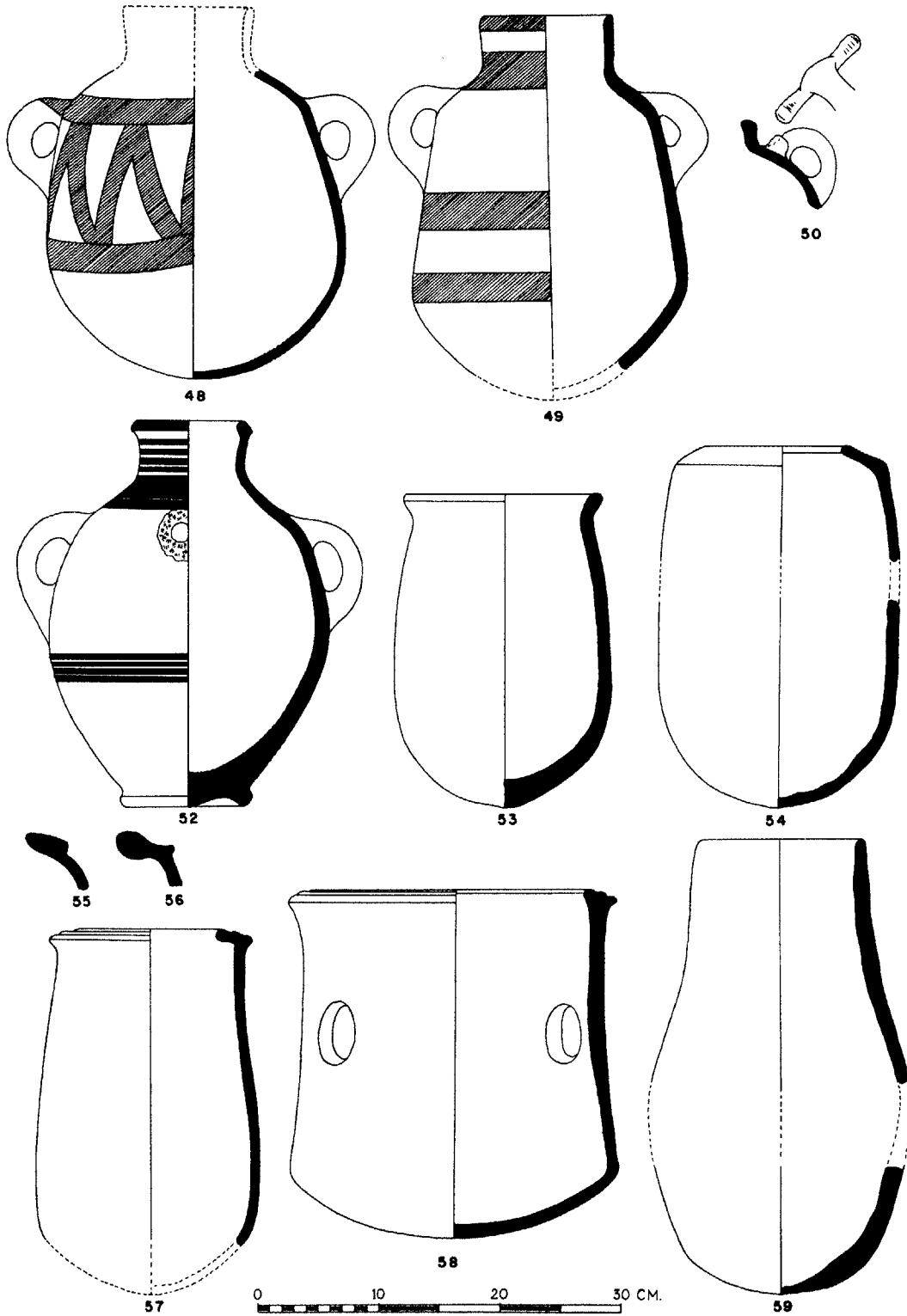
JAR TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 162-66)
37	Stratum III	Green-brown, light red wash, traces of wheel burnish	49	
38	Stratum III	Burnt umber, incised decoration on neck	49	
39	Strata III-II	Yellow, many grits, well made	49	21
{ 40	Stratum IV (filling)	Brown ocher, blue-black core		37
{ 41	Stratum III	Yellow, sepia core	49	37
{ 42	Stratum IV	Dark brown ocher, sepia core		37
{ 43	Stratum III	Dark brown ocher, sepia core	49	37
44	Stratum III	Brown ocher	49	
45	Stratum III	Yellow, brown ocher wash	49	
46	Stratum I	Green-yellow, well fired		12
47	Stratum III	Burnt umber, well fired, light red and sepia decoration		13



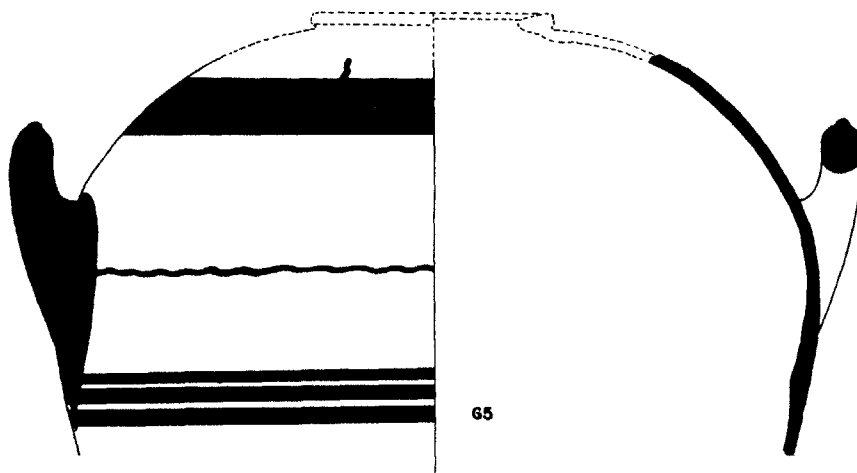
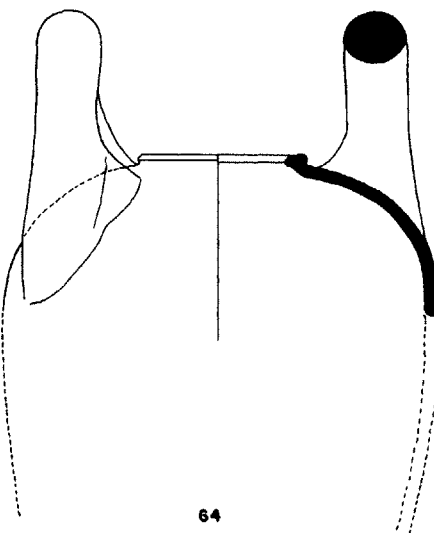
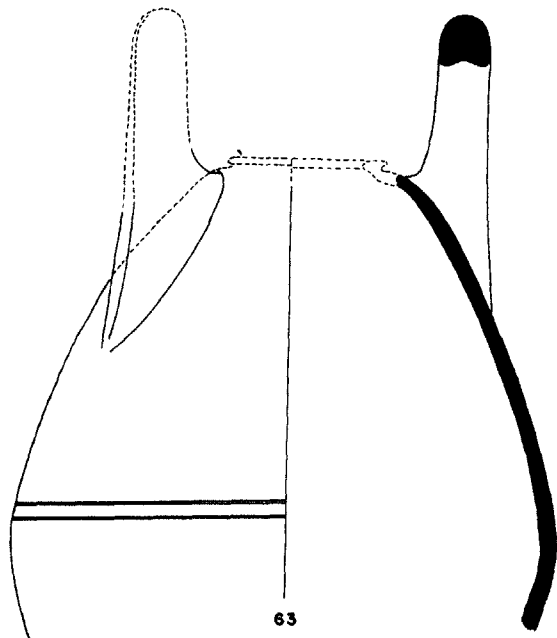
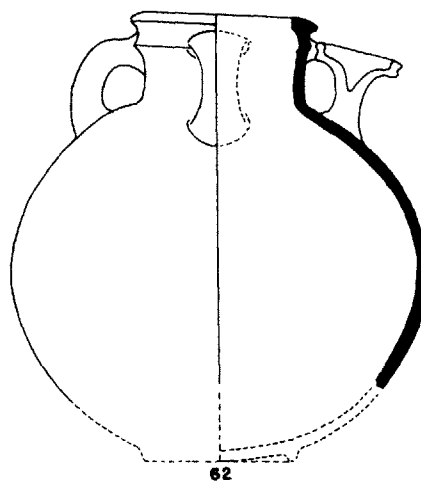
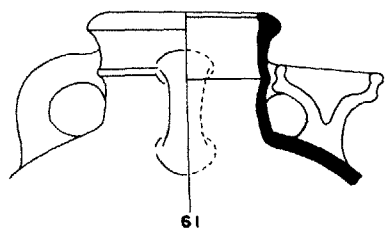
JAR TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (p. 166)
{ 48	Strata IV-III	Green-brown, light red decoration	50	38
{ 49	Strata IV-III	Green-brown, light red decoration	50	38
50	Stratum III	Green-brown, blue-black core, light red wash, wheel burnish on rim		38
52	Stratum V? (IV filling)	Green-brown, light red decoration	50	39
{ 53	Strata IV-III	Yellow, some large grits, sepia core	50	40
{ 54	Strata IV-I	Green-brown, commonly with flat base		40
{ 55	Strata IV-I	Brown ocher, commonly with flat base		40
{ 56	Strata IV-I	Green-brown, commonly with flat base		40
{ 57	Strata IV-I	Sepia, brown core, lightly fired	50	40
{ 58	Stratum II	Yellow, holes (perhaps for carrying) made after firing	50	40
59	Stratum III	Green-brown		40



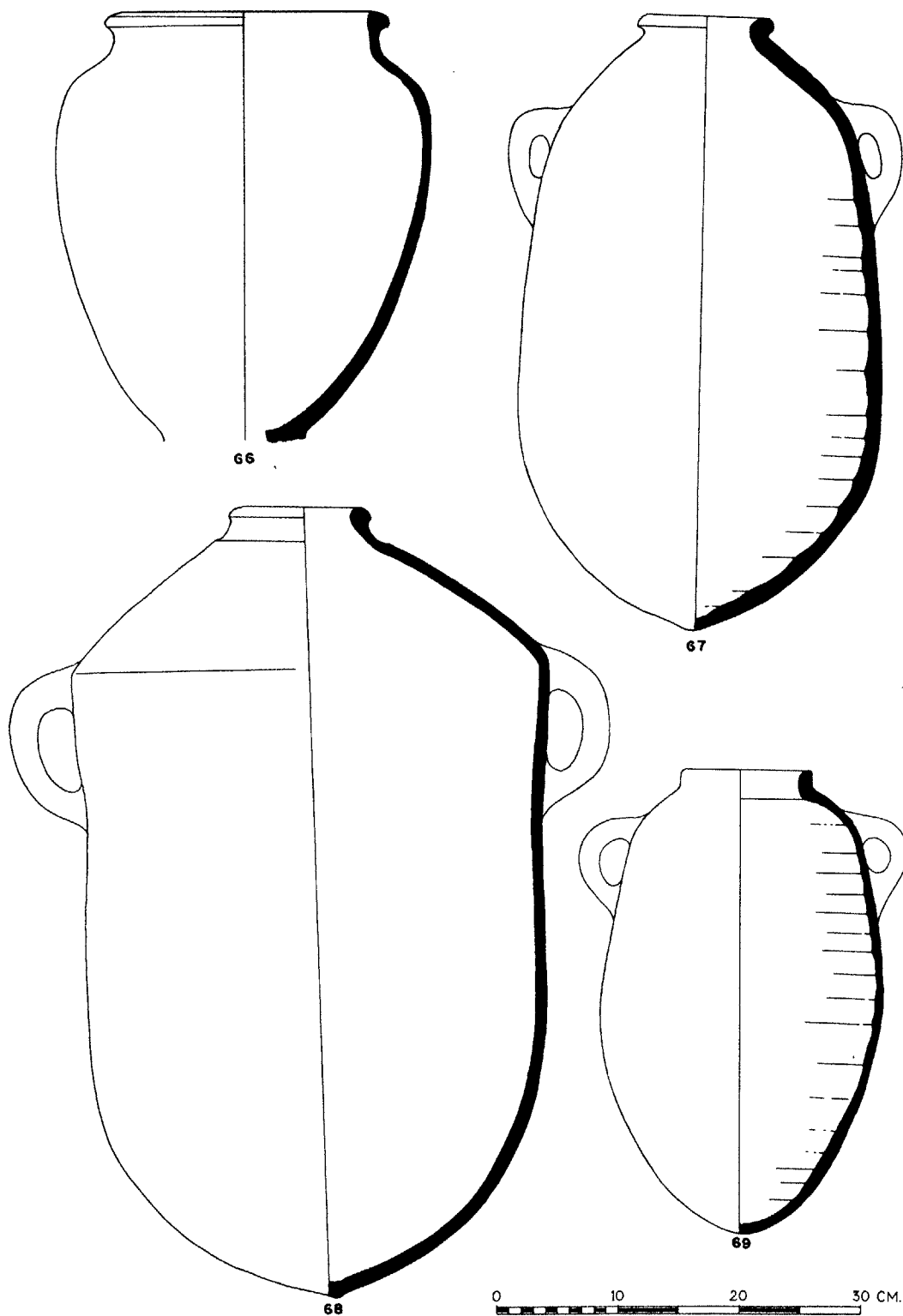
JAR TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 166 f.)
60	Stratum III	Brown ocher, light red wash inside and over rim, black and light red decoration		41
{ 61	Strata IV-I	Brown ocher, sepia core, light red wash outside	50	41
{ 62	Strata III-I	Burnt umber metallic ware, many white grits, heavily fired	50 (2 examples)	41
{ 63	Stratum I	Dark brown ocher, minute grits, well fired, green-yellow slip	51	44
{ 64	Stratum I	Dark brown ocher, light grits, well fired, green-yellow slip		44
{ 65	Stratum I	Green-yellow, small grits, well made, sepia decoration		44



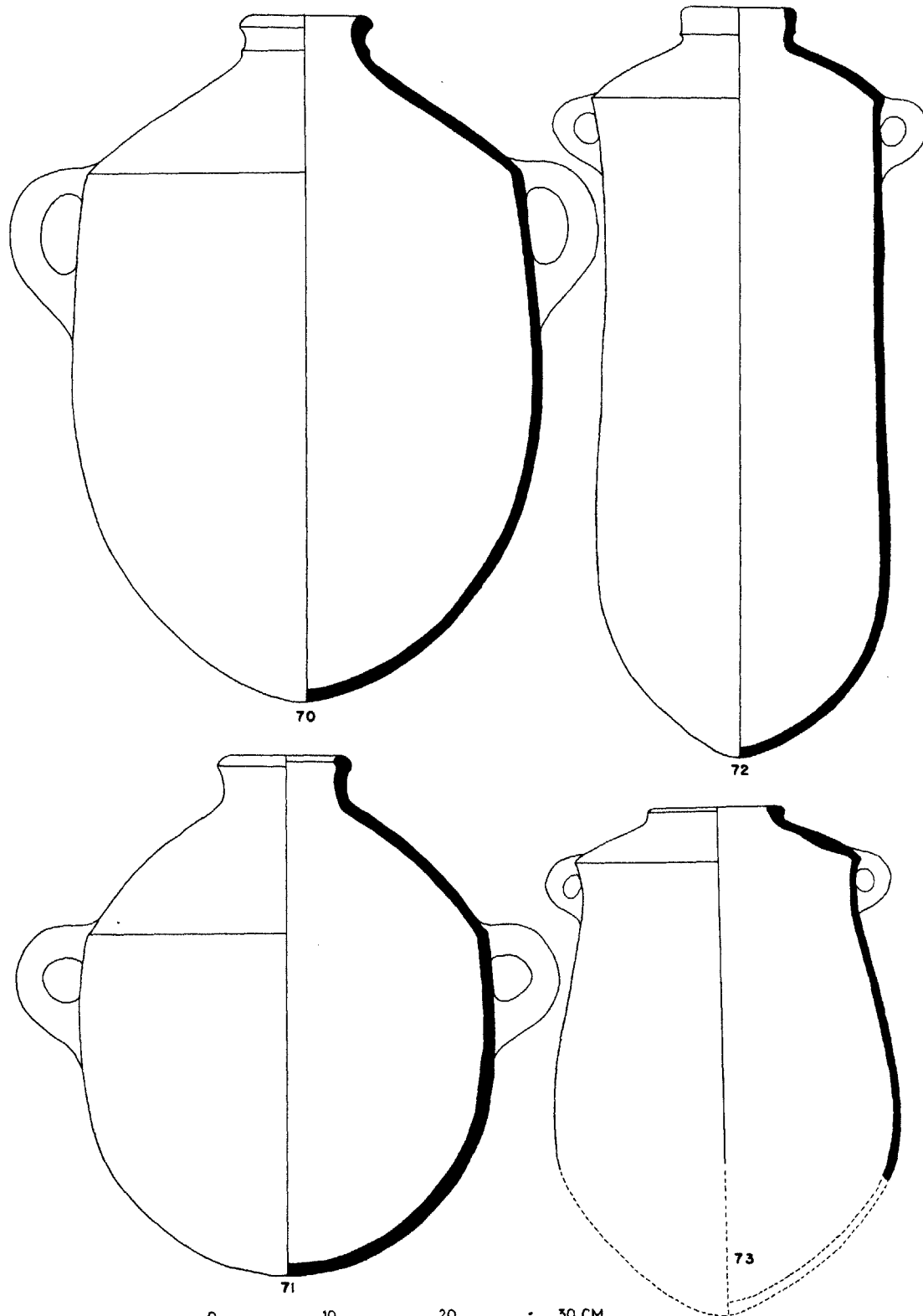
JAR TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 186 f.)
66	Stratum I	Brown ocher metallic ware, many white grits, heavily fired	51	
67	Stratum I	Brown ocher, sepia core		
68	Strata II-I	Yellow, many large light grits, well fired		42
69	Strata IV-II	Dark brown, green-brown core	51	



JAR TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

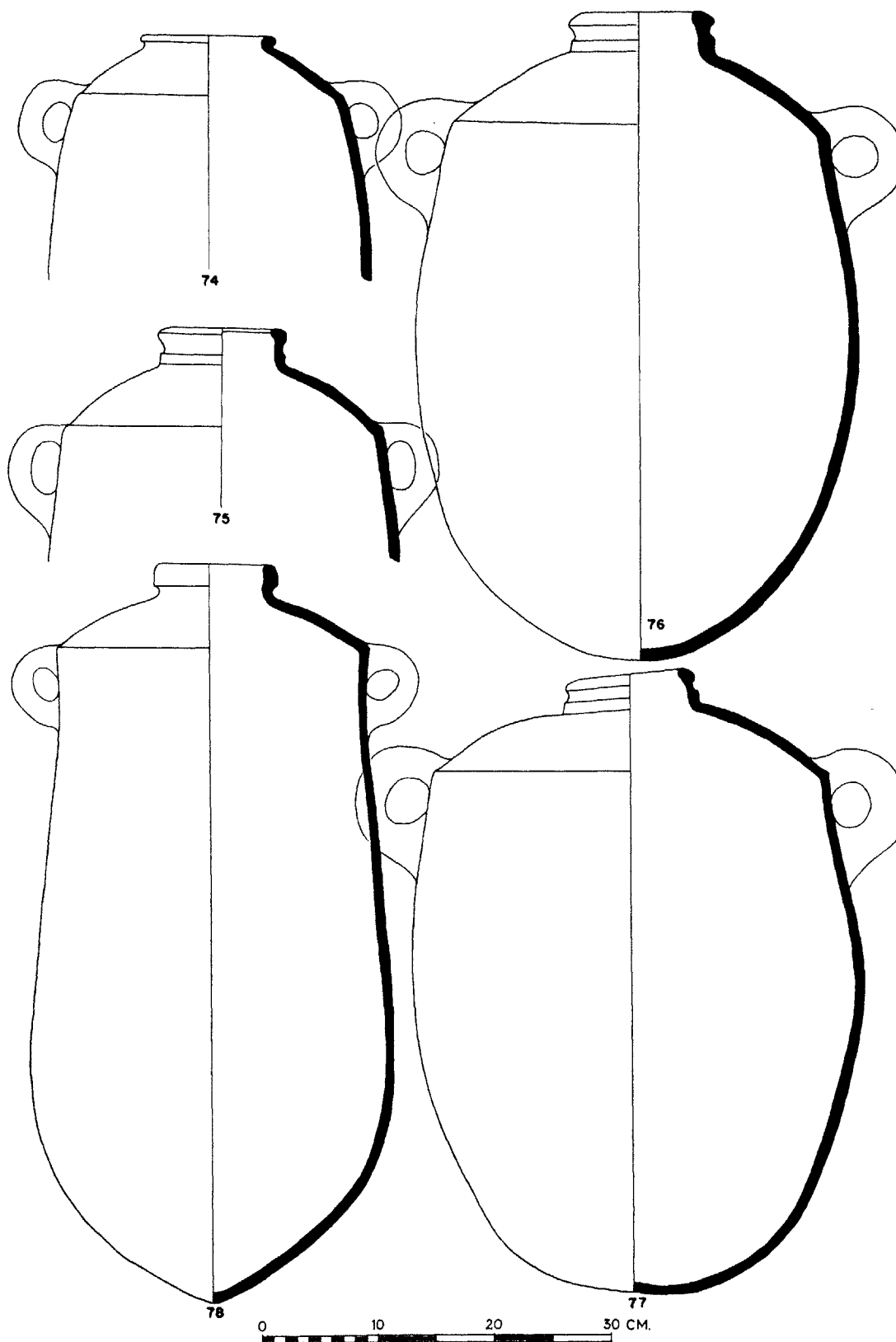
Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 166f.)
70	Strata IV-III	Dark burnt umber, green-yellow slip, incised decoration on shoulder		42
71	Strata IV-I	Brown ocher	51	42
72	Strata IV-III	Brown ocher, many small light grits, yellow slip		43
73	Stratum I	Brown ocher, small grits, burnt umber core	52	43



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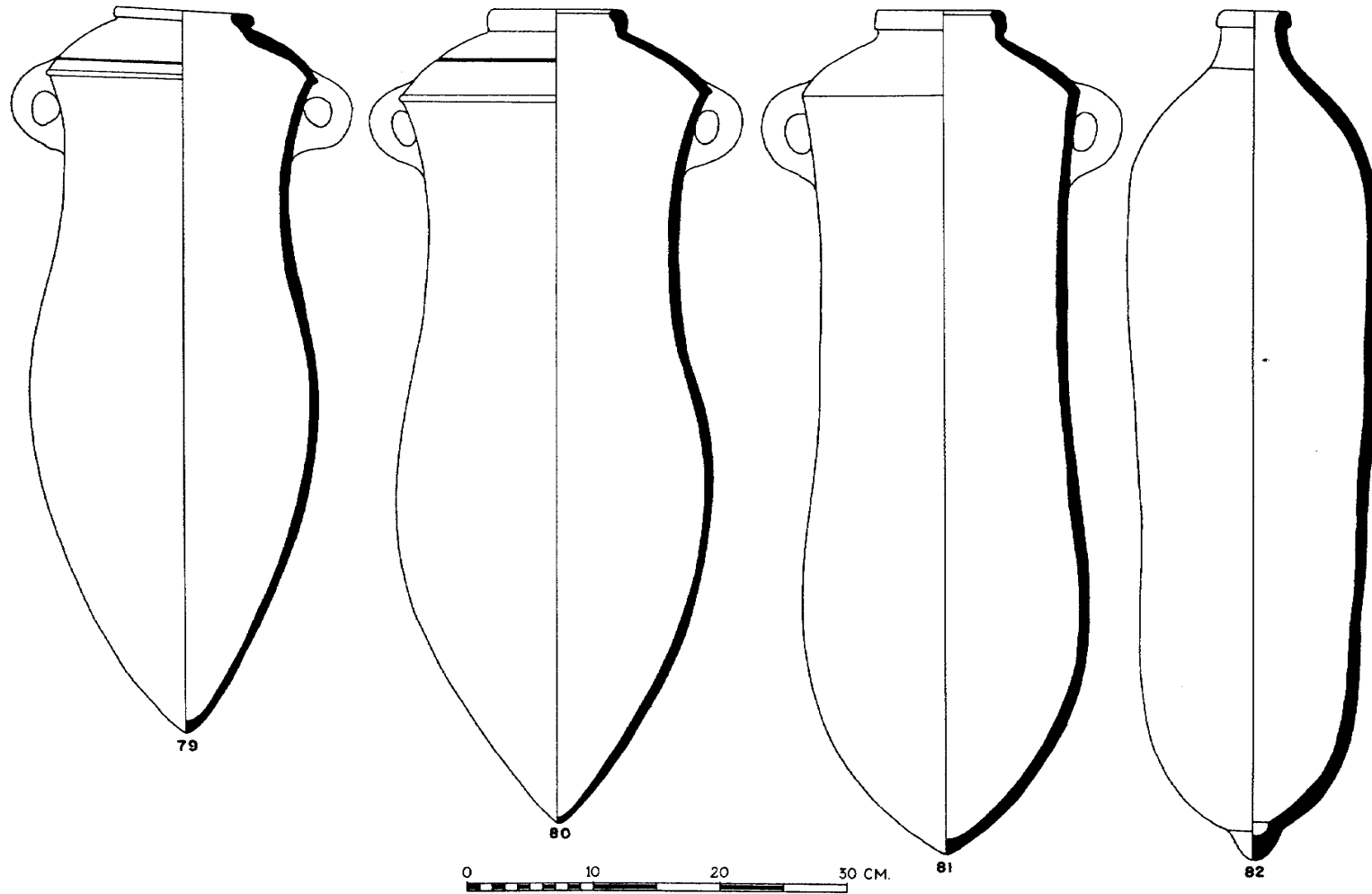
JAR TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 166 f.)
74	Strata III-II	Roman sepia, white grits, heavily fired		42
75	Strata III-II	Green-yellow, lightly fired	52	42
76	Strata IV-II	Burnt umber to green-brown, sepia core, well fired	52	42
77	Strata IV-I	Roman sepia metallic ware, many white grits, blue-black core		42
78	Strata IV-II	Burnt umber	52	43



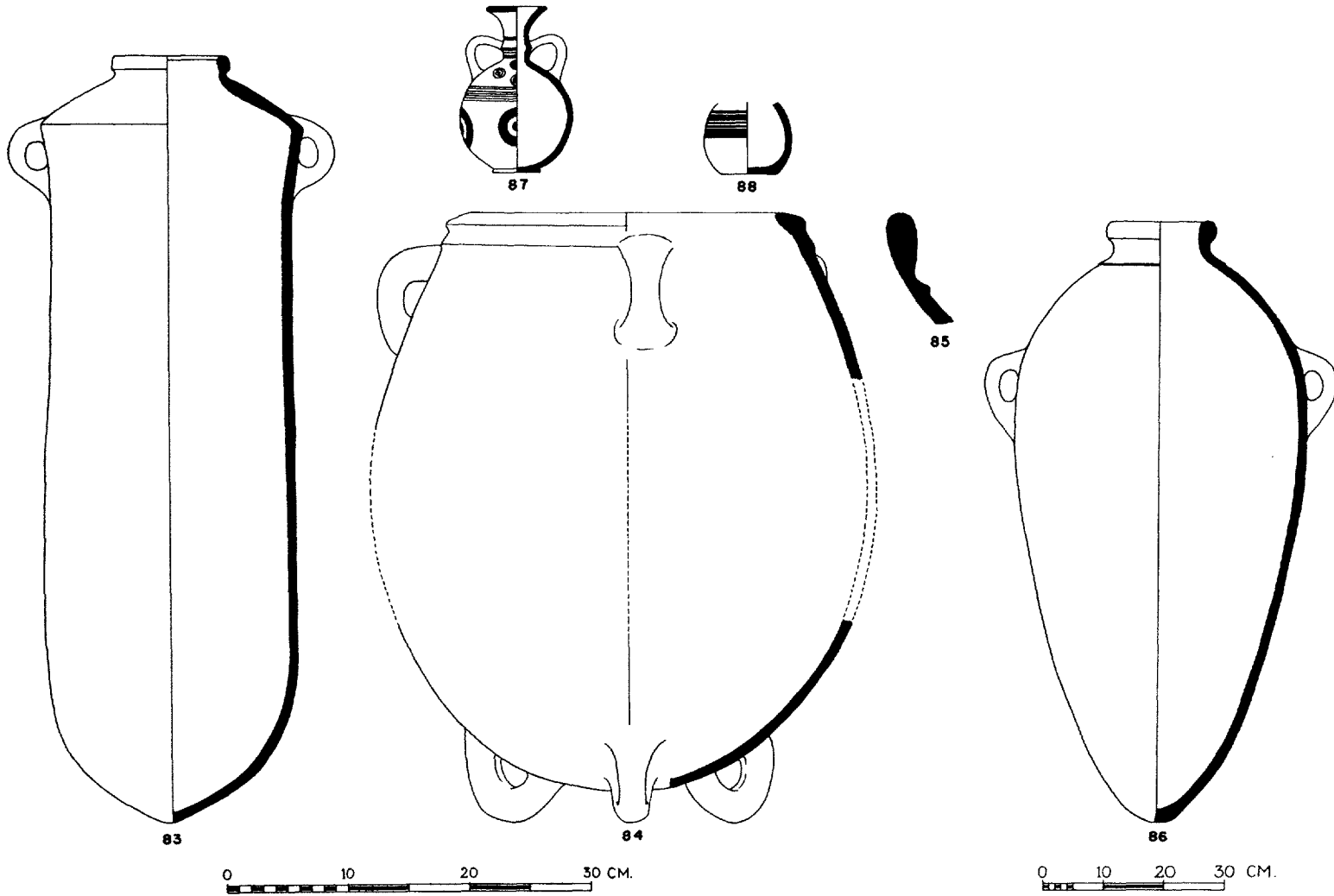
JAR TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (p. 167)
79	Strata III-I	Roman sepia, small grits, well fired, yellow slip	53	43
80	Strata III-I	Burnt umber, roman sepia core, green-yellow slip	53	43
81	Strata IV-I	Yellow, well fired	53	43
82	Stratum III	Brown ocher, coil built	53	43



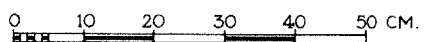
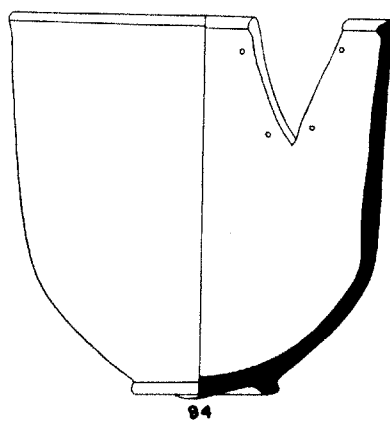
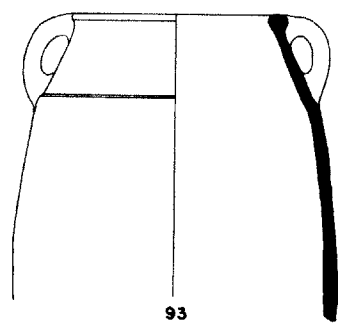
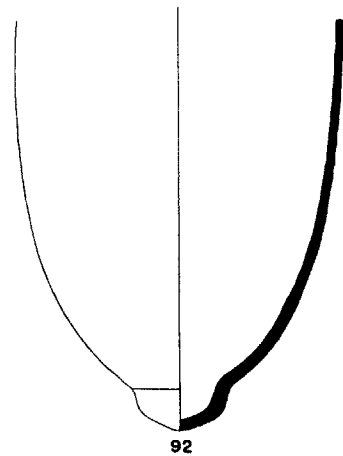
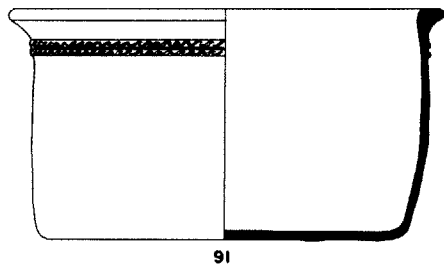
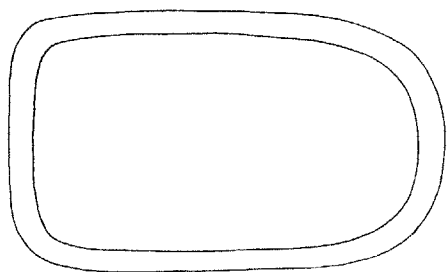
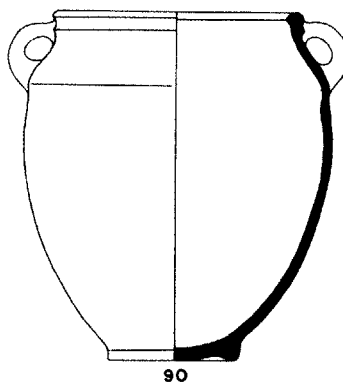
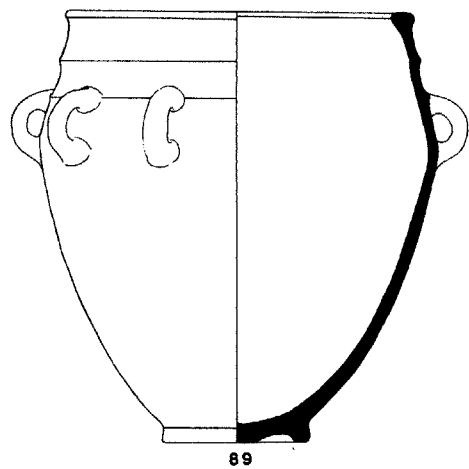
JAR TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 163-67)
83	Strata III-I	Burnt umber, well made		43
84	Strata IV-III	Yellow, green-brown core	54	46
{ 85	Strata IV-III	Yellow, well fired		46
{ 86	Strata IV-III	Yellow, green-brown core		46
{ 87	Strata V-III	Cypriote, fine light red ware, close burnish under burnt sepia decoration	57	24
{ 88	Stratum V or IV (IV filling)	Cypriote, brown ocher, cream slip under black decoration, hand burnish		24



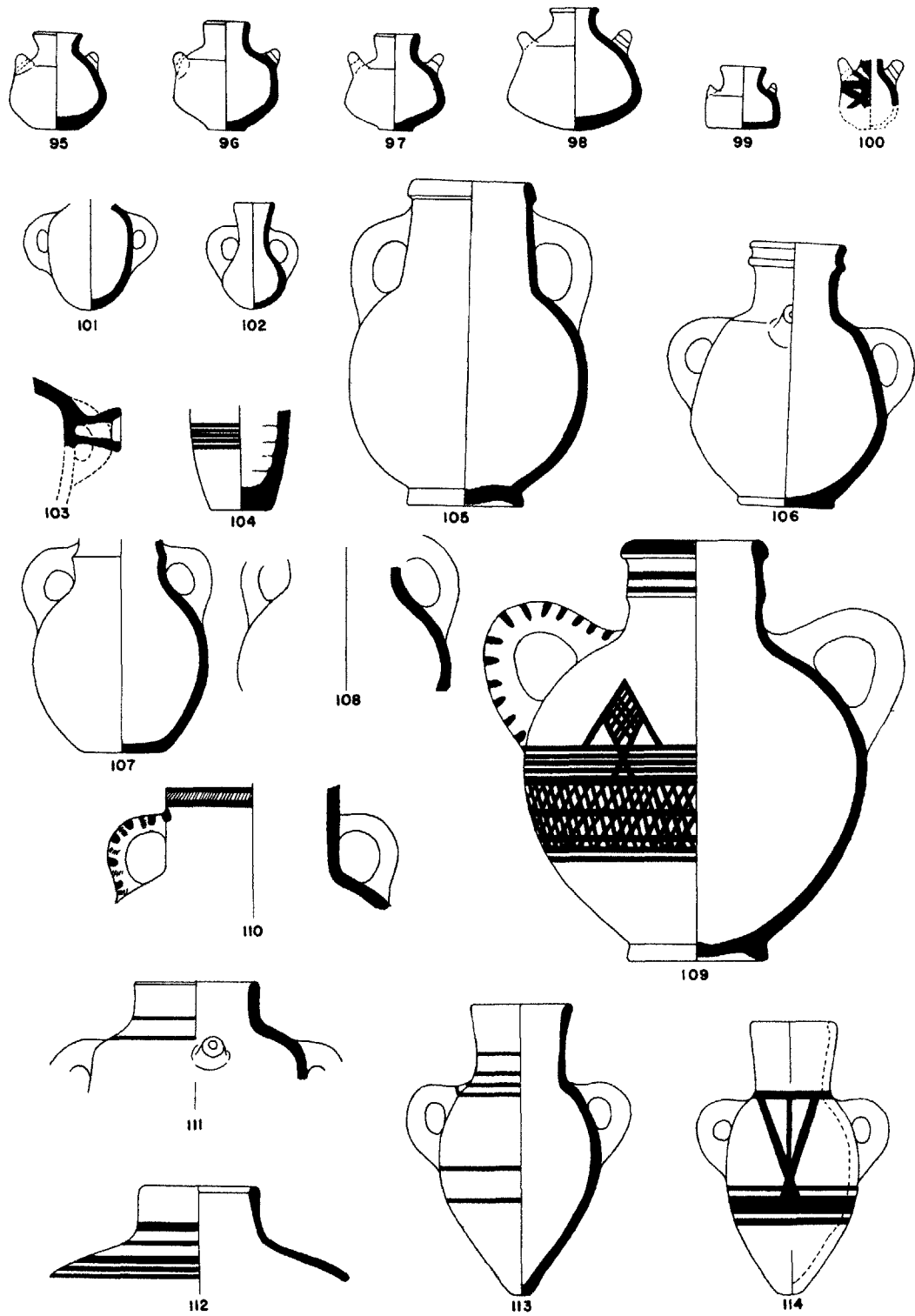
JAR TYPES. SCALES, 1:5 AND 1:10 (No. 86)

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 168-70)
{ 89	Strata IV-III	Dark brown ocher, sepia core	54	47, 68
{ 90	Strata III-II	Dark brown ocher		47
91	Strata III-II	Bathtub; gray, light red wash	54	
92	Strata IV-III	Dark brown ocher, sepia core	54	48
93	Strata III-II	Brown ocher; cf. jar type 90 or 92 for possible base	54	
94	Stratum III	Brown ocher, mended in antiquity	54	



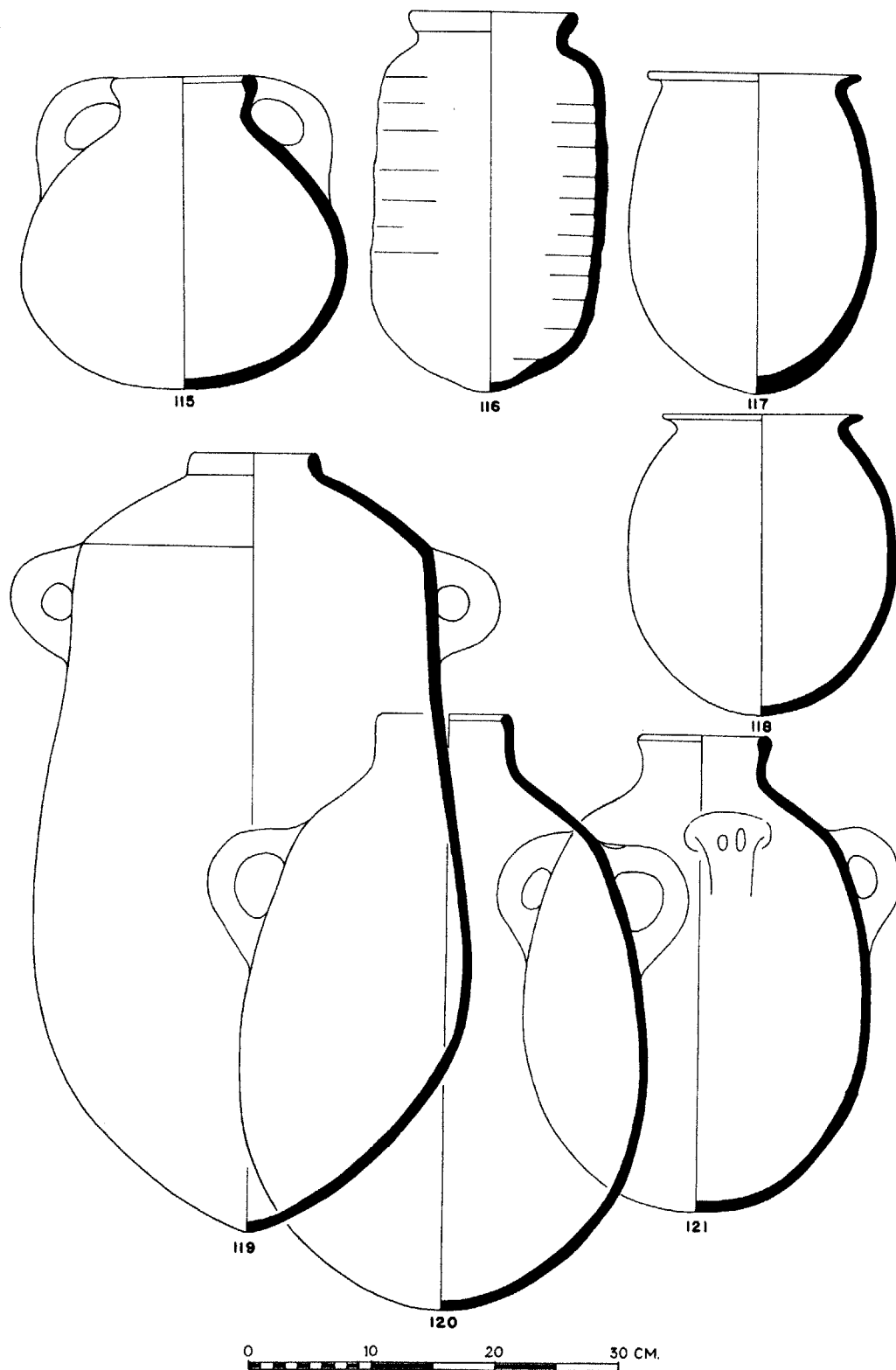
JAR TYPES. SCALE, 1:10

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 183-70)
95	Stratum V	Brown ocher, many small grits, traces of burnish	55	36
96	Stratum V	Brown ocher, sepia core, dark red wash, horizontal wheel burnish	55	36
97	Stratum V	Burnt umber, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish	56	25, 36
98	Stratum V	Yellow, poorly made	55	36
99	Stratum V	Gray-black, burnish	55	36
100	Stratum V	Brown ocher, light red decoration	55	36
101	Stratum V	Burnt umber, traces of dark red hand burnished wash	55	25
102	Stratum V (IV filling)	Burnt umber, many white grits	55	49
103	Stratum V	Green-brown, blue-black core		
104	Stratum V	Green-yellow, brown ocher band decoration		
105	Stratum V	Burnt umber, dark red wash	55	25
106	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash	55	25
107	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, vertical burnish	55	25
108	Stratum V	Burnt umber, blue-black core, matt dark red wash		25
109	Stratum V	Yellow, blue-black core, lightly fired, dark red wash, sepia decoration over vertical hand burnish		25
110	Stratum V	Brown ocher, blue-black core, brown ocher wash outside, wheel and hand burnish under black and white band decoration		25
111	Strata V-III	Burnt umber, sepia decoration	55	
112	Stratum V	Burnt umber, brown-green core, cream wash, sepia decoration	55	69
113	Stratum V	Yellow, dark red and sepia decoration	55	34
114	Stratum V	Brown ocher, brown-green core, dark red decoration	55	34



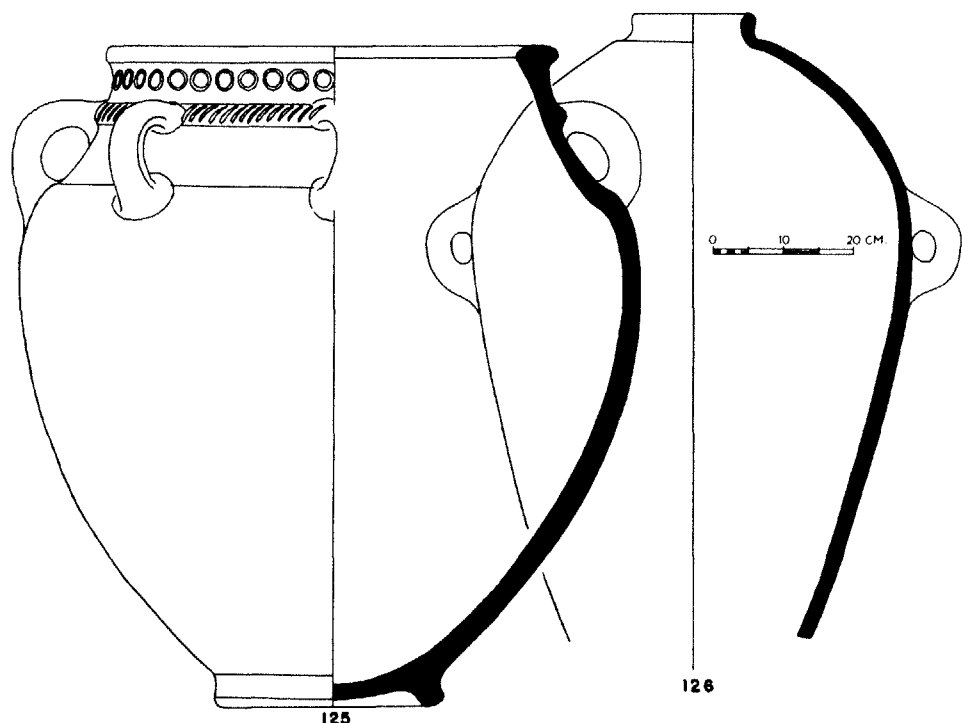
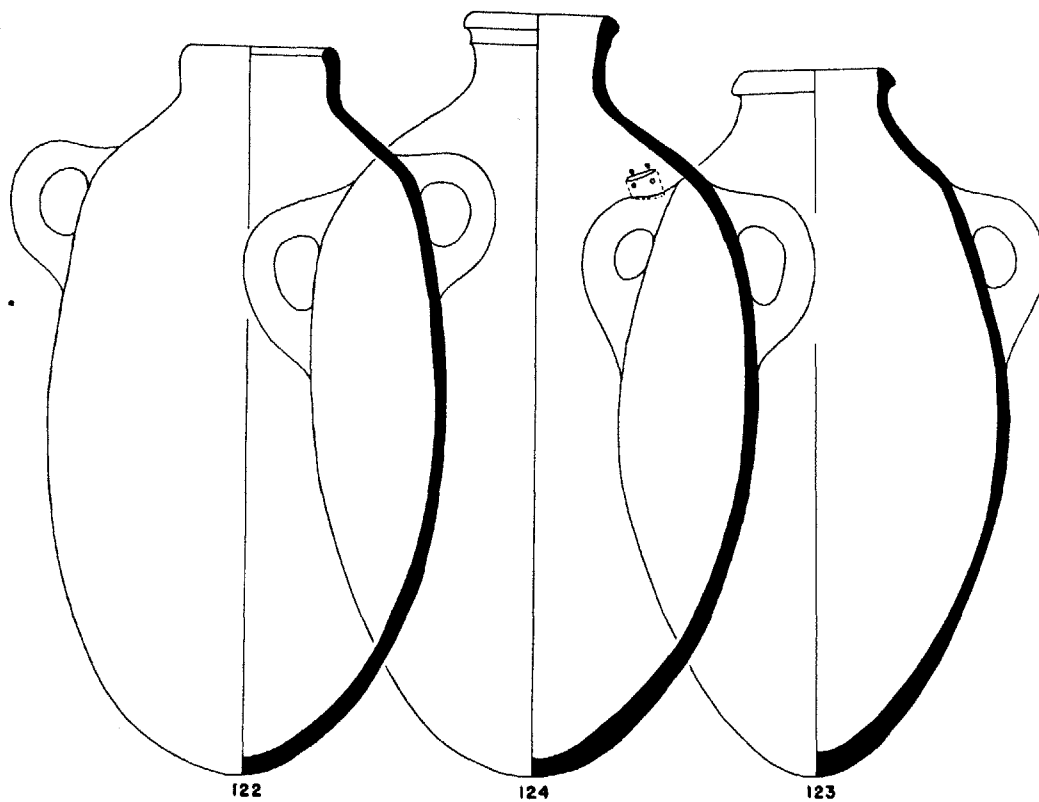
JAR TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 167f.)
115	Stratum V	Dark burnt umber	55	
116	Stratum V	Dark brown ocher	55	40
{ 117	Stratum V	Brown ocher, white grits, blue-black core	55	40
{ 118	Stratum V	Brown ocher, many light grits, sepia core	55	40
119	Stratum V	Burnt umber	56	43
{ 120	Stratum V	Brown ocher, blue-black core	56	50
{ 121	Stratum V	Brown ocher	56	50



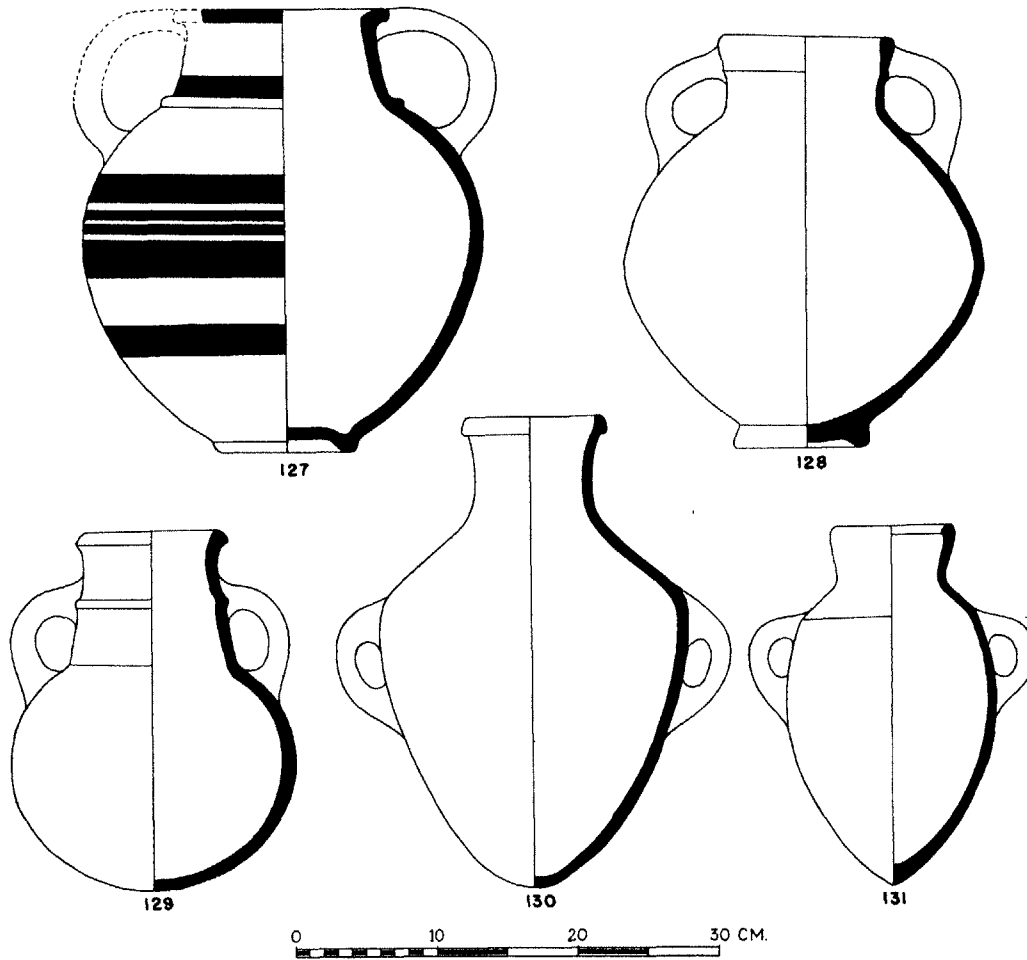
JAR TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 167-70)
122	Stratum V	Brown ocher	56	50
123	Stratum V	Brown ocher, many white grits		50
124	Stratum V	Brown ocher, many large white grits, blue-black core, well fired	57	50
125	Stratum V	Brown ocher, many dark grits, blue-black core, incised rope and ring decoration	57	47, 68
126	Stratum V	Burnt umber, many white grits, blue-black core, well fired		46



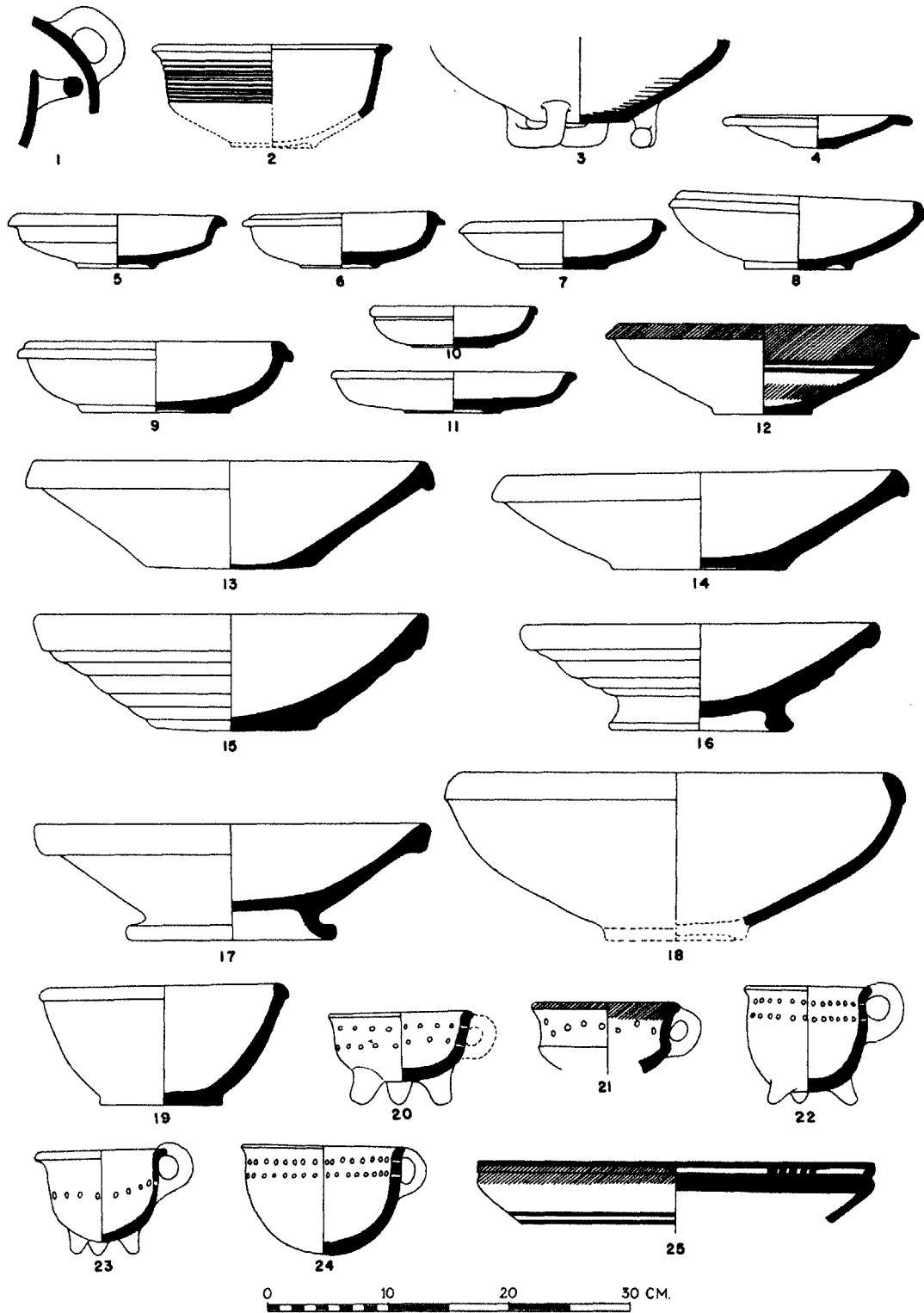
JAR TYPES. SCALES, 1:5 AND 1:10 (No. 126)

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 163-65)
127	Stratum V	Burnt umber, dark red decoration	57	
128	Stratum V	Dark brown ocher, wet smoothed	57	
129	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish	57	25
130	Stratum V	Brown ocher, traces of dark red wash outside	57	
131	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish	57	25



JAR TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

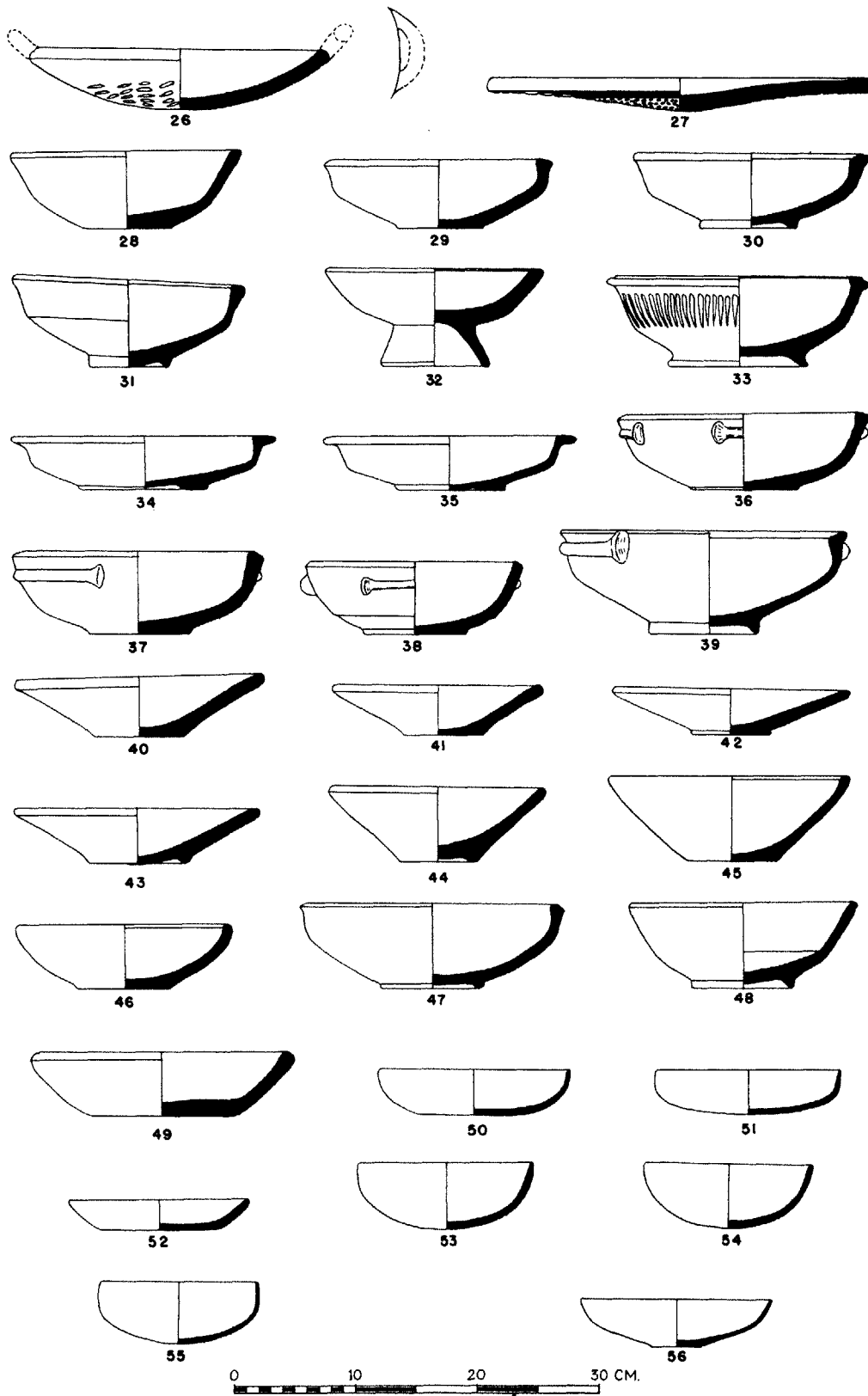
Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 161-69)
1	Stratum I	Brown ocher Attic ware, black glazed paint; cf. lamp type 3 (Pl. 37) for ware and finish	58	
2	Stratum I	Burnt umber, well fired		51
3	Stratum II	Light red, blue-black core, heavily fired, spiral ribbing inside	58	
4	Strata II-I	Dark brown ocher	58	
5	Stratum I	Yellow, well fired, wheel burnish	58	52, 56
6	Strata III-I	Brown ocher, blue-black core	58	52, 56
7	Strata III-I	Brown ocher, wheel burnish	58	52, 56
8	Strata III-I	Brown ocher, wheel burnish	58	52, 56
9	Stratum III	Yellow, wheel burnish		52, 56
10	Strata III-II	Yellow, wheel burnish		52
11	Stratum III	Fine brown ocher ware, close wheel burnish		52
12	Stratum II	Brown ocher, dull light red and dull sepia decoration	58	5
13	Strata III-I	Burnt umber, blue-black core	58	53
14	Strata III-I	Yellow		53
15	Strata III-II	Brown ocher, yellow slip	58	53
16	Strata III-I	Brown ocher, green-yellow slip	58	53
17	Stratum II	Green-yellow	58	53
18	Strata III-II	Burnt umber, wheel burnish inside and over rim, mended in antiquity		
19	Strata III-I	Green-brown	58	
20	Strata V-II	Green-brown, brown ocher wash	58	54
21	Stratum III	Green-brown, light red wash inside and over rim	58	54
22	Strata IV-II	Green-brown	58	54
23	Stratum III	Green-brown	58	54
24	Stratum IV	Yellow, originally with three legs	58	54
25	Stratum III	Brown ocher, cream slip, light red and sepia decoration	58	



BOWL TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 183-89)
26	Stratum II	Brown ocher, blue-black core, incised decoration	58	55
27	Strata IV-III	Burnt umber, blue-black core, incised and punched decoration		55
28	Strata IV-I	Green-brown, light red wash inside and over rim, wheel burnish	58	25, 56
29	Strata IV-I	Brown ocher	58	25, 56
30	Strata IV-III	Yellow, brown ocher wash inside and over rim to shoulder	58	25, 56
31	Strata IV-II	Brown ocher, light red wash inside and on rim; cf. bowl type 126 (Pl. 30) for earlier form	58	25, 56
32	Strata IV-II	Brown ocher, light red wash, wheel burnish	58	25, 56
33	Stratum III	Green-brown, wheel burnish, incised decoration on shoulder	58	25, 56
34	Stratum III	Green-brown, light red wash inside and over rim, wheel burnish, well made	58	25, 56
35	Strata IV-II	Yellow, light red wash inside and over rim, wheel burnish		25, 56
36	Strata III-II	Yellow, light red wash inside and over rim, wheel burnish; cf. bowl type 125 (Pl. 30) for earlier form of thumb handle	58	25, 56
37	Strata IV-II	Yellow, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder, wheel burnish		25, 56
38	Strata IV-III	Yellow, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder, wheel burnish over rim		25, 56
39	Strata V*-IV	Brown ocher, light red wash inside and on rim, wheel burnish on rim and inside to shoulder		25, 56
40	Strata IV-II	Yellow, burnt umber core	58	25, 56
41	Strata IV-II	Green-yellow		25, 56
42	Strata III-II	Green-brown, blue-black core, light red wash inside and on rim, wheel burnish	58	25, 56
43	Strata IV-II	Green-brown, light red wash inside and over rim, wheel burnish	58	25, 56
44	Strata IV-III	Green-brown, light red wash, wheel burnish inside		25, 56
45	Strata IV-II	Green-brown, light red wash inside and over rim	58	25, 56
46	Strata IV-III	Green-brown, light red wash inside and over rim	58	25, 56
47	Strata IV-II	Yellow, light red wash inside and over rim		25, 56
48	Strata IV-II	Yellow, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder, wheel burnish	58	25, 56
49	Stratum III	Yellow, light red wash, wheel burnish		25, 56
50	Stratum III	Fine burnt umber ware, blue-black core, well made	58	57
51	Stratum III	Brown ocher, blue-black core, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder, close wheel burnish	59	57
52	Stratum III	Green-brown, light red wash inside and on rim, wheel burnish		57
53	Strata IV-II	Yellow, light red wash inside and over rim, wheel burnish	59	57
54	Strata IV-II	Green-brown, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder	59	57
55	Strata IV-III	Green-brown, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder, spaced wheel burnish	59	57
56	Strata IV-III	Fine brown ocher ware, irregular hand burnish	59	

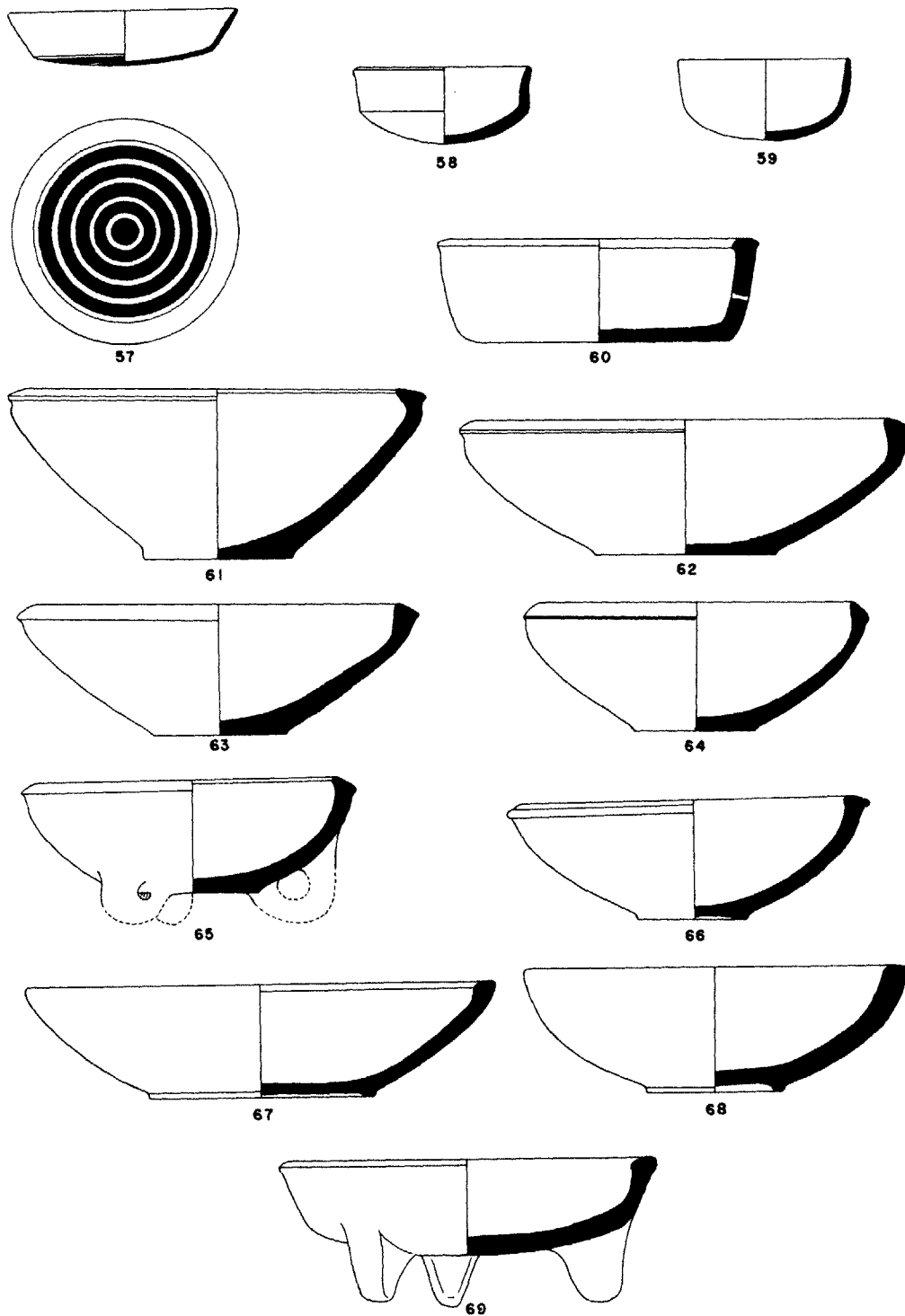
* Undoubtedly intrusive.



BOWL TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

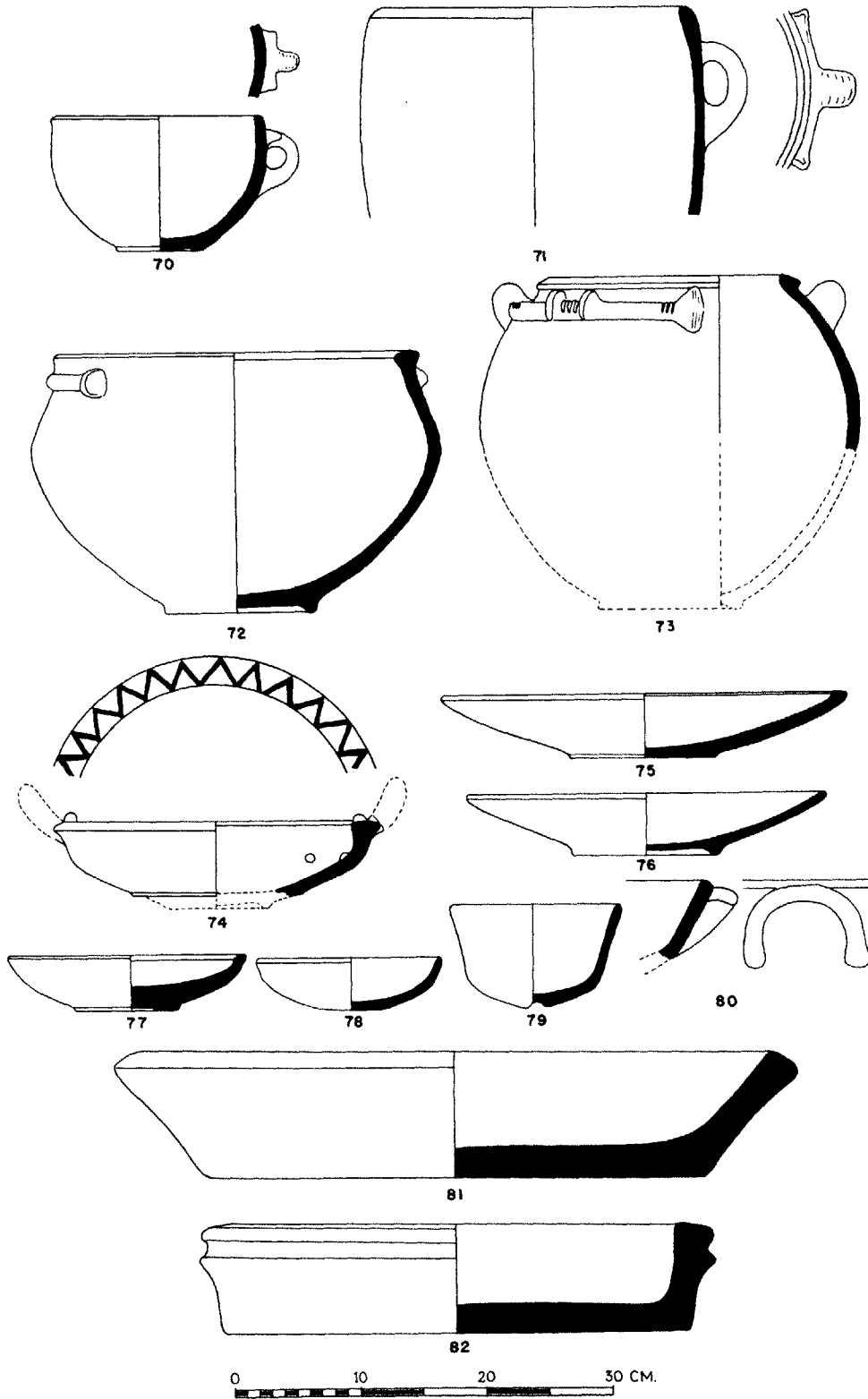
Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (p. 169)
57*	Strata V-III	Fine yellow-brown ocher ware, dark red wash inside and over rim, well made, dark red bands on base	59	58
58	Strata IV-III	Green-brown, light red wash, spaced wheel burnish; cf. bowl type 96 (Pl. 28)	59	
59	Strata IV-II	Yellow, brown ocher wash inside and on rim, wheel burnish	59	
60	Stratum III	Brown ocher	59	
61	Strata II-I	Yellow, green-brown core, light red wash over rim, wheel burnish	59	59
62	Strata IV-I	Green-brown, blue-black core, light red wash inside and over rim, wheel burnish	59	59
63	Strata IV-III	Green-brown, light red wash on upper inside and rim, wheel burnish	59	59
64	Strata IV-I	Green-brown, light red wash inside and on rim	59	59
65	Stratum III	Green-brown, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder, wheel burnish	59	59
66	Strata III-II	Green-brown, light red wash inside and over rim	59	59
67	Strata IV-III	Yellow, brown ocher wash inside and over rim, spaced wheel burnish	59	
68	Strata IV-III	Yellow, sepia core, light red wash inside and over rim, wheel burnish over wash	59	
69	Strata IV-III	Green-yellow, light red wash, irregular burnish		60

* Bowl P 491 from T. 80 C (see *OIP* XXXIII 129 and Pl. 75, No. 8) is used to illustrate this type because it is the least fragmentary example yet found.



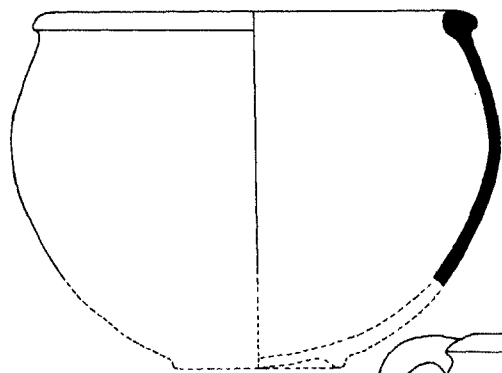
BOWL TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 166-69)
{ 70	Strata IV-II	Green-brown, light red wash, wheel burnish	59	38
71	Strata IV-II	Green-brown, light red wash outside and on rim, spaced vertical burnish	59	38
{ 72	Strata IV-II	Brown ocher, light red wash, close wheel burnish inside and over rim to shoulder	59	61
73	Strata IV-III	Yellow, light red wash, wheel burnish on rim, irregular hand burnish on body	59	61
74	Stratum IV	Green-brown, close wheel burnish outside and over rim to inside shoulder, irregular hand burnish on lower inside, sepia decoration	59	62
{ 75	Stratum IV (filling)	Yellow to brown ocher, highly burnished inside and over rim, well made	59	62
76	Stratum IV	Yellow, blue-black core, light red wash inside	59	62
77	Stratum IV (filling)	Yellow, green-brown core	59	
78	Stratum IV (filling)	Dark brown ocher, blue-black core	59	
79	Stratum IV	Brown ocher, wide groove across base	59	
80	Stratum III	Burnt umber, blue-black core	59	
{ 81	Strata IV-II	Yellow or green-brown, straw tempered, blue-black core, light red wash inside and over rim nearly to base, handmade	60	63
82	Stratum III	Green-brown, straw tempered, light red wash inside and over rim, hand burnish over wash	60	63

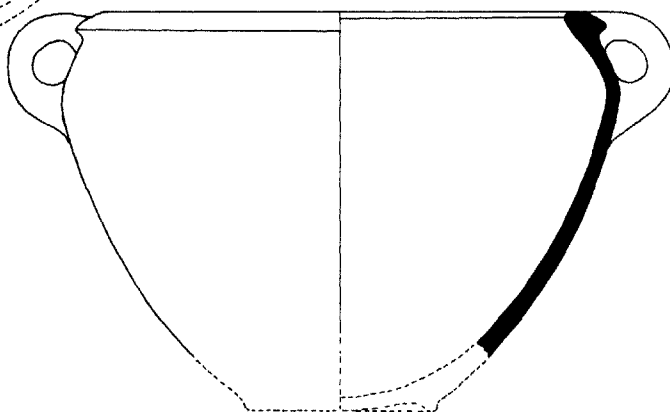


BOWL TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

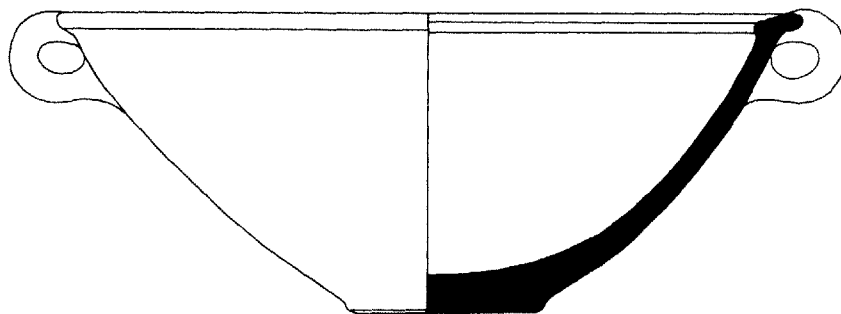
Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See (p. 160)
83	Strata III-I	Burnt umber, well fired		64
84	Strata IV-I	Brown ocher, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder(?), wheel burnish	60	64
85	Stratum III	Yellow, blue-black core, light red wash inside and over rim	60	
86	Stratum III	Burnt umber, blue-black core	60	
87	Stratum III	Brown ocher, burnish inside and over rim		



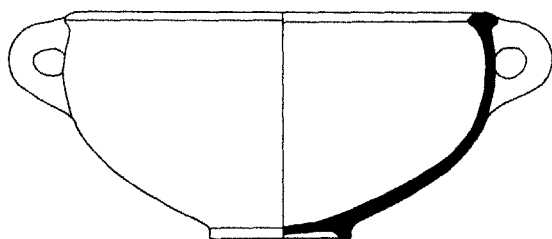
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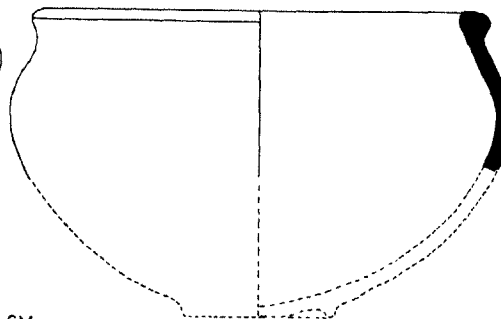
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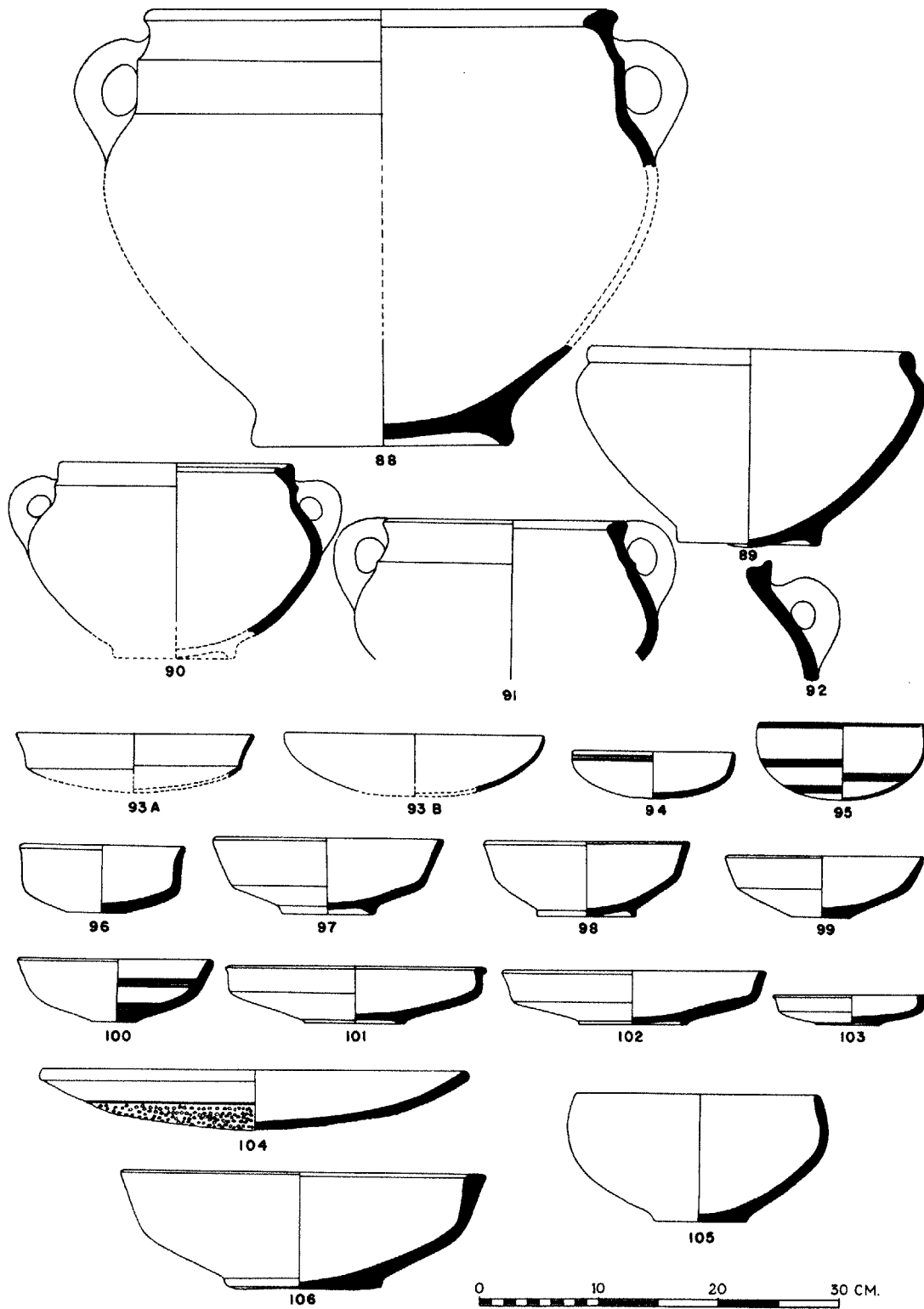


87



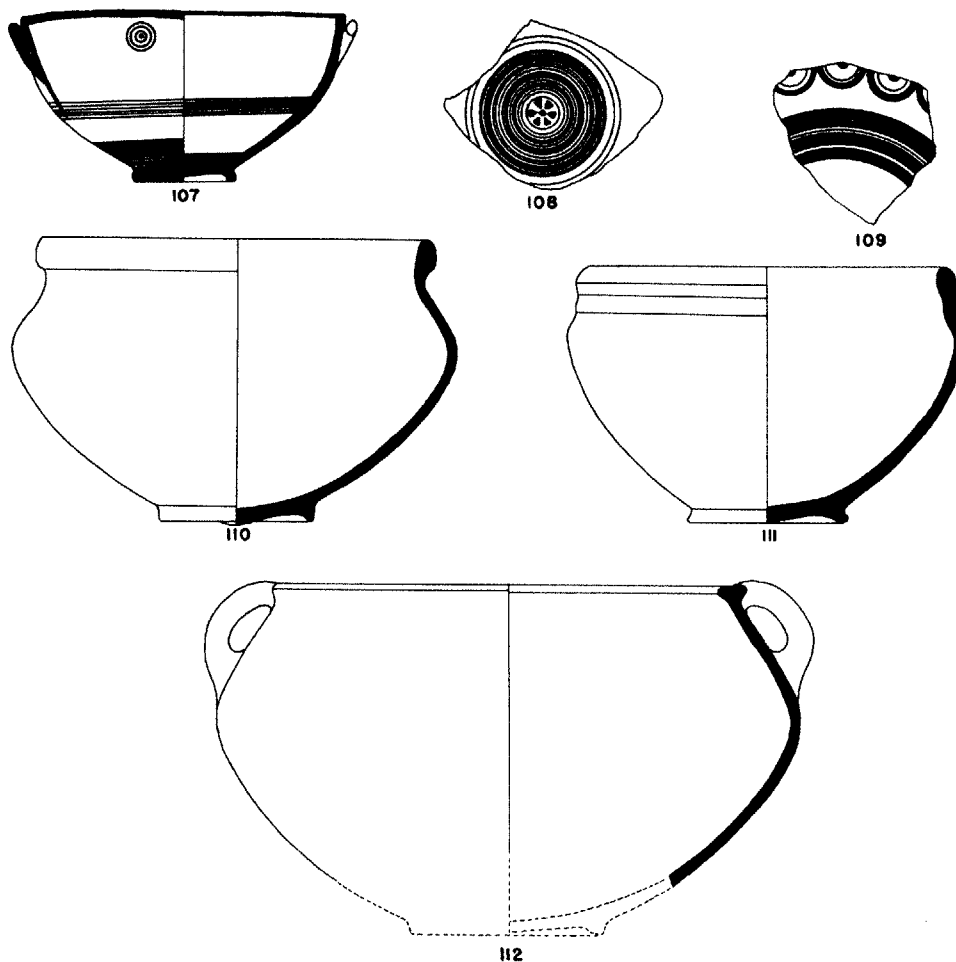
BOWL TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 163-70)
88	Strata IV-III	Dark brown ocher, sepia core		68
89	Strata IV-II	Brown ocher	60	65
90	Stratum III	Burnt umber, light red wash inside and over rim	60	65
91	Strata V-III	Brown ocher, large light grits	60	
92	Strata IV-II	Brown ocher, traces of light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder, rim diameter ca. 0.400 m.	60	65
93 A-B	Strata V-IV	Fine brown ocher ware, blue-black core, dark red wash, hand and wheel burnish, well made		25
94	Strata V-IV	Brown ocher, dark red wash, close wheel burnish, sepia band decoration	60	25
95	Stratum IV	Cypriote, fine brown ocher ware, close wheel burnish, well made, sepia decoration applied by wheel		24
96	Strata V-III	Yellow; cf. bowl type 58 (Pl. 25)	60	
97	Strata V-IV	Brown ocher, dark red wash, wheel burnish; cf. bowl type 126 (Pl. 30) for earlier form	60	25
98	Stratum V	Yellow, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder, wheel and hand burnish	60	25
99	Strata V-IV	Dark brown ocher, blue-black core, wheel and hand burnish outside and over rim to shoulder, hand burnish on lower inside	60	25
100	Strata V-IV	Brown-green, light red wash, wheel and hand burnish, sepia decoration	60	25
101	Strata V-IV	Yellow, light red wash inside and on rim, close wheel and hand burnish	60	25
102	Strata V-IV	Yellow, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder, close wheel and hand burnish	60	25
103	Strata V-IV	Yellow, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder, wheel and hand burnish	60	25
104	Strata V-IV	Sepia to burnt umber, punched decoration within incised circle on base	60	55
105	Stratum V	Yellow, many grits, brown ocher wash, wheel and hand burnish	60	25
106	Strata V-IV	Brown-green, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder, wheel burnish outside and over rim, convergent hand burnish on lower inside	60	25



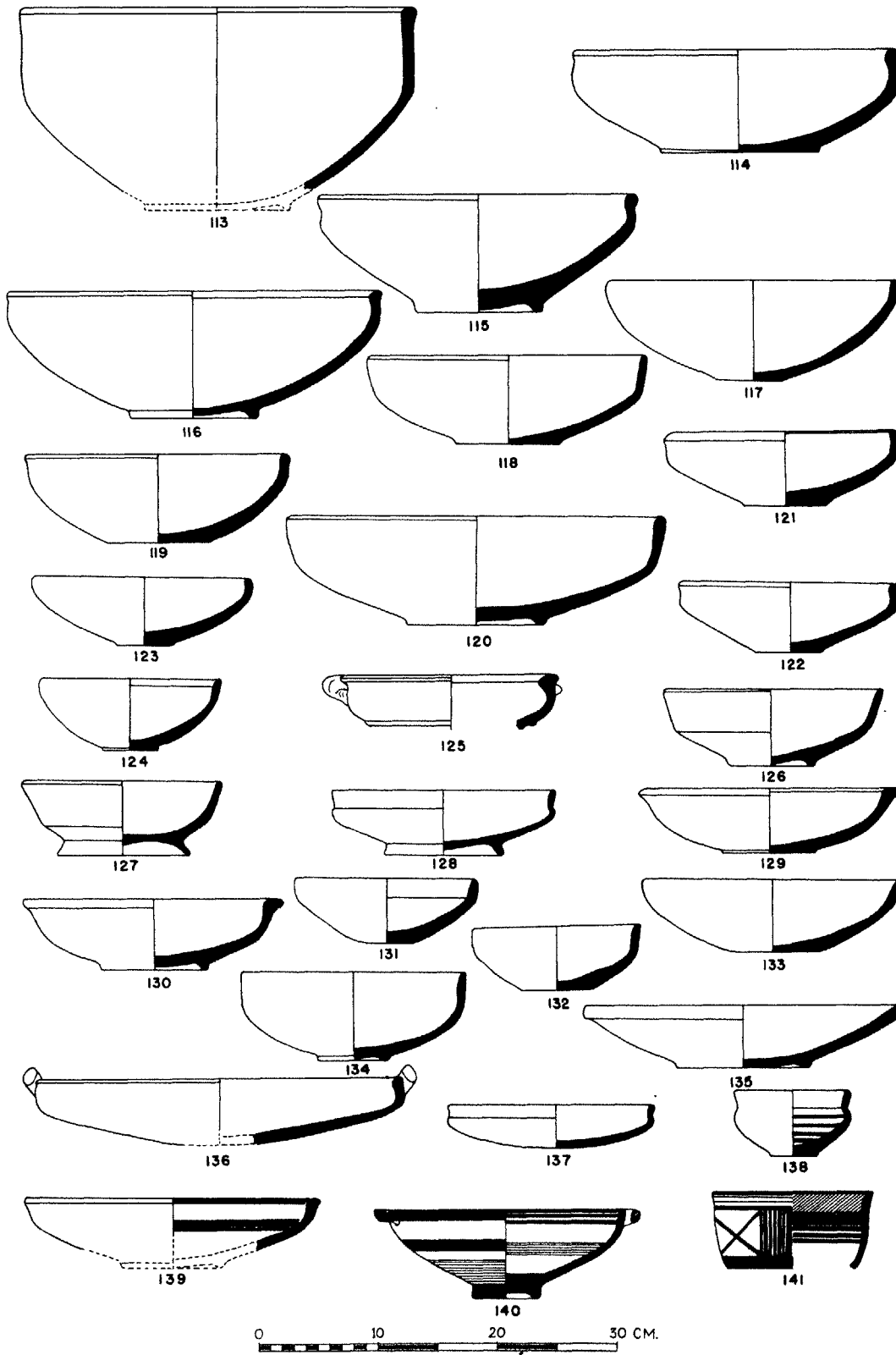
BOWL TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (p. 163)
107	Strata V-III	Cypriote, brown ocher, light red to brown ocher wash, burnish inside and over rim, well made, sepia decoration applied by wheel and compass	60	24
108	Stratum IV	Cypriote, sepia to burnt umber, wheel burnish, well made, sepia decoration applied by wheel		24
109	Stratum II	Cypriote, brown ocher, dark red wash, close wheel burnish, sepia decoration applied by wheel and compass		24
110	Strata V-IV	Burnt umber, dark red wash inside and over rim, wheel burnish	61	
111	Stratum V	Brown ocher	61	
112	Strata V-I	Brown ocher, occasional large grits, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder, spaced wheel burnish inside; ware tends to be harder in Strata II-I	61	



BOWL TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

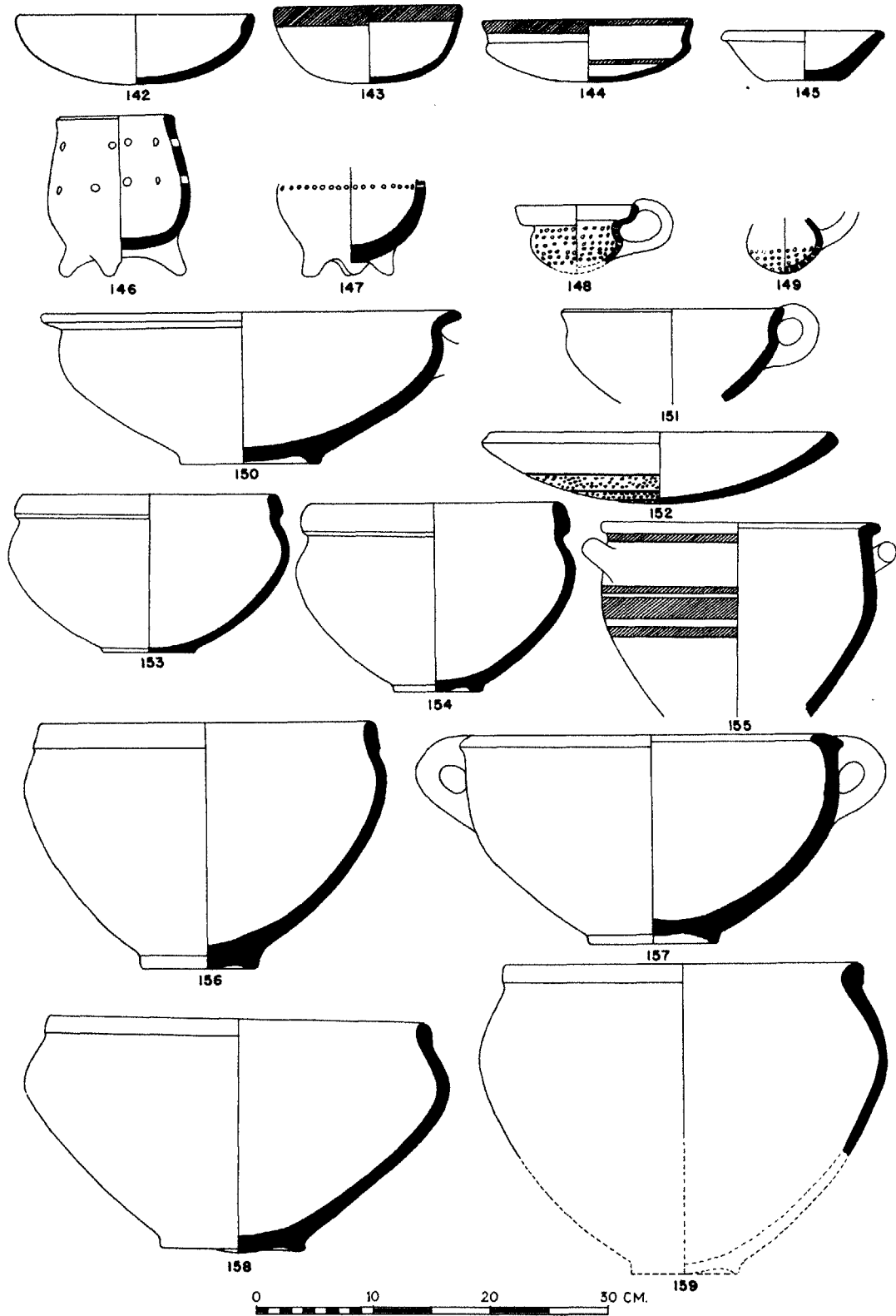
Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 163-69)
113	Stratum V	Yellow, many light grits, dark red wash inside and over rim, wheel and hand burnish over wash	61	25
{ 114	Stratum V	Brown ocher, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder, wheel and hand burnish over wash	61	25
115	Stratum V	Brown ocher, blue-black core	61	25
116	Stratum V	Dark brown ocher, blue-black core, dark red wash inside and on rim, wheel and hand burnish	61	25
117	Stratum V	Dark red, blue-black core, widely spaced irregular hand burnish	61	25
118	Stratum V	Brown-green, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish	61	25
119	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish	61	25
120	Stratum V	Burnt umber, dark red wash inside and over rim, irregular hand burnish	61	25
{ 121	Stratum V	Brown-green, dark red wash inside and over rim, wheel and hand burnish over wash	61	25
122	Stratum V	Brown ocher, matt dark red wash, no burnish	61	25
123	Stratum V	Brown ocher	61	
124	Stratum V	Brown ocher, blue-black core, wheel and hand burnish	61	25
125	Stratum V	Brown ocher, blue-black core, dark red wash, hand burnish; cf. bowl types 36-38 (Pl. 24) for later form of thumb handle	61	25
126	Strata V-IV	Brown ocher, dark red wash inside and over rim, wheel burnish over rim and inside to shoulder, convergent hand burnish on lower inside; cf. bowl types 31 (Pl. 24) and 97 (Pl. 28) for later forms	61	25
127	Stratum V	Burnt umber, dark red wash, wheel burnish outside and over rim to shoulder, close hand burnish on lower inside and base, well made	61	25
128	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish	61	25
{ 129	Stratum V	Brown ocher, blue-black core, burnt umber wash, wheel and hand burnish	61	25
130	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash inside and on rim	61	25
131	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark core, burnt umber wash inside and over rim	61	25
132	Stratum V	Gray, dark red wash, hand burnish	61	25
133	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish	61	25
134	Stratum V	Dark red, irregular hand burnish	61	25
135	Stratum V	Brown ocher, wheel burnish inside and out	61	
{ 136	Stratum V	Fine brown ocher ware, irregular burnish	61	25
137	Stratum V	Brown ocher, burnt umber core, spaced irregular burnish	61	25
138	Stratum V	Green-yellow, blue-black core, dark red wash, wheel burnish on shoulder, convergent hand burnish inside and out, sepia decoration	61	25
139	Stratum V	Yellow, blue-black core, sepia and light red decoration		
140	Stratum V	Cypriote, brown ocher, sepia decoration	61	24
141	Stratum V	Brown ocher, cream wash, light red and black decoration	61	66



BOWL TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

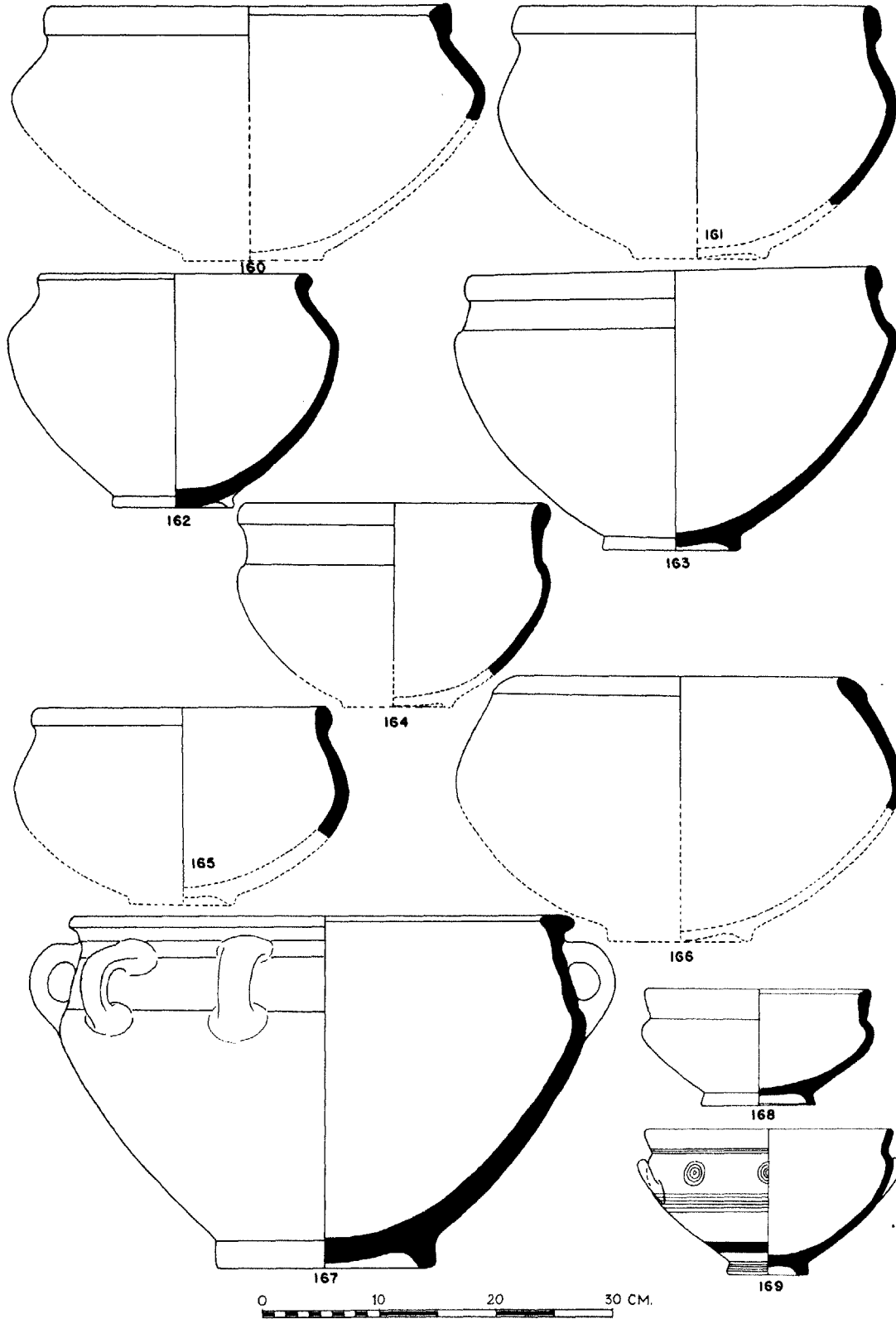
Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 163-69)
142	Stratum V	Brown ocher	62	
{ 143	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dull light red decoration	62	57, 67
{ 144	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dull light red decoration	62	67
145	Stratum V (IV filling)	Brown ocher, blue-black core, poorly made	62	
{ 146	Stratum V	Burnt umber	62	54
{ 147	Stratum V	Yellow, blue-black core	62	54
{ 148	Stratum V	Brown ocher	62	54
{ 149	Stratum V	Brown ocher, light red wash	62	54
150	Stratum V	Yellow, blue-black core	62	
151	Stratum V	Burnt umber, dark core		
152	Stratum V	Burnt umber, incised decoration	62	55
153	Stratum V	Burnt umber, hand burnish		25
154	Stratum V	Burnt umber, white grits, blue-black core	62	
155	Stratum V?*	Philistine, burnt umber, brown-green core, cream slip, sepia decoration	62	
156	Stratum V	Yellow, large light grits	62	65
157	Stratum V	Brown-green		
158	Stratum V	Yellow; cf. bowl type 89 (Pl. 28) for later form	62	
159	Stratum V	Brown-green, darker core, well fired	62	

* Poorly stratified, probably intrusive from an earlier stratum.



BOWL TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate	See § (pp. 163-65)
160	Stratum V (IV filling)	Yellow, well fired, light red wash inside and over rim	62	
161	Stratum V	Brown ocher	62	
162	Stratum V	Yellow, blue-black core	62	
163	Stratum V	Burnt umber, dark core	62	
164	Stratum V	Brown ocher, blue-black core	62	
165	Stratum V	Yellow, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder	62	
166	Stratum V	Brown ocher, light red wash inside and over rim to shoulder, burnish inside and over rim	62	
167	Stratum V	Yellow, large light grits, blue-black core	62	
168	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish		25
169	Stratum V	Cypriote, fine yellow ware, light red wash, well burnished, sepia decoration		24



BOWL TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

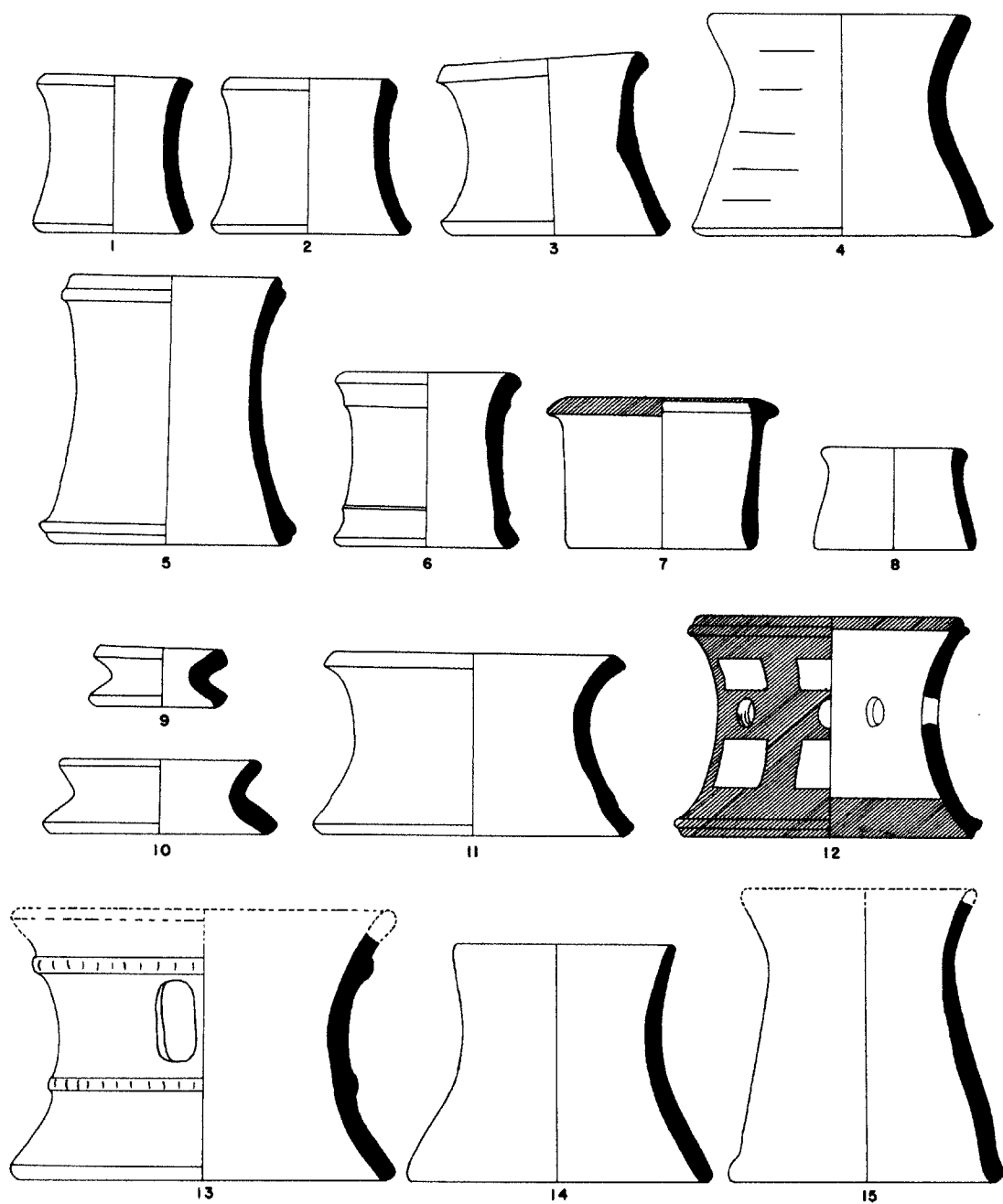
Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate
1	Stratum I	Yellow, dark core	63
2	Stratum I	Brown ocher, vertical hand burnish, raised rope decoration	63
3	Stratum I	Burnt umber, blue-black core, raised rope decoration	63
4	Stratum II	Brown ocher, blue-black core	63
5	Stratum II	Brown ocher, sepia core, raised rope decoration	63
6	Stratum II	Green-brown, dark core, light red wash outside	
7	Stratum II	Brown ocher, raised rope decoration	63
8	Stratum II	Brown ocher, sepia core	63
9	Strata IV-III	Brown ocher, sepia core	63
10	Stratum III	Yellow, dark core, brown ocher wash outside from rim to shoulder	63
11	Strata IV-III	Green-brown, sepia core, light red decoration	
12	Stratum III	Yellow, light red and black decoration	
13	Stratum III	Brown ocher, blue-black core	63
14	Strata III-II	Brown ocher, blue-black core, traces of brown ocher wash, vertical hand burnish	
15	Surface	Yellow, sepia core, cream slip, sepia and light red decoration, encircled with knobs below rim	63 (2 views)
16	Stratum V (IV filling)	Brown-green, decoration similar to that of No. 15	
17	Stratum V	Yellow, black and dark red decoration	63
18	Stratum V	Brown ocher, dark brown ocher core	63
19	Stratum V	Burnt umber, black core, dark red wash, irregular hand burnish (see pp. 163-65, § 25)	63
20	Stratum V	Burnt umber	63



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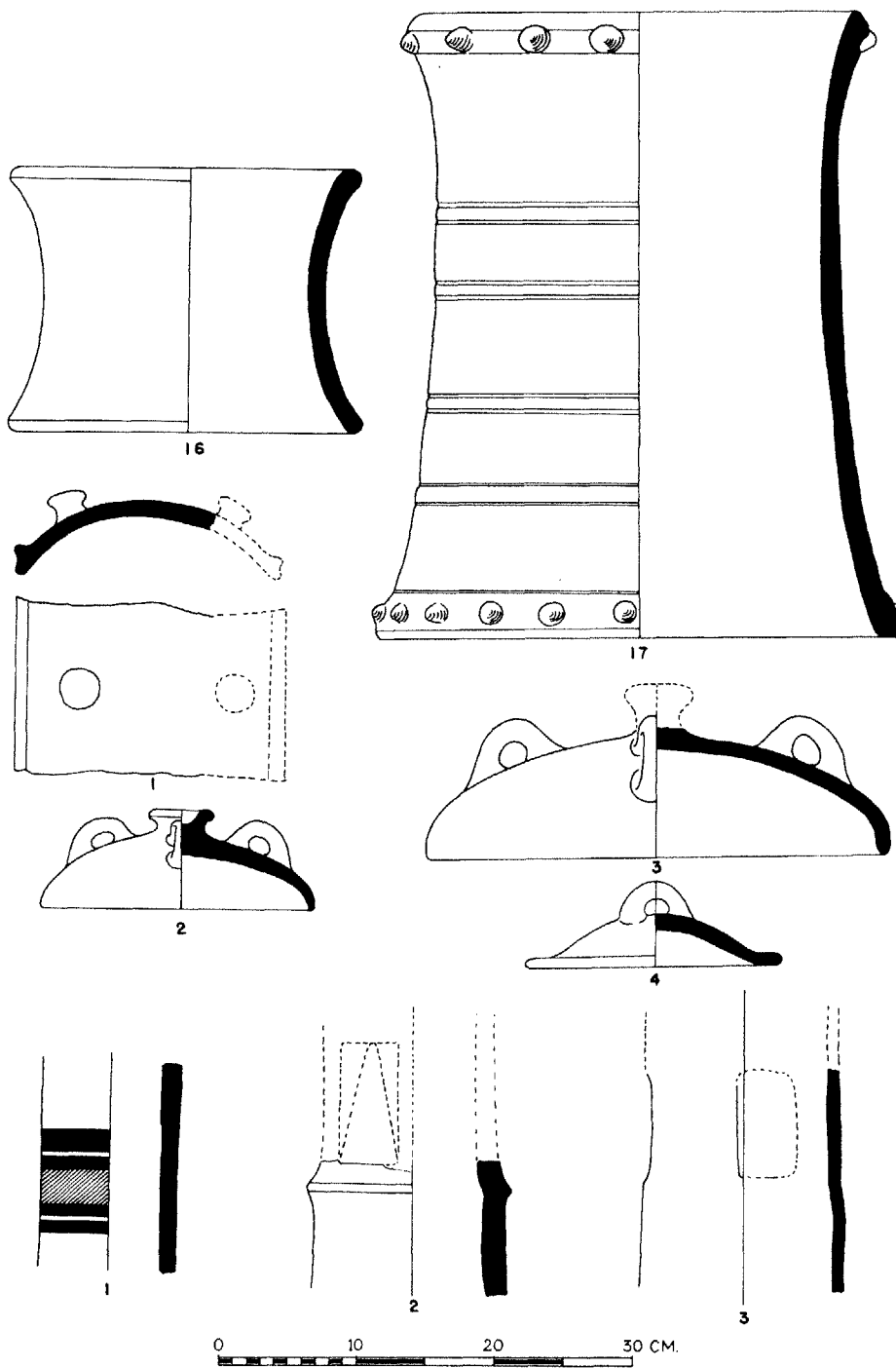
CHALICE TYPES (SEE § 69): SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate
1	Stratum I	Brown ocher, blue-black core	63
2	Strata III-I	Brown ocher, blue-black core	63
3	Strata II-I	Brown ocher	63
4	Stratum I	Yellow, blue-black core	63
5	Stratum II	Burnt umber, green-brown core	63
6	Stratum III	Brown ocher, blue-black core	
7	Strata III-I	Yellow, green-brown core, light red decoration	63
8	Stratum IV	Yellow	63
9	Stratum III	Yellow, sepia core	63
10	Strata IV-III	Yellow, sepia core	
11	Stratum IV	Brown ocher	63
12	Strata III-II	Yellow, blue-black core, lightly fired, light red decoration	
13	Stratum IV	Brown ocher, sepia core, incised decoration	
14	Strata IV-III	Brown ocher, large white grits	
15	Strata IV-II	Yellow, sepia core	63



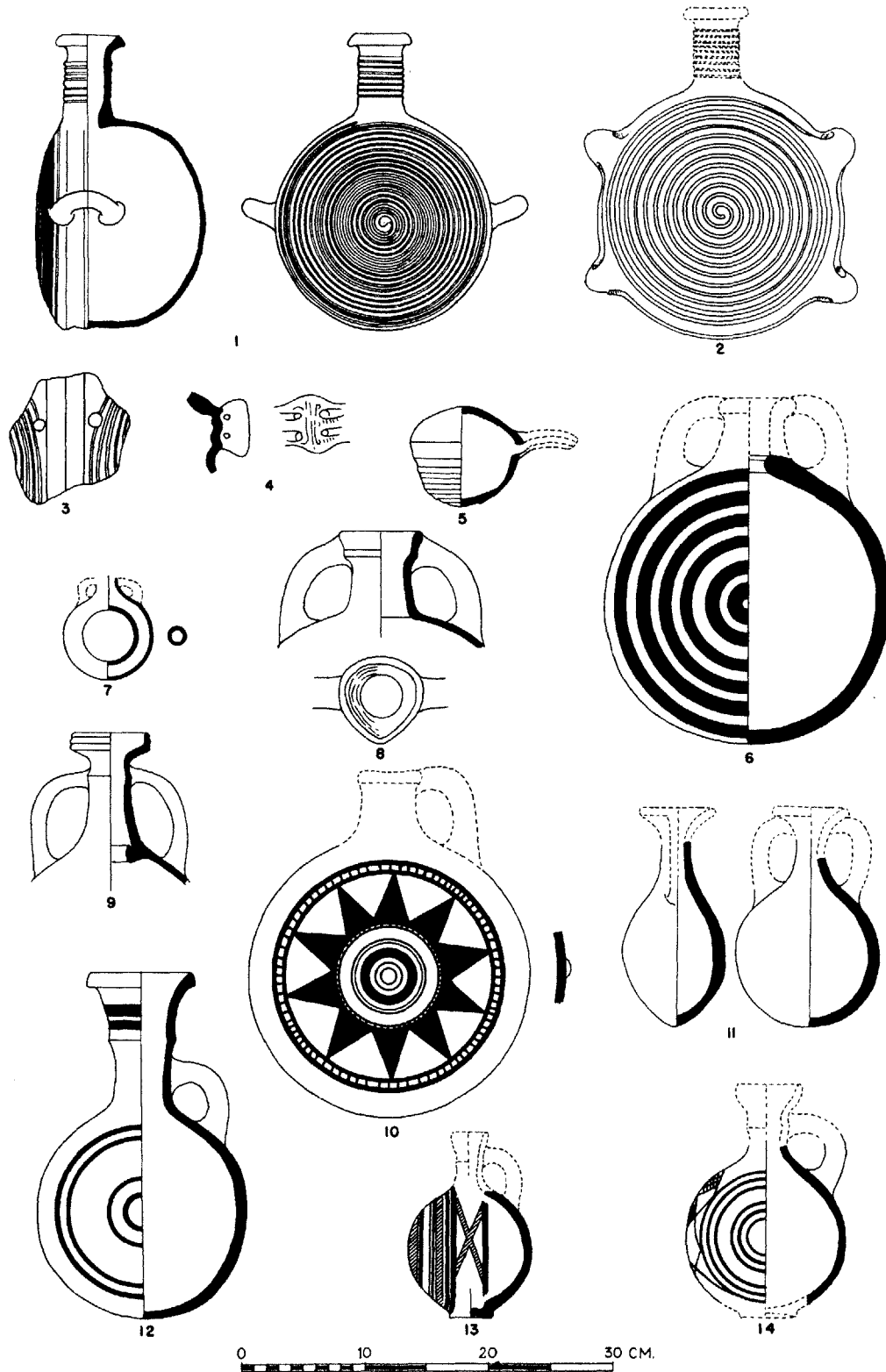
JAR-STAND TYPES (SEE § 70). SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate
JAR-STANDS (see p. 170, § 70)			
16	Stratum III	Yellow, dark brown ocher wash outside and over rim and base, wheel burnish over rim and base, vertical hand burnish over outside, well made	64
17	Stratum III	Brown ocher, light red wash outside, wheel burnish, incised decoration	64
COVERS (see p. 170, § 71)			
1	Stratum IV	Brown ocher	64
2	Stratum III	Brown ocher	64
3	Strata IV-III	Brown ocher	64
4	Stratum V (IV filling)	Brown ocher, dark core, dark red wash outside	
OFFERING-STANDS (see pp. 170 f., § 72)			
1	Stratum V	Brown-green, dark core, black and light red decoration	
2	Stratum V (IV filling)	Brown ocher, dark core, light red wash outside and over faces of vents	
3	Stratum V (IV filling)	Burnt umber, blue-black core, may have had three holes	



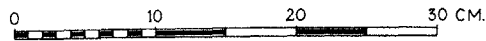
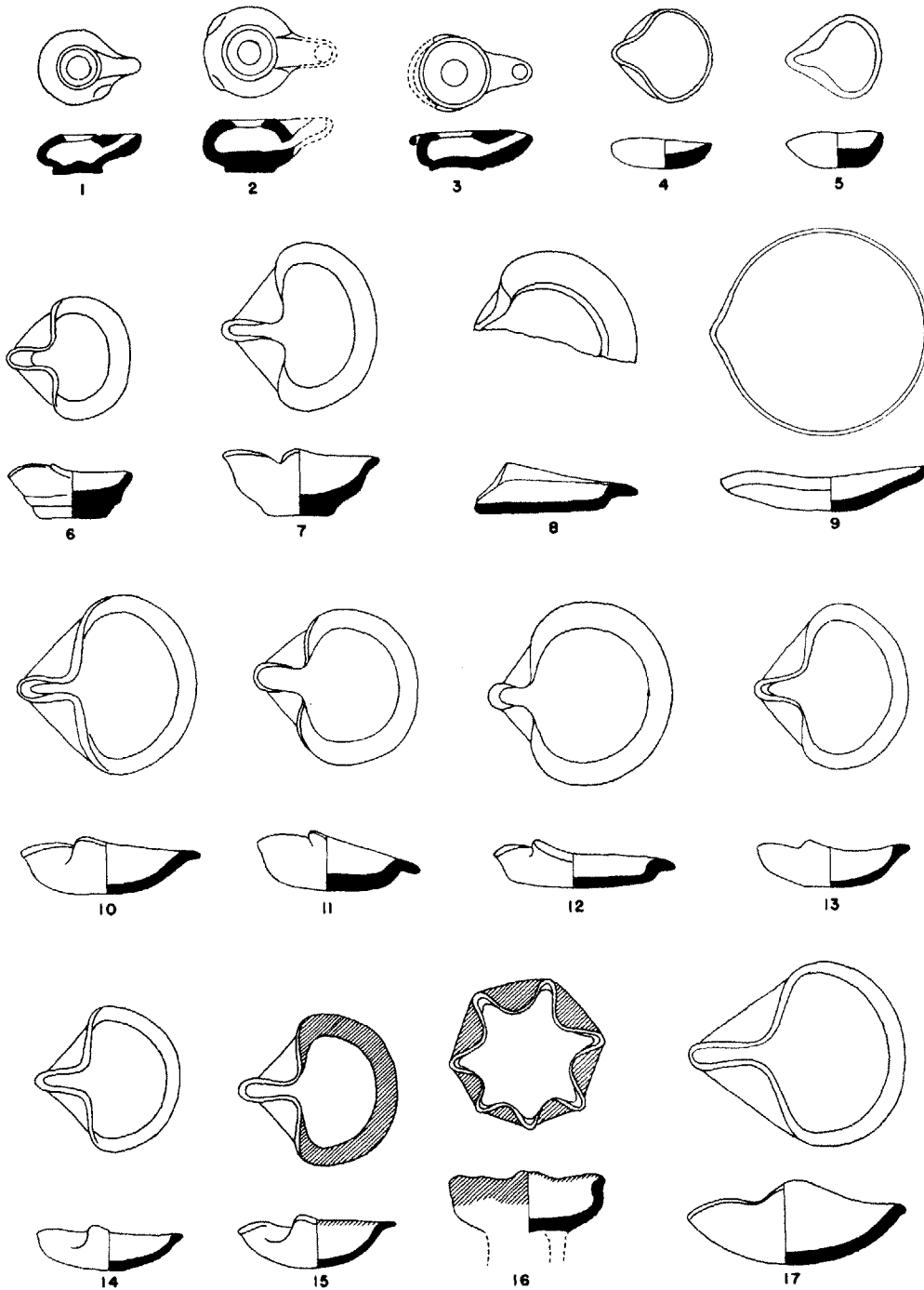
JAR-STAND TYPES, COVER TYPES, AND OFFERING-STAND TYPES. SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate
1	Strata III-I	Burnt umber, sepia core, incised spiral decoration	64
2	Strata IV-I	Brown ocher, blue-black core, incised spiral decoration	64
3	Stratum III	Green-brown, blue-black core, light red wash, traces of burnish	
4	Stratum II	Roman sepia, blue-black core, well fired, incised spiral decoration	64
5	Stratum II	Yellow, dark red wash, wheel burnish, incised concentric circles, spout broken	64
6	Strata IV-II	Yellow	64 (including probable type of neck)
7	Stratum III	Brown ocher, light red wash, burnish	64
8	Strata IV-III	Brown ocher, many small white grits, sepia core, well fired	64
9	Strata IV-II	Green-brown, many light grits	64
10	Stratum IV	Green-brown, many small grits, well fired, sepia decoration	
11	Stratum IV	Brown ocher, green-yellow slip	64
12	Stratum V	Burnt umber, dark red wash, hand burnish, black line decoration (see pp. 163-65, § 25)	
13	Stratum V	Brown ocher, close hand burnish under sepia and light red decoration	
14	Stratum V	Burnt umber, dark red wash, hand burnish under sepia concentric circles (see pp. 163-65, § 25)	64



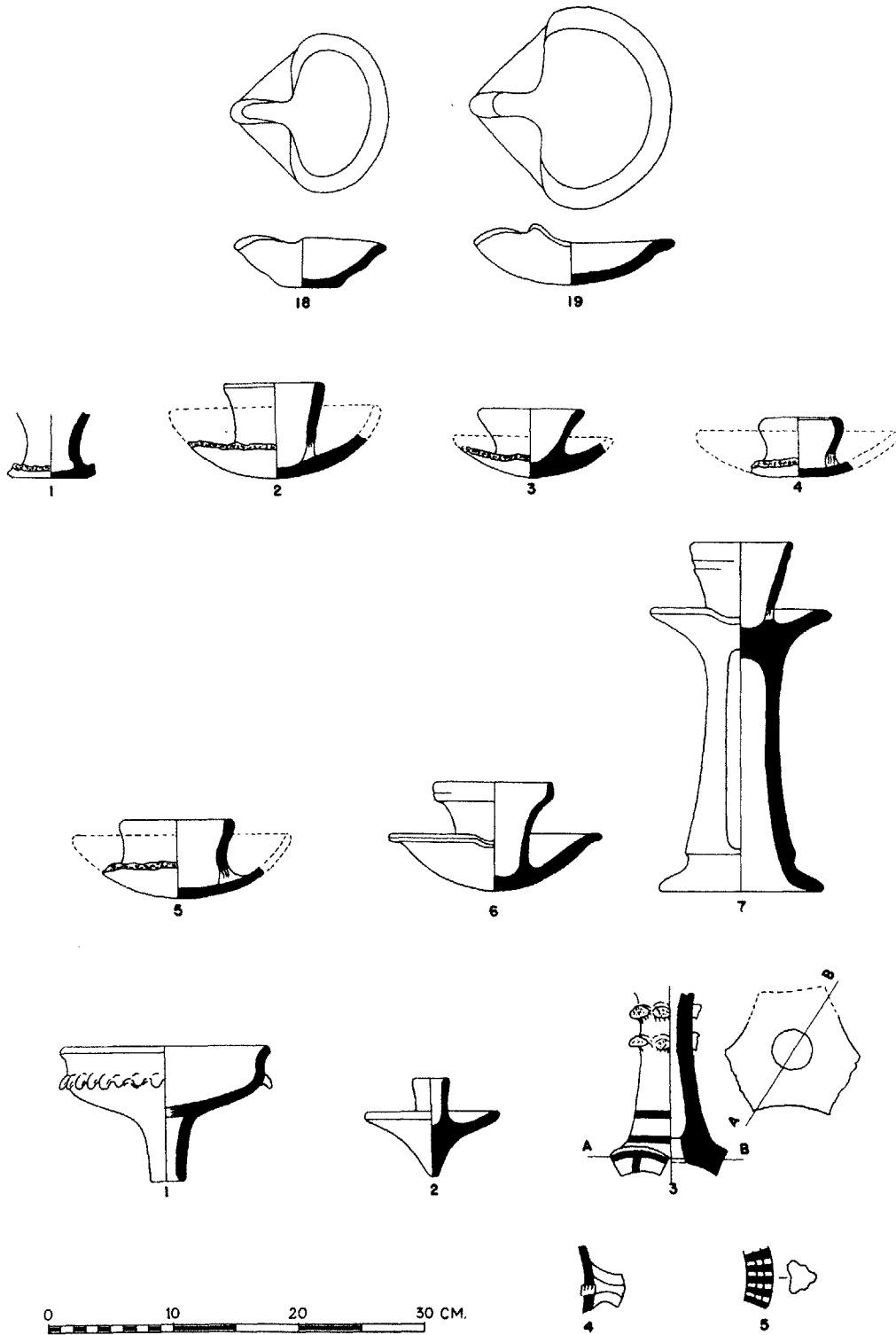
FLASK TYPES (SEE § 73). SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate
1	Surface	Gray, blue-black wash, unbroken knob on one side	64
2	Stratum I	Brown ocher, well fired, knobs	64
3	Stratum I	Brown ocher, well fired, black glazed paint inside and out, loop handle; cf. bowl type 1 (Pl. 23) for ware and finish	64
4	Stratum III	Green-brown, sepia core, handmade	64
5	Stratum III	Green-brown, handmade	64
6	Stratum III	Burnt umber	64
7	Stratum III	Burnt umber	65
8	Strata III-I	Burnt umber, heavily fired, traces of green-yellow slip	65
9	Stratum II	Green-brown, light red wash on rim	
10	Strata IV-I	Yellow	65
11	Strata IV-III	Burnt umber, white grits	65
12	Strata III-I	Burnt umber, well fired	65
13	Strata IV-III	Yellow	65
14	Strata IV-II	Yellow	65
15	Strata IV-III	Green-brown, light red wash on rim	65
16	Stratum III	Green-brown, light red wash over rim to shoulder	65
17	Stratum V	Brown ocher	65

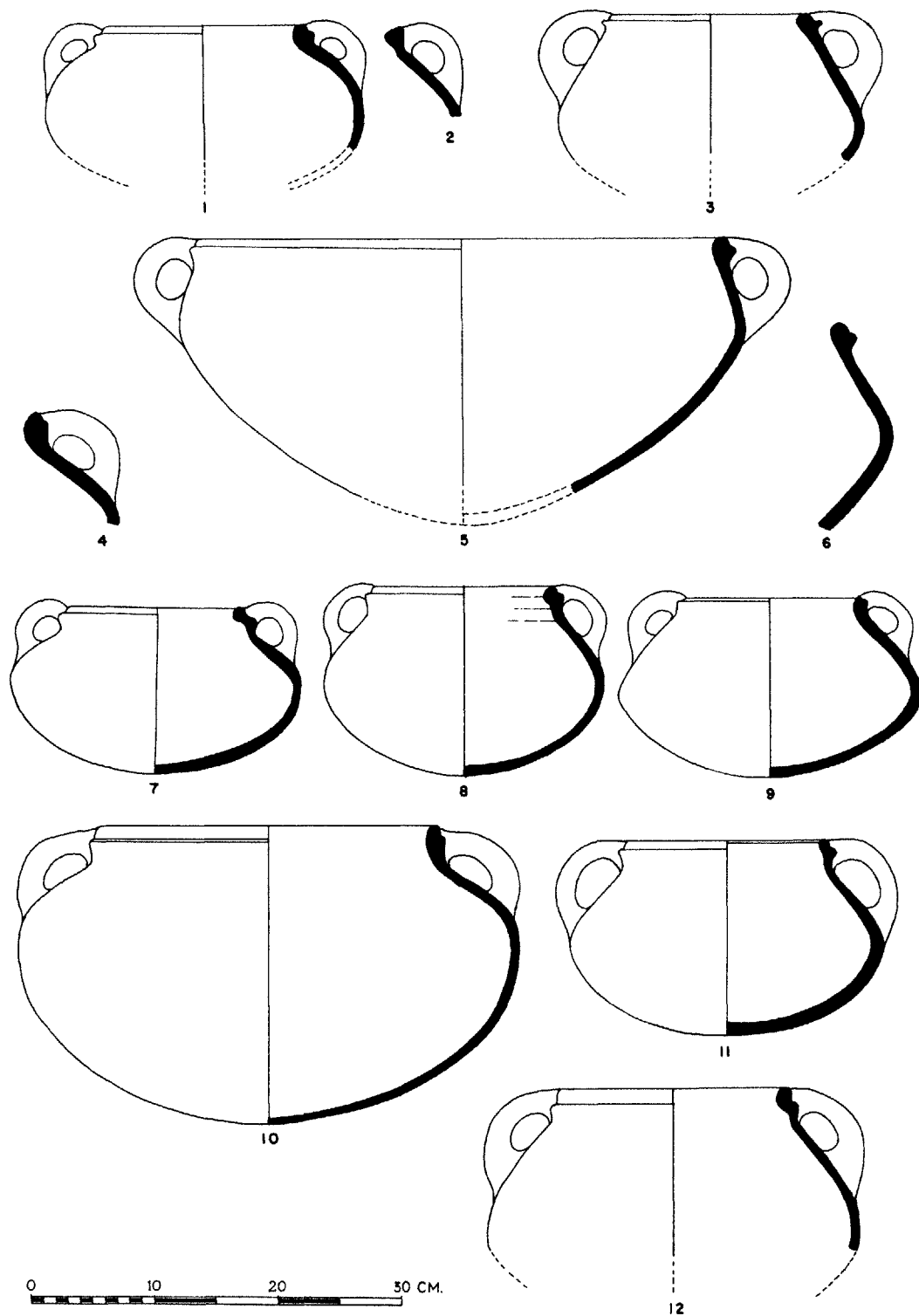


LAMP TYPES (SEE § 74). SCALE, 1:5

Type No.	Range	Description	Photograph on Plate
LAMPS (see p. 171, § 74)			
18	Stratum V	Brown ocher, well fired	
19	Stratum V	Dark brown ocher, many white grits, blue-black core	65
"CUP-AND-SAUCCERS" (see pp. 171 f., § 75)			
1	Strata IV-III	Gray	65
2	Strata V-IV	Green-brown, sepia core, light red wash inside saucer and over rim of cup	65
3	Strata V-II	Green-brown, sepia core, light red wash	65
4	Stratum V	Brown ocher	65
5	Stratum V	Brown ocher, straw tempered, light red wash	65
6	Stratum V	Brown-green, sepia core, light red wash outside and on rim of both cup and saucer, lip on saucer	65
7	Stratum V (IV filling)	Brown-green, light red wash, high pedestal base	65
UNCLASSIFIED			
1	Stratum V	Offering-stand bowl(?); drooping petals as in offering-stands (see p. 170, § 69), wheel burnish on lower outside, dark red decoration	
2	Stratum V	Brown-green candlestick(?)	
3	Stratum V	Drooping petals as in offering-stands (see p. 170, § 69), brown ocher, sepia core, burnt umber decoration	
4	Stratum V	Brown ocher spout	
5	Stratum V	Jug handle; burnt umber, dark core, dark red wash, spaced vertical hand burnish, black decoration (see pp. 163-65, § 25)	

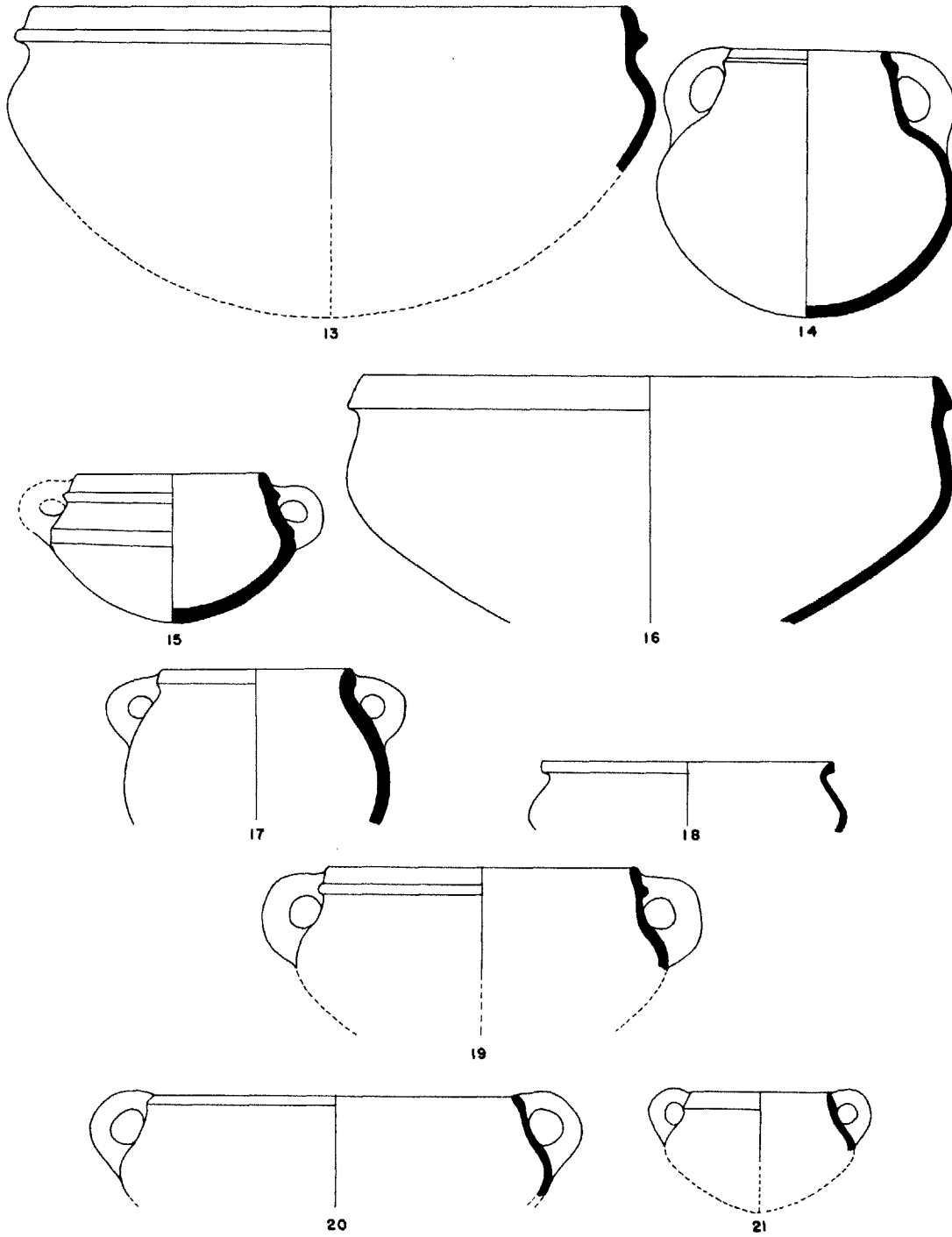


LAMP TYPES, "CUP-AND-SAUCER" TYPES, AND UNCLASSIFIED POTTERY TYPES. SCALE, 1:5



COOKING-BOWL TYPES FROM STRATA IV-I (SEE § 76). SCALE, 1:5

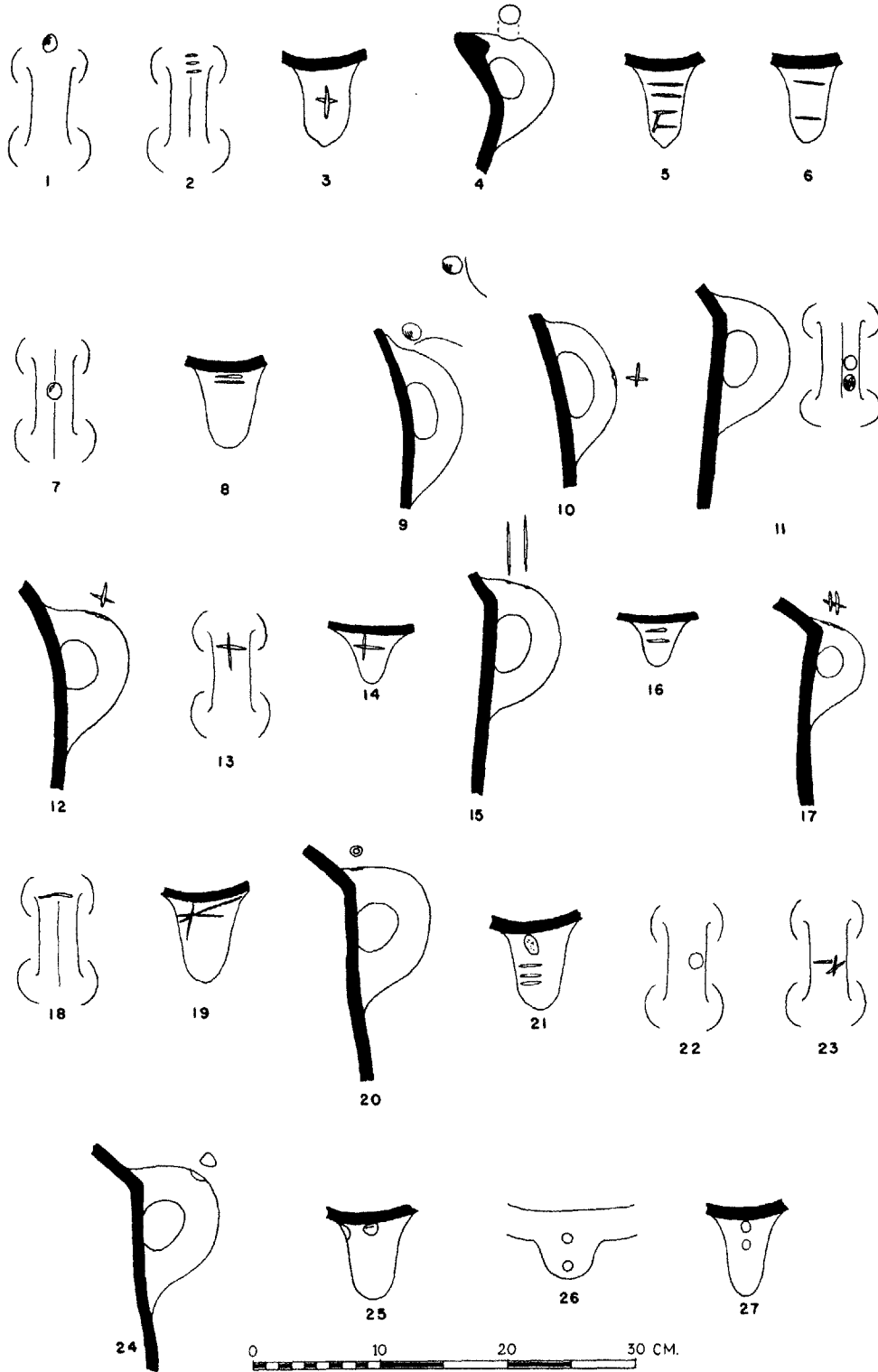
Type No.	Range
13	Strata V-IV (and earlier)
14	Stratum V
15	Stratum V
16	Strata V-IV (and earlier)
17	Strata V-IV (and earlier)
18	Stratum V
19	Strata V-IV (and earlier)
20	Stratum V
21	Stratum V



0 10 20 30 CM.

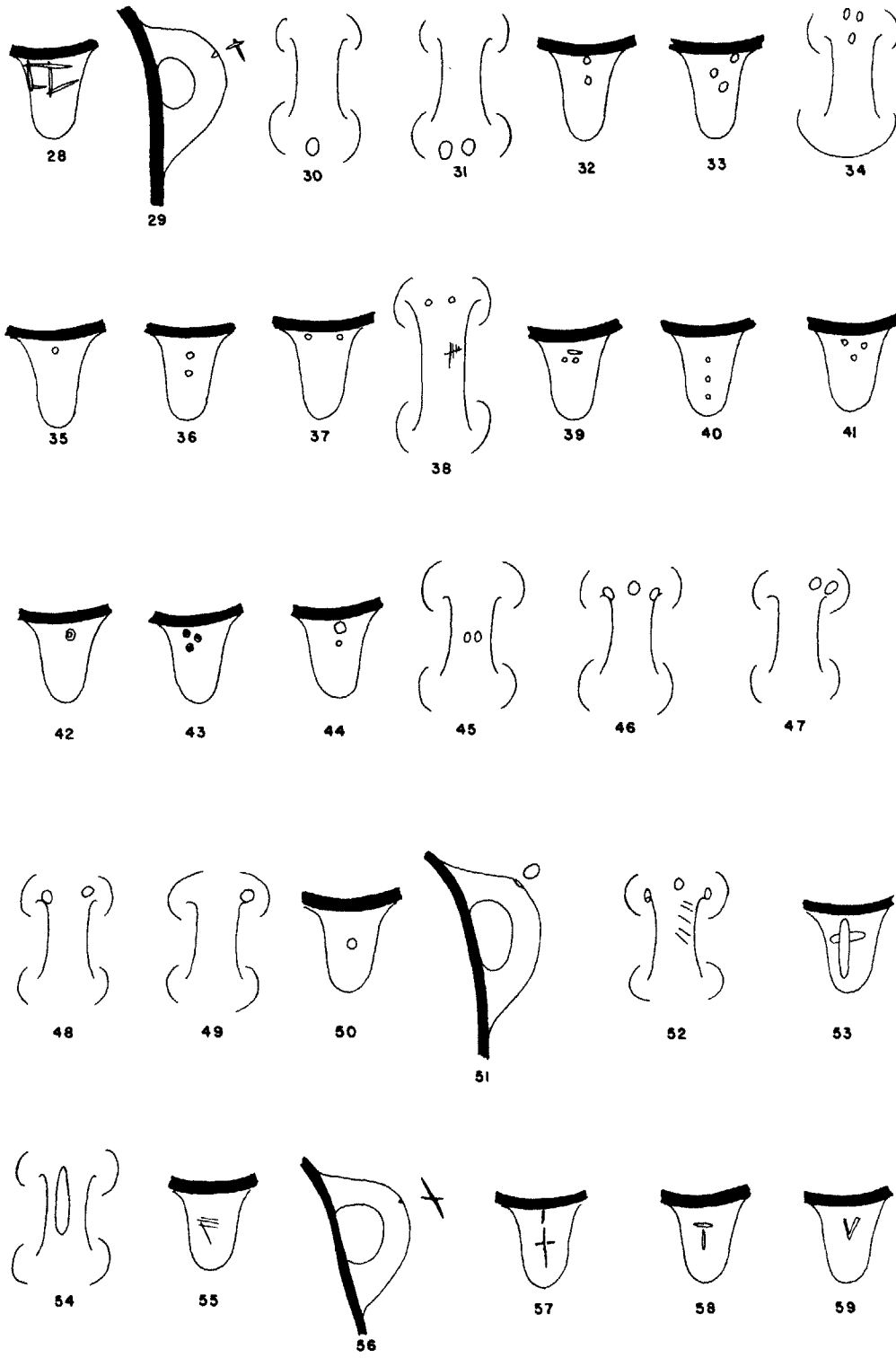
COOKING-BOWL TYPES (SEE § 76). SCALE, 1:5

No.	Type of Vessel	Description	No. of Similar Specimens in Stratum	Stratum
1	jar 77	thumb impression		I
2	jar 77	three parallel incisions		I
3	jar 77	incised cross		II
4	bowl 84	thumb impression	2	II
5	jar 77	incisions		II
6	jar 77	two parallel incisions		II
7	jar 77	thumb impression	1	II
8	jar 77	two parallel incisions		II
9	jar 81	two thumb impressions		II
10	jar 77	incised cross		II
11	jar 77	two seal impressions of Shabaka (see Pl. 115:4 for detailed drawing and discussion)		III
12	jar 71	incised cross	2	III
13	jar 77	incised cross	2	III
14	jar 81	incised cross		III
15	jar 77	two parallel incisions	1	III
16	jar 81	two parallel incisions		III
17	jar 81	incisions	2	III
18	jar 77	single incision		III
19	jar 77	incisions		III
20	jar 77	hollow reed impression		III
21	jar 77	seal(?) impression above three parallel incisions		III
22	jar 77	seal(?) impression		III
23	jar 77	scratches (after firing)		III
24	jar 77	thumb impression		III-II
25	jar 77	two thumb impressions		III
26	bowl 84	two thumb(?) impressions		III
27	jar 71	two finger(?) impressions		III



POTTERY MARKS ON HANDLES (SEE § 77). SCALE, 1:5

No.	Type of Vessel	Description	No. of Similar Specimens in Stratum	Stratum
28	jar 71	incisions		IV
29	jar 71	incised cross		IV
30	jar 123	thumb impression		V
31	jar 123	two thumb impressions		V
32	jar 123	two punch impressions		V
33	jar 123	three punch impressions		V
34	jar 123	three punch impressions		V
35	jar 124	single punch impression		V
36	jar 124	two punch impressions	2	V
37	jar 124	two punch impressions	2	V
38	jar 120	scratched lines (after firing) and two punch im- pressions		V
39	jar 123	finger nail and two punch impressions		V
40	jar 123	three punch impressions	2	V
41	jar 123	three punch impressions	3	V
42	jar 123	single reed impression	2	V
43	jar 123	triple reed impression		V
44	jar 123	thumb and punch impressions		V
45	jar 123	two thumb(?) impressions		V
46	jar 123	three thumb impressions	1	V
47	jar 123	two thumb impressions		V
48	jar 123	two thumb impressions		V
49	jar 123	thumb impression		V
50	jars 120, 123-24	thumb impression	14	V
51	jar 124	thumb impression		V
52	jar 123	incisions and three thumb impressions		V
53	jar 123	impressed cross		V
54	jar 123	impressed stroke		V
55	jar 123	incisions		V
56	jar 120	incised oblique cross		V
57	jar 123	incised cross		V
58	jar 123	deeply impressed strokes		V
59	jar 123	deeply impressed V		V

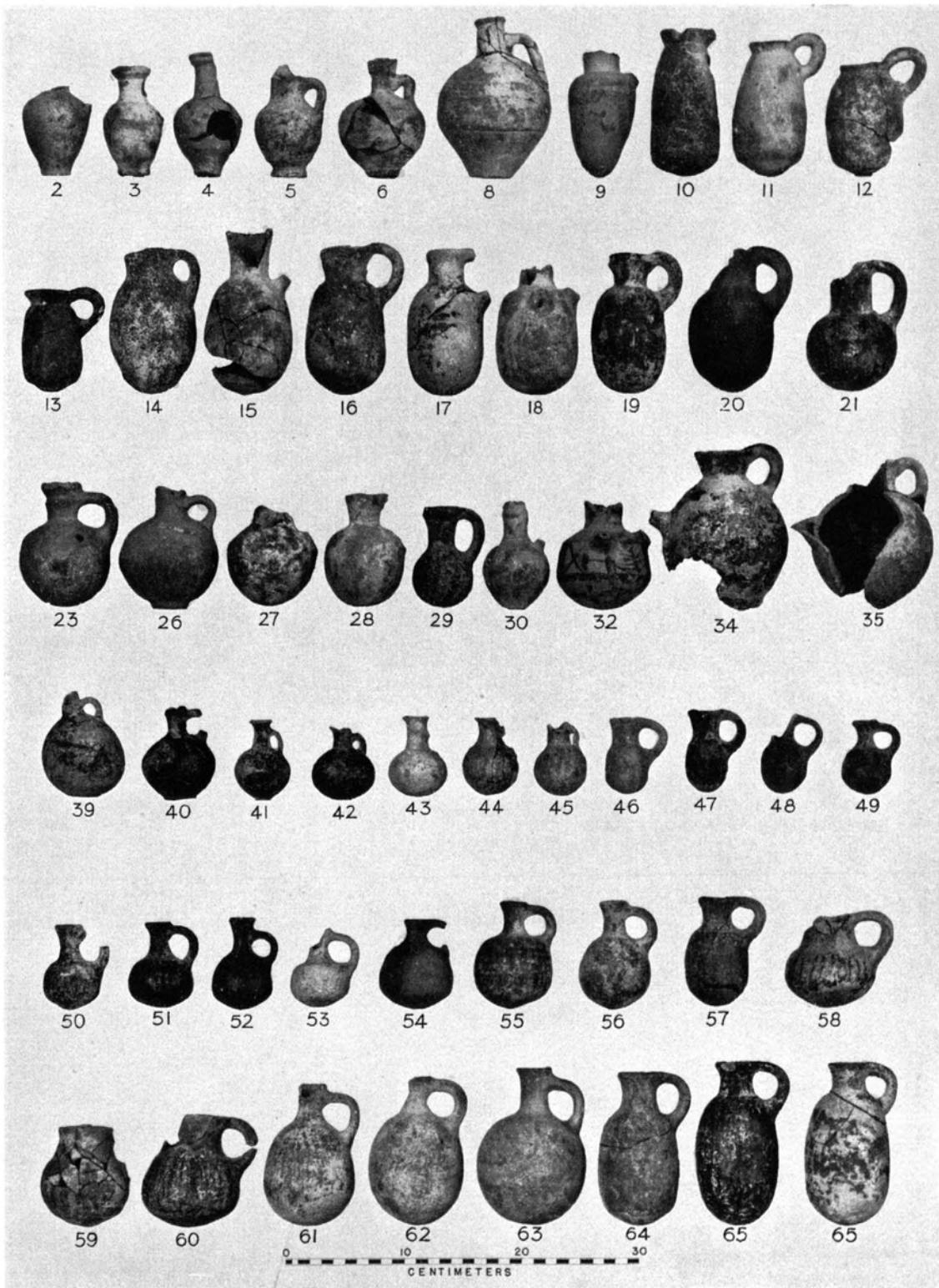


POTTERY MARKS ON HANDLES (SEE § 77). SCALE, 1:5

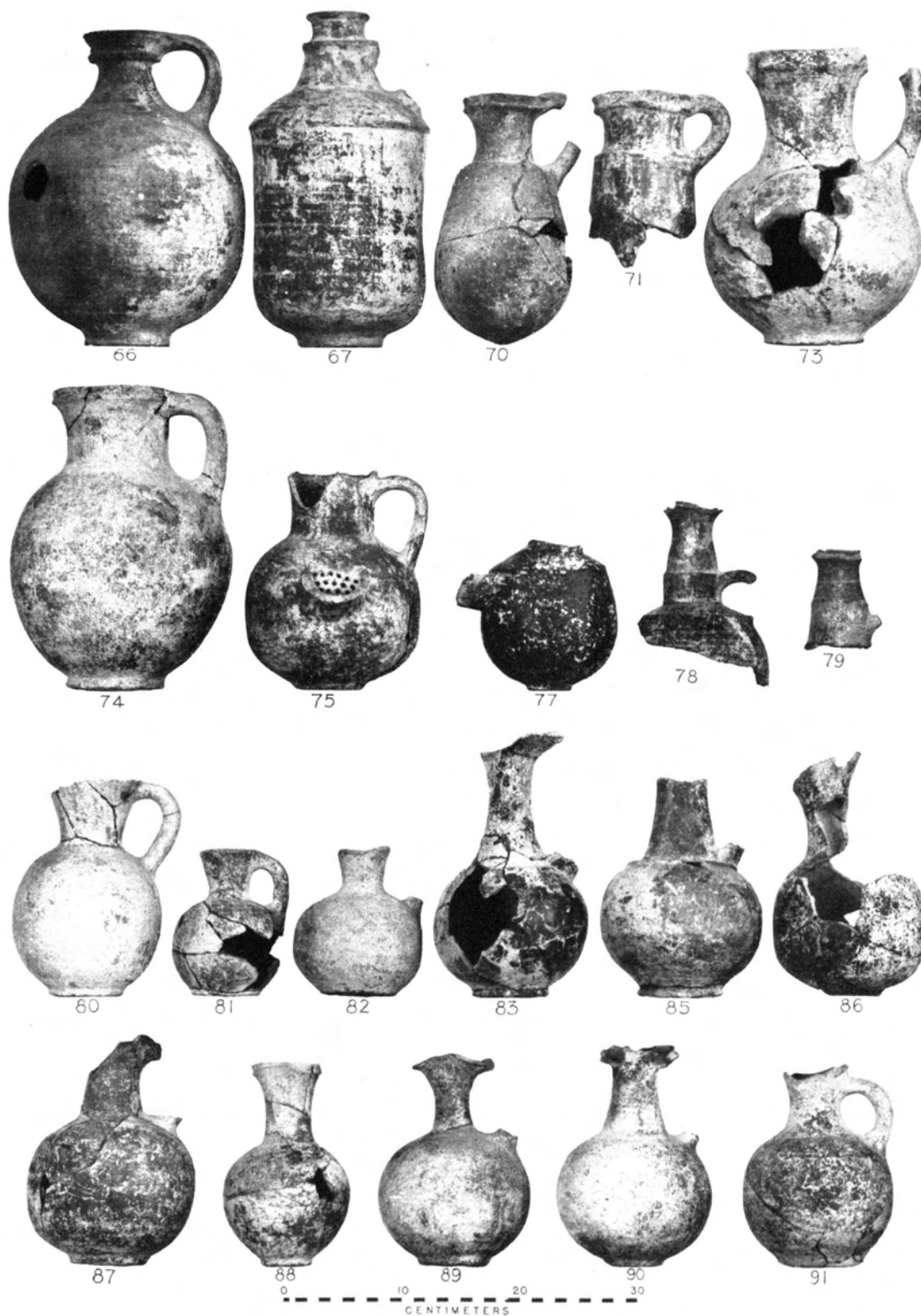
Type No.	Range	Description
6	Stratum III	jar; green-brown, blue-black core, incised wedges and tortoise(?) representation
7	Stratum III	funnel; green-brown, blue-black core, light red decoration
8	Stratum III	cylinder with lug handle; green-brown, light red wash outside
9	Stratum IV	green-brown, blue-black core, convergent ribbing
10	Strata IV-III	stand for foot bath(?); coarse green-brown ware, sepia core, traces of light red wash, handmade
11	Stratum IV	incense burner(?); yellow, brown ocher decoration
12	Stratum V	box(?) fragment; green-brown, blue-black core, dark red and sepia decoration
13	Middle Iron (surface)	handle; green-brown, light red wash, burnish
14	Stratum III	basket or birdbath(?); coarse green-brown ware, sepia core, traces of light red wash, handmade



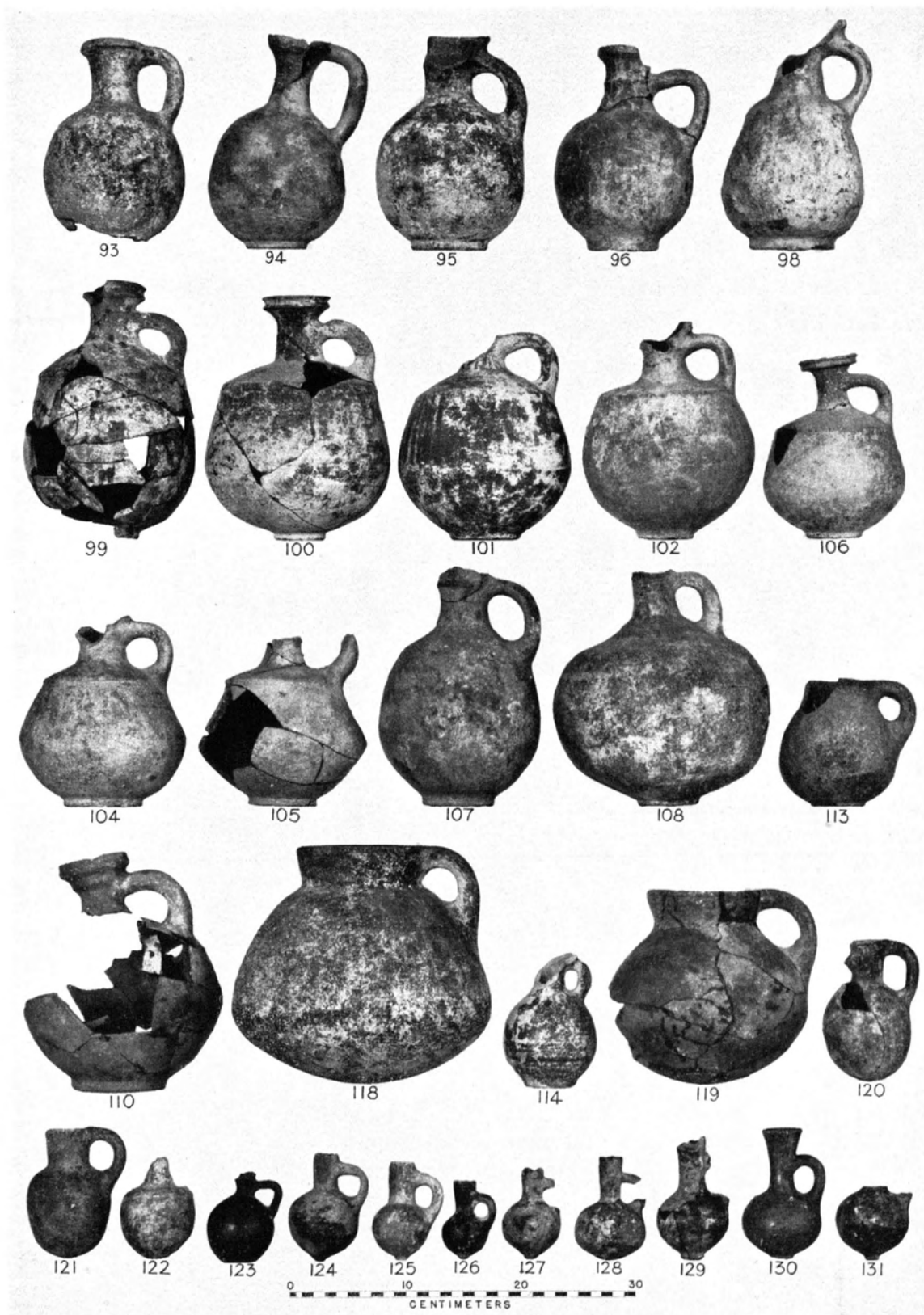
UNCLASSIFIED POTTERY TYPES. SCALE, 3:10



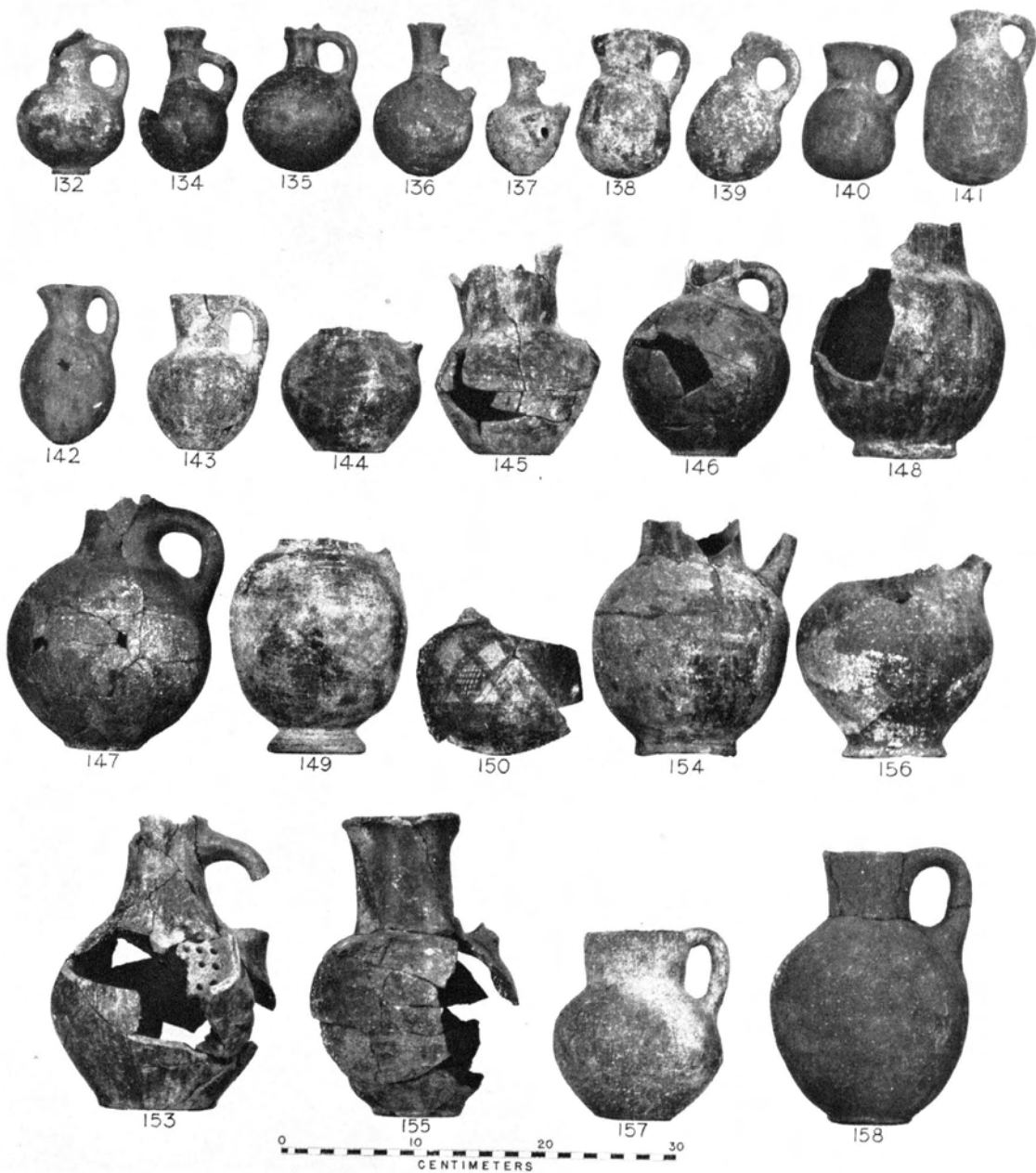
JUG TYPES. SEE PLS. 1-2 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



JUG TYPES. SEE PLS. 2-3 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



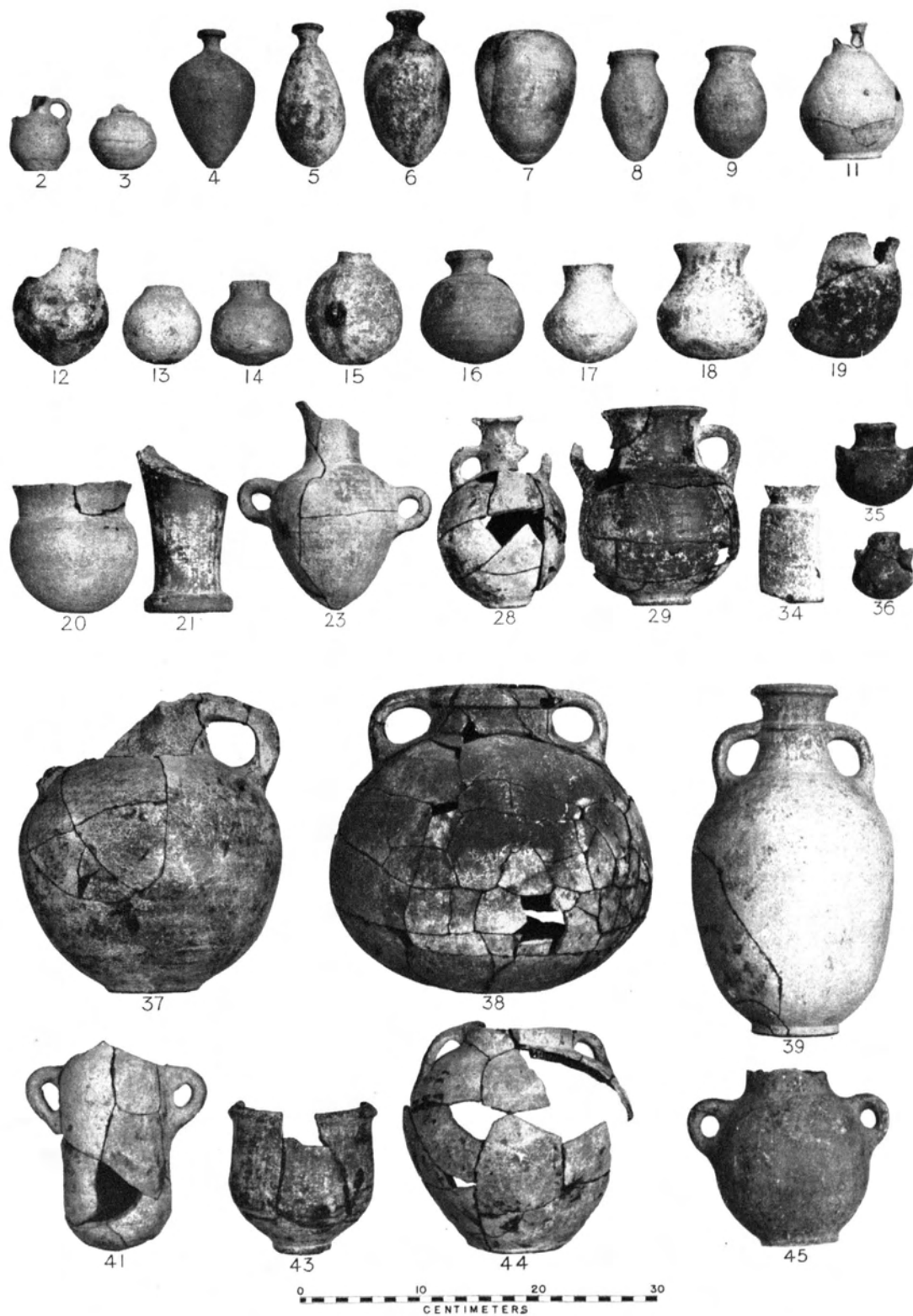
JUG TYPES. SEE PLS. 4-5 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



JUG TYPES. SEE PLS. 5-6 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



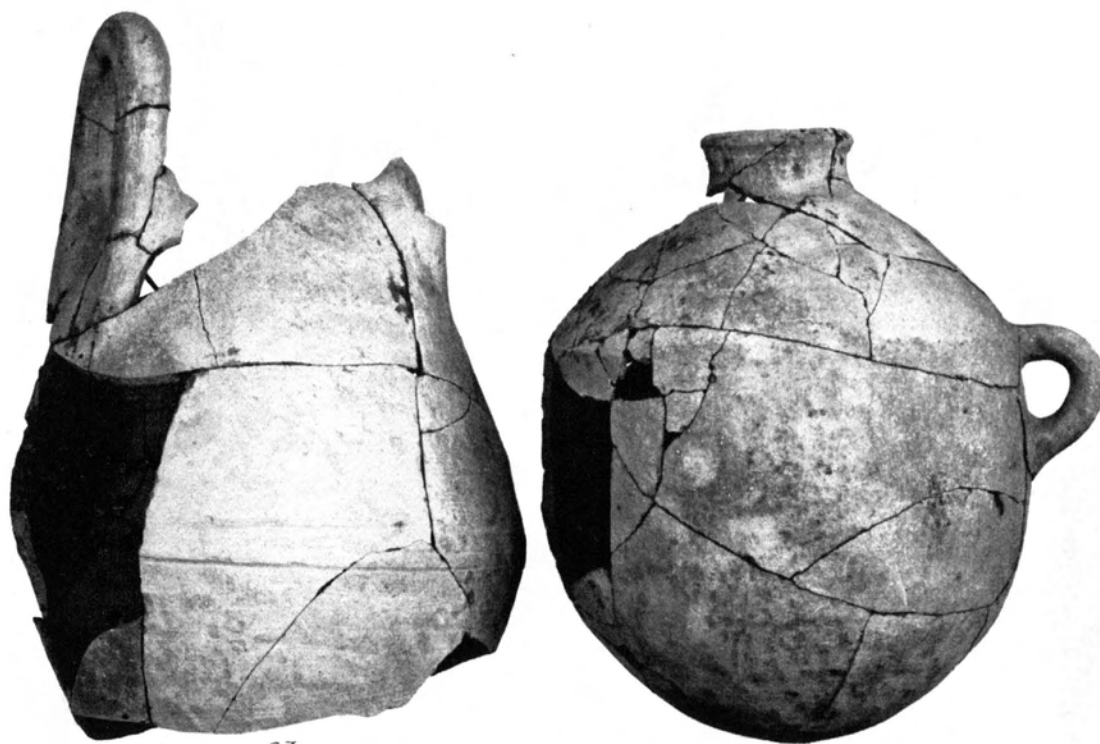
JUG TYPES. SEE PLS. 6-8 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



JAR TYPES. SEE PLS. 9-10 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



JAR TYPES. SEE PLS. 11-12 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



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JAR TYPES. SEE PLS. 12-14 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



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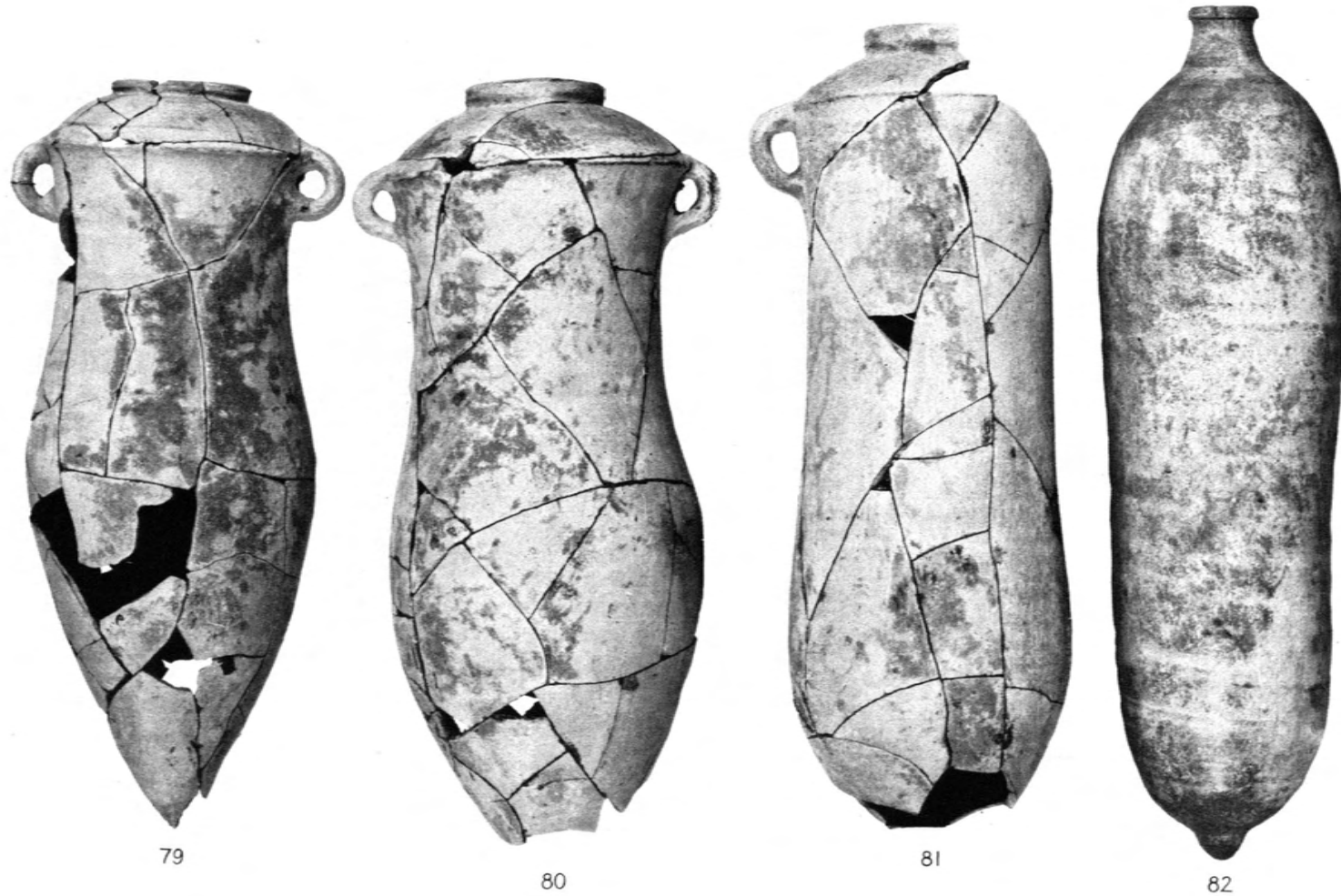
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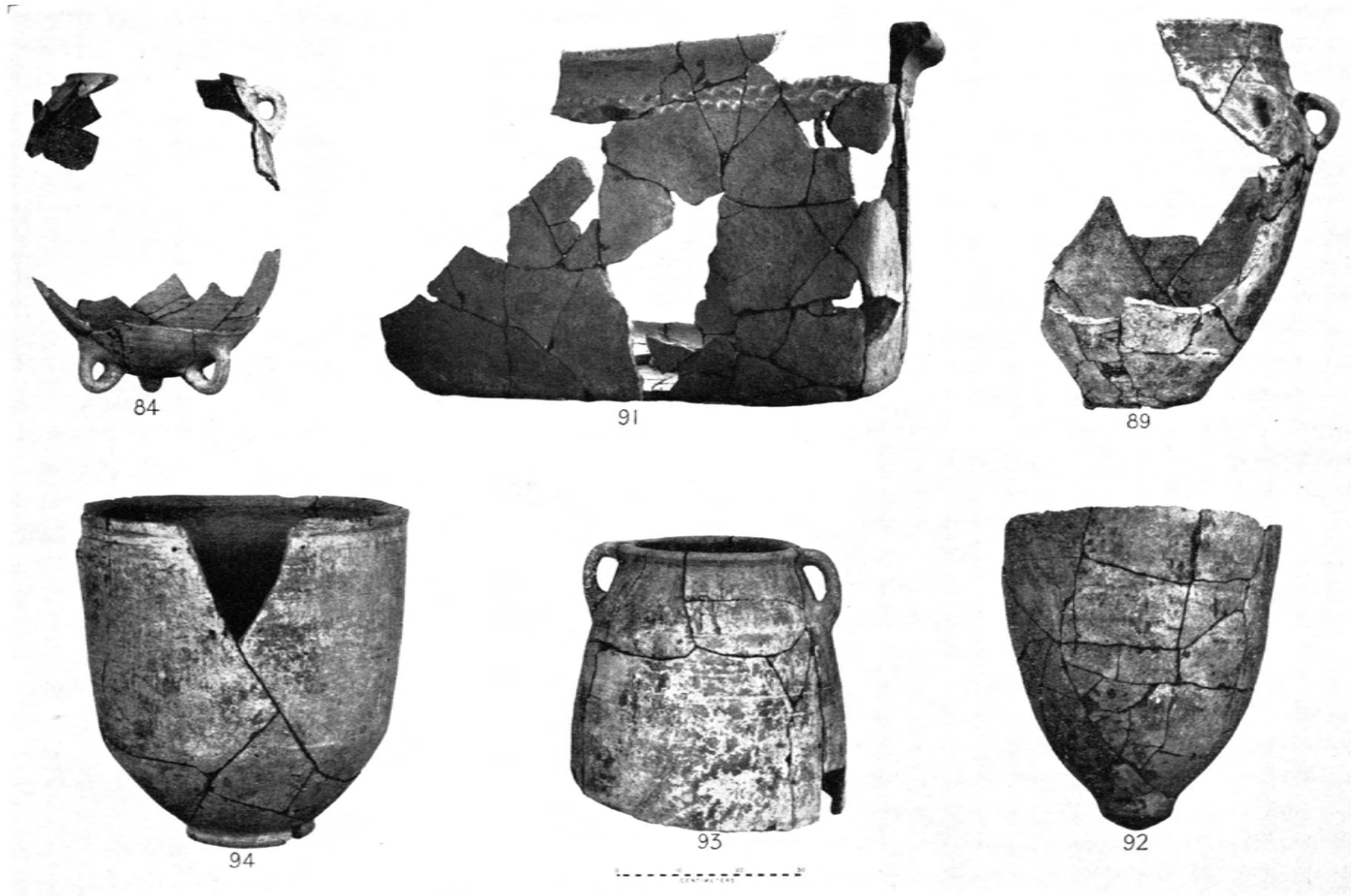


JAR TYPES. SEE PLS. 14-15 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



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CENTIMETERS

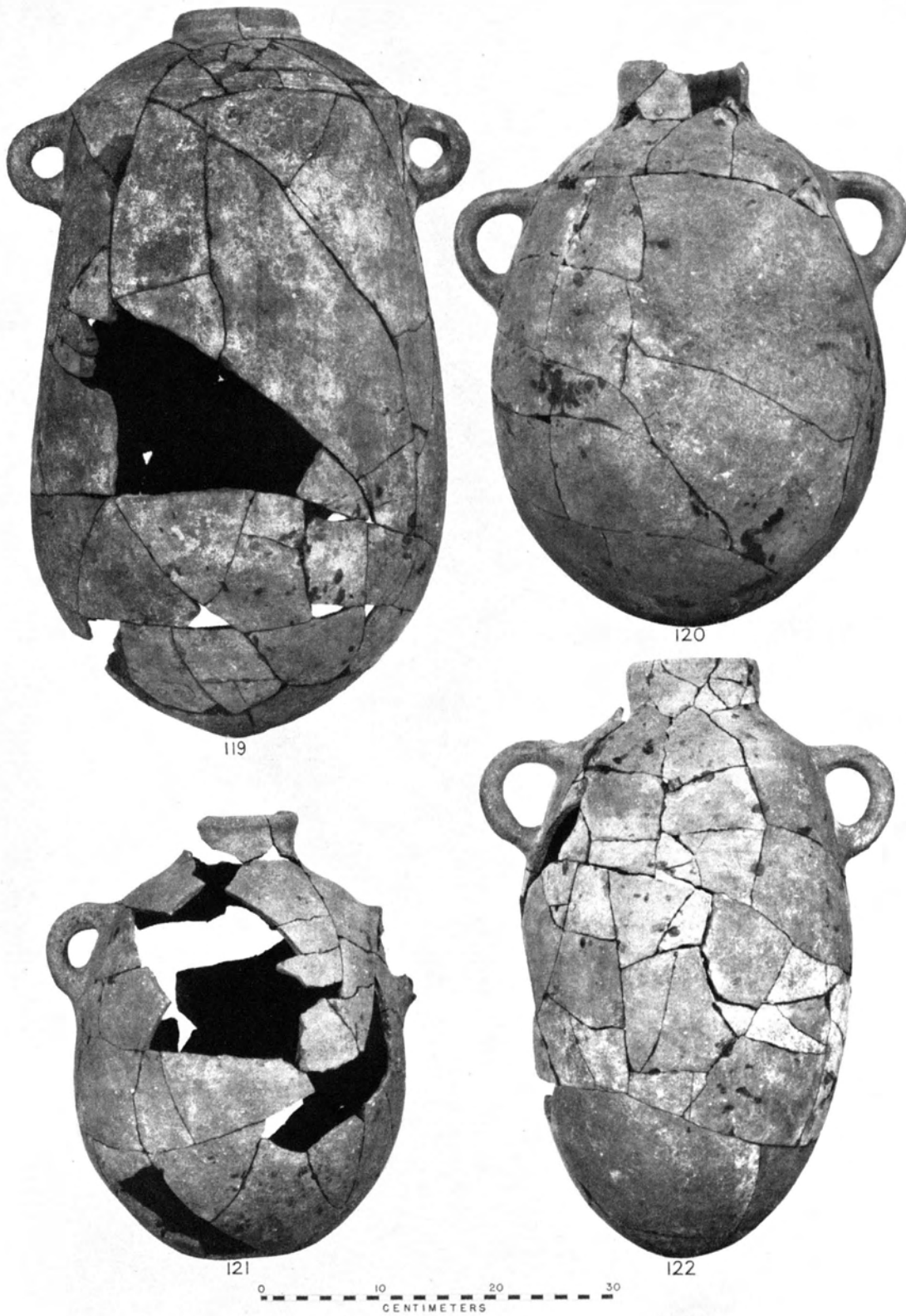
JAR TYPES. SEE PL. 16 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



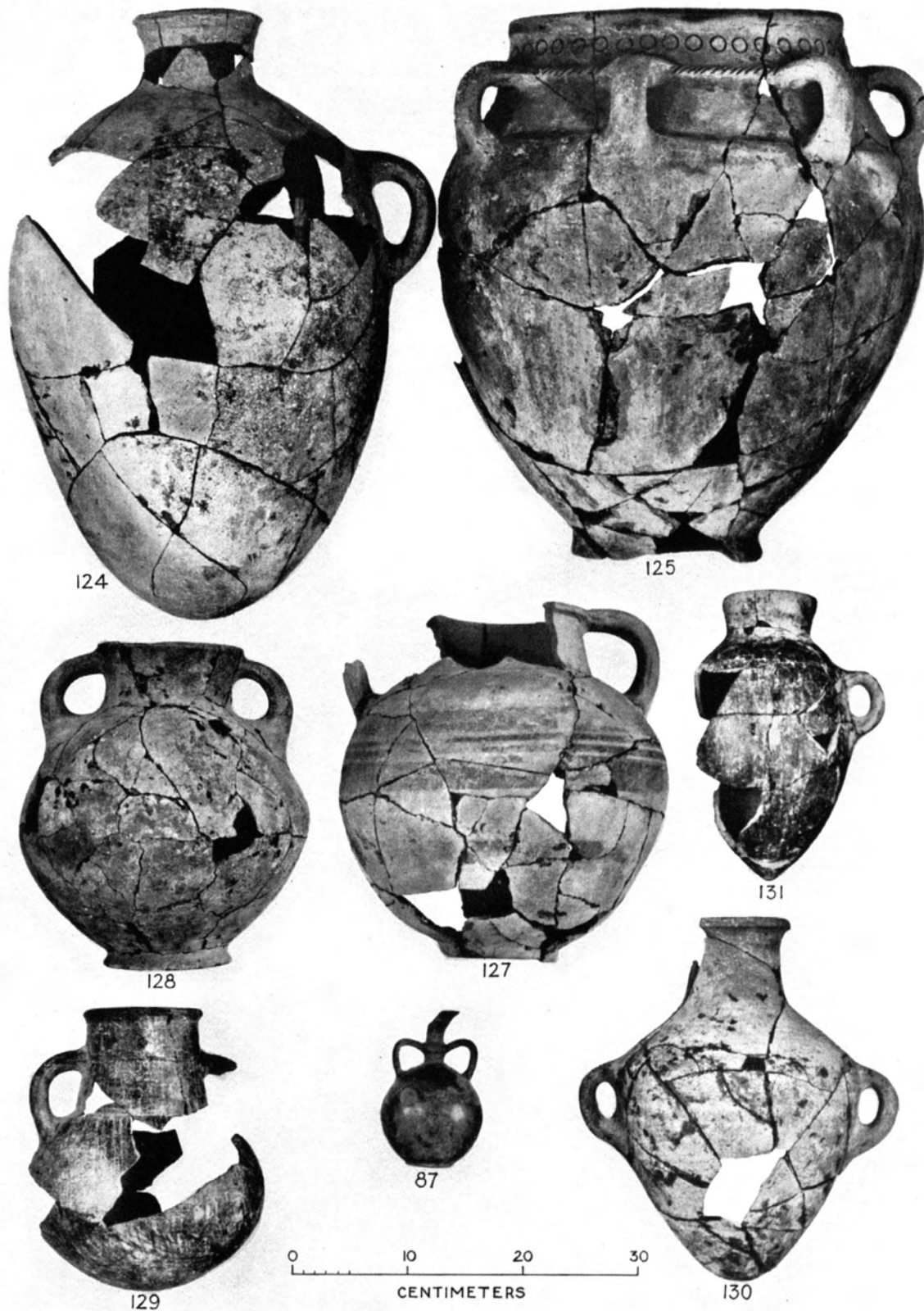
JAR TYPES. SEE PLS. 17-18 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:10



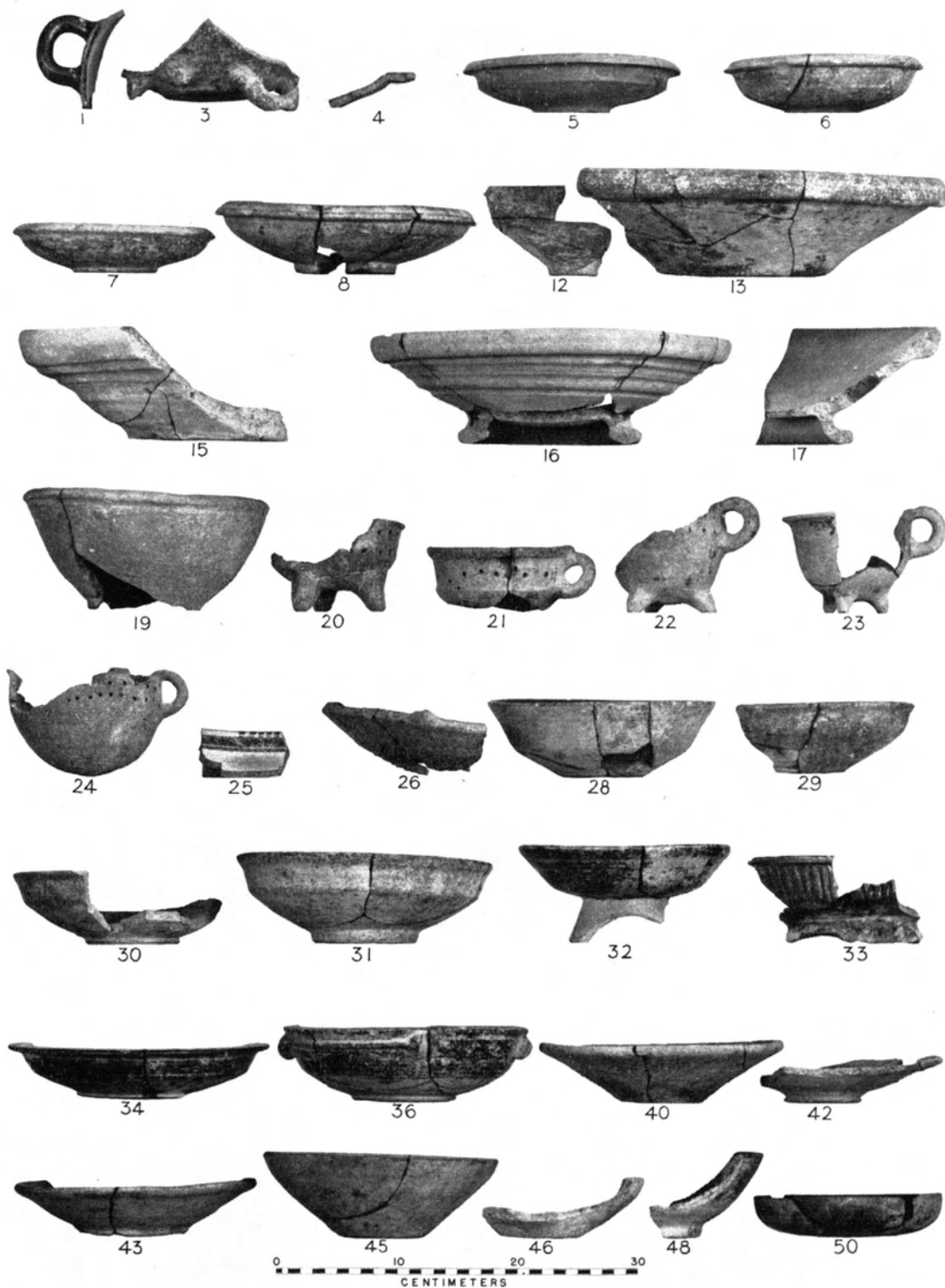
JAR TYPES. SEE PLS. 19-20 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



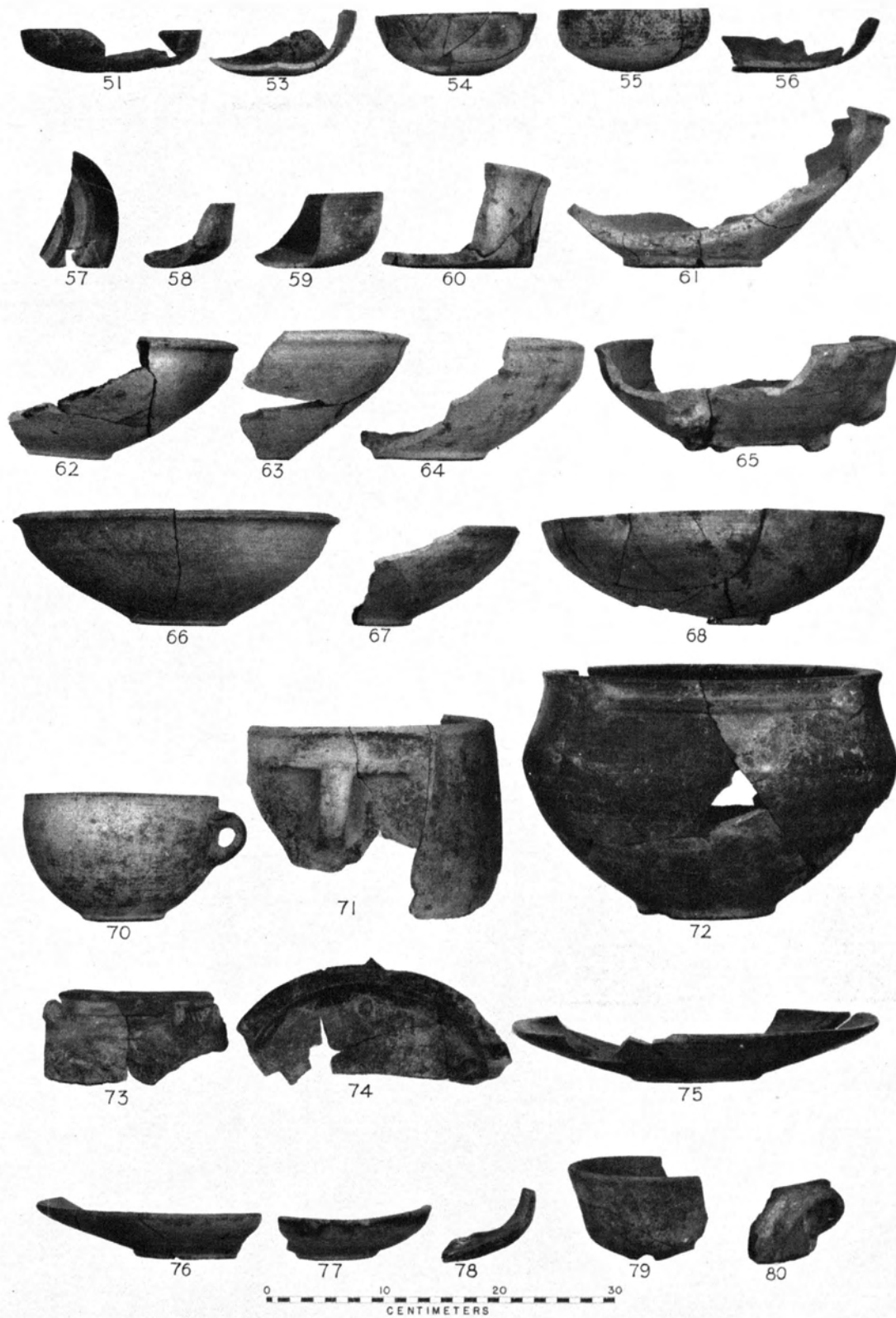
JAR TYPES. SEE PLS. 20-21 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



JAR TYPES. SEE PLS. 17 AND 21-22 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



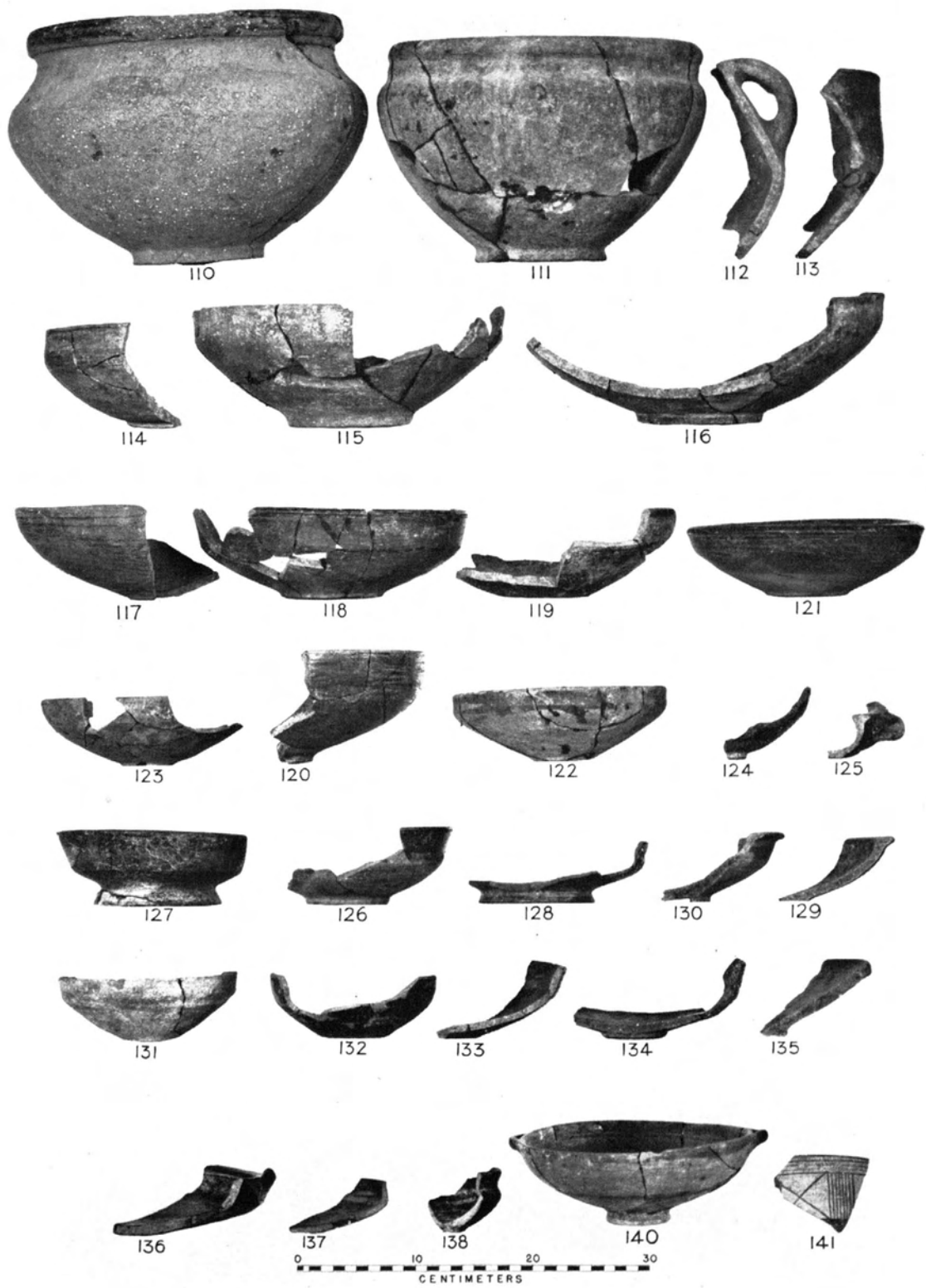
BOWL TYPES. SEE PLS. 23-24 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



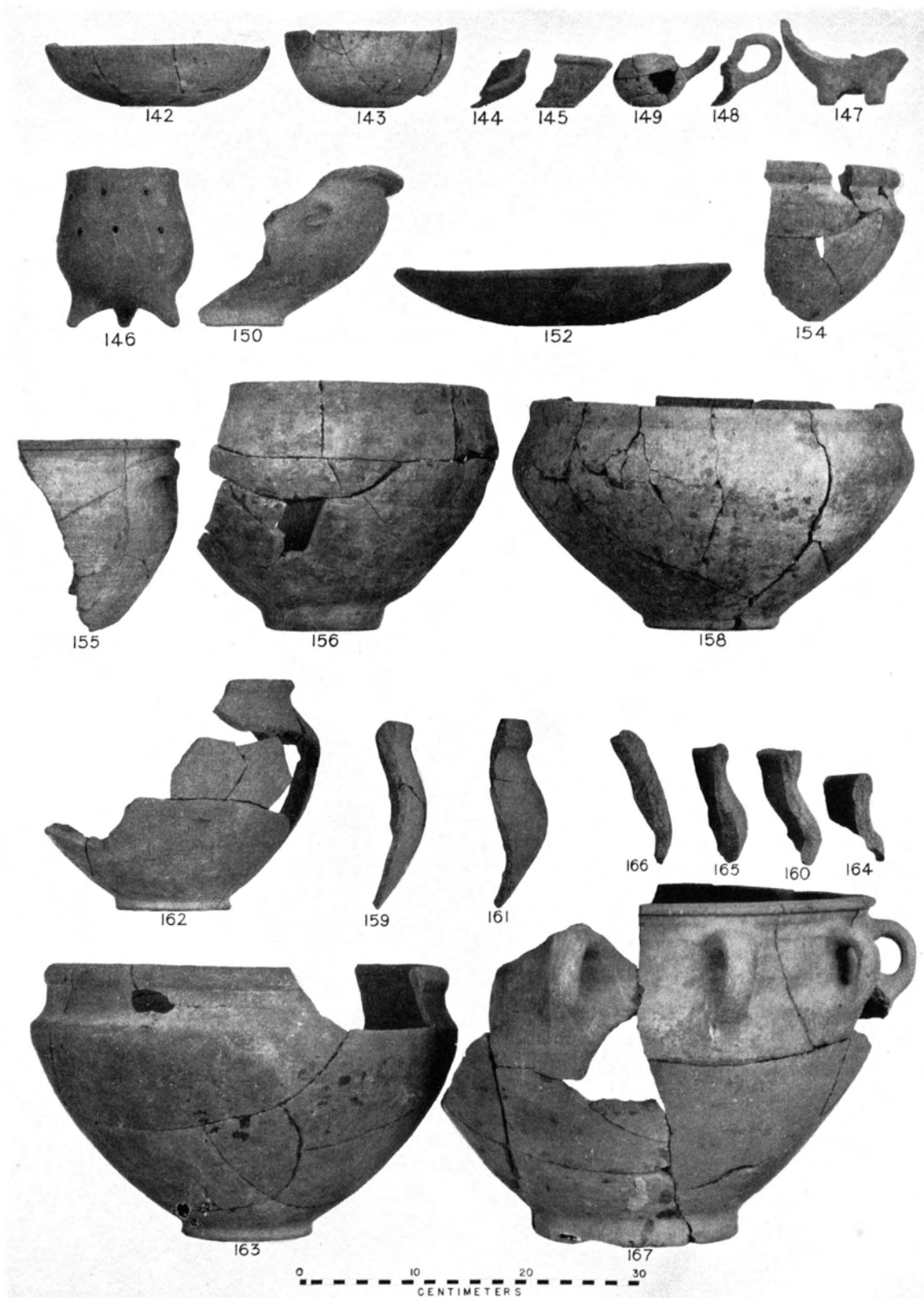
BOWL TYPES. SEE PLS. 24-26 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



BOWL TYPES. SEE PLS. 26-29 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



BOWL TYPES. SEE PLS. 29-30 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



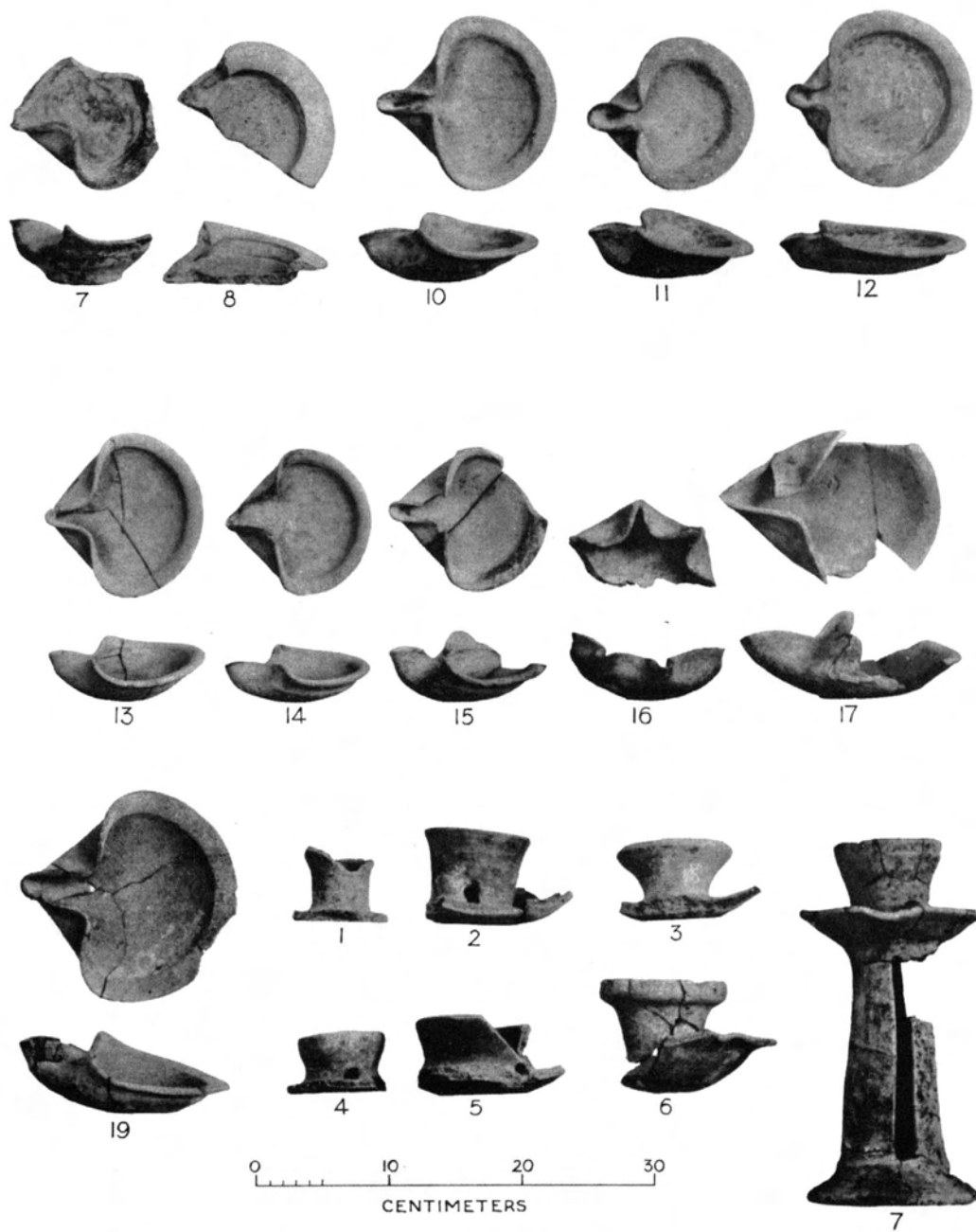
BOWL TYPES. SEE PLS. 31-32 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



CHALICE TYPES AND JAR-STAND TYPES. SEE PLS. 33-34 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



JAR-STAND TYPES, COVER TYPES, FLASK TYPES, AND LAMP TYPES. SEE PLS. 35-37 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5



LAMP TYPES AND "CUP-AND-SAUCER" TYPES. SEE PLS. 37-38 FOR DRAWINGS. SCALE, 1:5

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 3329	Locus 1048	I	Limestone; griffin before tree
2	M 4298	Locus 1379	II	Serpentine; two men (priests?) facing tree-of-life(?) with tree or branch and unidentifiable objects behind one of them; Assyrian style (cf. Ward, <i>Seal Cylinders</i> , chap. xviii, esp. Fig. 667)
3	M 1009	Square M 15	V	Hematite; deity or king carried on litter by six attendants: two with large sunshades, two with long feather fans, one with sun disk and crescent and one with jackal as a standard before the procession; two figures kneeling (in adoration?) beneath litter
4	M 627	Locus 218		Green-glazed fayence; motif of lines and dots and a column of headlike objects; probably LB II
5	M 3566	Locus 883		Shale; lion attacking horned animal, bovine head and jackal in field above, fleur-de-lis beneath lion; LB
6	M 1535	Square O 3 (surface)		Limestone; horned quadruped under branch (wings?) and an unidentifiable figure
7	5510	Sch. W.		Green-glazed fayence (cf. D. G. Hogarth, <i>Hittite Seals</i> [Oxford, 1920] p. 71, No. 187)
8	M 6	Square Q 15 (slope surface)		Steatite
9	M 1677	Square Q 19 (slope surface)		Limestone, slight depression at both ends but not pierced; animal and human figure before gate or ladder (Jacob's ladder?)
10	M 794	Square O 13	IV	Fayence; man (hunter?) with staff or spear beside quadruped, unidentifiable objects in field
11	M 2682	Locus 925		Olivine (see <i>OIP</i> XXXII, Pl. VIII 6, for discussion)
12	2168	Square Q 12	II	Serpentine; winged griffin and standing human figure before sacred tree; form of tree especially is Cypriote (cf. Ward, <i>Seal Cylinders</i> , Fig. 1176)



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CENTIMETERS

CYLINDER SEALS AND IMPRESSIONS. ACTUAL SIZE

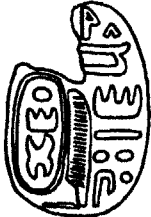

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 996	Surface (square uncertain)		Limestone scaraboid; winged figure before <i>nh</i>
2	M 1594	Square L 7 (surface)		Steatite scarab; fish (cf. Petrie, <i>Buttons</i> , p. 25 and Pls. XIV 923-28 and XVIII 1413 [18th dynasty])
3	M 1593	Square L 7 (surface)		Steatite scarab; quadruped, human figure, and unidentifiable figure
4	M 2316	Square L 9 (surface)		Limestone scaraboid; horned quadruped before tree, sun disk and crescent above
5	M 2002	Square L 10 (surface)		Glazed steatite scarab; <i>Imn-R^c</i> (cf. Cairo <i>Cat.</i> XXXII, Pl. VIII 36685 etc. [18th dynasty])
6	M 2261	Square M 10 (surface)		Steatite scarab; falcon between uraei (cf. Petrie, <i>Gaza I</i> , Pls. XIII 60 and XIV 167-68 and No. 23 below); Hyksos
7	M 1607	Square N 7 (surface)		Glazed steatite scarab; falcon or vulture, winged disk, and griffin (cf. Nos. 43-45 below)
8	M 1606	Square N 7 (surface)		Limestone scaraboid; double crescent or horns supported on altar(?), star of Ishtar(?)
9	M 1602	Square N 7 (surface)		Opal seal; star of Ishtar
10	M 1710	Square N 9 (surface)		Serpentine scaraboid (see Staples in <i>OIC</i> No. 9, pp. 49-68, for discussion)
11	M 751	Square N 13 (surface)		Steatite scarab; quadruped before tree
12	M 1841	Square O 4 (surface)		Steatite scarab; scroll around <i>Mn(?)-hpr-R^c</i> , Thutmose III (cf. Petrie, <i>Scarabs</i> , Pl. XXVIII 93)
13	M 1750	Square P 5 (surface)		Limestone scaraboid; horned quadruped suckling young, human figure above
14	M 2073	Square Q 7 (surface)		Steatite scarab; decorative hieroglyphs; possibly 18th dynasty or Hyksos
15	M 2070	Square Q 7 (surface)		Steatite scarab; decorative hieroglyphs
16	M 947	Square Q 11 (surface)		Blue composition scarab; base blank
17	M 2340	Square R 5 (surface)		Steatite scarab; man before reed leaf
18	M 2069	Square R 6 (surface)		Steatite scarab; protecting hawk and sphinx over <i>nb</i>
19	M 1369	Square S 8 (surface)		Bone scaraboid; standing figure between rope patterns
20	M 2289	Square S 11 (surface)		Glazed steatite scarab (cf. No. 5 above)
21	M 3283	Locus = 1030	I	Blue composition scarab; three human figures
22	M 739	Square N 13	I	Glazed steatite scaraboid; <i>nh</i> surrounded by groups of concentric circles
23	M 2546	Square P 10	I	Steatite scarab; falcon between uraei (cf. No. 6 above)
24	M 2092	Locus 617	I	Blue composition scarab; papyrus plant between uraei
25	M 2685	Locus 666	I	Blue composition scaraboid; quadruped before <i>nh</i>
26	M 3330	Locus = 1045	I	Pottery scarab; rough squares
27	M 4305	Locus 1346	I	Limestone scaraboid; standing figure (deity?) with four wings (cf. <i>Beth-Pelet I</i> , Pl. XLVIII 566 [25th dynasty])
28	M 4102	Locus = 568	II	Steatite scarab; Horus falcon as <i>Re^c</i> with uraei and <i>nb</i> ; type of back perhaps 20th-25th dynasty
29	M 4301	Locus 569	II	Serpentine scaraboid; walking figure with staff, bird behind figure
30	M 3165	Locus 1004	II	Glazed steatite scarab; <i>nfr</i> as center of design
31	M 4297	Locus 1071	II	Limestone scaraboid; three imitation cartouches and tree or branch
32	M 4162	Locus = 1279	II	Fayence scaraboid; king striking enemy, <i>nh</i> signs in field
33	M 4191	Locus = 1294	II	Steatite scaraboid; cartouche of Thutmose III (<i>Mn-hpr-R^c</i>), protecting hawk, two sun disks, and <i>nb</i> (cf. <i>Beth-Pelet I</i> , Pl. XLVIII 557 [19th-26th dynasty])
34	M 4315	Locus = 1405	II	Lapis lazuli scaraboid (see <i>AJSJL LII</i> [1935/36] 197-99 for detailed study)
35	M 4318	Locus 1406	II	Fayence scaraboid; horned quadruped before unidentifiable sign
36	M 4316	Locus = 957	III	Glazed steatite scaraboid; Lower Egyptian crown, falcon, and uraeus; sacred eye carved on back
37	M 2923	Locus 994	III	Blue composition scarab; two indistinct human(?) figures above <i>nb</i>
38	M 886	Locus 286	III	Hematite scaraboid; man and ostrich
39	M 4335	Locus 1003	III	Glazed fayence scaraboid; human figure in adoration before uraeus
40	M 901	Locus 294	V	Glazed steatite scaraboid; man (hunter?) and lion (cf. Pl. 72:11)
41	M 900	Locus 294	V	Steatite seal; face badly worn
42	M 899	Locus 294	V	Limestone seal; human(?) figure
43	M 4444	Locus 1414	III	Glazed steatite scaraboid; imitation cartouche, reclining sphinx, and decorative hieroglyphs (cf. No. 44 below and Pl. 69:42; see also <i>AJSJL LII</i> 197-99)
44	M 4404	Locus = 1443	III	Glazed steatite scarab, fragment of silver ring in place in piercing; reclining griffin with double crown above row of collars above two falcons between pairs of wings (see <i>AJSJL LII</i> 197-99 and cf. Gressmann, <i>Bilder</i> , No. 593)
45	M 4500	Locus 1475	III	Glazed steatite scarab; decorative figures and hieroglyphs (cf. Nos. 43-44 above)
46	M 4491	Locus 1480	III	Pottery scaraboid; indistinct cartouche beside standing figure
47	M 4691	Locus 1565	III	Glass scaraboid; inscription entirely effaced
48	M 4754	Locus 1592	III	Glazed steatite scarab; <i>m²t</i> -feather as center of design
49	M 4600	Locus 1333	III	Glass scaraboid; falcon with double crown, uraeus, and <i>nb</i> ; very indistinct
50	M 4577	Locus 1489	III	Fayence scaraboid; monkey and <i>nfr</i> (cf. Pl. 69:6)
51	M 4951	Locus N = 1542	III	Ivory scaraboid; two standing figures (cf. <i>Beth-Pelet I</i> , Pl. XL 458)
52	M 5049	Locus W = 1546	III	Fayence scarab; lion before uraeus (cf. Pl. 72:11)
53	M 4925	Locus S = 1564	III	Pottery scaraboid; two standing figures
54	M 4725	Locus 1635	III B	Blue glass scaraboid; griffin above winged disk and winged scarabaeus
55	M 56	Locus 52	V	Schist button seal; scorpion
56	M 221	Locus 65	V	Sandstone scaraboid; three human figures



IMPRESSIONS OF SCARABS, SCARABOIDS, AND SEALS. SEE PL. 68 FOR BACK AND SIDE VIEWS. ACTUAL SIZE



BACK AND SIDE VIEWS OF SCARABS, SCARABOIDS, AND SEALS REPRESENTED ON PL. 67. ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 1221	Locus 317	III	Glazed steatite scarab; <i>nfr s^c R^c</i>
2	M 1098	Locus 317	III	Limestone scaraboid; geometric design
3	M 2400	Locus 849	III	Fayence scarab; sacred eye and decorative motif
4	M 4512	Locus 1064	III	Pottery scaraboid; design indistinct
5	M 4154	Locus -1290	III	Glazed steatite scarab; hunting scene
6	M 4237	Locus 1349	III	Fayence scarab; ape or monkey and <i>nfr</i> (cf. Pl. 67:50)
7	M 4270	Locus -1356	III	Limestone scaraboid; crab or scorpion
8	M 4377	Locus 1434	III	Blue composition scarab; reclining quadruped, <i>'nh</i> , and crude <i>nfr nfr</i>
9	M 4599	Locus 1505	III	Serpentine scarab; scorpion
10	M 277	Square Q 12	IV	Glazed steatite scarab; reversed scroll between <i>'nh</i> signs (cf. Cairo Cat. XXXII, Pl. XII 36896 and 37275)
11	M 316	Square Q 12	V	Glazed steatite scarab; <i>'Imn-R^c</i> (?) (cf. No. 51 below)
12	M 331	Square Q 13	V	Hematite scarab; horned quadruped before unidentifiable object
13	M 98	Square Q 13	V	Ivory scaraboid; two human figures, one carrying spade(?), under tree
14	M 299	Square Q 13	V	Hematite button seal; quadruped under roundish object
15	M 91	Square Q 13	V	Hematite button seal; quadruped before scorpion(?) (cf. No. 22 below), bird(?) above
16	M 2299	Square Q 14	IV	Marble scarab; three horned quadrupeds
17	M 257	Square Q 14	IV	Glazed fayence scaraboid; horned quadruped with <i>nfr</i> above (and before?) it
18	M 721	Square Q 14	IV	Limestone scaraboid; base badly worn
19	M 305	Locus 203	V	Glazed steatite scarab; corrupt writing of <i>Sehetepibre^c</i> , Amenemhet I (cf. Petrie, <i>Scarabs</i> , Pl. XII 12.1, Nos. 1-3)
20	M 306	Locus 203	V	Glazed steatite scarab; decorative hieroglyphs
21	M 307	Locus 203	V	Glazed steatite scarab; cord design
22	M 2631	Locus 295	V	Limestone button seal; scorpion and antlered quadruped suckling young (cf. No. 15 above). Unfortunately the stratification of an almost identical button seal (2773) found in the southeast corner of Square R 12 was uncertain, but it also probably belongs to Stratum V
23	M 1310	Sch. W.		Steatite scarab; 18th dynasty
				
24	M 5080	Locus E = 595	V	Glazed steatite scarab; three uraei and a fish
25	M 5199	Locus 977 (P 7)	IV*	Glazed steatite scarab; decorative hieroglyphs
26	M 4520	Locus = 1482	IV	Blue composition scarab; <i>s^c n^su</i> under crude <i>nfr nfr</i> (facing in opposite direction)
27	M 5255	Locus 1674	IV filling	Glazed steatite scarab; sphinx under <i>nfr</i> (?) <i>nfr</i> (facing in opposite direction), cartouche of Ramees IV (<i>Hk^c-m^ct-R^c</i>), scarabaeus with dot above and below, and bearded falcon wearing double crown
28	M 4646	Locus 1541	IV	Glazed fayence scaraboid; falcon(?) with double crown
29	M 5048	Locus -1561	IV	Limestone scaraboid; antlered quadruped before branch or tree, human figure above
30	M 5317	Locus 1576	IV	Sandstone scaraboid; human figure between two unidentifiable objects
31	M 5459	Locus = 1610	IV	Glazed steatite scaraboid, broken; cartouche in center
32	M 5470	Locus 1650	IV	Glazed steatite scarab; two quadrupeds(?) under a tree
33	M 5067	Locus 1693 (Q 9)	IV	Blue composition scarab; horned quadruped and unidentifiable objects
34	M 5188	Locus 1693 (R 8)	IV	Blue composition scarab; horned quadruped before a branch(?)
35	M 5370	Locus 1693 (Q 10)	IV	Hematite scarab with fragment of bronze ring; winged sphinx and horned quadruped
36	M 5303	Locus 1674	IV filling	Steatite scarab; name of Thutmose III (<i>Mn-hpr-R^c</i>) between protecting hawks
37	M 5384	Locus S = 1673	V	Steatite scarab; horned quadruped and lion, stroke and dot between them
38	M 5386	Locus -1693 (R 10)	V	Limestone scaraboid; indistinct quadruped, two dots above
39	M 5167	Locus = 1697	V	Sandstone scaraboid; horned quadruped before human figure, unidentifiable object above
40	M 5466	Locus = 1716	V	Limestone button seal; horned animal and ostrich(?)
41	M 2295	Square G 14 (slope surface)		Steatite scarab with encircling gold band; Amon between two figures of <i>Re^c</i> ; 19th dynasty (cf. Cairo Cat. XXXII, Pl. IX 37307)
42	M 4763	Square H 12 (slope surface)		Steatite scarab; two imitation cartouches and a sacred eye (cf. "cartouche" on Pl. 67:43)
43	M 2398	Square I 19 (slope surface)		Limestone scaraboid; human figure before quadruped, protecting hawk(?) above, branch beneath
44	M 570	Square Q 15 (slope surface)		Glazed fayence scarab; human figure
45	M 1709	Square Q 18 (slope surface)		Glazed fayence scaraboid; four old Hebrew characters at top and four below, quadruped(?) in center
				
46	M 1671	Square Q 18 (slope surface)		Steatite scarab; deity with scepter, <i>nfr</i> above, unidentifiable object below; probably Hyksos
47	M 1678	Square Q 19 (slope surface)		Steatite scarab; Hyksos human figure on <i>nb</i> , uraeus, and <i>nfr</i> in "cartouche"
48	M 58	Square S 17 (slope surface)		Glazed fayence scarab; uraeus with sun disk, <i>'nh</i> , <i>nb</i> below
49	M 1426	Square T 15 (slope surface)		Limestone scaraboid; two seated figures in adoration before a tree(?), bird with spread wings below
50	M 55	Square T 17 (slope surface)		Steatite scarab; corrupt <i>nfr nfr nb t³wy</i> , cartouche of Thutmose III (<i>Mn-hpr-R^c</i>), protecting winged uraeus
51	M 1695	Square V 17 (slope surface)		Steatite scarab; <i>'Imn-R^c</i> ; 19th dynasty (cf. Cairo Cat. XXXII, Pl. VIII 37136)
52	M 2402	Square V 17 (slope surface)		Steatite scarab; winged uraeus over <i>nb</i>
53	M 1697	Square W 18 (slope surface)		Steatite scarab; decorative hieroglyphs
54	M 1696	Square W 18 (slope surface)		Steatite scarab; falcon on <i>nb</i> , four uraei (cf. Petrie, <i>Gaza I</i> , Pl. XIII 59); probably early Hyksos

* But see p. 142, note.



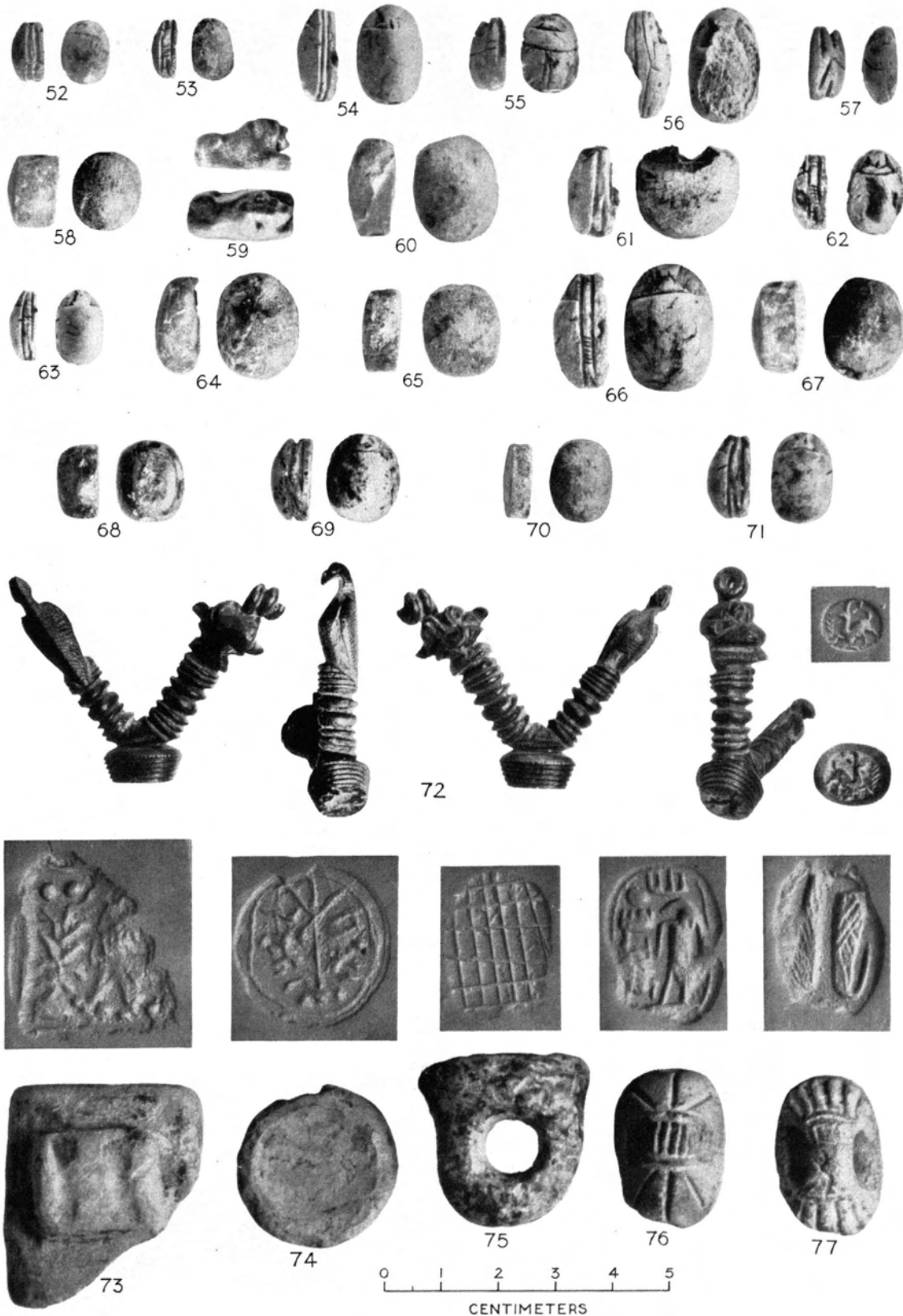
IMPRESSIONS OF SCARABS, SCARABOIDS, AND SEALS. SEE PLS. 70-71 FOR BACK AND SIDE VIEWS. ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
[Continued from page facing Plate 69]				
55	M 2521	Square W 16 (slope surface)		Steatite scarab; uraeus between ostrich(?) and human figure(?)
56	M 2659	Locus 951		Blue composition scarab, broken; ^c nh signs
57	M 2800	Locus 925		Blue composition scarab, broken
58	M 2655	Locus 925		Limestone scaraboid; two scorpions or crabs (cf. Pl. 72:8)
59	M 2796	Locus 925		Glazed fayence scaraboid; lion before uraeus; back in form of crouching lion
60	M 2710	Locus 925		Fayence scaraboid; horned quadruped before tree
61	M 2474	Locus 925		Fayence scarab, traces of green glaze, broken; hieroglyphs within rope border
62	M 5182	Sch. W.		Steatite scarab, broken; winged griffin before unidentifiable object (partly missing); Hyksos (cf. Percy E. Newberry, <i>Scarabs</i> [London, 1908] Pl. XXV 11)
63	M 4123	Sch. W.		Steatite scarab; decorative hieroglyphs; probably Hyksos
64	M 2296	Sch. W.		Ancient impression of seal on pottery; Set and Horus hand in hand; 19th dynasty (cf. Petrie, <i>Buttons</i> , Pl. XVII 1330 and p. 27)
65	M 4376	Sch. W.		Fayence scaraboid; altar(?) with sun disk(?) between two figures in adoration
66	M 2233	Sch. W.		Steatite scarab; decorative hieroglyphs; probably Hyksos
67	M 1523	Sch. W.		Limestone scaraboid; dotted circles
68	M 708	Sch. W.		Steatite scaraboid; two standing figures (cf. <i>Beth-Pelet</i> I, Pl. XL 458 [22d dynasty])
69	M 1069	Sch. W.		Steatite scarab; sphinx with double crown before uraeus, winged uraeus with disk between wings
70	M 1070	Sch. W.		Fayence scaraboid; man attacking horned animal
71	M 2303	Sch. W.		Steatite scarab; decorative hieroglyphs





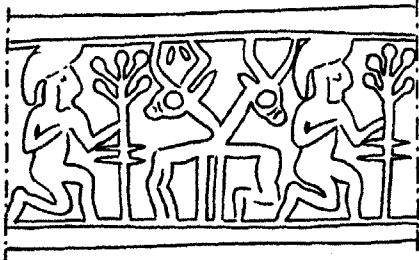



BACK AND SIDE VIEWS OF SCARABS, SCARABOIDS, AND SEALS REPRESENTED ON PL. 69 (Nos. 1-51). ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
72	M 2019	Locus 500	III	Bronze fibula and seal, pin missing, spring end in form of animal head(?), clasp formed by beak of pigeon; seal shows horned quadruped before branch or tree
73	M 4186	Locus -559 (P 7)	III	Limestone seal; griffin(?) before tree, two dots above tree and two below griffin
74	M 4800	Locus 1693 (Q 9)	IV	Seal on base of pottery vessel; tree and unidentifiable signs
75	M 4780	Locus 1674	IV filling	Limestone seal; incised squares
76	M 145	Locus 592	V	Fayence seal; deity (Thoth?) with headdress(?), <i>Mn-hpr-R</i> ^c (cf. <i>Beth-Pelet</i> I, Pl. XXXV 395)
77	M 5164	Locus 1644	V	Fayence seal; two uraei (cf. <i>Beth-Pelet</i> I, Pl. XXXIII 366 [20th dynasty])



BACK AND SIDE VIEWS OF SCARABS, SCARABOIDS, AND SEALS REPRESENTED ON PL. 69 (Nos. 52-71), A FIBULA, AND STAMP SEALS. ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	2763	Locus 177	III	Blue fayence scarab 
2	2765	Locus 52	V	Steatite scarab; geometric design
3	3117	Surface (square uncertain)		Steatite scarab 
4	1068	Square P 13	II	Steatite scarab 
5	1534	Square O 13	III	Fayence scarab; <i>Mn-hpr-R</i> between two <i>m³t</i> -feathers
6	1072	Square R 13	I	Steatite scarab; falcon between two unintelligible signs
7	1332	Q 12 (surface)		Fayence scarab; three uraci(?)
8	2781	Square R 13	I	Sandstone scarab; two scorpions or crabs (cf. Pl. 69:58)
9	2288	Square O 14	II	Marble scaraboid; human figure in adoration before unidentifiable object, tree behind
10	2366	Square P 13	II	Schist scaraboid; geometric design
11	2715	Square R 12	II	Bone scaraboid; lion (cf. Pl. 67:40, 52)
12	M 1898	Square O 6 (surface)		Steatite scaraboid; decorative hieroglyphs
13	3084	Square R 13 (surface)		Steatite button seal; man or deity grasping ostrich in each hand (cf. Pl. 73:8)
14	3085	Square R 13 (surface)		Carnelian seal; female figure; classical(?)
15	1040	Square Q 13	II	Serpentine cylinder seal 
16	M 6023	Square G 14 (terrace surface)		Fayence cylinder seal 
17	M 5488	Locus W = 1719	V	Serpentine cylinder seal; giraffes(?) feeding on trees 

[Continued on page facing Plate 73]



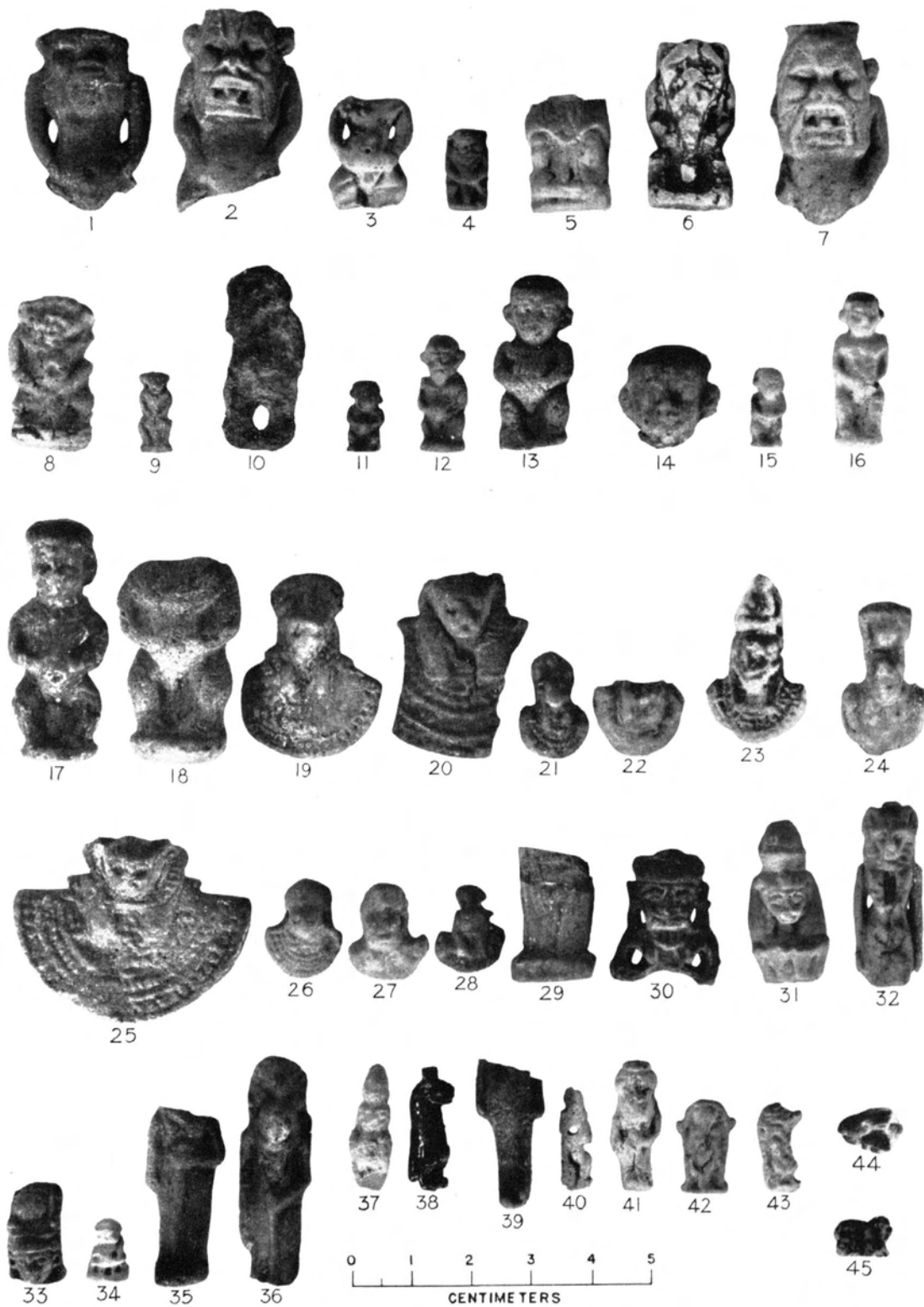
SCARABS, SCARABOIDS, AND SEALS. ACTUAL SIZE



SEALS AND A SCARABOID. ACTUAL SIZE

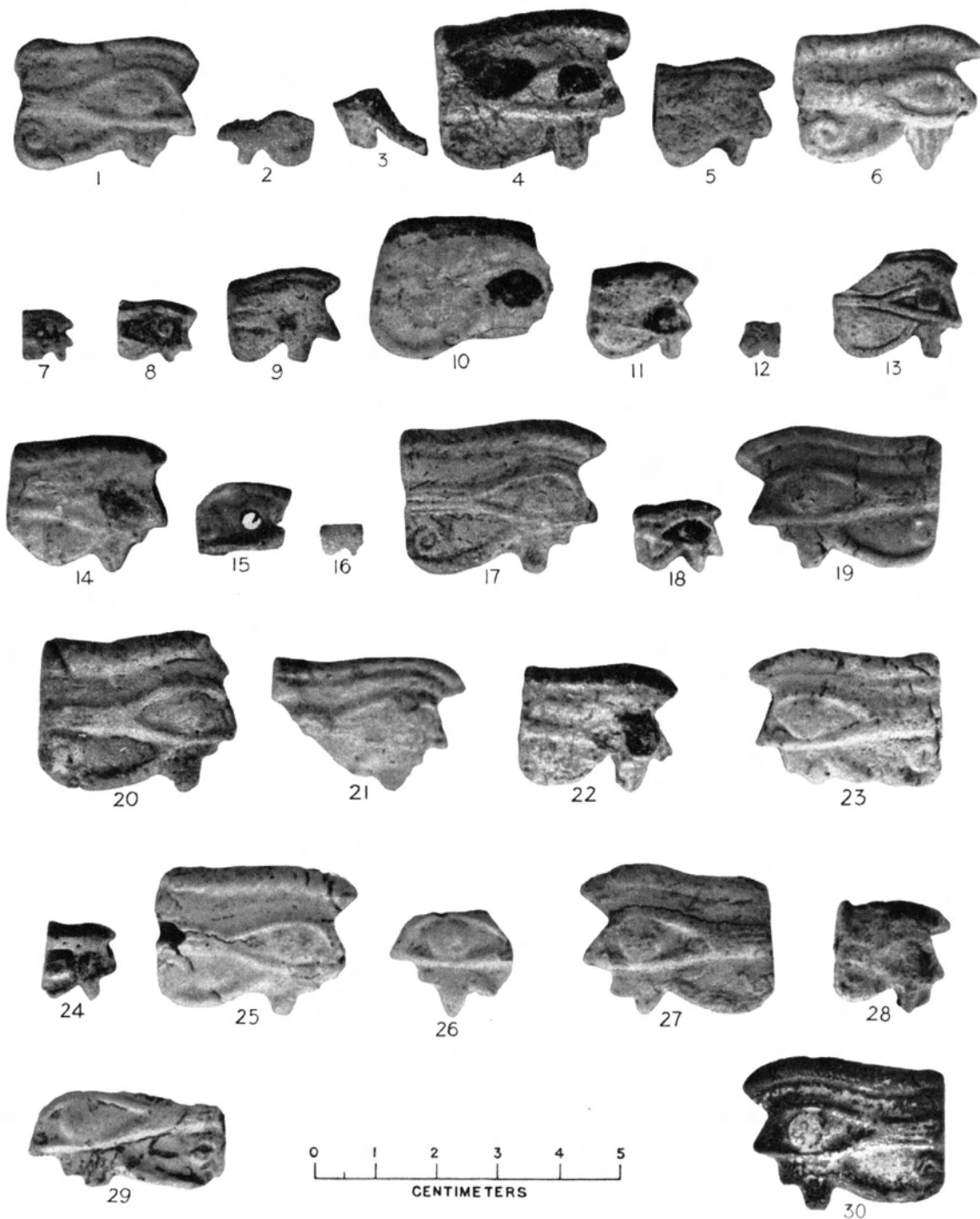
No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
BES				
Represented by only a few specimens in the Iron Age; manner of suspension varies: some pierced horizontally through sides near neck, some have loop at back of head; well molded on back unless otherwise stated below				
1	M 4489	Locus 1480	III	Blue glaze
2	M 88	Locus 88	III	Blue glaze
3	M 272	Square Q 13	V	Green glaze
4	M 4779	Locus S = 1571	III B	Green glaze, plain back
5	M 5300	Locus 1674	IV filling	Purple madder glaze, plain back
6	M 5231	Locus 1674	IV filling	Blue glaze, plain back, fold representing robe(?)
7	M 1472	Square R 4 (surface)		Green glaze
8	M 2087	Square F 17 (slope surface)		Blue glaze, plain back
9	M 2505	Square W 17 (slope surface)		Green glaze, plain back
10	M 395	Square S 15 (slope surface)		Silver, right arm missing, badly corroded, identification uncertain
PTAH-SOKAR				
Found stratified only in Stratum V; back plain except for a vertical ridge; suspension by horizontal piercing through ridge at neck				
11	M 161	Square Q 13	V	Green glaze
12	M 209	Locus 394	V	Green glaze
13	M 120	Locus 592	V	Blue and sepia glaze
14	M 1283	Locus 412	V	Green and sepia glaze
15	M 5338	Locus 1674	IV filling	Green glaze
16	M 198	Square Q 14	V	Blue and sepia glaze
17	M 5206	Locus 1606	V	Blue and sepia glaze
18	M 5447	Locus 1711	V	Blue glaze
AEGIS OF BASTET				
Backs plain; usual method of suspension by horizontal piercing through sides near ears				
19	M 4406	Locus = 1440	III	Green glaze, loop in back of head for suspension
20	M 4614	Locus = 1507	III	Green glaze
21	5413	Locus 592	V	Green glaze
22	M 1093	Locus 318	V	Green glaze
23	M 1092	Locus 318	V	Green glaze
24	M 1178	Locus 388	V	Green glaze
25	M 5256	Locus 1674	IV filling	Blue glaze
26	M 5362	Locus 1674	IV filling	Green glaze
27	M 5522	Locus 1700	V	Blue glaze
28	M 1074	Sch. W.		Blue glaze
MISCELLANEOUS				
29	M 4528	Locus = 1443	II	Blue and sepia glaze, fragmentary, 'nh incised on one side
30	M 4405	Locus = 1444	III*	Green and sepia glaze, both sides delicately worked, headdress unusual; posture suggestive of mother goddess, but similar specimen classified as Ptah-Sokar by Petrie (<i>Amulets</i> [London, 1914] Pl. XLVII 176c)
31	M 4582	Locus S = 1560	III	Blue glaze, loop for suspension on back; probably Hathor head with Upper Egyptian crown on pillar(?) with lotus capital (cf. Petrie, <i>Amulets</i> , Pl. XXXIX 226a [23d dynasty]), which is a frequent use of the Hathor head in Egypt
32	M 4761	Locus 1566	III B	Green glaze, loop for suspension; Sekhmet or Bastet (cf. Petrie, <i>Amulets</i> , Pl. XXXV 194c)
33	M 820	Locus 269	V	Green glaze, pierced from side to side through headdress; Hathor(?) with cow horns and sun disk (see Schumacher, <i>Tell el-Mutesellim</i> , Pl. XXVIII, for intact specimen)
34	M 924	Locus 300	III	Blue glaze
35	M 143	Locus 586	V	Green glaze, broad vertical ridge on back; deity with staff
36	M 4570	Locus 1674	IV filling	Blue glaze; Khnum(?) with scepter or staff (cf. Petrie, <i>Amulets</i> , Pl. XXXIII 187, and No. 41 below)
37	M 5379	Locus 1674	IV filling	Blue glaze, pierced for suspension
38	M 5272	Locus S = 1673	V	Red-brown glaze, loop for suspension; Taweret (cf. No. 43 below)
39	M 5469	Locus = 1716	V	Dark green glaze
40	M 5439	Locus 1708	V	Blue glaze; seated figure
41	M 697	Square Q 15 (slope surface)		Green glaze; Khnum(?) (cf. No. 36 above)
42	M 1977	Square L 8 (surface)		Green glaze, plaque with figure in relief (cf. Petrie, <i>Amulets</i> , Pl. XXXVI 194 r, and <i>Hyksos and Israelite Cities</i> [London, 1906] Pl. XXXIII 49), pierced vertically; perhaps hawk-headed Re' with sun disk and scepter or staff
43	M 2525	Square U 17 (slope surface)		Green glaze, suspension loop broken off; Taweret (cf. No. 38 above)
44	M 1483	Sch. W.		Green glaze; fly (cf. Petrie, <i>Amulets</i> , Pl. II 19)
45	M 343	Square Q 12	V	Serpentine, pierced horizontally; animal

* But see p. 131, note.



AMULETS. FAYENCE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. ACTUAL SIZE

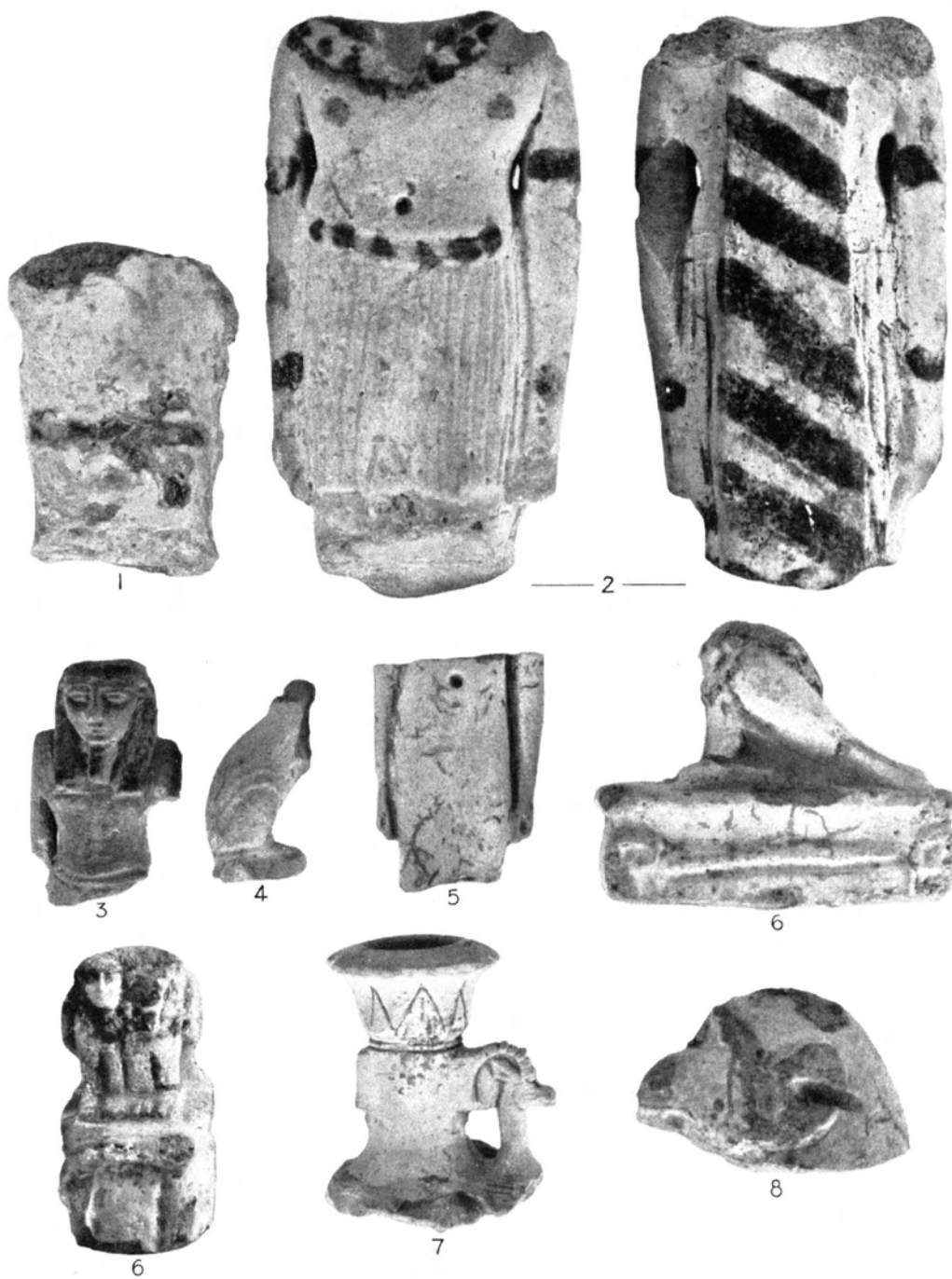
No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
There seems little difference in specimens from the various strata, but there are hardly enough to form a basis for definite conclusions. For discussion see Petrie, <i>Amulets</i> , pp. 9 and 32 f. At Gezer they were most common in the Fourth Semitic period, 1000-550 B.C. (Macalister, <i>Gezer</i> II 331 f. and III, Pl. CCX 20-35).				
1	M 3353	Locus 517	III	Green glaze
2	M 3244	Locus 660	II	Green and sepia glaze
3	M 5429	Locus 1060	III	Blue glaze
4	M 4372a	Locus 1432	III	Dull green and sepia glaze
5	M 4372b	Locus 1432	III	Blue glaze
6	M 4379	Locus 1435	III	Blue glaze
7	M 4410	Locus = 1440	III	Green glaze, hole in center of pupil meets longitudinal piercing
8	M 4714	Locus N = 1552	III	Green and sepia glaze
9	M 4516	Locus 1474	III	Green glaze, two holes in back meet longitudinal piercing and were perhaps made secondarily for sewing amulet on a garment
10	M 4668	Locus 1545	III	Blue and sepia glaze
11	M 4731	Locus N = 1584	III	Blue and sepia glaze
12	M 4775	Locus 1541	IV	Green glaze
13	M 4473	Locus 1414	III	Blue and sepia glaze, only 4 mm. thick, very minute piercing (cf. Petrie, <i>Gezer</i> , Pl. XXI 3 [ca. 930 B.C.] and 4 [ca. 900 B.C.]; <i>Beth-Pelet</i> I, Pl. XXXVI 201 [22d dynasty])
14	M 4663	Locus 977 (Q 8)	IV	Blue and sepia glaze
15	5355	Locus W = 299	III	Green glaze, two secondary piercings (cf. <i>Beth-Pelet</i> II, Pl. LI [19th-20th dynasty])
16	M 1320	Square N 14	V	Green glaze
17	M 792	Square O 14	IV	Green glaze (cf. Macalister, <i>Gezer</i> III, Pl. CCX 27 and 34 and Nos. 25 and 30 below)
18	M 923	Locus 300	III	Blue and sepia glaze
19	M 980	Locus 315	IV	Green and traces of sepia glaze
20	M 1297	Locus 421	V	Green and deep red glaze
21	M 5192	Locus 1650	IV	Blue glaze
22	M 5266	Locus 1630	IV	Blue and sepia glaze
23	M 5069a	Locus - 1561	IV	Blue glaze
24	M 5069b	Locus - 1561	IV	Blue and sepia glaze
25	M 5200	Locus 1674	IV filling	Blue glaze (cf. Nos. 17 and 30)
26	M 5084	Locus 1576	IV	Blue glaze
27	M 280	Square Q 12	IV	Blue glaze
28	M 5416	Locus - 1693 (Q 10)	V	Blue and sepia glaze
29	M 5247	Locus 1674	IV filling	Blue glaze
30	M 4781	Locus 1578	V	Purple madder over green glaze (cf. Nos. 17 and 25)



FAYENCE SACRED EYES. ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 4380	Locus 1372	II	Blue and sepia glaze, wide vertical ridge on back; middle part of human torso
2	M 4166	Locus 1264	II	Green and sepia glaze; male figure with collar, armlets, girdle, and wide skirt
3	M 4417	Locus 1446	II	Nefertem(?) (cf. Petrie, <i>Amulets</i> , Pl. XXX 175 [26th dynasty])
4	M 4344	Locus 1412	III B	Green glaze; cat(?) (cf. Petrie, <i>Amulets</i> , Pl. XXXIX 224-27)
5	M 4667	Locus 1545	III	Blue glaze, modeled on both sides, vertically pierced; middle part of human torso
6	M 927	Locus 300	III	Green and sepia glaze; two human-headed horus falcons on pedestal
7	P 1660	Locus 507	III or later*	Green glaze; flask, delicately formed ram heads as handles, lotus flower as rim (see Petrie, <i>Hyksos and Israelite Cities</i> , Pl. XXI 1 and 3-5 [26th dynasty] and p. 19)
8	M 776	Square N 14 (surface)		Green and sepia glaze; ape head

* See p. 124, note.



MISCELLANEOUS FAYENCE OBJECTS. ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 2591	Locus 936	I	Bone wheel-hub(?)
2	M 1887	Locus 540	III	Similar to No. 1 but larger
3	M 4317	Locus = 959	I	Brown ocher pottery; forehead pendant for protection against evil eye(?) (cf. Petrie, <i>Amulets</i> , Pl. XVI 130)
4	M 3947	Locus 622	II	Blue composition pendant, incised with star of Ishtar
5	M 4078	Locus = 567	II	Bronze fish pendant(?) (cf. Petrie, <i>Amulets</i> , Pl. XLIII 257; <i>Hyksos and Israelite Cities</i> , Pl. XVIII)
6	M 4652	Locus = 1426	III	Bone pendant (for form cf. Macalister, <i>Gezer</i> III, Pl. CCXXVI 58-59; Petrie, <i>Gerar</i> , Pl. XXXIII 42)
7	M 5148	Locus 1635	III B	Blue-glazed fayence medallion or inlay, incised with wheel(?); form frequent in bone inlays (e.g. Petrie, <i>Gaza</i> II, Pl. XXIV 19)
8	M 5179	Locus S = 1560	III	Blue composition crescent amulet(?) (see Petrie, <i>Amulets</i> , Pl. VI 85 and p. 23)
9	M 4228	Locus = 1350	III	Ivory; leg of cow figurine
10	M 290	Square Q 12	V	Astragalus amulet with depressions suggesting use as drill-socket. Many astragali were found in T. 251 (see <i>OIP</i> XXXIII 59). They have been reported from other sites also (see e.g. Macalister, <i>Gezer</i> II 302; Petrie, <i>Gaza</i> III, Pl. XXIX and p. 11; <i>OIP</i> XXX 101 and 174)
11	M 5030	Locus 1576	IV	Stone amulet(?), incised
12	M 1218	Square L 14	IV	Pebble; amulet or burnisher
13	M 936	Locus 310	IV	Bronze bell, pierced with iron pin to hold clapper; probably intrusive (cf. Petrie, <i>Amulets</i> , Pl. XV 124, and <i>Objects of Daily Use</i> [London, 1927] Pl. XVIII 33-37; FitzGerald, <i>Beth-Shan Excavations, 1921-1923</i> [Philadelphia, 1931] Pl. XXXVIII 2; <i>Samaria</i> I 362, Fig. 235)
14	M 304	Square Q 13	V	Ivory
15	M 5334	Locus = 1691	V	Blue-glazed fayence pendant, flat back (cf. Pl. 101:6-10)
16	M 5147	Locus 1636	V	Ivory bovine(?) head, horns broken off
17	M 819	Square O 14 (surface)		Marble bead or gaming-piece, eight holes in front, nine in back, three in either side, vertically pierced (cf. Petrie, <i>Gaza</i> III, Pl. XXVIII, and <i>Objects of Daily Use</i> , Pl. XLIX; Macalister, <i>Gezer</i> III, Pls. CXXXVII 74 and CC 21)
18	M 2333	Sch. W.		Limestone gaming-piece(?) (cf. Petrie, <i>Objects of Daily Use</i> , Pl. XLVIII)



MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS. ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
1	M 1428	Square S 8 (surface)		Joined together to illustrate riveted type of fibula. At Gerar according to Petrie (<i>Gerar</i> , p. 11 and Pl. XVIII 31-32) this type begins at 600 B.C. One from Gezer is dated after 550 B.C. (Macalister, <i>Gezer</i> III, Pl. CXXXIV 1).
2	M 2550	Locus 928	I	
3	M 1639	Square O 8 (surface)		
4	M 1487	Square N 6 (surface)		
5	M 1494	Square M 7 (surface)		
6	M 1411	Square P 10	I	Rivet still in place (cf. Nos. 1-2)
7	M 1587	Square M 6 (surface)		
8	M 2291	Square S 11 (surface)		
9	M 1391	Square R 10 (surface)		
10	M 3328	Locus 635	I	
11	M 3333	Locus 635	I	
12	M 1410	Square P 10	I	
13	M 2748	Locus 778	I	
14	M 1936	Locus 570	I	
15	M 4488	Locus 1481	III	
16	M 4670	Locus E = 1550	III	Remains of iron pin
17	M 4482	Locus 1414	III	Remains of iron pin
18	M 5137	Locus 1615	III B	Remains of iron pin
19	M 4530	Locus 1488	III	
20	M 5319	Locus 1674	IV filling	
21	M 1141	Sch. W.		Incised decoration



1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
CENTIMETERS

BRONZE FIBULAE. ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
1	M 1921	Locus -- 559	III	End of bow drawn out into wire and coiled for insertion of pin
2	M 4284	Locus 1315	II	Remains of iron pin in both clasp and socket
3	M 2914	Locus 1002	II	Pin wound around end of bow without spring
4	M 2901	Locus 997	II	Remains of iron pin in socket
5	M 3363	Locus 937	II	Traces of iron pin in clasp
6	M 4612	Locus -- 1019	III	Remains of iron pin in socket
7	M 4398	Locus -- 1443	III	
8	M 943	Square Q 11	III	Remains of iron pin in place
9	M 804	Square O 13	III	
10	M 2547	Locus N = 940	III	
11	M 2598	Locus 939	III	
12	M 2599	Locus 939	III	
13	M 4771	Locus E = 1479	III	Remains of iron pin in place
14	M 4501	Locus 1475	III	Remains of iron pin in place
15	M 4370	Locus 1433	III	
16	M 5472	Locus E = 1565	III	Left-handed



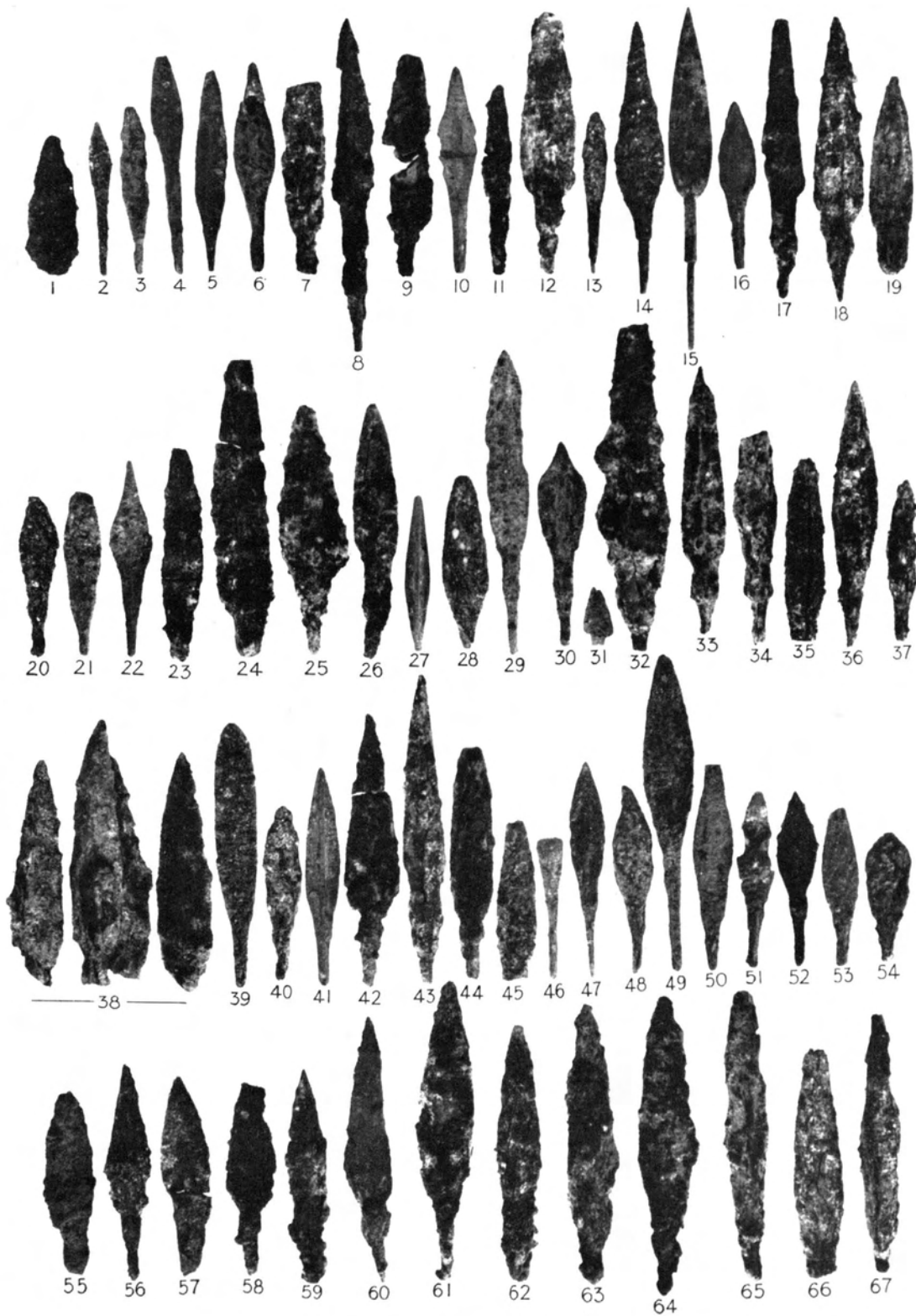
BRONZE FIBULAE. ACTUAL SIZE

Numerous bronze and iron weapon points were found, but there seemed to be no predominance in any one stratum, nor could it be said that one metal predominated over the other. Due to the difficulty of distinguishing between arrowheads and spearheads they have all been called "arrowheads" despite the fact that some of them are quite probably spearheads.

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 2674	Locus 954	I	Iron
2	M 3327	Locus 1048	I	Bronze
3	M 1406	Square P 10	I	Bronze
4	M 2711	Locus 631	I	Bronze
5	M 3266	Locus 1027	I	Bronze
6	M 2348	Locus 966	I	Bronze
7	M 2712	Locus 770	I	Iron
8	M 2865	Locus 966	I	Iron
9	M 2742	Locus 962	I	Iron
10	M 1935	Locus 570	I	Bronze
11	M 2693	Locus 666	I	Iron
12	M 3267	Locus 1028	I	Iron
13	M 3217	Square L 1 (slope surface)		Bronze
14	M 4105	Locus 1297	II	Bronze
15	M 4085	Locus 1248	II	Bronze
16	M 3389	Locus 1041	II	Bronze
17	M 4169	Locus -785	III	Iron
18	M 3164	Locus 1004	II	Iron
19	M 4222	Locus 1293	II	Iron
20	M 4513	Locus 1064	III	Bronze
21	M 4396	Locus 1435	III	Bronze
22	M 2051	Locus 616	III	Bronze
23	5211	Locus 261	III	Iron
24	5192	Square O 13	III	Iron
25	M 782	Square N 14	III	Iron
26	M 5157	Locus W = 1628	III	Iron
27	M 4347	Locus 1257	III	Bronze, tri-sided (cf. Pls. 81:28 and 88:12-13). Petrie considers this type post-Mycenaean, appearing from about 900-800 to the 4th century B.C. (<i>Tools and Weapons</i> [London, 1917] p. 34.) At Gerar it begins with the 22d dynasty (Petrie, <i>Gerar</i> , p. 15 and Pl. XXIX 12-21).
28	M 4507	Locus 1432	III	Bronze
29	M 4466	Locus 1466	III	Bronze
30	M 4419	Locus 1447	III	Bronze
31	M 5758	Locus 1424	III	Bronze, perhaps for small game
32	M 4720	Locus = 1444	III*	Iron
33	M 4469a	Locus 1469	III	Iron
34	M 4469b	Locus 1469	III	Iron
35	M 4229	Locus 1334	III	Iron
36	M 4758	Locus E = 1565	III	Iron
37	M 4831	Locus 1490	III	Iron
38	M 4395	Locus 1435	III	Iron; four arrowheads (two oxidized together), probably from a quiver
39	M 4654	Locus 1548	III	Bronze
40	M 5116	Locus = 1616	III B	Bronze
41	M 4973	Locus 1551	III	Bronze
42	M 4768	Locus S = 1587	III	Iron
43	M 4705	Locus E = 1561	III	Iron
44	M 4799	Locus 1545	III	Iron
45	M 4716	Locus 1481	III	Iron
46	M 4230	Locus 977	IV†	Bronze, blunt bird arrowhead
47	M 5211	Locus 1672	IV	Bronze
48	M 181	Square P 12	IV	Bronze
49	M 1130	Square M 13	III	Bronze
50	M 230	Locus 589	V	Bronze
51	M 1311	Square O 14	V	Bronze
52	M 195	Locus 592	V	Bronze
53	M 1521	Locus -338	IV filling	Bronze
54	M 208	Locus 594	V	Bronze
55	M 5021	Locus 1693 (Q 9)	IV	Iron
56	M 1312	Square O 14	V	Iron
57	M 1313	Square O 14	V	Iron
58	M 840	Square Q 12	IV	Iron
59	M 793	Square O 14	IV	Iron
60	M 5071	Locus -1561	IV	Iron
61	M 928	Locus 300	III	Iron
62	M 111	Square Q 12	V	Iron
63	M 256	Square Q 13	V	Iron
64	5362	Locus 300	III	Iron
65	M 5139	Locus 1645	III	Iron
66	M 6272	Locus 1650	IV	Iron
67	M 5020	Locus 1693 (Q 9)	IV	Iron

* But see p. 131, note.

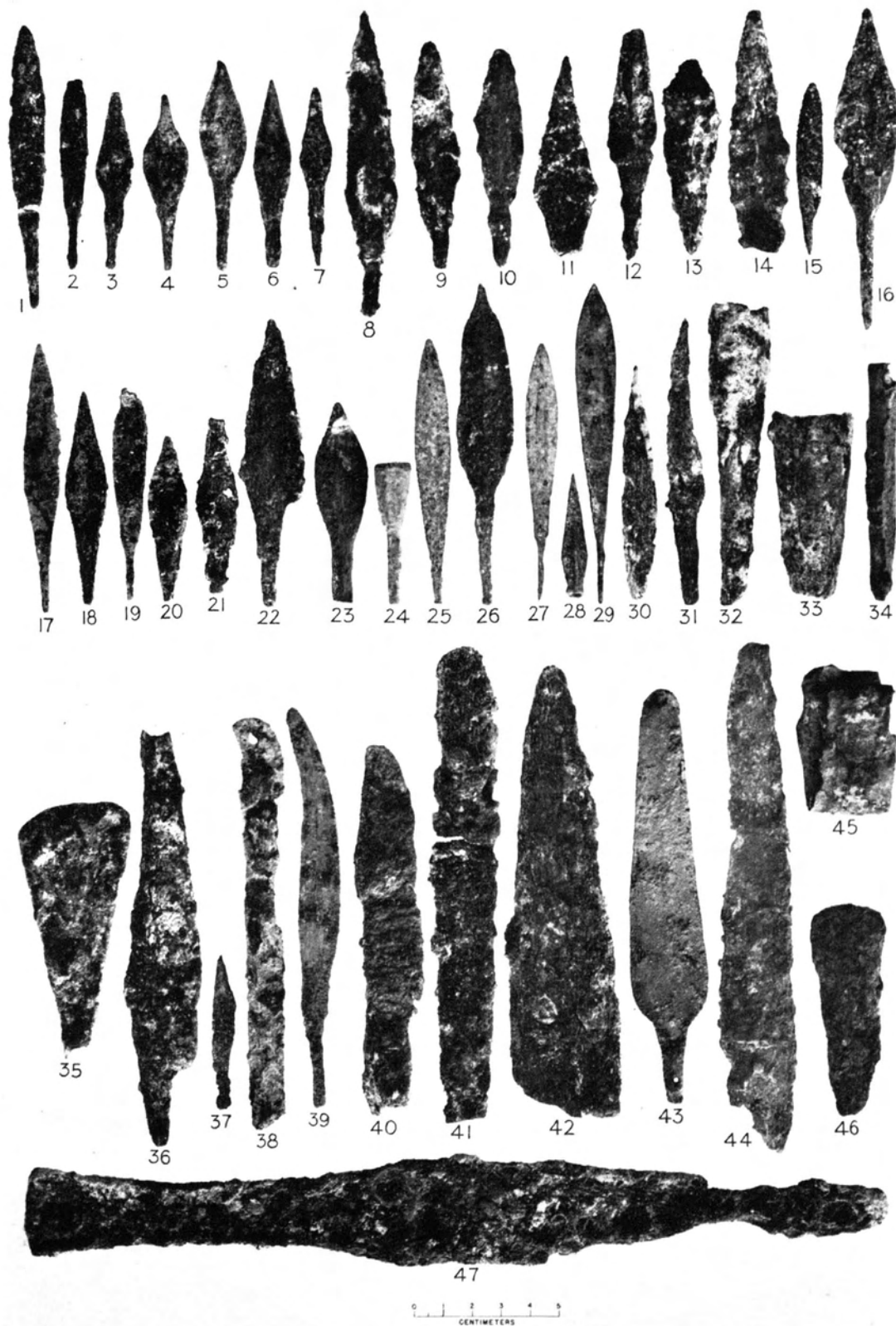
† But see p. 142, note.



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CENTIMETERS

BRONZE AND IRON ARROWHEADS. SCALE, 1:2

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
ARROWHEADS (see opp. Pl. 80)				
1	M 5227	Locus = 1631	IV	Bronze
2	M 5212	Locus 1674	IV filling	Bronze
3	M 5287	Locus 1674	IV filling	Bronze
4	M 5079	Locus = 1610	IV	Bronze
5	M 5213	Locus 1674	IV filling	Bronze
6	M 5420	Locus - 1695 (P 9)	V	Bronze
7	M 5486	Locus 1650	IV	Bronze
8	M 5288	Locus 1674	IV filling	Iron
9	M 5321	Locus 1674	IV filling	Iron
10	M 5224	Locus 1674	IV filling	Iron
11	M 5257	Locus 1674	IV filling	Iron
12	M 5422	Locus 1674	IV filling	Iron
13	M 5407	Locus - 1693 (R 10)	V	Iron
14	M 5383	Locus 1674	IV filling	Iron
15	M 5304	Locus 1674	IV filling	Bronze
16	M 5228	Locus = 1621	V	Bronze
17	M 2160	Locus 647	V	Bronze
18	M 5242	Locus S = 1658	V	Bronze
19	M 5539	Locus 1730	V	Bronze
20	M 5419	Locus = 1699	V	Bronze
21	M 5367	Locus = 1691	V	Iron
22	M 5446	Locus = 1716	V	Iron (one of four illustrated)
23	M 1325	Square M 14 (surface)		Bronze
24	M 1667	Square Q 17 (slope surface)		Bronze, blunt bird arrowhead
25	M 3671	Square W 17 (slope surface)		Bronze
26	M 641	Square S 15 (slope surface)		Bronze
27	M 1681	Square T 16 (slope surface)		Bronze
28	M 4185	Sch. W.		Bronze, tri-sided (cf. Pl. 80:27), socketed
29	M 41	Square S 17 (slope surface)		Bronze
30	M 3297	Square N 1 (slope surface)		Bronze
31	M 197	Square Q 14	V	Iron
SPEAR BUTTS				
32	M 5065	Locus = 1491	III	Bronze
33	M 5037	Locus 1585	III	Iron
34	M 234	Square P 13	IV	Bronze (chisel?)
KNIFE AND DAGGER BLADES				
35	M 5445	Locus 1257	III	Iron (scraper?)
36	M 2917	Locus 999	III?	Iron
37	M 4214	Locus - 1318 A	III	Bronze
38	M 4497	Locus - 1253	III	Iron
39	M 1920	Locus - 559	III	Bronze
40	M 4914	Locus E = 1550	III	Iron
41	5213	Locus 261	III	Iron
42	M 5156	Locus 1628	III	Iron
43	M 4788	Locus 1572	III	Bronze
44	M 5204	Locus S = 1560	III	Iron, one bronze and one iron rivet for attachment
45	M 969	Locus - 282	IV	Bronze, folded
46	M 182	Square P 12	IV	Iron
47	M 3348	Locus - 605	III	Iron



BRONZE AND IRON WEAPONS. SCALE, 1:2

No bronze sickle blades were found in the Iron Age strata.

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum
1	M 4680	Locus = 1478	IV
2	M 5016	Locus 1693 (Q 9)	IV
3	M 5152	Locus N = 1626	IV
4	M 5063	Locus - 1561	IV
5	M 4931	Locus 1560	III
6	M 4920	Locus N = 1552	III
7	M 4475	Locus - 1289	III
8	M 5086	Locus 1609	III
9	M 5000	Locus 1565	III
10	M 5436	Locus 1585	III
11	M 4295	Locus 1351	II
12	M 3253	Locus 1021	II



1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
CENTIMETERS

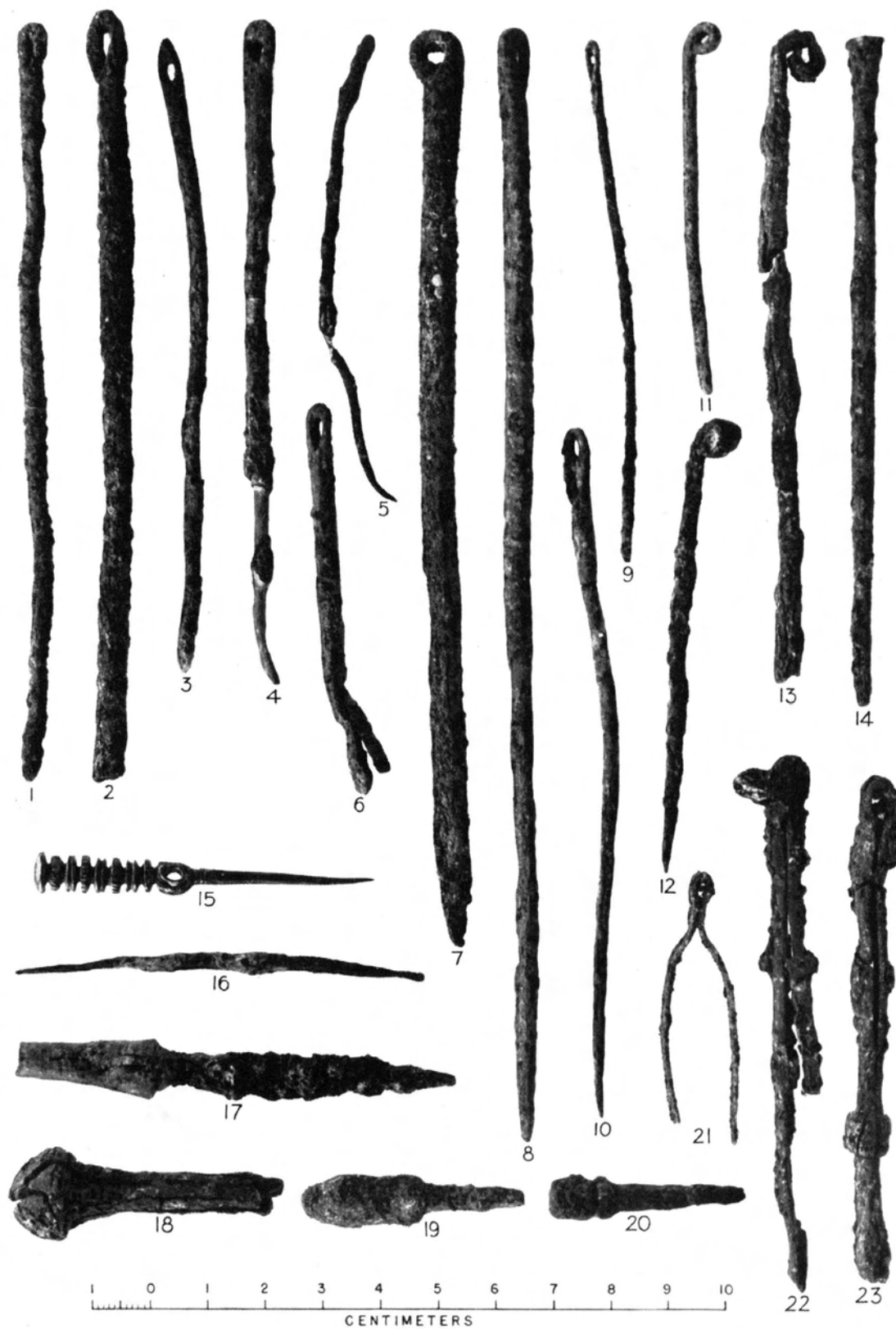
IRON SICKLE BLADES. SCALE, 1:2

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
IRON KNIFE BLADES				
1	M 4286	Locus = 1356	III	
2	M 5140	Locus N = 1562	III	
3	M 196	Locus 592	V	Bronze rivet for attachment
4	M 5491	Locus W = 1719	V	Two rivets for attachment
BRONZE CHISELS				
5	M 3281	Locus = 1030	I	
6	M 4422	Locus 1446	II	
7	M 2919	Locus 999	III?	
8	M 4310	Locus 1400	III	
9	M 4399	Locus - 1443	III	
10	M 5074	Locus 1484	III	
11	M 1161	Locus 362	IV	
12	M 5225	Locus 1674	IV filling	
13	5404	Locus 592	V	
14	M 5297	Locus S = 1673	V	
15	M 5415	Locus - 1693 (Q 10)	V	
IRON CHISELS				
16	M 4159	Locus 740	I	
17	M 5411	Locus 1650	IV	
18	M 4900	Locus = 1507	III	
19	M 4916	Locus 1552	III	
IRON AX				
20	M 3199	Locus 760	I	
BRONZE GOAD(?)				
21	M 3349	Locus - 605	III	



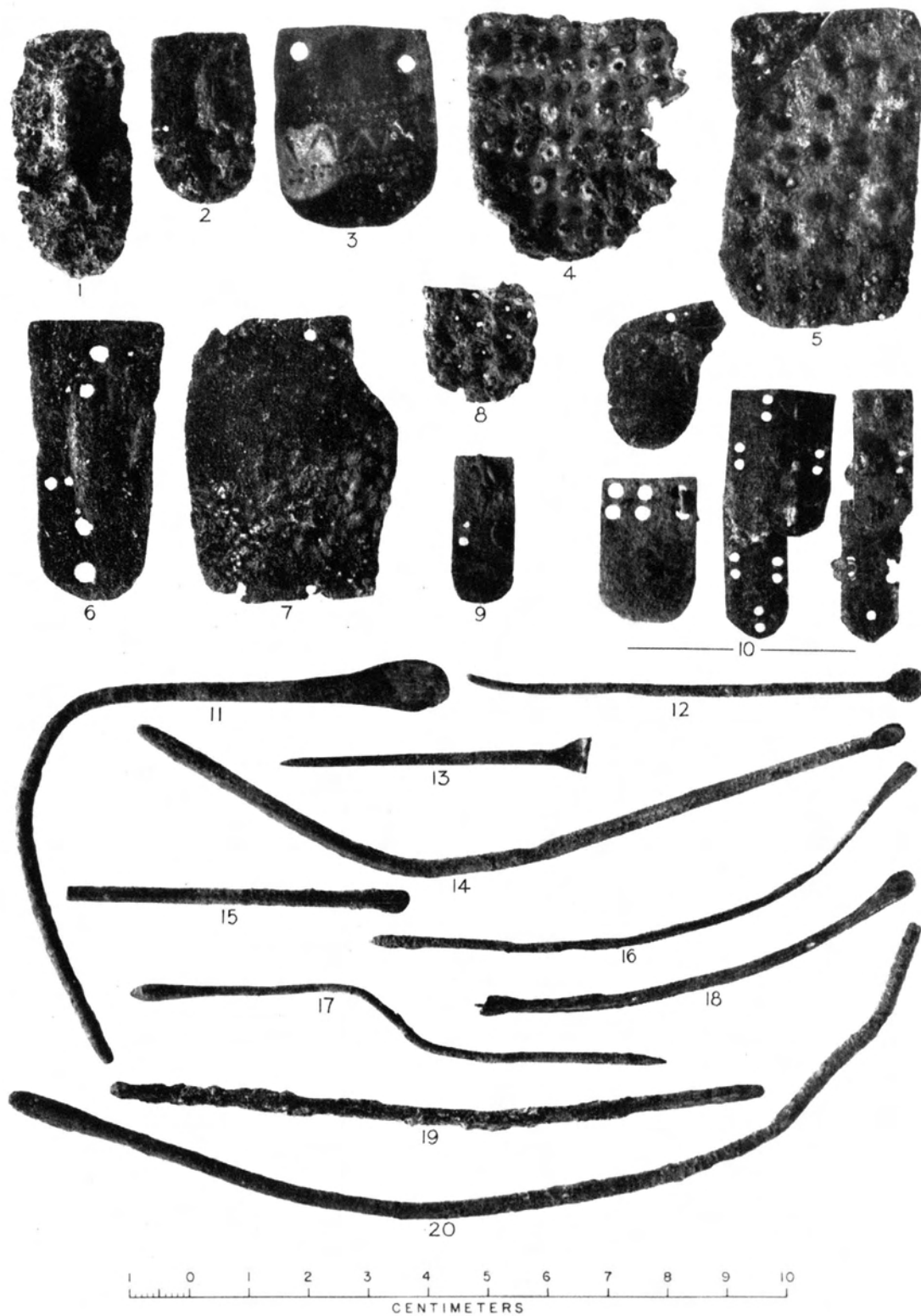
BRONZE AND IRON TOOLS. SCALE, 3:5

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
BRONZE NEEDLES				
1	M 4464	Locus -728	II	
2	M 3323	Locus =1004	II	
3	M 4348	Locus -1421	III	
4	M 5229	Locus 1674	IV filling	
5	M 5234	Locus 1674	IV filling	
6	M 5315	Locus 1674	IV filling	
7	M 5236	Locus 1674	IV filling	
8	M 5214	Locus 1674	IV filling	
9	M 222	Locus 67	V	
10	M 114	Locus 592	V	
BRONZE LOOP-HEADED PINS				
11	M 4157	Square P 9	I	
12	M 5454	Locus N =1710	V	
13	M 5464	Locus =1716	V	
MISCELLANEOUS				
14	M 3326	Locus 1048	I	Bronze nail
15	M 4213	Locus -1318 A	III	Gold toggle pin. Since no other metal toggle pins are reported from Palestinian Iron Age sites, this specimen must have originated before Stratum III. Perhaps it was unearthed from a Hyksos or LB tomb by a robber of the 7th or 8th century.
16	M 5435	Locus S =1705	V	Bronze double-ended pin
17	M 5289	Locus 1674	IV filling	Iron borer with bone handle
BRONZE BLUNT ARROWHEADS				
18	M 5057	Locus 1592	III	
19	M 4762	Locus 1566	III B	
20	M 1318	Square N 14	V	
BRONZE TWEEZERS				
Made of flat piece of bronze folded to form loop at top.				
21	M 5495	Locus 1719	V	"Wishbone"
22	M 868	Square R 11	III	Tightening band, ring in loop
23	M 4532	Locus =1485	III	Tightening band, probably ring in loop originally



METAL IMPLEMENTS. ACTUAL SIZE

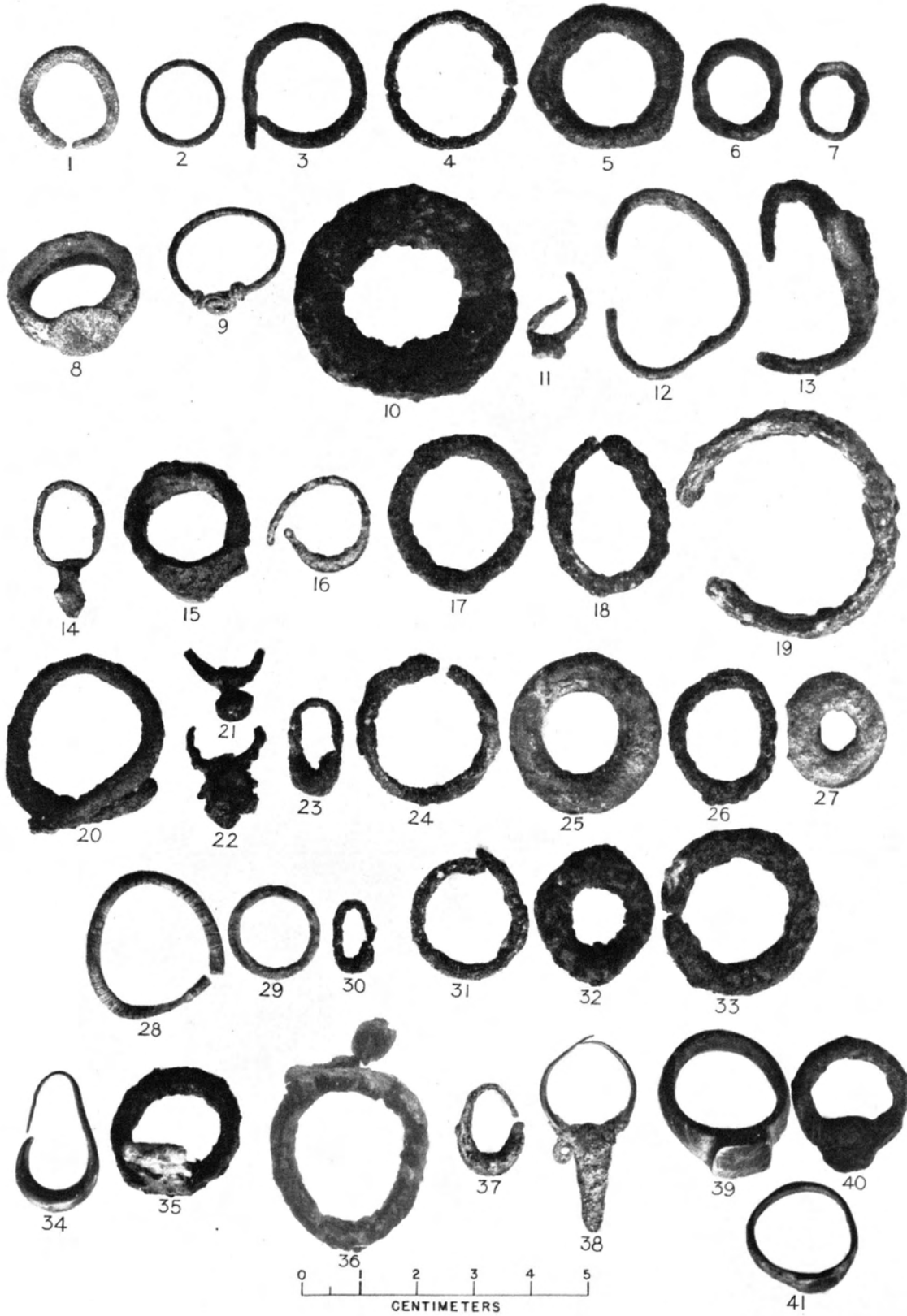
No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
ARMOR SCALES				
It is uncertain whether all objects so classified fall into this category, as some are very fragmentary. Cf. Gjerstad <i>et al.</i> , <i>Cyprus II</i> , Pls. CL and CLXXII (Cypro-Archaic I-II, i.e., ca. 700-500 B.C.), and Petrie, <i>Tools and Weapons</i> , Pl. XLII 118-25 and p. 38 (26th dynasty).				
1	M 4096	Locus 1259	II	Iron
2	M 312	Locus 203	V	Iron
3	M 816	Square P 11	I	
4	M 4458	Locus -997	III	
5	M 846	Locus 274	V	
6	M 5492	Locus 1712	V	
7	M 5474	Locus 1730	V	
8	M 325	Square Q 13	V	
9	M 404	Square S 15 (slope surface)		
10	M 491	Square T 16 (slope surface)		Eight pieces, some fastened together with bronze wire
EAR SPOONS				
11	M 2359	Square N 10 (surface)		
12	M 1963	Square L 9 (surface)		
13	M 4340	Locus 1415	I	
14	M 2716	Locus = 708	I	
KOHL-STICKS				
15	M 2730	Locus 711	II	
16	M 2540	Square O 9	I	
17	M 2172	Sch. W.		
18	M 5456	Locus N = 1710	V	
19	M 5502	Locus E = 1722	V	
20	M 4309	Locus 1400	III	



ARMOR SCALES, EAR SPOONS, AND KOHL-STICKS. BRONZE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. ACTUAL SIZE

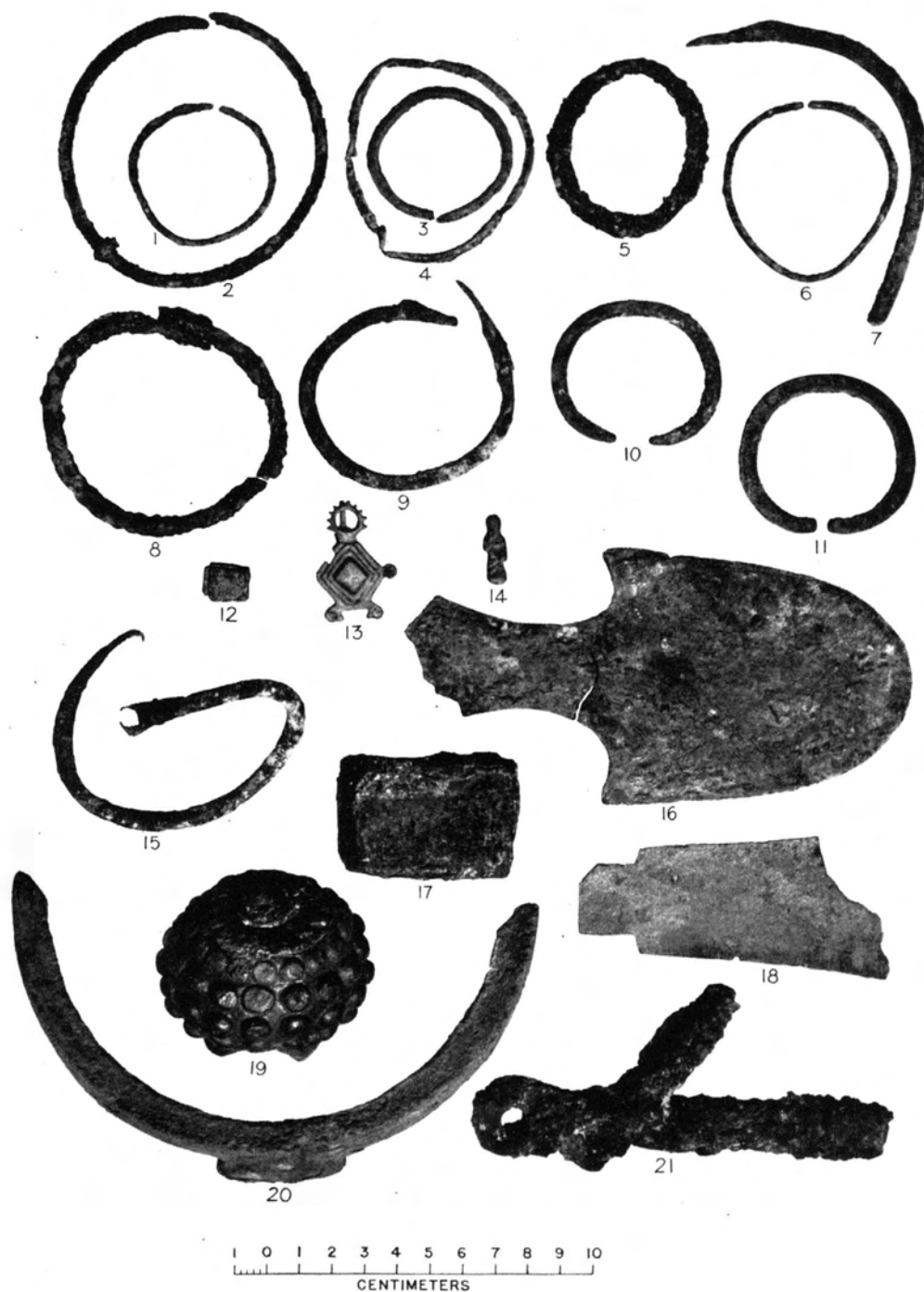
While the identification of some of these objects as earrings is very obvious, in most instances it is uncertain whether they are finger rings, nose rings, or earrings.

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
1	M 1398	Square Q 9	I	
2	M 3265	Locus 1027	I	
3	5114	Square P 11	I	
4	M 1412	Square P 10	I	
5	M 3332	Locus 1037	II	
6	M 1407	Square P 10	I	Iron
7	M 4205	Locus -1294	II	
8	M 4333	Locus =1275	II	Silver
9	M 4321	Locus =1411	II	
10	M 4354	Locus =1004	II	Iron
11	M 1924	Locus -559	III	Silver
12	M 4111	Locus 1262	II	
13	M 4499	Locus -1253	III	Hollow bezel
14	M 4617	Locus =1533	III	
15	M 1910	Locus 553	III	
16	M 4394	Locus 1486	III	
17	M 4675	Locus 1338	III	
18	M 4733	Locus N =1584	III	
19	M 4804	Locus 1598	III	
20	M 4446	Locus 1454	III	
21	5241	Locus 290	III	
22	M 845	Locus 274	V	
23	M 335	Locus 201	III	
24	M 938	Locus 310	IV	
25	M 267	Square Q 12	IV	
26	M 1171	Square O 11	IV	
27	M 1541	Locus 484	V	
28	M 821	Locus 269	V	
29	M 4463	Locus -997	III	
30	M 5344	Locus S =1682	V	
31	M 5450	Locus 1712	V	
32	M 5484	Locus 1650	IV	
33	M 5478	Locus E =1706	V	
34	M 2413	Square V 16 (slope surface)		Gold
35	M 507	Square T 18 (slope surface)		Iron
36	M 228	Locus 591	V	
37	M 43	Square S 17 (slope surface)		
38	M 3	Square J 18 (slope surface)		Gold
39	M 1517	Square M 12 (surface)		
40	M 2313	Square M 9 (surface)		
41	M 1590	Square M 6 (surface)		



METAL RINGS. BRONZE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 2219	Locus = 656	I	Bracelet
2	M 2553	Locus 934	II	Bracelet
3	M 1914	Locus 554	II	Bracelet
4	M 4509	Locus - 1251	III	Bracelet
5	M 979	Locus 300	III	Bracelet
6	M 4325	Locus = 1394	III	Bracelet
7	M 4345	Locus 1413	III B	Bracelet, clasp formed of arrow-shaped end fitting into socket
8	M 4736	Locus 1635	III B	Same as No. 7
9	M 937	Locus 310	IV	Same as No. 7
10	M 640	Square S 15 (slope surface)		Bracelet
11	M 639	Square S 15 (slope surface)		Bracelet
12	M 4621	Locus - 1522	III	Gaming-piece(?)
13	M 496	Square S 17 (slope surface)		Pendant
14	M 2108	Sch. W.		Amulet, human figure with right arm raised to face, loop on back for suspension
15	M 4312	Locus 1400	III	Borer(?), fragment of wood handle still adhering to thick end
16	M 4397	Locus 1442	II	Hoe or trowel
17	M 3185	Locus 1004	II	Solid piece of iron
18	M 4100	Locus 1261	II	Blunt-edged blade(?) (cf. Petrie, <i>Tools and Weapons</i> , Pl. XI)
19	M 1844	Locus 520	II	Intrusive dagger pommel; 9th century after Christ (cf. Charles H. Ashdown, <i>Armour and Weapons in the Middle Ages</i> [London, 1925] Fig. 7)
20	M 3317	Locus 1034	I	Rivet for attachment at each end
21	M 5473	Locus 1559	III	Iron staple, possibly for haltering a horse



BRACELETS AND MISCELLANEOUS METAL OBJECTS. BRONZE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. SCALE, 1:2

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 1655	Square N 4 (surface)		Ring of twisted wire
2	M 1536	Square O 3 (surface)		Ring
3	M 1622	Square O 9 (surface)		Ring
4	M 2081	Square Q 4 (surface)		Bracelet
5	M 1059	Sch. W.		Bail handle
6	M 2347	Locus 966	I	Bail handle
7	M 2209	Locus 925		Fibula
8	M 2366	Square N 10 (surface)		Fibula
9	M 1058	Sch. W.		Fibula
10	M 1057	Sch. W.		Fibula
11	M 2071	Square Q 7 (surface)		Fibula, traces of iron pin
12	M 2312	Square M 9 (surface)		Tri-sided arrowhead (cf. Pl. 80:27)
13	M 1597	Square M 7 (surface)		Tri-sided arrowhead (cf. Pl. 80:27)
14	M 1507	Square L 7 (surface)		Flat arrowhead
15	M 3248	Locus 1019	II	Button, loop for attachment
16	M 2534	Square O 8	I	Button, bar for attachment
17	M 2709	Locus 958	I	Cover, bar for attachment(?) on under side
18	M 3274	Locus 962	I	Washer(?)
19	M 310	Locus 203	V	Three perforated disks
20	M 4743	Locus = 1591	III	Handle(?) or tie-ring(?)
21	M 5467	Locus = 1716	V	Handle(?) or tie-ring(?)
22	M 2420	Locus 844	I	Weight(?)
23	M 5301	Locus 1674	IV filling	Remains of iron and wood riveted between bent-over plate, loop for attachment
24	M 4238	Locus 1338	III	Iron hook
25	M 912	Locus 299	III	Linked chain
26	M 4508	Locus 1432	III	Linked chain



MISCELLANEOUS BRONZE AND IRON (No. 24) OBJECTS. ACTUAL SIZE

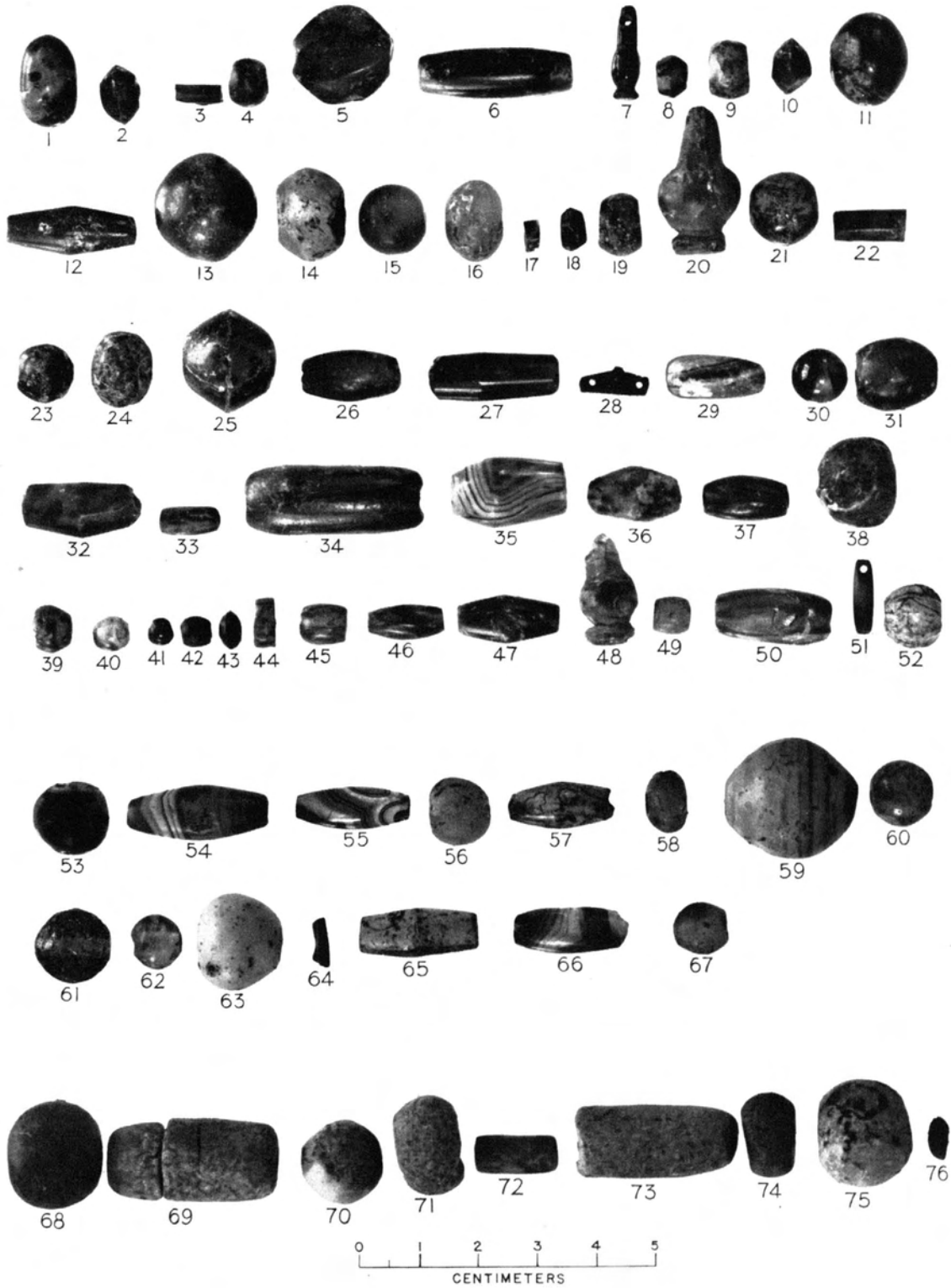
This interesting piece was not actually found by the Expedition, and there is some uncertainty as to its provenience. It was brought in by a shepherd who said he had found it in an old trench of Schumacher's on a part of the hill that had not then been acquired by the Oriental Institute. It may be compared with two bronze stands (1400-1200 B.C.) from tombs in Cyprus (Gressmann, *Bilder*, Nos. 505-6). One of these, however, is much larger than ours and has wheels, but despite these differences there is a distinct similarity. The dimensions of the second are not given, and wheels are not shown but are supposed to have existed. Careful examination of the Megiddo stand shows that there could have been no wheels and that apart from objects which may have been held by some of the figures the bronze still retains all its essentials. Gressmann is doubtful as to the use of the Cyprus examples, and nothing definite is here proposed for the Megiddo specimen (cf. *OIP* XXVI 19 f. and Pl. XVIII).

The method of manufacture was casting by *cire perdue*, which accounts for the welded appearance of some of the joints. While this model must have been difficult enough to make, the technique is not of a high order. The chairs in three cases have two crossbars and a seat, and in one case only one crossbar and a seat. None has a back. The details of the figures are not well brought out, but the following may be noted. Each of the seated figures wears a long robe and probably a headdress. The standing figures wear knee-length kilts or loincloths, in which a vertical fold can be observed, and no headdress. The shape of the shoes cannot be distinguished in any of the figures. The physical features show crude but Hittite treatment of the eyes, prominent Hittite noses, prominent ears, and no beards.



BRONZE STAND M 1342. SCALE, 2:3

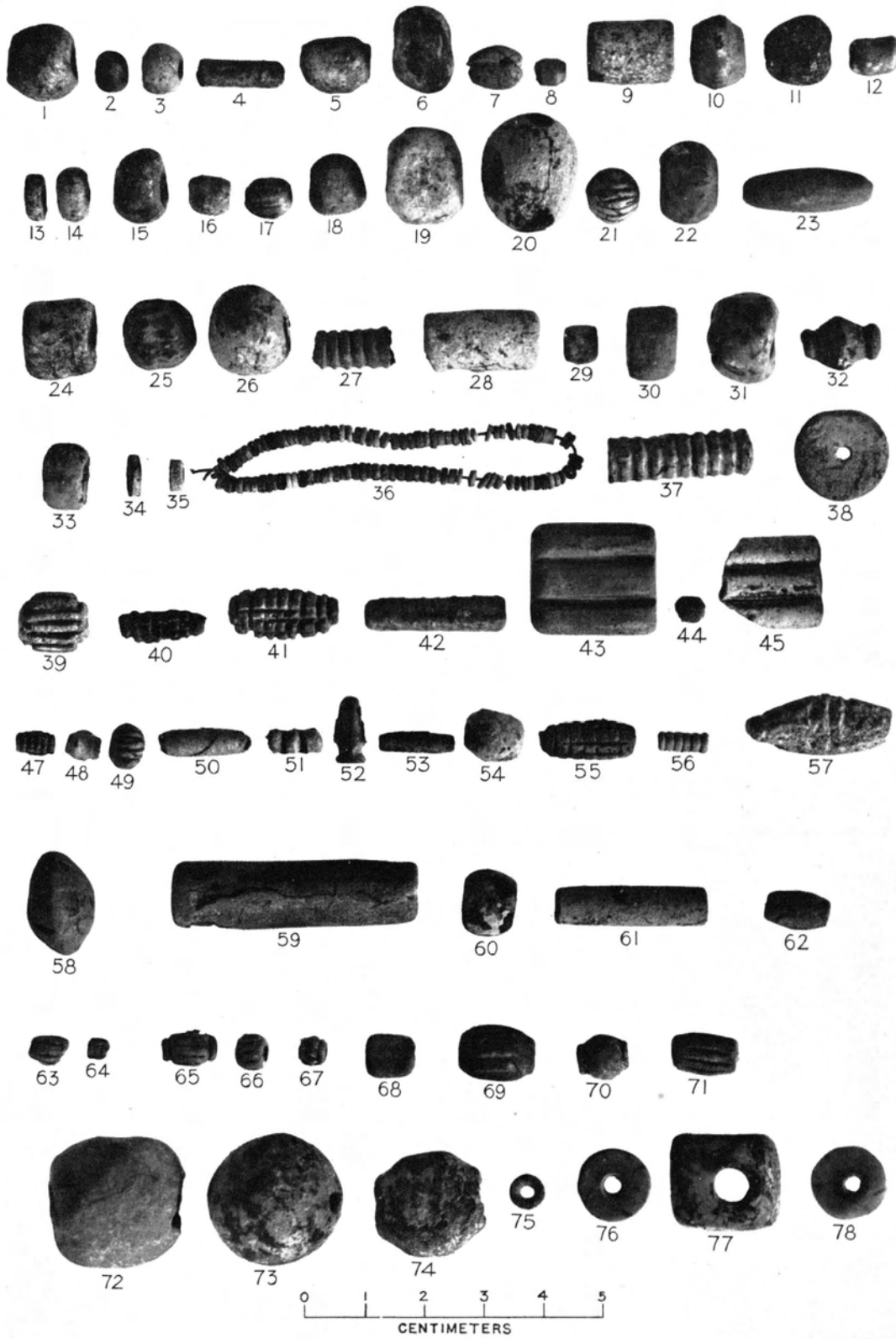
No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks	No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
1	M 3280	Locus = 1030	I		39	M 1584	Locus 500	III	
2	M 4776	Locus 996	II		40	M 1136	Square N 14	IV	
3	M 1415	Square Q 10	I		41	5431a	Locus 208	V	
4	M 2864	Locus 966	I	Hexagonal	42	5431b	Locus 208	V	
5	M 2405	Locus 1323	II		43	5450	Locus 203	V	
6	M 4209	Locus 1319	II		44	M 1298	Locus 421	V	
7	M 2873	Locus 979	II		45	M 5249	Locus 1674	IV filling	
8	M 1893	Locus 543	II		46	M 5323	Locus 1674	IV filling	
9	M 1404a	Locus 435	II		47	M 5341	Locus 1674	IV filling	
10	M 1404b	Locus 435	II		48	M 5385	Locus - 1693 (R 10)	V	
11	M 4122	Locus = 784	II		49	M 5453b	Locus 1712	V	
12	M 4198	Locus 1314	I		50	M 5295	Locus S = 1673	V	
13	M 2872	Locus 979	II		51	M 5175	Locus N = 1645	V	
14	M 3249	Locus 1019	II	Rose quartz	52	M 5382	Locus 1606	V	
15	M 4234	Locus - 1296	III		53	M 4207	Locus - 1294	II	Opal
16	M 4669a	Locus 1545	III		54	M 3255	Locus 700	I	Gray onyx
17	M 4580	Locus = 1489	III		55	M 4349	Locus - 1421	III	Black, gray, and white onyx
18	M 5109	Locus W = 1434	III		56	M 4474	Locus 1453	II	Milky quartz
19	M 4266	Locus 1359	III		57	M 4323	Locus = 1409	III	Chalcedony
20	M 2548	Locus N = 940	III		58	M 5414	Locus = 1609	III	Green glass
21	M 5413	Locus = 1609	III		59	M 5180	Locus S = 1560	III	Milky quartz
22	M 4746a	Locus 1582	III		60	M 5115	Locus N = 1584	III	Green glass
23	M 4746b	Locus 1582	III		61	M 4968	Locus 1551	III	Deep blue glass
24	M 4769b	Locus 1568	III		62	5235	Locus 289	III	Quartz crystal
25	M 4608	Locus 1534	III		63	M 1824	Locus 500	III	Milky quartz
26	M 4337	Locus 1003	III		64	M 4778	Locus S = 1571	III B	Smoky quartz
27	M 4202	Locus 1299	III		65	M 4496	Locus = 1482	IV	Agate
28	M 4351	Locus = 1424	III		66	M 5377	Locus 1700	V	Agate
29	M 4192	Locus = 1302	III		67	M 4401	Locus - 1443	III	Amethyst
30	M 4793b	Locus N = 1592	III		68	M 4413	Locus 1441	II	Limestone
31	M 4745a	Locus N = 1598	III		69	M 4358	Locus 1253	II	Limestone
32	M 4745b	Locus N = 1598	III		70	M 3325	Locus 508	III	Limestone
33	M 5117	Locus = 1616	III B		71	M 4470	Locus 1469	III	Limestone
34	M 880	Locus 286	III		72	M 4456a	Locus 1414	III	Limestone
35	M 273	Square Q 13	V		73	M 930	Locus 308	I	Pottery
36	M 57	Locus 52	V		74	5275	Locus 52	V	Limestone
37	M 1094	Locus 318	V		75	M 920	Locus 300	III	Limestone
38	M 929	Locus 308	I		76	M 116	Locus 592	V	Limestone



BEADS. CARNELIAN UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
1	M 2866	Locus = 844	I	
2	M 3163	Square R 5	I	
3	M 4341a	Locus = 1415	I	
4	M 4341b	Locus = 1415	I	
5	M 4425	Locus = 1437	II	
6	M 2870	Locus 582	I	
7	M 4506a	Locus = 1251	III	
8	M 4506b	Locus = 1251	III	
9	M 4403	Locus = 1443	III	
10	M 4359	Locus 1253	II	
11	M 1894	Locus 543	II	
12	M 4825b	Locus 1019	II	
13	M 5052b	Locus = 1494	IV	
14	M 4533	Locus = 1485	III	
15	M 4975	Locus = 1521	III	
16	5176	Locus 261	III	
17	M 4796	Locus 1574	II	Fluted
18	M 4673	Locus 1541	IV	
19	M 4786	Locus 1373	II	
20	M 4784	Locus = 1416	IV	Three sepia spots as decoration
21	M 4728j	Locus 1635	III B	Fluted
22	M 4760a	Locus 1581	III	
23	M 4807a	Locus 1585	III	
24	M 5106	Locus = 1500	III B	
25	M 4678a	Locus = 1543	III	Fluted
26	M 4678b	Locus = 1543	III	
27	M 4487a	Locus 1481	III	
28	M 4421	Locus = 1445	III	
29	M 5136	Locus 1615	III B	
30	M 5103	Locus N = 1613	III	
31	M 4352	Locus = 1422	III	
32	M 4343	Locus 1412	III B	
33	5382	Square Q 12	IV	
34	M 1164	Locus 370	V	
35	5423	Locus 594	V	
36	5433	Locus 208	V	
37	M 77	Locus N = 36	V	
38	M 1290	Square L 14	IV	
39	M 5100	Locus 1620	IV	
40	M 309	Locus 203	V	
41	M 5267	Locus 1630	IV	
42	M 5318	Locus 1576	IV	
43	M 190	Square P 13	V	Triple reed, end flutes pierced
44	5432	Locus 208	V	Fluted
45	M 5260	Locus 1674	IV filling	Triple reed, end flutes pierced
47	M 5263	Locus 1674	IV filling	
48	M 5251	Locus 1674	IV filling	Collared and fluted
49	M 5326d	Locus 1674	IV filling	Fluted
50	M 5320	Locus 1674	IV filling	
51	M 5325	Locus 1674	IV filling	Triple bead
52	M 5440	Locus 1708	V	Lotus-seed pendant
53	M 5360	Locus S = 1673	V	
54	M 5166	Locus W = 1640	V	
55	M 5352	Locus = 1660	V	
56	M 5238	Locus 1673	V	
57	M 5453c	Locus 1712	V	
58	M 4400	Locus = 1443	III	Blue composition
59	M 4527	Locus = 1443	II	Blue composition
60	5293	Locus 261	III	Blue composition, glazed
61	M 4502b	Locus 1475	III	Blue composition
62	M 4773	Locus E = 997	II	Blue composition
63	M 346a	Locus 203	V	Blue composition
64	M 346b	Locus 203	V	Blue composition
65	5416	Locus 592	V	Blue composition
66	M 5361	Locus 1674	IV filling	Blue composition
67	M 5252	Locus 1674	IV filling	Blue composition, glazed
68	M 5265	Locus 1674	IV filling	Blue composition
69	M 5347	Locus S = 1682	V	Blue composition
70	M 5444	Locus 1710	V	Blue composition
71	M 5443b	Locus N = 1671	V	Blue composition
72	M 1897	Locus 543	II	Gray pottery
73	M 4212	Locus 1311	II	Pottery, light red wash
74	M 4991	Locus = 559 (R 6)	III	Lead
75	5367	Locus 294	V	Shell
76	M 4408	Locus = 1444	III*	Shell
77	M 1103	Locus 320	V	Shell
78	M 5412	Locus 1650	IV	Calcite

* But see p. 131, note.



BEADS. FAYENCE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
GLASS				
1	M 2752	Locus 763	I	Green
2	M 4100	Locus = 1287	I	Blue-gray
3	M 2007	Locus = 844	I	Light blue
4	M 2589	Locus 928	I	Deep blue
5	M 2715	Locus = 708	I	Gray-yellow
6	M 4767a	Locus S = 1587	III	Deep blue
7	M 4767b	Locus S = 1587	III	Light blue
8	M 4625a	Locus 1019	II	Yellow-gray
9	M 2273	Locus 675	II	Bister
10	M 4412	Locus 1441	II	Eye bead
11	M 942	Square Q 11	II	Deep blue
12	M 4357	Locus 1425	II	Yellow-gray
13	M 4889	Locus - 1343	III	Blue-black
14	M 4658b	Locus 1549	III	Bright blue
15	M 4662	Locus 1484	III	Bright blue
16	M 4696	Locus 1559	III	Pale blue
17	M 4698	Locus = 1558	III B	Gray and light blue
18	M 3161	Locus - 559	III	Gray and brown
19	5170	Square Q 11	III	Blue
20	M 5107	Locus W = 1434	III	Light blue
21	M 1030	Square O 12	III	Pale blue with gray-white band
22	M 1912b	Locus 553	III	Blue with gray-white bands
23	M 805	Square O 13	III	Yellow, deep blue, and green eye bead
24	M 796	Locus 261	III	Deep blue, yellow, and gray
25	M 4728a	Locus 1635	III B	Pale blue and white
26	M 4728b	Locus 1635	III B	Light blue
27	M 4582	Locus 1490	III	Pale blue and gray-white
28	M 4760c	Locus 1581	III	Deep green and gray
29	M 4807c	Locus 1585	III	Blue-black and gray-white
30	M 4503a	Locus 1472	III	Green, gray, and blue double eye bead
31	M 4503b	Locus 1472	III	Green, gray, and blue eye bead
32	M 5066	Locus 1538	III	Blue-black
33	M 4806	Locus S = 1544	III	Deep blue
34	M 4744	Locus 1456	III	Deep blue and gray-white eye bead
35	M 4407	Locus = 1444	III*	Light blue
36	M 4678c	Locus = 1543	III	Maroon, blue, gray-white, and green
37	M 4678d	Locus = 1543	III	Yellow, white, and blue-black
38	M 4487d	Locus 1481	III	Yellow
39	M 4750	Locus 1591	III	Blue
40	M 4607	Locus 1561	III	Blue-black and gray-white
41	M 4971b	Locus 1551	III	Blue and white
42	M 5149	Locus 1635	III B	Bright blue
43	M 4737	Locus 1635	III B	Blue-black
44	5434	Locus 208	V	Blue-black
45	M 940	Locus 310	IV	Blue and gray-white
46	5357	Locus 299	III	Blue-green
47	M 236	Square P 13	IV	Yellow, blue-black, and white
48	M 1247	Locus - 317	IV	Dark blue, gray, and yellow
49	M 1271	Square M 13	IV	Pale blue and gray-white
50	M 1314	Square O 12	V	Blue-black and gray-white eye bead
51	M 1090	Locus 317	III	Red-brown double bead
52	M 4794a	Locus - 559 (P 7)	III	Deep blue
53	M 4794b	Locus - 559 (P 7)	III	Pale blue
54	M 1147	Square M 13	IV	Dark blue and yellow
55	5300	Square Q 12	IV	Gray and yellow
56	M 1127	Square O 14	IV	Blue-black
57	M 5223	Locus 1674	IV filling	Blue-black and white
58	M 5327	Locus 1674	IV filling	Yellow
59	M 5240	Locus 1673	V	
STONE				
60	M 2887	Locus = 844	I	Lapis lazuli
61	M 903	Locus 294	V	Lapis lazuli
62	5146	Square Q 11	II	Serpentine
63	M 4420	Locus 1279	II	Steatite
64	M 4618	Locus 1526	III	Alabaster
65	M 1923	Locus - 550	III	Corundum
66	M 4378	Locus 1434	III	Blue
67	M 5199	Locus 1545	III	Steatite
68	M 4791	Locus 1571	III B	Serpentine
69	M 5387	Locus - 1693 (R 10)	V	Steatite
70	M 5270	Locus 1674	IV filling	Sandstone
71	M 5161	Locus - 1482	IV filling	Redstone pendant(?)

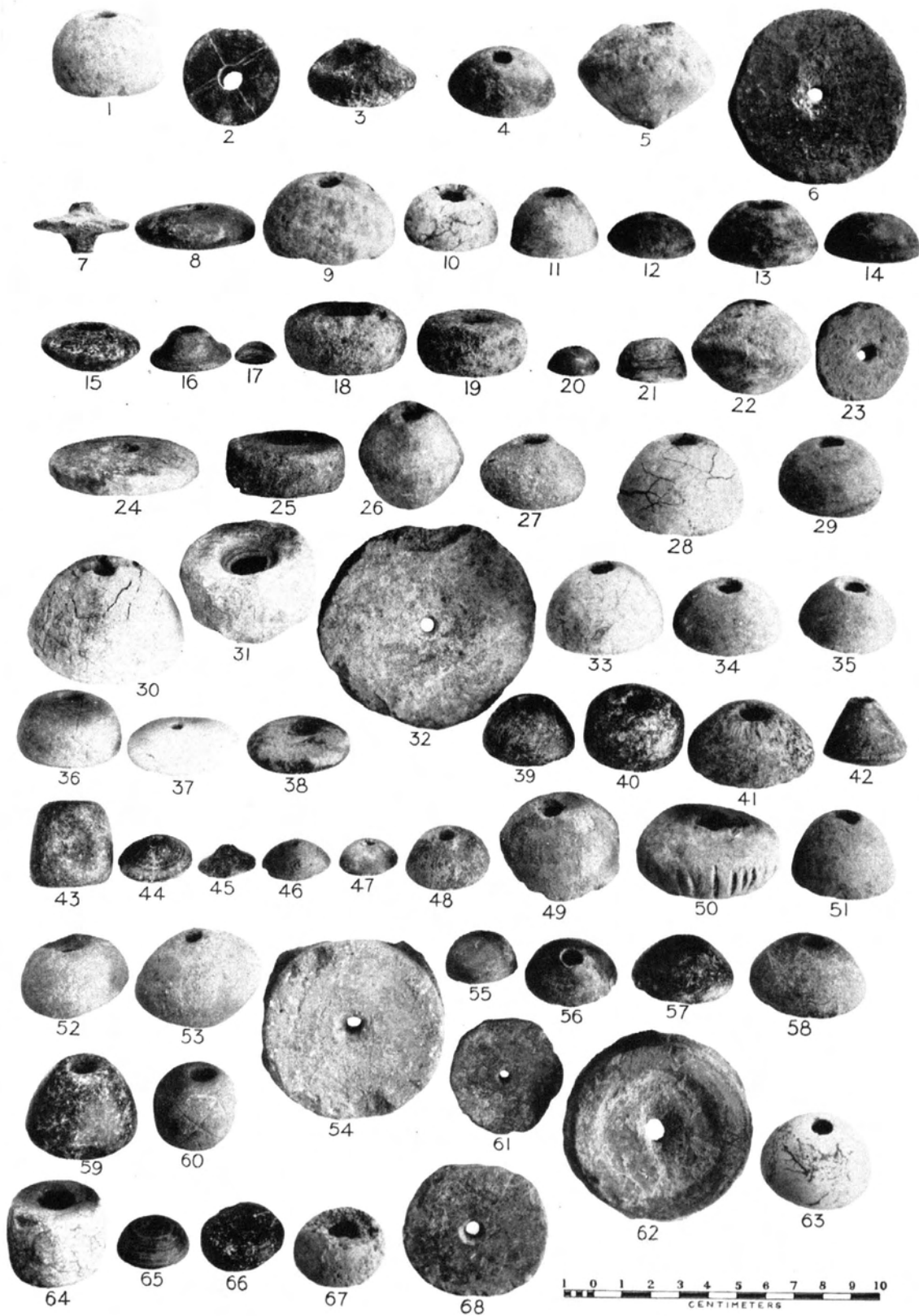
* But see p. 131, note.



GLASS AND STONE BEADS. ACTUAL SIZE

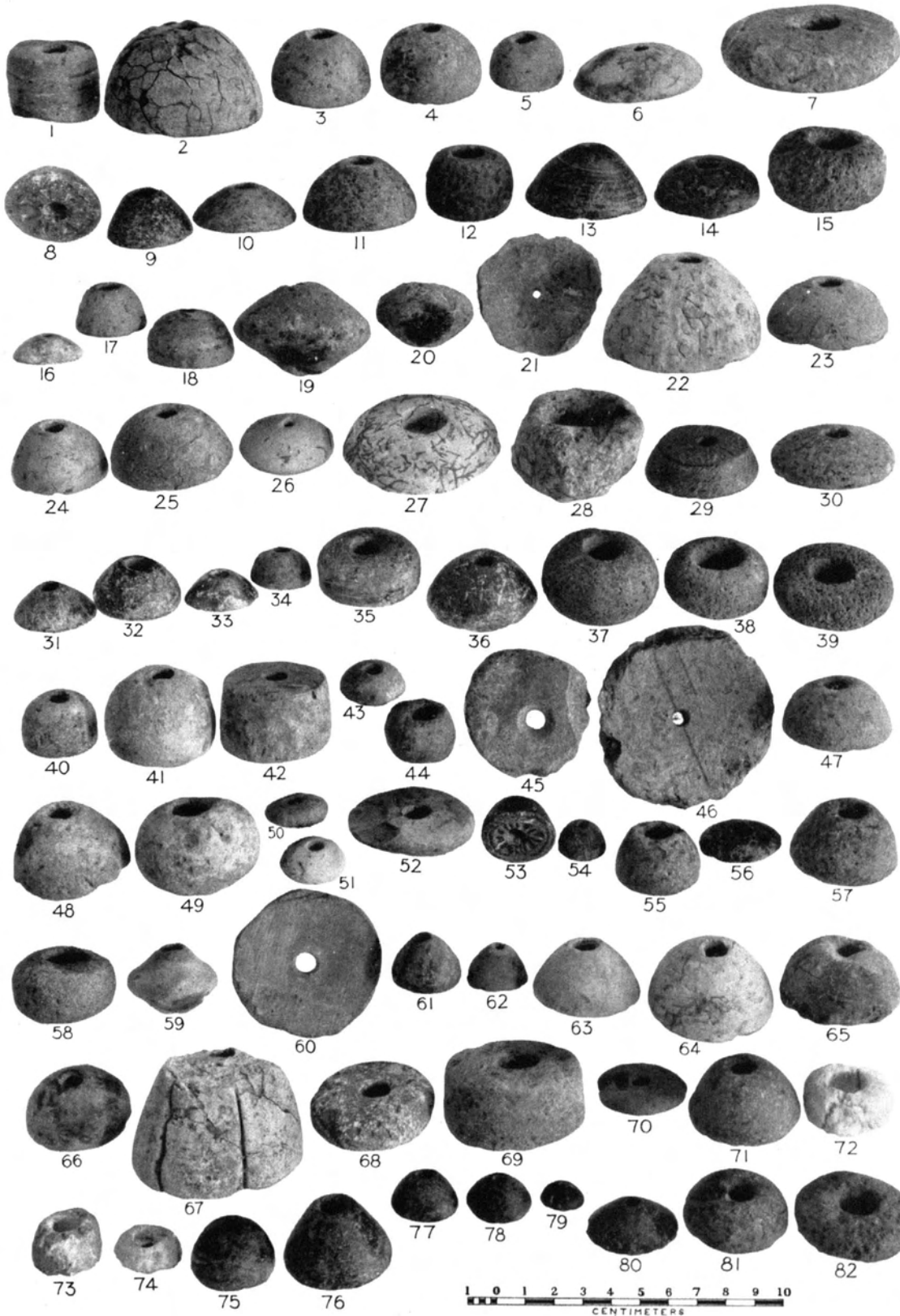
Unlike spindle whorls found at Alişar (OIP XIX 48) those from Megiddo are of little value as data for chronological criteria, at least for the Iron Age strata. A few generalities may be observed. Limestone whorls of a similar type run throughout the strata. Bone whorls predominate in Stratum III and below but are less frequent in the upper strata. It is doubtful whether basalt specimens, found from the Chalcolithic period right through to the later occupations of the mound, were used as whorls. Potsherds which may have been reused as whorls go back almost as early.

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 2908	Locus = 844	I	Limestone
2	M 3279	Locus = 1030	I	Steatite, incised cross on base
3	M 4158	Locus 740	I	Basalt
4	M 2756	Locus 615	I	Bone
5	M 2367	Locus = 824	I	Pottery
6	M 2135	Locus 640	I	Potsherd
7	M 3282	Locus = 1030	I	Pottery
8	M 4278	Locus = 1322	I	Limestone
9	M 2543	Square P 10	I	Limestone
10	M 2544	Square P 10	I	Limestone
11	M 2741	Locus 962	I	Limestone
12	M 3318	Locus 1042	I	Limestone
13	M 2410	Locus 663	I	Steatite
14	M 4194	Locus 1295	I	Steatite
15	M 3322	Locus 576	I	Steatite
16	M 829	Square Q 11	I	Steatite
17	M 2619	Square N 10	I	Steatite
18	M 4092	Locus 1254	I	Basalt
19	M 4386	Locus 1431	III	Basalt
20	M 2713	Locus 770	I	Bone
21	M 1390	Square R 10	I	Bone
22	M 1393	Square P 10	I	Pottery
23	M 860	Square P 11	I	Potsherd
24	M 4680	Locus 996	II	Limestone
25	M 1423	Square Q 8	II	Basalt
26	M 909	Square R 10	II	Pottery
27	M 4688	Locus 996	II	Pottery
28	M 2622	Square M 8	II	Limestone
29	M 4087	Square Q 8	II	Limestone
30	M 4366	Locus - 959	III	Limestone
31	M 2086	Locus - 555	II	Limestone
32	M 4637	Locus - 782	II	Potsherd
33	M 4639	Locus 1473	II	Limestone
34	M 4436	Locus = 1275	II	Limestone
35	M 4367	Locus 1405	II	Limestone
36	M 4258	Locus 757	II	Limestone
37	M 1400	Locus 435	II	Limestone
38	M 934	Square Q 10	II	Limestone
39	M 4884	Locus = 1446	II	Steatite
40	M 4827	Locus 1259	II	Steatite
41	M 4411	Locus 1441	II	Steatite
42	M 4575	Locus 574	II	Steatite
43	M 4414	Locus 1441	II	Steatite
44	M 833	Square Q 11	II	Steatite
45	M 1930	Locus 566	II	Steatite
46	M 2610	Locus 990	II	Bone
47	M 4319	Locus 1406	II	Bone
48	M 4355	Locus = 1004	II	Bone
49	M 1896	Locus 543	II	Bone
50	M 3289	Locus 1033	II	Pottery
51	M 3364	Locus 937	II	Limestone
52	M 2554	Locus 934	II	Limestone
53	M 3359	Locus 1063	II	Pottery
54	M 4953	Locus 1542	III	Potsherd, base of vessel
55	M 4233	Locus - 1296	III	Limestone
56	M 4815	Locus - 1004	III	Limestone
57	M 4572	Locus - 1316	III	Steatite
58	M 779	Square N 14	III	Steatite
59	M 4886	Locus - 1251	III	Steatite
60	M 4431	Locus - 1421	III	Pottery, inscribed with cross in circle
61	M 4825	Locus - 1316	III	Potsherd
62	M 4955	Locus - 1316	III	Potsherd, base of vessel
63	M 800	Locus 261	III	Limestone
64	M 4785	Locus 1573	III	Limestone
65	M 2618	Locus 943	III	Steatite
66	M 4101	Locus 1260	II	Hematite
67	5190	Square O 13	III	Bone
68	M 5024a	Locus 1674	IV filling	Potsherd



SPINDLE WHORLS. SCALE, 1:2

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description (see opp. Pl. 93)	No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description (see opp. Pl. 93)
1	M 3324	Locus 597	III	Limestone	43	M 4749	Locus 1591	III	Bone
2	M 5038	Locus S = 1587	III	Limestone	44	M 4913	Locus E = 1550	III	Pottery
3	M 4797	Locus W = 1577	III	Limestone	45	M 4896	Locus 1561	III	Potsherd
4	M 4770	Locus E = 1479	III	Limestone	46	M 4954	Locus 1542	III	Potsherd
5	M 4336	Locus 1003	III	Limestone	47	M 4660	Locus 1549	III	Limestone
6	M 4957	Locus 1540	III	Limestone	48	M 1812	Locus 507	III	Limestone
7	M 4437	Locus 1424	III	Limestone	49	M 4910	Locus 1532	III	Limestone
8	M 4772	Locus 1586	III	Steatite, incised decoration on base (cf. No. 53 and Pl. 115:1)	50	M 1012	Locus -283	IV	Limestone
9	M 4766	Locus S = 1587	III	Steatite	51	M 4742a	Locus = 1591	III	Limestone
10	M 4979	Locus = 1540 (R 8)	III	Steatite	52	5227	Locus 286	III	Limestone
11	M 4538	Locus 1472	III	Steatite	53	M 4659	Locus 1549	III	Steatite, incised decoration on base (cf. No. 8)
12	M 4695	Locus 1559	III	Steatite	54	M 1809	Locus 511	III	Steatite
13	M 5006	Locus N = 1568 (P 9)	III	Steatite	55	M 4613	Locus = 1507	III	Steatite
14	M 4740	Locus 1580	III	Steatite	56	M 4742b	Locus = 1591	III	Steatite
15	M 4381	Locus 1001	III	Basalt	57	M 4828	Locus 1484	III	Steatite
16	M 4805	Locus S = 1544	III	Bone	58	M 874	Locus 285	III	Basalt
17	M 4393	Locus 1486	III	Bone	59	M 1010	Locus -283	IV	Pottery
18	M 4543	Locus 1426	III	Bone	60	M 873	Locus 285	III	Potsherd
19	M 5047	Locus 1582	III	Pottery	61	M 978	Locus W = 72	V	Limestone
20	M 4296	Locus 1324	III	Pottery	62	M 157	Square Q 13	V	Limestone
21	M 4909	Locus 1538	III	Potsherd	63	M 968	Locus -282	IV	Limestone
22	M 4839	Locus 1455	III	Limestone	64	M 106	Square Q 12	V	Limestone
23	M 5110	Locus N = 1584	III	Limestone	65	M 1113	Square O 11	IV	Limestone
24	M 4707	Locus N = 1552	III	Limestone	66	5410	Square Q 12	V	Limestone
25	M 4170	Locus 1280	III	Limestone	67	M 922	Locus 300	III	Limestone, three grooves in side
26	M 4579	Locus 1489	III	Limestone	68	M 1181	Locus 323	V	Limestone
27	M 4902	Locus S = 1529	III	Limestone	69	M 5061	Locus -1557	IV	Limestone
28	M 5034	Locus N = 1584	III	Limestone, very roughly cut	70	M 2114	Locus 637	IV	Limestone
29	M 4515	Locus 1474	III	Steatite	71	M 5184	Locus -1613	IV	Steatite
30	M 4930	Locus 1560	III	Steatite	72	M 5183	Locus 1650	IV	Calcite
31	M 4901	Locus S = 1529	III	Steatite	73	M 165	Square P 12	IV	Egyptian alabaster
32	M 4656	Locus 1548	III	Steatite	74	M 112	Square Q 12	V	Egyptian alabaster, apparently side originally grooved
33	M 4822	Locus 1487	III	Steatite	75	M 5090	Locus 1612	IV	Steatite
34	M 4706	Locus E = 1561	III	Steatite	76	M 918	Locus 297	III	Steatite
35	M 4445	Locus 1454	III	Steatite	77	M 271	Square Q 12	IV	Steatite
36	M 4648	Locus 1542	III	Steatite	78	M 5186	Locus -1613	IV	Steatite
37	M 4897	Locus 1561	III	Basalt	79	M 1176	Locus 351	IV	Steatite
38	M 4590	Locus 1461	III	Basalt	80	M 4521	Locus = 1482	IV	Steatite
39	M 5130	Locus N = 1598	III	Basalt	81	M 5060	Locus -1496	IV	Steatite
40	M 4486	Locus 1481	III	Bone	82	M 1179	Locus 380	IV	Basalt
41	M 4790	Locus 1571	III B	Bone					
42	M 4798	Locus 1545	III	Bone					



SPINDLE WHORLS. SCALE, 1:2

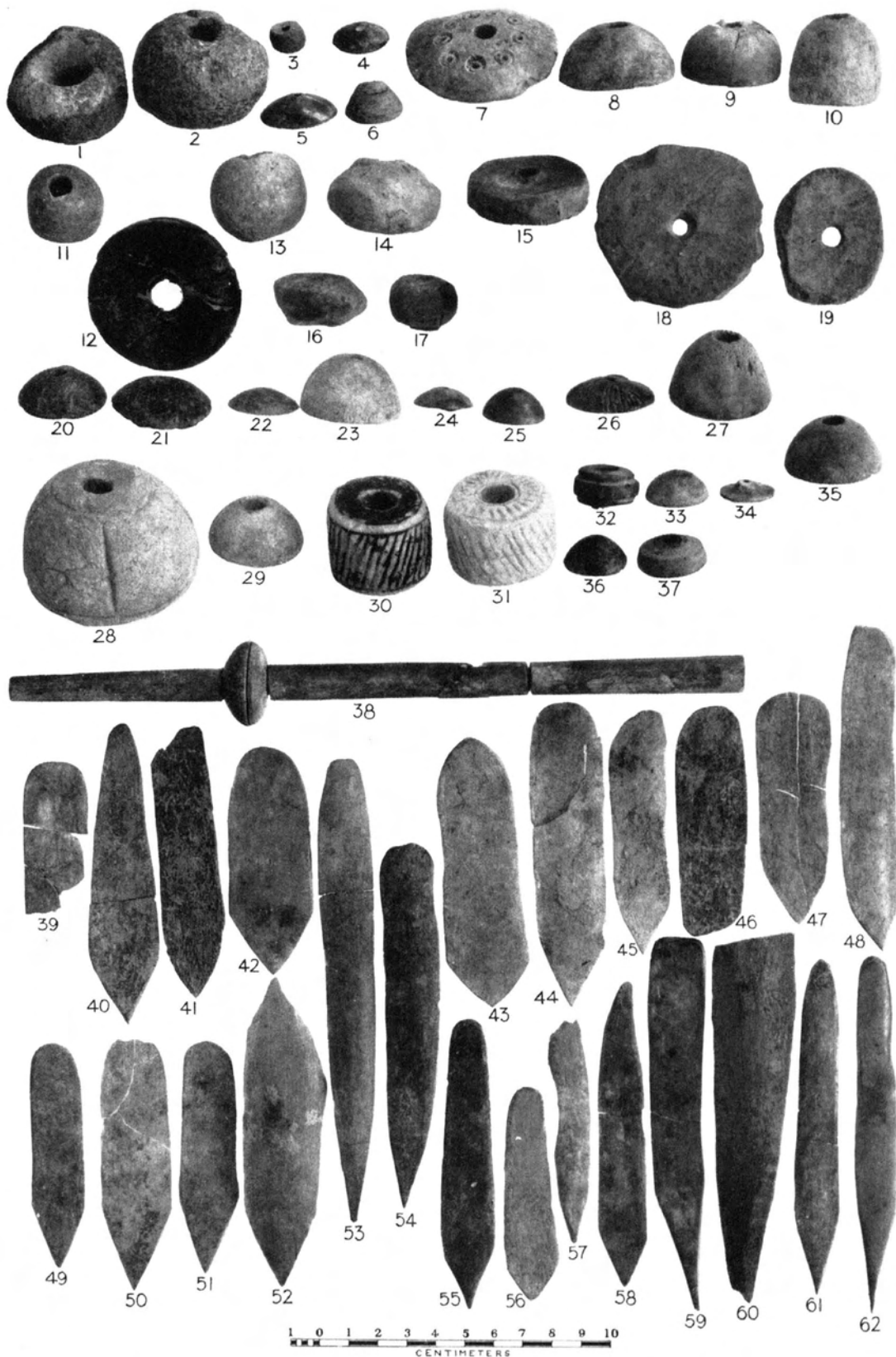
No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
WHORLS (see opp. Pl. 93)				
1	M 374	Locus 203	V	Basalt
2	M 172	Square Q 13	IV	Basalt
3	M 2863	Locus 977	IV*	Bone
4	M 5394	Locus 1672	IV	Bone
5	M 925	Locus 300	III	Bone
6	M 5209	Locus 1672	IV	Bone
7	M 5089	Locus 1612	IV	Bone, nine dotted circles on top and on base
8	M 5098	Locus 1620	IV	Bone
9	M 102	Square Q 12	V	Bone
10	M 180	Square P 12	IV	Bone
11	M 895	Locus 292	III	Bone
12	M 4494	Locus 1482	IV	Ivory
13	M 1157	Locus 359	IV	Pottery
14	M 801	Locus 261	III	Pottery, shows fingerprints from molding
15	M 5187	Locus - 1613	IV	Pottery
16	M 302	Square Q 13	V	Pottery
17	M 1567	Locus 489	III	Pottery
18	5339	Locus 292	III	Potsherd
19	5424	Locus 594	V	Potsherd
20	M 5235	Locus 1674	IV filling	Steatite
21	M 5221	Locus 1674	IV filling	Steatite
22	M 5328	Locus 1674	IV filling	Bone
23	M 5368	Locus 1674	IV filling	Bone
24	M 5299	Locus 1674	IV filling	Bone
25	M 5091	Locus N - 1626	IV	Bone
26	M 5298	Locus 1674	IV filling	Bone, decorated
27	M 5363	Locus 1674	IV filling	Bone
28	M 5145	Locus 1619	V	Limestone, grooved
29	M 5395	Locus - 1621	V	Limestone
30	M 5482	Locus - 1714	V	Limestone, diagonal grooves, traces of black paint
31	M 5483	Locus N - 1708	V	Limestone, diagonal grooves
32	M 5458	Locus N - 1710	V	Steatite
33	M 5335	Locus N - 1684	V	Bone
34	M 5345	Locus S - 1682	V	Bone
35	M 5644	Locus - 1714	V	Bone
36	M 5191	Locus 1636	V	Steatite
37	M 5128	Locus E - 1619	V	Steatite
38	M 3530	Locus 1140		Bone, spindle and whorls found together in position; LB I*

* Included to illustrate whorls in position.

BONE SPATULAS

The function of spatulas is uncertain, but since they are so numerous they must have had some common household use (cf. *Samarra* I 372). It has been suggested that they were used in making fishing nets (Petrie, *Gerar*, p. 17) and that they were styli for writing on wax or clay (Macalister, *Gezer* II 274), but the latter use does not seem probable in view of the extreme fragility of the objects and the fact that the points bear little evidence of wear. They may quite well, however, have served for applying cosmetics. They have been found throughout Palestine not only in the Iron Age but also in the Bronze Age. Macalister reports them at Gezer from the Second Semitic period onward (i.e., from 1800 B.C.).

39	M 2592	Locus 936	I	
40	M 2740	Locus 962	I	
41	M 4426	Locus - 1437	II	
42	M 4187	Locus 1252	II	
43	M 4478	Locus 1449	II	
44	M 4619	Locus 1526	III	
45	M 4808	Locus 1585	III	
46	M 4511	Locus W - 1432	III	
47	M 4583	Locus 1490	III	
48	M 4609	Locus 1534	III	
49	M 5120	Locus 1545	III	
50	M 4655	Locus 1548	III	
51	M 4514	Locus 1474	III	
52	M 4529	Locus 1488	III	
53	M 871	Square R 11	III	
54	M 4453	Locus 1414	III	
55	M 4480	Locus 1414	III	
56	M 824	Locus 272	III	
57	M 336	Locus 201	III	
58	M 4518	Locus 1478	IV	
59	M 276	Square Q 13	V	
60	M 350	Square Q 12	IV	Traces of knife shaving
61	M 1101	Locus 317	III	
62	M 1343	Locus - 338	IV filling	



SPINDLE WHORLS AND BONE SPATULAS. SCALE, 1:2

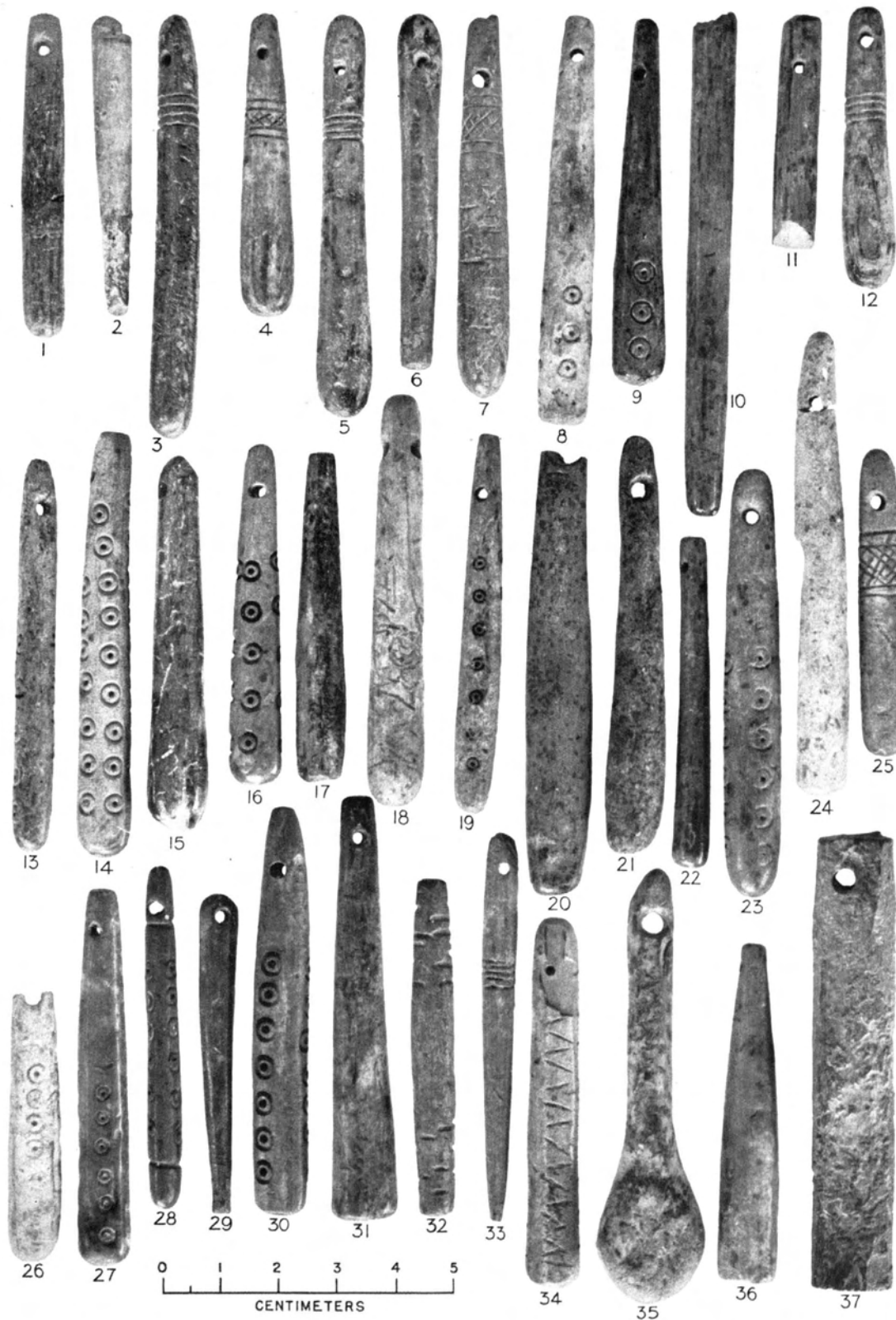
No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
SPATULAS (see opp. Pl. 95)				
1	M 5286	Locus 1674	IV filling	
2	M 5232	Locus 1674	IV filling	
3	M 5230	Locus 1674	IV filling	
4	M 5405	Locus - 1693 (R 10)	V	
5	M 5452	Locus 1712	V	
6	M 5293	Locus 1666	V	
7	M 5378	Locus 1700	V	
8	M 5281	Locus 1660	V	
9	M 5353	Locus = 1660	V	
HAIRPINS(?)				
10	M 4835	Locus 1486	III	Ivory
11	M 4505	Locus - 1251	III	
12	M 1274	Locus 404	IV	
13	M 4739	Locus 1580	III	
14	M 5409	Locus 1650	IV	
MISCELLANEOUS				
15	M 4596	Locus - 1503	IV	Needle case, needles still in place
16	M 3271	Locus 1028	I	Kohl-stick(?)
17	M 5031	Locus S = 1553	III	Hairpin (cf. Petrie, <i>Objects of Daily Use</i> , Pl. XIX 17)
18	M 5457	Locus N = 1710	V	Toggle pin
19	M 5311	Locus 1674	IV filling	Rod, conventionalized lotus motif
20	M 4484	Locus 1414	III	Similar to No. 19
21	M 5176	Locus - 1482	IV filling	Similar to No. 19
22	M 975	Square P 13	IV	Rod
23	M 5380	Locus 1674	IV filling	Rod
HOLLOW HANDLES				
24	M 4987	Locus = 1507	III	Flat on one side, pierced (cf. No. 26)
25	M 1689	Square U 17 (slope surface)		Incised decoration
26	M 2491	Locus 926	II	Incised decoration, flute(?) fragment
27	M 4677	Locus 1537	III	
28	M 4483	Locus 1414	III	
29	M 4661	Locus 1538	III	
30	M 4838	Locus = 1440	III	



BONE AND IVORY (No. 10) IMPLEMENTS. SCALE, 2:3

These objects are so numerous in the Iron Age strata of Megiddo that they must have some peculiar significance, more than that of a mere pendant. The suggestion that they were amulets is plausible. Their significance may be in their shape—club as symbol of strength. No. 10 is rather different from the others and is probably to be classed as a rod instead. Macalister (*Gezer* II 452) describes such objects as the most characteristic amulets of his Fourth Semitic period (1000–550 B.C.). See also *Beth-Pelet* I, Pl. XLI 292 (ca. 900 B.C.) and p. 14; Petrie, *Gerar*, Pl. XXXIII 2, 7, 8, 11–13, 18, 22 (1200–600 B.C.) and p. 16; Bliss and Macalister, *Excavations in Palestine during the Years 1898–1900* (London, 1902) Pl. 77, No. 6; Bliss, *A Mount of Many Cities*, Fig. 173 and p. 83 (LB or EI).

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum
1	M 1884	Locus 538	III	21	M 5133	Locus 1631	IV
2	M 1892	Locus 543	II	22	M 5173	Locus —1482	IV filling
3	M 2045	Locus 613	I	23	M 5216	Locus 1674	IV filling
4	M 5132	Locus 1305	III	24	M 5174	Locus N = 1645	V
5	M 4371	Locus 1433	III	25	M 5239	Locus 1673	V
6	M 5053	Locus —1494	IV	26	M 5392	Locus —1617	V
7	M 4666	Locus = 1484	III	27	M 5430	Locus 1706	V
8	M 5215	Locus 1656	III B	28	M 5455	Locus N = 1710	V
9	M 4485	Locus 1414	III	29	M 5519	Locus 1702	V
10	5155	Locus —283	IV	30	M 5523	Locus 1700	V
11	5157	Locus —283	IV	31	M 5497	Locus N = 1721	V
12	M 889	Locus 289	III	32	M 1323	Square O 12	V
13	M 99	Square Q 13	V	33	M 795	Square O 13	IV
14	M 338	Locus 201	III	34	M 1368	Square G 14 (slope surface)	
15	M 822	Locus 271	V	35	M 2417	Square Q 15 (slope surface)	
16	M 1091	Square O 13	IV	36	M 1045	Sch. W.	
17	M 1186	Square O 14	V	37	M 992	Square L 14 (slope surface)	
18	M 5196	Locus —1613	IV				
19	M 5371	Locus 1693 (Q 10)	IV				
20	M 314	Square Q 12	V				



CLUB-SHAPED BONE PENDANTS. ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
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SCALE-PANS(?)

The identification of these objects is problematic. They are pans of some sort with holes for suspension.

1	M 2200	Locus 659	I	Pelvis
2	M 4168	Locus -785	III	Pelvis

ANIMAL HORNS

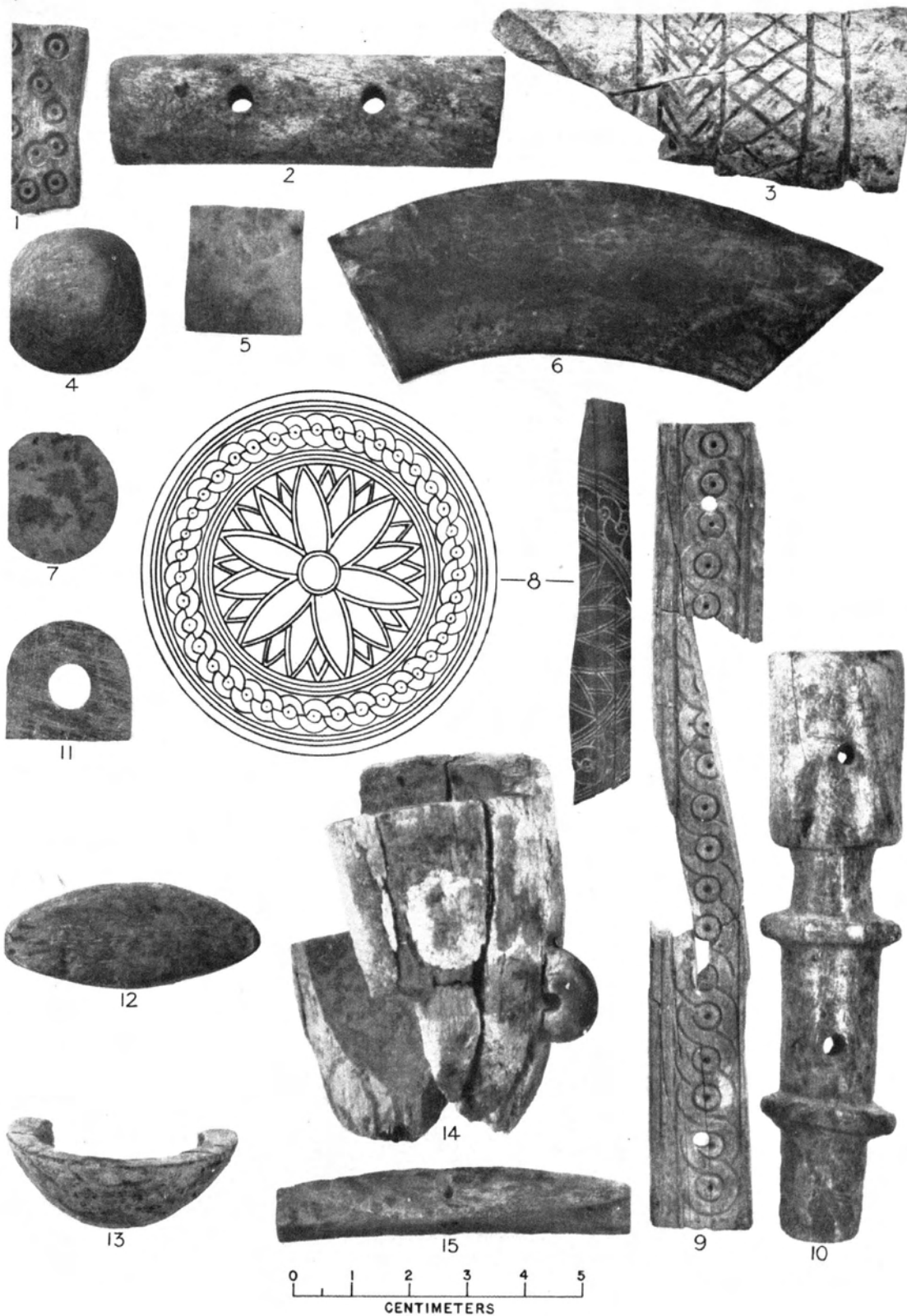
It has been suggested that gazelle horns may have served as votive objects in the cult of the mother goddess (*OIP* XXVI 10). However, some of the horns from Megiddo (Nos. 3-7 and 9) certainly were put to utilitarian purposes, such as punches or picks, for their points have been sharpened.

3	5438	Square Q 13	V	
4	M 1160	Square O 14	V	Gazelle horn
5	M 278	Square Q 12	IV	
6	M 1275	Locus 404	IV	
7	M 730	Square Q 12	V	
8	M 128	Locus 592	V	
9	M 301	Square Q 13	V	
10	M 5687	Locus W = 1577	III	
11	M 341	Locus 201	III	
12	5356	Locus W = 299	III	
13	M 1306	Locus 419	V	
14	M 1253	Square M 14 (surface)		
15	M 131	Locus 592	V	
16	M 1820	Square M 7 (surface)		
17	M 202	Square Q 14	V	Nine gazelle horns
18	M 904	Locus 294	V	
19	M 2098	Locus 624	V	
20	M 237	Square P 13	V	Boar tusk, perforated near base



BONE SCALE-PANS(?) AND ANIMAL HORNS. SCALE, 1:2

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 4459	Locus 1458	III	Ivory, incised dotted circles on both sides (cf. Petrie, <i>Gaza</i> III, Pl. XXIX 58; Macalister, <i>Gezer</i> III, Pl. CXCIV 15 etc.)
2	M 5193	Locus 1650	IV	Bone inlay
3	M 5023	Locus 1693 (Q 9)	IV	Bone handle(?)
4	M 5083	Locus 1483	IV	Bone inlay(?)
5	M 5505	Locus -1485	V	Bone inlay(?)
6	M 5375	Locus 1674	IV filling	Ivory inlay
7	M 5302	Locus 1674	IV filling	Ivory inlay
8	M 332	Square Q 13	V	Ivory inlay (cf. No. 9 and Pls. 100:25 and 115:2; cf. also Petrie, <i>Gaza</i> II, Pl. XXIV 17)
9	M 5292	Locus 1666	V	Ivory inlay
10	M 5448	Locus 1712	V	Bone inlay
11	M 459	Square S 17 (slope surface)		Bone inlay
12	M 5307	Locus 1674	IV filling	Bone burnisher
13	M 4457	Locus 1464	II	Ivory vessel
14	M 5423	Locus 1440	III	Ivory vessel, rim and base missing
15	M 1133	Square N 14	IV	Ivory toggle



MISCELLANEOUS BONE AND IVORY OBJECTS. ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 3291	Locus -1031	II	Socketed bone stick-head
2	M 4320	Locus 1406	II	Iron borer with bone handle
3	M 5054	Locus 1568	III	Bone handle
4	M 4747	Locus 1582	III	Socketed bone stick-head
5	M 4809	Locus 1585	III	Iron borer with bone handle
6	M 5073	Locus 1484	III	Bone handle; part of iron blade and bronze rivets in place
7	M 5036	Locus 1584	III	Bone handle
8	M 4534	Locus 1280	III	Socketed bone handle
9	M 107	Square Q 12	V	Socketed bone stick-head
10	M 4519	Locus 1478	IV	Bone pomegranate; amulet or stick-head, pierced vertically
11	M 129	Locus 592	V	Bone handle
12	M 5374	Locus 1674	IV filling	Bone stick-head in form of horse head; bronze attachments
13	M 5481	Locus = 1714	V	Iron borer with bone handle
14	M 5217	Locus 1659	V	Socketed bone handle
15	M 191	Square P 13	V	Bone handle; vertically pierced, part of iron rod in place
16	M 85	Square Q 13	V	Bone handle or dagger pommel (cf. Watzinger, <i>Tell el-Mutesellim</i> , Figs. 52 and 54)
17	M 4114	Tomb 1269 (surface)		Three ivory inlays; holes for attachment in each
18	M 4195	Locus 1295	I	Ivory
19	M 835	Square Q 11	II	Ivory
20	M 4322	Locus = 1411	II	Ivory
21	M 4267	Locus 1359	III	Bone inlay
22	M 3162	Locus -559	III	Bone
23	M 5015	Locus 1463	III	Ivory inlay
24	M 5424	Locus 1440	III	Six ivory inlays
25	M 4727	Locus 1635	III B	Bone inlay
26	M 4467	Locus 1414	III	Bone inlay



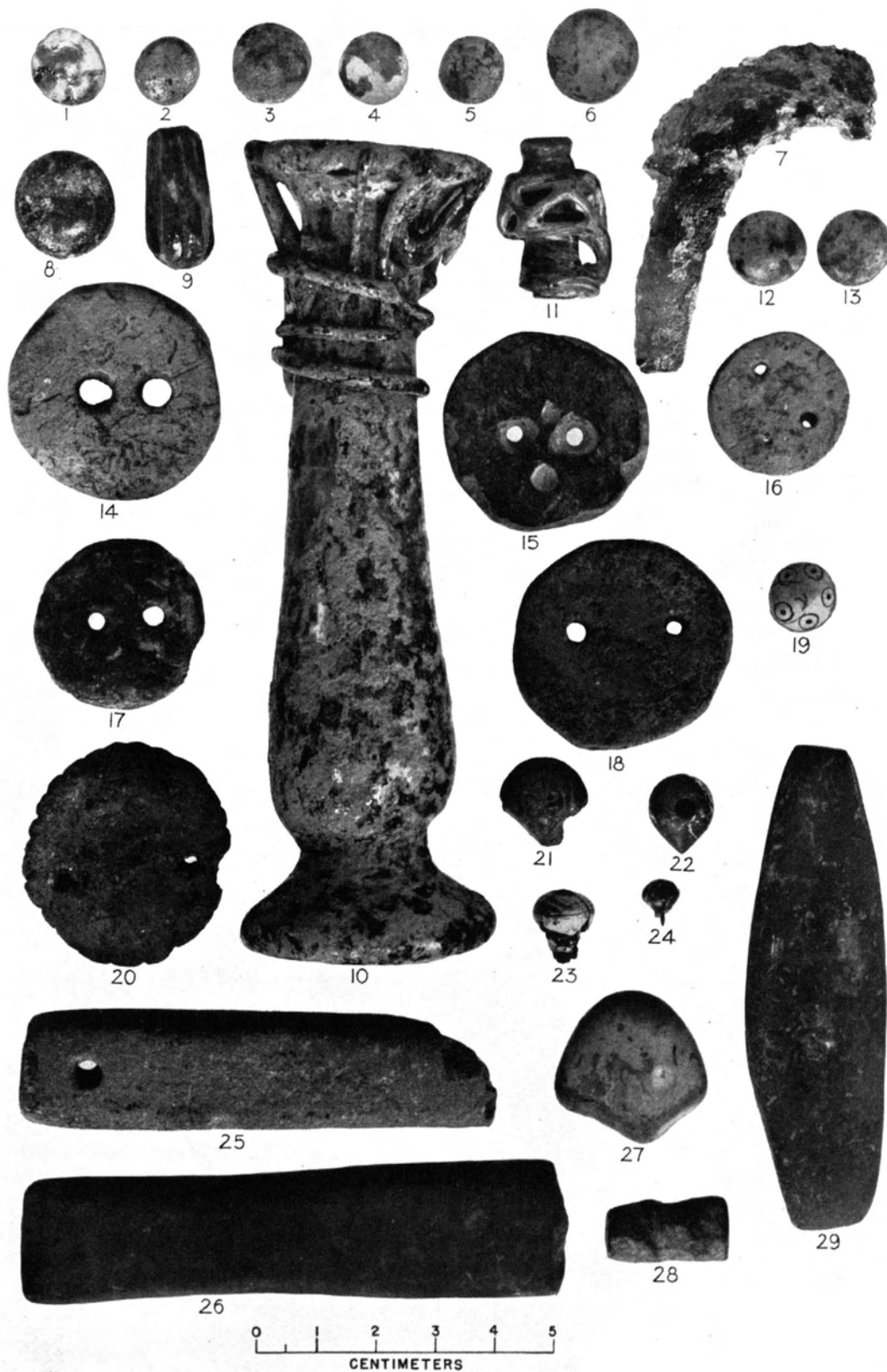
MISCELLANEOUS BONE AND IVORY OBJECTS. ACTUAL SIZE

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
VOTIVE AXES				
Parallels can be found in many countries from prehistoric times on (see e.g. Petrie, <i>Amulets</i> , Pl. XV 123; Macalister, <i>Gezer II</i> 253 f. ["cells"]; <i>OIP XIX</i> , Figs. 74, 211, and 364). Few specimens from Palestinian sites have been published.				
1	M 4525	Locus 1485	III	Diorite, not pierced
2	M 4492	Locus 1482	IV	Serpentine
3	M 5258	Locus 1674	IV filling	Serpentine
STONE PENDANTS				
These pendants need not all be classed as amulets. Nos. 7-8 for example may have been employed as whetstones, although they seem rather small for such a use. No. 8 is club shaped (cf. Pl. 97) like some of the bone and ivory pendants which Petrie calls "toggles for dress fastening" (<i>Gerar</i> , p. 16). Since stone pendants are not decorative, it would seem that Petrie's suggestion might well apply to them. They are quite common at most Palestinian sites (see e.g. Petrie, <i>Gaza III</i> , Pl. XXVII 71-74, and <i>Gerar</i> , Pl. XLIV 1-6; Macalister, <i>Gezer II</i> 450-52 and III, Pl. CCXXVI 2, 4, 18, 20, 35-40 [classified as amulets]). Schmidt classifies stone pendants from Alisar as whetstones (<i>OIP XIX</i> , Figs. 212, 273, and 365).				
4	M 5399	Locus 1674	IV filling	Amygdaloid
5	M 4972	Locus 1551	III	Sandstone
6	M 2328	Square O 7 (surface)		Serpentine
7	M 5129	Locus E = 1619	V	Schist
8	M 2275	Locus 675	II	Sandstone
9	M 5259	Locus 1674	IV filling	Sandstone
10	M 4098	Locus = 1261	II	Sandstone
11	M 2276	Square S 11 (surface)		Limestone
MISCELLANEOUS				
12	M 472	Square S 17 (slope surface)		Limestone amulet or doll(?) (cf. possibly <i>OIPXXVI</i> , Pl. XXXII M 3637)
13	M 1437	Square R 6 (surface)		Limestone box
14	M 4732	Locus N = 1584	III	Fayence ear-stud(?) (cf. Petrie, <i>Objects of Daily Use</i> , Pl. XVII 37 ff.)
15	M 5177	Locus -1482	IV filling	Fayence
16	M 275	Square Q 12	IV	Fayence amulet(?), pierced laterally
17	M 1289	Square M 14	IV	Fayence pendant, suspension loop broken off
18	M 5190	Locus 1636	V	Fayence vessel(?) fragment
19	M 342	Locus 201	III	Blue composition vessel(?) fragment; lotus design
20	M 1527	Square K 13 (surface)		Blue composition inlay
21	M 2246	Sch. W.		Glass vessel base(?)



VOTIVE AXES, PENDANTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS. ACTUAL SIZE

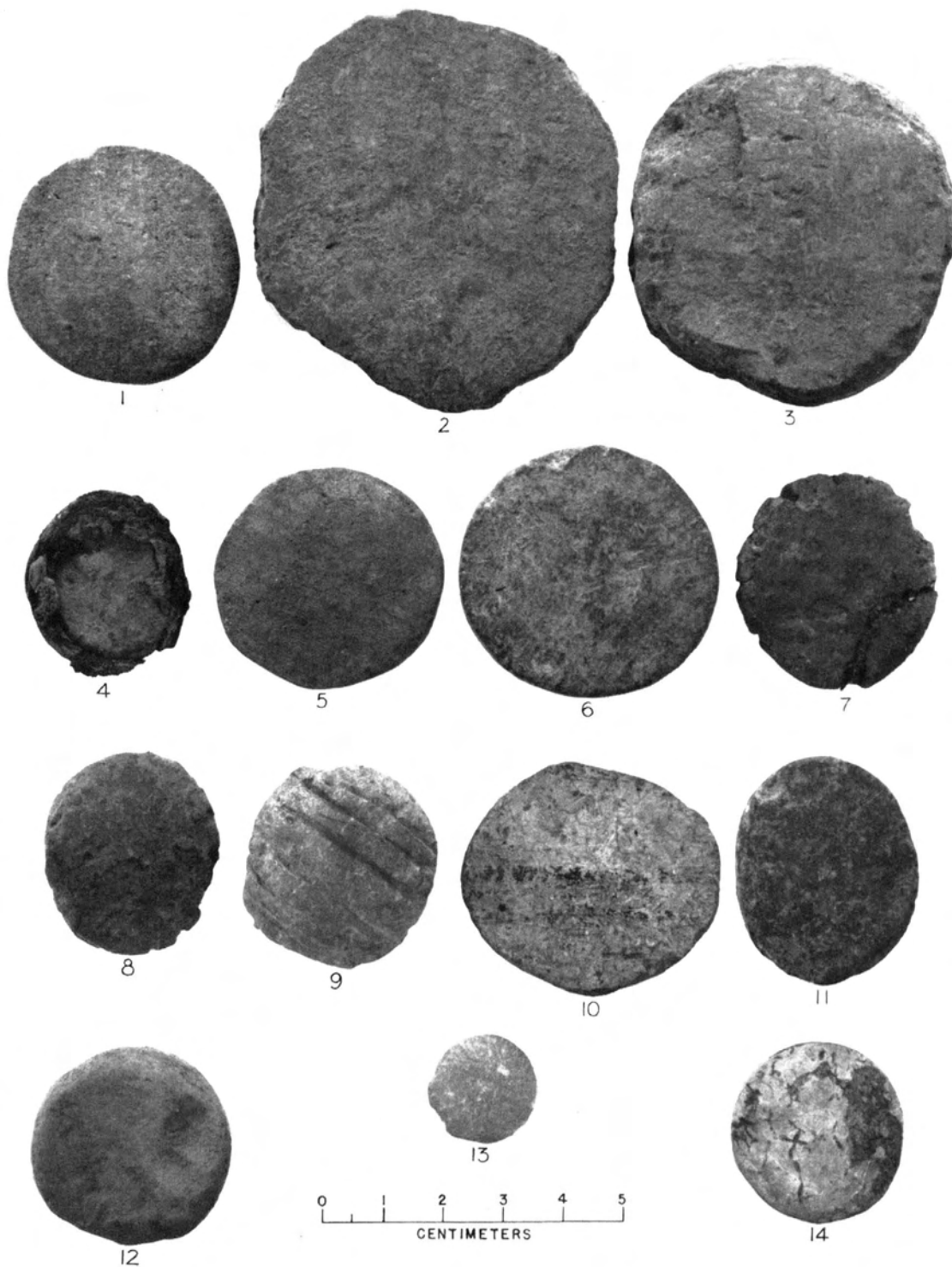
No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 2757	Locus 615	I	Glass inlay
2	M 4155	Locus 1285	II	Glass inlay
3	M 4221	Locus 1311	II	Glass inlay
4	M 4653	Locus S = 1542	III	Glass inlay
5	M 4978	Locus -1504	III	Similar to No. 4
6	M 4346	Locus 1414	III	Similar to No. 3
7	M 5923	Locus = 1471	III	Glass, perforated laterally near one end
8	M 4448	Locus 1280	III	Glass inlay
9	M 785	Square O 13	IV	Glass, ribbed
10	M 4113	Tomb 1269 (surface)		Glass vase; warped in manufacture
11	M 1701	Square W 18 (slope surface)		Spun glass vase; Roman
12	M 1256	Locus 378	IV	Glass inlay
13	M 856	Locus 275	III	Glass inlay
14	M 4692	Locus -1247	II	Limestone button
15	M 5046	Locus S = 1493	III	Button made from potsherd
16	M 4623	Locus = 1507	III	Button made from potsherd
17	M 932	Square P 11	III	Pottery button
18	M 5093	Locus N = 1626	IV	Pottery button
19	M 5294	Locus 1666	V	Bone, dotted circles
20	M 5365	Locus = 1691	V	Pottery button
21	M 1931	Locus 566	II	Steatite pinhead; socketed
22	M 5197	Locus -1613	IV	Steatite pinhead; socketed
23	M 4795a	Locus -1577	IV	Glass pinhead with remnant of bronze pin
24	M 4795b	Locus -1577	IV	Glass pinhead with remnant of bronze pin
25	M 2629	Locus 724	I	Sandstone whetstone
26	M 3273	Locus 962	I	Sandstone whetstone
27	M 4836	Locus W = 1432	III	Quartz pebble burnisher
28	M 5309	Locus 1674	IV filling	Stone
29	M 4161	Locus 1283	III	Sandstone whetstone



MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS. ACTUAL SIZE

The use of these objects is uncertain, but it is suggested that they may have been lids for vessels.

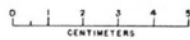
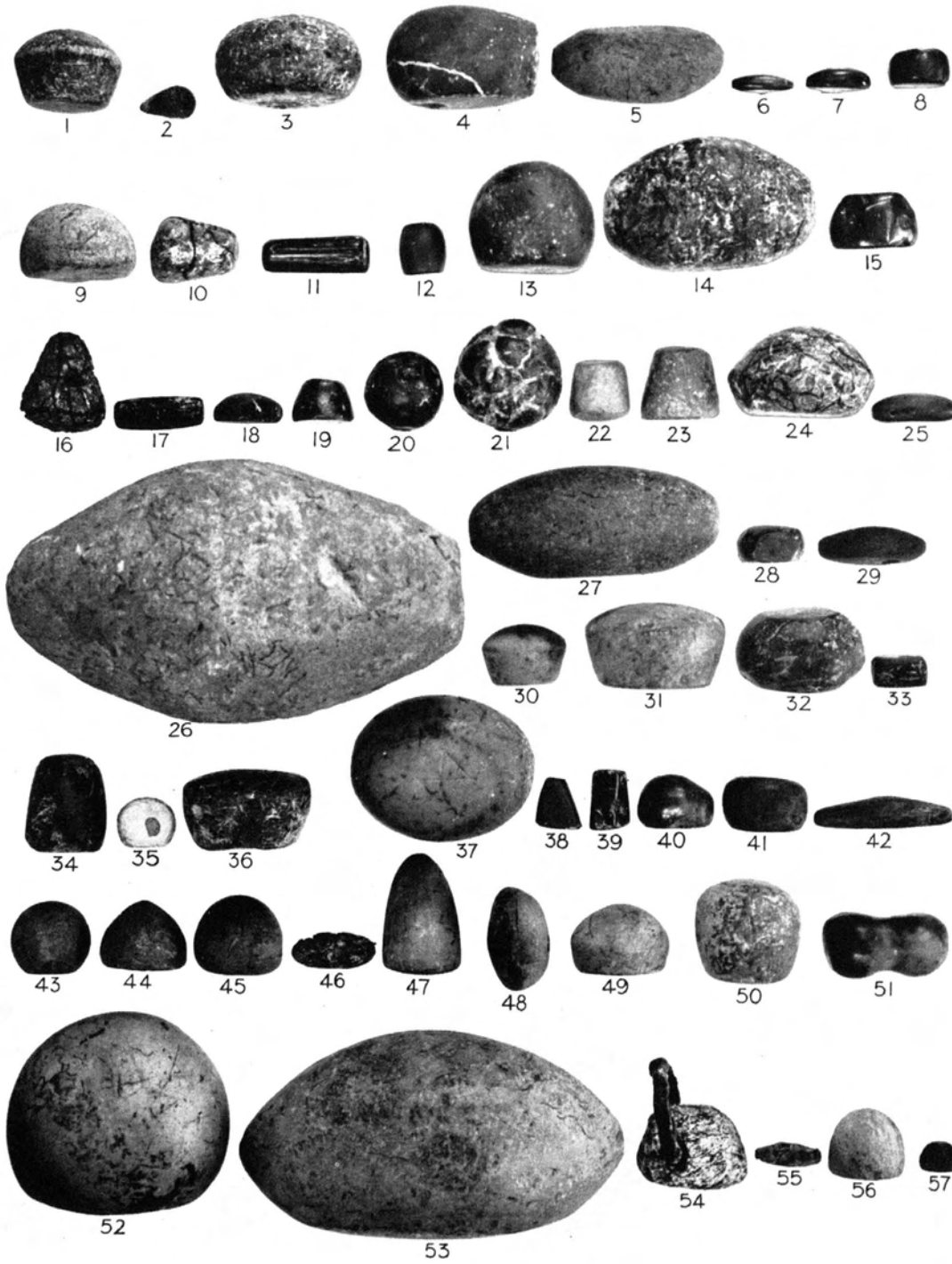
No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 774	Square O 12	III	Brown ocher pottery
2	M 4182	Locus 1288	III	Gray pottery
3	M 4183	Locus 1288	III	Gray pottery, light red wash
4	M 186	Locus 65	V	Yellow pottery, bronze wire attached
5	M 427	Square Q 13	V	Brown ocher pottery
6	M 1132	Square M 13	III	Brown ocher pottery
7	M 1326	Square N 14	V	Gray pottery
8	M 1327	Square N 14	V	Gray pottery
9	M 3887	Square V 17 (slope surface)		Burnt umber pottery, one side discolored by fire, incised lines on one side
10	M 536	Square T 17 (slope surface)		Yellow pottery, white slip, red decoration
11	M 3314	Square Q 6 (surface)		Brown ocher pottery
12	M 3375	Square V 16 (slope surface)		Limestone
13	M 4196	Locus 1303	II	Serpentine
14	M 4239	Locus 1338	III	Shell



POTTERY AND STONE DISKS. ACTUAL SIZE

Many of these objects may possibly not be weights. The terms "good," "fair," and "poor" used in describing them indicate their possibilities as criteria for determining units of weight and are dependent upon the state of preservation. "Fair" criterion indicates that the object is perhaps chipped, has had some secondary use, or is much corroded, so that its original weight cannot be gauged. However, there is probably not more than 3 to 5 per cent error.

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 2134	Locus 640	I	Limestone, 44.3 gr., good
2	M 2669	Locus 954	I	Bronze, 7.2 gr., fair
3	M 4081	Locus 721	I	Sandstone, 84.5 gr., fair
4	M 4434	Locus = 1415	I	Limestone, 89.3 gr., fair
5	M 3201	Locus 520	II	Limestone, 50 gr., fair
6	M 4082	Locus 1249	II	Hematite, 2.45 gr., good
7	M 3166	Locus 1004	II	Hematite, 4.7 gr., pierced, possibly re-used as pendant, poor
8	M 1929	Locus 566	II	Hematite, 11.1 gr., fair
9	M 4595	Locus = 1462	II	Limestone, 66.6 gr., fair
10	M 2727	Locus = 711	II	Serpentine, 20.7 gr., fair
11	M 4498	Locus = 1253	III	Hematite, 21.3 gr., fair
12	M 4598	Locus = 559 (R 6)	III	Hematite, 7.6 gr., good
13	M 4947	Locus 1259	II	Limestone, 88.7 gr., fair
14	M 4977	Locus 1514	III	Serpentine, 177.8 gr., fair
15	M 4308	Locus 1400	III	Hematite, 23.5 gr., fair
16	M 4452	Locus 1414	III	Bronze, 51.2 gr., pierced, poor
17	M 4240	Locus 1338	III	Hematite, 6.4 gr., fair
18	M 4339	Locus 1424	III	Hematite, 7.3 gr., good
19	M 4490	Locus 1480	III	Hematite, 13.4 gr., good
20	M 4338	Locus 1003	III	Hematite, 24.3 gr., poor
21	M 4998	Locus 1568	III	Hematite, 66.8 gr., poor
22	M 4787	Locus 1572	III	Limestone, 17.5 gr., fair
23	M 5018	Locus N = 1572 (O 7)	III	Limestone, 25.1 gr., fair
24	M 4948	Locus 1540	III	Serpentine, 87.8 gr., good
25	M 5426	Locus 1440	III	Hematite, 7.6 gr., pierced, possibly re-used, fair
26	M 4544	Locus 1426	III	Limestone, 1492.2 gr., fair
27	M 5042	Locus = 1583	III	Basalt, 179 gr., fair
28	M 4679	Locus = 1543	III	Hematite, 12.2 gr., fair
29	M 4472	Locus 1414	III	Limonite, 11.6 gr., fair
30	M 4672	Locus = 1426	III B	Limestone, 22.6 gr., good
31	M 4946	Locus 1539	III	Limestone, 88.1 gr., fair
32	M 5143	Locus 1615	III B	Diorite, 71.3 gr., fair
33	M 877	Locus 285	III	Sandstone, 6.4 gr., good
34	M 876	Locus 285	III	Hematite, 44.5 gr., poor
35	M 875	Locus 285	III	Limestone, 9.5 gr., poor
36	5159	Locus = 283	IV	Limestone, 83 gr., poor
37	M 5010	Locus 977 (Q 8)	IV	Limestone, 160.8 gr., inscribed with \times , good
38	M 4777	Locus = 1571	III B	Hematite, 7.6 gr., fair
39	M 725	Square Q 13	V	Hematite, 7.1 gr., fair
40	M 1042	Square P 13	V	Hematite, 17.3 gr., fair
41	M 4493	Locus 1483	IV	Hematite, 22.5 gr., fair
42	M 1165	Locus 362	IV	Bronze, 22.9 gr., bronze wire in pierced hole, fair
43	M 5278	Locus 1620	IV	Limestone, 23 gr., good
44	M 2890	Locus 997	II	Limestone, 23.3 gr., fair
45	M 133	Locus 592	V	Limestone, 47.1 gr., good
46	M 5146	Locus 1619	V	Bronze, 5 gr., poor
47	4480	Square S 15 (slope surface)		Limestone, 27.2 gr., fair
48	4463	Square S 15 (slope surface)		Limestone, 39.2 gr., poor
49	M 425	Square S 15 (slope surface)		Limestone, 46.5 gr., fair
50	4462	Square S 15 (slope surface)		Limestone, 85.9 gr., fair
51	M 495	Square S 17 (slope surface)		Hematite, 28 gr., good
52	M 6244	Square P 12 (surface)		Limestone, 424.8 gr., fair
53	M 1717	Square U 17 (slope surface)		Limestone, 913.7 gr., fair
54	M 1624	Square O 9 (surface)		Serpentine, 44.2 gr., iron ring attached, poor
55	M 1581	Square K 9 (surface)		Bronze, 5.7 gr., poor
56	M 1022	Square N 12 (surface)		Limestone, 26.7 gr., fair
57	M 1643	Square O 8 (surface)		Limonite(?), 3.7 gr., good



WEIGHTS. SCALE, 1:2

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 2418	Locus 874	I	Basalt, mold on all four faces, for axes and chisels
2	M 1302	Locus 412	V	Basalt, mold(?) on one surface only
3	M 2190	Square R 4 (surface)		Limestone, mold on two surfaces (possibly originally on three), for axes
4	M 1915	Locus 543	II	Steatite, mold on two faces
5	M 1085	Square P 13	V	Steatite, mold on three surfaces, one for axes (cf. <i>OIP</i> XXXIII, Pl. 122:1-2) and others unidentifiable
6	M 2581	Square W 16 (slope surface)		Steatite, for earrings and fluted beads (cf. Petrie, <i>Gerar</i> , Pl. XLII 3-4 [undated]; Macalister, <i>Gezer</i> II 260 and III, Pl. CXXXVI 21-22 [Second and Third Semitic periods, ca. 1800-1000 B.C.]). The "royal" or "Cappadocian" symbol incised on the back is probably not contemporary with its use as a mold, since the objects of the mold lean toward Egypt, whereas the symbol is known from Alisar and other northern sites (see <i>OIP</i> XXXIII 162 and Henri de Genouillac, <i>Céramique cappadocienne</i> [Paris, 1926] I 33 f.).



2



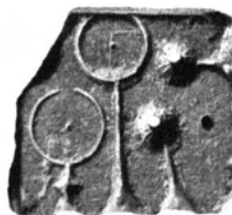
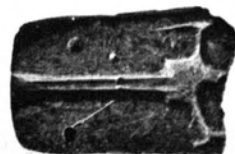
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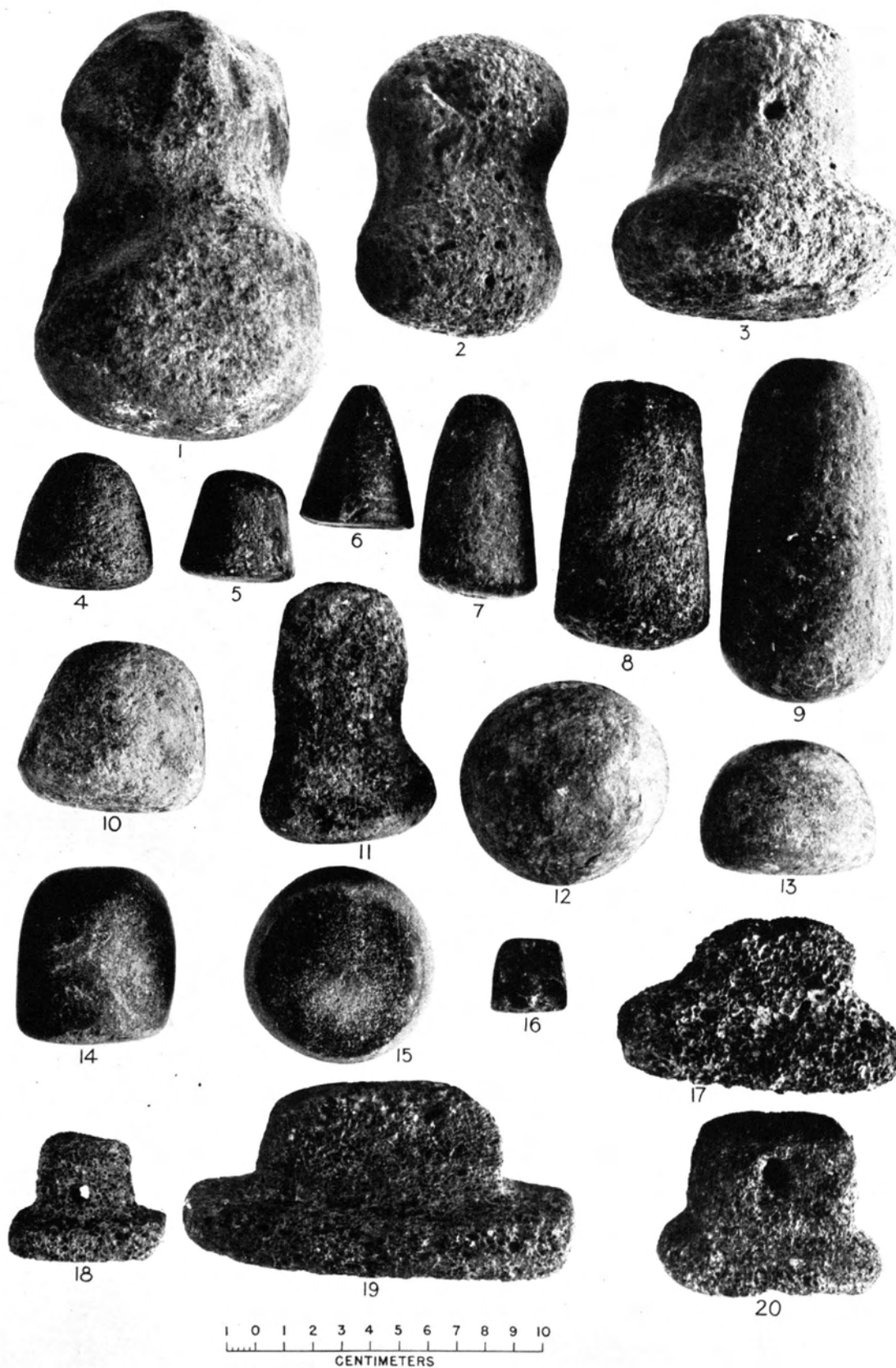


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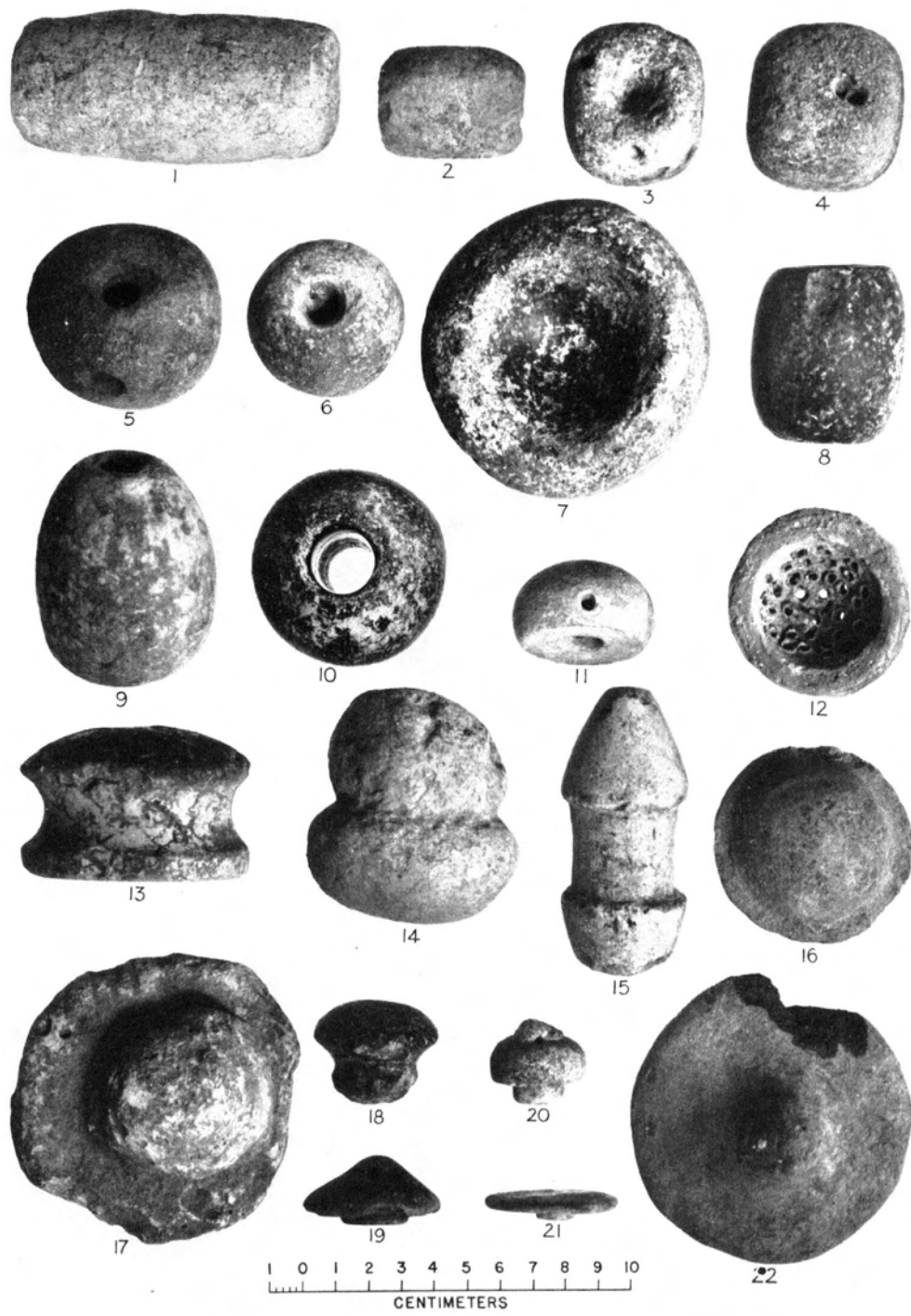
STONE MOLDS. SCALES, 1:3 (Nos. 1-3) AND 1:2 (Nos. 4-6)

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 376	Locus 203	V	Hammer head; possibly used as door weight
2	M 2287	Locus 675	II	Similar to No. 1
3	M 5028	Locus --1577	IV	Pestle
4	M 4629	Locus 1472	III	Hammer
5	M 4926	Locus N = 1551	III	Hammer
6	M 4112	Locus 1262	II	Hammer
7	M 4428	Locus 1442	II	Hammer
8	M 4938	Locus = 1537	III	Hammer
9	M 5205	Locus S = 1560	III	Hammer
10	M 4906	Locus = 1424	III	Hammer
11	M 5155	Locus 1620	IV	Hammer
12	M 4604	Locus 1280	III	Chert hammer(?)
13	M 4120	Locus 1270	II	Limestone rubber
14	M 4416	Locus 1441	II	Rubber-hammer
15	M 2688	Locus 940	III	Rubber
16	M 4384	Locus 1379	II	Serpentine burnisher or weight
17	M 4908	Locus 1538	III	Scoria rubber
18	5457	Locus 294	V	Scoria rubber
19	M 241	Square P 13	IV	Scoria rubber
20	M 5144	Locus 1614	III B	Scoria rubber



STONE IMPLEMENTS. BASALT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. SCALE, 1:2

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 2065	Locus -555	II	Limestone drill-socket; drill holes at each end
2	M 4644	Locus =1507	III	Same as No. 1
3	M 1945	Locus -555	II	Basalt drill-socket; drill holes at each end
4	M 4537	Locus 1472	III	Basalt drill-socket; drill holes on all faces
5	M 3176	Locus 1003	III	Limestone drill-socket; three drill holes
6	M 4211	Locus 1311	II	Limestone drill-socket; single drill hole
7	M 3260	Locus 719	I	Basalt mortar
8	M 4885	Locus -1251	III	Limestone macehead(?); vertically pierced
9	M 4631	Locus -997	III	Same as No. 8
10	M 4390	Locus 994	III	Serpentine macehead(?); vertically pierced
11	M 4950	Locus -1019	III	Limestone stick-head
12	M 5390	Locus 1674	IV filling	Pottery strainer
13	M 2568	Square W 17 (slope surface)		Same as No. 8
14	M 4281	Locus 1283	III	Limestone plummet
15	M 3259	Locus 719	I	Limestone plummet(?)
16	M 4997	Locus 1568	III	Pottery stopper
17	M 3358	Locus 1076	III	Limestone stopper
18	M 4922	Locus 1547	III	Pottery stopper
19	M 5072	Locus -1557	IV	Pottery stopper (lid)
20	M 4465	Locus 1466	III	Calcite stopper
21	M 989	Locus -283	IV	Calcite stopper
22	M 5087	Locus 1606	V	Pottery stopper



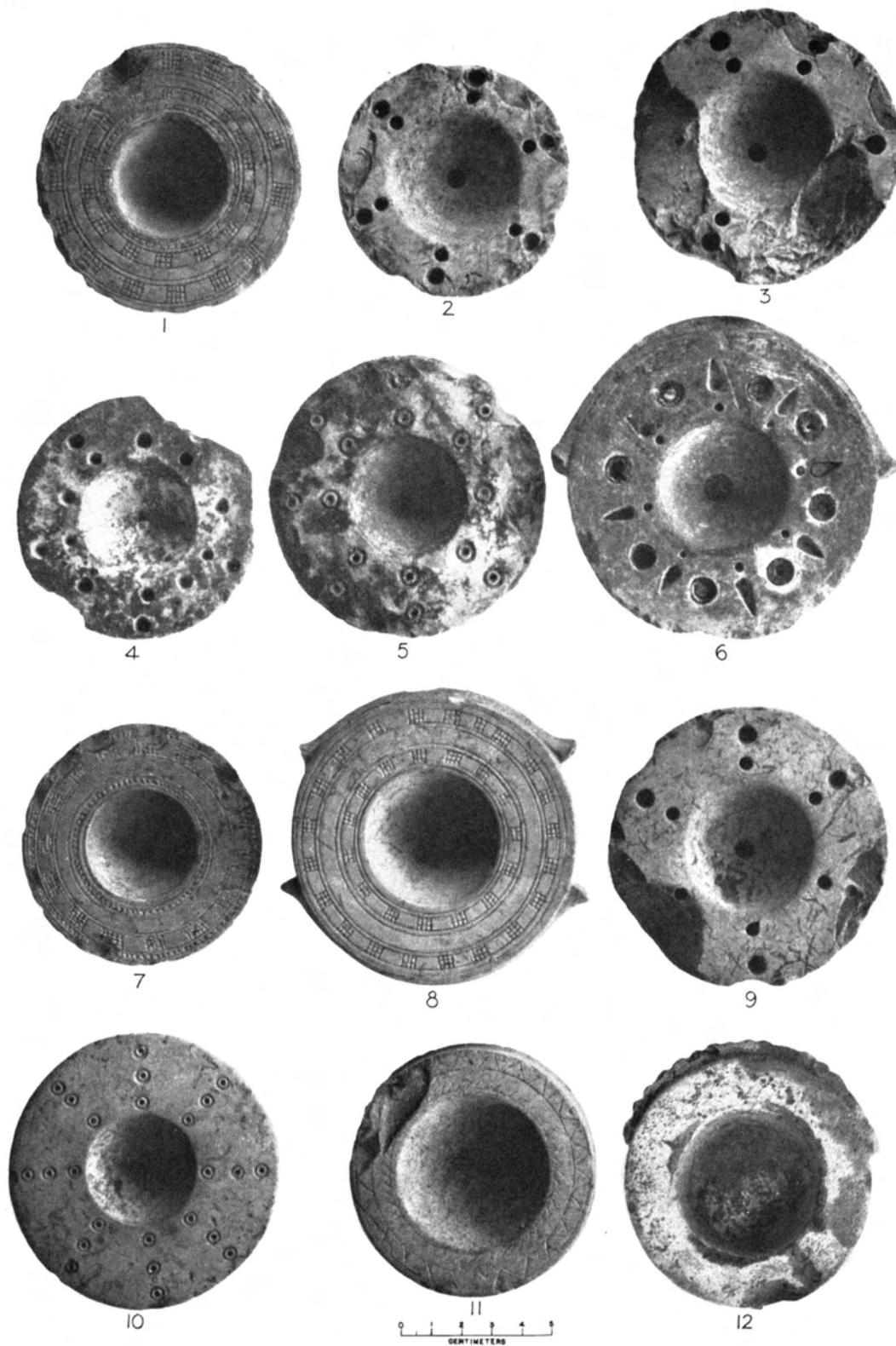
MISCELLANEOUS STONE AND POTTERY OBJECTS. SCALE, 1:2

The designation of such objects as palettes is more or less convention, for it is uncertain how they were used. The suggestion that they were cosmetic bowls is plausible and finds corroboration from such fine specimens as No. 6. With the exception of No. 12, which is of blue-glazed fayence, and one glass specimen (M 4167; see p. 119, Locus 1275), all are made of fine-grained limestone or marble. They may eventually form a dating criterion for the Iron Age strata at Megiddo. They extend from Stratum III to Stratum I (see also Pls. 109 and 111). One specimen was found below Stratum III, but it came from the floor of courtyard 977 and therefore may belong to Stratum III (see p. 142, note).

Many of the specimens are decorated with depressions, which probably originally held some sort of inlay (cf. No. 6). Others are decorated with incised lines. A few are plain. Some are decorated on both the top and the base.

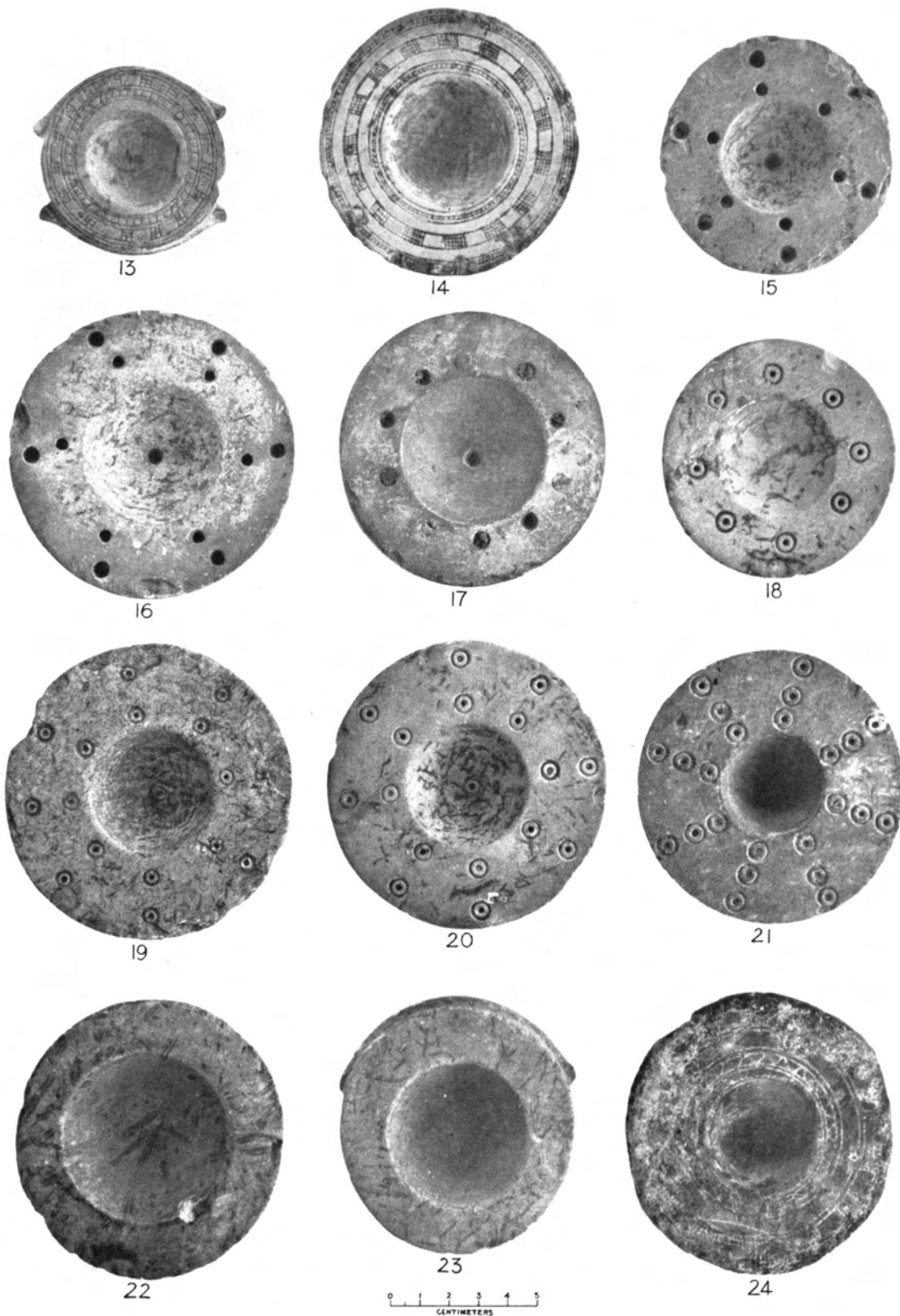
Palettes are reported from the Omri and Ahab levels at Samaria, where they are dated to the 8th century (Kathleen Kenyon in *Discovery* XIII [1932] 378) and from the EI II period at Beth Zur (Sellers, *Beth-Zur*, Fig. 53, No. 5).

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
1	M 2048	Locus 613	I	
2	M 2285	Locus 677	I	
3	M 1987	Locus 573	I	
4	M 4086	Locus 963	I	
5	M 3339	Locus = 1032	I	
6	M 1995	Locus 560	I	Bronze, lapis lazuli, and ivory(?) inlay; single rim handle
7	M 4118	Locus 1270	II	
8	M 4364	Locus = 1004	II	Double rim handle
9	M 3242	Locus 660	II	
10	M 2061	Locus 614	II	
11	M 2354	Locus 825	II	
12	M 3278	Locus 1024	II	Fayence, traces of blue glaze, scalloped single rim handle



PALETTES. FOR SIDE VIEWS SEE PL. 110. SCALE, 1:2

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Remarks
13	M 4980	Locus = 1540	Double rim handle
14	M 4640	Locus 1469	
15	M 4109	Locus 1257	
16	M 4999	Locus 1565	
17	M 4442	Locus 1459	Alternating deep blue and pale green inlay
18	M 4923	Locus 1486	
19	M 4110	Locus 1257	
20	M 4536	Locus 1472	
21	M 4387	Locus 1435	
22	M 4810	Locus 1490	
23	M 4641	Locus 1469	Single rim handle
24	M 4360	Locus = 1394	



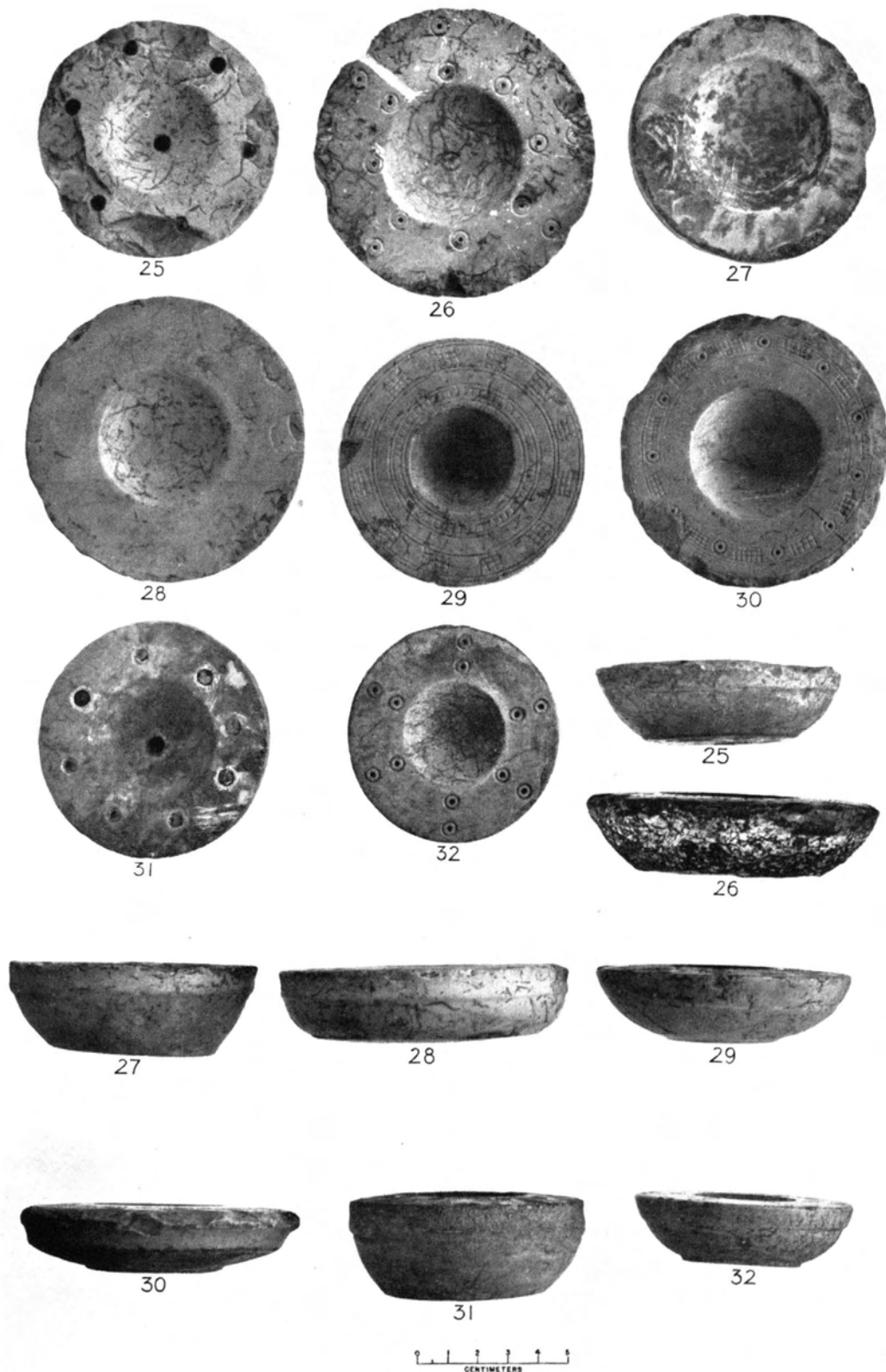
PALETTES FROM STRATUM III. FOR SIDE VIEWS SEE PL. 110; SEE ALSO OPPOSITE PL. 108. SCALE, 1:2



SIDE VIEWS OF PALETTES SHOWN ON PLS. 108-9. SCALE, 1:2

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
25	M 4361	Locus 1079	III	
26	M 802	Locus 261	III	
27	M 3357	Locus 1076	III	
28	M 4905	Locus = 1424	III	
29	M 4833	Locus = 1561	III	
30	M 4949	Locus S = 1529	III	
31	M 4645	Locus 977 (P 8)	IV*	Alternate pale green and white inlay
32	M 4363	Locus 1413	III B	

* But see p. 142, note.



PALETTES (SEE OPP. PL. 108). SCALE, 1:2

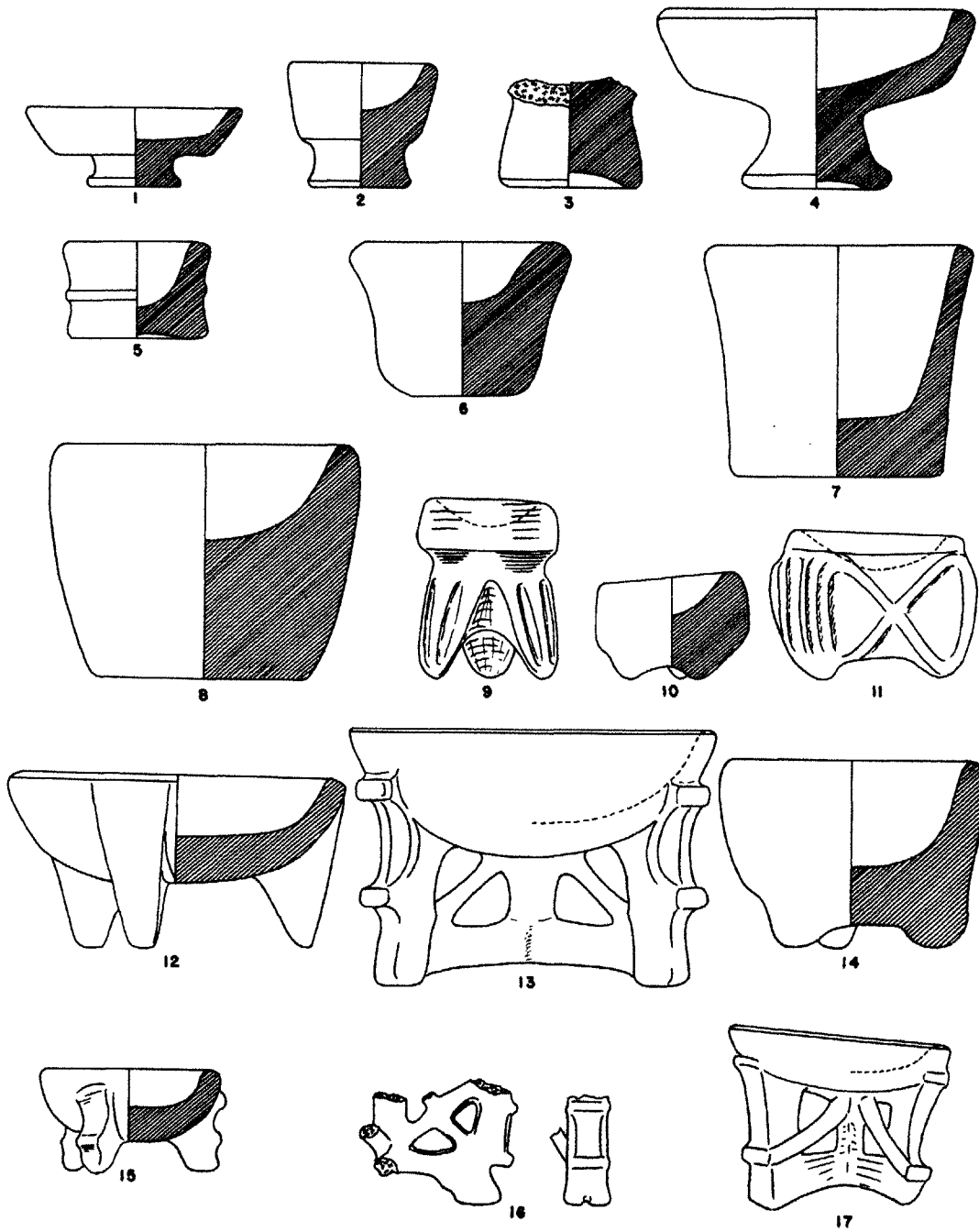
Since stone vessels were found in quantities throughout the excavations, only one example of each type is illustrated. It is impossible to say at which period they were most common or when a certain type started or finished. Thus, although we find that many pottery types are duplicated in stone, one could not say whether the pottery or stone vessels evolved first. Stone vessels are common throughout Palestine, and numerous analogies for the Megiddo specimens could be cited from other excavations.

The following list gives comparable types in stone and pottery:

STONE	POTTERY
Pl. 112:4	bowl type 32
Pl. 112:12	bowl type 69
Pl. 113:5 and 8	bowl type 37
Pl. 113:9	bowl type 7
Pl. 113:12	bowl type 40

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
CHALICES				
1	M 863	Locus 280	III	Diorite
2	M 5283	Locus = 1663	V	
3	M 4990	Locus = 1510	III	
4	M 4834	Locus E = 1561	III	
JARS				
5	M 1802	Locus 506	III	
6	M 5280	Locus 1660	V	
7	M 2558	Square V 17 (slope surface)		
8	M 862	Square Q 11	II	
FOOTED VESSELS				
9	M 4996	Locus 977 (P 7)	IV*	
10	M 5391	Locus S = 1658	V	
11	M 5421	Locus 1701	V	
12	M 3344	Locus - 605	III	Very common type throughout Strata V-I
13	3009	Locus 6	V	
14	M 251	Locus 592	V	
15	M 4382	Locus 1435	III	
16	M 5507	Locus N = 1712	V	
17	M 5388	Locus 1630	IV	

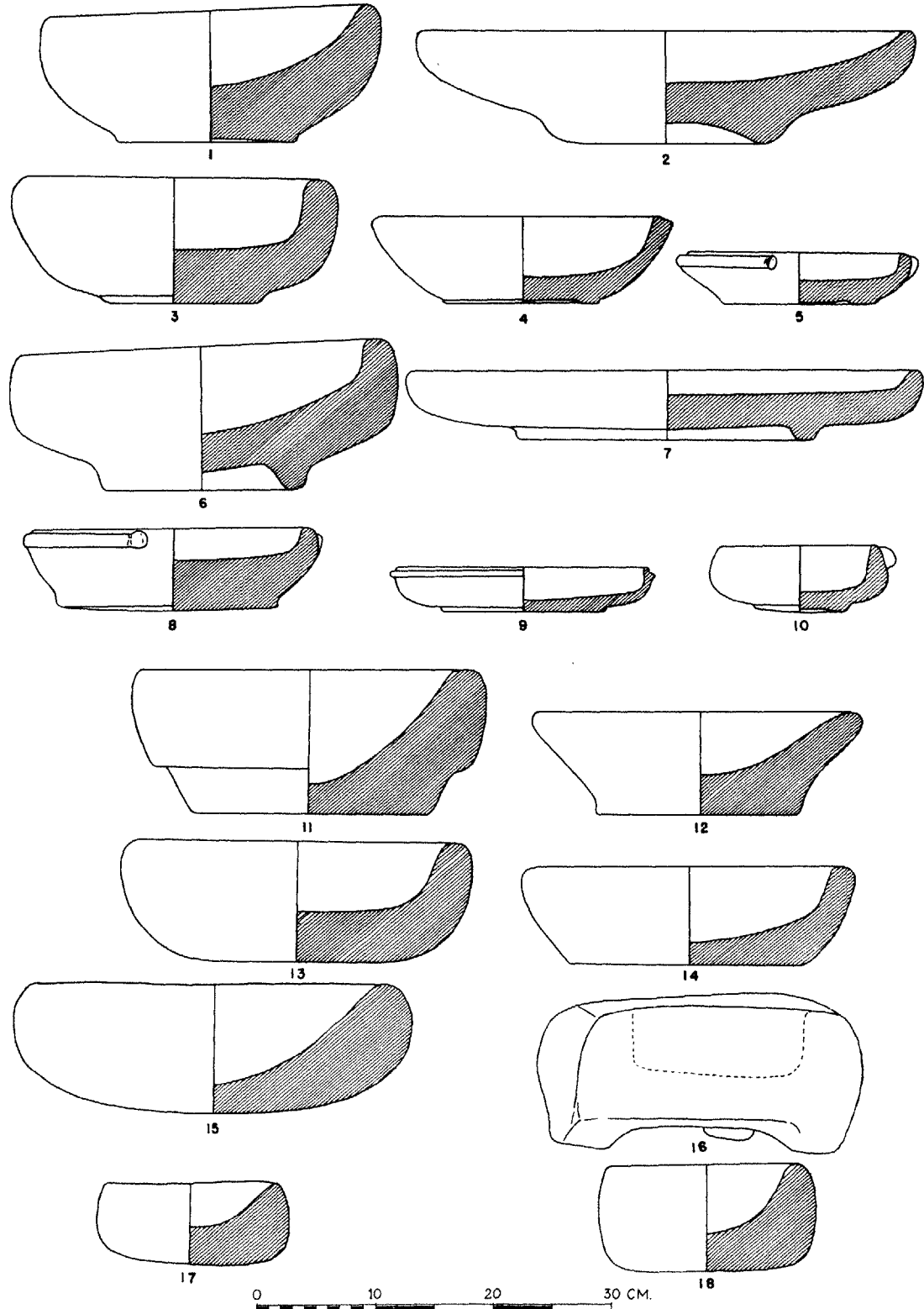
* But see p. 142, note.



0 10 20 30 CM.

STONE VESSELS. BASALT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. SCALE, 1:5

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Remarks
RING-BASE BOWLS				
1	M 2755	Locus 953	I	
2	M 3182	Locus = 983	I	
3	M 4927	Locus N = 1551	III	
4	M 2255	Locus 637	IV	
5	M 4429	Locus 1440	III	
6	5458	Square P 12	V	
7	M 1578	Locus 496	III	
8	M 2212	Locus 653	I	Diorite
9	M 4430	Locus 1440	III	
10	M 5275	Locus 1674	IV filling	
PLAIN BOWLS				
11	M 5088	Locus 1547	III	Limestone
12	M 4548	Locus 1416	III	
13	M 4080	Locus 665	I	
14	M 4814	Locus 1490	III	
15	M 1575	Locus 484	V	
16	M 5284	Locus 1659	V	Three legs
17	M 5004	Locus -1475	III B	
18	M 1813	Locus 510	III	

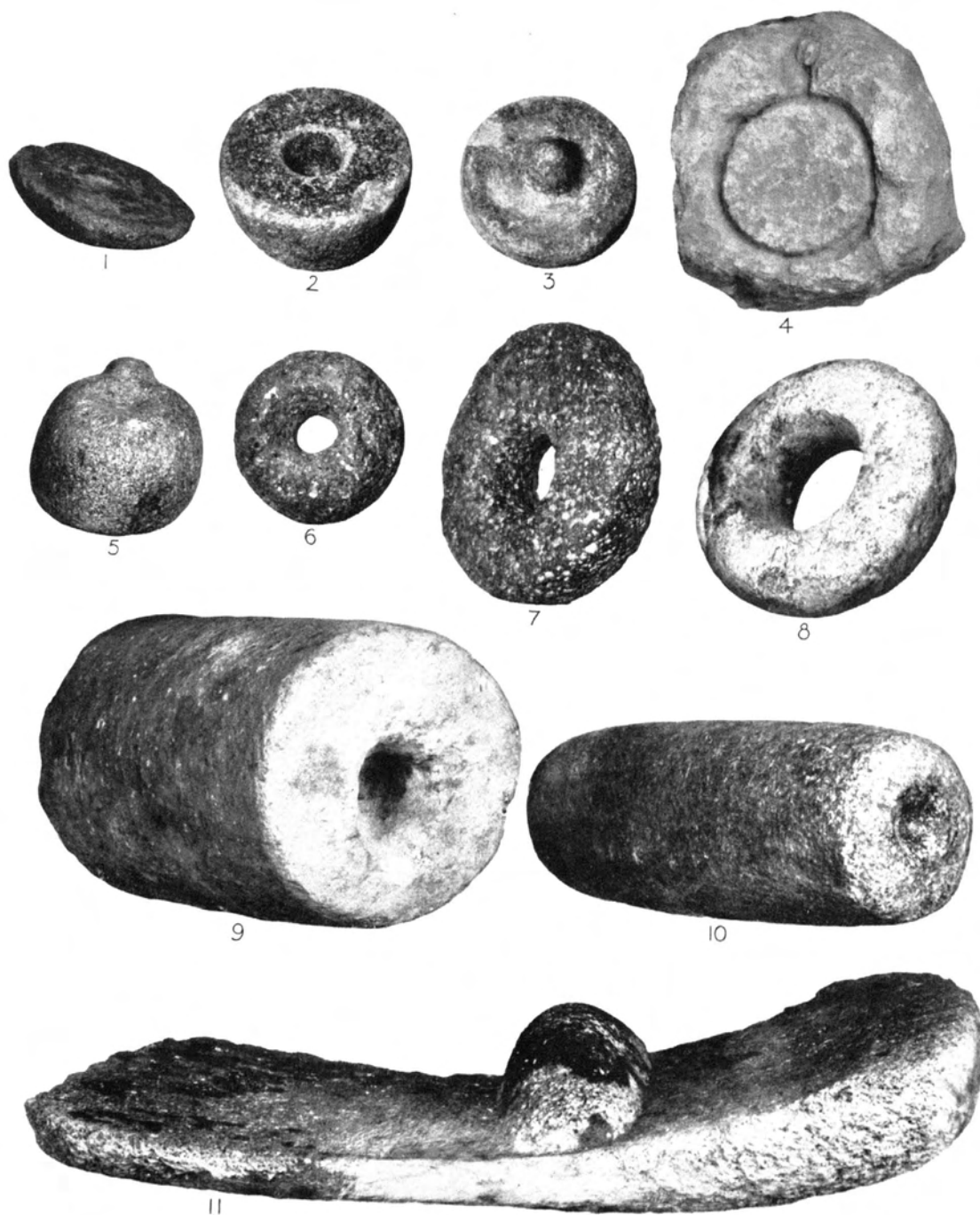


STONE VESSELS (SEE OPP. PL. 112). BASALT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. SCALE, 1:5

These objects are but typical examples of numbers found throughout the excavations. They serve to illustrate the more utilitarian side of the life of the people at Megiddo. They show no attempt at ornamental refinement. The development of types is traceable; indeed some of them continue in use today. They are of value, however, inasmuch as they indicate a type of domestic life that long remained constant.

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 4592	Locus 1462	II	Potter's wheel(?)
2	M 375	Locus 203	V	Socket (for potter's wheel?)
3	M 4632	Locus - 663	II	Potter's wheel(?)
4	M 4989	Locus 1257	III	Limestone miniature olive-press(?)
5	M 5279	Locus 1620	IV	Duck weight
6	M 4837	Locus = 1415	I	Ring
7	M 4121	Locus 1270	II	Ring
8	M 4891	Locus 1309	II	Limestone ring
9	M 1340	Locus 380	IV	Limestone roller
10	M 4389	Locus 1412	III B	Roller
11	M 6081-82	Locus 1729	VI*	Saddle quern and grinder*

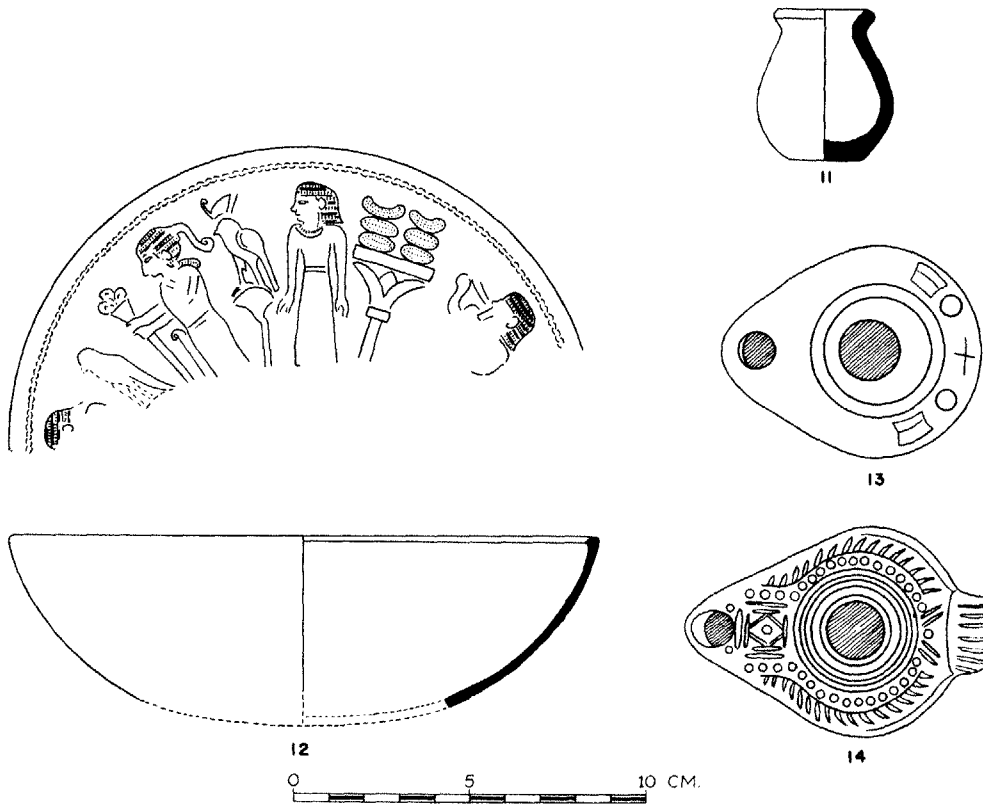
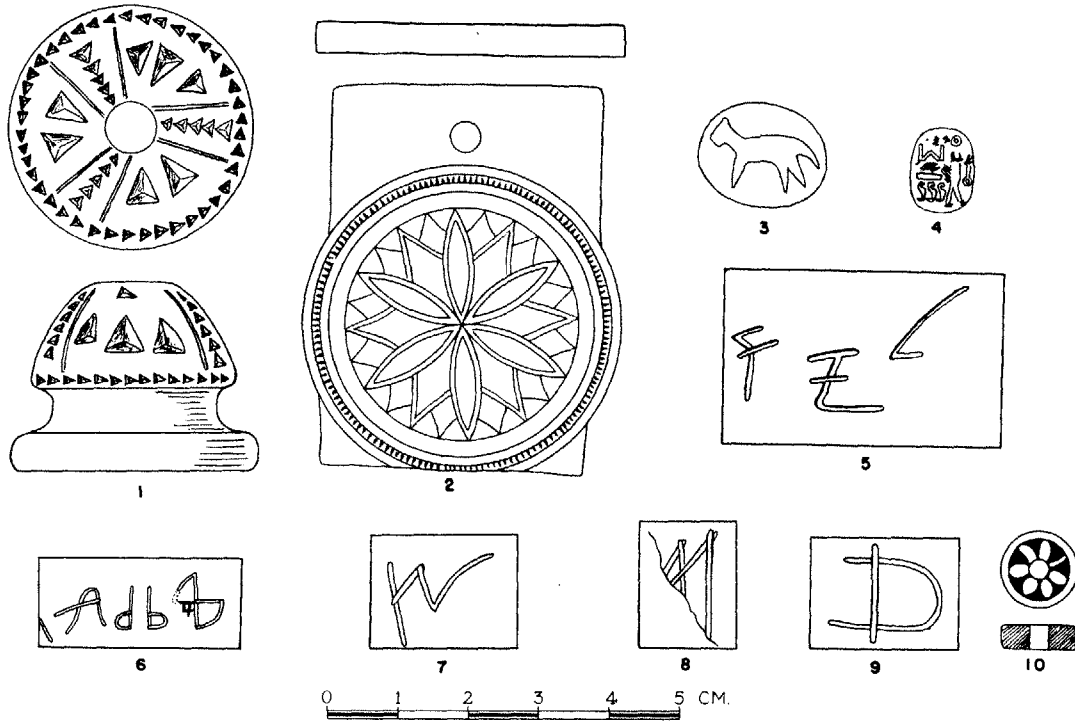
* Published here because they are such good specimens.



STONE IMPLEMENTS. BASALT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. SCALE, 1:5

No.	Registration No.	Provenience	Stratum	Description
1	M 1763	Square O 7 (surface)		Steatite whorl; incised stylus pattern; type common at Çatal Hüyük and Tell el-Judaïdah in North Syria
2	M 282	Square Q 12	IV	Ivory plaque or pendant
3	P 1565	Loci 491 and 494	III	Seal impression; found on many jars of type 81
4	P 3585	Locus 957	III	Seal impression on jar of type 77; two impressions side by side on handle (see Pl. 41:11), but neither completely legible. The better one has been examined by Mr. Alan Rowe, whose interpretation is given below: The seal bears the prenomen of Shabaka (<i>Nfr-k3-Rc</i>), the first king of the 25th dynasty (712-700 B.C.), a human figure with outstretched arms, and three uraei with a line above them. This is perhaps the only specimen of a seal of Shabaka found in Palestine. It coincides, however, with the known historical situation. When Assyria was at the height of her power in Palestine, Shabaka sent his agents to incite the states of his buffer district of Palestine and Syria to revolt. When, near the end of Shabaka's reign, Sennacherib met the Egyptian vassals under Shabaka's nephew Taharka at Altaqu, the Egyptians suffered grievous defeat. Doubtless our seal is to be dated just before this latter event, i.e., before 710 B.C. It seems probable that the contents of the jar belonged to one of Shabaka's agents. Rowe further states that a scarab from the debris of the upper level of Baisan bears the name of <i>Mn-k3-Rc</i> , a vassal of Shabaka.
5	P 5161	Locus 1293	II	Inscription ("belonging to Yo") on shoulder of jar of type 77 (see H. G. May in <i>AJSL</i> L [1933/34] 10-14); dated 750-760 B.C. by May, but in view of the fact that Stratum III comes down to about 650 B.C., this inscription must be limited to the beginning of Stratum II, i.e., around 650
6	P 5622	Locus 1497	III	Inscribed sherd of bowl of type 38
7	M 4616	Locus -1406	III	Inscribed letter(?) on fragment of bowl of type 29
8	P 5817	Locus = 1697	V	Inscribed letter(?) on fragment of bowl of type 101
9	4783	Square T 16 (slope surface)		Inscribed letter(?) on bowl of type 76
10	M 1540	Locus 484	V	Fayence bead
11	M 5508	Locus 1697	V	Egyptian alabaster jar
12	M 791	Square O 13	IV	Bronze bowl; raised decoration inside
13	1076	Tomb I 21* (surface)		Roman lamp
14	1077	Tomb I 21* (surface)		Roman lamp

* See p. xxiv, n. 9.



MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS. SCALES, 1:1 (Nos. 1-10) AND 1:2 (Nos. 11-14)



YELLOW



GREEN-BROWN



BROWN-GREEN



GREEN-YELLOW



GRAY



BROWN OCHER



BURNT UMBER



DARK BROWN OCHER



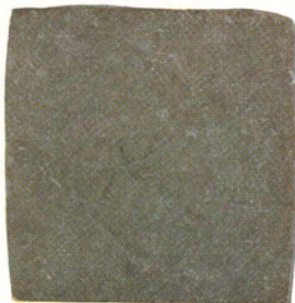
LIGHT RED



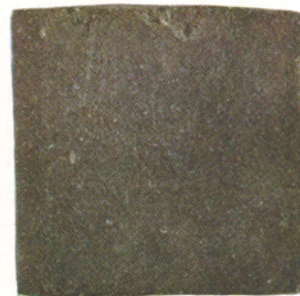
DARK RED



BLUE-BLACK



ROMAN SEPIA



SEPIA

SHERDS ILLUSTRATING THE COLORS USED IN DESCRIBING THE POTTERY

