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MEGIDDO 3

FINAL REPORT ON THE STRATUM VI EXCAVATIONS

by

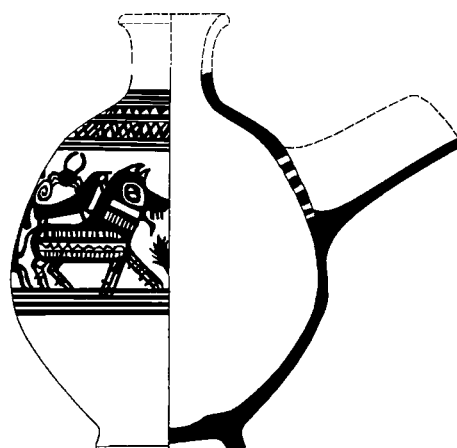
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Title Page Illustration

“Philistine” bichrome strainer-spouted jug (a 710; see p. 34 for description; pl. 17:11)

Spine Illustration

Collared pithos (P 6069; see p. 31 for description; pl. 12:2)

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DEDICATED
TO
DOUGLAS L. ESSE

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS

Loud, <i>Diaries</i>	Gordon Loud's unpublished field diaries from the 1935/36 excavations at Megiddo.
<i>Megiddo 1</i>	<i>Megiddo 1: Seasons of 1925–34, Strata I–V</i> . R. Lamon and G. M. Shipton. Oriental Institute Publications 42. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939.
<i>Megiddo 2</i>	<i>Megiddo 2: Seasons of 1935–39</i> . Gordon Loud. Oriental Institute Publications 62. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1948.
<i>Megiddo Tombs</i>	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> . P. L. O. Guy. Oriental Institute Publications 33. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1938.
OIP 26	<i>Material Remains of the Megiddo Cult</i> . Herbert Gordon May. Oriental Institute Publications 26. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1935.
SAOC 17	<i>Notes on the Megiddo Pottery of Strata VI–XX</i> . G. M. Shipton. Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization 17. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939.

2. OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

a	prefix to registration number indicating object excavated during the 1935/36 season
Al	aluminum
As	arsenic
b	prefix to registration number indicating object excavated during the 1936/37 season
Br	bromine
Ba	barium
c	prefix to registration number indicating object excavated during the 1937/38 season
Ca	calcium
Ce	cerium
cf.	<i>confer</i> , compare
cm	centimeter(s)
Co	cobalt
col(s).	column(s)
Cr	chromium
Cs	cesium
d	prefix to registration number indicating object excavated during the 1938/39 season
Dy	dysprosium
E =	prefix to locus number indicating object found in east quadrant of locus
e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i> , for example
ed(s).	editor(s), edition
EI I	Early Iron Age I
EI II	Early Iron Age II
et al.	<i>et alii</i> , and others
f(f).	following page(s)
Fe	ferrum (iron)
gm	gram(s)
fig(s).	figure(s)
Hf	hafnium
i.e.	<i>id est</i> , that is
ibid.	<i>ibidem</i> , in the same place
INAA	instrumental neutron activation analysis
La	lanthanum

LB I	Late Bronze Age I
LB II	Late Bronze Age II
LBA	Late Bronze Age
LI I	Late Iron Age I
Lu	lutetium
m	meter(s)
M	prefix to registration number indicating “miscellaneous”
MB	Middle Bronze Age
Mg	magnesium
mm	millimeter(s)
Mn	manganese
Na	sodium (natrium)
Nd	neodymium
Ni	nickel
n =	number (of examples in a given location)
N =	prefix to locus number indicating object found in north quadrant of locus
N –	prefix to locus number indicating object found below north quadrant of locus
n(n).	note(s)
no(s).	number(s)
n.p.	no publisher
OIM	prefix for object registered in the collection of the Oriental Institute Museum
Old Type	vessel type written on locus cards by P. L. O. Guy in 1934, but subsequently revised in publication (<i>see</i> Pub. Type)
P	prefix to registration number indicating “pottery” (ceramic)
p(p).	page(s)
pl(s).	plate(s)
ppm	parts per million
Pub. Type	Publication Type. Typology of vessels published in the Megiddo volumes, revising the original typology written on locus cards
Rb	rubidium
Reg. No.	registration number
S =	prefix to locus number indicating object found in south quadrant of locus
S –	prefix to locus number indicating object found below south quadrant of locus
Sb	stibium (antimony)
Sc	scandium
Sm	samarium
Sr	strontium
Ta	tantalum
Tb	terbium
Th	thorium
Ti	titanium
U	uranium
W =	prefix to locus number indicating object found in west quadrant of locus
W –	prefix to locus number indicating object found below west quadrant of locus
V	vanadium
x	prefix to registration number indicating object was not found <i>in situ</i>
Yb	ytterbium
=	prefix to locus number indicating object found in same stratigraphic position as locus, but off to one side
–	prefix to locus number indicating object found in association with locus, but directly below it
+	prefix to locus number indicating object found in association with locus, but directly above it
+	suffix to registration number indicating object found with other objects, all of which were registered as a group
*	suffix to locus number indicating the locus not assigned directly to Stratum VI

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FOREWORD

Lawrence E. Stager

The genesis of the Megiddo Stratum VI publication project can be traced to a graduate seminar on the Iron I period taught by the late Douglas L. Esse in the fall of 1988 at the University of Chicago. It was then that Esse began to take an active interest in the results of the Oriental Institute's excavations of the Early Iron Age levels at the site. Later, while examining photographs in the Oriental Institute Photographic Archives, he encountered images portraying the well-preserved remains of a settlement that had been burned to the ground in a widespread destruction. Further research determined that these photographs were part of an unpublished record documenting the destruction of Megiddo Stratum VI. Esse began gathering and analyzing these records with the aim of writing a book about the Stratum VI settlement. He was engaged in this project when he died in October 1992.

Following in his teacher's footsteps, Timothy P. Harrison, now Associate Professor of Near Eastern Archaeology at the University of Toronto, has ably continued and extended the analysis and description of this "orphaned" settlement at Megiddo, bringing it to maturity in the present volume. After completion of his doctoral studies in 1995, he accepted responsibility for producing a final report on the Chicago excavations in Megiddo Stratum VI. In April 1997, the project was awarded a multi-year grant by the Shelby White and Leon Levy Program for Archaeological Publications to help bring it to completion.

Through a very thorough comparison of pottery types from Megiddo Stratum VI, which include a wide range of potting traditions, including Cypriot, Canaanite (Phoenician), Philistine, and early Israelite, Harrison places the relative chronology of Stratum VI squarely in the Late Iron I period. He demonstrates that the earlier Stratum VIB is not a separate stratum from Stratum VIA but really a sub-phase of Stratum VI, which, with ceramic parallels from Yoqne'am XVII and elsewhere as well as recent radiocarbon assays from Tel Rehov and Megiddo itself, suggests that Stratum VI spanned much of the eleventh century and was destroyed sometime ca. 1000 B.C., perhaps during the expansionary period of King David, whose son and successor Solomon had, by the tenth century, incorporated Megiddo into his provincial system, as recorded in I Kings 4 (see *Chapter Seven*; see also Master 2001; Stager 2003: 67–69).

In an effort to remove Megiddo Stratum VA/IVB from the building program of Solomon and reassign it to the Omri-Ahab dynasty, Israel Finkelstein has been forced to lower the date of the destruction of Stratum VI to the late tenth century B.C. and link it to a series of destructions in the Jezreel Valley usually attributed to Pharaoh Shoshenq (biblical Shishak) ca. 925 B.C.

As Harrison shows, the destruction of Megiddo Stratum VI marks the end of the Late Bronze Age painted tradition in the Jezreel Valley and the latest appearance of true Philistine bichrome pottery there. An abundance of collared-rim store jars (collared pithoi), associated with but not exclusive to early Israelite settlements, was found amid the rubble of Stratum VI. Finkelstein, Ussishkin, and Halpern (2000: 265), while recognizing that true Philistine bichrome pottery and high-necked collared-rim pithoi should not be dated as late as 925 B.C., assert that only Stratum VIB, "which features Philistine Bichrome pottery and collared-rim pithoi, should be placed in the 11th century, while Stratum VIA, which lacks these types, should be placed in the 10th." They agree with Harrison that the pottery from Megiddo Stratum VIA equates with that of Yoqne'am XVII, which Ben-Tor (1993: 808) describes as follows: "... The majority of the pottery comprises local types characteristic of the Late Bronze Age. The second group is made of clay whose origin is clearly Phoenician. The third group is related to 'Philistine' pottery and resembles 'Philistine' vessels that have been found in southern Israel and on the Coastal Plain." From Harrison's analysis, there can be little doubt that the Philistine pottery and the collared-rim pithoi belong to the Megiddo Stratum VIA destruction layer and not exclusively to the slightly earlier Stratum VIB. This association of pottery with the destruction of Stratum VIA means that if Finkelstein insists upon dating the Stratum VIA destruction to Shishak in 925 B.C., he must also lower the dates of these pottery types, which he seems unwilling to do. The definitive change in settlement type at Megiddo as well as potting traditions begins with the rather ephemeral Stratum VB and culminates in the magnificent monumental structures of Stratum VA/IVB, with its pottery horizon marking the Iron IIA period.

However, the excellent new carbon-14 data from the chrono-stratigraphic sequence from Rehov (also on the "hit list" of Shoshenq I) make it clear that Iron IIA pottery begins early in the tenth century B.C. and continues throughout

and into the early ninth century. The carbon-14 dates for the destruction of Rehov VI fit nicely into the first half of the tenth century, placing the destruction of Rehov V between 940 and 900 B.C., with a simulated calibrated date of 925 B.C., and the destruction of Rehov IV likely between 880 and 836 B.C., with 918–892 B.C. also possible. The carbon-14 dates from Rehov V and IV, derived from short-lived seeds, reflect the dates of their respective destructions and not the life-spans of those settlements. It seems beyond a reasonable doubt that Shoshenq I destroyed Rehov V ca. 925 B.C. This stratum, then, would overlap with the conquest of Megiddo during Stratum VA/IVB and of contemporary Ta'anach IIB during the same campaign (Stager 2003: 64–67).

The destruction of Megiddo Stratum VI, with its Late Iron I pottery, must therefore date before Rehov VI, with its Iron IIA period pottery, that is, to ca. 1000 B.C., as Harrison maintains in this volume. This conclusion thus preserves the traditional tenth-century date for the monumental architecture associated with the United Monarchy, as exemplified in Megiddo Stratum VA/IVB and contemporary sites. It also puts Stratum VI nearly seventy-five years earlier than the low chronologists suggest and more than a century earlier than the even more unlikely cross-dating based on a methodologically flawed carbon-14 chrono-stratigraphic sequence from Dor, which puts the end of Stratum VI well into the Iron IIA period (their Iron Ib), ca. 880 B.C., and contemporary with the beginning of the Omride dynasty (Gilboa and Sharon 2003: 55–57). This is, of course, an impossible down-dating, if, as nearly all agree, the acropolis enclosures of Samaria and Jezreel and their respective pottery assemblages date to the Omride dynasty, with many types already in existence by the tenth century B.C.

When this project was first conceived by Esse, and then later taken up by Harrison, it could scarcely have been imagined that Megiddo Stratum VI and its cultural and chronological context would play such a relevant role in the heated discussions and debates now focusing on the eleventh and tenth centuries and the foundations of the tribal kingdom of Israel. By providing us with the first detailed and comprehensive picture of Stratum VI, Timothy Harrison has made great strides toward resolving many of these pressing issues.

PREFACE

This volume is the product of a resumption, after almost a half-century hiatus, of the effort to produce the final report of the University of Chicago's landmark excavations at Megiddo (Tell el-Mutesellim). As invariably happens, numerous factors have contributed over the years to this lengthy delay. It was the intention of the original excavators to produce a series of volumes that presented, in exhaustive detail, the remains of each cultural strata encountered over the course of their excavations. Towards this end, it was decided that *Megiddo 1* would present the sequence from Stratum I through Stratum V since the excavators had identified a distinct stratigraphic and cultural break between Stratum V and the earlier Stratum VI. The next volume was to begin with Stratum VI and continue systematically through each of the earlier strata in the sequence. However, as further detailed in *Chapter One*, a series of events conspired to unravel these plans and the next volume in the series, *Megiddo 2*, appeared shortly after World War II comprised almost entirely of an extensive catalog of finds, with only the briefest description of the architecture and stratigraphy of these earlier strata. Although the pottery and small finds of Stratum VI are well represented in this volume, the terse description of the stratum provides little hint of the extent of the excavations, nor the remarkable preservation encountered.

As Gordon Loud states in his foreword to *Megiddo 2*, the reason for this change in plan was twofold. Due to the onset of the war, a planned final season never materialized, with the result that certain parts of the excavations were never completed. In addition, as the war progressed, various members of the staff involved with the publication effort were called away to the war effort. Consequently, rather than delay publication, the decision was made to produce a report in catalog form, detailing the results of the excavations conducted between 1935 and 1939, with the hope that others might take up the task of completing the final publication of these excavations at some point in the future.

The resumption of the Stratum VI publication effort can be traced to a graduate seminar organized by the late Douglas L. Esse in the fall of 1988. While preparing for the seminar, he noticed an inconsistency between unpublished archival records and the existing published reports. Later, during the summer of 1990, while filing through the Oriental Institute photographic archives, he came across images depicting the well-preserved remains of a violently destroyed settlement. Further search established that these photographs were part of an extensive record of unpublished material documenting the destruction of Megiddo Stratum VI. Realizing that a considerable portion of the stratum remained unpublished, in particular the extensive exposure uncovered during the 1934 season, Esse began gathering these records with the intent of producing a monograph on this material. He was working on this project at the time of his death in the fall of 1992.

As one of his students, I was first introduced to the Stratum VI material during the 1988 seminar. My interest and involvement with the Megiddo collections in the Oriental Institute grew, and following completion of my doctoral studies in 1995 responsibility for producing the final report of the Stratum VI material was transferred to me. In 1997, after receiving a grant from the Shelby White and Leon Levy Program for Archaeological Publications, I resumed the effort Esse had begun, assembling the architectural plans, field notes, locus lists, artifact registers, and photographic evidence of Stratum VI preserved in the field records produced by the original Megiddo Expedition. Although Esse had intended to focus primarily on the Area CC exposure uncovered in 1934, it soon became apparent that the final report would benefit from a more comprehensive treatment of the stratum, including those remains encountered during prior and subsequent field seasons in the other excavation areas opened by the Chicago team.

The result, it is hoped, is a final report that is in keeping with the original intent of the excavators. Working from the field records of the expedition, and the artifactual remains preserved in the Oriental Institute Museum collections, this report attempts to present as comprehensively as possible the results of the University of Chicago excavations in Stratum VI. Considerable effort has been devoted to producing a precise and thorough description of all the data available in these records, with minimal interpretation, and to the presentation of these data in a manner that will permit the reader an independent assessment (and the possibility of alternative interpretations) of the stratigraphic and cultural-historical reconstructions presented in the summary sections of the report. To help achieve this, we have tried as much as possible to reproduce faithfully the original field descriptions, and designations, produced by the excavators, including the terminology they used in their descriptions of the various material categories preserved in the artifactual record. Since their definitions can be found in the earlier published reports, they have not been repeated in this report.

To facilitate this process, electronic copies of the primary field records, field photographs, and the artifact database have been included as a digital archive formatted on CD. In addition, to facilitate spatial analyses of these artifact inventories, shape files created in ArcView GIS have also been stored on the CD. For those without licensed access, it is still possible to examine (though not edit) the GIS data using the viewing program ArcExplorer.

A note of clarification must also be given regarding the nomenclature used to define the cultural phases or periods represented in this report. Given the ongoing debate and turmoil concerning the chronology of the Iron Age southern Levant, it was deemed unrealistic to expect that this report might find a consensus position regarding both its choice of terminology and the precise chronological periods they represent, despite the central role the Megiddo sequence has come to play in this debate. Rather than impose a certain perspective, therefore, we have tried to maintain a neutral stance as much as possible throughout the body of the report. Consequently, we have opted for more general terminology such as Early Iron Age, Iron I, and occasionally Early Iron I and Late Iron I, preferring to emphasize relative cultural and stratigraphic correlations instead of absolute chronological ones. My views concerning the chronological implications of the Megiddo sequence are presented in the relevant summary sections and in the concluding cultural and historical synthesis in *Chapter Seven*.

As with all publications of this complexity, the production of this volume has been a collaborative effort, benefiting from the help of numerous individuals. In Chicago, William Sumner was instrumental in keeping the project alive following Douglas Esse's death, with encouragement and the institutional support needed to regain momentum and make the difficult transition to a new era. It was also during this critical phase that the project received the generous financial support of the Shelby White and Leon Levy Program for Archaeological Publications, without which it would not have been given the attention it deserved, nor reached completion. They are all owed a deep debt of gratitude and appreciation.

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CHAPTER ONE

HISTORY OF EXCAVATIONS

DOUGLAS L. ESSE AND TIMOTHY P. HARRISON

The extensive history of excavations at Megiddo (Tell el-Mutesellim) attests to the site's cultural and historical significance and effectively chronicles the disciplinary development of archaeological research in the region. Virtually every generation has left its mark, and a vast portion of the site has been excavated in the process. This is particularly true of Stratum VI. While this report is primarily concerned with the results of the Oriental Institute excavations, any attempt to reconstruct the stratum, and the cultural and historical information that it contains, must incorporate the results of other projects that have excavated at the site as well. Consequently, this chapter surveys the history of excavations of Stratum VI at Megiddo with the aim of assembling a composite record of those projects that have produced published remains of Stratum VI.

The medieval Jewish writer Estori Ha-Parhi is credited with being the first explorer to link ancient Megiddo to the Arab village of Lejjun (Ha-Parhi 1976: 293), located at the entrance to the Wadi Ara, just to the south of the mounded tell (fig. 1). In the mid-nineteenth century, the biblical scholar Edward Robinson, aware that the Sixth Roman Legion had been stationed near Megiddo, and influenced by the etymological link between the Arabic "Lejjun" and the Latin "Legio," reasserted its association with the ancient site (Robinson and Smith 1841/3: 177–80). Remarkably, during a subsequent trip Robinson actually visited Tell el-Mutesellim and was struck by the exceptional view but failed to recognize that he was standing on the ruins of the ancient settlement (Robinson and Smith 1856: 117). Robinson's claim that Megiddo was located at Lejjun was vigorously contested by Claude R. Conder, who argued instead that the remains of the famous town were located at Khirbet Mujedda', a site in the hills overlooking the southeastern corner of the Jezreel Valley (Conder and Kitchener 1882: 64–66, 70, 90–99). The ensuing debate was resolved about a decade later by the eminent geographer George Adam Smith, who argued convincingly in favor of the ruins preserved at Tell el-Mutesellim (1892: 385–87).¹

THE SCHUMACHER EXCAVATIONS

Under the sponsorship of the Deutsche Palästina-Verein (German Society for the Study of Palestine), Gottlieb Schumacher, a surveyor by training who had participated in the excavations of Ernst Sellin at Ta'anach, launched the first excavations at Megiddo, conducting three field seasons between 1903 and 1905. During the 1903 season, Schumacher surveyed the mound and its surroundings, produced a topographic map of the site (at 1:1000 scale), and investigated a large complex on the eastern edge of the tell (his "Tempelburg"). He also cut a 20 m wide trench from north to south through the center of the mound (fig. 2). The 1904 and 1905 seasons were devoted primarily to widening and deepening this trench, with a series of shallow subsidiary trenches cut in a radiating pattern from it. Schumacher's excavations were halted before he could section the mound completely, but he did reach bedrock in a limited area beneath a structure he labeled the "Nordburg" (Schumacher 1908: 7–10).

There are obvious problems with the results of Schumacher's excavations. He employed large numbers of untrained local villagers (including men, women, and children) to clear his vast trench through the center of the site, and he maintained only minimal control over the immense archaeological record these excavations uncovered. Moreover, he managed to publish only a cursory report of the results of his efforts, and what field records he did keep were later lost, hindering subsequent attempts to re-examine his work.

Nevertheless, it is clear that Schumacher succeeded in isolating significant remains of what would later be identified as Stratum VI. Beneath a structure he identified as the "Palast," Schumacher uncovered a thick layer of ash and destruction debris he called the *Brandschicht*, or "burnt layer." It contained a rich assortment of artifacts, including a series of bronze stands, weapons, and tools concentrated approximately 25–30 m north of a fortified southern gateway to the settlement (Schumacher 1908: 85–88; see also Watzinger 1929: 26–31). In the center of the site, above his "Mittelburg," Schumacher's excavations uncovered further evidence of this destruction layer, including a hoard of scaraboid seals and faience amulets (1908: 88–90, figs. 123–24, 128–34; see also Watzinger 1929: 31–36; Keel 1994a).

1. For more on this early history and the identification of Tell el-Mutesellim with ancient Megiddo, see Davies 1986a: 1–5; Kempinski 1989: 1–16.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE EXPEDITION

The Oriental Institute Expedition to Megiddo was launched in the summer of 1925 under the direction of Clarence S. Fisher. The initial seasons were devoted primarily to establishing support facilities and clearing the lower east slope of the mound for the project excavation dump. This effort uncovered a considerable number of rock-cut tombs, including several that were in use during the life of the Stratum VI settlement (Fisher 1929: 48–55; see further in *Megiddo Tombs*: 138, 159–60). Fisher had barely begun work on the summit of the mound, however, when he was forced to resign for health reasons in April 1927. The excavations that he did accomplish were confined to the east of Schumacher's trench in the southeast part of an area later designated Area C (fig. 2). In the process, Fisher succeeded in delineating four superimposed Iron Age strata (his Strata I, II, Sub-II, and III; Fisher 1929: 59–74; Guy 1931: 9–10).

Over the next two field seasons (1927 and 1928), P. L. O. Guy, Fisher's replacement, continued the excavations in Area C. Rather than working directly in Fisher's trenches, however, Guy shifted his attention to the north, uncovering the impressive Building 338 and the northern stable complex, and clearing large sections of an offset-inset city wall (325). During the 1927 season, Guy also expanded the dump area on the lower eastern slope of the tell, adding forty-one tombs to the sixty Fisher had excavated, including several that he dated to the early Iron Age (Guy 1931: 11). By the end of the 1928 season, the Oriental Institute excavations had cleared considerable portions of Strata I–V, and in an isolated number of places had penetrated down into Stratum VI deposits.

In order to achieve full horizontal exposure of each cultural stratum, the remainder of the mound was purchased in 1929, and the excavations were extended laterally across the entire summit. On some parts of the mound, particularly in the southwest, preliminary clearance revealed Stratum VI remains immediately below the surface (*Megiddo* 1: xx). Although the original intent was to peel each successive stratum systematically across the entire site, as the excavations progressed, it became evident that a more manageable approach was needed. Accordingly, the mound was subdivided into smaller excavation areas (labeled A through E, fig. 2). In the spring of 1933, the excavations were confined to Area A, which covered most of the southwest part of the site (*Megiddo* 1: xxiii).

THE 1934 SEASON

The key to reconstructing the Oriental Institute's excavations of Stratum VI, and to an explanation for the uneven presentation of the stratum in the first two final reports of the expedition, can be traced to an internal conflict that surfaced during the 1934 season. The correspondence between James Henry Breasted, director of the Oriental Institute, and P. L. O. Guy, reveals a growing tension over the goals of the expedition and the methodology being employed to achieve them.

By the beginning of the year, Breasted had become concerned about the lack of a major publication of what had been excavated at Megiddo up to that point. In a letter sent on January 5, Breasted pointed out that Guy had been director for six years, with only one publication to show for it (Guy 1931). Breasted contrasted this with the Iraq expedition, which had an efficient system of publication that produced a thorough report every year. Foremost among Breasted's concerns, however, was the failure to reach Late Bronze Age strata and the anticipated discovery of Egyptian New Kingdom remains. As Breasted put it:

In the interminable investigation of the Megiddo mound I would like to find out whether there are under the Israelite levels the monuments of the Egyptian pharaohs and the Egyptian Imperial Age. The fragment of Shishak's large stela, a monument at least ten feet high and five feet wide, shows clearly that Egyptian monuments of this character are somewhere buried in the mound, and Rowe's discoveries at Beisan, a place much less important than Megiddo, make it obvious what to expect (letter from Breasted to Guy, January 5, 1934).

Guy heeded the warning, and on April 7 he began excavating within a more restricted part of Area A defined by a large enclosure wall (1610), which he later designated Area CC (fig. 2). Originally constructed to enclose the large courtyard of Palace 1723 in Stratum IVB (*Megiddo* 1, fig. 12), much of Wall 1610 was robbed out in subsequent periods. Portions of the wall were also reused in these later periods, however, and its general orientation continued to define the layout of the area down through the Iron Age, as seen in aerial photographs (*Megiddo* 1, fig. 122; note that Buildings 1616 and 1564 of Stratum III have not yet been removed in this photograph) and in the plan of Strata III and IIIB (*Megiddo* 1, fig. 72).

By the end of the first week of excavations in Area CC, Guy reported reaching the Palace 1723 foundations and noted that they were preserved below the main Iron Age fortification wall (325). He then expanded his excavations eastward into the area of Schumacher's trench (labeled 441 on the published plans; see *Megiddo* 1, fig. 72). At this early stage, the excavations began encountering Stratum VI levels, defined by the ubiquitous presence of burned mudbrick. In a letter to Breasted, dated April 15, 1934, Guy described the wealth of artifacts coming from the stratum and provisionally dated it to the transition between the Late Bronze and early Iron Ages.

1. HISTORY OF EXCAVATIONS

During the course of the 1934 season, Robert Lamon also wrote to Breasted. Lamon, who was in charge of excavations in the water system on the southwestern edge of the mound, sent a letter dated May 1, 1934, describing the complicated logistics and importance of these excavations. However, he also reported on the progress in Area CC:

Of course this underground work would not in any way effect the main dig on the surface of the tell. The work is going on rapidly in the newly confined area. We are well into the burnt mudbrick stratum VI which is proving to be extremely rich in pottery with a fair amount of bronzes and other objects including about a handful of scarabs. Present indications are that it is not far this side of Late Bronze, and probably late Ramesside. The vast amount of pottery is slowing up work considerably, but our slogan for this season is still "Thutmose or bust" (letter from Lamon to Breasted, May 1, 1934).

The entire 1934 field season, with the exception of the work in the great water shaft, was devoted to Area CC. Excavations ceased on June 28, and on July 13 Guy sent a letter to Breasted detailing the major discoveries of the season, particularly the extensive evidence of destruction in Stratum VI, which included articulated human skeletons, charred wooden beams, a hoard of bronze tools, and large quantities of pottery smashed *in situ*. By the end of the season, the stratum had been fully excavated and work had begun on the preceding Stratum VII (later designated VIIA). In the letter, Guy also noted that Robert Engberg and Geoffrey Shipton had prepared the plates for much of the Iron Age pottery, and that some of the object plates were also ready. Thus, by the summer of 1934, progress was being made on what was to become *Megiddo* 1.²

During the summer, however, an incident occurred that led to a change in the directorship of the Megiddo Expedition, adversely affecting the plans to publish the Late Bronze and Iron Age strata in Area CC. On June 17, Herbert May, a member of the Megiddo staff, was stopped by the Haifa port authorities while in route home to the United States and accused of attempting to export antiquities illegally from the country. Apparently, the antiquities only consisted of a personal sherd study collection, but Guy, when called to the port to assess their value, failed to make this clear to the authorities. In addition, he did not inform Breasted of the incident until July 10, almost one month after its occurrence, and then only in a brief cable with little explanation. His long and detailed letter of July 13 makes no mention of the incident.

Increasingly frustrated with the slow pace of the Megiddo publication effort, and now faced with a major incident that reflected poorly on the Oriental Institute, Breasted fired Guy in a letter dated August 28, 1934. Guy was relieved of his directorship but also told that he would remain on the Institute staff until his contract expired on June 30, 1935. During that time he was expected to finish the manuscript for the Megiddo tomb volume, which he did later that year while living in London.

Guy responded to Breasted's charges in a letter dated September 23. In the letter, he raised the issue of working on a publication while also conducting excavations, stressing that rapid excavation was possible only with the loss of archaeological data.

The rate of excavation has, I maintain, been as rapid as the intricacy of the work would permit and has, as I have many times pointed out, been too rapid to allow time for publication. I have asked in the past that a digging season might be omitted in order that I might get on with publication, and I repeated that request to the Director in the spring of 1933. But instead of complying with it he instructed me to increase my gang to at least 200 men, and at the same time to continue with publication. The Director instructed me to apportion my hours between excavation and publication: I endeavored to carry out his instructions, but the speed at which digging went on made it necessary for me to be on the tell for longer periods if I was to keep in touch with the material as it was found and to read the evidence, available only at the time of finding, which was necessary to my understanding of it (letter from Guy to Breasted, September 23, 1934).

Meanwhile, in a letter to Robert Lamon dated September 1, 1934, Breasted elevated him to the position of acting field director, placing him "in temporary charge of the scientific work of the Expedition." Lamon was expected to "act as the Institute's official representative in any matters relating to excavations, contact with the Department of Antiquities or the reception of visitors." Lamon, thus, was put in charge of all operations at Megiddo until a new director could be appointed. No excavations were scheduled for the autumn season, so the entire fall was spent preparing the manuscript for *Megiddo* 1.

In a letter to Breasted later that fall, Lamon proposed that a special volume on the Stratum VI material from the 1934 season be prepared for the Oriental Institute Communications series. It would include

certain of the more interesting, not to say spectacular, features of the burned city (Stratum VI), such as the cache of bronzes, rows of trees and posts, and accidental deaths caused by falling roofs and walls. The bronze statue base which is now in Chicago being cleaned should also be included. We understand that this base is being worked over in

2. In a letter to Guy, dated March 15, 1934, Breasted wrote that Herbert May's volume (1935) would be the first Megiddo report to appear in the Oriental Institute Publications series because it was complete. Breasted had noted with some

frustration that Guy's manuscript on the tombs remained incomplete and made it clear that the manuscript on Iron Age Megiddo was anxiously awaited.

some detail in Chicago, and we shall be very much interested, of course, in hearing the results of that study (letter from Lamon to Breasted, October 1, 1934).

Breasted responded in a letter to Guy on October 31, approving of the idea. After working all fall on the *Megiddo 1* manuscript, however, Lamon was forced to write Breasted on December 28 and request permission to postpone the Stratum VI project so that he could complete the stratigraphy volume. In the end, the Oriental Institute Communications volume was never written, and only a brief preliminary report of the 1934 season was submitted to the Department of Antiquities for publication in its quarterly journal (Guy 1935: 202–04).

In his letter to Breasted, Lamon also stated his intention to publish only the sequence from Strata I through V in the forthcoming *Megiddo 1* report, arguing that the sharp stratigraphic break between Stratum V and Stratum VI represented a more appropriate stopping point. To accomplish this, however, he had to revise plates and text that had already been prepared involving material from strata other than Strata I through V, namely, the water system, the East Slope, the West Slope, and Stratum VI (letter from Lamon to Breasted, November 8, 1934).

During the fall of 1934, Engberg returned to Chicago on a fellowship, while Shipton remained behind to help Lamon produce *Megiddo 1*. As project registrar, Shipton was responsible primarily for the pottery, while Lamon focused on the architecture and stratigraphy.

The uneven treatment of Stratum VI in *Megiddo 2* reflects the uncertainty and shifting priorities that followed Guy's dismissal as director. When Gordon Loud began his tenure as director in 1935, the decision was made to abandon work in Area CC and concentrate on the northern gate area, which would become Areas AA and DD, and in the eastern portion of the mound, or Area BB (*Megiddo 2*: 1). Although he inherited the responsibility for publishing the Strata VI and VII material from Area CC, Loud's primary focus was directed toward the extensive record produced by his own excavations in these other areas. As a result, only two incomplete plans and several brief paragraphs describing the Strata VII and VI material excavated during the 1934 season were included in the *Megiddo 2* volume when it later appeared (*Megiddo 2*: 105, 113, figs. 409–10).

In contrast to this meager stratigraphic information, the Stratum VI pottery received more space in *Megiddo 2* than the artifactual record of any other stratum. The large number of complete forms illustrated in *Megiddo 2* demonstrates the quantity and remarkable preservation of the finds from this stratum. It also indicates that Shipton's work during the fall of 1934 was not done in vain. Once the decision was made to publish only Strata I–V in *Megiddo 1*, the Stratum VI pottery plates were removed from the manuscript and were ready to be inserted into *Megiddo 2*. The Stratum VI architecture and stratigraphy, on the other hand, apparently required more time and attention than Loud had to give once fieldwork resumed. Consequently, the plans were simply included with minimal comment.

The recording system introduced by Guy in 1934, which made use of aerial photographs, appears to have continued in use for the remainder of the Oriental Institute Expedition. A new system of recording finds by locus, with meticulous counts of distinct vessel types recorded on individual cards filed by locus, was also implemented during the 1934 season, possibly to help cope with the large number of intact vessels recovered from Stratum VI. This card system was discontinued, however, when Loud became director in 1935. He replaced the card system with a large registry book that listed all registered vessels (usually only whole vessels) but did not record information about unregistered vessels, including sherd material capable of being typed. The 1934 locus cards, therefore, offer the best possibility of reconstructing the actual quantities and findspots, differentiated by type, of the various artifact assemblages recovered from Stratum VI.

THE 1935–39 SEASONS

After a fifteen-month hiatus, excavations were resumed on October 12, 1935. A few days later work in both the north (Area AA) and east (Area BB) areas (fig. 2) began to uncover Stratum VI material. For much of the remainder of the season, the Area AA excavations were devoted to clearing the imposing Building 2072 and a number of associated structures. As these excavations progressed, however, it became clear that there were two phases to Stratum VI in Area AA (Loud, *Diaries*: 21).

The excavations in Area BB, meanwhile, revealed only sporadic evidence of the stratum. Although distinctive whenever it was encountered, the preservation of Stratum VI had been adversely affected by subsequent building activity, prompting the new director to observe, "It is indeed a discouraging outlay with nothing but miserable walls making no sense whatsoever" (Loud, *Diaries*: 51). Nevertheless, the excavations did provide clear evidence that a portion of the Stratum VIIA temple complex (Building 2048) continued in use, or at least was exposed, at the time of the Stratum VI destruction. In addition, the famous gold-plated seated statue was found "in VI debris" within the temple (Loud, *Diaries*: 20–22, 28). The walls of Stratum VI were removed towards the end of the season, revealing a layer of earth that separated them from the remains of the next stratum (VII) below.

The 1936/37 season saw an expansion of the excavations in Area AA and further exposure of the two phases of Stratum VI. To the west of Building 2072, the excavations uncovered a series of domestic structures, while to the east they produced evidence of a gateway. Finally, a new area (Area DD) was opened during the 1937/38 season to the east of the northern gate system in an attempt to connect Area AA with Schumacher's trench (fig. 2). As in Area AA, these excavations, which continued through the 1938/39 season, produced evidence of two Stratum VI sub-phases. The most impressive remains were assigned to Stratum VIA and consisted of a series of buildings straddling an east-west street. Although plans called for further field seasons, the outbreak of hostilities in Europe following the 1938/39 season brought the Oriental Institute Expedition to Megiddo to an abrupt end.

THE YADIN EXCAVATIONS

THE NORTHERN PALACE AREA

Prompted by his discovery of casemate walls at Hazor and Gezer, which he dated to the tenth century and attributed to the builders of Solomon, Yigael Yadin initiated a small trial excavation at Megiddo in January 1960 (Yadin 1960: 64, n. 11). Yadin concentrated his work east of the northern gate area. There he could remove the remains of the solid offset-inset wall (325) that the Oriental Institute excavators had assigned to Stratum IVA.

Immediately below the remains of this wall, Yadin discovered the finely carved ashlar blocks of a large building, which he called the "Northern Fort," with walls measuring at least 1.5 m thick. The hand-burnished pottery associated with this building was typical of Megiddo Stratum VA–IVB, and in later reports the building would be called "Palace 6000." West of the building a series of rooms in the shape of a casemate wall were uncovered, some of which yielded pottery identical to that found in the large building. Casemate walls, averaging 7.5 m in length and 2 m wide, were also discovered east of Palace 6000 (1960: 64–67). To confirm their stratigraphic position, Yadin decided to excavate below these new Stratum VA–IVB structures. In addition, he checked an exposed section of the massive trench excavated by Schumacher just west of the palace and still visible in one of the aerial photographs taken by the Oriental Institute Expedition (*Megiddo* 1, fig. 119).

The Palace 6000 complex lay above walls ascribed to Stratum VB, which in turn had been built over the "clearly discernible burnt brick walls of Stratum VIA" (Yadin 1960: 67). In addition to Schumacher's section, Yadin found Stratum VI remains in a sounding below the eastern corner of the palace, including a large number of complete vessels burned in the final destruction of Stratum VI. During the 1960 season, locus numbers 6200–6299 were assigned to all the remains from Stratum VI, which Yadin provisionally called Stratum D. Although a final report of the expedition has not yet been published, a preliminary report, including a sketch map of the architectural features belonging to Stratum VI, indicates that exposure of this stratum was relatively limited (Yadin 1961, fig. 8). In Square K12, just east of Palace 6000, a wall fragment (labeled Wall 152 by Yadin) lay just below Wall 102. Using the section profile DD that appears in *Megiddo* 2 (fig. 416), Wall 152 was connected directly to a brick building assigned to Stratum VIA (Yadin 1961: 91).

In addition to the Palace 6000 excavations, trial trenches east of the complex yielded Stratum VIA material, including the corner of a burned brick building that contained many whole vessels preserved on the floor. Just outside and below the northeast corner of Palace 6000, Wall 151, associated with Locus 6201, was exposed. Farther to the east, Wall 153, a small wall fragment associated with Locus 6202, was also assigned to Stratum VIA (Yadin 1961, fig. 8).

Yadin continued his excavations at Megiddo with seasons in July/August 1966 and March/April 1967 (Yadin 1970a). During the 1966 season, excavations below the floor of a room in the northwest corner of Palace 6000 exposed walls of Stratum VB, below which were remains of a Stratum VIA structure.³ A thick layer of ash covered a large number of pottery vessels, including late Philistine "beer mugs," lying intact on a floor. Just below the floor was a small bag, with the cloth still partially preserved, that contained ivory spindle whorls, pomegranate-shaped pendants, iron bracelets, a ring, hundreds of beads, semi-precious stones, and two bronze weights, one in the form of a gazelle and the other a squatting monkey (Yadin 1970a: 77–78, figs. 6–7; 1970b: 46). The 1967 season, aimed at further clarifying the stratigraphic sequence that preceded Palace 6000, recovered additional evidence of Stratum VB walls below the casemate walls of VA/IVB and above remains of the Stratum VIA burnt layer (1970a: 80).

Between December 1971 and January 1972, Yigael Yadin, assisted by Y. Shiloh and A. Eitan, directed a final season of excavations in the Palace 6000 area. Among other things, they exposed five rooms belonging to Stratum VIA buildings that crowded the northern edge of the mound. Large quantities of pottery and small finds were preserved on the floors of these buildings. Dozens of complete vessels were found, including late Philistine wares. The excavations also produced a small

3. Note in particular figure 3, a schematic plan of Palace 6000, which locates one of the test trenches that reached Stratum VIA in the structure's northwest corner, and figure 8, which

provides a general view of Palace 6000 and its relation to the Stratum VIA walls below.

faience figurine of a lioness in Egyptian style. The signs of destruction were readily evident everywhere: “White walls seared with flames tumbled into rooms rich in finds and covered with a thick layer of ashes,” with deposits reaching more than a meter in thickness (Yadin et al. 1972: 163, pl. 30:B).

THE NORTHERN GATE AREA

In addition to the Palace 6000 excavations, Yadin’s team cleaned and checked the eastern half of the Stratum IV gate left standing by the Oriental Institute Expedition. Yadin agreed with the Oriental Institute excavators’ assignment of the earlier, two-chambered gate (3165) to Stratum VIA and called it “sturdy” and “well-constructed” (1970a: 85, figs. 12–13). He disagreed, however, with their conclusion that the gate was in use through Stratum VB, ruling out the existence of any gate in this stratum, in keeping with his view that the settlement was unfortified during this period. He also noted that signs of the intense conflagration that destroyed Stratum VIA were still visible on what remained of the Stratum VIA gate (Yadin et al. 1972: 163–64).

GALLERY 629

Finally, preliminary work in 1960 on Gallery 629 near the water system in the southwest part of the site showed that it too was built on the burnt remains of Stratum VIA. Further excavations in 1966 proved helpful in limiting the period during which the gallery could have been constructed. The cutting of the gallery trench damaged both Stratum VB and Stratum VIA. Since it lay beneath the offset-inset wall (325) of Stratum IVA, according to Yadin, the gallery must be assigned to Stratum VA/IVB (1970a: 91–92, fig. 16).

CHAPTER TWO

STRATIGRAPHY AND CHRONOLOGY

THE STRATIGRAPHIC CONTEXT

THE SCHUMACHER SEQUENCE

The German excavations directed by Gottlieb Schumacher produced the first attempt at a reconstruction of the stratigraphic sequence at Megiddo. In the first volume of his final report, Schumacher identified eight superimposed strata, with the earliest (Schicht I) resting directly on bedrock, and reached in the central part of his north-south trench beneath the Nordburg, and the latest (Schicht VIII) consisting primarily of a medieval/Ottoman watchtower on the summit of the mound. He assigned the principal remains of the Nordburg and adjacent “Mittelburg” to his third stratum (Schicht III). The upper levels of these two structures were then combined with a southern gate complex to form his fourth layer (Schicht IV). Sandwiched between this stratum and the “Palast” (actually the gatehouse of Building 1723), which Schumacher assigned to Schicht V, he encountered a thick layer of ash and destruction debris, his *Brandschicht*, or “burnt layer,” with its wealth of artifact remains (Schumacher 1908: 85–90).

Although a few chronological correlations were made in this first volume, Schumacher apparently intended to deal more fully with the chronological framework of his sequence in a second volume. However, the outbreak of the First World War occurred before this second volume could be completed, and Schumacher’s unpublished notes and field records unfortunately were lost in the ensuing conflict.

Following the war, another attempt was made to synthesize and publish the results of Schumacher’s excavations. In a masterful study by the German scholar Carl Watzinger (1929: 24–25), the early levels of the Nordburg and Mittelburg (Schicht III) were dated to the latter part of the Middle Bronze Age (ca. 1600 B.C.), while their upper levels were assigned to the Late Bronze Age, with the Mittelburg lasting until 1400 B.C., and the Nordburg until 1300 B.C. According to Watzinger (1929: 56–59), Megiddo then lay abandoned for almost three centuries until it was reoccupied during the reign of Solomon, with the southern gate complex (Schicht IV) and its ashlar-like masonry preserving evidence of this building activity. The great burnt layer (Schumacher’s “Brandschicht”) that sealed this stratum was attributed to the destruction caused by Sheshonq I during his campaign through the region in ca. 925 B.C. The “Palast” (Schicht V), in turn, was dated by Watzinger to the ninth and eighth centuries, with its destruction linked to the 733 B.C. campaign of Tiglath-pileser III (1929: 67–68, 90–91).

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE SEQUENCE

In 1929, the same year that Watzinger’s reanalysis of Schumacher’s work appeared, Fisher published the first preliminary report summarizing the results of the Oriental Institute excavations. In it, Watzinger included a description of the stratigraphic sequence he had uncovered along the eastern edge of the summit, assigning the earliest stratum he had reached (his Stratum III) to the “Hebrew period,” which he dated to 800–600 B.C. (1929: 67–74).

The expansion of excavations on the summit following Fisher’s departure soon necessitated a revision of his initial synthesis, and in 1931 his successor P. L. O. Guy published an updated phasing sequence subdivided into five principal strata, adding two new strata to the sequence Fischer had defined. To the latter of these two, designated Stratum IV, Guy assigned a two-chambered city gate attached to the northern extent of the offset-inset wall (325), the northern complex of stables, and the finely constructed Building 338 (1931: 23–44). In places, the excavations had penetrated into an earlier stratum characterized by buildings with walls made of “kilned mudbrick.” These buildings, which appeared to have no structural relationship with the succeeding Stratum IV, were assigned to Stratum V. Guy (1931: 44–45) used the presence of Philistine pottery to date the stratum to the Early Iron I, with the subsequent Stratum IV given a “post-Philistine” Early Iron I date.

To date Stratum IV more precisely, Guy drew significance from the description of Solomon’s building legacy in I Kings 9:15–19. He was intrigued in particular by the reference to the construction of “cities for his chariots” and made a direct link to the northern complex of “stables” his team had excavated. For the terminal date of the stratum, he turned to the campaign of Sheshonq I and the chance discovery of a stela fragment bearing Sheshonq’s cartouche made a few years before by one of Fisher’s foremen. The fragment had been recovered from a dump next to one of Schumacher’s minor trenches along the eastern edge of the summit, just east of the northern complex of stables (no. 409 in Square M14; see Guy 1931, fig. 17). Al-

though the findspot was not precise, Guy noted that Schumacher's trench had penetrated "barely below Stratum IV" and used the presence of the stela to date the destruction of the stratum to Sheshonq's campaign (1931: 44–48).

The expansion of excavations to the western part of the summit, following purchase of the remainder of the mound in 1929, led to further exposure of the Iron Age strata Fisher and Guy had articulated and resulted in the redefined stratigraphic sequence published in *Megiddo* 1. Stratum Sub-II was redesignated Stratum III, and Guy's Strata III and IV were merged to form Stratum IV (subdivided into IVA and IVB respectively). Guy's Stratum V, in turn, with its burnt mudbrick architecture, was redesignated Stratum VI, and a new stratum, consisting predominantly of structures from Fisher's original Stratum III, was assigned to Stratum V (*Megiddo* 1: xxvii). These phasing reconstructions are correlated in table 1.

The new Stratum V evidently occupied the whole summit of the mound, as fragmentary remains of walls were uncovered wherever the lower levels of Stratum IV were cleared. Nevertheless, the stratum was exposed to a significant extent only in Area B (the later Area CC), beneath the Stratum IVB courtyard of Palace 1723, and in Area C to the east. The most striking feature of the settlement was the layout of its buildings, which were oriented north-northwest, except along the periphery, where they were aligned perpendicular to the edge. The walls of the buildings were thin and made of rubble masonry or sun-dried mudbrick. Their generally poor construction and evident lack of public architecture and fortifications led the excavators to characterize the Stratum V settlement as a peaceful agricultural one. The stratum was dated to the late eleventh century (ca. 1050–1000 B.C.) based largely on its stratigraphic position between VI and IV (*Megiddo* 1: 3–7).

As described in *Chapter One*, the ill-fated 1934 season, which saw work confined primarily to Area CC (fig. 2), produced the first extensive exposure of Stratum VI (fig. 10). In his letter sent to Breasted on July 13, Guy reconstructed the basic stratigraphy of the southern portion of the mound. Palace 1723, Enclosure Wall 1610, Gate 1567, and the large administrative building (1482) west of this complex were all assigned to Stratum IVB. The stables west of the enclosure and the city wall (325) were assigned to Stratum IVA (see *Megiddo* 1, fig. 34). Guy speculated that Palace 1723 and its enclosure were earlier than "real Solomonic IV" and that it probably represented an earlier Solomonic occupation, possibly a "fortified governor's palace placed there to provide an administrative centre until the city was rebuilt after the completion of Solomon's metropolitan building programme" (letter from Guy to Breasted, July 13, 1934).

In the letter, Guy keyed his description to a series of enclosed aerial photographs (figs. 59–63). Some of these were eventually published in *Megiddo* 1, but those showing the earlier strata were not. The earliest stratum depicted in a published aerial photograph, referred to in the letter as "air photo 2," shows remains from Stratum IVA (the stables), Stratum IVB (Palace 1723, Enclosure Wall 1610, and Building 1648), and most importantly, Stratum V (fig. 60; see *Megiddo* 1, fig. 123). The aerial photograph shows the remains of large substantial houses from Stratum V, after the thick lime plaster pavement of the Stratum IVB courtyard of Palace 1723 had been removed. This aerial photograph and the published plan (*Megiddo* 1, fig. 5) are clear evidence that Stratum V was not ephemeral. Moreover, it clearly was sealed by the plastered courtyard of Palace 1723 and lay directly over the massive destruction layer of Stratum VI, easily identifiable wherever encountered.

The published aerial photograph also shows that Stratum V was encountered below the stables and administrative Building 1648. Enough is preserved to indicate that Stratum V was completely different from Stratum VI in orientation, and that it was completely superseded by the well-planned complex of Palace 1723. This sequence also agrees with the phasing reconstructed along the eastern edge of the mound, where the radiating complex of houses in Area C was replaced by the large Building 338 of Stratum IVB (see *Megiddo* 1, fig. 6). As Guy mentioned in his report to Breasted, referring to the buildings confined within Enclosure Wall 1610,

the pottery found among them looks downward in time, and is a precursor of the full developments of the Middle Iron types rather than a successor of the Late Bronze ones. The reverse seems to be true of the pottery from Stratum VI, found just below V but distinct from it, and shown in air photos 4 and 5 [figs. 62–63]. The houses of this stratum were mostly of mudbrick which had collapsed after a fire and had generally remained near their rubble foundations (letter from Guy to Breasted, July 13, 1934).

The bulk of Guy's letter was spent describing the results of the excavations in Stratum VI. Since there exists almost no description of the Area CC Stratum VI remains in the published reports, his account is worth repeating in full.

There had obviously been a disaster of some sort in VI, of which the fire was the culmination, and that disaster may have been either a battle or an earthquake. In the course of it a number of people had perished. Some skeletons were found crushed under walls in positions of obvious agony (B 1015 [fig. 83], B 1018 [fig. 94]), but a number of others had been buried (B 1017 [fig. 75], A 1013 [fig. 73]). They had, however, been buried very summarily, with no orientation and practically no furniture: the most we found was a bowl over a man's head, and a number of sherds covering the skeleton of a child of perhaps 12. A few people had been stuffed into pots, but not in the Middle Bronze fashion. It looked as if survivors had come back after the catastrophe and had left where they were those bodies that had been hidden by fallen walls but had hastily buried those who were visible.

In favor of the earthquake theory was the fact that several walls were cracked, and a few apparently displaced bodily (A 1017), and the further fact that no weapons, such as arrowheads, were found in any of the skeletons, and very few in the whole of the area excavated. But this is not very conclusive.

The disaster, whatever it was, had been pretty sudden, for most of the rooms contained very large quantities of pottery *in situ*, and this gave us a most representative collection of types. I place it provisionally in EI II. The occupation had been fairly long, for there had been quite a lot of reconstruction, and the stratum was, indeed, almost a double one in places. I suggest, again provisionally, from just before 1000 to sometime before 1100 as limits. Two outstanding pottery finds are illustrated in A1018.

Schumacher's southern city gate, which does not look very like a city gate, belongs partly to this stratum and partly to the one below (VII).

To return to stratum VI: though we did not get a great number of interesting small finds, we had one real piece of luck. This consisted in digging up a fine collection of bronzes (A1009 [fig. 97], A 1010 [fig. 98], B 1014 [fig. 99]) — spearheads, axheads, bowls, plates, jugs and strainers — about thirty pieces in all, stuck together in a pile. It looked as if somebody had made them into a bundle with the view of getting away from the city with them, but had had to drop them in his flight. They were not in a house, but in an open space. I have handed them to the Department for treatment, but this has not yet been completed.

There were three other features about VI which may be mentioned. First the presence of quite a lot of burnt wood, some pieces being posts or other structural articles but others almost certainly planted trees. We have kept samples for examination. Then we found three large stone baths (air photo 5 [fig. 63]), one of which had a seat and a water-basin in it (B 1012 [fig. 96]). There were also a number of stone-built pits with flagstone floors — a feature unknown in similar pits found in later strata (letter from Guy to Breasted, July 13, 1934).

There can be little doubt from this description that the 1934 season had uncovered the terminal phase (destruction) of Stratum VI, or what would later be designated Stratum VIA (see below). Moreover, the remarkable state of preservation encountered by the excavators, described in vivid detail in Guy's letter, mitigates against the possibility that remains from earlier strata might have been mixed inadvertently with this destruction layer, despite what some have tried to maintain (cf. Finkelstein 1998a: 169; 1999b: 38, n. 1). The excavators were clearly well aware of what they were uncovering and were careful to separate the remains of Stratum VI from those of earlier strata. They were also astute enough to observe that the life of the Stratum VI settlement had been long enough to permit internal renovations within individual houses before the whole settlement was destroyed.

In contrast to the decisive break evident between Stratum VI and Stratum V, Guy's letter emphasizes the architectural continuity between Stratum VI and the preceding Stratum VII (later designated VIIA). In addition to similarities in material culture, particularly the ceramic industry, some Stratum VII structures, such as the southern gate complex excavated by Schumacher, had been reused in Stratum VI.

Nevertheless, it was clear that the two strata represented distinctly separate cultural horizons.

Below VI we came to a stratum of rubble houses called VII, and in this begin to appear scraps of Cypriot milk-bowls and bil-bils as well as of Mycenaean pottery. In one small area were found a lot of beads and scraps of faience, and we got several scarabs which ought to belong to Ramesses III...

The remains [Stratum VIIA] shown in this photo [air photo 6 (fig. 64)] and in the others which go with it have been planned and removed, and another stratum is now visible. This is more or less continuous with VII, and we have not yet quite decided to call it VII lower, or VIII. From it came the bronze statue-base which I sent you the other day, and also the first genuine Hittite bulla-seal that I know of as having been found stratified, or indeed otherwise, in Palestine. The pottery is very like that from VII, and includes more of the foreign stuff: Are we getting near the Kadesh period? (letter from Guy to Breasted, July 13, 1934).

By the end of the 1934 season, therefore, Guy and his team had not only excavated Stratum VI completely in Area CC, but had successfully isolated it from the preceding Stratum VII, both stratigraphically and culturally. Although there were strong cultural affinities between the two, the earlier stratum was securely dated to the final stages of the Late Bronze Age by the presence of Cypriot and Mycenaean pottery and several scarabs bearing the cartouche of Ramesses III. Even more important chronologically was the discovery of a bronze statue base inscribed with the cartouche of Ramesses VI, recovered from "VII lower" (later designated Stratum VIIB). Despite conflicting interpretations of the chronological and cultural significance of this find (for a review of the discussion, see Singer 1988–89: 106–07; Ussishkin 1995: 259–60; Finkelstein 1996b: 171–72), its stratigraphic context is reasonably clear (fig. 3). Although found in Stratum VIIB, below a wall above Room 1832, it almost certainly was deposited during the life of Stratum VIIA, presumably just prior to the destruction of the stratum.⁴

4. The statue base and its findspot are described briefly in the *Megiddo* 2 report. Guy's letter makes clear, however, that the

base was discovered during the spring, not the autumn, of that year, as stated by Loud (Breasted 1948: n. 1).

The continuation of excavations under Loud's direction greatly extended the lateral exposure of Stratum VI. It also clarified the stratigraphic sequence Guy had reconstructed. As in Area CC, excavations in the eastern sector of the site, now designated Area BB (fig. 2), uncovered evidence of destruction, including the burnt remains of mudbrick architecture.

There was also evidence of architectural continuity between Stratum VI and the preceding Stratum VIIA. Although the Stratum VI remains were sporadic (fig. 9), having been adversely affected by subsequent building activity, Loud's excavations indicated that a portion of the Stratum VIIA temple complex (Building 2048) remained in use, or at least exposed, at the time of the Stratum VI destruction. Distinctive Stratum VI pottery was found in debris on a floor that sealed against the towers of the structure. This debris also produced the famous gold-plated statue (Loud, *Diaries*: 20, 22, 28). Further evidence of reuse included a single course of "dressed masonry laid in alternate headers and stretchers" along the west side of the building and a fragmentary lime-plastered floor containing "VI rubbish" in front of it (Loud, *Diaries*: 33, 38). Despite these preliminary observations, in the final report Loud concluded that the only indication of continuity consisted of the "crude reuse" of a portion of the rear wall of the temple (1948: 105, figs. 263, 405). A review of the pottery associated with these features, however, confirms his initial assessment, as Mazar has already observed (1985b: 97, n. 6; see also Ussishkin 1995: 256). While allowance must be made for possible contamination, it is nevertheless clear from their destroyed character that the remains excavated in Area BB belong to Stratum VIA, and that at least in some parts of the area, Stratum VIIA structures were reused in the subsequent stratum.

In contrast to the fragmented record in Area BB, Loud's excavations in Areas AA and DD (fig. 2) produced substantial remains of Stratum VI. Moreover, in places he was able to delineate two distinct building phases within the stratum:

In other parts of the mound there has been little rebuilding within the VI period and there has been no necessity for recognizing an upper and lower phase; but here [Area AA], where the only sizable building in the strata has been found, it seems possible that during the period a portion of the town — with typical domestic aspect — was razed to accommodate the large structure (Loud, *Diaries*: 45).

Further excavations, primarily during the 1936/37 season, confirmed the existence of two Stratum VI sub-phases in Area AA (figs. 4, 7), with traces of the earlier sub-phase also preserved in the eastern part of Area DD (fig. 5). In the final report, Loud separated these two phases into full-fledged strata, designating the earlier phase Stratum VIB, and the latter Stratum VIA. According to him, the Stratum VIB remains in Area AA showed no stratigraphic relation to the preceding Stratum VIIA, while evidence of direct architectural continuity with Stratum VIA existed in only one structure in the southwest corner of the area. Despite the fragmentary nature of the Stratum VIB remains, the report makes clear that Loud's views had crystallized, and that he now saw these remains as substantial and distinct enough to warrant assigning them to a separate stratum. Furthermore, it had introduced in his mind the possibility that the work of earlier seasons had confused the two strata elsewhere on the site, although he conceded that the remains previously labeled Stratum VI were "undoubtedly mostly, if not completely, representations of Stratum VIA" (1948: 33).

The key to understanding the apparent shift in Loud's reconstruction of the stratigraphic sequence in Area AA may lie in his conception of site formation processes. In the introduction to the *Megiddo 2* report, he states:

As work progressed from one digging area to another it was found that new strata not apparent in one area were clearly identifiable in another. Thus, as a hypothetical example, if Strata XXIII and XXII had been recorded in one area but in a second area there was a "new" stratum intervening, instead of renumbering we would call the three strata involved XXIII, XXIIB, and XXIIA, thus obviating the necessity of changing previously established and sometimes published stratum terminology" (*Megiddo 2*: 4).

Implicit in this statement is the perception that there must be a one-to-one correspondence between strata across the site. However, Loud's preliminary observation in his field diary regarding the Stratum VI remains in Area AA offers an alternative possibility, one that would appear more consistent with the results found elsewhere on the site. Rather than distinctly separate strata, the Stratum VIB remains in Areas AA and DD represent parts of an early building phase, with Stratum VIA, and its evidence of architectural renovation and destruction, representing the terminal phase of the stratum.

Indeed, the architectural remains in Area AA would seem to suggest this. Although the evidence of direct reuse is limited, the orientation and general character of the architecture preserved in the two phases is remarkably consistent. The one apparent exception is Building 2072 (fig. 7), with its substantial brick walls and disproportionately large size. Nevertheless, it also shares the same general orientation, and its construction could be viewed as part of a renovation or residential upgrade localized to this area of the site, as Loud originally suggested in his field diary. Despite Loud's statement to the contrary (cf. 1948: 114), the same structural continuity is evident in the architectural remains uncovered in Area DD (figs. 5, 11).

Further indication of architectural renovation and continuity in the northern part of the site can be seen in the gate complex excavated just to the east of Building 2072. Although impossible to determine with certainty due to the obstructing presence of the eastern half of the monumental Stratum IV gate, which rested directly on the piers of the earlier gate (figs. 42–46), Loud held out the possibility that it was constructed in Stratum VIB (1948: 33). He was more confident, however,

of its association with Stratum VIA. The structure clearly ran parallel to the east wall of Building 2072, while the eastern wall of Building 2072, if restored in Square J9, would have run beneath the east wall of Room 2161, a subsidiary structure that flanked the approach to the later phase, Stratum VA gate. This earlier gate thus *stratigraphically* preceded construction of the Stratum VA structure and therefore must have represented an earlier gateway. How much of the Stratum VA approach represented a reuse of the earlier gateway, however, remained unclear. Though not certain, the excavators assumed that the Stratum VIA gate continued in use through Stratum VB (*Megiddo* 2: 37, 45, fig. 388). Ironically, therefore, in contrast to the stratigraphic links evident between Stratum VIA and the preceding Stratum VIIA elsewhere on the site, the northern gate area demonstrated closer ties with the succeeding Stratum V.

REFINEMENTS TO THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE SEQUENCE

Certainly, the depositional history of Stratum VI was complex and diverse, consisting of widely varying and localized episodes of construction, renovation, destruction, and post-occupational disturbance. Despite frequent assumptions to the contrary, however, the staff of the Oriental Institute Expedition was largely attuned to this type of stratigraphic detail, and their phasing reconstructions reflect this. Although its understanding of the stratigraphic context and development of Stratum VI changed during the course of the excavations, by the end of the 1935/36 season the staff had developed a detailed profile of the stratum that would require little subsequent revision.

Acceptance of this stratigraphic reconstruction was quick and widespread. In a debate initiated with members of the Oriental Institute staff in 1936, for example, it is evident that Albright had already accepted their stratigraphic and chronological reconstruction, though he disagreed with their interpretation of the ethnicity of the settlement's inhabitants (Albright 1936, 1937, 1940; Engberg 1940, with Albright's response, *ibid.*, pp. 7–9). Subsequent analysis and debate concerning Stratum VI has revolved largely around the issue of its cultural and ethnic character (for further discussion; see *Chapter Seven*; for a review, see Esse 1992). Most recently, the focus has returned to a discussion of its date (see below).

One attempt to clarify the stratigraphic sequence established by the Oriental Institute was conducted by Yigael Yadin in the northern gate area. As described in *Chapter One*, Yadin's team cleaned and checked the eastern half of the Stratum IV gate left standing by the Oriental Institute Expedition. He agrees with their assignment of the earlier gate (3165) to Stratum VIA, but disagrees with their conclusion that it was reused in Stratum VB, ruling out the existence of any gate in this stratum, in keeping with his view that the settlement was unfortified during this period (1970a: 85–86; 1980: 20). Others, meanwhile, argue that the gate should be assigned exclusively to Stratum VB (Currid 1991: 29, 32–33),⁵ or to Stratum VA (Wightman 1985: 118), although none of these positions are supported with new stratigraphic evidence. Other attempts at refining the Oriental Institute sequence focus generally on questions concerning the stratigraphic development of earlier or later strata.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF STRATUM VI

The relative stratigraphic position of Stratum VI provides chronological parameters for the life of the stratum. The preceding Stratum VIIA, the final Late Bronze Age settlement at Megiddo, which preserved decisive evidence of an abrupt and catastrophic end, produced two hieroglyphic inscriptions that help to date the later years of this stratum. The first, found on an ivory pen case in the hoard recovered from the "Treasury" (Building 3073), bears the cartouche of Ramesses III (ca. 1182–1151 B.C.), while the second, the bronze statue base mentioned earlier, was inscribed with the cartouche of Ramesses VI. Although some have questioned the historical reliability of these finds (e.g., Weinstein 1992: 147), in the case of the latter find, the stratigraphic evidence, as we have seen, places it securely within Stratum VIIA. It therefore furnishes a *terminus ante quem* for the demise of the stratum that cannot predate the reign of Ramesses VI (ca. 1141–1133 B.C.; Davies 1986b: 37–38; Kempinski 1989: 80; Ussishkin 1995: 259–60).

Sealing the destruction debris of Stratum VI were the fragmented remains of Stratum VB. Superimposed on this phase, in turn, and in large part obliterating it, were the substantial remains of Stratum VA/IVB. Dominated by a series of monumental structures, the settlement of Stratum VA/IVB reflects a decisive shift in the character and function of the site. Although considerable debate has occurred in recent years regarding the date of this stratum (in particular, see Finkelstein 1996a; 1998a; 1999a; Finkelstein and Silberman 2001: 340–44; Mazar 1997a; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997; Ben-Tor and Ben-Ami 1998; and most recently Bruins et al. 2003), there has been general agreement that it too exhibited signs of destruction in its terminal phase.

5. It should be noted that Albright and Wright also assign this earlier gate (3165) to Stratum VB, while reassigning the six-

chambered "Solomonic" gate to their Stratum VA–IVB (Wright 1950: 59).

As we have seen, P. L. O. Guy (1931: 44–48) was the first to attribute the destruction of Stratum VA/IVB (his Stratum IV; see table 1) to the campaign of Sheshonq I in 925 B.C., with the impressive architectural remains it preserved credited to the building activities of Solomon (cf. I Kings 9:15). His case rests in large part on the provenience of the Sheshonq stela fragment. Although the Oriental Institute Expedition found the inscription in a dump adjacent to one of Schumacher's trenches, Guy was confident that it had come from the earliest stratum uncovered in the trench, his Stratum IV (i.e., VA/IVB). While this stratum would appear to be the logical source of origin, with its formal architecture and evidence of destruction, this evidence by itself does not eliminate the possibility that the stela originated from another stratum. Nevertheless, Guy's description of its discovery makes clear that Schumacher's excavations in this area had not reached the destroyed remains of the preceding Stratum VI, rendering it an unlikely candidate for the settlement that had the misfortune to face the onslaught of Sheshonq's army.

In relative chronological terms, comparative typological analyses of the ceramic evidence have demonstrated convincingly that Stratum VA/IVB belongs to a cultural horizon that includes Jokneam Stratum XIV (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997: 263, 268–70), Hazor X–IX (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997: 270–84; Ben-Tor and Ben-Ami 1998: 29–33), Ta'anach Period IIB (Rast 1978: 24–27; Meehl 1995; Frick 2000; and also Finkelstein 1998b, despite his lower dating of the stratum), Beth Shean Stratum S-1 (= Lower V; Mazar 1993: 224–26; 2001: 293–96), and now also Rehov Stratum V (= Stratum C-1b; Mazar 1999: 37–42; Bruins et al. 2003). Despite the general similarity of the pottery recovered from the enclosure at Jezreel (see Zimhoni 1992; 1997), the presence of additional vessel types (e.g., straight-walled bowls with flat bases, grooved-base bowls, and storage jars with carinated shoulder) that occur in stratigraphically later Iron II contexts (e.g., Hazor IXa–VIII, Jokneam XIII, Megiddo IVA, Beth Shean Upper V, and Rehov Stratum IV (= Stratum C-1a)) places the Jezreel assemblage later in the sequence (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997: 284–87; Mazar 1999: 40–41; contra Finkelstein 1999a: 55–57).

The existing radiocarbon evidence reinforces the late tenth century date for the terminal phase of Stratum VA/IVB. In particular, a series of carbonized grain samples recovered from sealed loci preserved in the destruction of Stratum V at Tel Rehov have produced a calibrated date range between 935 and 898 B.C. (Bruins et al. 2003: 317). Since Rehov is included in the list of cities conquered by Sheshonq, it is tempting to link the destruction of Stratum V directly to his 925 B.C. campaign (Mazar 1999: 40–41; Bruins et al. 2003: 317–18). In any case, the close similarity between the Rehov Stratum V assemblage and the pottery from Megiddo Stratum VA/IVB confirms their relative contemporaneity and further secures the late tenth century date for Stratum VA/IVB. Thus, comparative stratigraphy and the ceramic evidence, together with radiocarbon data and the documentary/epigraphic record, combine to point decisively toward a late tenth century date for the destruction of Stratum VA/IVB.

This evidence also helps to establish a date for the lower end of the early Iron Age sequence at Megiddo. With 1140/30 B.C. and 925 B.C. as chronological parameters, it is clear that the life of Stratum VI must have transpired for the most part during the eleventh century, with its destruction occurring sometime towards the end of the century, or early in the tenth century. As detailed in *Chapter Four*, the ceramic assemblage places Stratum VI securely within a regional cultural context that dates in relative chronological terms to the Late Iron I period. The excavations revealed a diverse array of ceramic traditions representing disparate potting industries, including Cypriot, Phoenician, and Philistine pottery, not just the so-called “debased” variety, but true bichrome wares as well. The stratum also produced large quantities of collared pithoi. Moreover, the Philistine bichrome and collared pithoi were found in all levels of Stratum VI, including its terminal phase, despite assertions to the contrary (cf. Finkelstein 1996a: 182–83; 1998a: 169; 1999b: 38) and therefore cannot be used to separate the stratum into two culturally distinct strata.

Since its discovery, there has been considerable speculation regarding the date and cause for the violent destruction of Stratum VI. As we have seen, Watzinger attributed it to the campaign of Sheshonq I (1929: 56–59). Albright was the first to credit the establishment of Stratum VI to Israelite expansion, following their victory in the Jezreel Valley against a Canaanite coalition, as recorded in Judges 5. He dated this conflict to 1125 B.C., with the destruction of the Stratum VI settlement occurring sometime during the mid-eleventh century (ca. 1050 B.C.) or later, presumably a result of the northward expansion of the Philistines (1936; 1937). The staff of the Oriental Institute Expedition, however, strongly disputed Albright's characterization and dating of the stratum. They noted the stratum's Late Bronze Age Canaanite connections and attributed its violent end to natural causes, possibly an earthquake, which they dated to the end of the twelfth century (*Megiddo* 1: 7; Engberg 1940).

Although subsequent studies have continued to debate the cultural character of the Stratum VI settlement (see further discussion in *Chapter Seven*), these studies generally follow Albright's mid- to late-eleventh century date for its destruction, with some linking it directly to the military campaigns of David (Mazar 1951a: 23; 1976). Whatever the absolute date, however, as these studies further demonstrate, it is clear that in broad cultural terms Stratum VI falls securely within the Late Iron I period, with its destruction marking the transition to the Iron II period. Despite the recent attempt to down-date Stratum VI to the tenth century and reassign its destruction to the Sheshonq campaign of 925 B.C. (cf. Finkelstein 1996a; 1998a; 1999b), the accumulated evidence continues to favor a late eleventh or early tenth century date for this transition.

Recently published radiocarbon dates from Level K-4 of the Tel Aviv University excavations, which clearly correspond to the terminal phase of Stratum VI, have virtually confirmed this datum line. Three samples, drawn from carbonized *Olea europaea* wood, have produced calibrated date ranges of 1112–1102 B.C. at 10% probability, and 1062–1006 B.C. at 90% probability (Finkelstein 1998a: 170; Carmi and Segal 2000: 502–03). Since the wood these samples came from may have been in circulation for an extended period of time, from the point they were first cut from living trees until they were carbonized, the destruction of Stratum VI must have occurred towards the end of the eleventh century, or possibly a little later, in the early part of the tenth century.

Table 1. Correlation of Megiddo Iron Age Phasing Schemes

<i>Tell el-Mutesellim II</i> (Watzinger 1929)	OIC 4 (Fisher 1929)	OIC 9 (Guy 1931)	<i>Megiddo 1</i> (Lamon and Shipton 1939)	<i>Megiddo 2</i> (Loud 1948)	Megiddo Expedition Chronology (B.C.)
—	I	I	I	I	600–350
—	II	II	II	II	650–600
VI	—	Sub-II	III	III	780–650
—	Ahab	III	IV	IVA	925–800
V (ninth–eighth century)	Solomon	IV (dated 925 B.C.)	IVB	VA/IVB ⁶	1000–925
—	III (800–600 B.C.)	—	V	VB	1050–1000
Brandschicht (d. 925)	—	V	VI	VIA	1150–1100
—	—	—	—	VIB	—
IV (tenth century)	—	—	—	—	—

6. The credit for linking Strata VA with IVB actually goes to Wright 1950: 59–60.

CHAPTER THREE

THE ARCHITECTURE

Stratum VI was encountered virtually everywhere excavations reached sufficient depth across the site. Architectural remains were recorded only in the principal excavation areas, however, and then often were only fragmentary, despite the considerable evidence of a sudden and catastrophic destruction. In some instances, it is clear that mudbricks, fired during the conflagration that destroyed the settlement, were dismantled and reused in later construction, leaving only a negative imprint of the walls they had been taken from (e.g., Area CC). In other parts of the site, later renovations and building activity had effectively removed what remained of Stratum VI deposits and architecture (e.g., Area BB). Nevertheless, substantial architectural remains were uncovered by the Oriental Institute Expedition. The remains attest to diverse architectural traditions and reflect the predominantly residential character of the Stratum VI settlement.

In keeping with the phasing and locus assignments of the original excavators, description of the architecture in Areas AA and DD is separated into Stratum VIB and Stratum VIA, even though it is clear that Stratum VIB should be considered a sub-phase of Stratum VI (see further stratigraphic discussion in *Chapter Two*). It should be noted also that locus designations generally were assigned to an entire room, or open floor, rather than to discrete depositional units. To specify further the provenience of an artifact, or set of artifacts, a locus could be subdivided into north, east, west, or south units (denoted by attaching the prefix N = , E = , W = , or S =). Artifacts found in association with a designated locus, but immediately below it, were assigned a “–” prefix, and those above it received a “+.” Locus numbers under 2000 were assigned during the 1934 season or earlier, while those in the 2000s were assigned during the 1935/36 season, the 3000s during the 1936/37 season, the 4000s during the 1937/38 season, and the 5000s during the 1938/39 season. A complete register of the loci assigned to Stratum VI is listed in *Appendix A*.

STRATUM VIB

AREA AA (FIG. 4)

Seven loci (2043, 2080, 2159, 3022, 3031, 3032, and 3041) and an assortment of associated wall segments and installations were assigned to Stratum VIB in Area AA. Though highly fragmentary, these architectural remains, constructed primarily of unhewn stone, preserve the outline of several distinct structures. The westernmost structure, rectangular in shape, consisted of a series of rooms arranged around a central paved area (3022), possibly an open courtyard typical of Late Bronze Age courtyard houses (figs. 12–13). The northwest corner (3031) of a second structure was delineated just to the east of this building (figs. 14–15).

To the north and east, in Square K7, the expedition uncovered a series of disparate walls (including 3041), several stone pavements (including 3032), at least two installations identified as ovens, a stone-lined pit or depression embedded in a pavement (a central courtyard?), and a possible bin. The disconnected arrangement of these elements obscures whether they formed a single, large complex, or several individual buildings. Farther to the east, in the southwest corner of Square K8, a concentration of four ovens, apparently embedded in a plastered or beaten earth floor, and two large rectangular rooms may also belong to this complex.

A “bathtub” (2043), constructed of three vertical limestone slabs with a single horizontal slab for the floor, was found just to the south of these ovens. A small vessel, or bowl, formed a shallow depression at its northern end, while its southern face was open or missing. Similar installations were also found in Stratum VIA levels in Areas AA and DD, as well as in Area CC (see further below). Although they occur in Late Bronze and early Iron Age contexts elsewhere in the southern Levant, as well as in Cyprus, these installations appear to have been an Aegean architectural innovation, where they are believed to have been used in purification rituals (Karageorghis 1983: 435–38; 1998: 280–81). Whatever the precise function of the present installation, its proximity to the four cooking emplacements suggests that the associated facility, at the very least, was an unusually large domestic residence.

Two structures, the first in Square J8, and the second in the southeastern corner of Square K8, preserved pillar supports arranged in rows reminiscent of the pillared houses commonly found in highland settlements during this period (cf. Stager 1985: 11–17; Holladay 1992).⁷ A cluster of small rooms (including 2080 and 2159), disconnected walls, and a stone-lined

7. For an ambitious reconstruction of the house in Square J8, see Kempinski 1989: 125–26, fig. 40:13.

basin embedded in a pavement (an open courtyard?) straddled the northern part of Squares K8 and K9. These finds complete the architectural record assigned by the excavators to Stratum VIB in Area AA, with the possible exception of an early phase of the northern gate system (for further discussion, see description of Stratum VIA). The artifacts assigned to Room 2159 included a house-shaped offering stand, or shrine (fig. 123, pl. 21:4), although this provenience has been challenged (Kempinski 1989: 186, n. 42).

The Stratum VIB architecture in Area AA, including the possible large building in the center of the excavated area, with its assortment of rooms, paved floors, storage and cooking installations, and bathtub (2043), demonstrates a uniformly domestic character. Despite their fragmentary condition, each structure preserved evidence of facilities for storage and food preparation. At the same time, the apparent coexistence of two distinct architectural traditions, the courtyard houses typical of Late Bronze Age lowland settlements, and the pillared houses found in highland Iron Age communities, point to the possibility of a mixed resident population (cf. Kempinski 1989: 78). In any case, the overall impression is of a small settlement comprised of houses of modest scale and structure organized randomly, almost haphazardly, along the northern edge of the ancient mound.

AREA DD (FIG. 5)

As in Area AA, the architectural remains assigned to Stratum VIB in Area DD, though considered part of a distinct stratum with no relation to either Stratum VIIA and VIA (*Megiddo* 2: 114), were highly fragmentary. Moreover, they were delineated in only a limited area straddling the line between Squares K11 and K12. Only one feature, a partially preserved stone-paved floor, received a locus number (5236). The remaining identifiable features included a series of walls, partially paved floors, stone-lined bins, and an oven. Other than a number of individual rooms, these features do not combine to form any discernible structures.

STRATUM VIA

Remains of Stratum VIA architecture were encountered in each of the principal excavation areas and therefore will be described by area. A composite plan of the Stratum VIA architecture appears in figure 6.

AREA AA (FIG. 7)

The architectural remains assigned to Stratum VIA in Area AA can be divided into two distinct sections. The eastern half of the area was dominated by a single large building (2072). Two relatively modest buildings, separated by a paved passageway, occupied the western portion of the area. Together, they encompassed approximately the same area as Building 2072. The walls of the buildings in this area were constructed of sun-dried mudbricks laid on stone foundations. The bricks were made of reddish-brown clay and were porous and friable, having been fired in the conflagration that destroyed the settlement. The walls ranged between 0.45 m (a single brick) and 2.00 m in thickness.

Although the physical evidence for direct reuse is limited, the orientation and general character of the architecture attributed to Stratum VIA in Area AA shows clear continuity with the earlier Stratum VIB remains (cf. figs. 4 and 7). The buildings associated with Loci 3022 (Stratum VIB) and 3012 (Stratum VIA) in the southwest corner of Area AA demonstrate the clearest indication of structural continuity. Building 2072, with its substantial brick walls and considerable overall size, represents the primary evidence for discontinuity. Nevertheless, it also exhibits the same general orientation, and its construction could be viewed as part of a renovation or residential upgrade localized to this area of the site, as first suggested in the field records (Loud, *Diaries*: 45). Further evidence of architectural renovation and continuity in the northern part of the settlement may exist in the gate complex excavated just to the east of Building 2072 (see further below).

The southwesternmost building in Area AA (Squares L6, and western portions of K7 and L7) provides clear evidence of continuity with the preceding Stratum VIB building (for general views from the south and southeast, see figs. 16–17). Segments of perimeter walls and interior dividing walls from the earlier VIB structure appear to have been reincorporated directly into the Stratum VIA building. Also, a stone-paved floor assigned by the excavators to the Stratum VIB building (see fig. 4), but uncovered at virtually the same elevation as the surrounding VIA walls (158.65 m and 158.60 m above sea level respectively), may have been reused as a central courtyard in the later building. The building contained a number of installations, including a rectangular stone “bathtub” set on a plastered (or beaten?) earth floor in the northeast corner room (fig. 18), and a circular hearth placed in a small subsidiary room attached to the south wall of the building (visible in the foreground of fig. 16). Room 3012, on the western side of the building, produced a concentration of smashed pottery vessels and associated artifacts (fig. 19).

A narrow stone-paved room, presumably a passageway (visible in the center of fig. 17) and approximately 2.0–3.5 m in width and 16.0 m in length, separated the southwestern structure from Building 3021 to the east. Two stone-lined pits were embedded in the surface of the passageway, and a small subsidiary wall partly enclosed its southern end.

A diverse array of rooms group to form Building 3021 (figs. 20–22). Two long rectangular rooms, aligned end to end, flanked the western side of the building (right side of fig. 17) and would appear to have been a part of it, although no thresholds were found in the separating wall. The center of the complex had been destroyed, or robbed out by later building activity, rendering it impossible to determine whether the building had contained a central courtyard. A narrow rectangular room paved with stones (3023) and a cluster of three small rooms enclosed the eastern side of the complex. As with the previous structure, Building 3021 contained numerous ovens or hearths, storage pits, stone basins, and bins, including one large circular example, confirming the domestic character of the complex. The building was also equipped with two stone “bathtubs,” presumably used for ablutions, as discussed earlier.

A partially enclosed area excavated to the northeast of Building 3021 was assigned Locus 2012. It is described in the locus register as “a room with burnt brick walls.” Bordered on the south by Building 3021, and by a walled alleyway to the east, the area is open to the north. Based on the preserved remains, it is unclear whether the area was enclosed in antiquity or an open space. A threshold in the east wall provided access from the alleyway. Locus 2012 is most notable for producing three cloth bundles of recycled silver jewelry. The hoards were found buried below the floor of the locus (for further details, see “Jewelry Hoards” in *Chapter Six*, p. 77, and pl. 29:9–11).

Building 2072 stands out both for its size and for its construction (fig. 23). Confined by the edge of the mound to the north, the narrow alleyway to the west, and the northern gateway to the east, its dimensions (approximately 30 m north–south \times 32 m east–west) are reasonably certain, particularly since there were no substantial features evident farther to the south (Locus 2073). The walls of the building were constructed of reddish-brown mudbricks laid on semi-hewn stone foundations (figs. 24–28). They ranged between 1 m (interior walls) and 2 m (primarily exterior walls) in thickness and in places were preserved to more than 2 m in height. Despite significant damage caused by subsequent building activity, enough was preserved to permit reconstruction of most of the building’s layout (fig. 8; for alternative restorations, see *Megiddo 2*, fig. 83; Mazar 1976, fig. 3).

The entrance to Building 2072 would appear to have been through its southern wall and to have led into Room 2072, or possibly through its southeastern corner into Room 2101. Since most of the southern part of the building had been destroyed, however, the existence and precise location of a southern entrance is not certain. Though considered unlikely for defensive reasons, the excavators also entertained the possibility of an extramural entrance through the building’s northern wall into Room 2075 (*Megiddo 2*: 37).

The interior of the building was oriented around Room 2072, which served as a long central corridor flanked on both sides by smaller rooms. A rectangular stone basin, clearly yet another “bathtub” (the fourth from Stratum VIA in Area AA), stood in its southeastern corner, possibly just inside an exterior entryway, if we assume a southern entrance to the building. The room also contained two ovens. Three rooms (2069, 2070, and 2071) opened directly onto Room 2072 from the west. Room 2071 contained a small partition wall, a circular stone-lined installation, and charred wood beams (figs. 29–30), presumably the remains of fallen roofing. A small closet-like room (2068) was attached to the back of Room 2069 and accessed by means of a doorway. Rather than forming the northwest corner of the building, the room’s north and east walls have been reconstructed as interior walls due to their relative thinness (1 m), leaving an additional enclosed space farther to the north. At its northern end, Room 2072 opened into Room 2075, possibly a large open courtyard. Taken as a unit, Rooms 2069, 2070, 2071, and 2072 measured approximately 15 \times 18 m (ca. 270 sq. m).

Rooms 2069, 2070, and 2071 each produced large quantities of smashed pottery (as seen, e.g., in Room 2070 [figs. 31–32]) and an assortment of small finds, including a significant number of metal objects. In addition, Room 2071 contained two offering stands, suggesting a cultic function for this room, while Room 2069 produced a collection of more than twenty perforated cylindrical clay weights, clearly part of a weaving loom. Although only documented in a single field photograph (fig. 33), many exhibit the slightly pinched mid-section characteristic of non-perforated weights commonly found at Philistine sites such as Ashdod, Ashkelon, and Ekron. Described as “spoolweights,” these clay cylinders have been linked to Cypriot and Aegean weaving traditions (Stager 1995: 346; see also Holladay 2001: n. 44).

At least three rooms (including Rooms 2076 and 2077) are discernible flanking Room 2072 on its eastern side, despite the considerable damage wreaked on this part of the building during construction of the Stratum IV drain (2093; figs. 34–37; for additional photographs of Area AA with Drain 2093 cutting through earlier architectural phases, see figs. 38–41). Because of the extensive damage, movement between these rooms is difficult to determine. Nevertheless, thresholds in the wall separating both Room 2076 and the unassigned, southernmost of the three rooms from the large Room 2101 to the east provide some indication of the pattern of traffic in this sector of the building. The eastward orientation suggested by these two entryways prompted Loud (1948: 37) to subdivide the building into two similar units of rooms, each with a long room that gave access to a series of side rooms as well as a common courtyard (2075). This reconstruction required insertion of a doorway, unattested in the field records, in the wall separating Rooms 2075 and 2101. An alternative possibility, and one which does not necessitate emending the existing architectural record, would be to reconstruct this area as a suite of inter-

connecting rooms, with access provided through (a) doorway(s) from Room 2072 or perhaps Room 2075 (fig. 8). This arrangement would render Room 2101 a backroom, unless a southeastern entrance to the building existed.

A spiraling stairwell (2067) occupied the northwest corner of Building 2072 (visible in upper right corner of fig. 36). Five steps that led to a landing, followed by three further steps and a second landing, were all that remained of a stairway that must have led to a roof or possible second story. Access to the stairwell must have been by means of a passageway from Room 2075 that ran along the north wall of the building and also provided access to the space in the northwest corner of the building (north of Room 2068).

Structures with similar plans and architectural features have been uncovered in contemporary levels at several sites in the region. These include a two-building complex at 'En Hagit (Wolff 1998: 450–52, figs. 1–2), a cluster of buildings in Area B at Tell Keisan (Stratum 9a–c; Briend and Humbert 1980: 197–206, figs. 51–52, 54), the so-called “Oil Maker’s House” at Jokneam (Stratum XVII; Ben-Tor 1993: 808–09), and a number of possible buildings in Area D at Tell Qiri (Stratum VIII; Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: 80–86, figs. 27–32). This apparent regional distribution has raised the prospect of a lowland architectural tradition (Wolff 1998: 452).

More specifically, it is possible that Building 2072 represented a distinctively “Philistine” presence at Megiddo, as some have already suggested (Mazar 1976: 187; Kempinski 1989: 83). Architectural evidence from early Iron Age levels at Ekron would seem to support this interpretation. Excavations in Field IV, located in the center of the site, have uncovered a large structure, identified as Building 350, which was assigned to Stratum V (dated by the excavators to the eleventh century B.C.). Part of a larger complex, Building 350 measured 15 × 16 m (ca. 240 sq. m) and consisted of a partially roofed central hall flanked on its east by a row of three smaller rooms. The walls of the building were constructed of mudbrick laid on a stone foundation and averaged 1.2 m in width. As with Building 2072, the side rooms produced a wealth of pottery and small finds, including non-perforated cylindrical loom weights (in the northern room) and the remains of a cultic shrine in the central room (Dothan and Gitin 1993: 1054–56; Dothan 1998a: 155–59). The similarity in plan, size, and methods of construction evident between these two buildings, as well as the types of associated small finds and their distribution, argues strongly in favor of a shared function and cultural orientation.

The fragmentary remains of a northern gateway, the earlier of two similarly built structures, were assigned by the excavators to Stratum VI (figs. 42–46; for stratigraphic discussion, see *Chapter Two*). The preserved remains consisted primarily of the western chamber (Room 3165), presumably a guardroom, of what appears to have been a two-chambered gateway, framed on each side by a set of piers (figs. 47–49). Large basalt blocks served as thresholds for each side chamber. The southern faces of the inner piers were recessed, perhaps reminiscent of a decorative feature employed in Hittite fortifications (Kempinski 1989: 113). A large circular stone object, 70 cm in width and approximately the same length, was located just outside the gateway in the southeast corner of Square J9 (figs. 50–51). The feature was buried almost entirely, with only its rim protruding above ground level. The function of the stone object is not clear, although it may have served as a large door socket or column support. It is possible that this installation belonged to an earlier stratum.

Excavations in a narrow trench that extended southward from Building 2072 uncovered portions of several additional Stratum VIA structures. Although the exposure was insufficient to reconstruct the plans of any buildings, several stone-paved floors, one supporting the remains of three wooden posts, and a plastered installation (fig. 52), probably a wine press, were found in association with Room 2022, which straddled Squares L8 and M8. Room 2022 also produced a large portable ceramic basin, or “bath” (pl. 21:1), at least one cylindrical loom weight (pl. 21:1), and a possible deer antler (fig. 53). Additional features included an oven, located in Square L8 just to the north of Room 2022. The excavators also noted that the Stratum VIA remains in this area sealed “sterile” deposits (*Megiddo* 2: 6; see also Area AA section in fig. 416). A large depression, visible on the surface of the mound just to the east of the trench, has prompted the suggestion that the Stratum VIA settlement may have been equipped with a protected subterranean route to an extramural water supply (Davies 1986a: 71–72; 1986b: 43–45).

AREA BB (FIG. 9)

As noted in *Chapter One*, the excavations in Area BB revealed only sporadic evidence of Stratum VI. Although distinctive whenever encountered, the remains of Stratum VI were adversely affected by subsequent building activity. This disruption is particularly evident in the plan and sections of the Strata VIIB–IV architecture west of Temple 2048 published in *Megiddo* 2 (fig. 258). The Stratum IV stables are illustrated resting directly on the Stratum VII temple and its subsidiary rooms to the west. Clearly, Stratum IV leveling and construction had cut into and removed most of Strata V and VI in this area.

Nevertheless, the 1935/36 season did provide clear evidence that a portion of the Stratum VIIA temple complex (Building 2048) continued in use, or at least was exposed, during Stratum VI. Specifically, the excavators identified a patch of lime-plastered floor with Stratum VI “rubbish” on it north of the entrance to the building (fig. 54; Loud, *Diaries*: 22, 38). A

Stratum VI floor also sealed against the upper portion of the back wall, above the external buttress constructed during the earlier Stratum VIIA use of the building (fig. 55). Several fragmentary walls and an oven were found in association with this surface. Further evidence of reuse included a single course of “dressed masonry laid in alternate headers and stretchers” along the western side of the building (Loud, *Diaries*: 33). A bronze figurine found in Locus 2050 (above 2048), assigned by the excavators to Stratum VB (a 268, *Megiddo* 2, pl. 239:31), probably belonged to the earlier structure, suggesting that it may have continued in use as a cultic building during Stratum VI (Kempinski 1989: 83, 185).

Fragmentary traces of Stratum VI architecture were also uncovered to the east and southeast of Building 2048. The damage from later building activity was severe here as well, however (figs. 56–58), prompting Loud to observe, “It is indeed a discouraging outlay with nothing but miserable walls making no sense whatsoever” (Loud, *Diaries*: 51). Although the excavators were not able to reconstruct coherent building units from the preserved remains, clusters of walls, installations, and floors were assigned individual locus numbers. A total of six loci were assigned: 2078 (a room and paved floor east of a possible cistern?), 2079 (a room with mudbrick walls and a large quantity of pottery, with two nearby ovens, at least one bin and a stone pavement), 2082 and 2083 (a structure with mudbrick walls, both plastered and stone-paved floors, and an oven), 2084 (a series of fragmentary walls), and 2085 (a stone-lined silo, part of a stone pavement, and several fragmentary walls).

AREA CC (FIG. 10)

The Stratum VI remains in Area CC were uncovered during the 1934 season. As detailed in *Chapter One*, the 1934 season culminated with Guy’s dismissal as director of the expedition. Although the stratum had been fully excavated and work had begun on the preceding Stratum VII (later designated VIIA) by the end of the season (see further discussion in *Chapter Two*), this material was left largely out of the previous Megiddo publications. The uneven treatment of Stratum VI in *Megiddo* 2 reflects the uncertainty and shifting priorities that followed Guy’s dismissal. Two incomplete plans and a few paragraphs are the only documentation provided for the Strata VII and VI material excavated during the 1934 season (*Megiddo* 2: 105, 113, figs. 409–10), while the pottery from Stratum VI received more space than that of any other stratum.

As his correspondence with Breasted reveals, it is also clear that Guy and his team had successfully isolated Stratum VIA, both culturally and stratigraphically. Moreover, the destroyed structures of Stratum VIA were found resting directly on Stratum VIIA remains and in some instances had even reused them. In contrast to Areas AA and DD, therefore, both of which later produced remains of the intermediary Stratum VIB phase, the Stratum VIA remains in Area CC demonstrated a direct stratigraphic link with the preceding Stratum VIIA.

Guy keyed the descriptions in his correspondence to a series of aerial photographs (figs. 59–63). Some of these were eventually published in *Megiddo* 1, but those showing the earlier strata, particularly “airphotos” four and five (figs. 62–63) that portray Stratum VI remains, were not and therefore represent an important record documenting the progress of the excavations. A photograph (fig. 64) taken from an oblique angle to the west of Area CC provides a panoramic view of the Stratum VI remains that had been uncovered in Area CC by the end of the 1934 season.

Despite the extensive horizontal exposure of Stratum VI achieved in Area CC, the architectural remains uncovered were fragmentary, having been heavily disturbed by later building activity. Nevertheless, distinct housing units comprised of clusters of walls and installations are evident (fig. 10). There are also indications of localized renovations and rebuilding, as seen for example in Locus 1729 (Square Q10), where the southeast corner of the structure appears to encroach on the western wall of the adjacent building associated with Locus 1737 (figs. 65–66).

Overall, the architectural remains in Area CC attest unambiguously to the domestic character of this part of the settlement. Ovens, stone-lined pits (or silos), large saddle querns, mortars, bins, and the distinctive stone bathtubs (virtually identical to those found in Area AA) were uncovered throughout the area. However, though the various housing units preserve features similar to those found elsewhere in Stratum VIA, they also exhibit their own distinctive character. Most notable is the widespread occurrence of wood, particularly rows of wooden posts for roof support, functionally replicating the stone pillars typically found in the houses of Iron I highland settlements (cf. Stager 1985; Holladay 1992). Kempinski attempts to link this preference for wood to a “south European” tradition introduced by the Philistines (1989: 126).⁸ It seems more probable that the presence of wood in these houses simply reflects the relative affluence of their occupants.

8. Kempinski incorrectly attributes an unpublished photograph of the wooden posts in Locus 1762 (fig. 80 herein; Kempinski 1989, pl. 4) to Locus 1754, but correctly re-assigns a row of posts in a photograph identified as Locus 1730 (fig. 90 herein; Kempinski 1989, pl. 5) to Locus 1738 (ibid., p. 126, n. 10).

Indeed, the wealth of pottery, metal (particularly bronze), and other material cultural remains recovered from the floors of the fragmentary buildings uncovered in Area CC is striking. These remains preserve a remarkable mix of ceramic traditions, evidence of cultic activity, as well as textile and (possibly) metal production. Also notable is the significant number of articulated human skeletal remains. Many clearly were individuals caught in the conflagration that destroyed the Stratum VIA settlement, either killed violently or trapped under falling debris (see, e.g., figs. 83, 85, 94). Others appear to have been laid formally to rest (figs. 70, 73, 75–76, 84, 86, 95), including a number of child jar burials (figs. 77, 87).

Although fragmentary, as already stated, several clusters of housing units are discernible. One of the better preserved clusters was uncovered in Square Q10. Two houses, and possibly a third, appear to have shared a common back wall (fig. 65). The first house (fig. 66), represented by Loci 1727 and 1729, was equipped with several ovens, a rectangular stone basin (possibly a bathtub; fig. 67), a stone-capped rectangular pit, and a silo (figs. 68–69). A rectangular room to the south (Locus 1774) probably also belonged to the building, possibly as part of an earlier architectural phase. Several ovens and an adult burial (Locus T.1828 [fig. 70]) were found to the north of the structure. A row of rooms oriented toward the east formed part of one, and possibly two houses. The rooms (including Locus 1732) contained large quantities of pottery (fig. 71), and in one case also two burials (Locus T.1770 [fig. 73]). A bathtub was associated with a large stone-paved surface (Locus 1743) farther to the east, while the charred remains of a tree were found in what may have been a small courtyard (Locus 1737), slightly to the southwest (fig. 72). A large silo (Locus 1773) also may have belonged to this complex. An open expanse (Locus 1753), possibly a courtyard, occupied the area to the east.

Excavations in Squares Q8 and Q9, to the west of this northern cluster, produced a series of isolated surfaces (Loci 1741 and 1752 [fig. 74]), rooms and associated walls (Locus 1748 and 1749), and several burials (T.1758 [fig. 75] and T.1775 [fig. 76]), including a single jar burial (T.1776 [fig. 77]).

A second cluster is evident in the eastern part of Square R9, extending eastward into Square R10 (figs. 78–79). A series of rooms (including Loci 1731, 1733, 1735, 1736, 1740, 1744, and 1780) appear to enclose a large central courtyard, furnished with a row of stone and wooden supports along its northern side. Slightly to the south, a long rectangular room (Locus 1762) contained a row of well-preserved wooden posts (fig. 80). Associated with this complex were ovens, stone basins and querns (fig. 81), smashed pottery (fig. 82), and numerous human skeletons (Loci 1745 [fig. 83], T.1763 [fig. 87], T.1764, T.1765 [figs. 85–86], T.1766, T.1767, T.1768, T.1782, and T.1836 [fig. 84]). The skeletal remains included a single jar burial (fig. 87) and a possible double jar burial (fig. 85). This latter burial practice, also known as a “double pithos” burial, was accomplished by placing the body in an extended position within two large store jars attached end to end, with their rims and necks removed, and has been linked to Anatolia (Negbi 1998: 191–92; Holladay 2001: 162–63). Collared pithoi were used in the Megiddo example, as well as in the other known southern Levantine cases (e.g., Tel Nami, Tel Zeror, and Sahab) where it has been possible to determine the vessel type used (Esse 1992: 88, n. 61; Negbi 1998: 189–91).

A large open space occupied the western half of Square R9. It contained a number of isolated stone pavements (e.g., Locus 1746) and installations, including a large silo (Locus 1747) and a variety of smaller pits (e.g., Locus 1819? [fig. 88]). Farther to the west, in Square R8, the excavations uncovered a number of wall segments, an intact room (Locus 1751 [fig. 89]), and an open area that contained the remains of a tree(s) and a collection of loom weights (Locus 1750).

A third concentration of rooms and walls, located in Squares S9 and S10 along the southern edge of Area CC, represents part of yet another cluster of housing units. The central structure appears to be a pillared house, with several rectangular rooms (including Locus 1761, which is paved, and Locus 1772) flanking a large, partially paved room (Locus 1738). A row of wooden posts (fig. 90) indicates that at least part of the room, perhaps a courtyard, was roofed. The room contained a quern and other food-processing implements. Adjoining rooms to the west (Loci 1757 and 1786) and southwest contained a variety of installations, including ovens, a large square pit (Locus 1790 [figs. 91–92]), several smaller rounded pits, and a large silo (Locus 1791 [fig. 93]). A paved room (Locus 1769) to the south of the pillared complex preserved the skeletal remains of an individual caught in the conflagration that destroyed Stratum VI (fig. 94). A second individual (Locus T.1778) was found interred in the western part of Room 1738 (fig. 95).

A series of interconnected rooms in Squares R8 and S8 occupied the southwestern corner of Area CC. A large, partially paved room (Locus 1754), outfitted with a row of wooden pillars, may have served as a central room or courtyard. It was bordered on the north by a room with a bathtub, on the south by a series of rooms (including Locus 1755) equipped variously with ovens, querns, and other food-processing installations, and on the east by a paved room (Locus 1760) furnished with at least two ovens. Farther to the south, a long rectangular room (Locus 1756) contained a stone-lined bin, a large silo, and a bathtub (fig. 96).

The fragmentary remains of a final cluster of rooms can be discerned along the eastern edge of Squares R10 and S10. The remains include the paved floor of a room in Square R9 (Locus 1798) and a second paved room in Square S9 (Locus 1795). In addition, a large hoard of bronze tools and vessels (Locus 1739 [figs. 97–99, pls. 31–33]) was uncovered in an open area just to the northwest of these structures.

Finally, the 1934 season confirmed that the large rectangular building (Locus 1781) located in the southeastern corner of Area CC, identified by Schumacher as a gate complex, was in use during Stratum VIA (figs. 100–01). Although its function is not entirely certain, the exceptional size (ca. 10.0×18.0 m) and construction of the building attest to its importance. Its walls were made of stone and averaged 1.0 m in thickness. A stepped threshold, 2.5 m in width, provided access through its northern wall. The southern portion of the building was not preserved, although a row of large semi-hewn stones may represent part of its southern wall.

AREA DD (FIG. 11)

The Stratum VIA remains in Area DD, uncovered during the 1937/38 and 1938/39 seasons (figs. 102–03), were divided into northern and southern units by an east–west street. The walls of the buildings were made of stone with mudbrick superstructure and were of varying width.

The northern complex, concentrated in Squares K10 and K11, consisted primarily of a large rectangular building, approximately 15×30 m in size (figs. 104–06). The northern portion of the building was poorly preserved, although at least two rooms were identified (Loci 5000 and 5001; fig. 107). A suite of rooms on its western end (two were assigned individual loci, 4000 and 4011) included one with a set of four circular stone basins (figs. 108–09). Two rectangular rooms (including Locus 5010) aligned end to end enclosed the eastern side of the building (figs. 110–12), and fragments of a stone pavement were uncovered in the southeastern corner of the main room of the structure.

To the east of this building, a cluster of rooms straddling the line between Squares K11 and K12 appears to represent part of an adjoining complex (fig. 113). Three extremely small rooms, the largest measuring 1.35×2.70 m, sandwiched between heavy stone and mudbrick walls, occupy its southwestern corner, bordering the east–west street (fig. 114). They may preserve part of a spiraling stairway that climbed clockwise to a second story, with the southwestern room (Room 3 in *Megiddo* 2, fig. 413) serving as storage space under the staircase. The remaining rooms of the complex (Loci 5129, 5132, and 5224) were paved almost entirely with stone. In addition, Locus 5129 contained a stone-lined pit and a number of food-processing installations, while Locus 5132 was equipped with a bathtub.

A series of fragmentary buildings flanked the southern side of the street (fig. 115). Made of smaller walls, the structures appear to be of more modest construction. At least two housing units are discernible. The first, comprised of the various rooms centered around Locus 5216, was equipped with a stone-paved floor and a large silo, while the second, a larger complex of rooms (including Loci 5141, 5153, and 5160) to the west (figs. 115–17), contained a stone-paved floor and a storage bin (Locus 5141). A number of isolated wall fragments (including Locus 5213) may represent part of a third housing unit that extended to the south. An open expanse to the east contained a stone bathtub, among other fragmentary remains (figs. 118–19).

Farther to the south, an attempt was made to connect Areas DD and BB by means of a trench along the 11/12 coordinate (fig. 121). No Stratum V remains were found above Stratum VIA, owing to intrusive Stratum IV stable construction. Although the connection was not completed, these excavations did document a sharp descending slope between Areas BB and DD (see section plan in *Megiddo* 2, fig. 416). The Stratum VIA remains included several walls, and a series of small interlocking rooms (including Loci 5194 and 5197 [figs. 120–21]), one of which (Locus 5194) contained a concentration of smashed pottery (fig. 122).

CHAPTER FOUR

THE POTTERY

Stratum VI preserves one of the most complete and extensively excavated assemblages of Iron I pottery in the southern Levant. This chapter focuses on a detailed typological description of the principal vessel types present in this assemblage, including information regarding their form, fabric, surface treatment, and distribution (quantity per location) within the site. Relevant parallels from contemporary strata at sites in the region are provided for comparative perspective. Occasionally, some vessels were not assigned a registration number but were listed with another registered item in the field records. In such instances, we have reassigned the associated registration number with a “+” sign affixed to the end of the number, to indicate that the unregistered vessel was found in association with the registered one. A comprehensive table of all the pottery recovered from Stratum VI loci, or associated indirectly with the stratum as residual material in later loci or from mixed loci, is presented in *Appendix B*.

In keeping with the stratigraphic discussion in *Chapter Two* regarding the relationship between sub-phases VIB and VIA, the principal vessel types are described for the stratum as a whole. In the plates, however, the types are presented by sub-phase. The vessel descriptions progress generally from open forms to closed. It should be emphasized that one of the limitations of working exclusively from archival field records is that type designations often changed as the excavations progressed. Since only a portion of the pottery was kept as a reference collection, it has not always been possible to link initial type designations with their final publication type number. Thus, for each functional vessel category there is always a number of unassigned, but registered, vessels.

The Iron I pottery recovered from the Megiddo tombs has also been incorporated into the database and listed according to its functional types. However, the individual vessels in this assemblage were not assigned type designations in the classification scheme devised by the excavation team for the tell sequence. This material therefore has been included only under each type description in the section listing parallels (for further characterization of the Iron I tomb pottery, see Engberg 1938: 159–60).

BOWLS

ROUNDED BOWL

Types: 279, 282, 328

Illustrations: Plates 1:1–3; 4:1, 3; 5:1

Description: Characterized by a rounded, inverted rim and a flat base, although a slight ring base also occurs. Ranges 14–26 cm in diameter, and 6–12 cm in height. The bowls were made of a coarse-buff fabric, and frequently preserve a gray core. Some vessels were made with a chaff temper. The bowls occur in both Stratum VIB and VIA and continue, with little evident morphological development, a form commonly found in Stratum VII (*Megiddo* 2, pls. 71:19; 74:1–2, 5).

Distribution: A (Square R5) (n = 1), AA (n = 11), CC (n = 16)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 73:21), Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, figs. 13: 4–6; 19:8, 11–12), Beth Shean Upper VI (James 1966, fig. 52:14), Dor B11–9 and G8–7/6 (Gilboa 1998, fig. 2:6–13), ‘Izbit Sartah III–I (Finkelstein 1986, figs. 11:1–3, 16:1–2, 18:2–3, 20:3), Jokneam XVII (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 2:1), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 66:4, 9, 12–13; 79:14),

Megiddo Stratum VIA (Yadin excavations; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 3:1), Megiddo Tomb 1101C (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 8:19–20), Mevorakh VIII (Stern 1978, fig. 20:2), Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 11:1–5; 12:1, 3–4; 18:1–4; 33:1), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 15:1), Ta’anach IIA (Rast 1978, figs. 24:6–7; 25:7–8), Tyre XIII (Bikai 1978, pls. 33:1–6, 8; 37:4–5, 11).

ROUNDED BOWL WITH PAINTED BANDS OR SPIRALS

Types: 333, 339, 351

Illustrations: Plates 1:12, 4:4–6

Description: A variant of the rounded bowl type distinguished by the application of red-painted concentric bands or spirals on the vessel interior. Made of a finely textured, orange-buff fabric, vessels average 15.0–19.0 cm in diameter and 4.5–7.0 cm in height. In addition to the painted decoration, some examples have traces of irregular hand burnishing on their interior. While the form clearly reflects Late Bronze II antecedents, the painted decoration would appear to imitate bowls in the Phoenician bichrome tradi-

tion (cf. Gilboa 1999, figs. 11:10; 14). The type occurs in both Stratum VIB and VIA.

Distribution: AA (n = 3), BB (n = 1), CC (n = 9)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pls. 73:20.165, 74:23.165), Hazor XI (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 203:1), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 66:5?, 79:10–11?), Megiddo F-5 (= Stratum VIA; Finkelstein 1999a, fig. 1:1), Migne/Ekron VIA–B (Dothan 1998b, pls. 5:8, 8:3), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 18:11, 19; 22:1, 5; 24:7; 26:1–2; 33:10, 17–18; 39:12; 46:4), Tyre XIII (Bikai 1978, pl. 33:11?).

ROUNDED BOWL WITH KNOB OR LUG HANDLES

Types: 326, 354, 355

Illustrations: Plates 4:7–8, 7:1

Description: A subtype of the rounded bowl defined by the presence of one or two horizontal handles below the rim exterior. The handles are shaped in the form of a small knob or lug, a feature that also appears on Late Bronze II bowl forms and in all likelihood is an adaptation from similarly equipped Aegean pottery. The fabric ranges from an orange to a pink-buff color. The bowls were frequently treated with an irregular hand burnish, both on the vessel interior and exterior, and painted with red band decorations, usually along the rim. One vessel (pl. 7:1) was painted with a red and black geometric pattern that recalls the Late Bronze II metope style.

Distribution: AA (n = 2), CC (n = 4)

Parallels: Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 13:17), Beth Shean Upper VI (James 1966, fig. 50:17), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 66:6a, 80:5a–b), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 28:17; 22:4, 25; 24:4–5; 28:13; 43:14; 45:13), Tyre XIII (Bikai 1978, pl. 37:8).

ROUNDED BOWL WITH SINGLE BAR HANDLE

Types: 337, 340

Illustrations: Plates 1:11, 4:9

Description: Distinguished from the rounded bowls with horizontal handles by the presence of a single bar-shaped handle. A feature that first appears in the Late Bronze Age, the bar handle nevertheless was rare prior to the Late Iron I (cf. eleventh century B.C.), becoming more common in the Early Iron II (cf. tenth century B.C.) and after (Mazar 1985a: 37). The Megiddo examples occur in both Stratum VIB and VIA and, as with the previous subtype, were painted with a red band decoration.

Distribution: AA (n = 1), DD (n = 1)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 74:24.156, 27.156), Afula (Dothan 1955, fig. 19:5), Beth Shean VI (James 1966, fig. 58:12), Keisan 9a–b (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 80:5), Megiddo Tomb 63F

(*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 62:25), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 18:10, 18, 20, 23; 24:6; 39:15), Tyre XIII (Bikai 1978, pls. 33:7, 9; 37:6).

FOOTED BOWL

Type: 336

Illustrations: Plates 1:9, 4:13

Description: The form is comprised of a rounded bowl set on three loop-handles. The vessels were made of a fine to moderately textured orange-buff fabric and were decorated with a red and black geometric pattern consisting primarily of triangles painted along the exterior of their rims. A series of concentric circles painted in red and black bichrome on the interior of these vessels recall the similar design on rounded bowls described earlier. The parallels between these vessel types (particularly Type 333) extend to their finely textured orange-buff fabric. The painted bichrome decoration on one of the examples (pl. 1:9) includes the “Maltese cross” motif commonly associated with Phoenician bichrome ware. Some of the footed bowls also exhibit evidence of irregular hand burnishing. The footed bowl type occurs in both Stratum VIB and VIA, and morphologically continues a Late Bronze Age tradition, although a possible Philistine connection has also been suggested (Mazar 1985a: 42).

Distribution: AA (n = 3), CC (n = 1)

Parallels: Beth Shean VI (FitzGerald 1930, pl. 44:16), Far‘ah (S) (Duncan 1930: 28J5), Gezer (Macalister 1912, pl. 81:1), Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 40:2).

CARINATED BOWL

Types: 283, 310, 334, 338, 341

Illustrations: Plates 1:4–5, 7; 4:2; 5:7–10

Description: This common bowl type continues from the Late Bronze Age with very little morphological development. The carination occurs on the body of the vessel roughly two-thirds of the height from its base, with a groove, or “gutter,” just below an everted rim. The base of the vessel typically is flattened or has a shallow ring base. Following its appearance in the Late Bronze Age, the vessel type becomes widespread during the Iron I, before disappearing in the Early Iron II (cf. tenth century B.C.; Amiran 1969: 192; Mazar 1985a: 39–41). The Megiddo examples occur in both Stratum VIB and VIA and can be grouped according to their size, with the first group averaging approximately 15.0–25.0 cm in diameter and 6.5–8.0 cm in height, and the second group 25.0–35.0 cm by 9.0–13.0 cm. The vessels are made of a moderately coarse-buff fabric and generally devoid of surface treatment, although a light burnish occasionally occurs (cf. pl. 5:8).

Distribution: A (Square R4) (n = 1), AA (n = 6), CC (n = 4)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 73:19), Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, figs. 13:7–8, 10, 13; 17:36), Beth Shean S-2 (= Upper VI; Mazar 1993, fig. 14:3), Jokneam XVII (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 2:2), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 65:2, 4–5; 78:3; 79:1–10; 81:15), Megiddo Stratum VIA (Yadin excavations; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 3:2), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 61:14; 69:8; 70:7–8, 11; 71:3–5), Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 11:7–8, 19; 12:9, 12, 14–15, 18–22, 24–29; 15:22, 27–29; 16:2–5, 15–16, 20; 17:19; 18:13–15; 22:12, 14–18, 21; 24:7, 9–10; 26:5–6; 27:2; 28:15, 21–22, 26; 29:1, 3; 33:15–16, 19, 24; 34:15; 39:16–17, 19–23; 43:17; 44:3).

CARINATED BOWL WITH PAINTED BANDS

Type: 352

Illustration: Plate 7:2

Description: Similar in form to the carinated bowl, but distinguished by its fabric and surface treatment. The single example from Stratum VIA was made of a moderately fine, red-buff fabric and preserved a light slip and red-painted band decoration, reminiscent of similarly shaped Philistine bowls.

Distribution: CC (n = 1)

Parallels: Miqne/Ekron VIIA–V (Dothan 1998b, pls. 3:16; 6:1; 8:4; 11:5–6, 7–8), Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 12:16–17; 22:11, 13, 20; 24:8; 25:8; 28:20, 23–25, 27–30; 29:2, 4–5; 33:17–18; 34:14; 39:18).

DEEP CARINATED BOWL

Types: 304, 307, 308, 327

Illustrations: Plates 1:6, 5:2–6

Description: Distinguished from the first carinated bowl type by the depth of the bowl, the more vertical stance of its rim and the slight nature of the carination. The form represents the continued development of the Late Bronze Age carinated bowl, with its trend toward an increasingly vestigial carination. Present in both Stratum VIB and VIA, examples generally have a flat base, although slight ring bases do occur. Made of a moderately coarse pink-buff fabric and frequently with a chaff temper, this bowl type is virtually identical in ware to its Stratum VII predecessor. At least one vessel (pl. 5:3) exhibits traces of a light burnish along its lower exterior.

Distribution: AA (n = 9), BB (n = 1), CC (n = 1)

Parallels: Beth Shean Upper VI (James 1966, fig. 52:18), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 66:1, 79:12), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 8:6, 21; 73:6), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 15:2), Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 11:10; 17:23; 18:12; 29:10; 33:20, 28; 43:15).

“PHILISTINE” BELL-SHAPED BOWL

Type: 335

Illustration: Plate 3:2

Description: One intact example of this distinctive vessel type was recovered from Stratum VIB. The vessel was made of a finely textured red-buff fabric, with a greenish cream slip on the interior and exterior, and decorated with red-painted bands and antithetical spirals in the typical Philistine style. The bowl measures 12.3 cm in diameter and 9.0 cm in height. Several additional Philistine bell-shaped bowl sherds are reported to have come from Stratum VI levels. Two were found in Area AA (Locus 2073, Square K8; see *Megiddo* 2, pl. 144:23; Dothan 1982: 77, pl. 19:5–6), two in Area DD (Loci 5224 and 5153, Square K12; see *Megiddo* 2, pl. 143:17–18), and a fifth in Locus 3031 (Square L7, Area AA; see Dothan 1982: 77, pl. 19:3). One sherd (d 376; see *Megiddo* 2, pl. 137:11) was assigned by the excavators to Stratum VIII, while two others (*Megiddo* 2, pls. 69:7, 138:23) were attributed to Stratum VIIA. Three other bowl fragments, possibly from the same vessel, were found in Area BB (Locus 2092, Square O13; for illustration, see Dothan 1982: 75, pl. 17:6, 8; p. 77, pl. 18:3), and originally assigned to Stratum VIIA–VIIB. One was originally attributed to Stratum V (Locus N = 1789; see Dothan 1982: 77, pl. 19:2). All of these latter examples almost certainly should be reassigned to Stratum VI, as has been argued elsewhere (Dothan 1982: 76; Mazar 1985b: 95–97).

Distribution: DD (n = 1)

Parallels: Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 15:1–2), Miqne/Ekron V (Dothan 1998b, pl. 9:7–11), Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 11:13; 13:1–3, 5–7, 11; 15:15–16; 19:1–3; 22:28; 24:13–14; 25:9, 11; 29:11–17; 32:2; 34:1–9; 43:13; 44:4; 45:17), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, figs. 18:1–2 [kraters]).

BELL-SHAPED BOWL

Type: 353

Illustration: Plate 7:3

Description: A relatively rare form, this vessel type is reminiscent of the Philistine bell-shaped bowl with its two horizontal loop handles. The ware of the Stratum VIA examples, however, is entirely different, consisting of a moderately coarse-buff fabric. Moreover, the surface of the vessels were not treated with the white slip and painted decoration typical of the Philistine type. In all likelihood, the vessel, with its heavier, “clumsy” body, represents a local northern imitation of the more widely distributed Philistine form (Mazar 1985a: 90).

Distribution: CC (n = 2)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 73:17.254), Beth Shean Upper VI (James 1966, fig. 52:21), Keisan 9a–b (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 66:2),

Megiddo Tomb 1101C (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 8:22), Migne/Ekron VIA–V (Dothan 1998b, pls. 7:1; 9:1, 2–5 [painted]), Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 11:14; 18:25–27; 44:6, 21), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, figs. 18:3; 19:1, 3).

CYPRIOT WHITE-PAINTED WARE BOWL

Type: 347

Illustration: Plate 7:4

Description: A single example of a Cypriot white-painted ware bowl was recovered from the Stratum VIA levels of Area AA. The vessel was made of a fine, green-

buff fabric and decorated with black-painted bands and diamonds filled with a net pattern. The bowl is 22.5 cm in diameter and 23.5 cm in height. The presence of this imported ware in Stratum VIA demonstrates that contact with Cyprus had been re-established at Megiddo by at least the Late Iron I period. Cypriot imports become more widespread during the Early Iron II (cf. tenth century B.C.; cf. Amiran 1969: 286; Stern 1978: 57–59; Mazar 1985a: 81).

Distribution: AA (n = 1)

Parallels: Fa'rah (S) Tomb 506 (Petrie and Tufnell 1930, pl. 31:325), Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 27:5–6).

KRATERS

SIMPLE KRATER

Types: 276, 317, 342

Illustrations: Plate 5:11–15

Description: This common krater type is distinguished by its rounded rim and carinated shoulder. The general shape of the vessel parallels closely its Late Bronze Age predecessor and also continued into Stratum VA–IVB. The vessel is devoid of handles, has a shallow ring base, and is made of a moderate to coarse-buff fabric. The examples range 27–33 cm in diameter and 18–23 cm in height. A smaller version of the vessel (Type 342) is displayed on pl. 5:11–12. The latter example preserves traces of an orange wash.

Distribution: AA (n = 6), BB (n = 2), CC (n = 49)

Parallels: Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 12:15–18), Beth Shean VI (James 1966, figs. 52:17, 53:22, 54:2, 55:9), Beth Shean S-2 (= Upper VI; Mazar 1993, fig. 14:1), Dor B11–9 and G8–7/6 (Gilboa 1998, fig. 2:19–20), 'Izbet Sartah III (Finkelstein 1986, fig. 14:23), Jokneam XVII (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 2:3–4), Keisan 9a–b (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 64:1–8, 65:9, 78:2), Megiddo VIA (Yadin excavations; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 3:3–4), Megiddo F-5 (= VIA; Finkelstein 1999a, fig. 1:2), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 8:8; 62:30; 63:25; 64:32–33; 68:12; 71:6–16; 73:2, 12–13), Mevorakh VIII (Stern 1978, fig. 20:4–5), Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 14:3, 17:15, 25:15, 26:19, 44:10), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, figs. 16:2, 28:2–3), Ramat Hanadiv (Wolff 2000, pl. 1:10–11), Ta'anach IIA (Rast 1978, figs. 18:2, 19:7, 24:4–5, 28:2–4).

SIMPLE KRATER WITH LOOP HANDLES

Type: 319

Illustrations: Plates 1:8, 6:5

Description: Similar in form and fabric to the previous vessel type, but with the addition of loop handles attached below the rim. The examples from Megiddo occur in both Stratum VIB and VIA, and have either two or four loop-handles.

Distribution: AA (n = 6), BB (n = 1), CC (n = 2)

Parallels: Beth Shean Upper VI (James 1966, fig. 52:20), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 8:10; 9:1, 4; 62:24; 69:6; 70:14–17; 71:1), Qasile XI (Mazar 1985a, fig. 22:26?).

KRATER WITH THICKENED RIM

Types: 344, 345, 356, 357

Illustrations: Plates 3:1; 6:1–2, 6

Description: This vessel type shares the same general form and fabric as the simple krater, but the rim is thickened, forming a flat top. The carination is also slightly lower on the body of the vessel. The Megiddo examples have either two or four loop handles, a shallow ring base, and range 21.5–31.0 cm in diameter and 13.5–22.5 cm in height. The vessel type occurs in both Stratum VIB and VIA. At least one vessel was made with a chaff temper. Several examples have a simple red-painted geometric design in the handle zone that resembles the Late Bronze II metope style. Indeed, the overall character of this krater type clearly echoes Late Bronze Age traditions. One vessel

(pl. 3:1), recovered from Stratum VIB, preserved a red and black-painted decoration and has been linked to the final “debased” phase of the Philistine bichrome tradition (Dothan 1982: 79–80).

Distribution: AA (n = 3), CC (n = 5), DD (n = 1)

Parallels: Beth Shean VI (James 1966, fig. 53:15, 18; 55:4, 6; 57:17; 58:7), ‘Izbit Sartah III–I (Finkelstein 1986, figs. 13:1, 6; 16:4; 17:4; 18:9–13; 19:18; 21:17, 20; 22:20–22), Keisan 9c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 78:1), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 9:2; 64:34–35; 68:3, 7, 15–16; 69:9; 70:12–13; 73:3), Mevorakh VIII (Stern 1978, fig. 20:3), Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a: 14:5, 17:1, 24:15, 27:9, 46:14).

KRATER WITH THICKENED RIM AND PAINTED SPIRALS

Type: 346

Illustration: Plate 6:4

Description: Similar in form and fabric to the previous vessel type, but decorated with a panel of red-painted spirals. The single example from Stratum VIA falls within Trude Dothan’s Philistine Type 18, one of two types that represent the final, so called “degenerate,” phase of Philistine pottery production (Dothan 1982: 197–98) and paralleled at Tell Qasile in Stratum X (Mazar 1985a: 45–46).

Distribution: AA (n = 1)

Parallels: Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 40:7; 46:8–9, 11; 47:1).

MULTIPLE-HANDLED KRATER

Types: 348, 349

Illustrations: Plate 6:3, 7

Description: Distinguished by their numerous loop-handles, the two examples from Stratum VIA also had thickened rims, and in one case (pl. 6:7) preserved part of a spout and a shallow ring base. The vessels were made of a moderate to coarse pink-buff fabric. One vessel (pl. 6:3) had red and black horizontal bands painted on the body, as well as traces of an irregular hand burnish. Although the form is clearly linked to older Late Bronze Age traditions, the multiple handles are a distinctively Iron I development (Amiran 1969: 216).

Distribution: AA (n = 2)

Parallels: Beth Shean VI (James 1966, figs. 52:13; 55:7–8; 57:7), Megiddo Tomb 1101B–C (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 8:9, 9:3), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 16:1), Shiloh V (Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993, figs. 6.46:7, 6.60:4).

“PHILISTINE” BELL-SHAPED KRATER

Description: Although no examples of this distinctive vessel type were assigned to Stratum VI in the *Megiddo* 2 report, the field records document a number of sherds that almost certainly belong to this stratum. Two white-slipped sherds with red and black bichrome decoration found in Area CC, one in Square R9 (Locus 1793*) and the second in Square Q9 (Locus S = 1825*), were originally assigned to Stratum VIIA (for illustration, see Dothan 1982: 75, pl. 17:4–5). Two additional krater sherds were recovered on the east slope of the tell in Square R15 (Reg. No. 963, A13913a–b; for illustration, see Dothan 1982: 77, pl. 18:4–5).

Parallels: Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 13:15–28; 14:1; 15:23–25; 16:9–10, 21–22, 25; 17:18; 23:1–4; 26:18; 27:11; 40:5; 44:23; 44:6–7).

BELL-SHAPED KRATER

Type: 322

Illustration: Plate 1:10

Description: As with the bell-shaped bowls (Type 353), this vessel type would appear to be a local imitation of the popular Philistine form (Mazar 1985a: 90–92). An unstratified example is documented in *Megiddo* 1 (pl. 31:155). However, a similar form does occur in Late Bronze II contexts in the Megiddo tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 13:24, 31:4, 34:9, 35:30) and on the mound (*Megiddo* 2, pls. 66:4, 70:2, 72:3).

Distribution: DD (n = 1)

Parallels: Mique/Ekron V (Dothan 1998b, pl. 9:16–17), Qasile XII–XI (Mazar 1985a, figs. 13:20, 22; 29:23).

FOOTED KRATER

Type: 350

Illustrations: Plate 7:5–6

Description: Resembling in form and fabric the footed bowls described above (Type 336), the kraters of this vessel type were made of a finely textured orange-buff fabric, with red and red/black (bichrome) painted bands, and a trellis pattern decorating the shoulder area. The vessels also were hand burnished closely on their rim and exterior. The form appears to have been relatively common in the Middle Bronze II and Late Bronze Age (cf. Amiran 1969: 99, 216) and occurs at Megiddo as early as Stratum XI (*Megiddo* 2, pl. 38:11). The Iron I examples were both recovered from Stratum VIA contexts in Area AA.

Distribution: AA (n = 2)

Parallels: Gilo (Mazar 1981, fig. 6:10), Megiddo Tomb 221B (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 71:2).

CHALICES

SIMPLE CHALICE

Types: 23, 30, 31, 32

Illustrations: Plates 3:15, 8:1–3

Description: The simple chalice is characterized by a shallow, rounded bowl with a flaring, everted rim, and high, trumpet base. Some examples (e.g., pl. 8:3) have a slight carination. The vessels range between 17.5 and 20.6 cm in diameter and 15.0 and 20.6 cm in height. They were made of a moderately coarse-buff fabric, and in at least one case (pl. 8:1) with a chaff temper. Some of the vessels exhibit burn marks, possibly caused during the destruction of the settlement, but are otherwise undecorated. The form was found in both Stratum VIB and VIA and appears to replace a chalice with an inverted, beveled rim (*Megiddo* 2, pls. 70:11–12, 72:11–13) that occurs in Stratum VII.

Distribution: A (Square R4) (n = 2), AA (n = 1), CC (n = 12), DD (n = 1)

Parallels: Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 65:12–13, 73:6–8), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 8:3, 65:6, 68:19, 71:17, 73:5), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 24:18; 26:9; 32:5–6; 40:8–9, 12; 43:22; 47:9), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, figs. 15:7?, 25:9), Ta'anach IIA (Rast 1978, figs. 23:11, 24:10, 27:2).

CHALICE WITH STEPPED BASE

Types: 29, 33

Illustrations: Plate 8:4–5

Description: A subtype of the simple chalice distinguished only by the presence of a horizontal ledge, or step, near the base of the vessel, a feature apparently introduced during the Late Iron I period. The form continues into the Early Iron II (cf. tenth century B.C.) at Megiddo (*Megiddo* 1, pl. 33:18, 20) and is also widely found elsewhere (Mazar 1985a: 49).

Distribution: BB (n = 2), CC (n = 10)

Parallels: Beth Shean Upper VI (James 1966, figs. 50:8; 51:14), 'Izbit Sartah II (Finkelstein 1986, fig. 15:6), Jokneam XVII (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 4:7), Keisan 9c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 73:5–5a), Megiddo VIA (Yadin excavations; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 5:7), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 8:14, 62:10, 68:20, 74:25), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 26:10, 27:19, 32:4, 40:11), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, figs. 15:6, 28:9).

GOBLETS

SIMPLE GOBLET

Types: 24, 26, 27

Illustrations: Plates 2:3, 8:9–10

Description: In form, the simple goblet shares the high trumpet base of the chalice. Its body, however, forms a round, teardrop shape that narrows at the neck before ending in a slightly everted rim. The vessels were made of a similar fabric and, with one exception, were also undecorated. The single exception (pl. 2:3), found in Stratum VIB, was covered with a red slip and hand burnished. Similarly treated vessels occur at Tell Qasile in Strata XI–X (Mazar 1985a: 19:43, 32:8, 34:16, 40:14). In contrast to the simple chalice, the goblet appears to have reached its greatest popularity in the Late Bronze II (examples at Megiddo occur in Stratum VII; see *Megiddo* 2, pl. 72:14–15), becoming less widespread in Iron I, before disappearing in the Iron II (Amiran 1969: 213).

Distribution: AA (n = 1), BB (n = 2), CC (n = 1)

Parallels: Beth Shean VI (FitzGerald 1930, pl. 44:20–21, 23, 25), Keisan 9c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 73:4a), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 30:2, 32: 11, 40:13).

BAND-PAINTED GOBLET

Types: 21, 25, 28

Illustrations: Plates 2:4, 8:11–13

Description: Similar in form to the simple goblet, this subtype is distinguished by a more orange-buff fabric and the use of a red band-painted decoration. The subtype occurs in both Stratum VIB and VIA.

Distribution: AA (n = 4), CC (n = 7)

Parallels: Keisan 9c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 73:4), Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 11:22; 32:7, 9–10; 40:14).

COOKING POTS

The Stratum VI cooking pots can be grouped into two main types, reflecting distinctively different potting traditions. The first type, characterized by an elongated, triangular rim, broad, carinated body, and shallow, rounded base, is a direct continuation of the similarly shaped Late Bronze Age cooking pot. The second type, a narrower, deep-set vessel equipped with either one or two handles, resembles Helladic-style Aegean cooking ware and has been linked recently to a coastal, Philistine ceramic industry (Holladay 1995: 381–82; Dothan 1998b: 23, and earlier references listed there).

COOKING POT WITH TRIANGULAR RIMS

Types: 19, 20

Illustrations: Plate 9:2–3

Description: This common Iron I cooking pot is distinguished morphologically from its Late Bronze Age predecessor by the slightly more inverted stance and elongated profile of its rim. The Megiddo examples range in diameter between 17.5 and 33.7 cm, and occurred in both Stratum VIB and VIA.

Distribution: AA (n = 1?), CC (n = 14)

Parallels: Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 12:1, 7–8, 11), Beth Shean Upper VI (James 1966, figs. 50:12–13; 53:8), Beth Shean S-2 (= Upper VI; Mazar 1993, fig. 14:5), Gilo (Mazar 1981, fig. 7), Hazor XII–XI (Yadin et al. 1961, pls. 165:6–7, 203:8), ‘Izbit Sartah III–I (Finkelstein 1986, figs. 8:4, 6–7; 10:6–7, 16; 12:15–23; 15:10–15; 16:7–8; 17:5–9; 18:18; 20:6, 16–19; 23:1–8), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 63:1a–b, 2a, 4; 77:1c–e, 2c–e, 3), Megiddo Tomb 37E (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 39:15), Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 11:20; 14:9–10, 13, 16–20; 25:14; 27:12, 20; 44:27; 47:6, 8), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, figs. 16:4, 25:5, 28:4–6), Shiloh V (Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993, figs. 6.46:6, 9, 11; 6.47:2–3; 6.50:1–2; 6.52:11, 13–14; 6.57:6–11; 6.59:3), Ta’anach IIA (Rast 1978, fig. 19:9).

COOKING POT WITH FLANGED RIMS

Type: 21

Illustration: Plate 9:7

Description: Made of a red-buff fabric, with quartz-like temper, this vessel is a subtype of the previous form, distinguished only by the elongated flange that runs along the lip of the rim.

Distribution: CC (n = 2)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 73:20.271), Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 12:5–6, 10, 13), Beth Shean Upper VI (James 1966, fig. 53:1, 6), Beth Shean S-2 (= Upper VI; Mazar 1993, fig. 14:4), Hazor XII–

XI (Yadin et al. 1961, pls. 165:11–13, 15–23; 203:7, 10), ‘Izbit Sartah III–II (Finkelstein 1986, figs. 12:25, 16:9–10, 17:10–12, 18:17), Jokneam XVII (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 2:6), Megiddo VIA (Yadin excavations; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 3:6), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 63:2, 5, 7–9; 77:1–1b, 1f, 2a–b), Mevorakh VIII (Stern 1978, fig. 20:6), Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 14:12, 14–15; 16:12; 17:26; 23:8–10; 24:17; 25:13, 16; 44:25; 45:14; 47:5), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, figs. 16:5–8, 28:7), Ramat Hanadiv (Wolff 2000, pl. 2:2–7), Shiloh V (Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993, figs. 6.47:1, 4–5; 6.52:12), Ta’anach IIA (Rast 1978, figs. 18:7, 29:1–5).

COOKING POT WITH TRIANGULAR RIM AND LOOP HANDLES

Type: 17

Illustration: Plate 9:13

Description: A subtype of the triangular-rimmed cooking pot series, this vessel is defined by the presence of two loop handles, a relatively rare feature, but nevertheless one apparently introduced to this long-standing cooking pot tradition during the Late Iron I period (Amiran 1969: 227).

Distribution: AA (n = 1)

Parallels: Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 63:1, 77:2), Shiloh V (Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993, figs. 6.46:10; 6.50:3–4, 6–7; 6.52:10; 6.57:13).

COOKING POT WITH TRIANGULAR RIM AND HORIZONTAL HANDLES

Type: 18

Illustration: Plate 9:4

Description: The single example of this variant of the common Iron I cooking pot, found in Area CC, was defined by the unique presence of two horizontal handles attached below the rim of the vessel.

Distribution: CC (n = 1)

COOKING POT WITH GROOVED RIMS

Type: 16

Illustration: Plate 9:1

Description: Found only in the Stratum VIA destruction levels at Megiddo, this subtype, characterized by a shallow groove below the lip of the rim, anticipates the deeper groove and shorter rim that this resilient cooking pot develops during the Iron II.

Distribution: CC (n = 11)

Parallels: Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 12:2–4, 9, 12), Beth Shean Upper VI (James 1966, fig. 53:3–4, 7),

‘Izbet Sartah III–I (Finkelstein 1986, figs. 8:5; 14:2–4; 15:9; 18:14–15, 20; 19:1–4; 21:1; 22:4; 24:7, 9–12), Mevorakh VIII (Stern 1978, fig. 20:7); Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 14:21; 23:11–16; 25:12; 27:14; 40:15–17; 44:11–13; 45:20, 22; 47:7), Shiloh V (Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993, fig. 6.57:12).

“PHILISTINE” TWO-HANDLED COOKING POT

Types: 140, 148, 158

Illustrations: Plate 9:5–6, 9–11

Description: Made of a brownish gray fabric and a sandy, crystalline calcite or quartz(?) temper, the vessel is bag shaped in form, with two loop handles attached to a simple, everted rim. The Stratum VI examples range between 18.6 and 23.7 cm in width and 18.7 and 30.5 cm in height and preserve no evidence of surface treatment beyond wet smoothing. The form first appears in Early Iron I levels at sites in the Philistine coastal plain, before exhibiting a wider distribution in the Late Iron I, occurring at sites throughout the lowland region. The vessel type has drawn recent comparisons to Helladic-style cooking pots in the Aegean world, prompting suggestions that the form represents a Philistine cooking ware tradition (Killebrew 1992; 1999: 93–94; Holladay 1995: 381–82).

Distribution: AA (n = 3), C (Square M14) (n = 1), CC (n = 26)

Parallels: Beth Shean VI–V (FitzGerald 1930, pl. 46:17; James 1966, fig. 60:2?), Jokneam XVII (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 2:5), Keisan 9c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 77:5), Megiddo IVA (Yadin excavations; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 3:5), Megiddo Tomb 37E (*Megiddo*

Tombs, pl. 39:14), Qasile XII–XI (Mazar 1985a, figs. 17:14?, 16?, 22?; 26:11), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 17:1).

“PHILISTINE” ONE-HANDLED COOKING JUG

Types: 403, 432, 441, 442

Illustrations: Plate 9:8, 12, 14–16

Description: Similar in form and fabric to the previous vessel type, but equipped with only a single handle, and therefore usually characterized as a jug. At Megiddo, the size of the vessel varies considerably, ranging from a small cup-sized vessel that averages 7 cm in diameter and 11.8 cm in height, to a larger jug form that can reach 9.5–10.5 cm in diameter and 20.0 cm in height. As with the two-handled cooking pot, this vessel type first appears in Early Iron I levels at sites in coastal Philistia, where it has been linked directly to Mycenaean IIIC:1b and the Philistine monochrome tradition (Killebrew 1992; 1999: 93–94; Dothan 1998b: 23), before achieving wider distribution in the Late Iron I.

Distribution: AA (n = 3), CC (n = 4)

Parallels: Beth Shean VI (James 1966, fig. 58:3?), ‘Izbet Sartah III–I (Finkelstein 1986, figs. 10:13; 15:25?; 16:13, 16; 19:8; 24:15), Keisan 9a–b (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 61:4?), Megiddo Tomb 37E (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 40:2–3), Mique/Ekron VIIb–VIA (Dothan 1998b, pls. 1:7, 3:14, 6:7–8), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 25:17?; 41:1; 49:11?, 13?), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, figs. 17:2–3, 25:6).

STORAGE JARS

The Stratum VI storage jars can be grouped broadly into two main types: the ovoid jar, with a number of variants, and the collared pithos. The ovoid jar continues in the tradition of the Late Bronze Age “Canaanite” storage jar, although without the sharply carinated shoulder, and generally with a ridged neck. The collared pithos, however, is essentially an Iron I innovation, although isolated Late Bronze II antecedents are known, and has long been viewed as a diagnostic marker of the period.

OVOID JAR

Types: 109, 121, 135, 141, 157

Illustrations: Plates 2:1–2, 5; 10:1–4; 11:1–2

Description: In form, the ovoid jar is characterized by its oval, egg-shaped body, with two loop handles attached at the shoulder and a distinctive ridge that occurs just below the rim of the vessel. The Stratum VI examples range between 24.5 and 34.0 cm in width and 48.5 and 58.5 cm in height, with a rim diameter of 10.0–11.0 cm. Type 157 (pl.

11:2) represents a variant of the form, marked by the presence of an additional handle attached to the vessel neck (for a parallel from Shiloh Stratum V, see Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993, fig. 6.53:10). The ovoid jars were made of a moderately coarse fabric and are generally devoid of surface treatment. One notable exception is a jar treated with a red wash (Type 109, pl. 10:4). The ovoid jar occurs in both Stratum VIB and VIA, and is easily the most common storage jar type at Megiddo during this period. The field records assign an astounding 160 examples to the stratum.⁹

Distribution: AA (n = 18), BB (n = 7), C (Square M14) (n = 1), CC (n = 133), DD (n = 1)

Parallels: Afula IIIA–B (Dothan 1955, figs. 11:1–24; 16:1–3, 5–16), Beth Shean VI (James 1966, fig. 54:6–8), Beth Shean S-2 (= Upper Level VI; Mazar 1993, fig. 14:9),

9. The figure of 225 given in Esse 1992: 93 includes examples assigned by the excavators to Stratum VIIA.

Hazor XII (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 169:1–2, 4), Jokneam XVII (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 2:9), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 58:1–2, 6–8; 69:2–2a), Megiddo VIA (Yadin excavations; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 3:9), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 69:4; 70:1, 4; 72:2; 73:10?), Mevorakh VIII (Stern 1978, fig. 19:1–3), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 17:6, 32), Ta'anach IIA (Rast 1978, fig. 20:1–3).

OVoid JAR WITH PAINTED BANDS

Type: 125

Illustration: Plate 2:6

Description: A subtype of the ovoid jar, slightly smaller in size and distinguished by the presence of horizontal red bands painted on the neck, shoulder, and lower body of the vessel. The single recorded example was found in Stratum VIB.

Distribution: AA (n = 1)

Parallels: Beth Shean Upper Level VI (James 1966, fig. 51:15), Beth Shean S-2 (= Upper Level VI; Mazar 1993, fig. 14:6?), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 57:9, 69:4a–c), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 72:1, 13), Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 47:12?), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 28:10), Tyre XIII (Bikai 1978, pl. 34:10?).

JAR WITH CARINATED SHOULDERS

Type: 137

Illustration: Plate 11:3

Description: A variant of the ovoid storage jar, with a pointed base and sharply carinated shoulder. The form continues a common Late Bronze II (Stratum VII) tradition, and with its pointed base, suggests a function as a transport container. The illustrated example was made of an orange-buff fabric and was wet smoothed. The vessel also preserves a potter's mark on one of its handles. Another vessel provides measurements of 27 × 50 cm.

Distribution: AA (n = 1), C (Square N15) (n = 1), CC (n = 4)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pls. 73:22; 74:23.174–75), Dor (Gilboa 1998, fig. 6:1–3), Jokneam XVII (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 2:8), Keisan 9a–b (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 59–60), Megiddo VIA (Yadin excavations; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 3:8), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 69:1, 73:7), Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 48:1), Tyre XIII (Bikai 1978, pl. 35:12).

NARROW-BODIED JAR/AMPHORA

Types: 145, 155, 156

Illustrations: Plate 13:8–10

Description: A variant of the ovoid jar, characterized by its long, narrow body and slightly carinated shoulders.

Two loop handles are attached at the shoulder. One vessel (pl. 13:10) has an inverted rim, with a sharply carinated shoulder and an angular body that tapers to a flat base. The jars are made of a moderately coarse pink-buff fabric and measure between 27.0 and 43.5 cm in height and 13.7–18.5 cm in width, with a rim diameter of approximately 8.5 cm.

Distribution: AA (n = 3), BB (n = 1), CC (n = 3)

Parallel: Keisan 9a–b (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 57:3).

JAR WITH FOUR HANDLES

Type: 144

Illustration: Plate 11:4

Description: The single example of this vessel type was made of a pink-buff fabric and measures 22.5 × 39.0 cm, with a rim diameter of 10.0 cm. The four handles were attached to the shoulder and thickened rim of the vessel. The form broadly resembles the Late Bronze Age “Canaanite” storage jar tradition. The vessel's base was not preserved but appears to have narrowed to a point.

Distribution: DD (n = 1)

Parallel: Qasile XII–XI (Mazar 1985a, fig. 26:14)

JAR WITH INCISED SHOULDER

Type: 151

Illustration: Plate 13:6

Description: This unique vessel was made of a finely textured, orange-buff fabric and exhibits traces of wheel burnishing. Two sets of tightly spaced horizontal incisions, or combing, were applied to the shoulder of the vessel. The jar was only partially intact and therefore may be intrusive.

Distribution: AA (n = 1)

COLLARED PITHOS

Types: 120, 122

Illustrations: Plate 12:1–2

Description: A widely occurring vessel long recognized as a hallmark of the Iron I, defined by its distinctive collar at the base of the neck (for a historical review of the literature and known examples, see Esse 1992: 81–87). The collared pithos is represented at Megiddo by two vessel types. Type 120 (pl. 12:2), the predominant form, is a large, high-shouldered vessel, approximately 1.07 m in height, 55.0 cm in width, and with a rim diameter of 9.5 cm. Two loop handles are attached to the shoulder of the vessel. The jars were made of a coarse-buff fabric and are devoid of surface treatment other than the usual wet smoothing. Several of the vessels have potter's marks impressed on a handle. Type 122, the second vessel type (pl. 12:1), is more squat or ovoid in shape, with a sharply pointed base and

two loop handles attached at the shoulder. Its rim was formed by folding the lip down over the neck. Fifty-eight examples of Type 120 are listed in the field records and five of Type 122.¹⁰ The overwhelming majority of the collared pithoi were found in Area CC. Significantly, the Stratum VIB levels in Areas AA and DD did not produce any examples. Several of the collared pithoi were associated with burials.

Distribution: AA (n = 3), BB (n = 4), C (n = 5), CC (n = 51)

Parallels: Afula IIIB (Dothan 1955, fig. 16:4), Beth Shean Upper Level VI (James 1966, fig. 53:9), 'En Hagit (Wolff 1998, fig. 3), Giloh (Mazar 1981, fig. 8), 'Izbet Sartah III–I (Finkelstein 1986, figs. 8:18; 9:1, 3–4; 13:19–25; 14:15–16; 19:15; 23:18), Keisan 9c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 68:1), Megiddo (Schumacher 1908, fig. 215), Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 45:16), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor 1987, figs. 17:4–5, 25:7, 32:3), Ramat Hanadiv (Wolff 2000, pl. 3:1–5), Shiloh V (Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993, figs. 6.48:1–2, 4; 6.49:3–4; 6.51:1, 4, 6; 6.56:4–5).

AMPHORISKOI

SIMPLE AMPHORISKOS

Types: 146, 147

Illustrations: Plate 13:1–2, 4, 7

Description: A small jar type defined by its narrow neck, ovoid-shaped body, rounded or pointed base, and two loop handles attached to the shoulder of the vessel. The shoulders of the vessels are either rounded or carinated. The form recalls the earlier Late Bronze Age “Canaanite” jar, although significantly smaller in size. The Stratum VI examples range between 19.6 and 25.8 cm in height, 17.9 and 23.7 cm in width, and with an approximate rim diameter of 8.5 cm. The vessels were made of a moderately coarse-buff fabric and their surface wet smoothed before firing. One of the Stratum VI examples (pl. 13:2) has a thumb impression on one handle.

Distribution: AA (n = 3), CC (n = 1)

Parallels: Beth Shean VI (James 1966, figs. 49:1, 54:16, 58:1–2).

SIMPLE AMPHORISKOS WITH PAINTED BANDS

Type: 159

Illustration: Plate 13:5

Description: A subtype of the simple amphoriskos distinguished by its pink-buff fabric and the horizontal red bands painted on the rim, neck, and body of the vessel. The single example from Stratum VI measured 18.8 cm in height and 13.8 cm in width. This jar type has been linked to a broader Phoenician bichrome tradition (Mazar 1985: 60).

Distribution: CC (n = 1)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 74:25.34–373), Beth Shean Upper Level VI (James 1966, figs. 50:20; 51:4, 13), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 26:17; 34:21–22).

SPOUTED AMPHORISKOS

Types: 142, 152, 153, 160, 161, 162

Illustrations: Plates 3:11–12; 14:5–8, 10

Description: Distinguished by the presence of a spout on the shoulder of the vessel, although exceptions occur (cf. pl. 3:12), their shape consists of a thickened, or sometimes ridged, rim, with a narrow neck that widens to an angular, carinated body. The vessels rested either on disk or shallow ring bases and had two loop handles attached to their shoulders. Their form has drawn comparisons to the popular biconical jars and jugs of the Late Bronze Age (Amiran 1969: 233; Mazar 1985a: 59). The Stratum VI examples, which occurred in both sub-phases VIB and VIA, range between 22.8 and 31.5 cm in height and 18.8 and 24.5 cm in width, with a rim diameter of 9.0–9.5 cm. They were generally made of a moderately coarse, pink-buff fabric, although some (pl. 14:6, 8) consist of a more finely textured, orange-buff material that provides a “metallic feel.” One vessel (pl. 14:5) displays traces of chaff temper. The jars exhibit a range of surface treatment from simple wet smoothing (pls. 3:11, 14:5) to more elaborate red band-painted decorations (pl. 14:6, 8) and a metope design reflective of Late Bronze Age traditions (pls. 3:12; 14:7, 10).

Distribution: AA (n = 6), BB (n = 2), CC (n = 11)

Parallels: Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 14:16?), Beth Shean VI (James 1966, fig. 52:5), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 61:11, 14; 71:7), Megiddo F–5 (= VIA; Finkelstein 1999a, fig. 1:4), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 30:8, 32:13, 47:15), Ta'anach IIA (Rast 1978, fig. 26:1).

10. Esse (1992: 88) arrives at slightly different counts for both Types 120 (n = 55) and 122 (n = 7).

BOTTLE AMPHORISKOS*Types:* 134, 164*Illustration:* Plate 13:3*Description:* This unique vessel was made of a gray-brown fabric, with a pink-buff slip that had been closely

burnished. The rim of the vessel is not preserved, but it has two vertical handles and a rounded base, suggestive of a small bottle amphoriskos.

Distribution: BB (n = 2)*Parallel:* Beth Shean VI (James 1966, fig. 50:10?)**JUGS****SIMPLE JUG***Types:* 409, 417, 421, 422, 423, 424, 439, 440*Illustrations:* Plates 3:9; 14:1–4, 9; 15:10–14*Description:* This common jug type is characterized by its high, cylindrical neck and globular body. It has a handle attached at the rim and shoulder and a shallow ring base. The rim generally is thickened and slightly everted and often displays a ridge just below the lip. The jugs vary considerably in their relative proportions but can be grouped according to their rim/neck diameter into narrow-necked (5.5–7.5 cm) and wide-necked (9.5–10.5 cm) subtypes. The vessels range between 22.6 and 28.8 cm in height and 15.8–24.0 cm in width. The jugs were made of a moderate to coarse-buff fabric and exhibit no evidence of surface treatment beyond wet smoothing. Although there is considerable variability in relative shape, Type 422 (pl. 14:3–4) accounts for more than half (n = 31) of the Stratum VI examples. The broader vessel type occurs in both Stratum VIB and VIA. A variant subtype (439) consists of a jug with a biconical-shaped body (pl. 15:13) reminiscent of the popular Late Bronze Age form that preserved traces of hand burnishing.*Distribution:* AA (n = 6), CC (n = 43), DD (n = 1)*Parallels:* Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 13:24–26), Beth Shean Upper VI (James 1966, figs. 53:16, 56:5, 58:3), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 61:1–2, 4–5; 71:5), Megiddo F-5 (= VIA; Finkelstein 1999a, fig. 1:7), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 8:13, 72:12), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 25:17, 27:15, 41:10, 44:32, 49:10–13), Shiloh V (Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993, figs. 6.47:7–8, 10, 13–14; 6.59:4–7), Ta'anach IIA (Rast 1978, fig. 26:2).**HIGH-NECKED JUG***Types:* 421, 425, 427, 448*Illustrations:* Plates 15:15–17, 16:1*Description:* Distinguished from the simple jug by its long, narrow neck and piriform body. The handle is at-

tached at the base of the neck and either to a slightly everted rim or to the midpoint of the neck. The vessels range between 15.8 and 18.5 cm in height, with an approximate rim diameter of 3.0 cm. Type 425 (pl. 16:1) represents a variant, marked by the presence of a red slip and an irregular hand burnish.

Distribution: AA (n = 2), BB (n = 2), CC (n = 4)*Parallels:* Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 74:27.47), Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 15:3?), Beth Shean Upper VI (James 1966, figs. 52:16, 22; 57:14), Keisan 9a–b (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 61:6), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 26:21; 36:3; 41:7; 49:7–9, 14), Tyre XIII (Bikai 1978, pl. 37:2).**HIGH-NECKED JUG WITH PAINTED BANDS***Types:* 413, 418, 419, 426, 428, 429, 430, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453*Illustrations:* Plates 3:8, 10; 16:2–8, 11–14*Description:* Despite a considerable range in their relative proportions, these vessels nevertheless share the same general shape as the high-necked jars and are distinguished primarily by the presence of horizontal red-painted band decorations on their neck and body. The form and decoration are present in both Stratum VIB and VIA. The vessels typically have a straight, vertical neck and slightly everted rim. In some of the examples, a horizontal ridge marks the point where the handle attaches to the neck (pls. 3:10; 16:5–6, 11, 13). The jugs can be subdivided into small (height 13.4–16.0 × width 7.5–11.0 cm; pls. 3:8; 16:2–6) and large (height 25.0–31.5 × width 14.3–19.5 cm; pls. 3:10; 16:7–8, 11–14) size groupings. Type 428 (pl. 16:7–8) accounts for more than half of the reported examples (n = 22). The decoration on at least one vessel (pl. 16:11) also includes a metope design, reminiscent of Late Bronze Age traditions. Several of the vessels (pl. 16:4, 7, 14) have traces of irregular or vertical hand burnishing.*Distribution:* AA (n = 15), BB (n = 1), CC (n = 20)*Parallels:* Beth Shean VI (James 1966, figs. 56:1, 3, 6; 57:11), 'Izbet Sartah II (Finkelstein 1986, fig. 15:18),

Jokneam XVII (Zarzecki-Peleg 1997, fig. 4:1), Keisan 9c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 70:2–4, 71:1–2), Megiddo VIA (Yadin excavations; Zarzecki-Peleg 1997, fig. 5:1), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 8:11, 72:9), Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 41:8, 49:5–6), Shiloh V (Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993, fig. 6.50:9), Tyre XIII (Bikai 1978, pl. 33:20).

“PHOENICIAN” BICHROME HIGH-NECKED JUG

Type: 431

Illustrations: Plate 16:9–10

Description: Two high-necked jugs were painted with narrow black lines enclosing a broad red band in the Phoenician bichrome tradition. One vessel (pl. 16:9) was also treated with an orange wash, and both had been hand burnished. The Megiddo examples stylistically fall within the Late Iron I, corresponding with the widening range of forms bearing the distinctive decoration during this period, and are paralleled at sites concentrated primarily along the Mediterranean coast (Mazar 1985a: 63; Gilboa 1999: 12).

Distribution: AA (n = 1), CC (n = 1)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 74:24.152), Dor (Gilboa 1999, fig. 11), Keisan 9a–b (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 61:12, 15?), Megiddo Tomb 73 (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 66:20), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 30:10, 41:9, 43:24, 49:2–4), Qiri VIII–IX (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 19:9?).

SPOUTED JUG

Type: 433

Illustration: Plate 17:1

Description: The single example of this unique vessel type was recovered from Area AA. The vessel resembles the spouted amphoriskos and essentially differs only in the number of handles and the smaller size of the jug, which measures 12.5 cm in height and 11 cm in width.

STRAINER-SPOUTED JUG

Types: 434, 435

Illustrations: Plate 17:5, 8

Description: Distinguished by its trough-like spout and strainer, this particular group of strainer jug is further defined by a single vertical handle attached to the neck and shoulder, and by the presence of red-painted bands applied to the body in two sets of three horizontal lines each. The necks of the vessels are long and narrow, resembling the high-necked jug, and slightly everted. Their bodies are rounded, or spherical, replacing the biconical shape of their Late Bronze Age predecessors (cf. *Megiddo* 2, pl. 63:7). They were made of a moderately fine orange-buff fabric and were hand burnished.

Distribution: AA (n = 7), CC (n = 4)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 74:25.252), Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 15:9), Beth Shean VI (James 1966, figs. 56:4, 7; 57:10), Megiddo Tomb 29 (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 68:8), Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 50:1–2), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, figs. 19:6, 28:8).

“PHOENICIAN” BICHROME STRAINER-SPOUTED JUG

Types: 436, 437, 457

Illustrations: Plate 17:4, 9–10

Description: Associated with the initial appearance of Phoenician bichrome ware in the Iron I levels of coastal sites such as Dor and other more northerly sites later identified with Phoenicia. In addition to the narrow black lines that enclose a wide red band, the vessels typically are decorated with crosshatched vertical panels, pendent triangles, and various combinations of crosshatched triangles and lozenges (Gilboa 1999: 3–5; see also discussion in Anderson 1990: 37–41). One of the Megiddo examples (pl. 17:9) also depicts a palm frond. In form, the vessels are virtually indistinguishable from their monochrome counterparts and are made similarly of a fine orange-buff fabric and burnished.

Distribution: AA (n = 1), CC (n = 4), DD (n = 1)

Parallels: Dor (Gilboa 1999, figs. 6:7–8; 12:4–7, 10), Megiddo VIA (Schumacher excavations; Schumacher 1908, pl. 38:f), Megiddo VIA(?) (*Megiddo* 1, pl. 6:150), Megiddo Tomb 1101B (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 8:12), Mevorakh VIII (Stern 1978, fig. 20:15), Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 41:12).

“PHILISTINE” BICHROME STRAINER-SPOUTED JUG

Type: 438

Illustration: Plate 17:11

Description: The most striking example of this vessel type is the famous “Orpheus Jug” (pl. 17:11), with its depiction of a bearded man holding a lyre or harp flanked by an assortment of animals, including a gazelle, dog, lion(?), horse, crab, scorpion, several fish, and a bird. All are facing what appears to be a stylized palm tree. The scene has prompted comparisons with the later Greek literary figure, although the link has been refuted (Mazar 1976: 188–90; Dothan 1982: 150–53). The scene was painted using varying shades of red paint and applied against a white slip. The vessel was found in Building 2072 in Area AA. Although unique stylistically, the form and decorative treatment of the vessel are consistent with the fully developed Philistine bichrome tradition (cf. Mazar 1985a: 95–97), and it therefore should not be assigned to the “debased” tradition as Dothan has proposed (1982: 149).

Several other examples of this vessel type are documented in the field records. Fragments of two were found in Area CC, one in Locus W = 1793* (P 6273; for illustration, see Dothan 1982: 77, pl. 18:6), and the second in Square R8 (Locus N = 1843*; for illustration, see Dothan 1982: 77, pl. 18:1). A third piece was found in Square R15 along the east slope of the tell (P 973, A13913; for illustration, see Dothan 1982: 77, pl. 18:7). A final example (Reg. No. 1403; for illustration, see Dothan 1982: 137, fig. 27:7), assigned by the excavators to Stratum VI, is burnished and has a triangular “zigzag” decoration representative of the “debased” Philistine-painted tradition.

Distribution: AA (n = 1)

Parallels: Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 35:1, 51:1).

STRAINER-SPOUTED JUG WITH BASKET HANDLES

Types: 454, 455, 456

Illustrations: Plate 17:2?, 3, 6–7

Description: A variant form of the strainer-spouted jug commonly associated with the final “debased” phase in the development of the Philistine bichrome tradition (cf. Type

17 in Dothan 1982: 191–95; note also unpublished example, No. 1404, illustrated in Dothan 1982, fig. 59:1, pl. 95). Defined primarily by the horizontal loop handle attached to the rim of the vessel, the Stratum VI examples are generally angular in shape, often with one carination on the shoulder and a second on the lower part of the body. They were made of a moderate to fine orange-buff fabric and typically painted with horizontal red bands and hand burnished. In one case (pl. 17:7), the vessel is devoid of any surface decoration altogether. It is worth noting, however, that at least one fragmentary vessel (pl. 17:3) preserves traces of a red and black bichrome decoration and therefore would appear to reflect the more mature phase of the Philistine bichrome decorative tradition.

Distribution: CC (n = 6)

Parallels: Beth Shean VI (James 1966, fig. 57:9), Beth Shean S-2 (= Upper VI; Mazar 1993, fig. 14:7), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 61:18?, 71:8a–c), Megiddo Tomb 37 (Guy 1983, pl. 39:6), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 30:11, 35:2–3, 36:1, 50:3).

JUGLETS

OVOID DIPPER JUGLET

Types: 395, 399, 415, 420, 443

Illustrations: Plates 3:6–7; 15:1–4, 6–8

Description: The form of the dipper juglet continues the development of its Late Bronze Age predecessor, becoming more ovoid in shape, with a sharper neck and a pointed base. The juglets generally have a trefoil mouth. Type 395 (pls. 3:7, 15:1–2) represents the predominant form (n = 37) and occurs in both Stratum VIB and VIA. The juglets are made of a moderately coarse pink-buff fabric, with no surface decoration, and range between 12.0 and 15.6 cm in height and 6.5 and 9.9 cm in width. Some of the juglets had traces of chaff temper.

Distribution: AA (n = 12), BB (n = 3), CC (n = 33), DD (n = 1)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 74:23.167), Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, figs. 13:28–31; 14:18), Beth Shean VI (James 1966, figs. 49:22–23; 52:11, 23; 56:8–9; 57:8), Jokneam XVII (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 4:3), Keisan 9c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 71:4a–b), Megiddo VIA (Yadin excavations; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 5:3), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 68:18, 69:10), Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 11:24, 15:9, 20:9, 30:16–18, 36:4–6), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 25:10–11), Tyre XIII (Bikai 1978, pl. 37:1).

CYLINDRICAL DIPPER JUGLET

Type: 414

Illustration: Plate 15:5

Description: The cylindrical dipper juglet is introduced in the Late Iron I and eventually replaces the ovoid form. The cylindrical form differs primarily in terms of its base, which becomes more rounded, and the shape of its body, which develops vertical sides, creating the cylindrical shape. The fabrics of the two subtypes are virtually indistinguishable. The illustrated example measures 12.0 cm in height and 6.5 in width.

Distribution: CC (n = 2)

Parallels: Beth Shean VI (James 1966, figs. 56:10; 57:6), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 61:7), Mevorakh VIII (Stern 1978, fig. 20:11–12), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 20:8, 10, 11; 23:17; 42:1–8; 43:23; 50:4).

LARGE JUGLET

Types: 444, 445, 446

Illustrations: Plate 15:18–20

Description: Despite their large sizes, these vessels are identified as juglets due to their shape, particularly their pointed or rounded bases. The juglets range between 22.1 and 25.1 cm in height and 13.0 and 14.0 cm in width, and also were made of a moderately coarse pink-buff fabric.

Distribution: CC (n = 11)

FLASKS

ONE-HANDLED PILGRIM FLASK

Types: 11, 17, 447

Illustrations: Plates 15:9, 18:6–7

Description: Defined by their round spherical or globular shape and single loop handle attached at the neck. The presence of a rounded base distinguishes them from jug forms. The pilgrim flask continues a well-established Late Bronze Age innovation. The Stratum VI examples measure 18.6–24.0 cm in height by 16.3–19.0 cm in width and were made of a moderately fine pink-buff fabric. The flasks, with one exception (pl. 15:9), are decorated with elaborate red-painted concentric circles and metopic designs that recall Late Bronze Age traditions (pl. 18:6–7).

Distribution: AA (n = 2), CC (n = 6)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 74:23.169), Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 14:17), Beth Shean VI (James 1966, fig. 50:5), Hazor XII (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 202:1–2).

ONE-HANDLED “PHOENICIAN” BICHROME PILGRIM FLASK

Types: 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

Illustrations: Plate 18:1–5

Description: These pilgrim flasks are distinguished by their red and black bichrome decoration and belong to the Phoenician bichrome tradition. Also referred to as spherical jugs (Stern 1978: 60–61) or globular jugs (Mazar 1985a: 67–69; Anderson 1990: 41–43), they occur with the initial appearance of Phoenician bichrome wares in the Iron I levels at Dor, and other Levantine coastal sites (Gilboa 1999: 3–5). The Megiddo Stratum VI examples exhibit the distinctive thick red-painted band with thin bordering black lines, and in one case, a Maltese cross in the central zone of the concentric circle decoration (pl. 18:1). The vessels were also hand burnished. Their form essentially is undifferentiated from the one-handled pilgrim flask type described above. The flasks were made of a finely textured, orange or pink buff fabric.

Distribution: AA (n = 5), BB (n = 1), CC (n = 6)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pls. 73:18.249, 250; 74:24.158), Beth Shean Upper VI (James 1966, fig. 51:11), Dor (Gilboa 1999, fig. 10), Hazor XII (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 201:29), Jokneam XVII (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 4:2), Keisan 9a–b (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 62:4–6, 8), Megiddo VIA (Yadin excavations; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 5:2), Mevorakh VII (Stern 1978, fig. 18:15), Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 41:13, 45:15), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 19:9?), Tyre (Bikai 1978, pl. 33:22, 25).

TWO-HANDLED PILGRIM FLASK

Types: 8?, 9, 20

Illustrations: Plates 3:13, 16; 18:8; 19:2–3

Description: Similar in shape to the one-handled pilgrim flask, but with the addition of a second loop handle. The vessels range considerably in size, between 11.3 and 22.4 cm in height and 11.0 and 21.6 cm in width. The larger examples (pls. 3:13, 19:2–3) typically have wide necks. They were either treated with a red slip and/or hand burnished (pl. 3:13, 16) or decorated with red-painted concentric circle designs (pls. 18:8, 19:2–3). The painted vessels sometimes also were hand burnished. The type occurs in both Stratum VIB and VIA.

Distribution: A (Square R4) (n = 1), AA (n = 3), CC (n = 6), DD (n = 1)

Parallels: Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 15:4), Beth Shean VI (James 1966, figs. 53:21, 56:15), Keisan 9a–b (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 62:9–10), Megiddo Tomb 1101B Upper (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 8:16).

TWO-HANDLED “PHOENICIAN” BICHROME PILGRIM FLASK

Types: 7, 8, 19

Illustrations: Plates 18:10, 12; 19:1

Description: Another vessel type in the Phoenician bichrome tradition. In addition to their distinctive decorative treatment, two of the Megiddo examples (pls. 18:12, 19:1) differ morphologically from their non-bichrome counterparts. Rather than a vertical neck and simple everted rim, the vessels have a funnel-shaped mouth. As with the other bichrome wares, they were made of an orange-buff fabric.

Distribution: AA (n = 2), BB (n = 2), C (Square M15) (n = 1), CC (n = 10)

Parallels: Dor (Gilboa 1998, fig. 3:4; 1999, fig. 4:7), Keisan 9c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 74:1–5; 75:1, 2, 4–5), Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 36:8–9), Ramat Hanadiv (Wolff 2000, pl. 3:19), Tyre XIII (Bikai 1978, pl. 37:3).

LENTOID FLASK

Types: 3, 18

Illustrations: Plates 3:17; 18:9, 11

Description: A smaller variant of the two-handled pilgrim flask, this common Iron I vessel type is distinguished by its lentoid-shaped body, narrow neck, simple everted rim, and two long vertical (or slightly inverted) loop handles. The bodies of the flasks typically are decorated with painted red concentric circles and occasionally are

hand burnished. The vessel type occurs in both Stratum VIB and VIA at Megiddo.

Distribution: AA (n = 10), BB (n = 3), CC (n = 24)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 74:23.166), Beth Shean Upper VI (James 1966, figs. 50:9, 20; 52:3–4; 56:14; 57:13), 'Izbit Sartah III (Finkelstein 1986, fig. 10:20), Jokneam XVII (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 4:6), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 62:1, 76:2–4), Megiddo VIA (Yadin excavations; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 5:6), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 8:2, 17; 68:2, 9; 70:2–3, 5; 72:3–7; 73:8–9; 74:14–15), Qasile XII–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 11:23; 15:10; 20:12, 14?; 25:20?; 37:2–6, 8–15; 42:12–16; 50:11, 19).

CUP-MOUTHED LENTOID FLASK

Types: 10, 21, 22

Illustrations: Plates 3:18, 19:5–6

Description: Found in significant numbers in Stratum VI (Type 10 alone is reported thirty-five times), this variant of the pilgrim flask has been associated with Philistine bichrome ware (Amiran 1969: 266). However, only three examples were reported at Qasile (Mazar 1985a: 74), and it seems at least possible that the vessel type may be part of a more northern Iron I ceramic tradition. Morphologically, the flask preserves the lentoid-shaped body of the previous

vessel type but differs in terms of its neck and rim, which form a cup oriented perpendicular to its body. Two pierced lug handles are attached to the shoulder of the flask. The form occurs in levels of both Stratum VIB and VIA and in the Megiddo tombs. The Megiddo examples were made of a finely textured, orange or pink-buff fabric, and range between 21.9 and 23.4 cm in height and 9.0 and 13.3 cm in width. The bodies of the flasks are painted with alternating red and black lines in a radiating bichrome pattern and frequently exhibit traces of hand burnishing. At least one flask (pl. 19:5) has a Maltese cross painted in the center of the radial decoration (for similar decoration on two-handled flasks at Qasile, see Mazar 1985a, fig. 36:10–11).

Distribution: AA (n = 10), BB (n = 2), CC (n = 28)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 73:17), Beth Shean VI (FitzGerald 1930, pl. 47:28), Beth-Shemesh III (Grant and Wright 1938, pl. 40:30), Far'ah (S) Cemeteries 500, 600, 800 (Duncan 1930, pl. 85:O5–O8), Gezer Tombs 84–85 (Macalister 1912, pl. 87:8), Jokneam XVII (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 4:8), Keisan 9a–b (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 62:2), Megiddo VIA (Yadin excavations; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 5:8), Megiddo Tomb 39 (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 68:10), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 20:13, 30:19, 50:8).

PYXIDES/CYLINDRICAL BOTTLES/STIRRUP JARS

BICONICAL PYXIS

Types: 113, 123, 163

Illustrations: Plate 7:7–8, 13

Description: Although originally introduced as a Mycenaean import during the Late Bronze Age, the persistent local replication of the pyxis as a common jar form continues down through the Iron Age at Megiddo and most other southern Levantine lowland sites. The Stratum VI examples vary somewhat in shape from their Late Bronze II predecessors. The pyxides characteristically have a simple everted rim and an angular body, with a slightly carinated shoulder sloping to a second, sharper carination near the base, resulting in a biconical shape. The vessels either have two horizontal loop handles, or two pierced lug handles attached to their shoulders. Their bases are typically flat or form a shallow ring base.

Distribution: AA (n = 1), B (Square Q10) (n = 1), BB (n = 1), C (Square M15) (n = 1), CC (n = 12)

Parallels: Beth Shean VI (James 1966, fig. 50:3), Hazor XII (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 201:26, 28), Megiddo Tomb 221B (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 71:19), Qasile X (Mazar

1985a, fig. 50:18), Shiloh V (Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993, fig. 6.50:8).

BICONICAL PYXIS WITH PAINTED BANDS

Types: 131, 136, 149

Illustrations: Plates 3:3, 7:9–12

Description: This vessel type is distinguished from the previous type only by the presence of horizontal red-painted band decorations. The decoration on one pyxis (pl. 7:10), made of a gray-brown fabric, was applied using a black pigment. Type 131 (pls. 3:3, 7:9) occurred in both Stratum VIB and VIA.

Distribution: AA (n = 6), BB (n = 1), CC (n = 4), DD (n = 2)

Parallels: Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 14:15), Hazor XII (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 201:27), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 61:10, 70:1a–f), Megiddo Tomb 39 (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 69:2), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 27:21, 30:20, 42:17), Ta'anach IIA (Rast 1978, fig. 27:1).

DOUBLE PYXIS*Type:* 143*Illustration:* Plate 3:4

Description: A double pyxis was recovered from the Stratum levels VIB in Area AA. This unusual vessel was formed by joining two pyxides together just below the shoulder, with an opening forged between the two through the join. Two other examples of this distinctive vessel type were found during the course of the Oriental Institute excavations. The first (P 5830), which preserved only one of the pyxides along with the join, was uncovered below Stable 1575 (Stratum IVA) in the southwest sector of the site and therefore is not securely provenienced. The vessel is decorated in the “debased” Philistine-painted tradition found on other vessels associated with Stratum VI and therefore should be assigned to this stratum, as Dothan (1982: 130; for illustration, see *ibid.*, fig. 18:7, pl. 41) correctly suggests. A second similarly shaped and decorated example was uncovered in Area DD but assigned by the excavators to Stratum VIIA (*Megiddo* 2, pl. 68:8). The vessel was made of a finely textured, orange-buff fabric and the decoration applied as a red and black-painted bichrome. The double pyxis is not paralleled elsewhere in southern Levantine Iron I contexts but occurs as a prototype in Mycenaean IIIB–C:1 assemblages (Dothan 1982: 131).

Distribution: A (Square R5) (n = 1), AA (n = 1), DD (Stratum VIIA) (n = 1)

Parallels: Ialysos (Mycenaean prototype; Dothan 1982, pl. 42).

QUADRUPLE PYXIS*Type:* 150*Illustration:* Plate 7:14

Description: This unique vessel, recovered from Area DD, is comprised essentially of four pyxides joined together. Originally, the pyxides were set on a pedestal base and the vessel carried by means of a basket handle. The four jars were made of a finely textured buff fabric and thoroughly decorated with a red net pattern design. The jars also exhibit traces of an irregular hand burnish. As with the double pyxis, the quadruple pyxis is not paralleled elsewhere in southern Levantine Iron I contexts but does occur as a prototype in Mycenaean IIIB–C:1 assemblages (Dothan 1982: 131).

Distribution: DD (n = 1)

Parallels: Ialysos (Mycenaean prototype; Dothan 1982, pl. 45; see also pl. 44).

CYLINDRICAL BOTTLE*Type:* 138*Illustration:* Plate 3:5

Description: One example of this vessel type was recovered from Stratum VIB levels in Area AA (pl. 3:5). The vessel forms a long, cylindrical bottle shape, with two, pierced lug handles (only one was preserved) on the shoulder. The neck and rim of the bottle were missing. It had been treated with a dark red slip and hand burnished. A second similarly shaped and treated vessel (P 5799) was found in the southwest sector of the site (for illustration, see Dothan 1982, fig. 35:2). Although not provenienced securely by the excavators, the vessel should be assigned to Stratum VIA. The lower part of a third bottle (P 6341; for illustration, see Dothan 1982, fig. 34:5; pl. 77), decorated in the “debased” Philistine-painted tradition, was found in the Stratum VIA levels of Area CC. The Stratum VI cylindrical bottles resemble two vessels assigned by the excavators to Stratum VIIA (*Megiddo* 2, pl. 71:14–15), but which possibly should be reassigned to Stratum VIA (Dothan 1982: 167). The Megiddo examples clearly replicate, if not directly belong to, the Philistine bichrome tradition (Dothan’s Type 9; for further discussion, see 1982: 160–68).

Distribution: A (Square R5) (n = 1), AA (n = 1), BB (Stratum VIIA) (n = 1), C (Square S12) (Stratum VIIA) (n = 1), CC (n = 1)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 73:19.256), Beth-Shemesh III (Grant and Wright 1938, pl. 36:22), Far‘ah (S) Tombs 374, 507 (DF 390), 649, Cemetery 500 (Duncan 1930: 75 P3, 66 W2, 66 Y, 66 Z, respectively), Gezer Tomb 59 (Macalister 1912, pls. 85:2, 5–6, 8; 166:14), Keisan 9a–b (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 61:13, 62:7, 65:14), Qasile XII–XI (Mazar 1985a, figs. 17:6?; 30:22–23).

HORN-SHAPED VESSEL

Description: A fragmentary example of this vessel type is reported to have come from Stratum VI (Dothan 1982: 169–71, fig. 40:2, pl. 80). The vessel forms a long, cylindrical bottle shape, with a slight forward curve just before the break. The upper part of the vessel is missing. A horizontal pierced lug handle is attached at the base. The vessel had been treated with a painted bichrome decoration on a burnished surface.

Parallel: Qasile XI (Mazar 1985a, fig. 31:1).

STIRRUP JAR*Type:* 2*Illustration:* Plate 19:4

Description: The Stratum VI examples reflect the “debased” Philistine bichrome tradition, both in form and decoration (Dothan’s Type 3; for further discussion, see Dothan

1982: 115–25). The distinctive features of the Megiddo vessel type include a short neck, a concave top disk, and a spout that rises from the neck and ends in a splayed rim. The best-preserved example was made of a fine textured pink-buff fabric. It was painted with a red and black bichrome decoration, consisting of an upper register that contained asymmetrically colored triangles and a lower register filled with a continuous net pattern, and was hand burnished. Although they share a common Mycenaean prototype, the Philistine stirrup jar is not an imitation of its local Late Bronze II predecessor, but rather a direct development

out of the Mycenaean IIIC:1 tradition (Dothan 1982: 125), with the Megiddo VIA material clearly representing a late phase in that development.

Distribution: CC (n = 2)

Parallels: Beth Shean VI (James 1966, fig. 49:4, 54:3), Jokneam XVII (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 4:4), Keisan 9c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 72:6), Megiddo VIA (Yadin excavations; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 5:4), Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 37:16; 38:4–5; 51:2, 5–6).

MISCELLANEOUS VESSELS

LAMP

Types: 23, 30, 32, 33, 34

Illustrations: Plates 3:14, 20:1–7

Description: Typologically, the Stratum VI lamps represent a direct continuation of the Late Bronze Age lamp form, with a rounded base and body. The lamps were made of a moderately coarse-buff fabric and vary between 16.8 and 21.4 cm in diameter and 7.3 and 8.5 cm in height. The lamps occurred in both Stratum VIB and VIA.

Distribution: AA (n = 6), CC (n = 30)

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Balensi 1980, pl. 74:25.163), Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 14:19–20), Beth Shean VI (James 1966, figs. 50:14, 52:12), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 66:14–17, 77:8), Megiddo Tombs (*Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 8:4, 15; 68:11; 70:6; 71:18; 73:14), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a: 20:15–18, 25:1–3, 26:12, 31:3–5, 32:14, 36:7, 43:1–3), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 16:3).

CUP AND SAUCER

Types: 2, 7, 8, 9

Illustrations: Plate 20:8–10

Description: A form that first occurs in Late Bronze II (Strata VIII and VII) levels at Megiddo (cf. *Megiddo 2*, pls. 62:10, 67:7–9, 70:15–16), the cup and saucer continues as a common vessel type in Stratum VI and is well represented at other Iron I sites in the region. The function of the vessel is disputed, with views ranging from its use as a lamp (a number of the Megiddo examples have traces of burning on the lip of the cup portion) to that of a cultic libation vessel. At Qasile, for example, the vessel was found in association with Shrine 300 (Mazar 1985a: 79).

Distribution: AA (n = 1), BB (n = 1), CC (n = 4), DD (n = 1)

Parallels: Afula IIIA (Dothan 1955, fig. 14:25), Beth Shean VI (James 1966, figs. 50:6–7; 51:9), Jokneam XVII (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 4:5), Megiddo VIA (Yadin exca-

vations; Zarzeki-Peleg 1997, fig. 5:5), Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 45:2), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 29:4).

STRAINER CUP

Types: 324, 343

Illustrations: Plate 20:11–13

Description: A vessel type that clearly represents a skeuomorph of a bronze vessel equivalent. The Stratum VI examples in fact are closely paralleled by actual bronze strainers found in Area CC (pl. 33:6–7). However, the ceramic form does occur at Megiddo at least as early as Stratum VIII (*Megiddo 2*, pl. 61:26). The form consists of a carinated cup with a vertical loop handle attached at the rim and just below the carination. The base of the cup is perforated with three or more rows of holes.

Distribution: AA (n = 1), CC (n = 4)

Parallels: Beth Shean V (FitzGerald 1930, pl. 47:20), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1985a, figs. 31:11, 43:6), Shiloh V (Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993, fig. 6.47:6).

FUNNEL/STRAINER(?)

Type: 154

Illustrations: Plate 19:7–8

Description: A jar type 154 (pl. 19:7), found in Area AA (Stratum VIA), was made of a moderately coarse fabric with numerous inclusions. The jar has two large knob handles attached near the base, with a small hole piercing the center of the base. A horizontal ridge runs just below a slightly everted rim. The function of this unique vessel is uncertain. A similarly shaped vessel occurs in Stratum VIIB (*Megiddo 2*, pl. 65:4). A second, untyped vessel (pl. 19:8), equipped with a single loop handle and a perforated base, appears to have been a funnel. Fragments of at least four others are reported. The illustrated example was found in Area CC and was made of a finely textured pink-buff fabric.

BAKING TRAY*Types:* 359, 360*Illustrations:* Plate 4:10, 12

Description: Shaped in the form of shallow, upside-down platter, this distinctive vessel has been identified as a baking tray. The dome created by the inverted base is incised with concentric circles of punctate impressions. Parallels occur at a wide range of Iron I sites and continue into the Iron II. One of the Stratum VI examples (pl. 4:12) includes a single vertical loop handle.

Distribution: CC (n = 4)

Parallels: Afula III (Dothan 1955, fig. 14:21, 18:17), Beth Shean Upper VI (James 1966, fig. 53:2?), Beth Shemesh III (Grant and Wright 1938, pl. 39:14–16), ‘Izbet Sartah III (Finkelstein 1986, fig. 12:11–12), Keisan 9a–c (Briend and Humbert 1980, pls. 63:3, 77:6), Mevorakh VIII (Stern 1978, fig. 20:9), Qasile XI (Mazar 1985a, fig. 26:20).

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS

As the comparative literature clearly demonstrates, the Stratum VI pottery assemblage falls securely within a regional stratigraphic context that dates in relative chronological terms to the Late Iron I. The degree of correspondence between assemblages is striking, extending frequently beyond individual vessel types to the level of whole assemblages. This high level of convergence not only supports the case for contemporaneity, it points decisively to the existence of a ceramic horizon with significant cultural and regional implications. The relevant strata linked to this horizon occur at Tell Abu Hawam (Stratum IV), Tell Keisan (Stratum 9a–c), Jokneam (Stratum XVII), Tell Qiri (Stratum VIII), Afula (Stratum IIIA), Beth Shean (Upper Level VI; S-2 in the renewed excavations), Hazor (Stratum XI), ‘En Hagit and Ramat Hanadiv (in the Mt. Carmel hills above Megiddo), and Tel Mevorakh (Stratum VIII). Close parallels also occur in the assemblage from Ta‘anach Period IIA (Rast 1978: 18–21; see also Meehl 1995), although a number of forms (e.g., thickened and everted rim bowls) present in this assemblage would appear to place it slightly later in the early Iron Age sequence. The stratigraphic links are less secure with Tel Dor (Phases B11–10 and G8–7), Tell Qasile (Strata XII–X), Tel Migne/Ekron (Strata VI–V), Gezer (Strata XIII–X), and the southern coastal plain, and with Iron I sites such as ‘Izbet Sartah (Strata III–I), Shiloh (Stratum V), and Giloh in the Highland interior. Nevertheless, extensive ceramic parallels do occur at these sites as well.

Despite its close convergence with other assemblages in the region, the Stratum VI pottery assemblage is far from homogeneous. Rather, the assemblage reflects a highly diverse set of disparate ceramic traditions and industries. Present within the corpus are ceramics representing distinctive Cypriot (white-painted ware I), early Phoenician, and Philistine potting traditions, among others, including both imported and local imitations. The presence of these traditions reinforces the view that the settlement of Megiddo Stratum VI played an active and important role in the cultural life of the region during the Late Iron I period.

Examples of Philistine pottery that occur in Stratum VI include both bichrome wares and the late “debased”-painted tradition defined by Dothan (1982: 191–98). Virtually the entire repertoire of vessel types typical of Philistine bichrome ware occur, including bell-shaped bowls, bell-shaped kraters, strainer-spouted jugs, stirrup jars, pyxides, cylindrical bottles, and horned vessels. In addition, numerous examples of a distinctive cooking ware, consisting of both one-handled and two-handled jugs, and represented in a range of sizes, provide possible evidence of on-site Philistine domestic activity. Finally, it should be emphasized that both the bichrome and “debased”-painted traditions occur in secure Stratum VIA contexts and in sufficient quantities (and state of preservation) to make it unlikely that this material is misplaced or residual.

Phoenician bichrome ware is also well represented in Stratum VI. Distinguished by the use of a bichrome involving the decorative application of thin black lines bordering a thick red band, this ceramic tradition first appears along the eastern Mediterranean seaboard during the Iron I (Gilboa 1999). At Megiddo, it occurs in the form of high-necked jugs, strainer-spouted jugs, one- and two-handled flasks, and possibly a cup-mouthed lentoid flask tradition. The Stratum VI examples were consistently made of a finely textured, orange-buff fabric.

The overwhelming majority of the Stratum VI assemblage was comprised of coarse wares, primarily the result of local manufacture, and included bowls, kraters, chalices/goblets, cooking pots, storage jars, jugs, dipper juglets, lamps, strainers, and baking trays. The presence of kilns and the remains of an extensive pottery workshop (including part of a tournette, or potter’s wheel, see pl. 37:8, and further description in *Chapter Six*) in the Late Bronze and early Iron Age tombs along the southeast slope of the lower mound (particularly Tombs 37, 39, and 1102; see Fisher 1929: 49–51, figs. 27, 29; *Megiddo Tombs*: 27, 77, 81–82, 117–19, figs. 22, 84, 88–89, 143; and also Anderson 1989: 208–09) provide direct evidence of local production. The instrumental neutron activation analytical (INAA) results presented in *Chapter Five*, nevertheless, suggest that a significant percentage of the coarse wares, particularly storage jars (such as the collared pithos) and some cooking wares, may have arrived at Megiddo from elsewhere in the surrounding region, including the Mt. Carmel hills and the north-

ern coastal plain in the vicinity of Tel Mevorakh to the south. Included with the local coarse wares were cultic objects and vessels such as offering stands, kernos rings (both described in *Chapter Six*), and cups and saucers. Virtually all of the vessel types in this group exhibit distinctive Late Bronze Age characteristics. Indeed, many are entirely indistinguishable in form from their immediate Late Bronze II predecessors.

Nevertheless, a number of new vessel forms and potting traditions do occur in the Stratum VI assemblage, including the multiple-handled krater and the collared pithos, both vessel types typical of central highland Iron I assemblages. Red-slipped and hand-burnished wares also make their first appearance at Megiddo in Stratum VI. A number of examples may be intrusive (e.g., pl. 16:1). However, the use of this surface treatment on vessel types associated with Philistine potting traditions (e.g., the cylindrical bottle in pl. 3:5), as well as on other distinctive Iron I forms (e.g., pls. 2:3, 3:13, 5:12), secures its introduction at Megiddo in the Late Iron I period.

CHAPTER FIVE

ELEMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE STRATUM VI POTTERY

RONALD G. V. HANCOCK AND TIMOTHY P. HARRISON

As demonstrated in *Chapter Four*, macroscopic stylistic and fabric analyses of the Stratum VI pottery indicate a diverse ceramic assemblage and suggest the existence of a particularly complex set of disparate cultural traditions and productive industries at Megiddo during the Iron I period. To facilitate further analysis, and with a potentially higher degree of precision, eighty-six vessels were selected for instrumental neutron activation analysis (INAA). Examples were selected from each of the principal vessel types identified through stylistic analysis and, wherever possible, from areas AA (including both Stratum VIB and VIA levels) and CC, in order to assemble as representative a sampling as possible. The list of sampled pottery is presented in table 2. The primary objectives of this study were to (1) establish detailed chemical characterizations of the Stratum VI assemblage, (2) define the local ceramic industry, and (3) identify the possible provenience of the more distinctive non-local chemical groupings.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

INAA has a well-documented record as an effective method of analysis for characterizing the bulk elemental composition of ceramic materials with reasonably high degrees of accuracy and precision. Since the analysis requires relatively small sample sizes and therefore can keep the invasive nature of the sampling process to a minimum, it provided a particularly suitable approach for analyzing the existing Stratum VI pottery from the Oriental Institute Expedition, which consists almost entirely of intact museum quality vessels.

The sampling process involved drilling and scraping against existing breaks in the wall, or cross section, of vessels using a power drill. The powder generated by this procedure was collected on acid free sheets of paper, which were then used to funnel the samples into plastic vials. The drill bit and scraper were cleaned with diluted ethanol after each sample drilling in order to minimize contamination. The weight of the samples collected ranged between 230 mg and 880 mg, to ensure that there would be sufficient amounts to analyze for elements that produce short-lived and long-lived radioisotopes and to achieve representative results.

To determine the concentrations of U, Dy, Ba, Ti, Mg, Na, V, Al, Mn, and Ca, which produce short-lived radioisotopes, samples were irradiated serially for one minute at a neutron flux of $2.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ n.cm}^{-2}.\text{s}^{-1}$ in the SLOWPOKE-2 nuclear reactor at the Royal Military College of Canada. After about eighteen minutes, to allow for the decay of short-lived ^{28}Al to reach acceptable levels, each sample was assayed using five minute counts with gamma-ray spectrometers (Hancock 1984). Elemental concentrations were calculated using the comparator method. The samples were recounted the next day for five minutes each to determine the concentrations of Eu, Ga, Na, and K.

All of the samples were later batch-irradiated for three hours at a neutron flux of $5.0 \times 10^{11} \text{ n.cm}^{-2}.\text{s}^{-1}$. After six days, the samples were counted for ten minutes to determine the concentrations of Sm, U, Yb, La, As, Sb, Br, Sc, Fe, and Na, using appropriate gamma-ray peak areas and using Na as a cross-check with the first two analyses. After two weeks, samples were recounted for about 150 minutes, and concentrations of Nd, Ce, Lu, Ba, Th, Cr, Hf, Sr, Cs, Ni, Tb, Sc, Rb, Fe, Co, Ta, and Lu were determined. Scandium and Fe were used to cross check the last two countings.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

CHEMICAL GROUPS

The analytical data are presented in tables 3a, 3b, and 3c and are summarized in tables 4a and 4b. The elemental concentrations are measured in either percentages (%) or parts per million (ppm; 10,000 ppm = 1%). There is a double entry for Na in tables 4a and 4b. The first entry (Na %) represents the raw analytical data, and the second (Nac %) the data after being corrected for the salt (NaCl) content in each sample. The data were split into different groups based on the concentrations of assorted elements. The majority of the samples were highly calcareous, with Ca concentrations ranging from 6% to 26%. Nevertheless, they form several distinct chemical groups.

Group 1 is defined by relatively high concentrations of As, Sb, Cr, V, and U. It includes samples 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 17, 27, 30, 35, 45, 48, 62, 63, 64, 75, 76, 77, and 85.

Group 2 consists of two samples (32 and 70) that were remarkably high in U.

Group 3 includes samples 24, 26, 44, 47, 71, and 72. It consists of samples with the highest amounts of Mn, Hf, and Ta, relatively high Ba and relatively low Ca.

Group 4 is characterized by very high amounts of Ba, with concentrations ranging from 1,800 ppm to 6,600 ppm. The samples in this group can be divided further into three subgroups based on their relatively high Ba contents.

4a. Lower Ba: 21, 37, 40, 60, 68, and 84.

4b. Medium Ba: 12, 20, 43, 50, 52, 53, 69, and 82.

4c. Highest Ba: 15, 16, 23, 33, 49, 59, and 83.

Group 5 contains the highest levels of Na. It may be split into three subgroups based on the low and high Fe and Al contents of samples.

5a. Low Fe, lower Al: 31 and 54.

5b. High Fe, High Al: 18 and 38.

5c. High Fe, lower Al: 46, 74, and 86.

Group 6 consists of an eclectic collection of samples with few outstanding characteristics. It includes samples 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 19, 22, 25, 28, 29, 34, 36, 39, 41, 42, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 65, 66, 67, 73, 78, 79, 80, and 81.

COMPARATIVE ANALYTICAL DATA

The available literature suggests that the primary elemental link to mainland pottery may be the presence of Na contents less than 0.75%, and usually less than 0.3–0.5%. Eastern Cypriot pottery, by comparison, contains Na amounts at approximately 1% and above.

A primary difficulty encountered in the comparison of the Stratum VI data with previously published studies involved the range of elements reported. Of the most distinctive elements found in the current data set (Al, As, Ba, Cr, Fe, Hf, Mn, Na, Sb, Ta, U, and V), only Cr, Fe, Hf, Na, Ta, and U have been represented consistently in these earlier studies. Notwithstanding this deficit of elemental concentration information, a comparison of our chemical groupings with published elemental ceramic fingerprints from Megiddo (see table 5; Artzy et al. 1978; Sharon et al. 1987) shows similarities between the published Megiddo ceramic data and the Groups 4 and 6 samples.

The samples in Group 3 appear to match the chemistry of the ceramics from Tel Mevorakh (Yellin and Perlman 1978) and perhaps Tel Dan (Yellin and Gunneweg 1989); see summary data in table 6. Somewhat surprisingly, the Mevorakh sample data presented in table 7, which do not chemically match the two Mevorakh data sets in table 6, are similar to the Megadim plain ware data in table 6 and to the Jokneam and Qiri data (Sharon et al. 1987) presented in table 5.

Comparison of the other chemical groups with published elemental ceramic fingerprints available for the region shows little comparability, however. Pottery from Nahif, located in the Lower Galilee to the north of Megiddo, although having As amounts (14–29 ppm) similar to Group 1, does not match in the other elements (Adan-Bayewitz et al. 1999). Shikhin, approximately 26 km south of Nahif, is similarly too low in Ca (Adan-Bayewitz et al. 1999). A summary of the analytical data from these two sites is presented in table 8.

To the south of Megiddo, Philistine bichrome wares from the southern coastal plain (Tell Qasile, Ashdod, and Tel Migne/Ekron) and the highland interior (Tell en-Nasbeh) do not match any of the Megiddo groups. The summary analytical data are given in table 7.

Also chemically different are the Late Bronze Age Cypriot bichrome wares found at Tell el-ʿAjjul, and in eastern Cyprus at Milia (Artzy et al. 1973) and Stylos (Yellin and Perlman 1978). A summary of the data from these sites is presented in table 9. Despite this difference, however, the high Na contents of Group 5, particularly in the 5b and 5c samples, which indicate a non-mainland source, point to a Cypriot connection.

CHEMICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONNECTIONS

The following observations introduce archaeological and typological considerations in an attempt to delineate broader cultural patterns in the identified chemical groups.

Group One. The stylistic elements in this group consist strongly of lowland, coastal ceramic traditions, including Philistine bichrome (samples 3 and 4) and possible imitations of a Phoenician bichrome tradition. Stylistically, therefore, the material summarized in tables 7 (particularly Ashdod, and to a lesser extent Qasile and Migne/Ekron) and 6 (particularly Mevorakh and Megadim) was expected to provide the closest comparisons. It would have been surprising if there were good comparisons with

the Galilee material (table 8). In any case, typologically, this group represents a reasonably coherent set of ceramic traditions (and industries) associated with an as yet chemically undefined lowland coastal region.

Group Two. The two samples grouped here share very high U contents. Otherwise, they do not exhibit very similar chemistries. Nor do they group typologically, consisting of a “Philistine” cooking pot (sample 32) and a red-slipped and burnished jug (sample 70).

Group Three. With its relatively low levels of Ca, this group might have a more southern provenience, perhaps associated with the region of Tel Mevorakh. None of the sample chemistries are remotely close to the highland (Jerusalem) reference sample, with its high Cs content. This is particularly striking in the context of samples 71 and 72, both collared pithoi typically found at highland Iron I sites and part of a productive tradition usually associated with that region. A recent petrographic analysis of collared pithoi from the Mevorakh and Mt. Carmel region, however, has indicated a heterogeneity of sources for these vessels, including one in the vicinity of Ramat Menashe on the Mt. Carmel ridge that appears to be the primary source for a group (Family A) that includes a Mevorakh collared pithos originally analyzed by Yellin and Perlman (1978; Cohen-Weinberger and Wolff 2001: 653–54).

Group Four. Typologically, this group makes a strong case for local production. Group 4a consists mainly of simple coarse wares. Group 4b consists mostly of cultic vessels, including a large offering stand, and therefore is likely a product of the local ceramic industry. Group 4c consists mostly of lamps and simple kraters, again vessel types likely to have been produced locally.

Group Five. Sample 31 is a white-painted ware bowl and therefore an almost certain import from eastern Cyprus. Consequently, the 5a samples were expected to be chemically similar to the white-painted wares from Milia and Stylos (table 9, cols. 3–4). But this proved not to be the case. Group 5b consists of “Philistine” cooking wares, while 5c includes a triangular-rimmed cooking pot (sample 46) and other coarse wares commonly found throughout the southern Levant during this period. If one accepts the low Na = mainland, high Na = island chemical equation, then this high Na cooking ware collection is anomalous. Non-geological causes that might explain the high Na content include the use of saline solutions (salt water or urine) in the production of the ceramics and the preparation of salty foods in these vessels.

Group Six. This “eclectic” group appears to have at least two distinct ceramic traditions subsumed within it, including material probably local to the Megiddo region represented by samples 13 (cooking pot), 14, 19 (baking trays), 22, 25(?), 29 (cooking pots), 34 (cultic offering stand), 36, 39, 41 (store jars), 42 (fenestrated cultic stand), 51, 55, 56 (store jars), 57, 58(?), 65(?), 66, 67, and 73. Since their chemistries do not clearly sort according to these disparate traditions, however, a multivariate data analysis approach may be needed to delineate further the complex productive industries represented in this assemblage.

Samples 1, 5, 9, 10, 28, 78, and possibly 79 and 80, represent a painted tradition that includes at least two Phoenician bichrome ware vessels (samples 8 and 81). The geographical distribution of this tradition is confined generally to the lowlands and more specifically to the coastal region. This possible subgroup is stylistically and typologically similar to Group One.

SUMMARY OBSERVATIONS

The analyzed samples form distinct chemical groupings, two of which (4 and 6) tend to match literature chemical fingerprints for local Megiddo wares. Group 5 indicates eastern Cypriot (unknown) sources, while Group 3 is similar to ceramics from the Tel Mevorakh or nearby Mt. Carmel region, but possibly also Tel Dan and the northern Jordan Valley. Group 1, with its interestingly high As, has no literature match, although it appears to be from the mainland. Two anomalous samples with very high U (Group 2) round out the sample suite.

When analyzed in terms of their archaeological, or cultural, characteristics, the groups evidence a significant degree of congruence, but also some dissonance. Perhaps most significant are Groups 4 and 6, which both the chemical and archaeological evidence suggest constitute products of an industry, or industries, local to the Megiddo region. While not a tight match, the samples in Group 5, with a few notable exceptions, nevertheless point to an eastern Cypriot origin, both chemically and stylistically. Groups 1, 2, and 3 exhibit the greatest mismatching, although in the case of Groups 1 and 3, the samples form reasonably coherent assemblages typologically.

Table 2. List of Stratum VI Vessels Analyzed by Neutron Activation

Sample No.	Plate No.	Field Reg. No.	Vessel Type	Vessel Class	Sample Location	Publication Reference	OIM Accession No.
1	18:6	P 6150	17	Flask	Base	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 86:3, 145:2	A28116
2	—	P 6096	3	Flask	Handle	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 86:7	A28109
3	19:4	P 6328	2	Stirrup cup	Neck	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 86:12, 144:19	A28090
4	—	P 6083	10	Flask	Neck	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151; cf. pl. 80:7	A28104
5	18:5	P 6100	16	Flask	Handle	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 86:2, 145:1	A28063

Table 2. List of Stratum VI Vessels Analyzed by Neutron Activation (*cont.*)

Sample No.	Plate No.	Field Reg. No.	Vessel Type	Vessel Class	Sample Location	Publication Reference	OIM Accession No.
6	20:11	P 6313	324	Strainer	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 85:8	A28036
7	18:3	P 6066	15	Flask	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 86:1	A28055
8	18:2	a 396	12	Jug	Base	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 80:2, 143:12	A20713
9	19:1	P 6164	7	Flask	Handle	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 86:5	A28032
10	18:4	a 383	14	Flask	Handle	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 80: 4, 143:14	A28464
11	19:2	P 6297	9	Flask	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 86:4	A28062
12	12:4	P 6307	18	Stand	Rim	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 87:12, 145:13	—
13	9:3	P 6061	20	Cooking bowl	Rim	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 85:15	—
14	5:1	P 6295	279	Bowl	Rim	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:14	A28075
15	—	P 6296	136	Jar	Base	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:10	A28115
16	—	P 6231	30	Lamp	Rim	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 86:14	A28087
17	7:6	a 628	350	Bowl	Handle/Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 85:6, 144:16	A28211
18	9:8	P 6334	432	Jug	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 81:6, 144:1	A28077
19	—	P 6277	360	Bowl	Rim	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 85:11	A28034
20	20:9	a 549	8	Lamp	Rim	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 86:17	A20736
21	8:1	P 6064	32	Chalice	Rim	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 87:8	A28059
22	8:4	P 6337	29	Chalice	Base	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 87:5	A28076
23	5:13	P 6088	276	Bowl	Base	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:20	A28117
24	—	P 6080	424	Jug	Base	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 150; cf. pl. 81:1	A28125
25	14:7	P 6294	160	Jar	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:5	A28132
26	14:5	a 395	152	Jar	Base	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 77:12	A20712
27	14:8	P 6062	162	Jar	Base	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 84:7, 144:7	A28043
28	16:10	P 6078	431	Jug	Base	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 81:22	A28131
29	9:7	P 6157	21	Cooking bowl	Base/Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 85:16	A28124
30	17:8	a 97	434	Jug	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 75:20	A20659
31	7:4	a 428	347	Bowl	Handle	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 78:20, 143:6	A20714
32	9:6	P 6193	148	Jar	Rim	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:1	A28067
33	5:11	P 6300	342	Bowl	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:21	A28110
34	4:11	P 6241	358	Offering stand	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 85:7, 144:17	A28060
35	—	P 6182	333	Bowl	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 149; cf. pl. 74:4	A28053
36	10:2	P 6087	121	Jar	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 82:9	A28113
37	6:1	b 81	356	Bowl	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 85:4	A13921
38	—	P 6317	140	Jar	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:2	A28064
39	—	P 6086	135	Jar	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 151; cf. pl. 76:3	A28126
40	16:14	P 6271	449	Jug	Base	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 81:21, 144:5	A28042
41	13:8	P 6365	155	Jar	Base	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 83:2	A28080
42	8:7	P 6073	34	Stand	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 87:10, 145:11	A28111
43	13:5	P 6280	159	Jar	Handle	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:4	A28052
44	—	P 6338	160	Jar	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:5	A28045
45	3:18	a 508	10	Flask	Handle	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 74:16	A20725
46	—	P 6291	16	Cooking bowl	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 85:14	A28026
47	—	P 6289	19	Chalice	Base	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 72:10, 141:10	A28029
48	—	P 6336	21	Chalice	?	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 87:3, 145:8	A28065
49	20:1	P 6183	23	Lamp	?	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 86:13	A28095
50	8:9	P 6176	26	Chalice	?	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 87:1	A28068
51	—	a 548	26	Chalice	?	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 87:1	A20735
52	—	P 6065	32	Jug	Rim	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 87:8	A28048
53	8:5	P 6063	33	Chalice	Base	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 87:9, 145:10	A28046
54	7:8	a 457	113	Jar	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84: 9	A20717
55	—	P 6335	135	Jug	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2: cf. pl. 76:3	A28050
56	10:1	a 388	135	Jar	Body	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 76:3	A20710
57	13:9	a 82	145	Jar	Rim	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 77:2	A20652
58	14:10	a 534	152	Jar	Base	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:8	A20731
59	—	P 6115	276	Bowl	Base	—	A28044
60	1:3	a 577	279	Bowl	Base	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 74:1	A20741

Table 2. List of Stratum VI Vessels Analyzed by Neutron Activation (*cont.*)

Sample No.	Plate No.	Field Reg. No.	Vessel Type	Vessel Class	Sample Location	Publication Reference	OIM Accession No.
61	—	P 6158	324	Strainer	Body	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:8	A28222
62	—	P 6314	324	Strainer	Body	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:8	A28037
63	4:5	a 392	333	Bowl	Body	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:7	A20711
64	1:12	a 506	333	Bowl	Body	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:4	A20723
65	4:4	P 6026	351	Bowl	Body	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 84:16, 144:11	A28038
66	15:2	P 6059	395	Jug	Body	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:10	A28047
67	3:7	a 189	395	Jug	Handle	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:4	A28228
68	3:8	a 504	419	Jug	Handle	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 73:3, 142:2	A20722
69	14:1	a 130	424	Jug	Body	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:5	A20663
70	16:1	a 375	425	Jug	Body	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:6	A28210
71	—	P 422	120	Jar	Rim	—	A13145
72	—	P 423	120	Jar	Rim	—	A13172
73	15:17	P 6222	427	Jug	Rim	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:19	A28073
74	—	a 540	427	Jar	Rim	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:19	A20733
75	—	P 6282	428	Jug	Handle	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:20	A28035
76	—	a 374	428	Jug	Handle	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:10	A20706
77	17:5	a 84	435	Jug	Rim	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 75:21, 142:18	A20654
78	17:9	a 345	437	Jug	Rim	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:23	A20699
79	7:7	P 1279	123	Jar	Handle	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:11	A28091
80	15:9	P 6068	447	Jug	Rim	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 81:16, 144:4	A28082
81	16:9	a 377	431	Jug	Rim	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:13	A28232
82	17:7	P 6321	454	Jug	Rim	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:1	A28074
83	17:2	P 6099	455	Jug	Body	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:3	A28119
84	—	P 5749	123	Jar	Rim	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:11	A28099
85	16:4	a 376	413	Jug	Rim	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 75:7, 142:13	A28467
86	16:6	P 6139	452	Jug	Body	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:25	A28086

Table 3a. Analytical Data for the Stratum VI Pottery

	Al %	Ca %	Cl ppm	Dy ppm	Mn ppm	Ti ppm	V ppm	K %	Na ppm	As ppm	La ppm	Sb ppm
Group 1: high As, Sb, Cr, V, U; low Mn												
02	6.3	17.0	360	5.6	366	5,500	211	1.2	4,330	22.5	28.8	1.38
03	6.5	16.9	<160	5.3	316	5,000	219	1.7	4,790	27.4	29.3	1.97
04	5.0	22.5	310	5.1	309	4,800	186	1.0	3,430	17.8	28.7	1.16
06	6.4	20.7	400	5.5	301	5,100	212	1.2	4,290	20.2	31.3	1.24
07	5.8	13.5	790	4.7	294	3,800	183	1.0	2,590	19.8	27.3	1.49
11	6.3	17.3	<170	4.7	240	5,200	214	1.2	4,110	23.2	28.4	1.36
17	4.3	17.7	<110	3.5	233	3,900	149	0.9	5,180	12.0	28.7	0.98
27	6.0	19.0	310	4.7	318	4,600	207	1.5	4,340	20.2	29.5	1.43
30	5.2	18.7	<160	4.4	358	5,300	179	0.8	4,230	17.5	26.7	1.52
35	6.2	19.1	1090	6.0	469	6,400	224	1.2	6,630	21.4	29.7	1.55
45	7.4	19.8	<130	5.6	458	6,300	265	0.9	4,580	19.9	27.4	1.48
48	5.5	17.4	<120	3.9	341	5,200	181	1.2	5,020	19.5	29.2	1.65
62	4.3	13.4	260	3.4	140	2,300	147	1.3	2,050	15.9	23.6	1.54
63	5.4	13.2	340	3.4	272	3,500	181	1.5	3,820	28.7	25.3	1.82
64	6.0	18.2	350	5.1	394	6,100	231	1.6	5,930	18.1	30.4	1.70
75	5.2	12.3	290	3.4	325	3,700	145	0.9	2,820	25.4	21.0	2.65
76	4.7	19.0	740	5.2	329	3,600	153	1.1	2,900	15.9	30.9	1.38
77	5.6	19.2	350	4.2	469	4,900	188	1.0	4,410	16.3	29.7	1.83
85	6.3	17.7	750	4.5	473	5,900	214	1.5	4,520	19.9	29.0	2.04

Table 3a. Analytical Data for the Stratum VI Pottery (*cont.*)

	<i>Al</i> %	<i>Ca</i> %	<i>Cl</i> ppm	<i>Dy</i> ppm	<i>Mn</i> ppm	<i>Ti</i> ppm	<i>V</i> ppm	<i>K</i> %	<i>Na</i> ppm	<i>As</i> ppm	<i>La</i> ppm	<i>Sb</i> ppm
Group 2: very high U												
32	4.8	16.7	320	5.1	762	6,200	113	1.3	3,940	3.2	28.3	0.45
70	7.3	13.3	750	4.5	195	3,800	195	2.2	2,420	14.6	24.5	1.49
Group 3: high Ba, Mn, Ta, and Hf; lower Ca												
24	4.5	10.5	650	5.9	1,140	6100	102	1.5	4,450	2.0	38.9	0.43
26	5.0	16.0	810	6.1	757	<800	128	2.0	3,870	4.4	35.1	0.67
44	4.8	18.7	580	6.0	862	5,300	133	1.2	3,120	7.2	33.5	0.71
47	4.8	16.6	270	5.9	1,260	6,000	122	1.7	3,900	3.0	37.0	0.34
71	4.6	12.7	<160	6.9	1,320	5,900	107	1.0	3,190	3.1	42.3	0.35
72	5.0	5.2	<110	6.5	903	6,500	128	1.1	2,700	2.4	42.3	0.40
Group 4: highest Ba												
Group 4a												
21	3.4	20.5	450	5.9	542	2,600	83	1.5	2,590	2.6	30.7	0.51
37	4.5	20.7	<180	4.8	586	4,100	120	1.6	4,050	6.8	30.1	0.76
40	2.9	21.2	<110	4.9	426	2,400	99	1.3	1,960	1.8	31.7	0.28
60	4.5	25.5	<170	6.2	554	3,700	109	1.7	2,470	3.1	32.4	0.60
68	2.8	25.1	<130	4.5	445	2,400	94	1.0	1,410	1.8	23.9	0.37
84	3.4	20.9	<120	3.5	460	3,300	69	1.6	1,850	3.9	22.5	0.54
Group 4b												
12	4.2	20.2	390	4.9	538	2,700	101	1.7	3,230	2.3	31.6	0.40
20	4.3	18.2	<120	6.0	536	2,900	92	2.1	2,420	2.2	29.5	0.49
43	4.2	17.7	1430	4.7	584	3,000	99	1.7	4,110	3.1	29.7	0.58
50	4.8	17.6	<110	5.2	574	3,200	106	1.9	2,700	2.0	29.2	0.49
52	4.6	20.0	810	5.6	632	3,400	104	1.9	3,940	2.3	27.5	0.45
53	3.8	18.1	280	4.5	500	3,000	96	1.4	2,840	2.5	28.8	0.39
69	3.7	12.6	230	4.3	399	2,500	78	1.7	2,590	2.3	25.5	0.33
82	3.8	19.8	1270	6.3	611	2,500	94	2.1	5,890	3.4	31.1	0.91
Group 4c												
15	3.4	20.5	390	4.4	596	3,500	107	1.4	2,460	3.2	32.2	0.59
16	4.3	20.7	<110	4.8	567	2,100	102	1.4	2,440	2.3	30.5	0.49
23	4.1	16.1	420	4.6	460	2,100	93	1.4	2,790	2.5	26.6	0.46
33	4.8	18.7	<160	6.6	646	3,200	111	1.3	2,950	2.4	33.2	0.48
49	4.7	21.5	320	6.1	647	2,900	121	1.3	2,370	3.2	38.2	0.69
59	4.2	17.5	850	4.7	539	2,500	99	1.5	3,950	2.5	28.6	0.44
83	4.0	17.4	650	4.0	612	2,500	102	1.9	3,630	3.8	29.4	0.63
Group 5: high Na												
Group 5a												
31	6.1	13.9	730	4.0	1280	4,700	128	1.9	7,060	4.1	25.6	0.46
54	6.4	17.0	890	4.7	162	3,800	117	3.0	6,010	6.9	36.5	0.52
Group 5b												
18	7.9	7.4	<200	6.4	1230	9,200	200	0.9	11,900	<1.5	37.9	<0.25
38	7.2	6.4	2,000	6.0	928	9,100	173	2.2	14,300	4.9	36.5	<0.27
Group 5c												
46	6.5	12.1	540	5.1	891	7,400	145	1.2	9,410	2.7	33.3	0.38
74	4.9	9.3	1,010	3.1	372	3,800	74	1.5	10,100	5.1	25.9	0.71
86	6.0	7.4	440	5.4	1120	5,700	102	1.6	7,320	7.0	36.0	1.26

Table 3a. Analytical Data for the Stratum VI Pottery (*cont.*)

	<i>Al</i> %	<i>Ca</i> %	<i>Cl</i> ppm	<i>Dy</i> ppm	<i>Mn</i> ppm	<i>Ti</i> ppm	<i>V</i> ppm	<i>K</i> %	<i>Na</i> ppm	<i>As</i> ppm	<i>La</i> ppm	<i>Sb</i> ppm
Group 6												
01	3.9	18.2	310	5.9	597	3,500	110	1.9	2,930	3.2	30.8	0.45
05	3.2	18.6	590	5.2	514	3,300	95	1.7	3,110	3.3	29.7	0.47
08	5.4	13.1	<100	3.7	470	4,200	136	1.5	2,880	2.2	20.8	0.50
09	5.4	17.2	300	4.2	252	3,200	128	2.0	3,240	3.5	32.2	0.57
10	3.5	20.8	670	5.5	563	3,100	110	1.5	2,600	< 0.6	31.5	<0.14
13	5.0	16.6	950	4.2	942	5,700	104	1.1	3,510	3.9	28.1	0.39
14	5.4	12.0	<100	5.0	660	6,400	137	2.6	3,340	5.5	32.7	0.38
19	5.1	18.0	360	5.1	801	5,600	106	0.9	2,910	3.0	29.0	0.42
22	5.5	12.7	460	6.6	829	5,800	138	1.8	4,070	4.8	33.2	0.69
25	3.4	22.0	<130	5.6	553	3,200	97	1.1	1,990	3.0	29.8	0.27
28	4.7	11.9	390	4.1	777	4,100	160	1.7	3,310	<0.9	29.3	0.41
29	5.0	15.0	230	5.7	608	6,400	107	1.5	3,150	3.6	28.2	0.40
34	3.9	17.9	560	5.7	630	4,900	121	1.5	2,820	2.2	35.7	0.42
36	5.3	15.1	400	5.3	664	6,100	185	2.4	3,280	9.0	32.2	0.71
39	4.8	18.6	<120	5.3	721	6,100	124	1.5	2,940	7.0	30.5	0.67
41	3.3	9.3	<110	4.8	978	4,200	225	1.0	1,850	<1.8	31.6	0.67
42	3.5	17.9	390	4.5	592	3,800	106	1.5	2,330	3.2	32.3	0.54
51	4.8	19.8	290	4.9	512	4,100	119	1.7	3,720	8.6	35.2	0.70
55	4.7	18.9	440	5.2	431	4,900	101	1.9	3,480	5.0	29.9	0.47
56	4.3	18.6	360	3.9	562	4,900	102	1.0	2,970	3.9	28.8	0.58
57	4.6	17.5	1,000	5.1	462	4,400	122	1.7	3,640	8.1	28.7	0.80
58	3.5	23.4	400	5.5	606	3,500	106	1.3	3,000	2.6	29.0	<0.16
61	4.2	14.7	230	4.2	343	6,200	115	1.8	4,380	4.0	24.9	0.43
65	3.5	21.0	370	5.1	617	4,100	99	1.8	2,970	2.1	34.3	<0.14
66	6.8	10.0	850	6.5	819	8,200	164	3.8	4,490	9.1	41.4	0.51
67	4.1	20.0	<130	4.6	363	4,000	110	1.4	2,510	8.2	26.2	0.62
73	4.1	16.7	720	4.2	578	4,400	94	2.2	3,420	4.1	27.7	0.53
78	4.4	16.4	650	4.6	707	4,500	101	1.0	3,410	2.3	28.5	0.39
79	4.0	20.0	1,350	5.5	340	3,100	152	0.5	2,440	6.8	30.1	0.76
80	4.2	16.1	810	5.7	771	4,400	114	2.1	4,630	4.3	40.4	0.71
81	4.4	20.5	240	4.7	405	3,300	127	0.9	1,870	5.7	25.7	1.01

Table 3b. Analytical Data for the Stratum VI Pottery

	<i>Ba</i> ppm	<i>Ce</i> ppm	<i>Co</i> ppm	<i>Cr</i> ppm	<i>Cs</i> ppm	<i>Eu</i> ppm	<i>Fe</i> %	<i>Hf</i> ppm	<i>Sc</i> ppm	<i>Sm</i> ppm	<i>U</i> ppm
Group 1: high As, Sb, Cr, V, U; low Mn											
02	313	46.5	18.8	302	<0.6	0.70	4.87	2.48	15.1	6.10	9.0
03	424	49.2	20.8	340	<0.8	1.04	5.42	2.75	16.0	6.46	10.7
04	406	45.7	16.5	290	<0.6	1.03	4.04	2.34	12.9	6.24	10.5
06	411	51.1	16.0	323	<0.7	0.52	4.26	2.63	15.2	6.71	10.8
07	353	46.6	10.7	322	1.4	0.62	3.63	2.42	11.4	5.75	8.3
11	291	45.6	16.2	295	<0.5	0.73	4.83	2.48	15.3	5.79	8.6
17	503	39.2	16.3	322	<0.4	0.72	4.31	2.88	12.2	5.63	9.7
27	397	47.0	16.9	318	<0.5	0.69	4.71	2.44	14.3	6.29	10.6
30	266	39.5	17.6	306	<0.7	0.65	4.58	2.74	13.8	5.72	9.5
35	506	45.3	22.6	348	<0.9	0.88	5.76	2.88	16.8	6.84	12.2
45	343	48.4	21.9	325	1.1	0.88	5.12	2.69	15.4	5.88	9.0
48	370	48.9	21.5	293	1.0	0.72	5.65	2.52	15.7	6.10	8.3

Table 3b. Analytical Data for the Stratum VI Pottery (*cont.*)

	<i>Ba</i> ppm	<i>Ce</i> ppm	<i>Co</i> ppm	<i>Cr</i> ppm	<i>Cs</i> ppm	<i>Eu</i> ppm	<i>Fe</i> %	<i>Hf</i> ppm	<i>Sc</i> ppm	<i>Sm</i> ppm	<i>U</i> ppm
Group 1: high As, Sb, Cr, V, U; low Mn (<i>cont.</i>)											
62	308	37.6	11.3	238	1.4	0.64	3.56	1.81	9.8	4.98	8.9
63	674	44.9	14.1	275	<0.5	0.60	5.76	2.30	13.1	5.51	7.4
64	663	48.5	23.8	349	<0.6	0.72	6.29	2.39	17.4	6.85	12.2
75	324	29.7	15.0	243	<0.4	0.76	7.48	2.11	10.5	4.54	6.5
76	793	42.2	12.8	228	<0.5	0.78	3.13	2.66	10.9	6.52	11.9
77	552	49.2	23.7	332	<0.7	0.86	5.39	2.48	15.9	6.56	10.4
85	735	46.7	20.3	292	1.0	0.89	4.82	2.87	14.7	6.51	10.2
Group 2: very high U											
32	411	54.7	21.2	160	1.0	0.77	4.42	5.58	11.8	5.73	40.2
70	213	50.9	13.9	185	4.1	0.59	4.45	3.70	15.8	9.73	48.4
Group 3: high Ba, Mn, Ta, and Hf; lower Ca											
24	2,250	70.1	24.6	174	<0.5	1.18	4.09	8.04	11.8	7.38	2.0
26	1,580	57.9	20.2	168	1.4	0.82	4.94	5.69	12.8	7.02	3.0
44	2,080	64.1	22.3	217	1.8	0.98	3.05	5.28	11.8	6.45	5.9
47	2,390	71.5	32.2	208	1.2	0.92	4.17	6.99	13.8	7.14	3.7
71	2,730	74.7	31.8	158	1.5	1.20	4.14	8.21	12.3	7.89	2.0
72	1,820	78.3	33.6	160	2.1	1.17	4.13	10.70	14.2	8.09	2.2
Group 4: highest Ba											
Group 4a											
21	2,180	37.0	15.0	169	<0.4	0.68	2.28	2.88	10.2	5.64	3.5
37	2,470	42.2	15.8	210	<0.6	0.72	3.48	3.81	12.2	6.02	5.3
40	1,800	37.2	13.4	158	1.3	0.74	2.65	2.74	10.5	5.75	3.6
60	2,020	51.7	14.6	210	1.6	0.95	3.08	3.47	11.6	6.08	4.8
68	1,850	31.0	12.2	113	0.6	0.55	2.16	2.03	8.0	4.49	2.8
84	1,890	39.8	13.9	133	1.5	0.52	3.10	4.25	8.8	4.16	1.2
Group 4b											
12	3,570	43.8	13.7	186	1.2	0.75	2.67	3.15	11.1	5.73	4.0
20	3,200	43.8	13.5	182	1.7	0.85	2.52	2.94	10.5	5.50	3.3
43	3,190	45.7	17.7	186	1.9	0.95	3.14	3.43	11.6	5.59	3.1
50	3,150	39.5	15.4	174	1.3	0.71	2.70	3.15	11.3	5.64	3.3
52	3,570	39.1	15.0	165	1.3	0.79	2.57	3.07	10.3	5.12	2.8
53	3,300	37.0	12.8	170	<0.5	0.67	2.54	2.96	10.5	5.35	3.3
69	3,570	38.5	12.3	165	1.2	0.61	2.64	2.89	9.8	4.70	2.6
82	3,400	42.3	15.9	171	1.7	0.73	2.92	3.21	10.9	5.72	3.4
Group 4c											
15	6,630	43.9	17.3	134	<0.5	0.92	3.09	2.27	10.6	5.74	3.1
16	3,920	43.0	17.1	192	1.8	0.82	2.63	2.57	11.2	5.66	3.5
23	4,300	39.1	13.4	167	1.9	0.86	2.53	2.30	10.1	5.01	3.2
33	4,200	45.6	13.1	206	1.5	0.74	2.84	3.42	12.0	5.92	3.6
49	4,370	51.1	18.6	236	2.3	0.86	3.62	2.15	13.9	7.06	4.7
59	4,240	37.8	15.8	176	1.8	0.81	2.57	2.40	11.1	5.39	2.9
83	3,950	46.4	18.1	206	1.5	0.82	3.15	2.91	11.6	5.28	3.2
Group 5: high Na											
Group 5a											
31	236	48.6	23.1	383	2.8	0.89	4.51	3.24	20.0	5.23	2.7
54	541	67.5	11.5	131	3.7	0.99	3.26	3.35	12.4	6.51	3.1

Table 3b. Analytical Data for the Stratum VI Pottery (*cont.*)

	<i>Ba</i> ppm	<i>Ce</i> ppm	<i>Co</i> ppm	<i>Cr</i> ppm	<i>Cs</i> ppm	<i>Eu</i> ppm	<i>Fe</i> %	<i>Hf</i> ppm	<i>Sc</i> ppm	<i>Sm</i> ppm	<i>U</i> ppm
Group 5b											
18	489	66.2	39.2	260	1.2	0.92	8.03	7.95	20.9	7.68	2.8
38	502	74.4	40.4	271	1.3	1.12	7.88	7.28	21.4	7.39	1.1
Group 5c											
46	511	65.6	33.2	232	<0.5	1.07	6.03	6.62	17.5	6.96	1.2
74	335	48.8	13.4	100	0.9	0.58	5.01	4.32	11.2	4.32	1.7
86	399	71.9	24.1	154	2.1	0.90	8.50	9.47	15.6	7.16	2.2
Group 6											
66	879	78.4	22.0	168	1.9	0.94	5.79	7.38	16.4	7.84	3.0
80	991	60.0	22.2	161	1.8	1.15	3.95	4.38	13.8	7.58	3.8
58	1,040	38.5	16.7	129	<0.5	0.73	2.61	3.22	9.9	5.37	3.1
05	1,100	42.9	17.1	150	<0.5	0.78	2.97	3.31	10.9	5.57	2.8
41	1,110	51.9	20.0	525	1.2	0.82	3.18	10.30	8.0	4.70	1.3
42	1,140	49.4	18.6	146	1.5	0.90	3.15	3.63	10.8	6.03	2.9
34	1,120	54.1	20.5	158	<0.6	0.91	3.72	4.06	11.9	6.72	3.2
79	1,160	45.6	14.6	300	<0.7	0.96	3.07	3.29	10.8	5.95	8.1
01	708	44.6	20.2	150	<0.4	0.93	2.99	3.31	11.1	5.88	2.8
08	252	39.9	15.2	193	1.7	0.65	3.16	6.12	10.3	3.95	1.9
09	538	61.0	12.4	183	3.5	1.00	2.81	3.07	10.1	5.72	2.6
10	863	42.7	14.9	144	1.0	0.94	2.61	3.36	11.0	5.98	3.6
13	504	60.4	22.7	152	1.3	0.84	4.09	6.88	12.0	5.84	1.7
14	432	57.8	19.8	135	1.3	0.93	4.42	5.28	12.7	6.39	2.1
19	863	57.0	19.8	162	1.8	0.75	4.27	6.39	11.8	5.82	1.7
22	323	66.6	18.1	242	1.5	0.74	4.19	7.22	12.0	6.58	3.4
25	326	42.2	13.4	132	<0.5	0.93	2.58	3.07	9.7	5.66	3.1
28	278	55.2	19.2	269	1.2	0.79	3.15	6.05	9.8	4.81	1.0
29	324	60.6	19.4	124	1.4	0.84	3.83	7.85	10.9	5.99	1.9
36	630	59.8	20.5	164	1.4	0.79	5.65	5.18	12.4	6.02	2.2
39	330	58.1	18.3	197	1.3	1.02	3.54	6.23	11.5	6.26	3.9
51	642	69.0	17.3	272	<0.5	0.94	4.55	6.00	14.5	7.46	6.3
55	323	59.1	19.1	146	0.9	0.78	3.48	6.24	11.4	6.00	4.8
56	462	61.5	18.4	192	1.2	0.85	3.57	6.56	11.0	5.79	4.1
57	455	53.7	17.1	198	1.1	0.83	3.23	4.80	11.3	5.94	5.2
61	271	50.4	14.1	125	1.7	0.75	3.50	8.16	10.0	4.88	1.4
65	533	45.5	18.0	129	<0.4	0.78	3.56	3.88	11.5	6.19	3.4
67	300	49.1	13.0	200	<0.5	0.78	2.94	4.43	10.2	5.36	6.1
73	295	50.3	16.2	138	1.2	0.65	3.96	6.12	11.1	5.68	2.8
78	<59	46.1	18.5	195	1.6	0.91	3.55	3.98	12.6	5.51	2.8
81	384	42.5	9.9	232	0.9	0.58	3.17	2.86	8.9	5.36	9.3

Table 3c. Analytical Data for the Stratum VI Pottery

	<i>Lu</i> ppm	<i>Nd</i> ppm	<i>Ni</i> ppm	<i>Rb</i> ppm	<i>Sc</i> ppm	<i>Sr</i> ppm	<i>Ta</i> ppm	<i>Tb</i> ppm	<i>Th</i> ppm	<i>Yb</i> ppm
Group 1: high As, Sb, Cr, V, U; low Mn										
02	0.38	25	<52	<8	14.9	610	0.7	0.7	4.4	2.6
03	0.35	35	120	<9	16.2	690	0.9	1.0	4.7	2.4
04	0.42	41	<51	<8	12.9	480	0.5	1.0	3.9	2.7

Table 3c. Analytical Data for the Stratum VI Pottery (*cont.*)

	<i>Lu</i> ppm	<i>Nd</i> ppm	<i>Ni</i> ppm	<i>Rb</i> ppm	<i>Sc</i> ppm	<i>Sr</i> ppm	<i>Ta</i> ppm	<i>Tb</i> ppm	<i>Th</i> ppm	<i>Yb</i> ppm
Group 1: high As, Sb, Cr, V, U; low Mn (<i>cont.</i>)										
06	0.45	39	<60	<9	14.8	380	<0.3	<0.3	5.0	2.8
07	0.43	25	130	31	11.3	470	0.8	0.9	5.6	2.8
11	0.37	27	99	16	15.1	630	0.8	0.8	4.7	2.5
17	0.43	27	89	<6	12.3	640	0.6	0.6	3.7	2.6
27	0.40	28	120	<7	14.2	530	0.9	0.9	4.6	2.7
30	0.33	17	<55	<10	13.5	530	0.8	0.7	3.6	2.6
35	0.40	19	<71	<12	17.0	650	0.9	0.9	4.3	3.2
45	0.41	39	110	15	15.6	630	0.8	0.8	4.6	2.8
48	0.40	27	130	19	15.7	480	0.8	0.9	4.5	2.8
62	0.32	28	88	23	9.8	520	0.6	0.7	3.9	2.1
63	0.34	25	92	47	13.2	520	0.7	0.8	4.8	2.3
64	0.43	29	120	<9	17.3	580	0.8	0.8	4.0	2.6
75	0.29	30	110	<8	10.7	380	0.7	0.5	3.9	2.1
76	0.41	38	<46	<7	11.0	470	0.5	0.8	4.0	2.7
77	0.42	41	<58	<9	15.6	470	0.8	0.9	4.5	2.6
85	0.40	38	110	20	15.0	510	1.0	0.7	4.6	2.2
Group 2: very high U										
32	0.34	30	<32	24	11.7	560	1.1	0.9	5.5	2.7
70	0.82	30	<41	57	15.7	430	0.6	0.9	6.0	3.6
Group 3: high Ba, Mn, Ta, and Hf; lower Ca										
24	0.50	<6	<47	31	12.2	<80	1.7	1.0	6.4	3.2
26	0.46	41	<42	32	12.4	420	1.3	0.9	6.0	3.1
44	0.48	53	<49	34	12.0	640	1.1	0.7	6.0	3.4
47	0.52	34	94	23	13.6	480	1.6	1.1	5.8	3.2
71	0.53	54	90	<6	12.5	430	1.8	1.1	6.5	3.5
72	0.54	48	<41	48	14.1	310	2.1	1.1	7.8	3.7
Group 4: highest Ba										
Group 4a										
21	0.48	26	<37	17	10.1	600	0.5	0.7	4.0	3.3
37	0.44	22	<50	27	12.2	800	0.6	0.8	4.7	3.1
40	0.48	27	91	22	10.5	470	0.9	0.9	3.7	3.0
60	0.55	48	<50	29	11.9	680	0.8	1.4	5.3	3.6
68	0.36	20	77	15	8.0	330	0.6	0.6	2.8	2.4
84	0.29	24	68	35	9.0	460	0.9	0.6	4.7	1.9
Group 4b										
12	0.47	28	<40	22	11.1	640	0.7	0.8	4.7	2.9
20	0.44	45	<43	30	10.7	480	0.8	0.7	4.8	3.3
43	0.42	49	<49	19	11.7	560	0.7	0.9	4.8	3.3
50	0.42	38	<32	16	11.0	500	0.9	0.5	4.7	2.5
52	0.41	31	<39	28	10.7	640	0.8	0.7	4.4	1.9
53	0.40	24	<43	24	10.4	570	0.6	0.6	4.2	2.5
69	0.38	29	87	25	10.0	590	0.8	0.9	4.3	3.3
82	0.47	34	<34	36	10.7	540	0.9	0.9	4.6	3.8
Group 4c										
15	0.40	55	<42	21	10.5	440	1.3	0.8	3.9	1.3
16	0.50	46	95	25	11.3	590	0.6	1.0	4.8	2.8
23	0.40	47	90	14	10.2	710	0.5	0.8	4.2	2.4
33	0.43	29	<50	33	11.9	820	0.8	0.8	5.0	2.4

Table 3c. Analytical Data for the Stratum VI Pottery (*cont.*)

	<i>Lu</i> <i>ppm</i>	<i>Nd</i> <i>ppm</i>	<i>Ni</i> <i>ppm</i>	<i>Rb</i> <i>ppm</i>	<i>Sc</i> <i>ppm</i>	<i>Sr</i> <i>ppm</i>	<i>Ta</i> <i>ppm</i>	<i>Tb</i> <i>ppm</i>	<i>Th</i> <i>ppm</i>	<i>Yb</i> <i>ppm</i>
Group 4c (<i>cont.</i>)										
49	0.56	37	110	39	13.7	990	0.8	1.1	5.7	3.9
59	0.42	39	78	24	11.1	690	0.8	0.7	4.4	2.4
83	0.44	45	<36	26	12.0	690	0.6	1.0	4.8	3.7
Group 5: high Na										
Group 5a										
31	0.32	31	<59	49	20.3	890	0.9	0.7	5.9	2.2
54	0.37	41	<45	73	12.6	660	1.0	0.7	10.0	2.7
Group 5b										
18	0.43	24	<46	25	20.9	470	2.0	0.8	6.9	3.1
38	0.50	47	<57	36	21.3	380	1.6	0.9	6.9	3.6
Group 5c										
46	0.45	46	<46	29	17.6	460	1.4	0.9	6.4	3.1
74	0.29	24	<31	32	11.2	390	1.0	0.8	5.7	2.2
86	0.47	38	<41	52	15.5	430	1.6	1.0	8.0	3.7
Group 6										
66	0.44	35	<67	55	15.8	340	2.0	0.9	7.8	3.3
80	0.61	42	<42	44	13.8	390	1.5	1.2	5.5	4.0
58	0.36	21	<41	18	10.0	510	0.7	0.7	3.5	2.7
05	0.45	28	<44	21	11.2	460	0.8	0.8	4.4	5.9
41	0.37	37	<32	23	8.2	220	0.9	0.8	4.6	2.6
42	0.45	34	<37	31	10.8	370	1.2	0.9	4.3	3.1
34	0.46	35	<52	25	12.2	500	1.2	0.8	4.9	3.3
79	0.39	39	<46	<8	11.2	700	0.7	0.9	4.4	2.7
01	0.47	41	98	22	11.2	350	1.2	0.7	4.1	3.1
08	0.26	27	<31	37	10.6	350	1.0	0.5	5.1	1.8
09	0.32	45	<46	55	10.5	660	0.6	0.7	8.1	2.2
10	0.48	33	<38	23	11.0	430	0.6	0.8	4.1	3.4
13	0.40	44	<36	28	11.9	270	1.5	0.9	6.1	2.9
14	0.33	47	<34	36	12.5	320	2.1	0.8	5.7	2.4
19	0.38	55	<38	32	11.7	200	1.4	1.1	5.9	2.7
22	0.44	34	<40	30	12.0	530	1.2	0.8	6.9	3.3
25	0.45	42	<40	19	9.8	360	0.8	0.8	3.9	3.1
28	0.29	40	<39	29	9.9	310	1.2	0.5	5.3	2.0
29	0.38	36	<34	28	11.2	<80	1.7	0.6	6.6	2.8
36	0.32	25	<52	44	12.5	380	1.4	0.7	5.8	2.8
39	0.37	50	<48	25	11.1	480	1.1	0.7	5.8	2.3
51	0.48	37	<38	39	14.4	670	1.4	1.0	7.2	3.4
55	0.48	42	<33	33	11.4	260	1.4	0.8	6.2	3.3
56	0.41	42	<33	29	11.2	430	1.3	0.7	6.2	2.7
57	0.36	36	85	27	11.2	430	1.3	0.7	5.4	2.4
61	0.33	35	<40	26	10.2	310	1.4	0.6	5.5	2.1
65	0.45	30	<30	26	11.5	460	1.0	0.7	4.4	3.1
67	0.35	30	<39	23	10.2	550	1.1	0.7	5.0	2.4
73	0.33	21	<29	37	10.9	350	1.4	0.6	5.9	2.4
78	0.41	44	77	21	12.3	730	1.0	0.8	4.9	3.2
81	0.37	30	260	21	9.0	540	0.6	0.6	3.9	2.8

Table 4a. Summary of Analytical Data for the Stratum VI Pottery

	<i>Group 1</i> <i>19 samples</i>	<i>Group 2</i> <i>2 samples</i>	<i>Group 3</i> <i>6 samples</i>	<i>Group 5a</i> <i>2 samples</i>	<i>Group 5b</i> <i>2 samples</i>	<i>Group 5c</i> <i>3 samples</i>
Al %	5.7±0.8	6.0±1.8	4.8±0.2	6.2±0.2	7.6±0.5	5.8±0.8
As	20.1±4.1	8.9±8.0	3.6±1.9	5.5±1.9	3.2±2.4	4.9±2.2
Ba	450±150	310±140	2140±410	380±210	500±10	420±90
Ca %	17.5±2.7	15.0±2.4	13.2±4.9	15.4±2.2	6.9±0.7	9.6±2.4
Ce	44.8±5.1	52.8±2.6	69.4±7.3	58.0±13.3	70.3±5.8	62.1±1.9
Cl	370±270	530±300	430±280	400±110	1100±1300	660±300
Co	17.7±4.0	17.5±5.1	27.4±5.7	17.3±8.2	39.8±0.8	23.6±9.9
Cr	302±35	172±17	180±25	257±8	265±8	162±66
Cs	0.7±0.3	2.5±2.2	1.4±0.5	3.2±0.6	1.3±0.1	1.7±0.8
Dy	4.6±0.8	4.8±0.4	6.2±0.4	4.3±0.4	6.2±0.3	4.5±1.3
Eu	0.75±0.13	0.68±0.12	1.04±0.16	0.94±0.07	1.02±0.14	0.85±0.25
Fe %	4.92±1.03	4.43±0.02	4.08±0.60	3.88±0.88	7.95±0.11	6.51±1.79
Hf	2.51±0.27	4.64±1.32	7.48±1.97	3.29±0.07	7.61±0.47	6.80±2.58
K %	1.19±0.26	1.75±0.63	1.41±0.38	2.45±0.77	1.55±0.91	1.43±0.21
La	28.1±2.5	26.4±2.6	38.1±3.6	31.0±7.7	37.2±1.0	31.7±5.2
Lu	0.38±0.04	0.58±0.33	0.50±0.03	0.34±0.03	0.46±0.05	0.40±0.10
Mn	337±88	478±400	1040±231	721±790	1080±213	794±383
Na %	0.42±0.11	0.32±0.11	0.35±0.06	0.65±0.07	1.31±0.17	0.89±0.14
Nac%	0.40±0.11	0.28±0.13	0.33±0.05	0.60±0.17	1.24±0.09	0.85±0.13
Nd	30±7	30±1	39±17	36±7	35±16	36±11
Ni	90±29	36±6	60±24	52±9	51±8	39±8
Rb	14±10	41±23	29±13	61±16	31±8	38±13
Sb	1.58±0.37	0.97±0.73	0.48±0.16	0.49±0.04	0.26±0.02	0.78±0.44
Sc	14.0±2.1	13.7±2.8	12.8±0.8	16.4±5.4	21.1±0.3	14.8±3.3
Sm	6.05±0.61	7.73±2.82	7.32±0.60	5.87±0.90	7.53±0.21	6.15±1.59
Sr	530±80	490±90	390±180	770±160	420±60	430±40
Ta	0.7±0.2	0.8±0.3	1.6±0.3	0.9±0.1	1.8±0.3	1.3±0.3
Tb	0.8±0.2	0.9±0.1	1.0±0.2	0.7±0.1	0.9±0.1	0.9±0.1
Th	4.4±0.5	5.7±0.4	6.4±0.7	7.9±2.9	6.9±0.1	6.7±1.2
Ti %	0.48±0.11	0.50±0.17	0.51±0.21	0.42±0.06	0.92±0.01	0.56±0.18
U	9.7±1.6	44.3±5.8	3.1±1.5	2.9±0.3	1.9±1.2	1.7±0.5
V	194±32	154±57	120±12	122±8	186±19	107±36
Yb	2.6±0.3	3.1±1.6	3.3±0.2	2.4±0.3	3.4±0.4	3.0±0.8

Table 4b. Summary of Analytical Data for the Stratum VI Pottery

	<i>Group 4a</i> <i>6 samples</i>	<i>Group 4b</i> <i>8 samples</i>	<i>Group 4c</i> <i>7 samples</i>	<i>Group 4a+b+c</i> <i>21 samples</i>	<i>Group 6</i> <i>31 samples</i>
Al %	3.6±0.7	4.2±0.4	4.2±0.5	4.0±0.5	4.4±0.8
As	3.3±1.8	2.5±0.4	2.8±0.5	2.8±0.6	4.3±2.3
Ba	2030±250	3360±180	4510±940	3370±1050	600±330
Ca %	22.3±2.3	18.0±2.4	18.9±2.0	19.5±2.7	17.0±3.4
Ce	39.8±6.9	41.2±3.0	43.8±4.5	41.6±4.6	53.3±9.3
Cl	190±120	580±520	410±260	410±410	450±300
Co	14.1±1.2	14.5±1.7	16.2±2.1	14.9±2.1	17.6±3.0
Cr	165±39	174±9	188±32	176±29	187±77
Cs	1.0±0.5	1.4±0.4	1.6±0.5	1.3±0.5	1.2±0.6
Dy	4.9±0.9	5.1±0.7	5.0±0.9	5.0±0.8	5.0±0.7
Eu	0.69±0.15	0.75±0.10	0.83±0.05	0.76±0.12	0.84±0.12
Fe %	2.79±0.51	2.71±0.21	2.91±0.39	2.80±0.34	3.58±0.77
Hf	3.19±0.80	3.10±0.17	2.57±0.44	2.95±0.56	5.24±1.85

Table 4b. Summary of Analytical Data for the Stratum VI Pottery (*cont.*)

	<i>Group 4a</i> 6 samples	<i>Group 4b</i> 8 samples	<i>Group 4c</i> 7 samples	<i>Group 4a+b+c</i> 21 samples	<i>Group 6</i> 31 samples
K %	1.45±0.25	1.81±0.23	1.45±0.20	1.59±0.30	1.62±0.62
La	28.5±4.2	29.1±1.9	31.2±3.7	29.6±3.6	30.5±4.1
Lu	0.43±0.09	0.42±0.03	0.45±0.05	0.43±0.05	0.39±0.07
Mn	502±66	546±73	581±66	545±75	602±176
Na %	0.24±0.09	0.35±0.11	0.29±0.06	0.30±0.10	0.31±0.07
Nac%	0.23±0.09	0.31±0.09	0.27±0.05	0.27±0.08	0.28±0.07
Nd	28±10	35±8	42±8	35±10	36±7
Ni	62±20	45±17	71±28	59±25	51±41
Rb	24±7	25±6	26±8	25±7	29±10
Sb	0.51±0.16	0.50±0.18	0.54±0.09	0.51±0.13	0.51±0.20
Sc	10.2±1.6	10.7±0.5	11.5±1.1	10.8±1.2	11.3±1.4
Sm	5.35±0.82	5.40±0.35	5.72±0.66	5.50±0.64	5.90±0.82
Sr	550±170	560±50	700±170	600±150	410±150
Ta	0.7±0.2	0.8±0.1	0.8±0.3	0.8±0.2	1.2±0.4
Tb	0.8±0.3	0.8±0.2	0.9±0.1	0.8±0.2	0.8±0.2
Th	4.2±0.9	4.6±0.2	4.7±0.6	4.5±0.6	5.4±1.1
Ti %	0.31±0.07	0.29±0.03	0.27±0.05	0.29±0.04	0.46±0.12
U	3.5±1.5	3.2±0.4	3.4±0.6	3.4±0.7	3.4±1.9
V	95±18	96±9	105±9	99±11	123±28
Yb	2.9±0.6	2.9±0.6	2.7±0.9	2.8±0.7	2.9±0.7

Table 5. Summary of Analytical Data from the Megiddo Region

	<i>Megiddo^a</i> <i>Bichrome</i> 9 samples	<i>Megiddo^a</i> <i>Non-Bichrome</i> 5 samples	<i>Qiri^b</i> <i>Cooking Pots</i> 8 samples	<i>Megiddo^c</i> <i>Cooking Pots</i> 5 samples	<i>Jokneam^d</i> <i>Cooking Pots</i> 9 sample
Al %	3.36±0.25	3.30±0.07	—	—	—
Ca %	18.80±2.30	19.87±1.29	—	—	—
Ce	—	—	51.3–60.7	62.7–73.1	50.7–58.4
Co	22.90±4.20	25.00±3.55	12.89–15.65	20.11–22.50	13.12–15.63
Cr	137±16	120±10	84.3–96.7	119.2–131.4	91.3–113.1
Cs	1.0±0.4	1.1±0.2	0.95–1.26	1.27–2.00	0.85–1.53
Eu	—	—	1.05–1.22	1.43–1.54	1.12–1.27
Fe %	2.86±0.25	2.76±0.19	2.85–3.23	4.29–4.59	3.02–3.28
Hf	5.92±0.66	5.82±0.41	6.37–7.53	6.32–9.10	6.43–7.42
La	27.8±2.1	28.3±2.3	23.4–26.3	31.14–34.03	24.3–26.1
Lu	0.426±0.060	0.413±0.044	0.32–0.38	0.39–0.44	0.33–0.38
Mn	967±257	1066±228	—	—	—
Na %	0.31±0.09	0.31±0.06	—	—	—
Nd	—	—	22.2–24.8	28.38–30.39	21.9–25.6
Ni	81±23	76±15	—	—	—
Rb	30±10	35±6	30–45	61–76	34–58
Sb	—	—	0.46–0.94	0.74–0.91	0.58–1.09
Sc	10.36±0.94	10.00±0.20	9.19–10.54	13.18–14.08	9.76–10.64
Sm	—	—	4.47–4.87	5.65–6.09	4.41–4.91
Ta	0.851±0.077	0.872±0.078	0.93–1.01	1.25–1.38	0.95–1.03
Th	5.02±0.39	5.08±0.26	5.66–6.30	7.20–8.01	5.57–6.18
Ti %	0.423±0.066	0.419±0.070	—	—	—
U	3.18±0.063	2.92±0.34	0.94–1.41	1.66–1.94	1.03–1.22
Yb	—	—	2.24–2.58	2.48–2.94	2.28–2.70

^a Artzy et al. 1978, table 2, cols. 2, 4^b Sharon et al. 1987, table 13^c Sharon et al. 1987, table 16^d Sharon et al. 1987, table 14

Table 6. Summary of Analytical Data from Tel Mevorakh, Megadim, Dan, and Jerusalem

	<i>Tel Mevorakh^a</i> <i>Coarse Wares</i> <i>4 samples</i>	<i>Tel Mevorakh^a</i> <i>Coarse Wares</i> <i>9 samples</i>	<i>Megadim^b</i> <i>Plain Wares</i> <i>21 samples</i>	<i>Dan^c</i> <i>Collared Pithoi</i> <i>28 samples</i>	<i>Jerusalem^d</i> <i>Local Wares</i> <i>20 samples</i>
Ca %	7.9±1.8	13.1±2.3	10.6±1.9	11.10±1.20	7.7±1.1
Ce	80.2±3.0	70.0±6.6	—	92.6±6.50	49.8±1.9
Co	22.9±1.6	20.3±3.0	9.5±1.2	22.90±1.95	14.0±0.9
Cr	156±10	127±12	74±7	129.00±9.00	115±6
Cs	2.14±0.34	1.45±0.32	1.4±0.3	—	6.0±0.5
Eu	1.90±0.04	1.57±0.13	—	1.87±0.14	1.20±0.05
Fe %	4.47±0.25	3.83±0.34	2.86±0.16	5.58±0.35	3.98±0.15
Hf	9.49±0.44	9.0±2.6	4.60±0.42	7.58±0.53	3.83±0.19
La	41.4±2.0	34.7±1.6	19.0±1.1	43.4±3.00	23.8±0.7
Lu	0.64±0.02	0.52±0.06	0.23±0.02	0.46±0.04	0.33±0.02
Na %	0.40±0.03	0.40±0.09	0.29±0.05	0.19±0.04	0.21±0.03
Ni	111±19	92±16	39±12	—	112±8
Rb	—	—	—	70.00±12.00	—
Sc	15.8±0.8	13.2±0.7	9.8±1.6	15.93±0.92	18.6±0.9
Sm	7.60±0.26	6.42±0.46	—	7.53±0.48	4.88±0.19
Ta	1.41±0.14	1.23±0.11	0.71±0.04	1.90±0.12	0.71±0.03
Th	8.93±0.54	8.12±1.01	4.85±0.27	10.44±0.62	7.18±0.25
Ti %	0.49±0.08	0.41±0.09	0.32±0.03	—	0.28±0.07
U	2.19±0.12	1.91±0.20	1.31±0.17	2.10±0.11	2.33±0.25
Yb	4.25±0.12	3.48±0.40	—	3.24±0.29	2.39±0.12

^aYellin and Perlman 1978, table 3, cols. 1–2^bYellin and Perlman 1978, table 7, col. 2^cYellin and Gunneweg 1989, table 3, col. 1^dGunneweg et al. 1991, table 1, col. 2

Table 7. Summary of Analytical Data for Philistine Bichrome Pottery

	<i>Nasbeh^a</i> <i>5 samples</i>	<i>Tel Mevorakh^b</i> <i>4 samples</i>	<i>Qasile^c</i> <i>32 samples</i>	<i>Ashdod^d</i> <i>94 samples</i>	<i>Miqne/Ekron^e</i> <i>10 samples</i>
Ca %	8.7±1.2	15.5±1.3	11.8±1.2	6.3±0.7	11.9±2.4
Ce	45.2±0.2	—	—	65.5±1.3	52.1±4.5
Co	15.7±2.6	9.8±1.6	14.2±1.8	16.7±0.9	13.6±1.3
Cr	103±4	73±10	126±12	121±7	96±12
Cs	5.6±0.8	1.8±0.3	1.3±0.3	1.7±0.2	1.2±0.03
Eu	1.14±0.06	—	—	—	—
Fe %	3.92±0.20	2.72±0.21	2.8±0.4	3.73±0.22	2.98±0.29
Hf	3.0±0.09	2.94±0.53	7.8±1.8	14.3±1.2	19.1±1.8
K	3.9±0.3	—	—	—	—
La	21.7±0.8	17.4±1.7	29.9±2.3	30.1±1.53	25.2±2.6
Lu	0.27±0.02	0.22±0.01	0.49±0.1	0.46±0.03	0.38±0.04
Na %	0.18±0.0	0.37±0.04	0.36±0.7	0.67±0.03	0.43±0.08
Rb	89±11	56±5	41±6	—	—
Sc	17.4±0.8	11.1±1.3	10.8±0.7	12.4±0.6	32.1±1.2
Sm	4.34±0.24	—	—	—	—
Ta	0.68±0.04	0.67±0.06	0.85±0.1	1.34±0.06	0.96±0.11
Th	6.70±0.36	4.70±0.46	6.06±0.61	8.03±0.45	6.10±0.50
Ti %	0.39±0.0	0.19±0.06	—	0.69±0.04	0.54±0.12

Table 7. Summary of Analytical Data for Philistine Bichrome Pottery (*cont.*)

	<i>Nasbeh^a</i> 5 samples	<i>Tel Mevorakh^b</i> 4 samples	<i>Qasile^c</i> 32 samples	<i>Ashdod^d</i> 94 samples	<i>Miqne/Ekron^e</i> 10 samples
U	2.39±0.13	1.70±0.20	2.76±0.56	1.94±0.12	2.50±0.53
Yb	1.94±0.07	—	—	—	2.52±0.14

^aGunneweg et al. 1994, table 1, col. 1^bIncludes two bichrome ware and two plain ware sherds; Yellin and Perlman 1978, table 7, col. 1^cYellin and Gunneweg 1985, table 16, col. 5^dGunneweg et al. 1990, table 1, col. 6^eGunneweg et al. 1986, table 3Table 8. Summary of Analytical Data from the Lower Galilee
(from Adan-Bayewitz et al. 1999: appendices 1 and 2)

	<i>Nahif</i> <i>XRF</i> 8 samples	<i>Nahif</i> <i>INAA</i> 8 samples	<i>Shikhin</i> <i>XRF</i> 15 samples	<i>Shikhin</i> <i>INAA</i> 11 samples
As	14.2–28.8	—	7.3–10.2	—
Ba	197–285	—	280–477	—
Ca %	8.9–11.4	8.3–12.3	6.9–12.5	6.4–11.5
Cu	30.6–70.0	—	36.5–46.4	—
Fe %	6.12–6.65	5.78–6.54	5.09–6.19	5.27–6.02
Ga	20.4–22.3	—	16.5–21.0	—
K %	0.66–1.24	—	0.52–1.00	—
Mn	811–1136	—	976–1679	—
Nb	31.3–38.2	—	25.9–36.2	—
Ni	104–118	—	70–94	—
Pb	12.3–17.7	—	12.7–15.6	—
Rb	56.8–71.1	—	45.6–60.1	—
Sr	300–374	—	215–361	—
Ti %	0.705–0.825	0.77–0.96	0.660–0.849	0.71–0.83
Y	46.4–57.5	—	39.6–46.6	—
Zn	144–180	—	95–148	—
Zr	287–365	—	338–430	—
Ce	—	98.3–120.6	—	93.2–119.7
Co	—	24.3–31.0	—	23.5–30.4
Cr	—	192–218	—	161–194
Cs	—	2.63–3.65	—	2.21–3.14
Eu	—	2.06–2.59	—	1.80–2.13
Hf	—	7.98–10.04	—	9.36–11.77
La	—	47.2–55.3	—	39.7–46.8
Lu	—	0.61–0.75	—	0.53–0.67
Na %	—	0.19–0.37	—	0.25–0.33
Sc	—	19.43–22.93	—	17.24–19.18
Sm	—	8.43–10.19	—	7.08–8.75
Ta	—	1.69–2.00	—	1.54–1.78
Th	—	10.40–12.20	—	9.59–11.32
U	—	4.69–7.17	—	2.67–4.14
Yb	—	4.37–5.22	—	4.09–4.78

Table 9. Summary of Analytical Data for Cypriot Pottery

	<i>Tell el- 'Ajjul</i> ^a (Made in Cyprus) <i>Bichrome</i> 36 samples	<i>Milia</i> ^a <i>East Cyprus</i> <i>Bichrome</i> 27 samples	<i>Milia</i> ^b <i>East Cyprus</i> <i>White Painted / Plain</i> 8 samples	<i>Styllos</i> ^b <i>East Cyprus</i> <i>White Painted</i> 9 samples
Al %	6.85±0.39	7.08±0.31	—	—
Ca %	9.8±1.7	6.2±1.7	9.9±2.6	13.3±1.3
Co	30.54±1.78	31.33±3.19	27.1±2.9	27.5±1.4
Cr	351±68	346±31	346±62	275±22
Cs	4.70±0.50	4.71±0.43	3.58±0.63	3.54±0.40
Fe %	5.54±0.23	5.87±0.21	5.0±0.50	5.20±0.28
Hf	2.95±0.21	3.23±0.17	2.97±0.29	2.36±0.13
La	21.2±1.2	20.3±2.1	20.7±1.9	16.4±0.8
Lu	0.319±0.019	0.325±0.025	0.32±0.02	0.30±0.02
Mn	973±99	984±172	—	—
Na %	1.076±0.187	1.116±0.177	1.20±0.21	1.04±0.08
Ni	251±21	276±21	229±19	179±21
Rb	95±25	84±17	—	—
Sc	22.08±0.92	23.50±0.65	20.8±2.6	22.5±1.3
Ta	0.691±0.034	0.734±0.025	0.66±0.07	0.51±0.04
Th	7.05±0.46	7.34±0.54	6.81±0.78	5.03±0.36
Ti %	0.420±0.034	0.457±0.033	—	—
U	2.56±0.92	1.82±0.17	2.48±0.77	2.14±0.28

^aArtzy et al. 1973, table 1, cols. 1–2^bYellin and Perlman 1978, table 4, cols. 3–4

CHAPTER SIX

THE SMALL FINDS

PATRICIA PAICE

The Stratum VI objects presented in this chapter came from stratified contexts on the mound and from the tombs dated to the Iron I period. Information was obtained from the archival field records kept by the Oriental Institute Expedition, as well as from illustrations and descriptions in the previously published Megiddo reports. Where no descriptive information was recorded, the objects are simply listed and their provenience provided. Occasionally, some objects were not assigned a registration number but were listed with another registered item in the field records. In such instances, we have reassigned the associated registration number with a “+” sign affixed to the end of the number, to indicate that the unregistered object was found in association with the registered one.

The objects have been grouped broadly into eight general categories (ceramic objects, figurines and statuettes, jewelry, bone and ivory objects, metal objects and utensils, stone objects and utensils, seals, and miscellaneous objects) and presented in that order. Within these categories, the objects are further subdivided according to formal functional criteria and then sub-grouped by material attributes. Where relevant, parallels from other sites in the region, or from a presumed source region, are provided for comparative perspective. A comprehensive table of all the objects recovered from Stratum VI loci, or associated indirectly with the stratum as residual material in later loci or from mixed loci, is presented in *Appendix C*.

CERAMIC OBJECTS

BATH

Registration Number: a 200

Provenience: Locus 2022, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 21:1

Description: The excavators identified a large oval ceramic basin with rounded ends as a bath. The vessel was made of a lightly fired, coarse, buff fabric with a dark core. When restored from fragments, it measured 58.0 cm in length, 54.0 cm in width, and 52.0 cm in height. The diameter of the vessel's rim is larger than that of its base, with the walls of the vessel everting slightly as they rise to the rim. Four small handles were attached to the rim, which has a triangular cross section and is slightly inverted. A similar-looking vessel, but with a thumb-impressed rope design encircling the body of the vessel, was discovered in Tomb 37, although apparently from the Iron II levels of the tomb (*Megiddo Tombs*: 77, fig. 87), and therefore contemporary to vessels found in Strata III–II levels on the mound (*Megiddo* 1, pls. 18:91, 54:91; see also Schumacher 1908, fig. 216).

The Stratum VI vessel may belong to a class of burial coffins from Mesopotamia known as “bathtub” sarcophagi (Potts 1997: 230–35). Typically ranging from 65 to 150 cm in length and 40 to 55 cm in height, these distinctive ceramic containers were designed to hold a body in a flexed or crouched position. They first appear in Mesopotamia towards the end of the second millennium B.C., during the

Middle Assyrian period, and continued in use through the Neo-Babylonian and early Persian periods (cf. Haller 1954: 54–55, pl. 64:66–67; Strommenger 1964; Reuther 1968: 206, pl. 62:93). Numerous examples of this coffin type, although almost exclusively from Iron IIC (eighth century B.C. or later) contexts, have been found throughout the southern Levant (Zorn 1993; 1997) including Transjordan (Routledge 1997: 36–37).

Parallels: Abu Hawam (Hamilton 1934, pl. 36:100), Dothan (Free 1959, fig. 3), Tell el-Far‘ah (N) (de Vaux 1951, pl. 16:1:3; Chambon 1984, pl. 47:10–12), Hazor (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 193), Jezreel (Ussishkin and Woodhead 1997, fig. 32), Tell en-Nasbeh (McCown 1947, pl. 92:2).

DRAINPIPE

Registration Number: P 6362

Provenience: Locus 1780, Area CC

Description: A ceramic drainpipe is listed. No further details were recorded.

LOOM WEIGHT

Eighty-one ceramic loom weights were recorded from Stratum VI contexts. The majority (seventy-seven) came from Area CC, with only two reported from Area AA, and one from Area B. Only one of these was illustrated and de-

scribed in any detail. However, a group of perforated cylindrical loom weights, with slightly pinched mid-sections, was photographed and recorded as having been recovered from Room 2069 of Area AA (see fig. 33).

Registration Number: a 143

Provenience: Locus 2022, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 21:2

Description: This loom weight measures 6.8 cm in diameter and 7.4 cm in length. It forms a cylinder with a slightly concave mid-section, possibly caused by wear rather than by design. It appears to resemble non-perforated loom weights commonly found at Philistine sites during the Iron I, and which recently were suggested to have functioned as spools linked to a textile industry with roots in the Aegean world (Stager 1995: 346; see also Holladay 2001: n. 44).

Parallels: Ashdod XIIIa (Dothan and Porath 1993, fig. 24:3–5, pl. 39:4), Ashkelon (Stager 1995, pl. 6), Beth Shean VIII–VII (James and McGovern 1993, figs. 115:4a–c, 5–7; 118:2a–b), Miqne/Ekron VIIB (Dothan et al. 1998: 14, pl. 7B).

OFFERING STAND

Fifteen ceramic offering stands were found in the Stratum VI settlement area. All had been treated variously with molded, incised, and fenestrated decorations. There were two types: (1) stands with the bowl attached directly to form a single vessel, and (2) stands with a bowl attached separately. Offering stands with mounted bowls enjoyed wide distribution during the Iron I and Early Iron II. Stands with simple bowls first appeared in the Late Bronze Age and continued into the Iron II, while the bird-shaped bowl subtype seems to have been limited to the Late Iron I. It is rare to find a complete set; usually only the bowl or the stand is preserved. The presence or absence of handles has also been used to subdivide these vessels typologically. The Megiddo offering stands have two loop handles, as do stands from Abu Hawam, Beth Shean, Lachish, and Ta'anach.

No. 1

Registration Number: a 431

Provenience: Locus 2067, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 12:3

Description: The hemispherical bowl is 43.0 cm in diameter and is broken at the base, leaving a preserved height of 16.0 cm. On the outside, just below the rim, a horizontal ring of approximately eighteen molded clay projections turn out and down over the shoulder of the bowl, giving the appearance of a garland of leaves. A similar but smaller bowl, found on top of a large incense burner or offering stand (see P 6056 below), was used as a model for the reconstructed drawing. A stump base is designed to fit into the top of a

stand. Schumacher's excavations uncovered a similar bowl in the Mittelburg (Watzinger 1929: 15, pl. 14h), which had thirteen leaves.

Parallels: Ai (Marquet-Krause 1949, pl. 84:1055), Hazor XI (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 204:1), Lachish V (Aharoni 1975, pl. 43:1, pl. 26:2 [photograph]), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 15:8).

No. 2

Registration Number: a 443

Provenience: Locus 2067, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 8:8

Description: Possibly better classified as a chalice, this stand contained seven holes that formed a ring around the base.

No. 3

Registration Number: a 526

Provenience: Locus 2071, Area AA

Description: This stand is reported to have numerous handles, with four fenestrations on a plane between each handle.

No. 4

Registration Number: a 646

Provenience: Locus 2071, Area AA

Description: This stand is reported to be 15.7 cm in diameter and to have four rounded windows.

No. 5

Registration Number: d 488

Provenience: Locus 5141, Area DD (Stratum VIA)

Illustration: Plate 12:5

Description: This cylindrical stand is 50.2 cm in height and has a diameter of 25.0 cm. The stand has two large handles attached at the top of the body just below the rim and two small rectangular windows (4.0 cm high × 2.5 cm wide) opposite each other between the bottom handle attachments. The vessel is open at both ends, with the neck opening narrower than the base. The bottom flares out to form a stable base.

Parallels: Hazor (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 309:5–6), Qasile XI (Mazar 1980, figs. 25–27; pl. 33:1).

No. 6

Registration Number: P 6055

Provenience: Locus 1731, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 22:2

Description: This stand is intact, except for a possible missing rim, and measures 55.0 cm in height, with a diameter of 15.1 cm. The stand is shaped in the form of a cylinder open at both ends. It was made of yellow fabric, with

red line decoration in a band of four painted horizontal ridges on the shoulder of the vessel and five painted bands above the flaring base. In between these zones, two large loop handles are positioned on opposite sides of the vessel. Two narrow rectangular windows (height 5.0 × width 2.5 cm) are placed one above the other on the front and back between the handles, while a single window is placed below each handle. The vessel is described as crudely made and battered. Two standing female figures, separately made and then attached, are depicted facing forward, with each holding her right breast with the right hand and covering her genital region with the left. The figures flank one of the pairs of windows.

Parallels: Ashdod X (musicians; Dothan 1970: 310), Beth Shean V (Rowe 1940, pls. 14:1, 3; 16:1–3; 57A:34; 58A:1–4 [snakes]; 15:1–4 [geometric]), Qasile X (openwork human figures; Mazar 1980, fig. 23, pl. 32:1–2), Ta'anach IIB (lions; Lapp 1969, fig. 29).

No. 7

Registration Number: P 6055a

Provenience: Square R10

Description: A fenestrated stand was found with Stand P 6055 (above), having the same yellow ware and similar red-painted decoration. The base is cone shaped, culminating in a narrow vertical tube neck at the top. A row of dependent triangular windows has been cut into the cone stand near the base and this area is decorated with a net pattern. At the halfway point of the vertical tube neck a ring of drooping leaves is attached. Six horizontal red lines encircle the vessel between the top of the windows up to the ring of leaves, with another three painted between the top of the leaves and the rim.

No. 8

Registration Number: P 6056

Provenience: Locus 1735, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 22:1

Description: The two parts of this set consist of an offering stand and bowl. Both are intact and were made of a yellow fabric. The bowl is similar in shape to Bowl 431 (No. 1 above), having approximately sixteen leaves encircling the bowl below the rim. The bowl was set on the stand with the aid of a projection that protruded from the base of the bowl. Small holes pierced in the neck of the stand would have permitted the insertion of a pin to fasten the two pieces together. The stand has a conical shape, with a bell-like bottom. A horizontal ring of looped clay below the necked top gives the appearance of a garland of leaves, below which two horizontal ridges form upper and lower borders for a band of triangular windows. Below the bottom ridge, two tall narrow rectangular windows face each other. The stand is covered in a red wash from the foot all the way up to the ridge above the triangular windows. The leaves on

the bowl were marked with red line-painted decoration. There is evidence of discoloration by fire on the inside of the bowl.

Parallels: Hazor XI (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 204:1), Lachish (Aharoni 1969, pl. 32a), Ta'anach IIB (Rast 1978, fig. 54).

No. 9

Registration Number: P 6073

Provenience: Locus 1744, Area CC

Illustrations: Pls. 8:7, 22:3

Description: The vessel was broken leaving the base of the stand in the form of an inverted bowl with a diameter of 20 cm at the base. A band of pierced windows, consisting of a row of alternating upright isosceles triangles and larger dependent triangles, begins 2.0 cm above the base. Each upright triangle is separated by a dependent triangle 9.0 cm in size. Stylistically, a parallel to No. 10 (P 6075).

Parallel: Abu Hawam IVA (Balensi 1980, pl. 20:11).

No. 10

Registration Number: P 6075

Provenience: Locus 1729, Area CC

Illustrations: Plates 8:6, 22:4

Description: The vessel is only partially intact. However, the height of the vessel is preserved, reaching 21.0 cm from rim to base. The stand and the bowl form one piece, with the bowl reaching 12.5 cm in diameter. The base features openwork and incised decoration. Three horizontal bands of small holes create the boundaries for two registers of triangular windows, the top register consisting of alternating upright and dependent triangles, and the bottom register of upright triangles. Stylistically, a close parallel to No. 9 (P 6073).

Parallels: Abu Hawam IVA (Balensi 1980, pl. 20:8–12).

No. 11

Registration Number: P 6241

Provenience: Locus 1740, Area CC

Illustrations: Plates 4:11, 22:6

Description: A bird-shaped bowl, 27.5 cm in diameter, is decorated with the wings and tail of a bird molded separately and attached at the leather-hard stage. The bird's head is broken off, as is often the case with this type of bowl, due to the vulnerability of the projecting head. The base of the bowl, which presumably would have included a peg-like appendage for insertion into a stand, was also missing. A base was found in the same room (P 6242, Locus 1740, Square R9, Area CC) and may have belonged to the bowl.

Parallels: Qasile X (Mazar 1975, pl. 7:D–E; 1980, figs. 28–30).

No. 12*Registration Number:* P 6307*Provenience:* Locus 1752, Area CC*Illustrations:* Plates 12:4, 22:5

Description: This stand was restored to its full height of 33.0 cm from fragments. The vessel has two large loop handles attached 5.0 cm below the rim. Two small rectangular windows (height 6.0 × width 3.0 cm) were cut opposite each other between the handles. The top of the stand takes the form of a jar, with plastic decoration consisting of a row of applied circular knobs attached to the neck below the rim. The bottom of the vessel flares out to form a stable base, 18 cm in diameter.

Parallel: Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 15:8).

RATTLE*Registration Number:* a 348*Provenience:* Locus 2068, Area AA*Illustration:* Plate 21:3

Description: A hollow, cylinder-shaped, gray ceramic object, measuring 13.6 cm in length and 7.2 cm in diameter. The top of the closed container is conical; while the bottom is fashioned into a 5.0 cm handle. The body is pierced with seventeen holes spaced evenly in a horizontal line around the cylinder below the conical cap.

Parallels: Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 28:15–16).

SHRINE*Registration Number:* a 629*Provenience:* Locus E = 2159, Area AA (Stratum VIB)*Illustration:* Plate 21:4

Description: A rectangular ceramic shrine was reconstructed from two fragments, one from the base, and one from the roof. It was fragmentary but was restored to dimensions of 12.0 × 10.0 cm at the top and 18.4 × 13.0 cm at the base. A doorway and several windows have been reconstructed on the basis of surviving edges on some of the fragments. Several symmetrically placed rectangular windows perforate the walls of the shrine. The reconstruction provides the shrine with a doorway on the front. The back is given one large window at the base, with three smaller windows above. The two sides were reconstructed with two rows of two windows.

The entire shrine is covered with a gray slip applied over a red wash, except on the flat top and the upper cornice. The decorations include two horizontal bands of rope molding around the shrine, one 1.2 cm below the roof cornice and the other 1.2 cm above the base, just below the doorway sill. There is also some incised and red-painted decoration on the upper cornice, with one vertical side of

the cornice featuring a horizontal row of incised circles, each framed in a square. The red decoration on the cornice consists of a row of red dependent triangles on the front and back, whereas the sides are decorated with a band of red framed squares, each square containing an incised circle. On top of the cornice, the roof has three lines of gray paint, which frame the edge of the rectangle.

Parallels: Beth Shean (Rowe 1940, pl. 18:1–3).

STOPPER

Seven ceramic stoppers were attributed to Stratum VI. They consist of cone-shaped lumps of clay, presumably used to stop the mouths of jars. However, only one example was illustrated and described.

Registration Number: b 65*Provenience:* Locus 3012, Area AA*Illustration:* Plate 22:7

Description: A stopper made of clay, in the form of a dome, 12.0 cm in diameter and 10.6 cm at the widest point. The stopper was found *in situ* in the neck of a large storage jar (b 65 is written on the neck of the jar). The clay had been made into a ball to plug the opening of the jar, with enough to cover the outside of the rim and part of the neck as well.

Parallel: Keisan 9a (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 82:1).

WALL BRACKET

Eight objects from Stratum VI were identified as wall brackets. Each consisted of a flat unadorned back and a front face decorated with high relief molding and punctate designs. They appear to have functioned as wall plaques, with Aegean and Cypriot cultural origins. The top is always rounded and perforated with a circular suspension hole, while the bottom (where it survives) terminates in an elbow joint with a cup-like channel that protrudes from the plane of the plaque at an angle of ninety degrees. Similar objects from Tell Abu Hawam (*parfum brûlé*) and Idalion (incense burner) were plain and undecorated except for a thin wavy line that descends vertically from the suspension hole to the mid-point of the plaque.

Parallels: Abu Hawam V (Balensi 1980, pl. 22:1–6; Hamilton 1934, fig. 37:228), Idalion (Gjerstad et al. 1935, pl. 181:23, No. 340), Mycenae (Schaeffer 1929: 288).

No. 1*Registration Number:* a 458*Provenience:* Locus 2078, Area BB*Illustration:* Plate 24:3

Description: The top part of a plaque is made of pink-buff clay with a red wash. The width is 9.6 cm and the surviving length is 12.2 cm. The top of this plaque is decorated

with the head of an animal, possibly a horse, facing forward. The break occurs across the nose of the animal, while the suspension hole, 2.6 cm in diameter, is positioned in the center of its forehead.

No. 2

Registration Number: a 536

Provenience: Locus 1751, Area BB

Illustration: Plate 24:4

Description: The top part of a small plaque, 7.4 cm in length and 5.8 cm in width. A raised ridge around the edge encloses the plaque. The rounded arch created by this ridge encloses the suspension hole, 2.0 cm in diameter. A pair of inner longitudinal ridges starts from the bottom edge of the suspension hole and is cut off by the break in the plaque. The exterior encircling ridge and the similar inner pair of ridges are slightly rounded on top, and each is decorated by a row of closely spaced pinholes in the clay, 0.7 cm apart. Each of the channels between the ridges is decorated with an incised row of closely spaced chevrons, forming a jagged zigzag line.

No. 3

Registration Number: c 75

Provenience: Area DD

Illustration: Plate 24:5

Description: The top half of a plaque made of pink-buff clay. The width is 8.4 cm, and the surviving length is 18.2 cm. The suspension hole is 2.0 cm in diameter and is positioned above the top of the design feature, which consists of two vertically hanging ropes of clay, each made up of three thick strands of clay braided together and attached to the surface of the plaque.

No. 4

Registration Number: P 6285

Provenience: Locus 1747, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 24:1

Description: The top half of a plaque made of buff to pink-buff clay. Its width is 9.0 cm, and the surviving length is 20.0 cm. The borders of the 3.0 cm wide suspension hole are formed by an exterior encircling ridge and a pair of inner longitudinal ridges. These ridges are decorated by a row of pinholes, 0.8 cm apart, in a fashion similar to Plaque a 536. However, on this plaque they are flattened on the top, and the channels between the ridges are decorated with a continuous scalloped line of incised rounded loops.

No. 5

Registration Number: P 6191

Provenience: Locus 1751, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 24:2

Description: A complete wall bracket, measuring 35.6 cm in length and 7.6 cm in width. It demonstrates a complete example of the geometric style of decoration seen in the broken plaques, with the ridges and pinholes, and the channels with wavy line decoration. From this example it can be seen that the inner pair of ridges form an interior oval within the exterior encircling ridge. Like P 6285, this plaque features ridges with a flattened top and a line of pinholes, 0.8 cm apart. In contrast, however, the incised lines in the channels are more jagged, creating a continuous zigzag line. The top of the plaque is also quite different, with the double ridge and channel continuing around and above the suspension hole. The border of the 2.2 cm wide suspension hole is formed by a continuation of the ridge of the interior oval with its pinholes. The bottom of the plaque forms an open trough in the shape of a half-pipe that projects forward at an angle of ninety degrees.

No. 6

Registration Number: a 471

Provenience: Locus 2069, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 24:6

Description: The top half of a plaque made of pink-buff clay. The width is 8.0 cm, and the surviving length is 15.4 cm. The decoration is similar to that of P 6191 (pl. 24:2), except for the spacing of the pinholes, which are set 1.0 cm apart, and the 2.4 cm diameter of the suspension hole.

No. 7

Registration Number: d 20

Provenience: Locus 5010, Area DD

Illustration: Plate 24:7

Description: A plaque made of pink-buff clay, broken at both ends. The width is 10.0 cm and the surviving length is 19.0 cm. It is very different from the others in the group, not having any longitudinal ridges and featuring two small suspension holes instead of one large central hole. The two suspension holes are 0.8 cm in diameter and placed at the same level, 3.0 cm apart, and 2.0 cm from the edges of the plaque. The two exterior edges have a small rolled rim, which is encircled, at intervals of 1.4 cm, by thin rings of clay, giving the appearance of having been stitched in place. Zigzagging lines have been incised in the flat surface of the clay, and the interior of a circular depression is scored with eight parallel lines.

No. 8

Registration Number: d 27

Provenience: Locus 5010, Area DD

Illustration: Plate 24:8

Description: The bottom part of a plaque, featuring the open trough at the base of a wall bracket. The remnant of

decoration on the plaque conforms to the ridge and channel design exhibited on a 471 (pl. 24:6). The trough measures 19.0 cm in length and 10.0 cm in width. The curved sides of the trough slope up from the plaque outwards, from a height of 3.4 cm at its base to 9.4 cm at its tip.

ZOOMORPHIC VESSEL

Seven zoomorphic vessels were made of fired clay. A number of these objects consisted only of animal-headed spouts and therefore might have been part of kernos rings (see below).

No. 1

Registration Number: d 664

Provenience: Locus 5197, Area DD

Description: Described as having a spout in the shape of an animal head, 5.5 cm in length. The clay is buff-colored with a brown wash.

No. 2

Registration Number: a 346

Provenience: Locus 2068, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 22:9

Description: A vessel with four stumpy legs and an ovoid body, 10.0 cm in length and 8.0 cm in height. The short neck supports a small head with a broken spout. The eyes were attached as clay pellets. The neck of the jar, 3.5 cm in diameter, is seated on the back of the animal with a handle attached from the neck to the back of the animal's body. A knob-like tail is visible in the center of the animal's rear. The vessel is brown-gray in color.

Parallels: Abu Hawam V (Balensi 1980, pl. 47:9), Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 30:28).

No. 3

Registration Number: a 444

Provenience: Locus 2070, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 22:11

Description: The spout of a vessel, 5.0 cm in length, was modeled in the form of an animal's head, with either upright, cat-like ears or broken horns. The mouth of the animal was formed by a circular hole through which liquid could be poured. The clay is buff in color, with a few minute white grits. There are traces of a striped, red-painted decoration.

Parallels: Ashdod XI (Dothan 1971, figs. 3:6, 75:4–5, 92:8), Gezer (Macalister 1912: 237, fig. 390:2), Qasile XI–X (Mazar 1980, fig. 41:b, pl. 38:5).

No. 4

Registration Number: a 580

Provenience: Locus 2043, Area AA (Stratum VIB)

Illustration: Plate 22:10

Description: An almost intact vessel, missing only a possible jar neck and handle. The vessel has a globular body with four legs, each in the form of a vertical ring. The animal-headed spout is shaped in the form of a continuous cylindrical neck and muzzle with a circular mouth pointing upwards. The spouted head is not at an angle to the neck, with the mouth pointing forwards as in most zoomorphic vessels. The vessel is made of a pink-buff fabric, with occasional white grits.

No. 5

Registration Number: d 33

Provenience: Below Locus 368*, Area C

Illustration: Plate 22:12

Description: A vessel made of pink-buff clay in the shape of an animal, with the head missing. The surviving fragment consists of the body of the animal carrying a saddle with a jar on each side, an arrangement that suggests that the animal is probably a donkey. The vessel was initially assigned to Stratum IV, but clearly belongs to Stratum V, VI, or VII. Two examples of an animal carrying twin panniers on its back come from reused tombs at Lachish dated to ca. 900 B.C.

Parallels: Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 30:27, 30).

No. 6

Registration Number: M 5771

Provenience: Locus 1737, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 22:13

Description: The spout of a vessel, 4.0 cm in length, was molded in the form of an animal head with small ears. A red-painted horizontal stripe is visible at the edge of the neck of the spout, and a painted line runs down the center of the face from the crown of the head to the mouth opening. The vessel is made of a buff fabric. No horns or breaks are evident.

Parallels: Gezer VB (Dever 1986, pls. 60:12, 118B).

No. 7

Registration Number: P 6054

Provenience: Locus 1732, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 22:8

Description: Almost completely intact, this vessel has the head of an animal with a long neck, 4.0 cm in length, attached to a barrel-shaped body (11.0 × 9.5 cm). The eyes are applied balls of clay, and the ears were formed from curved slabs of clay attached below a pair of broken horns. The animal appears to be an ovid or a caprid. The neck of the vessel, 4.0 cm in diameter, was placed on the middle of the animal's back, with the handle attached to the rear of the body (cf. a 580). The vessel was made of a buff fabric and

is undecorated. The body, jar neck, and handle are identical to an example from Lachish, which is missing its head.

Parallels: Abu Hawam V (Balensi 1980, pl. 47:9), Gezer (Macalister 1912, fig. 391:a–b), Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 30:28).

KERNOS RINGS

These objects consist of a hollow ring surmounted by a series of cups or miniature vessels spaced around the ring. The cups are usually connected to the hollow ring so that liquid poured into one vessel would circulate through the ring and could be poured out through another. The kernos rings that were found in Stratum VI at Megiddo are very elaborate, with some of the miniature vessels replaced by a bull's head, molded birds, and pomegranates. Dothan has identified these kernoi as part of a Philistine cultural tradition with Aegean origins (1982: 224; for alternative views, see Mazar 1980: 108, n. 43; Dever 2001: 125–26).

No. 1

Registration Number: a 1091

Provenience: Area AA

Illustration: Plate 23:1

Description: A fragment of a kernos ring with a bird figure positioned beside a cup or miniature bowl in such a way that the bird appears to be drinking out of the cup. The bird's beak hovers over the cup. Both the bird and the bowl are decorated in red. A pattern of radial lines emanates from a circle containing an eight-pointed star (or Maltese cross) on the back of the bird, while a net pattern has been painted on the exterior of the cup.

Parallels: Beth Shean V (Rowe 1940, pls. 20:21, 60A:3), Gezer (Macalister 1912, fig. 390:1).

No. 2

Registration Number: P 3303

Provenience: Locus 925, Square P4

Illustration: Plate 23:2

Description: A small jar with a wide flared rim was probably a miniature vessel broken off of a kernos ring.

No. 3

Registration Number: P 2282

Provenience: Locus 626*, Square R4

Illustration: Plate 23:3

Description: A complete kernos ring, which originally supported eight molded figures and miniature vessels. One of the attachments has broken off completely, but the other seven remain, although some are fragmentary. Two miniature amphorae, two pomegranates, and two doves drinking from a miniature bowl flank a bull's head, as identified by Dothan (1982: 222). Although the face of the bull is broken,

it can be seen that the head of the bull faced outwards so that the mouth could act as a spout. The surface is closely burnished and the figures are decorated with red. The bull's head is decorated with red lines and has pierced eyes and an opening through the mouth. The amphorae are decorated with red and sepia lines, and the pomegranates are covered with a red wash. Each dove is decorated with red and sepia lines forming a Maltese cross at the top. Originally, the doves would have appeared to be drinking from the cup, but their heads were broken off in antiquity. The Gezer kernos ring features a miniature bird facing a pomegranate, while the complete Beth Shean ring has a bullheaded spout accompanied by five miniature jars spaced around the ring. Two bulls' heads from Ashdod have been identified as parts of kernos rings.

Parallels: Ashdod G7 (Dothan 1971, fig. 75:4–5), Beth Shean V (Rowe 1940, pls. 20:21, 60A:3), Gezer (Macalister 1912, fig. 390:1).

No. 4

Registration Number: P 5748

Provenience: Locus 1567*, Area B

Illustration: Plate 23:4

Description: Part of a kernos ring that originally had eight objects attached to the ring base, but with only one cup still intact. The diameter of the ring, the intact cup, and an attachment for one of the missing items formed the basis for the reconstruction. The cup is smaller than the bowl on the complete kernos ring (P 2282, pl. 23:3) and appears more like the miniature vessels on the Beth Shean V and VII examples.

Parallels: Beth Shean V (Rowe 1940, pls. 20:21, 60A:3), Beth Shean VII (James and McGovern 1993, fig. 103:1, pl. 43c).

No. 5

Registration Number: P 6393

Provenience: Locus E = 1804, Square R8, Area CC, Stratum VIIA

Illustration: Plate 23:5

Description: This miniature jar is broken off at the base in a way consistent with its having been attached formerly to a kernos ring (Dothan 1982: 222, pl. 5). It is burnished and painted with red and black decoration, including a net pattern, alternating vertical wavy and straight lines, and a concentric semi-circle motif. The vessel's fabric and surface treatment are consistent with Dothan's "debased" Philistine bichrome tradition, but it was recovered from a locus (1804) assigned by the excavators to Stratum VIIA, and not Stratum VIA, as attributed by Dothan (1982: 22; pl. 5: P 6363 [sic]).

Parallels: Beth Shean V (Rowe 1940, pls. 20:21, 60A:3).

FIGURINES AND STATUETTES

ANTHROPOMORPHIC FIGURINE

No. 1

Registration Number: a 560

Provenience: Locus 2071, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 25:1

Description: The head of a female figurine, measuring 3.8 cm in height and 2.9 cm in width. The ears are visible and the features are modeled with applied strips of clay. The figure has a close-fitting headdress, which appears to have two pairs of curling horns in the front, molded with applied strips of clay. The iconography recalls the Mesopotamian representation of divine status.

No. 2

Registration Number: b 1

Provenience: Square K7, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 25:2

Description: The head of a female figurine, measuring 3.0 cm in height and 3.0 cm in width. The figure has well-delineated features, with hair framing her face and falling to her shoulders.

No. 3

Registration Number: c 590

Provenience: Area BB (below Stables [Stratum IVA])

Illustration: Plate 25:3

Description: A female figurine with only the torso preserved, including the left arm and shoulder, and measuring 9.2 × 5.0 cm. The left hand encircles the left breast and the right arm, though missing, apparently rested against the side of the figure.

Parallels: Abu Hawam V (Balensi 1980, pl. 49:7; Hamilton 1934: 55, no. 322).

No. 4

Registration Number: d 28

Provenience: Below Locus 368*, Area C

Illustration: Plate 25:4

Description: The female head and torso are preserved, including both arms, to a height of 7.3 cm and a width of 5.0 cm. The head is covered with a smooth cap, or head-cloth. No hair is visible. Both hands encircle tiny breasts.

Parallels: Ta'anach (Sellin 1904, fig. 96:a–b; Lapp 1964, fig. 22:7).

No. 5

Registration Number: M 5718

Provenience: Locus 1727, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 25:5

Description: The worn head of a female figurine, measuring 4.0 × 3.3 cm. Her hair, which curls down and outward over the shoulders like a Hathor wig, frames a round face.

Parallel: Abu Hawam IV (Hamilton 1934: 31, no. 176).

No. 6

Registration Number: M 5969

Provenience: Locus 1760, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 25:6

Description: A female plaque figurine. Its head is missing, but the figure is otherwise intact, including its feet, with a preserved height of 9.0 cm and a width of 3.8 cm. The figurine is very worn and non-distinctive, but the right arm appears to be supporting the right breast.

Parallels: Abu Hawam V (Balensi 1980, pl. 49:8; Hamilton 1934: 55, no. 323), Ashdod (Dothan and Freedman 1967, fig. 35:4).

No. 7

Registration Number: a 543

Provenience: Locus 2085, Area BB

Illustration: Plate 25:7

Description: A very worn and crudely shaped anthropomorphic figure made of basalt. It appears to be a block statue, 22.0 cm in height and 10.0 cm in width. The head, 6.0 cm in diameter, rises out of a block, 13.0 × 10.0 cm, which represents a seated body, with the folds of a robe that fall vertically to the ground. A much larger seated figure, in the form of a block statue, provides a possible parallel from Gezer. It was carved from sandstone and measures 90.0 cm in height, including the pedestal.

Parallel: Gezer (Macalister 1912, fig. 447).

No. 8

Registration Number: a 365

Provenience: Locus 2069, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 25:8

Description: A limestone block carved roughly in the shape of a human head. All the cuts are linear, with no rounding of any features. The face has two circular holes for eyes, and the nose is represented by a rectangular protrusion between the eyes that extends out at a right angle to the face. A horizontal slit, a third of the way from the base, forms the mouth.

No. 9

Registration Number: M 1558

Description: A figure made of limestone and chert. The profile of the figure is formed by the natural shape of the

stone, with the addition of depressions for the eyes and an incised line for the mouth. No information on the provenience was recorded.

No. 10

Registration Number: M 6042

Provenience: Locus 1780, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 25:9

Description: A crudely outlined anthropomorphic figure made of limestone. Only the head and shoulders are preserved, with the head appearing as a globular projection, 3.5 cm in diameter, on top of a rectangular block for the shoulders, 7.5 sq. cm. The bottom portion forms a truncated block, measuring 4.5 cm in width and 3.5 cm in height. Two slight dents for the eyes and a line for the mouth mark the human facial features. A limestone figurine from Beth Shean has a similar globular head, with dents for eyes and a line for the mouth, on an undifferentiated block body. The body of the Beth Shean figure forms an unbroken block with sloping shoulders and is decorated with scratched line drawings on the front and back.

Parallel: Beth Shean (Rowe 1940, pl. 63A:1–3).

No. 11

Registration Number: d 371

Provenience: Locus 5129, Area DD (Stratum VIA)

Description: An anthropomorphic bronze figurine 4.9 cm in length. No further details were recorded.

ZOOMORPHIC FIGURINE

No. 1

Registration Number: M 5538

Provenience: Locus 1732, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 25:10

Description: A bronze figurine in the form of a crouching animal, possibly a bull or a lion, 5.0 cm in length and

2.3 cm in height at the head. The figure is pierced through the body and probably represents a bronze weight. A similar weight in the form of a reclining cow, said to be from Abydos, measures 5.4 × 3.5 cm. Comparable weights, shaped as lions, have also been found at Kalhu (Nimrud).

Parallels: Abydos (Petrie 1926, pl. 9), Kalhu (Roaf 1990: 125).

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5594

Provenience: Locus 1750, Area CC

Description: An animal foot and leg made of ivory.

No. 3

Registration Number: M 5696

Provenience: Locus 1741, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 25:11

Description: A fragment of a possible statuette made of ivory. The highly polished object, 4.4 × 1.0 cm, has been identified as an animal's foreleg and foot. Three toes or claws are visible on the foot.

No. 4

Registration Number: M 5690

Provenience: Locus 1732, Area CC

Description: A limestone fragment appears to be the leg of an animal. No other details are available.

JEWELRY

AMULET

Of the twenty-five amulets recorded from Stratum VI, twenty-three were made of faience and two were made of carnelian. The two carnelian amulets (Animal Head d 13 and *Wedjat*-eye d 626) both came from Stratum VIA in Area DD. The majority of the amulets came from the settlement areas of the site. Only three (x 642n, x 654, x 742) were associated with Iron I burials, all three from Tomb 39.

A. *Wedjat*-Eye

The *wedjat*-eye is a protective amulet in the shape of the eye of the falcon-headed god Horus. In Egypt, they are found in great numbers on mummies but could also be worn by the living. The form of the *wedjat*-eye amulets could range from a basic outline to an elaborately carved work of art, and they were made from almost every available material. The basic form consists of a human eye with an eye-

brow and two pendent markings below the eye. These markings consist of a drop shape below the inner corner of the eye and a spiral that descends from the outer corner, in imitation of the feather pattern on the head of a falcon. The *wedjat*-eye amulets were created as both left and right eyes and were probably a pair, representing the two eyes of Horus. The right eye was compared to the sun and the left eye to the moon. Four examples of the *wedjat*-eye amulet were recovered from Stratum VI, of which three were measured and illustrated.

No. 1

Registration Number: a 135

Provenience: Locus 2012, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 26:1

Description: A complete right eye made of faience, 2.5 × 3.5 cm. The amulet is molded in high relief with no loop or visible hole drilled for suspension. The horizontal eyebrow line is very close to the top of the eye, not leaving much space for the eyelid. Two groups of vertical lines, two lines beside the eye and three lines at the right edge of the amulet, interrupt the horizontal band beside the outer right edge of the eye. The vertical band below the eye has five fluted lines. The prominent curved line next to the vertical band forms a deep loop reaching to the right edge of the amulet and then follows the right edge upwards and finishes with a spiral flourish.

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5583

Provenience: Locus 1754, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 26:2

Description: An incomplete left eye made of faience, 2.1 × 3.3 cm. Like Amulet a 135, it is modeled in high relief with no loop or visible hole drilled for suspension. The eyebrow is close to the eye, leaving no room for an eyelid, but the space above the eyebrow is decorated with closely spaced incised lines angling from bottom right to top left. The horizontal band beside the eye is decorated with a panel of five horizontal lines. The vertical band below the eye has broken off. The curved line next to it is intact and forms the bottom edge of the amulet, running very close to the bottom of the eye before ending in a tight spiral touching the bottom edge of the horizontal band next to the eye.

No. 3

Registration Number: d 626

Provenience: Locus 5213, Area DD

Illustration: Plate 26:3

Description: A complete amulet made of carnelian, 1.2 × 1.5 cm. It has a very simple, stylized outline of the left eye, with a dark horizontal band across the central part where the eye would be. The contour of the eyebrow frames

the top edge of the amulet, while the lower edge is cut out to form three vertical projections.

B. Ptah-Sokar

The most common type of amulet present in Stratum VI is a representation of the dwarf-god Ptah-Sokar. This deity unites Ptah the god of Memphis with Sokar of Sakkara and is portrayed in the form of Ptah as the craftsman god. The figures are similar to Bes in that they are naked and adopt a slightly crouched position, but they differ by having no lion-like attributes, and they are usually bareheaded. There are six examples in total, five from the settlement area, and one from an Iron I tomb. Most have the head or the feet missing, leaving the preserved height to range from 1.5 to 2.4 cm, or 1.0 cm in the case of M 5727, which had both head and feet missing.

No. 1

Registration Number: d 674

Provenience: Locus 5235*, Area DD (Stratum VIB)

Illustration: Plate 26:4

Description: A small, but intact faience amulet of Ptah-Sokar, measuring 1.5 × 0.7 cm. His head is large in proportion to his body, and he stands in a squatting pose, with his hands below a round belly.

Parallels: Egypt (Petrie 1914, pl. 31:176c), Ta'anach (Lapp 1967, fig. 3, 5).

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5586

Provenience: Locus 1738, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 26:5

Description: A large faience amulet, 2.3 × 1.7 cm, it is intact except for the head. The figure clearly is squatting with both hands clasped together.

Parallels: Egypt (Petrie 1914, pl. 31:176f, g), Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 36:49), Qiri IX (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 57:11).

No. 3

Registration Number: M 5606

Provenience: Locus 1754, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 26:6

Description: A small, intact faience amulet, 1.6 × 1.0 cm. The figure appears to be squatting with its hands resting on the knees.

Parallels: Qiri IX (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 57:11), Ta'anach (Lapp 1967, figs. 3, 5).

No. 4

Registration Number: M 5621

Provenience: Locus 1741, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 26:7

Description: A large, but incomplete faience amulet, 2.4×1.2 cm. Only the head and torso, including both arms across the front of the body, were preserved.

Parallels: Egypt (Petrie 1914, pl. 31:176c), Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 36:49).

No. 5

Registration Number: M 5625

Provenience: Locus 1741, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 26:8

Description: A small, incomplete faience amulet, 1.7×0.9 cm. The figure lacks its head but clearly is standing in a squatting posture, with its hands clasped together in front of the body.

Parallels: Qiri IX (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 57:11), Ta'anach (Lapp 1967, figs. 3, 5).

No. 6

Registration Number: x 724

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 26:9

Description: A small, intact white faience amulet, 1.8×1.1 cm. The figure appears to be squatting with arms resting across its knees. This representation of Ptah-Sokar has an object on its head, possibly a scarab beetle or a frog. An alternative identification, as the god Thoth with a moon disk mounted on its head, was proposed by Guy (1938: 179).

C. Bes

The popular Egyptian god Bes is instantly recognizable. He is represented naked, dwarf-like with bandy legs, has a lion's tail and mane, and wears a tall plumed head-dress.

Registration Number: x 654

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 26:10

Description: An amulet made of pale blue faience can be identified as the dwarf-god Bes, even though only the legs of the figure were preserved, with what appears to be a tail between them. The preserved height is 1.1 cm, and the thickness is 0.7 cm. The example from Egypt is an open-work amulet, which clearly shows the arrangement of legs and tail.

Parallels: Egypt (Petrie 1914, pl. 33:188f), Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 34:13), Ta'anach (Lapp 1967, fig. 6).

D. Sekhmet

Five largely intact amulets have the form of the lion-headed goddess Sekhmet.

No. 1

Registration Number: a 452

Provenience: Locus 2075, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 26:11

Description: A faience amulet, 2.2×1.7 cm. The figure is standing upright, but the lion's head necessary for positive identification is missing. The right arm is held across the body at waist level.

No. 2

Registration Number: d 5

Provenience: Locus 5001, Area DD

Description: This amulet is not illustrated, but it is described as being glazed and turquoise in color and preserved only to the waist, or to a height of 1.7 cm.

No. 3

Registration Number: d 11

Provenience: Below Stables Locus 378*, Area C

Description: This amulet is different from the others in that the figure is seated and complete at a height of 1.4 cm. It is not illustrated but is described as turquoise in color.

No. 4

Registration Number: d 19

Provenience: Locus 5010, Area DD

Illustration: Plate 26:12

Description: A faience amulet, 2.1×1.0 cm. Its feet are missing, but the amulet is otherwise intact. The arms are cut away from the body, leaving an open space between the sides of the body and its arms, with the right arm held across the body at waist level.

No. 5

Registration Number: M 5727

Provenience: Locus 1745, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 26:13

Description: A faience amulet, 1.0×0.9 cm. Both head and feet are missing, but the upright human body has the right arm held across the body at waist level. This fragmented figure appears comparable to an amulet of the seated goddess Sekhmet found at Lachish.

Parallel: Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 34:28).

E. Khnum

Registration Number: M 5601

Provenience: Locus 1748, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 26:14

Description: A complete faience amulet, 2.7×1.0 cm. The figure stands erect, with hands clasped in front of its body. Its head has long ears and a long face, however, and

does not appear to be human. A sun-disk behind the head indicates that the figure is a deity and could be the ram-headed god Khnum. The amulet is pierced to enable suspension from a cord. The surface of the amulet is very smooth.

Parallel: Ta'anach (Lapp 1967, fig. 4?).

F. Isis(?)

Registration Number: M 5702

Provenience: Locus 1750, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 26:15

Description: A faience amulet, 1.3×0.7 cm. The figure appears to be the head and shoulders of a woman with long hair. A headdress, which may be a sun-disk with the top broken off, covers her head. She was identified by the excavators as a goddess, either Isis or Hathor, but an alternative identification as a baboon has also been proposed.

G. Harpocrates or Horus-the-Child

Registration Number: a 585

Provenience: Locus 2043, Area AA (Stratum VIB)

Illustration: Plate 26:16

Description: A faience amulet, 2.5×1.2 cm. It portrays an upright standing figure identifiable as Harpocrates, even though the head is missing, by the fact that its right hand is raised to the mouth. The left arm is cut away from the body, leaving a space against the left side.

Parallel: Beth Shean VIII (James and McGovern 1993, pl. 26j).

H. Apes

No. 1

Registration Number: d 370

Provenience: Locus 5129, Area DD

Illustration: Plate 26:17

Description: A faience amulet, 1.3×0.6 cm. The animal is presented in profile and carved in very low relief. It has been identified generally as an ape.

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5751

Provenience: Locus 1727, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 26:18

Description: A faience amulet, 2.3×1.6 cm, carved in high relief. It is identifiable as a squatting baboon by the mane or ruff visible at the sides of the head and on the chest. The figure appears to be crowned with a sun-disk, as is the example from Beth Shean.

Parallels: Beth Shean VII (James and McGovern 1993, fig. 58:2), Egypt (Petrie 1914, pl. 37:206e, h).

I. Frog

Registration Number: d 13

Provenience: Locus 5001, Area DD

Illustration: Plate 26:19

Description: A small carnelian amulet, 0.7×0.8 cm. It appears to be a frog, a representation of Heqat, a goddess of birth, and a symbol of fecundity. An example from Buto is very much earlier (Sixth Dynasty) and is not really a parallel, but it illustrates the simplified outline form that was used for frog amulets (Petrie 1914, pl. 2:18l).

J. Crocodile(?)

Registration Number: x 642n

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 26:20

Description: An intact, light green faience amulet or pendant, 1.7×0.6 cm. It is wider at the top than at the bottom, which comes to a point. The suspension hole is in the wider part at the top. This amulet was tentatively identified as a crocodile, but it appears more accurately to be a tooth or claw. The tooth or claw of a powerful animal like a leopard would be considered a strong protective amulet.

BEADS

The beads from Stratum VI were made from a variety of materials, mostly carnelian, faience, glass, or paste composition. There were forty-three findspots, with many having more than one bead, and four consisting of complete necklaces. Three of the complete necklaces came from tombs.

A. Gold

No. 1

Registration Number: d 622

Provenience: Locus 5213, Area DD

Illustration: Plate 26:25

Description: A group of four gold beads was found in Locus 5213 in Area DD, in addition to a necklace of 163 beads (d 621; pl. 26:21). Three of the beads were short convex and bicone shaped, 0.6 cm in diameter.

No. 2

Registration Number: d 624

Provenience: Locus 5213, Area DD

Illustration: Plate 26:26

Description: A group of beads and rings were found with the Metal Hoard d 623. Gold and bronze beads were found adhering to fragments of bronze and silver with traces of cloth, probably originally a bag of broken fragments of metal.

No. 3*Registration Number:* M 22*Provenience:* Tomb 62*Illustration:* Plate 26:27*Description:* A group of ten intact short-barreled beads came from Tomb 62. They form tiny gold rings with diameters ranging from 0.3 to 0.5 cm.**No. 4***Registration Number:* x 790*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 26:28*Description:* A single bead from Tomb 39 is a short barreled bead made of sheet gold.**B. Carnelian****No. 1***Registration Number:* M 5517*Provenience:* Below Locus 1702*, Area CC*Description:* Four beads, one of which is carnelian.**No. 2***Registration Number:* M 5550*Provenience:* Locus 1745, Area CC**No. 3***Registration Number:* M 5589*Provenience:* Locus 1744, Area CC**No. 4***Registration Number:* M 5640*Provenience:* Locus 1760, Area CC**No. 5***Registration Number:* M 5654*Provenience:* Locus 1740, Area CC*Description:* Three beads, one of which is carnelian.**No. 6***Registration Number:* M 5666*Provenience:* Locus 1769, Area CC*Description:* Two beads.**No. 7***Registration Number:* M 5677*Provenience:* Locus 1729, Area CC**No. 8***Registration Number:* M 5692*Provenience:* Locus 1748, Area CC*Description:* Five beads found inside a cooking bowl with some stones.**No. 9***Registration Number:* M 5587*Provenience:* Locus 1738, Area CC*Description:* Three beads, one of which is carnelian.**No. 10***Registration Number:* M 5701*Provenience:* Locus 1750, Area CC**No. 11***Registration Number:* M 5719*Provenience:* Locus 1757, Area CC**No. 12***Registration Number:* 400*Provenience:* Tomb 17 (*Megiddo Tombs*: description for pl. 68:3)**C. Crystal***Registration Number:* M 5802*Provenience:* Locus 1795, Area CC**D. Diorite***Registration Number:* M 5499*Provenience:* Locus 1721*, Area CC**E. Sandstone***Registration Number:* M 5605*Provenience:* Below Locus 1720*, Area CC**F. Stone***Registration Number:* M 5634*Provenience:* Locus 1740, Area CC*Description:* An unidentified stone carved into the shape of an animal head.**G. Glass****No. 1***Registration Number:* M 5587*Provenience:* Locus 1738, Area AA*Description:* Three beads, one of which is made of glass.**No. 2***Registration Number:* M 5611*Provenience:* Locus 1754, Area CC**No. 3***Registration Number:* M 5612*Provenience:* Locus 1753, Area CC*Description:* A bead made in the shape of a double globe.

No. 4*Registration Number:* Listed with M 5682+*Provenience:* Locus 1773, Area CC**No. 5***Registration Number:* M 5924*Provenience:* Locus 1753, Area CC*Description:* A round bead made of yellow and black glass.**No. 6***Registration Number:* M 5952*Provenience:* Locus 1798, Area CC**No. 7***Registration Number:* b 2*Provenience:* Area AA*Illustration:* Plate 26:29*Description:* A cylindrical ellipsoid bead, measuring 5.3×1.5 cm. It is made from black glass folded with white glass to form a feather pattern.*Parallels:* Beth Shean VII (James and McGovern 1993, fig. 64:9), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 57:10).**H. Faience****No. 1***Registration Number:* M 5517*Provenience:* Below Locus 1702*, Area CC*Description:* Four beads, one of which is made of faience.**No. 2***Registration Number:* M 5715*Provenience:* Locus 1751, Area CC**No. 3***Registration Number:* M 5754*Provenience:* Locus 1740, Area CC**I. Composition Paste****No. 1***Registration Number:* M 5081*Provenience:* Below Gate 1567, Area B**No. 2***Registration Number:* M 5547*Provenience:* Below Kitchen 1722*, Area CC**No. 3***Registration Number:* M 5587*Provenience:* Locus 1738, Area CC*Description:* Three beads, one of which is made of composition paste.**No. 4***Registration Number:* M 5593*Provenience:* Locus 1735, Area CC*Description:* Consists of two paste beads.**No. 5***Registration Number:* M 5648*Provenience:* Locus 1780, Area CC*Description:* Consists of two beads.**No. 6***Registration Number:* M 5653*Provenience:* Locus 1737, Area CC**No. 7***Registration Number:* M 5952*Provenience:* Locus 1798, Area CC**J. Bone***Registration Number:* b 74*Provenience:* Area AA*Illustration:* Plate 26:30*Description:* The bead is 4.1×1.0 cm and is worn at both ends. It has an incised decoration and is perforated through the length of the bead.**K. Shell***Registration Number:* x 556*Provenience:* Tomb 37 C2*Illustration:* Plate 26:31*Description:* An intact bead found in an infant jar burial. It is formed from a piece of shell with a natural spiral that has been cut into a rectangular shape 2.0×1.6 cm. A hole has been drilled through the center of the spiral, which forms the center of the rectangle.*Parallel:* Keisan (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 95:55).**BEAD NECKLACES****No. 1***Registration Number:* d 621*Provenience:* Locus 5213, Area DD*Illustration:* Plate 26:21

Description: A necklace consisting of 163 carnelian beads, with twisted bronze wire spacers. The restored length of the string is 100 cm. The size of the beads increases towards the middle of the necklace. The smaller beads at the two ends tend to be globular, and the larger beads at the center of the necklace are mostly cylindrical.

No. 2

Registration Number: M 19

Provenience: Tomb 62

Illustration: Plate 26:22

Description: A necklace consisting of thirty-four beads, thirty-two made of carnelian and two of diorite. A long lenticular-faceted carnelian bead with some rounded edges formed the center bead. A long-barreled diorite bead was positioned on either side of the central bead, followed by a symmetrical arrangement of carnelian beads, alternating short beads of varying shapes with long barrel-shaped beads.

No. 3

Registration Number: x 557

Provenience: Tomb 37 C2

Illustration: Plate 26:23

Description: An intact necklace consisting of seventy-eight beads from an infant jar burial. The necklace string is 11.0 cm long and consists of seventy-seven white and light green faience short-cylinder beads about 0.1 cm in width, with a long-barreled glass bead forming the central bead of the necklace.

No. 4

Registration Number: x 642

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 26:24

Description: A necklace consisting of twenty-seven beads came from Tomb 39, an abnormal shaft tomb. The arrangement of the beads is not symmetrical, with beads of the same material being grouped together. The necklace consisted of one composition, three faience, one chalcodony, thirteen glass, and nine carnelian beads. One of the faience beads is an uninscribed scaraboid.

BRACELETS

Two bracelets were found in Stratum VI settlement areas, and seven were recovered from Iron I tombs. All nine bracelets were made of metal, seven of bronze and two (from Tomb 221 and Tomb 1778) of iron. The diameters of the bracelets ranged between 3.3 and 4.2 cm.

A. Bronze**No. 1**

Registration Number: M 5076

Provenience: Locus 1607*, Area CC

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5515

Provenience: Locus 1727, Area CC

No. 3

Registration Number: M 5746

Provenience: Tomb 1784

No. 4

Registration Number: x 545

Provenience: Tomb 37 B

Illustration: Plate 27:1

Description: An intact but heavily oxidized bracelet was found on the left arm of an infant. The internal diameter of the bracelet is 3.0 cm, and the external diameter is 4.0 cm.

No. 5

Registration Number: x 552

Provenience: Tomb 37 C2

Illustration: Plate 27:2

Description: A bracelet, 4.2 cm in diameter, was found in an infant jar burial, with fragments of cloth adhering to it.

No. 6

Registration Number: x 553

Provenience: Tomb 37 C2 (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 138:1)

No. 7

Registration Number: x 554

Provenience: Tomb 37 C2

Illustration: Plate 27:3

Description: An oxidized, but intact, bracelet (3.3 cm in diameter) was found in an infant jar burial. It is made of bronze wire, with overlapping ends, and has cloth fragments adhering to it.

No. 8

Registration Number: x 555

Provenience: Tomb 37 C2 (*Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 138:3)

Description: The bronze bracelet is 3.6 cm in diameter.

B. Iron**No. 1**

Registration Number: M 664

Provenience: Tomb 221 B

Illustration: Plate 27:4

Description: An intact child's bracelet made of a simple enclosed circle of iron. The outer diameter of the bracelet is 6.0 cm, and the inner diameter is 5.0 cm.

Parallel: Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 2:2; photograph 4).

No. 2

Registration Number: M 6043

Provenience: Tomb 1778, Area CC

EARRING

A. Gold

No. 1

Registration Number: d 623

Provenience: Locus 5213, Area DD

Illustration: Plate 27:5

Description: A gold earring adhering to a silver dish was found with a metal hoard (d 624). The ring is in the form of an open loop, 2.0 cm in diameter, with the narrow end slightly overlapping the thicker end.

No. 2

Registration Number: x 648

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 27:6

Description: An intact gold earring consisting of a small oval loop of metal (1.3 × 0.9 cm), with one end thicker than the other. The two ends do not quite meet.

No. 3

Registration Number: x 672

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 27:7

Description: An intact gold earring. It is a larger version of x 648 (pl. 27:6), formed in the shape of an oval loop, 2.1 × 1.4 cm. However, the two ends of the loop are pushed together.

No. 4

Registration Number: x 674

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 27:8

Description: A small gold loop, with the two ends hammered flat, and then pinched together to give the outline of a drop shape. The loop is 1.2 cm in height and 0.6 cm at the widest point.

B. Silver

Registration Number: x 727

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 27:9

Description: The bottom half of the loop of a large silver earring found in Tomb 39. It appears to be broken at the widest point of the circle, which is 2.9 cm.

FIBULA

No. 1

Registration Number: b 66

Provenience: Locus 3012, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 27:10

Description: The fibula is formed in the shape of a slightly flattened semi-circle, 6.5 × 0.5 cm. There are no nodules to interrupt the smooth curve between the knob at one end and the closed loop at the other.

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Hamilton 1934, pl. 33:192), Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 57:27).

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5604

Provenience: Below Locus 1720*, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 27:11

Description: This fibula (6.3 × 0.8 cm) is made in the shape of a semi-circle, with seven regularly spaced nodules along its length. The associated pin is absent. A similar fibula was found during Schumacher's excavations in the Nordburg (1908: 139, pl. 44:i, k; Watzinger 1929: 51, pl. 49:2).

Parallel: Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 57:26).

PENDANT

Eleven pendants were recovered from Stratum VI contexts. Three came from Iron I tombs (M 665, x 789), and eight from the settlement. They were made from a variety of materials, including shell, carnelian, gold, glass, bone, ivory, stone, and faience.

A. Shell

Registration Number: M 665

Provenience: Chamber B, Tomb 221

Illustration: Plate 27:13

Description: A perforated piece of shell used as an ornament, 1.5 × 1.0 cm.

B. Bone

Registration Number: M 5519

Provenience: Below Locus 1702* (Stratum V), Area CC

C. Ivory

Registration Number: M 5633

Provenience: Locus 1737, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 27:14

Description: An ivory pendant (4.0×1.0 cm) shaped as a cylinder with rounded edges at the top and bottom. The pendant is smooth and polished and has been blackened in a fire. A hole, 0.3 cm in diameter, is drilled 0.9 cm from the top end to allow for suspension.

D. Glass

Registration Number: b 72

Provenience: Area AA

Illustration: Plate 27:12

Description: A glass pendant, 7.5 cm in diameter and made in the shape of a circular disk with a perforated shank. The disk is 0.9 cm in thickness.

E. Faience

Registration Number: d 676

Provenience: Locus 5235E, Area DD (Stratum VIB)

Illustration: Plate 27:15

Description: This pendant is formed in the shape of a flower with the petals pointing downward and was broken at the pierced hole. The pendant is 1.6×1.2 cm. It is similar to a bead in the shape of a dependent lotus flower on a necklace from Lachish.

Parallel: Lachish (Tufnell et al. 1940, pl. 36, no. 103).

F. Carnelian

Registration Number: d 665

Provenience: Locus 5197, Area DD

Illustration: Plate 27:16

Description: This pendant is in the form of a lotus seed vessel. The top is broken and missing, leaving dimensions of 1.5×0.7 cm.

G. Steatite

Registration Number: a 435

Provenience: Locus 2073, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 27:17

Description: A small palette (2.8×1.1 cm). It has been flattened at both ends, with the top narrowing to 0.7 cm. A suspension hole 0.3 cm in diameter is pierced through the stone 0.4 cm from the top.

H. Stone

Registration Number: M 5668

Provenience: Locus 1769, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 27:18

Description: A cylindrical stone (3.8×1.0 cm). It is tapered towards one end and pierced by a suspension hole at the narrow end.

I. Gold

Registration Number: x 789

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 27:19

Description: Two hollow gold pendants found in Tomb 39. They appear to represent pomegranates, one with a loop on top.

PIN

Thirteen pins were found in Stratum VI levels on the mound, and one in Tomb 62. Twelve of the pins were made of bronze.

A. Bronze

No. 1

Registration Number: M 5623

Provenience: Locus 1741, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 27:20

Description: A pin, 6.3 cm in length, with a diameter of 0.1 cm. It has one end folded over into a closed loop, 0.3 cm in diameter.

No. 2

Registration Number: a 462

Provenience: Locus 2078, Area BB

Description: A short pin with a thick shank, with a rhomboid or square section.

No. 3

Registration Number: a 460

Provenience: Locus 2078, Area BB

Illustration: Plate 27:21

Description: A pin 7.5 cm in length, with a diameter of 0.2 cm. It has been rolled over tightly at one end to create a head for the pin.

No. 4

Registration Number: M 5075

Provenience: Locus 1607*, Area CC

Description: This pin is described simply as being large.

No. 5

Registration Number: Listed with M 36

Provenience: Tomb 62 (*Megiddo Tombs*: opposite pl. 168:17)

B. Silver

Registration Number: Listed with M 5747+

Provenience: Locus 1740, Area CC

PLAQUE

Eleven plaques came from Iron I tombs, and three were found in the settlement area.

A. Gold Leaf**No. 1.**

Registration Number: M 20

Provenience: Tomb 62

Illustration: Plate 28:1

Description: A plaque made from gold foil (7.2 in length, 3.3 cm at the widest point, and 0.01 cm thick) forms a complete leaf shape except for one broken edge. A small hole drilled at one end would probably have been matched by a corresponding hole at the other end, so that the plaque could be threaded with a cord at each end and possibly tied as a headband. A symmetrical circular pattern had been impressed in the foil, consisting of a central eight-pointed star surrounded by two concentric rings of closely spaced hoops. On the intact side of the plaque, five lines radiated from the edge of the outer ring towards the hole at the end.

Parallel: Amathus Tomb 6 (Gjerstad et al. 1935, pl. 8:19).

No. 2

Registration Number: M 36+

Provenience: Tomb 62 (*Megiddo Tombs*: opposite pl. 168:17)

Description: A small fragment of gold leaf was found in Tomb 62.

No. 3

Registration Number: x 649

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 28:2

Description: An intact plaque or headband made of gold foil (length 8.9 × width 2.9 × thickness 0.01 cm) and elliptically shaped. A small hole is drilled 0.5 cm from each of the rounded ends. Regular scratched cross-hatching has been applied as decoration.

Parallel: Amathus (Gjerstad et al. 1935, pl. 8:19).

No. 4

Registration Number: x 650

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 28:3

Description: A broken circular plaque made of gold foil (5.8 cm in diameter, and 0.01 cm in thickness). It is impressed with a rosette design in the center surrounded by three rings of regularly spaced circles. The example from Amathus Tomb 21 in Cyprus has a smaller circle with an impressed rosette.

Parallel: Amathus (Gjerstad et al. 1935, pl. 25:47).

No. 5

Registration Number: x 651

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 28:4

Description: An intact plaque or headband made of gold foil (length 9.0 × width 2.9 × thickness 0.01 cm). It is elliptical in shape with wide rounded ends. A hole, 0.2 cm in diameter, has been drilled 0.9 cm from each of the rounded ends.

Parallel: Amathus (Gjerstad et al. 1935, pl. 8:19).

No. 6

Registration Number: x 786

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 28:5

Description: An intact plaque or headband made of gold foil (length 7.1 × width 1.6 × thickness 0.01 cm). It is elliptical in shape, tapering to 0.8 cm at each end. A hole has been drilled 0.7 cm from each end.

Parallel: Amathus (Gjerstad et al. 1935, pl. 8:19).

No. 7

Registration Number: x 794

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 28:6

Description: An intact gold plaque (medallion?) made in the form of a circular disk, 3.0 cm in diameter and 0.6–0.8 cm in thickness. The rim band is hammered into the central piece, on which has been worked a thunderbolt symbol commonly found on Anatolian “Hittite” stamp seals and pottery. The design consists of a vertical four-pointed star or cross, with two pairs of curved (or S-shaped) elements in between the points of the star. Eight small circles are placed in the eight spaces between the four arms made by the star and the four radiating S-shapes. A raised circular frame surrounds the whole.

Parallels: Alishar Hüyük II (Schmidt 1932: 146–47; fig. 184:b1529, b2175; von der Osten 1937: 114, fig. 257; 221, figs. 251:d1906, 257:e1584), Boğazköy (Bittel 1932, pl. 11; de Genouillac 1926, fig. 64), Kültepe Kanish Ib (Özgüç 1986: 57, pls. 92:6, 102:5).

B. Faience

Registration Number: M 5627

Provenience: Locus E = 1756, Area CC

C. Glass

Registration Number: M 5707

Provenience: Locus 1762, Area CC

Description: A reed plaque may have served as a bead spacer in a necklace. It is an opaque white and may possibly be made of faience. The plaque is 4.3 × 3.6 cm.

RING

Six finger rings came from Iron I tombs, and eighteen came from Stratum VI levels in the settlement area. Scarab rings are described below under Scaraboid Seals. Fifteen of the rings were bronze and two were made of iron.

A. Bronze**No. 1**

Registration Number: a 398

Provenience: Locus 2071, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 28:8

Description: A plain circle of corroded bronze, with an external diameter of 3.0 cm, and an internal diameter of 2.0 cm.

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Hamilton 1934, pl. 33:194), Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 55:9).

No. 2

Registration Number: a 630

Provenience: Locus 2068, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 28:9

Description: A plain circle of corroded bronze, with an external diameter of 2.0 cm, and an internal diameter of 1.5 cm.

Parallel: Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 55:10).

No. 3

Registration Number: d 675

Provenience: Locus E = 523, Area DD (Stratum VIB)

Illustration: Plate 28:10

Description: This ring is made from a flattened bronze band with rounded ends, 2.0 cm in diameter and 0.3 cm in thickness. It is incised with a herringbone pattern.

No. 4

Registration Number: M 45

Provenience: Tomb 71

Illustration: Plate 28:11

Description: A corroded bronze ring formed in a circle, 2.3 cm in diameter and 0.4 cm in thickness. There is a small break in the circle.

No. 5

Registration Number: M 5742

Provenience: Tomb 1768

No. 6

Registration Number: x 777

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 28:12

Description: The rim of this ring is oxidized, but it is otherwise intact, with a squared-off shape, measuring 1.3 cm on a side. The bronze band is square in section, with the ends twisted to form a bezel at the center.

B. Iron

Registration Number: M 5801

Provenience: Locus 1795, Area CC

Description: A deposit of two rings, both made of iron, that came from Room 1795.

C. Gold**No. 1**

Registration Number: x 671

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 28:14

Description: A ring, 1.9 cm in diameter. It is made from an intact band of gold, 0.8 cm in width, and is decorated with an incised design in four panels, each consisting of an eight-pointed star separated by vertical bands in a ladder pattern.

No. 2

Registration Number: x 788

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 28:13

Description: An intact ring made of gold with an iron core (greatly oxidized). A gold strip covered the greatly oxidized iron core, with triangular prongs holding an outer gold strip in place. A two-strand gold rope is welded to each side.

No. 3

Registration Number: x 791

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 28:15

Description: A band of gold, 0.8 cm in width, made into a ring 2.1 cm in diameter. It is decorated with five panels between incised borderlines. Each panel contains an incised geometric eight-pointed star, separated by vertical ladders.

D. Stone

Registration Number: d 677

Provenience: Area DD

Illustration: Plate 28:16

Description: An intact ring made of sandstone, with an external diameter of 3.6 cm, and an internal diameter of 2.0 cm. The cross section essentially forms a double convex and is 0.9 cm in thickness.

RING MOLD*Registration Number:* M 5706*Provenience:* Locus E = 1762, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 28:17

Description: A mold made from a block of serpentine, measuring 8.0×4.4 cm. Four narrow channels, each ending in a thin ring, are carved into the surface of the block. The channels appear to radiate outward from a central source, so that the liquid metal could run evenly into each ring.

Parallels: Beth Shean (FitzGerald 1931, pl. 40:9; Rowe 1940, pl. 53A), Gezer (Macalister 1912, fig. 407).

TOGGLE PIN**A. Silver***Registration Number:* M 18*Provenience:* Tomb 62*Illustration:* Plate 29:8

Description: An intact, socketed silver toggle pin. It is made from sheet metal formed into a hollow tube, 0.4 cm in diameter, which extended into a narrow pin, 0.1 cm in diameter at one end. The total length of the pin is 6.2 cm. The pin is perforated transversely near the middle.

B. Gold*Registration Number:* M 21*Provenience:* Tomb 62*Illustration:* Plate 29:7

Description: An intact, socketed gold toggle pin. It is made from sheet metal formed into a hollow tube, 0.4 cm in diameter, which extends into a narrow pin, 0.1 cm in diameter at one end. The pin is 2.9 cm in length, and the tube is 4.7 cm in length, for a total length of 7.6 cm. The pin is perforated transversely near the middle.

C. Bronze*Registration Number:* x 594*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 29:6

Description: A complete bronze toggle pin. It is made of solid metal, with a circular hole or eye positioned near the middle of the pin. Grooved decoration can be seen near the flat head and below the eye. Stylistically, the pin dates to the Middle Bronze IIB/C period and therefore either was from an earlier burial in the tomb or had been curated.

JEWELRY HOARD

Three metal hoards (a 133A, a 133B, a 133C), consisting mainly of fragments of silver jewelry, were found in Room 2012 in Area AA. Each was contained in a cloth bag. In addition to these hoards, a further “treasure” was recovered when an ash level was removed during Yadin’s 1960 excavations in Stratum VIA levels east of Area DD (Yadin 1970a: 78, fig. 6). A large number of objects had been squeezed into a cloth bag (10×15 cm), including nine ivory spindle whorls, two pomegranate-shaped pendants, iron bracelets, a ring, hundreds of tiny beads, semi-precious stones, and two bronze weights, one in the shape of a horned animal, and the other a squatting monkey. Yadin suggests that the contents were a woman’s personal collection of treasures, unlike the usual jeweler’s hoards of metal objects, which were intended to be melted down to make new jewelry. A metal hoard at Tell Keisan was contained in six or seven small bags of fine linen cloth kept inside a bichrome jar. The total weight of the bronze and silver fragments from Room 2012 was 354 gm.

Parallels: Beth Shean (Rowe 1940, pls. 29:12–31, 67A:1; Mazar 1997b: 71–72), Keisan 9a (Briend and Humbert 1980: 325, pl. 132), Miqne/Ekron (Golani and Sass 1998, figs. 4–9), Timna (Rothenberg 1988: 29).

No. 1*Registration Number:* a 133A*Provenience:* Locus 2012, Area AA*Illustration:* Plate 29:9

Description: The contents of this hoard consisted of a large number of silver fragments, including earrings, contained in a cloth bag.

No. 2*Registration Number:* a 133B*Provenience:* Locus 2012, Area AA*Illustration:* Plate 29:10

Description: The contents of this hoard consisted of silver fragments and a bronze arrowhead in a cloth bag.

No. 3*Registration Number:* a 133C*Provenience:* Locus 2012, Area AA*Illustration:* Plate 29:11

Description: The contents of this hoard consisted of silver fragments in a cloth bag.

BONE/IVORY OBJECTS

AWL

No. 1

Registration Number: M 5512

Provenience: Locus E = 1727, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 38:15

Description: A flat tool (length 8.8 × width 1.6 cm) made from a rectangular piece of bone sharpened to a point at one end.

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5635

Provenience: Locus 1743, Area CC

Description: An alternative identification as a spatula was also suggested for this object.

No. 3

Registration Number: M 5637

Provenience: Locus 1760, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 38:16

Description: A flat tool (length 15.1 × width 2.5 cm) made from a rectangular piece of bone that tapers to a short squared-off point. It was possibly worn down through use.

BORERS

No. 1

Registration Number: M 5500

Provenience: Locus S = 1721, Area CC

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5743

Provenience: Tomb 1768, Area CC

COSMETIC(?) BOX

Registration Number: c 31

Provenience: Locus 4000, Area DD

Illustration: Plate 28:7

Description: A large ivory fragment (length 17.8 × width 6.1 × thickness 0.8 cm) from an ornately carved vessel. Three registers are carved on the piece. The top register is broken off but contains the legs of a human figure with a long skirt. The second register has two winged Bes figures with lion heads and tails. The third register has a bull with its head down, in combat with an eagle-headed lion. The bottom register has three rosettes. A red-painted band at the base of the interior corresponds to the rosettes on the exterior. This piece is a fragment of a vessel, which when restored, would appear to have had a diameter of 14.0 cm. There is no indication of a base or lid. The ivory has been

burnt to a slate blue color. A similar ivory carving was found on a cylindrical box recovered from the Fosse Temple at Lachish.

Parallels: Lachish (Tufnell et al. 1940: 62, pl. 18:15), Nimrud (Mallowan and Herrmann 1974, pls. 106–07).

COMB

Registration Number: x 717

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 29:14

Description: Two pieces belonging to an ivory comb found in Tomb 39. One piece has five teeth and one intact side edge, and the other has eight teeth and is broken on both side edges. The combined length of the two pieces is 3.1 cm, but it is not clear how much of the length is missing. The height of the comb (with worn teeth) is 2.1 cm, and the thickness is 0.6 cm.

Parallels: Gezer (Macalister 1912, fig. 295:1–2).

COSMETIC STICK

Registration Number: A 11

Provenience: Square M8, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 29:5

Description: A cosmetic stick made of bone. The object has a round shaft, with one end flattened into a chisel shape, and the other drawn to a point. The shaft measures 11.7 × 0.6 cm.

GAMEPIECE

No. 1

Registration Number: M 5546

Provenience: Below Locus 1722*, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 24:9

Description: This bone gamepiece is dome shaped, with a flat base, 1.3 cm in diameter, surmounted by a small bulb-shaped projection on top, to give a total height of 2.0 cm.

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5741

Provenience: Tomb 1768, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 24:10

Description: This gamepiece is cone shaped, 1.4 cm in diameter at the base, and capped with a small, pointed cone projection on top, to give a total height of 2.4 cm. It is made of green faience.

Parallel: Tanis (Boston Museum of Fine Arts 1982: 268, no. 372).

HANDLE

Five cylindrical bone handles were found in Stratum VI contexts.

No. 1

Registration Number: d 12

Provenience: Below Stables Locus 378*, Area C (Strata VII–V)

Illustration: Plate 29:13

Description: A bone handle, 5.6×3.0 cm, with an oval cross section, and hollow from end to end.

No. 2

Registration Number: d 673

Provenience: Locus 5235*, Area DD (Stratum VIB)

Illustration: Plate 29:12

Description: A bone handle, it has been flattened at each end and still bears the remains of a bronze tool in the center. It measures 6.2×3.0 cm.

No. 3

Registration Number: d 679

Provenience: Locus 5235*, Area DD (Stratum VIB)

Description: Oval in cross section, measuring 2.5 cm in length, this handle had been pierced and etched with straight and diagonal lines.

No. 4

Registration Number: d 712

Provenience: Locus 5236, Area DD (Stratum VIB)

Illustration: Plate 29:16

Description: Although originally published as a spindle (*Megiddo* 2, pl. 197:12), it is slightly tapered at each end and has a definite ledge at one end that would have facilitated attachment to a small tool. The object measures 10.3×0.8 cm. The end with the attachment is decorated with five horizontal bands, each comprised of five incised lines separated by 0.5 cm of smooth surface.

No. 5

Registration Number: M 5776

Provenience: Locus 1769, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 29:15

Description: A cylindrical wand (10.8×0.8 cm) incised with a band of crosshatched decoration at one end.

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Hamilton 1934, pl. 32:205), Beth Shean (James 1966, fig. 101:28), Beth Shean VII (James and McGovern 1993, fig. 109:5, pl. 50p), Hazor XI (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 204:12).

INLAY**A. Bone****No. 1**

Registration Number: b 251

Provenience: Locus 3031, Area AA (Stratum VIB)

No. 2

Registration Number: x 641

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 30:1

Description: A group of seven rectangular pieces, 0.3 cm in thickness, all found in Tomb 39. Six of them are 2.2 sq. cm, and one is 2.7×2.4 cm. Two of the smaller square pieces are incised with a design consisting of a flower with six symmetrically placed petals framed inside a double ring. The design is very precise and seems to have been drawn using a compass. The other five pieces are without decoration.

No. 3

Registration Number: x 796

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 30:2

Description: A corner piece, 0.4 cm thick, mortised at one end to form a lap joint, with a peg attachment in the center. The incised decoration forms a guilloche pattern, with a dot in the center of each of eight wavy circles.

B. Ivory

Registration Number: x 780

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 30:3

Description: A convex biconical disk, 3.3 cm in length, and 1.3 cm in width at the center. The pattern of a cross, a star, or a wheel with eight spokes is incised on one side. Each spoke of the wheel forms a band, 0.2 cm in width, consisting of three parallel lines.

MALLET

Registration Number: d 15

Provenience: Area BB

Illustration: Plate 30:9

Description: A miniature mallet made of bone, the head measuring 1.8 cm in length and 1.0 cm in diameter. The handle is 6.0 cm in length, and the diameter tapers from 0.6 cm to 0.4 cm. The perforation in the handle suggests that this object may have been worn as an amulet.

Parallels: Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 37:13, 24).

NEEDLE

Twenty-two needles were found, all from settlement contexts. Most of the needles were made of metal (for their descriptions, see the *Metal Objects and Utensils* section).

A. Bone**No. 1**

Registration Number: M 5738

Provenience: Locus N = 1732, Area CC

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5749

Provenience: Locus 1740, Area CC

B. Ivory**No. 1**

Registration Number: M 5667

Provenience: Locus 1769, Area CC

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5735

Provenience: Locus N = 1732, Area CC

NEEDLE CASE

Registration Number: a 366a

Provenience: Locus 2070, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 29:17

Description: A bone needle case, 7.9 × 1.5 cm in size, contained three bronze needles (a 366b; described further in the *Needles* section below). The case was made of a hollow long bone.

SPATULA

Registration Number: M 5531

Provenience: Below Room 1734*, Area CC

Description: Made of bone, and identified as a spatula, but not illustrated or measured.

SPINDLE WHORL

Seven spindle whorls came from Iron I tomb contexts (six from Tomb 39), and twenty-six were recovered from Stratum VI levels on the mound. Bone and stone (see their descriptions in the *Stone Objects and Utensils* section) were the most popular materials used to construct spindle whorls, with some ceramic whorls listed but not illustrated or described.

No. 1

Registration Number: a 494

Provenience: Locus 2079, Area BB

Illustration: Plate 30:4

Description: A circular disk, 3.1 × 0.7 cm in size. The top is flat, and the bottom is convex, with pairs of incised radial lines regularly spaced around the rim. The pierced central hole is 1.1 cm in diameter.

Parallel: Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 3:5).

No. 2

Registration Number: b 176

Provenience: Locus 3023, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 30:5

Description: This whorl is shaped in a disk, with a flat top and convex bottom. It is 2.9 cm in diameter and 1.1 cm in height. The pierced central hole is 0.5 cm in diameter.

Parallels: Keisan 9a (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 97:11), Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 57:17).

No. 3

Registration Number: b 177

Provenience: Locus 3023, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 30:6

Description: Disk shaped, with a flat top and convex bottom, it is 2.5 cm in diameter and 0.7 cm in height. The pierced central hole is 0.3 cm in diameter.

Parallel: Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 57:17).

No. 4

Registration Number: b 178

Provenience: Locus 3023, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 30:7

Description: A disk with a flat top and a convex bottom, it measures 2.3 cm in diameter and 0.9 cm in height. The pierced central hole is 0.3 cm in diameter.

Parallel: Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 57:17).

No. 5

Registration Number: d 462

Provenience: Locus 5153, Area DD

Illustration: Plate 30:8

Description: A bobbin-shaped whorl, flat on the top and the bottom, with a convex cylindrical body. It is 2.4 cm in diameter and 1.4 cm in height, with a pierced central hole 0.5 cm in diameter.

Parallel: Qiri VI(?) (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 57:19).

No. 6*Registration Number:* M 5551*Provenience:* Locus 1745, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 30:10

Description: A circular disk with a flat top and bottom, 1.5 cm in diameter and 3.1 cm in height. The pierced central hole is 1.1 cm in diameter. Incised radial lines are spaced regularly along the rim.

Parallel: Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 3:5).**No. 7***Registration Number:* x 420*Provenience:* Tomb 14*Illustration:* Plate 30:11

Description: An intact bone disk, flat on one side and concave on the other. The diameter of the flat top is 3.0 cm, and the maximum thickness is 0.5 cm.

No. 8*Registration Number:* x 675*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 30:12

Description: A bone disk, 2.0 cm in diameter, and broken on one edge. A convex crown, 0.14 cm in diameter, is surrounded by a flattened brim 0.3 cm in width around the edge. The thickness is recorded as 0.5 cm. The pierced central hole is 0.25 cm in diameter.

Parallel: Ashdod (Dothan 1971, fig. 3:11).**No. 9***Registration Number:* x 676*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 30:13

Description: A bone disk that appears to be broken in half. The surviving half has a diameter of 3.0 cm and a thickness that is recorded as 0.4 cm. The central hole is 0.3 cm in diameter.

No. 10*Registration Number:* x 726*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 30:14

Description: A bone disk with chipped edges. The diameter of the flat top is 2.7 cm, and the diameter of the bottom is 1.5 cm. The height of the whorl is 0.8 cm. The bottom has a slight depression around the central hole, which is 0.5 cm in diameter.

SPOON*Registration Number:* M 17*Provenience:* Tomb 62*Illustration:* Plate 30:23

Description: An ivory spoon (or small dish?) is carved in the form of a fish, presented in profile, 10.0 cm in length and 4.4 cm in width. The bowl of the spoon forms an oval depression filling the body of the fish, while the head, fins, and tail frame the rim of the bowl. The eye of the fish is formed by a hole, 3.0 mm in diameter, drilled through the head. The fins and tail are marked with incised parallel lines, approximately 0.2 cm apart. The lines on the fins are slanting, while those on the tail are parallel. The Megiddo example resembles ointment spoons from Egypt. There is also a resemblance to a bird-shaped ivory cosmetic box from Tell Qasile.

Parallels: Thebes (Frédéricq 1927, pl. 8:5945, 5952), Qasile XI (Mazar 1985a, fig. 3:1, photograph 6).**MISCELLANEOUS BONE OBJECT****No. 1***Registration Number:* M 5078*Provenience:* Locus W 1607, Area CC*Description:* Unclassified.**No. 2***Registration Number:* M 5082*Provenience:* Locus – 1567*, Area B (Stratum VI–V)*Description:* Identified simply as a tube.**No. 3***Registration Number:* M 5613*Provenience:* Locus 1753, Area CC*Description:* Identified simply as a hollow bone.**No. 4***Registration Number:* M 5725*Provenience:* Locus N = 1780, Area CC*Description:* Identified simply as a hollow bone.

METAL OBJECTS AND UTENSILS

BRONZE TOOL

A. Adze

Adzes are defined by the orientation of their sharpened edge, which projects at a right angle from the handle.

No. 1

Registration Number: a 937

Provenience: Locus 2069, Area AA (Stratum VIA)

Illustration: Plate 31:1

Description: A shouldered adze (length 17.0 × width 5.4 × thickness 1.0 cm), which has a basic rectangular shape with small sharply carinated shoulders. The cutting edge is slightly rounded.

No. 2

Registration Number: b 432

Provenience: Square K6, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 31:2

Description: A shouldered adze (length 15.0 × width 5.0 cm) with sloping shoulders and a slightly rounded cutting edge.

No. 3

Registration Number: d 398

Provenience: Locus 5132, Area DD (Stratum VIA)

Illustration: Plate 31:3

Description: A shouldered adze (length 16.4 × width 4.6 cm) with a rectangular cross section and a triangular shoulder extending to the tang.

No. 4

Registration Number: M 5630

Provenience: Locus W = 1757, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 31:4

Description: The attachment is broken off. Therefore it is not known whether this tool functioned as an ax or an adze. The blade is rectangular (length 8.0 × width 4.8 cm), widening towards the edge.

No. 5

Registration Number: M 5965

Provenience: Locus 1757, Area CC

No. 6

Registration Number: M 5970

Provenience: Locus N = 1761, Area CC

No. 7

Registration Number: M 6196

Provenience: Locus 1739, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 31:5

Description: A shouldered adze, measuring 15.0 × 5.0 cm. The Beth Shean example is identified as a lugged ax.

Parallel: Beth Shean VII (James and McGovern 1993, fig. 155:2, pl. 51c).

No. 8

Registration Number: M 6197

Provenience: Locus 1739, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 31:6

Description: A shouldered adze, measuring 17.4 × 5.6 cm.

B. Axhead

The sharpened edge of this form runs parallel to the handle.

No. 1

Registration Number: d 637

Provenience: Locus 5213N, Area DD (Stratum VIA)

No. 2

Registration Number: d 678

Provenience: Locus 5235*, Area DD (Stratum VIB)

Illustration: Plate 31:7

Description: A double ax (length 16.2 × width 5.8 cm), with two symmetrically opposed, curved edges for the cutting blades. The shaft is 4.0 cm thick at its center. The central shaft hole is oval in cross section (4.0 × 2.0 cm). Fragments of a wooden handle still adhere to the hole.

No. 3

Registration Number: M 6257

Provenience: Locus 1739, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 31:8

Description: A double ax (15.2 cm) with curved-edge cutting blades. It was part of a buried hoard of metal objects.

C. Ax/Adze

All examples of this type of tool were made of bronze. The tool appears to be a development from the double ax, with the two ends forming different shapes to perform the dual functions of an ax and an adze. One of these tools, 23.5 cm in length, was found in Schumacher's excavations (1908, pl. 119).

No. 1

Registration Number: a 343

Provenience: Locus 2069, Area AA (Stratum VIA)

Illustration: Plate 31:9

Description: This is a double-edged tool, 17.2 cm in length and 5.0 cm in width. One blade is parallel to the handle shaft and could be used as an ax, while the other blade is perpendicular to the handle and could be used as an adze. A circular shaft hole (2.7 cm in diameter) enabled the tool to be fitted over the original wooden handle.

Parallel: Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 1:1, photograph 1).

No. 2

Registration Number: a 344

Provenience: Locus 2069, Area AA (Stratum VIA)

Illustration: Plate 31:10

Description: A double-edged tool (17.0 × 4.8 cm) with the dual function of an ax and an adze. The circular shaft hole, 2.8 cm in diameter, has no protruding margins.

Parallel: Qasile X (Mazar 1985a, fig. 1:1, photograph 1).

D. Borer

No. 1

Registration Number: A 461

Provenience: Locus N = 2078, Area BB

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5532

Provenience: Locus -1734*, Area CC

No. 3

Registration Number: M 5579

Provenience: Locus 1746, Area CC

No. 4

Registration Number: M 5599

Provenience: Locus 1746, Area CC

No. 5

Registration Number: M 5602

Provenience: Locus 1751, Area CC

No. 6

Registration Number: M 5664

Provenience: Locus 1761, Area CC

E. Chisel

No. 1

Registration Number: a 367

Provenience: Locus 2070, Area AA (Stratum VIA)

Illustration: Plate 31:11

Description: A rectangular-shaped tool (length 7.8 × width 1.0 cm).

No. 2

Registration Number: d 7

Provenience: Locus 5000, Area DD (Stratum VIA)

Illustration: Plate 31:12

Description: A rectangular tool (length 6.7 × width 1.0 cm).

No. 3

Registration Number: M 5513

Provenience: Locus E = 1727, Area CC

No. 4

Registration Number: M 5588

Provenience: Locus W = 1745, Area CC

No. 5

Registration Number: M 5590

Provenience: Locus 1738, Area CC

No. 6

Registration Number: M 5595

Provenience: Locus W = 1740, Area CC

No. 7

Registration Number: M 5665

Provenience: Locus E = 1772, Area CC

No. 8

Registration Number: M 5709

Provenience: Locus E = 1762, Area CC

No. 9

Registration Number: M 5724

Provenience: Locus N = 1780, Area CC

F. Nail

No. 1

Registration Number: x 640

Provenience: Tomb 39

Description: A nail with a flat head, belonging to the same type as Nail x 782 below.

No. 2

Registration Number: x 782

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 31:13

Description: A nail with a flat head (length 8.0 × diameter 0.5 cm), and bent into a hook at the bottom. Analysis of the chemical composition of the bronze revealed 90.17% copper and 7.33% tin.

G. Plowshare Point*Registration Number:* M 5925*Provenience:* Locus 1753, Area CC*Description:* A socketed tool that could be a plowshare point or a pick.**H. Scraper***Registration Number:* M 5609*Provenience:* Locus W = 1740, Area CC*Description:* This object is made of bronze.**I. Staple***Registration Number:* M 5951*Provenience:* Locus S = 1798, Area CC*Description:* This object is made of iron.**BRONZE WEAPON****A. Arrowhead****No. 1***Registration Number:* a 401*Provenience:* Locus 2070, Area AA (Stratum VIA)*Illustration:* Plate 34:1*Description:* A flat-bladed lanceolate arrowhead (7.6 cm). It was probably hammered into shape rather than cast. The widest part of the blade is 1.5 cm. There is a long tang for attachment to a shaft.**No. 2***Registration Number:* a 436*Provenience:* Locus 2073, Area AA (Stratum VIA)*Description:* A lanceolate arrowhead with a broken tang.**No. 3***Registration Number:* b 73*Provenience:* Area AA, Stratum VI*Illustration:* Plate 34:2*Description:* A flat-bladed lanceolate arrowhead (length 8.2 × width 1.6 cm), with a long tang for attachment to a shaft.**No. 4***Registration Number:* c 62*Provenience:* Locus + 4000, Area DD (Stratum VIA)**No. 5***Registration Number:* M 5480*Provenience:* Locus – 1720*, Area CC**No. 6***Registration Number:* M 5526*Provenience:* Locus 1736, Area CC**No. 7***Registration Number:* M 5534*Provenience:* Locus 1735, Area CC**No. 8***Registration Number:* M 5603*Provenience:* Locus 1751, Area CC**No. 9***Registration Number:* M 5608*Provenience:* Locus W = 1740, Area CC**No. 10***Registration Number:* M 5622*Provenience:* Locus 1741, Area CC**No. 11***Registration Number:* M 5629*Provenience:* Locus 1746, Area CC**No. 12***Registration Number:* M 5635+*Provenience:* Locus 1743, Area CC**No. 13***Registration Number:* M 5638*Provenience:* Locus 1760, Area CC**No. 14***Registration Number:* M 5639*Provenience:* Locus 1760, Area CC**No. 15***Registration Number:* M 5708*Provenience:* Locus E = 1762, Area CC**No. 16***Registration Number:* M 5723*Provenience:* Locus N = 1780, Area CC**No. 17***Registration Number:* M 5941*Provenience:* Locus E = 1743, Area CC**No. 18***Registration Number:* x 638*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 34:3

Description: A leaf-shaped arrowhead (length $7.0 \times$ width $1.4 \times$ thickness 0.3 cm) with a round tang. Analysis of the chemical composition of the bronze revealed 89.08% copper and 9.72% tin(?) (*Megiddo Tombs*: 161).

No. 19

Registration Number: x 725

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 34:4

Description: A leaf-shaped arrowhead (length $7.0 \times$ width $1.9 \times$ thickness 0.3 cm) with a square tang.

No. 20

Registration Number: x 783

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 34:5

Description: A leaf-shaped arrowhead (length $6.7 \times$ width $1.5 \times$ thickness 0.3 cm), featuring a mid-rib along its length, and a tang with a circular cross section. It was probably cast from a mold.

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV (Hamilton 1934: 58, no. 360, pl. 33:189, 190), Gurob (Petrie 1917b, pl. 42:179, 180, 192).

B. Blade

Registration Number: d 527

Provenience: Locus W = 5160, Area DD (Stratum VIA)

Illustration: Plate 34:6

Description: A small blade (length $7.0 \times$ width 1.0 cm) with a small sharp point.

C. Blades/Dagger**No. 1**

Registration Number: a 134

Provenience: Locus N = 2012, Area AA (Stratum VIA)

Illustration: Plate 34:7

Description: A lanceolate blade (length $17.2 \times$ width 3.2 cm) with a rounded point. The blade is symmetrical and double edged. The scooped angular shoulders narrow to a long tang for attachment to a handle.

No. 2

Registration Number: a 472

Provenience: Below Locus 425*, Area C (Stratum VI/V)

Illustration: Plate 34:8

Description: A symmetrical, double-edged blade (length $26.6 \times$ width 4.4 cm), with a wide rounded point. The sloping angular shoulders narrow to a long, thin, pointed tang for attachment to a handle.

D. Blade/Knife**No. 1**

Registration Number: b 3

Provenience: Square K7, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 34:9

Description: A slightly curved small blade (11.6×1.4 cm) that ends in a point. A narrow tang projects above an angled shoulder for attachment to a handle.

No. 2

Registration Number: b 142

Provenience: Square L7, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 34:10

Description: The back of the knife is concave, with a convex cutting edge, creating a curved blade, 21.2×1.8 cm. The point is slightly rounded. The opposite end widens to a shoulder on the cutting edge, before stepping back to form a wide, flat haft. The haft was probably sandwiched between plates of wood, bone, or horn to form a handle.

Parallels: Beth Shean (James 1966, fig. 104:15), Beth Shean VII (James and McGovern 1993, fig. 152:1).

No. 3

Registration Number: M 5542

Provenience: Locus E = 1732, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 34:11

Description: A straight-backed blade (length $22.4 \times$ width 3.4 cm) that tapers to a rounded point. The handle end has a straight edge, probably the result of a break, in which case there may originally have been either a narrow tang or a wide haft.

No. 4

Registration Number: M 5585

Provenience: Locus 1757, Area CC

No. 5

Registration Number: M 5614

Provenience: Locus 1757, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 34:12

Description: A straight-edged blade (length $11.0 \times$ width 2.2 cm) with a sharp point that appears to have been broken off at the haft end.

No. 6

Registration Number: M 5663

Provenience: Locus W = 1772, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 34:13

Description: A long straight blade (length $24.6 \times$ width 3.2 cm) with a rounded point that appears to have two rivet holes at the haft end to aid attachment to a handle.

No. 7*Registration Number:* M 5683*Provenience:* Locus 1774, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 34:14

Description: A symmetrical double-edged blade with a rounded point (length 23.6 × width 3.2 cm). The scooped angular shoulders at the haft end taper down to a long tang for attachment to a handle.

No. 8*Registration Number:* M 5695*Provenience:* Locus S = 1754, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 34:15

Description: A long blade (length 27.4 × width 3.4 cm) with a slightly convex, curving back to a V-shaped notch, rather than a tang.

No. 9*Registration Number:* x 637*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 34:16

Description: A symmetrical double-edged blade (length 16.4 × width 3.0 × thickness 0.3 cm) with a wide, rounded end, and a long tang for attachment to a handle. Wood fragments were found adhering to the square tang.

Parallel: Abu Hawam IV (Hamilton 1934: 32, no. 190).

No. 10*Registration Number:* x 729*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 34:17

Description: A slightly curved blade (length 15.3 × width 1.6 × thickness 0.3 cm) with a concave inward step on the back of the knife near the point. It resembles Petrie's "crook-backed knife" category (1917b: 25). The haft attachment also steps inward and ends in a V-shaped notch.

Parallel: Abu Hawam III (Hamilton 1934, pl. 33:124).

E. Spearhead**No. 1***Registration Number:* d 708

Provenience: Locus N = 5235*, Area DD (Stratum VIB)

Illustration: Plate 35:1

Description: A long leaf-shaped blade (length 10.4 × width 1.4 cm) with a tang for attachment to a shaft. The presence of a narrow central longitudinal rib may indicate that this blade was cast rather than hammered into shape. This may have been a lance used for thrusting, rather than a throwing spear.

Parallels: Beth Shean (James 1966, fig. 104:7), Hazor XI (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 205:10), Qiri IX (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 56:15).

No. 2*Registration Number:* M 5626*Provenience:* Locus 1741, Area CC**No.***Registration Number:* M 6193*Provenience:* Locus 1739, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 35:2

Description: A cast-socketed spearhead. The long narrow deltoid blade (length 39.6 × width 2.4 cm) has a wide mid-rib. A band consisting of four rings defines the bottom edge of the socket base. Holes indicate the positions of anchor points for attachment to a shaft.

No. 4*Registration Number:* M 6194*Provenience:* Locus 1739, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 35:3

Description: A socketed spearhead. The wide mid-rib continues the line of the socket base through the center of the long deltoid blade (length 44.4 × width 3.0 cm). The edge of the socket base is plain.

No. 5*Registration Number:* M 6195*Provenience:* Locus 1739, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 35:4

Description: A socketed spearhead with a long deltoid blade (length 46.4 × width 2.4 cm). The wide mid-rib extends upward from the socket base, which has a plain edge.

F. Spear Butt**No. 1***Registration Number:* a 442*Provenience:* Locus 2067, Area AA (Stratum VIA)*Illustration:* Plate 35:5

Description: A piece of bronze folded into a cone (height 6.3 × width 2.3 cm) to provide a metal butt for a spear shaft.

No. 2*Registration Number:* a 544*Provenience:* Locus 2085, Area BB*Illustration:* Plate 35:7

Description: A piece of bronze folded to make a cone-shaped butt for a spear shaft (height 5.7 × width 2.0 cm).

Parallel: Hazor XI (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 205:7).

No. 3*Registration Number:* a 545*Provenience:* Locus 2085, Area BB**No. 4***Registration Number:* b 300*Provenience:* Locus 3031, Area AA (Stratum VIB)*Illustration:* Plate 35:6*Description:* A sheet of bronze folded to make a cone-shaped butt for a spear shaft (height 6.6 × width 2.8 cm).*Parallels:* Hazor XI (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 205:6), Qiri (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 56:14).**No. 5***Registration Number:* M 5592*Provenience:* Locus 1735, Area CC**No. 6***Registration Number:* M 5620*Provenience:* Locus W = 1733, Area CC**No. 7***Registration Number:* M 5628*Provenience:* Locus 1752, Area CC**G. Spear Tang***Registration Number:* M 5544*Provenience:* Locus 1731, Area CC**IRON WEAPONS****A. Blade/Dagger***Registration Number:* M 3532*Provenience:* Tomb 1101B Upper*Illustration:* Plate 35:8*Description:* A long straight blade (length 30.0 × width 2.5 × thickness 0.5 cm) ending in a point. Three rivet holes, spaced in a triangular arrangement at the top of the blade, provide evidence for the method of attachment to the haft. The blade has been twisted into a loop, perhaps intentionally mutilated or destroyed.**B. Blade/Knife****No. 1***Registration Number:* b 141*Provenience:* Square K7, Area AA**No. 2***Registration Number:* M 5656*Provenience:* Locus 1729, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 35:9*Description:* A long, flat blade (length 28.8 × width 4.0 cm), shaped in a slight curve that ends in a wide rounded point. It is heavily corroded. The hafted end is only slightly narrower than the sharpened end, with evidence of a notch in the outline.*Parallel:* Qiri VIII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 56:16).**No. 3***Registration Number:* M 5661*Provenience:* Locus N = 1769, Area CC**No. 4***Registration Number:* M 5747+*Provenience:* Locus – 1740, Area CC**No. 5***Registration Number:* M 5920*Provenience:* Locus 1746, Area CC**No. 6***Registration Number:* x 701*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 35:10*Description:* A heavily oxidized blade (length 11.7 × width 1.8 × thickness 0.5 cm) with the tip broken off. It is slightly curved along its length. There are traces of a sheath consisting of a flat back piece, with two loops around the blade.**BRONZE VESSEL**

A majority of the bronze vessels (twenty-three out of twenty-six) came from Locus 1739 in Area CC.

A. Bowl**No. 1***Registration Number:* M 35*Provenience:* Tomb 62*Illustration:* Plate 32:1*Description:* A wide-bottomed bowl on a ring base, 12.5 cm in diameter and 3.5 cm in height.**No. 2***Registration Number:* M 6198*Provenience:* Locus 1739, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 32:2*Description:* An intact simple rounded bowl, 14.0 cm in diameter and 5.4 cm in height*Parallel:* Hazor 1A (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 283:25).

No. 3*Registration Number:* M 6201*Provenience:* Locus 1739, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 32:3*Description:* A rounded bowl, 8.6 cm in diameter and 4.6 cm in height.*Parallel:* Beth Shean (James 1966, fig. 104:21).**No. 4***Registration Number:* M 6204*Provenience:* Locus 1739, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 32:4*Description:* Found with fragments of Bronze Bowl M 6203 adhering to the inside. It is a shallow bowl with a ring base, 16.0 cm in diameter and 2.6 cm in height.**No. 5***Registration Number:* M 6207*Provenience:* Locus 1739, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 32:6*Description:* The bowl is 20.6 cm in diameter, with three holes pierced through the bottom.**No. 6***Registration Number:* M 6209*Provenience:* Locus 1739, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 32:5*Description:* The bowl was found adhering to Bronze Bowl M 620. It is a shallow bowl with a ring base, 16.5 cm in diameter and 4.0 cm in height.**No. 7***Registration Number:* M 6213*Provenience:* Locus 1739, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 32:7*Description:* A shallow bowl with two horizontal handles riveted to the bowl just below the rim that project above the level of the rim. The base of Jug M 6211 was found adhering to the bowl. The bowl is 60.0 cm in diameter and 14.0 cm in height.**No. 8***Registration Number:* 769*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 32:8*Description:* A simple, round-bottomed bowl, 13.4 cm in diameter and 10.0 cm in height.**B. Jug****No. 1***Registration Number:* M 6210*Provenience:* Locus 1739, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 33:1*Description:* A dipper jug, broken at the shoulder, but retaining a complete vertical profile from rim to base. A double-stranded handle is attached at the rim and the shoulder. The jug is 13.6 cm in height, with a rim diameter of 7.0 cm.**No. 2***Registration Number:* M 6211*Provenience:* Locus 1739, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 33:2*Description:* A large dipper jug with a double-stranded handle. The jug is 24.5 cm in height, with a rim diameter of 4.0 cm. The base of the vessel was found adhering to the inside of Bowl M 6213.**No. 3***Registration Number:* M 6254*Provenience:* Locus 1739, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 33:3*Description:* The jug was restored from many fragments. The line drawing therefore represents a reconstruction of the vessel's profile. The jug is 23.0 cm in height, with a flat base, a rounded body, and a cylindrical neck with a rim diameter of 6.5 cm. The vessel is supplied with a strap handle from rim to shoulder. Opposite the handle is a short spout fitted with an internal strainer.**C. Strainer**

Three perforated bronze bowls, or strainers, were found in the hoard associated with Locus 1739 in Area CC. They are pierced with numerous holes, with a single loop handle attached to the rim.

No. 1*Registration Number:* M 6212*Provenience:* Locus 1739, Area CC*Note:* This vessel was neither illustrated nor described.**No. 2***Registration Number:* M 6214*Provenience:* Locus 1739, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 33:6*Description:* A semi-globular bowl, 10.5 cm in diameter, it is pierced with numerous small holes that form nine horizontal rows. A long loop handle, extending horizontally from the rim, is attached with rivets.

Parallel: Beth Shean North Cemetery (Oren 1973, fig. 45:3).

No. 3

Registration Number: M 6215

Provenience: Locus 1739, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 33:7

Description: A semi-globular bowl, 12.0 cm in diameter, pierced with small holes arranged in eight horizontal rows. A small loop handle that extends horizontally from the rim is attached with rivets.

Parallel: Beth Shean North Cemetery (Oren 1973, fig. 45:3).

CYMBAL

No. 1

Registration Number: b 16a–b

Provenience: Area AA

Illustration: Plate 32:9

Description: A pair of circular bronze cymbals, 11.9 cm in diameter, with a domed center 1.5 cm in height, and a thickness of 0.3 cm at the edges.

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5540a–b

Provenience: Locus 1740, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 32:10

Description: A pair of circular bronze cymbals, 10.4 cm in diameter, with a raised dome center.

BRONZE CHAIN

Registration Number: M 5533

Provenience: Locus 1735, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 35:11

Description: A series of four separate bronze links. Each one is fashioned in the shape of a horseshoe, 5.5×3.8 cm, with a hook at each end of the horseshoe.

BRONZE MIRROR

Registration Number: b 71

Provenience: Square K7

Illustration: Plate 33:5

Description: An unidentified bronze object that may be a small mirror. It consists of a flat circular disk 8.4 cm in diameter with a spindle-shaped handle, 8.4×1.2 cm. The rim is slightly upturned and the disk is pierced in at least two places by tiny holes near the rim. The more elaborate bronze mirrors from Egypt usually have a circular reflective disk with a tang for attachment to a separately made metal,

wood, or ivory handle. Many Cypriot tombs were furnished with a bronze mirror.

Parallels: Marion Tomb 45, Cyprus (Gjerstad et al. 1935, pl. 59:1.2), Egypt (Boston Museum of Fine Arts 1982: 184–88, nos. 212–19).

NEEDLE

All the metal needles were made of bronze with the exception of one, which was made of iron. The needles were manufactured in different sizes to accomplish different tasks. The sizes range from 7.4 to 22.1 cm in length, and from 0.1 to 0.5 cm in diameter. Each of the needles has a long shank and a circular cross section, with an eye pierced at one end.

A. Bronze

No. 1

Registration Number: a 366b

Provenience: Locus 2070, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 29:17

Description: Three needles were found in a bone case (described above in *Bone/Ivory Objects* section). This sewing kit consists of three needles of three different lengths, ca. 9.0, 10.0, and 11.0 cm, and each approximately 0.1 cm in diameter.

No. 2

Registration Number: a 400

Provenience: Locus 2071, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 29:18

Description: This group consists of three needles but does not have an accompanying needle case. The three are of slightly increasing lengths, 7.5, 8.0, and 8.5 cm, and they are thinner in diameter (ca. 0.1 cm) than the needles associated with the case (a 366). The eye at the end of the middle needle is 0.2 cm in width.

No. 3

Registration Number: b 304

Provenience: Locus 3041, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 29:4

Description: This needle is 12.7 cm in length, with a round shank 0.4 cm in diameter. The eye is 0.7 cm in length.

No. 4

Registration Number: M 5465

Provenience: Locus 1741, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 29:1

Description: This needle is 22.0 cm in length, with a round shank 0.4 cm in diameter. The eye is 0.9 cm in width.

No. 5*Registration Number:* M 5530*Provenience:* Below Room 1734*, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 29:3*Description:* This needle is 15.5 cm in length, with a round shank 0.4 cm in diameter. The eye is 0.5 cm in width.**No. 6***Registration Number:* M 5632*Provenience:* Locus 1761, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 29:2*Description:* This needle is 20.0 cm in length, with a round shank 0.5 cm in diameter. The eye is 0.7 cm in width.**No. 7***Registration Number:* a 459*Provenience:* Locus 2078, Area BB**No. 8***Registration Number:* a 935*Provenience:* Locus 2101, Area AA**No. 9***Registration Number:* M 5529*Provenience:* Locus 1735, Area CC**No. 10***Registration Number:* M 5536*Provenience:* Locus 1738, Area CC**No. 11***Registration Number:* M 5543*Provenience:* Locus 1743, Area CC**No. 12***Registration Number:* M 5591*Provenience:* Locus 1738, Area CC**No. 13***Registration Number:* M 5617*Provenience:* Locus 1757, Area CC**No. 14***Registration Number:* M 5669*Provenience:* Locus 1769, Area CC**No. 15***Registration Number:* M 5697*Provenience:* Locus 1741, Area CC**No. 16***Registration Number:* M 5699*Provenience:* Locus 1754, Area CC**No. 17***Registration Number:* M 5736*Provenience:* Locus 1732, Area CC**B. Iron***Registration Number:* M 5737*Provenience:* Locus 1732, Area CC**SCALEPAN****No. 1***Registration Number:* x 639*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 33:4*Description:* A circular bronze disk, ca. 9.5 cm in diameter and 0.5 cm in thickness. In a complete set of scales from Amarna, the two scalepans were 7.4 cm in diameter and were pierced with four suspension holes spaced around the upturned rim. They were made of copper rather than of bronze.*Parallel:* Amarna (Boston Museum of Fine Arts 1982: 60, no. 31).**No. 2***Registration Number:* x 639a*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Description:* An elliptically shaped bronze disk (length 15.0 × width 11.5 × thickness 0.5 cm), with a rivet for a foot or means of suspension.**No. 3***Registration Number:* M 5674*Provenience:* Locus 1732, Area CC*Description:* A pair of scalepans. No further details were provided.**SCALE ARMOR****No. 1***Registration Number:* a 399*Provenience:* Locus 2071, Area AA (Stratum VIA)**No. 2***Registration Number:* M 5607*Provenience:* Locus 1754, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 35:12*Description:* This bronze scale (5.4 × 1.7 cm) is almost rectangular, with straight long sides. One of the short sides is straight and the other is rounded and slightly smaller than the opposite straight edge. This shape, like a fish scale, facilitates a slight overlap for more complete coverage and greater protection. The full size of the scale can be recon-

structed since only one corner of the straight edge is missing. The existing part of the scale has seven holes for attachment to adjacent scales. The holes range 0.2–0.4 cm in diameter. The piece appears to have a mid-rib on its exterior. Segments of iron armor from Tomb 2 at Amathus were preserved in rows held together by rust, revealing its method of construction. The scales were arranged in parallel horizontal rows and then held together by means of horizontal plaits of thin leather strips (Gjerstad et al. 1935: 13, no. 57).

Parallels: Amathus, Idalion (Gjerstad et al. 1935, pls. 150:1–5, 57; 172:1–4), Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 39:7–8), Nuzi (Starr 1939: 475–80, pl. 126:A–L).

WEIGHT

See further discussion of weights in the *Stone Objects and Utensils* section.

A. Bronze

Registration Number: d 680

Provenience: Locus 5235*, Area AA (Stratum VIB)

Illustration: Plate 35:13

Description: A bronze weight in a “snubbed pear shape,” with a flat base, and measuring 1.5 cm in height and 1.9 cm in width. It weighs 23.7 gm. The bottom has been drilled as if to receive a lead core.

Parallel: Keisan (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 94:11).

B. Lead

Registration Number: x 669

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 35:14

Description: An oxidized lead weight, 2.2 cm in diameter and 1.5 cm in thickness, with a depression on top. It weighs 44.143 gm.

STONE OBJECTS AND UTENSILS

ALABASTER/CALCITE VESSEL

No. 1

Registration Number: M 5919

Provenience: Locus 1747, Area CC

Description: An alabaster jar, neither illustrated nor described.

No. 2

Registration Number: a 541

Provenience: Debris, Area BB

Illustration: Plate 36:1

Description: A long slim alabaster bottle that tapers to a pointed base. The neck and rim appear to be broken off and smoothed down so that the vessel could continue to be used. Horizontal drill markings were visible inside the jar. Examples from Egypt show a short neck and simple rim (cf. Boston Museum of Fine Arts 1982:131, no. 126).

No. 3

Registration Number: M 3529

Provenience: Tomb 1101A

Illustration: Plate 36:2

Description: An alabaster jar with a wide vertical neck, 12.5 cm in diameter, a squat rounded body, and a flat base. Two horizontal loop handles were attached to the body at the widest part of the jar. The rim was broken and had been worn down prior to secondary reuse, leaving a preserved height of 16.0 cm.

No. 4

Registration Number: M 5745

Provenience: Tomb 1784

Illustration: Plate 36:3

Description: A calcite jug (14.2 × 4.4 cm) with a cylindrical body that tapers to a long-stemmed and flat-bottomed ring base. A single handle completes the circle

formed by the short neck and round, flaring rim, with the bottom of the handle attached to a rounded shoulder. Horizontal veining of the stone is visible on the body of the jar.

BASALT VESSEL

Thirteen basalt bowls were reported from Stratum VI contexts, only six of which are described here.

No. 1

Registration Number: b 56

Provenience: Locus 3012, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 36:4

Description: This simple hemispherical bowl was identified as a mortar because it was found with Pestle b 57 (pl. 37:9). The vessel measures 10.0 cm in height and 19.0 cm in diameter.

No. 2

Registration Number: b 52

Description: A bowl with three legs and a stub handle. No provenience information was recorded.

No. 3

Registration Number: a 86

Provenience: Locus 2012, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 36:7

Description: A hemispherical bowl, 12.5 cm in height, and 22.5 cm in diameter at the rim. Three short stumpy legs extend outward from the base of the vessel.

Parallel: Qiri VI–VII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 58:2).

No. 4

Registration Number: b 126

Provenience: Area AA

Illustration: Plate 36:6

Description: A large shallow bowl with vertical sides 17.5 cm in height and 30.0 cm in diameter. Three short legs form extensions of the vertical sides of the bowl, creating a tripod base.

No. 5

Registration Number: b 70

Provenience: Locus 3012, Area AA (Stratum VIA)

Illustration: Plate 36:8

Description: A three-legged bowl 16.0 cm in height and 17.5 cm in diameter.

Parallel: Beth Shean Upper Level V (James 1966, fig. 43:7).

No. 6

Registration Number: d 687

Provenience: Locus 5235*, Area DD (Stratum VIB)

Illustration: Plate 36:5

Description: An oval bowl with a flat base. The vessel measures 8.0 cm in height and 17.0 cm in diameter. Traces of hematite on the bowl interior suggest that it was used as a mortar.

FAIENCE VESSEL

No. 1

Registration Number: P 2368

Provenience: Locus 628*, Area A

Description: This vessel was not illustrated, but it is described as having incised decoration or fenestrations around the base. Although recorded as the pedestal of a chalice, it is probably described more accurately as part of an offering stand (cf. Offering Stand no. 2).

No. 2

Registration Number: x 718

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 36:9

Description: This vessel is made in the shape of a small cauldron (5.9 cm in height and 7.0 cm in diameter), with attachments for a broken loop handle. It is made from mottled gray faience and appears to imitate a metal form. A decorated pyxis of similar size, probably from Egypt (Boston Museum of Fine Arts 1982: 151, No. 158), has four attachment holes drilled around the rim, rather than the built-in handle of the Megiddo example. The presence of a potter's tournette (x 778, pl. 37:8) in the same tomb suggests the possibility that this vessel may have been used in ceramic production.

BURNISHER

Registration Number: M 6078+

Provenience: Locus S = 1798, Area CC

Description: A small tool made of hematite.

CHIPPED STONE TOOL

A. Arrowhead

Registration Number: d 6

Provenience: Locus East 5001, Area DD (Stratum VIA)

Description: A lanceolate arrowhead made of flint, with a short tang.

B. Axhead*Registration Number:* M 5909*Provenience:* Locus 1780, Area CC**C. Blade/Bladelet****No. 1***Registration Number:* M 5077*Provenience:* Locus W = 1607*, Area CC**No. 2***Registration Number:* 4313*Provenience:* Tomb 221B*Illustration:* Plate 37:2*Description:* A flint bladelet (length $2.7 \times$ width $1.3 \times$ thickness 0.4 cm) with worn serrations on the upper edge.**No. 3***Registration Number:* 5532*Provenience:* Tomb 71*Illustration:* Plate 37:3*Description:* Sickle blade (length $5.2 \times$ width $2.0 \times$ thickness 1.0 cm), similar to Flint M 47 below (pl. 37:4).**No. 4***Registration Number:* M 47*Provenience:* Tomb 71*Illustration:* Plate 37:4*Description:* Sickle blade (length $5.3 \times$ width $2.5 \times$ thickness 1.0 cm) with pressure flaking on the upper side of the cutting edge. The blade indicated evidence of sickle sheen.**No. 5***Registration Number:* M 49*Provenience:* Tomb 71*Illustration:* Plate 37:6*Description:* A core tool (length $9.7 \times$ width $3.0 \times$ thickness 1.0 cm) worked to a point, with the percussion bulb positioned on the left.**No. 6***Registration Number:* M 672*Provenience:* Tomb 221B*Illustration:* Plate 37:5*Description:* A bladelet (length $3.8 \times$ width $1.8 \times$ thickness 0.5 cm), with worn serrations, and polished on the upper edge.**No. 7***Registration Number:* M 5748*Provenience:* Locus – 1740, Area CC**No. 8***Registration Number:* M 5950+*Provenience:* Locus S = 1798, Area CC**No. 9***Registration Number:* P 6318+*Provenience:* Locus 1755, Area CC*Description:* A sickle blade found in Bowl P 6318.**No. 10***Registration Number:* d 625*Provenience:* Locus 5213, Area DD (Stratum VIA)*Description:* A flint implement (length $10.8 \times$ width 1.3 cm) in the shape of a pointed blade.**No. 11***Registration Number:* b 67*Provenience:* Locus 3012, Area AA (Stratum VIA)*Description:* A flint implement(?).**D. Scraper***Registration Number:* 400*Provenience:* Tomb 17 (*Megiddo Tombs*: description for pl. 68:3)*Description:* A flint scraper.**GROUND STONE TOOL****A. Hammerstone****No. 1***Registration Number:* b 19*Provenience:* Square L8, Area AA**No. 2***Registration Number:* M 5733*Provenience:* Locus 1629, Area CC**No. 3***Registration Number:* M 5655*Provenience:* Locus 1727, Area CC**No. 4***Registration Number:* M 5691*Provenience:* Locus 1732, Area CC**No. 5***Registration Number:* M 5865*Provenience:* Locus 1744, Area CC**No. 6***Registration Number:* M 5910*Provenience:* Locus 1743, Area CC

No. 7*Registration Number:* M 5994*Provenience:* Locus 1760, Area CC**No. 8***Registration Number:* M 5995*Provenience:* Locus 1761, Area CC**No. 9***Registration Number:* M 6044*Provenience:* Locus S = 1798, Area CC**No. 10***Registration Number:* M 6078*Provenience:* Locus S = 1798, Area CC**B. Pestle****No. 1***Registration Number:* b 57*Provenience:* Locus 3012, Area AA (Stratum VIA)*Illustration:* Plate 37:9

Description: A gray stone in the shape of a cone with rounded edges (height 13.2 × diameter 8.0 cm). It was found with a basalt mortar bowl (b 56; pl. 36:4), and probably was used as a pestle with this mortar.

Parallel: Beth Shean VIII (James and McGovern 1993, fig. 126:1).

No. 2*Registration Number:* x 622*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 37:10

Description: A basalt stone in the shape of a truncated cone, 6.0 cm in height and 6.2 cm in width, with a slightly rounded top.

Parallel: Beth Shean VIII (James and McGovern 1993, fig. 126:4).

No. 3*Registration Number:* x 779*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 37:11

Description: A cylindrical basalt stone, 8.5 cm in height and 4.0 cm in diameter, with a rounded top.

C. Mace-head**No. 1***Registration Number:* M 5913*Provenience:* Locus W = 1747, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 36:10

Description: A limestone mace-head (6.4 × 6.0 cm) with a piriform or pear shape. The stone is pierced at the bottom, creating a hole 1.0 cm in diameter to allow for insertion of the shaft.

Parallels: Gezer (Dever et al. 1974: 23, pls. 39:8, 74:B).

No. 2*Registration Number:* M 5914*Provenience:* Locus 1750, Area CC

Description: Made of basalt, but neither illustrated nor described.

D. Grinder**No. 1***Registration Number:* b 127A/B*Provenience:* Square L6, Area AA*Illustration:* Plate 37:7

Description: One of a pair of grinding stones is illustrated, with measurements of 44.0 × 6.5 cm. The bottom has been smoothed flat while the top is rounded to form a shallow dome.

No. 2*Registration Number:* M 6082*Provenience:* Locus 1729, Area CC

Description: A cylindrical basalt stone, ca. 11.0 cm in diameter, it is the matching upper stone for Saddle Quern M 6081 (depicted on pl. 37:1).

Parallels: Abu Hawam V (Hamilton 1934: 56, no. 339), Hazor XII (Yadin et al. 1961, pl. 202:26), Qiri VI–VII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 58:11).

E. Saddle Quern*Registration Number:* M 6081*Provenience:* Locus 1729, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 37:1

This quern is made from a roughly rectangular block of basalt 81.0 cm in length. The top has one end higher than the other, creating a sloping saddleback gradient in between. The shallow end of the stone is 5.0 cm in thickness, while the deep end is 10.0 cm. Grinder M 6082 goes with this quern to form a matching pair. A similar saddle quern, 75 cm in length and 40 cm in width, was found accompanied by five grinders in Room K of Schumacher's (1908:64, pl. 80) excavations.

Parallels: Abu Hawam V (Hamilton 1934: 58, no. 339), Gezer (Macalister 1912: 35, fig. 227).

SOCKET*Registration Number:* a 537*Provenience:* Locus W – 2078, Area BB*Description:* Made of basalt.**SPINDLE WHORL**

See further discussion of spindle whorls in the *Bone/Ivory Objects* section.

No. 1*Registration Number:* a 81*Provenience:* Locus 2012, Area AA*Illustration:* Plate 30:21

Description: An alabaster ring with a flat top and a convex bottom. The ring is 3.6 cm in diameter and 2.0 cm in height. The pierced central hole is 1.2 cm in diameter.

No. 2*Registration Number:* a 190*Provenience:* Locus 2043, Area AA (Stratum VIB)*Illustration:* Plate 30:20

Description: A large limestone whorl 6.0 cm in diameter and 3.0 cm in height. The top of the whorl is flat, with a concave depression in the middle around the hole, and a convex base. The pierced central hole, 0.7 cm in diameter, is small in proportion to the size of the object.

Parallels: Abu Hawam IV–V (Hamilton 1934, pl. 37:187), Qiri VI (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, fig. 56:3).

No. 3*Registration Number:* d 635*Provenience:* Locus 5216, Area DD (Stratum VIB)*Illustration:* Plate 30:15

Description: A black stone disk, with a flat top and a convex bottom. It is 1.8 cm in diameter and 0.6 cm in height. The pierced central hole is 0.3 cm in diameter.

No. 4*Registration Number:* d 636*Provenience:* Locus 5213, Area DD*Illustration:* Plate 30:16

Description: A graystone disk, 2.7 cm in diameter and 1.3 cm in height. The top is flat and the bottom is convex, with a concave depression in the middle around the hole. The pierced central hole is 0.4 cm in diameter.

Parallel: Keisan 9a (Briend and Humbert 1980, pl. 97:16).

No. 5*Registration Number:* M 5968*Provenience:* Locus 1760, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 30:22

Description: An alabaster ring, 4.2 cm in diameter and 1.2 cm in height, with a flat top and convex bottom. The large pierced central hole is 1.7 cm in diameter.

No. 6*Registration Number:* x 655*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 30:17

Description: An intact whorl made of serpentine. It is symmetrical along the longitudinal axis, 3.0 cm in diameter at the center and 1.0 cm at the top and bottom, with a thickness of 1.6 cm. The central hole is 0.6 cm in diameter.

No. 7*Registration Number:* x 656*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 30:18

Description: An intact whorl made of serpentine, 1.9 cm in diameter and 1.3 cm in height. The top is flat and the bottom is convex. The pierced central hole is 0.3 cm in diameter.

No. 8*Registration Number:* x 696*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 30:19

Description: An intact whorl made of serpentine, 2.0 cm in diameter and 0.8 cm in height. The top is flat and the bottom is convex. The pierced central hole is 0.3 cm in diameter.

TOURNETTE*Registration Number:* x 778*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 37:8

Description: Made of basalt, 16.5 cm in diameter, this wheel-shaped object has a convex (domed) bottom and a flat horizontal top with a rounded vertical projection (3.5 cm in diameter) in the center. This projection was designed to fit into a depression in a matching wheel-shaped stone to facilitate rotation. A pair of stones found during Schumacher's excavations in the Nordburg were identified by the excavator as part of a mill (1908: 65, pl. 82). However, the top stone is identical to x 778.

Parallels: Beth Shean VII (James and McGovern 1993, fig. 129:1), Gezer VA (Dever 1986, pls. 61:12, 119B), Hazor IB (Yadin et al. 1960, pl. 127:22–23).

WEIGHT

Thirteen weights were found in Stratum VI contexts on the mound, and nine in Tomb 39. All but two were made of various stone material. For descriptions of the two metal objects, see the *Metal Objects and Utensils* section.

A. Hematite**No. 1**

Registration Number: a 486

Provenience: Locus 2079, Area BB

Illustration: Plate 38:1

Description: This weight (2.3×1.7 cm) has a flat bottom and an irregular conical top, possibly forming the shape of an animal head. It weighs 7.7 gm, which may not have been the intended weight, since the object has been drilled as if to receive a lead core.

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5967

Provenience: Locus 1757, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 38:2

Description: This weight (5.8×3.2 cm) has an elongated biconical shape. It weighs 71.3 gm. One end is pierced, as if for suspension, and a fragment of bronze wire is still preserved in the hole.

No. 3

Registration Number: M 5744

Provenience: Locus 1740, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 38:3

Description: This weight (3.6×4.1 cm) has a globular body and a flat base. It weighs 172.9 gm, including the lead core.

No. 4

Registration Number: M 5511

Provenience: Square R9, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 38:4

Description: A small weight, measuring 1.3×1.4 cm. It is globular in shape, with a flat base, and only weighs 13.1 gm.

No. 5

Registration Number: x 665

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 38:5

Description: This weight has a flat base, and measures 1.8×1.4 cm. It weighs 10.62 gm.

No. 6

Registration Number: x 668

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 38:6

Description: A lump measuring $2.3 \times 1.8 \times 1.7$ cm. It weighs 16.0 gm.

No. 7

Registration Number: x 679

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 38:7

Description: Found inside a pottery jar (cf. *Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 69:5, 164:21) with Weight x 688 and thirty-five pebbles of slate, marble, limestone, and serpentine. It is almost globular in shape, with a diameter of 1.8 cm, and a slightly flattened top and bottom, giving a height of 1.4 cm. It weighs 16.512 gm.

B. Serpentine**No. 1**

Registration Number: x 688

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 38:8

Description: Found inside a pottery jar (cf. *Megiddo Tombs*, pls. 69:5, 164:21) together with Weight x 679 and thirty-five pebbles of slate, marble, limestone and serpentine. It is disk shaped, 2.7 cm in diameter, and 1.0 cm in height.

No. 2

Registration Number: x 700

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 38:9

Description: An intact weight, 2.9 cm in diameter at the base, 2.0 cm in diameter at the top, and 3.1 cm in height. An offset hole was bored towards the center from each end. It weighs 36.097 gm.

C. Flint

Registration Number: x 704

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 38:10

Description: A piece of flint worked on all sides. It weighs 85.61 gm.

D. Slate*Registration Number:* x 667*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 38:11

Description: A small boat-shaped weight, broken at the tip of one end. The remaining piece is 3.2 cm in length, 1.0 cm wide at the middle, and 0.8 cm in thickness. It has three borings on the upper side and weighs 2.67 gm.

E. Limestone*Registration Number:* x 659*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 38:12

Description: A limestone disk, 2.2 cm in diameter and 0.7 cm in thickness. It was worked on all sides and weighs 6.303 gm.

WHETSTONE**No. 1***Registration Number:* M 5664+*Provenience:* Locus 1761, Area CC**No. 2***Registration Number:* M 5911*Provenience:* Locus 1743, Area CC*Description:* Made of slate.**BATH***Registration Number:* M 5493*Provenience:* Locus E = 1756, Area CC

Description: A limestone object identified as a bath. No further details were recorded.

SEALS**CYLINDER SEAL**

All three cylinder seals assigned to Stratum VI very probably represent residual, or curated artifacts from Late Bronze Age levels.

A. Faience**No. 1***Registration Number:* d 1*Provenience:* Below stables (Stratum IV), Area C*Illustration:* Plate 40:6

Description: A blue faience seal (2.3 × 0.8 cm). The engraved design is in the Mitannian style, with a register of standing birds and a running scroll below.

Parallels: Beth Shean (James and McGovern 1993, pls. 62d–f:43–45), Ta'anach (Lapp 1964, fig. 23:1–3).

No. 2*Registration Number:* M 5704*Provenience:* Locus 1732, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 40:7

Description: A cylinder seal, 2.2 cm in length and 1.0 cm in diameter, featuring two quadrupeds, with a parallel pair of long, straight swept-back horns, looking back over their shoulders. The vertical panel adjacent to them appears to display the tree of life motif. The horned animal frieze motif occurs frequently in Mitannian glyptic. An example from Nuzi features an antelope with spread antlers, the head turned back, and framed by a geometric pattern (Gernot 1989: 86, fig. 18:f). An example from Alalakh features a stag with spread horns and an ibex with parallel horns, both

with their heads turned back, and with a tree behind each (Woolley 1955: 399; Buchanan 1966, pl. 58:941).

Parallels: Beth Shean (Rowe 1940, pl. 40:7, 12), Gezer (Dever et al. 1974: 50, pls. 40:7, 74:C), Hazor (Yadin et al. 1961, pls. 320:2, 4, 321:4), Ta'anach (Lapp 1964, fig. 23:2).

B. Steatite*Registration Number:* M 5651*Provenience:* Locus 1740, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 40:8

Description: A Hyksos-style seal, normally associated with the Middle Bronze IIB/C period, was recovered from Stratum VI levels in Area CC. It was pierced for suspension from a cord, and measured 2.5 × 1.0 cm. The design is comprised of two rows of closely packed hieroglyphs, mostly consisting of the signs *'nkh*, *wdj*, *snb*, *nfr*, and *hpr*. The seal does not bear a royal name, but nevertheless belongs to this type.

Parallel: Egypt (Newberry 1905, pl. 7:12).

SCARABOID SEAL

Thirty-one scaraboid seals were assigned to Stratum VI, twenty came from the settlement area and eleven from Tomb 39.

A. Ring Scarab

Six scarabs, found in tomb contexts, were attached to rings. The ends of the rings were pushed into the borings of the scarabs, and gold wire was used as decoration.

No. 1*Registration Number:* x 645*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 39:1

Description: This scarab is mounted in a gold ring, 2.2 cm in diameter. The ring is made of plain gold wire, decorated with thin ornamental wire coiled three times around the ends of the ring on each side of the scarab attachment. The scarab itself measures 1.5 × 0.9 cm. The seal design consists of two standing figures facing to the right and standing over a base line. A *nb*-basket is used as a filler below the base line.

No. 2*Registration Number:* x 646*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 39:2

Description: This faience seal is mounted in a gold ring, 1.9 cm in diameter. The ring is made from plain gold wire, ornamented with thin wire coiled three times around the ends of the ring on each side of the scarab attachment. The gold setting covers the base, and the edge is outlined with a single band of granulation. The features of the scarab are outlined with gold inlay.

No. 3*Registration Number:* x 647*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 39:6

Description: A gold setting covers the base of this scarab, which must originally have been set in a gold ring. The back of the scarab is damaged.

No. 4*Registration Number:* x 722*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 39:3

Description: This intact scarab is set in a simple gold setting. The ring, 2.0 cm in diameter, is made of plain gold wire and ornamented by strands of thin wire coiled six times around the ends of the ring on each side of the scarab attachment. The base is inscribed with the name of Amun-Re, a very common class of inscriptions invoking the name of the god.

Parallel: Egypt (Petrie 1925, pl. 12, no. 675)**No. 5***Registration Number:* x 723*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 39:4

Description: This seal was incised on a cobalt blue scarab mounted in an elaborate gold setting on a thick gold

ring, 2.5 cm in diameter, made with ornamental wire. The base and the back of the scarab are damaged.

No. 6*Registration Number:* x 787*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 39:5

An intact scarab set in a bronze ring, 2.3 cm in diameter, and made with ornamental wire. The scarab was inscribed with a scene depicting two men standing in a boat.

B. Steatite Scaraboid Seal

Fifteen scaraboid seals were made of steatite.

No. 1*Registration Number:* a 495*Provenience:* Locus 2080, Area AA (Stratum VIB)*Illustration:* Plate 39:7

Description: This scarab is 1.9 cm in length and 1.3 cm in width. The base is incised with a hieroglyphic inscription bearing the royal name *User-Maat-Re Setep-n-Re*, the cartouche of Ramesses II.

Parallels: Gurob (Petrie 1917a, pl. 41:56–63).**No. 2***Registration Number:* a 712*Provenience:* Locus 2101, Area AA*Illustration:* Plate 39:8

Description: This scarab is 1.8 cm in length and 1.2 cm in width. The base is incised with a design consisting of a quadruped with another creature above it. Drilled circles are visible along the body of the animal. Schumacher's excavations produced a seal cut in a similar style, in which the second creature is clearly a scorpion (1908, pl. 18:c).

No. 3*Registration Number:* c 525*Provenience:* Locus 4011, Area DD*Illustration:* Plate 39:10

Description: This white steatite seal (2.1 × 1.7 cm) is fragmentary. It belongs to a design class dated to the Hyksos period (Tufnell's [1984] Class 7B3, Scroll Borders). The border consists of a spiral rope design consisting of three pairs of oblong, joined scrolls on each side, with a continuous line carrying through the border at the top and bottom. A vertical column of hieroglyphs in the center includes a title at the top, *imy-r* (steward) *pr n* (of the house of) *Hr*(?). Following this title should be a personal name, possibly *Hpr-k3*.

Parallels: Egypt (Martin 1971, pl. 12:16; Newberry 1905, pl. 16:18), Tell el-Far'ah (S) (Tufnell 1984, pl. 21:2354), Tell el-'Ajjul (Tufnell 1984, pl. 21:2355).

No. 4*Registration Number:* M 5437*Provenience:* Locus 1735, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 39:9

Description: This scarab measures 1.1×1.4 cm. The base is inscribed in landscape view with the plant sign of Lower Egypt (*mh*), consisting of a clump of three stems of papyrus and an upright flower in the center with a drooping bud on each side.

Parallels: Beth Shean VI (James 1966, fig. 100:9), Egypt (Petrie 1925, pl. 10:404).

No. 5*Registration Number:* M 5597*Provenience:* Locus 1752, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 39:11

Description: This scarab measures 1.7×1.2 cm. The inscribed base is divided vertically into three panels by means of two sets of vertical double lines. The panel design is characteristic of the Hyksos period (Tufnell's [1984] Class 3E). In this class, the center panel is filled sometimes by a name, as in the royal Hyksos scarabs of Khyan and his successors, or more typically by formulae, while the borders usually contain repeated alternating symbols, such as the *nfr*-sign. In this seal, however, the signs in the center form an almost symmetrical arrangement of signs, which can be read from either the top or the bottom, working toward the middle (*H^c-n-Nt* "Neith appears in glory").

Parallel: Tell el-'Ajjul (Tufnell 1984, pl. 19:1841).

No. 6*Registration Number:* M 5598*Provenience:* Locus 1752, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 39:12

Description: This scarab measures 1.7×1.3 cm. The base is incised with a design featuring a kneeling human figure, probably a king. In most scarabs of this type, the human figure is represented holding a staff or a plant. The design on this scarab is unusual, however, because the figure is not holding anything but instead appears to be kneeling and facing a group of three hieroglyphs. If they can be read as *k3* (hill), *pt* (sky), and *nt* (water), then these signs can be interpreted as referring to the three domains of earth, sky, and water.

Parallels: Egypt (Tufnell 1984, pls. 46–47), Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pl. 45:144).

No. 7*Registration Number:* M 5750*Provenience:* Locus 1727, Area CC

Description: This scarab was neither illustrated nor measured, but it is described as having an inscribed base.

No. 8*Registration Number:* x 643*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 39:13

Description: This unusual seal appears to be an oval plaque with engravings on both flat surfaces. The obverse is inscribed with the name *Mn-Hpr-R^c* (Menkheperre), the prenomen of Thutmose III. This prenomen was also used in the Twenty-first Dynasty, however, and the seal therefore more likely dates to this later period. The sun-disk hovers above a wide *mn*-sign, the base line of which divides the seal in half. The *hpr*-beetle is positioned below this line between two *m^c't*-feathers. The reverse is inscribed with three sun-disks, positioned above four uraeus signs.

No. 9*Registration Number:* x 792*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 39:14

Description: There are traces of glaze on this intact scarab, which also bears the name of *Mn-Hpr-R^c*. The design is the same as that on the obverse of Seal x 643 (pl. 39:13), however, this time inscribed on the base of a typical scarab seal.

No. 10*Registration Number:* x 793*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 39:15

Description: The back of this intact seal is carved to represent an ape, rather than a beetle, while the base is inscribed with the name of the god Ptah. Vertical *nb*-baskets were used as fillers on each side.

No. 11*Registration Number:* 2032*Provenience:* East Slope*Illustration:* Plate 39:16

Description: This scarab measures $6.0 \times 4.3 \times 2.2$ cm. There were traces of glaze on the scarab, which was set in electrum on a silver ring. The back is carved to represent an ape, and the base was inscribed with the name of the Egyptian god Amun-Re.

C. Amethyst Scaraboid Seal*Registration Number:* c 591

Provenience: Below easternmost stable (Stratum IV), Area BB

Illustration: Plate 39:17

Description: This seal has a plain uncut base and measures 2.1×1.4 cm. It could belong to Stratum V, VI, or VII.

D. Serpentine Scaraboid Seal*Registration Number:* b 85*Provenience:* Area AA*Illustration:* Plate 39:18

Description: This seal is made of gray serpentine and measures 1.9×1.2 cm. The photograph indicates that the base was incised, but the signs are sketchy and unclear.

E. Graystone Scaraboid Seal*Registration Number:* b 139*Provenience:* Locus 3023, Area AA*Illustration:* Plate 39:19

Description: This seal measures 1.7×2.5 cm. The base was cut in the figure of a couchant sphinx or griffin, with a falcon head and the body of a lion. The sphinx holds a feather between its front paws. In addition, a royal insignia, comprised of a sun-disk framed by two symmetrical uraeus signs facing away from each other, is incised over the head of the sphinx. A *nb*-basket provides a base beneath the sphinx. Since some sphinxes depicted on seals have vertically held wings, it is proposed that the sign above the back of the lion, emanating from the middle of the lion's back, may be intended (at least in part) to represent wings. A lapis lazuli seal excavated by Schumacher (1908, fig. 148) features a winged griffin wearing the double crown and standing with wings raised behind the head. A comparable design with a Horus-headed sphinx, resting couchant, appears on a scarab, with the cartouche of *Mn-Ḥpr-R* in front of its head.

Parallels: Egypt (Petrie 1917a, pl. 27:53; Tufnell 1984, pl. 41); Cyprus (Gjerstad et al. 1935, pl. 247:26, no. 2550).

F. Faience Scaraboid Seal**No. 1***Registration Number:* a 529*Provenience:* Locus 2079, Area BB*Illustration:* Plate 39:20

Description: This seal measures 1.3×1.8 cm. The base is incised with the name *Mn-ph̄ty-R*, the prenomen of Ramesses I, and faces a cobra with a possible uraeus on its head.

Parallel: Egypt (Matouk 1971: 193, 565).

No. 2*Registration Number:* a 552*Provenience:* Locus 2073, Area AA*Illustration:* Plate 39:21

Description: This seal measures 2.5×1.7 cm. The base is incised with two opposing cobras, with a sign between them.

No. 3*Registration Number:* d 3*Provenience:* Locus 5001, Area DD*Illustration:* Plate 39:22

Description: This seal measures $4.0 \times 2.9 \times 2.8$ cm. The base is inscribed with a hieroglyphic inscription that reads from top to bottom. The royal name of Amenhotep III, *Nb-M* 't-R', is written above the epithet *Tit-n-R* ("Image of Re"). This design is inscribed more often in landscape view, reading from right to left, as in the examples listed below.

Parallel: Beth Shean (James 1966, fig. 100:15), Lachish (Giveon 1975, pls. 16:12, 35:9), Egypt (Petrie 1917a, pl. 32:31, 38; Matouk 1971: 82, pl. 187:434).

No. 4*Registration Number:* M 5755*Provenience:* Locus 1786, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 39:23

Description: This seal measures 1.4×1.4 cm. The base is incised with a design comprised of a cobra and a reed leaf.

No. 5*Registration Number:* M 5774*Provenience:* Locus 1769, Area CC*Illustration:* Plate 39:24

Description: This seal measures 1.5×1.2 cm. The base is incised with two cobras facing the same direction, one behind the other.

Parallel: Lachish (Tufnell 1953, pls. 43, 43A:57).

No. 6*Registration Number:* x 644*Provenience:* Tomb 39*Illustration:* Plate 39:25

Description: This seal has a purely decorative symmetrical design, with a vertical cross formed by loops. The loops are filled with cross-hatching, and set over a diagonal cross of symmetrical spirals. It belongs to the genre of Hyksos scarabs (Tufnell's [1984] Class 5, Cross Patterns; cf. *Megiddo Tombs*, pl. 105:6).

Parallels: Jericho (Tufnell 1984, pl. 23:2019, fig. 292:3).

G. Egyptian Blue Scaraboid Seal

Registration Number: d 23

Provenience: Locus 378* South of the Stables, Area C

Illustration: Plate 39:26

Description: This seal (length $1.9 \times$ width 1.3 cm) is made from blue paste. The base is incised with a symmetrical geometric design.

H. Glass Scaraboid Seal

Registration Number: x 673

Provenience: Tomb 39

Illustration: Plate 39:27

Description: The glass of this seal is iridescent. The base is inscribed with two seated figures facing each other. The god Seth (as the Seth animal) is facing a human figure with a royal uraeus on his head, who could be either a king or the god Horus. The headdress appears to be a war crown, as worn by Nineteenth Dynasty kings in many relief inscriptions and on seals. Although earlier kings had been devoted to the god Seth, he is rarely portrayed on seals before the Nineteenth Dynasty, and continues into the Twentieth and Twenty-first Dynasties (Petrie 1925: 27).

Parallel: Egypt (Petrie 1925, pl. 15:1027).

I. Bone Scaraboid Seal

Registration Number: M 5596

Provenience: Locus 1752, Area CC

Illustration: Plate 39:28

Description: This seal measures 1.9×1.4 cm. The base is inscribed with symmetrical hieroglyphs, including three small sun-disks across the top, with a *hpr*-beetle below them, and a cobra on each side. A row of three *nb*-baskets is arranged across the middle of the design, and below them are two pairs of sandals on each side of two *nfr*-signs. This kind of arrangement falls into Tufnell's (1984) Class 3A3, which consists of Egyptian signs and symbols. It is possible to read the name *Nb-Hpr-R* from the three vertical signs (*R*, *Hpr*, *nb*) in the center of the top half of the design, but this may be coincidence.

Parallel: Tell el-ʿAjjul (Tufnell 1984, pl. 8:1403).

J. Miscellaneous Scaraboid Seal

Registration Number: M 6143

Provenience: Area CC

Description: A scaraboid seal was recorded, but neither illustrated nor described.

STAMP SEALS

The Oriental Institute Expedition recovered five stamp seals that were assigned to Stratum VI levels. In addition, Schumacher's (1908, cf. fig. 124) excavations produced a large collection that he assigned to his "Brandschicht"

layer, and which Keel (1994a) has published recently in full.

No. 1

Registration Number: a 118

Provenience: Locus 2022, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 40:1

Description: Made of black limestone, this seal is shaped in a cone with a round flat base 1.6 cm in diameter. The highest point of the cone is 1.8 cm. A hole, 0.2 cm in diameter, is pierced through the cone near the top. The base is inscribed with a representation of a horned quadruped with its tail curved over its back, and another object carved above its back.

Parallel: Beth Shean (James 1966, fig. 100:13).

No. 2

Registration Number: a 372

Provenience: Locus 2072, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 40:2

Description: A gable-shaped seal (or truncated pyramid) made of steatite, measuring $1.4 \times 1.2 \times 1.4$ cm. Two sides slope up to a narrow "roof," 0.4 cm in width, creating a triangular cross section at the two ends. The seal is pierced by a 0.2 cm hole, 0.5 cm from the top, to facilitate suspension. The rounded flat base is incised with the schematic figure of a man with legs apart and upraised arms. He appears to be holding a weapon and to represent a striding Canaanite deity. Keel (1994b: 24, no. 6) assigns this seal to a class of so-called Philistine "anchor seals."

Parallels: Qasile XI/X (Mazar 1951b, pl. 3C), Megiddo (Schumacher 1908: 86, fig. 124).

No. 3

Registration Number: a 625

Provenience: Square L7, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 40:3

Description: This cone-shaped seal is made of quartz, with a round flat base. It measures 1.9 cm in height and 1.5 cm in diameter at the base. The cone is pierced by a 0.2 cm wide hole near the rounded top. The flat base is incised with the representation of a horned animal, although the design is unclear. Some drill holes are evident.

No. 4

Registration Number: c 641

Provenience: Square M13, Area BB

Illustration: Plate 40:4

Description: A cone-shaped seal made of graystone, measuring 1.7 cm in height and 2.0 cm in diameter at the base. A hole, 0.3 cm in diameter, is drilled through the cone at a point 0.5 cm from the top. The rounded flat base is in-

cised with the figure of a striding human, with his right foot forward, and his arms extended to either side. The stem of a plant appears to curve from behind the back of the figure, down beneath his feet, and up in front to the full height of the figure. The foliage is on the side of the stem that faces the figure. The seal was found below Locus 368* (Stratum IV) and therefore could be from Strata V, VI, or VII.

No. 5

Registration Number: b 303

Provenience: West of Locus 3041, Area AA (Stratum VIB)

Illustration: Plate 40:5

Description: A ceramic object with a large, perforated handle, measuring 4.0×2.8 cm. The rounded flat base is inscribed with an indistinguishable design. However, the object resembles a worn handle broken from a heavy jar and therefore may not be a stamp seal at all.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

DISK

Two unidentified objects were identified simply as disks.

No. 1

Registration Number: a 424

Provenience: Locus 2070, Area AA

Description: A ceramic disk. The object was neither illustrated nor measured.

No. 2

Registration Number: M 3533

Provenience: Tomb 1101B Upper*

Illustration: Plate 38:13

Description: An irregular shaped ivory disk, 5.6 cm in length, it has a long straight edge where the object appears to have been cut in half.

STONE**No. 1**

Registration Number: M 5916

Provenience: Locus S = 1748, Area CC

Description: Found inside Jar P 6292.

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5549+

Provenience: Locus 1752, Area CC

Description: Stones of different materials, including crystal, serpentine, quartz, and hematite. All came from the same locus.

ORGANIC MATERIAL**A. Gazelle Horn****No. 1**

Registration Number: M 5679

Provenience: Locus W = 1729, Area CC

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5917

Provenience: Locus S = 1751, Area CC

B. Olive Pit

Registration Number: M 5662

Provenience: Locus W = 1772, Area CC

C. Rope Fiber

Registration Number: b 281

Provenience: Locus 3021, Area AA

Illustration: Plate 38:14

Description: Nine pieces of plaited fiber were found inside Jar b 264. The average diameter of the pieces is 1.0 cm, which when laid end to end result in a length of 50.0 cm. Laboratory analysis indicated that the specimens were made of vegetable fiber, either bast or structural fibers, which probably came from jute or structural fibers belonging to a species similar to sisal (*Megiddo* 2, pl. 290:5).

D. Shell**No. 1**

Registration Number: M 5549

Provenience: Locus 1752, Area CC

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5647

Provenience: Locus 1752, Area CC

No. 3

Registration Number: M 5950+

Provenience: Locus S = 1798, Area CC

E. Teeth**No. 1**

Registration Number: M 5549+

Provenience: Locus 1752, Area CC

No. 2

Registration Number: M 5647+

Provenience: Locus 1752, Area CC

CHAPTER SEVEN

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SYNTHESIS

THE STRATUM VI SETTLEMENT

As this report has demonstrated, remains of the Stratum VI settlement were encountered virtually wherever the Oriental Institute Expedition's excavations reached sufficient depth across the site. However, as described in *Chapter Three*, substantial architectural remains were encountered only in the principal excavation areas, and then they often were fragmentary, despite the considerable evidence of a sudden and catastrophic destruction. In some instances, it was clear that mudbricks, fired during the conflagration that destroyed the settlement, were dismantled and reused in later construction, leaving only a negative imprint of the walls from which they had been taken. In other parts of the site, later renovations and building activity had effectively removed what remained of Stratum VI deposits and architecture. Nevertheless, an extensive architectural record was uncovered by the Oriental Institute Expedition, and it attests unambiguously to the residential character of the Stratum VI settlement, while also reflecting the diverse architectural traditions of its inhabitants.

A series of well-constructed buildings encircled the northern edge of the settlement (Areas AA and DD). Made of mudbrick with stone foundations, these buildings appear to have replaced earlier, more modest structures, prompting Loud to subdivide Stratum VI into two phases, the earlier VIB and the later VIA, in this area of the site. According to Loud, the Stratum VIB remains were constructed directly over the preceding Stratum VIIA, but without any evidence of architectural continuity, and exhibited evidence of stratigraphic continuity with the succeeding Stratum VIA in only one structure in the southwest corner of Area AA. As noted in *Chapter Two*, however, the field records reveal that Loud's interpretation of these stratigraphic relationships changed over the course of his excavations. Although he sought one-to-one correlations between strata across the site in his final report, observations in his field diaries indicate that Loud believed the Stratum VIB remains in Areas AA and DD represented an early building phase, with Stratum VIA, and its evidence of architectural renovation and destruction, corresponding to the terminal phase of the stratum.

Indeed, the architectural remains in Area AA would seem to suggest this. Although the evidence of direct reuse is limited, the orientation and general character of the architecture preserved in the two phases is remarkably consistent. The one apparent exception is Building 2072, which stands out both for its exceptional size and for its unique architectural style. Nevertheless, it also shares the same general orientation reflected by the rest of the stratum, and its construction could be viewed as part of a renovation or residential upgrade localized to this area of the site.

Building 2072, approximately 30 × 32 m in size, was constructed of reddish-brown mudbricks laid on semi-hewn stone foundations. The walls of the building ranged between 1 m (interior walls) and 2 m (primarily exterior walls) in thickness, and in places were preserved to more than 2 m in height.

Despite significant damage caused by later digging activity, it is possible to reconstruct most of the building's layout, as detailed in *Chapter Three*. Its primary entrance appears to have been from the south and opened into a long central corridor (Room 2072) flanked on both sides by smaller rooms. A rectangular stone basin, possibly a "bathtub" used for ritual purification, stood in the southeastern corner of the room. The room also contained two ovens. Three rooms (2069, 2070, and 2071) opened directly onto Room 2072 from the west. Room 2071 contained a small partition wall, a circular stone-lined installation, and charred wooden beams, probably the fallen remains of a roof. A small closet-sized room (2068) was attached to the back of Room 2069, accessed by means of a doorway. At its northern end, Room 2072 opened into Room 2075, possibly a large open courtyard. A spiraling stairwell (2067) occupied the northwest corner of the building, indicating the probable existence of a second story. Taken as a unit, Rooms 2069, 2070, 2071, and 2072 measured approximately 15 × 18 m (ca. 270 sq. m).

Rooms 2069, 2070, 2071, and 2072 each produced large quantities of smashed pottery and an assortment of small finds, among them a stamp seal that has been identified as a Philistine "anchor seal" (Keel 1994b). In addition, Room 2071 contained two offering stands, suggesting a cultic function for this room, while Room 2069 produced a collection of more than twenty perforated cylindrical loom weights, clearly the remains of weaving activity. Many of them exhibit the slightly pinched mid-section characteristic of non-perforated weights commonly found at Philistine sites such as Ashdod, Ashkelon, and Ekron, and associated with Cypriot and Aegean weaving traditions (Stager 1995: 346).

At least three rooms (including Rooms 2076 and 2077) are discernible flanking Room 2072 on its eastern side. Despite the considerable damage wreaked on this part of the building by later construction, it produced a number of notable finds, including the much-discussed "Orpheus Jug," an exceptional example of Philistine bichrome ware.

As noted in *Chapter Three*, buildings with similar plans and architectural features have been uncovered in contemporary levels at several sites in the vicinity of Megiddo. These include a two-building complex at ‘En Hagit (on Mount Carmel), a cluster of buildings at Tell Keisan (Stratum 9a–c), the so-called “Oil Maker’s House” at Jokneam (Stratum XVII), and a number of possible buildings in Area D at Tell Qiri (Stratum VIII). This apparent regional distribution has raised the prospect of a common lowland architectural tradition (cf. Wolff 1998). More specifically, it is possible that Building 2072 reflects a distinctively “Philistine” presence at Megiddo. The similarity in plan, size, and methods of construction with Building 350, uncovered in the early Iron Age Philistine levels at Tel Mique/Ekron, as well as the types of associated small finds and their distribution within both complexes, argues in favor of a shared cultural tradition.

Further indication of architectural renovation and continuity in the northern part of the settlement can be seen in the gate complex (3165) excavated just to the east of Building 2072. Although partially obstructed by the eastern half of the famous six-chambered Stratum IV gateway, which rested directly on the piers of the earlier gate, it is clear stratigraphically that Gate 3165 was constructed in Stratum VI. Ironically, therefore, in contrast to the stratigraphic links evident between Stratum VI and the preceding Stratum VIIA elsewhere on the site, the northern gate area demonstrated closer ties with later superimposed Iron Age strata.

In a trench opened to the south of Building 2072, the excavators noted that Stratum VI remains sealed a “sterile” deposit. A large depression, visible on the surface of the mound just to the east of this trench, has prompted the intriguing suggestion that the Stratum VI settlement may have been equipped with a protected subterranean route to an extramural water supply (Davies 1986a: 71–72).

Loud’s excavations in the massive trench in Area BB produced only sporadic remains of Stratum VI; much of it having been removed during construction of the Stratum IV stable complexes. His excavations nevertheless revealed that at least a portion of the Late Bronze Age Stratum VIIA temple complex (Building 2048) remained in use, or at least exposed, during the life of Stratum VI.

Finally, an extensive residential neighborhood was uncovered in Area CC along the southern edge of the tell. As documented in *Chapter Two*, it is clear that Guy and his team successfully isolated the Stratum VI remains in this area, both culturally and stratigraphically, during the 1934 season prior to his dismissal. Moreover, the remarkable evidence of destruction that they encountered, described at length by Guy in his correspondence with Breasted, argues against the possibility that remains from earlier or later deposits were mixed inadvertently with Stratum VI, despite claims to the contrary (cf. Finkelstein 1998a: 169; 1999b: 38, n. 1). The excavators clearly were well aware of what they were uncovering and were careful to separate Stratum VI from earlier and later strata. They were also astute enough to observe that the life of the Stratum VI settlement had been long enough to permit internal renovations within individual houses before the whole settlement was destroyed. Furthermore, in contrast with Areas AA and DD, both of which produced remains of the intermediary Stratum VIB sub-phase, the Stratum VI remains in Area CC demonstrated direct stratigraphic links with the preceding Stratum VIIA.

Despite the extensive horizontal exposure of Stratum VI achieved in Area CC, however, the architectural remains uncovered were fragmentary, having been disturbed heavily by later building activity. Nevertheless, distinct housing units comprised of clusters of walls and installations, including ovens, stone-lined pits (or silos), large saddle querns, mortars, bins, and several stone bathtubs (virtually identical to the one found in Building 2072), can be discerned in the reconstructed plan of the area. While the various housing units preserve features similar to those found elsewhere in Stratum VI, they also exhibit their own distinctive character. Especially notable is the relatively widespread presence of wood, particularly rows of wooden posts used as roof supports, an architectural feature reminiscent of the pillared houses commonly found in Iron I highland settlements.

Also noteworthy is the wealth of pottery, metal (both bronze and iron), and other material remains that were recovered from the rooms in these houses. As demonstrated in *Chapter Four*, the ceramics reflect a diverse mix of potting traditions, including Cypriot, Phoenician, and Philistine, not just the so-called “degenerated” variety, but typical bichrome wares as well. The Area CC excavations also uncovered large quantities of collared pithoi and other vessel types traditionally associated with highland assemblages, as well as evidence of cultic activity and textile production. Perhaps most striking is the significant number of articulated human skeletons, clearly the remains of individuals caught in the conflagration that destroyed the Stratum VI settlement.

Just to the east of Area CC, a structure excavated by Schumacher may preserve part of a southern gateway. A large hoard of bronze tools and utensils (Locus 1739), one of the more sensational discoveries of the 1934 season, was found in an open area near this structure. The metalwork included axheads, spear and javelin points, and a set of jugs, cups, bowls, and strainers. Significantly, Schumacher found a similar concentration of bronze and iron objects in this area during his excavations.

As also documented in *Chapter Four*, the Stratum VI pottery belongs to a regionally defined ceramic horizon that dates in relative chronological terms to the Late Iron I period. Sites with similar assemblages include Tell Abu Hawam (Stratum IV), Tell Keisan (Stratum 9a–c), Jokneam (Stratum XVII), Tell Qiri (Stratum VIII), Afula (Stratum IIIA), Beth Shean (S-2

[= Upper VI]), Hazor (Stratum XI), 'En Hagit and Ramat Hanadiv in the Mt. Carmel hills, and Tel Mevorakh (Stratum VIII). The high degree of correspondence in the assemblages recovered from these sites is striking, extending frequently beyond individual vessel types to the level of whole assemblages, and points decisively to the existence of a ceramic horizon with significant chronological and cultural implications. The INAA results presented in *Chapter Five* further substantiate these local regional ties. Close ceramic parallels also occur with the assemblage from Ta'anach Period IIA, although a number of forms (e.g., thickened and everted rim bowls) present in this assemblage would appear to place it slightly later in the early Iron Age sequence. The material cultural links are less evident with Iron I sites on the southern coastal plain and in the highland interior. Extensive ceramic parallels nevertheless do occur with sites in these regions as well.

STRATIGRAPHY AND CHRONOLOGY

As detailed in *Chapter Two*, Stratum VIIA, which stratigraphically preceded Stratum VI, preserved unambiguous evidence of an abrupt and catastrophic end. Stratum VIIA also produced two hieroglyphic inscriptions that help to date the final years of this stratum. The first, found on an ivory pen case in the famous ivory hoard recovered from the "Treasury" (Building 3073), bears the cartouche of Ramesses III (ca. 1182–1151 B.C.), while the second, a bronze statue base, was inscribed with the cartouche of Ramesses VI (ca. 1141–1133 B.C.). While some have questioned the historical reliability of these finds, particularly the latter find, their stratigraphic context is reasonably clear. Although assigned by the excavators to Stratum VIIIB, the statue base almost certainly was deposited during the life of Stratum VIIA, presumably just prior to its destruction. The inscription therefore furnishes a *terminus ante quem* for the demise of this stratum, the final Late Bronze Age settlement at Megiddo, which cannot predate the reign of Ramesses VI.

Sealing the destruction debris of Stratum VI were the fragmented remains of Stratum VB. Superimposed on this phase, in turn, and in large part obliterating it, were the substantial remains of Stratum VA/IVB. Dominated by a series of monumental structures, the settlement of Stratum VA/IVB reflects a decisive shift in the character and function of the site. As noted in *Chapter Two*, Guy was the first to attribute the destruction of this stratum to the campaign of Sheshonq I (the Shishak of the Bible) in 925 B.C., with the impressive architectural remains it preserved credited to the building activities of Solomon (cf. I Kings 9:15). As others have observed, his case rested in large part on the provenience of the Sheshonq stela fragment.

In relative chronological terms, however, the existing ceramic evidence demonstrates convincingly that Stratum VA/IVB should be assigned to the same Early Iron II (or Iron IIA) cultural horizon preserved at the nearby sites of Jokneam (Stratum XIV), Hazor (Strata X–IX), Ta'anach (Stratum IIB), Beth Shean (Stratum S-1 [= Lower V]), and Rehov (Stratum V). Despite the general similarity of the pottery recovered from the enclosure at Tel Jezreel, the presence of additional vessel types that occur in stratigraphically later Iron Age contexts place this assemblage later in the Iron II sequence. Meanwhile, a growing body of radiocarbon evidence, in particular the matrix of dates recently published from loci sealed in the destruction of Stratum V at Tel Rehov (cf. Bruins et al. 2003), further substantiate the late tenth century B.C. date for the terminal phase of this cultural horizon. Thus, comparative stratigraphic and ceramic evidence, together with radiocarbon data and the documentary/epigraphic record, combine to point decisively toward a late tenth century date for the destruction of Stratum VA/IVB.

This evidence also helps to establish a date for the lower end of the early Iron Age sequence at Megiddo. With 1140/1130 B.C. and 925 B.C. as chronological parameters, it is clear that the life of Stratum VI must have transpired for the most part during the eleventh century, with its destruction occurring sometime towards the end of the century, or early in the tenth century, as the recently published radiocarbon dates from the Tel Aviv University excavations suggest.

EARLY IRON AGE MEGIDDO

Ever since its discovery, there has been considerable debate and speculation both about the cultural character of Stratum VI and the cause and date of its destruction. As noted in *Chapter Two*, Watzinger first attributed its devastation to the campaign of Sheshonq I (1929: 56–59). Albright, meanwhile, credited the establishment of Stratum VI to Israelite expansion, following their victory in the Jezreel Valley against a Canaanite coalition, as immortalized in the "Song of Deborah" (Judges 5). He dated the conflict, which we are told occurred "by the waters of Megiddo" (Judges 5:19), to 1125 B.C., with the destruction of the Stratum VI settlement occurring sometime during the mid-eleventh century (ca. 1050 B.C.) or later, presumably a result of the northward expansion of the Philistines (Albright 1936: 26–31; 1937: 22–27). The staff of the Oriental Institute Expedition, however, vigorously disputed Albright's characterization and dating of the stratum. They preferred to emphasize the settlement's Late Bronze Age Canaanite connections and attributed its violent end to natural causes, possibly an earthquake, which they dated to the end of the twelfth century (*Megiddo* 1: 7; Engberg 1940: 4–7).

While subsequent studies have continued to debate the cultural character of the Stratum VI settlement (see, e.g., Simons 1942: 39–54; Alt 1944; Mayes 1969; Aharoni 1970: 263–65; 1972: 308–09; Dothan 1982: 79–80; Davies 1986b; Kempinski 1989: 89–90; Esse 1992; Singer 1994: 318–22; Halpern 2000: 551–57; Mazar 2002: 272–77), these studies generally have followed Albright's mid- to late-eleventh century B.C. date for its destruction, with some linking it directly to the military campaigns of David, a connection first proposed by B. Mazar (1951a: 23; 1976). In the absence of direct evidence, textual or otherwise, this is of course difficult to confirm. However, the evidence of widespread burning and destruction preserved in the corresponding levels at other sites in the Jezreel Valley region would seem to undermine the case for a natural disaster and lend support for a military campaign. Since Megiddo does not appear to have been part of the territory claimed by the Israelites at the time of Saul's death (cf. II Samuel 2:8–9), but clearly was within the Israelite realm by the reign of Solomon (cf. I Kings 4:12; 9:15), the Davidic campaigns represent the most viable historical event on record that might account for the destruction of Stratum VI.

Whatever the precise historical case, it is clear nevertheless that Stratum VI represents the initial Iron Age (or Iron I) settlement at Megiddo. As has been amply documented elsewhere (for a convenient summary, see Bloch-Smith and Nakhai 1999), the onset of the Iron Age brought dramatic changes to the cultural landscape of the southern Levant. Surveys in the central highlands have revealed a veritable explosion of sedentary settlements. Most of these new sites were small and reflect a pattern of dispersed agrarian communities engaged in basic subsistence (cf. Finkelstein 1988), a rather striking departure from the preceding far more affluent and less insular Late Bronze Age. In contrast to the highland interior, the coastal lowlands experienced a decidedly different pattern of settlement. Concerted archaeological fieldwork in recent years has successfully delineated the material culture and settlement activities of the migrating Sea Peoples, including the rapid growth or "urban imposition" of the Philistine pentapolis (cf. Stager 1995). Meanwhile, excavations indicate that Late Bronze Age Canaanite enclaves, interspersed strategically along the principal transit corridors through the region, continued to thrive well into the period. The effect of these disparate settlement processes was the creation of a mosaic of culturally distinct communities, each striving to maintain viability in a dynamic and increasingly competitive environment.

With expanding polities emerging across this diverse cultural landscape, competition and conflict over finite resources was inevitable. As the "frontiers" of settlement closed (cf. Stager 1985), communities secured their resource base by forging ever expanding social and economic networks. While distinct sociopolitical entities did eventually emerge, intermingling was also pervasive. The nature of this interaction and its impact on those involved challenge conventional conceptions of how Iron Age society came to be organized. As the view from Megiddo suggests, the process of assimilation was considerably more complex and diverse than usually has been assumed, with social and economic ties often bridging traditional cultural divides.

By the eleventh century, Egyptian control of the Jezreel Valley and other transit corridors had ceased, creating a power vacuum and an opportunity for the forging of new political alliances and economic ties between lowland Canaanite enclaves, Philistine coastal towns, and the emerging Israelite presence in the highlands. The settlement represented by Stratum VI was ideally positioned to profit from the exchange that developed between these communities; a fact vividly confirmed by the richness and diversity of the material remains recovered from the stratum. The cultural diversity exhibited in these material remains underscores the fluid social and economic ties that linked Megiddo with its surrounding neighbors, and the central role that it played in their fortunes. In essence, Megiddo appears to have provided a neutral place for these disparate communities to bring their products to market (for a similar view, utilizing the concept of trade diaspora, see Holladay 1995: 381–82; and most recently also Halpern 2000: 554). The result was a remarkably heterogeneous community comprised of individuals from widely varying social and cultural backgrounds who found themselves drawn together by the powerful forces at work, and the opportunities they afforded, in the rapidly changing world of the late eleventh century B.C.

APPENDIX A

STRATUM VI LOCUS REGISTER

<i>Locus</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Description</i>
1727	CC	Q10	Room with brick walls and stone floor
1729	CC	Q10	Room; East = 1727
1731	CC	R10	Room with stone walls
1732	CC	Q10	Room; Northeast = 1729
1733	CC	R9	Room with stone floor
1735	CC	R10	Area = 1733
1736	CC	R10	Room with stone wall
1737	CC	Q10	Area with tree
1738	CC	S10	Stone floor with row of posts
1739	CC	R10	Bronzes
1740	CC	R9	Area Northwest of 1734*; = 1820*
1741	CC	Q9	Area 7 m West/Northwest of R9 peg under 1636
1743	CC	Q10	Area near bathtub
1744	CC	R10	Room with brick walls
1745	CC	R10	Stone floor (area with skeleton — not buried)
1746	CC	R9	Stone floor
1747	CC	R9	Grain pit/silo
1748	CC	Q9	Room with brick walls
1749	CC	Q8	Room with stone walls; – 1742
1750	CC	R8	Area, trees and loom weights
1751	CC	R8	Room
1752	CC	Q9	Room(?); dirt floor
1753	CC	R10	Area with mudbrick
1754	CC	R8	Stone floor
1755	CC	R8	Room with mudbrick walls
1756	CC	S8	Room with grain pit/silo and bathtub
1757	CC	S9	Room under 1723
T.1758	CC	Q9	Tomb — Full length open burial
1759	CC	R9	Stone wall
1760	CC	S9	Stone floor
1761	CC	S10	Stone floor
1762	CC	R9	Room with wooden posts
T.1763	CC	R9	Tomb — Single jar burial
T.1764	CC	R9	Flexed burial
T.1765	CC	R9	Tomb — Sherd covered burial
T.1766	CC	R9	Tomb — Full length open burial
T.1767	CC	S9	Tomb — Full length open burial
T.1768	CC	R10	Tomb — Sherd covered burial
1769	CC	S10	Room
T.1770	CC	Q10	Two full-length open burials
1772	CC	S9-10	Room with mudbrick walls
1773	CC	R10	Grain pit/silo
1774	CC	Q10	Room
T.1775	CC	Q8	Tomb — Full length open burial

Stratum VI Locus Register (*cont.*)

<i>Locus</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Description</i>
T.1776	CC	Q9	Tomb — Single jar burial; child
T.1778	CC	S10	Tomb — Full length open burial
1780	CC	R9	Room
1781	CC	S10	Large room with stepped threshold
T.1782	CC	R10	Flexed burial
1786	CC	S9	Room with stone floor
1790	CC	S9	Square pit; below
1791	CC	S9	Stone floor with small pits; large circular pit
1795	CC	S10	Room
1798	CC	R10	Room with stone floor
1819	CC	R9	Deep pit with stone cover
T.1828	CC	Q10	Tomb — Full length adult open burial
T.1836	CC	R10	Tomb — Full length open burial
2012	AA	K8	Room with burnt brick walls
2022	AA	M8	Room with stone floor
2043	AA	L8	Bathtub
2048	BB	N13	South wall of Building 2048
2067	AA	J8	Room with stairs
2068	AA	J8	Room west of 2067
2069	AA	K8	Room south of 2068
2070	AA	K8	Room south of 2069
2071	AA	K8	Room south of 2070
2072	AA	K8	Room with bathtub; east of 2070
2073	AA	K8	Room south of 2071
2075	AA	J8-9	Area below City Wall 325
2076	AA	K8-9	Room south of 2075
2077	AA	K8	Room south of 2076
2078	BB	O14	Room east of cistern(?)
2079	BB	O14	Room with mudbrick walls
2080	AA	J8	Area below 2075
2082	BB	O14	Room partly of mudbrick
2083	BB	O14	Room east of 2082
2084	BB	O14	Wall
2085	BB	N14	Circular pit
2101	AA	K9	Room east of 2076 and 2077
2159	AA	K8	Room with shrine
3012	AA	L6	Room
3021	AA	K7	Room with plastered floor
3022	AA	L7	Room with stone floor
3023	AA	K7	Room with stone floor and bathtub
3031	AA	L7	Room
3032	AA	K7	Stone floor
3041	AA	K7	Wall
3165	AA	K9	Gate chamber
4000	DD	K10	Room with mudbrick walls
4011	DD	K10	Room with plastered floor
5000	DD	K11	Room
5001	DD	K10	Room
5010	DD	K11	Room with plastered floor
5129	DD	K12	Room with stone floor
5132	DD	K12	Room with stone floor

Stratum VI Locus Register (*cont.*)

<i>Locus</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Description</i>
5141	DD	L12	Room with storage bin
5153	DD	K12	Room with stone and mudbrick walls
5160	DD	L12	Room with mudbrick walls
5194	DD	M12	Room with smashed pottery
5197	DD	M12	Room
5213	DD	L11	Stone wall and associated finds
5216	DD	L11	Wall
5224	DD	K12	Room with stone floor and bathtub
5236	DD	K12	Stone floor

APPENDIX B

POTTERY REGISTER

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Pub. Type</i>	<i>Old Type</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Plate No.</i>
Rounded Bowl (Types 279, 282, 328) (Pls. 1:1–3; 4:1, 3; 5:1)									
—	Bowl	328	120	1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
a 142+	Bowl	282	205	2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 387	Bowl	328	120	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:2	A20709	Pl. 4:3
<i>Field Note for a 387: Shallow, broken rim, badly burned in subsequent fire.</i>									
a 481	Bowl	328	120	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:2	—	—
a 492	Bowl	282	208	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:5	A20720	Pl. 1:1
<i>Field Note for a 492: Plant temper, traces of subsequent burning.</i>									
a 499	Bowl	279	201	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:1	—	—
a 500	Bowl	328	120	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:2	—	Pl. 1:2
a 502	Bowl	328	120	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:2	—	—
a 503	Bowl	328	120	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:2	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 503: Bowl has been in a subsequent fire, and badly burned.</i>									
a 527	Bowl	328	120	2071	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:2	—	—
a 577	Bowl	279	201	2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:1	A20741	Pl. 1:3
<i>Field Note for a 577: Warped.</i>									
b 69	Bowl	282	208	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:11	—	Pl. 4:1
<i>Field Note for b 69: Compare a 492, VIB.</i>									
M 5702+	Bowl	279	201	1750	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 5795	Bowl	328	120	E = 1632*	R5	A	—	—	—
P 6159	Bowl	328	120	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149, cf. pl. 78:2	—	—
P 6161+	Bowl	328	120	=1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6228	Bowl	328	120	N = 1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149, cf. pl. 78:2	—	—
P 6248	Bowl	328	120	1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150, cf. pl. 78:2	—	—
P 6253	Bowl	328	120	– 1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151, cf. pl. 78:2	A28005	—
P 6264	Bowl	328	120	1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151, cf. pl. 78:2	—	—
P 6295	Bowl	279	201	1749	Q8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:14	A28075	Pl. 5:1
P 6295+	Bowl	279	201	1749	Q8	CC	—	—	—
P 6299+	Bowl	279	201	1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6299+	Bowl	328	120	E = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6309	Bowl	282	204	1754	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152, cf. pl. 74:5	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6309: Compare a 492, Stratum VIB.</i>									
P 6310	Bowl	282	205	1754	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152, cf. pl. 74:5	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6310: Compare a 492, Stratum VIB.</i>									
P 6318	Bowl	328	120	1755	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152, cf. pl. 78:2	—	—
P 6330	Bowl	282	208	1761	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152, cf. pl. 74:5	A28079	—
Rounded Bowl with Painted Bands or Spirals (Types 333, 339, 351) (Pls. 1:12, 4:4–6)									
a 392	Bowl	333	192	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:7	A20711	Pl. 4:5
<i>Field Note for a 392: Shallow, red-painted decoration and traces of irregular burnish inside.</i>									
a 438	Bowl	339	192	2067	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:6	—	Pl. 4:6
<i>Field Note for a 438: Bowl is covered with a lime deposit, entirely changing the feel of the ware, which is now rather metallic. This lime deposit is common in Stratum VI and is due in most cases to the lime in the collapsed mudbrick walls.</i>									

* Indicates the locus was not assigned directly to Stratum VI.

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Rounded Bowl with Painted Bands or Spirals (Types 333, 339, 351) (Pls. 1:12, 4:4–6) (cont.)									
a 457+	Bowl	333	192	N = 2078	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 506	Bowl	333	192	E = 2159	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 74:4	A20723	Pl. 1:12
<i>Field Note for a 506:</i> Traces of paint inside, concentric red circles.									
M 5715+	Bowl	333	192	N = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6026	Bowl	351	177	S = 1721*	S8	CC	Megiddo 2, pls. 84:16, 144:11	A28038	Pl. 4:4
P 6182	Bowl	333	192	N = 1732	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 149, cf. pl. 74:4	A28053	—
<i>Field Note for P 6182:</i> Red bands inside and on rim.									
P 6182+	Bowl	333	192	N = 1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6286+	Bowl	333	192	S = 1748	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6296+	Bowl	333	192	1750	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6325+	Bowl	333	192	1747	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6350+	Bowl	333	192	E = 1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6350:</i> See P 6184.									
P 6351	Bowl	333	192	E = 1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
Rounded Bowl with Knob or Lug Handles (Type 326, 354, 355) (Pls. 4:7–8, 7:1)									
a 106	Bowl	355	242	2022	M8	AA	Megiddo 2, pls. 85:3, 144:14	—	Pl. 4:8
<i>Field Note for a 106:</i> Two small unpierced lug handles.									
a 174	Bowl	326	200	S = 2073	L8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 78:9	—	Pl. 4:7
<i>Field Note for a 174:</i> Thumb handle, interior decoration. Found below Stratum VI and above Stratum VII and could belong hap-									
<i>pily to either.</i>									
P 5920	Bowl	354	141	–1567*	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pls. 85:2, 144:13	A28041	Pl. 7:1
<i>Field Note for P 5920:</i> Minute side handles.									
P 6204	Bowl	354	141	W = 1727	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 85:2	—	—
P 6247	Bowl	326	200	1740	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, pls. 72:4, 85:11	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6247:</i> Bar handle, shape painted.									
P 6288	Bowl	326	200	–1748	Q9	CC	Megiddo 2, pls. 72:4, 141:8	A28018	—
Rounded Bowl with Single Bar Handle (Types 337, 340) (Pls. 1:11, 4:9)									
b 306	Bowl	337	L15	3031	L7	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 74:11	—	—
d 651	Bowl	340	224	5216	L11	DD	Megiddo 2, pls. 78:8, 143:1	—	—
Footed Bowl (Type 336) (Pls. 1:9, 4:13)									
a 483	Bowl	336	262	2073	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 79:4	—	Pl. 4:9
<i>Field Note for a 483:</i> Identical in ware, burnishing, and color and motive of decoration.									
a 488	Bowl	336	262	N = 2080	J8	AA	Megiddo 2, pls. 74:10, 142:8	—	Pl. 1:9
<i>Field Note for a 488:</i> Published as VII in SAOC 17, 7:40									
a 568	Bowl	336	262	E = 2043	L8	AA	Megiddo 2, p. 146, cf. pl. 74:10	A20738	—
<i>Field Note for a 568:</i> Shallow, three legs, one of which is missing. While the form of this bowl is identical to that of the original type, the ware is entirely different, Nevertheless it probably belongs to Stratum VII rather than Stratum VIII (original type in VIB).									
P 6233	Bowl	336	262	1738	S10	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 150	A28039	—
Carinated Bowl (Types 283, 310, 334, 338, 341) (Pls. 1:4–5, 7; 4:2; 5:7–10)									
a 221	Bowl	283	261	N = 2043	L8	AA	Megiddo 2, pls. 74:3, 142:6	—	Pl. 1:4
<i>Field Note for a 221:</i> This type is common — ware and shape — in both Strata VI and VII, but not in Stratum VIII.									
a 469	Bowl	338	198	2069	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 78:5	—	Pl. 5:7
<i>Field Note for a 469:</i> Occasional large gray grits.									
a 490	Bowl	310	282	W = 2080	J8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 74:6	—	Pl. 1:5
<i>Field Note for a 490:</i> There is little doubt that this type of bowl belongs to Stratum VII.									

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Carinated Bowl (Types 280, 283, 310, 334, 338, 341) (Pls. 1:4–5, 7; 4:2; 5:7–10) (cont.)									
a 498	Bowl	334	284	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:8	—	Pl. 1:7
<i>Field Note for a 498</i> : That the rim has not been turned over might be a criterion for Stratum VII.									
a 971	Bowl	283	261	2077	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:4	A20790	Pl. 4:2
<i>Field Note for a 971</i> : Broken rim.									
b 148	Bowl	341	47	E = 3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:12	—	Pl. 5:10
P 2418	Bowl	341	47	638*	R4	A			
P 6225	Bowl	338	85	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:19, 144:12	A28102	—
<i>Field Note for P 6225</i> : Compare P 6242.									
P 6242	Bowl	338	198	1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:19	—	Pl. 5:8
<i>Field Note for P 6242</i> : Originally orange-buff ware but the vessel has been badly burned in a subsequent fire and is now mostly a brown-gray color.									
P 6259	Bowl	341	47	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:18	—	—
P 6363	Bowl	341	47	N = 1780	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:18	—	Pl. 5:9
P 6400	Bowl	283	228	N = 436*	S9	B	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 58:7, 136:1	A27988	—
<i>Field Note for P 6400</i> : Here, as in 1837*, there seems to be a mixture of true LB and MB–LB. This jug really belongs to Stratum IX and has probably been brought up from an earlier burial.									
Carinated Bowl with Painted Bands (Type 352) (Pl. 7:2)									
P 6199	Bowl	352	193	1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:17	—	Pl. 7:2
<i>Field Note for P 6199</i> : Both the ware and the slip are reminiscent of Philistine ware, but the shape is entirely different.									
Deep Carinated Bowl (Types 304, 307, 308, 327) (Pls. 1:6, 5:2–6)									
a 99	Bowl	327	25	2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:13	—	Pl. 5:6
<i>Field Note for a 99</i> : Traces of straw impressions on inside base of bowl (cf. a 429).									
a 413	Bowl	304	279	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:10, 143:2	—	—
a 417	Bowl	304	279	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:10	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 417</i> : Traces of plant tempering									
a 426	Bowl	304	279	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:10	—	Pl. 5:2
<i>Field Note for a 426</i> : This more likely is a Stratum VII vessel than Stratum VI. While Room 2068 is undoubtedly part of a VI house, all of the pottery came from very low down, on and in a burnt layer that was part of the Stratum VII burning. A better designation for the whole of the pottery from 2068 (VI) is 2068 Lower (VII).									
a 429	Bowl	304	279	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:10	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 429</i> : On the inside of the base of the bowl are straw impressions that had evidently been made before the vessel was baked. It is suggested that when the pots were drying before baking, each bowl was placed on a clump of straw.									
a 441	Bowl	307	273	2067	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:1	—	Pl. 5:4
<i>Field Note for a 441</i> : While similar in shape to type 273, the ware is much different and seems typically that of Stratum VI.									
a 482	Bowl	308	294	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:3	—	Pl. 5:5
<i>Field Note for a 482</i> : Identical ware to a 490: Stratum VII.									
a 501	Bowl	327	25	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:7	—	Pl. 1:6
<i>Field Note for a 501</i> : Occasional large white grits, straw impressions on inside of bowl (cf. a 429).									
a 523	Bowl	327	25	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:7	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 523</i> : Traces of straw impressions on inside of bowl base. Compare a 501.									
a 542	Bowl	307	273	2085	N14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:15	A20734	Pl. 5:3
<i>Field Note for a 542</i> : Broken rim, traces of wheel burnish on lower outside. This vessel looks like Stratum VIII.									
P 6350+	Bowl	327	25	E = 1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
“Philistine” Bell-shaped Bowl (Type 335) (Pl. 3:2)									
d 704	Bowl	335	226	E = 5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 74:9, 142:7	—	Pl. 3:2
<i>Field Note for d 704</i> : Philistine ware.									

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Bell-shaped Bowl (Type 353) (Pl. 7:3)									
P 6245+	Bowl	353	206	1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6311	Bowl	353	206	1754	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:1	—	Pl. 7:3
<i>Field Note for P 6311:</i> This has the shape of the Philistine bowls (cf. P 6386) so common in the preceding stratum. However, the ware is entirely different.									
Cypriot White-painted Ware Bowl (Type 347) (Pl. 7:4)									
a 428	Bowl	347	280	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 78:20, 143:6	A20714	Pl. 7:4
<i>Field Note for a 428:</i> Most probably a Sub-Mycenaean type. This, with all the pottery from 2068 Lower, is more likely to be Stratum VII, rather than Stratum VI.									
Simple Krater (Types 276, 317, 342) (Pl. 5:11–15)									
—	Bowl	276	188	1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
—	Bowl	276	188	T.1767	S9	CC	—	—	—
—	Bowl	276	188	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Bowl	276	188	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Bowl	276	188	1774	Q10	CC	—	—	—
—	Bowl	276	188	E = 1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
a 142+	Bowl	276	188	2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 142+	Bowl	317	216	2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 430	Bowl	276	188	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 78:14, 143:3	—	Pl. 5:14
a 456	Bowl	342	202	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:15	—	Pl. 5:12
<i>Field Note for a 456:</i> Compare P 6300.									
a 528+	Bowl	276	188	2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 547	Bowl	276	221	W = 2084	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:20	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 547:</i> Compare P 6088.									
a 604	Bowl	317	216	W = 2084	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:22	—	Pl. 5:15
M 5702+	Bowl	276	188	1750	R8	CC	—	—	—
M 5715+	Bowl	276	188	N = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
M 6044+	Bowl	276	188	S = 1798	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6088	Bowl	276	188	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:20	A28117	Pl. 5:13
P 6089	Bowl	276	188	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:20	—	—
P 6115	Bowl	276	188	E = 1756	S8	CC	—	A28044	—
P 6115+	Bowl	276	188	E = 1756	S8	CC	—	—	—
P 6120+	Bowl	276	188	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6148	Bowl	276	188	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:20	—	—
P 6151	Bowl	276	188	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:20	—	—
P 6160	Bowl	276	188	S = 1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:20	—	—
P 6161+	Bowl	276	188	=1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6167+	Bowl	276	188	N = 1731	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6169	Bowl	276	188	E = 1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:20	—	—
P 6185+	Bowl	276	188	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6208+	Bowl	276	188	W = 1735	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6218+	Bowl	276	188	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6219	Bowl	276	188	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:20	A28117	—
<i>Field Note for P 6219:</i> Concentric circles decoration.									
P 6221	Bowl	276	188	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:20	—	—
P 6246+	Bowl	276	188	1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6256+	Bowl	276	188	1741	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6258+	Bowl	276	188	1741	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6264+	Bowl	276	188	1743	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6272+	Bowl	276	188	1744	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6286	Bowl	276	188	S = 1748	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:20	—	—
P 6297+	Bowl	276	188	1746	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6299+	Bowl	276	188	1751	R8	CC	—	—	—

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Simple Krater (Types 276, 317, 342) (Pl. 5:11–15) (<i>cont.</i>)									
P 6300	Bowl	342	202	1752	Q9	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 84:21	A28110	Pl. 5:11
<i>Field Note for P 6300:</i> Many large white and medium red grits.									
P 6305+	Bowl	276	188	1753	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6306+	Bowl	276	188	— 1753	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Bowl	276	188	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6313+	Bowl	276	188	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6319+	Bowl	276	188	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6322+	Bowl	276	188	1757	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6325+	Bowl	276	188	1747	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6326	Bowl	276	188	N = 1760	S9	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 84:20	—	—
P 6331	Bowl	276	188	1761	S10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 84:20	—	—
P 6332+	Bowl	276	188	1761	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6337+	Bowl	276	188	1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6338	Bowl	276	188	W = 1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6348	Bowl	276	188	+/- 1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6349	Bowl	276	188	1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
P 6361+	Bowl	276	188	T.1778	S10	CC	—	—	—
Simple Krater with Loop Handles (Type 319) (Pls. 1:8, 6:5)									
a 176	Bowl	319	252	2022	M8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 79:1	—	Pl. 6:5
<i>Field Note for a 176:</i> Occasional very large grits, four handles.									
a 394	Bowl	319	44	2070	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 79:1	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 394:</i> Buff ware burning to pink-buff in places.									
a 466	Bowl	319	252	2072	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 79:1	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 466:</i> Many small dark grits with occasional rocks.									
a 526+	Bowl	319	44	— 2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 539	Bowl	319	217	N = 2079	O14	BB	Megiddo 2, p. 161, cf. pl. 79:1	—	—
a 970	Bowl	319	252	2077	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 79:1	—	—
b 289	Bowl	319	252	3032	K7	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 74:12	—	Pl. 1:8
P 6184	Bowl	319	217	N = 1732	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 149	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6184:</i> Handle.									
P 6250+	Bowl	319	44	1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
Krater with Thickened Rim (Types 344, 345, 356, 357) (Pls. 3:1; 6:1–2, 6)									
—	Bowl	344	36	T.1764	R9	CC	—	—	—
a 484	Bowl	344	36	2069	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 78:17	—	Pl. 6:6
<i>Field Note for a 484:</i> Traces of straw tempering.									
a 567	Bowl	357	287	E = 2043	L8	AA	Megiddo 2, pls. 85:5, 144:15	—	Pl. 3:1
<i>Field Note for a 567:</i> Bottom missing.									
b 81	Bowl	356	L03	—	L8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 85:4	A13921	Pl. 6:1
<i>Field Note for b 81:</i> Indistinct red decoration, four handles.									
d 650	Bowl	345	L223	5216	L11	DD	Megiddo 2, pls. 78:18, 143:4	—	Pl. 6:2
M 5702+	Bowl	344	36	1750	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6217+	Bowl	344	36	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6299+	Bowl	344	36	E = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6299+	Bowl	344	36	1751	R8	CC	—	—	—

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Krater with Thickened Rim and Painted Spirals (Type 346) (Pl. 6:4)									
b 68	Bowl	346	L02	3012	L6	AA	Megiddo 2, pls. 78:19, 143:5	—	Pl. 6:4
Multiple-handled Krater (Types 348, 349) (Pl. 6:3, 7)									
a 497	Bowl	348	283	2071	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pls. 79:2, 143:7	—	Pl. 6:3
Field Note for a 497: Numerous.									
b 240	Bowl	349	L13	—	K7	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 79:3	—	Pl. 6:7
Bell-shaped Krater (Type 322) (Pl. 1:10)									
d 830	Bowl	322	238	S + 5277*	K12	DD	Megiddo 2, pl. 70:2	—	Pl. 1:10
Field Note for d 830: Covered with lime (to a thickness of 10 cm in places) inside and out.									
Footed Krater (Type 350) (Pl. 7:5–6)									
a 628	Bowl	350	34	—	J8	AA	Megiddo 2, pls. 85:6, 144:16	A28211	Pl. 7:6
Field Note for a 628: Red and black trellis decoration over close hand burnish.									
a 913	Bowl	350	34	2101	K9	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 79:5	—	Pl. 7:5
Field Note for a 913: No drawing on sheet.									
Simple Chalice (Types 23, 30, 31, 32) (Pls. 3:15, 8:1–3)									
—	Chalice	32	24	1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
—	Chalice	30	30	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
b 309	Chalice	32	24	—	L8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 87:8	—	—
d 703	Chalice	23	L8	5235*	L11	DD	Megiddo 2, pl. 74:17	—	Pl. 3:15
Field Note for d 703: Warped.									
P 2367	Chalice	23	36	628*	R4	A	—	—	—
P 2376	Chalice	23	7	628*	R4	A	—	—	—
Field Note for P 2376: Two pieces, badly discolored by fire.									
P 6064	Chalice	32	24	1735	R10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 87:8	A28059	Pl. 8:1
Field Note for P 6064: Traces of straw impressions in bowl.									
P 6065	Chalice	32	24	1735	R10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 87:8	A28048	—
P 6125	Chalice	30	30	1727	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 87:6	—	Pl. 8:3
Field Note for P 6125: The inner part of the bowl and the outer upper part is badly discolored by firing — due most probably to the destruction of the stratum, rather than to the burning of incense.									
P 6134	Chalice	30	30	1727	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 87:6	—	—
P 6156	Chalice	32	24	1729	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 87:8	—	—
P 6188	Chalice	32	24	1732	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 87:8	—	—
P 6192	Chalice	31	31	N = 1733	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 87:7	A28049	Pl. 8:2
P 6264+	Chalice	32	24	1743	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6319	Chalice	32	24	1755	R8	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 87:8	—	—
P 6326+	Chalice	32	24	N = 1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
Chalice with Stepped Base (Types 29, 33) (Pl. 8:4–5)									
a 547+	Chalice	29	34	W = 2084	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 550+	Chalice	29	34	2082	O14	BB	—	—	—
M 5702+	Chalice	33	23	1750	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6063	Chalice	33	23	1735	R10	CC	Megiddo 2, pls. 87:9, 145:10	A28046	Pl. 8:5
Field Note for P 6063: See Type 34.									
P 6134+	Chalice	33	23	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6250	Chalice	33	23	1740	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 87:9	—	—
Field Note for P 6250: Reused as bowl.									
P 6254	Chalice	33	23	W – 1740	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 87:9	—	—

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Chalice with Stepped Base (Types 29, 33) (Pl. 8:4–5) (<i>cont.</i>)									
P 6283	Chalice	33	23	W = 1747	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 87:9	—	—
P 6308+	Chalice	33	23	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6327+	Chalice	33	23	S = 1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6335+	Chalice	33	23	N = 1761	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
P 6337	Chalice	29	34	1762	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 87:5	A28076	Pl. 8:4
Simple Goblet (Types 24, 26, 27) (Pls. 2:3, 8:9–10)									
a 489	Chalice/Goblet	24	251	N = 2080	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 74:18, 142:9 <i>Field Note for a 489</i> : Irregularly hand-burnished.	—	Pl. 2:3
a 548	Chalice/Goblet	26	48	W = 2084	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 87:1 <i>Field Note for a 548</i> : Broken bottom, traces of red decoration.	A20735	—
a 551	Chalice/Goblet	27	53	2082	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 87:2 <i>Field Note for a 551</i> : Pink-buff ware, burned in places to brown-gray from a subsequent fire.	A20737	Pl. 8:10
P 6176	Chalice/Goblet	26	48	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 87:1 <i>Field Note for P 6176</i> : Globular.	A28068	Pl. 8:9
Band-painted Goblet (Types 21, 25, 28) (Pls. 2:4, 8:11–13)									
a 491	Chalice/Goblet	25	52	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 74:19, 142:10	—	Pl. 2:4
a 525	Chalice/Goblet	21	4	2075	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 79:11	—	Pl. 8:12
b 18	Chalice/Goblet	21	L1	—	L7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 87:3	—	Pl. 8:11
b 147	Chalice/Goblet	21	L1	W = 3023	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 79:11, 143:9	—	—
P 6115+	Chalice/Goblet	21	1	E = 1756	S8	CC	— <i>Field Note for P 6115</i> : Chalchiform.	—	—
P 6191+	Chalice/Goblet	21	1	S = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6245+	Chalice/Goblet	21	1	1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6258	Chalice/Goblet	21	1	1741	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6299	Chalice/Goblet	21	1	E = 1751	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 87:3	—	—
P 6304	Chalice/Goblet	28	49	E = 1752	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 87:4, 145:9	A28118	Pl. 8:13
P 6336	Chalice/Goblet	21	46	1762	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 87:3, 145:8	A28065	—
Cooking Pot with Triangular Rim (Types 19, 20) (Pl. 9:2–3)									
—	Cooking Bowl	19	19	1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
—	Cooking Bowl	19	19	T.1767	S9	CC	—	—	—
a 571+	Cooking Bowl	20	27	E = 2159	K8	AA	—	—	—
P 6010	Cooking Bowl	19	19	1702*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 1</i> , pl. 40:19 <i>Field Note for P 6010</i> : Gritty ware, crystalline grits, normal cook-vessel ware.	—	—
P 6061	Cooking Pot	20	27	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:15 <i>Field Note for P 6061</i> : Rather fine cooking bowl ware, numerous crystalline grits.	A28054	Pl. 9:3
P 6270	Cooking Pot	19	20	1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:13	—	Pl. 9:2
P 6272+	Cooking Bowl	19	19	1744	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6286+	Cooking Bowl	19	19	S = 1748	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6297+	Cooking Bowl	19	19	1746	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6299+	Cooking Bowl	19	19	E = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6301+	Cooking Bowl	19	19	1752	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6315+	Cooking Bowl	19	19	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6319+	Cooking Bowl	19	19	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6322+	Cooking Bowl	19	19	1757	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6337+	Cooking Bowl	19	19	1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6363+	Cooking Bowl	19	19	N = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	—

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Cooking Pot with Flanged Rim (Type 21) (Pl. 9:7)									
—	Cooking Bowl	21	24	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6157	Cooking Pot	21	24	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:16	A28124	Pl. 9:7
<i>Field Note for P 6157: Rather fine cooking bowl ware, numerous crystalline grits.</i>									
Cooking Pot with Triangular Rim and Loop Handles (Type 17) (Pl. 9:13)									
a 410	Cooking Pot	17	30	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 79:6	—	Pl. 9:13
Cooking Pot with Triangular Rim and Horizontal Handles (Type 18) (Pl. 9:4)									
P 6198	Cooking Pot	18	26	1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:12	—	Pl. 9:4
<i>Field Note for P 6198: Normal cooking bowl ware.</i>									
Cooking Pots with Grooved Rim (Type 16) (Pl. 9:1)									
—	Cooking Bowl	16	16	T.1767	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6187	Cooking Pot	16	25	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:14	—	Pl. 9:1
<i>Field Note for P 6187: Traces of burning on base.</i>									
P 6231+	Cooking Bowl	16	16	1738	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6237+	Cooking Bowl	16	16	1738	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6250+	Cooking Bowl	16	16	1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6264+	Cooking Bowl	16	16	1743	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6272+	Cooking Bowl	16	16	1744	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6291	Cooking Bowl	16	25	N – 1748	Q9	CC	—	A28026	—
P 6308+	Cooking Bowl	16	16	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Cooking Bowl	16	16	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6341+	Cooking Bowl	16	16	N = 1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
“Philistine” Two-handled Cooking Pot (Types 140, 148, 158) (Pl. 9:5–6, 9–11)									
—	Cooking Pot	140	164	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Cooking Pot	140	164	1759	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Cooking Pot	140	164	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
a 373+	Cooking Pot	148	167	2070	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 391	Cooking Pot	148	167	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 77:5	—	Pl. 9:5
a 496	Cooking Pot	140	164	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 77:6	—	Pl. 9:10
<i>Field Note for a 496: Cooking Bowl ware, shiny calcite grits.</i>									
P 1095	Cooking Pot	148	19	—	M14	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:1	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 1095: Cooking bowl ware.</i>									
P 6091	Cooking Pot	148	155	1744	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:1	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6091: Many crystalline grits, close to cooking bowl ware, only finer.</i>									
P 6121	Cooking Pot	158	158	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:3	—	Pl. 9:11
<i>Field Note for P 6121: Cooking bowl ware. Compare Type 164.</i>									
P 6134+	Cooking Pot	158	158	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6166	Cooking Pot	140	164	N = 1731	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:2	—	Pl. 9:9
<i>Field Note for P 6166: Cooking bowl ware, very gritty. Compare Type 158.</i>									
P 6193	Cooking Jug	148	167	1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:1	A28067	Pl. 9:6
<i>Field Note for P 6193: Cooking bowl ware. Compare Type 164 and Jug 311.</i>									
P 6231+	Cooking Pot	140	164	1738	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6264+	Cooking Pot	140	164	1743	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6265	Cooking Pot	140	164	1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:2	—	—
P 6272+	Cooking Pot	140	164	1744	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6272+	Cooking Pot	140	164	1744	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6277+	Cooking Pot	140	164	1745	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6281	Cooking Pot	140	164	W = 1747	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:2	—	—

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
“Philistine” Two-handled Cooking Pot (Types 140, 148, 158) (Pl. 9:5–6, 9–11) (<i>cont.</i>)									
P 6292	Cooking Pot	140	164	N – 1748	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6293	Cooking Pot	140	164	1749	Q8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:2	—	—
P 6296+	Cooking Pot	140	164	1750	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6305+	Cooking Pot	140	164	1753	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6306+	Cooking Pot	140	164	– 1753	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Cooking Pot	140	164	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6313+	Cooking Pot	140	164	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6317	Cooking Pot	140	164	1755	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:2	A28064	—
P 6319+	Cooking Pot	140	164	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6325+	Cooking Pot	140	164	1747	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6339+	Cooking Pot	140	164	1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
“Philistine” One-handled Cooking Jug (Types 403, 432, 441, 442) (Pl. 9:8, 12, 14–16)									
a 379	Cooking Jug	432	316	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:17	—	Pl. 9:12
<i>Field Note for a 379:</i> It is questionable whether this jug is wheel made.									
a 382	Cooking Jug	403	311	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:18	—	Pl. 9:15
a 412	Cooking Jug	403	311	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:18	—	—
P 6163	Cooking Jug	442	205	= 1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:7	—	Pl. 9:14
<i>Field Note for P 6163:</i> Cooking bowl ware.									
P 6267+	Cooking Jug	442	205	1743	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6260	Cooking Jug	441	214	1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:5	A28019	Pl. 9:16
<i>Field Note for P 6260:</i> Cooking bowl ware.									
P 6334	Cooking Jug	432	223	S = 1761	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 81:6, 144:1	A28077	Pl. 9:8
<i>Field Note for P 6334:</i> Approaching a cooking bowl.									
Ovoid Jar (Types 109, 121, 135, 141, 157) (Pls. 2:1–2, 5; 10:1–4; 11:1–2)									
—	Jar	135	153	E = 1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	141	152	1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	141	152	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	135	153	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	141	162	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	135	166	E = 1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	141	152	1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	141	162	– 1717*	R10	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	135	153	1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	135	153	1774	Q10	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	141	152	1759	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	135	153	W = 1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	135	153	T.1763	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	141	152	T.1763	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	135	153	T.1768	R10	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	135	153	T.1764	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	135	153	T.1767	S9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	141	152	T.1767	S9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	157	175	1774	Q10	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	141	152	1774	Q10	CC	—	—	—
a 104	Jar	109	182	2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 76:2	—	Pl. 10:4
<i>Field Note for a 104:</i> Red wash poorly applied on exterior.									
a 130+	Jar	141	152	S = 2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 142+	Jar	135	153	2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 142+	Jar	141	018	2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 142+	Jar	141	152	2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 189+	Jar	141	152	N = 2043	L8	AA	—	—	—

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Ovoid Jar (Types 109, 121, 135, 141, 157) (Pls. 2:1–2, 5; 10:1–4; 11:1–2) (<i>cont.</i>)									
a 373+	Jar	157	175	2070	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 373+	Jar	141	162	2070	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 373+	Jar	135	153	2070	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 373+	Jar	141	152	2070	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 388	Jar	135	153	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 76:3	A20710	Pl. 10:1
<i>Field Note for a 388</i> : Three finger impressions on top of one handle, two on the other.									
a 402	Jar	135	153	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 76:3	—	—
a 433	Jar	141	162	+ 2058*	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 457+	Jar	141	152	N = 2078	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 505	Jar	135	153	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:6	—	Pl. 2:2
a 526+	Jar	141	162	– 2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 528	Jar	135	153	2071	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 76:3	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 528</i> : Roughly wet smoothed.									
a 528+	Jar	141	162	2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 534+	Jar	141	152	N = 2079	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 538+	Jar	141	162	2079	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 549+	Jar	141	162	2079	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 570	Jar	141	152	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:8	—	Pl. 2:5
a 574	Jar	121	20	E = 2083	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:9	—	—
a 635+	Jar	135	153	E = 2078	O14	BB	—	—	—
b 264	Jar	141	18	3021	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 76:4	—	Pl. 11:1
<i>Field Note for b 264</i> : Plaited hair (b 281) found in this vessel.									
d 769	Jar	121	20	5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:7	—	Pl. 2:1
M 5657+	Jar	141	152	1729	Q10	CC	—	—	—
M 5657+	Jar	121	20	1729	Q10	CC	—	—	—
M 5657+	Jar	135	153	1729	Q10	CC	—	—	—
M 5657+	Jar	141	18	1729	Q10	CC	—	—	—
M 5682+	Jar	141	152	1773	R10	CC	—	—	—
M 5715+	Jar	135	153	N = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
M 5770+	Jar	141	152	S = 1786	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 1094	Jar	141	18	—	M14	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:8	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 1094</i> : Thumb impression at base of one handle.									
P 6085	Jar	141	152	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:8	—	Pl. 10:3
P 6086	Jar	135	153	W = 1747	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151, cf. pl. 76:3	A28126	—
P 6087	Jar	121	20	S = 1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:9	A28113	Pl. 10:2
P 6115+	Jar	141	152	E = 1756	S8	CC	—	—	—
P 6116	Jar	141	152	W = 1734*	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6120+	Jar	141	162	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6120+	Jar	141	152	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6120+	Jar	135	153	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6126	Jar	135	153	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149, cf. pl. 76:3	—	—
P 6138	Jar	135	159	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150, cf. pl. 76:3	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6138</i> : Neck missing. Compare a 388, Stratum VIA.									
P 6140	Jar	141	152	S = 1761	S9–10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:8	—	—
P 6141	Jar	141	152	1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:8	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6141</i> : Thumb marks									
P 6142	Jar	135	153	W = 1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151, cf. pl. 76:3	—	—
P 6152	Jar	141	162	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:8	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6152</i> : Traces of rough red wash. Compare P 6085.									
P 6154	Jar	135	153	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149, cf. pl. 76:3	—	—
P 6161	Jar	135	153	= 1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150, cf. pl. 76:3	—	—
P 6161+	Jar	141	152	= 1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6161+	Jar	135	153	= 1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6161+	Jar	121	020	= 1733	R9	CC	—	—	—

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Ovoid Jar (Types 109, 121, 135, 141, 157) (Pls. 2:1–2, 5; 10:1–4; 11:1–2) (<i>cont.</i>)									
P 6161+	Jar	141	018	= 1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6161+	Jar	141	162	= 1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6167	Jar	135	169	N = 1731	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149, cf. pl. 76:3	—	—
P 6167+	Jar	141	018	N = 1731	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6170	Jar	135	169	E = 1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149, cf. pl. 76:3	—	—
P 6171	Jar	135	166	E = 1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149, cf. pl. 76:3	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6171: Neck missing. Compare a 388.</i>									
P 6173	Jar	135	153	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149, cf. pl. 76:3	—	—
P 6173+	Jar	141	152	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6173+	Jar	121	20	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6173+	Jar	141	162	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6173+	Jar	135	153	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6179	Jar	121	20	E = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:9	—	—
P 6180	Jar	135	153	E = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150, cf. pl. 76:3	—	—
P 6181	Jar	135	153	E = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150, cf. pl. 76:3	—	—
P 6188+	Jar	141	152	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6188+	Jar	141	162	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6191+	Jar	141	152	S = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6191+	Jar	135	153	S = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6208+	Jar	141	152	W = 1735	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6208+	Jar	135	153	W = 1735	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6209	Jar	135	153	W = 1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150, cf. pl. 76:3	—	—
P 6214	Jar	135	169	S = 1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150, cf. pl. 76:3	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6214: Neck missing. Compare a 388.</i>									
P 6215	Jar	141	18	S = 1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:8	—	—
P 6217+	Jar	141	152	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6218	Jar	135	153	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150, cf. pl. 76:3	—	—
P 6218+	Jar	141	152	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6218+	Jar	135	153	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6218+	Jar	141	18	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6223	Jar	141	18	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:8	—	—
P 6224	Jar	141	152	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:8	—	—
P 6237+	Jar	135	153	1738	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6237+	Jar	141	152	1738	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6239+	Jar	135	153	1737	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6239+	Jar	141	152	1737	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6246+	Jar	121	20	1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6246+	Jar	135	153	1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6246+	Jar	135	169	1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6246+	Jar	141	152	1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6256+	Jar	135	169	1741	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6260+	Jar	141	152	–1741	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6264+	Jar	141	152	1743	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6272+	Jar	141	152	1744	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6272+	Jar	135	169	1744	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6272+	Jar	135	153	1744	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6272+	Jar	141	18	1744	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6277+	Jar	141	152	1745	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6277+	Jar	135	153	1745	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6286+	Jar	141	152	S = 1748	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6286+	Jar	135	153	S = 1748	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6295+	Jar	141	18	1749	Q8	CC	—	—	—
P 6295+	Jar	141	152	1749	Q8	CC	—	—	—
P 6296+	Jar	141	152	1750	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6296+	Jar	135	169	1750	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6297+	Jar	135	153	1746	R9	CC	—	—	—

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Ovoid Jar (Types 109, 121, 135, 141, 157) (Pls. 2:1–2, 5; 10:1–4; 11:1–2) (<i>cont.</i>)									
P 6299+	Jar	141	152	E = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6299+	Jar	135	153	E = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6301+	Jar	135	153	1752	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6301+	Jar	141	152	1752	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6305+	Jar	135	153	1753	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6305+	Jar	141	152	1753	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Jar	141	152	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Jar	135	153	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6313+	Jar	141	152	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6319+	Jar	141	152	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6322+	Jar	135	153	1757	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6325+	Jar	135	153	1747	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6325+	Jar	141	152	1747	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6332+	Jar	135	153	1761	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6334+	Jar	141	152	S = 1761	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6334+	Jar	135	153	S = 1761	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6335	Jar	135	153	N = 1761	S9–10	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 152, cf. pl. 76:3	A28050	—
P 6335+	Jar	141	152	N = 1761	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
P 6337+	Jar	141	152	1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6337+	Jar	135	153	1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6338+	Jar	135	153	W = 1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6339+	Jar	135	153	1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6341+	Jar	141	152	N = 1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6341: Handle; pot mark.</i>									
P 6341+	Jar	141	152	N = 1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6341+	Jar	135	153	N = 1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6350+	Jar	135	153	1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
P 6350+	Jar	141	152	E = 1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
P 6353	Jar	157	175	E = 1774	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 83:6	—	Pl. 11:2
P 6361+	Jar	135	153	T.1778	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6362+	Jar	135	153	1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6363+	Jar	141	152	N = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6364	Jar	135	153	W = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6364+	Jar	135	153	W = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
Ovoid Jar with Painted Bands (Type 125) (Pl. 2:6)									
b 151	Jar	125	178	3022	L7	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 73:10	—	Pl. 2:6
Jar with Carinated Shoulder (Type 137) (Pl. 11:3)									
—	Jar	137	22	1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
b 128	Jar	137	22	—	L7	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 83:3	—	Pl. 11:3
<i>Field Note for b 128: Well wet smoothed, potter's mark on one of two handles.</i>									
M 5657+	Jar	137	22	1729	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 1275	Jar	137	22	430*	N15	C	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 1275: Compare Type 205 (VIII) and 192 (VIII); Locus not in list or on plans.</i>									
P 6173+	Jar	137	22	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6332+	Jar	137	22	1761	S10	CC	—	—	—
Narrow-bodied Jar/Amphora (Types 145, 155, 156) (Pl. 13:8–10)									
a 82	Jar	145	193	2012	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 77:2	A20652	Pl. 13:9
<i>Field Note for a 82: Rounded, almost pointed bottom.</i>									
a 448	Jar	145	193	2072	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 77:2	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 448: Very thick base = 5 cm.</i>									
a 526+	Jar	156	168	– 2071	K8	AA	—	—	—

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Narrow-bodied Jar/Amphora (Types 145, 155, 156) (Pl. 13:8–10) (<i>cont.</i>)									
a 534+	Jar	155	176	N = 2079	O14	BB	—	—	—
P 6194	Jar	156	168	1733	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 83:5	A28096	Pl. 13:10
<i>Field Note for P 6194: Rim mended with cement in antiquity.</i>									
P 6364+	Jar	155	176	W = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6365	Jar	155	176	1790	S9	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 83:2	A28080	Pl. 13:8
Jar with Four Handles (Type 144) (Pl. 11:4)									
d 37	Jar	144	L63	5010	K11	DD	Megiddo 2, pl. 77:1	—	Pl. 11:4
<i>Field Note for d 37: Pink-buff ware, fired a cream-buff on the outside.</i>									
Jar with Incised Shoulder (Type 151) (Pl. 13:6)									
a 575	Jar	151	237	2071	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 77:11	—	Pl. 13:6
<i>Field Note for a 575: Traces of wheel burnishing.</i>									
Collared Pithos (Types 120, 122) (Pl. 12:1–2)									
—	Jar	120	157	1774	Q10	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	120	157	— 1717*	R10	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	120	157	1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	120	157	E = 1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	120	157	1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	120	157	T.1765	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	120	157	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	122	165	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	120	157	T.1763	R9	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for above jar: Jar burial.</i>									
a 130+	Jar	120	157	S = 2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 142+	Jar	120	157	2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 457+	Jar	120	157	N = 2078	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 528+	Jar	120	157	2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 534+	Jar	120	157	N = 2079	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 549+	Jar	120	157	2079	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 604+	Jar	120	157	W = 2084	O14	BB	—	—	—
M 5657+	Jar	120	157	1729	Q10	CC	—	—	—
M 5770+	Jar	120	157	S = 1786	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 416	Jar	120	7	—	P 13	C	—	—	—
P 422	Jar	120	—	T.5*	Q12	—	—	A13145	—
P 423	Jar	120	—	—	Q12	—	—	A13172	—
P 503	Jar	120	—	289*	R11	C	—	—	—
P 504	Jar	120	—	248*	N15	C	—	—	—
P 6069	Jar	120	157	1735	R10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 83:1	—	Pl. 12:2
P 6117	Jar	120	157	1735	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6136	Jar	120	157	1727	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 83:1	—	—
P 6137	Jar	120	157	1727	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 83:1	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6137: Pot mark/quill.</i>									
P 6144	Jar	120	157	1729	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 83:1	—	—
P 6161+	Jar	120	157	= 1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6167+	Jar	120	157	N = 1731	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6168	Jar	122	165	1729	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 83:4	—	Pl. 12:1
P 6173+	Jar	120	157	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6191+	Jar	120	157	S = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6208+	Jar	120	157	W = 1735	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6216	Jar	120	157	1735	R10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 83:1	—	—
P 6217+	Jar	120	157	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6217+	Jar	122	165	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—

—	Jar	162	151	T.1764	R9	CC	—	—	—
	<i>Field Note for above jar:</i> Spout.								
a 98	Jar	153	203	2012	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 77:13	—	Pl. 14:6
	<i>Field Note for a 98:</i> Metallic feel.								
a 320	Jar	152	—	2071	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pls. 77:12, 142: 23	A20695	—
	<i>Field Note for a 320:</i> Broken spout and rim, two handles, traces of straw temper. Compare jar type 207.								
a 395	Jar	152	207	2070	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 77:12	A20712	Pl. 14:5
	<i>Field Note for a 395:</i> Spouted, gray and black grits, with traces of straw temper. Compare types 173, 203, 204.								
a 534	Jar	152	207	N = 2079	O14	BB	Megiddo 2, pl. 84:8	A20731	Pl. 14:10
	<i>Field Note for a 534:</i> Spout missing.								

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Spouted Amphoriskos (Types 142, 152, 153, 160, 161, 162) (Pls. 3:11–12; 14:5–8, 10) (<i>cont.</i>)									
a 538	Jar	152	207	N = 2079	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:8	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 538:</i> Vessel is a little more rounded in the body than the type. Compare a 534.									
a 571	Jar	142	211	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 73:11, 142:4	A20739	Pl. 3:11
<i>Field Note for a 571:</i> Completed from fragments; spout with squeezed lip.									
a 603	Jar	161	212	E = 2043	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:6	A20742	Pl. 3:12
<i>Field Note for a 603:</i> Without spout.									
a 647	Jar	152	207	2071	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 77:12	A20749	—
<i>Field Note for a 647:</i> Intact except for broken rim; spout with squeezed lip.									
P 6062	Jar	162	151	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 84:7, 144:7	A28043	Pl. 14:8
P 6132	Jar	152	207	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 149	A28128	—
<i>Field Note for P 6132:</i> No spout; potter's mark.									
P 6218+	Jar	162	151	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6287	Jar	160	173	1748	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:5	—	—
P 6294	Jar	160	173	1749	Q8	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:5	A28132	Pl. 14:7
P 6326+	Jar	162	151	N = 1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6326:</i> Spout.									
P 6326+	Jar	152	207	N = 1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6326:</i> Without spout.									
P 6327+	Jar	162	151	S = 1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6327:</i> Spout.									
P 6338	Jar	160	173	W = 1762	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:5	A28045	—
<i>Field Note for P 6338:</i> Decorated.									
P 6341+	Jar	162	151	N = 1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
Bottle Amphoriskos (Types 134, 164) (Pl. 13:3)									
a 535	Jar	164	210	N = 2079	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:13	A20732	Pl. 13:3
<i>Field Note for a 535:</i> Rounded bottom, two handles, surface burned black to pink-buff, slip burnished exterior.									
P 5946	Jar	134	122	301*	S12	C	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 71:15	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 5946:</i> For base, see P 6341 in S10, N = 1769. Compare Type 208.									
P 6341	Jar	134	122	N = 1769	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:13; shape 71:15	A28108	—
Simple Jug (Types 409, 417, 421, 422, 423, 424, 439, 440) (Pls. 3:9; 14:1–4, 9; 15:10–14)									
—	Jug	439	200	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jug	424	129	— 1717*	R10	CC	—	—	—
—	Jug	422	202	T.1767	S9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jug	424	129	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jug	422	202	1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
a 130	Jug	424	270	S = 2022	M8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 75:5	A20663	Pl. 14:1
<i>Field Note for a 130:</i> Slightly squeezed spout forming a rough trefoil.									
a 142+	Jug	424	270	2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 451	Jug	421	318	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 75:1	—	Pl. 14:9
b 58	Jug	409	211	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 75:4	—	Pl. 15:10
<i>Field Note for b 58:</i> Exceptionally thick walls.									
b 63	Jug	423	L11	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 75:3	—	Pl. 15:11
<i>Field Note for b 63:</i> Exceptionally thick walls.									
b 196	Jug	422	202	3021	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 75:2	—	Pl. 14:3
d 768	Jug	417	310	5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 73:1	—	Pl. 3:9
M 5657+	Jug	422	202	1729	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 5743	Jug	424	129	E = 1607*	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 81:1	A28040	Pl. 14:2
P 5750	Jug	440	130	— 1567*	Q10	B	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 81:4	A28057	Pl. 15:14
P 6080	Jug	424	129	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 150, cf. pl. 81:1	A28125	—

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Simple Jug (Types 409, 417, 421, 422, 423, 424, 439, 440) (Pls. 3:9; 14:1–4, 9; 15:10–14) (<i>cont.</i>)									
P 6106	Jug	422	202	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 81:3	—	—
P 6114	Jug	422	202	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 81:3	—	—
P 6115+	Jug	422	202	E = 1756	S8	CC	—	—	—
P 6115+	Jug	423	201	E = 1756	S8	CC	—	—	—
P 6120+	Jug	439	200	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6120+	Jug	440	130	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6128	Jug	422	202	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 149	—	—
P 6129	Jug	439	200	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 81:2	—	Pl. 15:13
<i>Field Note for P 6129: Traces of burnish.</i>									
P 6133	Jug	423	201	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 81:18	—	Pl. 15:12
<i>Field Note for P 6133: Rim is missing.</i>									
P 6145	Jug	422	202	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 81:3	—	Pl. 14:4
<i>Field Note for P 6145: Compare Type 293.</i>									
P 6161+	Jug	422	202	= 1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6162	Jug	422	202	= 1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 150	—	—
P 6184+	Jug	439	200	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6217+	Jug	422	202	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6218+	Jug	422	202	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6226+	Jug	422	202	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6234	Jug	422	202	1738	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 81:3	—	—
P 6251	Jug	422	202	– 1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 81:3	—	—
P 6252	Jug	409	211	– 1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 71:2	A28030	—
P 6256+	Jug	422	202	1741	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6268	Jug	422	202	1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 81:3	—	—
P 6286+	Jug	422	202	S = 1748	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6299+	Jug	422	202	E = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6300+	Jug	422	202	1752	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6301+	Jug	422	202	1752	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6305+	Jug	422	202	1753	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6306+	Jug	422	202	– 1753	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Jug	422	202	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6322+	Jug	422	202	1757	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6325+	Jug	422	202	1747	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6332+	Jug	422	202	1761	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6338+	Jug	422	202	W = 1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6362+	Jug	422	202	1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6364+	Jug	422	202	W = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6394+	Jug	422	202	1806*	S9	CC	—	—	—

High-necked Jug (Types 421, 425, 427, 448) (Pls. 15:15–17; 16:1)

a 375	Jug	425	315	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 75:6	A28210	Pl. 16:1
a 407	Jug	427	207	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 75:9	—	Pl. 15:16
a 540	Jug	427	207	2079	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 81:19	A20733	—
<i>Field Note for a 540: Complete except for broken rim.</i>									
a 540+	Jug	427	207	—	O14	BB	—	—	—
P 6031	Jug	448	199	– 1700*	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6127	Jug	448	199	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 81:17	A28069	Pl. 15:15
<i>Field Note for P 6127: Rim is missing.</i>									
P 6210	Jug	448	199	S = 1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 150	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6210: Cloth inside.</i>									
P 6222	Jug	427	207	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 81:19	A28073	Pl. 15:17

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
High-necked Jug with Painted Bands (Types 413, 418, 419, 426, 428, 429, 430, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453) (Pls. 3:8, 10; 16:2–8, 11–14)									
—	Jug	428	3	1774	Q10	CC	—	—	—
a 83	Jug	428	3	2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:10	A20653	—
a 321	Jug	426	306	2071	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:8	A28458	Pl. 16:2
a 373	Jug	428	3	2072	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:10	A28468	—
<i>Field Note for a 373</i> : Spaced vertical burnish.									
a 374	Jug	428	3	2072	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:10	A20706	—
<i>Field Note for a 374</i> : Irregular horizontal burnish outside, red enclosed by black line decoration, burned in subsequent fire.									
a 376	Jug	413	308	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 75:7, 142:13	A28467	Pl. 16:4
a 378	Jug	413	308	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:7	—	—
a 389	Jug	428	310	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:10	—	Pl. 16:8
a 404	Jug	428	3	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:10	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 404</i> : Spaced vertical burnishing by hand. Probably originally an orange-buff, but subsequent burnishing has fired it to a grayish buff.									
a 408	Jug	428	310	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:10	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 408</i> : The vessel has a metallic feel due to the very heavy firing.									
a 422	Jug	413	308	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:7	A28233	—
<i>Field Note for a 422</i> : Orange-buff surface, possibly a slip over buff-gray ware; red decoration.									
a 446	Jug	418	317	2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 73:2, 142:1	A20716	Pl. 3:10
<i>Field Note for a 446</i> : Broken rim. Published as Stratum VII in SAOC 17, 7:6.									
a 447	Jug	428	3	2072	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:10	—	—
a 457+	Jug	428	3	S = 2078	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 504	Jug	419	319	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 73:3, 142:2	A20722	Pl. 3:8
<i>Field Note for a 504</i> : Broken rim and handle. Published as Stratum VII in SAOC 17, 7:14.									
b 59	Jug	429	L9	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 75:11, 142:14	—	Pl. 16:3
b 62	Jug	430	L10	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 75:12, 142:15	—	Pl. 16:11
P 6067	Jug	450	190	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:23	A28084	Pl. 16:12
<i>Field Note for P 6067</i> : Rim is missing.									
P 6079	Jug	453	193	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 81:26, 144:6	A28085	Pl. 16:5
<i>Field Note for P 6079</i> : Compare Type 286. For similar ware, compare P 2675 (Jug Type 50).									
P 6098	Jug	428	3	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:20	A28072	Pl. 16:7
<i>Field Note for P 6098</i> : Occasional large white and gray grits. Compare Type 310.									
P 6115+	Jug	428	3	E = 1756	S8	CC	—	—	—
P 6139	Jug	452	286	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:25	A28086	Pl. 16:6
<i>Field Note for P 6139</i> : Compare Type 193.									
P 6185	Jug	428	3	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:20	—	—
P 6218+	Jug	428	3	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6256	Jug	428	3	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:20	—	—
P 6271	Jug	449	215	1744	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 81:21, 144:5	A28042	Pl. 16:14
<i>Field Note for P 6271</i> : Spaced vertical burnish.									
P 6277+	Jug	450	190	1745	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6282	Jug	428	3	W = 1747	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:20	A28035	—
P 6305+	Jug	428	3	1753	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Jug	428	3	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6319+	Jug	428	3	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6320	Jug	451	221	1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:24	A28070	Pl. 16:13
<i>Field Note for P 6320</i> : Rim is missing.									
P 6322	Jug	450	190	1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:23	—	—
P 6322+	Jug	428	3	1757	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6326+	Jug	428	3	N = 1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6332+	Jug	428	3	1761	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6350+	Jug	428	3	E = 1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
“Phoenician” Bichrome High-necked Jug (Type 431) (Pl. 16:9–10)									
a 377	Jug	431	192	2070	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 75:13	A28232	Pl. 16:9
<i>Field Note for a 377:</i> Red enclosed in black line decoration.									
P 6078	Jug	431	192	1736	R10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 81:22	A28131	Pl. 16:10
Spouted Jug (Type 433) (Pl. 17:1)									
a 351	Jug	433	313	2068	J8	AA	Megiddo 2, pls. 75:19, 142:17	A20701	Pl. 17:1
Strainer-spouted Jug (Types 434 and 435) (Pl. 17:5, 8)									
—	Jug	435	204	E = 1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
a 84	Jug	435	254	2012	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pls. 75:21, 142:18	A20654	Pl. 17:5
<i>Field Note for a 84:</i> With strainer; broken top.									
a 97	Jug	434	257	2012	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 75:20	A20659	Pl. 17:8
<i>Field Note for a 97:</i> Strainer spout, burnished over decoration.									
a 130+	Jug	435	254	S = 2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 142	Jug	435	254	2022	M8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 75:21	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 142:</i> Orange-buff ware, burning in places to buff.									
a 157	Jug	435	254	N = 2012	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 75:21	—	—
a 405	Jug	435	254	2070	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 75:21	—	—
a 546	Jug	434	257	2071	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 75:20	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 546:</i> Irregularly hand-burnished under(?) the decoration.									
P 6212	Jug	435	204	S = 1735	R10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 82:5	—	—
P 6218+	Jug	435	204	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6272+	Jug	435	204	1744	R10	CC	—	—	—
“Phoenician” Bichrome Strainer-spouted Jug (Type 436, 437, 457) (Pl. 17:4, 9–10)									
—	Jug	457	209	1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
a 345	Jug	437	309	2068	J8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 75:23	A20699	Pl. 17:9
<i>Field Note for a 345:</i> Strainer, broken spout and rim, missing handle, some gray grits, one large rock.									
d 410	Jug	436	267	5224	K12	DD	Megiddo 2, pls. 75:22, 142:19	—	Pl. 17:10
<i>Field Note for d 410:</i> Burnished to an orange-buff under the red and black decoration.									
P 6238	Jug	457	209	1737	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 82:5	—	Pl. 17:4
<i>Field Note for P 6238:</i> Strainer spout.									
P 6245+	Jug	457	209	1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6335+	Jug	457	209	N = 1761	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
“Philistine” Bichrome Strainer-spouted Jug (Type 438) (Pl. 17:11)									
a 710	Jug	438	325	2101	K9	AA	Megiddo 2, pls. 76:1, 142:20	—	Pl. 17:11
<i>Field Note for a 710:</i> Philistine. The decoration is in two shades of red over a white slip. In the drawing the dark red is represented by black and the light by cross-hatching. The dark shade was applied first and the light applied over it; it is difficult to differentiate between the two. The decoration consists of a running frieze representing a possible hunting scene. The main central figure is a male with a long beard, an openwork cross-hatched body, and a grass skirt. He has a spear in his right hand and a shield in his left hand. The spear is touching a gazelle-like animal. Above the gazelle is a fish; in front is a lion. Above the lion is a crab. A fish seems to be jumping towards the lion’s mouth. Behind the figure is a scorpion. The man is followed by a horse (rear of horse has been reconstructed). Above the horse is a swan or goose and above this a fish. Between the horse and the man is another fish. The procession appears to be approaching a plant, possibly a lotus. Alternatively, the object in the man’s hand may be a harp and the whole scene could be a votive procession, with the animals being driven/led to a shrine, represented by the lotus flower. The decoration below the spout is a true Philistine motive; the shape of the jug, the ware texture, the white slip, and decoration are Philistine traditions.									

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Strainer-spouted Jug with Basket Handles (Types 454, 455, 456) (Pl. 17:2, 3, 6–7)									
—	Jug	456	281	S = 1795	S10–11	CC	—	—	—
P 6099	Jug	455	195	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:3	A28119	Pl. 17:2
<i>Field Note for P 6099: Spaced vertical burnish outside, rim is missing.</i>									
P 6185+	Jug	456	281	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6316	Jug	456	281	1755	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:4	—	Pl. 17:3
P 6321	Jug	454	222	1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:1	A28074	Pl. 17:7
<i>Field Note for P 6321: Compare Type 259.</i>									
P 6332	Jug	454	254	1761	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:2	—	Pl. 17:6
<i>Field Note for P 6332: Basket handle. Compare Type 222.</i>									
Ovoid Dipper Juglet (Types 395, 399, 415, 420, 443) (Pls. 3:6–7; 15:1–4, 6–8)									
—	Jug	420	301	1759	R9	CC	—	—	—
a 85	Jug	395	187	2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:16	A28462	Pl. 15:1
a 168	Jug	399	217	N = 2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:15	—	Pl. 15:3
<i>Field Note for a 168: Traces of straw temper.</i>									
a 189	Jug	395	187	N = 2043	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:4	A28228	Pl. 3:7
a 380	Jug	395	187	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:16	A20707	—
<i>Field Note for a 380: Lip for pouring.</i>									
a 381	Jug	395	187	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:16	—	—
a 390	Jug	399	217	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 75:15, 142:16	—	—
a 457+	Jug	395	187	S = 2078	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 457+	Jug	395	187	N = 2078	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 524	Jug	395	187	2075	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:16	A28226	—
a 526+	Jug	395	187	– 2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 528+	Jug	395	187	2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 602	Jug	395	187	2080	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:4	A28227	—
<i>Field Note for a 602: Compare P 6059.</i>									
a 604+	Jug	395	187	W = 2084	O14	BB	—	—	—
b 129	Jug	415	219	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:14	—	Pl. 15:7
b 153	Jug	395	187	3023	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:16	—	—
d 700	Jug	420	301	5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:5	—	Pl. 3:6
M 6044+	Jug	395	187	S = 1798	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6059	Jug	395	187	E = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:10	A28047	Pl. 15:2
P 6118	Jug	445	197	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 81:14, 144:3	A28051	—
P 6151+	Jug	395	187	1729	Q10	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6151: Debris.</i>									
P 6196	Jug	395	187	1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:10	—	—
P 6208+	Jug	395	187	W = 1735	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6213	Jug	395	187	S = 1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:10	—	—
P 6229	Jug	395	187	E = 1731	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:10	—	—
P 6232	Jug	395	187	1738	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:10	—	—
P 6239	Jug	395	187	1737	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:10	—	—
P 6239+	Jug	395	187	1737	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6240	Jug	443	210	1737	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:8	—	Pl. 15:6
P 6250+	Jug	395	187	1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6264+	Jug	395	187	1743	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6266	Jug	395	213	1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 81:10, 144:2	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6266: Compare P 6059.</i>									
P 6267	Jug	395	213	1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:10	—	—
P 6279	Jug	399	217	1746	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:9	A28089	Pl. 15:4
<i>Field Note for P 6279: Traces of straw impressions on outside.</i>									
P 6286+	Jug	395	187	S = 1748	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6295+	Jug	395	187	1749	Q8	CC	—	—	—
P 6302	Jug	415	219	E = 1752	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:12	A28100	Pl. 15:8

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Ovoid Dipper Juglet (Types 395, 399, 415, 420, 443) (Pls. 3:6–7; 15:1–4, 6–8) (cont.)									
P 6305+	Juglet	420	301	1753	R10	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6305:</i> Button base.									
P 6319+	Jug	395	213	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6319+	Jug	415	219	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6322+	Jug	395	187	1757	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6323	Jug	395	187	1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:10	—	—
P 6326+	Jug	395	213	N = 1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6332+	Jug	395	213	1761	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6335+	Jug	415	219	N = 1761	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
P 6337+	Jug	395	187	1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6339	Jug	443	210	1769	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:8	—	—
P 6340	Jug	395	187	1769	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:10	—	—
P 6350	Jug	395	187	E = 1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
P 6364+	Jug	395	187	W = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
Cylindrical Dipper Juglet (Type 414) (Pl. 15:5)									
P 6186	Jug	414	204	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:11	—	Pl. 15:5
P 6272	Jug	414	204	1744	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:11	—	—
Large Juglet (Types 444, 445, 446) (Pl. 15:18–20)									
P 6118	Jug	445	197	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 81:14, 144:3	A28051	—
<i>Field Note for P 6118:</i> Compare P 6119.									
P 6119	Jug	445	198	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:14	A28078	Pl. 15:19
P 6155	Jug	446	203	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:15	—	Pl. 15:20
P 6177	Jug	445	197	E = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:14	—	—
P 6185+	Jug	445	197	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6208	Jug	444	206	W = 1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:13	A28112	Pl. 15:18
P 6237+	Jug	444	206	1738	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6278	Jug	444	206	W = 1745	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:13	A28066	—
P 6308+	Jug	445	198	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6312	Jug	445	198	1754	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:14	—	—
P 6337+	Jug	445	198	1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
One-handled Pilgrim Flask (Types 11, 17, 447) (Pls. 15:9; 18:6–7)									
—	Flask	11	47	1759	R9	CC	—	—	—
a 167	Flask	11	47	N = 2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 80:1, 143:11	—	Pl. 18:7
<i>Field Note for a 167:</i> Red decoration of concentric circles and an ostrich.									
a 414	Flask	11	53	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 80:1, 143:10	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 414:</i> Mauve decoration over slip, bulbous body, divided handle.									
P 6068	Flask	447	191	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 81:16, 144:4	A28082	Pl. 15:9
P 6120+	Flask	447	191	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6146	Flask	447	191	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:16	—	—
P 6150	Flask	17	39	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 86:3, 145:2	A28116	Pl. 18:6
P 6322+	Flask	17	39	1757	S9	CC	—	—	—
One-handled “Phoenician” Bichrome Pilgrim Flask (Types 12, 13, 14, 15, 16) (Pl. 18:1–5)									
a 383	Flask	14	50	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 80:4, 143:14	A28464	Pl. 18:4
<i>Field Note for a 383:</i> Neck missing, closely burnished exterior, alternating concentric circles of light and dark red.									
a 396	Flask	12	51	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 80:2, 143:12	A20713	Pl. 18:2
<i>Field Note for a 396:</i> Or flask(?), closely hand burnished, red enclosed in black line decoration.									

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
One-handed "Phoenician" Bichrome Pilgrim Flask (Types 12, 13, 14, 15, 16) (Pl. 18:1–5) (<i>cont.</i>)									
a 457+	Flask	12	51	S = 2078	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 576	Flask	13	13	2069	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pls. 80:3, 143:13	—	Pl. 18:1
<i>Field Note for a 576:</i> Many small gray grits and an occasional large one; red and black decoration over burnishing, Maltese cross in the center.									
b 60	Flask	12	51	3012	L6	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 80:2	—	—
<i>Field Note for b 60:</i> Single handle.									
b 149	Flask	13	13	E = 3012	L6	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 80:3	—	—
<i>Field Note for b 149:</i> Surface badly worn, but traces of hand burnishing and decoration.									
P 6066	Flask	15	33	1735	R10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:1	A28055	Pl. 18:3
P 6084	Flask	15	33	W = 1740	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 151	A28081	—
P 6100	Flask	16	37	E = 1733	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, pls. 86:2, 145:1	A28063	Pl. 18:5
P 6308+	Flask	16	37	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6315	Flask	16	37	1755	R8	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:2	—	—
P 6332+	Flask	15	33	1761	S10	CC	—	—	—
Two-handed Pilgrim Flask (Types 8?, 9, 20) (Pls. 3:13, 16; 18:8; 19:2–3)									
a 415	Flask	9	43	2070	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 80:6	—	Pl. 19:3
<i>Field Note for a 415:</i> Red decoration over the burnished surface.									
a 449	Flask	8	32	2159	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 74:14	—	Pl. 3:16
<i>Field Note for a 449:</i> Traces of irregular hand burnish, no decoration visible but the surface is badly worn.									
b 84	Flask	9	43	—	L7	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:4	—	—
d 702	Flask	9	43	5235*	L11	DD	Megiddo 2, pl. 74:15	—	Pl. 3:13
P 2366	Flask	9	17	628*	R4	A	—	—	—
P 6071	Flask	20	34	S = 1744	R10	CC	Megiddo 2, pls. 86:10, 145:5	—	Pl. 18:8
P 6161+	Flask	9	43	= 1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6208+	Flask	9	17	W = 1735	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6297	Flask	9	43	1746	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:4	A28062	Pl. 19:2
P 6327+	Flask	9	43	S = 1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6327:</i> Decorated.									
P 6335+	Flask	9	43	N = 1761	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
Two-handed "Phoenician" Bichrome Pilgrim Flask (Types 7, 8, 19) (Pls. 18:10, 12; 19:1)									
a 540+	Flask	19	7	—	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 550+	Flask	19	7	2082	O14	BB	—	—	—
b 17	Flask	19	L1	—	L7	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:9	—	Pl. 18:10
<i>Field Note for b 17:</i> Stripes on handle.									
b 23	Flask	19	L1	—	L9	AA	Megiddo 2, pls. 86:9, 145:4	—	—
P 1280	Flask	19	7	—	M15	C	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:9	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 1280:</i> Decoration originally red applied over burnished surface, rather bulbous body but still lentoid, badly burnt.									
P 6070	Flask	8	32	1729	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:6	A28088	Pl. 18:12
<i>Field Note for P 6070:</i> Intact but chipped.									
P 6124	Flask	19	7	1727	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:9	—	—
P 6161+	Flask	7	40	= 1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6164	Flask	7	40	= 1733	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:5	A28032	Pl. 19:1
<i>Field Note for P 6164:</i> Badly worn, with traces of red and black concentric circles.									
P 6197	Flask	19	7	1733	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:9	—	—
P 6211	Flask	19	7	S = 1735	R10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:9	—	—
P 6308+	Flask	19	7	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6322+	Flask	19	7	1757	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6326+	Flask	19	7	N = 1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6327	Flask	19	7	S = 1760	S9	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:9	—	—

—	Flask	10	36	1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
—	Flask	10	36	1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
a 349	Flask	10	36	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2, pl. 80:7</i>	A20700	Pl. 19:5
<i>Field Note for a 349:</i> Maltese cross in center of radial decoration.									
a 384	Flask	10	36	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2, pls. 80:7, 143:15</i>	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 384:</i> Red and black decoration over the burnish.									
a 385	Flask	10	36	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2, pl. 80:7</i>	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 385:</i> Red and black decoration over the burnish.									
a 393	Flask	10	36	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2, pl. 80:7</i>	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 393:</i> Probably originally decorated with red and black lines.									
a 470	Flask	10	36	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2, pl. 80:7</i>	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 470:</i> Red decoration on both sides, with cross of wide bands (consisting of four lines) inside circle.									
a 508	Flask	10	36	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2, pl. 74:16</i>	A20725	Pl. 3:18
<i>Field Note for a 508:</i> Heavily fired, slightly warped.									

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Pub. Type</i>	<i>Old Type</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Plate No.</i>
Cup-mouthed Lentoid Flask (Type 10, 21, 22) (Pls. 3:18; 19:5–6) (<i>cont.</i>)									
a 526+	Flask	10	36	– 2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 528+	Flask	10	36	2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 540+	Flask	10	36	—	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 550+	Flask	10	36	2082	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 571+	Flask	10	36	E = 2159	K8	AA	—	—	—
b 144	Flask	21	L3	—	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 86:11, 145:6	—	Pl. 19:6
M 5715+	Flask	10	36	N = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6076	Flask	10	16	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150, cf. pl. 80:7	A28103	—
P 6077	Flask	10	7	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150, cf. pl. 80:7	—	—
P 6082	Flask	10	36	W = 1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151, cf. pl. 80:7	—	—
P 6083	Flask	10	36	W = 1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151, cf. pl. 80:7	A28104	—
P 6095	Flask	10	36	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151, cf. pl. 80:7	A28093	—
P 6120	Flask	10	36	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
P 6130	Flask	10	36	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149, cf. pl. 80:7	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6130: Head and neck missing.</i>									
P 6167+	Flask	10	36	N = 1731	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6195	Flask	10	36	1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150, cf. pl. 80:7	—	—
P 6217+	Flask	10	36	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6231+	Flask	10	36	1738	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6239+	Flask	10	36	1737	Q10	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6239: Cup of Flask 36.</i>									
P 6239+	Flask	10	36	1737	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6244	Flask	10	36	1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151, cf. pl. 80:7	—	—
P 6245+	Flask	10	36	1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6249	Flask	22	41	1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 86:11, 145:7	—	—
P 6257	Flask	10	36	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151, cf. pl. 80:7	—	—
P 6295+	Flask	10	36	1749	Q8	CC	—	—	—
P 6296+	Flask	10	36	1750	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6296+	Flask	10	36	1750	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6299+	Flask	10	36	1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6306	Flask	10	36	– 1753	R10	CC	—	A27995	—
P 6308+	Flask	22	41	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6327+	Flask	10	36	S = 1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6363+	Flask	10	36	N = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
Biconical Pyxis (Types 113, 123, 163) (Pl. 7:7–8, 13)									
a 457	Pyxis	113	35	2078	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:9	A20717	Pl. 7:8
<i>Field Note for a 457: One handle missing.</i>									
b 25	Pyxis	163	L1	—	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:12	—	Pl. 7:13
<i>Field Note for b 25: Spaced vertical hand burnishing.</i>									
P 1279	Pyxis	123	25	—	M15	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:11	A28091	Pl. 7:7
<i>Field Note for P 1279: Compare P 6227.</i>									
P 5749	Pyxis	123	99	– 1567*	Q10	B	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:11	A28099	—
P 6090	Pyxis	123	154	W = 1734*	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 84:11, 144:8	A28056	—
P 6097	Pyxis	123	201	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:11	A28097	—
P 6149	Pyxis	123	154	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:11	—	—
P 6227	Pyxis	123	23	N = 1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 84:11, 144:9	A28098	—
P 6234+	Pyxis	123	154	1738	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6286+	Pyxis	113	35	S = 1748	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6315+	Pyxis	123	201	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6319+	Pyxis	123	201	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6324	Pyxis	123	154	1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:11	—	—
P 6329	Pyxis	123	154	1761	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 84:11, 144:10	A28120	—
P 6332+	Pyxis	123	154	1761	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6337+	Pyxis	123	23	1762	R9	CC	—	—	—

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Biconical Pyxis with Painted Bands (Types 131, 136, 149) (Pls. 3:3; 7:9–12)									
a 409	Pyxis	131	200	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 77:9	—	Pl. 7:9
a 507	Pyxis	131	200	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 73:12	A20724	Pl. 3:3
<i>Field Note for a 507: Broken rim.</i>									
a 631	Pyxis	131	200	E = 2043	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 146, cf. pl. 68:9	—	—
a 635	Pyxis	131	200	2078	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 161, cf. pl. 68:9	A20746	—
b 64	Pyxis	136	L7	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 77:10, 142:22	—	Pl. 7:10
b 143	Pyxis	136	L7	—	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:10	—	—
<i>Field Note for b 143: Compare P 6081.</i>									
b 258	Pyxis	136	L7	3023	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 77:10	—	—
d 528	Pyxis	149	L89	5153	K12	DD	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 77:7	—	Pl. 7:12
d 701	Pyxis	131	200	5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 73:12	—	—
P 6081	Pyxis	136	120	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:10	A28071	Pl. 7:11
P 6226	Pyxis	136	32	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:10	—	—
P 6296	Pyxis	136	32	1750	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 84:10	A28115	—
P 6325+	Pyxis	136	32	1747	R9	CC	—	—	—
Double Pyxis (Type 143) (Pl. 3:4)									
b 308	Jar	143	L12	E = 3041	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 73:13, 142:5	—	Pl. 3:4
<i>Field Note for b 308: Twin jar, roughly wet smoothed.</i>									
Quadruple Pyxis (Type 150) (Pl. 7:14)									
d 415	Jar	150	L81	5141	L12	DD	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 77:8, 142:21	—	Pl. 7:14
<i>Field Note for d 415: Originally had a basket handle and a pedestal base. Vessels not interconnected.</i>									
Cylindrical Bottle (Type 138) (Pl. 3:5)									
a 493	Bottle	138	208	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 73:9, 142:3	A20721	Pl. 3:5
<i>Field Note for a 493: Oil vial(?), small orifice, one handle missing, dark red wash or slip. Published as Stratum VII in SAOC 17, 31:100, 122, 244.</i>									
Stirrup Jar (Type 2) (Pl. 19:4)									
M 6247+	Stirrup cup	2	1	N = 1838*	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6328	Stirrup cup	2	1	1761	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 86:12, 144:19	A28090	Pl. 19:4
<i>Field Note for P 6328: Burnished outside, red and black decoration over the burnish. Probably a local imitation of the Mycenaean imports of this type.</i>									
Lamp (Types 23, 30, 32, 33, 34) (Pls. 3:14; 20:1–7)									
—	Lamp	23	25	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
—	Lamp	23	25	= 1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
a 416	Lamp	30	30	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 79:7	—	Pl. 20:2
a 437	Lamp	23	25	2067	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 79:9	A20715	Pl. 20:3
<i>Field Note for a 437: Traces of straw impressions inside. For similar impressions, see a 429.</i>									
a 439	Lamp	33	37	2067	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 79:8	—	Pl. 20:5
<i>Field Note for a 439: The whole vessel is badly encrusted with a lime and burnt brick deposit.</i>									
a 440	Lamp	33	37	2067	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 79:8	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 440: Badly encrusted with lime and mudbrick. This lamp is rather shallower than the Lamp a 439 lamp.</i>									
b 156	Lamp	30	27	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 79:7	—	—
b 283	Lamp	32	L3	3032	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 74:13	—	Pl. 3:14
P 6109	Lamp	32	22	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 86:16, 144:20	—	Pl. 3:6
P 6115+	Lamp	30	27	E = 1756	S8	CC	—	—	—
P 6134+	Lamp	32	22	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6147	Lamp	23	25	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 86:13	—	—

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Lamp (Types 23, 30, 32, 33, 34) (Pls. 3:14; 20:1–7) (<i>cont.</i>)									
P 6151+	Lamp	32	22	1729	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6175	Lamp	23	24	1732	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:13	—	—
Field Note for P 6175: Probably burned in subsequent fire. Compare P 6183.									
P 6183	Lamp	23	25	N = 1732	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:13	A28095	Pl. 20:1
P 6189	Lamp	30	26	1732	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:14	—	—
Field Note for P 6189: Compare P 6200.									
P 6190	Lamp	23	25	1732	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:13	—	—
P 6200	Lamp	30	27	1733	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:14	—	Pl. 20:4
Field Note for P 6200: Badly encrusted with lime.									
P 6205	Lamp	30	27	W = 1727	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:14	—	—
P 6217+	Lamp	23	25	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6231	Lamp	30	27	1738	S10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:14	A28087	—
Field Note for P 6231: Mended.									
P 6231+	Lamp	23	25	1738	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6235	Lamp	23	25	1738	S10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:13	—	—
P 6264+	Lamp	30	26	1743	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6300+	Lamp	23	25	1752	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6301+	Lamp	23	25	1752	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Lamp	23	25	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Lamp	30	27	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Lamp	30	26	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6325+	Lamp	30	27	1747	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6331+	Lamp	30	27	1761	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6332+	Lamp	30	27	1761	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6337+	Lamp	30	27	1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6350+	Lamp	23	25	E = 1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
P 6350+	Lamp	30	27	E = 1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
P 6385	Lamp	34	29	S = 1798	R10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:15	—	Pl. 20:7
Field Note for P 6385: Traces of plant tempering, badly burnt on rim.									
Cup and Saucer (Types 2, 7, 8, 9) (Pl. 8:4; 20:9–10)									
a 352	Cup and Saucer	9	14	S = 2063*	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:18	—	Pl. 20:10
Field Note for a 352: Slight lip, hole in cup facing the lip.									
a 549	Cup and Saucer	8	15	= 2079	O14	BB	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:17	A20736	Pl. 20:9
Field Note for a 549: Cup-and-Saucer used as lamp, broken rim, very strong lip, but no trace of burning on the lip; traces of burning on cup at side, facing lip of saucer.									
d 38	Cup and Saucer	7	L3	5010	K11	DD	Megiddo 2, pl. 79:12	—	Pl. 20:8
P 6014	Cup and Saucer	2	7	– 1716*	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6291+	Cup and Saucer	—	—	N – 1748	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6303	Cup and Saucer	2	7	E = 1752	Q9	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 86:18; shape 70:16	—	—
P 6337+	Cup and Saucer	2	7	1762	R9	CC	—	—	Pl. 8:4
P 6338+	Cup and Saucer	—	7	W = 1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6341+	Cup and Saucer	2	7	N = 1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
Strainer Cup (Types 324, 343) (Pl. 20:11–13)									
b 83	Strainer Cup	343	199	3012	L6	AA	Megiddo 2, pl. 78:16	—	Pl. 20:12
Field Note for b 83: Cup-shaped strainer type.									
P 6158	Strainer Cup	324	269	1729	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 85:8	A28222	—
Field Note for P 6158: Base pierced with holes to form a strainer, dark red wash and close irregular burnish inside and out. The wash and burnishing of this vessel are very similar to the Stratum V ceramics, but there can be little possibility of intrusion from above into this particular locus.									
P 6243	Strainer Cup	343	199	1740	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 85:9	—	Pl. 20:13
Field Note for P 6243: Strainer bowl. Compare P 6313, P 6314, M 6213, M 6214.									

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Strainer Cup (Types 324, 343) (Pl. 20:11–13) (<i>cont.</i>)									
P 6313	Strainer Cup	324	207	1755	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:8	A28036	Pl. 20:11
<i>Field Note for P 6313:</i> Small strainer. Compare M 6214, M 6215.									
P 6314	Strainer Cup	324	207	1755	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:8	A28037	—
Funnel(?)/Strainer(?) (Type 154) (Pl. 19:7–8)									
a 386	Strainer(?)	154	206	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 77:14, 142:24	A20708	Pl. 19:7
<i>Field Note for a 386:</i> It is difficult to postulate a use for this peculiar shape. The two opposed knobs at the base would suggest that the vessel swiveled on a stand and thus could easily be emptied, but this would not account for the small hole in the base.									
P6207	Funnel(?)	—	—	E = 1744	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 87:13, 145:17	—	Pl. 19:8
Baking Tray (Types 359, 360) (Pl. 4:10, 12)									
P 6153	Baking Tray	360	191	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:11	—	Pl. 4:10
<i>Field Note for P 6153:</i> Concentric incised circles filled with incised dots. See remarks on P 6220 (Bowl Type 194), a similar bowl with a handle.									
P 6220	Baking Tray	359	194	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 85:10, 144:18	—	Pl. 4:12
<i>Field Note for P 6220:</i> Concentric incised circles with incised dots. Type made of cooking ware. Its use is obscure, but it may have been used for roasting such things as peas. That this vessel has a handle is of interest since most are just plain platters. Compare P 6153 (Bowl Type 191).									
P 6277	Baking Tray	360	191	1745	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:11	A28034	—
P 6299+	Baking Tray	360	191	E = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
Untyped Vessel — Bowl									
—	Bowl	—	181	1722*	Q9	CC	—	—	—
—	Bowl	—	186	1707*	Q10	CC	—	—	—
399	Bowl	—	—	T.17*	W18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 68:1	—	—
<i>Field Note for 399:</i> Found inside Bowl 400, Early Iron I.									
400	Bowl	—	—	T.17*	W18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 68:3	—	—
<i>Field Note for 400:</i> Early Iron I.									
756	Bowl	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 68:16, 164:7	A13336	—
<i>Field Note for 756:</i> Eight handles, Early Iron I.									
757	Bowl	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:10	A13227	—
<i>Field Note for 757:</i> Early Iron I.									
758	Bowl	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:16	A13228	—
<i>Field Note for 758:</i> Same type as Bowl x 384, Early Iron I.									
759	Bowl	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 69:6	A13229	—
<i>Field Note for 759:</i> Early Iron I.									
762	Bowl	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 69:5, 164:21, p. 159	A13320	—
<i>Field Note for 762:</i> Three finger impressions at base of each handle, Early Iron I.									
768	Bowl	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 68:14	A13154	—
<i>Field Note for 768:</i> Early Iron I.									
2824	Bowl	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 68:13	A13164	—
<i>Field Note for 2824:</i> Early Iron I.									
3526	Bowl	—	—	T.76A*	S16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 172:6	—	—
<i>Field Note for 3526:</i> Early Iron I.									
3561	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 70:8	—	—
<i>Field Note for 3561:</i> Same as Bowl P 339 except with more grits, Early Iron I.									
3806	Bowl	—	—	T.63D*	S18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 61:14	—	—
<i>Field Note for 3806:</i> Early Iron I.									

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Untyped Vessel — Bowl (cont.)									
3907	Bowl	—	—	T.63F*	S18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 62:23	—	—
<i>Field Note for 3907</i> : Near Indian red 3* wash with darker latticed hatched decoration outside, Early Iron I. (*Color scheme used in <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , p. 6).									
3969	Bowl	—	—	T.63J*	S18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 63:25	—	—
<i>Field Note for 3969</i> : Early Iron I.									
3997	Bowl	—	—	T.73*	S17	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 64:34, 159:2	—	—
<i>Field Note for 3997</i> : Base missing, Early Iron I.									
4241	Bowl	—	—	T.73*	S17	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 64:38	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4241</i> : Early Iron I.									
4258	Bowl	—	—	T.73*	S17	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 64:36	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4258</i> : Early Iron I.									
4259	Bowl	—	—	T.73*	S17	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 160:4	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4259</i> : Perhaps part of sherd 4252, Early Iron I.									
4290	Bowl	—	—	T.73*	S17	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 64:37	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4290</i> : Early Iron I.									
4305	Bowl	—	—	T.73*	S17	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 64:32	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4305</i> : Early Iron I.									
4318	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 70:16	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4318</i> : Early Iron I.									
4319	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 71:12	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4319</i> : Early Iron I.									
4346	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 71:14	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4346</i> : Same as Bowl P 319.									
4347	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 71:9	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4347</i> : Same as Bowl P 319 except for core, Early Iron I.									
a 130+	Bowl	—	32	S = 2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 425	Bowl	—	—	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 160	—	—
a 526+	Bowl	—	138	– 2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 528+	Bowl	—	182	2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 571+	Bowl	—	288	E = 2159	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 602+	Bowl	—	—	2080	J8	AA	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 602+</i> : Milk bowl fragments.									
b 82	Bowl	—	195	—	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 146	—	—
c 174	Bowl	—	L107	– 4011	K10	DD	—	—	—
c 175	Bowl	—	L108	– 4011	K10	DD	—	—	—
c 176	Bowl	—	L58	– 4011	K10	DD	—	—	—
c 177	Bowl	—	58	– 4011	K10	DD	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for c 177</i> : Compare type L5.									
c 178	Bowl	—	329	– 4011	K10	DD	—	—	—
c 179	Bowl	—	L72	– 4011	K10	DD	—	—	—
c 181	Bowl	—	236	– 4011	K10	DD	—	—	—
d 10	Bowl	—	L149	E = 5000	K11	DD	—	—	—
M 5702+	Bowl	—	9	1750	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 46	Bowl	—	—	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 69:9	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 46</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 47	Bowl	—	—	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 69:7, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 47</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 48	Bowl	—	—	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 69:7, fig. 146	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 48</i> : Same type as Bowl P 47, Early Iron I.									

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Untyped Vessel — Bowl (<i>cont.</i>)									
P 49	Bowl	—	—	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 69:7, fig. 146	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 49</i> : Same type as Bowl P 47, Early Iron I.									
P 50	Bowl	—	—	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 69:8, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 50</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 64	Bowl	—	—	T.63F*	S18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 62:30	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 64</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 67	Bowl	—	—	T.63F*	S18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 158:15	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 67</i> : Pottery mark. Cracked and patched in antiquity with lime cement to waterproof it. Early Iron I.									
P 78	Bowl	—	—	T.63B*	S18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 60:39	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 78</i> : Same shape as <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 62:30, Early Iron I.									
P 80	Bowl	—	—	T.63F*	S18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 62:30	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 80</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 81	Bowl	—	—	T.63F*	S18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 62:30	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 81</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 102	Bowl	—	—	T.73*	S17	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 64:33, 159:1	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 102</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 155	Bowl	—	—	T.63F*	S18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 62:24	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 155</i> : Hole near base, Early Iron I.									
P 171	Bowl	—	8	—	Q14	C	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 171</i> : Broken; ten handles (eight extant).									
P 200	Bowl	—	—	T.73*	S17	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 64:35, 159:3	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 200</i> : Base missing, Early Iron I.									
P 317	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 71:10	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 317</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 318	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 71:11	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 318</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 319	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 71:5	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 319</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 320	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 71:4	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 320</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 321	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 70:11, 169:6	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 321</i> : Same as Bowl P 327 except for core, Early Iron I.									
P 322	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 71:8	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 322</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 323	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 70:14, 169:10	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 323</i> : Four handles, Early Iron I.									
P 324	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 70:13, 169:9	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 324</i> : Four handles, Early Iron I.									
P 327	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 70:7	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 327</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 328	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 70:10, 169:8	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 328</i> : Same as Bowl P 339, Early Iron I.									
P 331	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 71:15	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 331</i> : Same as Bowl P 318 except for core, Early Iron I.									
P 332	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 71:2, 169:12	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 332</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 333	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 71:13	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 333</i> : Same as Bowl P 335 except for core, Early Iron I.									

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Untyped Vessel — Bowl (cont.)									
P 334	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 71:16	—	—
Field Note for P 334: Same as Bowl P 320, Early Iron I.									
P 335	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 71:6	—	—
Field Note for P 335: Early Iron I.									
P 337	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 71:1	—	—
Field Note for P 337: Early Iron I.									
P 338	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 71:3	—	—
Field Note for P 338: Early Iron I.									
P 339	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 70:9, 169:7	—	—
Field Note for P 339: Early Iron I.									
P 345	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 72:8	—	—
Field Note for P 345: Light red 1 decoration. Base missing. Compare Megiddo 1, pl. 30:141. Early Iron I.									
P 347	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 71:7	—	—
Field Note for P 347: Early Iron I.									
P 348	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 70:17	—	—
Field Note for P 348: Early Iron I.									
P 349	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 70:15, 169:11	—	—
Field Note for P 349: Same as Bowl P 323 except for firing, Early Iron I.									
P 350	Bowl	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 70:12	—	—
Field Note for P 350: Early Iron I.									
P 370	Bowl	—	—	T.237*	Q15	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 72:10, 170:8	—	—
Field Note for P 370: Early Iron I.									
P 371	Bowl	—	—	T.237*	Q15	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 72:11, 170:5	—	—
Field Note for P 371: Early Iron I.									
P 1104	Bowl	—	32	—	M14	C	—	—	—
Field Note for P 1104: Surface buff; light brown.									
P 2271	Bowl	252	44	618*	P3	E	—	—	—
P 2279	Bowl	—	9	623*	P3	E	—	—	—
Field Note for P 2279: Not typical cooking ware.									
P 2345	Bowl	—	46	627*	R4	A	—	—	—
P 2767	Bowl	—	—	T.1090B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 73:11	—	—
Field Note for P 2767: Traces of red wash over rim, Early Iron I.									
P 2805	Bowl	—	—	T.1090C*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 73:12, 170:16	—	—
Field Note for P 2805: Early Iron I.									
P 2806	Bowl	—	—	T.1090C*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 73:13	—	—
Field Note for P 2806: Same as Bowl P 2805, Early Iron I.									
P 3820	Bowl	—	—	T.1090A*	U16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 73:4,170:10	—	—
Field Note for P 3820: Badly warped, Early Iron I.									
P 3822	Bowl	—	—	T.1090A*	U16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 73:3, 170:11	A28278	—
Field Note for P 3822: Mended, well fired, brown ochre 2* surface, Indian red 2* decoration. Early Iron I. (*Color scheme used in Megiddo Tombs, p. 6).									
P 3823	Bowl	—	—	T.1090A*	U16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 73:10, fig. 158	—	—
Field Note for P 3823: Same type as Bowl P 2086, except for fine ware, Early Iron I									
P 3824	Bowl	—	—	T.1090A*	U16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 73:1, 170:9	—	—
Field Note for P 3824: Early Iron I.									
P 3825	Bowl	—	—	T.1090A*	U16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 73:2, 170:13	—	—
Field Note for P 3825: Early Iron I.									

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Untyped Vessel — Bowl (<i>cont.</i>)									
P 3827	Bowl	—	—	T.1090A*	U16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 73:6, 170:12	—	—
	Field Note for P 3827: Early Iron I.								
P 3831	Bowl	—	—	—	—	—	—	A28031	—
	Field Note for P 3831: Six handles.								
P 4091	Bowl	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 8:5, 87:9	—	—
	Field Note for P 4091: Pottery mark on one handle, Early Iron I.								
P 4092	Bowl	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:10	—	—
	Field Note for P 4092: Early Iron I.								
P 4093	Bowl	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 8:6, 87:8	—	—
	Field Note for P 4093: Early Iron I.								
P 4094	Bowl	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:6	—	—
	Field Note for P 4094: Early Iron I.								
P 4095	Bowl	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:7	—	—
	Field Note for P 4095: Early Iron I.								
P 4097	Bowl	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:9	—	—
	Field Note for P 4097: Eight handles, Early Iron I.								
P 4098	Bowl	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:8	—	—
	Field Note for P 4098: Early Iron I.								
P 4099	Bowl	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 8:8, 87:3	—	—
	Field Note for P 4099: Early Iron I.								
P 4100	Bowl	—	—	T.1101A*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 87:7	—	—
	Field Note for P 4100: Early Iron I.								
P 4109	Bowl	—	—	T.1101C*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 9:3	—	—
	Field Note for P 4109: Early Iron I.								
P 4110	Bowl	—	—	T.1101C*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 9:1	—	—
	Field Note for P 4110: Early Iron I.								
P 4111	Bowl	—	—	T.1101C*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:20, p. 159	—	—
	Field Note for P 4111: Early Iron I.								
P 4115	Bowl	—	—	T.1101C*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:22, pp. 159, 162	—	—
	Field Note for P 4115: Horizontal loop handles, Philistine ware, Early Iron I.								
P 4116	Bowl	—	—	T.1101C*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:21; p. 159	—	—
	Field Note for P 4116: Early Iron I.								
P 4117	Bowl	—	—	T.1101C*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:19	—	—
	Field Note for P 4117: Early Iron I.								
P 4118	Bowl	—	—	T.1101C*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 9:2	—	—
	Field Note for P 4118: Early Iron I.								
P 4119	Bowl	—	—	T.1101C*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 9:3	—	—
	Field Note for P 4119: Twelve handles. Part found in T.1102 Upper, Early Iron I.								
P 4145	Bowl	—	—	T.1102	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 9:4, 87:10	—	—
	Field Note for P 4145: Early Iron I.								
P 4147	Bowl	—	—	T.1102	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 9:4	—	—
	Field Note for P 4147: Early Iron I.								
P 6014+	Bowl	—	151	– 1716*	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6014+	Bowl	—	27	– 1716*	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6014+	Bowl	—	70	– 1716*	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6165	Bowl	—	185	= 1733	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 150	—	—
P 6217+	Bowl	—	200	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6217+	Bowl	—	16	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6237	Bowl	—	196	1738	S10	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 150	—	—
	Field Note for P 6237: This vessel might possibly be a lamp, but only half was found and it is difficult to reconstruct the rest.								

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Untyped Vessel — Bowl (<i>cont.</i>)									
P 6296+	Bowl	—	196	1750	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6305	Bowl	—	—	1753	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6305</i> : Handle.									
P 6308	Bowl	—	203	1754	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
P 6308+	Bowl	—	38	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Bowl	—	203	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6333	Bowl	321	209	1761	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152, cf. pl. 70:1	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6333</i> : This vessel seems to be a reused base from a large chaliced bowl such as P 6395.									
P 6341+	Bowl	—	203	N = 1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6350+	Bowl	—	9	1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
P 6361	Bowl	—	214	T.1778	S10	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6361</i> : Philistine krater.									
P 6362+	Bowl	—	16	1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6363+	Bowl	—	214	N = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6363+	Bowl	—	—	N = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6363</i> : Philistine bowl fragment with crisscross decoration.									
P 6441	Bowl	—	211	1824*	S10	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6441</i> : Or faience(?) Mycenaean ware.									
x 382	Bowl	—	—	T.11*	V19	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:3	A13325	—
<i>Field Note for x 382</i> : Early Iron I.									
x 384	Bowl	—	—	T.11*	V19	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:2	A13268	—
<i>Field Note for x 384</i> : Early Iron I.									
x 705	Bowl	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:8	A13317	—
<i>Field Note for x 705</i> : Four handles, Early Iron I.									
x 707	Bowl	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:13	A13207	—
<i>Field Note for x 707</i> : Early Iron I.									
x 708	Bowl	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 69:3, 164:12, p. 159	A13208	—
<i>Field Note for x 708</i> : Early Iron I.									
x 709	Bowl	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:16	A13209	—
<i>Field Note for x 709</i> : Early Iron I.									
x 718	Bowl	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 68:15	—	—
<i>Field Note for x 718</i> : Early Iron I.									
x 719	Bowl	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:9	A13332	—
<i>Field Note for x 719</i> : Four handles, Early Iron I.									
x 2925	Bowl	—	—	T.29*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 68:7	—	—
<i>Field Note for x 2925</i> : Four handles, Early Iron I.									
x 2926	Bowl	—	—	T.29*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 68:5	—	—
<i>Field Note for x 2926</i> : Early Iron I.									
x 2927	Bowl	—	—	T.29*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 68:5	—	—
<i>Field Note for x 2927</i> : Same type as Bowl 2926, Early Iron I.									
x 2929	Bowl	—	—	T.29*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 68:4, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for x 2929</i> : Same as Bowl 400, Early Iron I.									
Untyped Vessel — Chalice									
752	Chalice	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 68:20, 164:11, p. 159	A13226	—
<i>Field Note for 0752</i> : Early Iron I.									
760	Chalice	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 68:19, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for 0760</i> : Early Iron I.									

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Untyped Vessel — Chalice (<i>cont.</i>)									
a 457+	Chalice	—	16	S = 2078	O14	BB	—	—	—
P 336	Chalice	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 71:17, 169:15, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 336:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 2327	Chalice	L1	40	626*	R4	A	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 2327:</i> Orange-buff surface discolored to brown gray by subsequent fire.									
P 3828	Chalice	—	—	T.1090A*	U16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 73:5, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 3828:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 4087	Chalice	—	—	T.1101A*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:3, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4087:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 4104	Chalice	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:14	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4104:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 4105	Chalice	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:14, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4105:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 6161+	Chalice	—	38	= 1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6161:</i> Base.									
P 6174	Chalice	—	31	1732	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 149	—	—
P 6277+	Chalice	—	3	1745	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6289	Chalice	19	47	– 1748	Q9	CC	Megiddo 2, pls. 72:10, 141:10	A28029	—
P 6319+	Chalice	—	3	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6319:</i> Chalchiform.									
Untyped Vessel — Cooking Pot									
P 63	Cooking Bowl	—	—	T.63F*	S18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 62:22	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 63:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 1304	Cooking Bowl	—	7	—	M15	C	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 1304:</i> Gritty.									
P 5915	Cooking Bowl	—	15	1697*	S8	CC	Megiddo 1, pl. 40:15	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 5915:</i> Gritty, crystalline grits, normal cooking ware.									
x 706	Cooking Bowl	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:12	A13318	—
<i>Field Note for x 706:</i> Early Iron I.									
Untyped Vessel — Jar									
—	Jar	—	144	1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	—	1	1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	—	1	1795	S10	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	—	176	T.1776	Q9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	—	144	– 1722*	Q9	CC	—	—	—
—	Jar	—	—	1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for above jar:</i> Handle; pot mark.									
751	Jar	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 69:4	A13333	—
<i>Field Note for 751:</i> Early Iron I.									
753	Jar	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 69:1, p. 159	A13334	—
<i>Field Note for 753:</i> Early Iron I.									
754	Jar	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 69:4	A13335	—
<i>Field Note for 754:</i> Same type as Jar 751, Early Iron I.									
755	Jar	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 69:4	A13319	—
<i>Field Note for 755:</i> Same type as Jar 751, Early Iron I.									

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Untyped Vessel — Jar (<i>cont.</i>)									
761	Jar	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 69:4	A13231	—
<i>Field Note for 761: Same type as Jar 751, Early Iron I.</i>									
3967	Jar	—	—	T.63J*	S18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 63:29	—	—
<i>Field Note for 3967: Early Iron I.</i>									
4349	Jar	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 72:2, fig. 151	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4349: Same shape as Jar P 351, Early Iron I.</i>									
7062	Jar	—	—	T.37 C2*	U19	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 137:15	—	—
<i>Field Note for 7062: Early Iron I.</i>									
a 142+	Jar	—	177	2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 142+	Jar	—	169	2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 373+	Jar	—	98	2070	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 427	Jar	—	—	2068	J 8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 160	—	—
a 457+	Jar	—	205	N = 2078	O14	BB	—	—	—
a 526+	Jar	—	169	— 2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 528+	Jar	—	169	2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 549+	Jar	—	166	2079	O14	BB	—	—	—
d 844	Jar	—	—	N = 5235*	K11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 142:12	—	—
<i>Field Note for d 844: Bichrome sherd. Decoration of stylized lotus flower is Philistine, but the ware is the normal LB II ware.</i>									
M 5657+	Jar	—	1	1729	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 10	Jar	—	—	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 70:1	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 10: Store jar, Early Iron I.</i>									
P 73	Jar	—	—	T.71*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 70:4	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 73: Store jar, Early Iron I.</i>									
P 74	Jar	—	—	T.72*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 70:5, fig. 148	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 74: Same shape as Jar P 73, Early Iron I.</i>									
P 83	Jar	22	1	—	P 14	C	—	—	—
P 325	Jar	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 72:1, 169:14, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 325: Early Iron I.</i>									
P 346	Jar	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 71:19	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 346: Rim and neck missing, Early Iron I.</i>									
P 351	Jar	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 72:2, 169:13	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 351: Rim and neck missing, Early Iron I.</i>									
P 373	Jar	—	—	T.237*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 72:13, 170:7	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 373: Early Iron I.</i>									
P 2324	Jar	—	044	626*	R4	A	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 2324: Strainer spout.</i>									
P 2374	Jar	L7	32	628*	R4	A	—	—	—
P 2417	Jar	L7	37	638*	R4	A	—	A28569	—
<i>Field Note for P 2417: Or faience(?).</i>									
P 3819	Jar	—	—	T.1090A*	U16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 73:10	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 3819: Rim missing, Early Iron I.</i>									
P 3826	Jar	—	—	T.1090A*	U16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 73:7, 170:14, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 3826: Early Iron I.</i>									
P 5747	Jar	—	98	— 1567*	Q10	B	—	—	—
P 5799	Jar	—	100	1632*	R5	A	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 5799: Compare Type 208.</i>									
P 5830	Jar	—	105	1659*	R5	A	—	A28141	—
<i>Field Note for P 5830: Wheel burnished, with light red and sepia decoration.</i>									
P 5832	Jar	—	106	1659*	R5	A	—	—	—

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Untyped Vessel — Jar (<i>cont.</i>)									
P 6015+	Jar	—	149	– 1716*	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6032	Jar	—	144	– 1700*	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6058	Jar	165	186	E = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 84:13; for shape, see pl. 89:1	—	—
P 6102+	Jar	—	147	N – 1725*	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6105+	Jar	—	147	– 1707*	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6115+	Jar	—	144	E = 1756	S8	CC	—	—	—
P 6120+	Jar	—	144	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6131	Jar	—	—	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
P 6173+	Jar	—	1	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6173+	Jar	—	144	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6185+	Jar	—	144	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6191+	Jar	—	170	S = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6208+	Jar	—	144	W = 1735	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6217	Jar	—	170	– 1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6217:</i> Bottom half.									
P 6225+	Jar	—	73	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6230	Jar	—	171	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6230:</i> Comb decoration and two incised rope bands on shoulder.									
P 6246+	Jar	—	144	1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6258+	Jar	—	144	1741	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6272+	Jar	—	144	1744	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6297+	Jar	—	169	1746	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Jar	—	144	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6322+	Jar	—	144	1757	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6327+	Jar	—	—	S = 1760	S9	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6327:</i> Pot mark.									
P 6337+	Jar	—	1	1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6350+	Jar	—	1	E = 1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
P 6363+	Jar	—	171	N = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6363:</i> Base.									
P 6364+	Jar	—	1	W = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6441	Jar	—	—	1824*	S10	CC	—	A28565	—
<i>Field Note for P 6441:</i> Mycenaean. Not published.									
x 44	Jar	—	—	T.14*	V19	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:4	—	—
<i>Field Note for x 44:</i> Same type as P 3300, Early Iron I.									
x 730	Jar	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 69:2, 164:15, p. 159	A13220	—
<i>Field Note for x 730:</i> Early Iron I.									
Untyped Vessel — Jug									
4190	Jug	—	—	T.73*	S17	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 66:16	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4190:</i> Cypriot. Compare <i>Megiddo 1</i> , pl. 21:123, Early Iron II.									
4195	Jug/Strainer	—	—	T.73*	S17	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 160:16	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4195:</i> Early Iron I.									
4248	Jug	—	—	T.73*	S17	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 160:6	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4248:</i> Early Iron I.									
4253	Jug	—	—	T.73*	S17	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 160:5	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4253:</i> Early Iron I.									
4257	Jug	—	—	T.73*	S17	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 160:3	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4257:</i> Early Iron I.									
a 347	Jug	—	312	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 160	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 347:</i> Roughly applied red decoration.									

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Untyped Vessel — Jug (<i>cont.</i>)									
a 350	Jug	458	3	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 75:10	—	—
a 406	Jug	—	—	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 161	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 406:</i> Roughly applied red-painted decoration.									
a 450	Jug	—	—	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 160	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 450:</i> Spout. Red and black line decoration.									
a 467	Jug	—	—	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 160	—	—
a 523+	Jug	—	312	2159	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 526+	Jug	—	13	— 2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 1090	Jug	—	—	—	—	—	—	A20830	—
<i>Field Note for a 1090:</i> Semiglobular, insloping shoulders, cylindrical neck, flaring rim, ribbon handle, ring base, spaced vertical burnish outside, orange and black decoration, parts of rim missing.									
b 152	Jug	—	—	3023	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 168	—	—
<i>Field Note for b 152:</i> Bilbil.									
M 5602+	Jug	—	—	= 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
M 5702+	Jug	—	212	1750	R8	CC	—	—	—
M 6247+	Jug	—	—	N = 1838*	S10	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for M 6247:</i> Decorated sherds.									
P 11	Jug	—	—	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 69:10	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 11:</i> Vertical shaving of base, Early Iron I.									
P 326	Jug	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 72:9	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 326:</i> Rim missing. Compare <i>Megiddo</i> 1, pl. 6:147. Early Iron I.									
P 372	Jug	—	—	T.237*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 72:12, 170:6, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 372:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 2250	Jug	—	40	620*	Q3	E	—	—	—
P 2675	Jug	—	50	—	S11	CC	—	—	—
P 3773	Jug	—	64	1010*	Q2	E	—	—	—
P 4089	Jug	—	—	T.1101A*	V16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 8:1, 87:2, p. 160	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4089:</i> Aegean(?). Culturally intrusive(?), Early Iron I.									
P 4096	Jug	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 8:13, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4096:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 4101	Jug	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 8:11	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4101:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 4102	Jug	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 8:12, 87:4, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4102:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 4103	Jug	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 8:16	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4103:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 4108	Jug	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 8:12	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4108:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 4112	Jug	—	—	T.1101C*	V16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 8:18	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4112:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 5771	Jug	—	132	— 1567*	Q10	B	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 5771:</i> Traces of light red decoration.									
P 6015	Jug	—	—	— 1716*	R9	CC	—	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 6015:</i> Handle, decorated.									
P 6060	Jug	—	186	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 149	—	—
P 6102	Jug	—	40	N — 1725*	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6102+	Jug	—	154	N — 1725*	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6103	Jug	—	151	— 1722*	Q9	CC	—	A28483	—
P 6105	Jug	—	6	— 1707*	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6105+	Jug	—	181	— 1707*	Q10	CC	—	—	—

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Untyped Vessel — Jug (<i>cont.</i>)									
P 6105+	Jug	—	151	– 1707*	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6120+	Jug	—	186	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6120+	Jug	—	5	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6120+	Jug	—	22	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6122	Jug	458	187	1727	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, pl. 82:5 = Jug 142	—	—
P 6123	Jug	—	5	1727	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 149	—	—
P 6153+	Jug	—	247	1729	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6172	Jug	—	—	E = 1729	Q10	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 149	—	—
Field Note for P 6172: Stump base.									
P 6201	Jug	—	—	1733	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 150	—	—
Field Note for P 6201: Bilbil rim(?).									
P 6217+	Jug	—	188	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6236	Jug	—	208	1738	S10	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 150	—	—
P 6237+	Jug	—	5	1738	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6246	Jug	—	—	1740	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 150	—	—
P 6260	Jug	412	212	– 1741	Q9	CC	Megiddo 2, pls. 71:6, 141:2	A28019	—
P 6284	Jug	—	218	W = 1747	R9	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 151	—	—
P 6286+	Jug	—	5	S = 1748	Q9	CC	—	—	—
P 6295+	Jug	—	64	1749	Q8	CC	—	—	—
P 6305+	Jug	—	5	1753	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6305+	Jug	412	212	1753	R10	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Jug	—	184	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Jug	—	301	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Jug	—	6	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
Field Note for P 6308: Decoration.									
P 6315+	Jug	—	212	1755	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6335+	Jug	—	5	N = 1761	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
P 6339+	Jug	—	5	1769	S10	CC	—	—	—
P 6398	Jug	391	226	N = 436*	S9	B	Megiddo 2, pls. 59:8, 136:10	—	—
Field Note for P 6398: This vessel is probably intrusive. Compare Late Hyksos-type jug.									
x 86	Jug	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:17	—	—
Field Note for x 86: Early Iron I.									
x 720	Jug	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:18, p. 159	A13218	—
Field Note for x 720: Same as Jug x 86, Early Iron I.									
x 2928	Jug	—	—	T.29*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:6, p. 159	—	—
Field Note for x 2928: Early Iron I.									
x 2930	Jug	—	—	T.29*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:8, p. 159	—	—
Field Note for x 2930: Rim missing. Slightly polished. Ten-hole strainer spout, one handle. Early Iron I.									
Untyped Vessel — Flask									
397	Flask	—	—	T.17*	W18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:2, p. 159	—	—
Field Note for 307: Early Iron I.									
398	Flask	—	—	T.17*	W18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:2	—	—
Field Note for 398: Same type as Flask 397, Early Iron I.									
763	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:9	A13149	—
Field Note for 763: Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.									
764	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:9	A13150	—
Field Note for 764: Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.									
765	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:9	A13151	—
Field Note for 765: Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.									

Pottery Register (*cont.*)

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Untyped Vessel — Flask (cont.)									
766	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:9	A13152	—
<i>Field Note for 766:</i> Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.									
767	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 68:10, 164:5, p. 160	A13153	—
<i>Field Note for 767:</i> Early Iron I.									
3994	Flask	—	—	T.71*	Q15	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 70:3	—	—
<i>Field Note for 3994:</i> Same as Flask P 72, Early Iron I.									
4082	Flask	—	—	T.76A*	S16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 74:15, 172:13	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4082:</i> Rim missing, Early Iron I.									
4254	Flask	—	—	T.73*	S17	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 66:20	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4254:</i> Rim and neck, Early Iron I.									
4317	Flask	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 72:3	—	—
<i>Field Note for 4317:</i> Same type as Flask P 341, except for core, Early Iron I.									
4320	Flask	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 72:5	—	—
<i>Field Note for:</i> 4320 Same as Flask P 341 except firing and core, Early Iron I.									
a 130+	Flask	—	22	S = 2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
a 173	Flask	—	—	S = 2073	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, p. 161	—	—
<i>Field Note for a 173:</i> Fragments of an enormous lentoid flask, metallic ware.									
a 411	Flask	—	3	2070	K8	AA	Megiddo 2, p. 161	—	—
a 481+	Flask	—	36	2069	K8	AA	—	—	—
a 528+	Flask	—	2	2071	K8	AA	—	—	—
P 44	Flask	—	—	T.63F*	S18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 63:5, 158:14	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 44:</i> Rim missing, Early Iron I.									
P 72	Flask	—	—	T.71*	Q15	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 70:2	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 72:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 75	Flask	—	—	T.72*	Q15	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 70:5	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 75:</i> Same as Flask P 72, Early Iron I.									
P 133	Flask	—	1	—	P 13	C	SAOC 17, pl. 1:4, 6:33, 7:44	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 133:</i> Outside surface of ware is buff, inside is brown-gray. Decoration of black and mauve over the burnished surface. Divided handle.									
P 204	Flask	—	—	T.76A*	S16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 74:14, 172:12	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 204:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 329	Flask	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 72:7	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 329:</i> Same as Flask P 341 except for core, Early Iron I.									
P 330	Flask	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 72:6, fig. 151	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 330:</i> Same type as Flask P 344, Early Iron I.									
P 341	Flask	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 72:3, 169:17, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 341:</i> Early Iron I									
P 343	Flask	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 72:3	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 343:</i> Same shape as Flask P 341, Early Iron I.									
P 344	Flask	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 72:6	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 344:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 432	Flask	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pls. 72:4, 169:16	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 432:</i> Same as Flask P 341, except core, Early Iron I.									
P 1622	Flask	—	011	—	Q18	—	—	A28549	—
<i>Field Note for P 1622:</i> Pilgrim flask, globular body, two loop handles, short neck, decorated with brown and red concentric circles over a well-burnished surface, with lustrous paint.									
P 3821	Flask	—	—	T.1090A*	U16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 73:8, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 3821:</i> Early Iron I.									
P 3829	Flask	—	—	T.1090A*	U16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 73:8	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 3829:</i> Same type as Flask P 3821, Early Iron I.									

Reg. No.	Class	Pub. Type	Old Type	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication	OIM No.	Plate No.
Untyped Vessel — Flask (cont.)									
P 4085	Flask	—	—	T.1101A*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:2; Early Iron I	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4085: Early Iron I.</i>									
P 4086	Flask	—	—	T.1101A*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:2; Early Iron I	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4086: Early Iron I.</i>									
P 4107	Flask	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:16, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4107: Early Iron I.</i>									
P 4113	Flask	—	—	T.1101C*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 8:17, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4113: Early Iron I.</i>									
P 4114	Flask	—	—	T.1101C*	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 87:11	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4114: Rim broken, Early Iron I.</i>									
P 4146	Flask	—	—	T.1102	V16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 9:4	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4146: Early Iron I.</i>									
P 5135	Flask	—	22	925	P5	E	—	A28142	—
<i>Field Note for P 5135: One handle missing.</i>									
P 5240	Flask	—	—	T.1090A*	U16	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 73:9, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 5240: Early Iron I.</i>									
P 6105+	Flask	—	18	— 1707*	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6178+	Flask	—	22	E = 1732	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6191+	Flask	—	42	S = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6255	Flask	—	42	S = 1741	Q9	CC	Megiddo 2, p. 151	A28033	—
<i>Field Note for P 6255: Concentric circles. It is difficult to distinguish whether the surface has a slip or burnish.</i>									
P 6264+	Flask	—	42	1743	Q10	CC	—	—	—
P 6308+	Flask	—	42	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
P 6322+	Flask	—	42	1757	S9	CC	—	—	—
P 6337+	Flask	—	1	1762	R9	CC	—	—	—
P 6342	Flask	—	—	—	—	—	—	A28560	—
P 6352	Flask	—	42	E = 1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
x 17	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:9	—	—
<i>Field Note for x 17: Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.</i>									
x 80	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:9	—	—
<i>Field Note for x 80: Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.</i>									
x 383	Flask	—	—	T.11*	V19	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 160:4	A13267	—
<i>Field Note for x 383: Square handles; Early Iron I.</i>									
x 711	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:9	A13211	—
<i>Field Note for x 711: Early Iron I.</i>									
x 712	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:9	A13212	—
<i>Field Note for x 712: Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.</i>									
x 713	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:9	A13213	—
<i>Field Note for x 713: Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.</i>									
x 714	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:9	A13214	—
<i>Field Note for x 714: Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.</i>									
x 715	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:9	A13215	—
<i>Field Note for x 715: Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.</i>									
x 716	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:9	A13216	—
<i>Field Note for x 716: Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.</i>									
x 731	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:9	A13221	—
<i>Field Note for x 731: Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.</i>									
x 732	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	Megiddo Tombs, pl. 68:9	A13222	—
<i>Field Note for x 732: Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.</i>									

<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Pub. Type</i>	<i>Old Type</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Plate No.</i>
Untyped Vessel — Flask (<i>cont.</i>)									
x 733	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 68:9	A13223	—
<i>Field Note for x 733</i> : Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.									
x 734	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 68:9	A13224	—
<i>Field Note for x 734</i> : Same type as Flask x 711, Early Iron I.									
x 735	Flask	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:6	A13225	—
<i>Field Note for x 735</i> : Early Iron I.									
Untyped Vessel — Stirrup Cup									
P 6350+	Stirrup cup	—	—	1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	—
Untyped Vessel — Lamp									
P 252	Lamp	—	—	T.221A*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 70:6, 169:5	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 252</i> : Compare <i>Megiddo</i> 1, pl. 37:11, Early Iron I.									
P 340	Lamp	—	—	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 71:18, p. 159	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 340</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 2273	Lamp	—	11	623*	P3	E	—	—	—
P 2807	Lamp	—	—	T.1090C*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 73:13, 170:15	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 2807</i> : Lip blackened by fire, Early Iron I.									
P 4088	Lamp	—	—	T.1101A*	V16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 8:4	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4088</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 4106	Lamp	—	—	T.1101B*	V16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 8:15	—	—
<i>Field Note for P 4106</i> : Early Iron I.									
P 6162+	Lamp	—	19	1733	R9	CC	—	—	—
x 710	Lamp	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 68:11, 164:5	A13210	—
<i>Field Note for x 710</i> : Early Iron I.									
x 721	Lamp	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 68:11	A13219	—
<i>Field Note for x 721</i> : Same type as Lamp x 710, Early Iron I.									

APPENDIX C

SMALL FINDS REGISTER

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Adze	Bronze	a 937	2075	J8–9	AA	Pl. 31:1; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:22	A18527	Rectangular, with flaring ends
Adze	Bronze	b 432	—	K6	AA	Pl. 31:2; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:23	A20998	—
Adze	Bronze	d 398	5132	K12	DD	Pl. 31:3; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:21	A23862	Rectangular blade, with triangular shoulder extending to tang
Adze	Bronze	M 5630	W = 1757	S9	CC	Pl. 31:4; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:18	A20440	—
Adze	—	M 5965	1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Adze	—	M 5970	N = 1761	S9–10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Adze	Bronze	M 6196	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 31:5; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:17	A20597	—
Adze	Bronze	M 6197	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 31:6; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:16	A20598	—
Adze — <i>see also</i> ax/adze								
Amulet	Carnelian	d 13	N = 5001	K10	DD	Pl. 26:19; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 206:47	A23740	Frog, animal head
Amulet	Carnelian	d 626	= 5213	L11	DD	Pl. 26:3; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 206:45	—	Wedjat-eye
Amulet	Faience	a 135	= 2012	K8	AA	Pl. 26:1; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 206:44	A18297	Wedjat-eye
Amulet	Faience	a 419	N = 338*	P 13	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 206:65	A18377	Horus/Re, lower half missing, yellow
Amulet	Faience	a 452	2075	J8–9	AA	Pl. 26:11; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 206:43	A18386	Sekhmet(?), head and feet missing
Amulet	Faience	a 585	2043	L8	AA	Pl. 26:16; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:34	A18426	Harpocrates, head missing
Amulet	Faience	b 140	N = 3023	K7–8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 168	—	Fragmentary
Amulet	Faience	d 5	E = 5001	K10	DD	—	A23735	Sekhmet, shown to waist, turquoise glazed
Amulet	Faience	d 11	– 378*	N13	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 147	A23738	Sekhmet or Bastet, seated, turquoise color
Amulet	Faience	d 19	N = 5010*	K11	DD	Pl. 26:12; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 206:42	A23745	Sekhmet(?), animal's head, feet missing
Amulet	Faience	d 370	5129	K12	DD	Pl. 26:17; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 206:46	A23858	Ape
Amulet	Faience	d 674	E = 5235*	L11	DD	Pl. 26:4; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:28	A23940	Ptah-Sokar
Amulet	Faience	d 713	N = 5236	K12	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:29	A23958	Indeterminate
Amulet	Faience	M 5518	– 1702*	R9	CC	—	—	Uzat eye
Amulet	Faience	M 5583	N = 1754	R8–9	CC	Pl. 26:2; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:37	A20426	Wedjat-eye
Amulet	Faience	M 5586	1738	S10	CC	Pl. 26:5; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:33	A20427	Ptah-Sokar, head missing
Amulet	Faience	M 5601	1748	Q9	CC	Pl. 26:14; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:35	A20431	Khnum(?), pierced

* Indicates locus not assigned directly to Stratum VI

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Amulet	Faience	M 5606	= 1754	R8-9	CC	Pl. 26:6; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 205:32	A20433	Ptah-Sokar, lower part missing
Amulet	Faience	M 5621	1741	Q9	CC	Pl. 26:7; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 205:30	A20436	Ptah-Sokar, lower part missing
Amulet	Faience	M 5625	1741	Q9	CC	Pl. 26:8; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 205:31	A20438	Ptah-Sokar, head missing
Amulet	Faience	M 5698	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 205:41	A20456	Indeterminate
Amulet	Faience	M 5702	1750	R8	CC	Pl. 26:15; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 205:40	A20457	Isis/Hathor(?)/Baboon(?)
Amulet	Faience	M 5727	S = 1745	R10	CC	Pl. 26:13; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 205:36	A20464	Sekhmet(?), head and feet missing
Amulet	Faience	M 5751	N = 1727	Q10	CC	Pl. 26:18; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 205:39	A20470	Baboon, squatting
Amulet	Faience	M 5803	1795	S10	CC	—	—	—
Amulet	Faience	x 642n	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 26:20; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:15	A14374	Crocodile(?)
Amulet	Faience	x 654	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 26:10; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:14	—	Egyptian Bes, legs only preserved
Amulet	Faience	x 724	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 26:9; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:13	—	Possibly Ptah-Sokar with scarab (Khepri?) on head, or Thoth with moon disk
Anthropomorphic figurine	Bronze	a 213	2048	N13	BB	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 237:30	A18316	Covered with gold leaf, with features in black inlay
Anthropomorphic figurine	Bronze	d 371	5129	K12	DD	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 185	A23859	—
Anthropomorphic figurine	Ceramic	a 560	2071	K8	AA	Pl. 25:1; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 243:23	A18415	Female(?) head
Anthropomorphic figurine	Basalt	a 543	2085	N14	BB	Pl. 25:7; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 267:7	A18409	—
Anthropomorphic figurine	Ceramic	b 1	—	K7	AA	Pl. 25:2; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 243:22	A20893	Female head
Anthropomorphic figurine	Ceramic	c 590	—	N12	BB	Pl. 25:3; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 243:19	A22588	Female torso
Anthropomorphic figurine	Ceramic	d 28	- 368*	M12	C	Pl. 25:4; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 243:18	—	Female head and torso
Anthropomorphic figurine	Ceramic	M 5718	W = 1727	Q10	CC	Pl. 25:5; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 243:21	A20462	Female head
Anthropomorphic figurine	Ceramic	M 5969	S = 1760	S9	CC	Pl. 25:6; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 243:20	A20538	Torso and legs
Anthropomorphic figurine	Ceramic	M 6085	1817*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 242:14	A20575	Female head and torso
Anthropomorphic figurine	Ceramic	M 6221	E = 1827	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 242:15	A20607	Female torso
Anthropomorphic figurine	Diorite	M 6065	E = 1831*	S8	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 267:4	A20568	—
Anthropomorphic(?) figurine	Faience	M 5895	1818*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 287:14	A20514	Red, yellow, blue, and pale turquoise glaze
Anthropomorphic figurine	Ivory	M 5840	1814*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 243:17	A20496	Human hand, three dowel holes for attachment
Anthropomorphic figurine	Limestone	a 365	2069	K8	AA	Pl. 25:8; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 267:9	A18367	—
Anthropomorphic figurine	Limestone	M 1558	—	—	—	—	A18775	—
Anthropomorphic figurine	Limestone	M 6042	N = 1780	R9	CC	Pl. 25:9; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 267:8	A20560	—
Armor — <i>see</i> scale armor								
Arrowhead	Bronze	a 401	2070	K8	AA	Pl. 34:1; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 176:60	A18375	Lanceolate, long tang
Arrowhead	Bronze	a 436	2073	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 161	A18382	Lanceolate, tang broken
Arrowhead	Bronze	b 73	—	K7	AA	Pl. 34:2; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 176:59	A20915	Tang

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Arrowhead	Bronze	c 62	+ 4000	K10	DD	—	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	M 5480	– 1720*	R9	CC	—	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	M 5534	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	M 5603	1751	R 8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	M 5608	W = 1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	M 5622	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	M 5526	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	M 5629	1746	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	M 5635+	1743	Q10	CC	—	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	M 5638	= 1760	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	M 5639	= 1760	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	M 5708	E = 1762	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	M 5723	N = 1780	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	M 5941	E = 1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	M 6247	N = 1838*	S10	CC	—	—	—
Arrowhead	Bronze	x 638	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 34:3; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:8	A14370	Round tang
Arrowhead	Bronze	x 725	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 34:4; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:9	A14395	Square tang
Arrowhead	Bronze	x 783	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 34:5; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:10	—	Round tang
Arrowhead	Flint	d 6	E = 5001	K10	DD	—	A23736	Lanceolate, short tang
Awl	Bone	M 5512	E = 1727	Q10	CC	Pl. 38:15; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 199:26	A20416	Flat, sharp point
Awl	Bone	M 5635	1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	Or spatula(?)
Awl	Bone	M 5637	1760	S9	CC	Pl. 38:16; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 199:27	A20444	Rectangular, tapering to point
Ax/Adze	Bronze	a 343	2069	K8	AA	Pl. 31:9; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:20	A18360	14 mm shaft hole
Ax/Adze	Bronze	a 344	2069	K8	AA	Pl. 31:10; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:19	—	14 mm shaft hole
Axhead	Bronze	d 637	N – 5213	L11	DD	—	A23920	Chisel or scraper(?)
Axhead	Bronze	d 678	5235*	L11	DD	Pl. 31:7; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:14	—	Shaft hole 20 × height 10 mm
Axhead	Bronze	M 6257	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 31:8; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:15	—	Part of buried hoard
Axhead	Limestone	M 5909	1780	R9	CC	—	—	Possibly Locus 1781, S10(?)
Ball/Ring	Bronze	M 5732	N = 1729	Q10	CC	—	—	—
Band	Gold	M 5652	1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	A20446	—
Bath	Ceramic	a 200	2022	M8	AA	Pl. 21:1; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 256:6	—	Four handles at rim, fragments restored
Bath	Limestone	M 5493	E = 1756	S8	CC	—	—	—
Bead	—	M 5670	W = 1744	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Bead	—	M 5692+	N – 1748	Q9	CC	—	—	Inside cooking bowl with stone
Bead	—	M 5694	1741	Q9	CC	—	—	—
Bead	—	M 5728	S = 1745	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Bead	Bone	b 74	—	L7	AA	Pl. 26:30; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 287:7	A20916	Pendant(?) incised decora- tion
Bead	Carnelian	400+	T.17*	W18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> : des- cription for pl. 68:3	—	Circular
Bead	Carnelian	d 4B	– 364*	N12	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 214:102	—	Four globular beads, five torpedo-shaped beads

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Bead	Carnelian	M 5550	1745	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Bead	Carnelian	M 5589	E = 1744	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Bead	Carnelian	M 5640	= 1760	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Bead	Carnelian	M 5666	1769	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Bead	Carnelian	M 5677	E = 1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Bead	Carnelian	M 5692	N – 1748	Q9	CC	—	—	Inside cooking bowl with stone
Bead	Carnelian	M 5701	1750	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Bead	Carnelian	M 5719	E = 1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Bead	Carnelian	M 5844	1699	Q9	CC	—	—	—
Bead	Carnelian	x 642a	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:19	—	Part of twenty-seven bead necklace
Bead	Chalcedony	x 642l	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:19	—	Part of twenty-seven bead necklace
Bead	Composite	M 5517	– 1702*	R9	CC	—	—	Carnelian, faience, lime stone, composite
Bead	Composite	M 5587	1738	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Carnelian, glass, composite
Bead	Composite	M 5654	1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	Carnelian, glass, composite
Bead	Composite	M 5081	– 1567*	Q10	B	—	—	—
Bead	Composite	M 5528	1730*	R9	CC	—	—	—
Bead	Composite	M 5547	– 1722*	Q9	CC	—	—	—
Bead	Composite	M 5593	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Paste
Bead	Composite	M 5648	1753	R10	CC	—	—	Quartz(?)
Bead	Composite	M 5653	1737	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Paste
Bead	Composite	M 5816	1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
Bead	Composite	M 5952	S = 1798	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	—
Bead	Composite	x 642i	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:19	—	Part of twenty-seven bead necklace
Bead	Crystal	M 5802	1795	S10	CC	—	—	—
Bead	Diorite	M 19b	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:11	—	Part of thirty-four bead necklace
Bead	Diorite	M 5499	S = 1721*	S8	CC	—	—	—
Bead	Faience	d 4C	– 364*	N12	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 214:102	—	Part of necklace, mostly globular beads
Bead	Faience	M 5715	– 1751	R8	CC	—	—	—
Bead	Faience	M 5754	– 1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
Bead	Faience	x 642h	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 26:24; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:19	—	Part of twenty-seven bead necklace
Bead	Glass	b 2	—	K7	AA	Pl. 26:29; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 216:118	A20894	Cylindrical, black and white
Bead	Glass	d 4A	– 364*	N12	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 214:102	—	Part of necklace, cylindrical, polychrome
Bead	Glass	M 5611	+ 1754	R8–9	CC	—	—	—
Bead	Glass	M 5612	1753	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	A20434	Double globular
Bead	Glass	M 5682+	1773	R10	CC	—	—	—
Bead	Glass	M 5924	1753	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	A20525	Round, yellow and black
Bead	Glass	M 5952	S = 1798	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	—
Bead	Glass	x 557b	T.37 C2*	U19	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 138:5b	A14169	Barrel-shaped central bead
Bead	Glass	x 642g	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 26:24; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:19	—	Part of twenty-seven bead necklace
Bead	Gold	d 622	= 5213	L11	DD	Pl. 26:25; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 216:123	—	Four gold beads
Bead	Gold	M 22	T.62*	Q15	—	Pl. 26:27; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:12	—	Short barrel beads

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Bead	Gold	x 790	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 26:28; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:1	—	Sheet gold, short barrel
Bead	Shell	x 556	T.37 C2*	U19	—	Pl. 26:31; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 138:4	A14138	Shell with natural spiral, cylinder disk rectangular
Bead	Sandstone	M 5605	— 1720*	R9	CC	—	—	—
Bead	Stone	M 5634	1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 151	A20443	Carved animal(?) head
Bead necklace	Carnelian	d 621	= 5213	L11	DD	Pl. 26:21; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 216:122	A23915	Necklace with 163 beads
Bead necklace	Carnelian	M 19a	T.62*	Q15	—	Pl. 26:22; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:11	—	Part of thirty-four bead necklace
Bead necklace	Faience	x 557a	T.37 C2*	U19	—	Pl. 26:23; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 138:5a	A14169	Necklace of white, light green, cylinder beads
Blade	Bronze	d 527	W = 5160	L12	DD	Pl. 34:6; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 181:61	—	Small sharp point
Blade/bladelet	Flint	M 5077	W = 1607*	Q10	CC	—	—	—
Blade/bladelet	Flint	4313	T.221B*	T16	—	Pl. 37:2; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 170:4	—	Worn serrations
Blade/bladelet	Flint	5532	T.71*	Q15	—	Pl. 37:3; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 169:2	—	Same as Flint M 47
Blade/bladelet	Flint	M 47	T.71*	Q15	—	Pl. 37:4; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 169:3	—	Pressure flaking on upper side of upper edge, bur-nished by use
Blade/bladelet	Flint	M 49	T.71*	Q15	—	Pl. 37:6; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 169:1	—	Bulb on left
Blade/bladelet	Flint	M 672	T.221B*	T16	—	Pl. 37:5; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 170:3	—	Worn serrations, polished upper edge
Blade/bladelet	Flint	M 5748	— 1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
Blade/bladelet	Flint	M 5950+	S = 1798	R10	CC	—	—	—
Blade/bladelet	Flint	P 6318+	1755	R8	CC	—	—	Found in Bowl P 6318
Blade/bladelet	Flint	d 625	5213	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 167:15	—	Pointed blade tool
Blade/bladelet	Serpentine	b 67	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 167	—	—
Blade/dagger	Bronze	a 134	N = 2012	K8	AA	Pl. 34:7; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 181:62	A18296	Lanceolate, round point, long tang
Blade/dagger	Bronze	a 472	— 425*	O14	C	Pl. 34:8; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 181:54	A18397	Round point, long thin tang
Blade/dagger	Bronze	M 3532	T.1101B Upper*	V16	—	Pl. 35:8; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 87:5	—	Three rivets
Blade/knife	Bronze	b 3	—	K7	AA	Pl. 34:9; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 181:53	—	Blade slightly curved
Blade/knife	Bronze	b 142	—	L7	AA	Pl. 34:10; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 181:52	A20933	Curved toward point
Blade/knife	Bronze	M 5542	E = 1732	Q10	CC	Pl. 34:11; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 181:59	A20422	Tang missing, round point
Blade/knife	Bronze	M 5585	1757	S9	CC	—	—	—
Blade/knife	Bronze	M 5614	1757	S9	CC	Pl. 34:12; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 181:60	A20435	Sharp point, appears to have two rivets
Blade/knife	Bronze	M 5663	W = 1772	S9–10	CC	Pl. 34:13; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 181:57	—	—
Blade/knife	Bronze	M 5683	1774	Q10	CC	Pl. 34:14; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 181:56	A20451	Elongated deltoid blade, rounded tip, long tang
Blade/knife	Bronze	M 5695	S = 1754	R 8	CC	Pl. 34:15; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 181:55	A20454	Sickle shaped, rounded point, V-shaped end, half circles on upper edge
Blade/knife	Bronze	x 637	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 34:16; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:1	A14369	Wood fragments adhering to square tang

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Blade/knife	Bronze	x 729	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 34:17; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:2	A14397	Two rivets
Blade/knife	Iron	b 141	—	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 145	—	—
Blade/knife	Iron	M 5656	1729	Q10	CC	Pl. 35:9; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 181:58	A20447	—
Blade/knife	Iron	M 5661	N = 1769	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Blade/knife	Iron	M 5747+	— 1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
Blade/knife	Iron	M 5920	1746	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Blade/knife	Iron	x 701	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 35:10; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:6	A14392	Badly oxidized, traces of a black sheath and two loops
Borer	Bone	M 5500	S = 1721*	S8	CC	—	—	—
Borer	Bone	M 5743	T.1768	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Borer	Bronze	a 461	N = 2078	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 161	A18391	—
Borer	Bronze	M 5532	— 1734*	R10	CC	—	—	—
Borer	Bronze	M 5579	1746	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Borer	Bronze	M 5599	1746	R9	CC	—	—	—
Borer	Bronze	M 5602	1751	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Borer	Bronze	M 5664	1761	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Box — <i>see</i> cosmetic box								
Bracelet	Bronze	M 5076	W = 1607*	Q10	CC	—	—	—
Bracelet	Bronze	M 5515	E = 1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Bracelet	Bronze	M 5746	T.1784*	X17	CC	—	—	—
Bracelet	Bronze	x 552	T.37 C2*	U19	—	Pl. 27:2; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 138:2	A14135	Fragments of cloth
Bracelet	Bronze	x 553	T.37 C2*	U19	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 138:1	—	Same type as x 553
Bracelet	Bronze	x 554	T.37 C2*	U19	—	Pl. 27:3; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 138:1	A14136	Oxidized, fragments of cloth
Bracelet	Bronze	x 555	T.37 C2*	U19	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 138:3	A14137	—
Bracelet	Iron	M 664	T.221B*	T16	—	Pl. 27:4; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 170:1	—	—
Bracelet	Iron	M 6043	T.1778	S10	CC	—	—	—
Bracelet	Bronze	x 545	T.37 C2*	U19	—	Pl. 27:1; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 137:14	—	—
Bracket — <i>see</i> wall bracket								
Burnisher	Hematite	M 6078+	S = 1798	R10	CC	—	—	—
Butt — <i>see</i> spear butt								
Chain	Bronze	M 5533	1735	R10	CC	Pl. 35:11; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 177:12	A20418	Four bronze links
Case — <i>see</i> needle case								
Chisel	Bronze	a 367	2070	K8	AA	Pl. 31:11; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 184:21	A18369	Rectangular
Chisel	Bronze	d 7	5000	K11	DD	Pl. 31:12; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 184:20	A23737	—
Chisel	Bronze	M 5513	E = 1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Chisel	Bronze	M 5588	W = 1745	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Chisel	Bronze	M 5590	1738	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	—
Chisel	Bronze	M 5595	W = 1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Chisel	Bronze	M 5665	E = 1772	S9–10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Chisel	Bronze	M 5709	E = 1762	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Chisel	Bronze	M 5724	N = 1780	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Comb	Ivory	x 717	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 29:14; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:22	A14394	—
Cosmetic box	Ivory	c 31	4000	K10	DD	Pl. 28:7; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 204:3	A22473	Four carved registers

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Cosmetic stick	Bone	a 11	—	M8	AA	Pl. 29:5; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 200:10	A18250	—
Cylinder seal	Faience	d 1	—	N12	C	Pl. 40:6; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 161:18	A23732	Mitannian style
Cylinder seal	Faience	M 5704	N = 1732	Q10	CC	Pl. 40:7; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 161:19	—	Mitannian style
Cylinder seal	Steatite	M 5651	1740	R 9	CC	Pl. 40:8; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 161:20	A20445	Hyksos style
Cymbals	Bronze	b 16a–b	—	L7	AA	Pl. 32:9; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 185:7	A20905	Pair of cymbals
Cymbals	Bronze	M 5540a–b	1740	R9	CC	Pl. 32:10; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 185:6	—	Pair of cymbals
Dagger — <i>see</i> blade/dagger								
Disk	—	M 5888	1814*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	—
Disk	Ceramic	a 424	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 161	A18380	—
Disk	Ceramic	M 6234	E = 1831*	S8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 156	—	—
Disk	Ceramic	M 6238	N = 1835*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 156	—	—
Disk	Ivory	M 3533	T.1101B Upper*	V16	—	Pl. 38:13; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 87:6	—	—
Disk	Ivory	M 5873	1787*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Disk	Bronze	M 5931+	1820*	R9	CC	—	—	—
Drainpipe	Ceramic	P 6362	1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
Drainpipe	Ceramic	P 6373+	1793*	R9	CC	—	—	Compare P 6374
Drainpipe	Ceramic	P 6387	1835*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 156	—	—
Drainpipe	Ceramic	P 6388	1835*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 156	—	—
Drainpipe	Ceramic	P 6389	S = 1812*	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	—
Drainpipe	Ceramic	P 6412	1796*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	Compare P 6387
Earring	Gold	d 623	= 5213	L11	DD	Pl. 27:5; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 228:4	A23916	Adheres to silver dish, found with Hoard d 624A/B
Earring	Gold	x 648	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 27:6; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:7	—	—
Earring	Gold	x 672	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 27:7; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:6	—	—
Earring	Gold	x 674	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 27:8; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:10	—	Ends hammered flat
Earring	Silver	x 727	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 27:9; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:4	—	—
Fibula	Bronze	b 66	3012	L6	AA	Pl. 27:10; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 223:77	A20911	Semi-circle
Fibula	Bronze	M 5604	– 1720*	R9	CC	Pl. 27:11; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 223:76	A20432	Semi-circle, pin missing
Figurine — <i>see</i> anthropomorphic figurine and zoomorphic figurine								
Fitting	Bronze	a 586	2043	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 146	A18427	Pinhead(?)
Gamepiece	Bone	M 5546	– 1722*	Q9	CC	Pl. 24:9; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 191:14	A20424	Or ivory, conoid
Gamepiece	Faience	M 5741	T.1768	R10	CC	Pl. 24:10; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 191:13	A20466	Conoid, traces of green glaze over grayish opaque glass
Grinder	Basalt	b 127A	—	L6	AA	Pl. 37:7; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 264:11	—	One of a pair
Grinder	Basalt	b 127B	—	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 264:11	—	One of a pair
Grinder	Basalt	M 6082	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 1</i> , pl. 114:11	—	Associated with Quern M 6081
Hammerstone	Basalt	b 19	—	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 146	—	—

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Hammerstone	Basalt	M 5733	N = 1729	Q10	CC	—	—	Weight(?)
Hammerstone	Basalt	M 5655	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 149	—	Corn rubber
Hammerstone	Stone	M 5691	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 149	—	—
Hammerstone	Basalt	M 5865	1744	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 151	—	—
Hammerstone	Basalt	M 5910	1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 151	—	—
Hammerstone	Basalt	M 5994	1760	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 152	—	—
Hammerstone	—	M 5995	N = 1761	S9–10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 152	—	—
Hammerstone	—	M 6044	S = 1798	R10	CC	—	—	—
Hammerstone	—	M 6078	S = 1798	R10	CC	—	—	—
Handle	Bone	d 12	– 378*	N13	C	Pl. 29:13; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 196:4	A23739	—
Handle	Bone	d 679	5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 145	A23944	—
Handle	Bone	d 673	E = 5235*	L11	DD	Pl. 29:12; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 196:5	A23939	Cylindrical, fragment of bronze tool in center
Handle	Bone	d 712	N = 5236	K12	DD	Pl. 29:16; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 197:12	A23957	Published as spindle in <i>Megiddo</i> 2
Handle	Bone	M 5776	= 1769	S10	CC	Pl. 29:15; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 197:13	—	Incised decoration, cross-hatching
Handle	Ivory	M 6263	1838*	S10	CC	—	—	—
Inlay	Bone	b 251	N = 3031	L7	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 168	A20950	—
Inlay	Bone	x 641	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 30:1; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:21, p. 186	A14373	Two decorated, five plain
Inlay	Bone	x 796	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 30:2; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:20, p. 186	—	Corner piece
Inlay	Ivory	x 780	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 30:3; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:13, p. 186	—	One side incised, convex bicone disk
Jewelry	Silver	a 133a	2012	K8	AA	Pl. 29:9; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 229:7	A18295	Cut silver hoard
Jewelry	Silver	a 133b	2012	K8	AA	Pl. 29:10; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 229:8	A18295	Silver hoard
Jewelry	Silver	a 133c	2012	K8	AA	Pl. 29:11; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 229:9	A18295	Silver hoard
Jug	Faience	P 1493	—	—	—	—	A28559	—
Kernos ring	Ceramic	a 1091	—	L7	AA	Pl. 23:1; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 145:16	—	—
Kernos ring	Ceramic	P 6217+	1736	R10	CC	—	—	—
Kernos ring	Ceramic	P 2282	626*	R4	—	Pl. 23:3; OIP 26, pl. 16	—	—
Kernos ring	Ceramic	P 5748	– 1567*	Q10	B	Pl. 23:4; OIP 26, pl. 16	—	—
Kernos ring	Ceramic	P 6296+	1750	R8	CC	—	—	—
Kernos ring	Ceramic	P 6393	E = 1804*	R8	CC	Pl. 23:5; Dothan 1982: 22, pl. 5: P 6363 [<i>sic</i>]	—	—
Kernos ring	Ceramic	P 6428	1818*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 155	—	—
Kernos ring	Ceramic	P 6178	E = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 150	—	—
Kernos ring	Ceramic	M 6192	N = 1779*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 247:7	—	—
Kernos ring	Ceramic	P 3303	925	P4	—	Pl. 23:2; OIP 26, pl. 16	—	—
Kernos ring	Ceramic	P 6479+	1834*	S9	CC	—	—	—
Knife — <i>see</i> blade/knife								
Loom weight	—	M 5660+	E = 1751	R8	CC	—	—	Compare M 5660
Loom weight	—	P 6326+	N = 1760	S9	CC	—	—	Compare M 5541
Loom weight	—	P 6392+	1803*	S8	CC	—	—	—
Loom weight	Ceramic	—	1760	S9	CC	—	—	Compare M 5541
Loom weight	Ceramic	—	1757	S9	CC	—	—	Compare M 5541
Loom weight	Ceramic	—	1754	R8	CC	—	—	—
Loom weight	Ceramic	—	W = 1772	S9–10	CC	—	—	Compare M 5541

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Loom weight	Ceramic	a 143	S = 2022	M8	AA	Pl. 21:2; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 170:26	A18299	Cylindrical, concave/worn around middle
Loom weight	Ceramic	a 364	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 160	A18366	—
Loom weight	Ceramic	M 5150	— 1567*	Q10	B	—	—	Loom weight(?), cake(?)
Loom weight	Ceramic	M 5541	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Loom weight	Ceramic	M 5657	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Loom weight	Ceramic	M 5658	1741	Q9	CC	—	—	—
Loom weight	Ceramic	M 5659	1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	—
Loom weight	Ceramic	M 5660	1750	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Loom weight	Ceramic	M 6163	W = 1814*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Loom weight	Ceramic	M 6179	1825*	Q9	CC	—	—	—
Loom weight	Ceramic	M 6180	1820*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Loom weight	Ceramic	P 6115+	E = 1756	S8	CC	—	—	Compare M 5541
Loom weight	Ceramic	P 6313+	1755	R8	CC	—	—	Compare M 5541
Mace-head	Basalt	M 5914	1750	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Mace-head	Limestone	M 5913	W = 1747	R9	CC	Pl. 36:10; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 270:15	A20523	Pear shaped, pierced
Mallet	Bone	d 15	—	M13	BB	Pl. 30:9; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 197:15	A23741	Miniature, perforation in handle
Mirror	Bronze	b 71	—	K7	AA	Pl. 33:5; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 283:4	A20913	Circular disk with shaft
Miscellaneous	Bone	M 5078	W = 1607*	Q10	CC	—	—	Unclassified
Miscellaneous	Bone	M 5082	— 1567*	Q10	B	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	Bone	M 5613	1753	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	Unclassified, hollow
Miscellaneous	Bone	M 5725	N = 1780	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	Unclassified, hollow
Mold — <i>see</i> ring mold								
Nail	Bronze	x 640	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:5	A14372	Same type as Nail x 782
Nail	Bronze	x 782	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 31:13; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:5	—	Bent
Necklace — <i>see</i> bead necklace								
Needle	Bone	M 5738	N = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	—
Needle	Bone	M 5749	— 1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
Needle	Bronze	a 366b	2070	K8	AA	Pl. 29:17; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 187:21	A18368	Needles in bone case
Needles	Bronze	a 400	2071	K8	AA	Pl. 29:18; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 187:22	A18374	Eyes at one end
Needle	Bronze	a 459	S = 2078	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 161	A18642	—
Needle	Bronze	a 935	2101	K9	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 163	A18526	—
Needle	Bronze	b 304	W = 3041	K7	AA	Pl. 29:4; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 187:17	A20962	Round with eye
Needle	Bronze	M 5465	1741	Q9	CC	Pl. 29:1; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 187:19	A20414	Round shank, eye at end
Needle	Bronze	M 5529	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	—
Needle	Bronze	M 5530	— 1734*	R10	CC	Pl. 29:3; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 187:20	A20417	Round shank, eye pierced
Needle	Bronze	M 5536	1738	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	—
Needle	Bronze	M 5543	1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Needle	Bronze	M 5591	1738	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	—
Needle	Bronze	M 5617	1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Needle	Bronze	M 5632	N = 1761	S9–10	CC	Pl. 29:2; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 187:18	A20441	Round shank, eye at end
Needle	Bronze	M 5669	1769	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Needle	Bronze	M 5697	1741	Q9	CC	—	A20456	—
Needle	Bronze	M 5699	W = 1754	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Needle	Bronze	M 5736	N = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 149	—	—
Needle	Iron	M 5737	N = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 149	—	—
Needle	Ivory	M 5667	1769	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 152	—	Bone(?)
Needle	Ivory	M 5735	N = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 150	—	Compare M 5738
Needle case	Bone	a 366a	2070	K8	AA	Pl. 29:17; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 187:21	A18368	Case holding bronze needles
Object(?)	Bone	a 487	2079	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 161	A18399	Or wood(?)
Object(?)	Ceramic	M 5537	1738	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 288:5	A20420	Cylindrical, ends pierced
Object	Bronze	d 709	N = 5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 145	A23954	—
Offering stand	Ceramic	a 431	2067	J8	AA	Pl. 12:3; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 80:8	—	—
Offering stand	Ceramic	a 443	2067	J8	AA	Pl. 8:8; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 79:10, 143:8	—	Possibly better classified as a chalice
Offering stand	Ceramic	a 526	2071	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 161	—	—
Offering stand	Ceramic	a 646	2071	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 161	—	—
Offering stand	Ceramic	d 488	5141	L12	DD	Pl. 12:5; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 80:9, 143:16	—	—
Offering stand	Ceramic	P 6055	N = 1731	R10	CC	Pl. 22:2; OIP 26, pl. 20; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 87:12, 145:15	—	—
Offering stand	Ceramic	P 6055a	N = 1731	R10	CC	—	—	—
Offering stand	Ceramic	P 6056	1735	R10	CC	Pl. 22:1; OIP 26, pl. 20; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 87:12, 145:14	—	—
Offering stand	Ceramic	P 6073	S = 1744	R10	CC	Pls. 8:7, 22:3; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 87:10	A28111	Triangular windows
Offering stand	Ceramic	P 6075	— 1729	Q10	CC	Pls. 8:6, 22:4; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 87:11	A28114	Openwork, incised decoration
Offering stand	Ceramic	P 6241	1740	R9	CC	Pls. 4:11, 22:6; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 85:7, 144:17	A28060	Bowl
Offering stand	Ceramic	P 6307	1752	Q9	CC	Pl. 12:4, 22:5; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 87:12, 145:13	—	—
Offering stand	Ceramic	P 6427	1818*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 155	—	Base, possibly a pedestal for a zoomorphic vessel
Offering stand	Ceramic	P 6438+	W = 1820*	R9	CC	—	—	Pot stand(?)
Offering stand	Ceramic	P 6482	N = 1835*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 70:13	—	—
Organic	Fiber	b 281	3021	K–L7–8	AA	Pl. 38:14; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 290:5	A20953	Rope fiber, plaited hair, nine pieces, inside Jar b 264
Organic	Horn	M 5679	E = 1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 149	—	Gazelle horn
Organic	Horn	M 5917	S = 1751	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 152	—	Gazelle horn
Organic	Seed	M 5662	W = 1772	S9–10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 153	—	Olive pits
Organic	Shell	M 5549	1752	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 152	—	—
Organic	Shell	M 5647	1752	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 152	—	—
Organic	Shell	M 5950+	S = 1798	R10	CC	—	—	—
Organic	Tooth	M 5549+	1752	Q9	CC	—	—	Teeth
Organic	Tooth	M 5647+	1752	Q9	CC	—	—	Teeth
Pendant	Bone	M 5519	— 1702*	R9	CC	—	—	—
Pendant	Carnelian	d 665	5197	M12	DD	Pl. 27:16; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 216:121	A23933	Lotus seed vessel
Pendant	Faience	d 676	E = 5235*	L11	DD	Pl. 27:15; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 216:115	A23942	Broken at piercing
Pendant	Glass	b 72	—	K7	AA	Pl. 27:12; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 216:119	A20914	Circular disk with perforated shank
Pendant	Gold	d 643	—	M12	BB	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 214:101	A23926	Astarte pendant, pear shaped with loop at end
Pendant	Gold	x 789a	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 27:19; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:9	—	Hollow, pomegranate

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Pendant	Ivory	M 5633	1737	Q10	CC	Pl. 27:14; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 216:117	A20442	Rectangular, pierced
Pendant	Shell	M 665	T.221B*	T16	—	Pl. 27:13; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 170:2	—	Perforated
Pendant	Steatite	a 435	2073	K8	AA	Pl. 27:17; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 216:120	A18381	Pierced at one end
Pendant	Stone	M 5668	1769	S10	CC	Pl. 27:18; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 216:116	—	Pierced at one end
Pestle	Basalt	x 622	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 37:10; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:19	A13205	—
Pestle	Basalt	x 779	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 37:11; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:18	A13155	—
Pestle	Sandstone	b 57	3012	L6	AA	Pl. 37:9; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 263:29	—	—
Pin	Bronze	a 460	N = 2078	O14	BB	Pl. 27:21; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 219:8	A18390	With rolled head
Pin	Bronze	a 462	N = 2078	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 161	A18392	Rhomboid or square cross section
Pin	Bronze	M 36+	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:17	—	—
Pin	Bronze	M 5075	E = 1607*	Q10	CC	—	—	Large pin
Pin	Bronze	M 5485	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Pin	Bronze	M 5514	E = 1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Pin	Bronze	M 5524	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Pin	Bronze	M 5527	1730*	R9	CC	—	—	—
Pin	Bronze	M 5535	N = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	A20419	Craftsman's drill bit(?)
Pin	Bronze	M 5623	1741	Q 9	CC	Pl. 27:20; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 219:9	A20437	Loop-headed pin
Pin	Bronze	M 5682	1773	R10	CC	—	—	—
Pin	Bronze	M 5729	S = 1745	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	Point
Pin	Bronze	M 5770	S = 1786	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Pin	Silver	M 5747+	— 1740	R9	CC	—	—	—
Pin — <i>see also</i> toggle pin								
Plaque	Faience	M 5627	E = 1756	S8	CC	—	A20439	—
Plaque	Glass	M 5707	E = 1762	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	A20459	Or faience, bead spacer or reed plaque, opaque white
Plaque	Gold	M 20	T.62*	Q15	—	Pl. 28:1; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:15	—	—
Plaque	Gold	M 36	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:17	—	Small fragment of gold leaf
Plaque	Gold	x 649	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 28:2; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:16	A14375	Gold leaf, scratched decoration
Plaque	Gold	x 650	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 28:3; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:18	A14376	Gold leaf, rosette design
Plaque	Gold	x 651	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 28:4; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:17	A14377	Gold leaf
Plaque	Gold	x 786	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 28:5; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:12	—	Gold leaf
Plaque	Gold	x 794	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 28:6; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:8	—	Rim band hammered into center piece, medallion(?)
Plowshare point	Bronze	M 5925	1753	R10	CC	—	A20526	Socketed
Quern — <i>see</i> saddle quern								
Rattle	Ceramic	a 348	2068	J8	AA	Pl. 21:3; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 255:5	A18362	Cylinder, 50 mm stem, pierced with seventeen holes (4 mm diameter)
Ring	Basalt	M 5726	S = 1745	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Ring	Bronze	a 398	2071	K8	AA	Pl. 28:8; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 224:18	A18372	Finger ring

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Ring	Bronze	a 630	2068	J8	AA	Pl. 28:9; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 224:17	A18363	Finger ring
Ring	Bronze	d 675	E = 5235*	L11	DD	Pl. 28:10; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 224:16	A23941	Finger ring, incised with herringbone pattern
Ring	Bronze	M 45	T.71*	Q15	—	Pl. 28:11; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 169:4	—	—
Ring	Bronze	M 2157	—	—	—	—	A18830	Finger ring
Ring	Bronze	M 5545	1731	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Ring	Bronze	M 5616	1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Ring	Bronze	M 5624	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Ring	Bronze	M 5631	W = 1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Ring	Bronze	M 5642	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Ring	Bronze	M 5700	— 1750	R 8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Ring	Bronze	M 5710	E = 1762	R 9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Ring	Bronze	M 5742	T.1768	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Ring	Bronze	M 5950	S = 1798*	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	—
Ring	Bronze	x 777	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 28:12; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:5	—	Oxidized, wire
Ring	Gold	d 624A	= 5213	L11	DD	Pl. 26:26; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 228:5	A23917	Gold and bronze beads, adhered to bronze/silver, found with Hoard d 623
Ring	Gold	x 671	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 28:14; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:3	—	Scratched design (four panels)
Ring	Gold	x 788	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 28:13; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:2	—	Gold with iron core, with triangular holding prongs, two-strand gold rope on sides
Ring	Gold	x 791	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 28:15; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:4	—	Five panels, with geometric designs
Ring	Iron	M 5801	1795	S10	CC	—	—	—
Ring	Iron	M 5801+	1795	S10	CC	—	—	—
Ring	Sandstone	d 677	—	K11	DD	Pl. 28:16; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 289:11	A23943	Double convex shaped
Ring	Silver	d 624B	= 5213	L11	DD	Pl. 26:26; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 228:6	A23917	Bronze and silver fragments, with traces of cloth, found with Hoard d 623
Ring	Stone	M 5552	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	—
Ring — <i>see also</i> ball/ring and kernos ring								
Ring mold	Serpentine	M 5706	E = 1762	R9	CC	Pl. 28:17; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 269:7	—	—
Rod	Bronze	b 305	W = 3041	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 169	—	—
Rubber	Basalt	M 5686	1730*	R9	CC	—	—	—
Rubber(?)	Basalt	M 5996	1754	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Saddle quern	Basalt	M 6081	1729	Q10	CC	Pl. 37:1; <i>Megiddo 1</i> , pl. 114:11	—	With grinder M 6082
Scale armor	Bronze	a 399	2071	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 161	A18373	—
Scale armor	Bronze	M 5607	= 1754	R8–9	CC	Pl. 35:12; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 177:8	—	Fragmentary, 6–7 holes (2–4 mm diameter)
Scalepan	Bronze	M 5674	N = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Scalepan	Bronze	x 639	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 33:4; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:3	A14371	—
Scalepan	Bronze	x 639a	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , description for pl. 167:3	A14371	Elliptical, rivet for foot or pan suspension
Scaraboid seal	—	M 6143	N = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	Old M 6045
Scaraboid seal	Amethyst	c 591	—	N13	BB	Pl. 39:17; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 159:211	A22589	Base uncut

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Scaraboid seal	Bone	M 5596	1752	Q9	CC	Pl. 39:28; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 153:215	—	Base incised, symmetrical hieroglyphs: <i>Nb-hpr-R</i> ^c , <i>Nbty</i> , sandals, <i>nfrw</i>
Scaraboid seal	Faience	a 529	E = 2079	O14	BB	Pl. 39:20; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 153:220	A18405	Base incised, <i>Nb-phty-R</i> ^c <i>Imn-R</i> ^c
Scaraboid seal	Faience	a 552	2073	K8	AA	Pl. 39:21; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 152:205	A18411	Base incised, two cobras with sign between
Scaraboid seal	Faience	d 3	5001	K10	DD	Pl. 39:22; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 153:224	A23734	Blue, base incised, with royal cartouche, <i>Nb-M</i> ^c <i>t-Re Tit-n-Re</i>
Scaraboid seal	Faience	M 5755	E = 1786	S9	CC	Pl. 39:23; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 153:218	A20471	Base incised, cobra and reed leaf
Scaraboid seal	Faience	M 5774	= 1769	S10	CC	Pl. 39:24; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 153:219	A20480	Base incised, two cobras
Scaraboid seal	Faience	M 5775	1786	S9	CC	—	—	—
Scaraboid seal	Faience	x 644	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 39:25; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:2	—	Decorative design, Hyksos style
Scaraboid seal	Glass	x 673	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 39:27; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:6	—	Iridescent, inscribed with Seth facing Horus(?) wearing sun-disk
Scaraboid seal	Graystone	b 139	N = 3023	K7-8	AA	Pl. 39:19; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 153:222	A20932	Base incised, sphinx with royal insignia, sun-disk with two symmetrical uraei above sphinx, <i>Rw-Nb-i-Re</i>
Scaraboid seal	Paste	d 23	S = 378*	N13	C	Pl. 39:26; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 152:210	A23748	Blue paste, base incised with geometric design
Scaraboid seal	Serpentine	b 85	—	K7	AA	Pl. 39:18; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 153:216	A20921	Base incised with signs
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	2032	—	Q16	East Slope	Pl. 39:16; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 176: 6	A15027	Traces of glaze, electrum setting, silver ring, back carved in shape of ape, base inscribed with <i>Amun-Re</i>
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	a 712	2101	K9	AA	Pl. 39:8; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 153:221	A18468	Base incised, drilled design, including bird and quadruped
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	c 525	4011	K10	DD	Pl. 39:10; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 153:223	—	White steatite, fragmented
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	M 5437	W = 1735	R10	CC	Pl. 39:9; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 153:217	A20413	Base incised, including papyrus
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	M 5597	1752	Q9	CC	Pl. 39:11; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 153:213	A20429	Base incised, vertical columns of hieroglyphs, symmetrical design
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	M 5598	1752	Q9	CC	Pl. 39:12; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 153:214	A20430	Base incised, kneeling figure facing hieroglyphs
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	M 5750	— 1727	Q10	CC	—	A20469	Base inscribed
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	x 643	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 39:13; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:1	—	Obverse inscribed with prenomen of Thutmose III with <i>hpr</i> between feathers, reverse with three sun-disks over four uraei
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	x 645	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 39:1; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:3	—	Gold ring with ornamental wire, inscribed with two standing figures facing right over a base, with a <i>nb</i> -basket as filler below
Scaraboid seal	Faience	x 646	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 39:2; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:4	—	Gold setting, ring with ornamental wire

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Scaraboid seal	Faience	x 723	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 39:4; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:8	—	Gold setting, gold ring with ornamental wire, base and back are damaged.
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	x 647	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 39:6; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:5	—	Gold setting covering base, back damaged
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	x 722	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 39:3; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:7	—	Gold setting, gold ring with ornamental wire, inscribed with name of <i>Amun-Re</i> (?)
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	x 787	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 39:5; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:9	—	Bronze ring with ornamental wire, inscribed with two men standing in a boat
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	x 792	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 39:14; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:10	—	Traces of glaze, design similar to obverse of Scaraboid x 643
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	x 793	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 39:15; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:11	—	Back carved in shape of ape, base inscribed with <i>Ptah</i> and <i>nb</i> -baskets as fillers
Scaraboid seal	Steatite	a 495	N = 2080	J8	AA	Pl. 39:7; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 153:212	A18401	Base incised with royal cartouche, <i>User-Maat-Re Setep-n-Re</i>
Seal — see cylinder seal, scaraboid seal, and stamp seal								
Scraper	Bronze	M 5609	W = 1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Scraper	Flint	400+	T.17*	W18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> : description for pl. 68:3	—	—
Shrine	Ceramic	a 629	E = 2159	K8	AA	Pl. 21:4; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 253:3	A18447	Rectangular, gray slip over red wash, except on solid flat top and upper cornice member, incised with red-painted decoration
Socket	Basalt	a 537	W = 2078	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 161	—	—
Spatula	Bone	M 5531	— 1734*	R10	CC	—	—	—
Spear butt	Bronze	a 442	2067	J8	AA	Pl. 35:5; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 177:5	A18383	—
Spear butt	Bronze	a 544	2085	N14	BB	Pl. 35:7; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 177:4	A18410	—
Spear butt	Bronze	a 545	2085	N14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 162	—	—
Spear butt	Bronze	b 300	3031	L7	AA	Pl. 35:6; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 177:3	—	—
Spear butt	Bronze	M 5592	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	—
Spear butt	Bronze	M 5620	W = 1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	—
Spear butt	Bronze	M 5628	1752	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Spearhead	Bronze	d 708	N = 5235*	L11	DD	Pl. 35:1; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 176:58	A23953	Lanceolate, long tang
Spearhead	Bronze	M 5626	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Spearhead	Bronze	M 6193	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 35:2; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 173:12	A20594	Socketed, deltoid blade, midrib, holes for handle
Spearhead	Bronze	M 6194	1739	R10	C	Pl. 35:3; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 173:11	A20595	Socketed
Spearhead	Bronze	M 6195	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 35:4; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 173:13	A20596	Socketed spearhead
Spear tang	Bronze	M 5544	1731	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	A20423	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 5731	S = 1745	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 5747	— 1740	R 9	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 5784	S = 1802*	R10	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 5785	S = 1802*	R10	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 5793	1792*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 5831	E = 1804*	R8	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 5860	1813*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 5878	S = 1803*	S8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 5881	W = 1793*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 5885	W = 1797*	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 5947	W = 1794*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 5976	E = 1820*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 5983	1823*	R10	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 5987	S = 1825*	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 6033	E = 1831*	S8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 156	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 6089	W = 1817*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 6101	N = 1843*	R8	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 6105	S = 1820*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 6148	1803*	S8	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl(?)	—	M 6184	S = 1825*	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Spindle whorl	Alabaster	a 81	2012	K8	AA	Pl. 30:21; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:45	A18282	Conoid shaped, 12 mm hole
Spindle whorl	Alabaster	a 561	2071	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 161	—	—
Spindle whorl	Alabaster	M 5968	N = 1760	S9	CC	Pl. 30:22; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:38	A20537	Disk shaped, 17 mm hole
Spindle whorl	Basalt	M 5600	E = 1748	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Spindle whorl	Basalt	M 5804	N = 1794*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	a 494	2079	O14	BB	Pl. 29:17; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:37	A18400	Disk shaped, 11 mm hole
Spindle whorl	Bone	b 176	3023	K7–8	AA	Pl. 30:5; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:42	A20937	Disk shaped, 5 mm hole
Spindle whorl	Bone	b 177	3023	K7–8	AA	Pl. 30:6; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:43	A20938	Disk shaped, 3 mm hole
Spindle whorl	Bone	b 178	3023	K7–8	AA	Pl. 30:7; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:44	A20939	Disk shaped, 3 mm hole
Spindle whorl	Bone	d 8	5002*	K11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:27	—	Top and bottom flat
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5551	1745	R10	CC	Pl. 30:10; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:36	A20425	Circular, top/bottom flat, incised cross-hatching on rim, 7 mm hole
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5610	+ 1754	R8–9	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5615	1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5678	E = 1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5752	N = 1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5761	1787*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:32	A20474	Conoid, 3 mm hole
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5772	– 1769	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	A20479	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5773	– 1769	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5835	S = 1804*	R8	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5850	1813*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5931	1820*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5932	1820*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5954	S = 1799*	R10	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5964	N = 1815*	S9	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 5972	1817*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:31	A20539	Disk shaped, 4 mm hole, incised radial design
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 6029	E = 1831*	S8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:29	A20557	Double convex, 6 mm hole, incised radial design
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 6030+	E = 1831*	S8	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 6051	W = 1817*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 6059A	N = 1835*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:33	A20565	Double convex, 6 mm hole, incised radial design
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 6059B	1794*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:34	A20565	Concave top, convex top, 3.5 mm hole, incised band of overlapping circles around circumference
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 6102	W = 1820*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 6108	E = 1812*	Q9	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 6136	N = 1838*	S10	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	M 6152	E = 1825*	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	x 420	T.14*	V19	—	Pl. 30:11; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:4	—	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	x 675	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 30:12; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:18	A14381	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	x 676	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 30:13; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:19	A14382	—
Spindle whorl	Bone	x 726	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 30:14; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:16	A14396	—
Spindle whorl	Ceramic	M 5714	N = 1779*	S9–10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Spindle whorl	Ceramic	M 5717	W = 1779*	S9–10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Spindle whorl	Ceramic	M 5730	S = 1745	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Spindle whorl	Ceramic	M 5939	E = 1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Spindle whorl	Ceramic	M 5940	E = 1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Spindle whorl	Ceramic	M 5942	E = 1751	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Spindle whorl	Ceramic	M 6075	E = 1793*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Spindle whorl	Ceramic	M 6077	W = 1797*	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	—
Spindle whorl	Ceramic	M 6079	S = 1799*	R10	CC	—	—	Clay(?)
Spindle whorl	Ceramic	M 6147	S = 1803*	S8	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl	Ceramic	M 6182	W = 1820*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Spindle whorl	Ceramic	M 6224	1829*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 156	A20608	Incised design
Spindle whorl	Ceramic	M 6228+	E = 1830*	R10	CC	—	—	—
Spindle whorl	Ceramic	M 6236	N = 1833*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 156	—	—
Spindle whorl	Hematite	M 5851	1813*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	—
Spindle whorl	Hematite	M 5856	1813*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	—
Spindle whorl	Hematite	M 5875	1787*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Spindle whorl	Ivory	d 462	5153	K12	DD	Pl. 30:8; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:40	A23877	Bobbin shaped, 5 mm hole
Spindle whorl	Limestone	a 190	N = 2043	L8	AA	Pl. 30:20; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:35	A18305	Disk shaped, 7 mm hole
Spindle whorl	Limestone	M 5705	1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	—
Spindle whorl	Limestone	M 6032	E = 1831*	S8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 156	—	—
Spindle whorl	Serpentine	x 655	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 30:17; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:17	—	—
Spindle whorl	Serpentine	x 656	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 30:18; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:15	—	—
Spindle whorl	Serpentine	x 696	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 30:19; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:14	—	—
Spindle whorl	Steatite	M 5945	W = 1793*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Spindle whorl	Steatite	M 6052	W = 1817*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Spindle whorl	Steatite	M 6110	S = 1827	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	Three steatite and clay whorls
Spindle whorl	Steatite	M 6119	N = 1833*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 156	—	—
Spindle whorl	Steatite	M 6131	N = 1835*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 156	—	—
Spindle whorl	Stone	d 635	5216	L11	DD	Pl. 30:15; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:41	A23918	Conoid shaped, black, 3 mm hole

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square Area</i>		<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Spindle whorl	Stone	d 636	5213	L11	DD	Pl. 30:16; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:39	A23919	Disk shaped, 4 mm hole
Spindle whorl	Stone	M 5805	N = 1794*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Spindle whorl	Stone	M 5806	N = 1794*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Spindle whorl	Stone	M 6079	S = 1799*	R10	CC	—	—	—
Spoon(?)	Ivory	M 17	T.62*	Q15	—	Pl. 30:23; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:13	—	Fish shaped
Stamp seal	Carnelian	M 5763	1787*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 162:12	A20476	Rectangular, with prenomen of Amenhotep III, <i>Nb-M' t-R'</i>
Stamp seal	Ceramic	b 303	W = 3041	K7	AA	Pl. 40:5; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 163:14	A20961	Flat base, perforated handle(?)
Stamp seal	Faience	M 5955	E = 1803*	S8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 162:10	A20531	Conical, with plant motif(?)
Stamp seal	Graystone	c 641	— 368*	M13	BB	Pl. 40:4; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 162:13	A22602	Human striding figure with plant
Stamp seal	Limestone	a 118	2022	M8	AA	Pl. 40:1; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 163:17	A18292	Conoid, perforated at top, flat base inscribed with horned quadruped
Stamp seal	Quartz	a 625	—	L7	AA	Pl. 40:3; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 163:15	—	Button seal(?), conoid, pierced, flat base incised
Stamp seal	Sandstone	M 6150	S = 1814*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 162:11	A20591	Button seal(?), conoid, base incised with scorpion
Stamp seal	Steatite	a 372	2072	K8	AA	Pl. 40:2; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 163:16	A18370	Gable shaped, triangular, incised with striding figure, with upraised arms holding weapon(?)
Stamp seal	Steatite	M 6016	1829*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 162:7	A20551	Convex button seal, inscribed with Hittite hieroglyphs(?) and with dog or panther(?)
Stand — <i>see</i> offering stand								
Staple	Iron	M 5951	S = 1798	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	—
Stick — <i>see</i> cosmetic stick								
Stone	—	M 5916	S = 1748	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	Found inside Jar P 6292
Stone	Crystal	M 5549+	1752	Q9	CC	—	—	—
Stone	Hematite	M 5549+	1752	Q9	CC	—	—	—
Stone	Quartz	M 5549+	1752	Q9	CC	—	—	—
Stone	Serpentine	M 5549+	1752	Q9	CC	—	—	—
Stopper	Ceramic	M 5548	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	—
Stopper	Ceramic	M 5739+	S = 1735	R10	CC	—	—	—
Stopper	Ceramic	M 5815	1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Stopper	Ceramic	M 5922	E = 1748	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—
Stopper	Ceramic	M 6227	1830*	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 156	—	—
Stopper	Clay	b 65	= 3012	L6	AA	Pl. 22:7; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 256:16	A20910	Found in neck of Vessel 465
Stopper	Clay	M 5675	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Stopper	Clay	M 6187	1817*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Stopper	Clay	P 6339+	1769	S10	CC	—	—	Mud, cone shaped
Stopper	Bronze	d 150	— 5002*	K11	DD	—	A23796	—
Stopper	Limestone	M 6181	W = 1820*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Strainer	Bronze	M 6212	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	A20604	—
Strainer	Bronze	M 6214	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 33:6; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 189:16	—	Semi-globular body, pierced with many holes
Strainer	Bronze	M 6215	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 33:7; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 189:15	A20606	Semi-globular body, pierced with many holes

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Tang — <i>see</i> spear tang								
Toggle pin	Bronze	x 594	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 29:6; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:7	—	Hyksos. grooves on head and below eye
Toggle pin	Gold	M 21	T.62*	Q15	—	Pl. 29:7; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:14	—	Socketed, perforated transversely near middle
Toggle pin	Silver	M 18	T.62*	Q15	—	Pl. 29:8; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:16	—	Socketed, perforated transversely near middle
Tournette	Basalt	x 778	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 37:8; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:20	A14089	Part of potter's wheel
Vessel	Alabaster	M 5703	N = 1754	R8-9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 260:34	A20458	Cosmetic bowl(?)
Vessel	Alabaster	M 5919	W = 1747	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	Jar
Vessel	Alabaster/Calcite	a 541	—	O14	BB	Pl. 36:1; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 260:33	A18408	Cylindrical jar, horizontal drill marks or rings visible on interior
Vessel	Alabaster/Calcite	M 3529	T.1101A*	V16	—	Pl. 36:2; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 87:1	—	Egyptian "alabaster" jar, vertically pierced horizontal loop handles
Vessel	Alabaster/Calcite	M 5745	T.1784*	X17	CC	Pl. 36:3; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 260:35	A20468	Cylindrical jug
Vessel	Basalt	a 86	2012	K8	AA	Pl. 36:7; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 263:19	—	Mortar, three stump legs
Vessel	Basalt	a 141	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 259:21	—	Shallow bowl on high pedestal with fluted base
Vessel	Basalt	b 52	—	—	—	—	A20912	Mortar, three legs, stub handle
Vessel	Basalt	b 56	3012	L6	AA	Pl. 36:4; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 263:21	—	Mortar found with Pestle b 57
Vessel	Basalt	b 70	3012	L6	AA	Pl. 36:8; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 263:20	—	Mortar, three-legged bowl
Vessel	Basalt	b 126	—	L6	AA	Pl. 36:6; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 263:18	—	Mortar, three stump legs
Vessel	Basalt	d 687	5235*	L11	DD	Pl. 36:5; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 263:17	A23951	Mortar(?), oval, flat base, with traces of hematite on interior of vessel
Vessel	Basalt	M 5650	E = 1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Bowl
Vessel	Basalt	M 5681	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	Bowl
Vessel	Basalt	M 5685	1730*	R9	CC	—	—	Bowl
Vessel	Basalt	M 5689	1732	Q10	CC	—	—	Bowl
Vessel	Basalt	M 5739	S = 1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Bowl
Vessel	Basalt	M 5818	1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	Bowl
Vessel	Basalt	M 5908	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	Bowl
Vessel	Basalt	M 5912	1745	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	769	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 32:8; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:17	A14398	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	a 432	2072	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 161	—	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	M 35	T.62*	Q15	—	Pl. 32:1; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:17	—	Bowl, found inside pottery Bowl P 46
Vessel	Bronze	M 6198	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 32:2; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 189:10	A20599	Bowl, three holes in wall
Vessel	Bronze	M 6199	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	M 6200	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	M 6201	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 32:3; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 189:9	A20600	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	M 6202	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	M 6203	1739	R10	CC	—	—	Bowl, adhering to Bowl M 6204
Vessel	Bronze	M 6204	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 32:4; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 189:11	A20601	Bowl, ring flat base

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Vessel	Bronze	M 6205	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	M 6206	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	M 6207	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 32:6; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 189:8	A20602	Circular plate, three pierced holes in bottom
Vessel	Bronze	M 6208	1739	R10	CC	—	—	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	M 6209	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 32:5; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 190:12	—	Bowl adhering to Bowl M 6208 when found
Vessel	Bronze	M 6210	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 33:1; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 189:4	A20603	Ovoid jug
Vessel	Bronze	M 6211	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 33:2; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 189:5	—	Jug base, adhering to Bowl M 6213 when found
Vessel	Bronze	M 6213	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 32:7; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 189:7	A20605	Two horizontal loop handles
Vessel	Bronze	M 6248	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	M 6249	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	M 6250	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	M 6251	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	M 6252	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	M 6253	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Bowl
Vessel	Bronze	M 6254	1739	R10	CC	Pl. 33:3; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 190:6	—	Jug
Vessel	Bronze	M 6256	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 150	—	Jug
Vessel	Ceramic	—	1842*	R8	CC	—	—	Mycenaean ware
Vessel	Ceramic	—	S = 1837*	S9	CC	—	—	Decorated sherds
Vessel	Ceramic	a 549+	2079	O14	BB	—	—	Mycenaean
Vessel	Ceramic	a 602+	2080	J8	AA	—	—	Mycenaean fragments
Vessel	Ceramic	b 150	W = 3021	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 168	A35897	Philistine bichrome ware, sherd from base of neck or spout, white-slipped buff ware, dark brown spiral around red dot, red band
Vessel	Ceramic	M 5750+	1727	Q10	CC	—	—	Mycenaean ware
Vessel	Ceramic	M 5768+	N = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	Decorated sherd
Vessel	Ceramic	M 5799+	N = 1793*	R9	CC	—	—	Decorated sherd
Vessel	Ceramic	M 5807+	N = 1794*	S9	CC	—	—	Base
Vessel	Ceramic	M 5948+	N = 1794*	S9	CC	—	—	Decorated sherds
Vessel	Ceramic	M 5964+	N = 1815*	S9	CC	—	—	Mycenaean sherds
Vessel	Ceramic	M 6095	S = 1817*	S10	CC	—	—	Mycenaean ware
Vessel	Ceramic	M 6123+	N = 1833*	R9	CC	—	—	Mycenaean ware
Vessel	Ceramic	M 6246+	1839*	R10	CC	—	—	Mycenaean ware
Vessel	Ceramic	M 6247+	N = 1838*	S10	CC	—	—	Mycenaean ware
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6217+	1736	R10	CC	—	—	Mycenaean ware
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6343+	1771*	R10	CC	—	—	Ring base ware
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6356+	E = 1779*	S9–10	CC	—	—	Handle, pot mark
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6358+	N = 1779*	S9–10	CC	—	—	Handle, pot mark
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6438+	W = 1820*	R9	CC	—	—	Indeterminate fragment
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6442+	1817*	S10	CC	—	—	Mycenaean ware
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6451	1829*	R9	CC	—	—	Unclassified base
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6455+	E = 1830*	R10	CC	—	—	Mycenaean ware
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6460+	E = 1831*	S8	CC	—	—	Decorated sherds
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6466+	W = 1833*	R9	CC	—	—	Decorated sherds
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6476+	E = 1830*	R10	CC	—	—	Mycenaean ware
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6479+	1834*	S9	CC	—	—	Fragment of highly polished Cretan(?) ware, with scale decoration

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6482+	N = 1835*	S10	CC	—	—	Mycenaean ware
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6482+	N = 1835*	S10	CC	—	—	Handle, pot marks
Vessel	Ceramic	P 6484	N = 1843*	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 156	A28006	Three legs, Philistine(?)
Vessel	Faience	M 5711	E = 1762	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	Bowl
Vessel	Faience	P 2368	628*	R4	A	—	A28551	Pedestal only, incised windows(?) around the base
Vessel	Faience	x 718	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 36:9; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:1	A14393	Loop handle, broken
Vessel — <i>see also</i> zoomorphic vessel								
Wall bracket	Ceramic	—	S = 1837*	S9	CC	—	—	—
Wall bracket	Ceramic	a 458	2078	O14	BB	Pl. 24:3; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:4	—	Suspension hole (26 mm) in center of animal (horse?) forehead, bottom is missing
Wall bracket	Ceramic	a 471	2069	K8	AA	Pl. 24:6; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:9	A18396	Suspension hole (24 mm) at top, bottom half missing, incised decoration, pinholes on raised ridges, chevrons in channels
Wall bracket	Ceramic	a 536	E = 2078	O14	BB	Pl. 24:4; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:5	A18407	Top part only, suspension hole (20 mm), decorated with pinholes on raised ridges, and chevrons in channels
Wall bracket	Ceramic	b 349	3043*	L6–7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 249:3	—	Three-dimensional bull, head, horns, front feet project from just below suspension hole (22 mm), below bull, mid-section is cross-hatched with red paint
Wall bracket	Ceramic	c 75	—	K11	DD	Pl. 24:5; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:6	—	Suspension hole (22 mm), decorated with nine protrusions
Wall bracket	Ceramic	d 9	E = 5000	K11	DD	—	—	—
Wall bracket	Ceramic	d 20	5010	K11	DD	Pl. 24:7; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:10	A23746	Decorated plaque, two suspension holes (8 mm)
Wall bracket	Ceramic	d 27	5010	K11	DD	Pl. 24:8; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:11	—	Bottom part only, open spout/trough, incised decoration on upright portion, pinholes on raised ridges, chevrons in channels
Wall bracket	Ceramic	M 6179+	1825*	Q9	CC	—	—	Compare M 6191
Wall bracket	Ceramic	P 6191	S = 1751	R8	CC	Pl. 24:22; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:8	—	Suspension hole (22 mm), geometric design, pinholes on raised ridges, chevrons in channels, open spout or trough at bottom; compare a 458
Wall bracket	Ceramic	P 6274	W = 1817*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 249:2	A20638	Upper part only, head of human figure with protruding ears below suspension hole (30 mm)
Wall bracket	Ceramic	P 6285	1747	R9	CC	Pl. 24:1; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:7	A20639	Suspension hole (30 mm), lower part missing, incised decoration of pinholes on raised ridges and scallops in channels, gameboard(?); compare P 6191
Wall bracket	Ceramic	P 6406	1812*	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	Compare P 6274
Wall bracket	Ceramic	P 6461	E = 1831*	S8	CC	—	—	Compare P 6191, P 6462
Wall bracket	Ceramic	P 6462	E = 1831*	S8	CC	—	A28025	Compare P 6191, Drain(?)
Weight	—	a 143+	S = 2022	M8	AA	—	—	—
Weight	—	M 5753	N = 1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 149	—	—
Weight	—	M 5921	1746	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 151	—	—

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Weight	—	M 5966	1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Weight	—	M 6074	S = 1792*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Weight	—	M 6115	S = 1827	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	—
Weight	—	M 6142	1804*	R8	CC	—	—	Rubber(?)
Weight	Ceramic	M 5971	N = 1761	S9–10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 152	—	—
Weight	Hematite	x 665	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 38:5; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:9	A14379	*Fair criterion (*Note: weights were rated good, fair, poor, or no criterion “to indicate how close the present weight is to the original and thus to determine the degree of usefulness for determining the ancient standard” [<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , p. 7])
Weight	Hematite	x 668	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 38:6; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:8	—	Fair criterion
Weight	Hematite	x 679	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 38:7; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:10	—	Found in pottery Bowl 762, with Weight x 688 and thirty-five pebbles of slate, marble, limestone and serpentine, no criterion
Weight	Bronze	d 680	5235*	L11	DD	Pl. 35:13; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 168:18	A23945	Snubbed pear shape, flat base, drilled
Weight	Bronze	M 5768	N = 1780	R9	CC	—	—	—
Weight	Bronze	M 5769	S = 1786	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 153	—	—
Weight	Bronze	M 5857	1813*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	—	—
Weight	Lead	x 669	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 35:14; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:4	—	Oxidized, slight depression on top, fair criterion
Weight	Flint	x 704	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 38:10; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:7	—	Worked on all sides, no criterion
Weight	Hematite	a 486	+ 2079	O14	BB	Pl. 38:1; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 168:19	A18398	Flat base, drilled, top in form of animal
Weight	Hematite	d 669	W = 5277*	K11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 168:16	A23936	Cylindrical, flat ends
Weight	Hematite	d 670	W = 5277*	K11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 168:15	A23937	Flat rectangular
Weight	Hematite	M 5511	– 1716*	R9	CC	Pl. 38:4; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 168:22	A20415	Globular, flat base
Weight	Hematite	M 5693	1741	Q9	CC	—	A20453	Elongated oval shape, flattened base, 13.2 gm
Weight	Hematite	M 5744	1740	R9	CC	Pl. 38:3; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 168:21	A20467	Globular, flat base with lead core
Weight	Hematite	M 5796	1792*	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 168:17	A20484	Barrel shape, round ends, 39.9 gm
Weight	Limestone	M 5128	1623*	Q8	CC	—	—	Compare b 977
Weight	Hematite	M 5967	1757	S9	CC	Pl. 38:2; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 168:20	—	Elongated biconical shape, one end pierced, with fragment of bronze wire preserved in hole
Weight	Limestone	x 659	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 38:12; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:6	A14425	Worked on all sides, good criterion
Weight	Quartz	M 6157	E = 1825*	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 155	—	Burnisher(?)
Weight	Serpentine	M 5907	1805*	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , p. 154	A20536	Or basalt, biconoid, one end pierced, fragment of bronze wire still in hole, 71.3 gm
Weight	Serpentine	x 688	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 38:8; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:5	—	Found in pottery Bowl 762, with Weight x 679 and thirty-five pebbles of slate, marble, limestone and serpentine, good criterion
Weight	Serpentine	x 700	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 38:9; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:2	—	Bored non-centrally from each end, no criterion

Small Finds Register (*cont.*)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Illustration/Publication</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Weight	Slate	x 667	T.39*	V18	—	Pl. 38:11; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:3	—	Three borings on upper side, right end (tip missing) bored to full width, poor criterion
Weight — <i>see also</i> loom weight								
Whetstone	—	M 5664+	1761	S9-10	CC	—	—	—
Whetstone	Slate	M 5911	1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 151	—	—
Whorl — <i>see</i> spindle whorl								
Zoomorphic figurine	Bronze	d 149	– 5002*	K11	DD	—	—	—
Zoomorphic figurine	Bronze	M 5538	N = 1732	Q10	CC	Pl. 25:10; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 240:5	A20421	Crouching animal, pierced
Zoomorphic figurine	Bronze	M 6225	1829*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 156	—	Animal head
Zoomorphic figurine	Ceramic	M 6039	N = 1779*	S9-10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 246:28	A20559	Head and long neck
Zoomorphic figurine	Ceramic	M 6090	W = 1817*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 155	—	Ram's horn
Zoomorphic figurine	Ceramic	M 6164	W = 1812*	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 154	—	—
Zoomorphic figurine	Ceramic	M 6177	S = 1825*	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 155	—	—
Zoomorphic figurine	Ceramic	M 6239	N = 1835*	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 246:27	A20611	Horse muzzle(?)
Zoomorphic figurine	Ivory	M 5594	1750	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 151	A20428	Foot and leg
Zoomorphic figurine	Ivory	M 5696	1741	Q9	CC	Pl. 25:11; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 205:38	A20455	Leg and foot
Zoomorphic figurine	Limestone	M 5690	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 149	A20452	Leg
Zoomorphic vessel	Ceramic	a 346	2068	J8	AA	Pl. 22:9; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 248:14	A18361	Four stumpy legs, small head for spout, pellet eyes, handle attached to rear of vessel neck
Zoomorphic vessel	Ceramic	a 444	2070	K8	AA	Pl. 22:11; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 248:13	A18384	Spout in form of animal's head
Zoomorphic vessel	Ceramic	a 580	E = 2043	L8	AA	Pl. 22:10; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 248:11	A18422	Four legs each in the form of a ring, handle and neck missing
Zoomorphic vessel	Ceramic	d 33	– 368*	M12	C	Pl. 22:13; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 248:9	A23755	Animal with saddle jars, probably a donkey, but head is missing
Zoomorphic vessel	Ceramic	d 664	= 5197	M12	DD	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, p. 186	A23932	Spouted, with buff, brown wash
Zoomorphic vessel	Ceramic	M 5771	1737	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 248:12	A20478	Spout only
Zoomorphic vessel	Ceramic	M 6241	1837*	S9	CC	—	A20612	Nose used as a spout
Zoomorphic vessel	Ceramic	P 6054	1732	Q10	CC	Pl. 22:8; <i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 248:10	A20637	Spouted, neck of vessel is placed on rump, with handle attached to rear, barrel- shaped body, two legs are missing; compare a 580

APPENDIX D

DIGITAL ARCHIVE

Appendix D is a digital archive formatted on a hybrid format CD containing electronic copies of the primary field records, field photographs, and the artifact database. Shape files created in ArcView GIS have also been stored on the CD. For those without licensed access, it is still possible to examine (though not edit) the GIS data using the viewing program ArcExplorer. Some data can be viewed using a Web browser in Windows or Mac OSX.

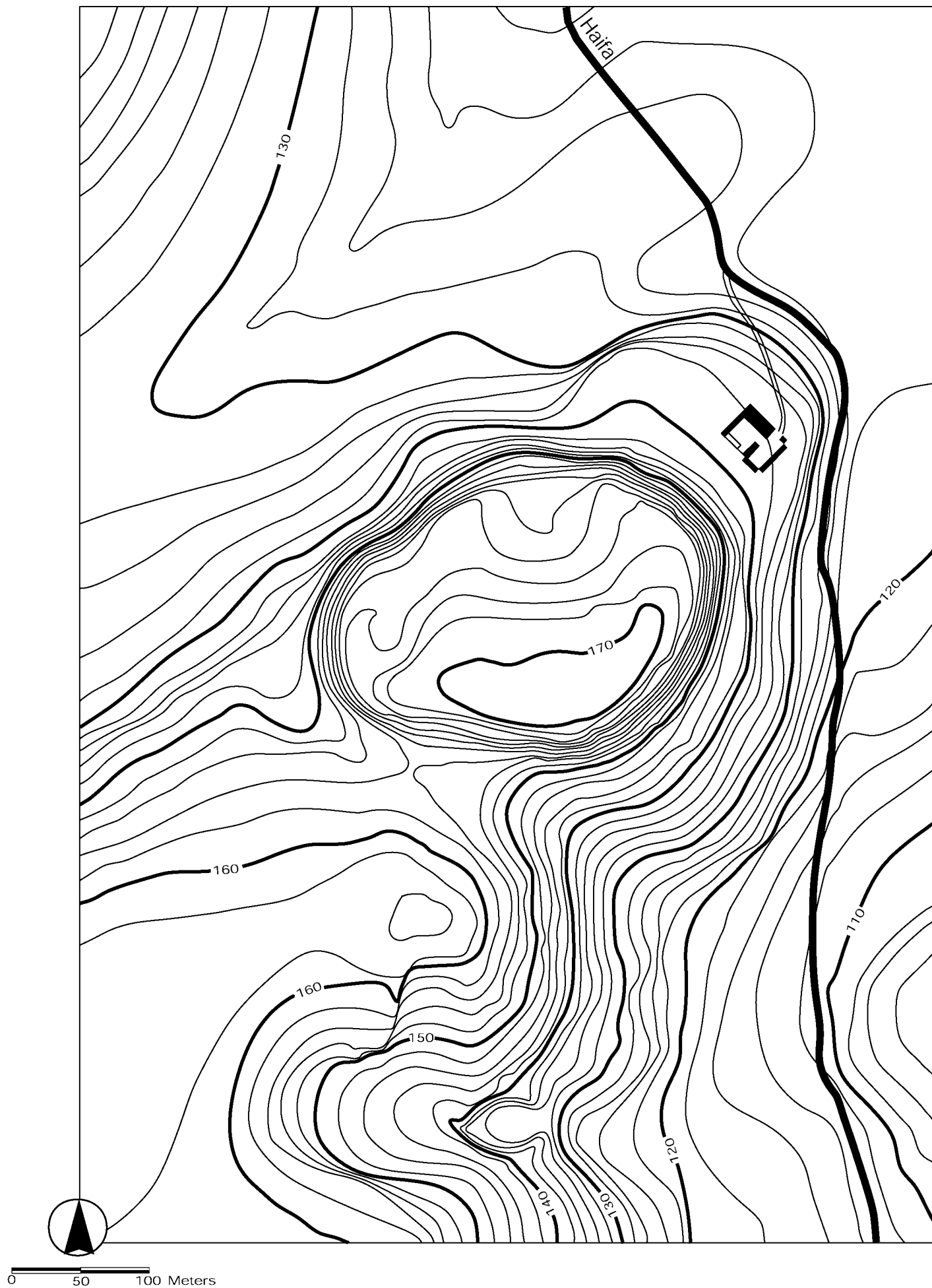


Figure 1. Topographic Map of Megiddo (Tell el-Mutesellim) and Vicinity

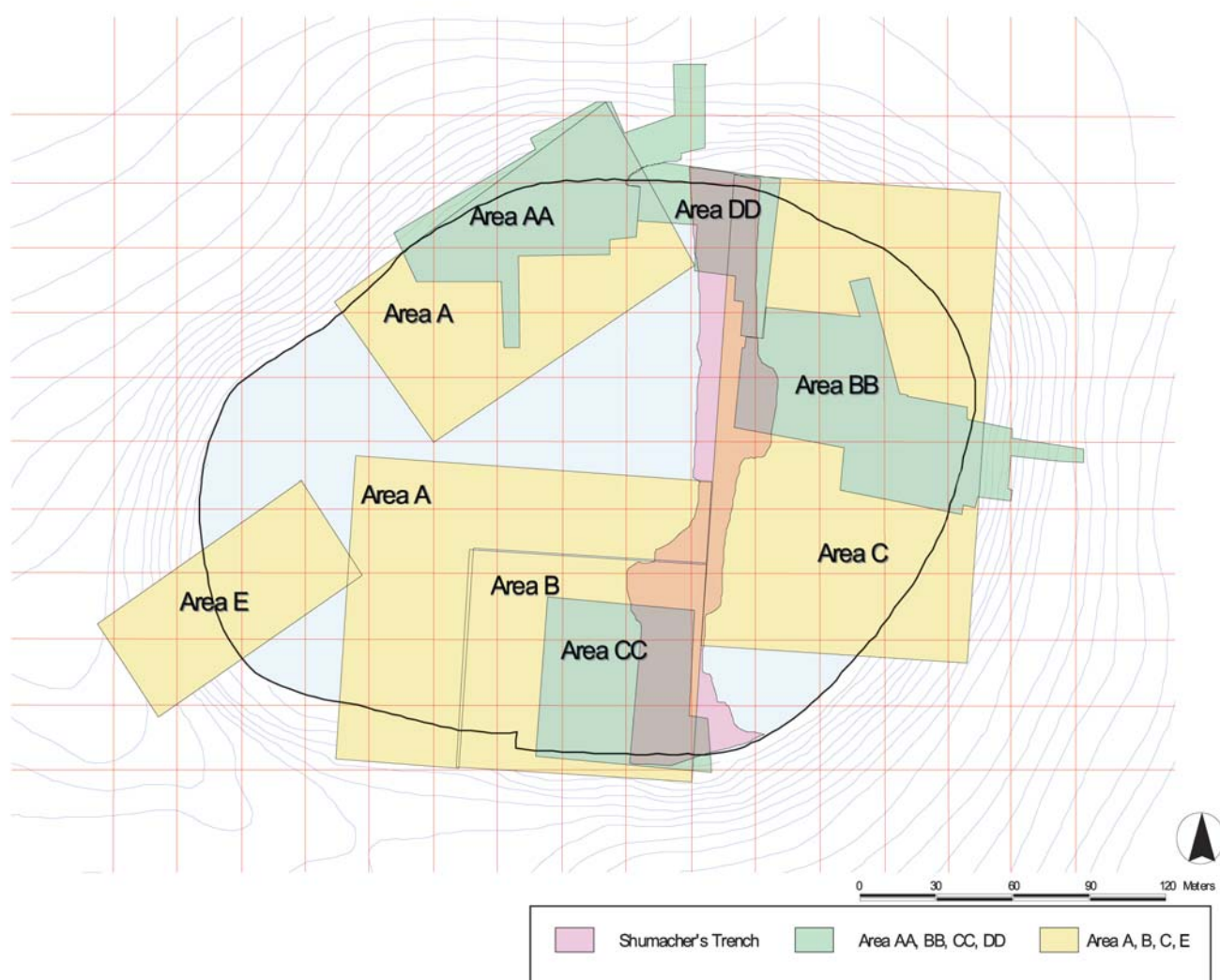


Figure 2. Plan of Megiddo with Excavation Areas

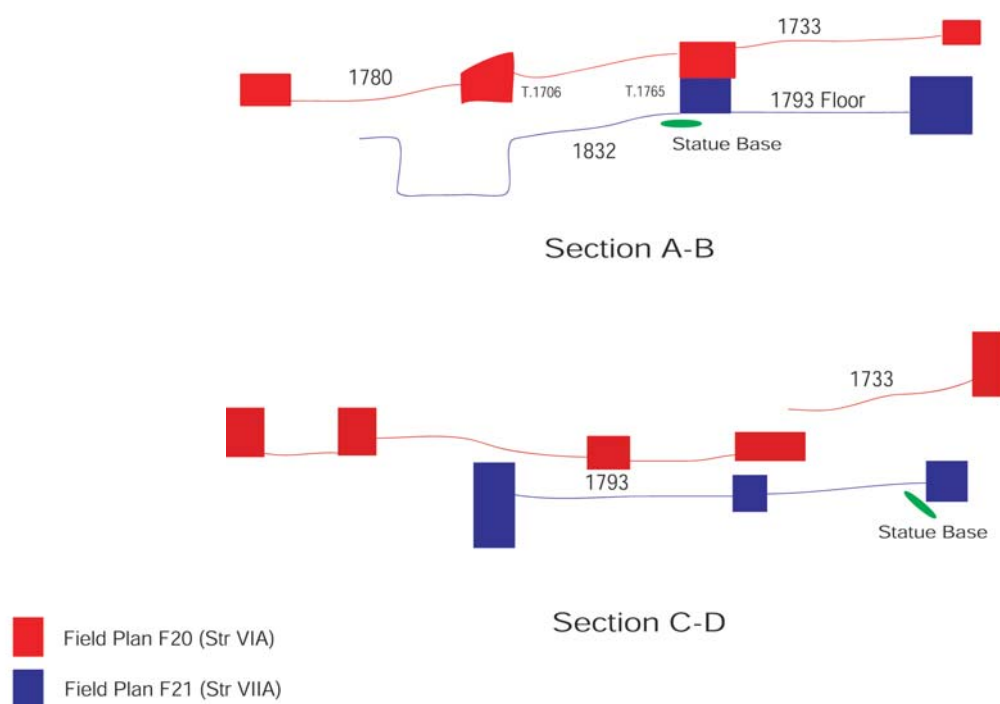


Figure 3. Section Profile of Stratum VII and Stratum VI in Area CC

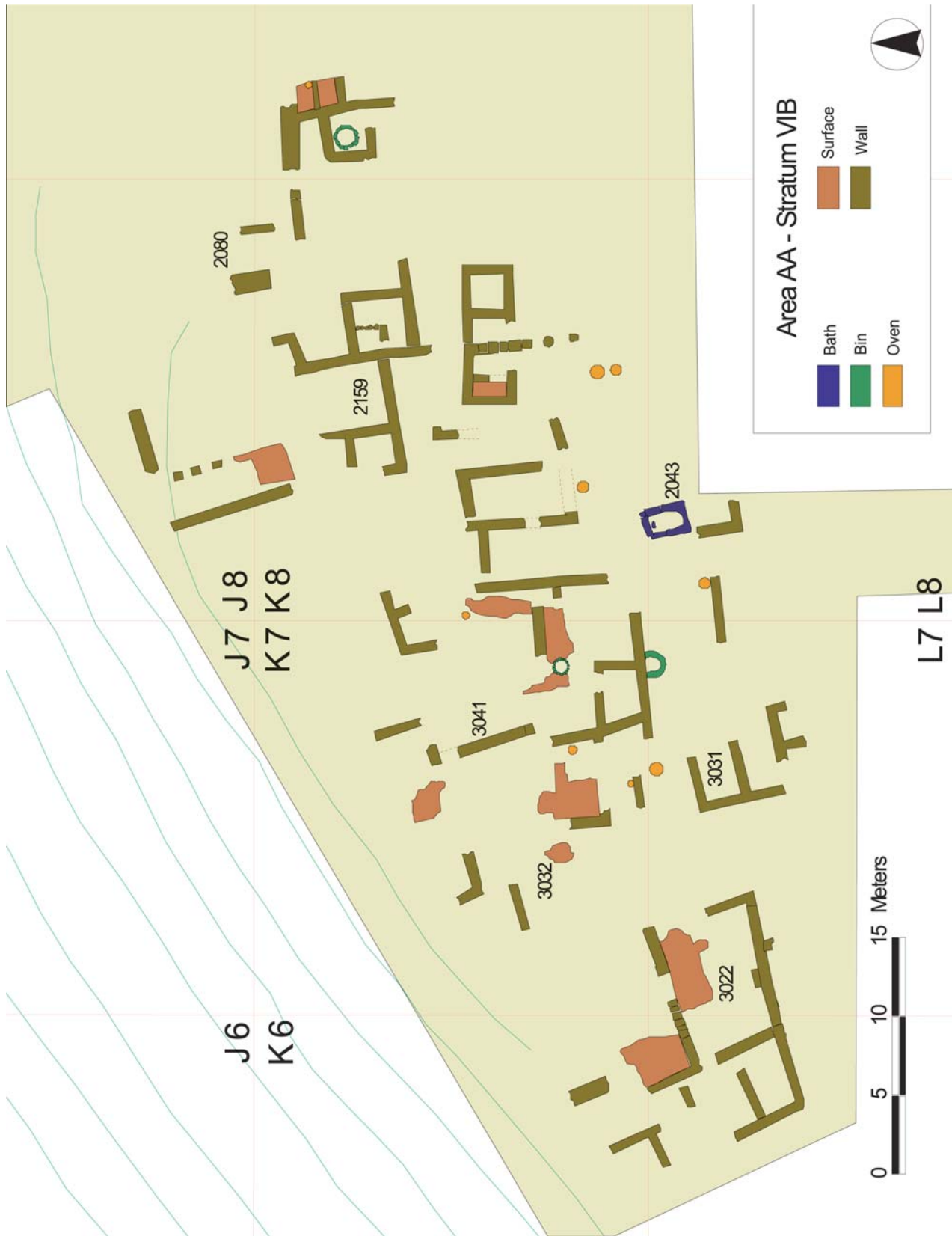


Figure 4. Plan of Stratum VIB Architecture in Area AA



Figure 5. Plan of Stratum VIB Architecture in Area DD

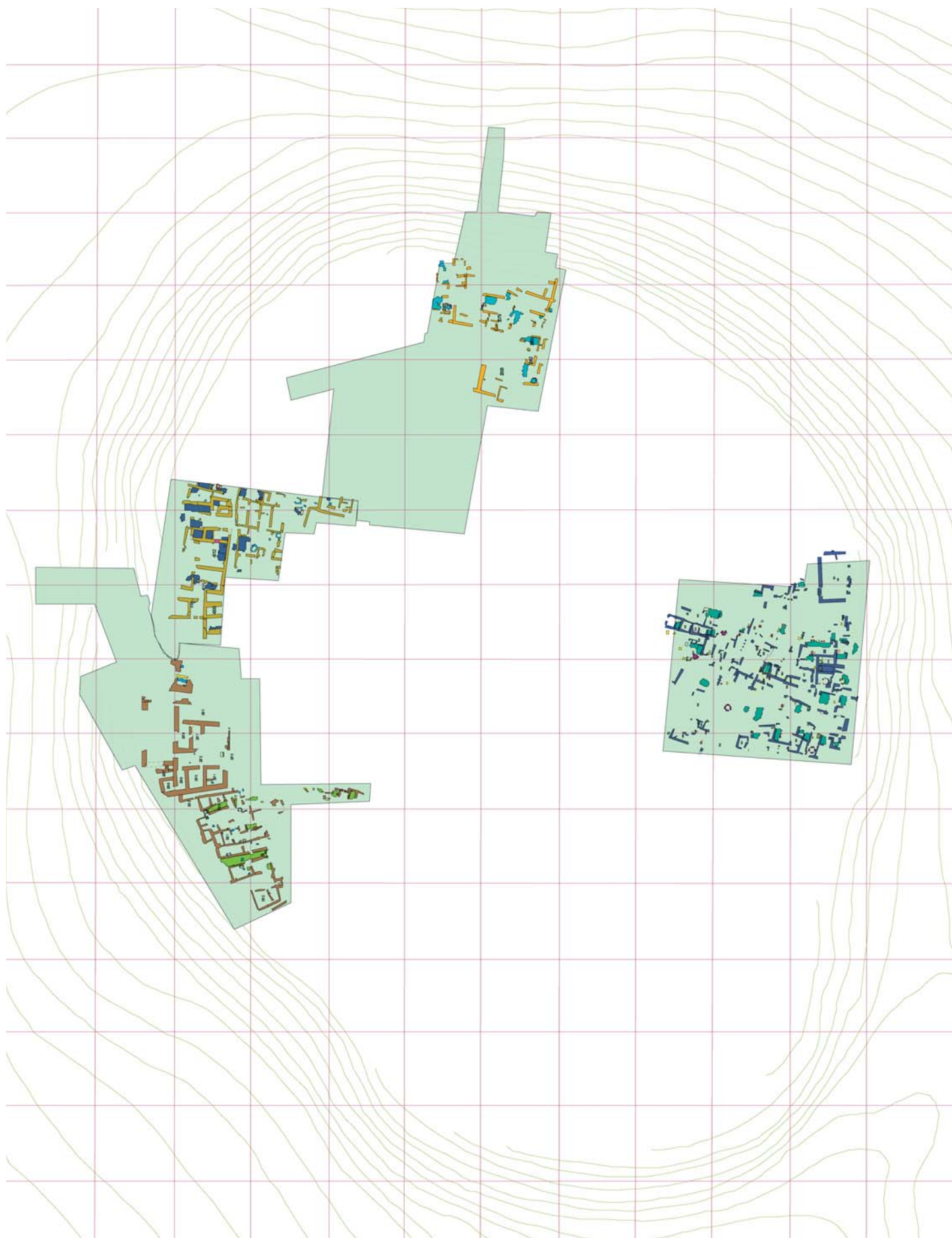
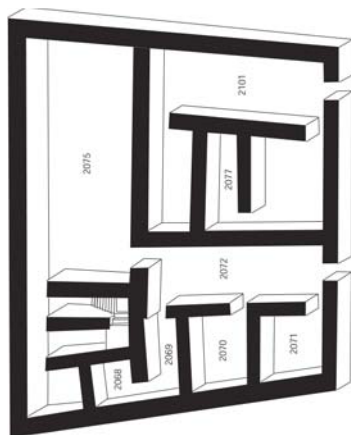


Figure 6. Composite Plan of Stratum VIA Architecture



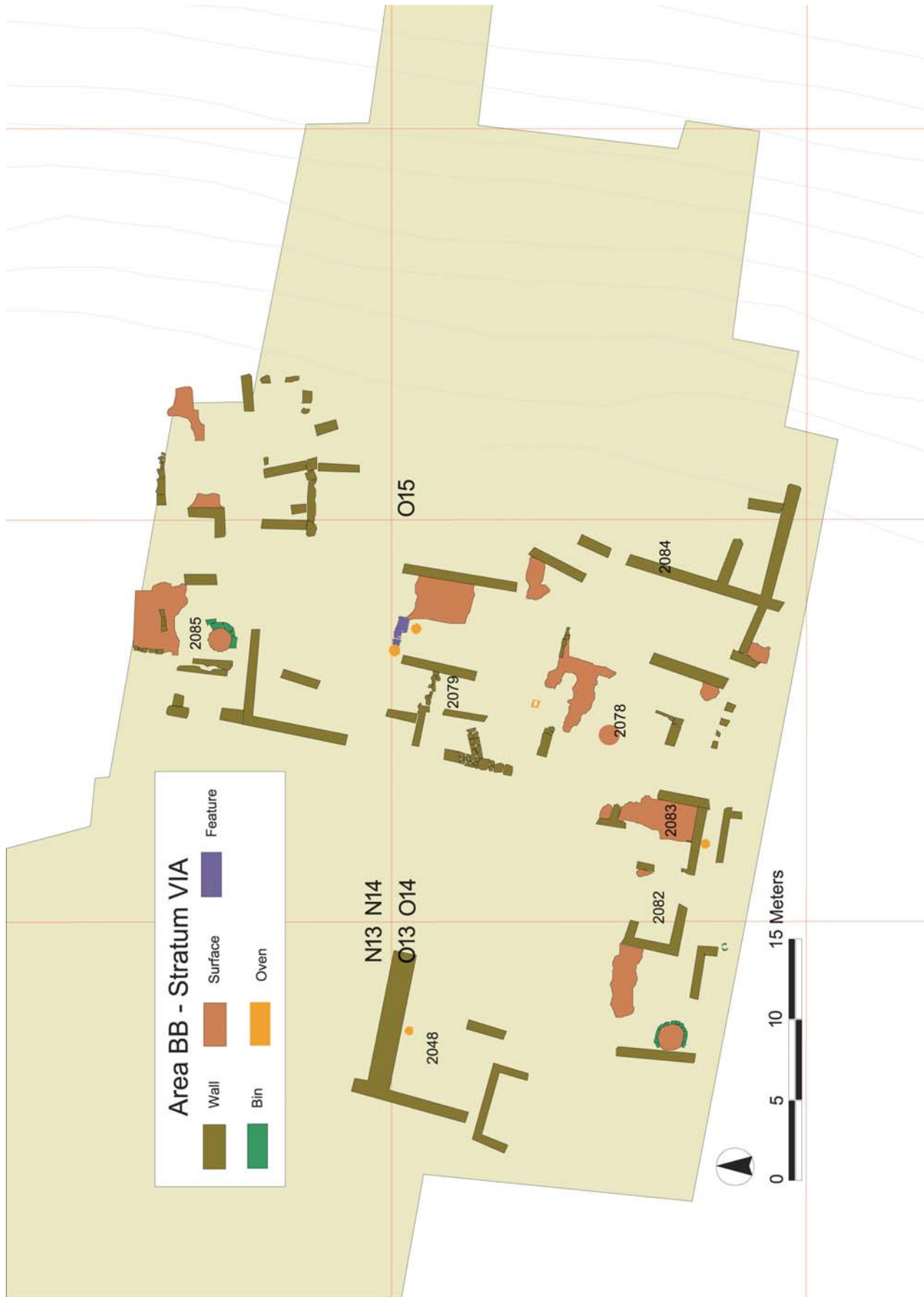


Figure 9. Plan of Stratum VIA Architecture in Area BB

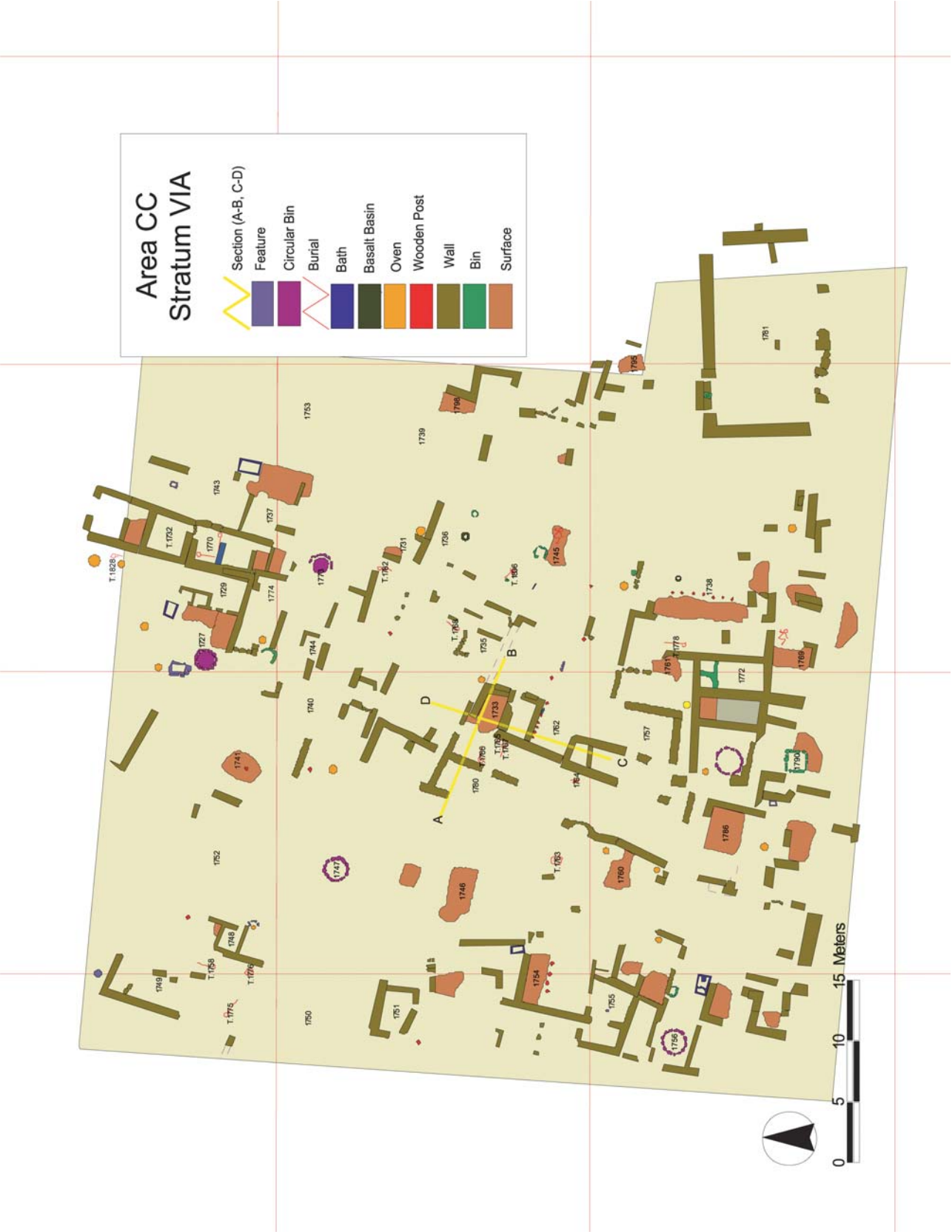


Figure 10. Plan of Stratum VIA Architecture in Area CC



Figure 11. Plan of Stratum VIA Architecture in Area DD



Figure 12. Structures Associated with Building 3022



Figure 13. Structures Associated with Building 3022



Figure 14. Structures Associated with Locus 3031



Figure 15. Architectural Remains in Western Part of Area AA



Figure 16. Building 3012, Looking from the Southeast



Figure 17. Paved Passageway and Eastern Part of Building 3012



Figure 18. Stone “Bathtub” and Other Installations in Northeast Corner of Building 3012



Figure 19. Smashed Pottery in Room 3012



Figure 20. Building 3021, Looking from the Southeast



Figure 21. Excavations in Progress in Building 3021



Figure 22. Stone “Bathtub” in Western Part of Building 3021



Figure 23. Building 2072, Looking from the Southwest



Figure 24. Walls of Building 2072 Seen in Excavation Trench



Figure 25. West Passageway and Wall of Building 2072, Looking from the North



Figure 26. Stone Foundations of Southwest Corner of Building 2072



Figure 27. Stone Foundations of Southwest Corner of Building 2072 with Strata Indicated



Figure 28. Remains of Building 2072 in Excavation Trench, Looking from the North



Figure 29. Remains of Charred Roofing Material from Room 2071



Figure 30. Wooden Roof Beams from Room 2071



Figure 31. Smashed Pottery from Room 2070



Figure 32. Smashed Pottery from Room 2070



Figure 33. Perforated Cylindrical Clay Loom Weights from Room 2069



Figure 34. Eastern Rooms of Building 2072 Cut by Drain 2093



Figure 35. View of Building 2072 Remains from the Southeast



Figure 36. Drain 2093 Cutting through the Eastern Rooms of Building 2072



Figure 37. Stairway of Building 2072 with Drain 2093 in the Foreground



Figure 38. View of Area AA, Including Stratum VI Remains, Looking from the West



Figure 39. View of Area AA, Including Stratum VI Remains, Looking from the South



Figure 40. Stratum VI Remains in the Gateway Area



Figure 41. View of Area AA, Including Stratum VI Remains, Looking from the East



Figure 42. Stratum VA-IVB Gate Founded on Remains of Stratum VI Gateway



Figure 43. Stone Foundations Belonging to Stratum VI Gateway



Figure 44. Fragmentary Remains of Stratum VI Gateway



Figure 45. Fragmentary Remains of Stratum VI Gateway



Figure 46. Remains of Stratum VI Gate Visible Beneath Piers of Stratum VA/IVB Gate



Figure 47. Part of Western Chamber (Room 3165) of Stratum VI Gateway



Figure 48. Part of Western Chamber (Room 3165) of Stratum VI Gateway



Figure 49. Part of Western Chamber (Room 3165) of Stratum VI Gateway



Figure 50. Fragmentary Remains of Stratum VI Gateway with Possible Door Socket



Figure 52. Possible Wine Press and Vat Associated with Locus 2022



Figure 51. Walls of East Gate Tower with Possible Door Socket



Figure 53. Possible Deer Antler Found in Locus 2022



Figure 54. South View of Temple 2048 with Stratum VI Walls in Foreground



Figure 55. South Face of Temple 2048 in Partial Reuse



Figure 56. Fragmentary Remains of Stratum VI in Area BB



Figure 57. Fragmentary Stratum VI Remains East of Temple 2048



Figure 58. Southern Edge of Area BB Excavation Area



Figure 59. Aerial View of Area CC (Airphoto No. 1)



Figure 60. Aerial View of Area CC (Airphoto No. 2)

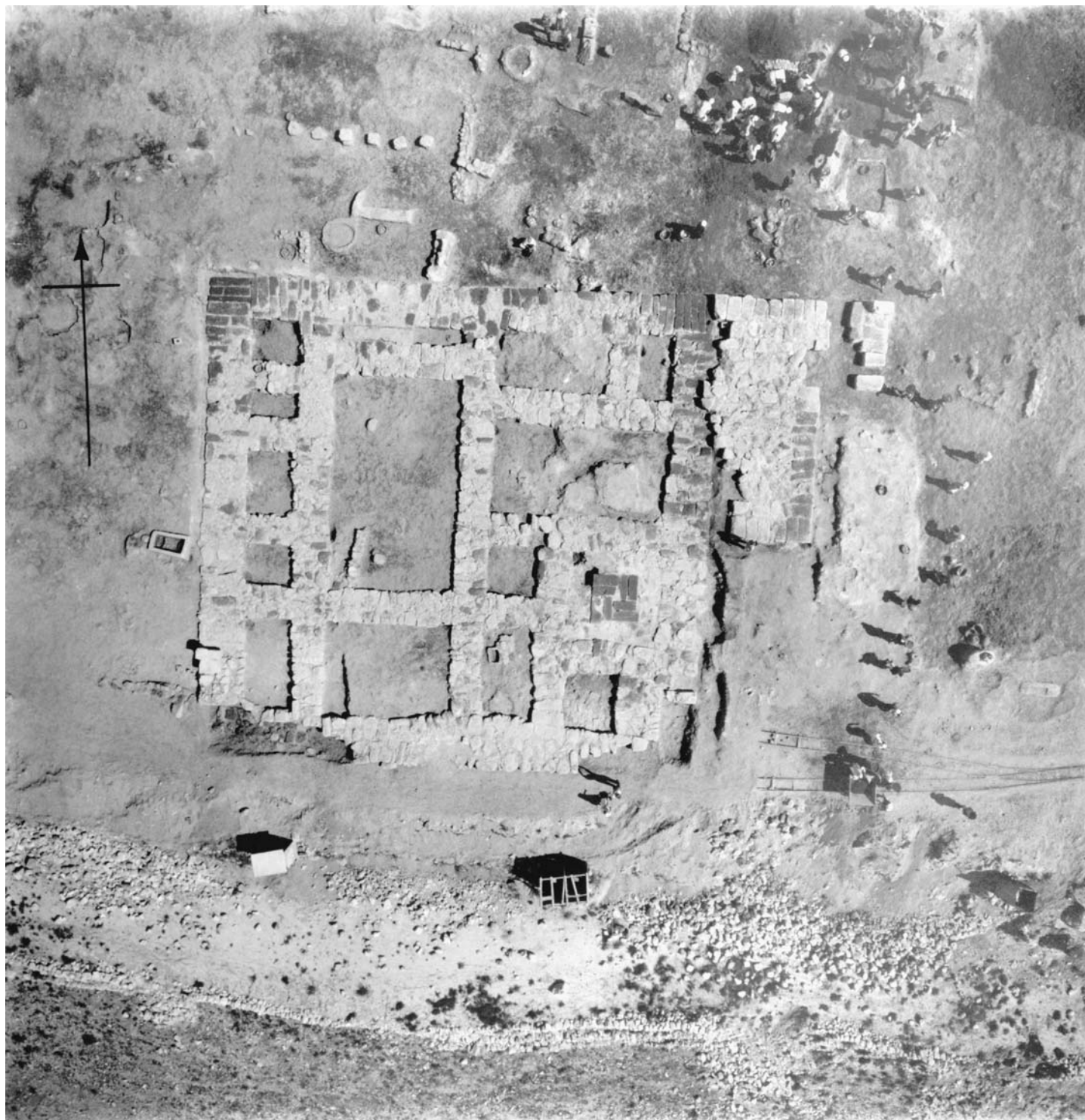


Figure 61. Aerial View of Area CC (Airphoto No. 3)



Figure 62. Aerial View of Area CC (Airphoto No. 4)



Figure 63. Aerial View of Area CC (Airphoto No. 5)



Figure 64. Aerial View of Area CC (Airphoto No. 6)



Figure 65. Architectural Remains Associated with Locus 1729



Figure 66. Close-up View of Locus 1729 Architecture

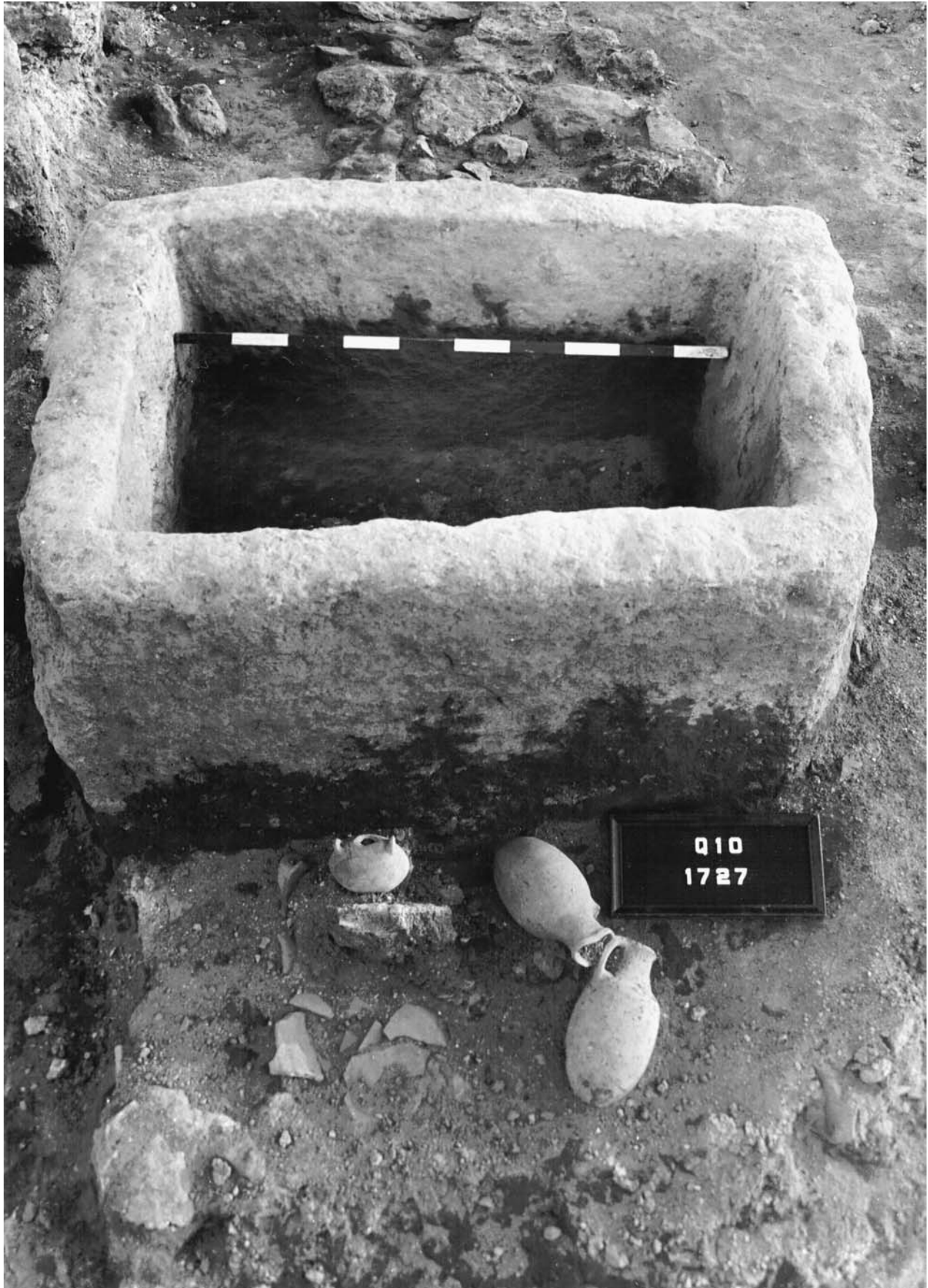


Figure 67. Stone “Bathtub” in Locus 1727



Figure 68. Stone-lined Rectangular Pit in Locus 1727



Figure 69. Circular Pit and Stone-covered Rectangular Pit in Locus 1727



Figure 70. Extended Skeleton (T.1828) Buried in Square Q10



Figure 71. Pottery and Small Finds in Room 1732



Figure 72. Charred Remains of a Tree Associated with Locus 1737



Figure 73. Smashed Pottery and Two Extended Skeleton Burials in Locus 1770



Figure 74. Architectural Remains Associated with Locus 1741

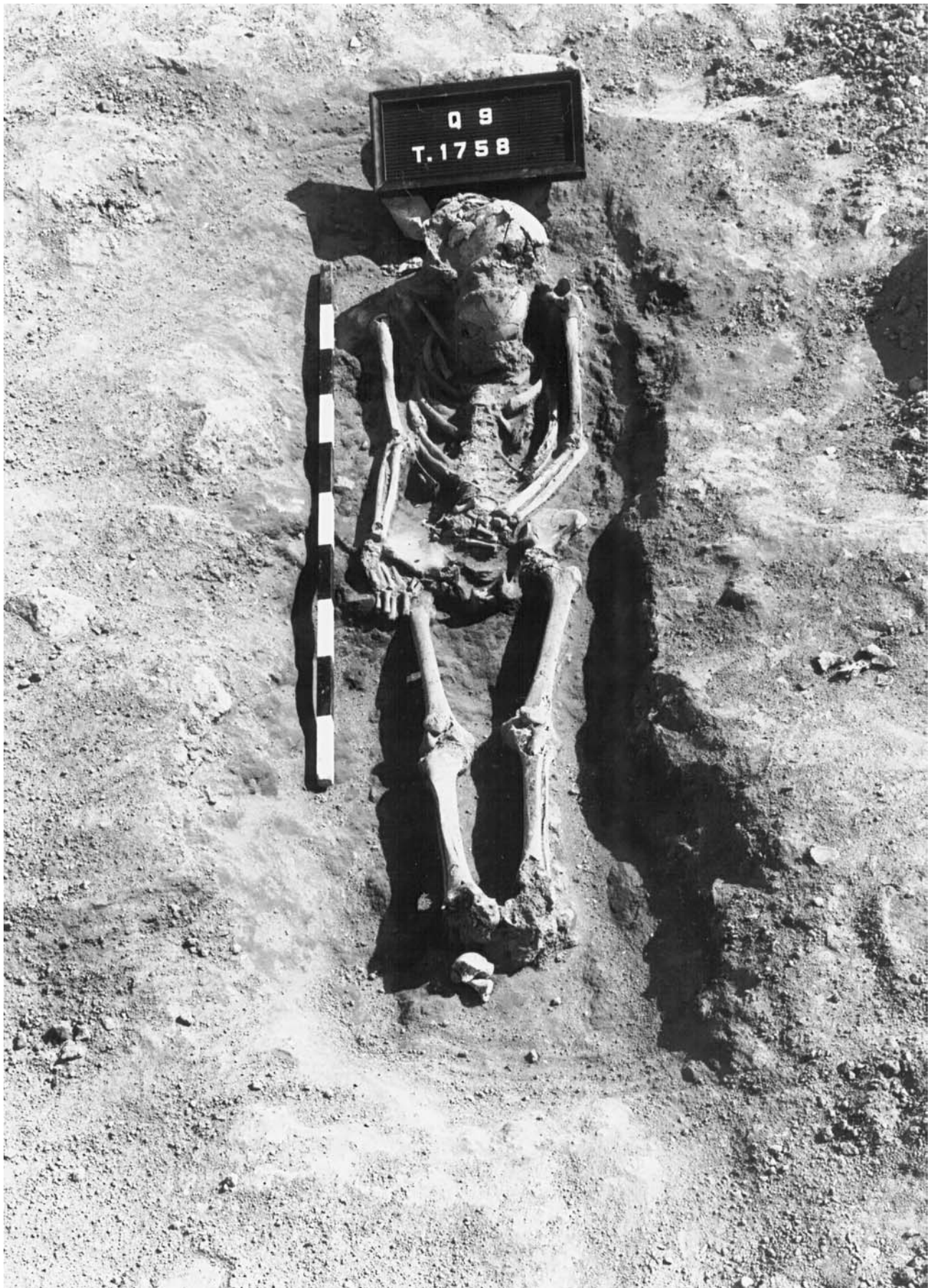


Figure 75. Extended Skeleton Burial (T.1758) in Square Q9

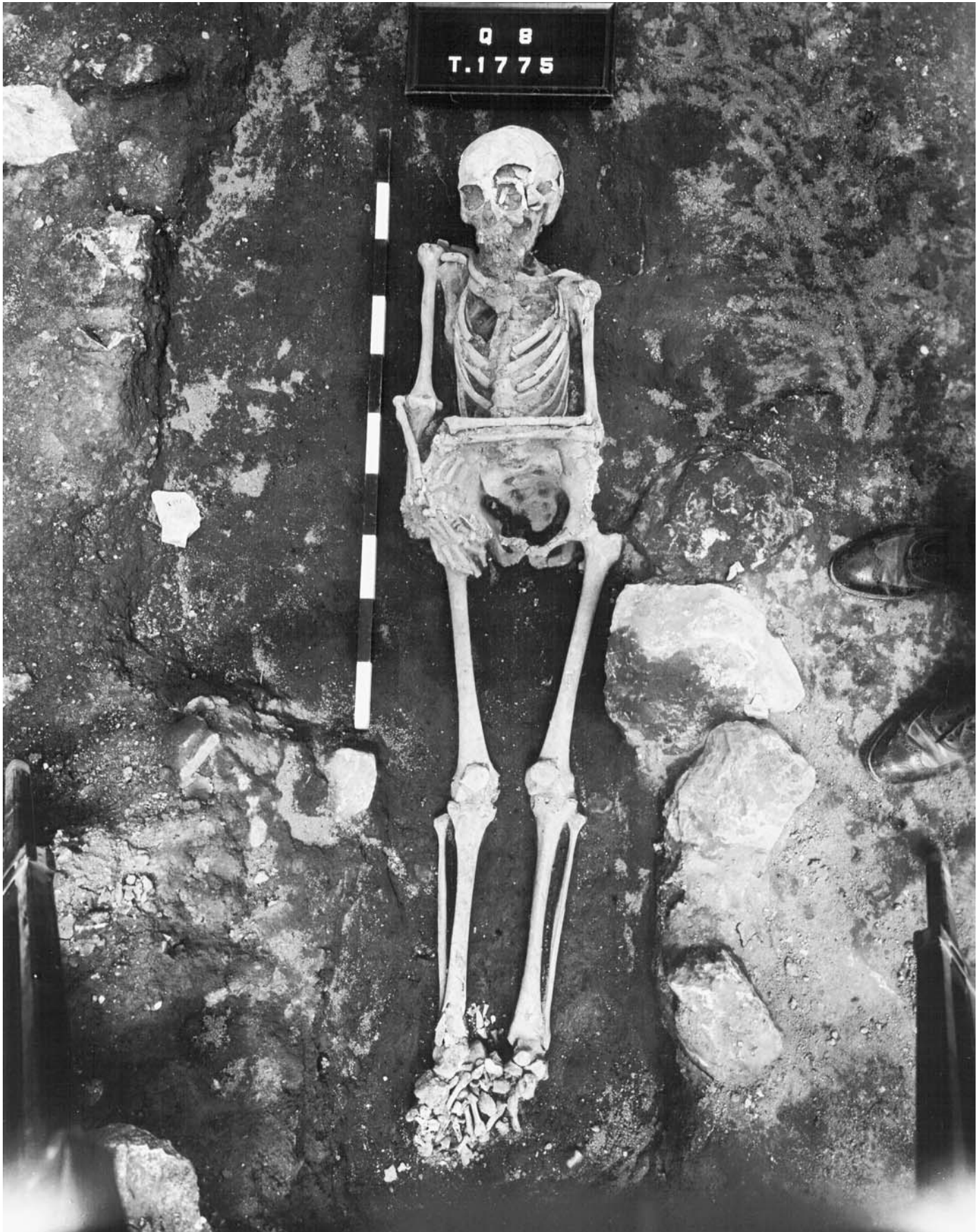


Figure 76. Extended Skeleton Burial (T.1775) in Square Q8



Figure 77. Child Jar Burial (T.1776) in Square Q9



Figure 78. Fragmentary Architectural Remains Associated with Square R9



Figure 79. Architectural Remains in Area of Squares Q8 and R8-10

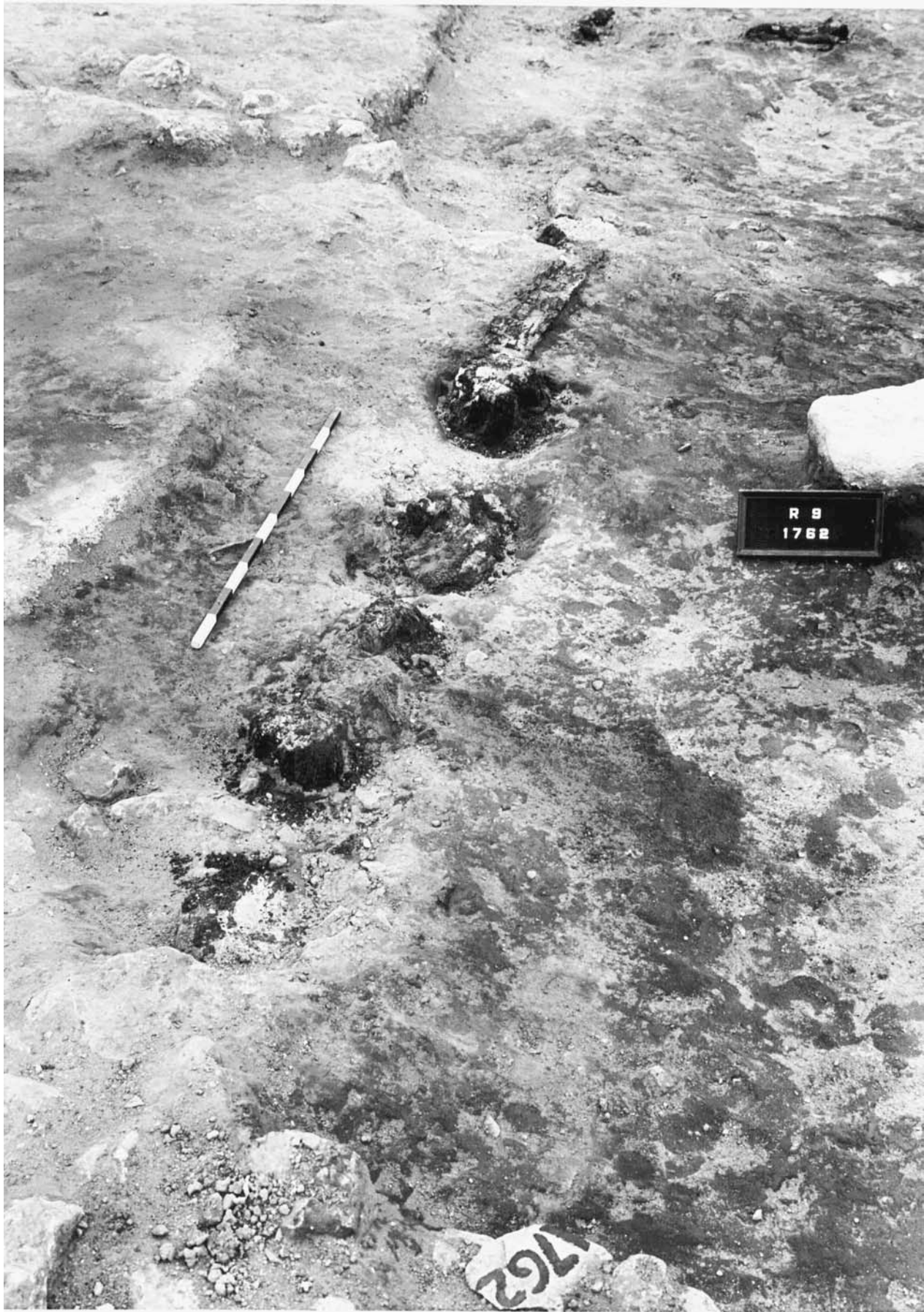


Figure 80. Row of Burned Wooden Posts Found *in situ* in Locus 1762



Figure 81. Ovens, Stone Basins, and Querns Associated with Locus 1736



Figure 82. Smashed Pottery and Small Finds Associated with Locus 1735



Figure 83. Crushed Skeleton and Pottery in Locus 1745



Figure 84. Extended Skeleton Burial (T.1836) in Square R10



Figure 85. Extended Skeleton (T.1765) and "Double Pithos" Jar Burial in Square R9



Figure 86. Extended Skeleton Burial (T.1765)



Figure 87. Child Jar Burial (T.1763) in Square R9



Figure 88. Deep Pit in Locus 1819



Figure 89. Burned Mudbrick Walls of Room 1751

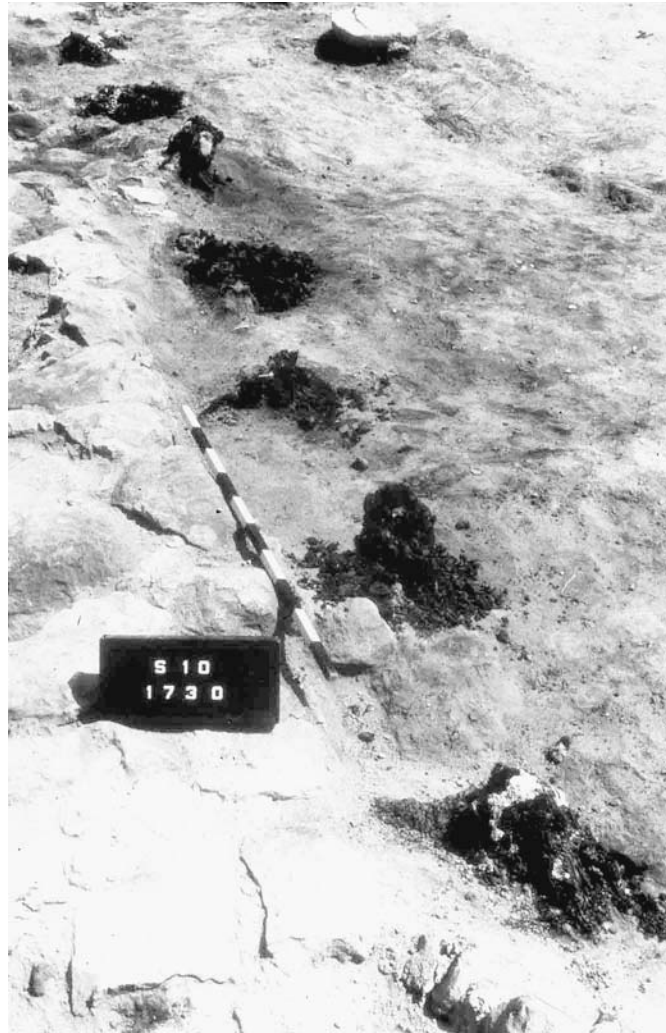


Figure 90. Row of Burned Wooden Posts Found *in situ* in Locus 1738



Figure 91. Square Stone-lined Pit (Locus 1790)



Figure 92. Square Stone-lined Pit (Locus 1790)

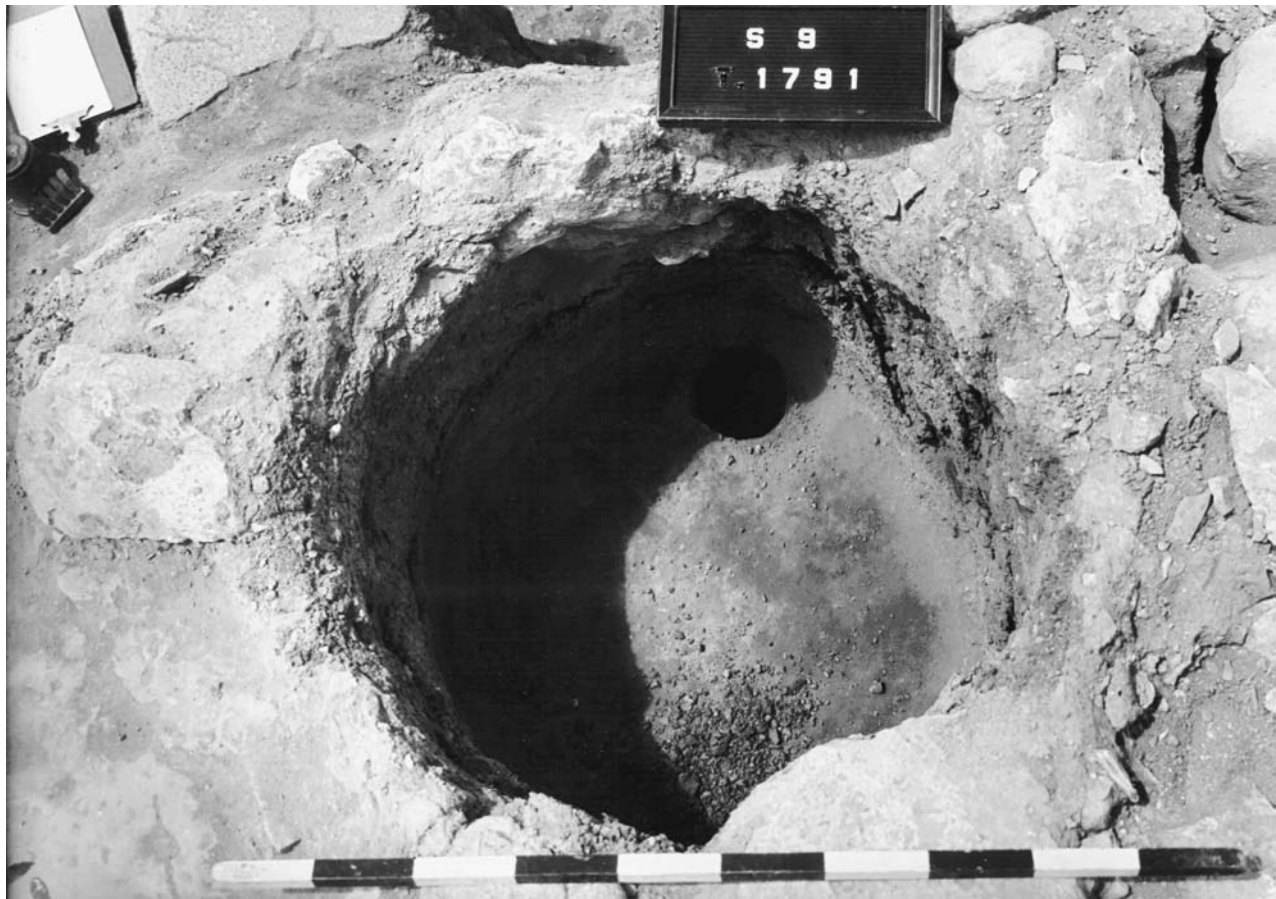


Figure 93. Large Silo in Locus 1791

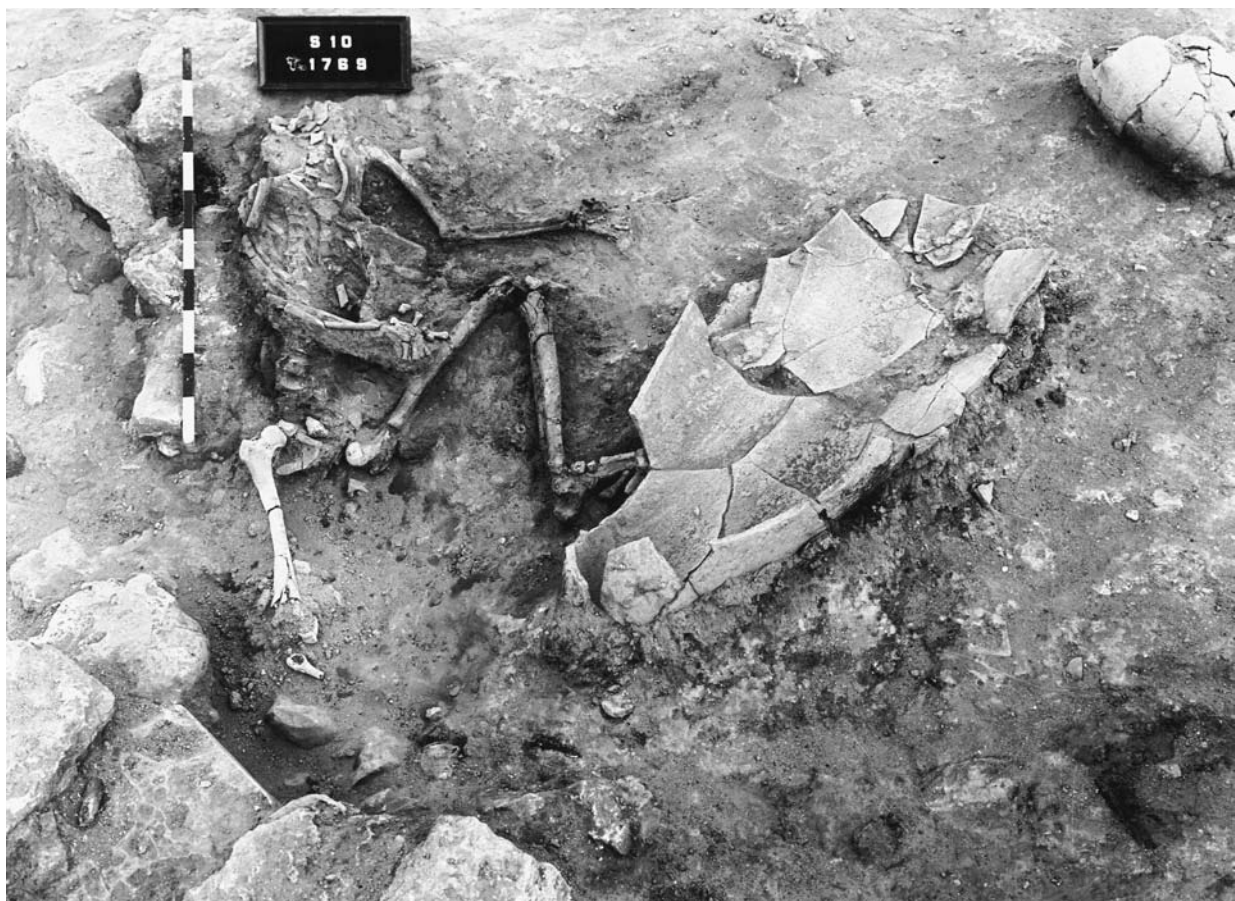


Figure 94. Crushed Skeleton (T. 1769) Adjacent to Collared Pithos



Figure 95. Extended Skeleton Burial (T. 1778)



Figure 96. Large Stone "Bathtub" with Internal Divider in Locus 1756

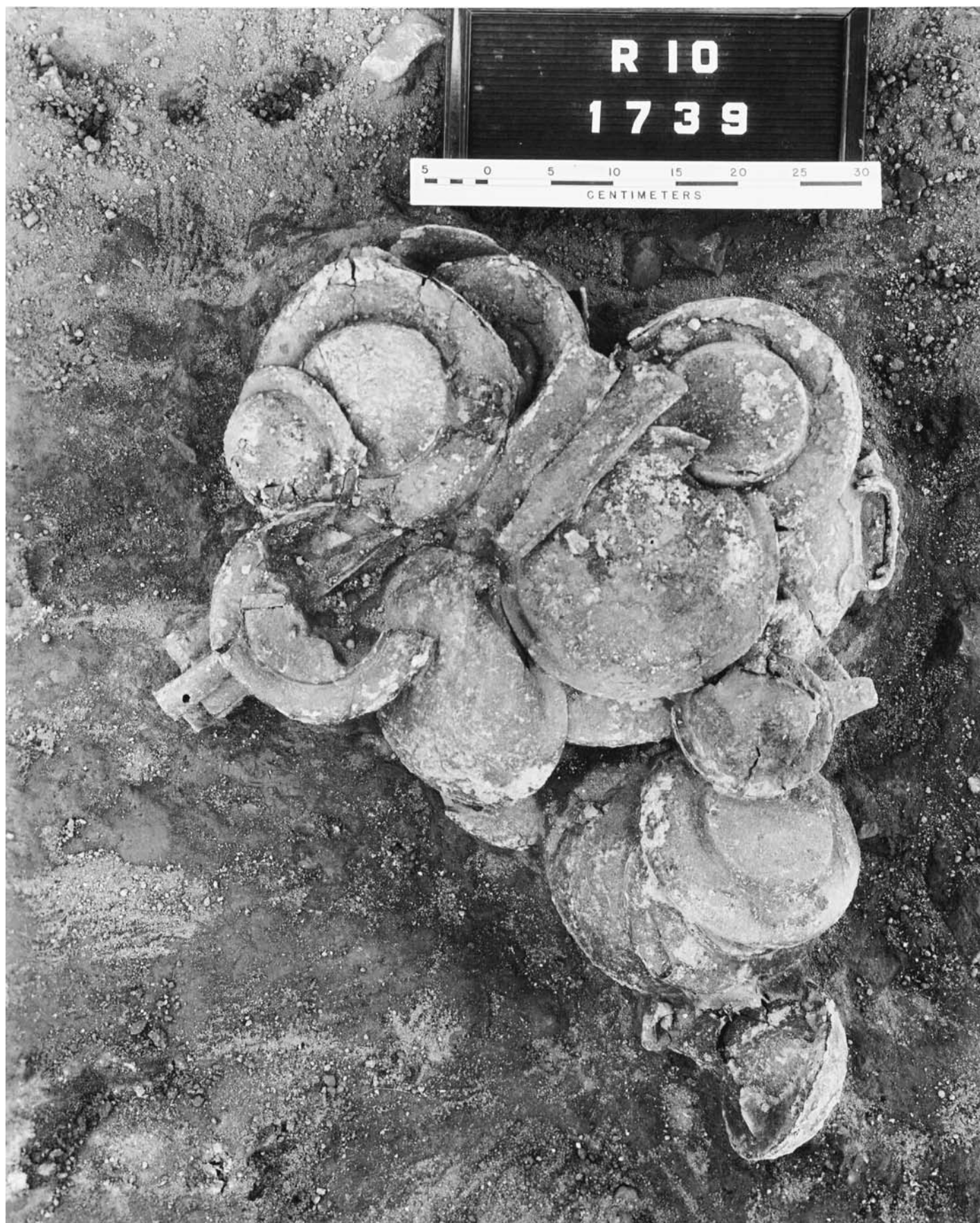


Figure 97. Bronze Vessel Hoard Found in Locus 1739



Figure 98. Bronze Vessel Hoard Found in Locus 1739



Figure 99. Removal of Bronze Vessel Hoard Found in Locus 1739



Figure 100. Remains of Building 1781 in Southeast Corner of Area CC



Figure 101. Building 1781, Viewed from the Southwest



Figure 102. Stratum VIA Architectural Remains in Square K10



Figure 103. Excavation of Stratum VI Remains in Square K10



Figure 104. Stratum VIA Remains in Area DD, Viewed from the Southwest



Figure 105. Stratum VIA Remains in Area DD, Viewed from the Southeast



Figure 106. Stratum VIA Remains in Area DD, Viewed from the Southeast



Figure 107. Room 5000 in Square K11



Figure 108. Several Rooms of a Large Building in Squares K10 and J10



Figure 109. Four Circular Stone Basins (or Vats?) in Square K10



Figure 110. Architectural Remains in Square K11



Figure 111. Two Rooms of a Large Building in Square K10



Figure 112. View of a Large Building in Squares K10-11, Looking from the Southeast



Figure 113. Cluster of Rooms to the East of the Large Building in Squares K11



Figure 114. Stratum VIA Architecture in the Eastern Part of Area DD



Figure 115. Fragmentary Structures Flanking South Side of the East–West Passageway



Figure 116. Stratum VIA Structures in Trench Extended Southward from Area DD



Figure 117. Large Complex in Squares K11 and L11



Figure 118. "Bathtub" and Other Installations in Open Area Associated with Squares L11-12



Figure 119. Open Area of Squares L11-12, Viewed from the Southeast



Figure 120. South Trench of Area DD, Viewed from the Southeast



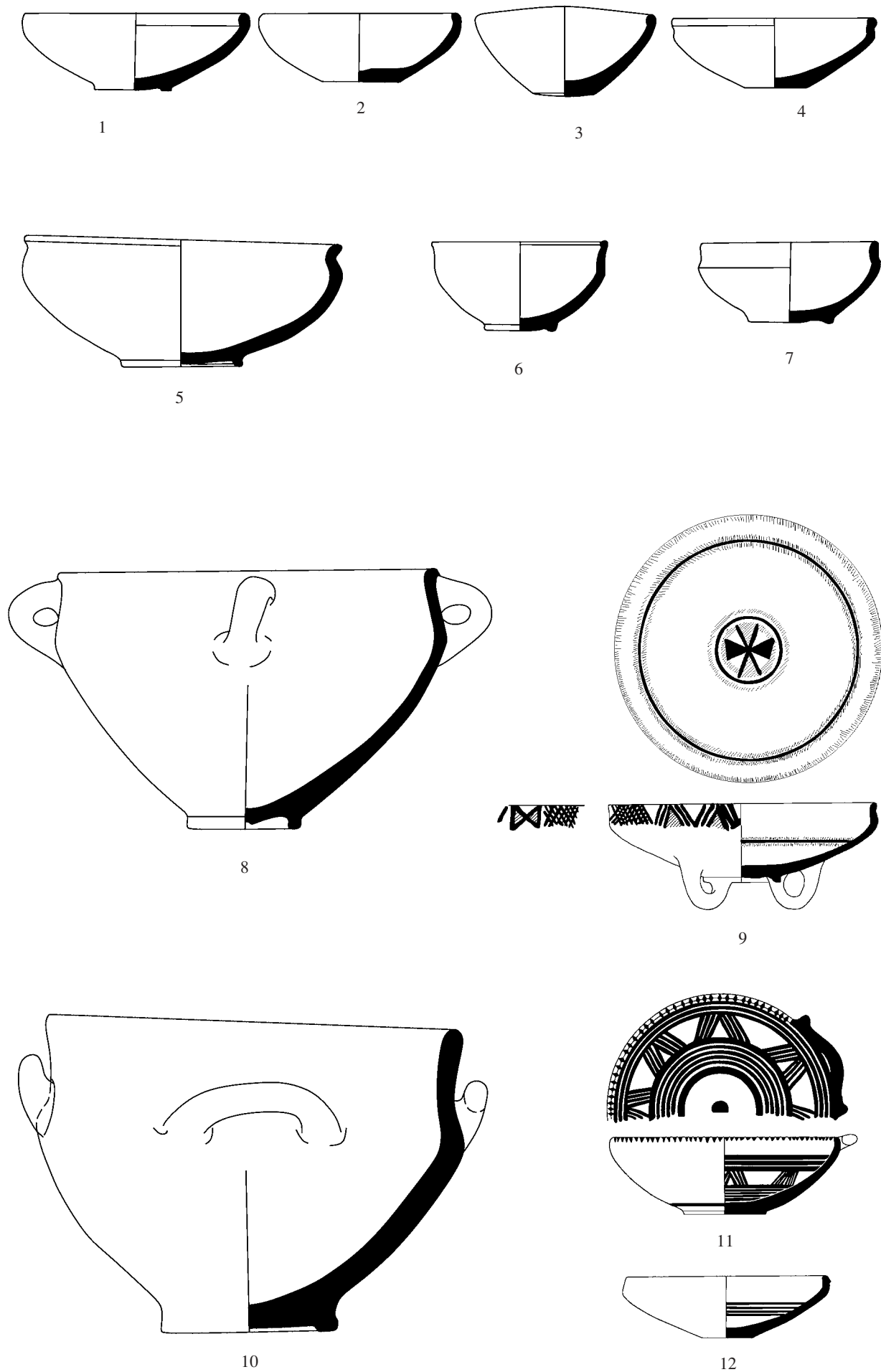
Figure 121. Full Extension of South Trench, Viewed from the South



Figure 122. Smashed Pottery *in situ* in Locus 5194

Plate 1. Stratum VIB Pottery

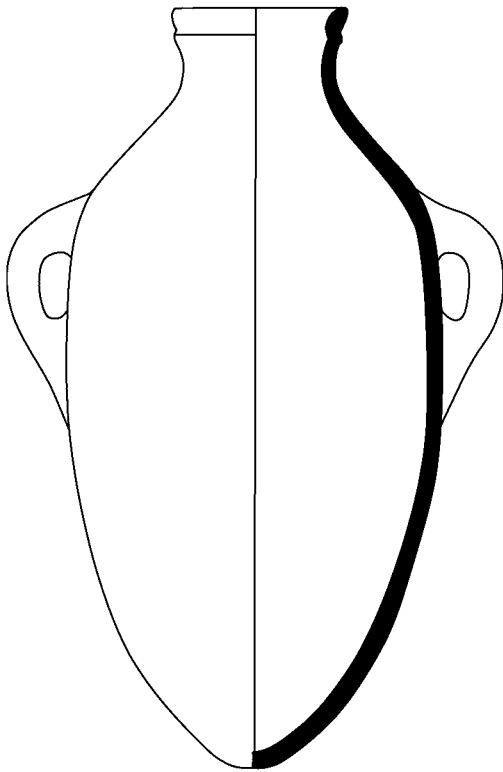
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1	Rounded bowl	282	a 492	A20720	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:5
2	Rounded bowl	328	a 500	—	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:2
3	Rounded bowl	279	a 577	A20741	2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:1
4	Carinated bowl	283	a 221	—	N = 2043	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 74:3, 142:6
5	Carinated bowl	310	a 490	—	W = 2080	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:6
6	Deep carinated bowl with painted bands	327	a 501	—	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:7
7	Carinated bowl	334	a 498	—	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:8
8	Simple krater with loop handles	319	b 289	—	3032	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:12
9	Footed bowl	336	a 488	—	N = 2080	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 74:10, 142:8
10	Bell-shaped krater	322	d 830	—	S + 5277*	K12	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 70:2
11	Rounded bowl with single bar handle	337	b 306	—	3031	L7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:11
12	Rounded bowl with painted bands or spirals	333	a 506	A20723	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:4



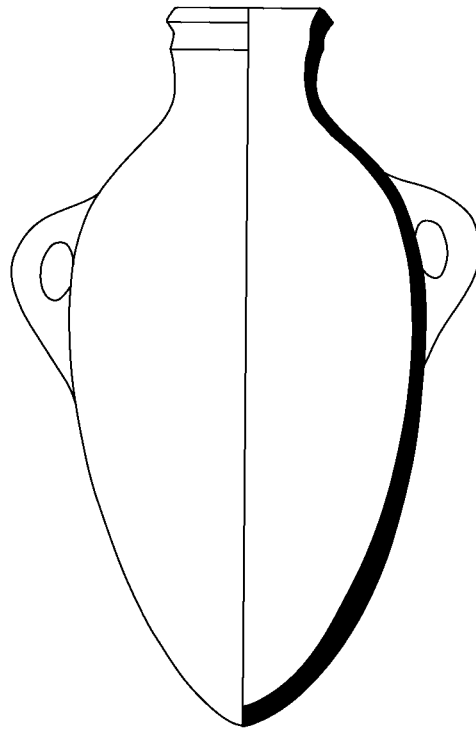
Stratum VIB Pottery. Scale 1:5

Plate 2. Stratum VIB Pottery

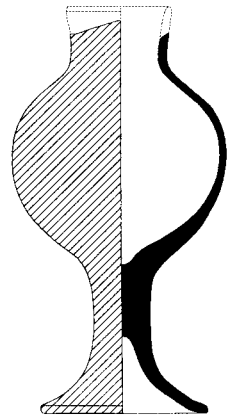
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1	Ovoid jar	121	d 769	—	5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:7
2	Ovoid jar	135	a 505	—	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:6
3	Simple goblet	24	a 489	—	N = 2080	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 74:18, 142:9
4	Band-painted goblet	25	a 491	—	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 74:19, 142:10
5	Ovoid jar	141	a 570	—	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:8
6	Ovoid jar with painted bands	125	b 151	—	3022	L7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:10



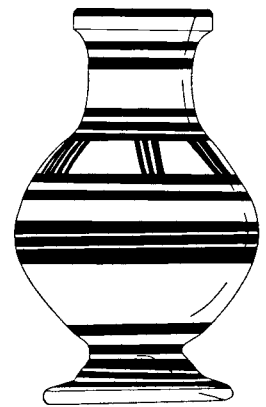
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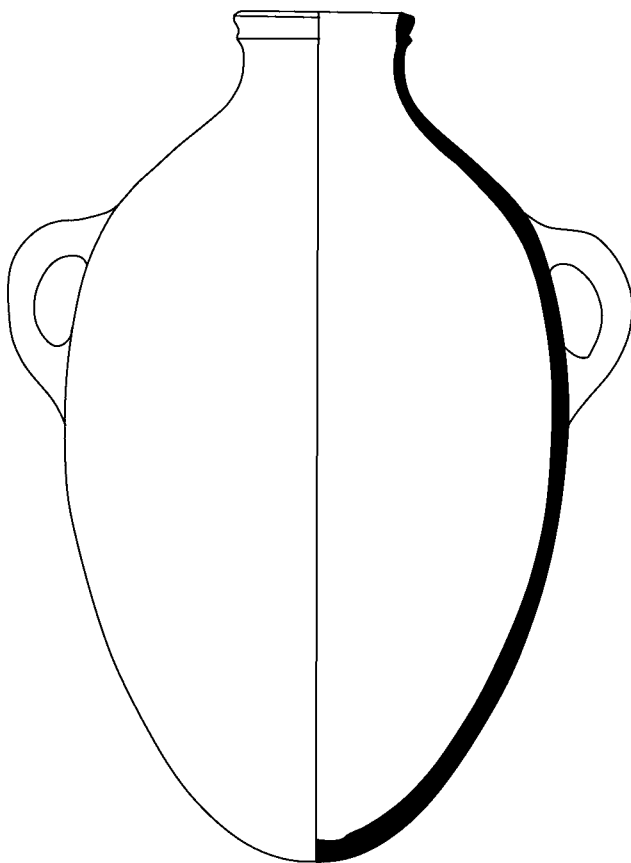
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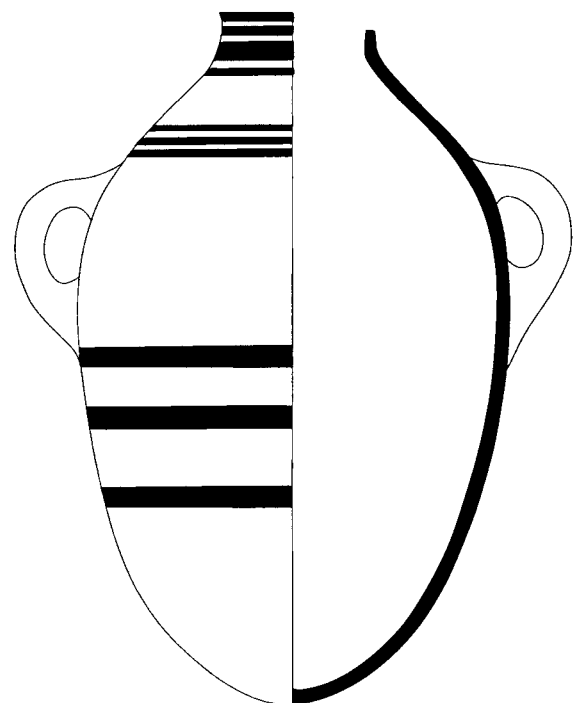
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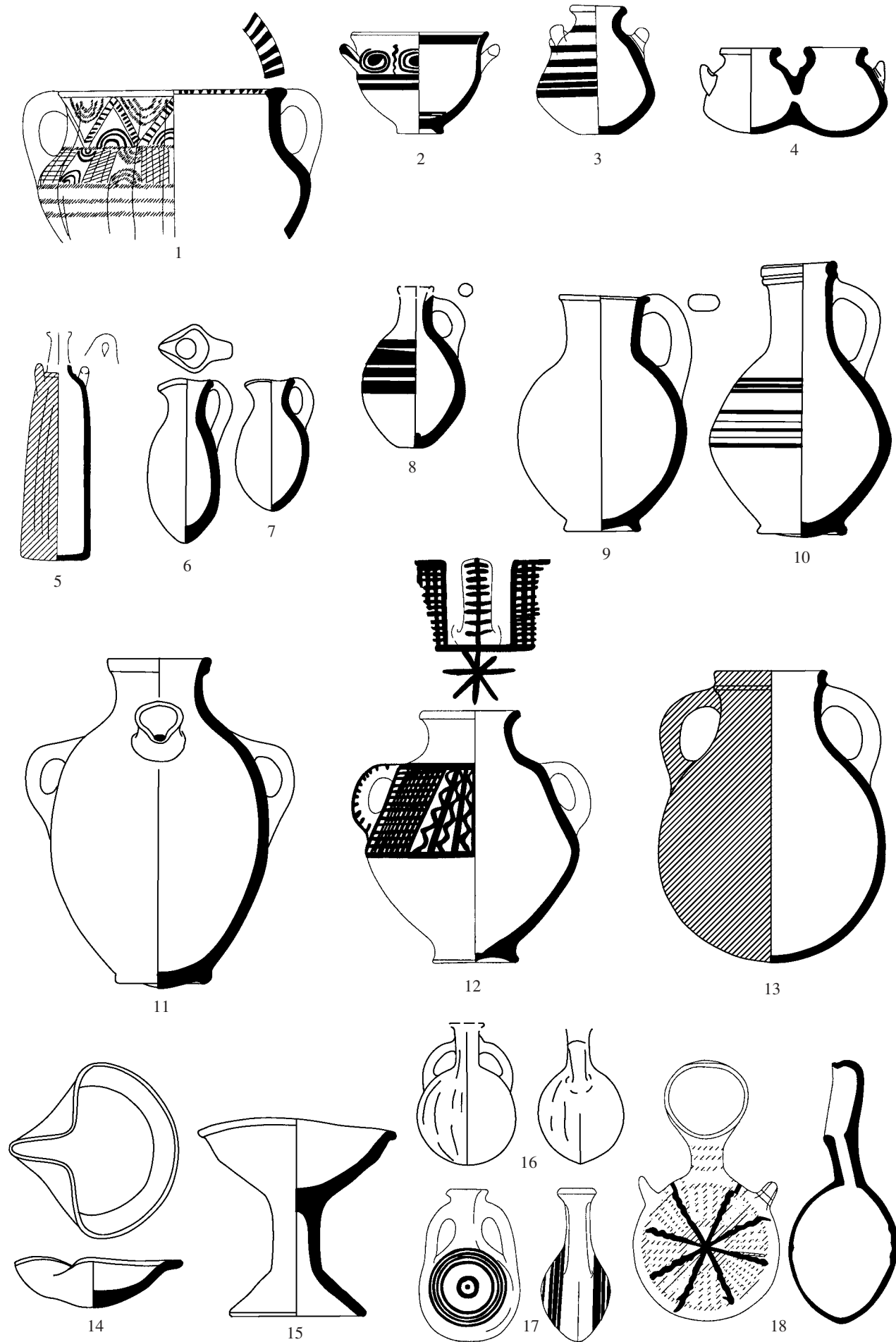
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Plate 3. Stratum VIB Pottery

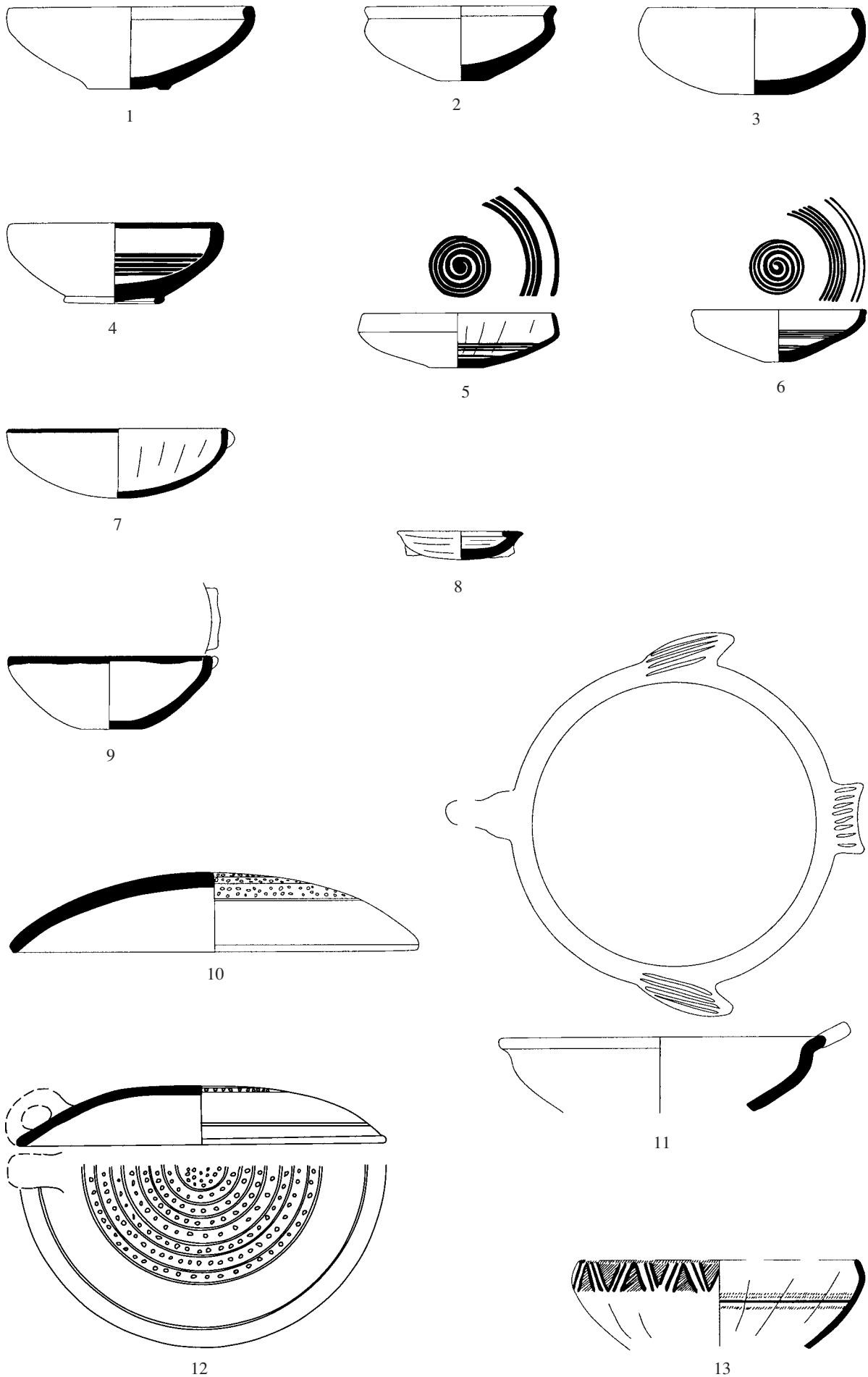
<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Krater with thickened rim	357	a 567	—	E = 2043	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 85:5, 144:15
2	“Philistine” bell-shaped bowl	335	d 704	—	E = 5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 74:9, 142:7
3	Pyxis	131	a 507	A20724	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:12
4	Double pyxis	143	b 308	—	E = 3041	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 73:13, 142:5
5	Cylindrical bottle	138	a 493	A20721	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 73:9, 142:3
6	Ovoid dipper juglet	420	d 700	—	5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:5
7	Ovoid dipper juglet	395	a 189	A28228	N = 2043	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:4
8	High-necked jug with painted bands	419	a 504	A20722	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 73:3, 142:2
9	Simple jug	417	d 768	—	5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 73:1
10	High-necked jug with painted bands	418	a 446	A20716	2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 73:2, 142:1
11	Spouted amphoriskos	142	a 571	A20739	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 73:11, 142:4
12	“Spouted” amphoriskos	161	a 603	A20742	E = 2043	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:6
13	Two-handled pilgrim flask	9	d 702	—	5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:15
14	Lamp	32	b 283	—	3032	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:13
15	Simple chalice	23	d 703	—	5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:17
16	Two-handled pilgrim flask	8	a 449	—	2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:14
17	Lentoid flask	3	a 569	—	E = 2043	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 86:7
18	Cup-mouthed lentoid flask	10	a 508	A20725	E = 2159	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 74:16



Stratum VIB Pottery. Scale 1:5

Plate 4. Stratum VIA Pottery

<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Rounded bowl	282	b 69	—	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:11
2	Carinated bowl	283	a 971	A20790	2077	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:4
3	Rounded bowl	328	a 387	A20709	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:2
4	Rounded bowl with painted bands or spirals	351	P 6026	A28038	S = 1721*	S8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 84:16, 144:11
5	Rounded bowl with painted bands or spirals	333	a 392	A20711	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:7
6	Rounded bowl with painted bands or spirals	339	a 438	—	2067	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:6
7	Rounded bowl with knob or lug handle	326	a 174	—	S = 2073	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:9
8	Rounded bowl with knob or lug handle	355	a 106	—	2022	M8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 85:3, 144:14
9	Rounded bowl with single bar handle	340	d 651	—	5216	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 78:8, 143:1
10	Baking tray	360	P 6153	—	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:11
11	Offering stand	358	P 6241	A28060	1740	R9	CC	Pl. 22:6; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 85:7, 144:17
12	Baking tray	359	P 6220	—	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 85:10, 144:18
13	Footed bowl	336	a 483	—	2073	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 79:4



Stratum VIA Pottery. Scale 1:5

Plate 5. Stratum VIA Pottery

<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Rounded bowl	279	P 6295	A28075	1749	Q8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:14
2	Deep carinated bowl	304	a 426	—	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:10
3	Deep carinated bowl	307	a 542	A20734	2085	N14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:15
4	Deep carinated bowl	307	a 441	—	2067	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:1
5	Deep carinated bowl	308	a 482	—	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:3
6	Deep carinated bowl	327	a 99	—	2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:13
7	Carinated bowl	338	a 469	—	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:5
8	Carinated bowl	338	P 6242	—	1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:19
9	Carinated bowl	341	P 6363	—	N = 1780	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:18
10	Carinated bowl	341	b 148	—	E = 3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:12
11	Simple krater	342	P 6300	A28110	1752	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:21
12	Simple krater	342	a 456	—	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:15
13	Simple krater	276	P 6088	A28117	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:20
14	Simple krater	276	a 430	—	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 78:14, 143:3
15	Simple krater	317	a 604	—	W = 2084	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:22

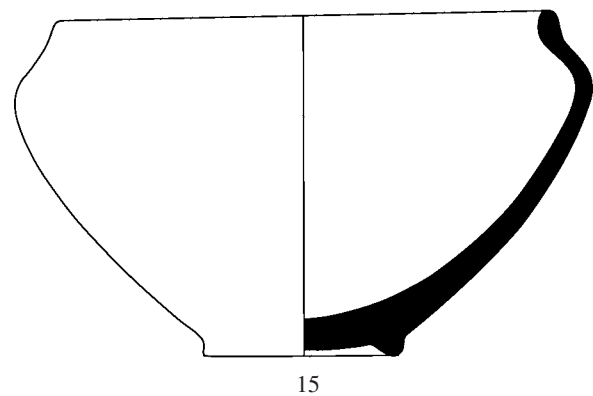
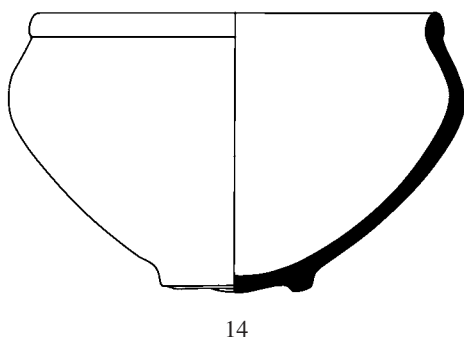
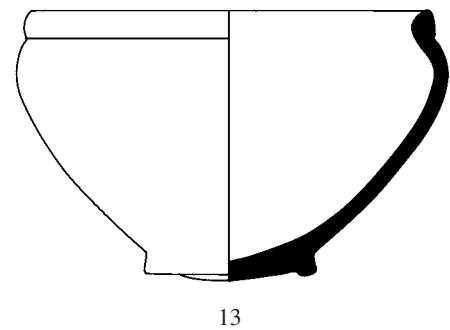
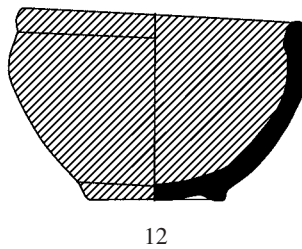
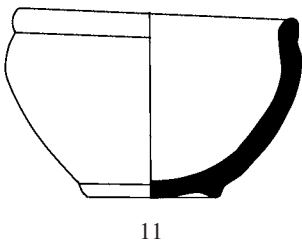
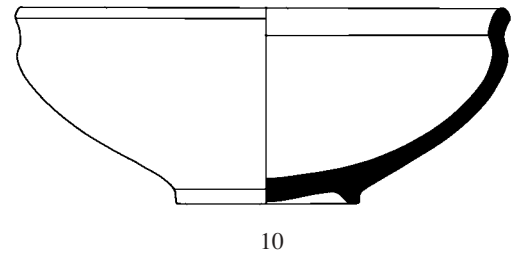
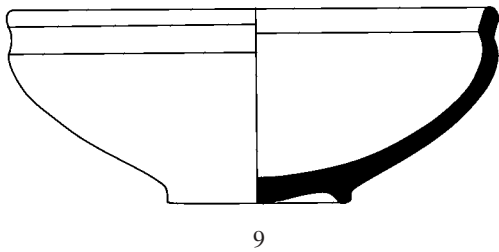
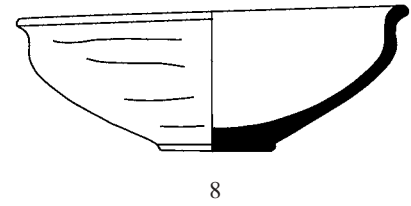
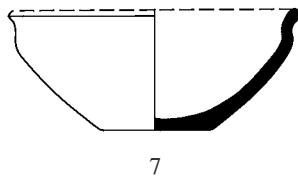
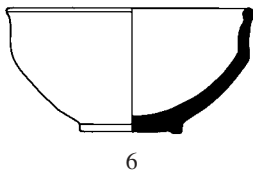
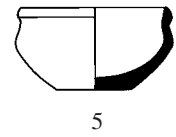
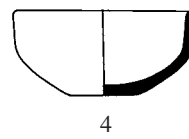
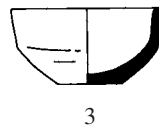
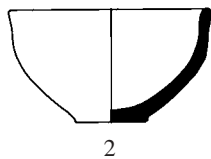
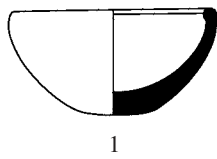
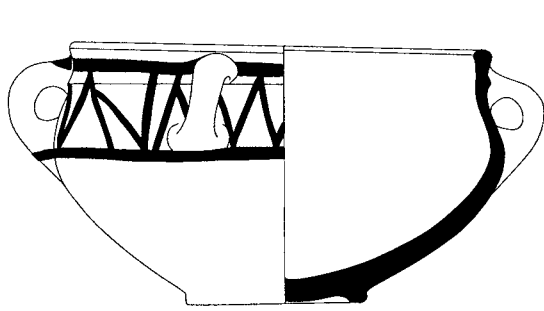
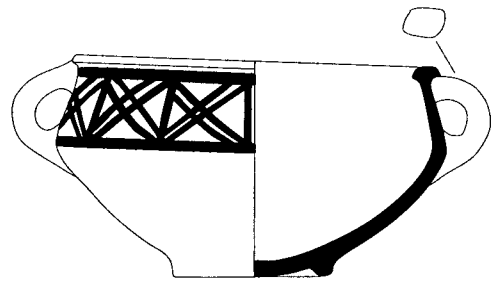


Plate 6. Stratum VIA Pottery

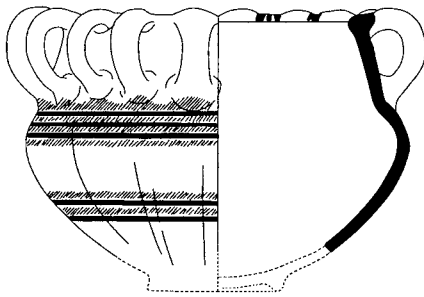
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1	Krater with thickened rim	356	b 81	A13921	—	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 85:4
2	Krater with thickened rim	345	d 650	—	5216	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 78:18, 143:4
3	Multiple-handled krater	348	a 497	—	2071	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 79:2, 143:7
4	Krater with thickened rim and painted spirals	346	b 68	—	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 78:19, 143:5
5	Simple krater with loop handles	319	a 176	—	2022	M8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 79:1
6	Krater with thickened rim	344	a 484	—	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 78:17
7	Multiple-handled krater	349	b 240	—	—	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 79:3



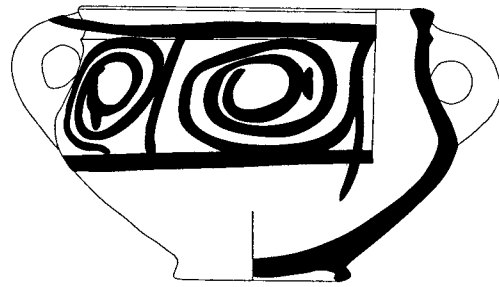
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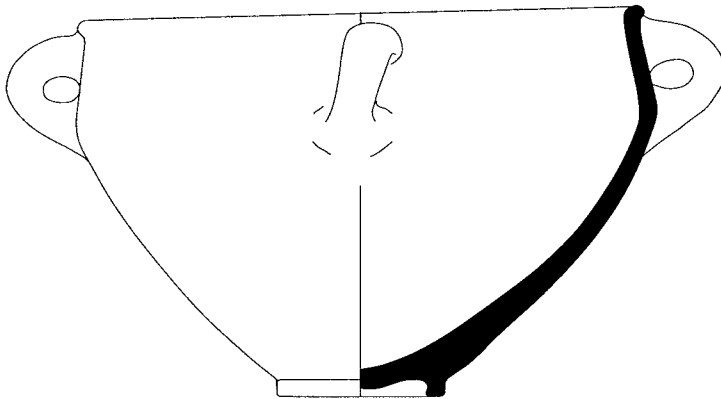
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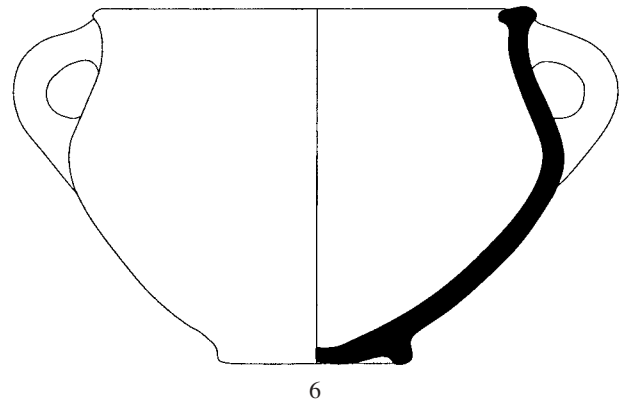
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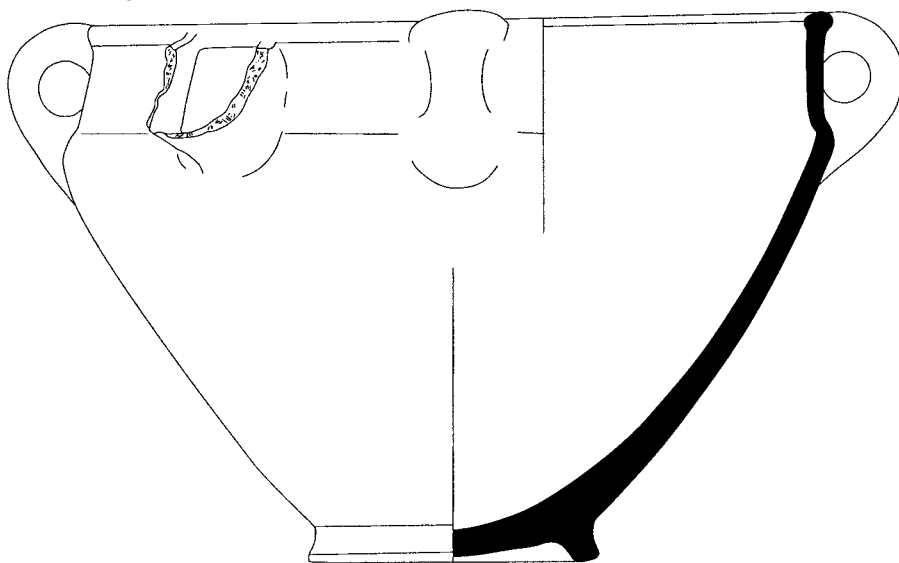
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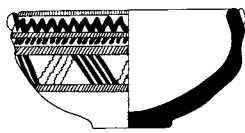
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Plate 7. Stratum VIA Pottery

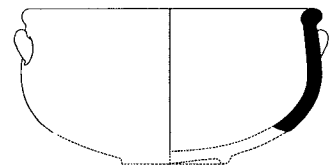
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1	Rounded bowl with knob or lug handle	354	P 5920	A28041	–1567*	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 85:2, 144:13
2	Carinated bowl with painted bands	352	P 6199	—	1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:17
3	Bell-shaped bowl	353	P 6311	—	1754	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:1
4	Cypriot white-painted ware bowl	347	a 428	A20714	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 78:20, 143:6
5	Footed krater	350	a 913	—	2101	K9	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 79:5
6	Footed krater	350	a 628	A28211	—	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 85:6, 144:16
7	Biconical pyxis	123	P 1279	A28091	—	M15	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:11
8	Biconical pyxis	113	a 457	A20717	2078	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:9
9	Biconical pyxis with painted bands	131	a 409	—	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 77:9
10	Biconical pyxis with painted bands	136	b 64	—	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 77:10, 142:22
11	Biconical pyxis with painted bands	136	P 6081	A28071	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:10
12	Biconical pyxis with painted bands	149	d 528	—	5153	K12	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 77:7
13	Biconical pyxis	163	b 25	—	—	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:12
14	Quadruple pyxis	150	d 415	—	5141	L12	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 77:8, 142:21



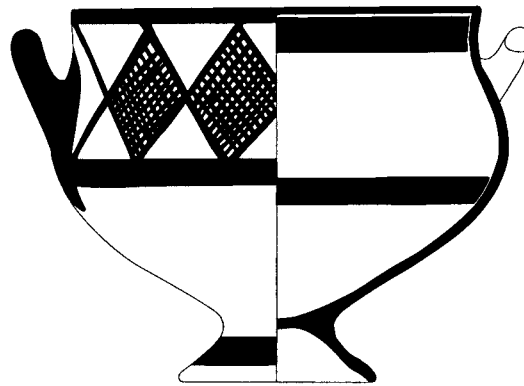
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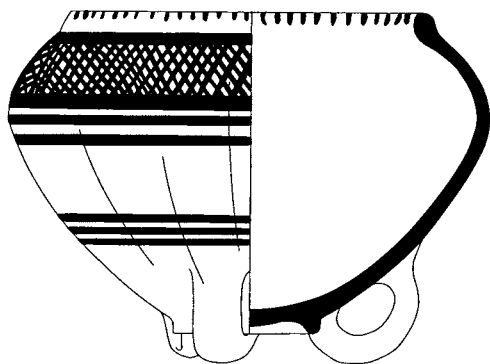
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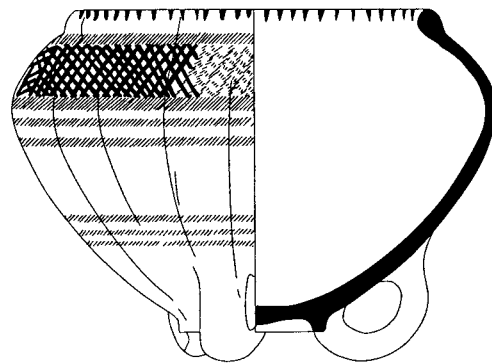
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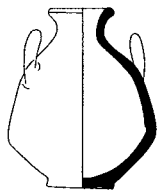
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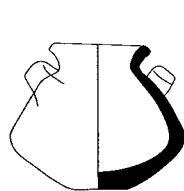
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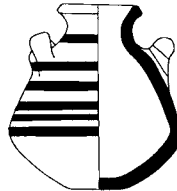
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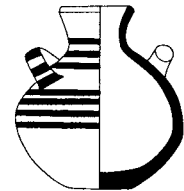
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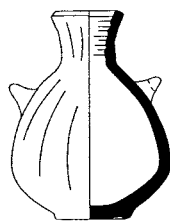
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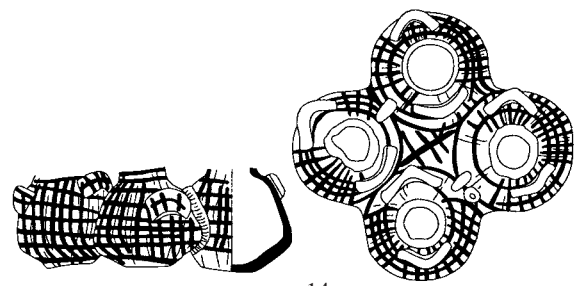
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14

Plate 8. Stratum VIA Pottery

<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Simple chalice	32	P 6064	A28059	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 87:8
2	Simple chalice	31	P 6192	A28049	N = 1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 87:7
3	Simple chalice	30	P 6125	—	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 87:6
4	Chalice with stepped base	29	P 6337	A28076	1762	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 87:5
5	Chalice with stepped base	33	P 6063	A28046	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 87:9, 145:10
6	Offering stand	35	P 6075	A28114	– 1729	Q10	CC	Pl. 22:4; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 87:11, 145:12
7	Offering stand	34	P 6073	A28111	S = 1744	R10	CC	Pl. 22:3; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 87:10, 145:11
8	Offering stand/chalice	14	a 443	—	2067	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 79:10, 143:8
9	Simple goblet	26	P 6176	A28068	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 87:1
10	Simple goblet	27	a 551	A20737	2082	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 87:2
11	Band-painted goblet	21	b 18	—	—	L7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 87:3
12	Band-painted goblet	21	a 525	—	2075	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 79:11
13	Band-painted goblet	28	P 6304	A28118	E = 1752	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 87:4, 145:9

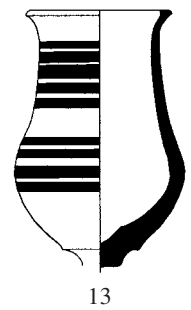
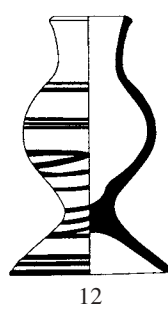
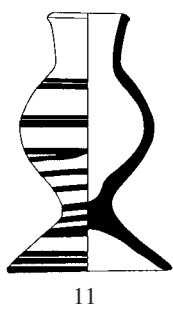
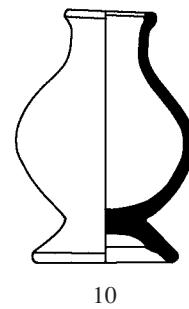
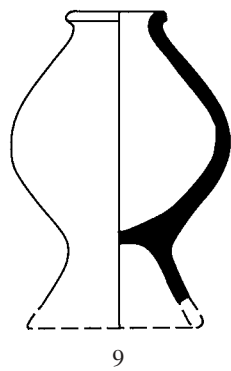
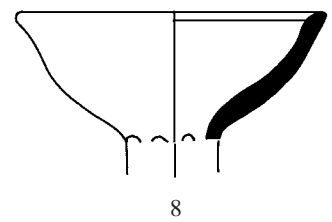
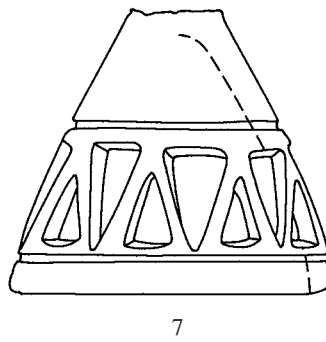
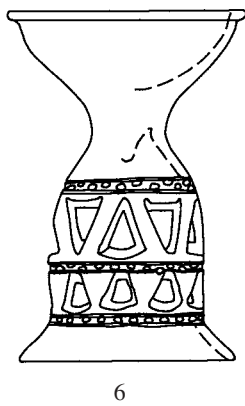
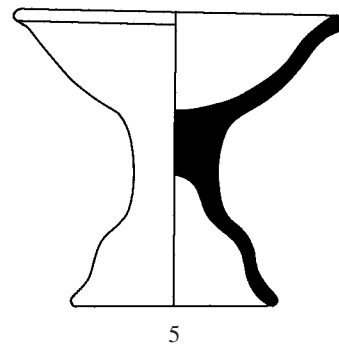
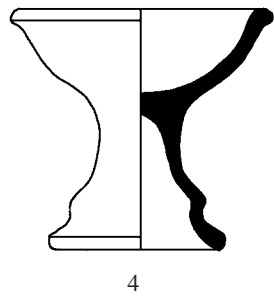
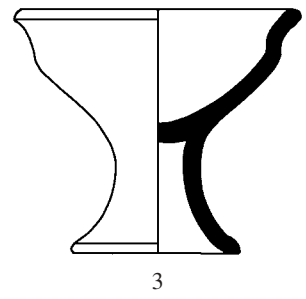
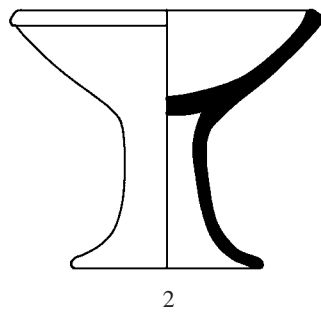
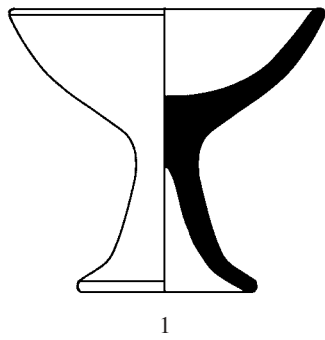
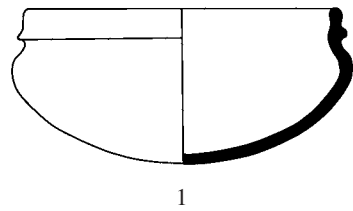
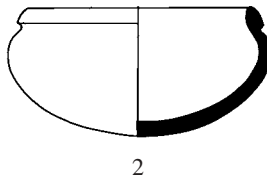


Plate 9. Stratum VIA Pottery

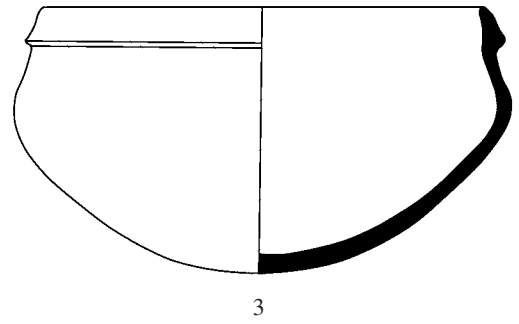
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1	Cooking pot with grooved rim	16	P 6187	—	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:14
2	Cooking pot with triangular rim	19	P 6270	—	1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:13
3	Cooking pot with triangular rim	20	P 6061	A28054	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:15
4	Cooking pot with triangular rim and horizontal handles	18	P 6198	—	1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:12
5	“Philistine” two-handled cooking pot	148	a 391	—	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 77:5
6	“Philistine” two-handled cooking pot	148	P 6193	A28067	1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:1
7	Cooking pot with flanged rim	21	P 6157	A28124	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:16
8	“Philistine” one-handled cooking jug	432	P 6334	A28077	S = 1761	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 81:6, 144:1
9	“Philistine” two-handled cooking pot	140	P 6166	—	N = 1731	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:2
10	“Philistine” two-handled cooking pot	140	a 496	—	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 77:6
11	“Philistine” two-handled cooking pot	158	P 6121	—	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:3
12	“Philistine” one-handled cooking jug	432	a 379	—	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:17
13	Cooking pot with triangular rim and loop handles	17	a 410	—	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 79:6
14	“Philistine” one-handled cooking jug	442	P 6163	—	= 1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:7
15	“Philistine” one-handled cooking jug	403	a 382	—	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:18
16	“Philistine” one-handled cooking jug	441	P 6260	A28019	1743	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:5



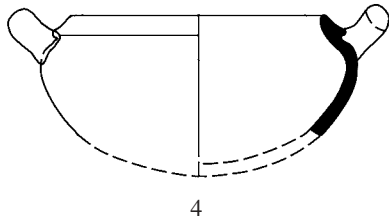
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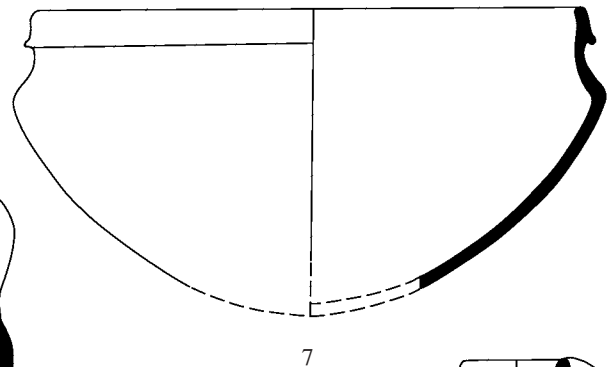
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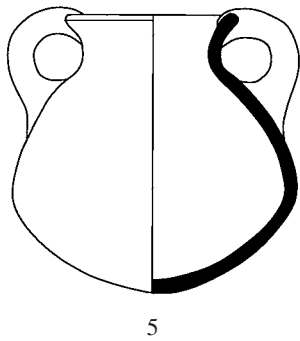
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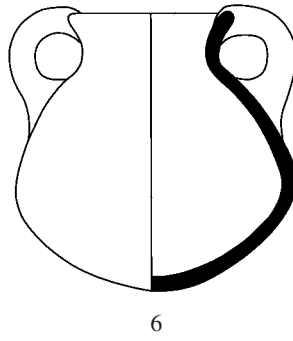
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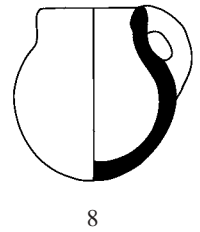
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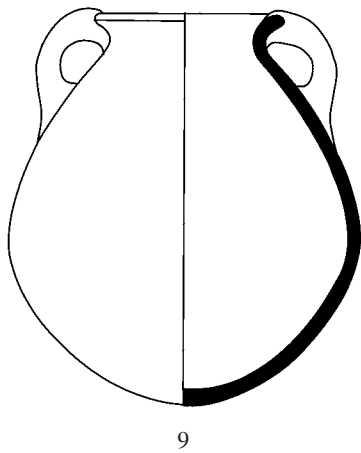
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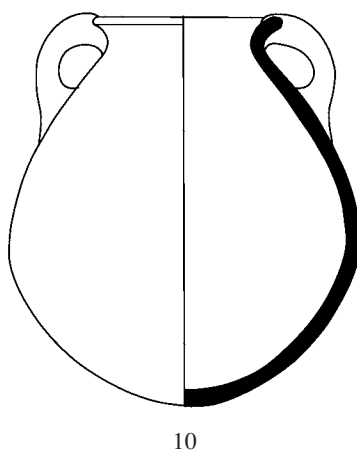
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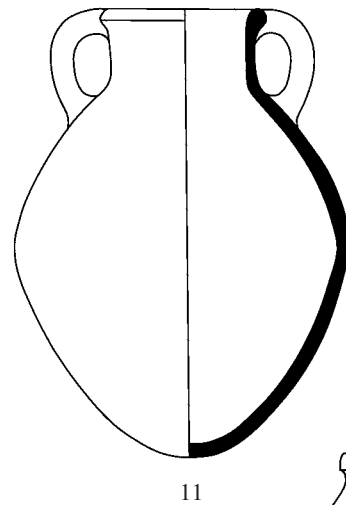
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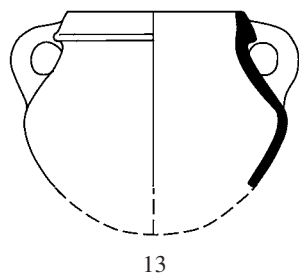
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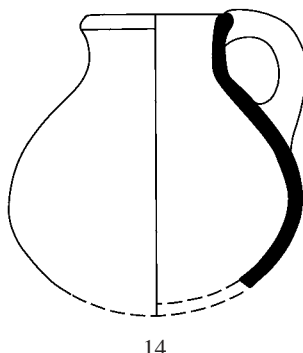
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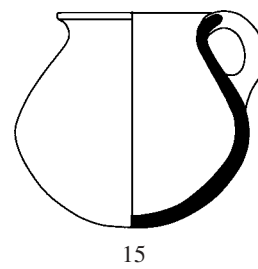
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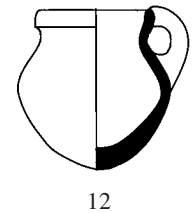
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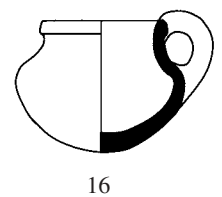
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Plate 10. Stratum VIA Pottery

<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Ovoid jar	135	a 388	A20710	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 76:3
2	Ovoid jar	121	P 6087	A28113	S = 1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:9
3	Ovoid jar	141	P 6085	—	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:8
4	Ovoid jar	109	a 104	—	2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 76:2

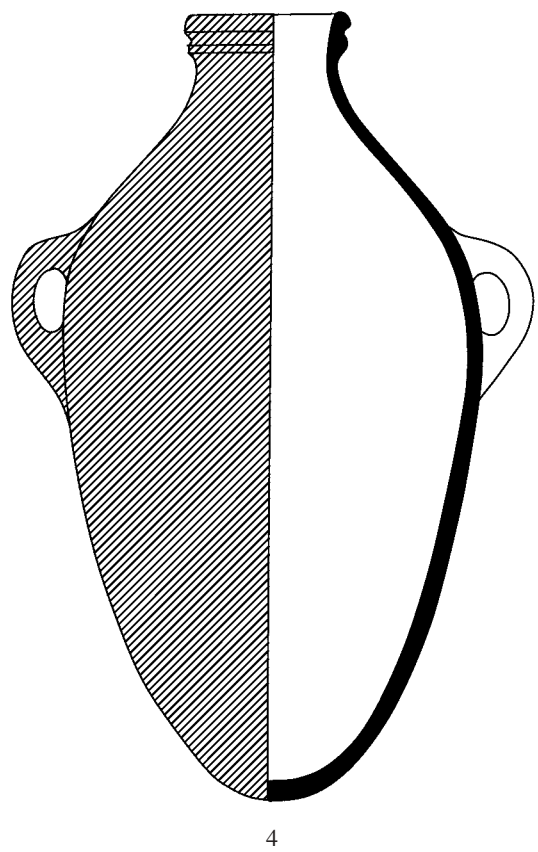
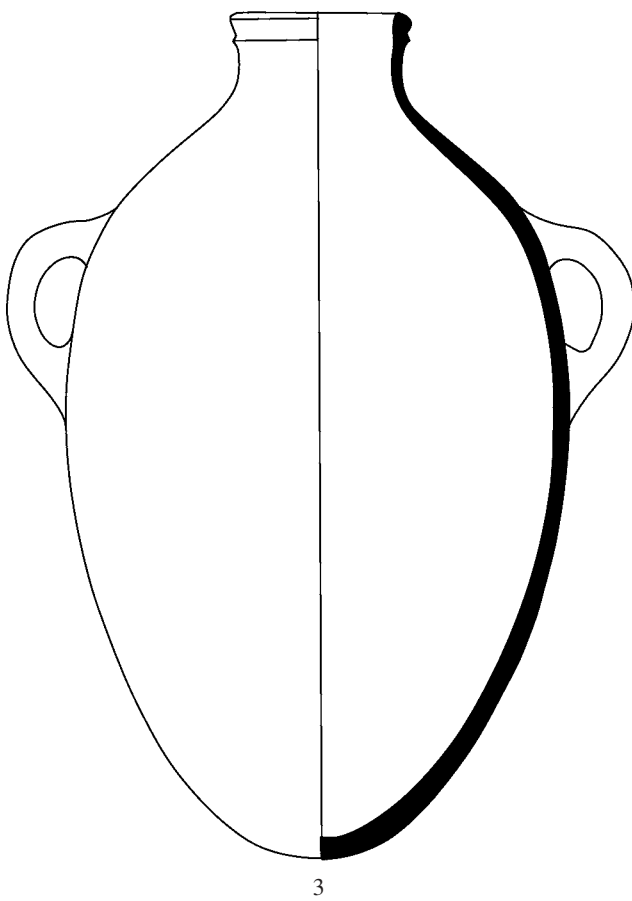
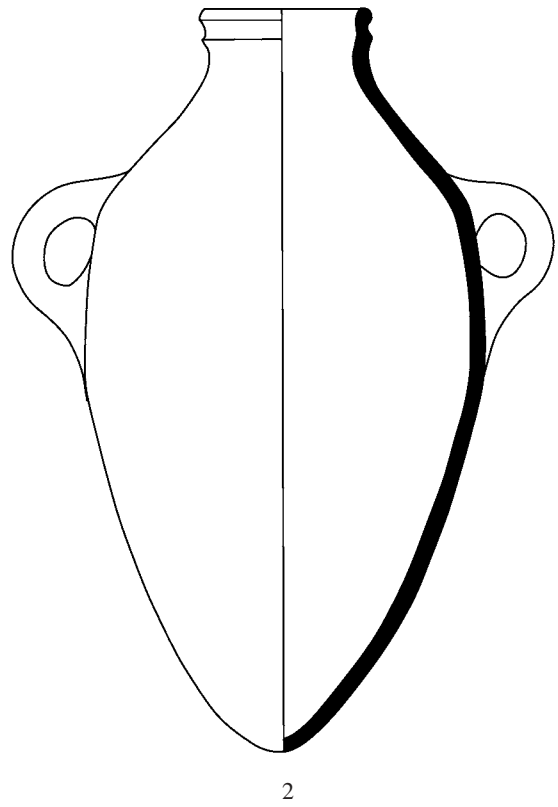
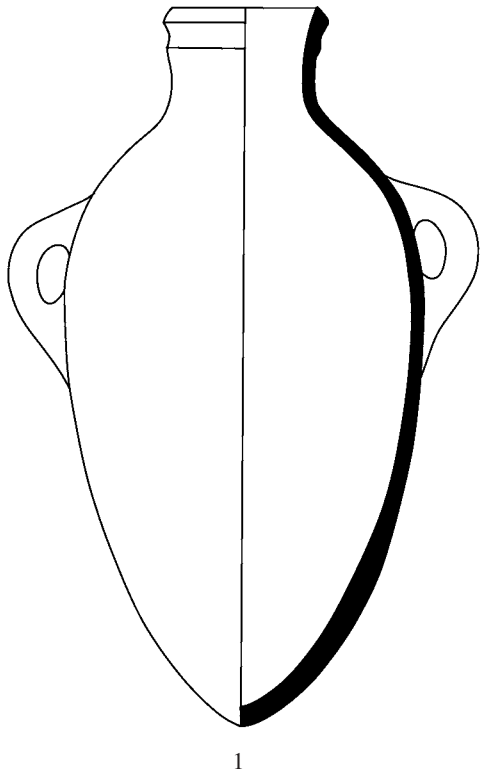
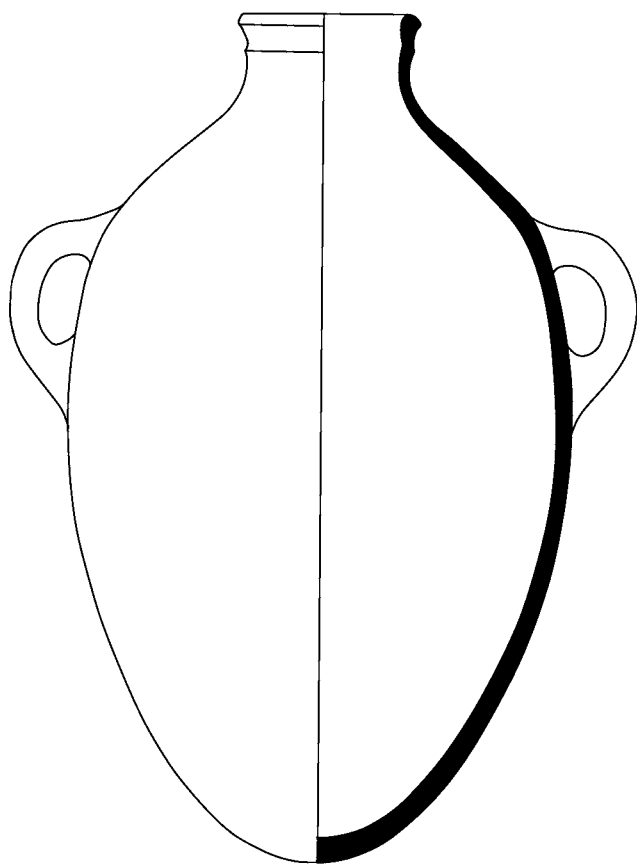
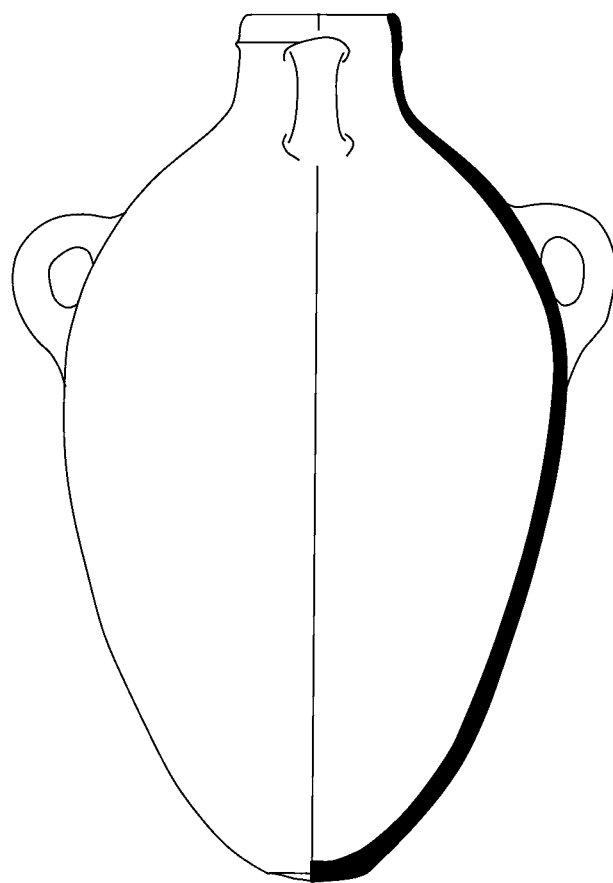


Plate 11. Stratum VIA Pottery

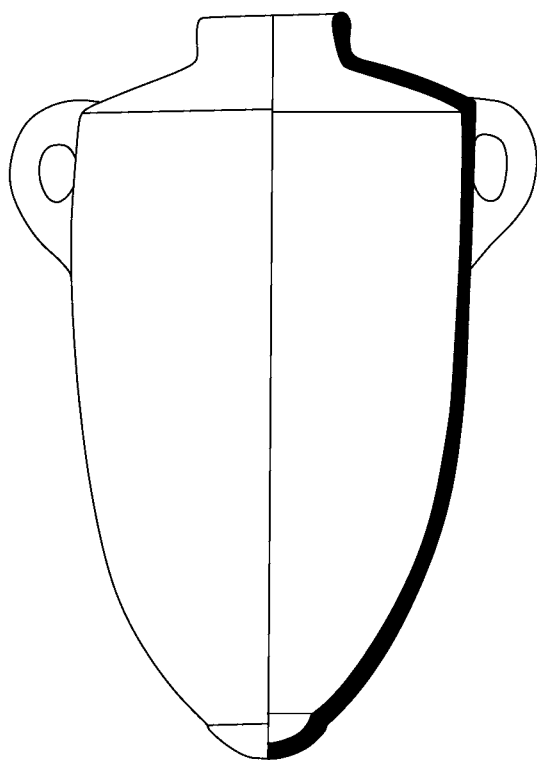
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1	Jar	141	b 264	—	3021	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 76:4
2	Jar	157	P 6353	—	E = 1774	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 83:6
3	Jar with carinated shoulder	137	b 128	—	—	L7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 83:3
4	Jar with four handles	144	d 37	—	5010	K11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 77:1



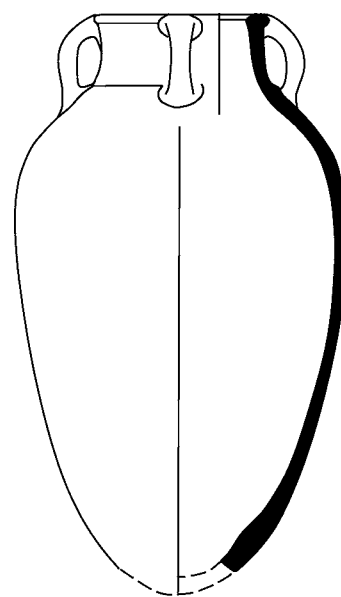
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Plate 12. Stratum VIA Pottery

<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Collared pithos	122	P 6168	—	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 83:4
2	Collared pithos	120	P 6069	—	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 83:1
3	Offering stand	16	a 431	—	2067	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 80:8
4	Offering stand	18	P 6307	—	1752	Q9	CC	Pl. 22:5; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 87:12, 145:13
5	Offering stand	17	d 488	—	5141	L12	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 80:9, 143:16

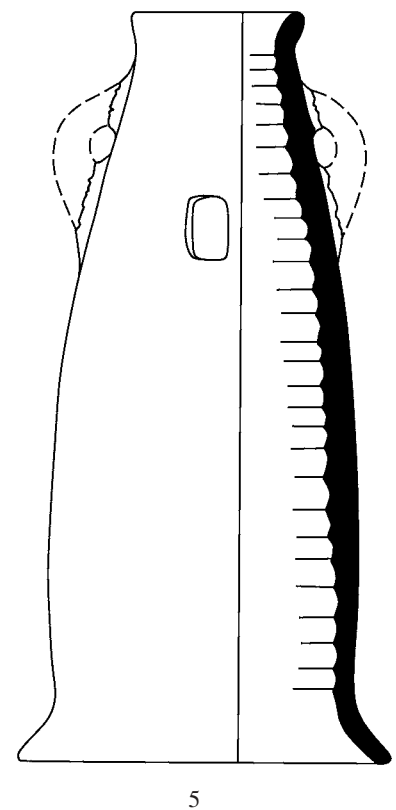
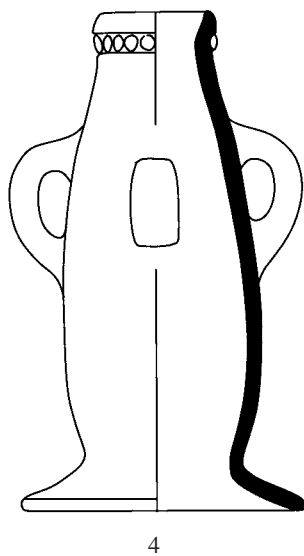
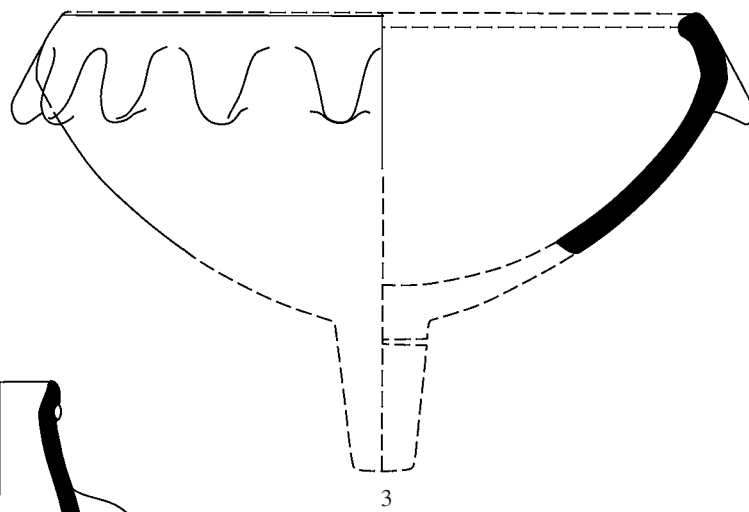
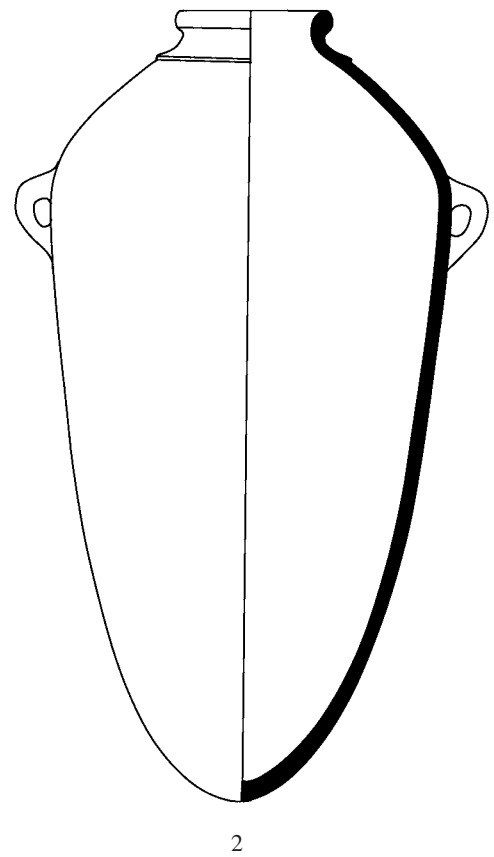
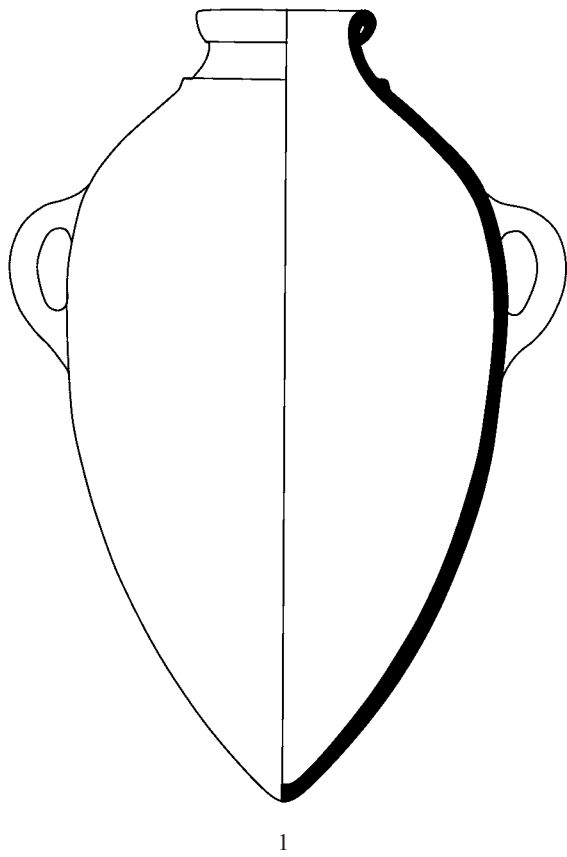
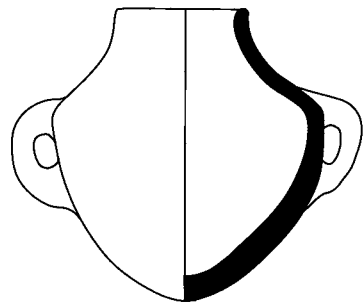
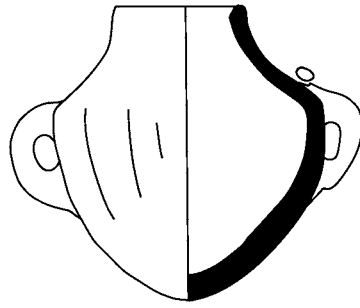


Plate 13. Stratum VIA Pottery

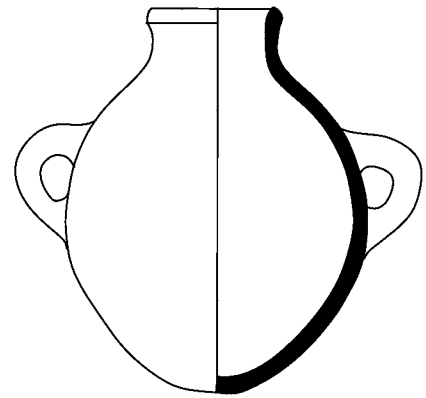
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1	Simple amphoriskos	147	a 468	—	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 77:4
2	Simple amphoriskos	147	P 6057	A28058	N = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:6
3	Bottle amphoriskos	164	a 535	A20732	N = 2079	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:13
4	Simple amphoriskos	146	b 155	—	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 77:3
5	Simple amphoriskos with painted bands	159	P 6280	A28052	1747	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:4
6	Jar with incised shoulder	151	a 575	—	2071	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 77:11
7	Simple amphoriskos	146	a 138	—	2043	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:7
8	Narrow-bodied jar/amphora	155	P 6365	A28080	1790	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 83:2
9	Narrow-bodied jar/amphora	145	a 82	A20652	2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 77:2
10	Narrow-bodied jar/amphora	156	P 6194	A28096	1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 83:5



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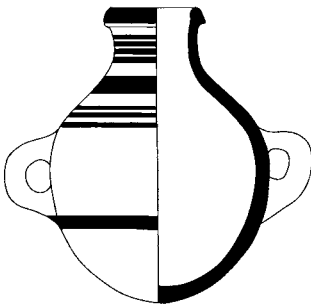
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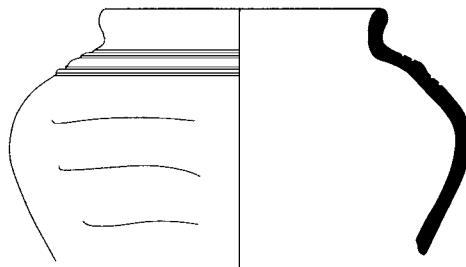
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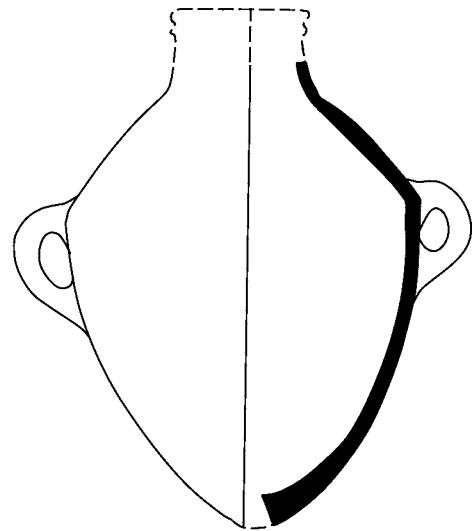
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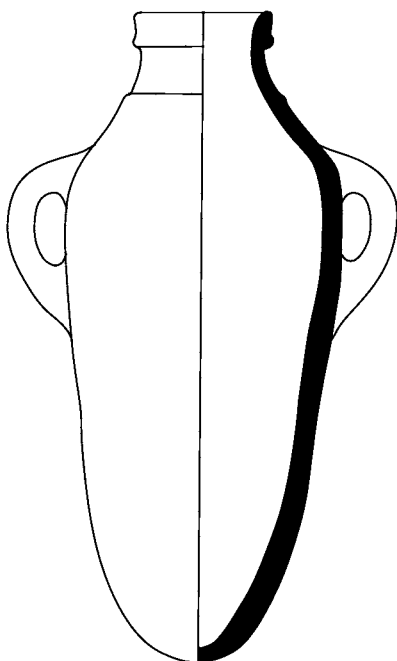
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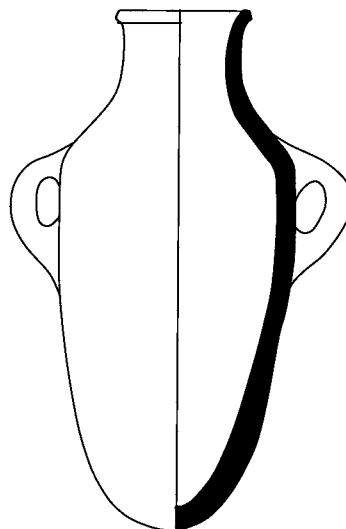
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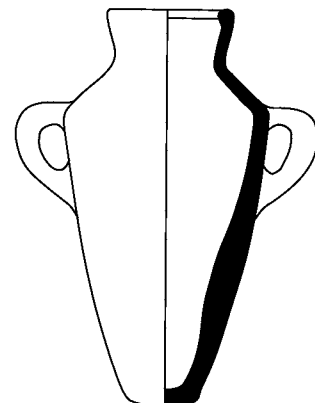
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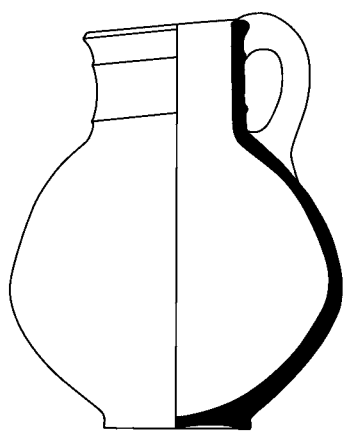
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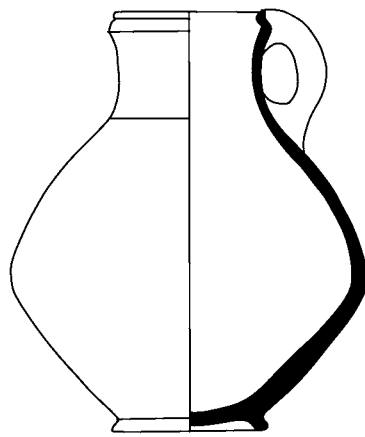
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Plate 14. Stratum VIA Pottery

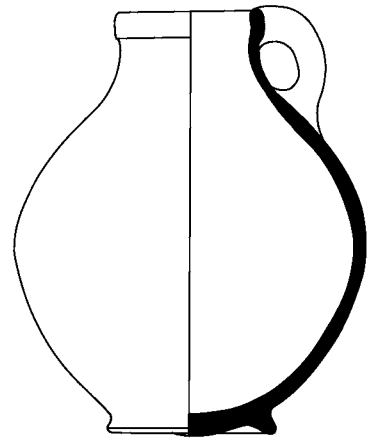
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1	Simple jug	424	a 130	A20663	S = 2022	M8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:5
2	Simple jug	424	P 5743	A28040	E = 1607*	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:1
3	Simple jug	422	b 196	—	3021	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:2
4	Simple jug	422	P 6145	—	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:3
5	Spouted amphoriskos	152	a 395	A20712	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 77:12
6	Spouted amphoriskos	153	a 98	—	2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 77:13
7	Spouted amphoriskos	160	P 6294	A28132	1749	Q8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:5
8	Spouted amphoriskos	162	P 6062	A28043	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 84:7, 144:7
9	Simple jug	421	a 451	—	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:1
10	Spouted amphoriskos	152	a 534	A20731	N = 2079	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 84:8



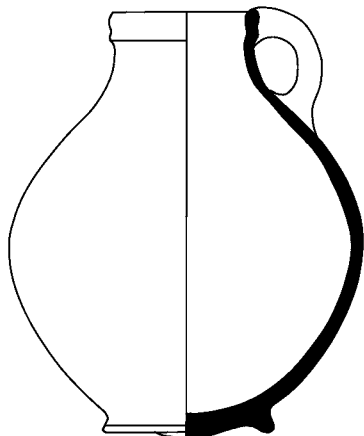
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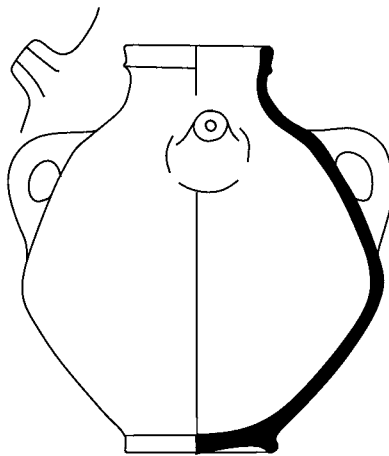
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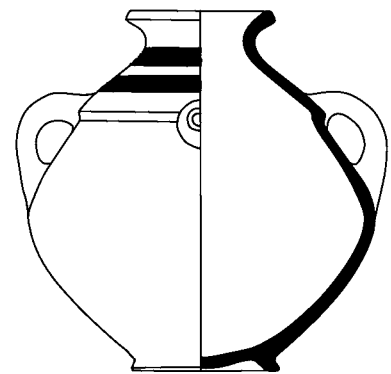
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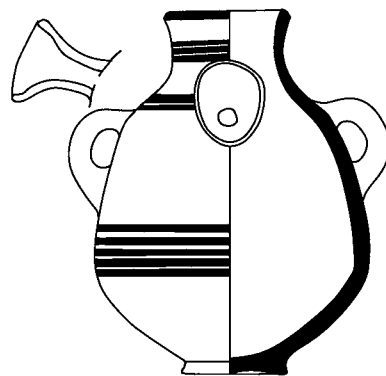
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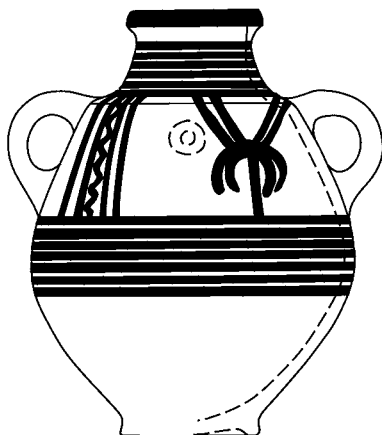
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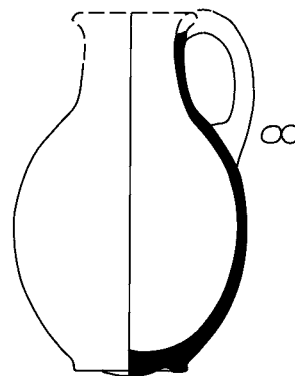
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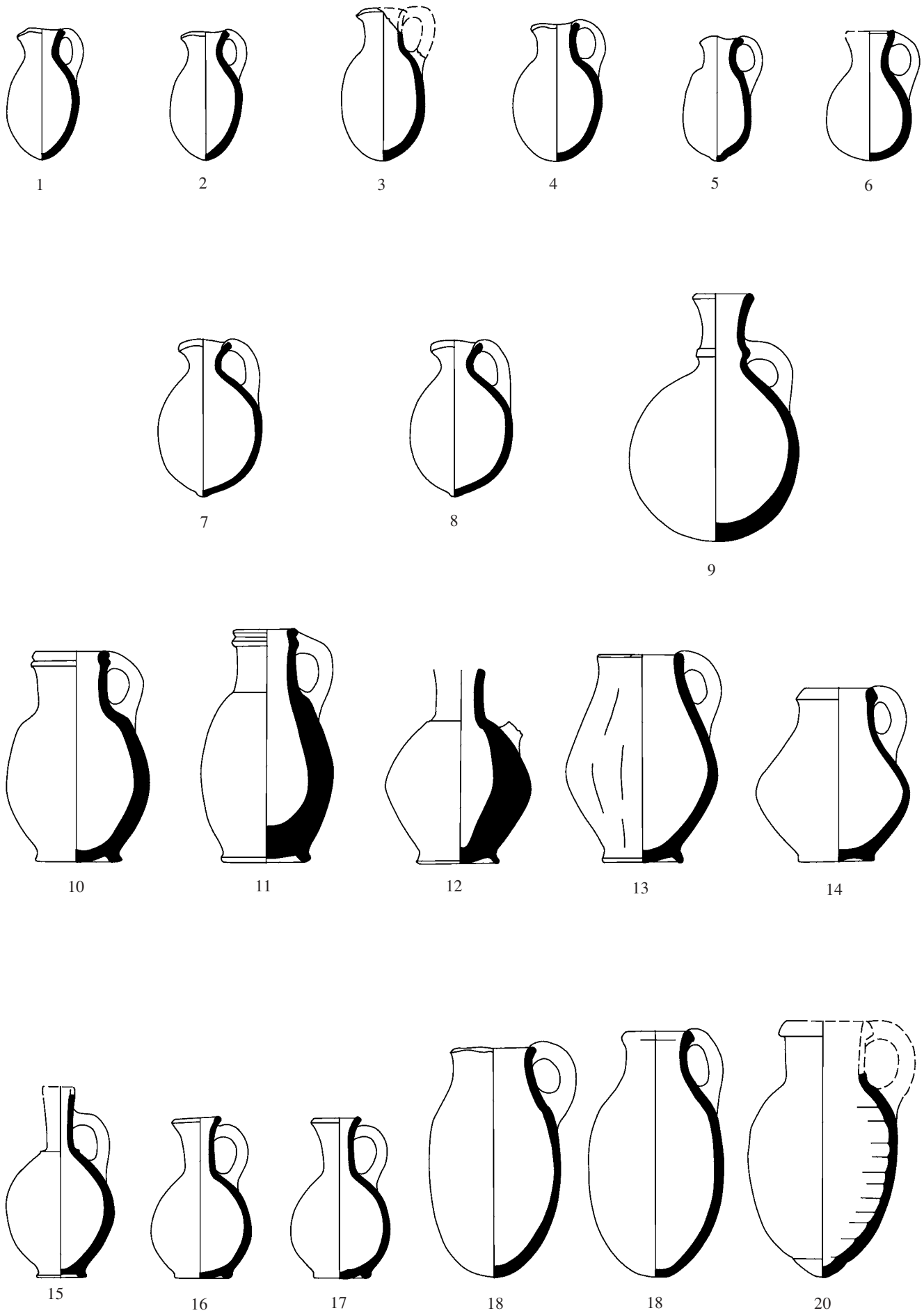
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Plate 15. Stratum VIA Pottery

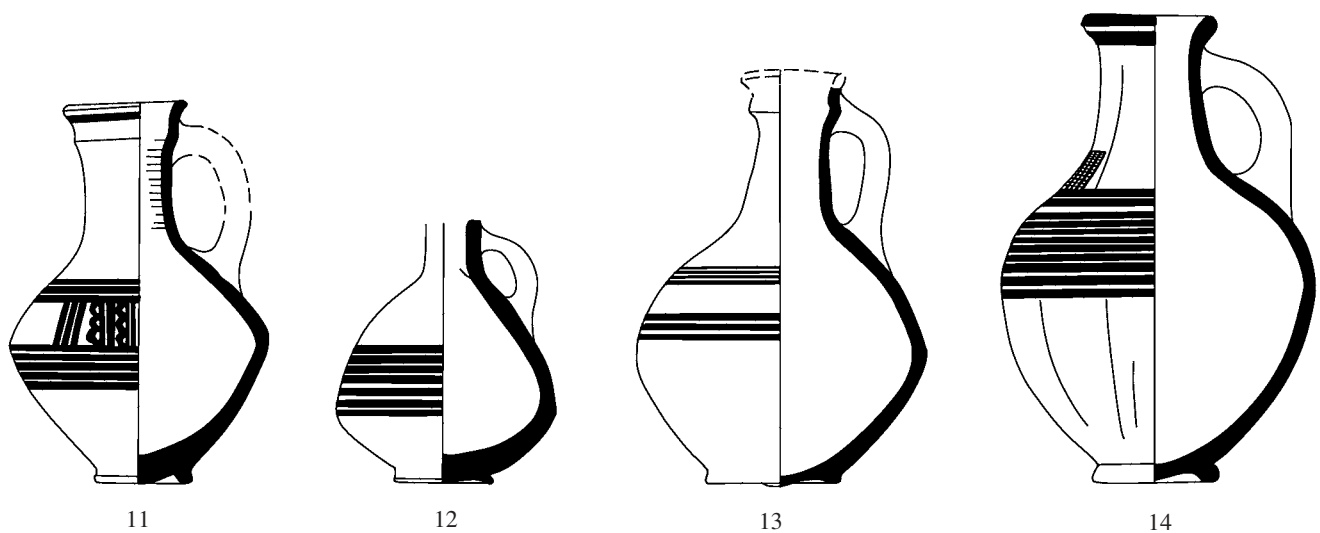
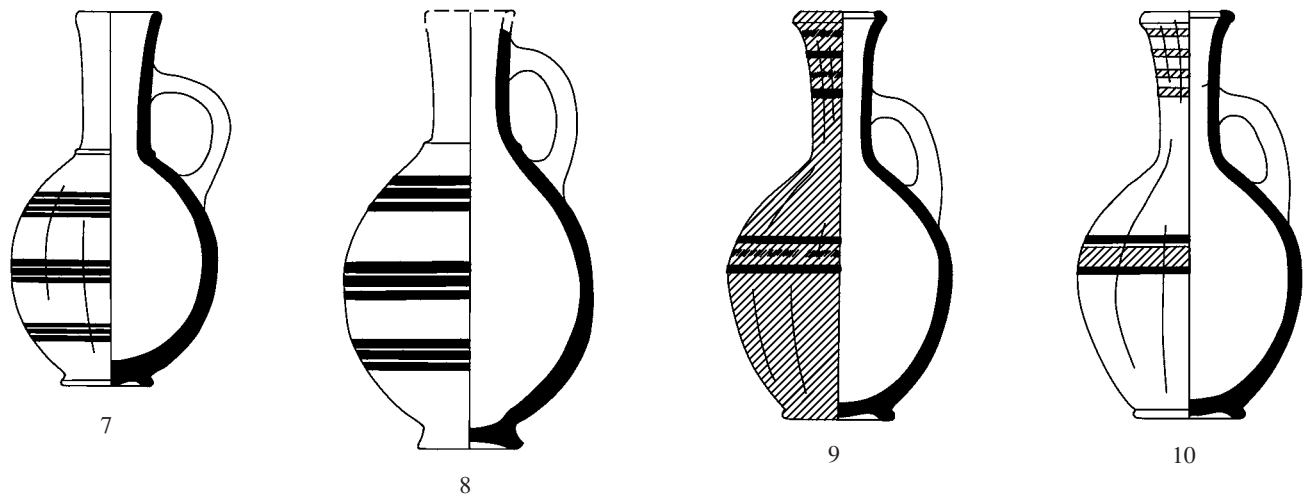
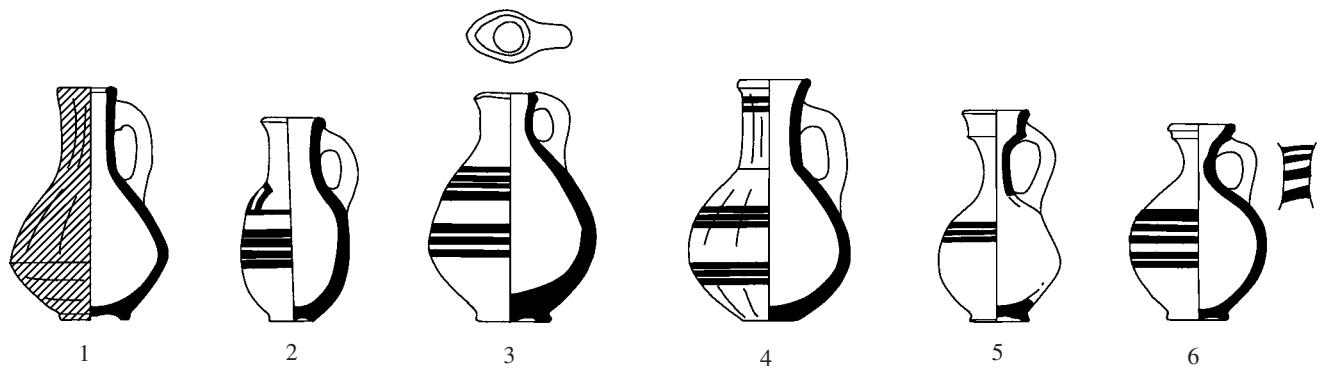
<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Ovoid dipper juglet	395	a 85	A28462	2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:16
2	Ovoid dipper juglet	395	P 6059	A28047	E = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:10
3	Ovoid dipper juglet	399	a 168	—	N = 2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:15
4	Ovoid dipper juglet	399	P 6279	A28089	1746	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:9
5	Cylindrical dipper juglet	414	P 6186	—	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:11
6	Ovoid dipper juglet	443	P 6240	—	1737	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:8
7	Ovoid dipper juglet	415	b 129	—	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:14
8	Ovoid dipper juglet	415	P 6302	A28100	E = 1752	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:12
9	One-handed pilgrim flask	447	P 6068	A28082	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 81:16, 144:4
10	Simple jug	409	b 58	—	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:4
11	Simple jug	423	b 63	—	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:3
12	Simple jug	423	P 6133	—	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:18
13	Simple jug	439	P 6129	—	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:2
14	Simple jug	440	P 5750	A28057	– 1567*	Q10	B	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:4
15	High-necked jug	448	P 6127	A28069	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:17
16	High-necked jug	427	a 407	—	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:9
17	High-necked jug	427	P 6222	A28073	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:19
18	Large juglet	444	P 6208	A28112	W = 1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:13
19	Large juglet	445	P 6119	A28078	1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:14
20	Large juglet	446	P 6155	—	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:15



Stratum VIA Pottery. Scale 1:5

Plate 16. Stratum VIA Pottery

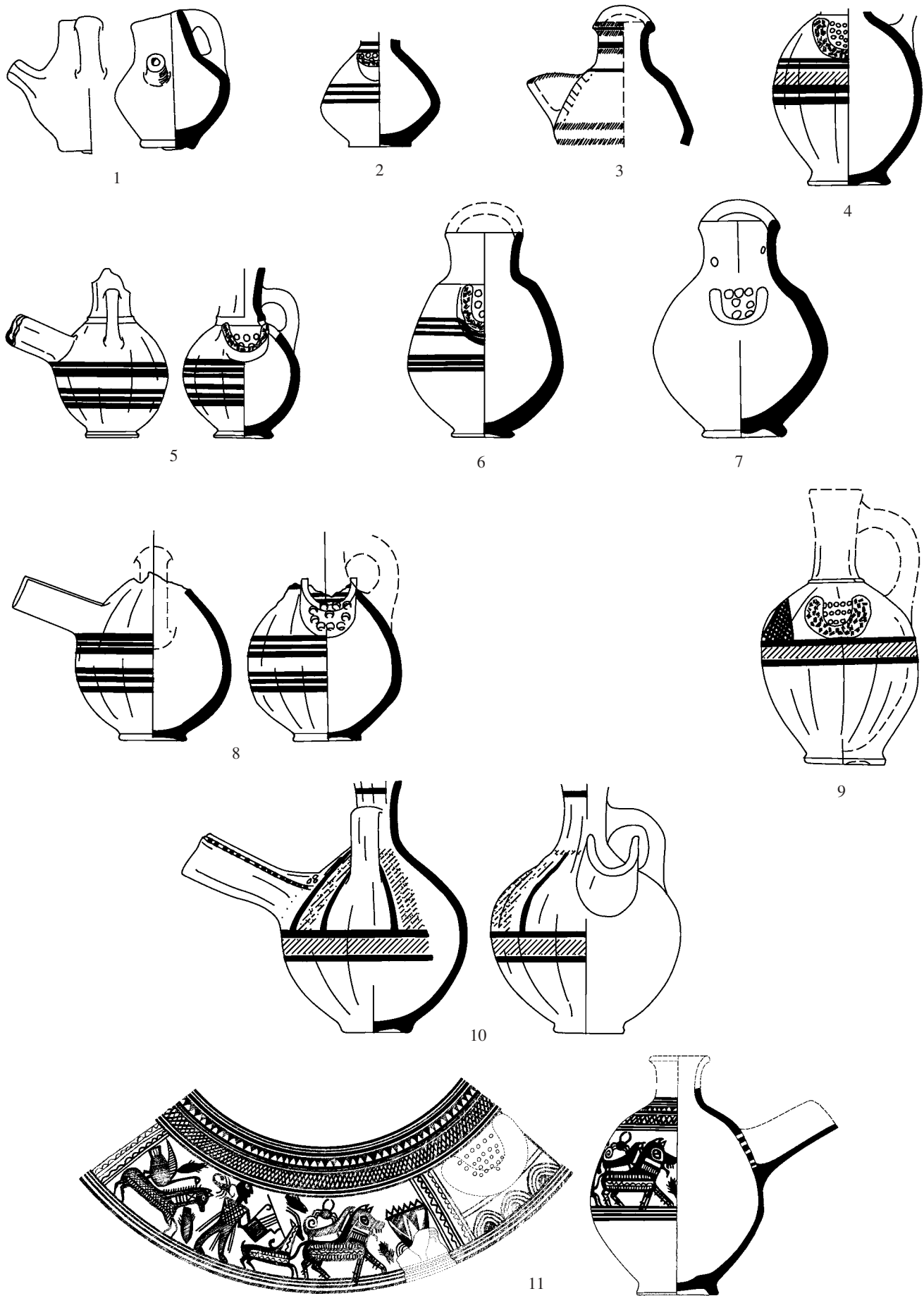
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1	High-necked jug	425	a 375	A28210	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:6
2	High-necked jug with painted bands	426	a 321	A28458	2071	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:8
3	High-necked jug with painted bands	429	b 59	—	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 75:11, 142:14
4	High-necked jug with painted bands	413	a 376	A28467	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 75:7, 142:13
5	High-necked jug with painted bands	453	P 6079	A28085	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 81:26, 144:6
6	High-necked jug with painted bands	452	P 6139	A28086	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:25
7	High-necked jug with painted bands	428	P 6098	A28072	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:20
8	High-necked jug with painted bands	428	a 389	—	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:10
9	“Phoenician” bichrome high-necked jug	431	a 377	A28232	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:13
10	“Phoenician” bichrome high-necked jug	431	P 6078	A28131	1736	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:22
11	High-necked jug with painted bands	430	b 62	—	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 75:12, 142:15
12	High-necked jug with painted bands	450	P 6067	A28084	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:23
13	High-necked jug with painted bands	451	P 6320	A28070	1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 81:24
14	High-necked jug with painted bands	449	P 6271	A28042	1744	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 81:21, 144:5



Stratum VIA Pottery. Scale 1:5

Plate 17. Stratum VIA Pottery

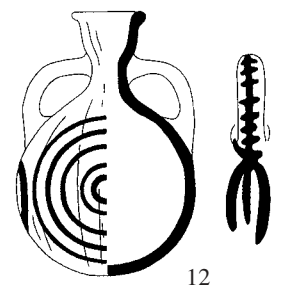
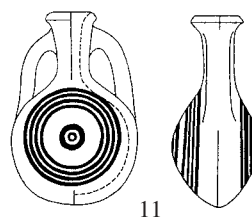
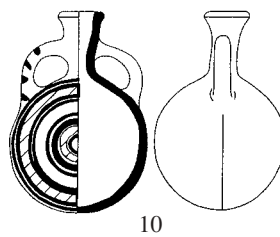
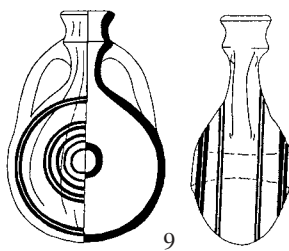
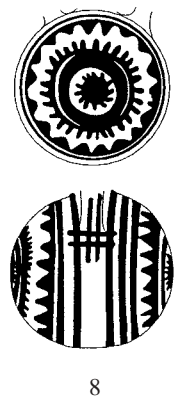
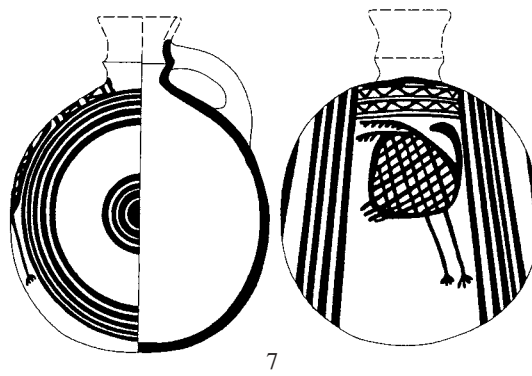
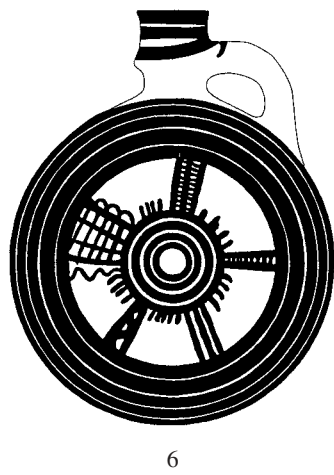
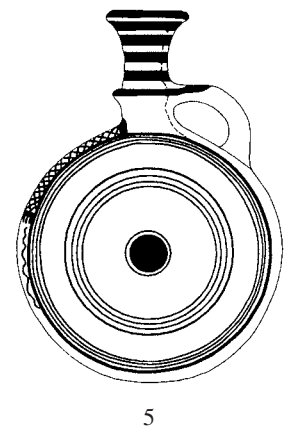
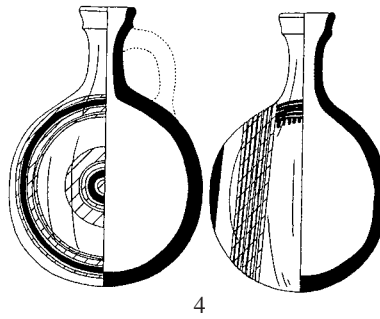
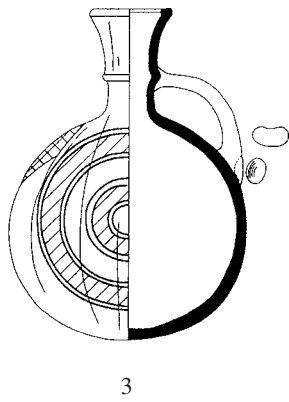
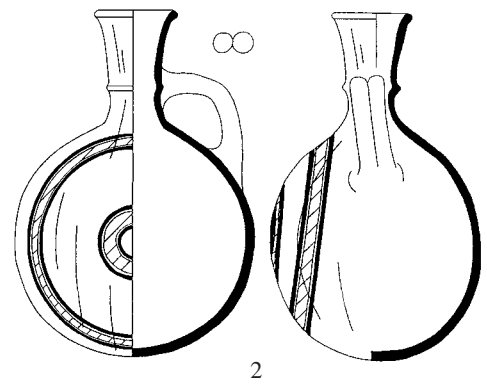
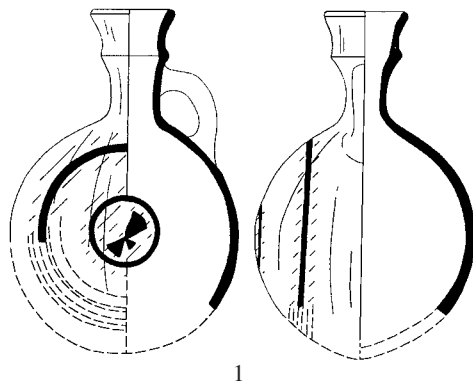
<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Spouted jug	433	a 351	A20701	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 75:19, 142:17
2	Strainer-spouted jug with basket handle(?)	455	P 6099	A28119	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:3
3	Strainer-spouted jug with basket handle	456	P 6316	—	1755	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:4
4	“Phoenician” bichrome strainer-spouted jug	457	P 6238	—	1737	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:5
5	Strainer-spouted jug	435	a 84	A20654	2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 75:21, 142:18
6	Strainer-spouted jug with basket handle	454	P 6332	—	1761	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:2
7	Strainer-spouted jug with basket handle	454	P 6321	A28074	1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 82:1
8	Strainer-spouted jug	434	a 97	A20659	2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:20
9	“Phoenician” bichrome strainer-spouted jug	437	a 345	A20699	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 75:23
10	“Phoenician” bichrome strainer-spouted jug	436	d 410	—	5224	K12	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 75:22, 142:19
11	“Philistine” bichrome strainer-spouted jug	438	a 710	—	2101	K9	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 76:1, 142:20



Stratum VIA Pottery. Scale 1:5

Plate 18. Stratum VIA Pottery

<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	One-handled "Phoenician" bichrome pilgrim flask	13	a 576	—	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 80:3, 143:13
2	One-handled "Phoenician" bichrome pilgrim flask	12	a 396	A20713	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 80:2, 143:12
3	One-handled "Phoenician" bichrome pilgrim flask	15	P 6066	A28055	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 86:1
4	One-handled "Phoenician" bichrome pilgrim flask	14	a 383	A28464	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 80:4, 143:14
5	One-handled "Phoenician" bichrome pilgrim flask	16	P 6100	A28063	E = 1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 86:2, 145:1
6	One-handled pilgrim flask	17	P 6150	A28116	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 86:3, 145:2
7	One-handled pilgrim flask	11	a 167	—	N = 2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 80:1, 143:11
8	Two-handled pilgrim flask	20	P 6071	—	S = 1744	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pls. 86:10, 145:5
9	Lentoid flask	18	P 6354	A28092	E = 1774	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 86:8
10	Two-handled "Phoenician" bichrome pilgrim flask	19	b 17	—	—	L7	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 86:9
11	Lentoid flask	3	a 362	—	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 80:5
12	Two-handled "Phoenician" bichrome pilgrim flask	8	P 6070	A28088	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 86:6



Stratum VIA Pottery. Scale 1:5

Plate 19. Stratum VIA Pottery

<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Two-handled "Phoenician" bichrome pilgrim flask	7	P 6164	A28032	= 1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 86:5
2	Two-handled pilgrim flask	9	P 6297	A28062	1746	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 86:4
3	Two-handled pilgrim flask	9	a 415	—	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 80:6
4	Stirrup jar	2	P 6328	A28090	1761	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 86:12, 144:19
5	Cup-mouthed lentoid flask	10	a 349	A20700	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 80:7
6	Cup-mouthed lentoid flask	21	b 144	—		K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 86:11, 145:6
7	Funnel/strainer	154	a 386	A20708	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 77:14, 142:24
8	Funnel/strainer	—	P 6207	—	E = 1744	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 87:13, 145:17

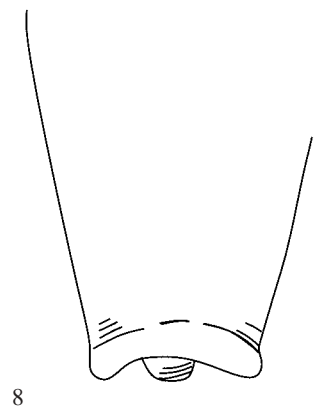
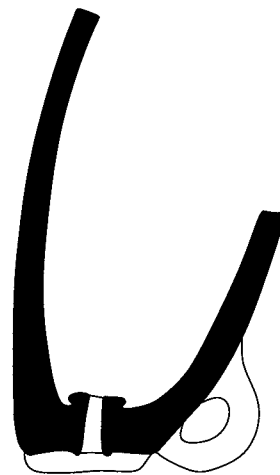
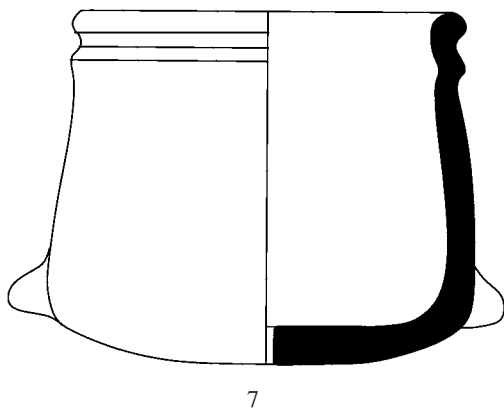
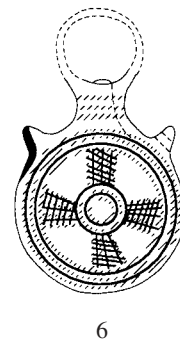
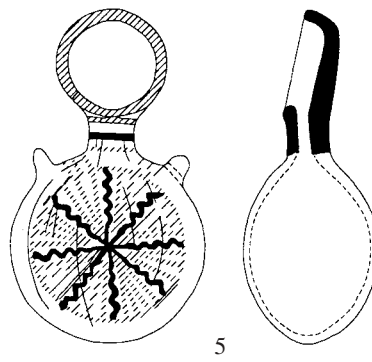
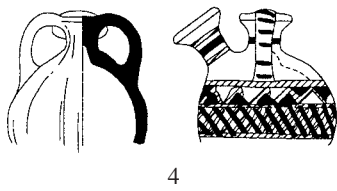
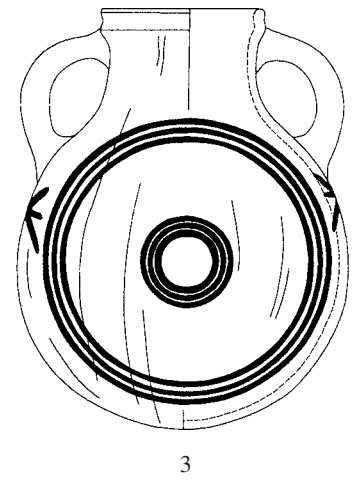
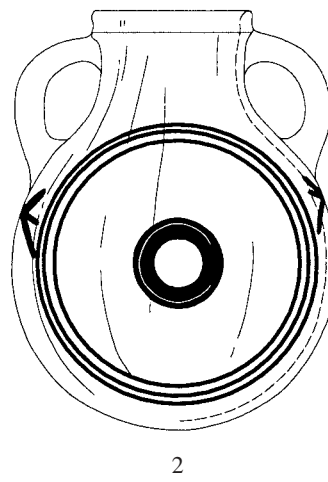
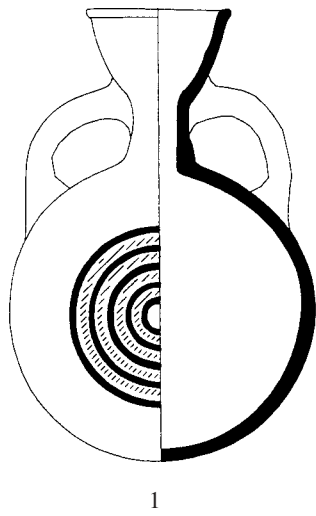


Plate 20. Stratum VIA Pottery

<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Lamp	23	P 6183	A28095	N = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 86:13
2	Lamp	30	a 416	—	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 79:7
3	Lamp	23	a 437	A20715	2067	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 79:9
4	Lamp	30	P 6200	—	1733	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 86:14
5	Lamp	33	a 439	—	2067	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 79:8
6	Lamp	32	P 6109	—	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 86:16, 144:20
7	Lamp	34	P 6385	—	S = 1798	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 86:15
8	Cup and saucer	7	d 38	—	5010	K11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 79:12
9	Cup and saucer	8	a 549	A20736	= 2079	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 86:17
10	Cup and saucer	9	a 352	—	S = 2063*	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 86:18
11	Strainer cup	324	P 6313	A28036	1755	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:8
12	Strainer cup	343	b 83	—	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 78:16
13	Strainer cup	343	P 6243	—	1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 85:9

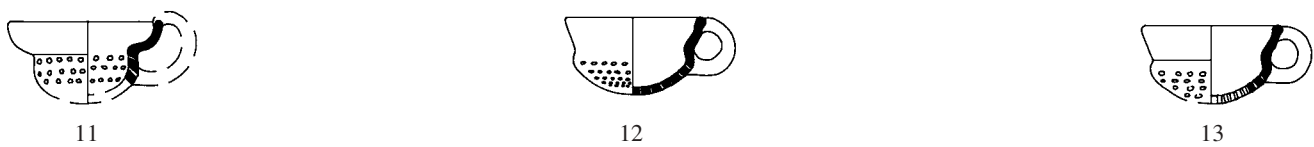
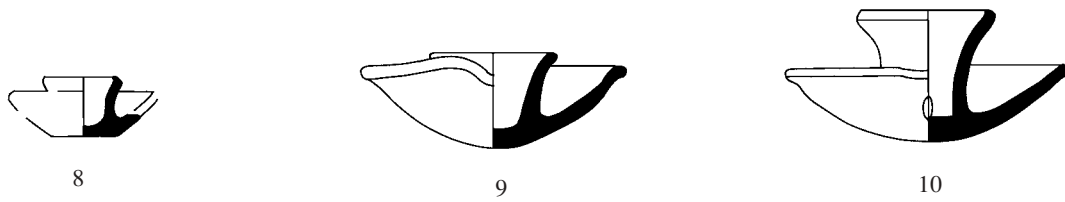
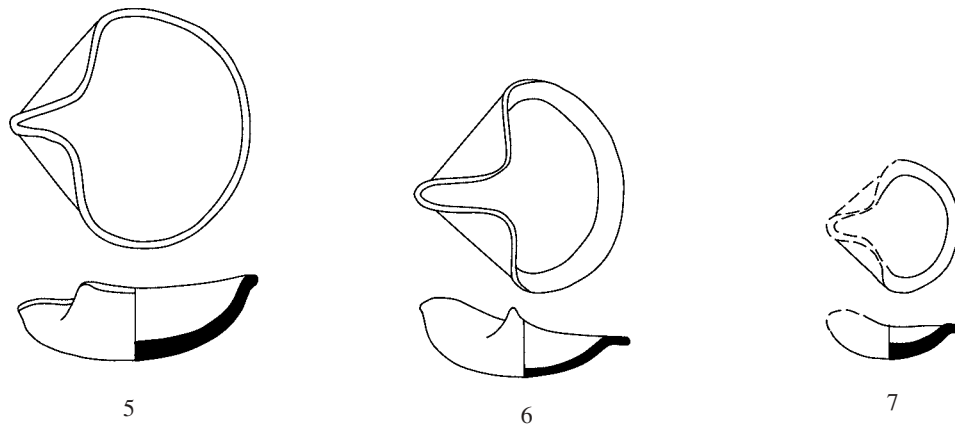
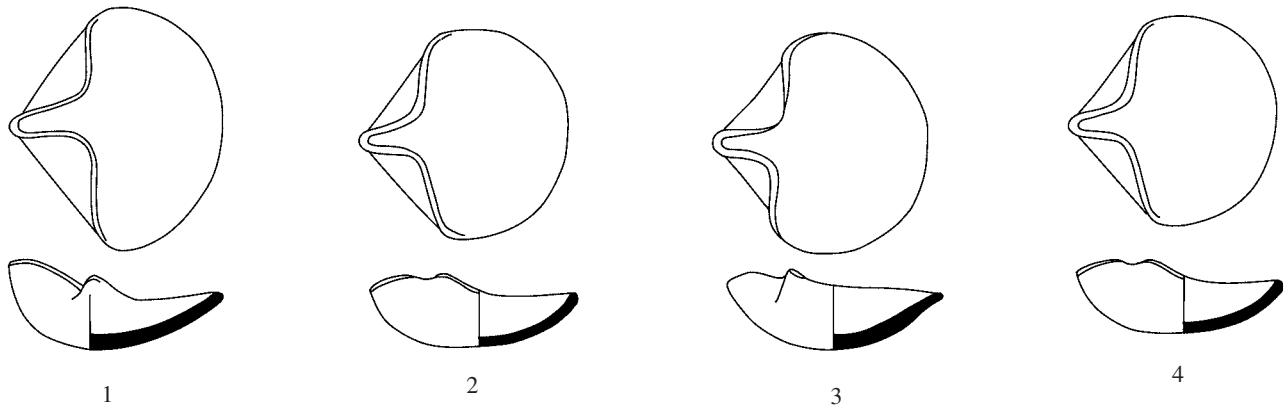


Plate 21. Stratum VI Small Finds

No.	Classification	Reg. No.	OIM No.	Dimensions	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication
1	Bath	a 200	—	58.0 × 54.0 × 52.0 cm	2022	M8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 256:6
2	Loom weight	a 143	A18299	7.4 × 6.8 cm	S = 2022	M8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 170:26
3	Rattle	a 348	A18362	14.0 × 7.7 cm	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 255:5
4	Shrine	a 629	A18447	Top 12.0 × 10.0 cm, base 18.4 × 13.0 cm	E = 2159	K8	AA	Fig. 123; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 253:3

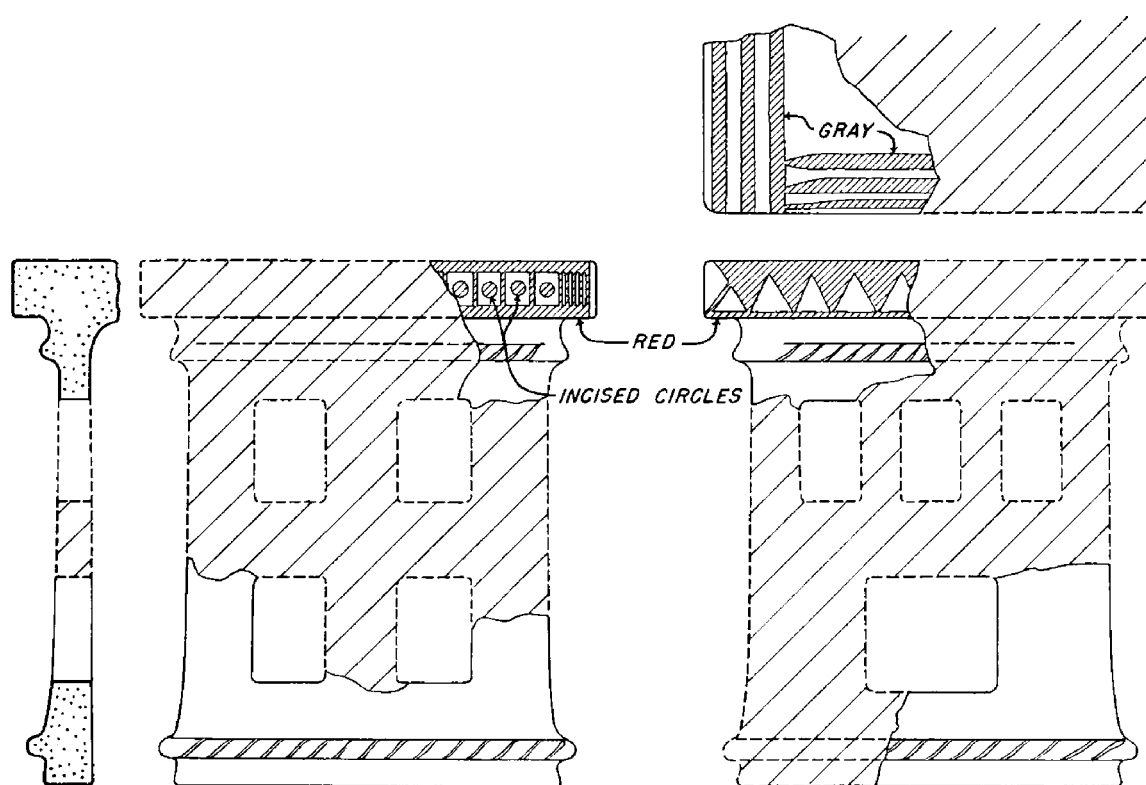


Figure 123. Reconstruction of Shrine a 629. Scale 1:4



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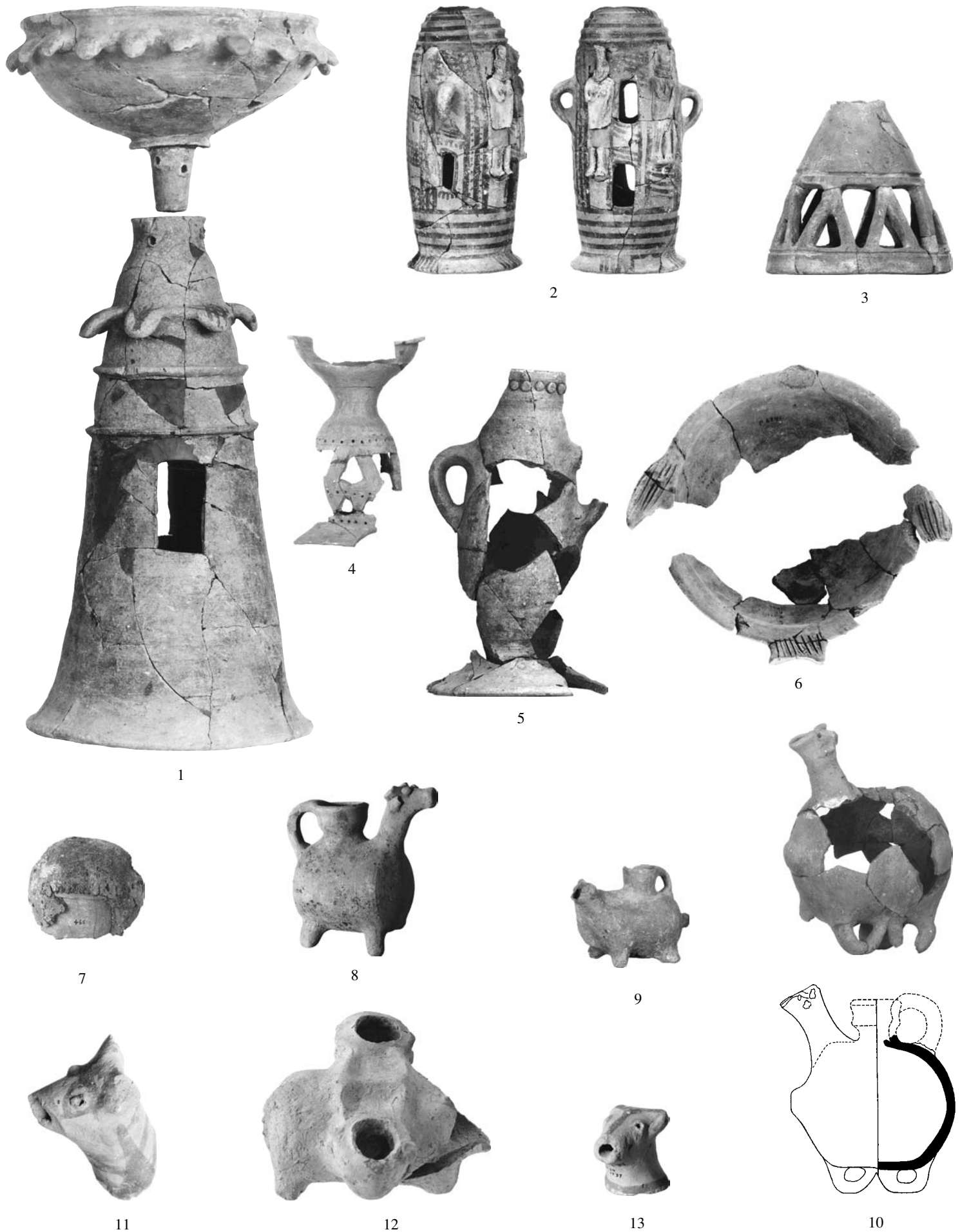
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Plate 22. Stratum VI Small Finds

No.	Classification	Reg. No.	OIM No.	Dimensions/Scale	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication
1	Offering stand	P 6056	—	—	1735	R10	CC	OIP 26, pl. 20; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 87:12, 145:14
2	Offering stand	P 6055	—	55.0 × 15.1 cm	N = 1731	R10	CC	OIP 26, pl. 20; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 87:12, 145:15
3	Offering stand	P 6073	A28111	20.0 cm diam.	S = 1744	R10	CC	Pl. 8:7; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 87:10, 145:11
4	Offering stand	P 6075	A28114	21.0 × 12.5 cm	– 1729	Q10	CC	Pl. 8:6; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 87:11, 145:12
5	Offering stand	P 6307	—	33.0 × 18.0 cm	1752	Q9	CC	Pl. 22:5; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 87:12, 145:13
6	Offering stand	P 6241	A28060	27.5 cm diam.	1740	R9	CC	Pl. 4:11; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 85:7, 144:17
7	Stopper	b 65	A20910	12.0 cm diam.	= 3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 256:16
8	Zoomorphic vessel	P 6054	A20637	Body 11.0 × 9.5 cm, neck 4.0 × 4.0 cm	1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 248:10
9	Zoomorphic vessel	a 346	A18361	Body 10.0 × 8.0 cm, neck 3.5 cm diam.	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 248:14
10	Zoomorphic vessel	a 580	A18422	—	E = 2043	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 248:11
11	Zoomorphic vessel	a 444	A18384	6.1 × 3.9 cm	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 248:13
12	Zoomorphic vessel	d 33	A23755	9.3 × 9.4 × 5.3 cm	– 368*	M12	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 248:9
13	Zoomorphic vessel	M 5771	A20478	4.0 cm	1737	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 248:12



Stratum VI Small Finds. Scales (11-13) 1:2, (1, 3-10) 1:5, and (2) 1:10

Plate 23. Stratum VI Small Finds

<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Kernos ring	a 1091	—	—	—	L7	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 145:16
2	Kernos ring	P 3303	—	—	925	P4	—	OIP 26, pl. 16
3	Kernos ring	P 2282	—	—	626*	R4	—	Fig. 124; OIP 26, pl. 16
4	Kernos ring	P 5748	—	—	— 1567*	Q10	B	OIP 26, pl. 16
5	Kernos ring	P 6393	—	—	E = 1804*	R8	CC	(Dothan 1982, p. 223, pl. 5: P 6363 [<i>sic</i>])

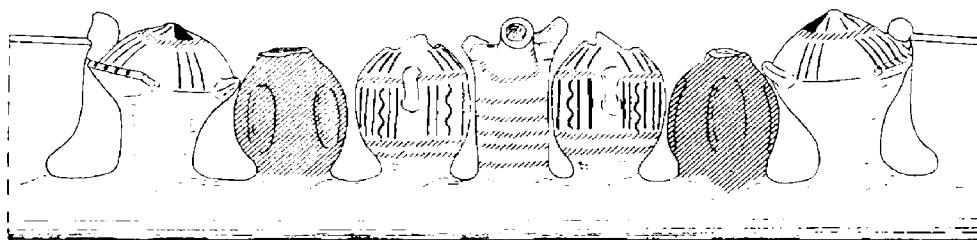


Figure 124. Drawing of Kernos Ring P 2282. Scale 1:4



1



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3



4

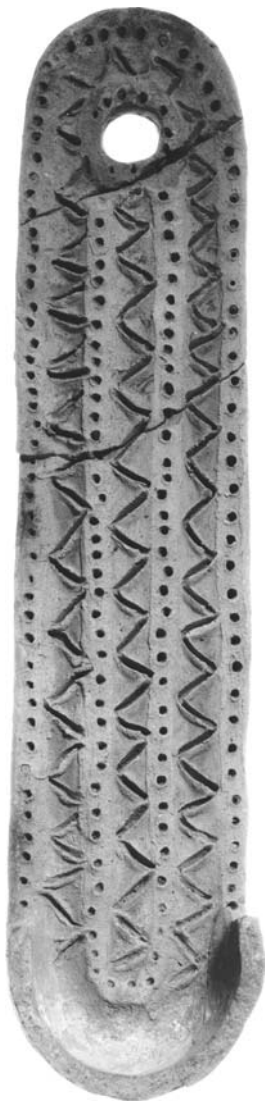


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Stratum VI Small Finds. Scales (1) 2:5 and (2-5) 3:5

Plate 24. Stratum VI Small Finds

<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Wall bracket	P 6285	A20639	21.0 × 9.1 × 1.9 cm	1747	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:7
2	Wall bracket	P 6191	—	35.6 × 7.6 cm	S = 1751	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:8
3	Wall bracket	a 458	—	12.2 × 9.6 cm	2078	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:4
4	Wall bracket	a 536	A18407	7.7 × 5.9 × 2.1 cm	E = 2078	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:5
5	Wall bracket	c 75	—	18.2 × 8.4 cm	—	K11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:6
6	Wall bracket	a 471	A18396	15.8 × 8.3 × 2.0 cm	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:9
7	Wall bracket	d 20	A23746	19.8 × 10.0 × 2.8 cm	5010	K11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:10
8	Wall bracket	d 27	—	19.0 × 10.0 × 9.4 cm	5010	K11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 250:11
9	Gamepiece	M 5546	A20424	1.8 × 1.2 cm	– 1722*	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 191:14
10	Gamepiece	M 5741	A20466	2.4 × 1.3 cm	T.1768	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 191:13



1



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8



9



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Plate 25. Stratum VI Small Finds

<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Anthropomorphic figurine	a 560	A18415	4.1 × 2.9 × 2.2 cm	2071	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 243:23
2	Anthropomorphic figurine	b 1	A20893	3.2 × 2.9 × 2.2 cm	—	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 243:22
3	Anthropomorphic figurine	c 590	A22588	9.1 × 5.1 × 3.6 cm	—	N12	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 243:19
4	Anthropomorphic figurine	d 28	—	7.3 × 5.0 cm	– 368*	M12	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 243:18
5	Anthropomorphic figurine	M 5718	A20462	4.0 × 3.3 cm	W = 1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 243:21
6	Anthropomorphic figurine	M 5969	A20538	9.0 × 3.8 cm	S = 1760	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 243:20
7	Anthropomorphic figurine	a 543	A18409	22.0 × 10.0 cm	2085	N14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 267:7
8	Anthropomorphic figurine	a 365	A18367	7.0 × 4.0 × 2.9 cm	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 267:9
9	Anthropomorphic figurine	M 6042	A20560	Head 3.5 cm diam., shoulders 7.5 sq. cm, block 4.5 × 3.5 cm	N = 1780	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 267:8
10	Zoomorphic figurine	M 5538	A20421	5.0 × 2.3 cm	N = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 240:5
11	Zoomorphic figurine	M 5696	A20455	4.4 × 1.0 cm	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:38



Stratum VI Small Finds. Scales (1-6, 8-11) 1:1 and (7) 1:2

Plate 26. Stratum VI Small Finds (Scale 1:1 except where noted)

No.	Classification	Reg. No.	OIM No.	Dimensions	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication
1	Amulet	a 135	A18297	2.4 × 3.5 cm	= 2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 206:44
2	Amulet	M 5583	A20426	2.1 × 3.3 cm	N = 1754	R8–9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:37
3	Amulet	d 626	—	1.2 × 1.5 cm	= 5213	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 206:45
4	Amulet	d 674	A23940	1.5 × 0.7 cm	E = 5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:28
5	Amulet	M 5586	A20427	2.3 × 1.7 cm	1738	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:33
6	Amulet	M 5606	A20433	1.6 × 1.0 cm	= 1754	R8–9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:32
7	Amulet	M 5621	A20436	2.4 × 1.2 cm	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:30
8	Amulet	M 5625	A20438	1.7 × 0.9 cm	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:31
9	Amulet	x 724	—	1.8 × 1.1 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:13, p. 179
10	Amulet	x 654	—	1.1 × 0.7 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:14, p. 179
11	Amulet	a 452	A18386	2.2 × 1.7 cm	2075	J8–9	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 206:43
12	Amulet	d 19	A23745	2.1 × 1.0 cm	N = 5010*	K11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 206:42
13	Amulet	M 5727	A20464	1.0 × 0.9 cm	S = 1745	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:36
14	Amulet	M 5601	A20431	2.7 × 1.0 cm	1748	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:35
15	Amulet	M 5702	A20457	1.3 × 0.7 cm	1750	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:40
16	Amulet	a 585	A18426	2.5 × 1.2 cm	2043	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:34
17	Amulet	d 370	A23858	1.3 × 0.6 cm	5129	K12	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 206:46
18	Amulet	M 5751	A20470	2.3 × 1.6 cm	N = 1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 205:39
19	Amulet	d 13	A23740	0.7 × 0.8 cm	N = 5001	K10	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 206:47
20	Amulet	x 642n	—	1.7 × 0.6 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:15, p. 179
21	Bead necklace	d 621	A23915	100 cm	= 5213	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 216:122
22	Bead necklace	M 19a	—	—	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:11
23	Bead necklace	x 557a	A14169	String 11 cm, beads 0.1 cm diam.	T.37 C2*	U19	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 138:5a
24	Bead necklace	x 642	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:19
25	Bead	d 622	—	0.6 cm diam.	= 5213	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 216:123
26	Beads (and rings)	d 624	A23917	—	= 5213	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 228:5
27	Bead	M 22	—	0.3–0.5 cm diam.	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:12
28	Bead	x 790	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:1
29	Bead	b 2	A20894	5.3 × 1.5 cm	—	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 216:118
30	Bead	b 74	A20916	4.1 × 1.0 cm	—	L7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 287:7
31	Bead	x 556	A14138	2.0 × 1.6 cm	T.37 C2*	U19	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 138:4



Stratum VI Small Finds. Scales (1-21, 23, 25, 27-31) 1:1, (24) 1:2, and (22, 26) 3:5

Plate 27. Stratum VI Small Finds

No.	Classification	Reg. No.	OIM No.	Dimensions	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication
1	Bracelet	x 545	—	4.0 cm diam.	T.37 C2*	—	U19	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 137:14, fig. 90, p. 177
2	Bracelet	x 552	A14135	4.2 cm diam.	T.37 C2*	—	U19	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 138:2
3	Bracelet	x 554	A14136	3.3 cm diam.	T.37 C2*	—	U19	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 138:1, fig. 179:7
4	Bracelet	M 664	—	6.0 cm diam.	T.221B*	—	T16	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 170:1, fig. 179:6, p. 162
5	Earring	d 623	A23916	2.0 cm diam.	= 5213	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 228:4
6	Earring	x 648	—	1.3 × 0.9 cm	T.39*	—	V18	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:7, fig. 178:4
7	Earring	x 672	—	2.1 × 1.4 cm	T.39*	—	V18	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:6, fig. 178:5
8	Earring	x 674	—	1.2 × 0.6 cm	T.39*	—	V18	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:10
9	Earring	x 727	—	2.9 cm	T.39*	—	V18	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:4, fig. 178:6
10	Fibula	b 66	A20911	6.5 × 0.5 cm	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 223:77
11	Fibula	M 5604	A20432	6.3 × 0.8 cm	— 1720*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 223:76
12	Pendant	b 72	A20914	7.5 × 0.9 cm	—	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 216:119
13	Pendant	M 665	—	1.5 × 1.0 cm	T.221B*	—	T16	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 170:2
14	Pendant	M 5633	A20442	4.0 × 1.0 cm	1737	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 216:117
15	Pendant	d 676	A23942	1.6 × 1.2 cm	E = 5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 216:115
16	Pendant	d 665	A23933	1.5 × 0.7 cm	5197	M12	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 216:121
17	Pendant	a 435	A18381	2.8 × 1.1 cm	2073	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 216:120
18	Pendant	M 5668	—	3.8 × 1.0 cm	1769	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 216:116
19	Pendant	x 789a	—	—	T.39*	—	V18	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:9, p. 179
20	Pin	M 5623	A20437	6.3 × 0.1 cm	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 219:9
21	Pin	a 460	A18390	7.5 × 0.2 cm	N = 2078	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 219:8



Stratum VI Small Finds. Scale 1:1

Plate 28. Stratum VI Small Finds

<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Plaque	M 20	—	7.20 × 3.30 × 0.01 cm	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:15
2	Plaque	x 649	A14375	8.90 × 2.90 × 0.01 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:16
3	Plaque	x 650	A14376	5.80 × 0.01 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:18
4	Plaque	x 651	A14377	9.00 × 2.90 × 0.01 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:17
5	Plaque	x 786	—	7.10 × 1.60 × 0.01 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:12
6	Plaque	x 794	—	3.0 × 0.6–0.8 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:8, fig. 169
7	Cosmetic(?) box	c 31	A22473	17.8 × 6.1 × 0.8 cm	4000	K10	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 204:3
8	Ring	a 398	A18372	3.0 cm diam.	2071	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 224:18
9	Ring	a 630	A18363	2.0 cm diam.	2068	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 224:17
10	Ring	d 675	A23941	2.0 × 0.3 cm	E = 5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 224:16
11	Ring	M 45	—	2.3 × 0.4 cm	T.71*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 169:4, fig. 176:9
12	Ring	x 777	—	1.3 × 1.5 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:5, fig. 176:12
13	Ring	x 788	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:2, fig. 176:10, pp. 162f.
14	Ring	x 671	—	1.9 × 0.8 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:3, fig. 176:11
15	Ring	x 791	—	2.1 × 0.8 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:4, p. 173
16	Ring	d 677	A23943	3.6 × 0.9 cm	—	K11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 289:11
17	Ring mold	M 5706	—	8.0 × 4.4 cm	E = 1762	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 269:7



Stratum VI Small Finds. Scales (1-6, 8-17) 1:1 and (7) 2:3

Plate 29. Stratum VI Small Finds

No.	Classification	Reg. No.	OIM No.	Dimensions	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication
1	Needle	M 5465	A20414	22.0 × 0.4 cm	1741	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 187:19
2	Needle	M 5632	A20441	20.0 × 0.5 cm	N = 1761	S9–10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 187:18
3	Needle	M 5530	A20417	15.5 × 0.4 cm	– 1734*	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 187:20
4	Needle	b 304	A20962	12.7 × 0.4 cm	W = 3041	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 187:17
5	Cosmetic stick	a 11	A18250	11.7 × 0.6 cm	—	M8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 200:10
6	Toggle pin	x 594	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:7
7	Toggle pin	M 21	—	7.6 × 0.1–0.4 cm	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:14, fig. 174:13
8	Toggle pin	M 18	—	6.2 × 0.1–0.4 cm	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:16, fig. 174:12
9	Jewelry in cloth bag	a 133a	A18295	—	2012	K8	AA	Fig. 125a; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 229:7
10	Jewelry in cloth bag	a 133b	A18295	—	2012	K8	AA	Fig. 125b; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 229:8
11	Jewelry in cloth bag	a 133c	A18295	—	2012	K8	AA	Fig. 125c; <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 229:9
12	Handle	d 673	A23939	6.2 × 3.0 cm	E = 5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 196:5
13	Handle	d 12	A23739	5.6 × 3.0 cm	– 378*	N13	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 196:4
14	Comb	x 717	A14394	3.1 × 0.6 × 2.1 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:22
15	Handle	M 5776	—	10.8 × 0.8 cm	= 1769	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 197:13
16	Handle	d 712	A23957	10.3 × 0.8 cm	N = 5236	K12	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 197:12
17	Needle case and needles	a 366a–b	A18368	7.9 × 1.5 cm	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 187:21
18	Needles	a 400	A18374	7.5 × 0.1, 8.0 × 0.1, 8.5 × 0.1	2071	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 187:22

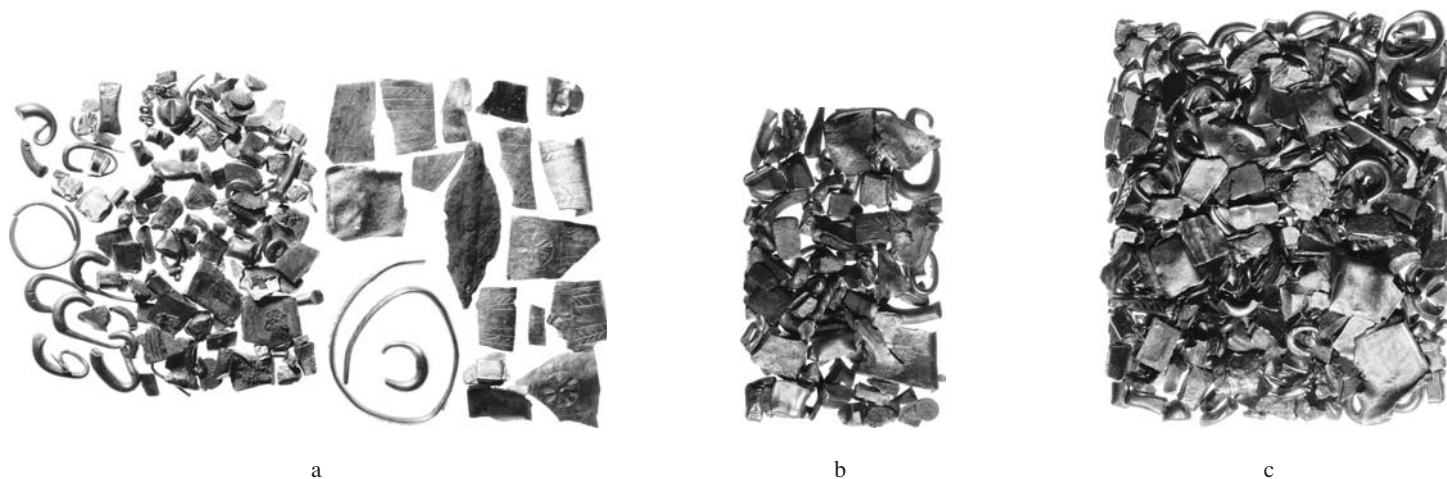


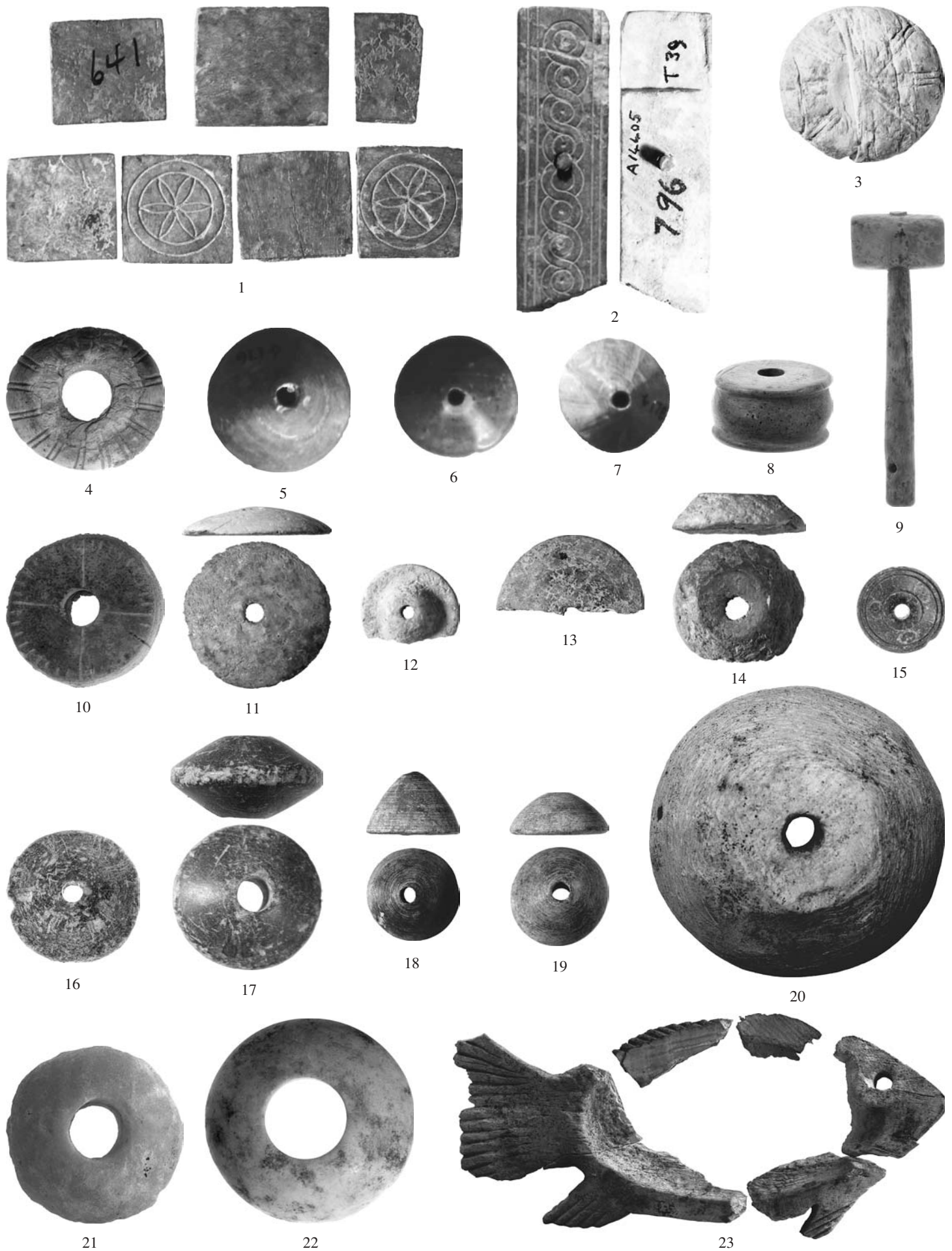
Figure 125. Contents of Cloth Bags (a) a 133A, (b) a 133B, and (c) a 133C. Scale 1:2



Stratum VI Small Finds. Scale 1:1

Plate 30. Stratum VI Small Finds

No.	Classification	Reg. No.	OIM No.	Dimensions	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication
1	Inlay	x 641	A14373	2.2 × 2.2 × 0.3 cm (six pieces [one broken]), 2.7 × 2.4 × 0.3 (one piece)	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:21, p. 186
2	Inlay	x 796	—	0.4 cm thick	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:20, p. 186
3	Inlay	x 780	—	3.3 × 1.3 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:13, p. 186
4	Spindle whorl	a 494	A18400	3.1 × 0.7 cm	2079	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:37
5	Spindle whorl	b 176	A20937	2.9 × 1.1 cm	3023	K7–8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:42
6	Spindle whorl	b 177	A20939	2.5 × 0.7 cm	3023	K7–8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:43
7	Spindle whorl	b 178	A20939	2.3 × 0.9 cm	3023	K7–8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:44
8	Spindle whorl	d 462	A23877	2.4 × 1.4 cm	5153	K12	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:40
9	Mallet	d 15	A23741	Head 1.8 × 1.0 cm, handle 6.0 × 0.4–0.6 cm	—	M13	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 197:15
10	Spindle whorl	M 5551	A20425	1.5 × 3.1 cm	1745	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:36
11	Spindle whorl	x 420	—	3.0 × 0.5 cm	T.14*	V19	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:4
12	Spindle whorl	x 675	A14381	2.0 × 0.5 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:18; fig. 175:20
13	Spindle whorl	x 676	A14382	3.0 × 0.4 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:19, fig. 175:19
14	Spindle whorl	x 726	A14396	2.7 × 0.8 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:16, fig. 175:21
15	Spindle whorl	d 635	A23918	1.8 × 0.6 cm	5216	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:41
16	Spindle whorl	d 636	A23919	2.7 × 1.3 cm	5213	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:39
17	Spindle whorl	x 655	—	3.1 × 1.6 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:17, fig. 175:24
18	Spindle whorl	x 656	—	1.9 × 1.3 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:15, fig. 175:23
19	Spindle whorl	x 696	—	2.0 × 0.8 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 166:14, fig. 175:22
20	Spindle whorl	a 190	A18305	6.0 × 3.0 cm	N = 2043	L8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:35
21	Spindle whorl	a 81	A18282	3.6 × 2.0 cm	2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:45
22	Spindle whorl	M 5968	A20537	4.2 × 1.2 cm	N = 1760	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 172:38
23	Spoon(?)	M 17	—	10.0 × 4.4 cm	T.62*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:13



Stratum VI Small Finds. Scale 1:1

Plate 31. Stratum VI Small Finds

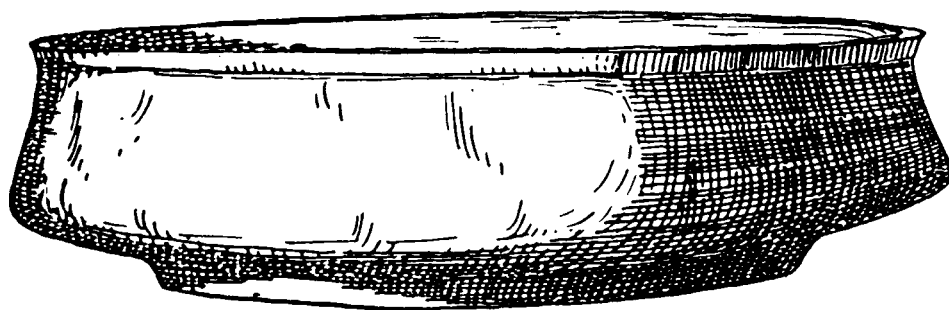
<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Adze	a 937	A18527	17.0 × 5.4 × 1.0 cm	2075	J8–9	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:22
2	Adze	b 432	A20998	15.0 × 5.0 cm	—	K6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:23
3	Adze	d 398	A23862	16.4 × 4.6 cm	5132	K12	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:21
4	Adze	M 5630	A20440	8.0 × 4.8 cm	W = 1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:18
5	Adze	M 6196	A20597	15.0 × 5.0 cm	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:17
6	Adze	M 6197	A20598	17.4 × 5.6 cm	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:16
7	Axhead	d 678	—	16.2 × 5.8 cm	5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:14
8	Axhead	M 6257	—	—	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:15
9	Ax/adze	a 343	A18360	17.2 × 5.0 cm	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:20
10	Ax/adze	a 344	—	17.0 × 4.8 cm	2069	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 183:19
11	Chisel	a 367	A18369	7.8 × 1.0 cm	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 184:21
12	Chisel	d 7	A23737	6.7 × 1.0 cm	5000	K11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 184:20
13	Nail	x 782	—	8.0 × 0.5 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:5, p. 161



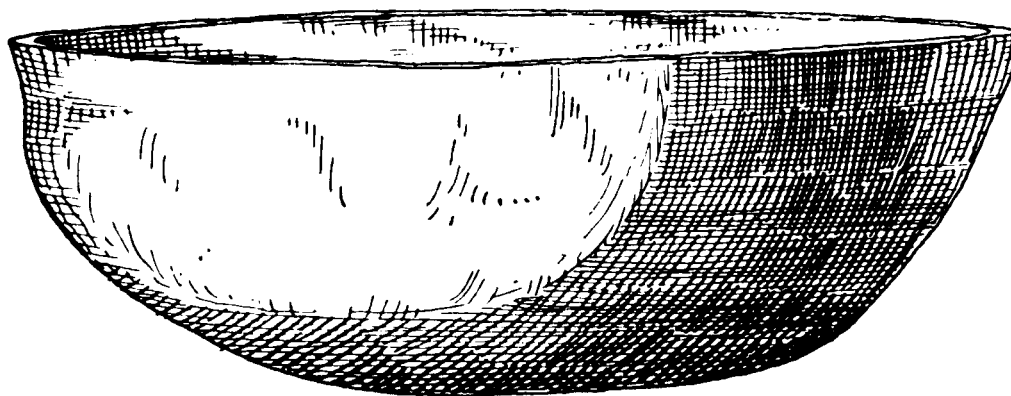
Stratum VI Small Finds. Scales (11-13) 1:1 and (1-10) 1:2

Plate 32. Stratum VI Small Finds

No.	Classification	Reg. No.	OIM No.	Dimensions	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication
1	Bronze vessel	M 35	—	12.5 × 3.5 cm	T.62*	Q15	—	Fig. 126a; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:17, fig. 186:8
2	Bronze vessel	M 6198	A20599	14.0 × 5.4 cm	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 189:10, 190:10
3	Bronze vessel	M 6201	A20600	17.8 × 5.3 cm	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 189:9, 190:9
4	Bronze vessel	M 6204	A20601	16.0 × 2.6 cm	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 189:11, 190:11
5	Bronze vessel	M 6209	—	16.5 × 4.0 cm	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 189:12, 190:12
6	Bronze vessel	M 6207	A20602	20.6 cm diam.	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 189:8
7	Bronze vessel	M 6213	A20605	26.0 × 8.4 cm	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 189:7 (Note: Base of Vessel/Jug P 6211 [pl. 33:2] found inside and adhered to bowl)
8	Bronze vessel	769	A14398	13.4 × 10.0 cm	T.39*	V18	—	Fig. 126b; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:17, fig. 186:9
9	Cymbals	b 16a–b	A20905	11.9 × 1.5 cm	—	L7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 185:7
10	Cymbals	M 5540a–b	—	10.4 cm diam.	1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 185:6



a



b

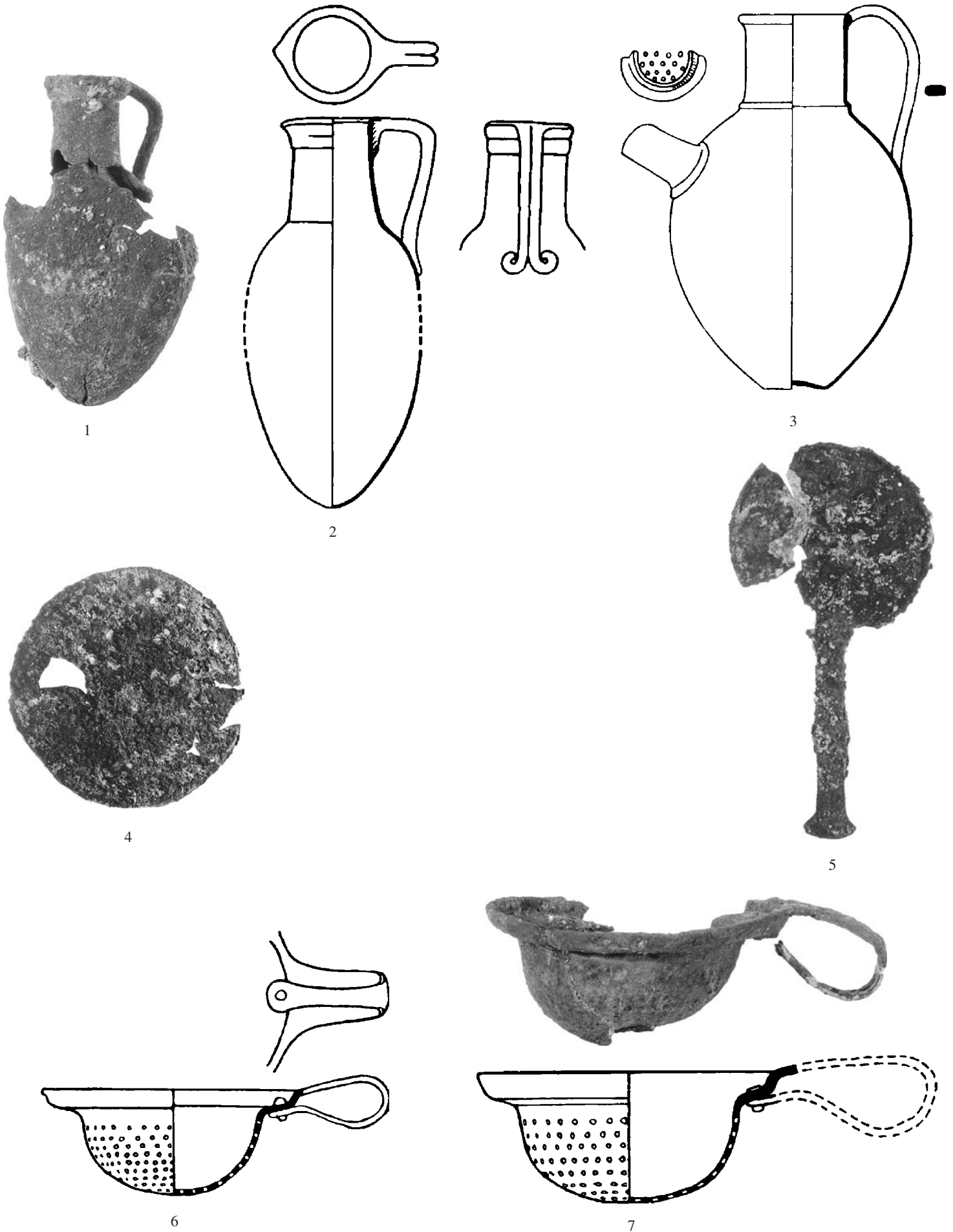
Figure 126. Drawings of (a) Vessel/Bowl M 35 and (b) Vessel/Bowl A14398. Scale 1:1



Stratum VI Small Finds. Scale 2:5

Plate 33. Stratum VI Small Finds

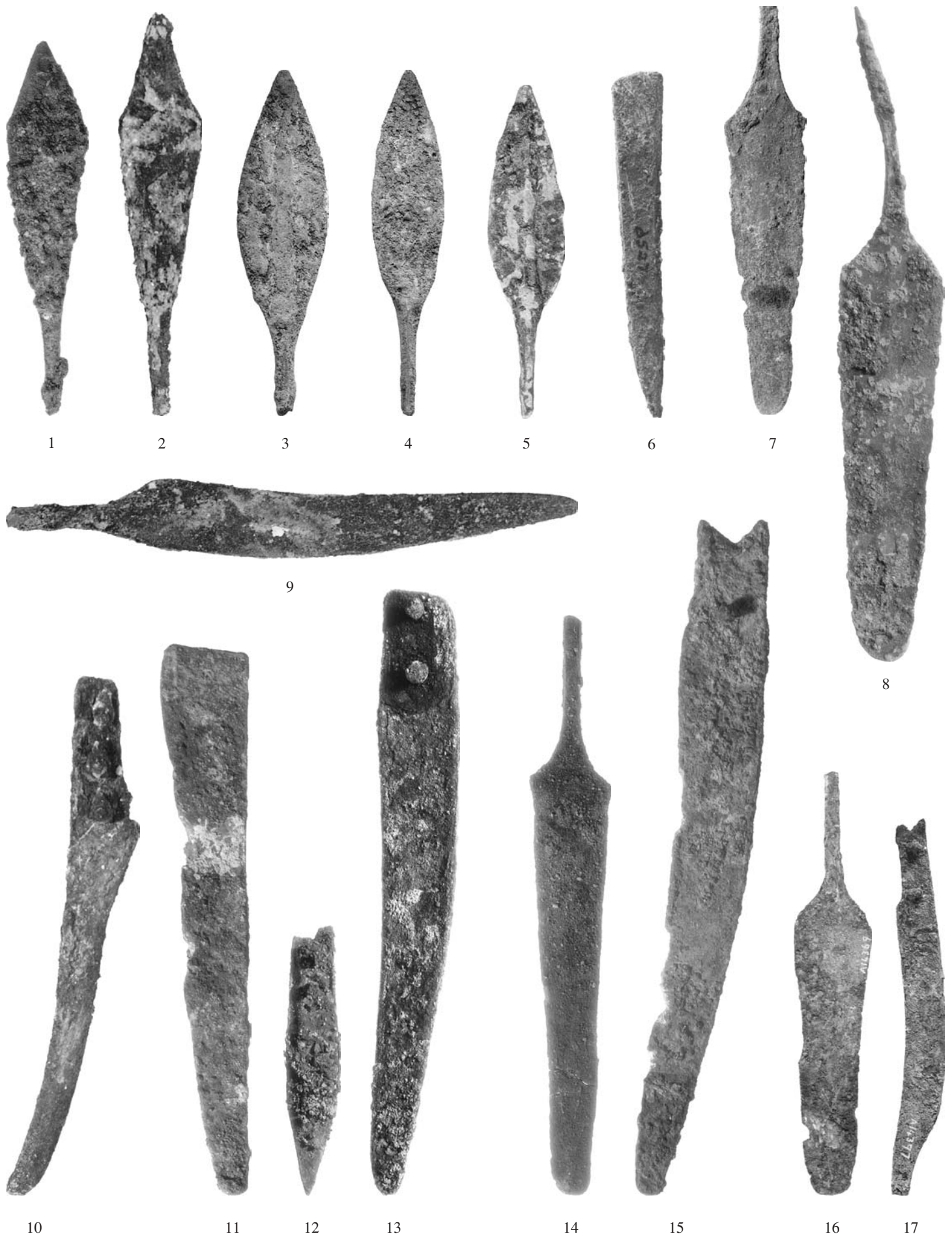
<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Bronze vessel	M 6210	A20603	13.6 × 7.0 cm	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 189:4, 190:4
2	Bronze vessel	M 6211	—	24.5 × 4.0 cm	1739	R10	CC	Found inside and adhered to Bronze Vessel A20605 (pl. 32:7); <i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 189:5, 190:5
3	Bronze vessel	M 6254	—	23.0 × 6.5 cm	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 189:6, 190:6
4	Scalepan	x 639	—	9.5 × 0.5 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:3
5	Bronze mirror	b 71	A20913	Disk 8.4 cm, handle 8.4 × 1.2 cm	—	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 283:4
6	Strainer	M 6214	—	10.5 cm diam.	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 189:16, 190:16
7	Strainer	M 6215	A20606	12.0 cm diam.	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 189:15, 190:15



Stratum VI Small Finds. Scales (1, 4-7) 1:2 and (2-3) 1:3

Plate 34. Stratum VI Small Finds

No.	Classification	Reg. No.	OIM No.	Dimensions	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication
1	Arrowhead	a 401	A18375	7.6 × 1.5 cm	2070	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 176:60
2	Arrowhead	b 73	A20915	8.2 × 1.6 cm	—	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 176:59
3	Arrowhead	x 638	A14370	7.0 × 1.4 × 0.3 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:8, p. 161
4	Arrowhead	x 725	A14395	7.0 × 1.9 × 0.3 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:9
5	Arrowhead	x 783	—	6.7 × 1.5 × 0.3 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:10
6	Blade	d 527	—	7.0 × 1.0 cm	W = 5160	L12	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 181:61
7	Blade/dagger	a 134	A18296	17.2 × 3.2 cm	N = 2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 181:62
8	Blade/dagger	a 472	A18397	26.6 × 4.4 cm	— 425*	O14	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 181:54
9	Blade/knife	b 3	—	11.6 × 1.4 cm	—	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 181:53
10	Blade/knife	b 142	A20933	21.2 × 1.8 cm	—	L7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 181:52
11	Blade/knife	M 5542	A20422	22.4 × 3.4 cm	E = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 181:59
12	Blade/knife	M 5614	A20435	11.0 × 2.2 cm	1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 181:60
13	Blade/knife	M 5663	—	24.6 × 3.2 cm	W = 1772	S9–10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 181:57
14	Blade/knife	M 5683	A20451	23.6 × 3.2 cm	1774	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 181:56
15	Blade/knife	M 5695	A20454	27.4 × 3.4 cm	S = 1754	R8	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 181:55
16	Blade/knife	x 637	A14369	17.2 × 3.1 × 0.5 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:1, fig. 175:5
17	Blade/knife	x 729	A14397	15.3 × 1.6 × 0.3 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:2, fig. 172:4



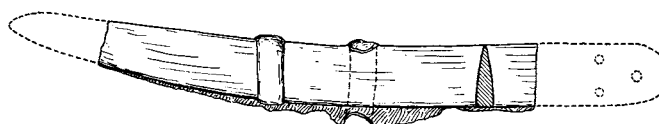
Stratum VI Small Finds. Scales (1-6, 8-9) 1:1 and (7, 10-17) 2:1

Plate 35. Stratum VI Small Finds

No.	Classification	Reg. No.	OIM No.	Dimensions	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication
1	Spearhead	d 708	A23953	10.4 × 1.4 cm	N = 5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 176:58
2	Spearhead	M 6193	A20594	39.6 × 2.4 cm	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 173:12
3	Spearhead	M 6194	A20595	44.4 × 3.0 cm	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 173:11
4	Spearhead	M 6195	A20596	46.4 × 2.4 cm	1739	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 173:13
5	Spear butt	a 442	A18383	6.3 × 2.3 cm	2067	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 177:5
6	Spear butt	b 300	—	6.6 × 2.8 cm	3031	L7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 177:3
7	Spear butt	a 544	A18410	5.7 × 2.0 cm	2085	N14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 177:4
8	Blade/dagger	M 3532	—	30.0 × 2.5 × 0.5 cm	T.1101B Upper*	V16	—	Fig. 127a; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 87:5, fig. 171:14, p. 162
9	Blade/knife	M 5656	A20447	28.8 × 4.0 cm	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 181:58
10	Blade/knife	x 701	A14392	11.7 × 1.8 × 0.5 cm	T.39*	V18	—	Fig. 127b; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 167:6, fig. 172:6, pp. 162f.
11	Bronze chain	M 5533	A20418	5.5 × 3.8 cm	1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 177:12
12	Scale armor	M 5607	—	5.4 × 1.7 cm	= 1754	R8–9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 177:8
13	Weight	d 680	A23945	1.5 × 1.9 cm	5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 168:18
14	Weight	x 669	—	2.2 × 1.5 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:4



a



b

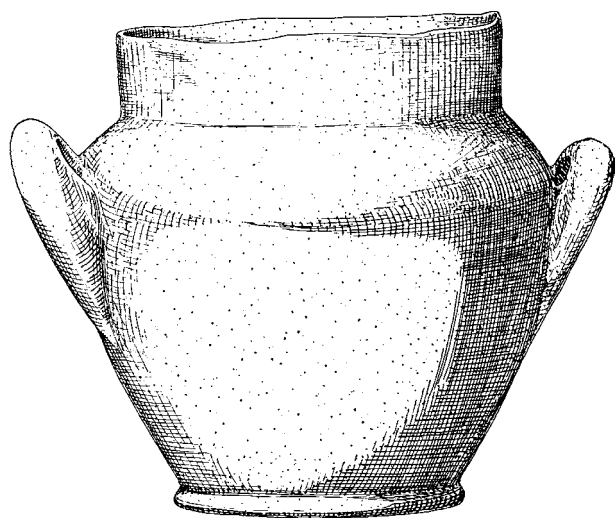
Figure 127. Drawings of (a) Blade/Dagger M 3532 and (b) Blade/Knife A14392. Scale 1:2



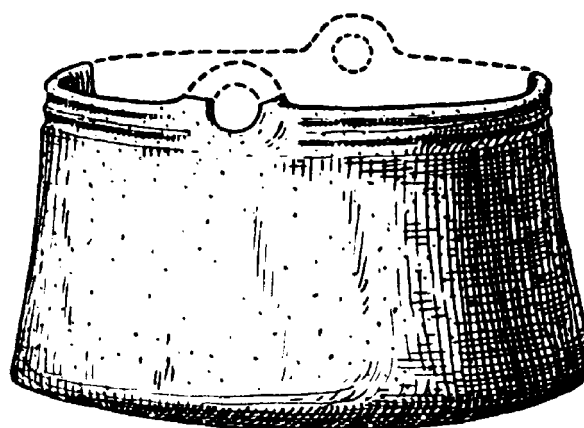
Stratum VI Small Finds. Scales (1, 5-7, 12-14) 1:1 and (2-4, 8-11) 1:2

Plate 36. Stratum VI Small Finds

No.	Classification	Reg. No.	OIM No.	Dimensions	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication
1	Alabaster/calcite vessel	a 541	A18408	—	—	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 260:33
2	Alabaster/calcite vessel	M 3529	—	12.5 × 16.0 cm	T.1101A*	V16	—	Fig. 128a; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 87:1, fig. 184:12
3	Alabaster/calcite vessel	M 5745	A20468	14.2 × 4.4 cm	T.1784*	X17	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 260:35, 261:35
4	Basalt vessel	b 56	—	19.0 × 10.0 cm	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 263:21
5	Basalt vessel	d 687	A23951	17.0 × 8.0 cm	5235*	L11	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 263:17
6	Basalt vessel	b 126	—	30.0 × 17.5 cm	—	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 263:18
7	Basalt vessel	a 86	—	22.5 × 12.5 cm	2012	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 263:19
8	Basalt vessel	b 70	—	17.5 × 16.0 cm	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 263:20
9	Faience vessel	x 718	A14393	7.0 × 5.9 cm	T.39*	V18	—	Fig. 128b; <i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:1, fig. 185:2
10	Mace-head	M 5913	A20523	6.4 × 6.0 cm	W = 1747	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 270:15

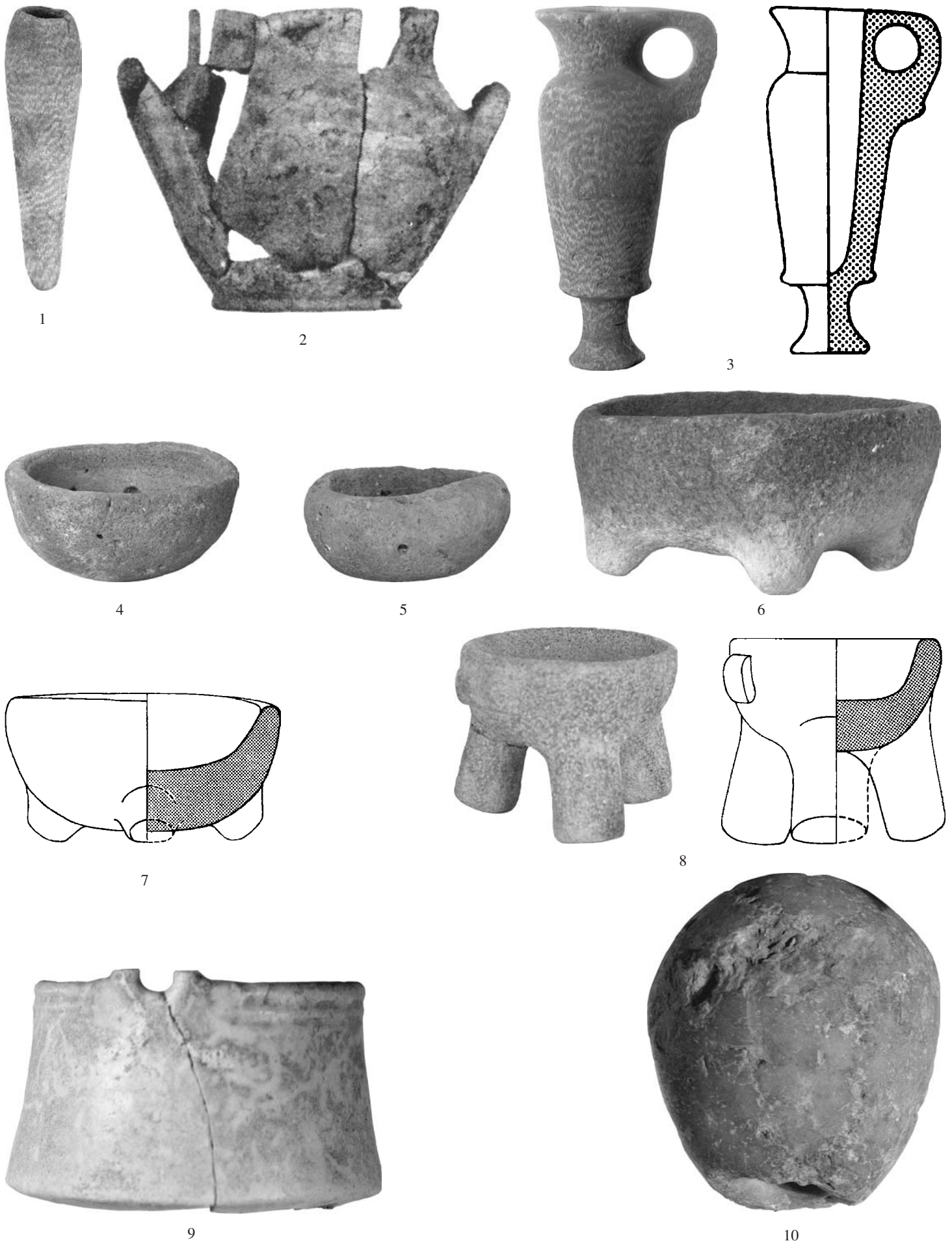


a



b

Figure 128. Drawings of (a) Vessel/Jar M 3529 and (b) Jar x 718. Scales (a) 1:2 and (b) 1:1



Stratum VI Small Finds. Scales (1-3) 1:2, (4-8) 1:4, and (9-10) 1:1

Plate 37. Stratum VI Small Finds

<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Saddle quern	M 6081	—	81.0 × 5.0–10.0 cm	1729	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo</i> 1, pl. 114:11
2	Blade/bladelet	4313	—	2.7 × 1.3 × 0.4 cm	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 170:4
3	Blade/bladelet	5532	—	—	T.71*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 169:2
4	Blade/bladelet	M 47	—	5.3 × 2.5 × 1.0 cm	T.71*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 169:3
5	Blade/bladelet	M 672	—	3.8 × 1.8 × 1.5 cm	T.221B*	T16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 170:3
6	Blade/bladelet	M 49	—	9.7 × 3.0 × 1.0 cm	T.71*	Q15	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 169:1
7	Grinder	b 127A	—	44.0 × 6.5 cm	—	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 264:11
8	Tournette	x 778	A14089	16.5 cm diam.	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:20
9	Pestle	b 57	—	8.0 × 13.2 cm	3012	L6	AA	<i>Megiddo</i> 2, pl. 263:29
10	Pestle	x 622	A13205	6.0 × 6.2 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:19
11	Pestle	x 779	A13155	4.0 × 8.5 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 164:18



1



2



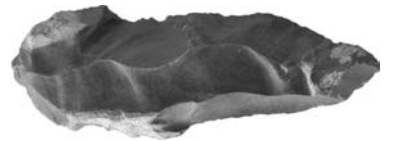
3



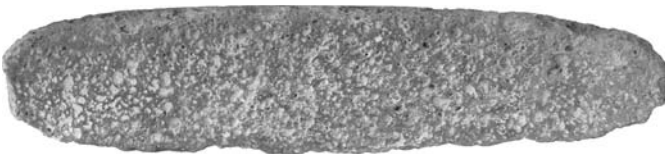
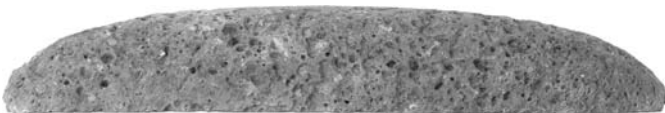
4



5



6



7



8



9



10

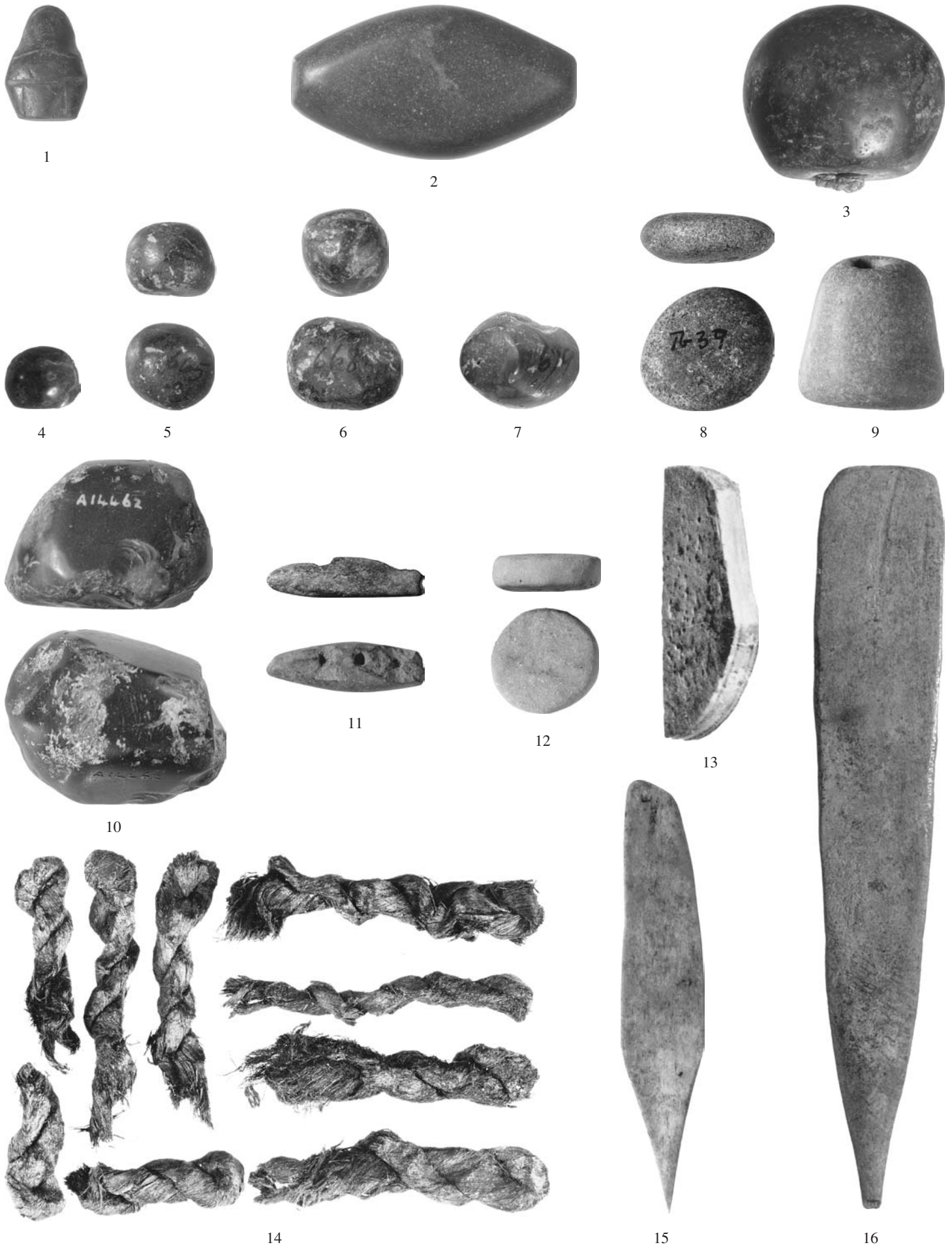


11

Stratum VI Small Finds. Scales (2-6, 8-11) 1:2 and (1, 7) 1:5

Plate 38. Stratum VI Small Finds

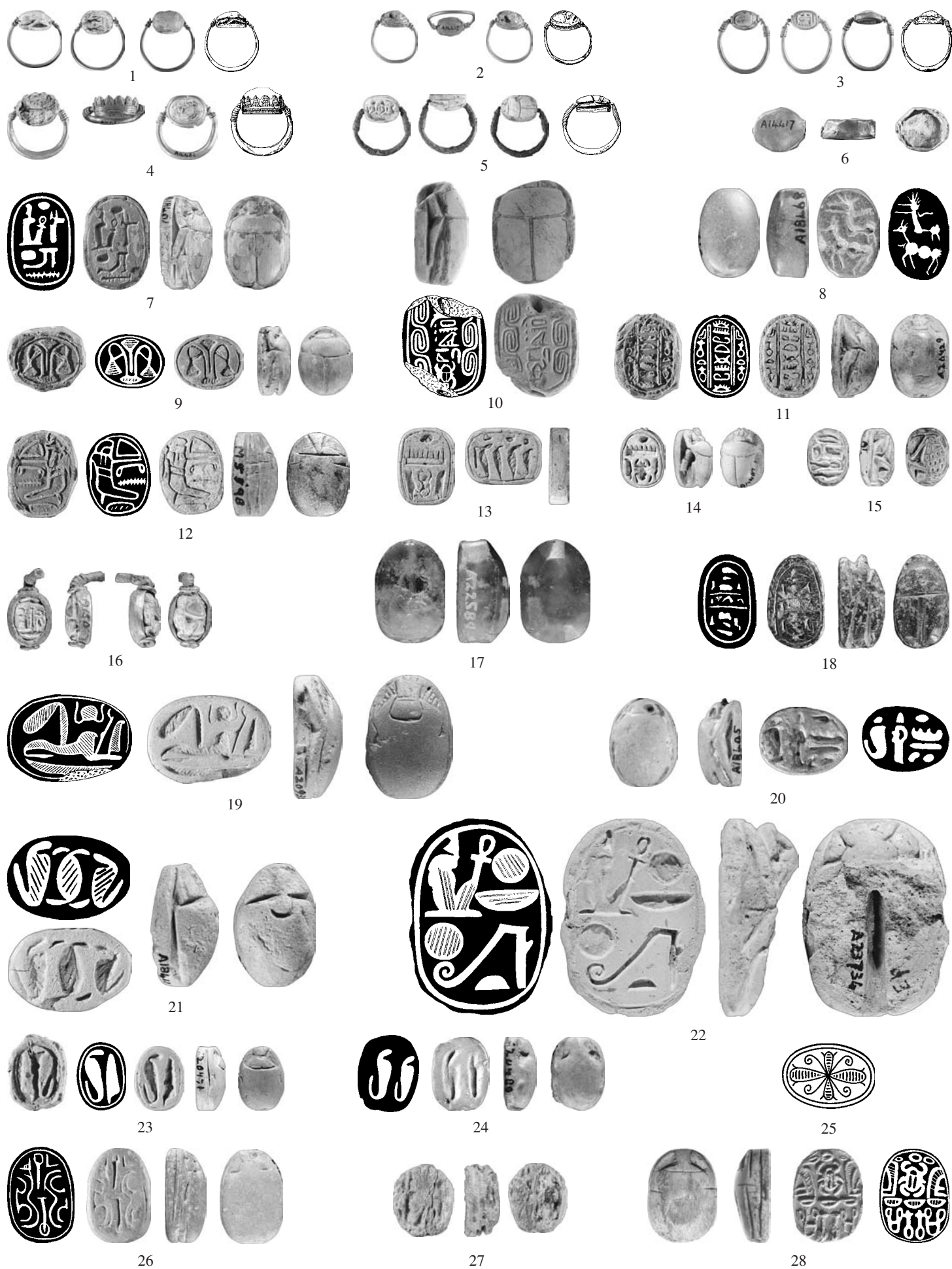
<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Weight	a 486	A18398	2.3 × 1.7 cm	+ 2079	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 168:19
2	Weight	M 5967	—	5.8 × 3.2 cm	1757	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 168:20
3	Weight	M 5744	A20467	3.6 × 4.1 cm	1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 168:21
4	Weight	M 5511	A20415	1.3 × 1.4 cm	– 1716*	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 168:22
5	Weight	x 665	A14379	1.8 × 1.4 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:9
6	Weight	x 668	—	2.3 × 1.8 × 1.7 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:8
7	Weight	x 679	—	1.8 × 2.4 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:10
8	Weight	x 688	—	2.7 × 1.0 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:5
9	Weight	x 700	—	2.0–2.9 × 3.1 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:2
10	Weight	x 704	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:7
11	Weight	x 667	—	3.2 × 1.0 × 0.8 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:3
12	Weight	x 659	A14425	2.2 × 0.7 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 168:6
13	Disk	M 3533	—	5.6 cm	T.1101B Upper*	V16	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 87:6
14	Organic fiber (rope)	b 281	A20953	50.0 cm (total)	3021	K–L7–8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 290:5
15	Awl	M 5512	A20416	8.8 × 1.6 cm	E = 1727	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 199:26
16	Awl	M 5637	A20444	15.1 × 2.5 cm	1760	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 199:27



Stratum VI Small Finds. Scale 1:1

Plate 39. Stratum VI Small Finds

No.	Classification	Reg. No.	OIM No.	Dimensions	Locus	Square	Area	OIP Publication
1	Scaraboid seal	x 645	—	Ring 2.2 cm diam., scarab 1.5 × 0.9 cm	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 165:3, 176:15
2	Scaraboid seal	x 646	—	Ring 1.9 cm diam.	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:4, fig. 176:16
3	Scaraboid seal	x 722	—	Ring 2.0 cm diam.	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pls. 165:7, 176:13
4	Scaraboid seal	x 723	—	Ring 2.5 cm diam.	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:8, fig. 176:17
5	Scaraboid seal	x 787	—	Ring 2.3 cm diam.	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:9, fig. 176:14
6	Scaraboid seal	x 647	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:5
7	Scaraboid seal	a 495	A18401	1.9 × 1.2 cm	N = 2080	J8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 153:212, 159:212
8	Scaraboid seal	a 712	A18468	1.8 × 1.2 cm	2101	K9	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 153:221, 159:221
9	Scaraboid seal	M 5437	A20413	1.1 × 1.4 cm	W = 1735	R10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 153:217, 159:217
10	Scaraboid seal	c 525	—	2.1 × 1.7 cm	4011	K10	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 153:223, 159:223
11	Scaraboid seal	M 5597	A20429	1.7 × 1.2 cm	1752	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 153:213, 159:213
12	Scaraboid seal	M 5598	A20430	1.7 × 1.3 cm	1752	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 153:214, 159:214
13	Scaraboid seal	x 643	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:1, p. 185
14	Scaraboid seal	x 792	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:10, p. 185
15	Scaraboid seal	x 793	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:11
16	Scaraboid seal	2032	A15027	6.0 × 4.3 × 2.2 cm	—	Q16	East Slope	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 176:6, p. 186
17	Scaraboid seal	c 591	A22589	2.1 × 1.4 cm	—	N13	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 152:211, 159:211
18	Scaraboid seal	b 85	A20921	1.9 × 1.2 cm	—	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 153:216, 159:216
19	Scaraboid seal	b 139	A20932	1.7 × 2.5 cm	N = 3023	K7–8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 153:222, 159:222
20	Scaraboid seal	a 529	A18405	1.3 × 1.8 cm	E = 2079	O14	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 153:220, 199:220
21	Scaraboid seal	a 552	A18411	2.5 × 1.7 cm	2073	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 152:205, 159:205
22	Scaraboid seal	d 3	A23734	4.0 × 2.9 × 2.8 cm	5001	K10	DD	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 153:224, 159:224
23	Scaraboid seal	M 5755	A20471	1.3 × 1.0 cm	E = 1786	S9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 153:218, 159:218
24	Scaraboid seal	M 5774	A20480	1.5 × 1.2 cm	= 1769	S10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 153:219, 159:219
25	Scaraboid seal	x 644	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:2
26	Scaraboid seal	d 23	A23748	1.9 × 1.3 cm	S = 378*	N13	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 152:210, 159:210
27	Scaraboid seal	x 673	—	—	T.39*	V18	—	<i>Megiddo Tombs</i> , pl. 165:6
28	Scaraboid seal	M 5596	—	1.9 × 1.4 cm	1752	Q9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pls. 153:215, 159:215



Stratum VI Small Finds. Scales (1-5) 1:2 and (6-28) 1:1

Plate 40. Stratum VI Small Finds

<i>No.</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Reg. No.</i>	<i>OIM No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Locus</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>OIP Publication</i>
1	Stamp seal	a 118	A18292	1.6 × 1.8 cm	2022	M8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 163:17
2	Stamp seal	a 372	A18370	1.4 × 1.2 × 1.4 cm	2072	K8	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 163:16
3	Stamp seal	a 625	—	1.5 × 1.9 cm	—	L7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 163:15
4	Stamp seal	c 641	A22602	2.0 × 1.7 cm	– 368*	M13	BB	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 162:13
5	Stamp seal	b 303	A20961	4.0 × 2.8 cm	W = 3041	K7	AA	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 163:14
6	Cylinder seal	d 1	A23732	2.3 × 0.8 cm	—	N12	C	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 161:18
7	Cylinder seal	M 5704	—	2.2 × 1.0 cm	N = 1732	Q10	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 161:19
8	Cylinder seal	M 5651	A20445	2.5 × 1.0 cm	1740	R9	CC	<i>Megiddo 2</i> , pl. 161:20



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