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THE CORE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE IRON AGE CULT IN PALESTINE

A Dissertation
Submitted to
the Faculty of
The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Doctor of Philosophy

by
David Malone Battle

December 2003

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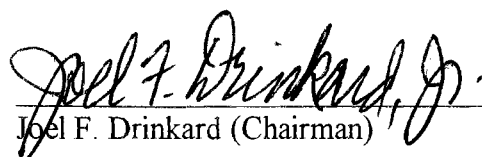
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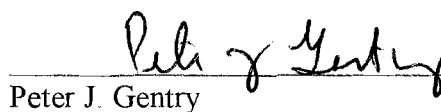
THE CORE ASSEMBLAGE OF THE IRON AGE CULT IN PALESTINE

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Date August 11, 2003

**THESES Ph.D. .B322c
0199701837569**

To Judy,
my partner and my love,
and to
all the
tree farmers
in South Carolina
who grow the wood for paper pulp

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>ABD</i>	<i>Anchor Bible Dictionary</i>
<i>CHALOT</i>	William L. Holladay, <i>A Concise Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament</i>
<i>AJA</i>	<i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>
<i>ANET</i>	James B. Pritchard, <i>Ancient Near Eastern Texts</i>
<i>ASOR</i>	American Schools of Oriental Research
<i>BA</i>	<i>Biblical Archaeologist</i>
<i>BAR</i>	<i>Biblical Archaeology Review</i>
<i>BASOR</i>	<i>Bulletin of the American Society of Oriental Research</i>
<i>BDB</i>	Francis Brown, S. R. Driver, C. A. Briggs <i>The New Brown Driver Briggs Gesenius' Hebrew and English Lexicon</i>
<i>EAEHL</i>	<i>The Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land</i>
<i>CANE</i>	Jack M. Sasson, <i>Civilizations of the Ancient Near East</i>
<i>CTA</i>	Andrée Herdner, <i>Corpus des tablettes en cunéformes alphabétiques à Ras Shamra-Ugarit de 1930 à 1939</i>
<i>DDD</i>	Karel van der Toorn, Bob Becking, and Pieter W. van der Horst, eds., <i>Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible</i> (1995)
<i>HALOT</i>	L. Koehler, W. Baumgartner, and J. J. Stamm, <i>The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament</i>

<i>KAI</i>	Herbert Donner and Wolfgang Röllig, <i>Kanaanäische und aramäische Inschriften</i>
<i>IEJ</i>	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>
<i>M II</i>	Gordan Loud, <i>Megiddo II</i>
<i>NEAEHL</i>	Ephraim Stern, ed. <i>The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land</i>
<i>OEAAANE</i>	<i>The Oxford Encyclopedia of Archaeology in the Ancient Near East</i>
<i>PEFQS</i>	<i>Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement</i>
<i>PEQ</i>	<i>Palestine Exploration Quarterly</i>
<i>P-SBA</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology</i>
<i>RB</i>	<i>Revue Biblique</i>
<i>SHAJ</i>	<i>Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan</i>
<i>TSSI</i>	John C. L. Gibson, <i>Textbook of Syrian Semitic Inscriptions</i>
<i>UF</i>	<i>Ugarit-Forschungen: International Jahrbuch für die Altertumskunde Syren-Palästinas</i>
<i>VT</i>	<i>Vetus Testamentum</i>
<i>ZAW</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft</i>

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PREFACE

I would like to thank all those who made it possible for me to complete this work. First, I want to thank my wife for all her support and hard work while I studied at The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. She supported our family by assuming the role of primary bread winner for five years of study and cared for the needs of our family while I dedicated myself to studies. Second, I want to thank my parents for their timely support when we needed it most. Third, I want to thank Southern Methodist College for their backing and encouragement. At Southern Methodist, I would like to thank Chuck Alford, Walter Gaskin, and Terry Lynch for their help. Fourth, I want to thank Dr. David Dorsey for instilling a love and appreciation for the Old Testament. Fifth, I would like to thank Dr. Joel F. Drinkard for his encouragement during my doctoral studies. Last but not least, I would like to thank Dr. Robert Whitaker and his wife and Grace Community Church of the Nazarene, who took us into their church family. Without the encouragement and support of all these and many others people, I would not have accomplished this task. May the Lord cause His face to shine upon you.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The investigation of the religion and cult of ancient Israel has always been pivotal to Old Testament studies. Wellhausen justified his history for the compilation of the biblical texts through a historical reconstruction of the development of religion in ancient Israel. One of his criticisms of the canonical portrayal of Israelite religion was that the religious practices in the Historical Books did not conform to the religious regulations found in the Pentateuch. The attitude of the biblical writers toward the high places was a key that Wellhausen used to date the sources of the Hexateuch. The JE source dated to the early stages of Israelite religion which allowed worship in a variety of places. Deuteronomy had to be written next because its legislation required the worship of Yahweh at only one place, the temple of Jerusalem. The Priestly material must have been later than Deuteronomy because it assumed that the deuteronomistic regulations were a reality.¹ Upon these and other observations, Wellhausen crystalized the source critical method in Old Testament studies for many years.

¹Julius Wellhausen, *Prolegomena to the History of Israel with a reprint of the article Israel from the Encyclopædia Britannica*, Scholars Press Reprints and Translations Series (Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1885, 1994), 18-45.

From the late eighteen-hundreds, archaeology has always contributed to the study of the religion in ancient Israel. The understanding and explanation of early archaeologists concerning the religions in the Levant were primarily derived from textual evidence. This began to change with the refinement of the methods for excavations and for the interpretation of artifacts. In 1936, William Creighton Graham and Herbert Gordon May wrote the first primarily archaeological interpretation of religion in ancient Canaan.² By the 1980s, archaeologists began reconstructing cultic practices and beliefs through systematic analysis of finds. While scholars of ancient Israelite religion would be foolish to reject the use of both the biblical and textual evidence, they now have access to material remains of the ancient Palestinian cult which opens another window into the actual religious practices of the people.

The archaeological study of religion requires more than just a survey of the temple architecture. People worshiped at domestic altars, at local shrines and at chapels, as well as at temples. In the modern world, we commonly distinguish between the religious and secular, but these categories are illegitimate for the ancient societies. The ancients viewed the sacred as interwoven in life. On the one hand, they did differentiate various zones of holiness and profaneness. On the other hand, they recognized different types of sacredness. We commonly recognize that the deity was the center of one type of sacredness, but we often overlook the fact that the king was also a center of sacredness. Thus, when we study religion of an ancient society we must study more than just temples.

²William Creighton Graham and Herbert Gordon May, *Culture and Conscience: An Archaeological Study of the New Religious Past in Ancient Palestine* (Chicago: The University of Chicago, 1936).

We need to include all forms of religious expressions in both the very sacred and in the common areas of life.

Colin Renfrew pioneered cognitive archaeology which investigates “the past ways of thought as inferred from the material remains.”³ He sought for a method by which systematically to discover the cognitive environment that gave a purpose to the cultic artifacts. Anthropology has at least four sources for describing the beliefs within a culture. The anthropologist will collect verbal testimonies from the people. He will also go and directly observe the cultic practices of the people. The investigator supplements these testimonies and observations by examining non-verbal records, such as idols, icons, symbols and so forth. The anthropologist then has the opportunity to study the material remains of cultic practices. Renfrew states that the cognitive archaeologist has access to all four sources when he studies a literate people who left records. When the people were non-literate or did not leave a record, the cognitive archaeologist is limited to observations of non-verbal records and the material culture of the cult. If he is fortunate, he may have observational records from some outsider, though the scholar must distinguish the outsider’s interpretation from the actual practice.⁴

The cognitive archaeologist is able to investigate the beliefs in spite of the above limitations. Renfrew argued that one could find enough data within the material remains and the non-verbal records to extrapolate some of the cognitive beliefs behind

³Colin Renfrew, “Towards a Cognitive Archaeology,” in *The Ancient Mind*, ed. Colin Renfrew and Ezra B. W. Zubrow (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994), 3.

⁴Colin Renfrew, *The Archaeology of Cult: The Sanctuary of Phylakopi* (London: British School of Archaeology, Athens, 1985), 12-13.

the artifacts. On the one hand, Renfrew believed that religious ritual expressed actions of worship and involved four archaeological corollaries: attention focusing, a liminal zone, symbolic focus, as well as participation and offerings. A religious site focuses or centers the attention of the worshiper on the transcendent by devices that provide a well defined context of sacred place, time, and sequence. The liminal zone is where the transcendent intersects with the mundane, allowing mortals contact with the awesome. The zone is a place for worship of the divinity and a place of inherent danger to the worshiper, thus requiring special care for human safety and transcendent majesty. The cult will use a variety of objects to focus symbolically the minds of the worshipers onto the transcendent and to express the presence of the deity. Finally, celebrants must be present in order for rituals and worship to occur. These acts of worship and rituals will include a whole host of activities. All four of these types of religious action have some material expression and may provide archaeological corollaries that may be used by the cognitive archaeologist to reconstruct ancient beliefs.⁵

On the other hand, beliefs are expressed not only by words but also through the use of symbols. Renfrew argues that there is a relationship between conventionalized symbols and meaning. A symbol is conventionalized when a specific “meaning is repeatedly and regularly represented by the same form and when that form is repeatedly and regularly used to convey that meaning.”⁶ These symbols will habitually be used within similar contexts and their form is not arbitrary. Once a context has been

⁵Ibid., 18-19.

⁶Ibid., 13-14.

established for a set of symbols, it can be used to interpret the parallel forms found in similar contexts. People select specific forms symbolically to represent certain concepts because the form graphically corresponds to that which is being represented. The correspondence may be a natural index such as a crescent which represents the moon. The correspondence may also be by metonymy where the part represents the whole as a crown that represents royalty.⁷

Renfrew identifies four functions of an image within a sanctuary. First, it may represent anthropomorphic deities. Second, it may represent abstract deities who may on occasion be depicted as humans. Third, it may be a votary representing the worshiper, giving a continuity of worship or as a reminder of an act of worship. Fourth, it may be a votive offering which is an offering in its own right or may represent either the deity or worshiper.⁸ These functions overlap with many artifacts and so the same artifact can serve more than one function.

Five criteria were suggested by Renfrew to distinguish between those artifacts which functioned as a representative of a deity from those that functioned as votaries and votive offerings. Firstly, there is size and number. A large single statue in the center of an altar is most likely an idol. A variety of figurines placed around the sanctuary is more than likely to be votive or votary. Secondly, there is placement. An image that is placed in a key focal point without competitors for attention is very likely a deity, while a grouping of images in less central locations are not as likely to be idols. Thirdly, there are

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid., 22-23.

gestures. Gestures, though, may be ambiguous. For example a raised hand may be a sign of worship or blessing. Yet, gestures of power, such as casting lightning bolts, would imply divinity. Gestures of power would be inappropriate for a votive offering or from a worshiper. Fourthly, there are symbols. Many symbols represent an attribute of a god and are used to indicate divine presence. Fifthly, there are composite creatures which may be associated with a specific myth. While these images may be either a votive image or an idol, they tend to form part of a specific iconographic context.⁹

When one studies these criteria, one will determine that the context of the finds is important for the determination of the interrelationship and interpretation of artifacts. Therefore, Renfrew suggested three steps for analyzing religion within an archaeological context. First, the assemblage must be identified. Second, the archaeologist must recognize within the assemblage the specific symbols as carrying a religious meaning, even if the meaning is not fully understood. The collection of symbols as a whole should begin to provide an iconographic context from which some meaning and interpretation may begin by comparison with other known contemporary and geographically connected sources. Third, the symbols may be used as a means by which to identify other less obvious locations where religious ritual occurred.¹⁰

Biblical archaeologists have begun to apply some of the criteria set forth by cognitive archaeologists. Tina Haettner Blomquist took Renfrew's correlations between worship and its expression in the material remains as the basis upon which to identify less

⁹Ibid., 23-24.

¹⁰Ibid., 24.

obvious cultic installations within the city gates of Palestine.¹¹ Wolfgang Zwickel wrote a history of worship using a careful typological study of artifacts found in ancient Canaan and Israel.¹² While he does not seem to be aware of Renfrew's criteria, he is attempting to study the ancient worship through the material remains in a method that is somewhat similar to that advocated by Renfrew. While Renfrew concentrates on what the artifacts indicate about the religious thought at a given site, Zwickel was more concerned with detecting shifts in cultic practice through the ages.

This dissertation appropriates some of the criteria and philosophy from Cognitive Archaeology and apply them in Biblical and Syro-Palestinian Archaeology. First, it attempts to identify any recurring patterns within the iconography of selected sites. Second, it seeks to establish what a cultic assemblage would look like in the Iron Age of the land of Canaan. The identification of the cultic assemblage begins with a thorough investigation of the various archaeological matrixes of known cult places. The material culture from these cultic contexts grouped according to architectural criteria and by similarities in artifactual assemblages. Evidence is presented that indicates the existence of three types of cult places: temples, chapels, and shrines. Temples are monumental places of worship. Chapels are non-monumental locations where groups may worship. Shrines are specialized cult installations where an individual could pray and worship. By the end of this dissertation, shrines may be divided into two groups.

¹¹Tina Haettner Blomquist, *Gates and Gods: Cults in the City Gate of Iron Age Palestine* (Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1999), 24-38.

¹²Wolfgang Zwickel, *Der Tempelkult in Kanaan und Israel: Studien zur Kultgeschichte Palästinas von der Mittelbronzezeit bis zum Untergang Judas* (Tübingen: Mohr, 1994), 5-6.

The Offertory Shrine is a location where the worshiper may present offerings of food and incense. The worshiper who went to a Votive Shrine presented a figurine and possibly other offerings. This initial step of identifying types of cult centers is done in Chapters 3 and 4.

Chapter 3 surveys sites primarily in northern Canaan that functioned during the Iron Age before the rise of the Persian Empire. The survey briefly describes the archaeological and architectural context of each site and interprets these features with Renfrew's archaeological corollaries to worship in mind.

For each site a catalogue of artifacts is developed from the available sources. The anchor of this catalogue is a database into which the pertinent information concerning each artifact is recorded. For those sites such as Tell Qasile, where the excavators have provided the data in a comprehensive and clear manner, the task of data input is very straightforward. For sites, such as Beth Shean, where the information is scattered over several different sources this catalogue tries to integrate and harmonize the data as much as possible. The database includes artifacts from several sites. One difficulty that the database have to overcome is the fact that different archaeologists record their finds using different methods. This problem is especially true of Sarepta, where the shrine loci are not assigned to a given stratum.

Appendices 2 and 3 are two reports based upon the database. Appendix 2 is a listing of artifacts in numerical order, grouped according to their provenance site. Appendix 3 lists the artifacts according to loci. Each loci is grouped according to building unit, stratum, and provenance site.

The catalogue provides a listing of the artifacts found within a given cultic structure, allowing a more detailed analysis of the artifacts and their interrelationships. The analysis attempts to identify those finds that were in the structure when it was destroyed or abandoned. Finds that were found in construction-fill are not be considered as part of the assemblage unless they were part of a foundation deposit. Once the artifacts that are associated with the structure are identified, they are counted and the totals are recorded in a distribution table. The count does not include every artifact in the catalogue. Only those which are considered complete or broken are counted. A complete artifact is one that is intact or is restorable, or only has small fragments missing. A broken artifact is a piece in which no more than half of the artifact is missing. Fragments are not counted though they are listed in the database and catalogue. Fragments may be used to infer the nature of a locus. For example a large collection of cooking bowl fragments may imply that food preparation occurred nearby, even if the archaeologist did not identify enough fragments from a single bowl to restore one.

The distribution tables quantify the artifacts found within a particular structure at a given stratum. Loci are combined when they are part of the same architectural feature. The numbers from the table are then be totaled and quantified according to architectural features and artifact types. The table is also divided visually into two groupings. Artifacts, like bowls, that are not necessarily cultic or special in and of themselves are found at the top of the table. At the bottom, artifacts which are special either because of their typical iconographic content, such as scarabs and seals, or because they are considered cultic, such as pottery shrines, are listed. This division allows the

reader quickly to distinguish the concentration of cultic artifacts in relation to more mundane artifacts.

Once the whole cultic assemblage is identified, this study attempts two things. First, it will attempt to determine the function of the site by the nature of the collection of artifacts. If the collection has a large number of bowls, this may indicate that sacred meals were served. If the bowls are associated with pottery stands, then the bowls probably had an offertory function. Second, it turns to the iconography found among the collection in an attempt to detect any recurring patterns which may indicate some sort of meaning. The more repetitive and varied the patterns, the better the data for decoding their significance.

Chapter 4 builds upon the data collected in the database and the conclusions drawn from chapter 3. The goal of this chapter is to create archaeological paradigms that can be used to interpret the general function and nature of the cultic site where the collections of artifacts were found. The information for these paradigms comes from those sites which are clearly cultic, not just because some artifacts were cultic. The architecture and general context must substantiate the cultic association. The various sites are grouped according to the architectural features and the distinctives in the material culture or collection.

The fifth chapter tests the paradigms by applying them to Megiddo Room 2081, where a cultic collection has been found, but its architectural features are ambiguous. The collection of Room 2081 is compared to the various paradigms. The paradigm which has the greatest similarity to the collection of Room 2081 indicates the cultic nature of the site. While this comparison concludes the chapter, it is not the only

method applied to the material culture of Room 2081. The physical distribution of the artifacts are noted as well as the iconography.

Chapter 6 is a summation of the conclusions of this study. The first conclusion interprets on the presence of jewelry, especially beads and their function within the cult. Second, the chapter summarizes the effectiveness and limitations of the paradigms for archaeological studies. Third, this dissertation comments on the distribution and proportions of figurines in light of its data.

CHAPTER 2

HISTORY OF RESEARCH

Early biblical archaeologists were amateur excavators who saw a shrine in every structure and a cult object in every distinctive artifact. As biblical archaeologists became more professional, they improved excavation methods and made archaeology more scientific by seeking to identify recurring patterns. The next generation began to apply social theories to their interpretation of the artifacts. In the 1970s, Biblical Archaeology began to gravitate toward anthropology. The New Archaeology made it possible for scholars to study the form and function of installations and artifacts by analogy to both living and dead cultures, even when texts were not available. Now, biblical archaeologists are able to expand our knowledge of the people and cultures in the biblical world, beyond the focus of the texts.

The maturation of Biblical Archaeology can be seen by its contributions to the investigation of the ancient cults and religions. We will trace this development beginning with the scientific and positivistic age and continuing through to the present. Our primary focus will be on archaeology and its use to reconstruct the cults and religions in Palestine. In the late 1960s, William Foxwell Albright identified two major groupings of sources for reconstructing the religions in ancient Palestine and Syria. The first grouping was written or epigraphic sources which included Ugaritic, Akkadian, and Egyptian texts as well as

inscriptions in Phoenician, early Hebrew and Aramaic. The second grouping included unwritten sources like temples, shrines, cult objects, and representations in graphic and plastic arts.¹ Our focus will be on the second grouping² in which we will narrow this survey to studies that synthesize finds from various temples and shrines, or those that compare excavation results from multiple locations.³ Furthermore, we will review those works which focus generally on archaeological sites, excluding studies that analyze a particular type of find⁴ or site. The exception to this last focus will be those few studies

¹William Foxwell Albright, *Archaeology and the Religion of Israel: The Ayer Lectures of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School*, 5th ed. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 1968), 36-44.

²Thus, our history of research will not include studies that are based primarily upon texts or epigraphic material. This material will be used throughout the paper, but our purpose is an analysis of cultic assemblages. It is not a history of the use of archaeology in reconstructing the Israelite religion. For a review of the histories of Israelite religion by European scholars, see Rainer Albertz, *A History of Israelite Religion in the Old Testament Period*, vol. 1, *From the Beginning to the End of the Monarchy*, trans. John Bowden (Louisville: Westminster/John Knox, 1994), 2-11. William G. Dever conducts a similar overview of primarily American scholars who used archaeology in reconstructing the religion of ancient Israel in his essay, "The Contributions of Archaeology to the Study of Canaanite and Early Israelite Religion," in *Ancient Israelite Religion*, ed. Patrick D. Miller, Paul D. Hanson, and Dean McBride (Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1987), 210-19. Also see Mark Smith, *The Early History of God: Yahweh and the Other Deities in Ancient Israel* (San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1990). Jeffery H. Tigay, *You Shall Have No Other Gods: Israelite Religion in Light of Hebrew Inscriptions*, HSM 31 (Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1992). For a recent and a general survey of studies on the sacrificial worship in ancient Israel, see Beth Apert Nakhai, *Archaeology and the Religions of Canaan and Israel* (Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research, 2001), 5-37.

³Single site studies are mostly excavation reports and report evaluations. This material is an essential part of any synthesis of archaeological data.

⁴See such works as James Alfred Britt, "Altar of Sacrifice and Their Significance in the Period of the Judges" (Th.M. thesis, The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1975); LaMoine F. DeVries, "Incense Altars from the Period of the Judges and Their Significance" (Ph.D. diss., The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1975); Thomas A. Holland, "A Typological and Archaeological Study of Human and Animal

that examine the archaeological context of the Judaeen Pillar Figurines because we desire to see if there is any relationship between figurines and cultic assemblages.

This survey of the history will be divided into four subheadings. The first three will deal with those studies that research cultic settings. The first subheading highlights the early syntheses of archaeological finds from the 1940s⁵ until the 1970s when a consensus of descriptive vocabulary for ancient temples was reached. During this period there were large gaps in the data which were being filled with new discoveries. The second subheading begins in the 1070s when archaeological finds were comprehensive enough for scholars thoroughly to synthesize the information. The third subheading

Representations in the Plastic Art of Palestine during the Iron Age,” 2 vols. (Ph.D. diss., University of Oxford, 1975); James Robert Engle, “Pillar Figurines of Iron Age Israel and Asherah/Asherim” (Ph.D. diss., University of Pittsburgh, 1979); Terry Wayne Eddinger, “A Social Setting for Judahite Terracotta Figurines of the Late Iron Age Period” (Ph.D. diss., The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1995). These are just a few of the dissertations; there are also numerous articles and essays as well as monographs.

⁵There were two important syntheses written before 1940. In the Schweich Lectures on Biblical Archaeology of 1925, Stanley Arthur Cook presented the religion of ancient Palestine from an archaeological perspective. He elaborated and updated his lectures which were published in 1930 as *The Religion of Ancient Palestine in the Light of Archaeology* (London: The British Academy, 1930). Cook divided his work into three parts. First, he discussed the various religious motifs found in ancient Canaan. Second, he attempted to trace historically the development of religion in Palestine from the Neolithic Age to Hellenistic Age. Last, he explained the religious developments during the Greco-Roman Age. One is amazed by the amount of material covered, but even Cook has to admit that an explanation of the development of religion as a continuous process is arduous because of the unequal distribution of finds and the large gaps in the historical record. *Ibid.*, 72. The other work is by William Creighton Graham and Herbert Gordon May, *Culture and Conscience: An Archaeological Study of the New Religious Past in Ancient Palestine* (Chicago: The University of Chicago, 1935). Graham and May made a more complete and unified presentation of the material. They discussed the Lachish *fosse* temple, Beth Shean, Gaza, Gerar, and Mizpah. The discussion traces the evolution of religion from the early time of the *Palaeanthropus Palestinus*, a type of Neanderthal, to the regenerating conciseness of the individual as expressed the Sermon on the Mount.

addresses the 1980s when archaeologists reexamined the finds in an attempt to reconstruct the religions in ancient Palestine.

The fourth subheading will be a little different from the previous three. On the one hand, it will emphasize the archaeological context or matrix. Thus, this dissertation is similar to those studies that reexamine previous finds in an attempt to reconstruct an aspect of the cult in ancient Palestine. On the other hand, it will deal with studies of one type of artifact, the Judaeen Pillar Figurine.

Early Synthesizing⁶

In 1944, the general editor of *Biblical Archaeologist*, George Ernest Wright, decided that an analysis of what was then known about Ancient Near Eastern temples should be published. He and three other scholars produced a four-part series on the various houses of worship. Harold H. Nelson wrote on ancient Egyptian temples.⁷ A. Leo Oppenheim described temples in Mesopotamia.⁸ G. E. Wright compared the

⁶We did not begin with Cook because he knew only of temples at Byblos, Megiddo, and Beth Shean. He considers these sites within the greater context of religion in the Near East, including the Hellenistic Age, but he does not develop comparisons between sites. See Cook, *The Religion of Ancient Palestine*, 90-97.

⁷Harold H. Nelson, "The Significance of the Temple in the Ancient Near East: Part I, The Egyptian Temple," *BA* 7 (1944): 44-53.

⁸A. Leo Oppenheim, "The Significance of the Temple in the Ancient Near East: Part II, The Mesopotamian Temple," *BA* 7 (1944): 54-63.

Tabernacle and the Solomonic temple to Canaanite, Egyptian, and Mesopotamian centers of worship.⁹ The fourth part dealt with the synagogue and church buildings.¹⁰

Wright theologically compares the Canaanite and Israelite temple features with those of Mesopotamia. His primary focus is on the manner in which the transcendence of the gods was expressed. He states that in both Egypt and Mesopotamia the gods were not limited to their temple or images. On the one hand, the same god could be worshiped in multiple places, while on the other hand, the temples represented the cosmos. In Canaan, things were different, according to Wright, in that this geographically and politically fragmented society created competing Baals. Israel overcame this fragmentation by establishing places of worship where Yahweh revealed Himself, not where He dwelt.¹¹

While there may be merit to this early theological analysis, important information was lacking. Beyond listing some temples found in Megiddo and Hazor, he only describes the temple found at et-Tell. There is very little comparison even to the temples then known to exist, except in general terms. The natural result of this lack of data combined with sweeping surveys is over-generalization, which was typical of many early studies.

M. V. Seaton Williams provides what he calls a *résumé* of what was then known about Palestinian temples from the Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age. He limits

⁹George Ernest Wright, "The Significance of the Temple in the Ancient Near East: Part III, The Temple in Palestine-Syria," *BA* 7 (1944): 65-77.

¹⁰Floyd V. Filson, "The Significance of the Temple in the Ancient Near East: Part IV, Temple, Synagogue, and Church," *BA* 7 (1944): 77-88.

¹¹G. E. Wright, "The Significance of the Temple," 66-72.

himself to those structures which were well documented and those over which there was a scholarly consensus on the actual cultic status of the structures. The recognized sites were the Neolithic Shrine of Jericho Level XI, the Bronze Age Temple of Level VII at Jericho, the Megiddo Early Bronze Age Temple from strata XIX, and the temple at et-Tell. In 1949, there were no known Middle Bronze temples. Williams noted a discernable change in temple design during the Late Bronze. The back room of the temple became elevated as in the Lachish *fosse* temple and the Amenhopis Temple at Beth Shean.¹² Williams observed that the Palestinian temples were architecturally closer to those found in Mesopotamia than those in Egypt. The main differences were that the Palestinian architecture and cultic furnishing were not as elaborate as those in Egypt and Mesopotamia. In addition, while the temples in the cradles of civilization had more uniform orientations, those in Palestine had no such uniformity.¹³

One of the earliest scholars to approach systematically the identification of cultic installations was C. C. McCown, who in 1950 wrote on the lack of archaeological evidence for high places.¹⁴ He felt that archaeologists should have already uncovered a high place because of the extensive excavations at Tell en-Naşbeh and Megiddo. In spite of the fact that he found numerous figurines and so-called cult stands at Tell en-Naşbeh, no Iron Age shrine or temple was uncovered. Yet, 40 percent of the *tell* was denuded by

¹²M. V. Seaton Williams, "Palestinian Temples," *Iraq* 11 (1949): 83. Another reason that he excluded the Iron Age was that he was unaware of any known Israelite temple or shrine. *Ibid.*, 88.

¹³*Ibid.*, 89.

¹⁴C. C. McCown, "Hebrew High Places and Cult Remains," *JBL* 69 (1950): 205-19.

erosion, especially at the top where one would be most likely to find a shrine.¹⁵ At Megiddo, he thought things would be different because the Iron Age strata had been mostly excavated, but he argued that the finds were similar. He disagreed with Schumacher, Fisher, and May who identified Building 338 as a temple.¹⁶ Instead, he agreed with Guy that the building was an important government structure but not a temple.¹⁷ He showed that such artifacts as the *kaf* censers, pottery shrines, tripod stands, and pottery stands¹⁸ were not necessarily cultic in function.¹⁹ The discovery of horned altars gave evidence for multiple shrines at Megiddo. McCown suggested two possible sites for shrines: one along the southern edge in squares Q-R-S 8-10 and the other in square R 12.

¹⁵Ibid., 206.

¹⁶See Herbert Gordon May, *Material Remains of the Megiddo Cult*, Oriental Institute Publication, 26 (Chicago: The University of Chicago, 1935), 4-12. Clarence S. Fisher, *The Excavation of Armageddon*, Oriental Institute Publication, 4 (Chicago: The University of Chicago, 1929), 68. G. Schumacher, "Die Ausgrabungen auf dem Tell el-Mutesellim," *Mitteilungen und Nachrichten des Deutschen Palaestina-Vereins*, (1904): 48-50. More recently, David Ussishkin, "Schumacher's Shrine in Building 338 at Megiddo," *IEJ* 39 (1989): 149-72.

¹⁷See P. L. O. Guy, *New Light from Armageddon: Second Provisional Report (1927-29) on the Excavations at Megiddo in Palestine*, Oriental Institute Publication, 9 (Chicago: The University of Chicago, 1931), 30-31.

¹⁸*Kaf* censers are better called spoons in that they are spoons shaped as a hand which is often holding a bowl. Pottery shrines are model buildings made of pottery in which small idols are often found. Tripod stands are metal stands with three legs (though some have four legs), and pottery stands are cylindrical (or rectangular) pottery columns which support a basin or bowl.

¹⁹McCown, "Hebrew High Places," 211-13.

He examined the then recent discovery of Locus 2081 near the gate.²⁰ Locus 2081 was not in a temple structure but in a lower portion of the site, leading McCown to suggest that it was not a community shrine but the furnishings of a wealthy aristocrat, indicated by signs of domestic worship. He concluded that there were no public worship centers at Megiddo or Tell en-Naşbeh during the Iron Age.

In 1953, A. G. Barrois included in his handbook on Biblical Archaeology, *Manuel d'archéologie biblique*, a comprehensive survey of the temples in Canaan. He divided his discussion of the religion in ancient Canaan into two sections which are his final two chapters. The first section described the archaeological remains of non-Israelite religion. The second described the religious institutions of the Israelite people. The first relied mostly on archaeological reports. The second mostly gleaned information from the biblical texts, with the exception of his discussion regarding where the House of Yahweh stood on the Temple Mount. He also included a discussion of dissident Israelite sanctuaries such as Bethel, Dan, Samaria, Gerizim, and Elephantine.²¹

After a general discussion of pre-Semitic religion and the nature of high places, Barrois surveys the religious edifices of the Canaanites. He introduces the citadel sanctuary at et-Tell and then proceeds to the High Place of Gezer, the temples of Baal and Dagon at Ugarit, the *fosse* temple of Lachish, and the temples at Beth Shean as examples of Semitic or Canaanite shrines. For each site, he describes the architectural features

²⁰Ibid., 216-18.

²¹See A. G. Barrois, *Manuel d'archéologie biblique* (Paris: Éditions Auguste Picard, 1953), 2:432-59, for his discussion of Israelite temples. One is disappointed that Barrois does not mention Megiddo 2081.

along with major installations, artifacts, and any iconography found on monoliths and stelae. Barrois preferred not to designate Gezer as a high place because he considered the rows of standing stones at Gezer to be part of a temple complex, finding parallels at Byblos; and furthermore he thought that the term, “temple,” was valid only in the Bronze Age and the later Iron Age. Excavators unearthed idols which Barrois identifies with the god Resheph at Lachish and at the temple of Thumoses III at Beth Shean.²²

Barrois established the pattern which scholars have followed in their discussion of the cult in Palestine. The normal pattern of these scholars is to describe the architectural features and then give a list of the types of artifacts found. The more detailed surveys will then describe where some of the artifacts were found in relation to the architecture and cultic installations. Scholars typically will pool all the artifacts in a second section where they will discuss the make, form, and iconography of each particular class of artifact. This ordering of the material is fine for a general discussion of the cultic artifacts or for a particular class of artifact but prevents establishing the core cultic artifacts or answering the question of what artifacts are common between sites and which are distinctive for a given site.²³ Barrois, however, went further than later scholars when he concluded by describing and interpreting the iconography of non-Israelite religions.

²²Ibid., 342-75.

²³A good example of this is Ephraim Stern's work *The Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian Periods*, vol. 2 of *Archaeology of the Land of the Bible* (New York: Doubleday, 2001), 31-33, 52-57, 71-87, 118-25, 200-12, 247-55, 279-88

The next major advance in the description of temples among biblical archaeologists was George R. H. Wright's article on pre-Israelite temples, where he introduced the English-speaking world to a standard descriptive vocabulary. He drew from previous works, especially those of German scholars on Mesopotamian temples.²⁴ The survey included Palestinian temples beginning in the Chalcolithic era through to the Late Bronze Age. Beginning in the Chalcolithic and continuing for two thousand years into the Early Bronze, Wright observed that Canaan clearly preferred the *Knickachse* or broadroom with a bent access temple design. Megaron or *Migdol* temples appeared during the Middle Bronze. Starting in the Late Bronze, the people of Palestine favored the *Langbau*, or longroom, design for their temples.²⁵

The early syntheses contended with a rapidly expanding body of knowledge, and scholars shifted from conclusions based upon broad generalization to well-defined descriptions. George Ernest Wright made sweeping, theological assertions by comparing the Egyptian, Mesopotamian, and Canaanite temples with the biblical description of the Tent of the Meeting and the Solomonic temples. These comparisons were not fully archaeological in nature, but were, at times, semantic comparisons. We may pick this up with Wright's assertion that the Israelites located their temples where YHWH revealed Himself, while the others built their temples where their divinity would dwell or at least was present.²⁶ The problem with this is that even the biblical characters assert that

²⁴George R. H. Wright, "Pre-Israelite Temples in the Land of Canaan," *PEQ* 103 (1971): 15.

²⁵*Ibid.*, 25, 28-30.

²⁶G. E. Wright, "The Significance of the Temple," 66-72.

YHWH was present and did dwell in His temple (1 Kgs 8:13; Ps 11:1). C. C. McCown's work is a detailed survey of the two sites, noting the lack of evidence for high places. His methods and discussion are sound, but he lacks data. Today, we have the Bull Site near Dothan,²⁷ which is clearly a high place, as well as cultic centers in many Iron Age urban centers, which were unknown to the earlier archaeologists.

A. G. Barrois set the standard for a general introduction to the material culture of the cult; others have followed his approach. However, from an archaeological vantage point, his work is deficient in two ways. First, he was unable to use archaeological material for his discussion of Israelite and Iron Age temples because of a lack of archaeological data. Yet, there were some Israelite cultic remains that he overlooked, such as Room 2081 at Megiddo. Second, he lacked a standard vocabulary by which to describe and compare the temples. George R. H. Wright brought a vocabulary to the English-speaking world for describing the architectural layout and features of temples. This vocabulary was not entirely new to scholarship, but after G. R. H. Wright, English-speaking scholars began to use it more regularly and consistently.

Only McCown and Barrois began systematically studying down the material for this study. McCown attempts to analyze the cultic artifacts, hoping to use them in the identification of high places. He even shows that many so-called cultic artifacts are not necessarily cultic; he further selects the limestone altars of Megiddo as the best indicator of Iron Age cultic installations. Our study will affirm his selection. Barrois had more excavation reports available and did a more extensive survey of non-Israelite temples. He

²⁷Amihai Mazar, "The 'Bull Site' - An Iron Age I Open Cult Place," *BASOR* 247 (1982): 27-42.

discusses some of the artifacts found and matter-of-factly identifies Resheph as a primary deity in pre-Israelite Canaan. In relation to the identification of cultic installations, Barrois recognizes the difficulty of identifying cultic sites. He argues that there is no simple criterion by which to identify cultic sites. His solution is simply to state that there must be a convergence of major cultic elements for a given site to be designated as cultic.²⁸ This convergence includes architectural features, installations, and artifacts.

Synthesizing of Discoveries

Scholars began to synthesize the vast archaeological data of temples in the Levant by concentrating mostly on architectural features. Their approaches may be divided into two roughly overlapping groups. In the first group are scholars who were seeking trends in the designs of buildings, hoping to establish a typology of structures similar to a typology of pottery. The second group is dominated by biblical scholars who hoped to use the various features as aids in their reconstruction of the temple in Jerusalem. Our survey will begin with the latter group.

Since our primary sources for the design of the temple in Jerusalem are descriptive texts, most scholars have used these sources primarily for visualizing the sacred precincts. The archaeological contributions to the Solomonic Temple are limited because excavations on the temple mount have been limited at best, and recent construction has damaged many ancient remains.²⁹ While texts still rightfully dominate

²⁸Barrois, *Manuel*, 355.

²⁹See Steve Feldman, "Furor Over Temple Mount Construction," *BAR* 26, 2 (March-April 2000): 14-15.

this discussion, archaeology has much to contribute as seen in the works of Th. A.

Busink³⁰ and Christopher J. Davey.³¹

Any academic description of the Solomonic Temple must take into account the monumental work of Busink because of its comprehensiveness. The complete work is two volumes with the first volume focusing primarily upon the Solomonic temple and with the second discussing the temples of Zerubbabel, Ezekiel's vision, and the Herodian temple. Along with being a thorough work on the temple in Jerusalem, Busink's first volume also conducts a comprehensive survey of temples in the Levant beginning in the Neolithic age and ending in the Iron Age. His fourth chapter relates the archaeological finds from temples found in Canaan, Phoenicia, and Ugarit. Each region is organized differently. The arrangement of the Canaanite sites is according to archaeological periods,³² Phoenicia according to cities,³³ and Ugarit according to relative chronology. In his fifth chapter, he studies the temples in the Early (3300-1200 B.C.) and Late (1200-730 B.C.) Syrian Periods.

After his extensive survey, Busink concluded that the Jerusalem temple builders added the outer-rooms and the *debir* to a traditional temple design. These

³⁰Th. A. Busink, *Der Tempel von Jerusalem von Salomo bis Herodes*, vol. 1, *Der Temple Salmos* (Leiden: Brill, 1970).

³¹Christopher J. Davey, "Temples of the Levant and the Building of Solomon," *Tyndale Bulletin* 31 (1980): 107-46.

³²Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Early Bronze, Intermediate Bronze, Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, and Early Iron Age.

³³Among the Phoenician sites, Busink examines the few archaeological excavations but relies more on the literary evidence for temples at Byblos, Tyre, Sidon, Marthus, and Umm el-^cAmed.

innovations were an Israelite creation, if not Solomonic. The outer-rooms came from the casemate walls which were built around the cities of the united monarchy. The Ark of the Covenant inhabited a large structure or the *debir* that stood at the back of the longroom temple. According to Busink these two elements are found only in the Jerusalem temple and not elsewhere in the ancient Orient.³⁴

While affirming the distinctiveness of the Solomonic temple, Busink did see some parallel between the Jerusalem temple and earlier temples.³⁵ The longroom chamber design, derived from an old Canaanite tradition, was seen at Beth Shean among other places. He also stated that the design of the vestibule and the base of the *debir* may show a Phoenician influence.

In a popular work, Shalom M. Paul and William Dever noted some architectural features that the Solomonic temple had with other temples of the Levant. Then, they briefly stated that the outer courtyard was paralleled by Neo-Hittite temples at Zinjirli, Tell Tainat, Alalah, and Hamath. The tripartite division with a longer *hekal* can be traced to Canaanite predecessors. Finally, since Phoenician builders were employed, Paul asserts that there must be some Phoenician influence.³⁶

³⁴Busink, *Der Tempel*, 617.

³⁵Ibid. Davey misquotes Busink as stating that the whole structure of the Solomonic Temple was an Israelite innovation. Christopher J. Davey, "Temples of the Levant and the Building of Solomon," *Tyndale Bulletin* 31 (1980): 142.

³⁶S. M. Paul and W. G. Dever, *Biblical Archaeology* (New York: Quadrangle, 1973), 74-75. Also see William G. Dever, "Palaces and Temples in Canaan and Ancient Israel," in *CANE*, ed. Jack M. Sasson (New York: Simon & Schuster MacMillan, 1996), 601-14.

The next major attempt to use archaeological finds for reconstructing the temple was by Othmar Keel who studied the symbolism of the Book of Psalms in light of ancient iconography. Keel's primary interest was ancient iconography, but he included a broad survey and brief descriptions of temple architecture.³⁷ He determined that the temples symbolized the primordial mountain arising from chaos, the source of life-water and trees, and the home of the gods. The *debir* of the Jerusalem temple was similar to the *naos* in Egyptian temples in that both contained the most sacred objects of the cult. The Egyptian *naos* was different in that it stood in the center of the holy place while the *debir* stood at the back.³⁸

The last scholar, whose primary purpose for surveying the architecture of the temples was to clarify the structures of the temple, was Christopher J. Davey.³⁹ At the beginning of his article, Davey updated the academic discussion of the various architectural features of the temple and then surveys the plans of ancient temples in the Levant. The discussion follows some well established categories by first surveying three-room temples, then broadroom, and finally longroom temples. He concludes that the broadroom temples were confined to the coastal areas of the Levant and seem to represent a uniform religious tradition, while the longroom tradition originated during the second millennium B.C. in Mesopotamia. The two forms came in contact at Hazor and may have

³⁷Othmar Keel, *The Symbolism of the Biblical World: Ancient Near Eastern Iconography and the Psalms*, trans. Timothy J. Hallett (New York: Seabury, 1978), 128-44, 151-63.

³⁸*Ibid.*, 161-63.

³⁹Davey, "Temples of the Levant," 107-146.

been combined in the *migdol* designs at Shechem and Megiddo. While agreeing with Busink that the rooms around the Jerusalem temple were distinctive, Davey agreed with Keel that the *debir* showed Egyptian influence. Davey further describes the Jerusalem temple as a freestanding structure which communicated the autonomous and non-urban character of its cult.⁴⁰

These are not all the archaeological studies on the Solomonic temple, but they are the ones which look at the temple plans as a whole and compare them to various sites. On the one hand, these studies affirm much of the text and help scholars to appreciate the Jerusalem temple within the architectural context of the Ancient Near East. On the other hand, since excavations on the temple mount are very unlikely in the foreseeable future, none of the features can be investigated in the field. Until new information comes to light, we are at an academic impasse.

The other approach to the study of cult sites in the ancient Levant sought to establish trends. This division neither implies that the above scholars did not note trends and parallels between the various temples of the ancient world, nor does it imply that the following scholars did not comment on the Solomonic temple. We are just differentiating between those who were using archaeological finds to improve our understanding of the Jerusalem temple and those who are using the same finds to improve our understanding of temples in the Ancient Near Eastern world as a whole.

Magnus Ottosson, a Scandinavian scholar, surveyed the temples in Palestine which were built in the Early Bronze Age through the Iron Age. He detected a shift in the

⁴⁰Ibid., 142-43.

design of the ancient temples from those designed as a broadroom or *Breitraum* design in the Early Bronze to the predominance of the longroom or a *Langhaus* type in the Late Bronze. The two designs tended to express a different relationship between the worshipers and their deity. According to Ottosson, the broadroom type allowed the worshiper closer contact with his god than the longroom type. The longroom type was often connected to a palace or some administrative center. Ottosson stated that the shift in design paralleled the growing aloofness of the gods and greater civil control of the worshiper's access to the sanctuary.⁴¹

Since his study treats the architectural features of temples,⁴² Ottosson does not write much about the artifacts found at the various sites. There is one major exception, the *fosse* temple at Lachish. Here he describes the benches, the altars and the abundance of pottery. He notes how various types of pottery were found arranged in groups throughout the building. He even acknowledges the bones found in some nearby pits or ovens. Yet, he concludes that the *fosse* building was not a temple. First, it does not follow any of the normal architectural patterns used by the Canaanites for temples. Second, the installations, the benches, and the abundance of pottery are not paralleled at other temples. Instead, freestanding benches combined with an abundance of pottery is paralleled at Hazor and Sarepta where archaeologists uncovered pottery workshops.

⁴¹Magnus Ottosson, *Temples and Cult Places in Palestine*, BOREAS, Uppsala Studies in Ancient Mediterranean and Near Eastern Civilizations 22 (Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksells, 1980), 34, cf. 112.

⁴²*Ibid.*, 10.

Ottosson, therefore, concludes that the *fosse* structure at Lachish was a pottery workshop.⁴³ Few scholars have accepted Ottosson's conclusions.⁴⁴

In 1985, George R. H. Wright published *Ancient Building in South Syria and Palestine*, in which he gives a general survey and description of the various buildings and construction techniques from ancient Palestine. The work covers archaeological finds dating back to the Neolithic Period and concludes with the Hellenistic Period. He includes a section on temples and cult places and identifies three types of evidence for designating a site as a temple: the architectural functions, the installations, and the 'finds.' Of the three, G. R. H. Wright argues that the functional plan found in the architecture is the basic criterion by which to identify a temple. Once a type plan becomes established as a temple layout, it is not difficult to identify the archaeological remains of a temple.⁴⁵

The search for an explanation for the multiplicity of temple designs in Syria-Palestine drives Wright's search.⁴⁶ He argues that longroom and broadroom designs can be found all the way back to the Chalcolithic period. Instead of seeing a chronological evolution in principal temple designs, Wright notes that in each of the temple-plans from the later Bronze ages there are common elements which are used in various combinations.

⁴³Ibid., 90-92.

⁴⁴The only scholar that I know who accepted Ottosson's conclusion is Joseph A. Callaway. See Callaway, "Review of *Temples and Cult Places in Palestine*," *JBL* 101 (1982): 598. Stefan Wimmer states that Ottosson's pottery house interpretation does not explain the presence of all the ivory, alabaster, faience, glass and metal objects. See Stefan Wimmer, "Egyptian Temples in Canaan," in *Studies in Egyptology Presented to Miriam Lichtheim*, vol. 2, ed. Sarah Israelit-Groll (Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1990), 1071.

⁴⁵George R. H. Wright, *Ancient Building in South Syria and Palestine* (Leiden-Köln: Brill, 1985), 225.

⁴⁶Ibid., 227.

These elements are as follows: (1) an entrance, (2) a niche/adyton, (3) a sacristy or repository, (4) a tripartite partition; (5) benches-columns, and (6) a court or courtyard.⁴⁷ Wright finds that the broadroom temples were an indigenous layout found in all periods and were used in humble and rustic settings. The longroom plan appeared during the height of Canaanite prosperity and was found in metropolitan centers in the north-central highlands.⁴⁸ From these observations, he concludes that the driving forces behind the plans of temples were cultural forces directed by chronology and geography. He also identified three basic building models for temples in South Syria and Palestine: domestic, village, and urban. The domestic religious building was the home where the family participated in ancestor worship. Wright offers no Late Bronze Age evidence except to declare that the concept of one's home as one's temple "remained viable down to the Lares and Penates of classical times." Villagers modified the design of private dwellings to make broadroom temples. Finally, the ruling class in urban centers built monumental temples comparable to the palace and used the longroom layout.⁴⁹

Amihai Mazar wrote an essay in *The Architecture of Ancient Israel* on temples in which he surveys the major temple sites in Israel during the Middle and Late Bronze Age and in the Iron Age. One of the distinctive practices of this work is that he refines

⁴⁷Ibid., 237-47.

⁴⁸Ibid., 246.

⁴⁹Ibid., 246-47.

the division of sites according to archaeological periods: Middle Bronze Age IIA, IIB-C, Late Bronze Age and Iron I, and finally Iron II.⁵⁰

Mazar notes that during the Middle Bronze Age, the appearance of temples in Canaan lagged behind the development of the urban centers. During the MB II A period, sacred sites tended to be open cult areas enclosed by a wall like those at Megiddo XII and Nahariya. Beginning in MB II B, the people in Canaan built monumental, symmetrical temples which were centered in a *temenos*, were freestanding, and had a central axis or direct entrance into the sanctuary. These buildings also had a well-defined holy-of-holies. Mazar identifies both broadroom and longroom temples as monumental, symmetrical temples. The broadroom he considers as an expansion of a local tradition, while the longroom design arose in Syria.⁵¹

Monumental, symmetrical temples continued to be used and built into the Late Bronze Age. Yet, the Late Bronze Age is a period of great diversity in temple plans. In addition to the symmetrical temples, Mazar identifies thirteen temples which have

⁵⁰Amihai Mazar, "Temples of the Middle and Late Bronze Ages and the Iron Age," in *The Architecture of Ancient Israel*, ed. Aharon Kempinski and Ronny Reich (Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society, 1992), 161-87. Before this time the broader archaeological periods were used such as Early Bronze, Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, and Iron Age. Also see Aharon Kempinski, "Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Temples," in *The Architecture of Ancient Israel*, ed. Aharon Kempinski and Ronny Reich (Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society, 1992), 53-59.

⁵¹*Ibid.*, 161-62, 164, 169. Mazar considers the Middle Bronze II B-C temples of Shechem, Megiddo, and Hazor as a single group of monumental symmetrical temple because they share the following characteristics: (1) They are typically constructed on elevated ground; (2) They have thick walls with stone foundations and brick superstructure; (3) Worshipers enter through a longitudinal central axis; (4) The temples include more than two architectural units; (5) A niche or raised platform clearly identifies a holy-of-holies; (6) The temple facade is plain, though it may be flanked by towers giving access to the roof. See Mazar, "Temples of the Middle," 166-67.

indirect entrances and irregular floor plans. These temples share many common features though their floor plans differ. One entered the temple precincts through a corner entrance that included side chambers, and then proceeded down a hall. Often, there were columns in the cella as well as a raised platform at the back. The temples typically included facilities for storage.⁵²

The number of known temples greatly declines after the Late Bronze Age so that by the time of the Iron Age II, Mazar counts only three excavated Israelite temples: Dan, Arad, and Ḥorvat Qitmit. Mazar affirms that the biblical text describes the Jerusalem temple as a monumental, symmetrical temple of the longroom design and even suggests that it may have influenced later Greek designs. The remains of the sacred area at Tell Dan are limited to ashlar steps ascending up to the sacred podium along with a few small finds. Mazar echoes G. R. H. Wright's conclusion that the Arad temple was based upon the broadroom design. Ḥorvat Qitmit was Edomite so Mazar does not treat it in detail.⁵³

One of the most innovative archaeological studies synthesizing cultic remains is Tina Haettner Blomquist's work on cult sites at the city gate, *Gates and Gods*,⁵⁴ where she builds upon criteria set by Colin Renfrew⁵⁵ to identify cultic installations at city gates.

⁵²Ibid., 177-78.

⁵³Ibid., 183-86. As far as the cult rooms and shrines, these were outside of Mazar's study of temples.

⁵⁴Tina Haettner Blomquist, *Gates and Gods. Cults in the City Gates of Iron Age Palestine, an Investigation of Archaeological and Biblical Sources*, (Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1999).

⁵⁵Colin Renfrew, *The Archaeology of Cult* (London: British School of Archaeology at Athens, 1985), 18-21.

She sets out five criteria by which to determine the “embeddedness” of a cult within a gate complex. What she is searching for is how to identify a location within a profane context that has been set aside for a religious purpose. Her criteria for determining if a profane complex had an embedded or distinctly cultic zone are the following: First, the cultic site should have architectural features and installations common to cultic centers. In the Iron Age this would include such things as niches, platforms, and standing stones. Blomquist also notes that standing stones and associated altars, as well as niches, often faced west during the Iron Age. Second, artifacts aid in the identification of cultic areas. Scholars have regularly used such items as horned altars, incense burners, and pottery stands to designate holy places. One has to be careful in this category because many artifacts serve both cultic and common functions. Third, there will be symbols that indicate the presence of divinity. These symbols may include such items as cult figures and even empty spaces. Fourth, a cult site may have the remnants of participation in worship and of offerings. Worshipers may leave behind the leftovers of food offerings and votive offerings. The category of votive offering is important because of the ancient practices of leaving images, which represented the worshiper, at the cult place. Fifth, patterns establish points of continuity and of comparison. Does the identified cultic installations show continuity throughout the use of the larger facility? Since communities affirm their core beliefs at cultic installations, one would expect that the installations would remain active as long as the community lives. In fact, in Palestine as elsewhere sacred areas tended to remain sacred even if the population changed. Blomquist realized that these five criteria did overlap and one should not expect each criterion to apply in

every case. In other words the absence of a criterion did not disqualify a site from being cultic. Yet, these criteria provide a means by which to identify a cultic zone.⁵⁶

With these criteria, Blomquist surveys the Palestinian gates from the Iron Age. Two gates clearly had cultic installations. Dan was an Israelite site while Bethsaida was an Aramaean town, in spite of their relatively close locations. She found eleven sites where there was possible evidence for cultic installations in the gate area. Finally, she concluded that Tel en-Naşbeh did not have a cultic installation.

Blomquist's work is important not only because she has positively identified new cultic installations but also because she has refined the criteria for such identifications. We will strengthen her second criterion by developing a better understanding of what a cultic assemblage would be composed of during the Iron Age in the land of Canaan.

From these studies, we may propose the following: On one side, there is great diversity in the designs of temples and cultic installations. On the other side, there were many shared elements among the various architectural plans. The designs of the temples may be categorized by grandeur, by plan, and by sanctity. Each of these categories emphasizes a different aspect of ancient religious sites, overlapping and paralleling each other. The most grand cult sites were the monumental temples in major urban centers. The lesser cult sites would include the chapels and the shrines in the public areas of the city gate and the domestic altars or niches. Scholars regularly distinguish temples by their plans or layout. The longroom design dominates among the monumental temples, while

⁵⁶Blomquist, *Gates and Gods*, 24-38.

the broadroom plan remained popular. We may discern degrees of sanctity and access from the plans. In the large urban centers, the nobility preferred those layouts which kept the common worshiper at a distance; in the villages, the worshiper had more direct access to the deity. Some household shrines included images of the deities, giving the worshipers even more direct access. One cannot help but note the inverted relationship between the size of the congregation and the sanctity of the site. In the great monumental temples, the deity remained distant from the congregation, but their spacious courtyards provided ample room for large congregations. At the smaller temples, broadroom design was more common. Here, local priests had access to the deity and a small congregation could worship at a temple that mirrored the familiarity of their own homes.

In spite of all this diversity, cultic installations seem to have common elements. G. R. H. Wright listed architectural elements which were common among temples. While this may be helpful when one is identifying temples, they begin to lose their usefulness as one attempts to enter a less formal cultic setting. Thus, Tina Haettner Blomquist's criteria are more helpful because they not only include architectural criteria but also take into account other aspects of cultic activities, such as artifacts and symbols.

Reconstructing Religion and Cult

Under the influence of Processual Archaeology and Anthropology, archaeologists recommenced⁵⁷ the reconstruction of the religions in ancient Palestine by

⁵⁷Some early attempts can be found in the works of Graham and May, Albright, Wright, and Mendenhall. Yet these scholars tended to place the finds within grand schemes of human history such as an evolution from animism to monotheism or within the context of the class conflict.

relying on archaeological finds. Normally, biblical and Ancient Near Eastern scholars used texts, supplemented by archaeological finds, to reconstruct the beliefs of the ancients. In other fields, scholars used anthropological analogies. In both of these approaches, religious meaning was imputed into archaeological finds. While some of the associations may be correct, often scholars would have great difficulty demonstrating empirically the cultic nature of the artifacts or in verifying their reconstructions. In time, archaeologists began to refine methods for reconstructing ancient religions.

In 1979, Yigal Shiloh surveyed the Iron Age sanctuaries which characterized Israelite settlements, attempting to describe the religion of ancient Israel.⁵⁸ He highlighted some of the architectural and chronological settings of each site and described some of the artifacts.⁵⁹ The paper concluded that in the Iron Age, small cult shrines or chapels contained both well-known Canaanite elements, such as stelae and cult stands, and independent elements, such as the horned altars.⁶⁰ While his conclusions are valid, this attempt at an archaeological reconstruction of Israelite religion is hardly satisfactory.

Gösta W. Ahlström in 1984 wrote “An Archaeological Picture of Iron Age Religion” in which he conducted a more thorough survey of the archaeological evidence

⁵⁸Yigal Shiloh, “Iron Age Sanctuaries and Cult Elements in Palestine,” in *Symposia Celebrating the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the American School of Oriental Research*, ed Frank Moore Cross (Cambridge: American School of Oriental Research, 1979), 148-49.

⁵⁹He briefly discusses finds at the following sites: Megiddo Locus 2081; Hazor Stratum XI Area B; Lachish Level V; Taanach; Tell Far‘ah-Tirzah Level 1, Locus 112; Tell Dan.

⁶⁰Shiloh, “Iron Age Sanctuaries,” 156-57.

for the religions in ancient Palestine.⁶¹ His work is notable for the fact that he groups the various shrines according to ethnic and political groups such as the Philistines, Phoenicians, Israelites and Judahites.

For the Philistines, Ahlström first surveys some textual evidence and then the cult centers in Philistia. Then, he turns his attention to 1 Samuel 6 where the Philistines' made gold mice to atone for their desecration of the Ark. From this textual description of a votive offering, Ahlström deduces that the cult of the mouse played a role in the religion of the Philistines. He even finds support for this assertion by searching the Aegean cultures to find a cult of the mouse which was associated with Apollo and which was located in southwestern Troas.⁶² This digression detracts from Ahlström's original purpose. First, the text does not even hint that the rodents were considered a divine being by the Philistines. The text seems to imply that the mice were somehow associated with the boils. The golden boils were not divine, so why should the mice be? Furthermore, he creates a cult and then seeks to find archaeological and historical data to support it. While this may be fine in some investigations, it is counter to the purpose of any work that seeks to establish an archaeological picture of religion.

Evidence for the religion of the Phoenicians comes primarily from inscriptions and a shrine discovered at Sarafand/Serapta. The inscriptions provide a long list of deities worshiped by the Phoenicians like Melqart, Baal Shamen, Baal Hammon, Ashtart, Tanit

⁶¹Gösta W. Ahlström, *An Archaeological Picture of Iron Age Religions in the Palestine* (Helsinki: Finnish Oriental Society, 1984).

⁶²Ibid., 7

and so forth. The Serapta shrines, dating from the eighth to seventh century B.C., were dedicated to the goddess Tanit.⁶³

Ahlström argues persuasively that the Yahwism of the northern kingdom followed a different, though parallel, path to that of Yahwism of Judah. In the north, Yahweh was more strongly identified with the calf and bull imagery. In the south, the lion imagery for Yahweh was stronger. Ahlström interprets the three standing stones at Arad to represent three deities worshiped in the official cult of Judah, perhaps Baal, Yahweh, and Asherah. Ahlström also supports the assertion that Yahweh was a solar deity.⁶⁴

Especially in light of the assertion of a Philistine mouse god, one becomes unsure at times how much of this archaeological picture is truly based on archaeology. Since Ahlström views the religion in the biblical text to be later than the Iron Age religions of Palestine, he searches for perceived traditions behind the text for data. Then after drawing some conclusions from these traditions, he interprets the archaeological finds. This is fine for a speculative history of tradition but not for an archaeological picture.

William G. Dever began calling for a more systematic study of the cultic practices in the mid-1980s.⁶⁵ In his essay, he described the unfulfilled potential of

⁶³Ibid., 8-9.

⁶⁴Ibid., 11-12, 17-18.

⁶⁵William G. Dever, "Material Remains and the Cult in Ancient Israel: An Essay in Archaeological Systematics," in *The Word of God Shall Go Forth*, ed. C. L. Meyers and M. O'Connor (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1983), 571-83.

archaeology for illuminating the cult by contrasting what could be found with what was then currently known. Archaeology had contributed little to the scholarly discussion of ancient Israelite religion because scholars were more interested in reconstructing the intellectual framework of the ancient religions.⁶⁶ The primary source for these reconstructions is written records. With the Israelite religion, this meant a dependence upon late texts which took their final form well after the events that they record. Dever felt that this approach tended to impose later concepts upon the ancients and overlooked the religion of the common man to whom rationality was not an overriding concern. Fundamentally, the problem was understanding what archaeology could provide. When the study of religion focused primarily upon thoughts and theology, it was beyond the study of the material culture of people. What archaeology could provide were insights into the cult which is the “particular system of religious worship, especially with reference to its rites and ceremonies.”⁶⁷ In other words, archaeology provides the general cultural background into which the Israelite cult could be realistically portrayed, illuminating the actual religious practice of the ancient Israelites and elucidating their popular piety.⁶⁸

⁶⁶A good example of this would be Hans Goedicke’s article “Unity and Diversity in the Oldest Religion of Ancient Egypt,” in *Unity & Diversity: Essays in the History, Literature, and Religion of the Ancient Near East*, ed. Hans Goedicke and J. J. M. Roberts (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 1975) where he argues that for scholars who academically study ancient religions can only meet and understand the beliefs of the ancients in the realm of rationality. The realms of magic and cult are not penetrable intellectually. *Ibid.*, 202-03.

⁶⁷Dever, “Material Remains,” 572.

⁶⁸William G. Dever, *Recent Archaeological Discoveries and Biblical Research* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1990), 127-28.

Originally, Dever appealed for the study of the Israelite cult to use a new strategy which was more systematic, “processual,” and scientific. A more systematic study would analyze the sites, areas, and installations within their total setting. The interpretation should be “processual” in that it would seek to understand how the religion functioned in the adaptation of the ancients to their natural and cultural environments. Finally, archaeological inquiries should use the various scientific fields and methods better to grasp the nature, function, and date of artifacts.⁶⁹ Later, his methodology became more focused as he argued that the Israelite cult is best studied by giving archaeology precedence over texts, and by applying a phenomenological or “functional” interpretation to artifacts.⁷⁰

Dever systematically surveys the cultic sites in Palestine in the *Festschrift* honoring Frank Moore Cross.⁷¹ Later in the book *Recent Archaeological Discoveries and Biblical Research*, he conducts an overview of the various Israelite cult sites, beginning with open air sanctuaries near Dothan, on Mount Ebal, and at Dan. Next, he describes the various household shrines and gives detailed attention to Kuntillet ʿAjrūd with its inscriptions. These inscriptions confirm for him that Asherah could be invoked in ancient Israel without embarrassment.⁷² In the latter part of the discussion, he reviews the various

⁶⁹Dever, “Material Remains,” 578-81.

⁷⁰Dever, “Contribution of Archaeology to the Study of Canaanite and Early Israelite Religion,” in *Ancient Israelite Religion*, ed. Patrick D Miller, Jr., Paul D. Hanson, and Sean McBride (Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1987), 209.

⁷¹Ibid., 232-33.

⁷²Dever, *Recent Discoveries*, 148-49.

cultic artifacts associated with the Israelite cult. He discusses each type of artifact in relation to its function but not within the context of its provenance.

Though Dever calls for a more systematic study of the cultic artifacts within their total context, he only surveys the sites and, at best, just lists the general categories of artifacts found at the various sites. His analysis is a general survey rather than a detailed systematic survey of the cultic artifacts within their archaeological context. In practice, he has not advanced much further than Barrois did in the 1950s.

John Holladay has done what Dever was asking for and did a better job, including a sound archaeological study of the cult sites in Palestine. Not only did he distinguish between Israelite and non-Israelite sites, but he also differentiated official and non-conformist sites through the use of architectural criteria. He categorized established worship centers into two groups: (1) town and national, and (2) neighborhood. Established worship centers would be integrated into the overall town planning of a site which would provide for direct access to the sanctuary by the locals.⁷³ Tolerated “nonconformist” sites could still be distinctive cult sites, but they did not compete with the established worship. These centers would not be incorporated into the town planning. In fact, they are often found outside the city walls.⁷⁴

Following this model, Holladay identifies what he considers to be sites where established worship took place and other sites where tolerated nonconformist worship

⁷³John S. Holladay, Jr., “Religion in Israel and Judah under the Monarchy: An Explicitly Archaeological Approach,” in *Ancient Israelite Religion*, ed. Patrick D. Miller, Paul D. Hanson, and S. Dean McBride (Philadelphia: Fortress Press, 1987), 268.

⁷⁴*Ibid.*, 269-70.

occurred. The established sites were further divided with Dan being a nationally established place of worship while Arad and Beer-Sheba were regionally established sites. Finally, Megiddo 2081 and Lachish Stratum V Building 49 were local.⁷⁵

Three nonconformist worship places are listed by Holladay. Jerusalem Cave 1 and Samaria E 207 seemed to be parallel sites in that both were just outside the urban centers and held similar assemblages of pottery. The tumuli west of Jerusalem also followed the nonconformist model. Holladay suggested some additional nonconformist public worship centers in Cave 193 at Tell en-Naşbeh and Courtyard NW 32-12 of Tell Beit Mirsim. He justifies these possible identifications by arguing that they had a larger quantity of cultic artifacts than were typically found in a domestic structure. Furthermore, the architectural features of these sites were more akin to public cult centers than private homes, suggesting that they were nonconformist worship centers.⁷⁶

Holladay concludes that the artifacts among the established worship centers associated with the early monarchy were essentially aniconic with the exceptions of some floral and serpent motifs. The nonconformist's worship centers are more closely related to the domestic cultic artifacts and show a strong iconographic characteristic.⁷⁷

Wolfgang Zwickel produced one of the most important archaeological studies on the cults in ancient Palestine in which he seeks to reconstruct an archaeological history

⁷⁵Ibid., 271.

⁷⁶Ibid., 274-75, 276, 278.

⁷⁷Ibid., 280-81.

of worship that may be compared to the biblical texts.⁷⁸ The work studies public places of worship which Zwickel calls *Kultstätte* and included sanctuaries, temples, and private chapels. On the archaeological side, Zwickel undertook two tasks. First, he attempted to identify conclusively which sites were empirically cultic. Second, he wanted to determine the function of the installations and artifacts found at the cultic sites. Zwickel used three primary gauges for analyzing the archaeological data. (1) The architecture of the building should be adequately charted and compared to other structures. (2) Installations should be compared to those at other places. Only those installations which are typical for religious buildings should be considered as religious. (3) Artifacts should be submitted to a careful typological comparison, and a careful attention to the types should permit a declaration concerning the function of the artifacts. These three gauges were used in conjunction. A fourth gauge could be used as a last resort for the identification of a religious site, according to Zwickel. This gauge is the religious continuity of a site through various periods. This fourth has two inherent weaknesses. The original temple will not be superimposed upon a previous temple. Furthermore, one is not guaranteed that later structures were also temples.⁷⁹

Zwickel discusses sites found from the Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, Iron Age I and Iron II. For each period, he first explains why certain sites should not be considered as cultic. Then, he discusses the sites of which the cultic status is disputed. Next, he

⁷⁸Wolfgang Zwickel, *Der Tempelkult in Kanaan und Israel: Studien zur Kultgeschichte Palästinas von der Mittelbronzezeit bis zum Untergang Judas* (Tübingen: Mohr, 1994), 12-13.

⁷⁹Ibid., 13-14.

describes those sites which are most definitely cultic. Finally, he synthesizes the data in an attempt to describe the worship of each period.

The Middle Bronze is limited by the poor quality of many excavation reports, especially for the MB I period. Yet, Zwickel affirms the observation that Syrian influence can be seen in the Canaanite cult with the introduction of platforms and storage rooms, and in the decorations. At the cultural peak of the Middle Bronze, Zwickel describes the cultic sites in Canaan as being heavily subsidized by the political leaders. The beauty of the temple played a central role in the life of the city, projecting the power and prestige of the leadership.⁸⁰

Archaeologists have discovered more *Kultstätten* in the Late Bronze Age than in the preceding Middle Bronze or the following Iron Age I, allowing Zwickel to assert that one may portray a relatively accurate picture of the Late Bronze Age cult.⁸¹ Zwickel perceives an essential unity between the Late Bronze and Middle Bronze period. On the one side many Middle Bronze Age temples remain in use through the Late Bronze. Furthermore, there is continuity in small finds. On the other side, the cult of the Late Bronze Age adds some new features such as the appearance of libation installations and

⁸⁰Ibid., 72-74. One issue which Zwickel discusses in detail is the status of male and female deities. On the one hand, the majority of the theophoric personal names in MB texts and the Brooklyn Papyrus are male. On the other hand, the majority of figurines found at cultic sites are female. In fact, Zwickel claims that no male deity has been found at a cultic site. This does not mean that no male figurines have been found. When they are found, they are not unearthed at a religious site. Zwickel solves this dilemma by suggesting that principal deities were male and that their images were made of metal. Thus, their value and prestige would make them more vulnerable to looting.

⁸¹Ibid., 196. Zwickel counts twenty-six *Kultstätten* in the Late Bronze Age, eighteen in the Middle Bronze Age, and only eight in Iron Age I.

portable altars. The quantities of small finds also increase. Musical instruments, weapons, seals, pithoi, and kraters are found. There is a decrease in the number of miniature vessels while the quality and luxury of artifacts improve. Zwickel synthesizes these facts to reconstruct a Late Bronze Age cult in which sacrifices, cultic meals, and libation offerings were common. He even speculates that the temples were able to collect some sort of tax.⁸²

Between the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age I, Zwickel finds that in the coastal or Philistine regions, there was a continuation of the Late Bronze Age cult.⁸³ Zwickel uses Tell Qasile as his principal link to the cult in Philistia because it is well documented. He finds that the material culture is similar to the Late Bronze Age cult sites. There is a libation installation and the cult meal still holds an important function. In fact, Zwickel detects a refinement in the libation offerings.⁸⁴

Zwickel has difficulty in describing the cult in the central highlands because of the scarcity of evidence. The Bull Site near Dothan produced very few small finds and has only limited architectural remains from which to reconstruct the cult in the areas where Israel settled. Zwickel sees a major disruption in the essence of the cult. In these periods, the cult of the highlands was not dependent upon the state. Instead, they seemed to be based more on the clan and family than the Late Bronze Age cult. Finally, he notes

⁸²Ibid., 203.

⁸³Ibid., 236. Zwickel acknowledges two qualifiers to this claim: Megiddo and Beth Shean. While these Late Bronze Age sites continue into Iron I, the local cultic traditions still experience a break in the following Iron IA stratum. Ibid., 236 n. 225.

⁸⁴Ibid., 236-38.

that iconography associated with a fertility goddess was found at Ekron and Tell Qasile, while only a bull was found at the Bull Site, suggesting that a fertility goddess was worshiped on the coast while a weather god (Baal) was worshiped inland during Iron I.⁸⁵

The Iron Age II period also produced little evidence for temples. In the ninth and eighth centuries B. C., Arad and Kuntillet 'Ajrûd provide the best evidence for the Yahwistic cult centers while Megiddo and Lachish had cultic rooms.⁸⁶ The scant information makes the reconstruction of the cult relatively clumsy according to Zwickel. The data imply that the fellowship offering remained important during Iron II, though the evidence for cultic sacrifice decreases. The number of libation installations also decreases. The votive gifts began to represent individuals and were placed on benches. Zwickel sees two trends during this period. On the one hand, there is an increase in private religion, blurring the distinction between a temple, a chapel, and a private house shrine. On the other hand, he claims to detect a centralization of holy places by the state.⁸⁷

John Graham Pennel conducted a limited survey of cultic sites for his M.A. thesis in which he examined the Bull Site, Kuntillet 'Ajrûd, the Arad Sanctuary and Megiddo and comments on them as they point to the cultic practices among the Israelites and Canaanites.⁸⁸

⁸⁵Ibid., 236, 238-39.

⁸⁶Zwickel does not consider Tannach as a cultic installation. Ibid., 245.

⁸⁷Ibid., 281-84.

⁸⁸John Graham Pennel, "Archaeology and the Israelite Cult (Palestine, Egypt, Israel)" (M.A. thesis, University of South Africa, 1999).

In 2001, Beth Apert Nakhai wrote a monograph on the religions of Canaan in which the results of archaeological excavations were primary, though supplemented by textual and anthropological studies. She operated from the valid premise that because religion, economics, and politics were deeply rooted and intertwined in ancient societies, political conflict was couched in religious terms.⁸⁹ In other words, when power and trade became centralized so did religion. When power devolved to local and clan-based groups, along with greater political independence came greater local religious influence.

After discussing the history of the various academic understandings of sacrifice and a survey of how Ugaritic texts and the sources of the Old Testament are used to portray the worship of the Israelites, she approaches the archaeological sites. She divides the sites into their archaeological periods of Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, and sacred places of the Israelite in the Iron Age. For each period, she briefly tells the reader about each site where cultic centers were excavated. The major architectural features and major installations are noted as well as small finds. The survey must remain brief because of the scope of the work, which covers over 2000 years of history.

The Middle Bronze Age saw the development of a complex network of clan groups which resided in the urban centers and rural countryside. The large urban temples may have been places of worship that united kinship groups dwelling both inside and outside of the city walls.⁹⁰

⁸⁹Beth Alpert Nakhai, *Archaeology and the Religions of Canaan and Israel* (Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research), 2-4.

⁹⁰*Ibid.*, 109.

The picture for the Late Bronze Age was more complicated than that of the Middle Bronze Age. First, there was continuity between the Middle and Late Bronze Ages at many locations with the worshipers using the same temples and cult centers. Conversely, there were changes. On the one hand, Egyptian suzerainship governed the city states during the Late Bronze Age. The local leaders were replaced by Egyptian puppets or overlords who in turn built temples with Egyptian elements at Lachish and Beth Shean among other places. On the other hand, local relations changed from the clan-based ties of the Middle Bronze Age toward a state administrative system of the Iron Age. The religion of Canaan changed, according to Nakhai, paralleling the social form of a clan-governed religion toward a state-administered religion.⁹¹

Nakhai follows the biblical texts and focuses upon what she considers to be Israelite cult centers. After a return of religious authority to the kinship groups during Iron Age I,⁹² the political program of the early monarchies instituted a unifying function for the *bamoth* or high places. Nakhai explains the *bamoth* as a means by which to unify the state. These local shrines were originally accepted as places of worship for Israel but became pawns in the conflict between Judah and Israel. Under the Davidic monarchy the Levites served both king and God at the various *bamoth*. These small shrines were placed in strategic places throughout the kingdom in an effort to unite the empire. After the secession of the northern tribes, Jeroboam I removed the Levites and appointed non-levitical priests in their stead. In time, a rather eclectic religious picture appeared. There

⁹¹Ibid., 152-54.

⁹²Ibid., 203; cf. 176.

were *bamoth* where Levites conducted worship of YHWH. Royal priests led worship at shrines in the north. In addition to the official shrines, there would be the shrines of local families and clans as well as the household gods.⁹³

Nakhai's work is a sketch of sociological and political developments as expressed in the religious structures of the time. Since she is covering such long periods of time, she has to overgeneralize. In her summary of the Late Bronze Age, she describes so-called "Egypto-Canaanite temples" as being places where the Pharaohs collected tribute.⁹⁴ There is some evidence to support this claim such as Egyptian artifacts found at Canaanite temples during this era, the presence of large silos near a few temples, and even textual evidence describing Canaanites bringing gifts to an Egyptian temple at Gaza. Yet, one has to wonder what is meant by "Egypto-Canaanite temple." Stefan Wimmer argued that the Egyptians only built temples in major administrative centers such as Byblos and Gaza.⁹⁵ Therefore, a "Egypto-Canaanite temple" is not one built by Egyptians. Nakhai describes an "Egypto-Canaanite temple" as a temple that blends Egyptian and Canaanite elements and then uses this as evidence of Egyptian suzerainship. While this may be a valid conclusion, it overlooks the simple fact that a mark of Canaanite culture is the blending of Egyptian and Mesopotamian/Syrian aesthetics. Put

⁹³Ibid., 192-93.

⁹⁴Ibid., 153.

⁹⁵Wimmer, "Egyptian Temples," 1089-91. I personally might add Beth Shean as a center but Wimmer would disagree. Ibid., 1077-80. But even adding Beth Shean, There are fewer places than Nakhai's list of Lachish, Jerusalem, Beth Shean, Tell Abu Hawam, Ashkelon, Jaffa, Ashdod, and Gaza. Nakhai, *Archaeology and the Religions*, 153.

simply, her generalizations are almost useless for understanding a particular site. As a general introduction to a vast era of history, Nakhai gives us an excellent overview of the major intra-state and religious developments in ancient Canaan.

While each of these studies surveys the various cultic centers, only a few truly consider the cultic artifacts in the context of their loci. Zwickel describes the whole archaeological context. While we appreciate the history of worship that Zwickel reconstructed and will investigate the question of cultic function as he did, our approach to the texts will be different. We are more concerned about what the reports say to us about the periods they describe and less concerned about attempting to correlate hypothetical stages in the history of tradition with specific archaeological periods.

Judaeen Pillar Figurines

Before concluding this chapter, we will briefly discuss those studies that examine the distribution of the Judaeen Pillar Figurines because we hope to see if there is any relationship between the various Iron Age figurines and the collection of the cultic artifacts. Most studies of the figurines tend to be site-specific or typological.⁹⁶ Few consider the distribution pattern of the figurines. One of the first truly to consider the archaeological contexts of figurines was Raz Kletter, who conducted several studies on Judaeen figurines. She looked at the distribution of pillar figurines as well as horse and rider figurines, primarily at Tell Beit Mirsim, Beth Shemesh, Beer-Sheba, Arad, and Tell en-Naṣbeh with references to some archaeological contexts at Lachish, Jerusalem, and

⁹⁶For a good summary of the history of research on figurines, see Raz Kletter, *The Judean Pillar-Figurines and the Archaeology of Asherah*, BAR International Series 636 (Oxford: Tempus Reparatum, 1996), 10-27.

Gibeon. Her study concluded that “ *the JPFs were found, and probably used, in all types of contexts, or at all levels of human activity, and especially in the daily domestic realm.*”⁹⁷

Kletter surveyed the locations where the Judaeon Pillar Figurines were found and showed that they were mostly limited to the political borders of Judah, thus the name.⁹⁸ Of the over 900 figurines discovered, the majority were found in the immediate vicinity of Jerusalem. Most scholars would argue that the figurines are religious in nature and were part of the family cult. Yet, these figurines were not normally found in cultic settings. Most were found in domestic settings. In Jerusalem, a large collection was found in a cave by Kathleen Kenyon, but this site appeared more as a depository and not as a place of worship.⁹⁹ Kletter observed that only two figurines were possibly associated with the sanctuary at Arad. The lack of evidence for a connection to cult sites, led her to conclude that any determination of the cultic function of the figurines would be impossible.¹⁰⁰ This raises questions about the relationship of the figurines to the official cult of the state. The limited geopolitical sphere of the figurines to Judah implies that

⁹⁷Ibid., 62. Italics are hers.

⁹⁸Raz Kletter, “Pots and Politics: Material Remains of the Late Iron Age Judah in Relation to Its Political Borders,” *BASOR* 314 (May 1999): 19-53.

⁹⁹Raz Kletter, “Between Archaeology and Theology: The Pillar Figurines from Judah and the Asherah,” in *Studies in the Archaeology of the Iron Age in Israel and Jordan*, ed. Amihai Mazar (Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 2001), 194-95. Also see Kay Prag, “Figurines, Figures and Contexts in Jerusalem and Regions to the East in the Seventh and Sixth Centuries B.C.E.,” in *Studies in the Archaeology of the Iron Age in Israel and Jordan*, 217-34.

¹⁰⁰Kletter, *Judean Pillar Figurines*, 62.

they have some relation to the kingdom. Yet, they are missing from shrines of Judah in spite of their apparent cultic nature.¹⁰¹

In a dissertation produced at the University of Arizona, Elizabeth Ann Remington Willett asserts that the Judaeon Pillar Figurines represent Asherah and then argues that they served a protective function. Along with a diachronic anthropological comparison with other Near Eastern cultures, she supports her thesis with the protective blessings found at Kuntillet 'Ajrūd and Kirbet el-Qom. Furthermore, she observes that the Judaeon figurines do not display all of the erotic features like the Bronze Age plaque figurines, which she interprets as a de-emphasis of the sexual aspects of Asherah. She discussed cult rooms found at Tell Masos, Tell el Far'ah, Beer-Sheba, and Tell Halif and noted that the figurines were found mostly in women's areas near textile and food production, often with the figurine near the entrance. Thus, Willett surmises that these figurines served as a protective domestic talisman.¹⁰²

Looking Forward

A question we hope to address in this dissertation is whether the dissonance between cult sites and figurine loci is also found outside of Judah during the Iron Age.

¹⁰¹Kletter "Between Archaeology and Theology," 194, states that, at the most, Judaeon Pillar Figurines were found at five possible cult sites, but identifies only Arad and a possible house shrine at Tel Lahav or Halif where a head of a figurine was found. See Oded Borowski, "Hezekiah's Reforms and the Revolt against Assyria," *BA* 58, 3 (1995):151. Without Kletter naming all five possible sites, we can only guess at this stage as to which sites they are. Some possibilities are Jerusalem Cave 1, Cave 193 at Tell en-Naşbeh, and Tell Beit Mirsim.

¹⁰²Elizabeth Ann Remington Willett, "Women and Household Shrines in Ancient Israel (Religion, Ritual, Figurines)," (Ph.D. diss., University of Arizona, 1999).

We will be looking at the collection of cultic artifacts at various sites and see if there is a relationship between the collections and the locations of figurines.

To accomplish the above task, we will be indebted to many scholars. From G. R. H. Wright, we received both a vocabulary for describing temples and even a list of specific architectural elements for analyzing a temple. Blomquist provides criteria by which to identify a cultic zone within a profane setting which we may modify to assert the cultic nature of many non-temple sites. And of course, we will be indebted to Kletter's and to Willet's observations on the domestic distribution of figurines. We will try to complement their observations by seeking to determine if there is any particular distribution pattern of figurines within the various cultic assemblages.

CHAPTER 3

CULTIC COLLECTIONS IN CANAAN

This chapter will investigate the material culture found in Iron Age cultic centers from northern Palestine. The sites covered in this chapter are Beth Shean strata VI-V, Sarepta Shrines 1 and 2, Hazor 3283, Khirbat al-Mudayna, Tell Qasile temples 319, 200, 131 and 300, and the cultic room at Taanach. Originally, we intended to survey many other sites in the whole land of Canaan but time and space did not allow it. Therefore, we limited the study to mostly northern sites. We hope that further surveys will strengthen the conclusions of this dissertation. One site fully studied but not included in this chapter was Abu Hawam because it did not produce an Iron Age cultic collection. Instead, it provided a rich Late Bronze Age cultic collection.

Beth Shean¹

Beth Shean was a major Egyptian and Canaanite religious center during the Late Bronze Age and the early Iron Age. Stratum VI marks the transition between the Bronze and Iron ages with its building phase being most likely dated to the early years of

¹See Appendix 4: Plates 1-36.

the Nineteenth Dynasty.² Stratum V spans the transition between Iron Age I and II, and Stratum IV stands firmly in Iron II.

Archaeologists have uncovered a succession of temples and religious structures beginning below Stratum IX up to the Arab period. The site held a Mosque, a monastery, a Hellenistic temple, Canaanite temples, and Egyptian temples. Many of these sanctuaries did not have large numbers of artifacts, but fortunately for us, the excavators found a large quantity of cultic artifacts in the Iron Age levels, including numerous small finds in the temples. Over 250 artifacts were associated with the Egyptian temple from Stratum VI and Building 1029.³ The Iron Age periods had over 300 small finds related to the cult. This number includes common artifacts found in sanctuary contexts and religious artifacts found in non-cultic or mundane contexts. Our study will only analyze those artifacts found within a cultic setting.

Lower Stratum VI

Stratum VI held at least one temple, and it stood over a similar sanctuary from Stratum VII. Both temples follow an Egyptian plan which Rowe associated with the Amarna period.⁴ Rowe found cartouches with the name of Rameses I under the walls and floors of the Stratum VI Temple. The distribution and placement of the cartouches led

²See Appendix 1: “Beth Shean, Stratigraphy and Valid Loci” for a the discussion of the chronology of Beth Shean.

³This is counting sherds, fragments, and artifacts from fills without any discrimination of the usefulness of the artifact.

⁴Alan Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1940), 6.

Rowe to interpret them as foundation deposits, thus dating the construction of the building.⁵ Since the material culture of Stratum VII was Late Bronze Age and Rameses I was a Late Bronze Age Pharaoh, we may reasonably conclude that Stratum VI was built during the Late Bronze Age. The material culture of Stratum VI is early Iron, thus dating the destruction to the Iron Age.⁶

Rowe grouped six rooms together in his reconstruction of the Stratum VI Temple, including two antechambers, a “great hall” or sanctuary, an “upper altar room” or the adyton, and two side storage rooms.⁷ Rowe states that the north-south length of the building is 14.65 meters.⁸ The floor plan indicates that the interior of the main temple was around 12.5 meters in length, measuring from the back wall in the adyton to the inside of the southern wall in the sanctuary.⁹ The northern width of the temple is 14.55 meters measuring from outside of both exterior walls and on the southern end the width measured 12.67 meters. Adjacent to the southern wall were the two antechambers through which the worshiper had access to the sanctuary. Each antechamber had three doorways. A wide passageway gave the worshiper access to the first chamber (Locus 1042) from the north. In this southern wall was a smaller door which gave limited access

⁵Ibid., 13.

⁶See Appendix 1: “Beth Shean, Stratigraphy and Valid Loci” for a fuller discussion of the material culture for each strata.

⁷Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 14-17. We will follow Busnik and call the “Upper Altar Room” the Adyton and will call the “Great Hall” the sanctuary. For a floor plan of the Temple, see Appendix 4: Plate 5.

⁸Ibid., 14.

⁹See Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, pl viii. Also see Appendix 4: Plate 5.

to some other chambers where Rowe suggested that a temple guardian or priest resided.¹⁰ No artifact was found *in situ* in this first antechamber,¹¹ with the possible exception of two pillar bases flanking the wide northern entrance way. Walking east through the third doorway, one would enter the second antechamber (Locus 1036).¹² Rowe reports that only a few basalt artifacts and a fragment from a stand and another from a pottery shrine were found there.¹³ Yet, Fitzgerald reports two jars (Artifacts 465, 463), a krater (Artifact 466), a small single handle juglet (Artifact 470) were found here. The juglet and Jar 463 were mostly complete while most of the krater and jar 465 were significantly intact. Red paint decorated the upper half of the krater and jar 463 with a net pattern.¹⁴

In addition to the door which provided a passageway between loci 1042 and 1036, Locus 1036 had two other doors. In the text, Rowe writes that the smaller door

¹⁰Ibid., 14.

¹¹The records only indicate that three fragmentary objects were found: a cup from a kernos ring (Artifact 121), part of a pottery tray (Artifact 147), and the lion-head portion of a lion-bull vase (Artifact 817). Rowe concludes that this material is the result of Stratum V construction. Ibid., 15.

¹²See Appendix 4: Plate 5.

¹³Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 15.

¹⁴These patterns seem to belong to the Late Bronze Age II because they parallel Artifact 466, and the decorations on 463 are clearly paralleled with a Megiddo krater from Megiddo Tomb 911A. See P. L. O. Guy and Robert M. Engeberg, *Megiddo Tombs* (Chicago: University of Chicago, 1938), 69, 72, pl. 32:22, 123:12. The Megiddo krater had traces of bronze inside it as did Artifact 518 which is from Beth Shean. See Appendix 2: "Artifact Listing."

gave access to storage on the other side of the eastern wall.¹⁵ The worshiper turned north to enter the sanctuary, walking through a two-meter wide door.

Benches¹⁶ sat along the western and eastern walls in the sanctuary. Halfway between the entrance and steps leading up to the adyton, the worshiper would have passed between two pillars and could stop near a stone step attached to the “Lower Altar.”¹⁷ Rowe records three loci in this hall: the northeast corner (Locus 1033), the northwest corner (Locus 1032), and the southwest corner (Locus 1031).¹⁸ Rowe states that “Practically no objects of interest were found. . .” except for a kernos ring which was at the bottom of the steps, a seal, and some gold foil.¹⁹ The catalogues add eight artifacts in

¹⁵Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 15. The width of the door (ca. 1.5 m) implies that it may be a secondary entrance since the eastern and northern doors were both 2 m wide.

¹⁶Rowe called these benches “mastabah.” *Ibid.*, 16.

¹⁷Rowe only describes the plaster-covered altar but does not comment on its function. He suggests a function for the matching altar of Level VII where he suggests that cakes, incense burners, or small cult objects could be placed upon it. See Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 8 n. 21. Ottosson gets all of these details wrong by misreading Rowe. Contrary to Ottosson, Rowe also believed the Sanctuary was roofed though his isometric drawing shows the roof cutaway so that the reader may see what is inside the building. See Ottosson, *Temples and Cult Places in Palestine*, (Uppsala: Almqvist & Wilksells, 1980), 47. This “Lower Altar” might be what Pritchard called a *betyl* at Sarepta. See the discussion of Sarepta below.

¹⁸The southwest corner was destroyed during the building of Cistern 10, and the area was the subject of much intrusion as seen by the presence of a column base belonging to Building 1029. See James, Frances W., *Iron Age at Beth Shan: A Study of Levels VI-IV*, (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1966), 16.

¹⁹Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 16. The *kernos* ring is of interest because no such object is recorded from any of the loci from the Great Hall. Three fragments from kernos rings are reported from Lower Stratum VI: Artifacts 91, 521 from Locus 1100, and Artifact 121 in Locus 1042. If the arrangement of photographs is according to loci, the most likely candidate is Artifact 818 which is an almost complete *kernos* ring. Rowe later reports that a *kernos* ring was found in the Temple at Locus 1033 and this

Locus 1033,²⁰ including a Bes amulet (Artifact 499), two bowls (Artifacts 473, 474), a juglet (Artifact 471), a jug (Artifact 468) and a limestone seal (Artifact 513). When we add to this list artifacts from Floor 1028, we include a base fragment (Artifact 354), a cup (Artifact 353), a cup and saucer (Artifact 350), a fragment of a jar (Artifact 342), a square pot (Artifact 355).

Apparently, the priest²¹ would ascend a flight of steps leading from behind the “Lower Altar” in the Sanctuary to the adyton which was a raised platform (Locus 1021B) with a blue floor that lay about one-meter above the floor level of the hall. The northern wall was approximately three meters from the top of the steps. An altar stood in the center back of the platform beginning at a distance of 2.5 meters from the top of the steps. The surface of the altar was made of two limestone slabs and a section of plaster.²² The slab on the northwest side of the altar ran the full depth of the altar but only about one-third of the width. In the northwest corner of this slab was an eight-centimeter hole that went through it. The other slab was at a ninety-degree angle from the first at the front of the altar.²³ One may guess that the slabs were placed where cultic practitioners regularly approached the altar. They approached the west side of the altar with its hole possibly for

artifact seems to be 818. See Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temple*, 37.

²⁰See Appendix 4: Plate 5.

²¹While we have no certainty concerning who could officiate before an adyton at Beth Shean, we may assume that the priest and high government officials did so because this was the practice in Egypt.

²²If there had been three slabs, we could describe the limestones as a header-stretcher pattern.

²³See Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, pl. viii, ix.

the presentation of libation offerings. They may have placed incense, offerings, and votives on the front of the altar. The back side was clay and plaster and was where the principal idol may have stood.²⁴

This locus was rich in artifacts.²⁵ Four bronze cups (Artifact 145) with a charcoal residue were found just at the top of the steps²⁶. Rowe also reports a four-handled basalt bowl, a sixteen-handle bowl (Artifact 368), a base of a stand (Artifact 10),²⁷ and a baking tray (Artifact 154). A stone hawk (Artifact 28) with the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt was uncovered just on the west side of the altar and a bronze statuette (Artifact 30) plated in gold was found under the floor in the western end of the floor.²⁸ In addition to these items, our catalogue indicates that six bowls, two jugs (Artifacts 359, 360), a complete lentoid or pilgrim flask (Artifact 357), a jar (Artifact 367), and a juglet (Artifact 358) were found. Other artifacts were an incised handle (Artifact 356), a spearhead (Artifact 489), and what appears to be a gold scarab (Artifact 512).

²⁴Rowe suggests that this was a libation altar where drink offerings were poured, but he was referring to the slab in the front of the altar. *Ibid.*, 16.

²⁵See Appendix 4: Plates 1, 2, 3.

²⁶James, *Iron Age*, 15. Perhaps, the workers dumped out the coals when they uncovered and cleaned the bowls.

²⁷The rest of the stand was found in Locus 1043 just to the west. See James, *Iron Age*, 15.

²⁸Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 17. This could indicate a division in the local cult in which the religion of the overlord was centered upon Horus while the local builders worship local male deity such as Resheph.

Flanking the platform were two side rooms (Loci 1034, 1043),²⁹ likely used for storage. Rowe reported that a fragment of a stand (Artifact 60) was found in 1034. We may supplement this by a handle (Artifact 462), a juglet (Artifact 271), and a pot (Artifact 467).³⁰ Locus 1043 had two compartments. In the northern compartment, Rowe identified a stand (Artifact 10), a pottery box (Artifact 155), and a lamp.³¹ Also found was a jar (Artifact 465).

Other objects were found in the Temple from unlisted loci. At least six beads (Artifacts 505, 507, 508), a kernos ring with two cups still intact (Artifact 818), a *wedjat*, amulet (Artifact 503), and a pendant (Artifact 504) were all associated with the Temple. Two additional amulets are of interest. One is a blue glazed faience amulet depicting a male worshipping a solar disk (Artifact 501).³² The other is another faience amulet of a female deity wearing a plumed helmet (Artifact 502).

Limiting ourselves to these loci that are directly related to the temple, we now may comment on the distribution of the artifacts and their iconography. When looking at

²⁹See Appendix 4: Plate 4.

³⁰ James reports that the excavation diary did not note any finds for Locus 1034. James, *Iron Age*, 15.

³¹Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 17. James reports that the box was found 30 cm above the floor level and suggests that it once stood on a wooden shelf that has since been lost. James, *Iron Age*, 15. We have not found any lamp listed for Locus 1043. Rowe states that the lamp was a single spouted lamp. James records single spouted lamps elsewhere in Stratum VI. See James, *Iron Age*, fig 122:10, 13.

³²Rowe identifies this as a deity wearing a solar disk. See Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 77, pl. xxxiii 14. He also suggests that the figure is seated upon a *neb* symbol. Our reading of the Rowe's drawing is different. The young man is kneeling and his arms are performing a gesture of worship. Thus, the man is worshipping the sun disk which may represent Osiris or Ra. See R. T. Rudle Clark, *Myth and Symbol in Ancient Egypt* (New York: Grove Press, 1960), 259, symbol 43.

the distribution one notes that the adyton contained more of the significant artifacts than all of the other temple loci combined.³³ When we look more closely at the collection of artifacts from 1021B, we note that it is a mixture of cultic and storage items. Furthermore, the base of the sole pottery stand (Artifact 10) was found in the adyton while its trunk and top were in storage room 1043. The two storage rooms (Loci 1034, 1043) flanking the adyton (Locus 1021B) were relatively empty. The crowded adyton and the empty storage rooms seem to imply that just prior to the abandonment of the Temple, it was emptied. Several items were found intact and may have been in use toward the end. The hawk statue of Horus was found beside the upper altar. The gold plated bronze statuette was found buried under the floor just to the west altar.³⁴ Four incense cups were found at the top of the steps, and a *kernos* ring at the bottom of the steps. These finds imply that active worship was occurring right before the abandonment and later destruction of the building. Rowe suggested that since no Upper VI houses were built over the temple that it must have remained in use through that second phase of occupation.³⁵ We must conclude otherwise. First, the Late Bronze Age IIB pottery found in Locus 1036 implies that the destruction could not have occurred too long after the end

³³Our count is 21 significant artifacts in Locus 1021 compared to 14 in the other loci. This does not include the beads and amulets that are not associated with any particular loci. These beads and amulets most likely came from either Locus 1033 or the adyton area. Other amulets and beads were found in these two areas and these types of artifacts are often found in clusters.

³⁴Rowe implies that it was found by itself, so it is unlikely that it was a foundation deposit. Yet, one feels pressed to explain why someone would try to hide the statuette under a floor that was painted blue. All that can be said, for certain, is that the idol was removed from its base. Its feet were broken off. Someone may have buried it.

³⁵Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 13.

of the Late Bronze Age. Second, the pottery throughout the temple seems to be related to Lower Stratum VI. If it had been in use during Upper Stratum VI, we would expect to find Upper Stratum VI pottery in the Temple not just Lower VI types. Therefore, the Temple came to a sudden end along with Lower Stratum VI.

The artifacts inside the temple seem to be concentrated in Loci 1021B and 1033. Eight types of bowls were found here. All of the beads and amulets, which are from known loci associated with the temple, were picked up in these two locations. The limestone statue of Horus stood in 1021B. Of the seven jugs and juglets, five were recorded here. This abundance stands in stark contrast to the other three loci. Nothing is recorded as being found in Loci 1031 or 1032. These loci included what Rowe called a “mastaba,” or more aptly “a bench.” The lack of finds on the benches, along with its half-meter height, seems to suggest that these benches were for sitting and not the placement of votive offerings.

The iconography for the temple is quite limited. Rowe states that there are pottery Ashtoreth figurines from this Temple,³⁶ but we have not found any such artifacts in the Temple.³⁷ In the Temple itself, we find the amulets and statues representing mostly

³⁶Ibid.

³⁷We have found 15 pottery figurines from Stratum VI. Only 6 are associated with Lower Stratum VI of which only one depicts a female (Artifacts 32). Another one is a male (Artifact 42). The rest are of animals: a duck (Artifact 136), a hippopotamus (Artifact 137), a horse (Artifact 138), and a serpent (Artifact 139). The last four are from the central loci (see Appendix 4: Plate 7) of the *Tell* and may indicate that there was a temple there. Of the remaining 9 pottery figurines from Stratum VI only three are female (Artifacts 292, 295, 298). We have two fragments from anthropomorphic figurines: a leg (Artifact 293) and a pair of feet on a base (Artifact 296). The rest are of animals: two horses (Artifacts 291, 294), a duck (Artifact 297), and an animal’s head (Artifact 290).

Egyptian deities. Among the amulets, Bes is represented, as well as a young man worshipping the sun. The solar disk above his head implies that the icon represents a solar deity, possibly Ra or Osiris. The plumed helmet on the amulet depicting the female deity indicates that she was the goddess of purity, truth and justice, Maat.³⁸ There is little doubt that the statue of the Hawk wearing the crowns of Egypt is a representation of Horus. The cultic artifacts mostly represent an Egyptian cult.

Table 1. Distribution Table 1: Beth Shean Stratum VI Temple

Artifacts	Loci						Totals/ Percentages
	1021B	1033	1034	1036	1043	Un- known	
Amulets		1				4	5 10.0%
Beads						6	6 12.0%
Bowls	6	2					8 16.0%
Boxes					1		1 2.0%
Flasks	1						1 2.0%
Jars	1			2	1		4 8.0%
Jugs	2	1		1			4 8.0%
Juglets	1	1	3				5 10.0%
Kernoi		1					1 2.0%
Lamps					1		1 2.0%
Pots	1		1	1			3 6.0%
Pyxides							0 0.0%
Stands	1			1			2 4.0%
Shrines							0 0.0%
Trays	1						1 2.0%
Utensils	4						4 8.0%
Figurines						Two ?	
Statuettes	1						1 2.0%
Statues	1						1 2.0%
Scarabs	1	1					2 4.0%
Totals	21	7	4	5	3	10	50
	42.0%	14.0%	8.0%	10.0%	6.0%	20.0%	

³⁸See Ian Shaw and Paul Nicholson, eds., *The Dictionary of Ancient Egypt* (New York: Abrams, 1995), s.v. "Maat."

One big artifact is not Egyptian. The decorations on the pottery stand are not Egyptian. The pottery is described as being yellowish brown with a light buffed surface. The decorations are bichrome using red and black paint. A series of alternating red and black rings encircle the pedestal. Near the top the pedestal, there are thin diagonal lines connecting the last of the alternating red and black rings. These lines form alternating triangles, pointing up and down. Above this point, three red rings paint the surface. At the top of the pedestal are two handles with two columns of birds painted between the handles. In one column, the birds look forward. In the second column, the birds are turning their heads and placing their beaks under their wings.³⁹ These are Aegean motifs, probably of a Cypriot or Mycenaean origin.⁴⁰

A total of 50 artifacts comes from the Temple proper.⁴¹ Our quantitative analysis is shown in Distribution Table 1.⁴² As one can see from the chart, bowls account for the largest number of artifacts. If we combine the beads, the amulets and scarabs, they

³⁹See Appendix 4: Plate 1. Also see Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 60, pl. xiv 2, lia 1.

⁴⁰This artifact may indicate a Philistine presence, especially when it is compared with the stands from Tell Qasile. Hints of a Philistine presence are also seen in the discovery of zoomorphic figurine fragments in the shape of duck heads (Artifacts 110-117, 132, 136, 297). Cf. Appendix 4: Plates 65.

⁴¹We are not counting artifacts found outside of the Temple, or fragmentary finds which seem to belong to fill.

⁴²Some artifacts have been lumped together: kraters are included with pots; pendants and ornaments are included with amulets; and scarabs including cartouches. There is no record any figurine as coming from any temple loci, but since he implies that some were found we have noted them in the "Unknown Locus" column. They are not included in the quantitative analysis.

would account for over 26 percent of the artifacts.⁴³ If we assume that the flask, jugs, and juglets were used for liquid storage, then liquid storage accounted for 20 percent of the finds. Fourteen percent of the artifacts were used for dry storage, not including the box in Locus 1043. Bowls counted for 16 percent of the finds. As might be expected, the more sacred artifacts are not as numerous. There were only two stands, a single statue, and a single statuette. It is somewhat surprising that no shrines were found. Fragments of shrines had been found in 1036 and 1043 but they were small and seem to belong to the construction fill.

Lower Stratum V

The Egyptians returned to Beth Shean during Iron Age IB and built new buildings there. Upon the acropolis, they constructed a large complex, including palaces and at least one temple. The main temple was a massive building on the summit.⁴⁴ This Northern Temple did not follow a typical Egyptian plan but resembled a traditionally Syrian layout of the longroom plan.⁴⁵ In a latter occupational phase, non-Egyptian⁴⁶

⁴³This percentage complements Patrick McGovern's finds regarding amulets and pendants in the Late Bronze Age when he found that 63 percent of Late Bronze Age pendants were found in temple contexts. See McGovern, "Ornamental and Amuletic Jewelry Pendants of Late Bronze Age Palestine: An Archaeological Study" (Ph.D diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1980), 263. He also noted that most of the pendants that came from a temple context were of the LB IIB period and were of an Egyptian nature. We also need to note that most of his information came from Beth Shean though he dealt primarily with strata IX-VII.

⁴⁴Fisher originally thought that it was a fort. Clarence Fisher, "Bethshean: Excavations of the University Museum Expedition, 1921-1923," *The Museum Journal* 14, 4 (1923): 231.

⁴⁵This is not the first Megaron Temple design to stand on the summit at Beth Shean. The Eighteenth Dynasty Egyptians built a Megaron temple in Stratum IX during

builders laid a new plaster floor. The new floor level extended outside of the Temple into the surrounding courtyards. This new floor level was a meter higher than the previous one. This construction preserved a wealth of information for historians. The builders knocked over two stelae and left them where they fell before covering them with debris. The stelae were preserved undisturbed until they were uncovered by Clarence Fisher.⁴⁷ In addition, a statue of Rameses III was cut in half. Then, its upper body was allowed to fall to the ground where it lay for almost three-thousand years before its discovery. In the Temple itself, we are not as fortunate. A Byzantine cistern disturbed the northwest quadrant of the Temple. The base of the cistern ended five centimeters under the base of the north brick wall.⁴⁸

Since the original archaeologists in their reports did not always distinguish between the debris fill and material found at floor level, we are left unsure of the

the Late Bronze Age I. The architectural evidence for a major building on the summit in Lower Stratum V is scant. The evidence is so scant, that McGovern suggests no temple stood here during strata VIII-VI. See McGovern, "Ornamental and Amuletic Jewelry," 45, cf. 44, Map 2. Conversely, there is evidence of religious activity at the summit during Stratum VI because of the large number of images found in this area. Cf. Appendix 4: Plate 7.

⁴⁶These builders did not seem to be concerned with preserving the Egyptian monuments. They even used one Egyptian stela as a door lintel. See Appendix 4: Plate 30 for Temple 1024 and Plate 31 for Building 1029. On Plate 31 note the "*Later Addition*" at the entrance to Hall 1010 and "*L. R.*" in Room 1021A and 1022.

⁴⁷Clarence Fisher, "Bethshean," 231, 236.

⁴⁸Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 32. I assume he means 5 cm below the last layer of bricks. He could also mean 5 cm below the stone foundation of the brick wall. In either case, the material found under the Byzantine cistern belonged to a period earlier than the lower floor of the Temple, which seems to have been right above the line separating the stone foundation and the bricks. This would imply the royal statue, the stela of Thutmoses, and the stela dedicated to Anit belong to levels below Lower V. *Ibid.*, 33.

significance of the finds. As noted elsewhere, many of the cultic finds from the Northern Temple seem to belong to the debris and were not found *in situ*.⁴⁹ Rowe reports the following items as being found under the plaster floor: some fragments of a stand (Artifact 55), a pottery shrine (Artifact 141), a fragment with a serpent relief (Artifact 94), a sherd with a lion's paw (Artifact 104), a worn figurine (Artifact 41), a gazelle horn (Artifact 230), a scraper (Artifact 208), fragments of a lamp (Artifact 386), an alabaster loom weight (Artifact 190),⁵⁰ a bead of gold (Artifact 338), some gold foil (Artifact 345), a libation tank (Artifact 168), and a scarab (Artifact 252).⁵¹ When we look at these items more closely, we may quickly remove Artifact 94 as not belonging to this Temple because it was found under a column base.⁵² Other artifacts may be judiciously removed because they seem to have come from the fill used to create the later floor level.⁵³ This casts a question on the validity of the association of these finds with this locus. With some caution we may look at the other finds found in Locus 1024. James published these objects: several bowls like Artifact 256, ten bowls like Artifact 387, two fragments from

⁴⁹See Appendix 1: "Beth Shean, Stratigraphy and Valid Loci."

⁵⁰Rowe says that stone weights were found. This implies that more than one weight was found. The published catalogues list no stone weight in Locus 1024, but we did find an alabaster loom weight which is Artifact 190.

⁵¹Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 32-33.

⁵²*Ibid.*, 32 n. 44.

⁵³Pottery Shrine 141 was found in two parts: one in Locus 1024 and the other in 1018. Figurine 41 is very worn yet seems to match another figurine from 1063. Stand 55 is mostly a reconstruction based upon Stands 56 and 44. See Appendix 1: "Beth Shean, Stratification and Valid Loci."

cooking pots (Artifacts 388, 389), a fragment from an incense burner (Artifact 392) and a jug (Artifact 391).⁵⁴

Once we have eliminated the material which belongs to a lower level, or which seems to come from the fill or which are the very small fragments, we are left with a limited collection of individual items and a large quantity of bowls. These bowls are important for stratigraphy in that they provide an artifactual link between the Upper Stratum V floor of Locus 1024, the base of the stela in Locus 1016 and with Locus 1021A.⁵⁵ Thus, their distribution established the last phase of Lower Stratum V around Temple 1024.

One wonders if the Northern Temple is a temple in the full sense of the word. There was no niche or platform for the deity to stand.⁵⁶ The iconographic pieces in Locus 1024 were found in secondary use.⁵⁷ Most of the explicitly cultic objects appear to belong to the fill. The sole exception is the intact libation tank (Artifact 168). The structure did not have benches. Thus, we have some artifactual finds that leads us to believe that Locus 1024 was a temple. The best evidence that this was a temple is the overall architectural plan which is paralleled by known sanctuaries. The large number of bowls and the presence of cooking jars makes one wonder if what we have here is a gathering place or a banquet hall, not a sanctuary. If this is correct, the people only

⁵⁴James, *Iron Age*, 34, fig. 3.

⁵⁵*Ibid.*, 37. See Appendix 4: Plate 30.

⁵⁶Rowe drew a platform and altar at the eastern end of the building, but even he admits that there was no architectural evidence for such a feature.

⁵⁷As part of the Byzantine reservoir.

performed a limited number of rituals in Building 1024, though the leaders of the community perhaps held communal feasts there.⁵⁸

The artifactual evidence is different for Building 1029⁵⁹ which contained a very large collection of cultic artifacts. Compared to a possible count of 28 artifacts in the Northern Temple, Building 1029 contained around 170 artifacts. By comparison, only seventy artifacts were associated with the Stratum VI Temple.

Building 1029 lasted through three occupational phases during Iron Age IA. The Egyptians built the original building, marking the beginning of Lower Stratum V. Renovations to the building occurred, beginning a second phase which was most likely done by a local population. The end of the second phase marks the end of Lower Stratum V. Major reconstruction and a dramatic rise in floor levels mark the third phase or Upper Stratum V. Building 1029 originally was an Egyptian palace and did not have the central colonnade. The renovations during phase two cut into the floor of the original building and set pillar bases with their accompanying walls. In phase two the building either functioned as a storage place for religious artifacts or as a cultic sanctuary. The people who reconstructed the building in phase three did not seem to be fully aware of the valuable material buried in the rubble of phase two. They dug into Locus 1021A to place a buttress inside the exterior northern wall and even filled in the doorway between Locus

⁵⁸If this interpretation is correct, we may have an archaeological parallel to the communal meal mentioned in 1 Samuel 9, and possibly 1 Sam 20: 24-27. The libation tanks would indicate that under Egyptian administration only priests and high officials had access to the inner sanctuary because only one individual at a time could undergo water purification. The situation seems to have changed under local administration with the bowls indicating large communal meals or feasts.

⁵⁹See Appendix 4: Plates 12-22.

1021A and 1029. The reason for this buttressing may have been to strengthen the exterior wall so that it could serve better as a retaining wall for the raised floor level in Loci 1018, 1020, 1023. They also added a wall between Locus 1021A and 1022. Rowe suggested that Locus 1022 was used as a granary.⁶⁰ Even in Building 1029, the Upper Stratum V floor level seems to have been raised by about a meter, preserving the phase two rubble and its contents. The cultic artifacts come from phase two.

The overall size of the building reminded the same through all three phases. The external east-west length was a little over 24 meters, and the north-south width was little less than 18.5 meters.⁶¹ The overall design of the building encompassed a central longroom with side rooms flanking it on both the northern and southern side. Another longroom may have been found at the eastern end the central room, but this end of the building was mostly destroyed by a Hellenistic reservoir. We will call this area the Eastroom. During phase two, a colonnade was added to the central longroom. In order to set the colonnade, the original floor had to be dug up, creating a new and lower floor-level. The colonnade did not quite parallel the layout of the building. Thus, the new builders trimmed off a little from the interior northern wall to keep an even width in the northern walkway.

Building 1029 had at least eight different rooms which we will designate as follows: the Central Longroom (Loci 1026, 1019, 1027, 1029), the Eastroom (Locus

⁶⁰Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 28.

⁶¹Ibid., 32. See Appendix 4: Plate 31.

1028), the southern storage rooms (Loci 264, 282, 299), the sacred storage rooms (Loci 1010, 1021, 1021A, 1022).

The main entrance into Building 1029 was through a doorway in the western wall from the side entrance of Hall 1010.⁶² Upon entering the Central Longroom, the priest could turn right and step over to the southwest corner of the room or Locus 1026. Rowe reports finding the end of an iron blade (Artifact 329) along with two other fragments of iron (Artifact 825), stone weights, a scarab (Artifact 330), and an ape figurine (Artifact 119) in Locus 1026.⁶³ We may add a hollow figurine (Artifact 39). If the priest turned north, instead of south, he would face the northwestern corner of the room or Locus 1019.⁶⁴ There Rowe reported finding a basalt offering stand (Artifact 326), a tray (Artifact 146), two pottery stands (Artifacts 48, 51+52) and two fragments from pottery stands (Artifacts 69+68, 61).⁶⁵ All we may add are two handles: one grooved (Artifact 341) and one from a stand (Artifact 77).

⁶²After a later addition, Hall 1010 was blocked off and accesses was limited to those coming from Building 1013.

⁶³Ibid., 26.

⁶⁴For plans, see Appendix 4: Plates 28 and 31. For pottery, see Appendix 4: Plates 21, 22.

⁶⁵Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 27. Rowe's list and his raw data does not precisely match. The University Museum team was able to restore a significant portion of one stand (Artifact 48), part of the upper rim of a second stand (Artifact 51+52), and part of the side of a stand (Artifact 69+68). This restoration seems to have occurred after Rowe had completed his index but before he completed his report. We have matched the raw data the best we could to conform to Rowe's report though according to Rowe Artifact 61 is a box. In our opinion, Artifact 61 belonged to a shrine. See Appendix 1: "Beth Shean, Stratigraphy and Valid Loci."

The value of these two loci is difficult to determine. On the positive side, Stand 48 was restorable. On the negative, Artifact 61 most likely comes from the debris fill because matching pieces come from many loci.⁶⁶ We are left with a judgement call. Since the basalt altar could have been used to build something but was not reused in a wall, we will count it. Stand 48 will be counted because it was restorable. The pottery ware of Artifacts 51+52 and 69+68 is brown with a red surface, therefore we will count them as one item. We will not count the four artifacts from Locus 1026 because they are too fragmentary.⁶⁷

From the west end of the Central Longroom, the worshiper seems to have had to choose one of three passageways. The southern passage may have led to southern half of the Eastroom and to the southern storage rooms. The central hallway led to the northern half of the Eastroom, and the northern walkway came to the entrance of the sacred store rooms.

If the worshiper proceeded down the southern passage, he would come to the entrance of the southern storage area.⁶⁸ Rowe states that nothing was found in Storage Room 299, nor does he report any finds in Locus 264. He lists a bull-and-lion vase as

⁶⁶See Appendix 4: Plates 23, 24.

⁶⁷The exception is the scarab. A lone scarab does not provide much data for a collection.

⁶⁸The Byzantine and Hellenistic reservoirs destroyed the southern half of the Eastroom so we have no data by which to reconstruct what was in this area. We should note that men who built these reservoirs caused Stratum VI to be contaminated by Stratum V material; i.e., the southeast column base of Building 1029 was found in the southeastern quadrant of the Stratum VI Temple. Thompson suggests that these rooms maybe niches for shop keepers just outside the temple. Henry O. Thompson, *Mekal: The God of Beth-Shan* (Leiden: Brill, 1970), 46.

coming from the floor of 282 (Artifact 143).⁶⁹ James adds ten finds from the floor of Storage Room 264: six kinds of bowls (Artifacts 376, 379, 381-384), a jar (Artifact 380), two pottery juglets (Artifacts 377, 378), and one alabaster juglet (Artifact 375).⁷⁰

A worshiper who walked down the hallway would enter the northern half of the Eastroom. The nature of this room is very uncertain because of the intrusion by two reservoirs. The Hellenistic reservoir cut through the floor level of Building 1029. The Byzantine reservoir seems to have stopped just above the floor level because Rowe implies that several items were found at floor level and under a reservoir. For our study, we will limit ourselves to those artifacts which were restorable or located just north of the Byzantine reservoir.

Rowe reports many finds from just to the north of the reservoir including: a fragment of iron, beads, a bronze bracelet (Artifact 334), two stands (Artifacts 50, 70), an ivory hand (Artifact 335), a lamp (Artifact 336), a fragment of a large jar (343), a backing tray (Artifacts 148, 150), and weights (Artifact 221). To this list, we may add: a crystal

⁶⁹Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 27. The lion's face of the vase was found in Locus 1042. So Rowe felt that it must come from a lower level. In light of the massive digging that the University Museum team undertook, one could easily see how the lion's face was broken off during the excavations and fell to the lower level. We find it hard to image otherwise how the bigger portion of the vase was found at floor level in Stratum V and a smaller piece in Stratum VI. Yet, since they were cutting large sections of the *Tell* at a time, one would naturally expect the lower strata to be contaminated with upper strata material.

⁷⁰James, *Iron Age*, fig 7.

bead (Artifact 239), two bowls (Artifacts 261, 262),⁷¹ a cup and saucer (Artifact 260), two jugs (Artifacts 267, 268), a juglet (Artifact 276), and a pendant (Artifact 237)

The third passageway that the priest could take was the northern walkway which led to the sacred storerooms. Just in front of the doorway that led into Locus 1021A was Locus 1027. In this locus, Rowe listed the following: a fragment of iron, a bronze arrowhead (Artifact 826), beads, scrapers (Artifact 331), a scarab (Artifact 332), a seal (Artifact 333), and some weights (Artifact 193).⁷² Fitzgerald also reports that a “tubular stand” (Artifact 824) was found here. More of these artifacts were found inside Room 1021A. These small pottery artifacts are hollow with one end open and the other closed. The open ends showed signs of charring which led Fitzgerald to suggest that they were torch handles.⁷³

We must consider two more loci before entering Room 1021A. Locus 1029 seems to include the central hallway and the southern passageway. Rowe does not distinguish between these areas when he lists the finds. He identifies some items which were found under the colonnade such as two foundation deposits (Artifacts 214, 215). He lists an alabaster bottle, a four-handled basalt bowl, a basalt dish, fragments of a bronze

⁷¹A third bowl (Artifact 337) came from under the reservoir. We are adding these additions from the data inputted to the database. The data comes all the published reports on Beth Shean.

⁷²Rowe actually listed two fragments of iron but one was found a meter above the floor level. See Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 27. We were unable to find any beads that were reported from this location.

⁷³Fitzgerald, Gerald M., *Four Canaanite Temples of Beth-Shan, Part II, Pottery*, (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1930), 14.

bracelet, two pottery stands (Artifacts 45, 49), and a fragment of a pottery shrine.⁷⁴ We have difficulty in verifying his list. In addition to the two stands the catalogues include seven stand fragments (Artifacts 53, 54,⁷⁵ 71, 78). If we eliminate the artifacts found under the walls of the colonnade, our list would include the previously mentioned stands and stand fragments, three bowls (Artifacts 258, 259), juglets (Artifact 273, 366), a *kernos* ring (Artifact 120), an ivory spoon (Artifact 299), and weights (Artifacts 192, 195).

If the worshiper returned to the sacred storage rooms on the north side of Building 1029, there were four rooms (Loci 1010, 1021, 1021A, 1022). During the first and second phases of occupation, one entered into Locus 1021A from the Central Longroom (1027/1029) and from there had access to the other rooms. In these rooms, Rowe reports finding an upper level (Upper V) and a lower level (Lower V). In Lower Stratum V of Room 1010, Rowe found two knife fragments (Artifacts 225, 226), scrapers (Artifact 205), a jar handle seal (Artifact 324), an alabaster jug, and stone weights (Artifact 191).⁷⁶ To this list, we may include a pot (Artifact 278), a juglet (Artifact 340), and a seal (Artifact 325).

In Room 1021, he listed a seal (Artifact 24), dove figurines (Artifact 105), fragments of stands (Artifacts 56, 67, 84), and shrines (Artifacts 74, 75), bronze handles (Artifact 227), lamps (Artifact 327), stone weights, and fragments from a limestone

⁷⁴Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 26.

⁷⁵Artifact 54 includes three fragments.

⁷⁶Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 27.

libation tank (Artifact 166).⁷⁷ In this count, we would include two pottery arms (Artifact 199, 201), two bowls (Artifacts 253, 370), a chalice (Artifact 372), two juglets (Artifact 274, 275), an alabaster pyxis (Artifact 374).

Locus 1021A had a large quantity of cultic artifacts. Amulets (Artifacts 235, 236), bracelets (Artifacts 219, 218, 223, 224), “a great quantities of beads” (Artifacts 238, 240, 241, 242, 243), pottery doves (Artifacts 106, 107, 108, 111), a shrine (Artifact 63), a pottery stand (Artifact 44), gold foil, ivory handles (Artifact 216), gazelle horns (Artifact 231), scrapers (Artifact 206), lamps (Artifact 263), a bronze saucer (Artifact 328), four scarabs (Artifacts 245-248), small shells (Artifacts 222, 232), weights (Artifact 194), and a bronze statuette (Artifact 29) were found in 1021A Lower Stratum V.⁷⁸ A variety of jug and juglets were found in 1021A. Fitzgerald reports two intact juglets (Artifacts 264, 277), three amphoriskos juglets (Artifacts 269, 270, 272). James mentions an alabaster jug (Artifact 286), a pyxis (Artifact 287), and three “tubular stands” (Artifacts 821-823). We may add two more alabaster objects, two spindle whorls (Artifacts 197, 198).

The bowl count is a little difficult to determine from the published reports. James notes that two bowls that belonged to Stratum V were recorded as being found in the Stratum VI locus of 1021B.⁷⁹ This would imply that they belonged in either Locus 1021A or 1022. Artifact 254 represents a common type of bowl at Beth Shean Stratum VI. Some were drab and others were burnished red. A burnished bowl was

⁷⁷Ibid., 28.

⁷⁸Ibid.

⁷⁹James, *Iron Age*, 25.

found in each of Room 1021 and of 1021A. One drab bowl was in Locus 1021, while seven were found in 1021A.⁸⁰ Another bowl type (Artifact 255) had a single example in 1021 but three in 1021A according to James.⁸¹ A curved lip bowl (Artifact 279) had three representatives in 1021A.⁸² Finally, James completes our list of bowls with Artifact 283 and a whole alabaster bowl (Artifact 285).

Rowe reports from the Lower Stratum V in Room 1022 the following: two heart-shaped amulets, many beads, a small silver box (Artifact 827) with a scaraboid (Artifact 250), an ivory comb (Artifact 830) and plaque (Artifact 829), scrapers, a pendant (Artifact 828), three scarabs (Artifacts 832-834), and a seal (Artifact 835).⁸³ Fitzgerald adds a jug (Artifact 820)

The distribution of artifacts clearly divides Building 1029 into different usages. The rooms on the southern side of the Central Longroom may have been used for common storage. Rowe considered them storerooms but only finding ten artifacts in one room does not firmly establish this. In fact, more bowls than storage vessels were found in Locus 264. The Eastroom, our name for Locus 1028, seems to have served some liturgical function whether religious or civic. Unfortunately, the intrusions by the Hellenistic and Byzantine reservoirs have destroyed almost two-thirds of the Eastroom. In spite of these intrusions and the assigning of some artifacts to Stratum VI, the Museum expeditions recorded at least 18 significant artifacts to this room second only to 1021A in

⁸⁰Ibid., fig 6:3.

⁸¹Ibid., fig 6:4.

⁸²Ibid., fig 6:6.

⁸³Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 28.

number of artifacts. The layout of the colonnade suggests that the focal point of the building was located on the northern half of the Eastroom where the two pottery stands were found. These two stands only had geometric patterns on them, mostly lines and no iconography.⁸⁴ A small ivory fragment in the form of a hand could have belonged to an Egyptian incense spoon or to an image. The size and design of the bowls in the Locus 1028 are distinct. The bowls found in the other locations tend to have a ten-centimeter diameter and were most likely used for eating. The evidence also indicates that multiple copies of these types were found. The smaller of the two bowls (Artifact 261) from Locus 1028 had an inside diameter of around 28 centimeters. The larger of the two (Artifact 262) had an inside depth of twenty centimeters and a diameter of over forty centimeters. The smaller bowl had loop handles which distinguished it from similar bowls found in Stratum VII.⁸⁵ In addition to these bowls, a complete pottery tray (Artifact 148) was found here. Finally, excavators unearthed a cup and saucer (Artifact 260). The presence of these artifacts and their size strengthens the argument that Locus 1028 was a ritual focal point. The stands and the large bowls could have been used for the presentation of food offerings. Fitzgerald gives us reason for caution when he states that Bowl 262 at one time was set in the floor, but that it was not found *in situ*.⁸⁶

⁸⁴Basically, the only iconography is found on a small sherd (Artifact 73) which may depict two feet. The sherd may be from a shrine but was found under one of the reservoirs.

⁸⁵Fitzgerald, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 12.

⁸⁶Ibid. Near the bottom point of the bowl a ring of floor plaster adhered to the outside.

The Central Longroom covered a large area of more than 104 square meters, excluding Loci 1026 and 1028.⁸⁷ Such a large area keeps us from knowing the precise distribution of artifacts or even the given location of a particular artifact. If we use Locus 1027 and Rowe's placement of the locus numbers as a valid clue, we may assert that the artifacts were found mostly in the eastern half of the room.⁸⁸ The iconography is rich. The decorations on the stands may be divided into three groups: geometric patterns, painted images, and reliefs/figurines. Geometric lines, triangles, and fishnet patterns were painted in red on Stand 49.⁸⁹ On the remaining fragments of Stand 51/52 a typical design of two gazelles flanking a sacred tree was painted. Reliefs of serpents ascend Stand 45 which also has dove figurines perched in triangular windows and on the top of the handles. The serpents are approaching upon the doves perched at the higher levels. In addition to the stands, a six-cup *kernos* ring was found in Locus 1029. Two of the cups are completely gone, and one seems to be shaped as a bull's head.

Access was limited to the sacred storerooms on the north side of Building 1029. The colonnade may have even prevented most individuals from entering the storerooms. At the very least, the colonnade led one to the northeast corner of the Eastroom bypassing the entrance to the northern rooms at Locus 1027.

⁸⁷Locus 1019 and 1027 are included in the area of the Central Longroom.

⁸⁸See Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, pl x. Another clue may be Stand 48 which was found in Locus 1019. Rowe indicates that sherds from it were also found in 1021 and 1029. *Ibid.*, 60. This distribution may indicate that the artifact was originally placed in Locus 1021 or that it is part of the construction debris. Because of the fragmentary nature of the finds in Locus 1019, we will not consider the items as being found *in situ*.

⁸⁹Also see Stands 48, 71.

The knife blade, scrapers, weights and pot imply that Room 1010 served some utilitarian function. Excluding fragments, Room 1021 held a small assortment of juglets and bowls. In Building 1029, flint scrapers are almost exclusively found in the northern rooms.

The vast majority of explicitly religious artifacts were found in 1021A/1022. In addition to a stand with reliefs of serpents and dove figurines, a statuette and a shrine were found in this room. The variety of finds is spectacular. Sixteen bowls, a very large number of jewelry pieces, and six juglets were uncovered here. Two hundred and forty-two beads, as well as eight scarabs were found.

The iconography in Room 1021A/1022 is also very versatile. On the pottery stand (Artifact 44), we have a duplicate of the serpent and dove motifs which are further developed on the shrine (Artifact 63). Shrine 63 was a two-stage building. The very top was rounded and ornamented with three birds.⁹⁰ Each of the four sides at the lower stage⁹¹ had a small window.⁹² The second floor is set in from the top of the lower level. On the two sides are windows. At the front and back are doors. In each door, a figure

⁹⁰Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 62.

⁹¹Lamoine F. DeVries describes it as having six windows at the bottom. See idem. "Cult Stands: A Bewildering Variety of Shapes and Sizes," *BAR* 13, 4 (1987), 29. Rowe only mentions four. See Row, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 38. I think DeVries is making his suggestion based upon his fig 37. See DeVries, "Cult Stands," 29.

⁹²One of the windows may have been a doorway, but we do not have the bottom portion to confirm the actual nature of the opening. The possible door would be on a side which no figure is shown. Unless we have a missing figure, who stood in this doorway, we are better served by describing the opening as a window. Otherwise, we have the figurines standing on the sides of the shrine with on iconography at the front of the shrine where the lower door was possibly located.

stands. Rowe describes both figurines as female and considers them to be goddesses. He describes each figurine as holding a dove in each hand.⁹³ A close examination of the photographs does not fully confirm Rowe's description. The two figures are not identical and their gender is uncertain in spite of the fact that both appear to be nude. Neither figure has any clear anatomical features.⁹⁴ One stands in the doorway holding what appears to be two birds by their feet. This figure may be wearing a crown of feathers⁹⁵ or a high hairdo. A head of a serpent can be seen just to the right of the figure's right foot. The second figure looks quite different. First, the serpent's head would be just to the left of the feet. Second, the head is not wearing a feathered crown or a high hairdo. Third, the hands do not seem to be holding anything, in fact their positions are not apparent. The shoulders seem to be attached to the one remaining door post, but the attachment seems too thin for the arms.

Excavators found a ten-centimeter high statuette of a seated deity (Artifact 29) in Locus 1021A. The male deity wearing a conical hat and having a beard sat on a now lost throne. In his hands he holds a scepter of which the base forms a crescent. Rowe notes that this matches an item found in one of the anthropoid sarcophagi.⁹⁶ In his plates, he calls the scepter a *was* scepter and identifies the deity as Resheph.⁹⁷

⁹³Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 38.

⁹⁴*Ibid.*, pl lviii 2. Also see Beth Alpert Nakhai, "What's a Bamah? How Sacred Space Functioned in Ancient Israel," *BAR* 20, 3 (May/June 1994): 25.

⁹⁵Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, pl xlva 1, 3.

⁹⁶*Ibid.*, 28.

⁹⁷*Ibid.*, 81 and See pl xxxv 9. Henry O. Thompson does not deny the possibility that the statuette is of Resheph, but he states that it could represent Set, Teshub, Baal,

The amulets found in these rooms are very fragmentary and of limited value in their iconographic data. The scarabs are a mixed group. Scarab 245 has the cartouche of Thutmose III. Scarab 247 has an ibex engraved on it, and Scarab 248 has something like a lioness on it. Seal 24 did provide some iconographic data. Rowe originally used Seal 24 to date Building 1029 to the time of Rameses II. The seal bore Rameses' cartouche and depicted him shooting arrows into a target above two Asiatic prisoners. Seth brandishes a sword on the opposite side of the prisoners.⁹⁸ One scaraboid is of interest. While the engraving is of poor quality, Artifact 250 was found inside a small silver pendant or box (Artifact 827).⁹⁹ The engraving shows a seated man with horns who is holding a scepter.¹⁰⁰

Hadad, or most any storm or war god. Thompson, *Mekal*, 157. Also see his note 76. The *was* scepter was primarily an Egyptian funerary scepter which ensured the welfare of the deceased. It also may have been used as the upright section of a sundial or gnomon. In this capacity, it may have represented the divine measure of time. See Shaw and Nicholson, eds., *The Dictionary of Ancient Egypt* (New York: Abrams, 1995), s.v., "*was* scepter."

⁹⁸Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 28.

⁹⁹A cube of agate (Artifact 828) was also found in Locus 1022 and may be part of pair of pendants with the Silver Box 827.

¹⁰⁰See Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 28, pl xxxvi 7.

Our initial quantitative analysis gave the following results in Distribution Table 2.¹⁰¹ Again, beads account for the largest number of the items found. In Building 1029 well over half of the objects were beads at 65.6 percent. The next largest group is the bowls, a distant second at 8 percent, 31 items. The third most numerous item was juglets, and if we include the pyxis there are sixteen juglets, accounting for about 4 percent of the artifacts. We may even note that the scarabs and seals account for 3 percent of the total collection. Eight stands account for 2 percent of the artifacts while the one shrine accounts for less than 0.5 percent.

Beth Shean Summary

The Stratum VI Temple at Beth Shean was an Egyptian center of worship. Architecturally, the temple shows Egyptian influence. Two lotus pillar capitals flanked the entrance to the Anteroom 1042. The builders painted the plaster of the floor in the abydos (Locus 1021B) a bright blue. The Lower Altar may have held the sacred barge like one found in the Temple of Horus in Edfu. The material culture shows strong ties to Egypt. The drop shaped jug is a typical Egyptian design. Outside of the temple in Locus 1196, pottery models of bread were found bearing hieroglyphic impressions which read “Daily offering.”¹⁰² This does even not mention the cartouches deposited under the walls

¹⁰¹Loci 1021A and 1022 have been combined for two reasons. First, they were in the same room during the second phase of occupation. Second, Rowe states that numerous beads were found in these two rooms, but he does not say how many. He provides a photo of the beads that were found in Building 1029. Our count of the beads in the photograph totaled 227. Accounting for the ones listed by Rowe in his plates we came to our number on the table. We should also note the category of “Beads” includes sea shells. “Amulets” includes pendants. “Juglets” includes amphoriskoi.

¹⁰²James, *Iron Age*, 18.

and floors of the temple as evidence for an Egyptian influence. Finally the iconography is from Egypt. The scarabs bear Egyptian designs. The amulets have hieroglyphic motifs, and one may represent an Egyptian goddess. The statue of a hawk wearing the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt firmly established this as an Egyptian temple probably dedicated to Horus.

The only exceptions to the dominance of Egyptian motifs were a pottery stand and the gold-plated bronze statuette. The pottery stand showed Aegean or Cypriot influence. The statuette could represent almost any divinity. Rowe suggested that it was a goddess¹⁰³ while Thompson thought that it was more likely to be male.¹⁰⁴

The cultic material culture found in Lower Stratum V shows little Egyptian influence. The people of phase two worshiped in Egyptian-built edifices, but their cult was radically different. Only in the seals, the scarabs, and the fragmentary remains of two amulets (Artifacts 235, 236), one detects an Egyptian influence. This material culture is cruder than that found in the previous Egyptian strata. The only fine statuary are carry-overs from the Egyptian periods. The finely carved amulets become rare and the engravings seem amateurish compared to the finely engraved scarabs of Egypt. Some artistic skill is seen in the serpent reliefs and dove figurines as well as the bull-lion vessel. The geometric painting on the stands shows skill, but the figurines on the pottery shrines are shaped in more than one fashion.

¹⁰³Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 17, 81.

¹⁰⁴Thompson, *Mekal*, 157 n. 76.

The artifactual remains hint at differing cultic functions throughout the acropolis. The cultic activity seems limited in the Northern Temple or Locus 1024.

There was a libation tank or an ablution pedestal and at least one jug, but bowls were the

Table 2. Distribution Table 2: Beth Shean Stratum V, Building 1029

Artifacts	Loci										Totals/ Percentages	
	264	282	1010	1019	1021	1021A 1022	1027	1028	1029			
Amulets						6		1			7	1.9%
Beads						242	2	2			246	65.6%
Bowls	6				4	16		2	3		31	8.3%
Bracelets						4		1			5	1.3%
Cups					1						1	0.3%
Cup and Saucers								1			1	0.3%
Flasks		1									1	0.3%
Jars	1							1			2	0.5%
Juglets	3				2	6		1	2		14	3.7%
Jugs			1			1		2			4	1.1%
Kernoi										1	1	0.3%
Lamps					2	1		1			4	1.1%
Pots			1								1	0.3%
Pyxides					1	1					2	0.5%
Scrapers			P			P	P					
Shrines						1					1	0.3%
Stands				2	1	1		2	2		8	2.1%
Trays								1			1	0.3%
Utensils			3			2	3	1	1		10	2.7%
Weights			2		2	2	2	2	2		12	3.2%
Altars					1						1	0.3%
Figurines					2	1?	4				7	1.9%
Statuettes							1				1	0.3%
Statues											0	0.0%
Scarabs							8	1			9	2.4%
Seals			1		1	1	1				4	1.1%
Totals	10	1	8	5	15	297	9	18	11		375	
	2.7%	0.3%	2.1%	1.3%	4.0%	79.2%	2.4%	4.8%	2.9%			

most common artifacts. The limited information could suggest that the Northern Temple functioned as a civic center where a large gathering of people met for feasts and festivals, during the second phase of occupation. Even inside Building 1029, the artifacts imply varying cultic practices in the Eastroom or Locus 1028 and in Locus 1021A/1022. The Eastroom is the focus of the colonnade. Here the artistry is limited to geometric designs. The stands and the large bowls could be for the presentation of offerings. We have no way of knowing if the presentation was to a human ruler or to a god. The finds in Locus 1021A/1022 are cultic, and the figurines on the shrine explicitly bring together fertility motifs. We have difficulty seeing this room as a room where cultic liturgies were performed. The access to the room is limited by the layout of the colonnade. Textual evidence indicates that depending on the cultic ritual being performed, different stands and shrines were brought out to the Eastroom.¹⁰⁵ Thus, the rooms on the northern side of Building 1029 may best be considered as sacred store rooms.

In spite of two different cults existing at Beth Shean in Stratum VI and Stratum V, the material culture shared some similarities. One point of contact was large number of beads. In the Stratum VI Temple 12 percent of the artifacts were beads. If we limit our bead count in Building 1029 to those that Rowe listed in his plate, beads count for 11 percent of the artifacts. The reason the bead-count is so much higher in our initial quantitative analysis of Building 1029 is because Rowe provided a picture of many of the

¹⁰⁵Cf. A. Sachs, trans., "Ritual to be Followed by the *Kalū-Priest When Covering the Temple Kettle-Drum*" Text A i 15; ii 5, Text C, Text D iii 25 in *ANET* ed. James B. Pritchard, 335-337.

beads found there.¹⁰⁶ He listed only 15 beads but we counted some 227 beads in the picture.¹⁰⁷

In the sacred storerooms of Building 1029 were some artifacts which are not reported inside the Stratum VI Temple. Flint blades and weights are found in the sacred store rooms but not in the Temple. Bronze bracelets and iron blades are common in the storeroom but scarce in the Temple. We suggest that the difference is found in cultic practice. In the Egyptian cult the priest shaved his body hair before entering the temple,¹⁰⁸ while in the Asiatic cults shaving one's hair could be a ritual conducted at the temple.¹⁰⁹ The Egyptian cult would not have a need for flint blades in the sanctuary while the Asiatic cult would.

¹⁰⁶See Appendix 4: Plate 11 or Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, pl xlvia 4.

¹⁰⁷See Artifacts 238-243. The count of 15 is made by counting plurals as two unless the material indicates more than two different items.

¹⁰⁸See Shaw and Nicholson, *The Dictionary of Ancient Egypt* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, 1995) s.v. "Hair." This practice began in the Eighteenth Dynasty. As Rosalie David states, the New Kingdom priests shaved their bodies daily to maintain their ritual purity so that they could officiate inside the temple. See David, *The Ancient Egyptians* (Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1982), 136. Levitical regulations forbade priest from shaving their beard as a sign of mourning (Lev 21:5).

¹⁰⁹In Israel, the Nazarite vow was completed by the shaving of the head in the Temple precincts (Num 6:18). Part of the purification rite for a person with leprosy was the shaving of their bodies (Lev 14:8). Other possible uses for the flint blades would be self-mutilation as reported in 1 Kgs 18:28 concerning the prophets of Baal.

Lucian, *De Dea Syria* ¶ 60 describes an initiation rite that the youth of Hierapolis underwent at the temple before they could marry. Boys shaved their beard and girls their locks. Lucian states that he did a similar rite as a youth. He also mentions a mourning rite where women shaved their heads for the god Adonis. See ¶ 6. Lucian also reports several incidents of self-mutilation from simple slashing oneself to self castration. See ¶ 50-51.

If a similar bead count for Building 1029 can be granted for the Stratum VI Temple, this would imply that the strings of beads were common in both the Egyptian and Asiatic cult. These beads, along with the pendants, amulets, and jewelry may be interpreted in three ways. First, they could be votive gifts to the deity. Second, they could be part of the apparel of the priesthood. Third, the idol housed in the temple wore them.¹¹⁰

The absence of figurines in the Temples is somewhat surprising. Only a limestone statue and a gold-plated statue were found in the Stratum VI Temple. When we survey the figurines found in Stratum VI, only sixteen are found. One is a limestone head of an Egyptian figure (Artifact 289) found in Locus 1204. The list of pottery figurines includes four female ones (Artifacts 32, 292, 295, 298), one male (Artifact 42), a base with feet (296), two geese or duck heads (Artifacts 136, 297), four horses or quadrupeds (Artifacts 138, 290, 291, 294), a serpent (Artifact 139), a human leg (Artifact 293), and a hippopotamus (Artifact 137). Only two locations show a concentration of figurine artifacts. The first are Loci 1100 and 1101 where the Hippopotamus 137, Serpent 139, Horse Head 138, and Duck Head 129 were found. The next concentration of figurines was around Locus 1585 where Female Figurine 298, Horse Head 294, and in an adjacent room a base with feet attached (Artifact 296) were found. Not enough

¹¹⁰In Egypt, the priests would clothe the idol during the morning rituals, which included placing of the broad collar upon its shoulders. See Ayward M. Blackman, "The Sequence of the Episodes in the Egyptian Daily Temple Liturgy," in *Gods, Priests and Men: Studies in the Religion of Pharaonic Egypt* by Aylward M. Blackman, ed. and comp. Alan B. Lloyd (New York: Kegan Paul, 1998) 217. Also see idem, "Worship (Egyptian)," in *Gods, Priests and Men*, 173. Also see David, *The Ancient Egyptians*, 132.

information has been published on these locations for any detailed analysis. Both locations could have been part of a larger cultic or palace complex. The area around Loci 1100 and 1101 seems to have been part of an open courtyard while the area around Locus 1585 may have been a minor shrine. Beyond, these vaguely possible assertions, we may state that these figurines did not play an important role in Egyptian cult inside the Stratum VI Temple.

More figurines are found in Stratum V. If we limit ourselves to figurines that are not part of a stand or shrine, our count would be 21 artifacts of which 14 are female figurines.¹¹¹ Two small dog figures were found: one of bronze (Artifact 301) and the other of lead (Artifact 299).¹¹² The remaining five figurines included three fragments of bulls (Artifacts 306, 307, 308), a head of a horse (Artifact 311), and a leg fragment (Artifact 79). The figurines associated with either Building 1029 and the Northern Temple seem to have come from the fill or belongs to Upper Stratum V.

Several loci had two or more figurines in them. Three of these loci are located along the northern edge of the acropolis. Locus 1549 had the most figurines all of which were female (Artifacts 312, 313, 314). Locus 1564 had a bull (Artifact 308) and a female figurine (Artifact 309). A horse figurine (Artifact 311) and a female figurine (Artifact 310) were uncovered in Locus 1557. Two locations were just east of Building 1029 which Rowe considered storage rooms.¹¹³ Archaeologists discovered two female

¹¹¹Artifacts 34,35, 41, 140, 300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 309, 310, 312, 313, 314.

¹¹²The only parallels I know to these are from the Hellenistic and Roman periods.

¹¹³Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 23

figurines (Artifacts 140, 304) in Locus 1076 and another female figurine (Artifact 300) and one of the dogs (Artifact 301) in Locus 1126. Rowe dated Locus 1126 to Upper Stratum V. Thus, only Locus 1076 can be associated with Building 1029. However, when one looks at the drawings of the figurines found in 1076 they appear to be from the Greco-Roman periods,¹¹⁴ which would suggest contamination by material from later strata.

The collection of artifacts from Lower Stratum V does not support the association of individual female figures with cultic collections. The iconography of the stands and shrines have figurines attached. The dominant reliefs are snakes and doves, but anthropoid figurines are found on the shrines. Therefore, individual figurines, which were not attached to something, do not seem to have a clear association with artifacts found in the Northern Temple or the Building 1029.

Sarepta¹¹⁵

In the 1970s, the University of Pennsylvania uncovered two shrines at Sarepta. The later shrine, which was called Shrine 2, dated to the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. The earlier shrine, Shrine 1, dated to the eighth and ninth centuries B. C.¹¹⁶ The shrines were found in squares II-A-4 and II-B-4 which are near the northwest corner of Area II inside sounding X and extended just beyond the excavation area.¹¹⁷ An industrial area of

¹¹⁴Ibid., pl xxi 16, 17.

¹¹⁵See Appendix 4: Plates 43-55.

¹¹⁶James B. Pritchard, *Sarepta: A Preliminary Report on the Iron Age* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1975), 38-39.

¹¹⁷See Appendix 4: Plate 43.

pottery shops and kilns was found to the south and east of the shrines. A street separated the shrines from the industrial area. Both shrines had cement floors, unlike the dirt floors in the industrial area.

Shrine 1

Excavators realized that they had uncovered a cultic area with the discovery of cultic artifacts in Shrine 1.¹¹⁸ Benches lined the northern, eastern, and southern walls of the Shrine. The western end of the Shrine had a *betyl* and a table or an altar. The *betyl* had been removed in antiquity, leaving a hole measuring almost a half-meter square in the cement floor. The table or altar was made of stone and abutted the western wall.¹¹⁹ The upper portion of the table had been removed before the construction of Shrine 2. Only the lower courses of stone remained. A stone step in front of the table implies that the table was elevated. The remaining lower portion of the table measured roughly a meter square. Near the northwest corner of the table a specially worked stone was found. The stone had a rectangular opening on its top side. This opening led to a hollow chamber from which two smaller channels exited, one on the western and the other on the southern side. Pritchard felt that since these two smaller channels did not connect to anything the stone was in secondary use.¹²⁰

The architectural evidence indicates that people gained access to the Shrine originally through a door at the east end of the southern wall. Pritchard suggested that

¹¹⁸See Appendix 4: Plates 44, 45.

¹¹⁹See Appendix 4: Plate 46

¹²⁰Pritchard, *Sarepta*, 17.

this door was sealed to prevent runoff from flooding the floor of the Shrine. A second door may have stood at the northern end of the eastern wall since the floor cement extended beyond the line of the wall at this point.¹²¹ When some cultic artifacts were found north of Wall 478, Pritchard proposed that the shrine was part of a larger building which stood just to the north and that a door once stood at the west end of the Shrine's northern wall, connecting the two buildings.¹²²

Over two hundred objects were found in the area of the shrines. Many artifacts were found in adjacent rooms and near-by pits. Yet, the majority were found in Room 71 which is Shrine 1. Most of the artifacts that were found in Shrine 1 were found at the western end around the table.¹²³

James B. Pritchard summarized the distribution of the various artifacts found in the Iron Age strata of Sounding X. His analysis mainly counted the number of artifacts found in an excavation square or what he called a locus. He identified concentrations of artifacts within a particular square or group of squares, but he did not necessarily distinguish between levels or strata. While this approach does not allow for conclusions

¹²¹Ibid., 15.

¹²²James B. Pritchard, *Recovering Sarepta: A Phoenician City* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1978) 134. Idem, *Sarepta*, 14.

¹²³Pritchard, *Recovering*, 139. Pritchard makes it sound as if he is saying that all two hundred artifacts were found in Shrine 1. In this popular work, Pritchard does not draw a sharp distinction between Shrines 1 and 2. Here he seems to be referring to all the artifacts found in the area of the shrines because our count of artifacts from the shrines found a total of only 140 that can be directly associated with the shrines. Of these only 117 came from the shrines themselves. Our numbers include all artifacts, including figurines.

concerning specific loci within a specific stratum, it gives insight into the dominant nature of each square or area.

When compared to the whole site, the squares which included the shrines had eight of the twenty-one inscriptions.¹²⁴ Seventy-nine percent of the anthropoid figurines were found in and around the shrines¹²⁵ but only 35 percent of the zoomorphic figurines.¹²⁶ Of the 140 beads found at the site 95 or 68 percent were found in Square II-A-4.¹²⁷ Not surprisingly, 27 of the 40 amulets were found in Square II-A-4.¹²⁸ Finally, 12 nozzles to saucer lamps were found in the loci belonging to the Shrine 1.¹²⁹

One cannot be certain of the exact distribution of artifacts for the shrines. First, the shrines seem to be single room structures.¹³⁰ Second, the Pritchard never established an integrated stratigraphy for the shrines. Each square had its own

¹²⁴James B. Pritchard, *Sarepta IV: The Objects from Area II, X* (Beirut: L'Université Libanaise, 1988), 17.

¹²⁵*Ibid.*, 54.

¹²⁶*Ibid.*, 65.

¹²⁷*Ibid.* 92. Pritchard says that all but one was found in Locus II-A-4-3, yet this does not seem to agree with our count.

¹²⁸*Ibid.*, 80.

¹²⁹Pritchard, *Sarepta*, 35.

¹³⁰There is some circumstantial evidence that it was part of a larger structure.

stratigraphy, independent of the surrounding squares.¹³¹ Thus, stratum 3 in square II-A-4

Table 3. Distribution Table 3: Sarepta Shrine 1 and Related Loci

Artifacts	Loci							Totals/ Percentages	
	II-A-4-3	II-A/B4-3	II-B-4-6	II-A-4-3-2	II-A-3-4-7	II-A-3-5-7	II-A-3-5-9		
Amulets	24	2						26	19.7%
Arrowheads	1							1	0.8%
Attachments	1							1	0.8%
Beads	31	3		1				35	26.5%
Chips	1							1	0.8%
Fibula	1							1	0.8%
Handles	1							1	0.8%
Jars	1			1				2	1.5%
Juglets							1	1	0.8%
Knobs	1							1	0.8%
Lamps	4			1				5	3.8%
Rings					1			1	0.8%
Weights					1			1	0.8%
Figurines	38		4		1	3	5	51	38.6%
Masks	1							1	0.8%
Plaques	2							2	1.5%
Stands	1							1	0.8%
Totals	108	5	4	3	3	3	6	132	
	81.8	3.8	3.0	2.3%	2.3	2.3	4.5%		
	%	%	%		%	%			

seems to correspond to stratum 6 in square II-B-4. Third, the architectural plans and the loci were not adequately coordinated for the shrines. We are never told how pit II-A-4-3-2 relates to Room 71 (Locus II-A-4-3). From a section drawing of the eastern balk of square II-A-4, we can recognize that Locus II-A-4-3-1 is outside of Room 71 (See Appendix 4: Plate 44), but this does not help in identifying Locus II-A-4-3-2. Fourth, not

¹³¹Pritchard, *Sarepta*, 5. Also idem, *Sarepta IV*, 4-5.

every artifact that came from Locus II-A-4-3 is identified as belonging to Room 71. Yet, Pritchard states that Locus II-A-4-3 is Room 71.¹³²

In spite of these difficulties, we may suggest the following relationships between the various loci and Room 71. Loci II-A-4-3 and II-A/B4-3 belong to Room 71. On the bases of the typology of figurines Locus II-B-4-6 may also be associated with Room 71. The figurines in pits II-A-3-4-7, II-A-3-5-7, and II-A-3-5-9¹³³ may also be associated with Room 71 or Shrine 1. We have also associated Locus II-A-4-3-2 with Shrine 1. From these loci the following quantitative analysis results are shown in Distribution Table 3. The distribution table clearly shows that most of the artifacts were found in Locus II-A-4-3 or Room 71. Pritchard further states that most of these objects were found at the west end of the room. Other artifacts were found in this room. Two amulets and three beads were found on the cement floor of Room 71 in the balk separating excavation squares II-A-4 and II-B-4 or Locus II-A/B-4. Four figurines may have been found at the east end of Room 71 or Locus II-B-4-6. Just to the west of Shrine 1 may have been a sacred area because three pits with figurines were found in square II-A-3.

The material culture was not very diverse. Amulets, beads, and figurines were the most common finds making up almost 85 percent of all the finds. One is struck by the small number of bowls and jugs. This limited collection may indicate either a limited

¹³²Pritchard, *Sarepta*, 14. Idem., *Sarepta IV*, 48.

¹³³Pritchard states that the figurine designs indicate that this locus was earlier than shrine 1. See Pritchard, *Sarepta IV*, 50.

function for the Shrine or that only part of the Shrine has been excavated. Pritchard felt that the lack of these objects strengthens the identification of the Room 71 as a shrine.¹³⁴

Though the material culture is not very diverse, it exhibits a strong cultic nature. The iconography is extensive enough that motifs and themes are repeated, providing hints to the identities of the represented deities. In the iconography, Egyptian and Canaanite motifs dominate. Egyptian motifs are most common among the amulets and Canaanite motifs among the votive figurines. Female depictions are much more numerous than male. Here we will break from our normal pattern of discussing individual pieces because of the extensiveness of the iconographic imagery. Instead, we will group the iconography into clusters which center around a particular deity. The principle Egyptian deity seems to be Bastet. Other well-represented Egyptian divinities are Bes, Pataikos, Horus, and Khons. No single Canaanite deity is explicitly represented, except for Tanit/Anat who is named on an inscription.

Bastet was a female Egyptian deity who was considered the daughter of the sun-god. She represented the more protective aspects of the goddesses in contrast to Sekhmet who represented the raging goddess.¹³⁵ Her primary cult center was the city of Per-Bastet which controlled the trade route between Memphis and Sinai. Her importance grew under the Pharaohs of the Twenty-Second Dynasty (945-715 B.C.) because they

¹³⁴Pritchard, *Sarepta*, 22-23.

¹³⁵Manfred Lurker, *The Gods and Symbols of Ancient Egypt* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1980) s.v. "Bastet." Hathor's dual nature of joyfulness and wrathfulness was compared to the joyfulness of Bastet and the wrathfulness of Sekhmet. See C. J. Bleeker, *Hathor and Thoth: Two Key Figures of Ancient Egyptian Religion* (Leiden: Brill, 1973), 70.

came from Per-Bastet.¹³⁶ The Egyptians depicted her as a seated cat or as a woman with a cat or lioness head. In her human form she frequently holds an *ankh*, a scepter, or a *sistrum*. She may hold an *aegis*, depicting a lioness head wearing a sundisk and a wide collar.¹³⁷ In her cat form, she is often seated and occasionally wears jewelry and a *wedjat*.¹³⁸

When we look at the collection of artifacts found in Shrine 1 the cat motif is well-represented. Amulet 558 is of a seated cat. Artifact 618 portrays a cat's head. The angle of the neck would imply that the cat is seated. Amulet 609 depicts a woman with a cat/lioness head wearing a solar-disk. Pritchard notes that a very similar piece was in the University College Museum of the University of Pennsylvania collection and "Bast," was inscribed on the back.¹³⁹ Artifacts 535 and 536 are *aegis*, a shield pendant, which portray the goddess Sekhmet but which often was held by the goddess Bastet.¹⁴⁰ Of a slightly

¹³⁶Barbara Watterson, *The Gods of Ancient Egypt* (London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 1984), 193.

¹³⁷See Ian Shaw and Paul Nicholson, *Dictionary of Ancient Egypt*, (London: The British Museum, 1995) s.v. "Bastet."

¹³⁸*Ibid.*, 62.

¹³⁹Pritchard, *Sarepta*. This iconography could also represent Sakhmet, who was a war goddess, but the protruding belly would imply the early stage of pregnancy, which would place the depiction more in line with Bastet.

There is evidence that in the Eighteenth Dynasty Sakhmet controlled illness and that her priests, known as *wab*, were medical specialists. The Papyrus of Eber, which was a book of medical spells used by the *wab*, was mostly prescriptions and spells dealing with procreation, pregnancy, childbirth, and the care of newborns. See Barbara S. Lesko, *The Great Goddesses of Egypt* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1999), 139. Thus, even Sakhmet could function as a healer and care-giver of women. In fact, the two goddesses seem to represent two different natures of the same divinity.

¹⁴⁰Pritchard call this type of artifact, "Aegis of Bestet." See *Sarepta*, 30. Sometimes the *aegis* was attached to a *menat* as a counterpoise holding the *menat*

larger size is a *wedjat* (Artifact 561).¹⁴¹ While the *wedjat* is a common amulet design, it often appears in association with Bastet. A statue of a cat statue representing Bastet wearing a *wedjat* has been found as well as an *aegis* of depicting a feline wearing a *wedjat*.¹⁴² The size of the objects found at Sarepta is big enough for a human to wear and yet small enough that an idol could wear it.

Nine artifacts¹⁴³ that depicted the more potent form of the *wedjat* were also found in the Shrine. These multiple eyes or what Pritchard called “*Uzat*” amulets were associated with the Eye of Horus which was offered to Osiris, bringing the dead deity back to life. This amulet had more than protective powers, including restorative powers.

The next deity clearly represented is Bes who was a very popular god among the masses. Bes protected the family, especially women during childbirth. Ancient artisans often depicted him as a dwarf with the ears and mane of a lion. Typically he wears a tall headdress and has a tail. In his preliminary report, Pritchard states that five

necklace up in the front of the wearer. The function of the *aegis* which depicted Sekhmet was to propitiate her wrath. See Lesko, *The Great Goddesses*, 145.

¹⁴¹Pritchard reports that fourteen whole or fragmentary *wedjat* were found in Shrine I. He classified them into four groups according to make and design. Type A was an oval shape with openwork representing the eye (Artifacts 587, 599, 600, 590, 617). Type B was rectangular shape with openwork representing the eye (Artifact 533). Type C was a rectangular plaque with the eye design in high relief (Artifact 661). Type D was a standard plaque design without a border (Artifacts 540, 561). See Pritchard *Sarepta*, 31-33.

¹⁴²See illustrations in Shaw and Nicholson, *Dictionary of Ancient Egypt*, 16, 62.

¹⁴³Pritchard, *Sarepta IV*, 92. See Artifacts 542, 543, 582, 589, 593, 594, 595, 628, and 709.

Bes amulets were found.¹⁴⁴ In his catalogue, he lists at least three complete depictions of Bes as being found in Shrine 1 (Artifacts 559, 564, 612).

Pataikos is found among the amulets of Shrine 1. This deity functioned similarly to Bes and even looked very similar to Bes. While Bes was a dwarf, Pataikos was a child with protruding belly. Artifact 613 is missing its head so one has difficulty determining if it was Bes or Pataikos. Amulet 537 is clearly of Pataikos.

The god Ptah Sokar, from whom Pataikos amulet derives its origins, had an amulet representation (Artifact 610) in Shrine 1. Ptah was the creator deity of the Memphis Triad who by the time of Shrine 1 was depicted as a mummy. He paralleled Osiris in the funerary cult and his image was placed as a funerary gift.

Two artifacts show a baboon seated with his hands lifted up to his mouth. Pritchard considers these as representations of Thoth,¹⁴⁵ the Egyptian god of writing and knowledge. Yet the attributes of this god do not seem to fit in this context. He was the scribe and recorder of the gods,¹⁴⁶ but not necessarily a protective deity. A better candidate would be Khons who was associated with childbirth and was often depicted as a seated child with sidelock.¹⁴⁷ The artifact, though, does not have to represent any particular deity and can be a votive representation of the worshiper with hands raised toward a deity.

¹⁴⁴Pritchard, *Sarepta*, 29.

¹⁴⁵*Ibid.*, 31, 33.

¹⁴⁶Shaw and Nicholson, *The Dictionary of Ancient Egypt*, s.v. "Thoth."

¹⁴⁷*Ibid.*, s.v. "Khons." Note that a figurine of a seated child with a sidelock was found at Sarepta (Artifact 532). Pritchard identified this figurine as "Horus as a Child." See Pritchard, *Sarepta*, 33.

An ivory plaque (Artifact 627) bearing an inscription names the next deity. The plaque measured roughly five centimeters by three centimeters and included four lines of text (Appendix 4: Plate 54). The text was divided into four parts by three small triangles. The content of the text follows a well-attested formula for the dedication of images.

הסמל ׳ אז פעל שלם ׳ בן מפעל בן עזי ׳ לתנת עשתרת

The idol ׳ which šlm made ׳ son of mpʿl son of ʿzy ׳ for Tanit Ashtart.

Pritchard states that the plaque contains the first unequivocal occurrence of the name Tanit in Phoenicia.¹⁴⁸ The combination of the names of Tanit and Ashtart confirms the synchronism of these two goddesses as partners or as a single deity. Both goddesses had dual natures. On the negative side, they were associated with war and death. On the positive side, they were patronesses of love and fertility. In this shrine, the emphasis seems to be on protection and fertility.

We have no certain way of knowing if the idol that is mentioned in the dedicatory plate was an idol found by the archaeologists. The idol would likely have been an expensive object. Four artifacts found in Shrine 1 are candidates (Artifacts 554, 578 570, 603). Artifact 570 is a pottery fragment of a statue. This fragment is seven centimeters high and preserves only the upper left half of a human face. The head would have been twice as large as of that of any other figurine found in Shrine 1. Traces of red paint remained on the turban, and Pritchard interpreted traces of black paint on the face as

¹⁴⁸Pritchard, *Sarepta IV*, 8.

the indication of beard.¹⁴⁹ If this image was of a deity, it seems more likely that it would have been a god and not a goddess. The dedicatory plaque does not seem to belong with Artifact 570.

The next candidate is a figurine which sat on a sphinx throne (Artifact 603). The two sphinxes each wore a conical blue crown and a Osirid-like beard which was also blue. The seated figurine was a bell-shaped figurine. Only the lower half of the figurine remains as its top portion was broken away. If the parallel to other bell-shaped figurines is correct, then two black locks of hair or possibly a long stole extended down to the hemline of the figurine's robe. Furthermore, this would indicate that the personage was most likely female. Pritchard notes that Ashtart has been depicted as being seated on a sphinx throne.¹⁵⁰ The complexity of design and the size indicates that Artifact 603 was a special piece and the likely candidate for the dedicatory plate. Even if not the dedicated object, it was an important if not a central object in Shrine 1.

The next object is an ivory figurine of a seated Egyptian youth. The youth wears a typical sidelock of hair on the right side. A small hole pierces the right hand. Pritchard identifies the child with Horus.¹⁵¹ When Horus is depicted as a child, he often is on the lap of Isis and has his finger in his mouth. The idol may also represent Khons, who is frequently shown as an enthroned youth holding a scepter or flail in the right hand. Khons' association with protection in childbirth may make him a better identification of

¹⁴⁹Pritchard, *Sarepta*, 24.

¹⁵⁰Ibid., 26.

¹⁵¹Ibid., 33.

this figure. Without further study, there is insufficient information by which to make a certain judgement. In spite of the fact that it was made of ivory, one has doubts that an image of an Egyptian male deity would be dedicated to Tanit and Ashtart.

The last object is Artifact 578. The piece is fragmented with only fragments of the head, torso, one arm, and three portions of the leg found. The figurine would have stood at least ten centimeters in height. She wore a conical cap and stood erect in the nude. She may be wearing a collared necklace. The artisan, with much care, realistically carved it. While this object is not in the best condition or the largest piece in Shrine 1, the workmanship and material would make it one of the most expensive. The dedicatory plate would be worthy of such an object. If this is the correct association, then Artifact 578 would be Tanit Ashrat.

An ivory plaque that was once attached to a larger object shared characteristics of the woman in the window motif found at Nimrod. Pritchard speculates that this head once belonged to a sphinx because of its similarities to some heads of sphinxes on ivory inlays found at Khorsabad.¹⁵²

The remaining iconography is limited to some pottery pieces. A fragmentary votive mask (Artifact 569) preserves only part of the forehead and cap of a figurine and does not provide much information.¹⁵³ Pritchard has studied in detail the construction of the pottery figurines.¹⁵⁴ Three motifs are found among these figurines. The first motif is

¹⁵²Ibid., 28.

¹⁵³The original width of this mask was about 12 cm, which is not big enough for an adult to wear. The mask could have been worn by a small child or an idol.

¹⁵⁴Pritchard, *Sarepta*, 23-24. Bell-shaped, hollow, molded, etc.

well attested in the Phoenician archaeology and represents a tambourine player. She is most often standing and holding the tambourine in the left hand while the right hand plays the instrument. The tambourine player most often stands. Even Artifact 604, which Pritchard describes as seated,¹⁵⁵ appears to be standing though she was clearly attached to something.¹⁵⁶ The second motif is expressed by Artifact 563 which is of a standing woman whose hands rest on a pregnant belly. The figurine wears a garment which is long in the back and opens at about the knees in the front. The third motif shows a woman (Artifact 530) wearing a head covering of which the sides drape over the shoulders. The woman clasps her hands in front of her, holding what looks like a dove. This figurine may be a votive offering representing the worshiper. The tambourine figurine may represent the worshiper singing to the deities. The one holding the dove may be presenting an offering. The pregnant figurine may represent the worshiper's request for fertility or children.

One last group of artifacts deserves mentioning. Twelve small pottery disks were found in Shrine 1. They were chipped from larger pieces of pottery. Pritchard suggested that they may be gaming pieces.¹⁵⁷

The remains in Shrine 1 were both limited and yet rich. Unlike other sites where diverse types of artifacts were found, Shrine 1 had a limited number of types. Yet, Shrine 1 contained a wealth of iconographic data. The amulets were mostly

¹⁵⁵Pritchard, *Sarepta IV*, 36-37 item 28.

¹⁵⁶See Appendix 4: Plate 50.

¹⁵⁷Pritchard, *Sarepta*, 34. Joel F. Drinkard, during a review of this dissertation, suggested that these artifacts could be stoppers for small neck jars or jugs.

Egyptian while the larger figurines reflected more of a Phoenician tradition. Both groups of iconographic motifs were centered on concerns of fertility and childbirth. The lack of bowls would indicate that the shrine was not used for communal meals and that food offerings were not central to the worship at the shrine.¹⁵⁸ The presence of lamps with soot residues would imply that the Shrine may have been used at night.

The evidence is clear that no single deity was worshiped at the shrine. Tanit-Ashtart, Bastet, Bes, Ptah-Soker, Ptah, and Khons were all protective deities who were associated with childbirth. The votive offering depicting a pregnant woman seems to confirm this as the central concern of the worshipers at the Shrine. Pritchard goes further and concludes in his popular work that:

We cannot be far wrong in reconstructing at Sarepta a cult where women performed their acts of devotion to the deity who provided them with the blessings of conception, successful parturition, and the nurture of children from infancy through the hazardous period of their early years.¹⁵⁹

Shrine 2

Shrine 2 was built over Shrine 1. The builder laid a new concrete floor about 41 centimeters above that of Shrine 1. They reused the southern wall (Wall 471) and the eastern wall (Wall 479). The floor extended northward beyond the balk apparently above Wall 478 but below W 472. The cross section of the northern balk of Square II-A-4 indicates the builders of W472 used the cement floor of Shrine 2 for the base of their

¹⁵⁸Pritchard argues that the absences of common forms of pottery give credence to the identification of Room 71 as a shrine. *Ibid.*, 22. We will argue that this has more to do with the function of the cultic site.

¹⁵⁹Pritchard, *Recovering Sarepta*, 148.

foundation.¹⁶⁰ Shrine 2 was thus over the same area of Shrine 1 but was larger than the earlier shrine because it extended further north.

Unlike Shrine 1, Shrine 2 did not provide evidence for any cultic installations. No benches, altars, or standing stones were found. In fact, the excavators did not recognize the religious nature of this stratum until the discovery of Shrine 1. Then excavators looked at the finds from II-4-2 and noted the presence of figurines and concluded that the two loci must have had similar functions.

The finds for Shrine 2 are meager. Only four artifacts are attributed to the cement floor or Locus II-A-4-2. Three figurines (Artifacts 651, 652, 653),¹⁶¹ and one juglet (Artifact 650). Artifact 653 is just a fragment from a seated pregnant figurine similar to Artifact 652. The motif of a pregnant woman is a common image among the Phoenicians. Artifact 652 depicted a woman standing wearing a long robe and a headdress that draped over her shoulders.¹⁶² Originally, she stood about 20 centimeters tall, though the broken fragment only measured 14 centimeters tall.

Artifact 651 was of a standing figurine whose hands were holding her breasts. She stands erect with her feet together. The head of the figurine was similar to that of Figurine 652, except that she does not seem to be wearing a headdress. Her hair goes behind her ears and down the back of her neck. Pritchard states that it is noteworthy that

¹⁶⁰See Appendix 4: Plate 44.

¹⁶¹See Appendix 4: Plate 55. Pritchard identifies cement as a construction material for fixing the stones in the wall in place and for the construction of the floor. Pritchard, *Sarepta*, 15, 35, fig 4. In the figure 4, the legend indicates that what he is calling cement in the report may actually be plaster.

¹⁶²Pritchard, *Sarepta*, 36-37.

this figurine was the only nude figurine found in either shrine, all others were fully clothed.¹⁶³

Before concluding this section, the zoomorphic, or as Pritchard called them “theriomorphic,”¹⁶⁴ figurines deserve some attention. Pritchard notes that the zoomorphic finds were evenly distributed over the site. None were found in the shrines, but some were found in the area of the shrines.¹⁶⁵ When we turn our attention to those zoomorphic figurines whose locations may be identified with any degree of certainty, we find that they are in a pit of discarded pottery sherds.¹⁶⁶ Furthermore, no anthropomorphic figurines were found in these locations and with the exception of the monkey figurine (Artifact 531) no zoomorphic figurines were found explicitly in the loci of the shrines.

From the reports on Sarepta, we may make the following observations. First, multiple deities were worshiped in Shrine 1. Both Egyptian and Canaanite deities were represented. The minor deities may have been Bes and Pataikos or Ptah Soker who were represented mainly on amulets. An ivory statuette of Horus, or more likely Khons, sat in the Shrine 1. The major divinities seem to have been female. Several iconic features

¹⁶³Ibid., 37.

¹⁶⁴Pritchard, *Sarepta IV*, 55, 65.

¹⁶⁵Ibid., 65.

¹⁶⁶Locus II-A/B 4-4. This locus is in the balk between II-A-4 and II-B-4. The excavators of Square II-A-4 must have removed the balk because they numbered the various strata in parallel to their square. This is most clearly seen when the floor of Shrine 1 is designated by II-A-4-3 and by II-A/B-4-3. The corresponding level in Square II-B-4 seems to be level 06. If the layer numbers of the balk correspond to those of Square II-A-4, then II-A/B-4-4 is the same as II-A-4-4 which is a deposit of discarded pottery fragments. See Appendix 4: Plate 44 and Pritchard’s discussion of the pottery deposit in Pritchard, *Sarepta*, 14.

point to the worship of Bastet. Not only were small figurines representing her found but many amulets and pendants pointed to her presence. The dedicatory plaque indicates that the primary Phoenician deity was Tanit Ashtart who may have been the primary goddess at the Shrine. Second, a major concern of the worshipers at Shrine 1, as well as at Shrine 2, was pregnancy and protection. All of the identified deities, including the male gods, were patrons of childbirth and were protectors of the family. Third, female figurines had a cultic function as seen in the large quantity found on and around the altar of Shrine 1. Unlike the female figurines found in Judah, these were found in clear cultic context. Another difference for the figurines in Shrine 1 is that the figurines were fully clothed. Not until Shrine 2 does one find a nude female. This nude figurine has the same iconic motif as those found in the Late Bronze Age and in Iron Age Judah. The scant collection of artifacts from Shrine 2 makes any conclusions or observations difficult. Yet, one may ponder over the significance of the iconographic change between Shrine 1 and 2. In Shrine 1 there was a strong Egyptian tone to many of the motifs. The Egyptian connection seems to have been lost in Shrine 2. In all of the figurines found in Shrine 1 not a single one was nude. In Shrine 2, one of the two almost intact figurines was nude. Fourth, some figurines were placed in side pits near the sanctuaries. Many of the locations where figurines were found were not part of an architectural building. Figurines were found in at least one pit (Locus II-A-4-5-9). And fifth, the zoomorphic figurines were not part of the cultic collection and did not exhibit a cultic function in the area of the shrines.

A final comment on the collection of artifacts is in order. The collection is very limited and indicates that a different cult was active here than the other sites studied

in this dissertation. The absence of such common artifacts, such as bowls, and the large number of figurines indicates that common meals were not held here and that this site has more in common with the roadside sanctuaries found at Ḥorvat Qitmit and Wadi ath-Thamad #13. near Khirbat al-Mudayna.

Hazor Locus 3283¹⁶⁷

During the 1958 excavations at Hazor Yigal Yadin reported the first discovery of an Israelite high place in Stratum XI of Area B. The small sanctuary stood on the southeastern side¹⁶⁸ of the summit of the *Tell* and was above the first Iron Age strata while being cut by the foundations of the casemate walls of Stratum X.¹⁶⁹ Yadin dated the layer as being before Solomon to whom Yadin ascribed the casemate walls and after 1200 B.C.¹⁷⁰

Yadin identified Room 3283 with a shrine or high place when a pottery vessel (Artifact 428) with a bronze statuette (Artifact 429) was found under the floor. He further argued that the bench-like structures and the presence of pottery stands in Loci 3275 and 3307 supported identifying this as a shrine.¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁷See Appendix 4: Plates 37-42.

¹⁶⁸Yigal Yadin, *Hazor: With a Chapter on Israelite Megiddo* (Oxford: University Press, 1972), 132. I have not found the site on the site plans. The foundation deposit was found about a meter under the locus where the two volute capitals were found. See Yigal Yadin, "Excavations at Hazor, 1958 Preliminary Communiqué," *IEJ* 9 (1959): 79.

¹⁶⁹Yadin, "Excavations at Hazor, 1958 Preliminary Communiqué," 79-80.

¹⁷⁰*Ibid.*, 80.

¹⁷¹*Ibid.*, 79.

The architectural remains were fragmentary, comprising of three loci (3275, 3283, and 3307) and one adjoining locus (3279).¹⁷² The casemate wall from Strata X cut through the area on the north side, eliminating the northern ends of Loci 3279, 3283, and 3307. On the western edge of the area, Locus 3307 lay. A paved floor made of flat fieldstones covered with plaster remained in the southeastern corner of the room which measured a little less than two meters by three meters. East of this locus, the inner-room of the sanctuary sat (Locus 3283). A fieldstone and plaster floor was found in the northern half of the room, abutting against the intrusive casemate wall. Fragments of the floor were found in the southern half. Bench-like structures protruded from all three walls. Yadin reports that a crudely shaped basalt slab formed the southwest bench.¹⁷³ Across the western wall of Room 3283 was Locus 3279. The casemate wall on the northern edge and a row of four pillars marked the northern and western edges of the extant locus. A fieldstone floor covered the northern half. A circular installation was embedded in the ground, touching the eastern wall on the southern edge of the floor. Locus 3275 was just south of Room 3283 and included the best preserved fieldstone floor of all the other loci in the area.

The most dramatic find was the foundation deposit in Room 3283. The deposit was found just under the floor in the southwest corner of the Room. The vessel contained various bronze objects including an axe-head (Artifact 430), three bracelets (Artifacts 439, 440, 442), two javelin-butts (Artifacts 433, 434), two javelin-heads (Artifacts 437,

¹⁷²See Appendix 4: Plate 37.

¹⁷³Yadin, *Hazor*, 132.

438), a bronze lamp (Artifact 443), a needle (Artifact 435), a rod (Artifact 441), a sword-handle and blade (Artifacts 431, 432), and a tangle of bronze wire (Artifact 436).

Above the floor in Room 3283 Yadin reports a variety of artifacts. His list includes the following: one arrow-head (Artifact 426), four bowls -- one made of pottery (Artifact 397) and three of basalt (Artifacts 447, 448, 450), a cooking pot (Artifact 400), two cylindrical basalt objects (Artifacts 453, 454), a small handle made of bone (Artifact 421), a lamp (Artifact 410), a mortar (Artifact 451), two pestles (Artifacts 456, 457), a basalt scraper (Artifact 453) and a bronze toggle pin (Artifact 425). One cannot help but notice over half of the items are made of basalt, including three bowls. Only five items are pottery artifacts. At the very least, the large percentage of basalt artifacts may reflect the geology of the region.

Just to the east of Room 3283 in Locus 3307 archaeologists found six items. Among these items found here were a bowl (Artifact 842), a jar (Artifact 837), and two fragments from pottery stands (Artifacts 838, 839). In addition to these pottery items, a pair of mortar stones was uncovered (Artifacts 840, 841).¹⁷⁴

Locus 3275 did not have any basalt items. Excavators catalogued a bronze arrow-head (Artifact 427), some beads (Artifact 419),¹⁷⁵ two bowls (Artifacts 396, 398), a

¹⁷⁴See Appendix 4: Plate 41.

¹⁷⁵Yadin reports that beads were found (Hazor, 132) but lists only one bead in the excavation report. Idem, *Hazor III-IV: An Account of the Third and Forth Seasons of Excavations, 1957-1958* (Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1961), pl cciv 10.

krater (Artifact 406), a cooking pot (Artifact 399), a jar (Artifact 411), and two pottery stands (Artifacts 413, 414).¹⁷⁶

The archaeological reports show that more artifacts were found in the adjacent locus of 3279. While this locus was not considered by the excavators as part of the shrine, we will include it for comparison purposes. Seven artifacts were made of basalt: a basin (Artifact 444), two bowls (Artifacts 445, 446), a mortar (Artifact 449), a perforated stone (Artifact 455), and two millstones (Artifacts 458, 459). Three bronze needles were also found (Artifacts 422, 423, 424), and one bone inlay (Artifact 420). In addition, a scarab made of haematite (Artifact 416) and two haematite weights (Artifacts 417, 418) were also found in that locus. The list of pottery objects includes the following: two bowls (Artifacts 401, 402), a cooking pot (Artifact 403), a jug (Artifact 407), a lamp (Artifact 409), a pilgrim flask (Artifact 408), a pithos (Artifact 404), and a plaque (Artifact 412).

The distribution of artifacts is quite intriguing. Loci 3279, 3283 and 3307 have basalt mortars and millstones, including a complete pair in 3307. Excavators found basalt bowls in Loci 3279 and 3283. While Eighteen basalt objects were found in these three loci, none were found in Locus 3275.

Hazor's team found fragments from pottery stands in Loci 3275, 3283, and 3307. A lamp was found in each of Room 3283 and Locus 3279. Pottery bowls were found in all four loci. Excluding the bronze objects discovered in the foundation deposit,

¹⁷⁶See Appendix 4: Plate 39.

a arrow-head was found in each of Room 3283 and 3275. Three needles were in Locus 3279.

In short the information is ambiguous. If one used the pottery stands to relate the rooms then Loci 3283, 3307, and 3275 should be related. The stands would give credence to viewing this area as cultic in nature. Conversely, if one were to use the basalt artifacts, the rooms 3307, 3283, and 3279 should be related. The presence of mortars and millstones would imply that this was an area of food production. The number of these items may hint at something larger than a single family dwelling.

The iconography is very limited. The pottery restorers did not find painted decorations on the stands. The clay had various geometric patterns shaped into it. Yadin did recognize design similarities with some stands found at Megiddo.¹⁷⁷ The scarab found in Locus 3279 has a standing man wearing a long robe. He appears to be holding a small branch in his left hand where one would have expected an *ankh*. A *ureaus* may be in his right hand. Two *uraei* may be in front of the man. The design is Canaanite.

The most important iconographic object is the bronze statuette found in the foundation deposit. The seated man has a flat body and formed head, and wears a coned hat. Both hands extend in front of the figure with the right hand a little higher than the left. A hole in the left palm indicates the man held something. Yadin suggests that it held a weapon and that the weapons in the same vessel indicates that the figurine represented a war god.¹⁷⁸ Gösta W. Ahlström built upon Yadin's suggestion and

¹⁷⁷Yadin, *Hazor*, 133 n. 4.

¹⁷⁸*Ibid.*, 133-34.

concluded that since the site was Israelite the statuette must be of an Israelite god.

Ahlström suggested that since Baal was a fertility god and YHWH was a war god, the figurine must represent YHWH.¹⁷⁹ Othmar Keel questioned Yadin's identification of the figurine with a war god because the seated posture was not typical of a war deity.¹⁸⁰

Even if the sanctuary were Israelite, Keel doubted that the figurine was an idol worshiped at the site. He noted that the figurines found at Byblos were votive offerings not objects of worship. Foundation deposits were typically found under walls or cornerstones and seldom in the middle of the room as found at Hazor. Keel noted that the design of the statuette was typical Canaanite. He suggested that the figurine may have come into Israelite hands as war booty and was then donated to the sanctuary as a votive offering.¹⁸¹

Ahlström asserted that the vessel and its objects were a foundation deposit and not a mere votive offering because the vessel was found under the floor in undisturbed soil. The builders buried the vessel under the floor before they placed the floor. Ahlström supports this assertion by two personal communiques from the excavators. First, Yigal Yadin had

¹⁷⁹Gösta W. Ahlström, "An Israelite God Figurine from Hazor," *Orientalia Suecena* 19/20 (1970/71): 61.

¹⁸⁰Othmar Keel, "Das Vergraben der 'Fremden Götter' in Genesis xxxv 4b," *VT* 23 (1973): 335.

¹⁸¹*Ibid.*, 335-36.

Table 4. Distribution Table 4: Hazor Area B Stratum XI

Artifacts	Loci				Totals/Percentage	
	3275	3283	3307	3279		
Pottery						
Bowls	2	1	1	2	6	11.5%
Cooking Pots	1	1		1	3	5.8%
Flasks				1	1	1.9%
Handles		1			1	1.9%
Jars	1	1	1		3	5.8%
Jugs				1	1	1.9%
Kraters	1				1	1.9%
Lamps		1		1	2	3.8%
Pithos				1	1	1.9%
Plaques				1	1	1.9%
Stands	2		2		4	7.7%
Basalt						
Basins				1	1	1.9%
Bowls		3		2	5	9.6%
Cylinders		2			2	3.8%
Millstones		1	2	2	5	9.6%
Mortars				1	1	1.9%
Pestles		2			2	3.8%
Scrapers		1			1	1.9%
Bronze						
Arrowheads	1	1			2	3.8%
Needles				3	3	5.8%
Toggle-pins		1			1	1.9%
Haematite						
Scarabs				1	1	1.9%
Weights				2	2	3.8%
Beads	2				2	3.8%
Totals	10	16	6	20	52	
	19.2%	30.8%	11.5%	38.5%		
				Basalt Total	17	32.7%

conceded that the vessel could have been a foundation deposit.¹⁸² Second, Ahlström believed that the area in which the vessel was found was undisturbed construction fill because Ruth Amiran had informed him that the soil under the sanctuary had been leveled before the placement of the floor.¹⁸³ While not admitting it, Ahlström seems to have accepted Keel's argument that the figurine was not of a war deity when he changed his identification of the statuette as YHWH-El, dropping association with war.¹⁸⁴

One will never be sure of the identity of the figurine because it lacks any clear markings. While Keel has shown that the posture was not typical of a war god, one must note that Resheph, an Egyptian-Canaanite god of war, is often depicted as seated. Also if one were to call the idol "Baal," one must remember that this is a generic title for "lord" and could indicate many different deities.¹⁸⁵ Finally, the biblical record indicates that the Israelites make images for worship in spite of the prohibition.¹⁸⁶

¹⁸²Gösta W. Ahlström, "An Israelite God Figurine, Once More," *VT* 25 (1975): 107 n. 9.

¹⁸³Ahlström, "An Israelite God Figurine from Hazor," 57 n. 2. In spite of Ruth Amiran's communique, when one looks at the published architectural plan, the floor area over in Room 3283 is very fragmentary. During a tour of Hazor in 2000, David Ilan hinted that the vessel with its bronze objects may have been related to the smelting furnace found between the volute capitals which were found just above Locus 3283. See Appendix 4: Plate 37.

¹⁸⁴Ahlström, "An Israelite God Figurine, Once More, 107-08

¹⁸⁵See J. Kühlewein, "בַּעַל **Owner**" in *Theological Lexicon of the Old Testament*, ed. Ernst Jenni and Claus Westerman, Trans. Mark E. Biddle (Peabody: Hendrickson, 1997), 1: 247.

¹⁸⁶See Judg 17: 3, 4, where Micah made an molten image from 200 shekels of silver that were dedicated to YHWH.

In quantitative analysis of Distribution Table 4, one may divide most of the artifacts into four groups according to the material from which they were made. The first group is comprised of artifacts made from clay or pottery. The second included items made of basalt. The third group is bronze artifacts. The foundation deposit included thirteen artifacts not listed in the chart above.¹⁸⁷ The fourth group contains artifact which are made with haematite and faience.

Unlike the other locations which have been studied so far, the majority of finds in Hazor Area B Shrine come from the adjacent locus, Room 3279. This room had almost 40 percent of the artifacts including the sole scarab. Room 3283, which is considered the heart of the shrine, included a large number of basalt artifacts. Excluding the foundation deposit, nine of the sixteen artifacts were made of igneous rock.

The largest quantity of a single type of artifact is of the bowls. Pottery bowls accounted for over 11 percent and if we include what Yadin classified as basalt bowls it would account for 20 percent. Millstones and mortars add up to the next largest number of artifacts at 10 percent. The four stands, which are of fragmentary nature, account for 7 percent. Beads and scarabs combine to total three objects or just a less than 6 percent.¹⁸⁸ In short the material culture of the rooms is too scant for determining the cultic nature of the area.

¹⁸⁷These artifacts were not included because other foundation deposits were not included.

¹⁸⁸Again the bead count is uncertain because the excavation team reports only one while Yadin states that beads were found.

A closer look at the foundation deposit indicates strongly that the material has only a slightly possible relationship to the cultic worship in Room 3283. Almost all the items show signs of wear and damage before they were placed in the jar. The wire is crumpled up. One javelin-head is bent and the other broken with the tip missing. The sword was broken in two and the blade folded over on itself several times. The statuette is well preserved but even he is missing the staff, scepter, or weapon that he held in his left hand. One doubts that the ancients would have honored their god by depositing damaged goods under a shrine. One may also note that this foundation deposit is different from others found in Canaan which are mostly pottery objects, especially lamps.¹⁸⁹ Even when compared to the foundation deposits from Beth Shean Building 1029 the comparison is uncertain. In the Beth Shean deposits jewelry and ingots of bronze, silver, and gold were the primary offering. The bronze gave value to the objects. Therefore, Keel's interpretation that these are votive objects is better than Ahlström's description of the jar and its objects as a foundation deposit.

Another interpretation is also possible. The excavators found two arrowheads. One arrowhead (Artifact 427) was found in Room 3275 and the other (Artifact 430) in 3283. While these bronze arrowheads somehow relate to a smelting furnace which existed there in Stratum X or the Iron II period, they may indicate that the shrine was desecrated during an armed conflict. The desecrated artifacts were then buried by those

¹⁸⁹See Shlomo Bunimovitz and Orna Zimhoni, "'Lamp and Bowl' Foundation Deposits for the End of the Late Bronze Age-Beginning of the Iron Age in Eretz-Israel," *Eretz-Israel* 21 (1990): 41-55, 102*. The deposit at Hozor is similar to deposits found at Byblos which Ora Negbi and S. Moskowicz interpret as being treasure hordes. See "The 'Foundation Deposits' or 'Offering Deposits' of Byblos," *BASOR* 184 (1966): 21-26.

who survived. One difficulty with this interpretation is Ahlström's contention that the floor where the deposit was found was undisturbed. Yet when one looks at the plans of the loci, one can see that the location where the pot was found had no paving, though other areas of the same locus were paved with stones. The plans allow for the deposit to be placed after the shrine was built.

Khirbat al-Mudayna¹⁹⁰

The Wadi ath-Thamad Project under the directorship of P. M. Michèle Daviau began excavating Khirbat al-Mudayna in 1996. The excavators discovered a walled city along with a six-chamber gate. Just outside and to the west of the gate stood a tower. A raised platform lay adjacent to the northern wall of the tower and contained two standing stones. A bench for the platform sat at the foot on the exterior side of the northern wall. The standing stones were placed in a small niche and were aniconic.¹⁹¹

Outside of the town on an isolated hill, another shrine or cultic area was found, which the excavators identified as Wadi ath-Thamad #13. WT #13 seems to have been a wayside shrine enclosed in a rectangular perimeter wall. Benches lined the interior of the wall in some places. Though looters had disturbed the site, excavators found a wealth of artifacts. Unfortunately, their exact archaeological context cannot be ascertained because many were found in the piles of soil left by looters¹⁹² and because we do not have an

¹⁹⁰See Appendix 4: Plates 56-58.

¹⁹¹P. M. Michèle Daviau and Paul-Eugène Dion, "Moab Comes to Life," *BAR* 28,1 (January/February 2002): 41, 47.

¹⁹²*Ibid.*, 49.

official published report.¹⁹³ Daviau suggests that the site may have been parallel to the Edomite shrine at Ḥorvat Qitmit and ʿEn Ḥazeva.¹⁹⁴

In 1999, a more dramatic cult center was found just inside the gate (Appendix 4: Plate 56). As one passed the last two chambers of the gate one found a small shrine (Building 149) on the left. The shrine was a square building made up of two rooms or compartments. Entrance passages were found at the east end of the northern wall (Wall 1033, Doorway P) and at the west end of the southern wall (Wall 1035, Doorway S). Benches lined the interior walls at the northwest corner (Benches 1039, 1036) and the southeast corner (Benches 1040, 1041, 1042) of the building. Bench 1037 divided the interior of the building into a northern compartment (Room 110) and a southern compartment (Room 108). On each side of Bench 1037 stood a pillar. Pillar A17:9 was at the east end and Pillar A17:38 on the west end. Room 110 was smaller than Room 108. Three limestone altars were just inside Doorway S around a worked stone (108b), making it a focal point in the sanctuary according to Daviau.¹⁹⁵

¹⁹³I was unable to harmonize the published data. Daviau discusses the make and iconography of the figurines found in Moab in “New Light on Iron Age Religious Iconography: Evidence From Moab,” in *Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan* (Amman: The Department of Antiquities of Jordan, 2001), 7:317-26. In this article she identifies 39 figurines as coming from WT #13. Her report is hard to follow. Figurine numbers 2 and 3 have the same registration number but come from different places. See Daviau, “New Light,” 319. In the text, she mentions five female hollow statues and lists them as figurine numbers 38, 39, 41, 39, and 47. *Ibid.*, 321 n. 17. In her list on p. 319, there is no no. 39. It may be that it is part of no. 40 which has two registration numbers.

¹⁹⁴Daviau and Dion, “Moab Comes to Life,” 63.

¹⁹⁵*Ibid.*, 48. See Appendix 4: Plate 56.

Table 5. Distributions Table 5: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Artifacts	Loci				Total/Percentages	
	Building 149	Room 108	Pit 108	Room 110		
Amulets		1			1	3.8%
Bowls		1	2		3	11.1%
Beads		2			2	7.4%
Chalices	1				1	3.7%
Decanters	1				1	3.7%
Funnels	1				1	3.7%
Jars			3		3	11.1%
Jugs	1		1		2	7.4%
Juglets	1				1	3.7%
Lamps	1	2		1	4	14.8%
Mortar and basins				1	1	3.7%
Rings		2			2	7.4%
Altars		3			3	11.1%
Figurines		1			1	7.4%
Totals	6	12	6	2	26	
	23.1%	46.2%	22.2%	7.7%		

Just to the east of the shrine lay Courtyard 150. The worshipers gained access to the shrine from the courtyard and the gateway led the traveler into it. Over 4000 bones of animals were found in this courtyard.¹⁹⁶ Daviau suggests that these bones were the remains of sacrifices that were offered on Altar MT/411.¹⁹⁷ Whether these were sacrifices or not, the large quantity of bones indicates that many animals were killed and eaten in

¹⁹⁶Daviau and Dion, "Moab Comes to Life," 49.

¹⁹⁷P. M. Daviau and Margreet Steiner, "A Moabite Sanctuary at Khirbat al-Mudayna," *BASOR* 320 (2000): 18. Daviau also reports that P. Popkin conducted an initial study on over 2500 bones found in the courtyard and found on them cut marks or slaughter marks. *Ibid.*, 1 n. 1.

the courtyard when the city fell in a military conflagration around 800 B.C.¹⁹⁸ In the Courtyard 150 many sherds were found along with some zoomorphic figurines.¹⁹⁹

Currently, only Building 149 is considered the whole Shrine.²⁰⁰ While restricted access to the Shrine was gained through Doorway P which one entered from Alleyway S-109, the public most likely entered into the Shrine 149 through Doorway S which opened directly onto Courtyard 150. If this reconstruction is correct, then the worshipers would immediately present their incense and libation offerings upon entering the building. Then they would proceed into the cult rooms. Room 108 was the largest with three different benches for placing votive offerings. Room 110 was smaller with more restricted access. Bench 1037, which divided R110 from R108 seemed to be part of Room 108. The pillars, A17: 9 and A17:38, stood at the ends of Bench 1037 but not at the very ends. The Pillars adjoined the northern side of the Bench, further restricting

¹⁹⁸Daviau states that the city was occupied during Iron II (ca. 800-700 B.C). Daviau and Steiner, "A Moabite Sanctuary," 1. Carbon 14 analysis yield a date on the charred wood beams of 810-790 B.C. See Daviau and Dion, "Moab Comes to Life," 48, 63. There is clear evidence for military activity. The excavators found many arrowheads in the gate area. The Shrine 149 seems to have been emptied before its final destruction and a makeshift smith shop for making and straightening arrowheads was set up inside the Shrine. See Daviau and Steiner, "A Moabite Sanctuary," 5-7, 18, 19. Another possible interpretation of the scattered bones is that the victorious army scattered the bones as a means of desecrating the shrine.

¹⁹⁹Daviau and Steiner, "A Moabite Sanctuary," 1. Daviau and Dion, "Moab Comes to Life," 49, report that more than two dozen zoomorphic figurines were found.

²⁰⁰Daviau states that the final characterization of Shrine 149 needs more excavations and analysis. *Ibid.*, 2. She seems to be implying that the area just beyond Doorway S is uncertain. On the topographical plans of the site we get the impression that Courtyard 150 encompasses both the eastern and southern side of the Shrine. See Daviau and Dion, "Moab Comes to Life," 40. Because this *BAR* article includes several details that were yet unknown when the *BASOR* article was published, we will build our reconstruction on the basis of the *BAR* article

access to Room 110. This restriction of access implies that the Room 110 was more sacred than 108.

The small area and the focused reporting limit the value of a general description of the distribution of the artifacts. Excluding Courtyard 150 on which we have only a few details, the prime loci are Room 110, Room 108, and Pit 108a. Pit 108a may reflect an early use of Building 149. The Pit was dug and filled before the plaster was applied to interior surfaces in Shrine 149.²⁰¹ Another problem is that many artifacts are listed as coming from Shrine 149, but their specific locations are not identified. We have included these as a separate group. Unfortunately, the statistics will be skewed because of the small quantity of artifacts and the lack of precise placement of finds. With this in mind here is the quantitative and distribution analysis in Distribution Table 5.

In spite of the uncertainty of find spots, we will assume that Room 108 contained most of the cultic artifacts.²⁰² Thus, eighteen objects were found in Room 108, accounting for over 69 percent of the finds. Room 110 had only two whole objects. The mortar and basin may have been placed there during the siege of the city and were used for working bronze and not part of the cultic collection. This would leave only a broken figurine and a lamp. A direct relationship between the head in Room 108 and the figurine in 110 cannot be established. A second head was found indicating that more figurines

²⁰¹Daviau and Steiner, "A Moabite Sanctuary," 7.

²⁰²Margreet Steiner stated in a personal email that most of the artifacts for which a find spot was not listed in the published material came from the floor or the debris just above the floor in Room 108. Steiner, email correspondence to David Battle, October 24, 2002.

were found in the Shrine at one time. The Daviau suspects that people cleared the shrine before its abandonment.

The iconography²⁰³ at Khirbat al-Mudayna is limited to largely geometric designs on the incense altars and the broken figurine. The limestone altars were mostly plain with some geometric designs. Altar 849 has alternating red and black diamonds around its top outside edges. At the top of the side shafts toward the front of the altar is a black square with a red triangle inside it. Just above this square at the bottom of the head of the altar is a painted circle divided into four alternating red and black pie slices. Altar 851 is shaped like a large candelabrum. The altar was made of three finely carved limestone pillars. The shaft of the thinnest pillar, which was placed at the top of the altar, had on one side painted geometric designs shaped as hourglasses. There seems to be some significance to the pattern, but there are not enough facts to determine what it may have signified.

Three fragments from figurines and one broken figurine were found in the Shrine. In Room 110, a leg from an unspecified zoomorphic figure was found. Two anthropomorphic heads, which were most likely female, were uncovered in the debris. In Room 108, excavators found a broken female figurine which was missing a head.

Neither of the discovered heads seems to belong to the figurine, though they could be

²⁰³A *wedjat* amulet and two beads were found in Room 108, but Steiner stated that they were from a lower level than Shrine 149. Ibid. Since the material culture of Pit 108b also belonged to an earlier occupational phase, the amulets and bead may be associated with the pit. The content of this pit may be the remains of desecrated utensils that belonged to an earlier shrine. Further excavations at Khirbat al Mudayna are needed to determine if there was an earlier shrine. Also, a study comparing the content and context of such pits found within sanctuaries would be helpful in interpreting the relationship and significance of these collections.

from the same type of figurine. The motif is of a nude woman standing and holding her breasts. The cultic function of these figurines is difficult to ascertain within this context. At Sarepta, the iconography clearly pointed to a protective and fertility emphasis.

Any discussion of Khirbat al-Mudayna would be incomplete without mentioning the inscription found on the candelabrum incense altar. Paul E. Dion interpreted the two line inscription which he identified as a label and not a dedicatory inscription.²⁰⁴ The inscription has no word dividers, and the spacing is inconsistent. Most of the inscription is clear except for the fourth letter in each line. Dion restores a *Resh* for the fourth letter in the first line and a *Pe* for the second line. Thus, the reconstructed inscription reads:²⁰⁵

מקטר° אשעש אלשמע
לי ס פ° ב ח א ו ח

Dion transcribes and translates the text as follows: מקטר אש עש אלשמע לי ס פ° ב ח א ו ח or

“The incense altar that Elishama made for *ysp*, the daughter of *wt*.”²⁰⁶

²⁰⁴Paul E. Dion and P. M. Michèle Daviau, “An Inscribed Incense Altar of Iron Age II at *Hirbet el-Mudēyine* (Jordan),” *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins* 116 (2000): 10. The *Yod* and the *Tav* are distinct, but none of the important diagnostic letters such as a *Dalet*, *He*, *Zayin*, *Het*, or *Kaf* are present. In spite of this, Dion suggests that the epigraphy indicates an early eighth century date for the inscription. *Ibid.*, 4-5.

²⁰⁵See Appendix 4: Plate 57. The transcription is how I read the consonants and the spacing within the inscription.

²⁰⁶Dion and Daviau, “An Inscribed Incense Altar,” 5.

Among other things Dion concludes first that the name in Northwest Semitic for a candelabrum-shaped incense altar was *מקטור*. Second, he concluded that since the altar was made for a woman it showed the social eminence of a woman.²⁰⁷

The small size of the shrine and the absence of bowls indicates that sacred meals were not the function of this shrine. The current archaeological reports do not indicate that any significant number of bowls were found in the courtyard. At the very least, this was where individuals or small groups enacted cult rituals. There is evidence for two cultic acts. The candelabrum altar (Artifact 851) and the larger of the limestone altars (Artifact 849) were used for the burning of incense as seen from the burn marks on the top surfaces. Altar 850 had a hole at the left back corner of the upper surface which indicates that it was used for libation offerings. The presence of a chalice and a jug also indicates the cultic use of liquids. The broken figurine and the head fragments may be all that remains of the votive offerings. The function of the shrine may have been for the offering of prayers, divination, or for the ceremonial sealing of contracts and legal verdicts made at the city gate.

Tell Qasile²⁰⁸

Benjamin Maisler (Mazar) originally excavated Tell Qasile in the early 1950s. Although no cultic buildings were found, a few figurines were uncovered. In the 1970s, Amihai Mazar expanded the earlier work and unearthed a succession of three temples in Area C near the center of the *tell*. The three strata in which the temples were found

²⁰⁷Ibid., 10.

²⁰⁸See Appendix 4: Plates 59-70.

contained both the material culture of the Philistines and of the Canaanites.²⁰⁹ The earliest temple (Temple 319) stood in Stratum XII which Benjamin Maisler dated to the Early Iron Age IA.²¹⁰ Amihai Mazar refined the dating to the later half of the twelfth century B.C.²¹¹ Stratum XI dates to the Iron Age IB and was marked by a reworking of the walls. There was no sign of fire, leading Amihai Mazar to suggest that Stratum XI resulted from the natural growth of the Stratum XII city. Temple 200 of Stratum XI stood over Temple 319 and followed a similar layout, but it was larger than the earlier temple. The inhabitants of Stratum XI also constructed a smaller shrine (Temple 300) across the western wall of the Temple 200.²¹² The people of Qasile enlarged and redesigned the main temple a second time. They built Temple 131 over Temple 200, dumping fill and elevating the floor levels by about one-half meter. While renovating the main temple, they continued to use the smaller shrine (Temple 300). The Philistine period at Tell Qasile came to an end sometime toward the beginning of the tenth century B.C.²¹³

²⁰⁹Note that Amihai Mazar quantifies the relationship between Philistine and Canaanite pottery types at Tell Qasile. See Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile: Part Two, The Philistine Sanctuary: Various Finds, The Pottery Conclusions, Appendixes*. Qedem 20, (Jerusalem: Institute of Archaeology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 1985), 105.

²¹⁰Benjamin Maisler (Mazar), "The Excavation at Tell Qasile: Preliminary Report." *IEJ* 1 (1950-51): 67-68.

²¹¹Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile: Part Two*, 122.

²¹²Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile, 1973-1974: (Preliminary Report)*, (Jerusalem: The Hebrew University, 1975): 82.

²¹³Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile: Part Two*, 122-24.

Stratum XII

Not long after the Philistines settled at Tell Qasile, they built a Temple 319²¹⁴ near the summit of the *tell*. The temple was not very big, the interior being less the five meters square. One entered Temple 319 from the eastern side and descended roughly one-half meter to the floor of the sanctuary. Benches sat adjoining the eastern (W 557), southern (W 584) and northern (W 619) walls. An interior wall (W 613) projected out from Wall 619 dividing the temple into two sections. At the southern end of Wall 613, two steps ascended up to the top. Amihai Mazar suggested two reconstructions for Wall 613. One possibility, Wall 613 was the end of the platform which extended to the western wall (W 578). If this is correct, the platform would most likely have been made of wood because the excavation plans clearly show that Wall 613 did actually extend back. The other possibility is that Wall 613 was a true wall to which a small platform was attached. A small room or cell would then have filled the gap between Wall 613 and 578.²¹⁵

A courtyard was located to the east of the temple. From the door of the temple the courtyard extended eastward and then north. Not all of the area was excavated in order to preserve some of the walls from the upper strata. A layer of ash covered much of the courtyard, giving evidence that the area possibly was destroyed by a fire. In Locus 110, more layers of ash mixed with organic material such as bones were found.

²¹⁴See Appendix 4: Plates 59 and 60. When working on this dissertation, I used plans which listed the walls. Unfortunately, I did not select plans that included this information. For the placement of the walls consult Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile: Part One, Philistine Sanctuary: Architecture and Cult Objects*. Qedem 12, (Jerusalem: Institute of Archaeology, 1980), figs. 48-52.

²¹⁵Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile: Part One*, 15-16.

Excavators also found a large quantity of pottery sherds. Mazar interprets these layers as the result of successive fires.²¹⁶ He seems to be implying that the ash layers in Locus 110 are the residues of regular sacrifices.

Before we proceed with some general remarks on the distribution of the artifacts, we must note that the excavators did not fully excavate Stratum XII in Area C. First, this affects our observations regarding both Courtyard 110 and Temple 319. The courtyard is large but in Locus 301 parts of a wall (Wall 605) appeared. Not enough of the wall has been uncovered to determine the architectural relationship to the courtyard. The wall may indicate a building in the courtyard or a division of the yard. Another architectural ambiguity is the nature of the area between Wall 613 and 578 which has already been discussed. Since this area was not fully excavated, there is uncertainty if the area was a room or a platform. Second, this affects the count of artifacts. The large unexcavated areas in the courtyard may still hide significant finds. More importantly, if Wall 613 is a true wall and not a solid platform, then there would be a room between Wall 613 and 578. The caretakers of the temple would very likely have stored more artifacts in this room. This likelihood is supported by the fact that the material was stored in parallel locations in the earlier temples. It is also supported by the increasing number of finds as the excavators approached the room before they stopped digging. Both of these notes cast a long shadow of uncertainty over the quantitative and qualitative analysis.

²¹⁶Ibid. 16.

In spite of the above limitation, the excavators left detailed records which are very useful for our study. First, they left plans of the various temples, not only detailing the architecture of the buildings but also specifying the exact finds spots for the artifacts.²¹⁷ Find spots are even shown in the cross-sectional drawings. Second, Amihai Mazar already has provided a quantitative analysis of the finds.²¹⁸ These reports give us firm knowledge upon which to do our own analyses.

When we begin to look at the locations where the artifacts were found, we quickly see that the concentration of finds was at the southwestern corner of the building. There were a few artifacts just north of the steps leading up to Wall 613. The archaeological context of the finds is puzzling. On the one hand the debris fill indicates that the building came to a sudden end. The material, which covered the floor, was mostly crumbled mud bricks indicating that the walls of the temple had collapsed. If this reconstruction is correct, then the artifacts were found *in situ*. Yet, there were no remains of an idol or of any valuables. One may suggest that soon after the destruction of Temple 319, the residents of Tell Qasile recovered the valuables from the ruins or that they were removed immediately prior to the destruction of the site.

²¹⁷See Appendix 4: Plates 59, 61, 67.

²¹⁸For some examples see Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qaile*, Part One, Table 17 and idem, *Excavations at Tell Qasile*, Part Two, Tables 10-13.

Table 6. Distribution Table 6: Tell Qasile Stratum XII Area C

Artifacts	Loci				Total/ Percentages	
	Courtyard 110					
		Loci 243, 250, 263	Loci 255, 287, 297, 301, 320	Loci 110, 156, 157, 180, 210, 220		
	319					
Bowls	15	2	3	1	21	72.4%
Kraters	1		1		2	6.9%
Chalices/ Gobbets	1		1		2	6.9%
Flasks	1			1	2	6.9%
Figurines				1	1	3.4%
Scarabs				1	1	3.4%
Total	18	2	5	4	29	
	62.1%	6.9%	17.2%	13.8%		

For our analysis of the courtyard, we have grouped the loci into three general areas. The first grouping includes Loci 243, 250, and 263 and designates the area just outside the door of Temple 319. The second grouping includes Loci 255, 287, 297, 301, and 320. These loci are all found within a seven-meter radius of the door. The third grouping comprises Loci 110, 156, 157, 180, 210, and 220 and designates the northeastern quadrant of Courtyard 110.

These numbers reflect the finds which were complete or nearly complete artifacts and which were in the Temple and its adjoining courtyard. The numbers provide a solid statistical quantitative analysis: First, bowls again account for a significant number of the artifacts. Over 72 percent of the artifacts found were bowls. Second, more artifacts were found inside the temple than outside. Third, the courtyard seems to have a

roughly stable percentage of complete finds, with some interesting variations. The first grouping has fewer artifacts but it is also the smallest of the areas. The second grouping revolves around Wall 605 and has the second highest percentage of finds. Then, the third grouping included both a scarab (Artifact 1028) and a zoomorphic spout. One cannot help but note that this is the area where Mazar suggested that offerings may have occurred because of the multiple layers of ash which had been laid down over time.

The above chart overlooks some important artifacts because it is limited to mostly complete vessels. In the courtyard, many diagnostic fragments were found. These are sherds which are large enough to identify the types of vessels from which they came. Yet, not enough of the vessels were found in order to reconstruct them. Over twenty fragments from various cooking pots were found. Fifteen of the rims were found in the third grouping. Twenty-eight fragments of kraters were found, of which eighteen fragments came from the area of grouping three. These fragments also support the speculation that the worshipers cooked somewhere near the northeastern quadrant of Courtyard 110. Maybe in the future an altar, ovens, or fire pits will be found near here.²¹⁹

The iconography of the area is limited to geometric designs. In the courtyard the kraters were often painted with false antithetic spirals. In Temple 319, the decorative motifs are also limited. One finds mostly lines and spirals with an occasional ladder design. Artifact 915 provides the most elaborate decorative pattern. Mazar calls the distinctive vessel a hybrid between a flask and a pyxis.²²⁰ The decorative motifs are

²¹⁹ Amihai Mazar found a foundation for an altar in this area in Stratum X. See Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile*, Part One, 41.

²²⁰ Amihai Mazar, *Excavations of Tell Qasile*, Part Two, 98.

strictly geometric. The artisan used red and black paint to draw bands, ladder patterns and triangles.

Stratum XI

The people of Tell Qasile built two cult centers during Stratum XI. Directly above Temple 319, archaeologists unearthed Temple 200.²²¹ Just to the west of this Temple, the people built a smaller cult center, Shrine 300²²² which remained in use until the destruction of Stratum X. Since the destruction of Shrine 300 occurred in the next stratum, we will consider its finds in the next section. We will describe the Shrine when we discuss Locus 293.

Temple 200 covered a larger area than did Temple 319. The interior of the earlier temple was approximately five-meters square while the newer one was almost six-meters square. The southern (W 516/W 584) and western walls (W 532/W578) of both temples run along the same lines. The northern wall (W 511) and eastern wall (W 556) run parallel to those of the earlier temple but about a meter further out.

The construction of Temple 200 differs from that of Temple 319. The walls of Temple 319 were composed of mud brick, while stones formed the 1.5 meters of the walls belonging to Temple 200. Mazar was unsure if the builders of Temple 200 used brick on top of the stone.²²³

²²¹See Appendix 4: Plates 61-63.

²²²Not enough of the Stratum XII under Shrine 300 has been excavated in order to determine the nature of the earlier buildings.

²²³Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile*, Part One, 21.

The interior of the later temple modified the floor plan of Temple 319. The architectural remains of the interior walls (W 568/ W574) have a similar ambiguity as that of Wall 613 in the lower stratum. These walls could be either true walls, making Room 227, or they could just be a raised platform. Mazar thinks that the walls were platforms because they were laid directly upon the floor without any foundation.²²⁴

The courtyard of Stratum XI contained two distinct areas. Courtyard 281 extended to the east and north of Temple 200. Open Area 283 encompassed the northern area of the Temple 200 and allowed passage between it and Shrine 300. The size of neither courtyard can be known because erosion has denuded the boundaries. Buildings 261 and 276 were long rooms which border Courtyard 281. These buildings continued in use into Stratum X. Near these building and inside the courtyard was a pit (Pit 125) which was dug either at the end of Stratum XI or before the construction of Courtyard 190 of Stratum X. Either way, the artifacts found in the pit should be associated with the cult of Stratum XI, and the pit is best understood as a *favissa* or sacred pit where cultic artifacts were discarded.

In Area 283, archaeologists had difficulty precisely identifying the floor levels. The floor seems to have been mostly of compacted earth. The area gave access to Shrine 300 in both strata XI and X, but renovators raised the floor level multiple times and added walls and buildings in the area over time. The inhabitants of Stratum XI placed the installations in Locus 293 which were later covered over by crushed *kurkar* which became a new floor in the Locus 194 of Stratum X. Therefore, these installations

²²⁴Ibid., 24.

belonged to Stratum XI and probably had some relationship to the adjoining Shrine 300 during its early years

Locus 293 included three installations. A pot was planted into the ground and a hard plaster surface encircled the mouth of the pot. Amihai Mazar suggested that it was either an installation for receiving libation offerings or blood offerings.²²⁵ In addition to these installations, a mortar and grinding stone were found, which implies that grain was ground into flour here. Thus, the area may have been used in food preparation in the sacred precinct.

The worshiper, who approached Shrine 300, came from Area 283 and entered Porch 229 before arriving at the door of the Shrine. Porch 229 was two by three meters and covered an area comparable to that of the Shrine. The entrances to the Porch and Shrine were both at the northeastern corners, meaning that the worshiper would enter the Porch first and could then turn west proceeding inward into the Porch or go straight and enter the Shrine. The Shrine was a broadroom with its entrance through the northern wall at the eastern edge. Benches abutted the interior of the walls except in the southwestern corner where a raised platform was situated. In the center of the room were three small brick projections which Amihai Mazar suggested were pedestals for the three pottery stands found in the temple.²²⁶

When we look at the general distribution of artifacts, the largest concentration of finds is in the store room of the Temple 200 or Room 227. Even if we were to remove

²²⁵Ibid., 73.

²²⁶Ibid., 27.

Table 7. Distribution Table 7: Tell Qasile Stratum XI Area C

Artifacts	Loci								Totals/ Percentages	
	Temple 200				Are 283					
	200	203	227	109, 296	Pit 125	283, 244	323			
Beads			810						810	84.7%
Bowls	1	1	52	1	37	14	1		107	11.2%
Cooking Pots						1			1	0.1%
Chalices/ Goblets		1				1			2	0.2%
Amphoriskoi			1						1	0.1%
Small Jars					3				3	0.3%
Jugs					2	1			3	0.3%
Juglets		1	2						3	0.3%
Pyxides			1						1	0.1%
Flasks			2						2	0.2%
Bottles					4				4	0.4%
Stirrup-jars	2								2	0.2%
Lamps			5		1	3			9	0.9%
Rhyton					2				2	0.2%
Boxes			1						1	0.1%
Figurines					1				1	0.1%
Horns			1							
Masks			1		1				2	0.2%
Spear heads			1						1	0.1%
Arrowheads		1							1	0.1%
Total	3	4	877	1	51	20	1		956	
	0.3%	0.4%	91.7%	0.1%	5.3%	2.1%	0.1%			

the beads from the finds, Room 227 would still contain the largest percentage of artifacts.

When one looks at the plan of Temple 200 which shows the locations of the finds, the finds in Room 227 were located mostly at the southwestern corner of the building almost blocking access to the interior of Room 227 from Room 203. The rest of the Temple was relatively empty. Room 203 only had a bowl (Artifact 2177), a goblet (Artifact 2180), a broken juglet (Artifact 2178) and an arrowhead (Artifact 975). A little cove off of Room 203 or Room 200 had only a bowl (Artifact 946) and two stirrup-jars (Artifacts 949-

50).²²⁷ Area 283, Locus 244, which adjoined Temple 200, contained a large quantity of artifacts. The largest portion of which were bowls. Also of interest are three finds from Room 227. One is a spearhead (Artifact 974). The presence of a single arrowhead in Room 203 and a single spearhead in Room 227 do not seem to be gifts. One would expect distinctive weapons which often belonged to some defeated warrior. The presence of an arrowhead in one area and a small spearhead in another area may indicate that an armed conflict occurred when Stratum XI ended.²²⁸ The other artifacts were the large collection of beads (Artifacts 461, 940) and an ivory box (Artifacts 919) which may hint at the presence of a large idol.²²⁹

The second largest artifact collection associated with Stratum XI was found in Pit 125. This pit seems to contain a collection of artifacts that were used in the temple complex but had fallen into disuse or were found during the construction of a new temple complex in Stratum X. The collection included some peculiar artifacts. Three bottles (Artifacts 1406-08) were found with a fragment of a strainer (Artifact 1419) and an

²²⁷One stirrup-jar may have been placed there by the builders of Stratum X. See Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile* Part Two, 25.

²²⁸Archaeologists often associate each destruction with some major political event, especially with armed conflict. Benjamin Maisler (Mazar) argued that the transition between strata XI and X resulted from urban growth. I would disagree because of the presence of the two weapons, the beads, and the ivory cosmetic box. If the transition were natural, then these artifacts would not have been lost. If the temple were violated by military conflict, not only would the people have undertaken major reconstruction projects, but they would have also considered many of their sacred articles as polluted. The polluted artifacts would then have been buried in the *favissa* before the new construction began. Further speculation on these issues is beyond the scope of this study.

²²⁹The beads will be discussed later. The ivory box is of a type known to be used for makeup. If it were a makeup box, it was used by the priests either for their own cosmetics or for their idol.

amphoriskos (Artifact 1393) with a spout. In addition to these, there were a horned-shaped vessel (Artifact 1409) and an anthropomorphic vessel (Artifact 978) which we could classify as a figurine. The gender of the anthropomorphic representation is female, and the vessel has two spouts corresponding to her nipples.

The iconography is limited in Stratum XI. Geometric patterns dominate the painted decorations upon the pottery. One exception was a pottery sherd (Artifact 1335) which has the typical Mycenaean-like bird motif in which the bird is looking over its back.

Assuming that the material found in Pit 125 belonged to Temple 200, we may combine the iconography in the two collections. In the combined collections, several peculiar artifacts were found. The anthropomorphic vessel (Artifact 978), with nipple-spouts from Pit 125, suggests a fertility motif or prosperity motif, but does not give any clear indications of a particular deity. A *rhyton* (Artifact 1000) and sherds from some pottery masks (Artifacts 982, 983) share the motif of a lioness' head. A bird's head fragment (Artifact 1011) which is similar to one found on a stand bowl from Shrine 300 was found in Temple 200. Other finds of possible iconographic interest are a conch trumpet (Artifact 1027) and the fragments of a highly decorated bowl (Artifact 1017) which may represent an oyster shell.

Stratum X

After the destruction of Stratum XI, the survivors rebuilt the main temple and continued to use Temple 300. They added walls separating the courtyard and open areas, and there is clear evidence for a *temenos* wall. The courtyards were smaller and a

foundation of a small altar (Locus 531) was found. The main temple kept the same basic interior design of the Temple 200 of Stratum XI, but the size of the Temple 131 was enlarged by adding a room (Room 106) to the front. The approach to Shrine 300 underwent the most dramatic changes. In the former period, individuals could freely pass between the Courtyard 109 and Open Area 383. In the latter period, the courtyard and the open area should be considered as two different architectural units. The two areas are clearly separated in Stratum X. Now, an individual must exit Courtyard 111²³⁰ into Street 245 before he may enter Courtyard 235. Thus, in Stratum XI, one could view the whole area as a single chapel complex, but in Stratum X there are two distinct sacred areas. The larger one stood before Temple 131 and the smaller one before Shrine 300.

Since a massive fire destroyed Stratum X,²³¹ the people did not remove many items from the buildings, and the fire hardened the bricks of the building. In addition to the temple precincts, buildings near the temple were found with large quantities of artifacts, such as Building 225.²³² This building likely does not belong to the temple precincts. While Building 225 may belong to a business, Mazar originally identified it as

²³⁰What was formally known as Courtyard 109.

²³¹Benjamin Maisler (Mazar) suggested that this destruction occurred when David defeated the Philistines. While the Old Testament clearly states that David gained supremacy over the Philistines, it does not indicate that he destroyed their cities (1 Sam 8:1; 1 Chr 18:1). The archaeological remains clearly show that Tell Qasile was destroyed by a massive fire. The fact that there are few weapons present gives credence to the supposition that Stratum X was destroyed by a massive fire which did not result from armed conflict.

²³²Area A yielded a street with residential buildings, storage buildings, and workshop buildings. Amihai Mazar described these buildings but does not provide a detailed record of the finds. See Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One*, 74-77.

residential.²³³ In short, Building 225 provides a collection of artifacts from a non-cultic setting which can be compared to the material culture found in two contemporaneous and adjacent cultic settings.

Since there are two distinct cultic settings at Tell Qasile, we will deal with each on its own and for comparison purposes we will briefly discuss Building 225. First, we will look at the larger of the two cult settings (Temple 131). Then, the temple material from Shrine 300 and finally Building 225 will be quantified.

Temple 131.²³⁴ The general distribution of finds in the Temple 131 precincts shows that different cultic activities were concentrated in the various zones. The worshiper in the courtyard stood before a small altar upon which sacrifices were probably offered. Once the worshiper entered the Temple, he came first to an ante-chamber (Room 106). This room had a doorway into the main sanctuary through the western wall (Wall 517) and had a double layer of benches like steps along the interior of the walls. In the southwestern corner of the room just above the upper layer of the bench, a large stone projected out, forming a platform. The benches were probably for the placement of offerings and the stone platform was probably where an image was placed. The room was mostly empty except for two bowl fragments on the western bench adjoining Wall 517 and on the floor near the main entrance. We will assume that the people of Stratum X were able to clear this room of sacred artifacts before the fire consumed the building.

²³³Amahai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile, 1973-1974* (Preliminary Report), 86.

²³⁴See Appendix 4: Plates 66-70.

If the worshiper proceeded into the main room of the temple, he would pass through Locus 127 and into Room 141²³⁵. This room also had double benches adjoining the walls. Upon entering the room, a small dual level platform protruded about one meter out from the northern wall to the right side of the person entering the room. The depth of the surfaces for both the lower and upper layers of the platform was about one-half meter. If we may use the finds from Shrine 300 as an analogy, pottery stands with bowls stood on the lower layer. If we use the collection of artifacts from Khirbat al-Mudayna as the analogy, an incense altar would have stood here. The fact that the podium stands near the doorway supports the Khirbat al-Mudayna parallel. The double surface and the nearness of the Shrine 300 supports the pottery stand parallel. The artifacts found around this platform were two jugs and a flask.

Along the western wall of the room was a larger platform (Locus 133) with three steps ascending on its southern side and abutting the double bench on the right side. The steps braced a supporting beam which would have limited their use as a stairway. The discovery near the steps of a restorable pottery stand which has two lionesses for handles may imply that the steps were used for the placement of offerings and various vessels before an image which would have stood on top of the platform. This platform stands in a prominent position in the room.

To the south of the platform, the double bench along Wall 516 comes to an end, giving the southwestern corner of the building more space. This space does not seem to be worship space. Instead, it seems to have served as the entrance into Room 188

²³⁵Which comprises Loci 127, 131, 133, 141.

which functioned as a store room. The floor in this room was made of beaten earth, contrasting with the Room 141 and Room 106 which were plastered. In Room 188, a large assortment of 53 artifacts was found along the northern wall.

Table 8. Distribution Table 8: Tell Qasile Temple 131

Artifacts	Loci				Totals/ Percentages
	131, 106	127, 133, 134, 142	188	111	
Bowls		23	52	2	77 45.3%
Cooking Pots				1	1 0.6%
Kraters		1			1 0.6%
Chalices/Goblets		3	1		4 2.4%
Storage Jars		2	1		3 1.8%
Amphoriskoi		1	3		4 2.4%
Small Jars		2			2 1.2%
Jugs		7	6		13 7.6%
Juglets	1	9	3		13 7.6%
Pyxides	1	1			2 1.2%
Flasks	2	4	19		25 14.7%
Bottles		1			1 0.6%
Stirrup-jars			6		6 3.5%
Lamps		3	1		4 2.4%
Loom Weights		2			2 1.2%
Loom Whorls		1			1 0.6%
Kernos like bowls		3			3 1.8%
Naos Plaques		1			1 0.6%
Pomegranates		2			2 1.2%
Stands		3			3 1.8%
Small Stands		2			2 1.2%
Total	4	71	92	3	170
	2.4%	41.8%	54.8%	1.8%	

The quantitative analysis of Temple 131 and its courtyard provides the expected proportions of artifacts including a large number of bowls. We are also not surprised that the excavators recovered more artifacts from the rooms in the Temple itself. The artifacts used for holding liquids are noteworthy. The total number of jugs,

juglets, flasks, and stirrup-jars stands at 57 artifacts or one third of the total collection. The presence of *kernos*-like bowls, including a trick vessel (Artifacts 1001, 1004)²³⁶, could be added to the list of liquid storage artifacts. The combination of the large quantity of bowls and liquid containers implies that in this temple a primary cultic activity was the libation offering.

While not extensive, the iconographic remains in Temple 131 are varied. A cult vessel (Artifact 1003)²³⁷ with multiple spouts and some decorations was found. The spouts had a pattern of sacred trees painted on them. A stick figure of a bird was beside one of the handles. Each of the two pottery stands had different motifs. One stand was painted with red rings and was decorated with four windows at the top, depicting a silhouette person in each window. The other stand had two lionesses at the top, functioning as handles. The two spouts on the *kernos*-like-bowl were formed in the shape of a bull's head. The trick vessel looked like a *rhyton* with either a bovine's head or a lion's head on its base. Finally, two pottery artifacts depicting pomegranates contribute to the iconography from Temple 131.

Shrine 300.²³⁸ Architecturally, Shrine 300 is distinct from Temple 131. The worshiper approached Shrine 300 from Street 241 through Courtyard 235. After entering the courtyard, one could turn left and enter Room 204. At the entrance to the room,

²³⁶See Appendix 4: Plates 68, 69.

²³⁷See Appendix 4: Plate 70.

²³⁸See Appendix 4: Plates 64, 65.

archaeologists found ten complete loom weights.²³⁹ Four storage jars were found *in situ*.²⁴⁰ Excavators cleared two installations which they interpreted as cooking stoves, implying food preparations.²⁴¹

Not much was found in Courtyard 235. The excavations found mostly sherds from cooking pots but did not find any that were restorable. Two artifacts were found in good condition. One was a small and plain pottery stand (Artifact 1549). This pottery stand measures only seven centimeters high and eight centimeters wide. The other artifact was called a cup-and-saucer (Artifact 1550), but is better described as cup-and-lamp. The cup portion has a small hole at the bottom through which a wick could be placed. The wick would extend just beyond the spout of the saucer-lamp.

We have already described the architectural aspects of Shrine 300 in our discussion of Stratum XI because that was when it was built. Now, we will discuss the material culture found inside the shrine because the building was destroyed in the same calamity that burned Temple 131.²⁴²

²³⁹If I am reading the reports correctly, there must have been 10 complete loom weights and 5 fragments because in the reports a total of 15 loom weights were found in Room 204. See Amihai Mazar, *Excavation of Tell Qasile*, Part One, 42, and idem, *Excavation of Tell Qasile*, Part Two, 80.

²⁴⁰Three were complete.

²⁴¹Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile*, Part One, 42.

²⁴²Shrine 300 was destroyed when its walls collapsed, but the fire that burned to Temple 131 does not seem to have reached the Shrine itself. See Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile*, Part One, 28. We may assume that the fire in Temple 131 caused the walls of the shrine to collapse because the two buildings had adjoining walls (Walls 573 and 632).

Table 9. Distribution Table 9: Tell Qasile Temple 300 with Courtyard 235

Artifacts	Loci			Total/ Percentages
	299, 300	194, 235, 304	204	
Bowls	2		3	5 11.9%
Cup and saucers		1		1 2.4%
Chalices/Goblets	8		2	10 23.8%
Storage Jars			4	4 9.5%
Amphoriskoi	1			1 2.4%
Small Jars	1			1 2.4%
Lamps	1			1 2.4%
Loom Weights			10	10 23.8%
Hooks	1			1 2.4%
Stands	3			3 7.1%
Small Stands	1	1		2 4.8%
Stand-Bowls	3			3 7.1%
Totals	21	2	19	42
	50.0%	4.8%	45.2%	

The archaeologists found a specialized material culture inside the shrine. In addition to the three pottery stands (Artifacts 897-99) and corresponding bowls (Artifacts 989, 991-92), some thirteen pottery vessels were found in the shrine. Most of these were found in the southwestern corner where a platform stood. The three pottery stands stood before the platform on a step. Another small pottery stand (Artifact 2192) was found by itself on the northern bench. The rest of the artifacts were found on the floor in front of the platform. Also, on the floor were five stones (Artifact 1029). One stone was shaped

like a stand and another had a conical top. Amihai Mazar suggests that these were *maṣṣēbôth*.²⁴³

The small size of the shrine and Courtyard 235 skews the statistics of the collection. The total number of artifacts for the whole precinct was forty. Ten of these artifacts are loom weights which account for a quarter of the total artifacts. In spite of these atypical numbers, one can perceive different functions between Shrine 300 and Room 204. Shrine 300 was a place of cultic worship and Room 204 was a production area.²⁴⁴

As expected, the largest quantity of artifacts is found in the shrine proper. The percentage would be higher if we included any of the stones that Mazar interpreted as *maṣṣēbôth*. The courtyard had the fewest number of artifacts, 5 percent, and Room 204 had 45 percent. The large number of loom weights indicates that weaving was conducted in this sacred precinct. The limited number of bowls would seem to indicate that cultic meals were not a prominent aspect of the cult in Shrine 300. There were only enough bowls for four people because one of the bowls in the shrine would have been too deep to have served as a dish for an individual. It was large enough to have held food for a small group of people. Alternatively, these bowls may have been used in some sort of cultic meal, the limited number of finds may indicate that these were for the workers at the shrine and not the worshipping public. Conversely, the unexpected increase in the number

²⁴³See Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile*, Part One, 28. Amihai Mazar does not provide any further description of these stones.

²⁴⁴This is confirmed by the presence of the two stoves which led Amihai Mazar to speculate that this room was a kitchen where cultic meals were prepared. He does not explain the presence of the loom weights. See Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile*, Part One, 26.

of chalices and goblets may indicate that drink offerings or the partaking of drink offerings were important in the cult.

At this stage, one object, a hook (Artifact 976), is difficult to understand. The corroded bronze hook was fifteen centimeters long with a diameter of 0.6 centimeters. If there were direct access to an altar, it could be a meat hook for holding a small, sacrificial victim while it was being gutted and cleaned. If the hook were found in the courtyard or Room 204, it could still be interpreted as a meat hook. Yet, one has a hard time understanding why a meat hook would be found on the bench inside the shrine.

The iconography in Shrine 300 is limited but clear. As at the other cult centers at Qasile geometric patterns are found. One goblet (Artifact 2186) had a typical Mycenaean-like bird grooming its back.²⁴⁵ In addition to these, two (Artifacts 991-92) of the three bowls associated with the larger pottery stands had bird motifs attached to the rim. The bird designs are generic in nature and do not point to any particular deity. These motifs are clearly related to the Philistines or some people group associated with the eastern Mediterranean.

The differences in size and collection between Temple 131 and Shrine 300 may indicate a different function between the two precincts. A more public cult was practiced in Temple 131 with its larger building and courtyard. The Temple had at least two if not three places where idols could stand, compared to only one platform in Shrine 300. Temple 131 had double benches where offerings could be placed, while the shrine had a simple bench. The rooms in the temple were open, allowing individuals to move about

²⁴⁵See Appendix 4: Plate 64.

freely. The shrine had a porch (Room 229) where no installations were built. In the shrine itself, there were three brick installations which resemble small platforms and altars.²⁴⁶

The difference between the two collections of artifacts may also indicate a different function. Temple 131 had over seventy bowls while the shrine itself had only two. Temple 131 had only four chalices and goblets while the shrine itself had eight.²⁴⁷ While not all of the bowls could be used as an individual's meal dish, Temple 131 was better equipped to feed a cultic meal to a group.

The people of Qasile may have come together to worship and partake of cultic meals at the temple. Here they presented their offerings and prayers. More than one deity may have been worshiped here. The shrine may not have been a place of public worship. Instead, individuals may have come to the shrine to inquire of diviners who may have used the chalices and three installations for divination. The hook may have served to hold a small animal whose intestines were being read. This reconstruction remains highly speculative and is only offered as one possible interpretation of the artifacts.

²⁴⁶Amihai Mazar suggests that these installations were platforms for the three pottery stands (*Excavation at Tell Qasile, Part One, 27*). When one looks at the typological plans this suggestion seem unlikely. First, the three stands were found at the platform in the corner. They were found *in situ* being found under a collapsed wall. Second, each of the brick installations seems to have a different design, indicating that each one served a different function. Third, one of the installations does not look like it would have been wide enough to have supported a pottery stand.

²⁴⁷In Temple 131 three intact goblets and one chalice were found. In the Shrine 300 five intact goblets and three chalices were found. See Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 31*.

Building 225. Across the southern wall of Shrine 300 and Temple 131, stood a large building which served a more mundane function. There does not seem to be any direct relationship between Building 225 and the sacred precincts, except that they shared a wall and that they were contemporaneous. While this building does not appear to have any sacred function, we are including it as a point of comparison.

The building had a large courtyard (Room 225/193) and three backrooms (Rooms 168, 171, and 187). Excavators found almost seventy large storage jars in the courtyard. The excavators discovered two pottery doughing troughs in Room 168 along with a near-by grinding installation in Locus 225. R. Grafman suggested that the area was a brewery where the trough was used to prepare dough for the fermentation process.²⁴⁸ A cooking pot (Artifact 1582) and three kraters (Artifacts 1569-70, 1571) were also found in Room 168. In Room 187, there was a small area (Locus 185) in which three more storage jars (Artifacts 1597, 1600, 1604) were found. Also found in this room was a single chalice (Artifact 1589). Four stirrup jars (Artifacts 1644, 1646-48) were located in Room 171.

When we compare this quantified distribution of the finds to those of the various temples, we discover that Building 225 had a greater percentage of storage jars. Another difference is that unlike the temples and shrines where the large collections of artifacts were found deep inside the building, the large collection of artifacts in Building 225 was found in the courtyard or the more public area of the buildings. The items in this mundane building were placed where people had easy access, while in the sacred

²⁴⁸Ibid., 80.

Table 10. Distribution Table 10: Tell Qasile Building 225

Artifacts	Loci				Totals/ Percentages	
	Building 225					
	193, 225	185, 187	168	171		
Bowls	2	2			4	3.1%
Cooking Pot			1		1	0.8%
Kraters	3		3		6	4.6%
Chalices/Goblets		1			1	0.8%
Storage Jars	67	3	4	1	75	57.7%
Amphoriskoi	1				1	0.8%
Jugs	6	5	8		19	14.6%
Juglets	2				2	1.5%
Flasks	3				3	2.3%
Stirrup-jars		1		4	5	3.8%
Loom Weights		5	3	3	11	8.5%
Doughing Troughs			2		2	1.5%
Totals	84	17	21	8	130	
	64.6%	13.1%	16.2%	6.2%		

precincts, the storage area allowed only limited access.

Two other differences are worth noting. In the sacred precincts, archaeologists often recorded large quantities of bowls and often found lamps. Only a few bowls were found in Building 225 and no lamps. That no lamps were found may just be an accident of finds or may indicate that little activity occurred in it after dark. Lamps are regularly found in cultic settings, which may indicate that many cultic activities took place after dark, either in the evening or early morning hours.

Closing Thoughts on Tell Qasile

The reports from Tell Qasile provide information upon which we may speculate concerning the deity worshiped at Tell Qasile and the relationship between

figurines and the cult centers. In the original excavations, Benjamin Maisler (Mazar)'s team found two Hebrew ostraca on the surface of the tell. One of the ostraca was reconstructed to read, . . . זָחַב־אֶפְרַיִם לְבֵית־חֶרֶן. The sherd clearly indicates that the inscription continued after the word divider before the broken edge. The *Zàyin* must be reconstructed from two small lines at the edge of the sherd.²⁴⁹ Under the inscription there is a single *Šin* followed by three horizontal lines. Benjamin Maisler (Mazar) translated it as "Ophir-Gold to Beth Horon [or to the Temple of Horon], 30 shekels."²⁵⁰ Two possible interpretations of this ostraca have been suggested. First, the ostraca may account for some gold that was being sent to either Upper or Lower Beth Horon. However, one has difficulty understanding why gold was being sent to one of the towns along the Beth Horon pass. These towns were not far from Tell Qasile. The other interpretation is that the ostraca refers to a temple of the god Horon. Benjamin Maisler (Mazar) put forth the case that the ostraca referred to a temple.²⁵¹

Not much is known about the god Horon who was a minor deity in the pantheon of the Levant. The people of Ugarit knew Horon. The extant tale of Aqhat ends with king Aqhat cursing his rebellious son by invoking Horon (*KTU* 1.16 VI 55-57). Horon provides the antidote for a snake bite in an anti-snakebite charm (*KTU* 1.100, 57-

²⁴⁹Benjamin Maisler, (Mazar), states though broken off the letter *Zàyin* is sufficiently clear. See Maisler, "Two Hebrew Ostraca from Tell Qasile," *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 10 (1951): 266.

²⁵⁰Benjamin Maisler, (Mazar), "The Excavation of Tell Qasile," *BA* 14, 2 (1951): 48-49. In his more technical descriptions of this text Benjamin Maisler, (Mazar) states that the first line included more words because some vertical strokes appeared at the end of the line. See idem, "Two Hebrew Ostraca," 266.

²⁵¹Benjamin Maisler, (Mazar), "The Excavations at Tell Qasile," *IEJ* 1 (1951): 210.

76). In another tablet, Horon joins with El to take away the poison of the snake (*KTU* 1.107). He is a deity who is associated with the netherworld. The people of the Levant worshiped him well into the Hellenistic period.²⁵²

Not much is known about the iconography for Horon. In Egypt, he was associated with Horus and the Great Sphinx. The artisans of the Theban West Bank depicted him as a hawk, clutching snakes in its talons.²⁵³

This iconography is not found at Tell Qasile. While there are depictions of birds, they appear to be of water fowl, such as ducks. At any rate they are not birds of prey. No undisputed icon of a snake has been found at the site.

Horon seems to have functioned as a deity used in divination. He does not need to be a principal deity. He seems to be a god to whom one appealed for protection and by whom one called down curses. If this was the case at Tell Qasile, Horon would not have been worshiped at the main temples but individuals would have called upon him in the smaller shrines.

²⁵²John Gray builds upon William Albright's association of Horon as "the valiant shepherd" with the divine shepherds Adonis-Attis-Tammuz. Gray then points to the Delos inscription which was inscribed in Greek around in the second century B.C. and which refers to the people of Jamnia as worshiping Auronas a divine shepherd who was associated with Heracles. Jamnia is in Palestine. See Gray, "The Canaanite God Horon," *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 8 (1949): 30. Benjamin Maisler (Mazar) points to this Jamnia god as the proof that Horon was worshiped by the Philistines. Maisler, "The Excavations at Tell Qasile," 210 n. 44.

²⁵³See Karel van der Toorn, Bob Becking, and Pieter W. van der Horst, eds. *DDD* (Leiden: Brill, 1995), s.v. "Horon" by U. Rüterwörden. Rüterwörden also identifies Horon with as a *shed* which may be a jackal deity, Wepwawet, who was associated with the Egyptian royal jubilee or *Sed* Festival. A better candidate was a canine deity, also called *Sed* who was associated with the underworld just as Horon was. See Shaw and Nicholson, *The Dictionary of Ancient Egypt*, s.v. "Sed Festival" and "Wepwawet."

Taanach²⁵⁴

Ernst Sellin conducted the first major excavations at Taanach in 1902-1904. His trenches uncovered many artifacts. The excavation uncovered the fragments of a pottery shrine dating to the Iron Age near the center of the *tell*.²⁵⁵ On the basis of the rich iconography on this ceramic shrine, Paul W. Lapp identified the area as being cultic when he conducted a second series of excavations at Taanach in 1963, 1966, 1968. His team uncovered the remains of the northwest corner of an Iron Age cultic structure which included two rooms (Rooms 1, 2), a silo (Silo 16), a basin with a standing stone (Basin 75), and a cistern (Cistern 69).

The architectural remains were incomplete because Sellin's trench had removed the ruins and stratigraphy to the east of the loci and a Persian building disturbed them to the south. Thus, the precise function and nature of the entire structure remained uncertain.²⁵⁶ The most which Lapp would assert was that Room 1 was a cultic storage

²⁵⁴See Appendix 4: Plates 71-78.

²⁵⁵See Ernst Sellin, *Tell Ta'annek: Bericht über eine mit unterstützung der kaiserlichen Akademie der wissenschaften und des K. K. Ministeriums für Kultus und Unterricht unternommene Ausgrabung in Palästina* (Vienna: Alfred Hölder, 1904), 75-80. For an English translation, idem, *Tell Ta'annek: Report of an Excavation in Palestine Undertaken with the Support of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and the Royal and Imperial Ministry of Worship and Education*, Delbert Hillers trans. (Cambridge: Joint Concordia ASOR Excavation, 1962), 63-66. Even if one has the English translation, one still needs the German original to be able to follow the discussion because the English translation does not provide any of the figures or illustrations.

²⁵⁶Sellin hoped to find the architectural remains of a temple, but he concluded that the area was a house. See Sellin, *Tell Ta'annek: Bericht*, 78 or idem, *Tell Ta'annek: Report*, 65.

room and that the pottery was from the late tenth century.²⁵⁷ M. D. Fowler questioned altogether the validity of interpreting the building as cultic.²⁵⁸ Rast argued that this cultic structure at Taanach was part of a residential complex that belonged to a royal priest.²⁵⁹

The architectural remains are scant.²⁶⁰ Two outside walls (W16, 30) mark the northwestern corner of the structure. The southern and eastern boundaries are lost because Sellin's trench disturbed the structure on the eastern side and a Persian era building on the southern side. Wall 30 joins on the western end with Wall 21 which extends to the south a little less than one meter. Silo 16 stood just east of the corner of Walls 30, 21, Basin 75 sat about 1.5 meters west of the end of Wall 21. Sellin had excavated the area around Basin 75 but did not record any architectural or stratigraphic data, leaving later excavators without the needed information to definitively relate Basin 75 with the rest of the "Cultic Structure."

The interior rooms of the Cultic Structure are defined by Wall 15 and the remains of Wall 38. Wall 15 runs east to west for about two meters. At the western end a passageway kept Wall 15 from connecting to Wall 16 and provided access between Room 1, which was on the southern side, and Room 2, which occupied the area to the north. Wall 38 ran south from Wall 15 for at least five meters. This wall evidently was

²⁵⁷Paul W. Lapp, "The 1963 Excavation at Ta'anek," *BASOR* 173 (1964):26-28.

²⁵⁸M. D. Fowler, "Concerning the 'Cultic' Structure at Taanach," *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins* 100 (1984): 34.

²⁵⁹Walter E. Rast, "Priestly Families and the Cultic Structure at Taanach," in *Scripture and Other Artifacts*, ed. Michael D. Coogan, et al. (Louisville: Westminster John Knox, 1994), 363.

²⁶⁰See Appendix 4: Plates 71, 72.

partially excavated by Sellin because Lapp only uncovered a single row of stones which indicated the existence of the Wall 38. Just to the southeast of the end of Wall 38, the opening to Cistern 69 was found.

The published reports on Taanach are very uneven. First, scholars have great difficulty in precisely connecting the stratigraphy and architecture in Sellin's report with those of Lapp. Sellin uncovered Artifact 1030, a pottery shrine, somewhere near Silo 12,²⁶¹ and Lapp by examining the style and make felt that the same workshop made another pottery shrine (Artifact 1932) which was found at the bottom of Cistern 69. The fact that both of these artifacts are cultic²⁶² and the mold for a female figurine (Artifact 1961) was found in Cult Room 1 led Lapp to conclude that these finds belong together and to identify the area as cultic. Lapp locates the figurine mold precisely on the plan for square SW 2-7 but does not state in which locus it was found. The best synthesis of Sellin's and Lapp's work is the dissertation of Mark William Meehl on the Early Iron Age at Beth Shean.²⁶³ Second, there are some technical differences between Rast's report and Meehl's dissertation. Rast and Meehl identify the find spots of the same artifact as coming from different rooms. Rast indicates that Lamp 1906 was found in Locus SW 2-7, 61 which contained most of the artifacts that Meehl identified as being found just inside Locus SW 2-8. Furthermore, Rast's find spot would place the lamp clearly in

²⁶¹Sellin, *Tell Ta'annek: Report*, 63, or *idem*, *Tell Ta'annek: Bericht*, 76. Sellin states that the shrine was found eight meters southeast of the press. This would place it somewhere just to the east of Lapp's Square SW 1-8.

²⁶²A female figurine fragment (Artifact 2157) was also found in Cistern 69.

²⁶³Mark William Meehl, "A Stratigraphic Analysis of the Unpublished Early Iron Age Materials from Tell Ta'annek in Light of Recent Jezreel Valley Excavations" (Ph.D. diss., The Johns Hopkins University, 1995).

Cultic Room 1, but Meehl places the find spot in Cult Room 2. We have no way of definitively reconciling these two reports. Our solution has been to prefer Rast's stated find spots²⁶⁴ over Meehl's generalized areas.²⁶⁵ We have used Meehl's generalizations to indicate areas where the various loci were located. The solution is not perfect. Square SW 2-8 must not have yielded much except for the layers below Stratum IIB.²⁶⁶ Inside the balk between SW 2-8 and 2-7, Locus SW 2-7, 61 seems to have straddled the line dividing the two squares.

A third problem has been vocabulary. Lapp reports that he found eight pestles (Artifact 1966), but Meehl does not mention them. Instead, Meehl identifies seven rubbing stones (Artifacts 2123, 1959, 2105, 2106, 2111, 2122, and 2120) and one grinding stone (Artifact 2109). Meehl also reports that the sword found in Basin 75 was really a plowpoint (Artifact 1934).²⁶⁷ What Lapp called a censer (Artifact 1907) Meehl calls a strainer. As a result, we are never sure that our list does not contain duplicate

²⁶⁴Rast identified Loci 13, 14, 26, 27, 33, 35, 48, 57, 59, 61, and 63 as belonging to Cultic Room 1. In our work, Locus 13 would be identified as SW 2-7, 13. Rast also named Loci 25, 28, and 36 as coming from Cultic Room 2. See Rast, *Taanach I*, 23.

²⁶⁵Meehl identifies four general areas beginning from the south. The first area is just south of the line dividing Squares 2-8 and 2-7 which seems to correspond mostly to be Locus 61. The second area Meehl associates with the balk between SW 2-7 and 2-8. The third area is just north of the balk. The fourth area is the northern 90cm. of Cult Room 1. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic," 446-48.

²⁶⁶A plaster floor was found with a pot that contained over twenty small finds, mostly small polished stones (Artifacts 1954, 1955). Other finds included amulets (Artifacts 1939, 1940, 1941), a bead (Artifact 1956), a scarab (Artifact 1938), a stamp (Artifact 1937), and weights (Artifacts 1942, 1943, 1949, 1950, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947). Lapp's understanding of this find was that the pot belonged to the plastered floor which dated to an earlier strata than IIB. See Lapp, "1966 Excavations," 34-35.

²⁶⁷ Meehl, "A Stratigraphic," 252.

records. The main clue for preventing duplicate records has been the Registration Number given to the finds and restored artifacts, but Meehl does not give a number for every item he lists in his text.

Since precise stratigraphic relationships cannot be traced between the eastern loci of Cistern 69 and Basin 75 and the western loci of Cult Rooms 1 and 2, we will not include them in the statistical report.²⁶⁸ Meehl states that Pit 93 was open when Room 2 was destroyed. He suggests that some of the artifacts found in the pit originally came from Room 2;²⁶⁹ therefore, we will include the finds from Pit 93 with those of Room 2.

Before proceeding with the quantitative analysis, we need to comment on the finds in Basin 75 and Cistern 69.²⁷⁰ Basin 75 had three construction phases during the Iron Age. Sellin had discovered the basin with a large stone inside, which he interpreted as an olive press.²⁷¹ Lapp reexamined the basin and distinguished three phases.²⁷² The earliest phase was a large rectangle slab of stone in which a hole was bored in the southwest corner. Lapp was not sure when the slab was originally laid. He found that it cut into the Late Bronze stratum but the evidence was inconclusive as to the exact date

²⁶⁸If we were to add them, the five artifacts from Basin 75 and the sixteen artifacts from both the silt layer and the upper loci of Cistern 69 would not change the general relationships of the finds. The silt layer of Cistern 69 contained mostly bones from sheep and goat, shellfish, and catfish.

²⁶⁹Meehl, "A Stratigraphic," 250.

²⁷⁰See Appendix 4: Plate 71.

²⁷¹Sellin, *Tell Ta 'annek: Report*, 63.

²⁷²Lapp, "The 1966 Excavations," 27.

for construction.²⁷³ This level seems to match the Stratum IIB.²⁷⁴ There were indications that plaster had covered the slab and the walls which enclosed it. A layer of ash marked the second phase. On top of the ash layer a plow point (Artifact 1934), a mortar stone (1935), and a grinding stone (Artifact 1936) were placed. A layer of clay and a new floor made of six large stones identify the final stage. A large stone slab was found on its side inside Basin 75 which Lapp interpreted as a stela.²⁷⁵

Lawrence Stager and Samuel Wolf reexamined the reports on Basin 75 after a similar installation was described in the sacred precinct at Tell Dan. Stager and Wolf concluded that the installation at Tel Dan was an olive press. They draw the same conclusion regarding Basin 75.²⁷⁶ Meehl follows this interpretation.²⁷⁷

Meehl concludes that Cistern 69 had been dug before the Iron Age and was not used during most of the period of Stratum IIB.²⁷⁸ During Stratum IIB, the cistern saw two phases of use. The earlier use was marked by the silt layer at the bottom. In this period .

²⁷³Ibid., 30.

²⁷⁴The plaster floor (SW 2-8, 28) in Cultic Room 1 level was at 175.20 meters above sea level while the top of the wall slabs ranged from 175.70 to 175.62 meters above sea level. Now Stratum IIB in Cultic Room 1 measured a little lower than 175.95 meters above sea level.

²⁷⁵Lapp, "The 1963 Excavations," 30. He made this interpretation in spite of the fact the he had reason to believe that the large stone had been placed there by Sellin's workers (Ibid., 35 n. 52).

²⁷⁶Lawrence E. Stager and Samuel R. Wolf, "Production and Commerce in Temple Courtyards: An Olive Press in the Sacred Precinct at Tel Dan," *BASOR* 243 (1981): 99-100.

²⁷⁷Meehl, "Stratigraphic," 259-60.

²⁷⁸Ibid., 255-56.

the cistern seems to have been open and water would flow into it. The water does not seem to have been clean water because a large quantity of organic material was mixed into the silt. Excavators found bones from bovines (Artifact 2148), sheep,²⁷⁹ catfish (Artifact 2152), birds (Artifact 2145), and gazelles (2146). They also found an assortment of seashells (Artifacts 2150, 2151). Other remnants of food production are confirmed by the finds of flint blades (Artifact 2139), pottery oven fragments (Artifacts 2144), and a grinding stone (Artifact 2141). Other finds included a bronze handle (Artifact 2135), an ivory handle (Artifact 2140), a stone weight (Artifact 2134), and a fragment of an animal figurine (Artifact 2142).

Above this silt layer there were other loci which contained more pottery artifacts. In Locus SW 2-8, 171, fragments from bowls, a cooking pot, a jar, and a lamp were buried. Archaeologists found Locus SW 2-8, 156 as significant for it included a pottery stand (Artifact 1920) and a chalice (Artifact 1917). A bowl (Artifact 1912) was found in Locus SW 2-8, 175. Excavators found other Iron Age finds throughout Cistern 69 including a bronze rod (Artifact 2156), some flint blades (Artifacts 2153, 2154), a juglet (Artifact 2155), and the restorable pottery shrine (Artifact 1932). One other significant find was a female-figurine fragment (Artifact 2157). Significant for our study was the find of a pottery shrine (Artifact 1932) and a pottery stand (Artifact 1920). Meehl suggests that these small finds were thrown into Cistern 69 toward the end of the occupational phase of Stratum IIB.²⁸⁰

²⁷⁹Including at least three collections of astragali (Artifact 2136, 2149, and 2147).

²⁸⁰Meehl, "A Stratigraphic," 254-56.

Table 11. Distribution Table 11: Tell Taanach Cultic Structure

Artifacts	Loci		Totals/	
	Room	Room	Percentages	
	1	2		
Bowls	31	10	41	12.2%
Cooking Pots	3		3	0.9%
Kraters	1		1	0.3%
Storage Jars	15		15	4.5%
Amphoriskoi	2		2	0.6%
Jugs	7		7	2.1%
Juglets	8	2	10	3.0%
Pyxides	3		3	0.9%
Lamps	1	2	3	0.9%
Loom Weights	67		67	20.0%
Loom Whorls	1		1	0.3%
Weaving Tools	3		3	0.9%
Astragali	140		140	41.8%
Figurine Molds	1		1	0.3%
Grinding/Rubbing Stones or Mortars	8		8	2.4%
Querns	3		3	0.9%
Javelins/ Spearheads	1		1	0.3%
Arrowheads	1		1	0.3%
Knives	7	2	9	2.7%
Maseheads	1		1	0.3%
Plow points	1		1	0.3%
Swords	1		1	0.3%
Sickles/Scythes	2		2	0.6%
Stoppers	1		1	0.3%
Censors/Strainers	1		1	0.3%
<i>Maššēbôth</i>	3		3	0.9%
Drums	4		4	1.2%
Toggle-pins	1		1	0.3%
Small Stands	1		1	0.3%
Totals	319	16	335	100.0%
	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%	

With these general observations aside, we may turn to a more precise quantitative analysis of the two rooms (Cultic Rooms 1 and 2), which are undeniably, stratigraphically related:

Even if we were to add to our quantitative analysis the finds from Cistern 69 and Basin 75, the vast majority of artifacts would come from Cult Room 1.²⁸¹ Cult Room 1 is clearly a storage room. This observation is supported not only by the large quantity of artifacts but also by the fact that the finds were densely packed together.

The room was filled to capacity before its destruction, but there does not seem to be any particular order for the placement of the artifacts. Without knowing the general areas which each loci covered, one has difficulty detecting any pattern of distribution. Rast indicates that many fragments of the same artifact were found in more than one loci. Meehl's generalized description indicates that Loci 61, 60, 59, and 57 all extended into the balk between areas SW 2-7 and SW 2-8 at the southern end of Cult Room 1. Furthermore, the Loci SW 2-7, 26 and 27 seem to cover the final 90 centimeters on the northern end of Cult Room 1. A total of sixteen complete or restored bowls was found in the northern Loci of 26 and 27 while a total of twelve complete bowls was found in the southern Locus SW 2-7, 61. Seven restorable jars were found in SW 2-7, 61. Four more were found in the balk between SW 2-7/8. Thus, the total number of jars which were definitely found in the southern end of Room 1 was eleven out of the gross total of fifteen items found in the room. Beyond noting that more jars were found at the southern end of the room, there does not seem to be any concentration of a particular artifact type, with

²⁸¹Cult Room 1 would have 88 percent of the items.

the exception of 62 loom weights which were found in a pile in Locus 61. Five were found in Locus 93 which seems to be the inside of a large bowl or pot. The other concentration was 140 astragali (Artifact 1974) found in a bowl near a stone in Room 1. Until a distribution pattern can be detected, one must conclude occupants of Stratum IIB must have just placed things in the Room with no great concern for organization.

The great diversity of artifacts makes the nature of the storage uncertain. The greatest number of artifacts is the astragali (140 total), with the loom weights a distant second with 67 artifacts, followed by bowls at 31. Restorers were able to reconstruct only 15 storage jars. Liquid storage totaled about 19 objects including jugs, juglets and amphoriskai. Eleven tools for grinding grain were found in Room 1. A large number of cutting tools were found including seven knife blades, blades to a sickle and a scythe, along with a sword and a plow blade. Some religious objects were found, including three stones interpreted as *maṣṣēbōth*, four cylindrical stones, and one figurine mold. In addition to the sword, a javelin and an arrowhead were the only weapons found.

The material culture stored in Room 1 supported a diversity of production needs. Meehl finds evidence for food preparation, cooking and serving as well as weaving, burnishing of pots, and the storage of dry goods and liquids.²⁸² A collection of grinding stones and querns provide evidence for the grinding of grain. Meehl reports that carbonized wheat in several of the storage jars substantiates the processing of grain.²⁸³ The three cooking pots attest to the food preparation and the large number of bowls indicate that food could be served to more than twenty individuals. Friend estimated that

²⁸²Meehl, "A Stratigraphic," 249.

²⁸³Ibid., 249.

the loom weights could be used for a single loom used to make one very large and heavy textile or three looms which made cloths that measured over 100 cm in width.²⁸⁴ The figurine mold indicates that figurines were made either with molded clay or with dough. The large jars and the jugs indicate the storage of both dry goods and liquids. This eclectic collection of artifacts stored in this room would suggest that it served a large household or a small facility because Room 1 was not a specialized storage room.

Meehl also reports some organic finds in Room 1 in addition to the astragali. Excavators found a polished rib, wheat, olive pits, goat's teeth, charred long bones from a Roe deer, a charred horn core, and vertebra.²⁸⁵ He interprets a stone, which protruded from Wall 38 and by which were found sixty-six astragali, as a chopping block.²⁸⁶ The large number of astragali and metapods from sheep and goats seem to indicate that the inhabitants were concerned with more than food production. Some of the astragali were found in a bowl and a couple were pierced and another was found with a bronze needle piercing it. Lapp suggests that this may indicate the production of necklaces or amulets.²⁸⁷

Meehl concluded that Room 2 was used primarily for food preparation. A cooking hearth made of stone abutted Wall 30.²⁸⁸ To the east of the hearth, Pit 93 may

²⁸⁴Glenda Friend, *Tell Taanek 1963-1968*, III/2, *The Loom Weights*, ed. Khaled Nashef (Birzeit, Palestine: Palestinian Institute of Archaeology, 1998), 10.

²⁸⁵Meehl, "A Stratigraphic," 247-48.

²⁸⁶*Ibid.*, 249.

²⁸⁷Paul W. Lapp, "Taanach by the Waters of Megiddo," *BA* 30 (1967): 23.

²⁸⁸Meehl, "A Stratigraphic," 251.

have held grain during occupation of Stratum IIB. When fire consumed the building, causing the walls and roof to collapse, some artifacts fell into the empty pit and were covered by the debris. In addition to the four bowls²⁸⁹ identified by Rast, Meehl counted six small bowls,²⁹⁰ bringing the total to ten bowls. A juglet (Artifact 1832) and a broken lamp (Artifact 1936) were found in Room 2 and also in Pit 93 (Artifacts 2126, 2128). Two knife blades (Artifact 1973) were also found. In addition to these items, there were many fragments from cooking pots though no single pot was restorable.

In summary, the architectural remains do not provide enough of a context by which to determine the general nature of the so-called “Cultic Structure.” The cooking hearth indicates that a major function of this corner of the structure was cooking. The material culture is very diverse and included enough bowls to serve over twenty individuals. Yet, the area was not strictly limited to food production. The loom weights, plowpoints, a sickle, and a scythe indicate that the storage belonged to people who farmed and was involved in textile production. The relationship of Basin 75 to the structure is not clear, but we may accept that it is related to Rooms 1 and 2. Over time scholars have begun to support Sellin’s original identification of Basin 75 as an olive press.

While a cultic function may not have been primary here, cultic artifacts were present and the iconography is rich. Three of six artifacts provide iconographic data: the figurine mold and two pottery shrines.²⁹¹ The figurine mold (Artifact 1961) is of a

²⁸⁹Artifacts 1841, 1850, 1855, 1880.

²⁹⁰Meehl, “A Stratigraphic,” 250.

²⁹¹Two figurine fragments are mentioned in the published reports as being found in Cistern 69. Neither fragment is described in detail. One is a female figurine (Artifact 2157), and the other is a zoomorphic figurine (Artifact 2142). In addition to

woman with a high hairdo and a hair covering. Over her right breast, she holds a tambourine. With the exception of a band around the waist, bracelets, and anklets, she appears to be nude.²⁹² The motifs are similar to the tambourine figurine which are common in Late Bronze Age strata throughout the land of Canaan. These types of artifacts are typically considered votive.²⁹³

The mold was found in the balk between SW 2-7 and 2-8 along with other artifacts found in Room 1.²⁹⁴ Room 1 contained an eclectic collection of artifacts and the particular find spot does not indicate that the people who stored the material in that room considered the mold to be highly sacred. They seem to have stored it somewhere in the middle of the entire collection.

Pirhiya Beck studied the construction and iconography of the two pottery shrines from Tell Taanach. She concluded that these shrines were bases for idols.²⁹⁵ Sellin's pottery shrine (Artifact 1030) displayed Anatolian or Hittite influence in that it

these two a head of a figurine (Artifact 1957) is listed in Cultic Room 2.

²⁹²Delbert H. Hillers considers the figurine to be possibly clothed with a diaphanous garment similar to those which the ancient Egyptian aristocracy wore. See Hillers, "The Goddess with the Tambourine: Reflections on an Object from Taanach," *Concordia Theological Monthly* 41 (1970): 607.

²⁹³Contra Hillers wants to consider the figurine a goddess because some of the Mesopotamian tambourine figurines were goddesses and because many of the female deities were depicted as playing the tambourine. *Ibid.*, 610-612.

²⁹⁴Meehl reports that the mold was found in the northern third of the Room 1. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic," 248. Yet his own drawing clearly shows it bordering the south balk line of Square SW 2-7. *Ibid.*, Appendix 4: Plate 12.

²⁹⁵Pirhiya Beck, "The Cult-Stands from Taanach: Aspects of the Iconographic Tradition of Early Iron Age Cult Objects in Palestine," in *From Nomadism to Monarchy: Archaeological and Historical Aspects of Early Israel*, ed. Israel Finkelstein and Nadav Na'aman (Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society, 1994), 358, 380.

depicted superimposed pairs of creatures with no horizontal separations.²⁹⁶ Lapp's shrine (Artifact 1953) followed a Syrian pattern by including horizontal separations. Both shrines were typical of Phoenician-Canaanite culture in that they borrowed the Egyptian motif of a sphinx wearing an *alf* crown.²⁹⁷ Beck even speculates that Sellin's shrine was earlier than Lapp's and that the craftsman may have use Sellin's as a guide for forming Lapp's.²⁹⁸

The iconography of Sellin's shrine led Beck to associate it with the worship of the Great Goddess.²⁹⁹ Beck points to the iconography of Pottery Shrine 1030. The base depicts two sphinxes flanking two goats eating from a tree in the center. This is a typical tree motif associated with the tree of life and goddess worship in the ancient Near East. On the backs of the two bottom sphinxes, crouch two lions.³⁰⁰ On the left panel above the back of the lion is a small figure of a man holding a serpent by the throat. Beck recognizes that the motif of fighting a snake was well-established in the ancient Near East. She identifies one possible interpretation of the depiction to be that of the Baal fighting Mot or that it may deal with the charming of snakes.³⁰¹ The third and fourth level of Shrine 1030 repeat the pattern of a couple of sphinxes with superimposed lions.

²⁹⁶Ibid., 356.

²⁹⁷Ibid., 361.

²⁹⁸Ibid., 375.

²⁹⁹Ibid., 380.

³⁰⁰Beck suggests that they are lions because she detects markings which may be the vestiges of a mane. Ibid., 361. See Appendix 4: Plate 78.

³⁰¹Beck, "Cult Stands," 363-64. Beck does not commit herself to any interpretation.

Levels three through four have windows between each pair of creatures. On top of the shrine was a platform with a line of circles pressed just below the upper rim. On the right side there was a volute extended out from the top. There was probably a parallel volute on the left side which is now missing.

The craftsman who made Pottery Shrine 1053 put more motifs on it than the one who made Sellin's shrine. While Pottery Shrine 1030 had three pairs of sphinxes and two of lions along with a sacred tree motif at the bottom and a serpent motif on the side, Lapp's shrine included sphinxes, lions, female figurines, a solar disk, a calf or horse, volute capitals, and the sacred tree motif. Beck interprets the iconography of the top layer as being a calf depicting a weather god, thus, she concludes that the two shrines could have been used side by side.³⁰²

Pottery Shrine 1932 has four levels as opposed to the five of Artifact 1030. Not only are recurring motifs on the side but there are three iconic panels on the front. On the bottom level, two lions flank a nude female figurine who holds them by their manes or collars. Beck identifies this motif as a hero and lion motif. She further notes that this particular panel is distinct from its parallels in that it is a female figure instead of a clothed male warrior.³⁰³ The second level has two sphinxes on the sides with an open window where one would expect an iconographic panel. The third level has two lions flanking two goats eating from a tree. This motif is similar to one at the bottom of

³⁰²Ibid., 373, 381. Contra Dever who holds that both shrines were dedicated to Asherah. See William G. Dever, "Material Remains and the Cult in Ancient Israel: An Essay Archaeological Systematics," in *Ancient Israelite Religion*, ed. C. L. Meyers and M. O'Connor (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1983), 579.

³⁰³Beck, "Cult-Stands," 365-68.

Pottery Shrine 1030 and the lions suggest that it somehow relates to the bottom panel of Lapp's shrine. The uppermost level has griffins on the side panels and volute capitals at the front corners holding the top of the shrine.³⁰⁴ Between the two volute capitals is what is most often identified as a young bovine,³⁰⁵ or a calf with a solar disk radiating above the animal.

J. Glen Taylor studied the iconography on Pottery Shrine 1932 and concluded that it symbolized a solar deity, most likely YHWH. He reinterprets the upper level as a young colt with a winged solar disk above its back, thus showing that a solar deity is being depicted.³⁰⁶ The evidence for the deity being YHWH comes from the supposition that the Old Testament often depicted YHWH as a solar deity.³⁰⁷ Finally, Taylor notes the parallelism between the bottom level and the third level in that they both depict goddess motifs which he identifies as Asherah.³⁰⁸ This parallel leads him to associate the top level with the second level where there is an open space between the sphinxes. Taylor calls the sphinxes "cherubim" and appeals to the description of YHWH as the one who sits between the cherubim. Thus, since YHWH is the deity of the second panel and the Judean kings had placed sun-chariots in the Jerusalem temple, Taylor concludes that

³⁰⁴Lapp, "The 1966 Excavations," 42.

³⁰⁵Cf. Mark Smith, *The Early History of God: Yahweh and the Other Deities in Ancient Israel* (San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1990), 19-20, 116. Beck, "Cult-Stands," 373.

³⁰⁶J. Glen Taylor, "The Two Earliest Known Representations of Yahweh," in *Ascribe to the Lord*, ed. Peter C. Craigie (Sheffield: JSOT, 1988), 559, 561-63.

³⁰⁷See Smith, *The Early History of God*, 116.

³⁰⁸Taylor, "The Two," 560.

Artifact 1932 was a cultic artifact that functioned directly or indirectly under the royal administration of Solomon.³⁰⁹

The critical issue in interpreting the material at Taanach is the ethnicity of the people of Taanach. On the one hand, one would naturally conclude that Taanach was an Israelite town since it was inside the territory of Israel. On the other hand, the biblical text both in Judges and in Chronicles clearly states that Taanach, Beth Shean, and Megiddo were Canaanite centers within the greater territory of Israel.³¹⁰ If Taanach were Israelite then it would provide knowledge on the early form of Israelite religion.³¹¹ If the site were Canaanite, the finds would reflect on the local Canaanite cult.

In addition to the two pottery shrines just discussed, a pottery stand was found inside Cistern 69. Lapp reports that the Shrine 1932 and Stand 1920 were found in the same silt layer that was sealed under the collapse of the roof of the cistern. The material above the collapse debris contained mostly Early Bronze artifacts from the fill behind the walls which collapsed. The roof and walls collapsed and sealed the tenth century material and preserved it.³¹² Meehl describes the layers of Cistern 69 differently. He states that there were three layers. The bottom layer was silt and it preserved mostly bones. The second layer contained artifacts related to Stratum IIB. This layer included Shrine 1932. Above this was the collapse of the roof of the cistern and a fill which included both

³⁰⁹Ibid., 566.

³¹⁰See Josh 17:11-13, 16; Judg 1:27. 1 Chronicles 7:29 indicates that these towns were along the boarder of Manasseh though many of the Sons of Joseph did live in them.

³¹¹See Smith, *The Early History of God*, 20.

³¹²Lapp, "The 1966 Excavations," 43-44.

Stratum IIB and seventh century artifacts. Stand 1920 came from this level according to Meehl.³¹³ Since Rast places Stand 1920 in Locus SW 2-8, 156, and we do not have an exact locus for the shrine, we are unable to harmonize Meehl with Lapp at this time.³¹⁴ This difference in description means that the stand is a tenth century artifact as Lapp states or that it may be from the seventh century as Meehl allows. Since Lapp led the original excavation, we will follow him and assign Stand 1920 to Stratum IIB, making it contemporary with Shrine 1932. This would indicate that these two artifacts were used together and were thrown into the cistern at about the same time.

This stand (Artifact 1920) was cylindrical with a row of lotus petals at the upper third of the shaft and a second row of petals near the top. A pair of handles attached to the midriff of the cylinder and the bottom flared out just a little. Artifact 1912 could be the bowl which would have been placed on top the Stand 1920 because it was found in Cistern 69 near the stand and is of the right size and general design.³¹⁵

When this material is put together, Shiloh and Fowler seem to be partially right. Room 1 does not seem to belong to a cult center. The storage has a lot of bowls, which implies a capacity to serve a large group of people. This gives credence to a cultic interpretation. But when the rest of the material is considered, it begins to look more like a wealthy landowner's storage. Most of the artifacts were used for storage or production.

³¹³Meehl, "A Stratigraphic," 255.

³¹⁴Othmar Keel supposedly has done a work on the artifacts from Tell Taanach, but we never received it after repeated attempts to acquire a copy. This work may help clarify this issue.

³¹⁵See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic," 255. Rast reports the find spots as coming from different loci. The stand came from Locus 156 and the bowl from Locus 175. See Rast, *Taanach*, fig 52:2; fig 53:1.

Many of the metal objects originally thought to be swords turned out to be plows. This, combined with the fact that a sickle blade and a scythe were found in the storage Room 1, not mentioning all of the loom weights and grinding tools, indicates that material here was more for production than worship. Even the astragali seemed to be undergoing a production process.

However, Yadin and Fowler have not explained the presence of the cultic material. The two shrines imply that two deities were worshiped near Rooms 1 and 2.³¹⁶ Beck is probably correct in identifying Shrine 1030 with a goddess and Shrine 1932 with a god. The pottery stand would have been used to present offerings before the idols which stood on top of the shrine. As far as the ethnicity of the inhabitants, they were probably of Canaanite descent. Not only does the biblical tradition testify to Taanach being a Canaanite city,³¹⁷ but the inhabitants ate both catfish and shell fish, food forbidden to the Israelites (Lev 11:9-12).

One last issue which needs to be addressed is the fact that Shrine 1932 and Stand 1920 were found in a cistern. One would not expect to find cultic artifacts in a cistern, unless they were discarded for some reason. Meehl states that the debris in the cistern which included Shrine 1932 accumulated sometime toward the end of occupation of Stratum IIB. The lack of ash indicates that the cistern was sealed before Stratum IIB

³¹⁶If I were to speculate, I would hypothesize that a sanctuary once stood some 38 to 48 meters south of Basin 75 because Sellin found a collection of beads (Artifact 2165) and amulets (Artifact 2166) along with what he called small pots (Artifacts 2161-64), and a metal plate (Artifact 2168) 30 meters south of Shrine 1030. See Sellin, *Tell Ta'annek: Bericht*, 78-79.

³¹⁷See Josh 17:11-12; Judg 1:27; 1 Chr 7:29. In Josh 21:25, Joshua allots the city of Taanach to the Levitical clan of the Gershonites. While the city was allotted by Joshua, the Gershonites do not seem to have actually conquered it.

was destroyed. The occupants of Stratum IIB discarded Shrine 1932 though it was newer and better made than Shrine 1030.³¹⁸ Either there was something dreadfully wrong in the iconography or for some reason the local authorities did not like these cultic artifacts.

They also threw a couple of chalices (Artifacts 1917, 1918) into the cistern which could imply that something more than just the iconography was wrong. One may suggest, at least, three possible explanations. The first scenario could be that a local Canaanite man destroyed the stand in an act of rebellion against his Israelite overlords. In this case, the shrine would express Israelite iconography.³¹⁹ The second scenario would be that a local Canaanite landlord or ruler commissioned the stand in honor of the God of Israel only to find that his creation was unacceptable to the Israelite overlords. In this case, the shrine would indicate a Canaanite understanding of the God of Israel, but not a royally approved depiction. A third explanation could be that the shrines were somehow desecrated and had to be removed from cultic use.

³¹⁸There is another complication with Shrine 1030. According to Sellin, it was found eight meters southeast of Basin 75 which would place its find spot just to the east of Silo 12 in Square SW 1-8. See Sellin, *Tell Ta'annek: Report*, 63. Sellin did not find enough building debris around the shrine to determine if it was destroyed by the collapsing of a building or destroyed intentionally. Without making an implicit suggestion, he did note that around the 36 fragments from the shrine were found some twenty round slingstones (Artifact 2171). *Ibid.*, 65. Sellin also reports that a lamp (Artifact 973) was found near the shrine. When one looks at the lamp, it clearly dates to the Roman period. See Sellin, *Tell Ta'annek: Bericht*, 74 fig. 106. Furthermore, the location of the shrine may have been adjacent to the Persian building in SW 1-8. This seems to imply that the shrine was not found *in situ*. If Beck's observation is correct that this particular design dates back to the Late Bronze Age, we cannot help but suspect that someone during Persian to Roman periods had discovered the shrine and then used it for target practice.

³¹⁹This could have occurred when the Kingdom of Israel split. The local Canaanites may have rebelled, or defected to Egyptians at the approach of the armies of Shishonq. If Taanach were sacked by Shishonq, the latter seems less likely.

Summary

Distribution Table 12 will give the gross totals of the artifacts from the various sites. Yet, some words of caution must be given. In order to keep the list from becoming too long some similar artifacts have been combined such as pots and kraters as well as chalices, goblets, and cups. In addition, vessels which tended to be very distinctive, such as the pitcher in the shape of a female (Artifact 978), have all been lumped together under the category of "vessel." Furthermore all the cultic collections from a particular site have been combined. This is important to note for Beth Shean and Tell Qasile. The database contains information about Khirbat al-Mudayna, which includes three cultic sites. Two of these cultic sites were not discussed in detail because not enough architectural and archaeological context is known. Finally, one should remember that these are not scientifically precise numbers.³²⁰ In short, there will be variations in the numbers but the large sample should help keep these variations at an acceptable minimum in this original study. With these words of caution, the gross totals from the analysis of the cultic collections found at Beth Shean, Hazor, Sarepta, Khirbat al-Mudayna, Tell Qasile, and Tell Taanach are shown on Distribution Table 12.

³²⁰We have attempted to distinguish an object fragment from a broken object by defining a broken object as including more than 50 percent of the original artifact. If less than 50 percent of the object remains, we count it as a fragment. It still is a judgement call when one decides if less the 50 percent of a particular artifact is missing.

Table 12. Distribution Table 12: Gross Total Distribution

Artifacts	Provenance						Totals/ Percentages			
	Beth Shean	Hazor	al-Mudayna	Khirbat	Tell Qasile	Tell Taanach		Sarepta		
Altars	1			3				4	0.2%	
Amphoriskoi	3				8	2		13	0.6%	
Amulets	12			1			26	39	1.9%	
Arrowheads	2	2			1	1	1	7	0.3%	
Astragali						140		140	6.6%	
Axeheads		1			1	1		3	0.1%	
Baetyl	1							1	0.0%	
Basins		1		1				2	0.1%	
Beads	252	2		2	810		1	35	1102	52.3%
Bottles					4			4	0.2%	
Bowls	39	6		3	214	42		304	14.4%	
Boxes	2				1			3	0.1%	
Chalices/	2				11	2		15	0.7%	
Cooking Pots		1			6	3		10	0.5%	
Cups	1				2			3	0.1%	
Cup and	3				2			5	0.2%	
Decoratives					2			2	0.1%	
Figurines	7			1	2	1	51	62	2.9%	
Flasks	1	1			28			30	1.4%	
Funnels				1	1			2	0.1%	
Grinding						3		3	0.1%	
Hooks					1			1	0.0%	
Horns	2							2	0.1%	
Inscriptions							*	0	0.0%	
Jars	6	3		3	6	15	2	35	1.7%	
Javelin-heads/		4				1		5	0.2%	
Jugs	8	1		2	16	7		34	1.6%	
Juglets	19			1	16	10	1	47	2.2%	
Kernos	2				4			6	0.3%	
Kraters/Pots	5				1	1		7	0.3%	
Lamps	5	2		3	8	3	5	26	1.2%	

Table 2—Continued. Gross Total Distribution

Libation	3						3	0.1%
L. Weights/ Massebaim	1			3	67		71	3.4%
Millstones		4					4	0.2%
Mortars		2	1		1		4	0.2%
Naos				1			1	0.0%
Pyxides	3			3	3		9	0.4%
Querns					3		3	0.1%
Rhyton				1			1	0.0%
Rings/Earrings						1	1	0.0%
Rubbing					8		8	0.4%
Scarabs	11						11	0.5%
Sickles/ Shrines					2		2	0.1%
Spearsheads	1			1			2	0.1%
Stands	10	4		3	1	1	19	0.9%
Statues	1						1	0.0%
Statuettes	3						3	0.1%
Stirrup-jars				5			5	0.2%
Stoppers	3		2		1		6	0.3%
Sword blades					2		2	0.1%
Trays	2						2	0.1%
Vases	3						3	0.1%
Vessels	4		1				5	0.2%
Weights	8				4		12	0.6%
Totals	427	34	25	1167	330	123	2106	100.0%
	20.3%	1.6%	1.2%	55.4%	15.7%	5.8%	100.0%	

When one begins to look at the above table, one can tell that the numbers are skewed on at least two points. One type of skew results from the combinations of multiple cult places such as the two levels of Beth Shean and especially the combination of the four temples from Tell Qasile. This results predictably with Tell Qasile providing over half of the artifacts because this location accounts for four of the nine cultic sites

studied. Beth Shean accounts reasonably for about 20 percent with its two combined strata. These numbers should not surprise anyone.

The numbers are also skewed in their totals by the number of beads and the astragali. The astragali are only found at one site and account for less than 7 percent of the total artifacts. The beads alone account for half of the total count of individual items and are found in seven of the nine sites. Two sites with fewer than five beads were found, which is statistically negligible for our gross totals. The vast number of the beads were found in large quantities in both strata of Beth Shean, at Sarepta, and at Tell Qasile Temple 200. At Tell Taanach, a number of beads were found in Cult Room 1, but Lapp did not count them.³²¹ He indicates that there were a number of beads. Yet even without the count of beads from Cult Room 1 of Stratum IIB,³²² the number deserves some special attention.

Since these sites, with the possible exceptions of Tell Taanach and Hazor, are clearly cultic, one should naturally look for a cultic explanation for the presence of so many beads. In the discussion of the Beth Shean artifacts, the presence of large quantities of beads was noted and discussed. Three possible interpretations were offered. First, the beads represent offerings. Second, the local priesthood wore the beads. Third, an idol

³²¹Lapp, "The 1963 Excavations," 28.

³²²There was a small jar, bowl, or pot (Artifact 1933) with polished stones, beads, and a scarab among other things (Artifacts 1937-56) that was found buried under the floor of Cult Room 1. Lapp associated this find with a plaster floor (Loci 2-8, 27) upon which the vessel was found. He stated that the top of the vessel had been broken off near the floor level Cult Room 1 which makes one wonder if this was a floor safe. If the vessel was there during the construction of Cult Room 1, one would suspect that the levelers of the floor would have likely found it when they were preparing the floor.

wore the beads. These three views are not mutually exclusive. If the beads were part of a necklace which was presented as an offering at a cult center, one has little difficulty seeing the local priest or idol later wearing the same string of beads. Textual evidence dating back to the Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt shows that the priest would daily dress an idol. In this morning ritual, the priest would remove the previous day's clothes and makeup and then redress the idol in a new set of cloths including jewelry.³²³ Since Beth Shean Stratum VI dates to the Early Iron Age and the site was occupied at that time by Egyptians, these Egyptian rituals very likely took place there.

Tell Qasile Temple 200 further supports this interpretation of the presence of beads. Along with the 810 mostly small beads, a cosmetic box was discovered. While one may understand it as an offering, one may also suppose that it was used to hold the cosmetics either of the priesthood or for the idol. Furthermore, in the ancient Near East, one is incorrect to assume that only women wore makeup. Makeup was more a sign of high social class than gender.³²⁴

If these suggestions are correct, then the presence of beads and cosmetic equipment indicates high social status. If the site is cultic, one has reason to suspect that an idol may have once stood nearby even though an image was not found.

Another issue is the distribution of figurines. On the one hand, pottery figurines were rare in cult settings. Even in locations where statues and statuettes were

³²³Blackman, "The Sequence of Episodes," 217.

³²⁴See Richard Corson, *Fashions in Makeup: From Ancient Times to Modern Times* (London: Peter Owen, 1972), 7-31. Men and women used makeup in Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, Summer, Ur, Media, and Syria. It seems that in Greek and Roman culture makeup became more indicative of gender. *Ibid.*, 49-71.

found, few, if any, figurines were typically uncovered. On the other hand, archaeologists found large quantities of figurines at Sarepta and Wadi ath-Thamad # 13. Figurines were very numerous in these two locations and other artifacts, like bowls, were practically nonexistent. The architectural context of the two sites is different. Sarepta was inside a city and may have been attached to a larger building which could have been a larger sanctuary. Wadi ath-Thamad #13 seemed to have been an isolated road-side shrine. If we disregard the speculation that Sarepta shrines were part of a larger sanctuary or posit that it was a specialized shrine within a larger temple complex, we may suggest that these were places of individual worship and not places of corporate worship.

Our limited data, indicates that in corporate contexts the presence of pottery figurines is minimal. This seems to hold true for both the Philistine/Canaanite sites at Tell Qasile and the Egyptian site at Beth Shean. Further comparisons with other local sites would need to be conducted to see if this trend is sustainable. If the sites of Arad³²⁵ and Ḥorvat Qitmit³²⁶ and ʿEn Ḥazeva³²⁷ seem to conform to this trend, then we could

³²⁵Raz Kletter showed that none of the numerous figurines found at Arad could be definitively associated with the sanctuary. See Kletter, *The Judean Pillar-Figurines*, 62.

³²⁶At Ḥorvat Qitmit large quantities of figurines are found, both male and female anthropomorphic figurines and a variety of zoomorphic figurines. Even some of the pottery stands were anthropomorphized. For a general discussion, see Ephraim Stern, *Archaeology of the Land of the Bible: The Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian Periods, 732-332 BCE* (New York: Doubleday, 2001), 279-82.

³²⁷Pirhiya Beck, "Ḥorvat Qitmit Revisited Via ʿEn Ḥazeva," 103-12, notes that ʿEn Ḥazeva was very similar to Ḥorvat Qitmit in basic iconography but the collections were very different. Ḥorvat Qitmit has many figurines which represented offerings and worshippers. The site seems to have been a roadside shrine with a diverse congregation. ʿEn Ḥazeva did not have many self-standing figurines. The figurines which are found were part of pottery stands. The collections of the two sites were similar in that several of

make firmer conclusions concerning the nature the cult practiced at given sites.

Presently, we may tentatively propose that the presence of a large quantity of figurines indicates a specialized cult facility and not a sanctuary.

The final observation that we will make from our survey deals with the iconography. The iconographic depictions were also limited. The strongest iconographic assemblages were found at Sarepta, a Phoenician city, and at the Egyptian city of Beth Shean. The material remains from Wadi ath-Thamad #13 seems capable of producing an iconographic assembly from which to interpret the religious context of its cult practices. The excavators indicated that it had strong Phoenician and Egyptian influences.³²⁸ Tell Qasile had some iconography but no coherent context or collection of motifs could be detected, except some geometric patterns, birds, and the anthropomorphized vessel. One vessel did depict ibexes eating from a sacred tree. The motif of the ibexes eating from a sacred tree is well attested archaeologically throughout the various cultures in the ancient Near East. The Canaanite cities of Taanach and Beth Shean used pottery shrines which seem to express very specialized or focused religious themes. At Beth Shean, the motifs emphasize birds, human figures, and serpents. The shrines at Taanach have two different emphases. One stresses the sacred tree motif with sphinxes and lions. The other adds the solar disk and a distinctive heroine's stance. Most scholars tend to discuss these motifs in

the stands were anthropomorphized. Our study would indicate that Ḥorvat Qitmit was a place of individual worship most likely for travelers, as suggested by Finkelstein. Ḥazeva would be more of a communal place of worship. At the very least, two different types of cults were conducted at the two sites though they may have worshiped the same gods and were part of the same religious system.

³²⁸Daviau and Dion "Moab Comes to Life," 63. The collection from Wadi ath - Thamad #13 may be very similar to the collection from Sarepta.

terms of a fertility cult, Asherah, or a great goddess. More study needs to be done on the significance of particular combinations of motifs in relation to the religious nuances for each particular cult site. While our study of Sarepta and Beck's study of the stands at Taanach show this is possible, it is beyond the scope of this work to do a comparative study for every site.

In the next chapter, we will account for the large number of beads which skew the gross quantitative analysis and fine tune the collection of cultic artifacts into a useful tool for interpreting archaeological sites.

CHAPTER 4

CORE CULTIC COLLECTION

The objective of this chapter will not simply be to summarize and categorize the quantified data from the previous chapter. Our primary objective will be to develop paradigms by which to analyze the cultic nature of archaeological sites. . First, we will define the terms, “temple,” “chapel,” and “shrine.” Second, it will argue that the presence of beads, amulets, jewelry, and cosmetics kits may indicate more than domestic or palatial luxury because their presence is indicative of burials and cultic sites which included idols. In light of our quantitative analysis, we will select sites that seem to conform to these definitions and use the data to create a paradigm for each particular cultic establishment.

Cult Places

Before beginning to develop paradigms, the cult sites need to be categorized. In the past, cult places were categorized according to architecture. George R. H. Wright brought to Syro-Palestinian Archaeology the vocabulary used by German scholars to describe temples in Mesopotamia. Wright identified four basic categories. Three categories classified rectangular shaped buildings and rooms. The *Langbau* or longroom temples were rectangular in shape with the main entrance in the middle of one of the

short walls. The *Breithau* or broadroom temple describes a rectangular building or room in which the main entrance is through the middle of one of the longer walls. The *Knickachse* or bent-axis temple is a longroom temple in which the main entrance is at the end of one of the longer walls causing the worshiper to make a ninety degree turn after entering the building before proceeding. The fourth category applied to square buildings which Wright called the centralized square plan.¹ Wright's categories are not adequate for describing cultic functions as can be seen in his description of the sanctuaries at Tell Qasile, Beth Shean Stratum VI, and the Solomonic temple.

At Tell Qasile, the successions of three temples were built in the same place. Wright described the earliest temple as a broadroom temple. Later the people of Tell Qasile rebuilt the temple (Temple 200) as an enlarged square temple according to Wright. With the next reconstruction, the sanctuary (Temple 131) took the form of a bent-axis temple.² These three Iron Age temples probably represent a continuous development of culture. There is no dramatic change in the material culture between the temples. Nor is there any reason to believe that there was a major religious change at the site or a change in the overall cultic practices. Even so, the building underwent design changes.

Again, Wright's description of the Beth Shean Temple in Stratum VI as an early appearance of the tripartite temple which became common in the Roman era does not relate architecture to function. The Solomonic temple also followed a tripartite plan

¹George R. H. Wright, "Pre-Israelite Temples in the Land of Canaan," *PDQ* 103 (1971): 17-18.

²George R. H. Wright, *Ancient Building in South Syria and Palestine* (Leiden-Köln: Brill, 1985), 223.

which included a broadroom porch, a longroom cella, and a square Holy of Holies.³

While these categories are good for describing the architecture, they cannot be used to indicate the religion or the cultic function of a location.

Zweikel presents a different classification which nuances the nature and function of the various religious sites. First, Zweikel defines a temple as a monumental structure which serves a public religion of the community and to which the public has significant though not complete access. These monumental structures will often be part of a larger religious complex that may include courtyards for public gatherings. Second, he identifies some cult sites as a *Nebenraum/haus*, which were rooms within a larger complex where small religious ceremonies could be conducted. These rooms or buildings could also be used for storage of cultic artifacts or cultic workstations. A third type of religious site would be the *Kapelle* where officials could privately participate in the rites of a public religion. A priest would officiate over the rites before the official, his family, and close confidants. Fourth, families would have private altars in their homes. Here family members could practice personal piety without beginning dependent upon a priest or being bound by the royal or communal religions. Fifth, the *Kultstätte* is the generic term that Zweikel uses to describe all publically used cult locations. He includes in this category temples, *Nebenhäuser*, and *Kapellen*.⁴ While Zweikel defines these terms, he primarily uses *Kultstätte*. His first concern is with firmly identifying a given

³Ibid., 223-24.

⁴Wolfgang Zweikel, *Der Tempelkult in Kanaan und Israel: Studien zur Kultgeschichte Palästinas von der Mittelbronzezeit bis zum Untergang Judas* (Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr, 1994), 9.

place as a *Kultstätte*. Once he lists a location among the *Kultstätten*, he tries to identify what cultic rituals took place, but only rarely does he attempt to subcategorize each site. Put simply, the temple at Beth Shean Stratum VI is just as much a *Kultstätte* as would be the standing stone outside the gate of Khirbat al-Mudayna. This terminology is too broad for use in this dissertation.

Other problems arise if one attempts to use ancient vocabulary. The Hebrew word *הַיְכָל* may be translated as a “palace,” “temple,” or “great hall.”⁵ Daniel I. Block states that this Hebrew term “is fundamentally a nonsacral expression, signifying any large, luxurious house, especially a king’s palace.”⁶ Discounting the royal and administrative nuances, even the strictly religious usage implies a monumental structure.

With the exception of the temples at Beth Shean none of the cultic sites examined in this dissertation could be considered a monumental structure. The chief determinant of a monumental structure would be size. One would expect that a monumental building be significantly larger than a private dwelling. Next, the quality of workmanship of the building should be better than that of a common man’s home. A higher quality of materials should also be expected in the construction. In short, a temple should be grand in some manner. Only the Beth Shean temples have a grandness about them.

⁵See BDB s.v. *הַיְכָל* and *CHALOT* s.v. *הַיְכָל*. The use of “Great Hall” is a gloss for when *הַיְכָל* names the longroom in the Solomonic temple and temple in Ezekiel which also called the “Holy Place.” See Magnus Ottosson, s.v. *הַיְכָל* *TDOT*.

⁶Daniel I. Block, *The Book of Ezekiel: Chapters 25-48* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1997), 543.

Other biblical terms are not very helpful either because of the breadth of use. For example, temples and shrines are often called *בֵּית אֱלֹהִים* (Ps 42:5) or some variant such as *בֵּית דָּגוּן* (1 Sam 5:2). These phrases may refer to a monumental temple (1 Kgs 6:5), a shrine which is part of a large homestead (Judg 17:5) or even a location where no structure is found (Gen 28: 17, 22). This phrase seems to imply the dwelling presence of the deity which could be expressed through an idol⁷ or in some supernatural sense.⁸ The Hebrew word *בְּמָה* has a broad range of use. Recent scholarship has corrected past misconceptions,⁹ the word seems to have included a large variety of religious sites. While some scholars have attempted to narrow the nature of a *בְּמָה*,¹⁰ Matthais Gleis¹¹ and

⁷Karel van der Toorn uses this point to argue that the Israelites had an image in this temple. See van der Toorn “Israelite Figurines: A View from the Texts,” in *Sacred Time Sacred Place: Archaeology and the Religion of Israel*, ed. Barry M. Gittlen (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 2002), 48-49. Jack M. Sasson finds this argument to be thin in that idols did not need to be inside temples. See Sasson, “On the Use of Images in Israel and the Ancient Near East,” in *Sacred Time Sacred Place: Archaeology and the Religion of Israel*, ed. Barry M. Gittlen (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 2002), 64.

⁸Jacob named the place of his vision Bethel or the House of God not because there was an idol there or even a building but because he interpreted his vision as indicating that he slept at heaven’s doorstep (Gen 28:17, 22).

⁹A common view that *בְּמֹת* were places of burial or a cemetery near a cultic installation was advocated by William Foxwell Albright. See Albright, “The High Place in Ancient Palestine,” *VTSup* 4 (1957): 247. In 1975, W. Boyd Barrick showed that Albright built his reconstruction on a tenuous textual reconstruction of Isaiah 53:9 and disregarded many uncontested passages. See Barrick, “The Funerary Character of ‘High Places’ in Ancient Palestine: A Reassessment,” *VT* 25 (1975): 571-72, 580. Barrick also points out that the evolutionary scheme for Albright’s historical reconstruction of the archaeological finds has little support. *Ibid.*, 574, 576, 578. Barrick’s arguments could also be applied to the similar evolutionary scheme expressed in BDB s.v. *בְּמָה*.

¹⁰For example, John Pairman Brown presents the case that the Greek word *βωμός* entered the Hebrew language and merged with Hebrew *בְּמָה*. The word originally came into the language designating a specific cult object, such as an altar, a pedestal, or a base for an idol but later came to mean in a broad way an altar where bulls were

Elizabeth C. Larocca-Pitts¹² show that the word carried different nuances for the various writers of the Old Testament. A *בְּמִקְדָּשׁ* could be large or small, dedicated to YHWH alone (2 Kgs 18:22), to YHWH along with some other deity(ies) or to other deities. It did not even have to be dedicated to YHWH at all (Num 33:52).¹³ A *בְּמִקְדָּשׁ* could be an open air sanctuary (1 Kgs 14:23), a banquet hall (1 Sam 9:12-14, 19, 22),¹⁴ or even a temple.¹⁵ It could be located at the top of a mountain (1 Kgs 3:4), outside or inside a population center.¹⁶ All these usages give the appearance that the term *bamah* is almost useless as an archaeological designation. The same is true archaeologically for the Hebrew *מִקְדָּשׁ* which designates a place as sacred. The sacred place could be a tent (Exod 25:8) just as much as a temple (2 Chr 20:8).

Scholars must base archaeological categories upon physical finds such as material culture and architecture. While traditional categories may be used in archaeology, scholars must understand that the categories may not carry the same meaning for the ancient who used the site or the modern investigator studying religion.

sacrificed. See Brown, "The Sacrificial Cult and Its Critique in Greek and Heberw (II)," *Journal of Semitic Studies* 25 (1980): 4-7.

¹¹Matthaiah Gleis, *Die Bamah* (Berlin: de Gruyter, 1997).

¹²Elizabeth C. LaRocca-Pitts, "Of Wood and Stone," *The Significance of Israelite Cultic Items in the Bible and Early Interpreters*, Harvard Semitic Monographs 61 (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 2001).

¹³LaRocca-Pitts, *Of Wood and Stone*, 153-54.

¹⁴Ibid., 157.

¹⁵Ibid., 145.

¹⁶Gleis argues that *bamoth* were all associated with urban centers. See Gleis, *Die Bamah*, 425.

Terms like “temple,” “sanctuary,” “chapel,” and “shrine” have to be distinguished by physical finds in order to be used in archaeological investigations. The most prominent physical demarcations would be monumental or massive architectural features. Taking a cue from *הַיִּקָּל*, one may use monumental architecture as the mark of a temple. This allows us to use Zweikel’s definition of a temple. Once one moves to non-monumental sanctuaries, the distinction becomes more difficult. The next level would be those locations where communities worshiped in non-monumental structures. Zweikel’s *Kultstätten* is too broad, designating any public sanctuary including temples. The terms *Nebenhaus*, and *Kapelle* are too narrow. The word *bamah* may be a good candidate. Both Gleis and LaRocca-Pitts understand that the Deuteronomistic History designates the sanctuaries at Bethel and Dan as *בֵּית בְּמוֹת* (1 Kgs 12:31) while it does not call the temple in Jerusalem a *בְּמָה*. This has led to the natural supposition that there were no temples at Bethel or Dan, especially since Kings distinguishes the *בְּמוֹת* from the House of God or the Temple (1 Kgs 3:2). However, both Gleis and LaRocca-Pitts conclude that the Deuteronomistic History used *בֵּית בְּמוֹת* to degrade the sanctuaries in Bethel and Dan.¹⁷ LaRocca-Pitts proceeds to suggest that the *בְּמוֹת* were “small-scale sites of worship” that were less important than the more important “state-level cult centers.”¹⁸ Though a *בְּמָה* functioned as a temple in that one could both offer sacrifices and incense there (cf. 1 Kgs 3:3),¹⁹ it would not be as monumental or as prestigious as a temple.

¹⁷Ibid., 131, 246. LaRocca-Pitts, *Of Wood and Stone*, 145-48.

¹⁸LaRocca-Pitts, *Of Wood and Stone*, 147-48.

¹⁹Gleis defines a *בְּמָה* as a municipal cult center where the local population practiced the full range of cultic ceremonies, including but not limited to, the presentation

For the purposes of this dissertation, a *bamah* will be any permanent cult center which exhibits less than monumental structures.²⁰ A *bamah* may be subdivided into two groups which we will call a chapel and a shrine.²¹ Chapels will be those *bamoth* in which a group may come together to offer sacrifices and partake of a sacrificial meal. The smaller *bamoth* or shrines would be locations where an individual communicant could offer votive offerings and incense but not burnt offerings. At the most only a few individuals could worship together in a shrine.

With these basic categories defined in a way which is useful for archaeological investigation, we may now proceed to group the sites studied. The architectural finds from Hazor and Taanach are too scant for them to be placed into any category and therefore we will not attempt to group them. The Beth Shean temples of Stratum VI and Building 1024 are monumental in character and therefore will be categorized as true temples. Beth Shean 1029, Tell Qasile buildings 131 and 200 appear to be non-monumental centers where groups gathered under the category of chapel. The Sarepta

of sacrifices, the burning of incense, the celebration of festivals, and community gatherings. Gleis, *Die Bamah*, 246-49.

²⁰While not the subject of this study, the upper limits of a *בִּמְהָ* could be defined architecturally by the excavations at Nabi Samwil which is very likely the Great High Place of Gibeon (1 Kgs 3:4; 2 Chr 1:3). This site has been excavated to the Iron Age level by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in the early 1990s but to my knowledge no report has been published. During my visit in 1994 the main courtyard was about the size of a basketball court.

²¹Mishnaic tradition distinguished lesser *bamoth* from greater *bamoth* by saying that the Passover was celebrated in the greater *bamoth* but not in the lesser (*M. Meg.* 1.10). Gleis suggests that the larger *bamoth* held daily sacrifices and supported a fulltime priesthood while the lesser *bamoth* were used on special occasions and the part-time priests only functioned as assistants to those presenting the sacrifice. See Gleis, *Die amah*, 426. These differentiations would be difficult to make by archaeological means.

shrines, Khirbat al-Mudayna, and Tell Qasile 300 do not seem to accommodate groups and so will be classified as shrines.²² One could further describe Sarepta as a votive shrine, Khirbat al-Mudayna as an incense shrine, and Tell Qasile 300 as an offertory shrine or a possibly a divination shrine.

Beads

Before developing the paradigms, we must develop an effective way of dealing with the large number of beads that skew the gross statistics. The presence of beads could be used as a diagnostic tool. On the one hand, beads could be considered luxury items or signs of wealth. Jewelry would also be considered a sign of social status. Since these items were not exclusively cultic in nature, one would be incorrect in assuming that the presence of beads, jewelry, and amulets automatically designated a cultic site. The presence of luxury items would be natural in a palace or the home of a wealthy individual. This is further complicated by the fact that a palace or mansion could have incorporated a chapel or shrine. What we may assert at this stage is that the presence of beads and amulets clearly indicates a luxury context which could be a palace, a mansion, or a cultic setting. Furthermore, as Zainab Bahrani notes, in archaeological contexts jewelry items, including beads, are found mostly in burial contexts.²³ Burial contexts can

²²We should note that both Beth Shean Stratum V and Tell Qasile were clearly part of a complex of building which included more than one cult center. In keeping with the distinction between monumental temples and *bamoth*, we would describe Beth Shean as a temple complex while describing Tell Qasile as a sanctuary complex or chapel complex.

²³ Zainab Bahrani, "Jewelry and Personal Arts in Ancient Western Asia," in *CANE*, ed. Jack Sasson (New York: Simon & Shuster Macmillan, 1994), 1635.

be clearly distinguished from most other archaeological matrixes and thus in most cases they will be eliminated from a worship context or cultic setting.²⁴

On the other hand, beads, jewelry, and amulets have regular associations with cultic settings and images. The gods of the ancient world were often adorned with many ornate jewels as shown by the Akkadian text describing Ishtar's descent into the nether world. Ishtar removes six different pieces of jewelry as she passes through the gates entering the nether world. First, she removes her great crowns, followed by pendants and the chains around her neck. Next, she took off her breast ornaments, a girdle of birth stones, and clasps from around her hands and feet.²⁵ Bahrani notes that both Old Babylonian and Neo-Babylonian texts report that temples stored large quantities of jewelry from which she argues that many statues were bedecked with jewelry.²⁶

The iconography of the ancient Near East provides mixed evidence. When one looks at the various depictions of idols, one will see that large quantities of jewels are often represented. Unfortunately, one gets the impression that most of these representations are engraved onto the image. For example, Artifacts 28, 29, 30, and 575

²⁴We eliminated them notwithstanding the fact that many cultures worshiped their dead ancestors and would on special days present offerings and conduct certain rituals at the grave sites. We also must note that often the sepulchers of great or holy men become the focus of cultic activity. However, we are more interested in those locations that the ancients specifically set aside for cultic activity and where the primary function was cultic.

²⁵ See "Descent of Ishtar to the Nether World," ll. 1:40-60. *ANET* 107-08. The text ends with Belili stringing her jewelry and her lap filled with "eye stones" which may be beads. See *ANET*, 109 n. 31. Bahrani identifies the jewelry as crowns, earrings, beads, *tudittu* ornaments, a girdle, and bangles. See Bahrani "Jewelry and Personal Arts," 1640.

²⁶Bahrani, "Jewelry and Personal Arts," 1635, 1641.

are all images on which headgear is engraved. On Artifact 575, there is faint evidence for a decorative collar.²⁷ Yet, there is some evidence that idols wore jewelry. One can see that Artifact 429 has pierced ears.²⁸

The problem with arguing that idols were once bejeweled with necklaces is complicated by the fact that such items would have been plundered in antiquity. Not only was it common for an enemy to hold an idol hostage, but idols made with precious metals often were melted down. This would mean that the jewelry would have also been plundered. About the best for which one could hope would be an ancient text describing an image as being bejeweled.

Nabonidus (555-539 B.C.) published on a stela the claim that he had restored the goddess Anunitum who resided at Sippar. Included in this restoration was the dressing of the goddess's image in a fashion befitting her divinity.²⁹ One could suppose that this dignified apparel included some accessories such as a necklace. Esarhaddon claimed that he restored the images of Bēl, Bēlili, Ea and Madānu to their proper places. Part of his declaration is that he made their appearances beautiful:

With red *šāriru*-gold, the product of Arallu, ore from the mountains, I decorated their images. With splendid ornaments and precious jewelry I adorned their necks and filled their breasts, exactly as the great lord Marduk wanted and as pleased queen Šarpanitu.³⁰

²⁷Pritchard, James B., *Sarepta: A Preliminary Report on the Iron Age* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Museum, 1975), 28.

²⁸See Appendix 4: Plate 40.

²⁹See *Babylonian Chronicles*, 2, a, iv. in *ANET*, ed. James B. Pritchard (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1950), 309.

³⁰See Christopher Walker and Michael B. Dick, "The Induction of the Cult Image in Ancient Mesopotamia: The Mesopotamian *mīs pī* Ritual," in *Born in Heaven*

From this, one may suppose that the more important idols were adorned with jewelry. It would not be hard then to imagine that some idols of lesser importance were also adorned. If this is correct, then the presence of beads, jewelry, and amulets in a cultic setting could imply that an idol once stood there. Walker and Dick translate a Babylonian *mīs pī* Ritual text identified as BM 45749 in which line 22 instructs the priest to fill a trough with “carnelian, lapis-lazuli, silver-beads, gold beads.”³¹ Apparently, the offering of beads could be part of the ritual for opening the mouth or the empowering of the statue, making it into an idol.

Since beads could serve as an offering during an opening the mouth ritual and could be used as parts of necklaces and jewelry which adorned various idols, one may use the presence of beads as an indicator of both a cultic establishment and the presence of an idol. We may suggest some guidelines. First, in a sealed locus, which is not a burial,³²

Made on Earth: The Making of Cult Image in the Ancient Near East, ed. Michael B. Dick (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1999), 66. Walker and Dick are citing a letter from Esarhaddon which is found in a work abbreviated *AsBbA*. We seem to be quoting *Rs* 35-37. Brackets are Walker’s and Dick’s. “()” indicated words added by the translators. “[]” indicate the text has been reconstructed.

It is also of interest to note that when Esarhaddon buried his mother he states that he “deposited her corpse (in the coffin) (clad in) fine (woolen) garments, shining linen, (with) golden A.L.U. (?), precious and costly stones [he decked her out]; he [sprinkled] her corpse with perfumed oil.” See the third column of “The Family of Nabonidus,” translated by A. Leo Oppenheim in *ANET* ed. James B. Pritchard (Princeton: Princeton University, 1969), 312. . This seems to imply that the dead were adorned in a similar fashion which would indicate why both burial and cultic sites provide large number of beads, jewelry, and amulets.

³¹Walker and Dick, “The Induction of the Cult, 77.

³²We might also want to include buried goods which were intentionally hidden.

the presence of beads suggests that luxury goods were used at that location³³ and the possibility that the location could be cultic. Second, if other evidence, such as architecture and material culture, suggests that location had a cultic function, then the beads indicate that an idol may have once stood nearby. Third, the larger the number of beads the greater the probability of the presence of an idol. These guidelines are only suggestions of probability which further research should confirm and refine, or should contradict and disregard the suggested guidelines. These diagnostic guidelines will allow us to speculate on the nature of the cult sites found in archaeological excavations and will allow us to remove beads from our paradigms.

Paradigms

While this study does not have enough data for each class of cultic center to make an invariable paradigm for each class, there are enough data by which statistically to compare other sites and to begin creating tentative paradigms. At this stage, a coefficient of comparison can be made between the sites studied and other sites to determine their degree of similarity. One may assume that the greater the similarity between the material remains, the greater similarity of cult places and their practices.

In the previous chapter, the collected data came from various reports. The data from each site varied because of the “accident of preservation” and because of the style

³³Thus suggesting that the loci belonged to a palace, a mansion, or a cultic facility.

and emphases of the respective archaeological reports. This creates two problems for establishing valid comparisons or paradigms. First, the accident of preservation can result in two similar locations, which held identical collections when in use, having different collections when excavated. On the one hand, different items may be left behind when each site was destroyed. On the other hand, refuse from other loci may contaminate the site. There is no way of correcting for this problem except by studying a

Table 13. Temple Collection

Metal Tools and Weapons (0%)		
Total	0	
Ceramic/Plastic Ware (84.4%)		
Artifacts	Quantities	
Bowls	8	25.0%
Krater/Pots	3	9.4%
Jars	4	12.5%
Jugs	4	12.5%
Juglets	5	15.6%
Flasks	1	3.1%
Lamps	1	3.1%
Baking Trays	1	3.1%
Total	27	
Cultic Artifacts (15.6%)		
Artifacts	Quantities	
Altars	0	0.0%
Libation Tanks	0	0.0%
Statues	1	3.1%
Statuettes	1	3.1%
Figurines	0	0.0%
Pottery Shrines	2	6.3%
Pottery Stands	0	0.0%
Vessels/Kernos	1	3.1%
Miscellaneous	0	0.0%
Total	5	
Production Artifacts (0%)		
Total	0	0.0%
Grand Total	32	100.0%

large number of sites and creating enough data that these discrepancies are minimized in the paradigm.

This problem is acute in this dissertation and in the Iron Age for the category of temple. Only Beth Shean has provided any data for temple sites. While there are two temple buildings at Beth Shean, only the temple of Stratum VI produced data. Temple 1024 seems to have been cleared of its content before a new floor was laid. Furthermore, archaeologists have not found many temples in Palestine dating to the Iron Age. If archaeologists found some new temple sites, the data could be compared to Beth Shean Stratum VI.³⁴ Such comparisons would lead to a better understanding of the material culture of the Iron Age temples and their cultic practices.

Second, the great variety of reporting styles becomes a problem when there are multiple sites excavated at different times by different excavators. This problem comes into play with the chapels and shrines. The resolution of this problem is to establish some standardized terms and forms of data collection and reporting. In order to standardize the data, this study will divide the data into five broad groupings: Jewelry, Metal Tools and Weapons, Ceramic/Plastic Ware, Cultic Artifacts, and Production Artifacts. As already mentioned, jewelry will not be included in the overall statistical comparison because their numbers skew the results. Instead, only the presence of jewelry will be noted. Five classes of jewelry will be identified: Astragali, Amulets, Beads, Jewelry, and Scarabs/Seals. The number of jewelry classes represented will be noted for each site.

³⁴A Philistine temple has been found at Ekron. See Seymour Gitin, Trude Dothan, and Joseph Naveh, "Ekron Identity Confirmed: A Unique Royal Inscription Offers Clues to Early Philistine History," *Archaeology* 51,1 (1998): 30-31.

The second grouping, Metal Tools and Weapons, will include such objects as weapon heads, blades, and hooks. The third grouping, Ceramic/Plastic Ware, will include mostly pottery objects.³⁵ The lists of ceramic ware is a modification of that used by P. M. Michele Daviau in her study on the domestic activity centers of the Bronze Age.³⁶ The fourth grouping will include objects commonly identified as cultic such as stone altars, statues, pottery shrines, and stands. The fifth grouping will include items which are commonly associated with various production processes such as loom weights and spindles, any type of grinding stone, molds, and funnels.

The finds from each site will be divided into the appropriate groups. The totals of each class of object have been compared to the total within the related group.³⁷ In addition to the comparison of each class, the table will also show the relationship of the categories to the whole.

A final issue, must be considered before the merging of collected data may occur. The collections of artifacts must come from similar sites. If the data from dissimilar collections were combined, the resulting paradigm would be incapable of identifying either type because the distinctive markers would be lost. Since the shrines contain smaller collections of artifacts and show a specialization of the cult, shrines must be analyzed with more caution. To keep a constancy in the data, Sarepta will be

³⁵Some metal objects such as metal bowls will be included in this grouping. The word "plastic" is used in an older sense when the word indicated malleable material as in the plastic arts, which includes ceramics, metal art, and even sculpture. Sculpture is excluded from our grouping.

³⁶P. M. Michèle Daviau, *Houses and Their Furnishings in Bronze Age Palestine: Domestic Activity Areas and Artifact Distribution in the Middle and Late Bronze Ages* (Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press, 1993), 56.

³⁷ A fuller analysis of the paradigms are found in Appendix 5.

separated from the other two shrines because of its very distinctive nature. Furthermore, only artifacts found inside the cult building will be counted, in order to minimize the dilution of the cultic assemblage by objects from other activity areas.

At this stage of research, the most valid paradigm will be for the category of chapel since it will be based upon three different cult buildings. The next paradigm will be for the category of shrine. While Sarepta is a shrine, its collection is dramatically different from the others so it will be put into the subcategory of a Votive Shrine. The least valid paradigm will be for temples simply because only one temple site has been studied. In time with more sites to compare, these paradigms should be refined and given greater validity.

The Iron Age temple paradigm, which is built exclusively on Beth Shean VI, indicates the presence of the five classes of jewelry.³⁸ There were no metal tools or weapons, nor were there any production artifacts inside the temple. The Ceramic/Plastic Wares accounted for the greatest percentage of the finds. Cultic Artifacts were next with a little more than 15 percent of the total collection. Bowls constitute a quarter of the artifacts listed. Dry storage is represented by the four jars (12.5 percent) while the jugs, juglets, and flasks (31.2 percent) indicate significant use of liquids.³⁹

³⁸ Only astragali were not found. See above Table 1. "Distribution Table 1: Beth Shean, Stratum VI, Temples." The distribution of the artifacts indicated that someone had removed the valuables before the site was destroyed. The quantitative analysis showed that over a quarter of the finds from the temple belonged to this class. See the discussion above in Chapter 3 on Beth Shean

³⁹When these numbers were compared with Daviau's paradigm for food production, and the comparison produced only a 70 percent similarity. The three points of differences are that a food production area would have more cooking pots and bowls with fewer jugs, juglets and flasks. See Daviau, *Houses and Their Furnishings*, 64-69.

Table 14. Chapel Paradigm

Artifacts	Total	
Metal Tools and Weapons (0.6%)		
Artifact	Quantities	
Arrowheads	1	0.3%
Spear/Javelins	1	0.3%
Totals	2	
Ceramic/Plastic Ware (88.0%)		
Bowls	162	49.8%
Chalices / Cups	6	1.8%
Goblets / Mugs		
Krater/Pots	2	0.6%
Cooking Pots	2	0.6%
Pithos	0	0.0%
Jars	4	1.2%
Amphoriskoi	5	1.5%
Jugs	17	5.2%
Juglets	30	9.2%
Flasks	28	8.6%
Pyxides	5	1.5%
Stirrup Jars	8	2.5%
Lamps	13	4.0%
Cup and Saucers	1	0.3%
Baking Trays	1	0.3%
Small Stands	2	0.6%
Totals	286	
Cultic Artifacts (8.6%)		
Altars	1	0.3%
Statuettes	1	0.3%
Figurines	7	2.2%
Pottery Shrines	1	0.3%
Pottery Stands	9	2.8%
Vessels	4	1.2%
Miscellaneous	5	1.5%
Totals	28	
Production Artifacts (2.8%)		
Loom	3	0.9%
Weights/Spindles		
Weights	6	1.8%
Totals	9	
Grand Totals	325	100.0%

The paradigm with the greatest validity is the one for the chapel because three sites fit this category. At these three sites, the presence of metal tools and weapons is negligible. Only 0.6 percent of the total artifacts are weapons and they are only found at Qasile Chapel 200. The presence of metal weapons and tools has already been shown to be negligible for the Beth Shean temples⁴⁰ and will also prove negligible for the shrines. The scant presence of these metal artifacts implies that they were not part of the normal cultic collections of the Iron Age and therefore should not be viewed as votive gifts to the sanctuary.

Jewelry is well represented at Beth Shean 1029 with only astragali not represented. At Tell Qasile, beads only showed up in Chapel 200. Chapel 131 did not yield anything under the category of Jewelry. While this may at first seem dismal, one must remember that 810 beads were found in Chapel 200.⁴¹

A massive fire destroyed Chapel 131 and its neighborhood, which led both Benjamin Maisler and Amihai Mazar to conclude that Stratum XI was destroyed by hostile forces in the 10th century. While this is possible, it is not certain. One may be better served by only stating that in the 10th century a massive urban fire consumed Tell Qasile.

Conversely, the weapons in Chapel 200 are not likely to be votive offerings. One would have expected the ancients to have deposited more prestigious armaments in a sanctuary than an arrow or a javelin head. The fact that weapons have not normally been found in the cultic collections thus far would seem to indicate that these weapons did not

⁴⁰See the discussion in chapter 3 on Beth Shean.

⁴¹See Table 7. "Distribution Table 7: Tell Qasile, Stratum XI, Area C."

serve a religious function. One may rather speculate that these projectiles indicate combat, and that military conflict brought an end to Qasile Stratum XII.

That Chapel 131 was destroyed by fire and that Chapel 200 was destroyed during a military conflict may explain the difference in the jewelry category. During the fire, the locals would know that the fire was coming and where the valuables were located. They would have saved this material from the fire. Conversely, if Stratum XII was destroyed during an armed conflict, the enemy may have plundered the chapels. They would not know where all the valuables were stored and are more likely to have missed some items.

Production artifacts are present in two of the chapels studied, but the

Table 15. Votive Shrine Collection

Artifacts	Total	
Jewelry		
Presence	03/05	
Metal Tools and Weapons (0.0%)		
Total	0	
Ceramic/Plastic Ware (15.0%)		
Artifact	Quantities	
Jars	2	3.3%
Jugs	1	1.7%
Lamps	5	8.3%
Small Stands	1	1.7%
Total	9	
Cultic Artifacts (85.0%)		
Figurines	51	85.0%
Total	51	
Production Artifacts (0.0%)		
Total	0	
Grand Total	60	

collections are not similar. Three loom weights were found in Chapel 131 and six stone weights were in Beth Shean 1029. The stone weights could simply be a means for

weighing the offerings and the loom weights could be part of some production that occurred within the chapel complex. Further research may find some discernable pattern which eludes our present understanding.

The paradigm for a chapel varies from that of a temple in that the percentage of cultic artifacts actually decreases to less than 10 percent. There is also a drop in the number of storage vessels both for dry goods and liquids. The percentage of bowls in a chapel jumps to almost half of the total collection, excluding beads and jewelry. Among the other objects, a greater variety of artifacts are found in a chapel than in a temple. Goblets and chalices, amphoriskoi, and pyxides are found in the chapel but not in the temple. One might suggest that the difference is that in a temple these items are more likely to be made of metal than of pottery. If so, they are more likely to be pillaged or salvaged than their lower quality counterparts found in a chapel.

Site specialization combined with smaller quantities of artifacts weakens the validity of any general paradigm for shrines. The shrine at Sarepta produced a very different collection from the shrines at Khirbat al-Mudayna and Qasile 300. Khirbat al-Mudayna and Qasile 300 are similar quantitatively but have dissimilar material cultures. Khirbat al-Mudayna has three limestone altars one of which has soot burns on top. Qasile 300 did not have any limestone altar but did have three pottery stands with bowls.⁴² Individuals could present offerings at both sites, and therefore, they will be grouped as offertory shrines. However, the offerings presented at each seem to be very different. The pottery stands at Qasile 300 most likely held offerings of food. The altars at Khirbat al-Mudayna received incense and libation offerings.

⁴²See Appendix 4: Plates 61, 64, 65.

Sarepta will be the base for the paradigm for a votive shrine. This subcategory could be refined by later studies which would include two sites not analyzed in this study: Hurvat Qitmit and Wadi ath-Thamad #13.

Three of the five classes of Jewelry were clearly found at Sarepta. The only classes lacking were astragali and seals. While there was no evidence of astragali, a stone cylindrical seal (Artifact 759) was found very near the shrines. Not including this stray seal, the category of jewelry would account for almost half of the total number of artifacts.⁴³ The amulets, as noted above, provided a rich source of iconography.

The paradigm for a votive shrine is a complete reversal of what is found at other cultic sites. Instead of the Ceramic/Plastic Artifact category dominating the collection, the Cultic Artifact category accounts for 85 percent of the non-jewelry collection. This is more amazing when one realizes that only figurines are represented in the cultic class. In other words, 85 percent of the non-jewelry artifacts were figurines.⁴⁴

Ceramic/Plastic Ware only accounted for 15 percent of the collection.

Pritchard has already noted the absence of bowls at Sarepta. Bowls could serve at least two functions in the cult: the presentation of offerings and the serving of cultic meals. The absence of bowls would imply that the worshipers at a votive shrine did not normally present food to the idol or partake of a meal.

⁴³See Table 3. "Distribution Table 3: Sarepta: Shrine 1 with Related Loci." Amulets were 19.7 percent, Bead 26.5 percent, and rings were at 0.8 percent.

⁴⁴One must not forget that this dissertation is not dealing with cultic installations. In addition to the figurines, archaeologists found the following cultic installations at Sarepta: benches and an altar which is not included as an artifact because it was part of the structure of the building.

The offertory shrines appear similar to the chapels and temples with their larger percentages of Ceramic/Plastic Ware than Cultic Artifacts. They also approximate the votive shrine in that they contained a larger variety of cultic items. Cultic Artifacts cluster around 10 percent for the chapels and temples but for the offertory shrines the Cultic Artifacts reach 18.4 percent of the total non-jewelry artifacts. The Ceramic/Plastic Ware drops to 76.3 percent. No weapons were found but in Tell Qasile 300, but a hook was found. In the shrines, only grinding stones are found. However, one must remember that in the area round Tell Qasile 300 Production Artifacts were found across a small courtyard.

The evidence suggests that there is more than one kind of cultic collection in Canaan during the Iron Age. The most distinctive collection is that of the votive shrine where the worshiper presented votive offerings which most likely represented the offerer or symbolized the petition. In this collection, jewelry and figurines dominate the collection. Bowls seem practically absent.

The other collections are similar to each another. The temple, chapel, and offertory shrine collections typically will have large quantities of jewelry which often account for more than half of the quantified artifacts. Excluding the jewelry artifacts, the ceramic and plastic ware command the greater percentage of artifacts. A quarter of the artifacts are bowls at a temple, while bowls are almost half of the non-jewelry artifacts in a chapel. Temples have a greater percentage of cultic items resting at 15.6 percent. Cultic artifacts only accounted for less than 10 percent of the entire non-jewelry collection from chapels.

Table 16. Offertory Shrine Paradigm

Artifacts	Total	
Metal Tools and Weapons (2.6%)		
Hooks	1	2.6%
Totals	1	
Ceramic Ware (76.3%)		
Artifacts	Quantities	
Bowls	5	13.2%
Chalices / Cups	9	23.7%
Goblets / Mugs		
Jars	3	7.9%
Amphoriskoi	1	2.6%
Jugs	2	5.3%
Juglets	1	2.6%
Flasks	1	2.6%
Lamps	5	13.2%
Cup and Saucers	1	2.6%
Small Stands	1	2.6%
Totals	29	
Cultic Artifacts (18.4%)		
Altars	3	7.9%
Figurines	1	2.6%
Pottery Stands	3	7.9%
Totals	7	
Production Artifacts (2.6%)		
Grinding, Rubbing	1	2.6%
Stones/ Mill stones/Querns		
Totals	1	99.9%
Grand Totals	38	

These paradigms should be useful for interpreting cultic sites where the architectural finds are less than certain. For example, the discovery of large caches of figurines at various locations would indicate the presence of Votive Shrines. So while architecture is not uncovered, the cultic collection provides the clues. In the next chapter, the above paradigms will be used to help interpret the cultic nature of an ambiguous cultic site at Megiddo, Room 2081.

CHAPTER 5

MEGIDDO ROOM 2081

This chapter will apply the observations and paradigms developed in the previous chapter to a known cultic collection in order to provide a fuller understanding of the site. The site in question will be Megiddo Room 2081 which was uncovered by the Chicago excavations in the 1930s. One unsettled issue has been the nature of the site. This chapter will provide evidence that Megiddo 2081 is part of a chapel and not a mere house shrine or cult corner. While there is evidence that indicates it was part of larger complex, the current collection of facts does not allow for a further refinement. The complex could be a temple, chapel, or palatial complex.¹ Further study of the related finds in the archaeological matrix is needed before a definitive explanation of the nature of the complex can be undertaken.

The investigation in this chapter will first examine the major interpretations of the site. Next, the material finds will be discussed in general terms making special note of the presence of jewelry, distinctive features, and iconography. Last, the cultic

¹The discovery of a what appears to be a Senet board game (Artifact 2175) along with the game pieces (Artifact 2075) would seem to give credence to the palatial context. Yet, our study has found game pieces at Beth Shean and Sarepta. Furthermore, Senet may have been used on occasions as a means of divination. Ian Shaw and Paul Nicholson, *The Dictionary of Ancient Egypt* (New York: Abrams, 1995), s.v. "Games."

collection from Megiddo 2081 will be compared with the previously developed paradigms. The Megiddo collection will be arranged in the same manner as that of the paradigms. This arrangement will allow a comparison between the collection from Megiddo 2081 and the various paradigm. The comparison will be quantified by the application a coefficient formula, which will indicate a percentage of similarity between the paradigms and the assemblage from Megiddo 2081.

Gordan Loud reported the uncovering of Room 2081 during the 1935-39 excavations. He report is rather brief on the finds. In the general description of Area AA, Loud states that the buildings were aligned with the city wall. Though the area was well developed during the occupation of Stratum VA, the architectural remains were thin because of construction for Stratum IV. Floors and walls were identifiable but doorways were difficult to place since most of the walls were leveled just above the floors. As a result the excavators did not even attempt to reconstruct Stratum VA in Area AA. The exception was a pair of adjoining buildings in squares K-L 7.² One building became known as Building 2081 and the other will be called 2102. Building 2081 had some walls still standing as high as 1.5 meters.³ The excavators limited the rooms they identified in their report mostly to those where they recorded finds, thus many rooms are not identified in the reports or plans. They found artifacts in three rooms: 2081, 2111,

²Gordan Loud, *Megiddo II: Seasons of 1935-39*, Oriental Institute Publication, 62 (Chicago: The University of Chicago, 1948), 1:45-46. Also see Appendix 4: Plate 79.

³David Ussishkin, "Schumacher's Shrine in Building 338 at Megiddo," *IEJ* 39 (1989): 170, 171. He is citing Loud, *Megiddo II*, fig 103.

and 2163. A scarab of Rameses (Artifact 2354), a limestone game-board (Artifact 2175),⁴ an amulet, and a jug were discovered in 2163. 2111 had a bowl and a jug along with a collection of beads similar to Artifact 2096. A large collection of mostly cultic artifacts was found in Room 2081.

Since the excavators did not identify every room in Building 2081, we must do this in order to facilitate the discussion. Building 2081 was a large multi-chambered building with up to thirteen rooms.⁵ Beginning in the northwest corner of the building is Room 2163 which is a long room. Along the northern exterior wall is Room A which is adjoined to the east by Room B. A stone floor was in Room B. South of Room A is Room C which also had a stone floor and opened up into a passageway. Two solid limestone pillars marked the end of Room C. Rooms D and E were just south of Room B and stood just east of Room C. A double wall stood just east of rooms D and E and separated them from Room 2111. The occupants installed a trough or basin along this wall and a stone floor here. Room F paralleled Room 2111 but it was more narrow and seems to have had a clay floor. Just south of Rooms 2111 and F were two smaller long rooms, J and I. Room H seems to have been a large courtyard though it had a plaster floor. In the middle of its northern wall was a doorway which aligned with the two pillars in Room C to the north. Off the northwest corner of Room H was Room G and in the southwest corner was Room 2081.

⁴The board (Artifact 2175) looks like it belongs to the Egyptian game of Senet. See Shaw and Nicholson, *The Dictionary of Ancient Egypt*, s.v. "Games."

⁵See Appendix 4: Plate 79.

Scholars have debated the nature of the Building 2081. Most reconstructions consider it a palace or a large house.⁶ Others have restored it as a temple.⁷ If it were a palace then room C would be the main hall, but if it were a temple Room C would be the Holy Place or main sanctuary. Rooms 2163, B, D, and E could be cultic *Nebenruam*. If Christopher Davey correctly reconstructed Room A placing a door in the middle of the wall between Room C and A, then Room A would be the holy of holies. This would create a tripartite temple like the one Solomon built. If one follows the reconstruction of the excavators, Room A appears more like a cultic storage room which would have been behind where the idol would have stood. Such a design is paralleled at Tell Qasile, Tell Abu Hawam, Kition and so forth.

The major difficulty for the temple interpretation of this monumental building is that no cultic installations have been found. Benches have not been found along the walls. No large sacrificial altar has been found.⁸ No platforms where offerings or an idol

⁶C. C. McCown, "Hebrew High Places and Cult Remains," *JBL* 69 (1950): 217; Yigal Shiloh, "Iron Age Sanctuaries and Cult Elements in Palestine," in *Symposia Celebrating the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the American Schools of Oriental Research (100-1905)*, ed. Frank Moor Cross (Cambridge: American Schools of Oriental Research, 1979), 149; Magnus Ottosson, *Temples and Cult Places in Palestine*, BOREAS. Uppsala Studies in Ancient Mediterranean and Near Eastern Civilization 22 (Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksells, 1980), 97-88; George R. H. Wright *Ancient Buildings in South Syria and Palestine*, (Leiden-Köln: Brill, 1985), 250, Ora Negbi, "Israelite Cult Elements in Secular Contexts of the 10th Century B. C. E.," in *Biblical Archaeology Today, 1990*. Proceedings of the Second International Congress on Biblical Archaeology, ed. Avraham Biran (Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society, 1993), 222.

⁷Christopher J. Davey, "Temples of the Levant and the Buildings of Solomon," *Tyndale* 31 (1980): 144-46; Ussishkin, "Schumacher's Shrine," 170-72.

⁸Ussishkin claims that the horns of an altar were found. Ussishkin, "Schumacher's Shrine," 171-172.

could have stood have been uncovered. There are no architectural elements which support unequivocally the assertion that Building 2081 is a temple.

The strongest case for associating cultic activity with Building 2081 is the material culture from Room 2081. There were two limestone offering slabs, two limestone altars (Artifacts 1749, 1750), two limestone stands (Artifacts 1777, 1778) and one pottery stand (Artifact 2039), a bowl (Artifact 2020) full of charcoal, and a very distinct jar (Artifacts 2005) which was punched full of holes.

Room 2081 was a small room made of three walls. The two exterior walls were one-half-meter to one meter thick and were also the southern and western exterior walls of Building 2081. The third wall projected a full meter out from the western wall at just under one meter from the junction of the western and southern walls. Room 2081 was open on its eastern end making a firm distinction between it and Room H difficult. In fact, Loud's plans imply that Room H and Room 2081 were equated.⁹ This seems to explain why there are more artifacts listed for Room 2081 than found in figure 101,¹⁰ which showed the find spots for the cultic artifacts. Loud identifies the area as the southwest corner of his Locus 2081.¹¹ When one consults the finds in Locus 2081, one discovers that the artifacts were found in the following areas: the corner (Locus 2081), south of Locus 2081, and east of Locus 2081. The exact locations of southern and eastern loci are less than certain. The Chicago excavators typically identified a specific floor or

⁹Loud, *Megiddo II*, fig 100. Also see Appendix 4: Plate 79.

¹⁰Loud, *Megiddo II*, fig 101. Also see Appendix 4: Plate 80.

¹¹*Ibid.*

room with a locus number. If they followed their pattern, one may assume that Locus 2081-South (2081=S) would be located somewhere along the southern wall of Room H¹² and Locus 2081-East (2081=E) is along the eastern wall of Room H. If this formulation is correct, then most of the finds in Room H were along the southern wall with the greatest concentration in the southwestern corner which was called Room 2081.

The general distribution pattern can only be determined for Room 2081 or the southwestern corner of Room H because Loud provided a diagram showing the find spots. When one looks at the loci index and compares it with the find spots, one becomes aware that more artifacts were found whose find spots are not listed. In the diagram, Loud shows two miniature vessels which he does not identify. The find spots listed seem to be limited to the area where a plaster floor was found and one may reasonably assume that Loud's artists drew all the artifacts that were found on the plaster floor.¹³ If this is correct, then we may make the following observations. First, the artifacts are not densely packed as one would expect in a storage room. In fact, they are widely spread when compared to the so-called cult room of Taanach or even the storage areas in the cultic sanctuaries at Tell Qasile. Furthermore, the altar (Artifact 1749) had carvings on three sides with a blank back side. The blank side was against the wall, implying that it was *in situ*. Two juglets were found on top indicating recent use. Second, while no benches were found, it is clear that one of the limestone slabs did serve as a base for the two

¹²The remains of this southern exterior wall were a little less than three meters long. Based upon the suggested reformulation Locus 2081=S would have been just north of the likely path of the wall.

¹³Loud, *Megiddo II*, fig 101. Also see Appendix 4: Plate 80.

limestone stands. One stand (Artifact 1778) was found standing on the slab and the other (Artifact 1777) apparently had fallen off. All this leads to the second observation that these artifacts were found *in situ* right where they were last used.

The third observation is that the Room 2081 is a small area. The extant floor covers only an area of roughly three square meters. The remains of the southern wall runs east-west about three meters, and the interior wall helps to enclose a square meter of floor space in the corner. These dimensions would indicate that only one person at a time could perform cultic ceremonies in Room 2081. Having acknowledged the smallness of Room 2081, one must remember that it is an extension of Room H where a larger congregation could assemble.

The entire collection of artifacts found in Locus 2081 looks familiar, with the presence of a large quantity of beads. When one counts the beads, one will find almost 200 beads (Artifacts 2055, 2096). Our count came to 191, which accounts for more than half of the individual items found in the entire matrix. In addition to the beads, two amulets (Artifacts 2053, 2080) were found,¹⁴ as well as a ring (Artifact 2100) and a pendant (Artifact 2060), and eight scarabs and seals.¹⁵ Also a toggle pin (Artifact 2061) and fibula (Artifact 2062) were uncovered. In addition to these items, a bowl full of

¹⁴This is not including a clay leg (Artifact 2054) which Loud counted as pendants. We have classified them as figurine fragments to be consistent with previous classification in this paper.

¹⁵McCown reports that a cluster of scarabs and seals were found. The reports would allow six of them to have been found together (Artifacts 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045) The other two are Artifacts 2092 and 2093. See McCown, "Hebrew High Places," 217.

charred astragali (Artifact 2074) was discovered on the floor. Not only were a large number of items from the jewelry category present but all five classes were represented.

These numbers raised the possibility that an idol once stood near Room 2081, if not inside it. The architectural context could be part of a palace or a sanctuary complex. The material culture in this part of the building is mostly cultic. There is no need to list the altars and the various related items. Locus 2081 also included a large number of miniature vessels. While eight juglets were found, nineteen miniature juglets were found, two of which were found in the corner-room. One should remember that a juglet and a miniature juglet were found on top of Altar 1749. A miniature mallet (Artifact 2174) also belongs to the collection. This cultic material culture gives credence that an idol may have been present in Room 2081.

A variety of weapons was found in Locus 2081. Four arrowheads (Artifact 2048) were found in Locus 2081 and another (Artifact 2044) in 2081=S. One axehead (Artifact 2049 or 2050) was found on the floor before the stone altars in Room 2081 and another found elsewhere in Locus 2081. In Room 2162, which was next door and part of an adjacent building was a bronze spearhead. All these weapons scattered in this area of Stratum VA would seem to be evidence for an armed conflict.

Distinct from these weapons was an ivory handle (Artifact 2051), which had the remains of an iron tool still imbedded. The tool was most likely a knife. This tool may have been part of the cultic collection, not as a votive offering but as an implement. If it was a knife then it could be used for sacrificing small animals. One cannot help but wonder about the function of the large jar (Artifact 2005) which was punctured through with holes. One possibility was that it could have held small birds which were destined

for sacrifice. Unfortunately, the jar was turned over and empty, except for a fragment from another ceramic piece.¹⁶

Before discussing the iconography found in Room 2081, some comments need to be made on the pottery collection. When one brings the material culture together, one will quickly notice the material culture of Room 2081 comprises two different cultural origins. On the one hand there is the typical local pottery. This pottery is usually not decorated; its color ranges from reddish to pink buff. The higher grades of pottery are red burnished with a wet smooth surface.¹⁷ On the other hand, Cypriot ware is well represented. Almost all of the miniature vessels are done in a Cypriot style.¹⁸ The pottery stand uses the same color scheme as Cypriot ware. Even the jugs, juglets, and bowls also reflect a Cypriot orientation. In fact, Ruth Amiran selected these exact artifacts as representative of imported Cypriot ware.¹⁹ While local pottery outnumbers the Cypriot ware,²⁰ the foreign influence is strong, especially among the miniature artifacts. This phenomenon may be explained in one of two ways. First, it could represent a local cult for which more expensive foreign pottery was acquired. Either, local worshipers brought these imported wares as votive gifts to the sanctuary or the local cultic official purchased these items to boost the prestige of their worship. Second, this site could be a foreign

¹⁶See Loud, *Megiddo II*, fig 101.

¹⁷See Appendix 4: Plates 81 and 82.

¹⁸Cf. Artifacts 1989-2003.

¹⁹Ruth Amiran, *APHL* (Jerusalem: Massada Press, Ltd., 1969), 286-90. See Appendix 4: Plate 83.

²⁰My count identified 51 local pottery pieces to 31 Cypriot pieces which included 18 miniature juglets.

cultic center where a non-local population worshiped. As such, it could be the worship center for a trading and/or diplomatic outpost.

The iconography of the collection is almost non-existent. Two *wedjat*-eyes were found. Both were of the right eye. The only common decorative motifs are the circles which are typical of the Cypriot Ware. These circles are not only found on the imported Cypriot Ware, though. They are also found on two other artifacts. Pendant 2089 is a plaque with 15 circles inscribed upon it in three rows of five each. Pendant 2353 is a long pendant with rows of circles ascending its stem. The other artifact is a miniature mallet (Artifact 2174) which has at least two rows of three circles inscribed upon it.²¹ The significance of these circles is difficult to determine and further research needs to be done.²² The last item to have any iconographic representation was a basalt vessel which Loud called a footed mortar (Artifact 2067). The vessel was a bowl supported by a central shaft and three legs, which are shaped like lotus buds.²³

²¹There are probably more, but this is all I can see from its picture.

²²Elizabeth Ann Remington Willett suggests that the circles represent eyes like the eye of Horus. See idem, "Woman and Household Shrines in Ancient Israel (Religion, Ritual, Figurines)" (Ph.D. diss., University of Arizona, 1999), 313-14.

²³It may be similar to an alabaster bowl found in Tutakhamen's tomb.

In place of doing a general quantitative analysis of on Room 2081, the collection will be compared to the paradigms created in the previous chapter. The comparison will seek to determine the similarity between the collection of Room 2081 and that of the various paradigms. The Robinson's coefficient of agreement will be used to determine the similarity²⁴ by comparing the percentages for the various categories listed.²⁵ The Robinson coefficient of agreement is equal to 200 minus the sum of the

$$S = \left(\frac{200 - \sum_{k=1}^a |P_{ik} - P_{jk}|}{200} \right)$$

Figure 1. Robinson's Coefficient

absolute number from the subtraction of the percentage representation of categories of the paradigm (P_{ik}) and of the collection (P_{jk}) divided by 200. The similarity (S) between the paradigms and the collection will be expressed in percentages.

²⁴See J. E. Doran and F. R. Hodson, *Mathematics and Computers in Archaeology* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1975), 139, for a brief explanation of the Robinson coefficient of agreement.

²⁵There were two ways in which this comparison could be done. One would have required the selection of a group of artifacts from the collection. This method would have needed to include the most common artifacts. Such a method would not have been adequate for a cultic site because more important cultic artifacts would have fewer representatives. Therefore, the use of the general groupings was deemed better at this stage of research. Further research could conduct a more specialized comparison that could highlight the similarities and differences between similar cultic collections.

Table 17. Megiddo 2081 Collection

Artifacts	Megiddo 2081	Percent
Jewelry		
Astragali	P	
Amulets	P	
Beads	P	
Jewelry	P	
Scarabs	P	
Presences	5 of 5	
Metal Tools and Weapons (1.3%)		
Arrowheads	5*	0.0%
Axeheads	2*	0.0%
Hooks	1	1.3%
Totals	1	
Ceramic/Plastic Ware (87.3%)		
Bowls	26	32.9%
Chalices/ Goblets /Mugs	2	2.5%
Krater/Pots	1	1.3%
Cooking Pots	1	1.3%
Jars	5	6.3%
Jugs	4	5.1%
Juglets	27	34.2%
Pyxides	1	1.3%
Lamps	2	2.5%
Totals	69	
Cultic Artifacts (7.6%)		
Altars	4	5.1%
Pottery Stands	1	1.3%
Miscellaneous	1	1.3%
Totals	6	
Production Artifacts (3.8%)		
Grinding, Rubbing Stones/ Mill stones/Querns	3	3.8%
Totals	3	
Grand Totals	79	100.0%

*These artifacts were not included in the count because they seem to indicate a conflict and were not part of the local collection.

The collection of artifacts from Room 2081 shows that only 1.3 percent of the artifacts were metal tools. This number has been adjusted by excluding the weapons because they seem to be the remnants of a battle and not part of the cultic collection. Some 87.3 percent of the artifacts belonged to the ceramic category. One distinctive feature is that the bowls account for only 32 percent of the total artifacts. The low percentage of bowls is counter balanced by the larger number of juglets, nineteen of which are miniatures. The bowls would indicate that a group of about twenty could eat a sacred meal here. How the almost equal number of miniature beer juglets functioned in this context is uncertain. While the miniatures may have been votive, they may have served some other cultic function.

The cultic category represents 7.6 percent of the collection. Most of these are the limestone altars. Two are square altars and two resemble pottery stands. The basalt vessel has been included as the miscellaneous item.

The last category is the Production Artifacts which accounts for 3.8 percent of the collection. These are the three rubbing stones. These stones were not typical rubbing stones (Artifacts 2069, 2070, 2071) in that they had carved handles.

Megiddo Room 2081 has the least in common with the Votive Shrine Paradigm with only a Similarity Coefficient of 25 percent. The Megiddo collection has more in common with the Offertory Shrine Paradigm with a similarity of 90.7 percent and the Temple Paradigm at 93.3 percent. The greatest similarity is with the Chapel

Paradigm with a 97.7 percent similarity. Even if the miniature artifacts were excluded, Room 2081 showed greatest similarity with the Chapel Paradigm.²⁶

The study of the collection of artifacts found in Megiddo Room 2081 allows for the following conclusions. First, the collection is not entirely a local collection. This strong foreign influence in a cultic setting implies that the cult room was not an expression of a local religion. Second, the large quantity of beads suggests the presence of an idol. The toggle pin and the fibula may indicate that this idol was large enough to be dressed. Third, the cultic center in Room 2081 was more than a mere cult corner. It was a chapel where a small group could gather to eat a sacred meal.

²⁶See Appendix 5 for more details.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS

This dissertation has proposed the existence of three types of cult centers in Iron Age Canaan: the Temple, the Chapel and the Shrine. Each type has its own particular assortment of artifacts. When looking at the similarities between the various cultic assemblage paradigms, one will realize that there are two basic types of assemblages which we will call the ritual assemblage and the votive assemblage. The ritual assemblage is found in the temples, chapels, and offertory shrines.¹ In this type, the ceramic and plastic wares are well represented and typically have a large number of bowls and jugs, including juglets. While some of these items may have been strictly for ritual usage,² these artifacts point to a communal nature of the cult, most likely expressed in a

¹The tentative artifactual paradigms for a temple and a chapel are very similar. The primary difference may just be size and wealth. In the paradigms, temples have fewer bowls and juglets and a lower percentage of Plastic/Ceramic Ware. When the temples and chapels were in use they may have had a greater similarity in their collections. In the temples, much of the Plastic/Ceramic Ware would have been made of precious metal just as one finds in the Old Testament catalogues (Exod 25:29; 37:16; Num 4:7; 1 Chr 4:8, 19-22; Ezra 1:9-11; 8:26-27). The treasures of temples would have more luxury items than lesser cultic centers. Such luxury wares were often taken as plunder while pottery items would be left behind thus creating the difference in the temple and chapel paradigms.

²Few items have a strictly cultic function. For example, Bowls are a common artifact found in both holy and profane contexts. The Archaeological matrix should help to determine if an object had a cultic function. The bowls that were found in a cultic room and that were associated with large pottery stands should be considered cultic.

cultic meal. Other activities would also occur at these ritual sites such as sacrifices, incense burning, presentations of various types of offerings, and divination. The archaeological and historical evidences for these would need to be evaluated on a case by case basis.

The votive assemblage is dramatically different from the ritual assemblage. While the ceramic ware typically forms the bulk of ritual assemblages, the cultic artifacts dominate the votive assemblage. Bowls were common in the ritual assemblage, but bowls were not present at Sarepta. Excluding beads and jewelry, figurines comprised over 80 percent of the artifacts in the votive assemblage. Most of these figurines are not idols. Instead, they are offerings that represented the worshipers and their petitions. At this stage of research, one may assume that other types of offerings besides the votive images were presented at votive shrines. Yet, the evidence thus far would imply that sacrifices and religious meals were not part of the cultic practices at a votive shrine.

Since the sites studied in this dissertation are limited to Iron Age Palestine, these paradigms have greater validity in Palestine during the Iron Age. The further one gets from there in time or space the less valid the paradigms will become because of cultural and religious changes. The validity of these paradigms does not seem to be limited to a specific culture within the borders of Canaan. Tell Qasile showed a strong Philistine influence. Beth Shean was a center of Egyptian worship. Megiddo had ties to Cypriot culture. Sarepta exhibited typical Phoenician culture mixed with Egyptian

Also, a small juglet found on top of an altar should also be considered cultic, though in a domestic context it would not be considered so.

motifs. The assemblage itself does not seem to be an indicator of culture. The iconography and pottery forms would seem to be better indicators of culture.

At the very least, the cultic assemblages show a multi-cultural environment in Iron Age Palestine. Tell Qasile and Beth Shean exhibited evidence for a multi-faceted sanctuary with more than one kind of cult center. These cultic complexes could be part of a temple complex as at Beth Shean or a complex of chapels as at Tell Qasile. One should not overlook the likelihood that a chapel could be part of a palace complex,³ at more grand centers like Jerusalem, a temple and a royal palace were part of the same complex. Further study would need to be conducted at individual complexes in order to determine if these multi-faceted cult complexes were various expressions of the same religion or the combinations of different religions.

The large quantities of beads surprised this researcher. These numbers were so great that they made it difficult to quantify the other artifacts. As a result, two things occurred. First, the beads were excluded from the final quantitative analysis. Second, the significance of the beads and associated items of jewelry had to be explained. The following guidelines were suggested for dealing with beads and jewelry. First, a burial context had to be excluded as an explanation of the archaeological matrix since beads and jewelry are often found with the dead. Second, beads and jewelry indicate a context where luxury items were present. If this matrix included cultic installations and/or artifacts, the beads may indicate that an idol once stood nearby. Third, the greater the number of beads the greater the probability of an idol. While these guidelines have not

³This is probably the best explanation of Megiddo 2081.

been proven beyond doubt, they are useful criteria for interpreting the archaeological record. Further study is needed to substantiate these guidelines.

In this dissertation, only the overall assemblage has been examined, but many questions have been left unanswered. The cultic functions of various artifacts have been touched upon in a general fashion when the opportunity arose. One thing that stood out was that the weapons found in the various cultic places did not appear to be part of the cultic assemblage. While the historical record indicates that the weapons and armor of defeated enemies were kept at cult centers, those found in the archaeological record seem to indicate actual combat and not offerings. The arrowheads are not likely to be part of an offertory gift. Additionally, if weapon heads are found throughout a stratum in various non-cultic locations, they more likely indicate armed conflict not offerings. Weapons stored as offerings at a cult center are likely to be given away during times of danger or looted after the battle. Therefore, archaeologists are highly unlikely to find weapons which were presented to the cult as an offering. They are more likely to find the discards of war.

Archaeology has helped Bible scholars to understand the history and culture of ancient Israel. While the Old Testament writers described the religion from a particularly Yahwistic perspective, they were aware of the complex religious context of Canaan in the Iron Age. The Philistines were along the coast. Canaanites lived in Megiddo, Taanach, and Beth Shean. The Phoenicians lived north of the Bay of Acco. Across the Jordan lived the Ammonites, the Moabites, and the Edomites. While each of these groups had its particular set and hierarchy of divinities, they seem to share similar cult practices. While the number of temples in Palestine decreased from the Late Bronze Age to the early part of

the Iron Age, the local cults continued at local chapels and shrines. These local chapels and shrines are mostly found in areas where the biblical record indicates either Canaanites or non-Israelites lived. Yet, the biblical text clearly indicates that many *bamoth* were also found within the areas occupied by the Israelites. When one considers the biblical text, one is struck by the number of kings who set out to destroy these cult centers. Perhaps the reason so few of these *bamoth* have been found in Israel is because of the repeated attempts to curtail and eliminate them. The biblical writers indicate that even Jerusalem was filled with such cult places. Perhaps, the discovery of so many hoards of figurines is evidence that Jerusalem at one time was filled with votive shrines. The fact that so many figurines are found in domestic settings in ancient Israel may simply testify to the claims of the biblical writers that while certain kings attempted to change the cultic practices of the people, the hearts of most individuals did not change. The cultic functions of the shrines and chapels moved from the community centers to the privacy of their homes.

APPENDIX 1

BETH SHEAN: STRATIGRAPHY AND VALID LOCI

Clarence Fisher began excavations at Beth Shean in 1921 on behalf of the University of Pennsylvania Museum. He directed the work on the top of the *Tell* clearing much of the summit where Byzantine and Hellenistic structures were found. When Fisher joined the University of Chicago team who excavated Megiddo, the Museum appointed Alan Rowe as director of the expedition for 1925. After Rowe, Gerald Miles Fitzgerald assumed the directorship in 1930 and completed the expedition in 1933. The Museum dig uncovered nine strata, which were designated by Roman numerals, showing the occupation levels on the *Tell* back into the Middle Bronze Age. They did not reach bedrock under the mount. Fisher never published any major work on Beth Shean.¹ Both Rowe² and Fitzgerald³ published major early reports on the excavations. Much of the

¹Clarence Fisher, "Beth-Shean," *The Museum Journal* 13 (1922): 32-45. Idem, "Bethshean: Excavations of the University Museum Expedition 1921-1923," *The Museum Journal* 14 (1923): 227-48. Idem, "The Expedition to Palestine," *The Museum Journal* 15 (1924): 101-05.

²Alan Rowe, *The Topography and History of Beth-Shan* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Museum, 1930). Idem, *The Four Canaanite Temples of Beth-Shan* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Museum, 1940).

³Gerald Miles Fitzgerald, *The Four Canaanite Temples of Beth-Shan, Pottery* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Museum, 1930).

Iron Age material waited for Frances W. James⁴ to publish an analysis in 1966, and the Late Bronze Age material was published by Patrick McGovern.⁵

While a complete scholarly consensus may not be possible, the weight of opinion is that the pottery assemblages of strata VI, V, and IV belonged to the Iron Age. Later excavations have confirmed these belonging to the Iron Age.

In 1983, Yigal Yadin and Shulamit Geva renewed excavations on the lower terrace of the *Tell* on behalf of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. This expedition uncovered four Iron Age strata. The pottery analysis synchronized strata uncovered in 1983 with those identified in the 1920s and 1930s as follows:⁶

Hebrew University Stratum 1 corresponded to Upper and Lower Strata V.
 Hebrew University Stratum 2 corresponded to Lower Stratum V and Upper VI.
 Hebrew University Stratum 3 did not correspond to any strata.
 Hebrew University Stratum 4 corresponded to Stratum VI.

Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Tourism Administration of Beth-Shean began further excavations in 1989. Amihai Mazar directed the excavations on the *tell* until 1991. In the 1930s, the Museum expedition had removed much of the acropolis, but Mazar's Area S produced Iron Age pottery, which he associated as follows:⁷

Stratum S1 corresponded to Lower Stratum V.

⁴Frances W. James, *The Iron Age at Beth-Shan* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Museum, 1966).

⁵Patrick McGovern, "Ornamental and Amuletic Jewelry Pendants of Late Bronze: An Archaeological Study" (Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1980), 41-48.

⁶Yigal Yadin and Shulamit Geva, *Investigations at Beth Shean: The Early Iron Age Strata*, Qedem 23 (Jerusalem: Hebrew University Jerusalem, 1986), 4-7.

⁷Amihai Mazar, "Beth-Shean," in *NEAEHL*, ed. Ephraim Stern (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1991-1993), 1:215.

Stratum S2 corresponded to Upper Stratum VI.
Stratum S3 corresponded to Lower Stratum VI.

The precise dates of these Iron Age strata are difficult to determine. The heart of the problem is the relationship between the Egyptian artifacts and the pottery types. Often the Egyptian artifacts imply an earlier date than the pottery types. Rowe suggested that Seti I (1294-1279 B.C.) constructed the temple in Lower Stratum VI because he found under the temple walls and floors cartouches bearing the name of Rameses I (1295-1294 B.C.).⁸ Thus, Stratum VI was assigned to the Late Bronze Age. The pottery experts quickly noted that finds dated to the Iron Age. Kathleen Kenyon suggested a twelfth century date.⁹ In her analysis of the pottery assemblage, James concluded that the diagnostic forms typical to the Late Bronze Age II were not present though typical Iron Age forms had not yet appeared.¹⁰ On the basis of pottery finds, scholars typically date Stratum VI to the early Iron Age, for example, Mazar who identifies Lower Stratum VI with Iron Age IA.¹¹

Scholars dealt with similar problems in Stratum V. In Loci 1016 and 1009, excavators unearthed two stelae and a statue *in situ*.¹² One stela recorded a campaign of

⁸Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 13.

⁹Kathleen M. Kenyon, *Archaeology in the Holy Land* (London: Ernest Benn Ltd., 1960), 235-36, 307.

¹⁰James, *Iron Age*, 149.

¹¹Mazar, "Beth-Shean," in *NEAEHL*, 1:215.

¹²Clarence S. Fisher reports that the twin stelae and the statue of Rameses III were found *in situ*. See Fisher, "Bethshean: Excavations of the University Museum Expedition, 1921-1923," *The Museum Journal* 14, 4 (December 1923). 236.

Seti I, and the other a campaign conducted by Rameses II. Originally Rowe suggested that Rameses II must have built Stratum V and re-situated Seti's stela. Then when the statue of Rameses III was found in Locus 1009, he redated Stratum V to the period of Rameses III (1184-1153 B.C.) of the Twentieth Dynasty.¹³ The pottery analysis concluded that the pottery belonged to a later period. Albright dated the pottery to the eleventh century, as did Kenyon.¹⁴ James dated the pottery to the tenth century¹⁵ and suggested that the stratum was destroyed during the time of Sheshonq (945-924 B.C.). Her arguments were primarily historical. From the end of the Twentieth Dynasty (ca. 1136 B.C.) until the beginning of the Twenty-first Dynasty (ca. 945 B.C.), Egypt did not maintain direct control over northern Canaan. Attempts to regain control of northern Canaan began with the campaign of Sheshonq I. Therefore, James concluded that the statue of Rameses III must have been standing around the time of Sheshonq's raid and that the locals destroyed the Egyptian statue in retaliation.¹⁶ Mazar dated the pottery to Iron Age II and suggested that the Lower Stratum V was Iron Age IIA and Upper Stratum was Iron IIB.¹⁷

In both cases, one has Egyptian finds from one period and pottery finds from a later period. In Stratum VI, the builders deposited cartouches of Rameses I while founding the walls and laying the foundation. The pottery in the building when it was

¹³Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 22.

¹⁴Kenyon, *Archaeology*, 307.

¹⁵James, *Iron Age*, 133-36

¹⁶*Ibid.*, 151-53.

¹⁷Mazar, "Beth-Shean," in *NEAEHL*, 1:215.

destroyed did contain some Egyptian artifacts but most of it was local Canaanite ware from the early Iron Age. Similarly, a statue of Rameses III stood in Stratum V, but the pottery was a local Canaanite pottery from the beginning of the Iron Age II.

The standard explanation for the stelae and statues in Stratum V is that the builders of Stratum V found the two stelae and the statue in the debris of the lower levels and placed them in their construction.¹⁸ This solution implies that the local Canaanites moved the statues to enhance the prestige of their building or that it was done by Egyptians of either the Twenty-first or Twenty-second Dynasties. The problem with the Canaanite builders is that the buildings seem to be of Egyptian design. Furthermore, it would have required a lot of effort to move the two-meter high statue. The builders of Upper Stratum V cut the statue in half instead of moving it when it interfered with their construction plans.¹⁹ The problem with the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Dynasties is that none of these Pharaohs seem to have had direct control over the area long enough to build the structures and to engrave the monuments. Sheshonq just raided the land. He does not seem to have founded any permanent settlements in the region.

The solution that we will follow will be a mediating one. We will accept the original excavator's assertion that the finds were *in situ* and the pottery analysis as valid. Our belief is that Lower Stratum VI was built during the Late Bronze Age by the

¹⁸See James, *Iron Age*, 35.

¹⁹Eli Yannai, "A New Approach to Levels VI-V at Tell Beth-Shan," *Tel Aviv* 23 (1996): 188. Yannai reports that upon examination of the statue at the Rockefeller Museum he found the statue had been sawed in half. He also notes that once the upper portion of the torso was sawn off the builders let it fall to ground and did not move it. They just covered it with fill and laid their floor.

Nineteenth Dynasty because of the cartouches of Rameses I. These Late Bronze Age buildings were destroyed during the early Iron Age just as the pottery types suggest. Similarly, Lower Stratum V was initially built in Iron I by the Twentieth Dynasty but destroyed in Iron II.

What this means for the archaeological record, is that the material culture found in the buildings represents the remains of the final dwellers of the site. The builders were Egyptians; the final residences were Canaanites. Our stratigraphy would be thus:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lower Stratum VI | The Nineteenth Dynasty Egyptians rebuild the site in the Late Bronze Age not long after the conflagration of Stratum VII. A major political or natural catastrophe destroyed the structures during the Iron Age IA.
(ca. 1294-1100 B.C.) |
| Upper Stratum VI | A local and impoverished Canaanite population continues to dwell on the <i>tell</i> . They did not build any monumental structures. The monumental structures of the earlier Egyptian period remain buried and in ruins. The location of the southern temple of Stratum VI is forgotten. |
| Lower Stratum V | The Twentieth Dynasty Egyptians re-occupy the site and build the monumental buildings. Eventually, the Egyptians abandon the site, leaving a Canaanite population as caretakers. The Canaanites remodel Building 1029 in Iron Age IIA. A natural or political calamity ruins Building 1029. |
| Upper Stratum V | The local population undertakes major renovations in Iron Age IIA. They buttress the walls of Building 1029, knocked down the Egyptian stelae, sawed the statue of Rameses III in half, redistributed massive amounts of dirt and debris, and laid a new floor level in the Northern Temple and its courtyard. |

Two or more temples existed in the Iron Age at Beth Shean. At least one Egyptian Temple stood on the southern edge of the *tell* in Stratum VI and a longroom temple stood at the summit of the *tell* in Stratum V. Fragmentary architectural remains combined with some artifacts implies that a longroom temple may have stood on the

summit in Stratum VI,²⁰ but the evidence is too fragmentary to be sure. Rowe believed that two temples stood in Stratum V: the longroom on the summit and an Egyptian temple on the southern edge.²¹ The longroom is secure in its identity, but the southern temple, which we will call Building 1029, is not. Busink noted that the colonnade was of a later phase,²² James pointed out that Rowe had no architectural evidence for describing Locus 1028 as an elevated platform.²³ Magnus Ottosson interpreted the building as an Egyptian palace.²⁴

The excavation reports on Building 1029 are problematic. Architectural features are asserted with no collaborating evidence. Floor levels were not consistently reported and the reported levels vary greatly. Finally, different sources are hard to reconcile. We already mentioned James's observation concerning the platform which Rowe inserted based upon parallels with earlier Egyptian temples.²⁵ Rowe also draws in some later additions to the building which he identifies as *L. R.* (Late Rameses III). He describes these additions in relation to Locus 1021A,²⁶ except that it blocks the hall

²⁰See Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, pl v.

²¹*Ibid.*, 22, 31.

²²Th. A. Busink, *Der Tempel von Jerusalem von Salomo bis Herodes: Der Tempel Salomos*, (Leiden: Brill, 1970), 424-25.

²³James, *Iron Age*, 39.

²⁴Magnus Ottosson, *Temples and Cult Places in Palestine*, BOREAS. Uppsala Studies in Ancient Mediterranean and Near Eastern Civilizations 22 (Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksells, 1980), 73.

²⁵James, *Iron Age*, 39.

²⁶Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 28.

(Locus 1010), which is seen in the drawing.²⁷ Rowe gives us very detailed level readings on the colonnades, giving the readings for the top of the wall, and column, as well as the bottom of each. But we have no reading for Locus 1028. James reports the readings for the northern rooms (Loci 1010, 1021, 1021A, 1022).²⁸ The floor of the wall in Room 1010 is 94.81-98²⁹ which matches the levels of the colonnade. The exterior wall base of Room 1021 is recorded at 94.24 and the southern wall at 94.17. The floor of 1021A is recorded at 94.50 and the last room 1022 floor is recorded at 95.88. James just states that the levels show evidence for buttressing or reconstruction.³⁰ One would have expected more uniformity between these adjacent rooms. The floor level of room 1021A being at 94.50 and the base of the exterior wall reading at 94.24 is not problematic, except that the floor of these two rooms are lower than the colonnades where the lowest reading marks the foundation of a pillar at 94.45 with the base of the adjoining wall at 94.74.³¹ So we may assume that the floor level was little closer to the level of 95 meters according to the datum point or bench mark. To add uncertainty to the report, Locus 1021B belongs with the temple in Stratum VI. We know that it must be close to Locus 1021A because we are

²⁷Ibid., pl x. He mentions the wall but we are only told that its southeastern corner was broken away. Ibid. 24 n.36.

²⁸James, *The Iron Age*, 146-47.

²⁹These readings are in meters and are measured from a fixed datum point set by Fisher at 100. A level of 94 meters means that the artifact was found six meters below the datum point. In later excavations sea level was used. See James, *Iron Age*, 146.

³⁰Ibid. 147.

³¹Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 25.

shown that it lay just below the floor of 1021A,³² and the elevations indicate that the floor of 1021B was about a meter below that of 1021A.³³ When we look at the photographs, we are confronted with more uncertainty. Rowe includes two photos that show the stratigraphic relationships between Strata VII-IV³⁴. In both pictures, one can see the eastern edge of the dig on the southern side of the *tell* where Building 1029 and the temple in Stratum VI were found. In this “balk,” one is able to identify the outline of the reservoir that intruded into the eastern side of Building 1029. The northern edge of the reservoir lines up on a vertical plane with the top step leading to the edge of the platform of the Stratum VI Temple. This is problematic because the topographical plans indicate that the northern edge of the reservoir ended about 3.5 meters way from the edge of the platform where the steps ascend. According to the topographical plans the interior wall between the northern room and Locus 1029 stood directly over the top of the steps of the Stratum VI Temple.³⁵ Yet, there are not enough data by which to double-check either the photo or the plan. At this stage, I will adjust our cross sections according to the picture.

The contradictory picture and plan are the most important published documents that help us to analyze the relationship of the Building 1029 and the Stratum VI Temple. We also know from a cross-section of the *tell* that Rowe considered the floor level of

³²Cf. Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, pl iii, iv.

³³James reports that the floor elevation of 1021B is 93.52 and that the floor of 1921A was recorded at 94.50. See James, *Iron Age*, 15, 146.

³⁴Rowe, *Typography*, pl 24: 1, 2.

³⁵Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, pl iii.

Stratum VI Temple to be about three meters below the floor level of Building 1029.³⁶ Yet one is not sure if the cross-section is to scale or if it is just a general schematic. The latter is more likely.

Other clues are Loci 1021A and B. On the one hand, a floor level separated the two.³⁷ The fact that the excavator in the early part of the twentieth century saw two different loci is important because their loci tended to be very general. For example, if a contemporary archaeologist were to have exposed locus 1021A he would have identified at least four if not six loci. One locus number would be given to Rowe's so called "Late Rameses" brick retaining wall adjacent to the exterior wall. Another number would be given to the "Late Rameses" addition that blocked the passageway between 1021A and 1029. The material found on the floor level would be distinguished from the material in the debris or fill above the floor. Even the exterior and interior walls would have their own loci numbers. While a contemporary archaeologist would see many loci, Rowe saw one in 1021A. Thus, the mere fact that Rowe saw two different loci speaks for the case that there were two different locations. On the other hand, the two loci have similar material. Both loci had small bronze statuettes, pottery stands, and other cultic artifacts. Ottosson notes the similarity. He further notes that archaeologists seem, at times, to be

³⁶See Rowe, *Typography*, pl 1.

³⁷See Fitzgerald, *Four Canaanite Temples*, who reports that certain artifacts were found on the floor level of 1021A and James, *Iron Age*, 146, where she notes that the floor level was recorded at 4.5 meters below the datum point or at an elevation of 95.5 meters. The elevation of 95.5 meters is too high for the floor level of Room 1021B because this would cause the upper altar to be higher than the floor level of Building 1029. One does better to suppose that the upper altar was just beneath the floor of 1021A. Rowe clearly identifies a floor for 1021B which was of hard clay of about 8 cm. thick and was painted blue. See Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 16.

confused as to which artifacts came from Stratum VI and which from Stratum V. Finally, he observes that Building 1029 follows the architectural plan for an Egyptian palace and not a temple. From this, he concludes that Locus 1021A and B are really the same loci and that most of the cultic material found in Building 1029 really came from the Stratum VI Temple.³⁸ Ottosson's case is supported by another photograph that shows the altar steps of Stratum VI Temple just under the walls of Building 1029.³⁹ This picture gives a clear image of the reservoir confirming the location of the plan and modifying the way one reads the "balk photo." The location of the steps implies that the location of the upper altar must have been just under the floor level of the northern chambers in Building 1029. Another thing that the photos reveal is that early archaeologists would expose a floor level and then dig pits displaying the material below. The practice of digging under the floor helps to establish stratigraphy but if done before the whole floor is cleared, there is a risk of contaminating the lower levels with material from the upper levels. The "balk" pictures also show the pick marks in the balk, revealing how large the cuttings into the *tell* were. Again when you cut away large sections at a time, material will invariably get mixed, especially with higher material being dislodged and falling down into the lower debris. These methods are more likely to mix material from the higher stratum with a lower stratum, which is the opposite of what Ottosson suggests. Furthermore, the location of the steps would imply that Locus 1021B was just below and south of Locus 1021B, placing it just under the interior wall and "Late Rameses" additions in Locus

³⁸Ottosson, *Temples*, 71-73. Also see his work "Tempel och Palats i Jerusalem och Beth Shan," *Svensk Exegetisk Årsbok* 41 (1976): 176.

³⁹See Rowe, *Typography*, 1930, pl 28:3.

1021B. Therefore, we will disagree with Ottosson and distinguish between the material found in Building 1029 and the Temple beneath.

If the above is correct, then we will associate Locus 1021A with the material found below the Plaster Floor 1024. The items found in Upper Stratum V will be associated with material found above 1024. Finally, the builders of Upper Stratum V seemed to have filled in both the Northern Temple and Building 1029 with debris up to a meter deep. Unfortunately, the original excavators were not always clear as to which artifacts came from the fill. We will use find spots as the principle. When fragments of the same artifact are found in multiple locations, we will assume that these are from the fill. Also if the excavator records that an object was found at some height above the floor level, we will assume that it belonged to the fill or to some later strata. Artifacts which are identified as fill will not be included in the cultic assemblages except for analogies.

When we examine the finds from Building 1029 and Locus 1024, one quickly becomes aware that Locus 1024 of the Northern Temple is mostly fill debris. The stand (Artifact 55) must be very fragmentary because Rowe reconstructed most of its design by analogy of two other stands (Artifacts 56, 44). The shrine (Artifact 141/64) was put together from fragments found inside the Locus 1024 and from the Central Corridor or Locus 1018. A figurine (Artifact 41) was found in the Northern Temple but its features are quite eroded.⁴⁰ Some of the pottery and the libation tank may have been found *in situ*, the record does not allow us to make such a determination.

⁴⁰Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, pl xxxv 25, described it as a woman holding a jug, but it seems to parallel a figuring of a woman holding a child which was found in Locus 1063. See Appendix 4: Plate 25.

Eight fragments of a stand were found in our loci.⁴¹ This stand must have been very large with walls measuring three or more centimeters thick. It must have stood over a meter in height and at least a half of meter in width. Three fragments (Artifacts 94, 394, 395) were found in the Northern Temple, Locus 1024.⁴² Loci 1019 and 1063 each had one fragment (Artifacts 61, 102,)

The last three deserve special mention because they were found in Locus 1021A (Artifacts 46, 47, 65). The presence of these fragments would suggest that they came from a debris fill. If this locus had been excavated today, the excavator would have probably divided it into at least four different loci: One number for the floor of Upper Stratum V, a second number for the floor level of Lower Stratum V, a third number for the later intrusion which Rowe identified as Late Rameses, and a fourth number for the one-meter debris fill between the floor levels. Unfortunately, we do not know from where the three fragments came, but we will assume that they came from the debris fill.

Rowe and James report that a large quantity of pottery came from the floor level of Locus 1021A.⁴³ The finds included multiple bowls, lamps, juglets, jewelry, a bronze statuette, a shrine and a stand. The variety of whole or nearly whole finds⁴⁴

⁴¹See Appendix 4: Plates 23-24.

⁴²Two were found in the debris of the Hellenistic reservoir.

⁴³Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 28. James, *Iron Age*, 39.

⁴⁴Up to about 13 artifacts were found complete here, including multiple examples of at least two bowl types.

indicate that this small location is a valid assemblage.⁴⁵ Next door, artifacts were found at floor level in Room 1021 and it also include a few whole finds.⁴⁶

Locus 1028 gives the appearance of a sealed area just north of the intrusive Byzantine and Hellenistic reservoirs. If Locus 1028 were excavated today, the square supervisor would give it at least four different locus numbers: one number for the wall of the Byzantine reservoir, another number for the walls of the Hellenistic reservoir, a third number for the area north of the reservoirs, and finally a number for the area underneath the Byzantine reservoir. Material that was found in the walls of the reservoir would be in secondary use and contribute little to our study. The problem here is that the excavators designated many of these finds as coming from a lower stratum, giving the appearance that they did not find a floor.⁴⁷ Fitzgerald attributes several artifacts to the floor level in Locus 1028, but he associates them with stratum VI.⁴⁸ This would seem to imply that the floor of 1028 was found in the Stratum VI Temple. If this were so, then floor level 1028 and locus 1033 would be the same. On more than one occasion, Rowe let his reader know if a particular location had two loci numbers,⁴⁹ so we would have expected him to acknowledge the dual numbers. Rowe clearly views Locus 1028 as belonging to Building 1028, though he published his work ten years after Fitzgerald. Another clue may come from *Kernos* 817. Rowe reports that it was found at the bottom of the steps leading up to

⁴⁵See Appendix 4: Plates 8-10.

⁴⁶See Appendix 4: Plates 12-13.

⁴⁷James, *Iron Age in Beth-Shan*, 39.

⁴⁸See Artifacts 342, 343, 353, 354, 350, 355, 361, 364.

⁴⁹See Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, 29.

Locus 1021B in Locus 1033.⁵⁰ The way we will harmonize the floor level of 1028 and Locus 1033 is to identify Floor 1028 with the northwest corner of the sanctuary and understand 1033 as the northwest quadrant of the sanctuary. Therefore, Floor 1028 will be part of Locus 1033.

Locus 1029 appears to have an assemblage that is related to that of 1021A but the area is so large that one cannot be dogmatic.⁵¹ Locus 1019 looks promising, except that the stands are more fragmentary than those of the other loci, and it includes a fragment that probably was found in the fill.⁵² Therefore, we will consider Locus 1021A as a valid locus though we cannot be certain as to whether it is a truly clean locus. All the other loci mentioned seem to be essentially contemporary with 1021A, but there are many uncertainties in the contexts of their find which we cannot resolve.

⁵⁰Ibid., 37 and cf. *ibid.*, pl. 3.

⁵¹See Appendix 5: Plates 14-17. Many of the artifacts were found under the walls. In the appendix, we only included the finds that are not recorded as being from under the wall with the exception of the two foundation deposits.

⁵²See Appendix 5: Plates 21-22. Cf. Artifact 61.

APPENDIX 2

ARTIFACT LISTING

The following table groups the artifacts according to their provenance and arranges them according to their artifact number. In the first column, the artifact number is recorded, and it is designated by a number sign, “#.” The following list of artifacts is organized according to their control number in the database. Each artifact was assigned a specific number when it was entered into the database. As a general rule, artifacts from the same source are found together, but because of availability of sources and the elimination of duplicate records some items may not be found near other items from a similar source. This arrangement should allow the reader to lookup any artifact listed in this study.

The second column, names the object. When we originally entered the data, we used the designation of the original excavation report. Later, some names were changed to create a greater consistency throughout the database. Some artifacts were found to be mislabeled in the reports, and these were changed to more appropriate designations.

The third column gives a brief description the artifact. This description is not exhaustive but focuses on information that seemed most significant for our study of the particular site.

The fourth column identifies the preservation status of the artifact. The status of “complete” designates artifacts that could be intact to those that were mostly preserved. “Restored” indicates that the piece was completely broken but that enough of it was found that it was put back together. If a piece was found “intact” it was so described under the “Condition” column. The designations of “Complete” and “Restored” overlap. “Restored” was used mostly when a photograph revealed that major restoration had occurred. If only 50 percent to 75 percent of the artifact remained, we classify it as “broken.” Those artifacts which were less than 50 percent extant, we designated as a “fragment.”

The fifth and sixth columns describe the extant condition of the artifact. Measurements were included here because they often reflect the extant size of the artifact as opposed to its size when intact. The sixth column notes significant information about the artifact. If the artifact was found with other finds, that information would be noted here. Also if the excavator designated the artifact as specific type that was also noted.

The seventh column references the source of the information for the particular artifact where one may check the information. The information in this column must be read with the various sources in mind. The reference typically cites the artifact as the original report did. For example in 1930, Rowe used Roman Numerals for his plates so this index identifies the Rowe’s plates by Roman Numerals. The following abbreviations were used: “p” for page(s), “pl” for plate(s). When a photograph is identified, we called it a “photo” so that the reader would know that this was more than a drawing. The letter “n” indicates an endnote or footnote number. If the veracity of the information is uncertain, the field is marked with a question mark, “?”

Provenance: Abu Hawam

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
8	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant	Fragment	Upper body missing	Found under Wall in a rubbish pit.	Hamilton, 1934 p 16.
393	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant	Fragment	Missing head and feet	Found in rubbish of Stratum II.	Hamilton, 1934 p 17.
527	Figurine	Sphinx kneeling	Fragment	Only forelegs and left shoulder, including part of wing	Similar ware as Artifact 26.	Hamilton 1934 p 17.
721	Figurine	Female standing nude	Fragment	Feet and upper body missing	Found in loose burnt debris, immediately below door-sill.	Hamilton 1934 p 17.
777	Figurine	Lion couching	Complete			Hamilton 1934 p 18.
778	Figurine	Ram's head	Fragment	Head		Hamilton 1934 p 24.
779	Amulet	Bes			May belong to Stratum II because found at edge of intrusive pit.	Hamilton 1934 p 27 pl xxxv.
780	Amulet	Bes	Complete		Found below wall foundation, may be from Stratum II.	Hamilton 1934 p 27 pl xxxv.
781	Amulet	Ptah Seker Osiris	Complete		Found directly below foundation of Stratum II town wall.	Hamilton 1934 p 27 pl xxxv.
782	Amulet	Sekhmet or Bastet holding a wand	Complete		Found with 146 in eastern corner of room at foundation level.	Hamilton 1934 p 27 pl xxxv.
783	Amulet	Sekhmet or Bastet	Broken	Upper half	below town wall?	Hamilton 1934 p 28 pl xxxv.
784	Figurine	Female, Hathor hair	Fragment	Legs and lower torso missing		Hamilton 1934 p 31.
785	Figurine	Female,	Fragment	Bust only	cf. 314 of pag 54. found near Jar (175) in the north corner of room. Not in situ.	Hamilton 1934 p 31.
786	Vase	Bull	Broken	Left horn and front right leg broken.	Belonged to second period of construction in Room 50.	Hamilton 1934 p 47 pl xviii, l.
787	Rhyton	Bull	Broken	Two legs missing	Found near 286 in Room 50.	Hamilton 1934 p 49.
788	Rhyton	Bull	Broken		Found near 286 in Room 50.	Hamilton 1934 p 49.
789	Figurine	Bull	Broken	Handle missing	Found near 286 in Room 50.	Hamilton 1934 p 49.
790	Figurine	Hose	Broken		Found near 286 in Room 50. Though at a slightly higher level.	Hamilton 1934 p 49.
791	Figurine	Female, red paint	Fragment		Found beside limestone pillar	Hamilton 1934 p 54.
792	Figurine	Stem of figurine?	Complete			Hamilton 1934 p 54.
793	Figurine	Head, wearing an inverted conical cap	Fragment	Head		Hamilton 1934 p 54.
794	Figurine	Head, wearing an inverted conical cap	Fragment	Head		Hamilton 1934 p 54.
795	Figurine	Bull	Broken	Missing back legs	Found below Stratum IV.	Hamilton 1934 p 54.
796	Figurine	Head with elephant like ears	Fragment			Hamilton 1934 p 54-55.
797	Figurine	Head with elephant like ears, two holes in each ear	Fragment	Head, one ear broken off.	Common in Cyprus, parallel found at Taanach (Sellin, Tell Taanach: Bericht, p 80 fig 113)	Hamilton 1934 p 55.
798	Figurine	Head with elephant like ears, two holes in each ear	Fragment	Head only ears broken	Found below second period of construction of Stratum V.	Hamilton 1934 p 55.
799	Figurine	Female, hand holding breast	Broken	Head and feet missing	Found west of intrusive pit.	Hamilton 1934 p 55.

Provenance: Abu Hawam

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
800	Figurine	Female	Broken	Lower half of body		Hamilton 1934 p 55.
801	Arm	Right arm with clenched fist gasping lost object	Fragment		Found north of Room 30.	Hamilton 1934 p 59.
802	Arm	Right forearm, hand grasping lost object	Fragment		Found with 367	Hamilton 1934 p 59.
803	Statue	Male seated	Complete	Very corroded	Parallel to Ras Shamra and Beth Shemesh see Grant 'Ain Shems pt I, pl. xi. Near object 286.	Hamilton 1934 p 60 pl xv.
804	Arm	Left arm clinched fist coated with gold leaf	Fragment	Left arm	Belongs to a statue of similar scales as 370.	Hamilton 1934 p 60.
805	Arm	Right arm	Fragment		Belongs to a statue of similar style as 370. found near 286.	Hamilton 1934 p 60.
806	Figurine	Lioness head, end of staff or chair rest?	Complete	Well preserved	Near 286	Hamilton 1934 p 60.
807	Cymbals		Complete		Found at foot of limestone pillar.	Hamilton 1934 p 60.
808	Ornament	Stylized cluster of grapes	Fragment	Could be a pendant and may not be a cluster of grapes.		Hamilton 1934 p 65 pl xxxix 2.
809	Rhyton	Woman's head	Restored		Parallel to one found at Minet el Beida See Syria vol xiv p. 104 pl. xi, p. 106 pl. xii.	Hamilton 1934 p 65 pl xxviii.
810	Goblet	Woman's head	Fragment		Similar 425 with which it is was found. Poorer quality	Hamilton 1934 p 65 pl xxix.
811	Goblet	Woman's head	Fragment		Similar 425 with which it is was found. poorer quality.	Hamilton 1934 p 65 pl xxvii.
812	Goblet	Ram's head	Fragment		Found with 425.	Hamilton 1934 p 65 pl xxx.
813	Rhyton	Ram's Head	Fragment		Larger than 428 with which it was found.	Hamilton 1934 p 65 pl xxx.
814	Goblet		Broken	Poor quality	Found outside of north wall of Room 30.	Hamilton 1934 p 30.
815	Spindle Whorl		Complete		From masonry of outer west wall of Room 30.	Hamilton 1934 p 31.
816	Spindle Whorl		Complete		West of Room 30.	Hamilton 1934 p 32.

Provenance: Beth Shean

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1	Sherd	A serpent is in high relief and is coiled around upper part.	Broken	Head Missing	Duplicate Record with Artifact 103 to make Artifact 102.	Rowe 1930 p 18. Rowe 1940, pl xx 3, pl xliva 4.
2	Uraeus					Rowe 1930 p 18
3	Figurine	Heads	Fragment	Just heads		Rowe 1930 p 18
4	Figurine	Lion				Rowe 1930 p 18
5	Amulet	Bes (1)	Unknown	Number unknown	group of amulets	Rowe 1930 p 18
6	Scarab	Multiple items	Complete		Thutmoses III	Rowe 1930 p 18
7	Jug	Purple or red paint, single handle, rounded body	Complete		Fitzgerald states that this type was common on the floor of the Building 1029, though this particular piece was found just east of the "Temple Area."	Fitzgerald 1930 p 13 pl xlvi 4.

Provenance: Beth Shean

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
9	Bread	Votive offering, two have been found one stamped daily and the other 14 daily.		Four found, loci 1196, 1201, 1343, and 1345.	votive offering	Rowe 1940 pl liiia 7. James 1966 p 29.
10	Stand	Two handled, bell shaped open base, painted birds between handles, three red stripes then alternating red and black stripes	Restored	One handle missing	Partly found in 1043	Rowe 1940 pl xiv 2, lia, 1.
11	Stand	Base bell shaped with holes above the bottom	Broken	Upper part missing		Rowe 1940 pl xvi 5,
12	Figurine	Animal,	Fragment	Head		Rowe 1940 pl xxi, 9
13	Figurine	Animal	Broken	Head only		Rowe 1940 pl xxi 10
14	Figurine	Female			Rowe called Ashtoreth	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 22
15	Engraving	Female with two horns and a plumed conical crown. Right hand holds an ankh, left a lotus scepter				Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 5. Rowe 1930 p 19, 21 photo xlixa, 1
16	Figurine	Female: Plaque	Broken	Knees broken missing	Rowe called Ashtoreth	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 12
17	Figurine	Plaque: Female with child,	Broken	Knees broken off	Rowe called Ashtoreth	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 11
18	Engraving	Shaped like a "boomerang" or castanet.			Rowe called Hathor or Qedesh	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 13, photo xlviia 4. cf. pl xx 23.
19	Figurine	Plaque: Female with wig; hands on side	Broken	Bottom broken away	Rowe called Ashtoreth	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 14
20	Figurine	Plaque: Female,	Fragment	Head and legs missing	Rowe called an Ashtoreth	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 15
21	Figurine	Male and Female from a shrine Artifact # 64.	Fragment	Part of Shrine Artifact # 64	1024 alternate Locus.	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 1, cf. pl xvii 2.
22	Figurine	Female	Fragment	From a shrine house very similar to pl xvii 1.	Part of artifact # 63.	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 2, cf pl xvii 1.
23	Stela	Part of a Basalt Stela	Broken		Rowe called Antit. Found under floor under Reservoir. Mazar considers find in secondary use. Belongs to a pre V level	Rowe 1930 p 32. Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 3, photo lxva 1.
24	Seal	Rameses II with Seth, archer	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 4, xxxviii 3
25	Stela		Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 5, photo xlixa 1. Rowe 1930 p 19, 21.
26	Figurine	Crown,				Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 6.
27	Figurine	Serpent	Fragment	Base fragment		Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 7
28	Statue	Horus hawk on base wearing the crown of upper and lower Egypt.	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 8 photo lia 4
29	Statuette	Bearded male seated and wearing a conical cap, holding a staff/scepter with lower end bifurcated. About 10 cm high.	Broken	Figure only, no seat. top of scepter missing	The bifurcated base of scepter has parallels. One found in anthropoid burial and another from Stratum VII. See Rowe 1930 p32 note 67, pl 39:3. Bottom of a Was Scepter	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 9 photo lxva 2. Rowe 1930 p 32.
30	Statuette	Female wearing a conical crown	Broken	Feet missing	Found under floor in the west end of the 1021B. It may have some relation to Artifact 135.	Rowe 1940 p 17 pl xxxv 10 photo lia 6.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
31	Figurine	Plaque: Female, hands on side, child on right and circular object on left	Broken	Missing top and base		Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 16
32	Figurine	Plaque: Female	Broken	Bust and below knees missing	Rowe called Ashtoreth	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 17
33	Figurine					Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 18
34	Figurine	Female wearing a headdress, a veil, and earrings. Right arm across chest.	Broken	Missing lower half	P. 32-15-200	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 19 photo lxiva 2. James 1966 fig 111:4
35	Figurine	Female wearing necklace, armlets and belt. holding a child wearing a high cap	Broken	Upper and lower parts missing	P. 29-103-881	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 20 photo lxiva 2. James 1966 fig 111:6
36	Seal	Cylinder seal with Ishtar and Lion.				Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 21 cf. xxxviii 12.
37	Figurine	Female				Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 23
38	Figurine	Female with hole bored vertically down the top of the head.	Broken	Head only		Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 23
39	Figurine	Male?, hollow	Broken	Head and right side missing, feet		Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 24
40	Figurine	Male Right arm on side left arm holding a scepter	Broken	Upper part missing	The description and the drawing do not match.	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 25
41	Figurine	Female wearing a necklace and spherical pendent and holds a jar (child) on the left chest, per Rowe. Jar is most likely a child.	Broken	Upper and lower parts missing. Very worn.	Under Plaster Floor. P. 29-103-883. Debris Fill.	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 26 photo lxiva 2. James 1966, fig 111:1
42	Figurine	Male with both hands holding a scepter.	Broken	Head and legs missing, back attachment broken		Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 27.
43	Figurine	Male with traces of purple and blue pigment	Fragment	A fragment of a face?	1925 excavation, of poor quality-	Rowe 1940 pl xxxv 28
44	Stand	Snakes protrude below rim. Birds on handle	Broken	Lower portion missing	Paralleled by Artifacts # 45, 56	Rowe 1940 pl xiv 1 photo lviii 1-3. Illustrated London News Dec 26, 1925, p. 1306.
45	Stand	Two handles, bell shaped base. Two birds perched on top of handles. Two or more bird perched in small windows at top and other birds perched in windows near base. Four snakes ascending.	Broken	Top missing	1027 as alternate Locus. Paralleled by Artifacts # 56, 44	Rowe 1940 pl xiv 3, photo lviii 3, 4.
46	Box	Head and neck relief of serpent	Fragment		May be part of a pottery stand	Rowe 1940 pl xiv 4
47	Box	Winding serpent relief.	Fragment		May be part of pottery stand	Rowe 1940 pl xiv 5.
48	Stand	Two handle, open base, red net pattern, trace of relief	Broken		1021 +1029 alternate loci	Rowe 1940 pl xv 1 photo lixa 1,2.
49	Stand	Two handled, Net pattern, rope relief and grooved lines	Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xv 2 photo lxia 3, 4.
50	Stand	Two handle bell shaped open base. Dark red band around rim, shoulder, and below handles. Zig-zag pattern above handles	Restored	Complete restoration	North of Reservoir	Rowe 1940 pl xv 3 photo lxia 1, 2.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
51	Stand	Ribbed neck, painted bands, chevron, and herring-bone pattern. Animal and Sacred tree, rope relief	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xv 4 photo lxiii 3, 4.
52	Stand	Chevron pattern	Fragment	May be part of Rowe xv 4.		Rowe 1940 pl xv 5 photo lxiii 3, 4.
53	Stand	Base	Fragment	Only base		Rowe 1940 pl xv 6
54	Stand	Three fragments	Fragment			Rowe 1949 pl xv 7, 8, 9
55	Stand	Two handles. Bell shaped base with plain foot. Perches with two snakes approaching	Restored	Reconstruction based on xiv 1 and xvi 2.	Under Plaster Floor. Debris Fill.	Rowe 1940 p 32 pl xvi 1 cf. xiv 1 and xvi 2.
56	Stand	Two handles, bell shaped base, perches encroaching serpents	Broken	Heads of birds missing	Paralleled by Artifacts # 45, 44	Rowe 1940 pl xvi 2 photos lixa 3, 4.
57	Stand	Two handle, bell shaped base. serpent head protruding around edge. two perched birds with encroaching serpents				Rowe 1940 pl xvi 3 photo lxa 1, 2.
58	Handle	From a pottery stand has part of a perch and a serpent winding on inside of handle	Broken	From pottery stand		Rowe 1940 pl xvi 4
59	Stand		Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xvi 6.
60	Stand		Fragment		Rowe states that it belongs to Building 1029.	Rowe 1940 pl xvi 7
61	Shrine	Perched bird with encroaching snake	Fragment		May be part of a large stand or shine. Cf artifact # 56, 44, 45. Rowe calls it a box.	Rowe 1940 pl xvi 8
62	Stand	Part of serpent with perch	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xvi 9
63	Shrine	Two stages, coming to rounded top, upper stage birds lower serpents	Fragment		See Artifact 22	Rowe 1940 pl xvii 1 photo lvia 2, lviii 1, 2. Illustrated London News Dec 26 1925 p 1306
64	Shrine	Three stages: top sitting female, middle two doors and standing males, and a lion, bottom encroaching serpent	Complete	Figurines broken	1024 alternate Locus	Rowe 1940 pl xvii 2 photo lvia 1, 3. Illustrated London News Dec 26 1925, 1306
65	Box	Serpent winding upward	Fragment	May be part of item 46, 47.	May be part of a square pottery stand	Rowe 1940 pl xvii 3
66	Box	No decoration,	Fragment	Middle section, May have handles broken off	Could be a part of a square stand	Rowe 1940 pl xvii 4 photo xviii 14
67	Stand	Ribbing line around	Fragment		Fits object xviii 14 (Artifact # 84)	Rowe 1940 pl xvii 5
68	Stand	Bell shaped bottom, two groves and six ribbing lines at bottom	Fragment	Top missing		Rowe 1940 pl xvii 6
69	Stand	Incised chevron pattern, rope relief, grooves near base, apertures	Fragment	Middle section		Rowe 1940 pl xvii 7 photo lvia 4.
70	Stand	Bands of purple red paint below handles	Restored	Just top missing.	North of Reservoir	Rowe 1940 pl xvii 8 photo lxiii 1, 2
71	Stand	Painted in purple red	Fragment		Fragments	Rowe 1940 pl xvii 9

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
72	Shrine	Top of two windows and bottom of upper stage, traces of red paint	Fragment	Missing top and bottom	Small may be part of fill	Rowe 1940 pl xviii 1
73	Shrine	Tops of two windows and bottom of higher stage along with a pair of feet	Fragment	Middle section	Under Reservoir. Too small for use	Rowe 1940 pl xviii 2
74	Shrine	Top of a window, bottom of higher stage	Fragment	Middle section	Parallels Artifact # 63	Rowe 1940 pl xviii 3
75	Shrine	Upper fluted, lower divided into panels	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xviii 4
76	Shrine	Vertical stipes	Fragment	Top rim only	Under Reservoir, Too small for use	Rowe 1940 pl xviii 5
77	Handle				Presumably from pottery stand possibly artifact # 49	Rowe 1940 pl xviii 6
78	Stand	Cris-cross pattern	Fragment	Two fragments		Rowe 1940 pl xviii 7, 8
79	Figurine	Leg?	Fragment	Leg?		Rowe 1940 pl xviii 9
80	Stand		Fragment	Part of neck		Rowe 1940 pl xviii 10
81	Stand		Fragment	Part of base, small		Rowe 1940 pl xviii 11
82	Stand		Fragment	Part of rim, three projections broken off		Rowe 1940 pl xviii 12
83	Stand	Pink slip	Fragment	Part of Shoulder		Rowe 1940 pl xviii 13
84	Stand	Has a bird perch above ribbing	Fragment	Part of shoulder	May fit xvii, 5, (Artifact # 67) Small	Rowe 1940 pl xviii 14
85	Stand		Fragment	Two fragments, Part of shoulder		Rowe 1940 pl xviii 15, 16
86	Stand	Designs in relief	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xviii 17
87	Sherd	Serpent relief around upper part	Fragment	Incomplete		Rowe 1940 pl xix 1
88	Stand	Bell shaped open base, with pigs head for top	Complete		1086 Locus alternate	Rowe 1940 pl xix 2 photo xlixa 3
89	Stand	Oval aperture	Broken	Top and bottom missing	Rowe suggests that this may be an incense stand	Rowe 1940 pl xix 3
90	Stand		Fragment	Central Fragment with round perches		Rowe 1940 pl xix 4
91	Stand	Black paint stains	Fragment	Small, may have fragment of a serpent head or lion's paw.		Rowe 1940 p37, pl xix 5.
92	Stand	Band reliefs	Fragment			Rowe 1940 p 37 pl xix 6.
93	Stand	Three impressed lines	Broken	Missing top and bottom	Rowe identifies this as an incense stand	Rowe 1940 pl xix 7
94	Box	Serpent relief	Fragment		Below foundation of Column. Belongs to a pre V Level.	Rowe 1940 pl xix 8
95	Box		Fragment		could be part of item #94	Rowe 1940 pl xix 9
96	Stand	Inside coarsely ribbed, traces of burning on outer surface			Incense stand	Rowe 1940 pl xix 10
97	Kernos Ring	Shallow cup-shaped and part of hollow tube.	Fragment	Part of tube and one cup		Rowe 1940 pl xix 11
98	Kernos Ring	Cup-shaped attachment	Fragment	Rowe was not sure that it was part of Kernos ring		Rowe 1940 pl xix 12

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
99	Seat	Minoan in shape with Egyptian emblems. Each side Seth-like animals, back vulture with outstretched wings and claws holding a shen. Below djed, two arms with ankh.	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xix 13 photo xlviia 1-4 cf pl xxxvii 8, xxxix 6
100	Table	Minoan shaped, top smooth with square patterns, trees engraved on side, all decoration in black	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xix 14 photo xlixa 2
101	Box		Fragment	A corner		Rowe 1940 pl xx 1
102	Sherd	Serpent relief	Fragment	Two fragments		Rowe 1940 pl xx 2
103	Relief	Lion relief	Fragment	Head, feet, and tail missing	Connects to xvii 2	Rowe 1940 pl xx 4 cf xvii 2
104	Sherd	Lions claw relief with head of snake	Fragment	Too small for use	Under Plaster Floor. May be from Shrine Artifact 141/64. Debris Fill.	Rowe 1940 pl xx 5
105	Figurine	Dove or bird	Broken	Head and part of wing missing	Drawing is of no help	Rowe 1940 p 28 pl xx 6 photo lxiva 1
106	Figurine	Bird	Broken	Tail chipped	Probably Artifact 63	Rowe 1940 pl xx 7
107	Figurine	Bird, hatched lines incised on tail, wing, and back	Broken	Head and left wing missing	Probably Artifact 63	Rowe 1940 pl xx 8
108	Figurine	Bird	Broken	Wings chipped	Probably Artifact 63	Rowe 1940 pl xx 9
109	Vase	Lion's face and paw	Fragment	One side only	Part of lion bull combination. Similar to one found in Locus 882.	Rowe 1940 pl xx 10 photo lxa 4 cf pl xxii 1
110	Figurine	Duck's head	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xx 11
111	Figurine	Dove's head	Fragment	Neck and part of shoulder		Rowe 1940 pl xx 12
112	Figurine	Duck's head	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xx 13
113	Figurine	Duck's head	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xx 14
114	Figurine	Duck's head	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xx 15
115	Figurine	Duck's head	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xx 16
116	Figurine	Duck's head with dowel at base of neck	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xx 17
117	Figurine	Duck's head	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xx 18
118	Figurine	Bird, small lugs on each side	Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xx 19
119	Figurine	Ape's head, hollow head, feature shown in black	Fragment	Muzzle and forehead attachment missing		Rowe 1940 pl xx 20
120	Kernos Ring	Bull's head and five cups	Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xx 21 photo lxa 3.
121	Kernos Ring	One cup	Fragment	Possibly an animal-shaped vase		Rowe 1940 pl xx 22
122	Tablet	Not inscribed	Broken	Four fragments		Rowe 1940 pl xx 24
123	Tablet	Not inscribed, oval	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xx 25

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
124	Tablet	Inscribed with hieroglyphic like design		Part of surface fallen away		Rowe 1940 pl xx 26
125	Statuette	Head, male: highly prognathous features,	Broken	Chin missing		Rowe 1940 pl xxi 1
126	Figurine	Female, vertical hole bored through head	Fragment	Head		Rowe 1940 pl xxi 2
127	Statuette	Arm	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxi 3
128	Statuette	Male, conical cap, crude face, arms outstretched	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxi 4
129	Sherd	Serpent at base	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxi 5 photo xlia 2
130	Relief	Lion, crouching	Broken	Fore legs, back paws, and tail missing	Dog or Lion.	Rowe 1940 pl xxi 6
131	Figurine	Hind part of crouching lion				Rowe 1940 pl xxi 7
132	Figurine	Duck's head, blue and red, black eyes, red beak	Broken	Tip of beak broken		Rowe 1940 pl xxi 8
133	Figurine	Pig snout ? purple lines, eyes inlaid ?				Rowe 1940 pl xxi 9
134	Figurine	Tiger, feature in back-line	Fragment	Head only		Rowe 1940 pl xxi 10
135	Statuette	Two feet	Fragment	Only feet	What is its relation to Artifact 30.	Rowe 1940 pl xxi 11
136	Figurine	Goose/Duck head, decorated with yellow and red	Fragment	Head		Rowe 1940 pl xxi 12. See notes end at the Rowe's chapter VI
137	Figurine	Hippopotamus	Broken	Part of base and hind legs missing		Rowe 1940 pl xxi 13 photo liia 4.
138	Figurine	Horse, trappings partly molded and partly painted black.	Fragment	Head		Rowe 1940 pl xxi 14 photo liia 3.
139	Figurine	Serpent, flat base	Complete	Part of a larger piece		Rowe 1940 pl xxi 15. liia 5
140	Figurine	Female, wearing a sleeveless garment fastened on left shoulder. Hair pointed with diadem.	Fragment	Head and left shoulder	Intrusive	Rowe 1940 pl xxi 16
141	Shrine	Complement Artifact 64	Fragment	Complement Artifact 64	Under Plaster Floor. Alternate location 1018. Probably from fill.	Rowe 1940 p 32
142	Mask				Could be sarcophagus lid.	Rowe 1940 pl xxi 18. photo lxiva 3, 4.
143	Vase	Bull and lion, double headed	Broken	One horn and leg of bull and one leg of lion missing	Other half found in Stratum VI 1042 Artifact 817.	Rowe 1940 pl xxii 1 photo lxa 4 cf. xx 10
144	Jar	Handles shaped as an ibex	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxii 2 photo liia 1
145	Cups	Four cups with a round base, straight sided, has two nails piercing the side, had traces of charcoal	Complete	Four were found	Found on floor. Rowe suggests an incense tool,	Rowe 1940 p 17 pl xxii 3
146	Tray		Fragment	Fragment of outer edge	Offering tray per Rowe	Rowe 1940 pl xxii 4
147	Tray	Interior coated with thin plaster	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxii 5
148	Tray	Light red wash around rim and interior bottom	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxii 6
149	Tray	Red exterior, rope relief	Fragment	Corner	Too Small for use, May be from shrine	Rowe 1940 pl xxii 7

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
150	Tray	Holes partially bored on outside	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxii 8
151	Tray		Fragment	May not be a tray.	Drawing of no help Could be part of a shrine.	Rowe 1940 pl xxii 9
152	Tray	Rope relief	Fragment		Too small for use, may be part of shrine	Rowe 1940 pl xxii 10
153	Tray	Rope relief	Fragment		Too small for use, may be part of shrine	Rowe 1940 pl xxii 11
154	Tray	Four holes bored through long sides, three on short.	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxii 12
155	Box	Oblong, three round studs on long sides, one on short.	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxii 13 photo lia 2.
156	Box-lid	Oblong, two lung-handles and a loop handle, decorated in red	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxii 14
157	Box	Bird perched on one side	Broken	One side broken		Rowe 1940 pl xxii 15
158	Box-lid	Decorated with red paint	Broken		May belong to Item # 157	Rowe 1940 pl xxii 16
159	Platter		Unknown			Rowe 1940 pl xxii 17
160	Libation Tank	Rectangular				Rowe 1940 pl xxii 18
161	Libation Tank	Rectangular	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxii 19
162	Libation Tank	Rectangular, slopping sides	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxii 20
163	Tray	Oblong, narrowing toward end	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxii 21
164	Dish	Ring base	Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xxii 22
165	Dish	Dish and Bowl, Circular	Broken		Fitzgerald considered the artifact as originating from Stratum VI.	Rowe 1940 pl xxii 23
166	Libation Tank	Paneled decorations	Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xxii 24
167	Stand				Incense stand ? per Rowe	Rowe 1940 pl xxiv 6
168	Libation Tank	Square, sharp edge, Rowe suggest that it may have been used as an incense altar	Complete	Traces of burning on sides	Under Plaster Floor	Rowe 1940 pl xxiv 13
169	Altar		Complete		To me it looks like a Hellenistic altar. Rowe was aware of its similarity to later altar. See 1940 p. 93	Rowe 1940 p x pl lxixa 1, 2.
170	Figurine	Ape	Fragment	From some pottery vessel		Rowe 1940 p x pl lxviii 8
171	Figurine	Female		Glass?		Rowe 1940 p x pl lxviii 7
172	Figurine	Female, holding breasts incised lines made of dots.	Broken	Head missing		Rowe 1940 p x pl lxviii 1
173	Baetyl					Rowe 1940 p x pl lxixa 3
174	Bowl	Serpent relief				Rowe 1940 p x pl lxixa 5
175	Chalice					Rowe 1940 p x pl lxixa 3, 4

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
176	Figurine	Male				Rowe 1940 p x pl lxviii 9
177	Pendant	Lion and bull				Rowe 1940 p x pl lxix 1
178	Pendant	Female engraved				Rowe 1940 p x pl lxviii 5
179	Pot	Four curved legs				Rowe 1940 p x pl lxxa 1, 2.
180	Figurine	Female	Broken	Top half missing		Rowe 1940 p x pl lxviii 2.
181	Figurine	Plaque: Female, hand by side	Broken	Knees down missing		Rowe 1940 p x pl lxviii 3.
182	Figurine	Female holding two small animals	Broken	Head missing		Rowe 1940 p x pl lxviii 4.
183	Figurine	Female	Broken	Abdomen down missing, highly eroded.		Rowe 1940 p x pl lxviii 6.
184	Figurine Mold					Rowe 1940 p x pl xliia 1.
185	Figurine					Rowe 1940 p x pl xlia 1.
186	Stand					Rowe 1940 p x pl xlia 3.
187	Sherd	Serpent				Rowe 1940 p x pl xlia 2.
188	Sherd	Serpent				Rowe 1940 p x pl xliia 2.
189	Sherd	Serpent				Rowe 1940 p x pl xliia 5.
190	Loom Weight					Rowe 1940 pl xxv 8.
191	Weight	Polished, oblong stone		Polisher?		Rowe 1940 pl xxv 9.
192	Weight	Smooth gray			Polisher	Rowe 1940 pl xxv 11.
193	Weight	Yellowish, trace of purple paint, like a crud "duck" weight				Rowe 1940 pl xxv 12.
194	Weight	Dark red				Rowe 1940 pl xxv 16
195	Weight	Stone,				Rowe 1940 pl xxv 19
196	Weight			Polisher?		Rowe 1940 pl xxv 19
197	Spindle Whorl	Small		Covered with a brown substance, peeling off		Rowe 1940 pl xxv 21
198	Spindle Whorl			Covered with brown substance, peeling off		Rowe 1940 pl xxv 23.
199	Figurine	Arm? pierced at one end	Fragment	Broken at the wrist		Rowe 1940 pl xxvi 10
200	Sherd	Dumb-bell shaped	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxvi
201	Figurine	Arm, Pierced horizontally near top	Fragment	Missing bottom part		Rowe 1940 pl xxvi 12
202	Bricks	Made with symbols impressed into the brick.	Complete	Four different bricks		Rowe 1940 pl xxvi 14, 15, 16, 17
203	Tile		Fragment		Too small for use	Rowe 1940 pl xxvi 18

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
204	Brick	Has a Ka impression	Complete		From South Wall	Rowe 1940 pl xxvii 17
205	Scraper	Flint blades or scrapers	Complete			Rowe 1940 p 27 pl xxviii 7 cf 2, 3, 4
206	Scraper	Flint blade	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxviii 11
207	Scraper	Flint blade	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxviii 13.
208	Scraper	Flint blade	Complete	Too small for use	Under Plaster Floor	Rowe 1940 pl xxviii 14.
209	Scraper	Flint blade	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxviii 15
210	Statue	Male holding two standards	Fragment	Shoulders up and below knees missing	Rowe identified as a king or prince. Found under floor below Reservoir. Pre-level V.	Rowe 1940 pl xxviii 18. Rowe 1930 p 36-37.
211	Stela	Rounded molding, cornices, engraved three men's heads and eight hieroglyphs	Fragment		In wall of Reservoir	Rowe 1940 pl xxviii 20. Rowe 1930 p 38
212	Stela	Thutmoses III or Amenophis II.	Fragment	Found in later strata	Found Under Floor below Reservoir. Pre-level V.	Rowe 1940 pl xxviii 21. Rowe 1930 p 36.
213	Rings	Two rings	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxix 3, 4
214	Pot	Foundation deposit: silver- 2 rings, 3 disks, 1 bar, 3 wires, 1 bead, 3 earrings, 1 sheet, 5 ingots.	Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xxix 17
215	Jug	Foundation deposit: Gold - 2 beads, 6 ingots, Silver - 1 foil, 1 bracelet,	Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xxix 40 photo lxvii 1, 2
216	Handle	A slit handle	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxx 7
217	Attachment	Bell shaped	Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xxx 19
218	Bracelets	Four	Complete	Corroded together		Rowe 1940 pl xxx 23
219	Bracelet		Fragment	Two fragments		Rowe 1940 pl xxx 22
220	Earring				Possible Upper V See Rowe 1940, p. 28.	Rowe 1940 pl xxx 32
221	Weight				May be a pendant	Rowe 1940 pl xxx 43
222	Ornament	Mostly shell, one ivory pendant	Complete	Multiple items.		Rowe 1940 pl xxx 52
223	Fibula	Fibula	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxx 55
224	Fibula	Fibula	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxx 56
225	Blade	Knife	Fragment	Two fragments	Rowe's report indicates that these were found over a meter above floor level. See 26.	Rowe 1940 pl xxxi 14
226	Blade		Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxxi 17
227	Handle	Handles	Fragment			Rowe 1940 p 28 pl xxxi 21
228	Nails					Rowe 1940 pl xxxi 34
229	Spoon	Handle shaped like an animal's hind leg	Broken	End broken off		Rowe 1940 pl xxxi 45
230	Horn	Gazelle	Unknown	Too small for use	Under plaster floor. Parallel find in 1021A	Rowe 1940 pl xxxi 54

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
231	Horn	Gazelle	Unknown			Rowe 1940 pl xxxi 55
232	Shell					Rowe 1940 pl xxxi 59
233	Bone	Trace of light blue paint	Fragment	Too small for use		Rowe 1940 pl xxxi 68
234	Amulet	Female (goddess) crown of Upper Egypt.	Broken	Below the knees is missing.	Large Amulet	Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 8
235	Amulet	Female	Broken	Head and shoulders only		Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 18
236	Amulet	Female	Broken	Only headdress		Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 19
237	Pendant					Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 38
238	Beads	Collection of beads				Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 52
239	Bead	White with green strips	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 54
240	Beads	Collection of beads	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 72
241	Bead	White stone	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 75
242	Beads	Collection of beads and pendants carinated and cylinder shaped	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 77
243	Beads	Gray, Green, White, Yellow, Red, Blue	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 80
244	Plaque	Male deity in relief	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiv 73
245	Scarab	Inscribed with Ramen kheper (Thutmoses III)	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxvi 2
246	Scarab		Unknown	Worn		Rowe 1940 pl xxxvi 3
247	Scarab	Inscribed ibex walking from left to right, a branch behind	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxvi 4
248	Scarab	Inscribed animal walking left to right, branch below head	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxvi 5.
249	Scarab	Plain	Complete		Possibly from Upper V Rowe 1940, 28. In the text called Crystal.	Rowe 1940 pl xxxvi 6.
250	Scarab	Plain back, base figure seated holding a scepter or weapon, wearing a horned helmet	Complete		From Silver box-amulet See Rowe 1940 xxx 47. Lower level	Rowe 1940 p 28 pl xxxvi 7.
251	Rings	More than one ring.	Complete	Number unknown	Upper level of 1021A Duplicate Record 214	Rowe 1940 p 28 pl xxix 3, 4
252	Seal	Scaraboid, cross design	Complete		Under Plaster Floor	Rowe 1940 pl xxxix 7.
253	Bowl		Complete			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvii 1.
254	Bowl	James reports two types: Drab and Burnished red.	Complete		Floor level: James reports Drab 1 in 1021, 7 in 1021A, Burnished red 1 in each of 1021 and 1021 A.	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvii 2. James 1966; fig 6:3.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
255	Bowl	Interior decorated with two red bands crossing in center and one around rim	Complete		Found below wall 1029; James reports that was found on floor. 1 in 1021, 3 in 1021A. Fitzgerald states that this design is common in Stratum V but notes that the only parallels he knows are from MB at Gezer and Beth Shemesh. See Macalister Gezer III pl cxxi 8 and Palestine Exploration Fund 2 (1912-13): 46 pl. xvii.	Fitzgerald 1930 p 12 pl xlvii 3. James 1966 fig 6:4, cf. fig 126:13.
256	Bowl		Complete		From below floor. James reports several were found in 1024.	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvii 8. James 1966 p 34 fig 3:6.
257	Bowl		Complete			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvii 12
258	Bowl	Brown slip	Complete		Floor level, James reports two examples, the other is registered as Beth Shean item P 29-102-409.	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvii 15. James 1966 fig 6:2
259	Bowl	Bar-handled	Complete		S. magazine at floor level	Fitzgerald 1930 xlvii 16. James 1966 fig 6:5
260	Cup and Saucer		Complete			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvii 18
261	Bowl	Turned upside down, loop handles, inside diameter ca. 28 cm.	Complete		Fitzgerald states that only two of these looped handle bowls were found in Stratum V and that the looped handles distinguish them from those found in Stratum VII. See 12, cf. xli 21, 22, 24.	Fitzgerald 1930 p 12 pl xlvii 19.
262	Bowl	Painted bottom	Complete	Had plaster around base indicating that it once was set in a floor.	Not found in situ.	Fitzgerald 1930 p 12 pl xlvii 21.
263	Lamp		Complete		Found at floor level. James reports that 3 in 1021 5 in 1021A.	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvii 23. James 1966 fig 6:28
264	Juglet		Complete		Floor level	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvii 25. James 1966 fig 6:10.
265	Jug		Complete			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvii 26
266	Jug	Small	Complete		under wall	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlviii 1
267	Jug		Complete			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlviii 2
268	Jug		Broken	Top missing		Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlviii 5
269	Amphoriskos	Two handles, fine ware	Complete		Floor level: James reports 3 in 1021A and 16 in 1029. Fitzgerald states that some 20 double handled jars (Amphoriskos) were found on the floor of Building 1029. See Fitzgerald 1930 p. 13.	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlviii 6. James 1966 fig 6:16 cf fig 126:11.
270	Amphoriskos	Two handles	Broken	Handles broken off.	Floor level, 3 in 1021A. 1 in 1029 see James fig 5:11.	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlviii 7. James 1966 fig 6:19.
271	Juglet	Two handled	Broken	Top lip missing	25-1-184 found under wall of 1029, but Fitzgerald reports that three or more of these juglets were found in Locus 1034.	Fitzgerald 1930 p 9 pl xlviii 8.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
272	Amphoriskos	Two handled	Complete		Floor level. Beth Shean Pottery Type example P 29-102-701.	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlviii 10. James 1966 fig 6:18.
273	Juglet	Two handled	Complete		Floor level	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlviii 11
274	Juglet		Complete		James report 1 from 1021, 1 from 1021A, 1 from 1029. Beth Shean Pottery Type 29-102-812.	Fitzgerald 1930 xlviii 13. James 1966 fig 6:11 cf fig 126:8
275	Juglet		Restored	Handle from Strata VI Locus 1034	Beth Shean Pottery Type 29-102-702	Fitzgerald 1930 xlviii 15. James 1966 fig 6:9
276	Juglet		Complete			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlviii 16
277	Juglet	Trefoil mouth	Complete		Floor level. James 2 in 1021A. Beth Shean Pottery Type example 29-102-707	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlviii 17. James 1966 fig 6:13
278	Pot		Broken	Half missing		Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlviii 21
279	Bowl	Curved lip	Fragment		Floor, James 3 in 1021A	James 1966 fig 6:6
280	Krater	Many handles	Fragment	Location unknown	Floor, James calls this a "Jar-bowl"	James 1966 fig 6:7
281	Handle		Fragment	Disposition unknown	Floor	James 1966 fig 6:15
282	Cooking Pot	Outside red, inside light drab	Fragment		Floor in 1021A. James also reports in 1024. Beth Shean Pottery Type 25-9-433.	James 1966 fig 6:21
283	Bowl		Fragment	Rim only, Disposition unknown	Floor	James 1966 fig 6:22.
284	Jar		Fragment	rim only	Floor	James 1966 fig 6:26.
285	Bowl		Complete	Type example p 29-107-312.	Floor	James 1966 fig 6:27.
286	Jug	Incised zig-zag lines, Rowe pot in text, handle in plates.	Fragment	Side with handle	Floor	James 1966 fig 6:29. Rowe 1940 p 27.
287	Pyxis		Complete	Type example 29-107-281	Floor, 3 in 1021A	James 1966 fig 6:31, fig 119:6.
288	Stand		Fragment		Similar to Artifact #90	Rowe 1940 p 36
289	Figurine	Female,	Fragment	Head,	P. 29-107-926	James, 1966 fig 107:1
290	Figurine	Animal	Fragment	Head	P. 29-103-1010	James 1966 fig 107:2
291	Figurine	Horse, Cinnamon colored slip	Fragment	Head	P 26-103-985	James 1966 fig 107:3
292	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Torso		James 1966 fig 107:4
293	Figurine	Leg,	Fragment			James 1966 fig 107:5. Rowe 1940 pl liiia 6.
294	Figurine	Horse	Fragment	Head	Found near foundations on the west side of 1585	James 1966 fig 107:6
295	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Torso		James 1966 fig 107:7
296	Figurine	Feet on rectangular base	Fragment	base	South and west of 1586	James 1966 fig 107:8
297	Figurine	Duck	Fragment	Head		James 1966 fig 107:9
298	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Left breast and arm	south of Locus 1588	James 1966 fig 107:10
299	Figurine	Dog	Complete		P 29-108-81	James 1966 fig 108:1. Rowe 1940 pl lxiia 5.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
300	Figurine	Female?	Fragment	Right Leg and loins	P 29-104-116	James 1966 fig 108:2
301	Figurine	Dog	Complete	very corroded		James 1966 fig 108:3. Rowe 1940 pl lxiii 6.
302	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Torso	P 32-15-200	James 1966 fig 111:2
303	Figurine	Female, torso, right hand reaching down	Fragment	Torso		James 1966 fig 111:3
304	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head		Rowe 1940 pl xxi 17. James 1966 fig 111:5
305	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Feet	P. 29-103-918	James 1966 fig 111:7
306	Figurine	Bull, red paint	Fragment	Head	P. 32-12-121	James 1966 fig 111:8
307	Figurine	Bull	Fragment	Head	P. 32-10-384	James 1966 fig 111:8
308	Figurine	Bull, red paint	Fragment	Head	P. 32-15-176	James 1966 fig 112:1
309	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head	P. 32-15-199	James 1966 fig 112:2
310	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head		James 1966 fig 112:3
311	Figurine	Horse	Fragment	Head		James 1966 fig 112:4
312	Figurine	Female, arms crossed, right hand holding tambourine, tall headpiece.	Broken	Missing feet	Northeast of Locus 1549	James 1966 fig 112:5
313	Figurine	Female, nude, one hand under breast other on belly	Broken	Head and legs missing	P. 32-15-201, also Locus 33	James 1966 fig 112:6
314	Figurine	Female	Broken	Legs missing	Locus 33, below both 33 and 1549	James 1966 fig 112:7
315	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head	P. 29-103-878	James 1966 fig 115:1
316	Figurine	Female	Broken	Legs missing	P. 29-103-932	James 1966 fig 115:2
317	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head	P. 29-103-900. Similar to 3241 of Locus 92.	James 1966 fig 115:3
318	Figurine	Leg	Fragment	Leg	P. 29-104-152. knob on leg	James 1966 fig 115:4
319	Figurine	Female, hands holding breast	Broken	Head and legs missing	P. 29-104-152	James 1966 fig 115:5
320	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head	P. 29-103-874	James 1966 fig 115:6
321	Figurine	Bull	Fragment	Head	P. 29-103-1013	James 1966 fig 115:7. Fitzgerald 1930 pl li 10
322	Figurine	Female, musician	Complete			James 1966 fig 116:2. Fitzgerald 193 pl, xxiv 2 (3)
323	Figurine	Horse and Rider	Broken	Head and feet missing		James 1966 fig 116:5
324	Handle	Manufacturer Seal on handle with a figurine of a man	Fragment	Handle	Not drawing or plate	Rowe 1940 p 27
325	Seal		Complete		Could be a loom weight	Rowe 1940 p 27 pl xxxviii 2
326	Altar	Offering stand?	Fragment	Do not know size	Rowe suggests that it was an altar.	Rowe 1940 p 27 pl lxiii 4
327	Lamps	Many lamps		Rowe reported most were fragmentary	Rowe called Canaanite	Rowe 1940 p 28
328	Saucer				No drawing or picture	Rowe 1940 p 28

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
329	Blade		Fragment	End of blade		Rowe 1940 p 26 pl xxxi 15.
330	Scarab	Scroll design	Complete	Chipped on one end		Rowe 1940 p 26 pl xxxvi 10.
331	Scraper	Flint blade	Complete		Rowe does not state the number	Rowe 1940 p 27 pl xxviii 2.
332	Scarab	Hawk and Uraeus design	Complete			Rowe 1940 p 27 pl xxxvi 11
333	Seal		Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxviii 5
334	Bracelet				North of Reservoir	Rowe 1940 p 27
335	Hand		Fragment	Hand of a statue	North of Reservoir	Rowe 1940 p 27 pl xxx 6
336	Lamp	Single spout	Complete		Rowe calls it Canaanite.	Rowe 1940 p 27
337	Bowl	Twelve handled	Fragment	Fragments found in several locations	Under Reservoir, Cf Artifact # 343	Rowe 1940 p 27
338	Bead				Under Plaster Floor	Rowe 1940 p 33
339	Pot		Fragment	Rim		Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlix 34.
340	Juglet		Complete			Fitzgerald 1930 pl li 16
341	Handle	Handle grooved	Fragment	Handle of Jar	Found near floor	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlix 14
342	Jar	Neck	Fragment	Neck and upper part of rim	Floor 1028, Fitzgerald considered this Early Seti I or from VI	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xli 1.
343	Pot	Twelve handles ?	Restored	Some fragments found in 1021B	Floor 1028. Fitzgerald considers this artifact as from Early Seti I, Fragments found in 1021B.	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xli 14
344	Bowl				Under wall. Fitzgerald states that this design is common in Stratum V but notes that the only parallels he knows are from MB at Gezer and Beth Shemesh See Macalister Gezer III pl clxxi 8 and Palistine Exploration Fund 2 (1912-13): 46 pl. xvii.	Fitzgerald 1930 p 12 pl xlvii 3
345	Foil				Under Plaster Floor	Rowe 1940 p 33
346	Bowl				Floor	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xliv 1
347	Bowl					Fitzgerald 1930 pl xliv 2
348	Bowl	May have band crossing center				Fitzgerald 1930 pl xliv 6
349	Bowl					Fitzgerald 1930 pl xliv 7.
350	Cup and Saucer	Saucer shaped for pouring	Complete		Floor 1028. Fitzgerald considered this as from Early Seti I or Stratum VI. Found near floor.	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xliv 14
351	Bowl	Loop feet				Fitzgerald 1930 pl xliv 16
352	Bowl					Fitzgerald 1930 pl xliv 17

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
353	Goblet	Painted on stem	Complete		Floor 1028. Fitzgerald considered this Early Seti 1 or Stratum VI	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 18.
354	Base	Trumpet-base shape	Broken	Could be to a chalice or pot.	Floor of 1028. Fitzgerald considered this Early Seti 1 or Stratum VI.	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 21
355	Pot	Square pot	Unknown	Identification unknown.	Floor 1028. Fitzgerald considered this Early Seti 1 or Stratum VI. Found near Floor?	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 22
356	Handle	Lid handle	Fragment			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 26
357	Flask	Lentoid, red decorations both sides, bands on handles	Complete			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 2
358	Juglet	Two handled	Complete			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 3
359	Jug	Blackened by fire	Broken			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 4
360	Jug	Rough	Broken	Missing lip	Found at bottom of steps. Locus 1032?	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 5
361	Sherd	Painted, diam 16 cm	Fragment		Floor 1028. Fitzgerald considered this Early Seti 1 or Stratum VI	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 10
362	Sherd	Red decorations, diam 5 cm	Fragment		Floor	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 11
363	Sherd	Bottle globular with brown decoration.	Fragment		Under floor. Very small, only decorations of value	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 14
364	Sherd	Purple decorations, diam 26 cm	Fragment		Floor 1028. Fitzgerald considered this Early Seti 1 or Stratum VI	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 19
365	Sherd	Carmine decoration, stirrup-vase	Fragment		Under floor	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 25
366	Juglet	Black lines concentric circles on glazed surface	Fragment		Found at floor level. Fitzgerald may be referring to this fragment. See 1930 p. 13. If so, this fragment is from a juglet like Fitzgerald 1930 p. 12, pl xlvii 27. Which was found to the east of the "Temple Area." Juglet similar to Amiran APHL 97:19 (Iron II C).	James 1966 fig 6:14
367	Jar		Fragment			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvi 7
368	Pot	Sixteen handles, incised rope decorations under handles				Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvi 13
369	Stand		Broken		P. 29-103-320, typed to 25-10-67 from upper 1027	James 1966 fig 6:23
370	Bowl		Complete		Floor	James 1966 fig 6:1
371	Jug			Discarded	Floor, James reports 1 from 1021, 1 from 1021A	James 1966 fig 6:12
372	Chalice	Black toward center	Broken	Discarded	Floor,	James 1966 fig 6:24
373	Jar	Lip	Fragment	Lip fragment	Floor	James 1966 fig 6:25
374	Pyxis		Complete		Floor, P. 29-107-326	James 1966 fig 6:30
375	Juglet		Complete		Floor, P. 29-107-268	James 1966 fig 7:1 cf. fig 119:5
376	Bowl		Complete		Floor,	James 1966 fig 7:2

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
377	Juglet	Thin	Complete		Floor	James 1966 fig 7:3
378	Juglet	Thin, burnished vertically	Complete		Floor	James 1966 fig 7:4
379	Bowl		Complete		Floor	James 1966 fig 7:5
380	Jar	Red wash smeared on exterior. Inside of neck slightly ribbed	Complete		Floor	James 1966 fig 7:6
381	Bowl	Thin, bistre slip unevenly applied	Complete		Floor	James 1966 fig 7:7
382	Bowl	Bistre wash smeared all over	Complete		Floor	James 1966 fig 7:8
383	Bowl		Complete		Floor	James 1966 fig 7:9
384	Bowl	Bistre wash smeared inside and outside	Complete		Floor	James 1966 fig 7:10
385	Lamp	Open with loop handle on rim	Broken	Incomplete		Rowe 1940 pl xxxii 25
386	Lamp		Unknown	Typed to 25-9-3 of locus 1002	Found under floor. Rowe calls it a Canaanite lamp.	Rowe 1940 p 33. James 1966 fig 3:8
387	Bowl		Complete		James reports, five bowls like this one with a red cross decoration and five with burnished red slip found under plaster floor.	James 1966 p 34 fig 3:5
388	Cooking Pot		Fragment	Lip	Four examples of this type of bowl are reported by James	James 1966 p 34 fig 3:1
389	Cooking Pot		Fragment			James 1966 p 34 fig 3:2
390	Juglet	Handle?	Broken	Missing handle	Found under plaster floor. Beth Shean Pottery Type 29-102-824.	James 1966 p 34 fig 3:4
391	Jug		Complete		Cf James 1966 fig 126:10. Beth Shean Pottery Type 29-102-738	James 1966 p 34 fig 3:7
392	Incense Burner		Fragment	Part of side with handle		James 1966 p 34 fig 3:3
394	Sherd	Serpent body	Fragment		Under debris of the reservoir of the Hellenistic Temple in the Northern Temple. From pre level V.	Rowe 1940 pl xvi 9
395	Sherd	Two adjoining sides	Fragment	No serpent	Under debris of Hellenistic Reservoir in Northern Temple	Rowe 1940 pl xvi 9
462	Handle	Potter's mark on handle	Fragment			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvi 2.
463	Jar	Purple-red paint	Broken			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvi 5.
464	Jar		Broken			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvi 6.
465	Jar	Base of jar or pot	Fragment		Floor Level	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvi 9.
466	Krater	Red decorations	Broken			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvi 11.
467	Pot	Red decorations	Fragment			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvi 18.
468	Jug	Imitation of an Egyptian drop shaped jug.	Broken		Cf. Amiran APHL, pl. 58:1	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlvi 1.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
469	Handle	Painted handle	Fragment		Floor 1028. Fitzgerald associated with Stratum VI but states it was found near floor level.	Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 10.
470	Juglet		Complete			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 27.
471	Juglet	Trefoil lip	Complete			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 29
472	Bowl	Surface mottled buff, red band around rim.	Complete			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 5.
473	Bowl	Traces of red paint around rim	Broken	Over half		Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 9.
474	Bowl	Red paint around rim	Complete			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 10
475	Bowl	Decorated in black on interior. Below rim, double line of dots, lanceolated leaves radiating and ascending from bottom with dotted center line	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxi 31.
476	Mortar					Rowe 1940 pl xxiii 3.
477	Mortar		Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxiii 7.
478	Mortar	Door-socket				Rowe 1940 pl xxiii 9.
479	Door-socket					Rowe 1940 pl xxiii 14.
480	Weight					Rowe 1940 pl xxiii 22.
481	Stopper					Rowe 1940 pl xxiii 9.
482	Weight					Rowe 1940 pl xxiii 10.
483	Weight					Rowe 1940 pl xxv 17.
484	Weight					Rowe 1940 pl xxv 18.
485	Stopper	Not pierced,	Unknown			Rowe 1940 pl xxv 24.
486	Shaft					Rowe 1940 pl xxv 28.
487	Ornament	Conventional flower pattern				Rowe 1940 pl xxx 61
488	Fragment		Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxx 62.
489	Spearhead	Bent, may be an arrow head.	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxi 10.
490	Bolts	Two fused fragments	Fragment			Rowe 1940 pl xxxi 22
491	Nail					Rowe 1940 pl xxxi 35.
492	Bone	Three lines incised	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxi 69.
493	Spearhead		Fragment	Two fragments		Rowe 1940 pl xxxii 12.
494	Arrowhead		Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxii 15.
495	Chisel	Small	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxii 19.
496	Chisel	Pointed	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxii 20.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
497	Spoon		Unknown			Rowe 1940 pl xxxii 21.
498	Stopper		Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxii 24.
499	Amulet	Bes or Ptah-Seker-Osiris, pierced in back of head.	Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 6.
500	Amulet	Bes	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 10.
501	Amulet	Male god with solar disk, holding palm branches of "million years" and seated on a conventicle neb.	Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 14.
502	Amulet	Goddess wearing a plume, long dress, hands held down at side.	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 16
503	Amulet	Wedjat or Right eye	Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 25.
504	Pendant		Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 34
505	Beads	Two beads: upper one gray, lower one greenish brown with white peripheral band.	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 53
506	Beads	67 green glaze, 68 disk-shaped	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 67, 68
507	Beads	Oval	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 69.
508	Bead	Barrel-shaped	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiii 78.
509	Pendant		Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiv 70.
510	Amulet	Bes	Unknown			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiv 71.
511	Amulet	Female: Hathor?	Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xxxiv 72.
512	Scarab	Flattened, showing a pattern on one side, the other side crushed. Pierced longitudinally.	Complete		Not too sure it is a scarab, may be from a ring.	Rowe 1940 xxxvi 13.
513	Seal	Four men holding staves, cross-hatched band above.	Complete			Rowe 1940 xxxviii 9.
514	Cartouches	Rameses I	Broken	Many found	Rowe indicates that these were found throughout the temple under both walls and floors. He also states that they were found in upper Amenophis III level.	Rowe 1940 p 13 pl xxix 5. The Museum Journal 18 (1927): 23.
515	Pyxis		Broken			James 1966 fig 56:16
516	Bowl	Interior handle	Broken	Typed to 25-10-333 form Locus 1051.	P. 29-102-489	James 1966 fig 56:17
517	Bowl		Broken			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xliv 8
518	Crucible	Spouted				Fitzgerald 1930 pl xliv 12.
519	Bowl	Turned-up side with hooked handles				Fitzgerald 1930 pl xliv 13.
520	Cup and Saucer					Fitzgerald 1930 pl xliv 15.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
521	Kernos Ring	Cup on stem	Fragment	Cup only		Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 19.
522	Vase	Trumpet-base, red decorations	Unknown			Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 20.
523	Vessel		Fragment	Trumpet base only		Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 23.
524	Vessel		Fragment	Trumpet base		Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 25.
525	Bowl	Rows of nicks incised on exterior rim	Fragment	Rim only diameter 50 cm.		Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 8.
526	Bowl	Red decorations,	Fragment	Loop handle		Fitzgerald 1930 pl xlv 17.
817	Vase	Lion's head	Broken	half	Two parts other half found at Locus 282 Artifact 143. Rowe reports that it was found at floor level.	Rowe 1940 p 15.
818	Kernos Ring		Restored	Missing all but one cup and a small segment from ring.	Most likely found at bottom of steps in Stratum VI Temple.	Rowe 1940 p 37 pl lia 3.
819	Kernos Ring	Had five cups,	Fragment	Has two cups Possibly two fragments. Second fragment Reg # 28-9-203.	Discussed in Topography. Found in house west of Stratum VI Temple.	Rowe 1940 pl liia 3. James 1966 fig 58:4.
820	Jug	Single handle	Complete		Fitzgerald reported that this type was common on the floor of Building 1029. See p. 13. cf pl. xlvii 1	Fitzgerald 1930 p 13 pl xlvii 3.
821	Tube	May be a handle. Tube with one end closed	Complete	Traces of charring on interior	Floor level. Fitzgerald suggests that it is a torch handle.	Fitzgerald 1930 p 14 pl xlviii 24.
822	Tube	May be a handle. Tube with one end closed	Broken	Part of base broken off?	Floor level. Fitzgerald suggests that it is a torch handle.	Fitzgerald 1930 p 14 pl xlviii 26.
823	Tube	May be a handle. Tube with one end closed	Complete		Floor level. Fitzgerald suggests that it is a torch handle.	Fitzgerald 1930 p 14 pl xlviii 27.
824	Tube	May be a handle. Tube with one end closed	Complete		Upper level debris. Fitzgerald suggests that it is a torch handle.	Fitzgerald 1930 p 14 pl xlviii 28.
825	Nails	Iron nails with bronze attached	Broken			Rowe 1940 p 26 pl xxxi 37.
826	Arrowhead					Rowe 1940 p 27 pl xxxi 1.
827	Box	Small box, with silver straps attached to each corner, forming crossing arches	Complete		Contained Saraboid (Artifact 250)	Rowe 1940 pl xxx 47 photo lxvia 4.
828	Ornament	Cube with bronze straps connecting with handles, forming a crossing arches	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxx 46 photo lxvia 4.
829	Plaque	Incised pattern, pierced with two or more holes.	Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xxx 2.
830	Comb		Broken			Rowe 1940 pl xxx 3.
831	Bracelet					Rowe 1940pl xxx 25.
832	Scarab	Plain base	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxvi 8.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
833	Scarab	Scroll design	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxvi 9.
834	Scarab	Spool design with name of Ra-aa-kha.	Complete		Rowe considers this to be a Hyksos scarab.	Rowe 1940 pl xxxvi 1. Rowe, Catalogue of Egyptian Scarabs 1936 p 38 number 143.
835	Seal	Shows four figures and an animal	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxxviii 1.
836	Scraper	Flint blade	Complete			Rowe 1940 pl xxviii 4.

Provenance: Hazor

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
396	Bowl		Fragment	Side fragment		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 2
397	Bowl		Fragment	Lip		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 4
398	Bowl	Tripod	Fragment	One leg		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 6
399	Cooking Pot		Fragment	Lip		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 9
400	Cooking Pot		Fragment	Lip		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 10.
401	Bowl		Fragment			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 3.
402	Bowl		Fragment			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 1.
403	Cooking Pot		Broken			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 7.
404	Pithos		Fragment	Base		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 14
405	Jar	Decorated	Broken	Missing rim		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 16.
406	Krater		Broken	Handle missing		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 17.
407	Jug		Broken			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 18
408	Flask	Pilgrim,	Broken	Neck and handles missing		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 19 photo cccxlv 14.
409	Lamp		Broken			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 20
410	Lamp		Fragment	Spout and base		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 21
411	Jar	Potter's mark	Fragment	Handle only		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 22
412	Plaque	Traces of soot	Fragment			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciii 24
413	Stand	Decorated molding and indents	Restored	Major restoration		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 1 Photo cccxlv 11.
414	Stand	Rope design	Fragment	Upper neck only		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 2
415	Handle		Fragment	Handle only	Possibly from a stand.	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 4
416	Scarab		Complete			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 6 photo cclx 1.

Provenance: Hazor

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
417	Weight		Complete			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 8
418	Weight		Complete			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 9
419	Bead		Complete			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 10
420	Inlay		Complete			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 11
421	Handle		Broken			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 12 photo ccxlv 20.
422	Needle	U shaped curve	Complete			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 13.
423	Needle	U shaped curve	Complete			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 14
424	Needle	Straight	Broken	Head missing		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 15
425	Toggle-pin	Ribbed	Fragment	Unsure of object		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 16
426	Arrowhead	10 cm in length	Complete			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 17 photo ccxlvii 1
427	Arrowhead		Complete	Length 7cm.		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl cciv 18 photo ccxlv 19
428	Jug	Foundation deposit	Complete	Broken by excavators	Contained 15 bronze objects.	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 1 photo ccxlvii 5
429	Figurine	Male with extended hands, conical hat	Complete		Part of foundation deposit	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 2 photo ccxlvii 1-6
430	Axehead	Single blade	Complete		Part of foundation deposit	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 3 photo ccxlvii 18
431	Sword handle	Handle only	Fragment	Broken at second rivet hole	Part of foundation deposit	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 4 photo ccxlvii 14
432	Blade	Sword	Fragment	Broken into small segments	Part of foundation deposit	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 5 photo ccxlvii 15-17
433	Javelin butt		Complete		Part of foundation deposit	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 6 photo ccxlvii 7
434	Javelin butt		Complete		Part of foundation deposit	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 7 photo ccxlvii 6
435	Needle		Complete		Part of foundation deposit	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 8 photo ccxlv 18
436	Wire	Could be needles	Broken		Part of foundation deposit	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 9 photo ccxlvii 12
437	Javelin head		Complete	Point is bent	Part of foundation deposit	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 10 photo ccxlvii 3
438	Javelin head		Broken	Tip missing	Part of foundation deposit	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 11 photo ccxlvii 2
439	Fibula	Fibula. Has a hook on one end	Broken		Part of foundation deposit	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 12 photo ccxlvii 13
440	Fibula	Fibula. Has a hook on one end	Complete		Part of foundation deposit, could be a needle	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 13 photo ccxlvii 9
441	Rod	Bent back	Complete		Part of foundation deposit	Hazor III-IV 1961 ccv 14 photo ccxlvii 8
442	Bracelet		Broken		Part of foundation deposit	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 15 photo ccxlvii 11

Provenance: Hazor

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
443	Lamp		Fragment		Part of foundation deposit	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccv 16 photo ccxlvii 4
444	Basin		Broken	Base missing		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 1
445	Bowl		Complete			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 3
446	Bowl		Complete			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 4
447	Bowl		Fragment	Part of base		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 5
448	Bowl		Complete			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 6
449	Mortar	Small	Complete			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 8
450	Platter		Fragment	Half of a diameter	Yadin calls a bowl	Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 9
451	Mortar	Had three leg stubs	Broken	One third of it remains.		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 10
452	Cylinder		Broken	Unknown length		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 11
453	Scraper	Small, porous basalt				Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 12
454	Cylinder	Small compared to 452	Broken	Unknown length		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 13
455	Perforated-stone					Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 14
456	Pestle					Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 15
457	Pestle					Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 16
458	Millstone	Upper	Complete			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 19
459	Millstone	Upper	Complete			Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvi 20
460	Figurine	Female, holding breast	Fragment	Torso only		Hazor III-IV 1961 pl ccvii 36 photo ccxiv 2
837	Jar		Fragment			Hazor III-IV pl cciii 23.
838	Stand					Hazor III-IV pl cciv 3, photo cccliv, 10.
839	Stand					Hazor III-IV pl cciv 5.
840	Millstone	Upper				Hazor III-IV pl ccvi 17.
841	Millstone	Lower				Hazor III-IV pl ccvi 18.
842	Bowl	Wheel burnished				Hazor III-IV pl cciii 5.
843	Stand	Red slip	Fragment			Hazor III-IV pl cciv 4.

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
849	Altar	Shaft Altar, upper rectangular head, shaft has a sunken central shaft. Painted with red and black paint. Diamonds, rectangles, triangles, and circles. Hole in upper surface	Complete	Broken in two, bottom shattered and missing. present h=80cm w=35.5cm d=34cm	Found lying across Stone 108b or Locus A18:12. Daviau suggests that it was used for libation offerings because of the hole	MT-4/011, BASOR 320 (2000): 8, 9 fig 7.
850	Altar	Shaft T-shaped Altar, Upper surface rimmed, no paint	Complete	h=50-55cm, roughly 20cm sq. Soot found on upper surface	Two limestone pegs were found underneath it in Locus A17:56.	MT-4/014; BASOR 320 (2000): 8, 10.
851	Altar	Candelabrum-style Altar with inscription. Five segments separated by pendant petals, painted black and red. Top cup shaped with soot.	Restored	Found in three parts. Total h=96cm	Found in three parts. Two were found in debris of A27:1 which was south of Doorway R and west of Wall 2002. Original location probably north of Stone A17:108b.	MT-4/015; BASOR 320 (2000): 8, 10-11. Dion, "An Inscribed Incense Altar..." Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palastina-Vereins 116 (2000): 1-13.
852	Mortar				Found on top of a layer of ash and under MT-4/016 (A17: 50.395) which as a rectangular basin or trough.	MT-4/018 BASOR 320 (2000): 6, fig 5.
853	Basin	Rectangular		43cm x 26cm x 18 cm	May be a trough	MT-4/106; BASOR 320 (2000): 6.
854	Stopper	Mushroom shaped,	Complete		Found under altar MT-4/011. Daviau suggests that they may be pegs.	MT-4.012; BASOR 320 (2000): 14 fig 11:1
855	Stopper	Mushroom shaped,	Complete		Found under altar MT-4/011. Daviau suggests that they may be pegs.	MT-4.013; BASOR 320 (2000): 14 fig 11:2
856	Ring		Complete		Found in a soil layer piled against the inner Casemate Wall 2002.	MT-4/023; BASOR 320 (2000): 15 fig 11:3.
857	Ring		Complete		Found in a soil layer piled against the inner Casemate Wall 2002.	MT-4/006; BASOR 320 (2000): 15 fig 11:4.
858	Figurine	Female head with painted eyes, lips, and hair.	Fragment			MT-4/021; BASOR 320 (2000): 15 fig 11:5.
859	Shell	Murex	Complete			BASOR 320 (2000): 15
860	Slingstone					BASOR 320 (2000): 15
861	Shell	Murex	Complete		D. S. Reese, Recent Invertebrates as Votive Gifts, in The Egyptian Mining Temple at Timna, ed. B. Rothenberg, 1988 on the use of shell as votive gifts	BASOR 320 (2000): 15
862	Bead		Complete			MT-4/010; BASOR 320 (2000): 15
863	Figurine	Head	Fragment			MT-4/004; BASOR 320 (2000): 15 fig 11:6.
864	Bowl		Fragment	Rim only		BASOR 320 (2000):
866	Slingstone		Complete			BASOR 320 (2000): 16.
867	Figurine		Broken	Missing head and feet.		MT-4/022; BASOR 320 (2000): 16 fig 11:7.
868	Vessel	Spout with pedestal base	Broken		Found east of 108b adjacent to Wall 2002.	BASOR 320 (2000): 16 fig 11:10.

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
869	Bead		Complete		Found east of 108b adjacent to Wall 2002.	MT-4/009; BASOR 320 (2000): 16 fig 11:8.
870	Amulet	Wedjat, right eye, pupil and eyebrow painted black	Fragment		Found east of 108b adjacent to Wall 2002.	MT-4/020 BASOR 320 (2000): 16 fig 11:9.
871	Lamp	Saucer, stepped base and clay distinctive to the Mudayna area.	Complete	d=11.5 cm	Same size and general style as Judaeen and Jerusalem Lamps.	MT-4/019 BASOR 320 (2000): 16 fig 12:1.
873	Lamp	Saucer	Complete			BASOR 320 (2000): 16 fig 12:2.
874	Lamp	Saucer, thick base	Complete			BASOR 320 (2000): 16 fig 12:3.
875	Lamp	Saucer, disk base	Fragment	Fragment?		BASOR 320 (2000):16 fig 12:4
876	Lamp	Saucer	Fragment			BASOR 320 (2000): 16
877	Chalice		Fragment	Only upper cup	Daviau suggest that it could be a funnel.	BASOR 320 (2000):17 fig 12:6.
878	Funnel	Lid shaped except it would have a hole on the handle	Complete		Could be a lid.	BASOR 320 (2000):17 fig 12:7.
879	Jug	Painted	Fragment	Many fragments may be more than one artifact		BASOR 320(2000): 17
880	Juglet	Painted	Broken	Top and bottom broken.		BASOR 320 (2000): 17 fig 12:5
881	Decanter	Judaeen style	Broken	Handle missing		BASOR 320 (2000):17 fig 12:8.
882	Bowl	Saucer bowl	Complete			BASOR 320 (2000):17 fig 13:1.
883	Bowl	Shallow	Broken	Mostly complete		BASOR 320 (2000):17 fig 13:2.
884	Jug	Cup like	Fragment	Base only		BASOR 320 (2000):17 fig 13:3.
885	Jar	Single handle	Broken			BASOR 320(2000): 17 fig 13:4.
886	Jar	Two handles	Broken			BASOR 320 (2000):17 fig 13:5.
887	Jar	Four handles	Fragment		Only three of the four jars (Artifacts 884-87) are listed in the BASOR article.	BASOR 320 (2000):17.
888	Gaming board					MT-4/017; BASOR 320 (2000):6, 19
889	Figurine	Zoomorphic leg?	Fragment	Leg only		BASOR 320 (2000):7.
951	Figurine	Female nude holding a disc against chest	Complete			BAR 28,1 (2002): 49.
952	Vessel	Antropomorphic			Found in 1996	BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
953	Vessel	Antropomorphic			Found in 1996	BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
954	Figurine	Model throne	Fragment		Found under the cobblestone floor	BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
955	Figurine	Several fragments	Fragment		Found under the cobblestone floor	BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
956	Shards	Large ceramic statues, one had a lamp on its head.	Fragment	8 recognizable statues, 4 bases and noses. 5 were female	Found under the cobblestone floor. Material parallel to Horvat Qitmit and 'En Hatzeva.	BAR 28,1 (2002): 49. SHAJ Vol 7 (2002): 321-322.
957	Jewelry	Many	Complete		Found by sifting piles of dirt left by looters.	BAR 28,1 (2002): 49

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
958	Beads	Many	Complete		Found by sifting piles of dirt left by looters.	BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
959	Scarab		Complete		Found by sifting piles of dirt left by looters.	BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
960	Shell	Many	Complete		Found by sifting piles of dirt left by looters.	BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
961	Coral		Fragment	Fragments	Found by sifting piles of dirt left by looters.	BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
962	Amulet	Horus as a child	Complete		Found by sifting piles of dirt left by looters.	BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
963	Amulet	Ptah as a child	Complete		Found by sifting piles of dirt left by looters.	BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
964	Vessel	Miniature votive	Complete	Number unknown		BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
965	Bowls		Unknown			BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
966	Figurine	Head	Broken	Head only broken at neck		BAR 28,1 (2002): 47, 49. SHAJ Vol 17 (2002): 322.
967	Figurine		Fragment			BAR 28,1 (2002): 49. SHAJ Vol 7 (2002): 322.
968	Figurine					BAR 28,1 (2002): 49. SHAJ Vol 7 (2002): 322.
969	Shards	Cooking pots	Fragment	Fragments		BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
970	Jars	Jars	Fragment			BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
971	Jug	Jugs	Fragment			BAR 28,1 (2002): 49
972	Shrine	Two story with windows	Fragment		Found in piles of dirt left by looters.	BAR 28,1 (2002): 63

Provenance: Megiddo

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1649	Figurine	Female	Broken	Head and feet missing		May 1935 pl xxiv.
1650	Figurine	Female	Broken	Head and feet missing		May 1935 pl xxiv.
1651	Figurine	Female	Broken	Legs and feet are missing.		May 1935 pl xxiv.
1652	Figurine	Female holding a tambourine	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxv.
1653	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxv.
1654	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxv.
1655	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxv.
1656	Figurine	Female with Hathor hairdo	Fragment	Head fragment	Fill, may have come from Grid P6.	May 1935 pl xxv.
1657	Figurine	Female with Hathor hairdo	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxv.
1658	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment	Cf. 2518	May 1935 pl xxv.
1659	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment	Found by Fisher, cf. M4647	May 1935 pl xxv.
1660	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment	Found by Fisher, cf. M4647	May 1935 pl xxv.
1661	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment	Found by Fisher, cf. M4647	May 1935 pl xxv.

Provenance: Megiddo

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1662	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxvi.
1663	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxvi.
1664	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxvi.
1665	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxvi.
1666	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxvi.
1667	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment	Cf. M1634	May 1935 pl xxvi.
1668	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment	Mycenean?	May 1935 pl xxvi.
1669	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment	Found by Shumacher thus the stratum is uncertain	May 1935 pl xxvi.
1670	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxvi.
1671	Figurine	Female holding a tambourine	Complete		Found by Fisher.	May 1935 pl xxvii.
1672	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head and upper chest	Found by Fisher, cf M4365.	May 1935 pl xxvii.
1673	Figurine	Female	Complete		May have been found in Grid Q7.	May 1935 pl xxvii.
1674	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head and upper chest	Intrusive from III	May 1935 pl xxvii.
1675	Figurine	Female	Complete		Found by Schumacher. The stratum is uncertain.	May 1935 pl xxvii.
1676	Figurine	Female holding a tambourine.	Fragment	Head and upper chest		May 1935 pl xxvii.
1677	Figurine	Female holding a tambourine.	Fragment	Chest and loins	May have been found in Grid R10. below locus#	May 1935 pl xxviii.
1678	Figurine	Female holding a tambourine.	Broken	Legs and feet missing.	Found on lime floor, cf M1138. May have been found in Grid R10.	May 1935 pl xxviii.
1679	Figurine	Female	Broken	Legs and feet missing		May 1935 pl xxviii.
1680	Figurine	Female	Broken	Legs and feet missing	Cf. M1500.	May 1935 pl xxix.
1681	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment	May be statum II	May 1935 pl xxiii.
1682	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxiii.
1683	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment	May have been found in O5.	May 1935 pl xxiii.
1684	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxiii.
1685	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxiii.
1686	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment	Found below locus#.774.	May 1935 pl xxiii.
1687	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment	Found below locus#.1561.	May 1935 pl xxiii.
1688	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Loins and legs		May 1935 pl xxix.
1689	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head Fragment		May 1935 pl xxix.
1690	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Chest and loins	Found by Schumacher	May 1935 pl xxix.
1691	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxix.
1692	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxix.
1693	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxix.

Provenance: Megiddo

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1694	Figurine	Female	Broken	Head, chest, and loins		May 1935 pl xxx.
1695	Figurine	Female	Broken	Head, chest, and loins	Dated to Ramses II	May 1935 pl xxx.
1696	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Loins and Legs		May 1935 pl xxx.
1697	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Loins and Legs, part of a base stand.		May 1935 pl xxx.
1698	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Loins and legs only.		May 1935 pl xxx.
1699	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Loins and legs only.		May 1935 pl xxx.
1700	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Loins and legs only.	Comes from a tomb.	May 1935 pl xxx.
1701	Figurine	Female	Complete			May 1935 pl xxx.
1702	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Loins and legs only.	Comes from a tomb.	May 1935 pl xxx.
1703	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Loins and legs only.		May 1935 pl xxx.
1704	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Chest and loins	Found in cistern.	May 1935 pl xxxi.
1705	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxxi.
1706	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Chest and loins.	Style dates back to the Middle Bronze Age.	May 1935 pl xxxi.
1707	Figurine	Female	Complete		Comes from a tomb. Style dates to Middle Bronze.	May 1935 pl xxxi.
1708	Figurine	Female	Broken	Chest and loins.	Comes from a tomb. Style dates to Middle Bronze.	May 1935 pl xxxi.
1709	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Chest and loins.	Comes from a tomb.	May 1935 pl xxxi.
1710	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Loins and legs	Found in water shaft.	May 1935 pl xxxi.
1711	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Chest and loins	From a tomb.	May 1935 pl xxxi.
1712	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Chest and loins		May 1935 pl xxxi.
1713	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Chest and loins	Found below locus #658.	May 1935 pl xxxii.
1714	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Chest and loins		Megiddo III p 396, 397
1715	Figurine	Female	Complete			Megiddo IIIp 396, 397
1716	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment	Found in backfill from the University of Chicago's excavation.	Megiddo III p 396, 398
1717	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Head fragment		Megiddo III p 396, 398
1718	Figurine	Female holding a tambourine.	Fragment	Chest and loins.		Megiddo III p 399,398
1719	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Loins and legs.		Megiddo III p 399,398
1720	Figurine	Female	Complete			Megiddo III p 606
1721	Figurine	Female	Complete		Found in clean up area from the excavation of the University of Chicago.	Megiddo III p 617
1722	Figurine	Zoomorphic, lion?	Fragment	Head fragment	May suggests that it may be a foot of vessel.	May 1935 pl xxvii.
1723	Figurine	Male	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxxiii.
1724	Figurine	Human, gender not clear.	Broken	Legs and feet missing.		May 1935 pl xxiv.

Provenance: Megiddo

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1725	Figurine	Human, gender not clear.	Complete	Found in fill	May have come from Grid P7.	May 1935 pl xxviii.
1726	Figurine	Human, gender not clear.	Complete			May 1935 pl xxxiii.
1727	Figurine	Male	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxvi.
1728	Figurine	Male	Fragment	Chest and loins	Found in fill.	May 1935 pl xxviii.
1729	Figurine	Male	Broken	Loins and legs missing.	Cf. M3437.	May 1935 pl xxix.
1730	Figurine	Male	Fragment	Head fragment		May 1935 pl xxxiii.
1731	Figurine	Male	Fragment	Head fragment	Cf. M4334	May 1935 pl xxxiii.
1732	Statue				Found in backfill from a previous excavation.	Megiddo III p 613
1733	Capital	Volute				May 1935 pl xi
1734	Capital	Volute				May 1935 pl xi
1735	Capital	Volute, miniature			Found south of listed Locus 2050.	Megiddo II pl 127:1
1736	Inlay	Ivory inlays			Found by Fisher.	
1737	Inlay	Ivory inlay			Found by Fisher.	
1738	Skull	Animal, bull skull painted red	Complete			
1739	Relief	Relief				May 1935 pl xxxii.
1740	Liver model				North of Locus 2048.	Megiddo II pl 255
1741	Liver model					
1742	Rattle					Megiddo II pl 255
1743	Altar				Found by Fisher.	Fisher 1929 68-67
1744	Altar				Found by Fisher.	Fisher 1929 68-67
1745	Altar					
1746	Altar				Same level as 1689.	
1747	Altar					
1748	Altar				Found by Fisher.	Fisher 1929 68-67
1749	Altar	Carved on three sides. Top basin rounded out.	Complete		Found in situ with undecorated side against the wall and juglet and miniature jugulet found on top.	Megiddo II pl 254.
1750	Altar	Small four-horned altar	Complete		Found next to large altar and stone box. Placement not parallel with wall or altar.	Megiddo II pl 254.
1751	Altar				Found by Moshe Prausnitz in secondary use.	Gitin, "Incense" 1989 p 65*
1752	Shrine				Found by Fisher south of Building L9.	Fisher 1929 p 69
1753	Shrine				Found by Fisher south of Building L9.	Fisher 1929 p 69
1754	Shrine					Megiddo II pl 255

Provenance: Megiddo

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1755	Shrine					Megiddo I pl 253
1756	Shrine				Found east of Locus K8-2159.	Megiddo II pl 253
1757	Spoon	Incense			May not have been found in Grid R5. Was found in fill.	
1758	Spoon	Incense			Found in pavement. May be from stratum II.	
1759	Spoon	Incense			Found at floor level and may be from stratum III.	
1760	Spoon	Incense			May be from stratum III	
1761	Stand				Top bowl is P3052	May 1935 p 19
1762	Stand					
1763	Stand				Found in water system	
1764	Stand				Found by Fisher in the fill.	
1765	Stand				Found by Fisher in the fill.	
1766	Stand					
1767	Stand					
1768	Stand					
1769	Stand				Funnel-like top	
1770	Stand				May have been found in Grid S17. Maybe the top of a chalice, was found under pavement or wall.	Megiddo I p 216
1771	Stand				Found north of Locus R10-1734. Top bowl is P6055a	
1772	Stand					
1773	Stand				Found south of Locus Q7-1673.	
1774	Stand				Found in filling under Locus 1576.	Megiddo I p 60 pl 35
1775	Stand				Found in filling under Locus 1576	
1776	Stand					
1777	Stand	Offering	Complete			Megiddo II pl 254:3, Locus Index
1778	Stand	Offering	Complete			Megiddo II pl 254:4, Locus Index
1779	Kernos Ring		Fragment	One ring and cup fragment	Found below gate.	
1780	Kernos Ring		Broken	Almost complete		
1781	Kernos Ring		Fragment	Cup fragment	May have been found in Grid P5 in the water system.	
1782	Capital					May 1935 pl. X.
1783	Stand				Found in Tel Aviv Stratum H3	Megiddo III 308

Provenance: Megiddo

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1784	Stand				Found in Tel Aviv Stratum H3	Megiddo III 301, 302
1975	Juglet	Single handle, round base	Restored		Megiddo Jug type 465.	Megiddo II pl 88:1
1977	Jug	Single handle	Complete		Megiddo Jug type 467?	Megiddo II pl 88:3
1978	Jug	Single handle	Restored		Megiddo Jug type 468	Megiddo II pl 88:4
1979	Juglet	Wide mouth, single handle, with small base	Restored		Megiddo Jug Type 469? Also see M II photo 146:11.	Megiddo II pl 88:5, photo 146:11
1980	Juglet	Single handle, black decoration	Complete		Megiddo Jug Type 472. Found intact.	Megiddo II pl 88:8, photo 146:13.
1981	Juglet	Single handle with black decoration	Restored		Megiddo Jug Type 472.	Megiddo II pl 88:9, 146:13. Amiran APHL p 197:7.
1982	Juglet	Elonged oval, single handle	Complete		Megiddo Jug Type 475	Megiddo II pl 88:11, 146:13.
1983	Juglet		Complete		Megiddo Jug Type 474	Megiddo II pl 88:10, 146:13.
1984	Juglet	Elongated with small handle	Fragment		Megiddo Jug Type 477.	Megiddo II pl 88:13. Amiran APHL 86:15.
1985	Juglet	Elongated single handle	Complete		Megiddo Jug Type 478	Megiddo II pl 88:14.
1986	Jug	Round base, single handle	Complete		Megiddo Jug Type 480	Megiddo II pl 88:16.
1987	Juglet	Round bottom	Complete		Megiddo Jug Type 482	Megiddo II pl 88:18, 146:16.
1988	Juglet		Complete		Megiddo Jug Type 482	Megiddo II pl 88:18; photo 146:17
1989	Juglet	Miniature spouted juglet.	Complete	d=6.7 cm; h=10.7 cm	Megiddo Jug Type 490 opp. pl 88.	Megiddo II pl 88 (opp.) Amiran APHL 97:24, photo 297.
1990	Juglet	Miniature spouted juglet.	Fragment	Neck above handle missing	Megiddo Jug Type 492 opp pl 88	Megiddo II pl 146:20 (opp.)
1991	Juglet	Miniature spouted juglet.	Complete	d=4.9cm h=7.6 cm	Megiddo Jug Type 492 opp pl 88	Megiddo II pl 88:19 photo 146:20 (opp)
1992	Juglet	Miniature spouted juglet.	Complete	d= 6.1 cm; 9.4 cm	Megiddo Jug Type 493	Megiddo II pl 88 (opp.)
1993	Juglet	Miniature spouted juglet.	Complete	d= 5.3 cm h=8.5 cm	Megiddo Jug Type 494	Megiddo II pl 88:19; fig 101 (opp.)
1994	Juglet	Miniature spouted juglet.	Complete	d=5.1 cm h=8.2 cm	Megiddo Jug Type 494	Megiddo II pl 88 (opp.)
1995	Juglet	Miniature spouted juglet.	Complete		Megiddo Jug Type 494	Megiddo II pl 88 (opp.)
1996	Juglet	Miniature spouted juglet.	Restored	d= 4.4 cm h= 6.9cm	Megiddo Jug Type 494	Megiddo II pl 88:19 (opp.)
1997	Juglet	Miniature spouted juglet.	Restored	d=4.6 cm h=7.5 cm	Megiddo Jug Type 494	Megiddo II pl 88:19 (opp.)
1998	Juglet	Miniature spouted juglet.	Restored	d=4.9 cm h=7.6 cm	Megiddo Jug Type 494	Megiddo II pl 88:19 (opp.)
1999	Juglet	Miniature spouted juglet.	Fragment	d=7.6 cm	Megiddo Jug Type 496	Megiddo II pl 88 (opp.)
2000	Juglet	Miniature spouted juglet.	Complete	d=8.1 cm h= 11.3cm	Megiddo Jug Type 497	Megiddo II pl 88 (opp.)
2001	Juglet	Miniature spouted juglet.	Restored	d=6.8 cm h=12.1 cm	Megiddo Jug Type 497	Megiddo II pl 88 (opp.)
2002	Juglet	Miniature spouted juglet.	Fragment		Megiddo Jug Type 498	Megiddo II pl 88 (opp.)

Provenance: Megiddo

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2003	Juglet	Spouted juglet	Fragment		Megiddo Jug Type 500	Megiddo II pl 88:19 (opp.)
2004	Jar	Two handles	Broken	Upper half only: d=28.5 cm: h=34 cm	Megiddo Jar Type 165	Megiddo II pl 89:1
2005	Jar	Large jar punched as if it were a sift.	Restored		Megiddo Jar Type 169: Contained Jar fragment Megiddo Object a 765	Megiddo II pl 89:4 146: 26
2006	Pyxis	Wide mouth and flat base with rim. Two handles.	Complete		Type 170, called a jar by the Megiddo report.	Megiddo II pl 89:4; 146:27
2007	Juglet	Two handles with flared lip	Restored	Handles broken off and lip broken off.	Megiddo Jug Type 171	Megiddo II pl 89:5; 146:28
2008	Jar	Large mouth jar with two handles connecting rim to shoulders.	Complete		Megiddo Jar Type 174	Megiddo II pl 89 (opp): Amiran APHL pl 96: 26.
2009	Jar	Large mouth jar with two handles connecting rim to shoulders.	Restored		Megiddo Jar Type 175.	Megiddo II pl 89 (opp) Amiran APHL pl 96:26
2010	Jar	Large mouth Jar with two handles attaching rim to shoulders	Complete		Megiddo Jar Type 179.	Megiddo II pl 89 (opp): Amiran APHL 96:26
2011	Bowl		Complete		Megiddo Bowl Type 364-71.	Megiddo II pl 89:8
2012	Bowl		Restored		Megiddo Bowl Type 364-71.	Megiddo II pl 89:9
2013	Bowl		Restored		Megiddo Bowl Type 364-71.	Megiddo II pl 89:9 Locus Index
2014	Bowl		Restored		Megiddo Bowl Type 364-71.	Megiddo II pl 89:10, Locus Index
2015	Bowl		Restored	d=21.9 cm h=7.8cm, badly burned in destruction.	Megiddo Bowl Type 364-71.	Megiddo II pl 89:10, Locus Index
2016	Bowl		Restored	Badly burned in destruction	Megiddo Bowl Type 364-71.	Megiddo II pl 89:11, Locus Index
2017	Bowl		Restored		Megiddo Bowl Type 364-71.	Megiddo II pl 89:12, Locus Index
2018	Bowl		Restored		Megiddo Bowl Type 364-71.	Megiddo II pl 89:13, Locus Index
2019	Bowl		Restored	d=15.8 cm h=5.6 cm	Megiddo Bowl Type 364-71. Not displayed.	Megiddo II pl 89:13, Locus Index
2020	Bowl		Complete	May have held charcoal?	Megiddo Bowl Type 364-71.	Megiddo II pl 89:14, Locus Index
2021	Pot	Two handled	Restored		Megiddo Pottery Type 364-71.	Megiddo II pl 89:15, Locus Index
2022	Bowl		Restored		Megiddo Bowl Type 373	Megiddo II pl 90:1; photo 147:3, Locus Index
2023	Bowl		Restored	d=19.5 cm h=7.2 cm	Megiddo Bowl Type 373	Megiddo II pl 90:1; 147:4, Locus Index
2024	Bowl	Cypriot	Complete		Megiddo Bowl Type 374	Megiddo II pl 90:2; 147:5, Locus Index
2025	Bowl	Black linear decorations	Restored	d=19.6 cm h=10.8 cm	Megiddo Bowl Type 374. Not displayed	Megiddo II pl 90:2; 147:5, Locus Index
2026	Bowl	Black decorations	Complete		Megiddo Bowl Type 375-76	Megiddo II pl 90:3; 147:6, Locus Index
2027	Bowl	Small deep bowl, Black decorations	Complete		Megiddo Bowl Type 375-76 Maybe an Cypriote imitation	Megiddo II pl 90:4; 147:6-7, Locus Index, fig 101.

Provenance: Megiddo

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2028	Bowl		Restored	d= 25.2 cm h=8.2 cm	Megiddo Bowl Type 377-78.	Megiddo II pl 90 (oop), 147:8, Locus Index
2029	Bowl		Restored	Badly burned in destruction, d= 19.3 cm h=7 cm	Megiddo Bowl Type 377-78.	Megiddo II pl 90 (oop), 147:8, Locus Index
2030	Bowl		Complete		Megiddo Bowl Type 380.	Megiddo II pl 90 (oop), 147:9, Locus Index
2031	Bowl		Restored	d=28.4 cm h=15.5 cm	Megiddo Bowl Type 380.	Megiddo II pl 90 (oop), 147:9, Locus Index
2032	Bowl		Restored	d=31.5 cm h=19.3 cm	Megiddo Bowl Type 381-82. Megiddo Object a 752 found inside.	Megiddo II pl 90 (oop), 147:10, Locus Index
2033	Bowl		Restored	d= 35.6 cm h=13 cm	Megiddo Bowl Type 381-82.	Megiddo II pl 90 (oop), 147:10, Locus Index
2034	Bowl		Restored	d=19.7 cm h= 5.9cm	Megiddo Bowl Type 384-85.	Megiddo II pl 90 (oop), Locus Index
2035	Bowl		Restored	d=15.4 cm h=5.5 cm	Megiddo Bowl Type 384-85.	Megiddo II pl 90 (oop), Locus Index
2036	Lamp	Saucer	Complete	d= 14.3 x 13.8 cm h=4.1 cm	Megiddo Lamp type 35.	Megiddo II pl 90 (oop), Locus Index
2037	Chalice		Complete		Megiddo Chalice types 36-37.	Megiddo II pl 90:8; 148: 1, Locus Index, fig 101
2038	Chalice		Complete		Megiddo Chalice types 36-37. Found on top of stand (Megiddo Object a 725)	Megiddo II pl 90:9; 148: 2, Locus Index
2039	Stand	Red, white, and black decorations	Complete		Megiddo Stand type 20.	Megiddo II pl 90:9; 148: 3, Locus Index, fig 101
2040	Scarab	Center: two feathers of Maat or Shu over a cartouch with "ra, men-khpr"(Thutmoses III)	Complete		Found with Megiddo Object a 742. (Artifact 2041)	Megiddo II pl 153: 230, 159: 230, Locus Index.
2041	Scarab	Geometric designs	Complete		Found with Megiddo Object a 741 (Artifact 2040)	Megiddo II pl 153: 231, 159: 231, Locus Index.
2042	Seal	Stamp: with fourteen circles	Complete			Megiddo II pl 163:23, Locus Index.
2043	Seal	Stamp engraved with geometric pattern? It is crowned with a volute-like symbol or lotus flower, prominent handle on back	Complete		Loud suggests that it might not be a seal.	Megiddo II pl 163:24, Locus Index.
2044	Seal	Stamp: Geometric pattern, handle pierced.	Complete		Looks like it could be a game peice Megiddo Object a 736 which may belong to game board Megiddo Object a 951.	Megiddo II pl 163:25, Locus Index.
2045	Seal	Stamp: small stone: pattern indeterminate, top pierced	Complete			Megiddo II pl 163:26, Locus Index.
2046	Impression	Seal Impression of indeterminate design: Almost looks Greco-Roman	Fragment			Megiddo II pl 164:11, Locus Index.
2047	Whorl		Fragment			Megiddo II Locus Index

Provenance: Megiddo

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2048	Arrowheads	Four arrowheads	Fragment			Megiddo II Locus Index
2049	Axehead	Double blade	Complete	Very Corroded		Megiddo II pl 183:24-25, Locus Index
2050	Axehead	Ax-adze blade	Complete	Very Corroded		Megiddo II pl 183:24-25, Locus Index, fig 101.
2051	Handle	May be a knife handle	Broken	Fragment of Iron tool in the center		Megiddo II pl 196:6, Locus Index
2052	Awl		Complete			Megiddo II pl 199:29, Locus Index
2053	Amulet	Sacred eye or eye of Ra	Complete	Corroded		Megiddo II pl 206:59, Locus Index
2054	Figurine	Just the leg with a hole pierced at the top of knee.	Fragment	Loud called it an amulet.	Megiddo object a 272 was another leg fragment found not far from Locus 2081 in Locus 2050=S of Stratum VB.	Megiddo II pl 206:61, Locus Index
2055	Beads	135 beads most of which are small round pieces . Many are large round or oblate pieces.	Complete	Material has to be guessed for the picture on Plate 217.	Multiple items with same Registration Number.	Megiddo II pl 217:129, Locus Index
2056	Beads	Three beads, two round and one cylinder.	Complete	Material has to be guessed for the picture on Plate 217.	Multiple items with same Registration Number.	Megiddo II pl 217:129, Locus Index
2057	Beads	Approximately five: two round, two or more oval shaped with screw pattern.	Complete	One has to guess at the material by virtue of the picture on Plate 217.	Multiple items with same Registration Number.	Megiddo II pl 217:129, Locus Index
2058	Beads	13 small shells	Complete	One has to guess at the material by virtue of the picture on Plate 217.	Multiple items with same Registration Number.	Megiddo II pl 217:129, Locus Index
2059	Bead	Cylindrical	Complete	In the description, the material is called "past."	Made of blue paste: could be part of Megiddo Object a 740.	Megiddo II Locus Index
2060	Pendant	Irregular shaped pendant	Complete			Megiddo II pl 218: 134, Locus Index
2061	Toggle-pin		Complete	Corroded	Megiddo Type 3	Megiddo II pl 223:74, Locus Index
2062	Fibula	Fibula, Large shaped like a clothes hanger.	Complete	Corroded	Made of a single piece with clasp	Megiddo II pl 223:78, Locus Index
2063	Bracelet	No description given	Unknown			Megiddo II pl 226:8, Locus Index
2064	Bracelet	Single wire with flattened ends	Complete	Corroded		Megiddo II pl 226:8, Locus Index
2065	Bracelet	No description given	Unknown		May parallel 2064	Megiddo II pl 226:8, Locus Index
2066	Stopper	Small Stopper?	Complete			Megiddo II pl 256:17, Locus Index
2067	Vessel	Footed mortar: bowl held up with three legs and a center shaft. Legs look like a lotus pattern	Complete	Part of bowl rim chipped.		Megiddo II pl 263:22, Locus Index
2068	Grinding Stone	Long flat stone	Complete			Megiddo II pl 263:23, Locus Index
2069	Rubbing Stones	Handled rubbing stone	Complete			Megiddo II pl 264:7, Locus Index, fig 101.

Provenance: Megiddo

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2070	Rubbing Stones	Handled rubbing stone	Complete			Megiddo II pl 264:7, Locus Index
2071	Rubbing Stones	Handled rubbing stone	Complete			Megiddo II pl 264:7-8, Locus Index
2072	Spindle Whorl		Complete		Shorter of two found in room.	Megiddo II pl 285:3-4, Locus Index
2073	Spindle Whorl	Rod	Complete	Just the rod		Megiddo II pl 285:3-4, Locus Index
2074	Astragali	Astragali	Complete	Charred and found inside a bowl	McCown reports that the astragali were charred. See "Hebrew High Places and Cult Remains," SBL 69 (1950): 217.	Megiddo II pl 285:5, Locus Index
2075	Pieces	Six pieces shaped like cones with convex bases	Complete		Found under object a731(Artifact 1076).	Megiddo II pl 288:9, Locus Index, fig 101
2076	Box	Hollow stone with a slit. 7x9x5 cm.	Complete		Megiddo objects a 736 (Artifact 2075) was found under this object, found beside limestone altars.	Megiddo II pl 290:4, Locus Index
2077	Slab	Rectangular slab	Complete	About 40 cm by 20 cm.	Parallels southern wall and was found just east of altars.	Megiddo II Locus Index
2078	Grain		Complete		Found on floor in front of limestone altars	Megiddo II Locus Index
2079	Juglet	Miniature Spouted Juglet	Complete		Megiddo Jug Type 486.	Megiddo II pl 88 (opp), Locus Index
2080	Amulet	Eye of Ra	Complete			Megiddo II pl 206:60, Locus Index
2081	Jug	Elongated single handle	Complete		Megiddo Jug Type 476.	Megiddo II pl 88:12, Locus Index. Cf Amrian APHL 86:14.
2082	Juglet	Miniature Spouted juglet	Restored	d=4 cm; 6.8 cm.	Megiddo Jug Type 485.	Megiddo II pl 88 (opp), Locus Index
2083	Juglet	Miniature Spouted Juglet	Complete	d=6.7 cm; h=11.2cm	Megiddo Jug Types 490-91.	Megiddo II pl 88 (opp); 146:19, Locus Index
2084	Juglet	Miniature Spouted Juglet	Complete	d=7 cm h=11.6 cm	Megiddo Jug Types 490-91.	Megiddo II pl 88 (opp); 146:19, Locus Index
2085	Juglet	Miniature Spouted Juglet	Complete		Megiddo Jug Types 493-94.	Megiddo II pl 88 (opp); 146:22-23, Locus Index
2086	Juglet	Miniature Spouted Juglet	Complete	d=4.7 cm h=7.3 cm	Megiddo Jug Types 493-94.	Megiddo II pl 88:19 (opp), photo 146:23, Locus Index
2087	Juglet	Spouted Juglet	Restored	d=18.3 cm h=25.3	Megiddo Jug Type 498.	Megiddo II pl 88:19 (opp); 146:24, Locus Index
2088	Bowl		Restored	d=19.6 cm h=7.2 cm	Megiddo Bowl Types 379-380.	Megiddo II pl 90 (opp), Locus Index
2089	Bowl		Restored	d=28.5 cm h=19.2 cm	Megiddo Bowl Types 379-380.	Megiddo II pl 90 (opp), Locus Index
2090	Cooking Pot		Restored		Megiddo Cooking-bowl Type 22.	Megiddo II pl 90:5, Locus Index
2091	Lamp	Saucer Lamp	Restored	d=15.5 cm x 14.5 cm h=4.8 cm	Megiddo Lamp Type 35.	Megiddo II pl 90 (opp), Locus Index
2092	Scaraboid	Two stick figures standing and holding raised hands or a torch	Complete			Megiddo II pl 153:233; 159:233, Locus Index

Provenance: Megiddo

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2093	Scaraboid	Gazelle walking on a level surface	Complete			Megiddo II pl 153:234, Locus Index
2094	Arrowhead		Complete	Intact		Megiddo II Locus Index
2095	Amulet	Ptah-Sokar	Complete			Megiddo II plate 206:52
2096	Beads	Twenty-four (possible) objects of various shapes	Complete	Count is based upon picture	Multiple artifacts have the same Registration Number	Megiddo II pl 197:16, Locus Index, photo 218:135.
2097	Beads	Ten objects	Complete	Count base upon picture	Multiple artifacts have the same Registration Number	Megiddo II pl 197:16, Locus Index, photo 218:135
2098	Pendant	Plaque with fifteen circles	Complete		Multiple artifacts have the same Registration Number, may have been part of a necklace.	Megiddo II pl 197:16, Locus Index
2099	Ring	Solid circular ring	Complete	Corroded		Megiddo II pl 224:21, Locus Index
2100	Earring	Single wire	Complete		May not be an earring.	Megiddo II pl 225:19, Locus Index
2101	Bracelet	Single wire	Complete			Megiddo II pl 226:7, Locus Index
2102	Stopper	Large stopper with flat top	Complete			Megiddo II pl 256:18-19, Locus Index
2103	Stopper	Large stopper with rounded top, black	Complete			Megiddo II pl 256:18-19, Locus Index
2104	Rubbing Stone	Handle	Complete			Megiddo II pl 264:9, Locus Index
2172	Juglet	Miniature Spouted Juglet	Restored	d=5 cm h=7.6 cm		Megiddo II pl 88:19
2173	Implement	A bronze bar shaped like a Hathor wig.	Complete	Very corroded		Megiddo II pl 196:7.
2174	Mallet	Miniature mallet with incised circles	Broken	Handle broken off.		Megiddo II pl 197:16, Locus Index
2175	Game board	An Egyptian game board	Complete		May belong with game peices found in 2081=S	Megiddo II pl 268:6
2176	Rope	Nine fragments	Fragment	Found inside Megiddo Object a 264		Megiddo II pl 290:5
2351	Juglet	Miniature Juglet	Complete			Megiddo II pl 88:7
2352	Jar		Complete			Megiddo II pl 88:2
2353	Pendant	Long bone pendant decorated with rows of circles.	Complete			Megiddo II pl 218:132. Megiddo I, pl 97.
2354	Scarab	The cartouch of Rameses	Complete			Megiddo II pl 153:212
2355	Scarab	Geometric design made of two circles	Complete			Megiddo II pl 153:232
2356	Scarab		Complete			Megiddo II pl 153:220
2357	Bracelet		Complete	Very corroded		Megiddo II pl 226:7
2358	Bracelet		Complete	Very corroded		Megiddo II pl 226:8
2359	Awl		Complete			Megiddo II pl 199

Provenance: Sarepta

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
528	Figurine	Traces of red paint.	Fragment	Head, h=8.4 cm w=4.8 cm.		Sarepta IV FigA 26 p 36. A Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1978 fig 41:4.
529	Figurine	Salmon color	Fragment	Head h=9.2cm w=4.9 cm		Sarepta IV FigA 27 p 36 Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1978 fig 41:5
530	Figurine	Female holding a rounded object, long hair	Broken	Feet missing, h=16.8 cm w= 7.6 cm	Pritchard suggest that she is holding a bird.	Sarepta IV FigA 24 p 36 Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1978 fig 41:1
531	Figurine	Monkey seated and eating	Complete	h=8.2 cm		Sarepta IV FigTh 38. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 44:4.
532	Figurine	Half seated child with sidelock	Complete	h=5.2 cm w 1.75 cm	Pritchard suggests that it is a horse	Sarepta IV FigA 62. Preliminary Report on The Iron Age 1978 fig 44:6 cf. G. Brunton, Qau and Bedari III pl 44:22.
533	Amulet	Wedjat design on one side.	Broken	Right side broken	Plaque	Sarepta IV Sc/Am 33. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 44:5
534	Amulet	Wedjat within a window, design on both sides	Complete	Bottom of window broken off		Sarepta IV Sc/Am 34. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 44:1.
535	Amulet	Lion's head wearing a circular collar and a disk	Broken	Left side of collar is broken, h=4 cm. w=2.9	Likely a representation of Sekhmet though it lacks the uraeus at the bottom center of the solar disk. This type of amulet could be part of a "menat" necklace which the goddess Bastet would wear.	Sarepta IV Sc/Am 19.
536	Amulet	Lion's head wearing a circular collar and a disk	Broken	Worn, disk broken off, h=4 cm	Likely a representation of Sekhmet though it lacks the uraeus at the bottom center of the solar disk.	Sarepta IV Sc/Am 20. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 43:8.
537	Amulet	Bes ?	Complete	h= 3.7 cm		Sarepta IV Sc/Am 9. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 43:5.
538	Amulet	Sow pendant	Complete	Back portion damaged		Sarepta IV Sc/Am 23. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 43:7.
539	Figurine	Base of seated figure	Fragment	Base with feet attached, h=3.7 cm w= 1.9 cm		Sarepta IV FigA 66.
540	Beads	Wedjat-eyes, Six beads pierced longitudinally	Complete			Sarepta IV Sc/Am 38. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 44:9.
541	Bead	Long barrel	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 39.
542	Bead	A multiple eye wedjat	Complete		Pritchard called it an uzat.	Sarepta IV Bead 57.
543	Bead	A multiple eye wedjat	Complete		Pritchard called it an uzat.	Sarepta IV Bead 34.
544	Bead	Globular eye bead	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 50.
545	Beads	Three disks	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 16.
546	Bead	Disk	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 17.

Provenance: Sarepta

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
547	Bead	Disk	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 18.
548	Bead	Globular bead	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 7.
549	Bead	Bicone disk	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 21.
550	Jar	Cosmetic jar. One centimeter hole drilled on top down to the depth of 2.7 cm	Complete	h=7.35 cm d= 5 cm.		Sarepta IV Stone 7. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 44:2.
551	Bead	Long barrel	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 38.
552	Bead	Oblate globular	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 8.
553	Bead	Oblate globular	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 6.
554	Plaque	Head of female with uraeus on forehead and wearing a broad collar. back is flat.	Broken	h=4.4 cm w= 3.15 cm Th 1.6 cm.	Preliminary Report gives it the Reg # of 3034.	Sarepta IV Bone/I 26. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age fig 43:1 p 26-27.
555	Chips	12 pieces trimmed from shards	Complete	Diameter range 2.3 - 3.3 cm.	Playing pieces: Two were found in II-A-3, Statum 3 Reg # 4142.	Sarepta IV MiscPO/M 7. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age fig 45:1.
556	Bead	Long barrel	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 30.
557	Beads	Short melon shaped	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 5.
558	Amulet	Cat seated	Complete	h=3.9 cm, A crude carving	May represent Bastet	Sarepta IV Sc/Am 24. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 43:4
559	Amulet	Bes with beard and tail, ears pierced	Complete	Right side damaged h=3.5 cm		Sarepta IV Sc/Am 8.
560	Amulet	Monkey seated with hand covering mouth	Complete		H=4.5 cm, W= 1.8 cm	Sarepta IV Sc/Am 22. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 43:7.
561	Amulet	Wedjat pendant, pierced longitudinally for suspension, painted with black	Complete		L=5.9 cm, H=3.7 cm	Sarepta IV Sc/Am 32. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 44:3.
562	Figurine	Hair parted in center with side locks	Fragment	Head		Sarepta IV FigA 25. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 41:2
563	Figurine	Female standing with hands clasped over belly. Drape hanging over left shoulder. Long garment reaching below knees.	Broken	Head and right lock missing		Sarepta IV FigA 23, p. 35. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 42:1.
564	Amulet	Bes wearing head piece with feathers.	Complete	Worn, h=2.9 cm		Sarepta IV Sc/Am 10. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 43:3.
565	Lamp	Saucer	Fragment	l = ca. 10 cm	Sarepta Pottery Type L-9 (shape of bowl). See Sarepta I p. 232.	Sarepta IV Slamp 13. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 16:1, 45:5.
566	Lamp	Saucer	Complete	l = 14 cm	Sarepta Pottery Type L-9. See Sarepta I p. 232.	Sarepta IV Slamp 7.
567	Lamp	Saucer	Complete	l=14.3 cm	Sarepta Pottery Type L-9 See Sarepta I p. 232.	Sarepta IV Slamp 14.

Provenance: Sarepta

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
568	Lamp	Saucer	Complete	l=13.8 cm	Sarepta Pottery Type L-7 (variant of) See Sarepta I p. 231.	Sarepta IV Slamp 5.
569	Mask	Round cap with raised-band, possibly a fillet around head, hair, traces of red paint, smooth interior.	Fragment	Two pieces		Sarepta IV Mask 3. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1974 fig 16:5, 45:3.
570	Statuette	Head wearing a turban with traces of red paint. Black paint was found on face	Fragment	Head h=7 cm	Note that fragment measures 7 cm from cheek to top of head.	Sarepta IV FigA 33. Preliminary Report 1978 24.
571	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant	Fragment	Head h=4.1 cm		Sarepta IV FigA 38.
572	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant	Fragment	Head h= 3.2 cm		Sarepta IV FigA 37.
573	Figurine	Female, seated and pregnant	Fragment	Head and part of left side. w=1.3 cm	Typologically belongs to Shrine 2.	Sarepta IV FigA 35.
574	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant	Fragment	Bust, arm, and neck. h=7.75 cm		Sarepta IV FigA sub 38.
575	Figurine	Female holding a Tambourine in left hand	Fragment	Three left arms with thumb attaching to a missing tambourine.	No illustration	Sarepta IV FigA sub 28.
576	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant wearing a flounced garment.	Fragment	Base and feet found with fragments of head, breast, and base		Sarepta IV FigA 48.
577	Stand	Incense stand	Fragment	h=8 cm	Artifact 3081 may belong with this artifact.	Sarepta IV Misc V/S 11. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 16:6
578	Figurine	Female, nude, wearing a collar. Back of head recessed for attachment	Fragment	Left side from head to waist. h= 5.7 cm		Sarepta IV Bone/1 25. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 43:2 p 28.
579	Beads	Disk	Complete	Two		Sarepta IV Bead 13.
580	Beads	Disk	Complete	Two		Sarepta IV Bead 14.
581	Bead	Globular	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 4.
582	Bead	A multiple eye wedjat.	Complete		Pritchard called it an uzat.	Sarepta IV Bead 37.
583	Bead	Ring bead	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 29.
584	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant, red paint on garment	Fragment	Base and feet with hem of garment		Sarepta IV FigA sub 47.
585	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant, traces of red paint on base	Fragment	Feet and base, h=3 cm.	Similar to Sarepta 4122 and 4135	Sarepta IV FigA sub 45.
586	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant	Fragment	Bust		Sarepta IV FigA sub 50.
587	Amulet	Wedjat design on both sides,	Fragment	Two non joining pieces.		Sarepta IV Sc/Am 36. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 44:8
588	Knob					Sarepta IV Bone/1 29.
589	Bead	A multiple eye Wedjat	Complete		Pritchard called it an uzat.	Sarepta IV Bead 35.
590	Amulet	Wedjat pendant, six perforations longitudinally	Complete	Worn		Sarepta IV Sc/Am 39.

Provenance: Sarepta

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
591	Beads	Long barrel	Complete	Four		Sarepta IV Bead 58
592	Beads	Disk	Complete	48 beads		Sarepta IV Bead 59.
593	Beads	A multiple eye wedjat.	Complete	Six	Pritchard called it an uzat.	Sarepta IV Bead 60.
594	Bead	A multiple eye wedjat.	Complete		Pritchard called it an uzat.	Sarepta IV Bead 32.
595	Bead	A multiple eye wedjat.	Complete		Pritchard called it an uzat.	Sarepta IV Bead 33.
596	Beads	Globular	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 61.
597	Bead	Short-bichrome	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 19.
598	Bead		Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 22.
599	Amulet	Wedjat pendant, decorated on on side	Fragment	Upper part of window	Cf. Sarepta 3112 and 3154.	Sarepta IV Sc/Am 37.
600	Amulet	Wedjat pendant design both sides	Fragment	Back half missing		Sarepta IV Sc/Am 35.
601	Bead	Disk	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 12.
602	Lamp	Saucer	Fragment	Present diameter 6.6 cm, Attachment broken off.		Sarepta IV Slamp 17.
603	Figurine	Sphinx throne, Salmon with blue, red, and black paint	Broken	Missing upper part of seated figure.		Sarepta IV FigA 21 p 53. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 42:3.
604	Figurine	Female seated playing a tambourine in left hand with trim painted red for sleeves.	Broken	Head and feet missing	Also found three left arms with thumb attached to tambourine (Sarepta 3078)	Sarepta IV FigA 28. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 42:2.
605	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant.	Fragment	Feet and base, may be wearing anklets.	Similar to Sarepta 3104 also found in Shrine 1. Not depicted	Sarepta IV FigA 47.
606	Figurine	Female playing tambourine	Fragment	Bust only, left arm missing, h=5.6 cm w=5.1		Sarepta IV FigA 29.
607	Figurine	Chair or throne side	Fragment	Found with three other fragments	L=8 cm	Sarepta IV FigA 51.
608	Arrowhead		Broken	Part of tang missing, l=9.2 cm w=2.1 cm		Sarepta IV Ir 10.
609	Amulet	Cat-headed human figure, wearing a solar disk, standing on a plaque.	Complete			Sarepta IV Sc/Am 13. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 43:10.
610	Amulet	Ptah figure, standing and holding a scpeter.	Broken	Head missing		Sarepta IV Sc/Am 16. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 43:11
611	Amulet	Bes pendant	Broken	Head missing, greatly disfigured.		Sarepta IV Sc/Am 17.
612	Amulet	Bes pendant	Complete			Sarepta IV Sc/Am 6.
613	Amulet	Bes pendant	Broken	Head missing		Sarepta IV Sc/Am 7.
614	Amulet	Bes pendant?, frog?	Fragment	Very worn		Sarepta IV Sc/Am 21.
615	Finial	Two rows of horizontal striations	Fragment	Half		Sarepta IV Bone/l 28.
616	Amulet	Headdress	Fragment	Upper part of headdress		Sarepta IV Sc/Am 25.

Provenance: Sarepta

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
617	Amulet	Wedjat pendant, six perforations	Complete	Worn	Cf Artifact 590.	Sarepta IV Sc/Am 40. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age fig 44:7
618	Amulet	Head of a lioness	Fragment	Head of larger piece, h=2.6 cm	Pritchard suggests that it comes from a pendant but he is not sure.	Sarepta IV Sc/Am 26.
619	Attachment	Semispherical with perforation extending 6 mm into base	Fragment			Sarepta IV Bone/I sub 29.
620	Figurine	Shawbty figure with effaced writing	Broken	Head and feet missing, very worn		Sarepta IV FigA 65.
621	Figurine	Female, head made for handmade body, face painted	Fragment	Head h=5.6 cm		Sarepta IV FigA 19.
622	Figurine	Throne, painted blue head, ears, and beard; painted red on ears, lips, sides of hair strands.	Fragment	Head	Joins with right-hand of sphinx FigA 21 from Room 71. Right head of Artifact 603.	Sarepta IV FigA 22.
623	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant	Fragment	Left arm, hip, and side of chair h=5.3 cm		Sarepta IV FigA sub 49.
624	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant	Fragment	Feet and base h=3 cm		Sarepta IV FigA 45.
625	Figurine	Head	Fragment	Head h=3.3 cm w=1.9 th=1.5 cm	Possibly an animal	Sarepta IV FigA 20.
626	Figurine	Throne or chair	Fragment	Two unrelated fragments	Locus related to Room 71 Shrine 1, though it may not come from the Shrine.	Sarepta IV FigA 52.
627	Inscription	Complete inscription dedicating an idol made by slm to Tanit and Ashtart.	Complete	Four lines of text.		Sarepta IV InscP 1.
628	Bead	A multiple eye wedjat.	Complete		Pritchard calls it an uzat and states that all of the uzat beads came from this locus see page 92.	Sarepta IV Bead 75.
629	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant	Fragment	Face		Sarepta IV FigA sub 41.
630	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant, black paint across neck, red around eyes and ears.	Fragment	Face		Sarepta IV FigA sub 41.
631	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant. Red paint on base and between feet.	Fragment	Feet, large h=3.6 cm w= 5.3 cm	Belongs to a seated figure, most likely female.	Sarepta IV FigA 46.
632	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant, Dark red paint on base.	Fragment	Feet and base		Sarepta IV FigA sub 45.
633	Figurine	Female playing tambourine	Fragment	Tambourine with right hand. Diam 3.5 cm		Sarepta IV FigA sub 29.
634	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant	Fragment	Foot h=3.4 cm w=4.3cm		Sarepta IV FigA sub 44..
635	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant	Fragment	Hand and left arm of molded chair		Sarepta IV FigA 41.
636	Sherd	Bowl, decorated	Fragment	Body sherd		Sarepta IV Imp 88. Sarepta III 88.
637	Lamp	Saucer	Broken		Sarepta Pottery Type L-9. See Sarepta I p. 232.	Sarepta IV Slamp 15.
638	Bead	Biconical disk	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 56.
639	Jewelry	Earring or ring	Broken	d=1.35 cm		Sarepta IV Gold/S 1.
640	Jar	Inscribed before firing with a Lamed and Aleph	Fragment	Shoulder of Jar	Peckham p. 105 no. 9 Aleph similar to Ur box.	Sarepta IV InscP 11.

Provenance: Sarepta

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
641	Sherd	Incised after firing with a Lamed and a Gimel	Fragment		Intrusive	Sarepta IV InscP 15
642	Bowl	Rim incised on outside after firing with a Tav and Beth	Fragment			Sarepta IV InscP 10.
643	Sherd	Bowl incised before firing with a Gimel and a Resh along with other letters	Fragment		Inscription	Sarepta IV InscP 9.
644	Figurine	Horse (quadruped)	Fragment	Body and hind legs, possibly tail and mane preserved		Sarepta IV FigTh 13.
645	Sherd	Decorated Cypriote, Barrel-jug?	Fragment			Sarepta IV Imp 234. Sarepta III 234.
646	Sherd	Derivative Cypriote	Fragment			Sarepta IV Imp 235.
647	Sherd	Bowl	Fragment			Sarepta IV Imp 197. Sarepta III 197.
648	Sherd	Finger hole, incised after firing with a Dalet	Fragment	Part of a potter's tool		Sarepta IV InscP 21.
649	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin
650	Juglet	Handle from body to rim	Complete			Sarepta IV Juglet 34.
651	Figurine	Female holding breast, having long locks, salmon/buff color	Broken	Only feet missing, H=21 cm	Cf. Bulletin du Musee de Beyrouth 26, 1973 pl 7:1 from Kharayeb	Sarepta IV FigA 53. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 46:3
652	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant with right hand on belly. Three lines of red paint at neck	Broken	h=14.5 cm		Sarepta IV FigA 34. Preliminary Report 1978 35-36.
653	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant	Fragment	Left side with hand and foot. h=9cm		Sarepta IV FigA 36.
654	Spindle Whorl	Six grooves around body, zig-zag lines between grooves two, and three from top.	Broken	Staff broken at both ends		Sarepta IV Bone/I 8.
655	Sherd	Painted concentric circles,	Fragment			Sarepta IV Imp 220. Sarepta III 220
656	Figurine	Salmon color	Broken	Torso, missing arms head and base		Sarepta IV FigA sub 4.
657	Figurine	Bird?	Fragment	Head, beaklike face with pellets for eyes.	Sub of Sarepta 4153.	Sarepta IV FigTh sub 19.
658	Figurine	Salmon color, Prominent ears wearing a rounded headdress.	Fragment	Head		Sarepta IV FigA sub 17.
659	Figurine	Horse	Fragment	Head including eyes, neck and part of mane		Sarepta IV FigTh sub 17.
660	Figurine	Horse, including forelock, ears and pellets for eyes.	Fragment	Head with forelock,	Likely from a pottery deposit	Sarepta IV FigTh 14. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 57:1
661	Sherd	Shallow bowl or platter	Fragment			Sarepta IV Imp 221. Sarepta III 221
662	Sherd	Pilgrim Flask? Three lined concentric circles	Fragment			Sarepta IV Imp 205. Sarepta III 205.
663	Sherd	Pilgrim flask?	Fragment			Sarepta IV Imp 206 Sarepta III 206.

Provenance: Sarepta

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
664	Figurine	Horse (quadruped) and possibly rider	Fragment	Body and legs with projection at top, front smoothed off	Found in pottery deposit	Sarepta IV FigTh 12.
665	Sherd	Jug	Fragment			Sarepta IV Imp 227. Sarepta III 227
666	Sherd	Juglet ?	Fragment			Sarepta IV Imp 90. Sarepta III 90.
667	P-1948				Material used for Carbon 14 Dating 1210-1190 B.C. +/- 50.	Sarepta IV 14C
668	Figurine	Bird ? Hole for spout on back	Fragment	Head,		Sarepta IV FigTh 36.
669	Lamp	Closed lamp, kite-shaped, figure of Eros beside filling hole	Fragment	Shoulder		Sarepta IV Clamp 24.
670	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin
671	Handle	Handle, Greek stamp	Fragment			Sarepta IV StampJH 5.
672	Figurine	Female seated and pregnant	Fragment			Sarepta IV FigA sub 49.
673	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin
674	Handle	Handle.	Fragment			Sarepta IV StampJH 6.
675	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin
676	Figurine	Pinched nose, deep eye of small clay pellets	Fragment	Head		Sarepta IV FigTh 19.
677	Figurine	Horse (quadruped)	Fragment	Legs and neck h=5.2 cm		Sarepta IV FigTh sub 13.
678	Bracket	Painted	Broken			Sarepta IV Brack 7.
679	Flask		Complete	h=17 cm?	Sarepta Pottery Type PF 1. See Sarepta I p. 213.	Sarepta IV PF 4.
680	Chalice	Bowl?	Complete	Small		Sarepta IV Gob 8.
681	Figurine	Red paint	Fragment	Hair and forehead. h=5cm		Sarepta IV FigA sub 52.
682	Chips	Two chips made from pottery shards				Sarepta IV MiscPO/M 8
683	Sherd	Inscribed with a Nun and possibly a Resh	Fragment	Rim		Sarepta IV InscP 20.
684	Weight	Flat bottom	Complete			Sarepta IV Wt 7.
685	Figurine	Bovine with horn, hole below face	Fragment	Head	May have attached to a vase. May be from a pottery deposit.	Sarepta IV FigTh 20.
686	Ring	Ring with ends of strand overlapping	Complete			Sarepta IV C/Br 33.
687	Figurine	Bird, pellets for eyes	Fragment	Head		Sarepta IV FigTh 18.
688	Figurine	Female holding a tambourine	Fragment	Tambourine with right hand.		Sarepta IV FigA 32.
689	Figurine		Fragment	Torso		Sarepta IV FigTh sub 8.
690	Figurine	Female wearing a headdress with round decorations. Pinched nose, pellets for eyes and breast.	Broken			Sarepta IV FigA 9.
691	Figurine		Fragment	Base h=7cm d=6.7cm		Sarepta IV FigA 5.

Provenance: Sarepta

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
692	Figurine	Male riding a horse and wearing a long beard	Fragment	Rider's left arm holds the pommel of a saddle. Horse missing		Sarepta IV FigA 10.
693	Figurine	Horse ?	Fragment	Body and tail	What is its relation to artifact 692?	Sarepta IV FigTh sub 8.
694	Figurine	Person wearing a turban decorated with six pellets.	Fragment	Head and shoulders		Sarepta IV FigA 15.
695	Figurine	Person with big nose and large pellet eyes	Broken			Sarepta IV FigA 11.
696	Juglet	Zoomorphic, red concentric circles painted on end.				Sarepta IV MiscV/S 2.
697	Figurine	Jackal with lines of dark brown paint on face and neck	Fragment			Sarepta IV FigTh 27.
698	Jug	Globular with concentric circles on each side		h=35cm	Sarepta Pottery Type DJ-5C, See Sarepta I p. 204-06. Body decorations style III	Sarepta IV Jug 1.
699	Jug			h=16cm		Sarepta IV Jug 16.
700	Bowl		Complete	d=21.1cm	Sarepta Pottery Type X-17C See Sarepta I p. 154-55.	Sarepta IV Bowl 19.
701	Lamp	Saucer	Broken	d=11.8cm	Sarepta Pottery Type 1-5 (variant of). See Sarepta I p. 229-230.	Sarepta IV Slamp 6.
702	Bracket					Sarepta IV Brack 8.
703	Flask	Pilgrim flask		h=10.9 cm	Sarepta Pottery Type PF 1. See Sarepta I p. 213-14.	Sarepta IV PF 5.
704	Sherd	Jug (Barrel shaped)				Sarepta IV Imp 215. Sarepta III 215.
705	Handle	Jar handle with four squares incised after firing.	Fragment			Sarepta IV MiscM/S 7.
706	Sherd	Bowl,	Fragment	Rim and body		Sarepta IV Imp 53. Sarepta III 53.
707	Sherd	Bowl,	Fragment	Rim		Sarepta IV Imp 63. Sarepta III 63.
708	Bracket		Broken			Sarepta IV Brack 11. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 60:11, 27:11.
709	Bead	Multiple eye wedjat	Complete		Pritchard calls it an uzat.	Sarepta IV Bead 36.
710	Bead	Disk	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 1.
711	Bead	Long barrel	Complete			Sarepta IV Bead 31.
712	Amulet	Phallic	Complete		What is its relation to Room 71?	Sarepta IV Sc/Am 28.
713	Amulet	Feather headdress	Fragment	h=2.25cm.		Sarepta IV Sc/Am 11.
714	Lamp	Saucer with a short neck under base.	Complete	Nozzle blackened, L= 17.5 cm	Sarepta Pottery Type L-9, Looks like it belongs with a stand. It was found in the debris on the street by Shrine 1. See Sarepta IV fig 4.	Sarepta IV Slamp 18, Preliminary Report 1975 fig 60:8.
715	Sherd	Ionian cup or East Greek cup	Fragment			Sarepta IV Imp 251. Sarepta III 251.
716	Figurine	Painted with red lines	Broken	Body and legs	Found in the pottery deposits. See Sarepta IV fig 4.	Sarepta IV FigTh 5. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 57:4.

Provenance: Sarepta

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
717	Figurine	Horse ?	Fragment	Body and Tail	Found in pottery deposits. See Sarepta IV fig 4.	Sarepta IV FigTh 8.
718	Sherd	Amphoriskos	Fragment	Six fragments		Sarepta IV Imp 211. Sarepta III 211, fig 9.
719	Figurine	Person with arms extended forward, left arm may have held something.	Fragment	Torso with arms	Cf. to Sarepta 3249	Sarepta IV FigA 4. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 56:7.
720	Bowl				Sarepta Pottery Type X-15 B. See Sarepta I p. 152-53.	Sarepta IV Bowl 18. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 18:23.
722	Shrine	Front decorated with deep vertical groves.	Broken	Base and part of front. h=3m		Sarepta IV MiscPO/M 21. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 61:2
723	Shrine	Incised rhombs and cross-stroke design.	Fragment			Sarepta IV MiscPO/M 22. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 61:7
724	Shrine	Decorated with pellets above hatched border	Fragment	Window or door way		Sarepta IV MiscPO/M 23. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 61:3.
725	Vessel	Dual-Jars joined by struts with central brace, Lotus flower incised before firing in upper portion of brace between "windows" formed by the brace and struts	Broken			Sarepta IV MiscPO/M 25. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 61:1.
726	Vessel	Dual-Jars joined by three struts, with central brace, holding two large jars	Broken		Between Walls 209 and 210.	Sarepta IV MiscPO/M 26.
727	Stand		Fragment	h=17cm		Sarepta IV MiscV/S 8.
728	Stand		Fragment	h=8cm		Sarepta IV MiscV/S 9.
729	Stand		Fragment	h=20.5cm		Sarepta IV MiscV/S 10.
730	Stand		Fragment	h=16.5cm		Sarepta IV MiscV/S sub 11.
731	Stand	Top rim	Fragment	Top rim diameter of mouth =9cm.		Sarepta IV MiscV/S 12.
732	Stand		Fragment	h=30 cm	In the detail register, it is recorded as coming from an unknown locus and stratum. In the Locus Index it is found as we have it listed though its Registration Number does not coincide with the other artifacts.	Sarepta IV MiscV/S 13. Preliminary Report on the Iron Age 1975 fig 28:8, 60:11.
733	Figurine					Sarepta IV FigTh 32.
734	Juglet					Sarepta IV Juglet 37.
735	Coins					Sarepta IV Coin hoard (223).
736	Cooking Pot		Unknown			Sarepta IV CookW 6.
737	Figurine					Sarepta IV FigA 43.

Provenance: Sarepta

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
738	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin
739	Figurine					Sarepta IV FigA sub 49.
740	Figurine					Sarepta IV FigA sub 49.
741	Figurine					Sarepta IV FigA sub 49.
742	Figurine	Female, pregnant and seated	Fragment	Left breast and hand		Sarepta IV FigA sub 39.
743	Figurine	Female, Pregnant and seated	Fragment	Fragment of left side of body with hand. h=6.7 cm		Sarepta IV FigA sub 39.
744	Figurine	Female, Thighs and parts of belly and buttocks	Fragment	h= 9.8 cm	Similar to Artifact 651.	Sarepta IV FigA 59.
745	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin
746	Bracket					Sarepta IV Brack 10.
747	Stand					Sarepta IV MiscV/S sub 11.
748	Figurine					Sarepta IV FigA sub 50
749	Figurine					Sarepta IV FigA sub 50
750	Figurine					Sarepta IV FigA sub 52.
751	Figurine					Sarepta IV FigA 44.
752	Figurine					Sarepta IV FigA 40.
753	Figurine	Female, seated and pregnant	Broken	Missing head, h=14cm		Sarepta IV FigA 39.
754	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin
755	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin
756	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin
757	Figurine	Male wearing an atef crown and beard	Broken	Head only. h=8.1 cm		Sarepta IV FigA 60.
758	Figurine	Right side of a face	Broken	h=10.2cm		Sarepta IV FigA 61. Cf. G. Jacopi, Clara Rodes, 1931-1939 IV fig 186 p 283.
759	Seal	Cylinder Seal, Top: Table and Fish, Right: Crescent Standard, Left: rhomb and six-pointed star, below star two horizontal lines, Above Crescent standard two drilled holes	Complete			Sarepta IV Stone 10.
760	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin
761	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin
762	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin
763	Pin	Bulbous head, seven incised lines below bulb.	Broken	Point broken		Sarepta IV Bone/I 4.
764	Bowl	Inscribed after firing	Broken	Rim		Sarepta IV InscP 3

Provenance: Sarepta

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
765	Figurine	Tambourine with hand	Fragment		Woman playing a tambourine.	Sarepta IV FigA 30.
766	Figurine					Sarepta IV FigTh 4.
767	Storage Jar					Sarepta IV SJ 9.
768	Storage Jar					Sarepta IV SJ 10.
769	Storage Jar					Sarepta IV SJ 11.
770	Storage Jar					Sarepta IV SJ 12.
771	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin.
772	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin.
773	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin.
774	Juglet					Sarepta IV Juglet 30.
775	Coin					Sarepta IV Coin.
776	Jar	Handle inscribed	Fragment			Sarepta IV StampJH 26.
844	Figurine	Male wearing a helmet.	Fragment	Head		Sarepta IV FigA 17.
845	Figurine	Woman seated and pregnant with hands clasping a fan.	Fragment	Part of upper torso. h=6.2cm.	Parallel at Dermech see Andre Parrot, et al. "Les pheniciens," 1975, fig 156.	Sarepta IV FigA 49
846	Figurine	Woman seated	Fragment	Right side fragment. h=8.5cm		Sarepta IV FigA 50
847	Bowl	Bowl for the top of Stand 3080	Broken	Part of lip missing, hole in bottom	Found on top of table or altar	Preliminary Report 1975 fig 16:7.
848	Juglet	Single handle connecting rim to body	Complete		In Preliminary Report is attributed to Room 71 or Shrine 1.	Preliminary Report 1978 fig 21: 6

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
461	Bead	Biconical bead	Complete		Part of necklace 2924	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 p 18
865	Flask	Lentoid body, round handles,	Complete	h=13.5cm, d=11.5cm	Part of Foundation deposit along with a bowl, a juglet and a pottery flask. Locus is a wall.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 p 16-17.
872	Beads	477 light green, 224 yellow, 55 red, 33 black	Complete	809 total number	Same necklace	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 p 18.
890	Bowl	Light grooves	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:1
891	Bowl	Red decorations on rim	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:2.
892	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:3.

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
893	Bowl	Step bottom	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:4.
894	Bowl	Red decorations, light gray grooves	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:5.
895	Bowl	Red slip black decorations	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 8a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:6.
896	Bowl	Black and red decorations on rim	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:7.
897	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:8.
898	Bowl	Red and black decorations	Complete		Tell Qasile Type- Bowl14	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:9.
899	Bowl	Red decorations on rim	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 11.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:10.
900	Bowl	Red and black decorations lines	Broken	Bottom broken	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 16. Could be a Chalice.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:11.
901	Bowl	Red slip, light grooves outside, ring base	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 4.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:12.
902	Bowl	Black decorations, horizontal grooves, two handles	Fragment	One side only	May be a pair with 3676/1.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:13.
903	Bowl	Ring base	Complete		May be a pair with 3672/1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:14.
904	Bowl	Small bowl, possibly a cup	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:15.
905	Bowl	Small bowl, (cup) light grooves on exterior	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:16.
906	Bowl	Small bowl (cup) sting cut base	Broken	Third of bowl missing	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:17.
907	Bowl	Small bow (cup) string cut base	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:18.
908	Krater	Ring base	Broken	Large quarter fragment		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:19.
909	Pot	Cooking pot	Fragment	Lip	Tell Qasile Type-Cooking Pot 1a.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:20.
910	Jug		Fragment	Lip		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:21
911	Goblet	Globular	Broken	Top broken off.	Could be a jug.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:22.
912	Flask	Pilgrim flask, red decoration	Broken	Part of top half and a handle missing		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:23.
913	Juglet		Fragment	Part of body, no lip or handle	Tell Qasile Type-Juglet 1.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:24.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
914	Sherd	Red and black decorations.	Fragment	Side	Possibly a jug	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:25.
915	Pyxis	Red and black decorations, geometric patterns	Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 11:26.
916	Spindle Whorl	Decorated with small incised lines around central hole	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 13.
917	Rod		Broken	l=2,8 cm d=0.65cm	Mazar suggests that it may have been decorated with pomegranates based upon a parallel found at Lachish.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 13.
918	Bowl	Small, rim decorated with four concentric circles with zigzag lines between the lines. Two handles.	Broken	Many small pieces, reconstructed only by drawing.		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 12-13 fig 3:2.
919	Box	Bird-shaped	Restored	The box is preserved but the head and the wings which were separate pieces are missing. l=15cm w=5.5cm h=2cm		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 10-12 fig 3:1 photo 6.
920	Bracelet		Complete	d=7cm	Mazar speculates that this type of bracelet was introduced to Canaan by the sea peoples because they first appear in the 12th century and in Philistine tombs at Tell el-Far'ah.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 8 fig 2:2 photo 4.
921	Axehead	Made of a high quality bronze	Complete		Found on steps leading to platform. Mazar suggests that has a sea people origin.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 3-4 fig 1:1 photo 1.
922	Bowl	Deep bowl	Complete	Intact d=10+cm	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:1.
923	Bowl	Deep bowl	Restored	d=10+cm	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:2.
924	Bowl	Deep bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:3.
925	Bowl	Big bowl, light grooves on out side	Broken	d=+/20cm	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:4.
926	Bowl	Red and black decorations	Broken	Bottom missing	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:5.
927	Bowl	Red decorations	Broken	Most of rim found	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:6.
928	Bowl	Light grooves near base	Complete	Intact. d=+-15cm	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:7.
929	Bowl	Rimmed lip.	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:8.
930	Bowl	Red and black decorations painted concentric circles on the inside.	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:9, photo 23.
931	Bowl	Red and black decorations	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 8c.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:10. Photo 35.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
932	Bowl	Black decorations, two handles	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:11.
933	Bowl	Deep bowl, red decorations	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 11.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:12
934	Bowl	Ring base	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 8.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:13.
935	Bowl	Red and black decorations	Broken	Bottom missing	Tell Qasile Type Bowl 8.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:14
936	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type Bowl 8.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:15.
937	Bowl	Impressed line of dots ring outside.	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 18.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:16.
938	Cup	One handle red decorations, burnt marks, incised line of dots ring outside	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Cup 18.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:17 photo 41.
939	Bowl	Black decorations, handle	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type-Cup 1a.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:18.
940	Bowl	Black decorations, concentric circles on inside.	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 2a.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:19 photo 28a, b.
941	Bowl	Black decorations	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 2b.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:20 photo 29.
942	Bowl	Black decorations	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 15.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:21.
943	Bowl	Single handle, black decorations	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type- Bowl 15a.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:22.
944	Bowl	Black decorations	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 2b.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:23.
945	Bowl	Black decorations, two handle	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 9.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:24.
946	Bowl	Black decorations	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 16.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:25.
947	Bowl	Black decorations	Broken	Bottom missing	Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 16.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:26.
948	Bowl	Red-purple decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type-Bowl 16.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 18:27.
949	Jar	Stirrup jar, red and black decorations	Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 21:1.
950	Jar	Stirrup jar, red and black decorations	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 21:2.
974	Spearhead	Tubular shaft	Complete	Highly corroded, blade l=7cm total l=12 cm.	No parallels in Palestine. Similar spear head found in Memphis within a 19th Dynasty context.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 p 5 fig 1:3.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
975	Arrowhead	Square tang	Complete	l=7cm	Three other arrowhead were found in area A.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 p 5 fig 1:3.
976	Hook		Complete	Very Corroded, d=0.6cm.	Found on western bench of Shrine 300	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 p 5 fig 1:4
977	Pot	Four feet, drilled opening	Complete	Intact. h=5cm d=4.6cm	Found in the south-western corner of of Temple 200.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 p15 fig 4:2, photo 8.
978	Vessel	Female, topless, spots at nipples	Restored			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 78-81 fig 18.
979	Juglet	Male,	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 81-82 fig 19.
980	Naos	Facade of a temple with two female figures standing in side the door	Broken	Defaced	May have stood on the altar	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 82-84 fig 20..
981	Mask	Life size with opening for eyes and mouth.	Fragment	Two Fragments		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 84-85 fig 21.
982	Mask	Lion	Fragment	Four fragments found in thee loci	Pit 125 artifact 2196/1; Locus 242 artifact 2890; Locus 272 artifacts 3155/1,2.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 85-86 fig 22.
983	Mask	Lion	Fragment	Two, ears		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 86 fig 22.
984	Mask	Lion	Fragment	Part of left forehead		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 86 fig 22.
985	Stand	Two stories, top four windows have human silhouettes facing left arms outstretched as if the figures were holding hands	Complete		h=44.2 cm	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 87 fig 23.
986	Stand	Cylinder with two animals figurines at top	Broken	Figurines are broken.	Mazar suggests that these may be lionesses or dogs. Lioness look more likely.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 89 fig 24.
987	Stand	Cylinder, geometric patterns, painted with seven concentric circles, two small windows	Complete	h=72 cm	Mazar suggest that decorations are Philistine (90)	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 90 fig 25.
988	Stand	Cylindrical, four windows geometric patters	Complete	h=61 cm	Reg # is a duplicate with a different stand (Artifact 2192)	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 91, 93 fig 26.
989	Stand	Cylindrical, four windows geometric patterns	Complete	h=54 cm.		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 93 fig 27.
990	Bowls	Zoomorphic carinated bowl, head, wings and tail of a bird attached	Restored	Fragments found scattered around floor. d=28 cm		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 96-97 fig 28.
991	Bowl	Zoomorphic carinated bowl, head, wings and tail of a bird attached, tang base	Restored	Found below step near cult stand	Originally set to Stratum XI.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 97 fig 29.
992	Bowl	Zoomorphic carinated bowl, head, wings and tail of a bird attached, tang base	Restored	Beak is missing	Found on floor, Originally set in Stratum XI.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 98 fig 30.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
993	Bowl	Bird shaped	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 98 fig 31.
994	Bowl	Bird shaped	Fragment		Found near southern wall Temple 131 outside of a stratigraphical context.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 98 fig 31.
995	Bowl	Bird shaped, stand bowl	Fragment	Base of stand bowl		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 98 fig 31.
996	Bowl	Stand bowl,	Fragment	tail of bird	Found in brick debris above Temple 300.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 98 fig 31.
997	Bowl	Stand bowl,	Fragment	tail of bird	Reg # duplicate with Artifact 2194.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 99 fig 31.
998	Bowl	Stand bowl with tang base	Complete		Found near 3443	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 99 fig 32.
999	Chalice	Bird head, wings, and tail attached to rim	Broken	Attachments missing		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 99 fig 33.
1000	Rhyton	Zoomorphic, lion's head base, red and black paint. one handle	Broken	h=12.8cm, d=13.3cm, l=13.5 cm	Found near Antropomorphic vessel	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p101-103 fig 34.
1001	Vessel	Trick vase or rhyton-like cup with horse head base. A funnel built into cup and a spout on the side. Twisted handle	Broken		Mazar suggests the head is of a lioness, bull, cow, or a hippopotamus.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 103-104 fig 36.
1002	Tube	Hollow tube with six elliptical cylinders at bottom.	Complete		Mazar suggests that they were used in libations and that the cylinders were citrons or figs.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 104-105 fig 37.
1003	Vessel	Two handles, neck on one central cylinder mouth (d=11cm) and 1/4 cylinder necks attached to the outside, black paint	Restored	Bottom missing	Fragments found scattered throughout Temple 131. Mazar stated that the piece was broken and scattered before Temple 131 was set on fire.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 105-106 fig 38.
1004	Bowl	Zoomorphic kernos-like bowl with bull's head, red and black paint	Broken		Found a bottom of pile of vessels in 188.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p106 fig 39.
1005	Bowl	Kernos-like bowl, red and black pint.	Fragment		Found under floor of Room 204.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 106 fig 39.
1006	Spout	Zoomorphic, mountain goat head	Fragment	Spout to a Kernos vessel		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 111 fig 41.
1007	Spout	Zoomorphic, bull head	Fragment	Spout to a Kernos vessel		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 111 fig 41.
1008	Spout	Zoomorphic, horned animal	Fragment	Spout to a Kernos vessel		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 111-112 fig 41.
1009	Spout	Zoomorphic, horned animal	Fragment	Spout to a Kernos vessel		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 112 fig 41.
1010	Figurine	Zoomorphic, horned animal, bull or ram	Fragment	Head only		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 113 fig 42.
1011	Figurine	Zoomorphic, duck head	Fragment	Head only	May be from a stand bowl	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 113 fig 42.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1012	Figurine	Zoomorphic, leg	Fragment	Leg only	Lion paw ?	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 113 fig 42.
1013	Figurine	Human with pinched nose	Fragment	Head only	Mazar called it a bird-shaped head.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 113 fig 42.
1014	Figurine	Zoomorphic,	Fragment	Head only		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 114.
1015	Figurine	Zoomorphic, horse and rider	Fragment	Hind quarters and rider missing		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 114 fig 43.
1016	Jar	Has a molded face	Fragment	Fragment with three pottery pellets that appear to make a face.		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 114 fig 44.
1017	Vessel	Large bowl-like vessel with molded ridges and painted "herring-bone" motifs alternating red and black paint.	Fragment	A side and base missing.		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 115 fig 45.
1018	Pomegranate	Hung from a string, red and white paint.	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 116 fig 46a.
1019	Pomegranate	Hung from a string, red and white paint.	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 116 fig 46b.
1020	Bowl	Votive	Complete		Mazar seems to mean "miniature" when he calls a vessel votive.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 117 fig 47.
1021	Bowl	Votive, carinated bowl	Complete		Mazar seems to mean "miniature" when he calls a vessel votive.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 117 fig 47.
1022	Juglet	Votive, one handle	Complete		Mazar seems to mean "miniature" when he calls a vessel votive.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 117 fig 47.
1023	Juglet	Votive,	Fragment		Mazar seems to mean "miniature" when he calls a vessel votive.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 117 fig 47.
1024	Jar	Votive, storage jar	Broken		Mazar seems to mean "miniature" when he calls it a votive jar.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 117 fig 47.
1025	Bowl	Votive, stub nose bottom	Complete		Mazar seems to mean "miniature" when he calls it a votive jar.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 117 fig 47.
1026	Cup and Saucer	Six attached cups	Broken	Only three cups		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 117 fig 47.
1027	Conch	Trumpet	Complete		Other samples found in an Iron II context at Hazor as well as a Tell Qasile in Stratum XII locus 275/	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 118 pl 40:9..
1028	Scarab	Charioteer and horse with man in front of horse and a gazelle above the chariot.	Broken	Upper part broken	Similar to another scarab found in Stratum VII Area A. Registration # QII 2603.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 p 18-19 fig 6 photo 15.
1029	Massaba	Five stones, one shaped like a pedestal and another like a cone.	Complete	Five stones	Amihai Mazar indicates that they were found on the floor and suggests that that they were Massaba. The stones are not discussed in Excavations of Tell Qasile, Part Two.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, 1980 p 28.
1031	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:1

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1032	Bowl	Black decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:2
1033	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:3
1034	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:4
1035	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:5
1036	Bowl		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:6
1037	Bowl		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:7
1038	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:8
1039	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:9
1040	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 14a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:10
1041	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 14	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:11
1042	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 18	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:12
1043	Bowl	Black and red decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 14	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:13
1044	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:14
1045	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:15
1046	Bowl	Black and red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:16
1047	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:17
1048	Bowl	Red decoration on rim	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:18
1049	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:19
1050	Bowl	Black and red decoration, light horizontal grooves on body	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:20
1051	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:21
1052	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:22

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1053	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:23
1054	Bowl	Black and red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:24
1055	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:25
1056	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:26
1057	Bowl	Red decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:27
1058	Bowl	Thick white slip inside and outside, brown-red decoration on rim	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:28
1059	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:29
1060	Bowl		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:30
1061	Bowl		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:31
1062	Bowl		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:32
1063	Bowl		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:33
1064	Bowl		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:34
1065	Bowl		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:35
1066	Bowl		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:36
1067	Bowl		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 12:37
1068	Bowl	Thick white slip, black and red decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:1
1069	Bowl	Black decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:2
1070	Bowl	Black and red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:3
1071	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:4
1072	Bowl	Thick white slip, black and red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:5
1073	Bowl	White slip outside, black and red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:6

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1074	Bowl	White slip outside and on rim inside, black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:7
1075	Bowl	Cream-white slip outside and on rim inside. Red decoration on rim	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:8
1076	Bowl	White slip inside and outside, black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:9
1077	Bowl	White slip on upper part outside, red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:10
1078	Bowl	Red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:11
1079	Bowl	Red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985 fig 13:12
1080	Bowl	White slip on the upper part inside, black-brown decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:13
1081	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:14
1082	Krater	White slip inside and outside (?), traces of red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:15
1083	Krater	White slip inside and outside, red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:16
1084	Krater	Black and red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:17
1085	Krater	Dark brown and red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:18
1086	Krater	Concentric grooves outside	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:19
1087	Krater		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:20
1088	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:21
1089	Krater	Dark purple-red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:22
1090	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:23
1091	Krater	Black and red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:24
1092	Krater	White slip outside and on rim, black and red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:25
1093	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:26

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1094	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:27
1095	Krater				Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 13:28
1096	Krater	Black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:1
1097	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:2
1098	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:3
1099	Krater		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:4
1100	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:5
1101	Chalice		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Chalice 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:6
1102	Chalice		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:7
1103	Chalice	Many large white grits, black decoration	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:8
1104	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:9
1105	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:10
1106	Bowl	Red decoration on rim	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:11
1107	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:12
1108	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:13
1109	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:14
1110	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:15
1111	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:16
1112	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:17
1113	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:18
1114	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:19

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1115	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:20
1116	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:21
1117	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:22
1118	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:23
1119	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:24
1120	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1c	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:25
1121	Cooking Pot		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:26
1122	Jar		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:27
1123	Jar		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:28
1124	Jar		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:29
1125	Jar	Red and black decoration	Fragment		Perhaps a jug.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 14:30
1126	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:1
1127	Jar		Fragment		Perhaps a jug.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:2
1128	Jug	Black decoration	Fragment		Perhaps a jug.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:3
1129	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:4
1130	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:5
1131	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:6
1132	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:7
1133	Juglet		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:8
1134	Juglet		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Juglet 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:9
1135	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:10

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1136	Funnel	Traces of red color inside	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:11
1137	Bowl		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:12
1138	Handle	Handle	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:13
1139	Handle		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:14
1140	Bowl	Brown-black decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:15
1141	Bowl	Black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:16
1142	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:17
1143	Jug	Red and black decoration	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:18
1144	Stirrup Jar	Red and black decoration	Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:19
1145	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:20
1146	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:21
1147	Bowl	Red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:22
1148	Krater	Red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:23
1149	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:24
1150	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:25
1151	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:26
1152	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:27
1153	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:28
1154	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:29
1155	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:30
1156	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:31

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1157	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 15:32
1158	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:1
1159	Jar	Black decoration	Fragment		Perhaps a jug.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:2
1160	Jar		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:3
1161	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:4
1162	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:5
1163	Bottle		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:6
1164	Krater		Broken		Could be a jug.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:7
1165	Sherd	Red and black decoration	Fragment	Body Sherd		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:8
1166	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:9
1167	Bowl		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:10
1168	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:11
1169	Bowl		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:12
1170	Bowl		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:13
1171	Cooking Pot		Fragment	Fragments	Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:14
1172	Krater		Fragment	Fragments	Tell Qasile Type - Krater 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:15
1173	Cooking Pot		Fragment	Fragments	Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:16
1174	Krater		Fragment	Fragments	Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:17
1175	Krater	Red and black decoration	Fragment	Fragments	Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:18
1176	Bowl	Uneven brown-red slip	Fragment	Fragments	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:19
1177	Krater		Fragment	Fragments	Tell Qasile Type - Krater (cooking pot)	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:20

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1178	Krater	Red and black decoration	Fragment	Fragments		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:21
1179	Cooking Pot		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:22
1180	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 11	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:23
1181	Krater		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:24
1182	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:25
1183	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:26
1184	Bottle		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 17:27
1185	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:1
1186	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:2
1187	Bowl	Red decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:3
1188	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:4
1189	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:5
1190	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 14a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:6
1191	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:7
1192	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:8
1193	Krater	Red and black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:9
1194	Krater		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:10
1195	Bowl		Broken		May be a chalice	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:11
1196	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:12
1197	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:13
1198	Vessel	Cult object	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:14

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1199	Bowl	Thin white slip outside and on rim inside, red-purple decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:15
1200	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:16
1201	Bowl		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:17
1202	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:18
1203	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:19
1204	Bowl	Red decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:20
1205	Krater	Red and black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:21
1206	Krater	Red and black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:22
1207	Bowl	Red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:23
1208	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:24
1209	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:25
1210	Krater		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:26
1211	Bowl		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:27
1212	Krater	Comb finish outside	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 16:28
1213	Bowl	Black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:1
1214	Bowl	Black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 5	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:2
1215	Bowl	Light grooves outside	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:3
1216	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:4
1217	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:5
1218	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:6
1219	Bowl	Red slip on rim inside	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:7

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1220	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:8
1221	Bowl	Red decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:9
1222	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8c	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:10
1223	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 11	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:11
1224	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:12
1225	Bowl	Black decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:13
1226	Bowl	Black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:14
1227	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:15
1228	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:16
1229	Bowl		Complete	Inact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:17
1230	Bowl		Complete	Inact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:18
1231	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 12	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:19
1232	Bowl	Black decoration, horizontal hand burnish	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:20
1233	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:21
1234	Bowl	Red decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 12	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:22
1235	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 6	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:23
1236	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:24
1237	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1c	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:25
1238	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 9 (?)	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:26
1239	Bowl	Light grooves on body	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:27
1240	Bowl	Black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:28

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1241	Krater	Black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 22:29
1242	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:1
1243	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:2
1244	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:3
1245	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:4
1246	Goblet	Red and black decoration	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:5
1247	Goblet	Red, white and black decoration	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:6
1248	Goblet	Red and black decoration	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:7
1249	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:8
1250	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:9
1251	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:10
1252	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:11
1253	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:12
1254	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:13
1255	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:14
1256	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:15
1257	Krater		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:16
1258	Juglet		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Juglet 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:17
1259	Juglet		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:18
1260	Jug	Black decoration	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:19
1261	Jug	Black-brown decoration	Fragment		May be a jar.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:20

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1262	Jug		Fragment		May be a jar.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:21
1263	Jug		Fragment		May be a jar.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:22
1264	Jar		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:23
1265	Sherd		Fragment	Body sherd		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:24
1266	Spout		Fragment	Spout		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:25
1267	Handle		Fragment	Handle only		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:26
1268	Handle		Fragment	Handle		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:27
1269	Handle		Fragment	Twisted Handle		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 23:28
1270	Lamp	Saucer	Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:1
1271	Lamp	Saucer	Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:2
1272	Lamp	Saucer	Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:3
1273	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:4
1274	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 6	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:5
1275	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:6
1276	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:7
1277	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:8
1278	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:9
1279	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:10
1280	Bowl	Black decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:11
1281	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:12
1282	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 198, fig 25:13

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1283	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 198, fig 25:14
1284	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:16
1285	Jug		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Jug 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:17
1286	Sherd		Fragment	Body Sherd		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:18
1287	Flask		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:19
1288	Flask	Red decoration	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 25:20
1289	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:1
1290	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:2
1291	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:3
1292	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:4
1293	Bowl	Red decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:5
1294	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1c	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:6
1295	Bowl	Black decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:7
1296	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:8
1297	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:9
1298	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:10
1299	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:11
1300	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:12
1301	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:13
1302	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:14
1303	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:15

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1304	Krater		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:16
1305	Cooking Pot		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:17
1306	Chalice		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Chalice 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:18
1307	Jug	Red and black decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Jug 5a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:19
1308	Flask	Red and black decoration	Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 24:20
1309	Bowl	Black decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:1
1310	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:2
1311	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:3
1312	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:4
1313	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:5
1314	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:6
1315	Bowl	Black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:7
1316	Jug	Red and black decoration	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:8
1317	Chalice		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Chalice 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:9
1318	Chalice		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:10
1319	Cooking Pot		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:11
1320	Lamp	Saucer	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:12
1321	Jar		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:13
1322	Jar		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Jar 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:14
1323	Bottle		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:15
1324	Base	Base of pottery of fragment.	Fragment	Undefined base		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 26:16

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1325	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 28:1
1326	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 28:2
1327	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 28:3
1328	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 28:4
1329	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 28:5
1330	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 28:6
1331	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 28:7
1332	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 28:8
1333	Bowl	Horizontal burnish	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 28:9
1334	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 28:10
1335	Bowl	Decorated with a bird and other geometric shapes.	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 28:11
1336	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 28:12
1337	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:13
1338	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:14
1339	Bowl	Red slip inside and outside	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:15
1340	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:16
1341	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:17
1342	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:18
1343	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:19
1344	Bowl	Black decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:20
1345	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:21

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1346	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:22
1347	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:23
1348	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:24
1349	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:25
1350	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:26
1351	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:27
1352	Bowl	Red decoration on rim	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:28
1353	Bowl	light brown slip inside, red and black decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:29
1354	Bowl	Black decoration	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:30
1355	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:31
1356	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:32
1357	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:33
1358	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:34
1359	Bowl	Black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 28:35
1360	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile Part Two, 1985, fig 29:1
1361	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:2
1362	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:3
1363	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:4
1364	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:5
1365	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 9	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:6
1366	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 10	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:7

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1367	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 10	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:8
1368	Bowl	Black decoration on rim	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 15a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:9
1369	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 11	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:10
1370	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:11
1371	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:12
1372	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:13
1373	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:14
1374	Bowl	Black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:15
1375	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:16
1376	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:17
1377	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl (cup) 16 (var.)	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:18
1378	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16 (var.)	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:19
1379	Bowl	Incised decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 18	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:20
1380	Bowl	Red decoration on rim, hand made	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 18	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:21
1381	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 18	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:22
1382	Krater	Black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:23
1383	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:24
1384	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:25
1385	Krater		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 29:26
1386	Chalice		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:1
1387	Goblet		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:2

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1388	Jar		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:3
1389	Jar		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:4
1390	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:5
1391	Jar		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:6
1392	Jar		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:7
1393	Amphoriskos	Red decoration, has two handles and a spout.	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Amphora 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:8
1394	Amphoriskos		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Amphora 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:9
1395	Jug	Red and black decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Jug 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:10
1396	Amphoriskos		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Amphora 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:12
1397	Jug		Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Jug 5f	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:11
1398	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:13
1399	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:14
1400	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:15
1401	Juglet		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Juglet 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:16
1402	Juglet		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Juglet 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:17
1403	Juglet		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Juglet 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:18
1404	Flask	Pilgrim flask	Complete		Tell Qasile Type - Pilgrim Flask	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:19
1405	Pyxis	Red decoration	Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:20
1406	Bottle	Black decoration	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:21
1407	Bottle		Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:22
1408	Bottle		Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 30:23

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1409	Vessel	Horn-shaped	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 31:1
1410	Stirrup Jar	Stirrup Jar with red and black decoration	Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 31:2
1411	Lamp	Saucer	Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 31:3
1412	Lamp	Saucer	complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 31:4
1413	Lamp	Saucer	Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 31:5
1414	Jug	Black decoration	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 31:6
1415	Base	Base of the an undefined pottery vessel.	Fragment	Base only		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 31:7
1416	Spout		Fragment	Spout	"Kernos"	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 31:8
1417	Spout		Fragment	Spout		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 31:9
1418	Spout		Fragment	Spout		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 31:10
1419	Strainer		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 31:11
1420	Funnel		Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 31:12
1421	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:1
1422	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:2
1423	Bowl	Black decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:3
1424	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:4
1425	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:5
1426	Bowl	Black decoration on rim	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:6
1427	Bowl	Traces of black decoration on rim	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:7
1428	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:8
1429	Bowl	Black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:9

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1430	Bowl	Red decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:10
1431	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:11
1432	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:12
1433	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:13
1434	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:14
1435	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:15
1436	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:16
1437	Bowl	Black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:17
1438	Bowl	Black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:18
1439	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:19
1440	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 14	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:20
1441	Bowl	Black decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:21
1442	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:22
1443	Bowl	Black decoration	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:23
1444	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:24
1445	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:25
1446	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:26
1447	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:27
1448	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 11	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:28
1449	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:29
1450	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:30

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1451	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:31
1452	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:32
1453	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:33
1454	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 15	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:34
1455	Bowl	Black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 15a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:35
1456	Bowl	Black decoration on rim	Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 9	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:36
1457	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 9	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:37
1458	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 9	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:38
1459	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 9	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 33:39
1460	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:1
1461	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:2
1462	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:3
1463	Bowl	Red and black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:4
1464	Bowl	Black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:5
1465	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:6
1466	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:7
1467	Bowl	Black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:8
1468	Bowl	Black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:9
1469	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:10
1470	Bowl	Incised	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16 (var.)	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:11
1471	Bowl	Hand made	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 18	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:12

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1472	Bowl	Reed incisions, hand made, traces of fire	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 18a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:13
1473	Bowl	Irregular hand burnish, black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 18a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:14
1474	Bowl	Dark brown slip, horizontal hand burnish inside and outside	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 18a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:15
1475	Goblet		Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:16
1476	Goblet		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Globular Goblet	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:17
1477	Jar		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:18
1478	Jar		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:19
1479	Amphoriskos	Black decoration on rim	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Amphoriskos 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:20
1480	Amphoriskos	Red and black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Amphoriskos 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:21
1481	Amphoriskos		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Amphoriskos 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 34:22
1482	Jug		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 5a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 35:1
1483	Jug		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 5a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 35:2
1484	Jug		Complete	Almost intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 5a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 35:3
1485	Jug	Black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 5c	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 36:1
1486	Jug	Red-purple decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 5e	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 36:2
1487	Jug		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 36:3
1488	Juglet		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 36:4
1489	Juglet		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 36:5
1490	Juglet		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Juglet 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 36:6
1491	Lamp	Saucer	Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 36:7
1492	Flask	Black and white decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 5	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 36:8

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1493	Flask	Red and black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 5	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 36:9
1494	Flask	Red and black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 36:10
1495	Flask	Red and black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 36:11
1496	Flask		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Flask 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:1
1497	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:2
1498	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:3
1499	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:4
1500	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:5
1501	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:6
1502	Flask	Light burnish, red and black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:7
1503	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:8
1504	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:9
1505	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:10
1506	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:11
1507	Flask		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:12
1508	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:13
1509	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:14
1510	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:15
1511	Stirrup Jar	Stirrup Jar with red and black decorations	Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 37:16
1512	Stirrup Jar	Stirrup Jar with red and black decoration	Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 38:1
1513	Stirrup Jar	Stirrup Jar with red and black decoration	Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 38:2

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1514	Stirrup Jar	Stirrup Jar with red and black decoration	Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 38:3
1515	Stirrup Jar	Stirrup Jar with red and black decoration	Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 38:4
1516	Stirrup Jar	Red and black decoration	Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 38:5
1517	Bowl	Horizontal and irregular hand burnish	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:1
1518	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:2
1519	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:3
1520	Bowl	Red and black decorations	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:4
1521	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 8a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:5
1522	Bowl	Black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:6
1523	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 17	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:7
1524	Goblet	Red and black decoration	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:8
1525	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 6	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:9
1526	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:10
1527	Cooking Pot		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:11
1528	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:12
1529	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:13
1530	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:14
1531	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:15
1532	Spout		Fragment	Spout only		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:16
1533	Vessel	Miniature vessel	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:17
1534	Sherd	Black decorations	Fragment	Body sherd		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:18

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1535	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 12	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:19
1536	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 12	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:20
1537	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:21
1538	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:22
1539	Krater	Red-orange and black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:23
1540	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1c	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:24
1541	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:25
1542	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1c	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:26
1543	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:27
1544	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1c	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:28
1545	Krater		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 3a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:29
1546	Goblet		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:30
1547	Jar		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:31
1548	Jug		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Jug 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 44:32
1549	Stand		Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:1
1550	Cup and Saucer		Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:2
1551	Sherd	Red and black decoration	Fragment	Body Sherd		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:3
1552	Spout		Fragment	Spout only		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:4
1553	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:5
1554	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:6
1555	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:7

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1556	Bowl		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:8
1557	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:9
1558	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1a1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:10
1559	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 6	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:11
1560	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 6 (6?)	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:12
1561	Bowl	Plastic and incised decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:13
1562	Cooking Pot		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:14
1563	Jug		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Jug 6	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 45:15
1564	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 46:1
1565	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 46:2
1566	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 5	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 46:3
1567	Bowl		Complete	Intact with traces of fire or soot	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 46:4
1568	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 16 (var.)	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 46:5
1569	Krater		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 46:6
1570	Krater		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Krater 2b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 46:7
1571	Krater		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 46:8
1572	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 46:9
1573	Krater		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 46:10
1574	Krater	Black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 46:11
1575	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 46:12
1576	Bowl	Traces of red decoration on rim and on outside	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Bowl 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 46:13

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1577	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 46:14
1578	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:1
1579	Krater	Red and white decoration	Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:2
1580	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:3
1581	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 3a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:4
1582	Cooking Pot		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:5
1583	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:6
1584	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:7
1585	Cooking Pot		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Cooking Pot 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:8
1586	Chalice		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Chalice 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:9
1587	Jar		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:10
1588	Jar		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:11
1589	Amphoriskos		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:12
1590	Jar		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 5b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:13
1591	Spout		Broken	Spout only		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:14
1592	Amphoriskos		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Amphoriskos 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 47:15
1593	Jar		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:1
1594	Jar		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:2
1595	Jar		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:3
1596	Jar		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:4
1597	Jar		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:5

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1598	Jar		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:6
1599	Jar		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:7
1600	Jar		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:8
1601	Jar	Light grooves on body, red decoration on rim	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 5a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:9
1602	Jar		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:10
1603	Jar		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:11
1604	Jar		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:12
1605	Jar		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:13
1606	Jar		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:14
1607	Jar		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 48:15
1608	Vessel	Jug-Jar	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:1
1609	Jug		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:2
1610	Jug	Red and black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jar 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:3
1611	Jug	Black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:5
1612	Jug	Black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:6
1613	Jug		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:7
1614	Jug		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:8
1615	Jug		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Jug 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:9
1616	Jug		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Jug 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:10
1617	Jug		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Jug 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:11
1618	Jug	Red and black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:4

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1619	Jug		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:12
1620	Jug		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Jug 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:13
1621	Jug		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:14
1622	Jug		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 49:15
1623	Jug		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 5b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:1
1624	Jug		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Jug 5c	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:2
1625	Jug		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Jug 5c	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:3
1626	Juglet		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Juglet 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:4
1627	Juglet	Red slip	Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:5
1628	Amphoriskos		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:6
1629	Amphoriskos		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:7
1630	Flask		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:8
1631	Flask		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:9
1632	Flask	traces of red slip, red decoration	Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:10
1633	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:11
1634	Flask		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Flask	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:12
1635	Sherd		Fragment	Body sherd		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:13
1636	Handle	From a jar and with an incised potter's mark.	Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:14
1637	Krater		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Krater 3 (or cooking pot)	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:15
1638	Jar		Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Jar	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:16
1639	Jug	black decoration	Fragment		Tell Qasile Type - Jug	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:17

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1640	Pyxis		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Pyxis	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:18
1641	Flask		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Flask 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:19
1642	Sherd		Fragment	Body sherd	Tell Qasile Type - Body Sherd	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 50:20
1643	Jug		Broken		Tell Qasile Type - Jug 5a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 51:1
1644	Stirrup Jar	Red and black decoration	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Type - Stirrup Jar	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 51:2
1645	Stirrup Jar	Red and black decoration	Complete	Almost intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 51:3
1646	Stirrup Jar	Red and black decoration	Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 51:4
1647	Stirrup Jar	Red and black decoration	Complete	Intact	Type - Stirrup Jar	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 51:5
1648	Stirrup Jar		Complete	Intact	Type - Stirrup Jar	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, 1985 fig 51:6
2177	Bowl	Red decorations	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 12.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 38.
2178	Juglet	Red and Black decorations	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:41
2179	Krater		Fragment	Base only		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:40
2180	Goblet		Broken			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:43
2181	Bowl	Large	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1. Found at level 20.66	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 32:1
2182	Bowl	Black decorations	Broken	Rim and handle missing.		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 32:2
2183	Plaque		Fragment	Rectangular fragment		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 32:3
2184	Chalice	Trumpet base	Complete		Tell Qasile Chalice Type 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 32:4
2185	Chalice	Trumpet base	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 32:5
2186	Goblet	Red and black decorations, bird design with bird reaching back feathers.	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 32:7
2187	Chalice	Trumpet base	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 32:6

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2188	Goblet	Plain	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 32:8
2189	Goblet	Red and black decorations, geometric patterns	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 32:9
2190	Goblet	Red and black decorations, lines	Broken	Lip missing		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 32:10
2191	Goblet	Plain	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 32:11
2192	Stand	Small	Complete		Reg # a duplicate with Pottery Stand 988.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 32:12
2193	Amphoriskos		Broken	Part of handle and lip missing		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 32:13
2194	Lamp	Saucer	Complete		Reg # duplicate Artifact 997.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 32:14
2195	Bowl	Red and black decorations	Broken		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:1.
2196	Bowl	Red and Black decorations	Broken		Tell Qasile Bowl type 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:2.
2197	Bowl	Red and Black decorations	Broken		Tell Qasile Bowl type 16	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:3.
2198	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:4.
2199	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl type 3. Heavy burn traces inside	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:5.
2200	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:6.
2201	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:7.
2202	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:8.
2203	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:9.
2204	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:10.
2205	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:11.
2206	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:12.
2207	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:13.
2208	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:14.

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2209	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:15.
2210	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:16.
2211	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:17.
2212	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:18.
2213	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:19.
2214	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:20.
2215	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:21.
2216	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:22.
2217	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:23.
2218	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:24.
2219	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:25.
2220	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:26.
2221	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:27.
2222	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:28.
2223	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:29.
2224	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 3.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:30.
2225	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 10.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:31.
2226	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 10.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:32.
2227	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 10.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:33.
2228	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 10.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:34.
2229	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 10.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:35.

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2230	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 10.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:36.
2231	Krater		Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:37.
2232	Krater		Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:39.
2233	Amphoriskos	Black decorations	Fragment	Multiple fragments	Sherds found in two different loci.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 19:42.
2234	Rhyton	Red decoration	Fragment	Part of a side with handle		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:1.
2235	Jug		Fragment	Part of side		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:2.
2236	Jug		Fragment	Part of side		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:3.
2237	Jug	Red and black decorations	Fragment	Part of side		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:4.
2238	Jug	Black decorations	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:5.
2239	Jug	Black decorations	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:6.
2240	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:7.
2241	Juglet		Broken	Part of neck missing	Tell Qasile Juglet Type 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:8.
2242	Juglet		Broken	Neck and up missing	Tell Qasile Juglet Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:9.
2243	Juglet		Broken	Neck and up missing	Tell Qasile Juglet Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:10.
2244	Juglet	Single handle	Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:11.
2245	Flask	Pilgrim flask, red-purple decorations	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Flask Type 1.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:12.
2246	Flask	Large spout, Red decorations	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Flask Type 4	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:13.
2247	Flask	Pilgrim, red decorations	Fragment	Only neck and upper part of handles.	Tell Qasile Flask Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:14.
2248	Lamp	Saucer	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:15.
2249	Lamp	Saucer	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:16.
2250	Lamp	Saucer	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:17.

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2251	Lamp	Saucer	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 20:18.
2252	Bowl		Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:1.
2253	Bowl		Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:2.
2254	Bowl		Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:3.
2255	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:4.
2256	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:5.
2257	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:6.
2258	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:7.
2259	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:8.
2260	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:9.
2261	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:10.
2262	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:11.
2263	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:12.
2264	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:13.
2265	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1a	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:14.
2266	Bowl		Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1c	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:15.
2267	Bowl	Large bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:16.
2268	Bowl	Large bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:17.
2269	Bowl	Large bowl	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:18.
2270	Bowl	Large bowl	Fragment		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:19.
2271	Bowl	Large bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:20.

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2272	Bowl	Large bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:21.
2273	Bowl	Large bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:22.
2274	Bowl	Large bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 39:23.
2275	Bowl	Large bowl with two handles at the bottom but on the inside	Fragment	Only base with interior handles	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 17	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:1
2276	Bowl	Small bowl with three legs	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 13	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:2
2277	Krater	Large bowl	Fragment	Rim fragment	Tell Qasile Krater Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:3
2278	Krater	Large bowl	Fragment	Side fragment	Tell Qasile Krater Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:4.
2279	Krater	Black decorations	Fragment	Small rim fragment	Tell Qasile Krater Type 2a.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:5
2280	Krater	Black decorations	Fragment	Rim fragment	Tell Qasile Krater Type 1a or variant	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:6
2281	Krater	Black decorations	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Krater Type 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:7
2282	Chalice	Black decorations	Complete		Tell Qasile Chalice Type 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:8
2283	Chalice	Very large with black decorations.	Broken	Base is missing	Mazar suggests that it may be a cult vessel other than a chalice.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:9
2284	Chalice		Broken	Base only	Mazar suggests that it may be a cult vessel other than a chalice.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:10.
2285	Goblet		Broken	Part of rim missing and base missing		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:13.
2286	Chalice		Fragment	Base only		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:11.
2287	Chalice		Fragment	Base only		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:12.
2288	Goblet		Broken	Part of rim missing		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:14.
2289	Pot	Cooking	Fragment	Rim fragment	Tell Qasile Cooking Pot Type 1b.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:15.
2290	Pot	Cooking	Fragment	Rim fragment	Tell Qasile Cooking Pot Type 1b.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:16.
2291	Pot	Cooking	Fragment	Rim fragment	Tell Qasile Cooking Pot Type 1b.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 40:17
2292	Pot	Cooking	Fragment		Tell Qasile Cooking Pot Type 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:1.

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2293	Jar		Fragment		Tell Qasile Jar Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:2
2294	Jar		Fragment		Tell Qasile Jar Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:3
2295	Jar		Fragment		Tell Qasile Jar Type 6b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:4
2296	Jar		Fragment		Tell Qasile Jar Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:5
2297	Amphoriskos	Single handle jug	Complete		Tell Qasile Amphoriskos Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:6
2298	Jug	Single handle jug	Complete		Tell Qasile Jug 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:7
2299	Jug		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Jug 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:8
2300	Jug		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Jug 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:9
2301	Jug		Complete		Included in Figure 41 by mistake.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:10
2302	Jug	Red and white decorations	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Jug Type 6.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:11
2303	Jug	Spouted bear jug. Red and white decorations	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Jug Type 5d.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:12
2304	Jug	Red, black, and white decorations	Complete		Tell Qasile Jug Type 6.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:13
2305	Jug		Complete		Tell Qasile Jug Type 2.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:14.
2306	Jug	Red decorations	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:15..
2307	Jug		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 41:16
2308	Juglet		Complete		Tell Qasile Juglet Type 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:1.
2309	Juglet		Complete		Tell Qasile Juglet Type 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:2.
2310	Juglet		Complete		Tell Qasile Juglet Type 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:3
2311	Juglet		Complete		Tell Qasile Juglet Type 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:4
2312	Juglet		Broken	Rim and handle missing	Tell Qasile Juglet Type 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:5
2313	Juglet		Broken	Rim and handle missing	Tell Qasile Juglet Type 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:6

Provenance: Tell Qasile

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2314	Juglet		Broken	Rim and handle missing	Tell Qasile Juglet Type 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:7
2315	Juglet		Broken	Rim and handle missing	Tell Qasile Juglet Type 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:8
2316	Juglet	Incised decorations on the handle	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Juglet Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:9
2317	Flask	Two flasks joined, Black decorations	Complete	One rim is missing	Tell Qasile Flask Type 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:10
2318	Flask	Two flasks joined, Black decorations	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Flask Type 3	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:11
2319	Flask	Single flask with red-purple decorations	Complete		Tell Qasile Flask Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:12
2320	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Flask Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:13
2321	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Flask Type 1. Found inside Wall 551.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:14
2322	Flask		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Flask Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:15
2323	Flask	Plain	Complete		Tell Qasile Flask Type 1	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:16
2324	Pyxis		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Pyxis Type 2	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:17
2325	Vessel	Almost like a shot glass	Complete	Intact	Cult vessel, Could be a very small stand upon which to place a storage pot or bowl.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:18
2326	Sherd	Black and red decorations	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 42:19
2327	Lamp	Saucer	Complete	Intact		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:1
2328	Lamp	Saucer	Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:2
2329	Lamp		Complete			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:3
2330	Bowl	Black decoration	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:4
2331	Sherd	Brown decorations	Fragment	Body sherd		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:5
2332	Strainer		Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:6
2333	Jug	Spouted beer jug	Fragment	Spout only		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:7
2334	Sherd		Fragment	Body sherd		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:8

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2335	Sherd	Red, black and white decorations	Fragment			Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:9
2336	Sherd	Red and black decorations	Fragment	Body fragment		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:10
2337	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:11
2338	Bowl	Small bowl	Complete		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:12
2339	Bowl	Black decorations	Broken	Large section of rim missing	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 16.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:13
2340	Bowl		Fragment	Large rim fragment	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 1b	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:14
2341	Bowl		Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Bowl Type 11.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:15
2342	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 6	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:16
2343	Bowl		Fragment		Tell Qasile Bowl Type 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:17
2344	Pot	Cooking Pot	Fragment		Tell Qasile Cooking Pot 1b Type 8	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:18
2345	Jar	Two horizontal grooves	Complete	Intact	Tell Qasile Jar Type 1.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:19
2346	Jar		Complete	Intact, Traces of fire on body	Tell Qasile Jar Type 1.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:20
2347	Jar		Complete		Tell Qasile Jar Type 1.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:21
2348	Chalice	Red decorations	Complete		Tell Qasile Chalice Type 2.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:22
2349	Juglet		Complete		Tell Qasile Juglet Type 2.	Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:23
2350	Jug	Red, black and white decorations	Fragment	Nozzle fragment		Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two, fig 43:24

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
973	Lamp	Closed Roman lamp with palm branch-like designs.	Complete	Sellin only shows the right side of the lamp.	Found near Shrine 1030	Sellin, Tell Taanek: Bericht p 78 fig 106.
1030	Shrine	Five levels of animal pairs. alternating pairs of sphinxes and lionesses, base center pair of goats flanking tree of life	Restored	36 pieces found, some fragments were not found, but enough of the was found to reconstruct it.	Found east of silo 12 in SW 1-8. Just beyond SW 1-8.	Sellin, Tell Taanek: Bericht p 76 figs 102, 105, pl xii, xiii.
1785	Jar	Ovoid storage jar with two handles and a potter's mark in the shape of a capital "I" on one handle	Restored		Rast seems to mean "oval-shaped" when he calls this an "ovoid storage jar." Alternate Reg # 61.339; 63.236.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 30:1

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1786	Jar	Ovoid storage jar with two handles and a potter's mark in the shape of a capital "I."	Restored		Rast seems to mean "oval-shaped" when he calls this an "ovoid storage jar." Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 30:2. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1997 p 248 n 14.
1787	Jar	Ovoid storage jars. Two handled with a potter's mark in the shape of a capital I.	Restored		Rast seems to mean "oval-shaped" when he calls this an "ovoid storage jar."	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 30:3
1788	Jar	Ovoid storage jar with two handled with a potter's mark in the shape of a capital I.	Broken	Part of lip missing	Rast seems to mean "oval-shaped" when he calls this an "ovoid storage jar."	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 30:4
1789	Jar	Ovoid storage Jars. Two handle	Restored		Rast seems to mean "oval-shaped" when he calls this an "ovoid storage jar."	Rast, Taanach 1978, fig 31:1
1790	Jar	Ovoid storage jar. Two handle	Restored		Rast seems to mean "oval-shaped" when he calls this an "ovoid storage jar."	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 31:2
1791	Jar	Ovoid storage jar with two handles, a narrow neck, and potter's mark shaped like a capital "I" on one handle.	Fragment	Rim and handle	Rast seems to mean "oval-shaped" when he calls this an "ovoid storage jar."	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 31:3
1792	Jar	Two handle jar	Fragment	Rim and handle		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 31:5
1793	Jar	Two handles, two notches in handle	Fragment	Rim and handle	Meehl seems to identify this artifact as TT 469. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 237 n. 11. He may misidentify it in Rast.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 31:6
1794	Jar	Two handle jar with three notch potter's mark	Fragment	Rim and handle		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 32:1
1795	Jar	Two handle jar, with two notch potter's mark	Fragment	Handle only		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 32:2
1796	Jar	Two handle jar with a "Tav" for a potter's mark	Fragment	Handle only		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 32:3
1797	Jar	Two handle jar, handle had one notch	Fragment	Handle only		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 32:4
1798	Jar	Bag-shaped storage jar with two handles, a narrow neck, and a rounded base.	Restored	One handle and part of side missing	Alternate Reg # 59.143; 61.197. Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 33:1. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
1799	Jar	Two handle narrow neck	Fragment	Upper portions restored		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 33:2
1800	Jar	Round bottom, bag-shaped storage jar with two handles and a narrow neck	Restored	Handle and part of sided missing		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 34:1
1801	Jar	Narrow neck	Fragment	Part of rim	Alternate Reg # 28.47; 32.60	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 34:3
1802	Jar	Narrow neck	Fragment	Part of neck only		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 34:2
1803	Jar	Round bottom storage jar with two handles and a narrow neck	Restored	Parts from the side are missing	Meehl places TT 475 in Cult Room 2 (See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 250, but Rast places in Locus SW 2-7, 61 which belongs to Cult Room 1. See Taanach, 1978 p 27. Rast parallels this to Megiddo Room 6 of Building 10.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 34:4, p 27.
1804	Jar	Round bottom, bag-shaped storage jar, with two handles and a narrow neck	Restored	Parts from the side are missing	Rast parallels this to Megiddo Room 6 of Building 10.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 34:5, p 27.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1805	Jar	Collared-rim storage jar with two handles	Restored	Portions of the top missing	Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8. Rast	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 35:1, p 27. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
1806	Jar	Elongated hole-mouth Jar. No handles.	Restored	Portions of the bottom missing		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 35:2
1807	Jar	Two handle with a small side spout	Broken	Rim and portions of bottom missing	Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 36:1. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
1808	Jar	Two handle with a small side spout	Restored	Much of the middle section missing	Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 36:2. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
1809	Amphoriskos	Two handle with long neck	Complete	Intact		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 36:3
1810	Amphoriskos	Two handle with long neck	Broken	Bottom missing		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 36:4
1811	Jar	Two handle	Broken	Bottom missing	May be an Amphorikos.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 36:5
1812	Jug	One handle, round body, ring base	Complete	Intact	Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 37:1
1813	Jug	One handle, round body, ring base.	Restored	Part of handle missing	Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 37:2
1814	Jug	One handle, round body, ring base.	Restored			Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 38:1
1815	Jug	One handle, round body, ring base.	Restored			Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 38:2
1816	Jug	Not enough to determine style	Fragment	Rim and handle		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 39:1
1817	Jug	Single handle at joint between neck and body.	Restored	Part of handle missing		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 39:2
1818	Jug		Fragment	Base		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 39:3
1819	Jug	Single handle, rivets around rim. No spout	Complete	Part of rim missing	Very thin wall. Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 39:4. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
1820	Jug	Rim base	Fragment	Base only		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 39:5
1821	Jug	Wide mouth and round base	Broken	Most of Rim and handle is missing	Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 39:6
1822	Juglet	Single handle connecting body with neck, two red bands under rim and two around the circumference.	Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 40:1
1823	Juglet	Single handled	Fragment	Only hand connecting body with neck		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 40:2.
1824	Juglet	Single handle	Broken	Half of neck missing		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 40:3.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1825	Juglet	Single handle	Complete	Surface eroded.	Meehl states Juglet 1825 was found in the balk between SW 2-7 and 2-8.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 40:4. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
1826	Juglet	Single handle	Broken	Part of handle missing	Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 40:5. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
1827	Juglet	Miniature juglet with a single handle	Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 40:6
1828	Juglet	Single handle, round base, flared lip for pouring	Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 40:7
1829	Juglet		Fragment	Only bottom half reconstructed	Meehl seems to identify this artifact as TT 323. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 247 n. 11.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 40:8
1830	Juglet	Single handle wide rim flat base	Restored		Found inside the large Krater per Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 247.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 40:9.
1831	Juglet		Restored	Handle and rim missing		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 40:10.
1832	Juglet	Single handle, rounded body and base, flared rim for pouring.	Complete			Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 40:11.
1833	Pyxis		Restored	A vertical half missing	Meehl states that this artifact was found in the final northern 90 cm. of Cult Room 1. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 40:12.
1834	Pyxis		Complete	Part of rim broken		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 40:13.
1835	Pyxis		Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 40:14.
1836	Krater	Eight handle, rim base	Restored		Alternate Reg # 59.55; 61.189, 205. Meehl places it in Locus SW 2-7, 61. Rast reported that it contained a group of perforated clay balls (loom weights?). He also parallels this to a karter found in Megiddo Room 6 Building 10.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 41:1, p. 30. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 247 n 11.
1837	Bowl	Large and deep bowl, ridge rim and ring base.	Restored		Meehl states that this artifact was found in the final northern 90 cm. of Cult Room 1. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 42:1.
1838	Bowl	Large and deep Carinated bowl with ridged lip and ring base	Restored		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 42:2.
1839	Bowl	Large and deep bowl with round body and small rim base	Restored		Meehl reports that TT 480 was found just south of the SW 2-8 balk line. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 246.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 42:3.
1840	Bowl	Large and deep bowl with round body and small rim base	Restored			Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 42:4.
1841	Bowl	Deep bowl, round body, ring base	Restored	Much of rim missing	Alternate Reg # 28.57, 59; 57.157; 59.148, 150	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 43:1.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1842	Bowl	Deep bowl, round body, ring base	Restored	Much of body missing	Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 43:2
1843	Bowl		Fragment	Rim Fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 43:3
1844	Bowl		Fragment	Rim Fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 43:4
1845	Bowl		Fragment	About one-third of the bowl was found		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 44:1
1846	Bowl	Large bowl	Fragment	Part of rim and body	Artifact 1846 may be what Meehl called "a large bowl" found in Room 2. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 250.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 44:2.
1847	Bowl	Deep bowl with rim base	Restored		May be a small bowl.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 44:3.
1848	Bowl	Large wide mouth bow	Restored		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 44:4.
1849	Bowl		Fragment	Part of rim		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 44:5.
1850	Bowl	Flared bowl with ring base	Restored		Alternate Reg # 28.47 / 35.68	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 45.1.
1851	Bowl	Rim bends vertically and has a sharp corner to ring base. Rim burnished.	Restored	Some of base missing	Alternate Reg # 27.41, 44, 45. Meehl states that this artifact was found in the final northern 90 cm. of Cult Room 1. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 45.2.
1852	Bowl	Round bowl with ring base	Restored		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 45.3.
1853	Bowl	Wide base with thin ring base	Restored	Most of top missing	Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 45.4. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
1854	Bowl	Carinated	Fragment	Most of top missing		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 45.5.
1855	Bowl	Carinated	Restored	About a third of bowl missing.	Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 45.6.
1856	Bowl		Fragment	Rim fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 45.7.
1857	Bowl		Fragment	Rim fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 45.8.
1858	Bowl		Fragment	Rim fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 45.9.
1859	Bowl	Carinated with ring base	Complete	Just a fragment missing from rim	Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.1. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
1860	Bowl	Carinated with ring base	Complete	Fragments missing from rim to the bend.	Small	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.2.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1861	Bowl	Carinated with ring base	Complete	Fragments missing from rim and bend.	Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.3.
1862	Bowl	Carinated with ring base	Complete	Chips missing from ring base	Small	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.4.
1863	Bowl	Carinated with ring base	Complete	Fragment missing from rim.	Small. Alternate Reg # 61.181; 63.224	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.5.
1864	Bowl	Carinated with ring base	Complete	Fragment missing from rim.	Small	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.6.
1865	Bowl	Small bowl	Restored	Large fragment missing from rim.	Alternate Reg # 26.36; 27.45. Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.8.
1866	Bowl		Fragment	Fragments		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.9
1867	Bowl		Fragment	Rim fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.10
1868	Bowl	Carinated with ring base	Broken	Half of rim missing	Small	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.11.
1869	Bowl	Carinated with ring base	Complete	A couple of fragments from rim are missing	Small	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.12.
1870	Bowl	Carinated with ring base	Restored	One-third of rim missing	Meehl states that this artifact was found in the final northern 90 cm. of Cult Room 1. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.13.
1871	Bowl	Carinated with ring base	Restored	Two large fragments of the rim and body missing.	Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.14.
1872	Bowl		Fragment	One-third of a rim and body		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.15
1873	Bowl		Fragment	Base and part of body extant		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.16
1874	Bowl		Fragment	Rim fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 46.17.
1875	Bowl	Almost a platter with a ring base.	Complete	A fragment from rim missing	Meehl states that this artifact was found in the final northern 90 cm. of Cult Room 1. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 47:1.
1876	Bowl	Flashing line sharp but smooth	Complete		Small	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 47:2.
1877	Bowl	Flashing line sharp but smooth	Complete		Small	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 47:3.
1878	Bowl	Flashing line sharp but smooth	Complete			Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 47:4.
1879	Bowl		Fragment	Rim fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 47:5.
1880	Bowl	Round bowl with round bottom, with a small ring at center.	Complete	Large fragment missing from rim	Meehl counts three small bowls from this locus. We count only two including TT 486 and Artifact 1889. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 250.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:1
1881	Bowl	Small round bowl with round bottom and flat base.	Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:2.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1882	Bowl	Small round bowl concaved side rounded bottom	Complete	Part of rim missing	Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:3.
1883	Bowl	Round bowl with rounded bottom	Fragment	Rim and body fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:4.
1884	Bowl		Fragment	Body and base		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:5.
1885	Bowl		Fragment	Body and base		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:6.
1886	Bowl		Fragment	Body fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:7.
1887	Bowl		Fragment	Rim and body fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:8.
1888	Bowl		Fragment	Rim and body fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:9.
1889	Bowl		Fragment	Rim and body fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:10.
1890	Bowl		Fragment	Rim and body fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:11.
1891	Bowl		Fragment	Rim and body fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:12.
1892	Bowl		Fragment	Rim and body fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:13.
1893	Bowl		Fragment	Small rim fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:14.
1894	Bowl	Wide round bowl with round base	Complete	Chips missing from rim.	Meehl states that this artifact was found in the final northern 90 cm. of Cult Room 1. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:15.
1895	Bowl	Wide round bowl with round base	Complete	Parts of base missing.	Meehl states that this artifact was found in the final northern 90 cm. of Cult Room 1. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:16.
1896	Bowl	Wide round bowl with round base	Complete	Parts of base missing.	Small	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:17.
1897	Bowl	Wide round bowl with round base	Fragment	Only a third of the bowl found.		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:18.
1898	Bowl	Wide round bowl with round base	Fragment	Only a fourth of bowl was found.		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 48:19.
1899	Cooking Pot	Large wide mouth cooking pot	Fragment	One-third of pot found.		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 49:1.
1900	Cooking Pot	Large wide mouth cooking pot	Fragment	Rim fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 49:2.
1901	Cooking Pot	Large wide mouth cooking pot	Fragment	Rim fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 49:3.
1902	Cooking Pot	Small mouth cooking pot with a single handle.	Complete	Fragment from body missing	Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8. Cooking pot 1902 held sixteen sheep or goat astragali.	Rast, Taanach, 1978, fig 50:1. "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
1903	Cooking Pot	Small mouth cooking pot with a single handle.	Restored	Rim missing	Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 50:2. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
1904	Cooking Pot	Small mouth cooking pot	Broken	Rim missing	Meehl states that this artifact was found in the final northern 90 cm. of Cult Room 1. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 50:3.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1905	Lamp	Saucer lamp	Broken	Back rim missing	Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 51:1
1906	Lamp	Saucer lamp	Broken	Part of nozzle and fragment of back rim missing.	Meehl reports TT 473 as being found in Cult Room 2 just south of the hearth. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 251.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 51:2
1907	Censer	Small censer/strainer with three legs and air holes around mouth.	Complete	Two legs broken off and	Meehl identifies TT 64 as a strainer and that was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n. 16.	Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 51:3.
1908	Stand	Small pottery stand, with windows on the side	Complete			Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 51:4.
1909	Jar	two jar rims	Fragment	Rim fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 52:1, 2.
1910	Bowl	Two handles deep bowl with ringed flat bottom	Restored	About a half of a bowl		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 52:3
1911	Bowl	Round bowl with round bottom and three concentric circles engraved at base	Fragment	A third of the bowl was found		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 52:8
1912	Bowl	High carinated bowl with trumpet base	Restored	Vertical half missing		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 52:9
1913	Bowls	Two bowl fragments	Fragment	Two rim fragments from different bowls		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 52:4, 5.
1914	Bowl	Round bowl with small ring base	Fragment	Base only		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 52:6
1915	Cooking Pot		Fragment	Rim fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 53:1.
1916	Cooking Pot	Two fragments	Fragment	Two rim fragments		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 53:2, 3.
1917	Chalice	Bowl chalice with tall stem and flared base	Restored	Part of rim and bowl side missing.		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 53:5
1918	Chalice		Fragment	Base fragment		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 53:6.
1919	Lamp		Fragment	Nozzle and a quarter of right side extant.		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 53:7.
1920	Stand	Tall stand with two rows of petals protruding and a handle near base	Restored	Top missing and part of side.	Meehl states that this came from an upper level in which many 7th century artifacts were found. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 255.	Rast, Taanach, 1978, fig 54:1.
1921	Loom Weight	403 gr	Complete	d=9.8 cm	From a different locus of most of the other looms found in the cultic rooms. Registration # may be TT 388	Friend, Loom Weights 1988 # 87.
1922	Loom Weights	Five loom weights which are +/-585gr, d= +/- 10 cm	Restored	Friend was unable to determine the size and or weight on three of them.		Friend, Loom Weights 1988 # 88-92
1923	Loom Weight	449 gr, d=8.2 cm	Complete		Alternate Reg # may be 27.49. Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Friend, Loom Weights 1988 # 94.

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#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1924	Loom Weight	508 gr,	Restored	Size undetermined	Alternate Reg # TT 388	Friend, Loom Weights 1988 # 111
1925	Loom Weight	d=10cm.	Broken	Weight undertrained	Alternate Reg # TT 388	Friend, Loom Weights 1988 # 112.
1926	Loom Weights	62 doughnut-shaped looms weights	Complete	One loom weight had seal like impressions. See Friend, Loom Weights 1988, #146, fig 10. Another was red slipped and burnished #174, fig 11a.	Alternate Reg # 61.219-222, 229. Friend reports that 44 of the measurable weights (77.25%) relatively heavy for loom weights (404 gr - 641 gr). Loom Weights 1988, p 43.	Friend, Loom Weights 1988 # 113-174
1927	Weaving Tool	Flat spatula	Restored	Broken into seven pieces.		Friend, Loom Weights 1988 # 188, fig 14.
1928	Weaving Tool	Two flat spatula, both burned and polished	Broken	The two may come from the same artifact		Friend, Loom Weights 1988 # 190, 191
1929	Weaving Tool	Two fragments	Fragment	Two fragments which were not big enough to determine width or length of the original vessel. One point fragment.	Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.	Friend, Loom Weights 1988 # 192, 193.
1930	Weaving Tool	Flat spatula, l=10.7 cm, w=1.7cm	Complete		Underside rough from manufacture by splitting rib.	Friend, Loom Weights 1988 # 194
1931	Spindle Whorl	Spherical, 31 gr, d=2.8 cm.	Complete		Meehl describes TT 81 as a round stone weight or bead. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n. 16.	Friend, Loom Weights 1988 # 201
1932	Shrine	Four registers: bottom two lionesses flanking a nude female, second two sphinxes flanking an open space, third two lionesses flanking two ibexes flanking the tree of life, top two volutes flanking a solar disk above a horse. Shrine capped by shallow basin.	Restored		Found in the lower part of the cistern by Ladd.	Rast, The Cultic Structure at Taanach 1994 p 356. Ladd, BASOR 195 (1969): 42-45.
1933	Pot	Could be a jug or a cooking pot.	Broken	Top broken off by later strata	The pot contained a variety of beads, amulets, round pebbels, weights, a scarab and a seal. The Locus is surface 28 in which the layers of the floor used many Late Bronze Age sherds. See Ladd, BA 30,1(1967): 25.	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967) 34-35. BA 30, 1(1967): 25-27. Rast, Taanach 1978 p 53, fig 91:1.
1934	Blade	A sword blade or plowpoint, Blade length +/- 30 cm.	Complete		Found in the second phase of the basin, paralleling the north wall, on top of a layer of black ash. Meehl identifies it as a plow point	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 28. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 252.
1935	Mortar		Complete			Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 28.
1936	Grinding Stone	Loaf-shaped	Complete			Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 28.
1937	Stamp	Conical stamp with an ibex nursing fawn and facing a scorpion.	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.

Provenance: Tell Taanach

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1938	Scarab	Shows a man raising a stick before two animals.	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1939	Amulet	Baboon, seated with hand in mouth.	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1940	Amulet	Turtle	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1941	Amulet	Frog	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1942	Weight	l=3.5cm	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1943	Weight	l=2 cm	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1944	Weight	l=3.5 cm	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1945	Weight	Conical weight h=1.5 cm	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1946	Weight	Conical weight h=+1 cm	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1947	Weight	Conical weight h=1 cm	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1948	Weight	Spherical d=2 cm	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1949	Weight	Spherical d=1.5 cm	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1950	Weight	Spherical d=1 cm	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1951	Shell	Sticks, Two, Shaped like tusks l=+/- 6 cm	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1952	Block	Rectangular	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1953	Nail		Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1954	Scarab		Complete		Found near Shrine 1030	Sellin, Tell Tanneck: Bericht, 78.
1955	Pebbles	Polishing stones or smooth pebbles numerous items	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1956	Beads	"a few heterogeneous beads"	Complete		Found in "weight" pot	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 34. fig 24.
1957	Figurine	Head with a headdress, seems to be male	Fragment	Head	Lapp only indicates that fragment is from Iron II. We are associating this with Meehl's identification of a female figurine found in Cult Room 2. Locus 36 may not be correct.	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 36, fig 25:2. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 250.
1958	Amulet	Bes, squatting with tall headdress	Complete		Iron II	Lapp, BASOR 185 (1967): 37, fig 25:6
1959	Rubbing Stone		Complete			Meehl, A Stratigraphy 1997 p 247 n 11.
1960	Drums	Short drum-shaped stones	Complete	h=10 cm d=20 cm	Lapp could not suggest a cultic function and counted four. Meehl only counted three.	Lapp, BA 30, 1 (1967) 23. Meehl, A "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 247 n 11.
1961	Mold	Makes a female who is nude and holding a disk. She has a high hairdo.	Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Lapp, BA 30, 1 (1967): 24, fig 13. Hillers, Concordia Theological Monthly 41 (1970): 606-619.

Provenance: Tell Taanach

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
1962	Blades	Seven knife blades	Complete			Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 28.
1963	Sickle	Sickle blade.	Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found inside a bowl full of ash and in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 248.	Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 28.
1964	Javelin-head	Dagger/spearhead	Complete	Fused with two knives.	Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.	Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 28. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 248 n 14.
1965	Quern		Complete		Lapp indicates that four were found in Cult Room 1.	Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 28. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 247 n. 11.
1966	Pestles	Eight	Complete	Eight	Meehl may be calling these Rubbing Stones. We are assuming that Artifacts 2123, 1959, 2105, 2106, 2111, 2122, 2120, 2109 are the Pestles.	Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 28.
1967	Arrowhead		Complete		Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.	Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 28. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n. 14.
1968	Macehead	Socketed stone	Complete		Meehl does not believe it to be a weapon.	Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 28. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 247 n 11.
1969	Toggle-pin		Complete			Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 28.
1970	Beads		Complete		Unknown number	Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 28.
1971	Spindle Whorls	Multiple items but exact number unknown.	Complete	May be a duplicate	Number unknown	Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 28.
1972	Weights	Unknown number	Complete	Number unknown	Number unknown	Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 28.
1973	Blades	Two knife blades	Complete	Both blades are corroded together.	Meehl identifies these as plow points. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 250.	Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 27.
1974	Astragali	140 knuckles. Meehl counted thirty-three left and thirty-three right astragali.	Complete	All were charred, one pierced. 76 found in ash layer, pile of 44 were found just south of a flint block, 20 were found in a cooking pot just south west of block.	They were originally identified as pig but laboratory examinations identified them as coming from sheep and goats. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 249 n 17. They were found near a protrusion from Wall 30 which Meehl suggests was a chopping block. See 249.	Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 28, 35.
1976	Scythe		Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Meehl, A Stratigraphy 1997 p 248 n 16
2105	Rubbing Stone	Ovoid stones with flat bases	Complete		Rast seems to mean "oval" with the word "ovoid"	Meehl, A Stratigraphy 1997 p 247 n 11.
2106	Rubbing Stone		Complete			Meehl, A Stratigraphy 1997 p 247 n 11.
2107	Drum	Short drum-shaped	Complete	h=10 cm d=20 cm	Lapp could not suggest a cultic function and counts four. Meehl only counted three and gave their Registration number (Reg #).	Lapp, BA 30, 1 (1967) 23. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 247 n 11.

Provenance: Tell Taanach

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2108	Drum	Short drums shaped	Complete	h=10 cm d=20 cm	Lapp could not suggest a cultic function and counts four. Meehl only counted three and gave their Registration number (Reg #).	Lapp, BA 30, 1 (1967) 23. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 247 n 11.
2109	Grinding Stone	Saddle	Complete		Lapp be included as among the Pestles See Artifact 1966.	Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 28. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 247 n 11.
2110	Quern		Complete		Lapp indicates that four were found in Cult Room 1. Meehl states this was found in the balk between SW 2-7 and 2-8. See "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 247.	Lapp, BASOR173 (1964): 28. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
2111	Rubbing Stone		Complete		Meehl states this was found between the balk of SW 2-7 and 2-8.	Meehl, A Stratigraphy 1997 p 248 n 14.
2112	Massaba	Ovoid Stone with flat base	Complete		Meehl reports them as being found in the balk between SW 2-7 and 2-8.	Lapp, BA 30, 1 (1967): 23. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
2113	Massaba	Ovoid Stone with flat base	Complete		Meehl reports them as being found in the balk between SW 2-7 and 2-8.	Lapp, BA 30, 1 (1967): 23. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
2114	Massaba	Ovoid Stone with flat base	Complete		Meehl reports them as being found in the balk between SW 2-7 and 2-8.	Lapp, BA 30, 1 (1967) 23. Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 14.
2115	Bowl	Carinated	Complete	Fragments missing from rim.	Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Rast, Taanach (1978) fig 46:7
2116	Weight	Pendant	Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 16.
2117	Weight	Round with a flat base. 2.2 gr.	Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 16.
2118	Weight	Round Stone or bead.	Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248. Friend identifies TT 81 as a clay loom weight.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 16.
2119	Quern		Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248. Friend identifies TT 81 as a clay loom weight.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 16.
2120	Rubbing Stone		Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248. Friend identifies TT 81 as a clay loom weight.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 16.
2121	Blade	Sword-blade	Broken	Three pieces	Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 16.

Provenance: Tell Taanach

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2122	Rubbing Stone		Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248. Friend identifies TT 81 as a clay loom weight.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 16.
2123	Rubbing Stone		Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248. Friend identifies TT 81 as a clay loom weight.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 16.
2124	Stopper		Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n16.
2125	Plowshare		Complete		Meehl states this artifact was found in the final 90 cm. on the north end of Cult Room 1. See Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 248 n 16.
2126	Juglet	Round bodied	Restored		Meehl suggests Pit 93 was open when Cut Room 2 2 was destroyed.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 250.
2127	Platter	Baking Dish	Fragment		Meehl suggests Pit 93 was open when Cut Room 2 2 was destroyed.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 250.
2128	Lamp		Broken	Half of a lamp.	Meehl suggests Pit 93 was open when Cut Room 2 2 was destroyed.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 250.
2129	Bowls	Four small bowls		Unknown	Found south of the hearth along with TT 473.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 251.
2130	Bowls	Two small bowls		Unknown	Found to the east of the hearth.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 251.
2131	Jars	Two storage jars	Fragment		Found west of the hearth.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 251.
2132	Axehead	Unfinished	Complete			Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 251.
2133	Rubbing Stone	Grinding stone	Complete			Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 452.
2134	Weight	Black stone	Complete		Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2135	Handle		Broken	One bronze piece among many.	Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2136	Astragali	Two bones	Complete		Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2137	Base	Tripod base	Fragment	One of two different bases.	Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2138	Base	Tripod base	Fragment	One of two different bases	Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2139	Blades		Complete		Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.

Provenance: Tell Taanach

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2140	Rod	Spindle	Complete		Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2141	Grinding Stone		Complete		Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2142	Figurine	Animal	Fragment	Head	Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2143	Piece			Unknown	Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2144	Oven	Pottery oven	Fragment		Also called a tabun. Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2145	Bird		Complete	Bones	Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2146	Gazelle		Unknown		Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2147	Astragalus	One astragalus from a Sheep/ Goat	Complete		Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2148	Bovine	Five bones	Complete		Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2149	Astragali	Sheep/goat, six left and six right	Complete		Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2150	Glycimeris	Violascens	Complete	Many	Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2151	Nassa	Gibbosula	Complete		Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2152	Clarias Lazera	Catfish	Complete		Found within the silt layer at bottom of Cistern 69	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 254.
2153	Blade		Complete		Meehl dates the layer to the end IIB stratum.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 255.
2154	Blade		Complete		Meehl dates the layer to the end IIB stratum.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 255.
2155	Juglet		Broken	Unknown. Since the excavation gave it a registry number we will assume that it is a broken artifact	Meehl dates the layer to the end IIB stratum.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 255.
2156	Rod		Complete		Meehl dates the layer to the end IIB stratum.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 255.
2157	Figurine	Female	Fragment	Unknown	Meehl dates the layer to the end IIB stratum.	Meehl, "A Stratigraphic" 1995 p 255.
2158	Jar	Ovoid storage jar.	Fragment	Rim handle and part of upper body.		Rast, Taanach 1978 fig 31:4.
2159	Figurine	Female with legs together, wearing anklets.	Fragment	Only leg fragment	Found with Shrine 1030.	Sellin, Tell Tannek: Bericht, 78, fig 107.

Provenance: Tell Taanach

#	Object	Description	Status	Condition	Notes	References
2160	Figurine	Bull	Fragment	head only	Sellin describes as "ein roh gearbeiteter Stierkopf aus Ton."	Sellin, Tell Tannek: Bericht, 78.
2161	Pots	Little pots	Unknown	Varying conditions	Photo in fig 108.	Sellin, Tell Tannek: Bericht, 79.
2162	Pot	Yellow pot with black concentric circles	Unknown	May not be a pot.	Sellin's description seems to be a pot, but he is not clear and may be describing a jug.	Sellin, Tell Tannek: Bericht, 79.
2163	Jug	Long neck with no handles	Unknown	Found with pots.		Sellin, Tell Tannek: Bericht, 79.
2164	Jugs	Two jugs. One with a small tray on the side where a juglet could be placed.	Unknown		May be a pot which is called "plattgedruckte"	Sellin, Tell Tannek: Bericht, 79.
2165	Beads	Many beads	Complete			Sellin, Tell Tannek: Bericht, 79.
2166	Amulet	Many	Complete			Sellin, Tell Tannek: Bericht, 79.
2167	Button		Unknown			Sellin, Tell Tannek: Bericht, 79.
2168	Plate		Complete	d=14cm, thickness=1cm	Sellin notes that two others were found by an altar. I was unable to determine if this was Shrine 1030 or one of the many installations he identified as altars.	Sellin, Tell Tannek: Bericht, 79.
2169	Vessel	Zoomorphic, may be a cow	Broken	Head missing	l=13cm h= 7cm	Sellin, Tell Tannek: Bericht, 79.
2170	Vessel	Zoomorphic, may be a cow	Fragment			Sellin, Tell Tannek: Bericht, 79.
2171	Slingstone	Twenty round slingstones	Complete			Sellin, Tell Tannek: Bericht, 78.

APPENDIX 3

PROVENANCE AND LOCI INDEX

The following list of artifacts is organized according to loci. Each locus is grouped according to its matrix by the provenance, the stratum, and the architectural unit. The artifacts are then sequenced by the ascending alpha numeric order. The same order is used for the provenances, architectural units, and loci. The computer applies the alpha numeric order to the strata except that it reads Roman Numerals as letters.

Each architectural unit provides five columns of data. The first column lists the locus. The second furnishes the registration identification given by the original excavation reports. The third column names the artifact and the fourth identifies its material. The last column gives the artifact number given to the find in our database.

This table gives the reader a view of all of the small finds for each locus. This list includes finds regardless of their status, including fragments. The list will also include sites which were studied but did not produce a cultic assemblage from the Iron Age, such as Abu Hawam.

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: II

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
D 7	26	Figurine	Pottery	393

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: II

Architectural Unit: Room 3

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
E 6	39	Figurine	Bronze	777

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: II

Architectural Unit: Room 5

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
E 4, 5	25	Figurine	Pottery	8

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: II

Architectural Unit: Room 8

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
E 3	27	Figurine	Pottery	527
E 3	28	Figurine	Pottery	721

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: III

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
D 6	143	Amulet	Faience	779
E 4	144	Amulet	Faience	780
E 5	147	Amulet	Faience	782
G 3	148	Amulet	Faience	783
G 4	145	Amulet	Faience	781

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: III

Architectural Unit: Room 24

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
E 4	102	Figurine	Pottery	778

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: IV

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
E 2	176	Figurine	Pottery	784

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: IV

Architectural Unit: Room 30

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
C 6	170	Goblet	Pottery	814
C 6	179	Spindle Whorl	Steatite	815
C 6	180	Spindle Whorl	Steatite	816

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: IV

Architectural Unit: Room 36

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
E 5	177	Figurine	Pottery	785

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
C 6	374	Figurine	Bronze	806
D 6	369	Cymbals	Bronze	807
D 6	370	Statue	Bronze	803
E 5	322	Figurine	Pottery	799
F 4	316	Figurine	Pottery	793
F 4	321	Figurine	Pottery	798

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Room 30

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
C 6, 7	367	Arm	Bronze	801
C 6, 7	368	Arm	Bronze	802
D 6	314	Figurine	Pottery	791

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Room 45

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
D 2	318	Figurine	Pottery	795
D 2	320	Figurine	Pottery	797

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Room 50

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
C, D 6	372	Arm	Bronze	804
C, D 6	373	Arm	Bronze	805
C, D 6	304	Figurine	Pottery	789
C, D 6	305	Figurine	Pottery	790
C, D 6	426	Goblet	Faience	810
C, D 6	427	Goblet	Faience	811

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Room 50

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
C, D 6	428	Goblet	Faience	812
C, D 6	424	Ornament	Faience	808
C, D 6	425	Rhyton	Faience	809
C, D 6	429	Rhyton	Faience	813
C, D 6	302	Rhyton	Pottery	787
C, D 6	303	Rhyton	Pottery	788
C, D 6	286	Vase	Pottery	786

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Room 61

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
E 4	315	Figurine	Pottery	792
E, F 4	323	Figurine	Pottery	800

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Room 62

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
E 3	317	Figurine	Pottery	794

Provenance: Abu Hawam

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Room 63

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
F 3	319	Figurine	Pottery	796

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum:

Architectural Unit: Hellenistic Reservoir

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
		Box	Pottery	101
		Figurine	Pottery	33
		Stand	Pottery	62

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: II

Architectural Unit: Byzantine Reservoir

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1024		Stela	Basalt	212

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: II

Architectural Unit: Hellenistic Reservoir

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1028		Stela	Limestone	211

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: IV

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1071	3284	Figurine	Pottery	320
		Tablet	Pottery	123
1125	26-11-172	Figurine	Pottery	318
1138	26-11-365	Figurine	Pottery	321
1146		Mask	Pottery	142
181	3360	Figurine	Bronze	322
25	649	Figurine	Pottery	316
281	3586	Figurine	Pottery	319
288	3642	Figurine	Pottery	323
92	3241	Figurine	Pottery	315

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: IX

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
		Altar	Basalt	169
		Baetyl	Basalt	173
		Bowl	Pottery	174
		Chalice	Pottery	175
		Figurine	Bronze	176
		Figurine	Glass	171
		Figurine	Pottery	170
		Figurine	Pottery	172
		Figurine	Pottery	180
		Figurine	Pottery	181
		Figurine	Pottery	182
		Figurine	Pottery	183
		Pendant	Bronze	177
		Pendant	Gold	178
		Pot	Pottery	179

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: Unstratified

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
	3127	Figurine	Pottery	317

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1015		Libation Tank	Limestone	160
1076		Figurine	Pottery	140
1076	26-9-37	Figurine	Pottery	304

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1080		Stand	Pottery	57
1082		Platter	Basalt	159
1111		Plaque	Limestone	244
1126	26-12-20	Figurine	Bronze	301
1126	26-11-337	Figurine	Pottery	300
1183	27-9-45-b	Figurine	Lead	299
1350	31-11-107	Figurine	Pottery	303
1352	28-10-81	Figurine	Pottery	305
1527	30-11-40	Figurine	Pottery	302
1540	31-50-111	Figurine	Pottery	306
1549	30-11-41	Figurine	Pottery	314
1549	30-12-84	Figurine	Pottery	312
1549	31-10-2	Figurine	Pottery	313
1557	31-9-104	Figurine	Pottery	311
1557	31-9-133	Figurine	Pottery	310
1564	31-9-163	Figurine	Pottery	309
1564	31-9-88	Figurine	Pottery	308
1598	31-10-384	Figurine	Pottery	307

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Building 1029

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
	26-11-469	Jug	Pottery	7
		Stand	Pottery	59
		Stand	Pottery	80
		Stand	Pottery	83
		Stand	Pottery	85
1010		Blade	Iron	225
1010		Blade	Iron	226
1010		Handle	Pottery	324
1010	25-9-279	Pot	Pottery	278
1010		Scraper	Flint	205
1010		Seal	Limestone	325
1010		Weight	Purple Marble	191
1019		Altar	Basalt	326
1019		Handle	Pottery	77
1019	25-10-154	Handle	Pottery	341
1019		Shrine	Pottery	61
1019		Stand	Pottery	48
1019		Stand	Pottery	51
1019		Stand	Pottery	52
1019		Stand	Pottery	68
1019		Stand	Pottery	69

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Building 1029

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1019		Tray	Pottery	146
1021	25-9-401	Bowl	Pottery	253
1021	25-9-578	Bowl	Pottery	370
1021	25-9-572	Chalice	Pottery	372
1021		Figurine	Pottery	105
1021		Figurine	Pottery	199
1021		Figurine	Pottery	201
1021		Handle	Bronze	227
1021		Handle	Pottery	58
1021	25-9-587	Jar	Pottery	373
1021	25-9-513	Jug	Pottery	371
1021	25-9-453	Juglet	Pottery	274
1021	25-9-571	Juglet	Pottery	275
1021		Lamps	Pottery	327
1021		Libation Tank	Basalt	166
1021		Nails	Bronze	228
1021	25-10-495	Pyxis	Alabaster	374
1021		Scraper	Flint	207
1021		Seal	Limestone	24
1021		Shrine	Pottery	74
1021		Shrine	Pottery	75
1021		Stand	Pottery	56
1021		Stand	Pottery	67
1021		Stand	Pottery	84
1021		Tile	Pottery	203
1021		Tray	Pottery	149
1021		Tray	Pottery	152
1021		Tray	Pottery	153
1021A	25-9-467	Amphoriskos	Pottery	269
1021A	25-9-468	Amphoriskos	Pottery	270
1021A	25-9-477,	Amphoriskos	Pottery	272
1021A		Amulet	Faience	235
1021A		Amulet	Faience	236
1021A		Attachment	Ivory	217
1021A		Bead	Stone	241
1021A		Beads	Carnelian	242
1021A		Beads	Crystal and Faience	240
1021A		Beads	Gold, silver, stone	238
1021A		Beads	Stone and Glass	243
1021A	25-9-474	Bowl	Alabaster	285
1021A	25-9-465	Bowl	Pottery	254
1021A	25-9-510	Bowl	Pottery	255

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Building 1029

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1021A	25-9-514	Bowl	Pottery	279
1021A	25-9-528	Bowl	Pottery	283
1021A		Box	Pottery	46
1021A		Box	Pottery	47
1021A		Box	Pottery	65
1021A		Box	Pottery	66
1021A		Bracelet	Bronze	219
1021A		Bracelets	Bronze	218
1021A	25-9-538	Cooking Pot	Pottery	282
1021A		Fibula	Bronze	223
1021A		Fibula	Bronze	224
1021A		Figurine	Pottery	22
1021A		Figurine	Pottery	43
1021A		Figurine	Pottery	106
1021A		Figurine	Pottery	107
1021A		Figurine	Pottery	108
1021A		Figurine	Pottery	110
1021A		Figurine	Pottery	111
1021A		Handle	Ivory	216
1021A	25-9-551	Handle	Pottery	281
1021A		Horn		231
1021A	25-9-542	Jar	Pottery	284
1021A	25-9-483	Jug	Alabaster	286
1021A	25-9-521	Juglet	Pottery	264
1021A	25-9-530	Juglet	Pottery	277
1021A	25-9-523	Krater	Pottery	280
1021A	25-9-470	Lamp	Pottery	263
1021A		Ornament	Shell and Ivory	222
1021A	25-9-442	Pyxis	Alabaster	287
1021A		Saucer	Bronze	328
1021A		Scarab	Steatite	245
1021A		Scarab	Steatite	246
1021A		Scarab	Steatite	247
1021A		Scarab	Steatite	248
1021A		Scraper	Flint	206
1021A		Shell	Sea Shell?	232
1021A		Shrine	Pottery	63
1021A		Spindle Whorl	Alabaster	197
1021A		Spindle Whorl	Limestone	198
1021A		Stand	Pottery	44
1021A		Statuette	Bronze	29
1021A		Tray	Pottery	151
1021A	25-9-519	Tube	Pottery	822

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Building 1029

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1021A	25-9-521	Tube	Pottery	821
1021A	25-9-522	Tube	Pottery	823
1021A		Vase	Pottery	109
1021A		Weight	Stone	194
1022		Box	Silver	827
1022		Bracelet	Bronze	831
1022		Comb	Ivory	830
1022	25-10-131	Jug	Pottery	820
1022		Ornament	Agate	828
1022		Plaque	Ivory	829
1022		Scarab	Agate	250
1022		Scarab	Crystal	832
1022		Scarab	Ivory	833
1022		Scarab	Steatite	834
1022		Scraper	Flint	836
1022		Seal	Diorite	835
1026		Blade	Iron	329
1026		Figurine	Faience	119
1026		Figurine	Pottery	39
1026		Nails	Iron	825
1026		Scarab	Steatite	330
1027		Arrowhead	Bronze	826
1027		Scarab	Steatite	332
1027		Scraper	Flint	331
1027		Seal	Limestone	333
1027		Stand	Pottery	82
1027	25-10-67	Tube	Pottery	824
1027		Weight	Stone	193
1028		Bead	Glass	239
1028		Bowl	Pottery	337
1028	25-10-151	Bowl	Pottery	261
1028	25-10-271	Bowl	Pottery	262
1028		Bracelet	Bronze	334
1028	25-10-149	Cup and Saucer	Pottery	260
1028		Hand	Ivory	335
1028	25-10-150	Jug	Pottery	267
1028	25-10-159	Jug	Pottery	268
1028	25-10-164	Juglet	Pottery	276
1028		Lamp	Pottery	336
1028		Pendant	Faience	237
1028		Shrine	Pottery	73
1028		Shrine	Pottery	76
1028		Stand	Pottery	50

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Building 1029

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1028		Stand	Pottery	70
1028		Tray	Pottery	148
1028		Tray	Pottery	150
1028		Weight	Bronze	221
1029	25-10-124	Bowl	Pottery	258
1029	25-10-127	Bowl	Pottery	259
1029	25-10-226	Bowl	Pottery	344
1029	25-10-309	Bowl	Pottery	257
1029		Dish	Basalt	165
1029		Jug	Pottery	215
1029	25-10-183	Jug	Pottery	266
1029	25-10-303	Jug	Pottery	265
1029	25-10-74	Juglet	Pottery	366
1029	25-10-75	Juglet	Pottery	273
1029		Kernos Ring	Pottery	120
1029		Pot	Pottery	214
1029		Spoon	Ivory	229
1029		Stand	Pottery	45
1029		Stand	Pottery	49
1029		Stand	Pottery	53
1029		Stand	Pottery	54
1029		Stand	Pottery	71
1029		Stand	Pottery	78
1029	25-10-76	Stand	Pottery	369
1029		Weight	Stone	192
1029		Weight	Stone	195
264		Bowl	Pottery	376
264	3576	Bowl	Pottery	384
264	3578	Bowl	Pottery	382
264	3579	Bowl	Pottery	383
264	3580	Bowl	Pottery	379
264	3581	Bowl	Pottery	381
264	3537	Jar	Pottery	380
264	3574	Juglet	Alabaster	375
264		Juglet	Pottery	377
264		Juglet	Pottery	378
282		Vase	Pottery	143

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Central Corridor

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1018		Figurine	Pottery	21
1018		Shrine	Pottery	64

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Central Corridor

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1018		Tablet	Pottery	122
1018		Weight	Basalt	196
1020		Amulet	Faience	234
1020		Libation Tank	Limestone	161
1020		Scraper	Flint	209
1023		Figurine	Pottery	79

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Courtyard

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1017		Tablet	Pottery	124
1063	25-11-105	Figurine	Pottery	35
1063		Sherd	Pottery	102

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Northern Temple

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1024		Bead	Gold	338
1024		Bone	Bone	233
1024	25-8-186	Bowl	Pottery	387
1024	26-8-185	Bowl	Pottery	256
1024		Box	Pottery	94
1024		Box	Pottery	95
1024		Brick	Clay	204
1024	25-9-432	Cooking Pot	Pottery	389
1024	25-9-433	Cooking Pot	Pottery	388
1024	25-9-595	Figurine	Pottery	41
1024		Foil	Gold	345
1024		Horn		230
1024	26-8-171	Incense Burner	Pottery	392
1024	26-8-187	Jug	Pottery	391
1024	25-9-598	Juglet	Pottery	390
1024	25-9-591	Lamp	Pottery	386
1024		Libation Tank	Limestone	168
1024		Loom Weight	Alabaster	190
1024		Scraper	Flint	208
1024		Seal	Steatite	252
1024		Sherd	Pottery	104
1024		Sherd	Pottery	394
1024		Sherd	Pottery	395
1024		Shrine	Pottery	141
1024		Stand	Pottery	55

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit: Northern Temple

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1024		Statue	Basalt	210
1024		Stela	Basalt	23
1064		Bricks	Clay	202

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: V Upper

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1136		Lamp	Iron	385

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: V Upper

Architectural Unit: Building 1029

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1010	25-9-336	Figurine	Pottery	34
1010	25-9-337	Juglet	Pottery	340
1010	25-9-170	Pot	Pottery	339
1021A		Earring	Gold	220
1021A		Rings	Silver	213
1021A		Rings	Sliver	251
1021A		Scarab	Glass	249

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: VI

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1187	27-9-178	Figurine	Pottery	291
1204	27-10-603	Figurine	Limestone	289
1206	27-9-178	Figurine	Pottery	292
1224	27-9-488	Figurine	Pottery	293
1377	28-10-88	Figurine	Pottery	290
1585	31-11-297	Figurine	Pottery	298
1585	31-9-239	Figurine	Pottery	294
1586	31-10-277	Figurine	Pottery	296
1709	31-11-379	Figurine	Pottery	295
1715	33-9-6	Figurine	Pottery	297

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: VI

Architectural Unit: Stratum VI Temple

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1033	25-10-179	Handle	Pottery	469
1033	25-10-178	Sherd	Pottery	364

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: VI Lower

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1051		Weight	Basalt	480
1052		Weight	Basalt	483
1054		Mortar	Basalt	476
1054		Mortar	Basalt	478
1057		Figurine	Pottery	42
1060		Jar	Alabaster	144
1061		Weight	Basalt	484
1062		Figurine	Pottery	32
1196		Bread	Pottery	9
1342	28-9-278	Kernos Ring	Pottery	819

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: VI Lower

Architectural Unit: Stratum VI Northern Temple

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1100		Amulet	Faience	510
1100		Arrowhead	Bronze	494
1100	26-9-63(e)	Bowl	Pottery	517
1100	26-9-63(f)	Bowl	Pottery	526
1100	26-9-85	Bowl	Pottery	519
1100	26-9-89(a)	Bowl	Pottery	525
1100		Chisel	Bronze	495
1100		Chisel	Bronze	496
1100	29-9-11	Cup and Saucer	Pottery	520
1100		Figurine	Pottery	137
1100		Figurine	Pottery	138
1100		Figurine	Pottery	139
1100		Kernos Ring	Pottery	97
1100	26-9-59	Kernos Ring	Pottery	521
1100		Spearhead	Bronze	493
1100		Spoon	Bronze	497
1100		Stand	Pottery	91
1100		Stand	Pottery	92
1100		Stand	Pottery	93
1100		Stand	Pottery	96
1100		Stopper	Clay	481
1100		Stopper	Wood	498
1100	26-9-86(a)	Vessel	Pottery	524
1100	26-9-86(b)	Vessel	Pottery	523
1101		Amulet	Faience	511
1101		Bowl	Faience	475
1101	26-9-91	Crucible	Pottery	518
1101		Figurine	Pottery	136
1101		Pendant	Faience	509

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: VI Lower

Architectural Unit: Stratum VI Northern Temple

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1101		Statuette	Bronze	135
1101	26-9-18	Vase	Pottery	522

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: VI Lower

Architectural Unit: Stratum VI Temple

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
		Amulet	Faience	501
		Amulet	Faience	502
		Amulet	Faience	503
		Beads		505
		Beads	Faience	506
		Beads	Steatite	507
		Cartouches	Faience	514
		Pendant	Faience	504
1021B		Bolts	Bronze	490
1021B	25-10-139	Bowl	Pottery	351
1021B	25-10-140	Bowl	Pottery	347
1021B	25-10-142	Bowl	Pottery	348
1021B	25-10-318	Bowl	Pottery	352
1021B	25-10-33	Bowl	Pottery	349
1021B	25-9-608	Bowl	Pottery	346
1021B		Cup	Bronze	145
1021B		Door-socket	Basalt	479
1021B	25-10-197	Flask	Pottery	357
1021B	25-10-147	Handle	Pottery	356
1021B	25-11-100	Jar	Pottery	367
1021B	25-10-201	Jug	Pottery	359
1021B	25-10-278	Jug	Pottery	360
1021B	25-10-138	Juglet	Pottery	358
1021B	25-10-273	Pot	Pottery	368
1021B		Scarab	Gold	512
1021B	25-11-79	Sherd	Pottery	363
1021B	25-11-91	Sherd	Pottery	365
1021B	25-9-605	Sherd	Pottery	362
1021B		Spearhead	Bronze	489
1021B		Stand	Pottery	10
1021B		Stand	Pottery	81
1021B		Statue	Limestone	28
1021B		Statuette	Gold foil over copper	30
1021B		Tray	Pottery	154
1033		Amulet	Steatite	499
1033	25-10-173	Base	Pottery	354

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: VI Lower

Architectural Unit: Stratum VI Temple

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1033		Bone	Bone	492
1033	25-10-219	Bowl	Pottery	474
1033	25-10-221	Bowl	Pottery	473
1033	25-10-170	Cup and Saucer	Pottery	350
1033	25-10-172	Goblet	Pottery	353
1033	25-10-176	Jar	Pottery	342
1033	25-10-218	Jug	Pottery	468
1033	25-10-30	Juglet	Pottery	471
1033	25-10-27	Kernos Ring	Pottery	818
1033		Nail	Bronze	491
1033	25-10-171	Pot	Pottery	355
1033	25-10-320	Pot	Pottery	343
1033		Seal	Limestone	513
1033	25-10-176	Sherd	Pottery	361
1034	25-10-210	Handle	Pottery	462
1034	25-10-184	Juglet	Pottery	271
1034	25-10-211	Pot	Pottery	467
1034		Stand	Pottery	60
1035		Amulet	Faience	500
1035		Fragment	Bronze	488
1036	25-10-439	Jar	Pottery	465
1036	25-10-446	Jar	Pottery	463
1036	25-10-126	Juglet	Pottery	470
1036	25-10-447	Krater	Pottery	466
1036		Mortar	Basalt	477
1036		Shrine	Pottery	72
1036		Stand	Pottery	11
1036		Tray	Basalt	163
1042		Kernos Ring	Pottery	121
1042		Tray	Pottery	147
1042		Vase	Pottery	817
1043		Box	Pottery	155
1043	25-10-500	Jar	Pottery	464
1044		Bead	Crystal	508
1044	25-10-331	Bowl	Pottery	472
1044		Ornament	Bronze	487
1044		Stopper	Alabaster	485
1044		Weight	Stone	482
1053	25-10-373	Bowl	Pottery	516
1053	25-10-367	Pyxis	Alabaster	515
1053		Shaft	Basalt	486

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: VII

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1062	26-9-103	Stand	Pottery	288
1068		Box-lid	Pottery	156
1068		Figurine	Pottery	112
1068		Figurine	Pottery	113
1068		Figurine	Pottery	114
1068		Figurine	Pottery	115
1068		Seal		36
1068		Seat	Basalt	99
1068		Sherd	Pottery	200
1068		Statuette	Bronze	127
1068		Statuette	Bronze	128
1070		Box-lid	Pottery	158
1070		Figurine	Pottery	117
1070		Relief	Pottery	103
1072		Box	Pottery	157
1072		Engraving	Ivory	18
1072		Engraving	Limestone	15
1072		Figurine	Faience	16
1072		Stela	Limestone	25
1073		Figurine	Pottery	38
1085		Figurine	Alabaster	14
1085		Figurine	Alabaster	37
1085		Figurine	Pottery	19
1085		Stand	Pottery	88
1086		Table	Limestone	100
1087		Figurine	Faience	40
1087		Figurine	Pottery	17
1088		Figurine	Pottery	27
1089		Dish	Basalt	164
1089		Figurine	Pottery	20
1089		Figurine	Pottery	26
1089		Figurine	Pottery	31
1089		Figurine	Pottery	116
1089		Figurine	Pottery	118
1089		Libation Tank	Basalt	162
1089		Sherd	Pottery	1
1104		Figurine	Pottery	12
1104		Figurine	Pottery	13
1104		Figurine	Pottery	133
1104		Figurine	Pottery	134
1104		Stand	Pottery	89
1105		Figurine	Pottery	132
1105		Kernos Ring	Pottery	98

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: VII

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1105		Stand	Basalt	167
1106		Stand	Pottery	90
1108		Statuette	Pottery	125

Provenance: Beth Shean

Stratum: VIII

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
		Figurine	Pottery	185
		Figurine Mold	Pottery	184
		Sherd	Pottery	187
		Sherd	Pottery	188
		Sherd	Pottery	189
		Stand	Pottery	186
1073		Stand	Pottery	86
1091		Figurine	Pottery	131
1091		Sherd	Pottery	87
1108		Figurine	Pottery	126
1108		Relief	Pottery	130
1108		Sherd	Pottery	129
Near Temple		Amulet		5
Near Temple		Figurine	Pottery	3
Near Temple		Figurine	Pottery	4
Near Temple		Scarab		6
Near Temple		Uraeus		2

Provenance: Hazor

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
3265	B 4255/2	Figurine	Pottery	460

Provenance: Hazor

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
3279	B 4862/1	Basin	Basalt	444
3279	B 4820/1	Bowl	Basalt	445
3279	B 4864	Bowl	Basalt	446
3279	B 4622/2	Bowl	Pottery	401
3279	B 4895/1	Bowl	Pottery	402
3279	B 4607/2	Cooking Pot	Pottery	403
3279	B 4784	Flask	Pottery	408
3279	B 4798	Inlay	Bone	420

Provenance: Hazor

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
3279	B 4557/1	Jug	Pottery	407
3279	B 4898	Lamp	Pottery	409
3279	B 4822/2	Millstone	Basalt	458
3279	B 4822/2a	Millstone	Basalt	459
3279	B 4882/1	Mortar	Basalt	449
3279	B 4642/2	Needle	Bronze	423
3279	B 4642/2	Needle	Bronze	424
3279	B 4785	Needle	Bronze	422
3279	B 4817/1	Perforated-stone	Basalt	455
3279	B 4659/1	Pithos	Pottery	404
3279	B 4600/1	Plaque	Pottery	412
3279	B 4599	Scarab	Haematite	416
3279	B 4600/1	Weight	Haematite	418
3279	B 4600/2	Weight	Haematite	417

Provenance: Hazor

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Area B Shrine

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
3275	B 4649	Arrowhead	Bronze	427
3275	B 4742	Bead	Faience	419
3275	B 4434/6	Bowl	Pottery	398
3275	B 4512/4	Bowl	Pottery	396
3275	B 4382/13	Cooking Pot	Pottery	399
3275	B 4746/5	Jar	Pottery	411
3275	B 4434/11	Krater	Pottery	406
3275	B 4470/1	Stand	Pottery	414
3275	B 4690	Stand	Pottery	413
3283	B 4667	Arrowhead	Bronze	426
3283	B 4815/5	Bowl	Basalt	447
3283	B 4861/2	Bowl	Basalt	448
3283	B 4625/1	Bowl	Pottery	397
3283	B 4648/1	Cooking Pot	Pottery	400
3283	B 4624/1	Cylinder	Basalt	454
3283	B 4816/1	Cylinder	Basalt	452
3283	B 4801	Handle	Bone	421
3283	B 4648/2	Handle	Pottery	415
3283	B 5132	Jar	Pottery	405
3283	B 4800/1	Lamp	Pottery	410
3283	B 4815/2	Mortar	Basalt	451
3283	B 4815/6	Pestle	Basalt	457
3283	B 4815/7	Pestle	Basalt	456
3283	B 4815/1	Platter	Basalt	450
3283	B 4815/4	Scraper	Basalt	453

Provenance: Hazor

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Area B Shrine

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
3283	B 4648/2	Stand	Pottery	843
3283	B 4643/1	Toggle-pin	Bronze	425
3307	B 4907/7	Bowl	Pottery	842
3307	B 4506/1	Jar	Pottery	837
3307	B 4950	Millstone	Basalt	840
3307	B 4950	Millstone	Basalt	841
3307	B 4904/1	Stand	Pottery	839
3307	B 4982/17	Stand	Pottery	838

Provenance: Hazor

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Foundation Deposit

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
3283	B 5141/1	Axehead	Bronze	430
3283	B 5149	Blade	Bronze	432
3283	B 5141/2	Bracelet	Bronze	442
3283	B 5147/1	Fibula	Bronze	439
3283	B 5152	Fibula	Bronze	440
3283	B 5142	Figurine	Bronze	429
3283	B 5143	Javelin-butt	Bronze	433
3283	B 5144	Javelin-butt	Bronze	434
3283	B 5145	Javelin-head	Bronze	437
3283	B 5146	Javelin-head	Bronze	438
3283	B 5140	Jug	Pottery	428
3283	B 5151/2	Lamp	Bronze	443
3283	B 5148	Needle	Bronze	435
3283	B 5151/1	Rod	Bronze	441
3283	B 5150	Sword-handle	Bronze	431
3283	B 5147/2	Wire	Bronze	436

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Stratum:

Architectural Unit: Building 149

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
	V110	Chalice	Pottery	877
	V120	Decanter	Pottery	881
	V121	Funnel	Pottery	878
	V111	Jug	Pottery	879
	V107	Juglet	Pottery	880
	V106	Lamp	Pottery	875
	V119	Lamp	Pottery	876
Room 108		Amulet	Faience	870
Room 108		Bead	Faience	869
Room 108	522	Bowl	Stone	864

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Stratum: Architectural Unit: Building 149

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
Room 108		Figurine	Pottery	863
Room 108		Figurine	Pottery	867
Room 108	V104	Lamp	Pottery	871
Room 108	526	Slingstone	Limestone	866
Room 108	V122	Vessel	Pottery	868

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Stratum: Architectural Unit: Wadi ath-Thamad No 13

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
		Figurine	Pottery	954
		Figurine	Pottery	955
	WT/021	Figurine	Pottery	951
		Shards	Pottery	956
		Vessel	Pottery	952
		Vessel	Pottery	953
Looter's Soil		Amulet	Faience	962
Looter's Soil		Amulet	Faience	963
Looter's Soil		Beads	Shell	958
Looter's Soil		Bowls	Limestone	965
Looter's Soil		Coral	Coral	961
Looter's Soil		Figurine	Limestone	967
Looter's Soil		Figurine	Limestone	968
Looter's Soil	WT/78	Figurine	Limestone	966
Looter's Soil		Jars	Pottery	970
Looter's Soil		Jug	Pottery	971
Looter's Soil		Scarab		959
Looter's Soil		Shards	Pottery	969
Looter's Soil		Shell	Shells	960
Looter's Soil		Shrine	Pottery	972
Looter's Soil		Vessel	Pottery	964
Looters Soil		Jewelry	Carnelian	957

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Stratum: A17:50 Architectural Unit: Building 149

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
Room 110	395	Basin	Limestone	853

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Stratum: A17:52 Architectural Unit: Building 149

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
Room 110	397	Mortar	Limestone	852

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Stratum: A17:64

Architectural Unit: Building 149

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
Pit 108a	V109	Bowl	Pottery	883
Pit 108a	V123	Bowl	Pottery	882
Pit 108a	396	Gaming board		888
Pit 108a	V108	Jar	Pottery	885
Pit 108a	V115	Jar	Pottery	887
Pit 108a	V116	Jar	Pottery	886
Pit 108a	V114	Jug	Pottery	884

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Stratum: A17:7

Architectural Unit: Building 149

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
Room 110	V105	Lamp	Pottery	873

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Stratum: A17:80

Architectural Unit: Building 149

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
Room 110	540	Figurine	Pottery	889

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Stratum: A18:17

Architectural Unit: Building 149

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
Room 108	393	Altar	Limestone	850

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Stratum: A18:20

Architectural Unit: Building 149

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
Room 108	391	Stopper	Limestone	854
Room 108	392	Stopper	Limestone	855

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Stratum: A18:9

Architectural Unit: Building 149

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
Room 108	390	Altar	Limestone	849

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Stratum: A27:1

Architectural Unit: Building 149

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
Room 108	394	Altar	Limestone	851
Room 108		Bead		862
Room 108	565	Figurine	Pottery	858

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Stratum: A27:1

Architectural Unit: Building 149

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
Room 108	487	Ring	Bronze	857
Room 108	567	Ring	Bronze	856
Room 108	507	Shell	Shell	859
Room 108	556	Shell	Shell	861
Room 108	517	Slingstone	Limestone	860

Provenance: Khirbat al-Mudayna

Stratum: Room 108

Architectural Unit: Building 149

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
	V118	Lamp	Pottery	874

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum:

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
	M1071	Figurine	Pottery	1690
F-AY70-94F25	94/F/25/AR1	Figurine	Pottery	1714
F-AY73,74-96F30	96/F/30/AR6	Figurine	Lead	1715
H-94H65	94/H/65/AR1	Statue	Pottery	1732
H16-360	P582	Stand	Pottery	1766
P4-925	M2642	Figurine	Pottery	1710
P4-925	M2717	Figurine	Pottery	1692
P4-949	P3237	Stand	Pottery	1763
Q19	1824	Figurine	Pottery	1701
S of T4050	93/J/73/AR18 5	Figurine	Pottery	1721
S16	M394	Figurine	Pottery	1706
TB217A	M594	Figurine	Pottery	1709
TB24B	722	Figurine	Pottery	1702
TB26B	598	Figurine	Pottery	1707
TB26B	M599	Figurine	Pottery	1700
TB3	619	Figurine	Pottery	1693
TB38	634	Figurine	Pottery	1708
TB989	M2884	Figurine	Pottery	1695
TB989B1	M3189	Figurine	Pottery	1711
U17-1182	M3612	Figurine	Pottery	1658
U17-218	M648	Figurine	Pottery	1703
V16-1124	M3444	Figurine	Pottery	1696
V17	M2518	Figurine	Pottery	1657
V17-TB911-A1	M2702	Stand	Pottery	1761
W16-1112	M3436	Figurine	Pottery	1704
W16-1112	M3437	Figurine	Pottery	1727

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: H1 (A)

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
H-Y42-94H68	94/H/68/AR1	Figurine	Pottery	1716

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: I

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
N10-1390	M4304	Spoon		1758
O8-1025	M3284	Figurine	Pottery	1681
O9-844	M2925	Figurine	Pottery	1683
R10	M1389	Figurine	Pottery	1682
R10-654	M2213	Figurine	Pottery	1651

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: II

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
N10	M2653	Figurine	Pottery	1650
N9-1363	M4255	Figurine	Pottery	1698
P5-946	M2690	Figurine	Limestone	1726
P6-555	M2060	Figurine	Pottery	1729
P8-1270	M4117	Figurine	Pottery	1723
P8-1534	M4606	Spoon		1760
P9-1026	M3248	Figurine	Pottery	1663
P9-1388	M4303	Spoon		1759
Q7-1004	M4365	Figurine	Pottery	1674
Q8-1501	M4549	Figurine	Pottery	1724
Q8-1501	M4551	Figurine	Pottery	1662
R8-774	M4090	Figurine	Pottery	1686

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: III

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
M14-317	M1222	Relief		1739
N4	IDAM 55-6	Altar	Limestone	1751
N7-548	M1906	Figurine	Pottery	1697
N9-1394	M4306	Figurine	Pottery	1653
O13	M787	Figurine	Pottery	1672
P5-1508	M4553	Figurine	Pottery	1731
P5-1573	M4966	Skull	Bone	1738
P9	M5339	Capital		1733
Q7-1538	M4647	Figurine	Pottery	1652
Q9	M5340	Capital		1734
R11	M1088	Figurine	Pottery	1669

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: III

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
R11-285	M878	Figurine	Pottery	1699
R5-1431	M4385	Figurine	Pottery	1649
R5-1521	M4555	Altar	Limestone	1745
R5-1521	M4554	Figurine	Pottery	1654
R7-1423	M4334	Figurine	Pottery	1730
R9-658	M4418	Figurine	Limestone	1713

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: IV

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
N13-282	M967	Figurine	Pottery	1694
O14	M1138	Figurine	Pottery	1676
O14-331	2802	Stand	Pottery	1765
O14-331	2803	Stand	Pottery	1764
O6-1674	M5390	Figurine	Metal	1728
O6-1674	M5400	Figurine	Pottery	1656
O6-1674	M5401	Figurine	Pottery	1725
Q12	M282	Inlay	Ivory	1736
Q13	3657	Capital		1782
R10-1561	M4561	Figurine	Pottery	1687
R12	2983	Altar	Limestone	1744
R12	2984	Altar	Limestone	1743
R12	M2982	Altar	Limestone	1748
R5-O6-1674	M5202	Spoon		1757
R6-1576	M5029	Figurine	Pottery	1689
R8-1482	M4495	Figurine	Pottery	1673
R9-1693	M5376	Figurine	Pottery	1678

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: IV

Architectural Unit: Building L9

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
Q13	2985	Shrine	Pottery	1753
Q13	2986	Shrine	Pottery	1752

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: IV

Architectural Unit: Room 2081

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
AA-L7+2081	a 672	Implement	Bronze	2173

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: IV A

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
H-U41, 42-94/H/8	94/H/57/VS1	Stand	Pottery	1784
H-U41, 42-94/H/8	94/H/8/VS10	Stand	Pottery	1783

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: IV B

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
Q10-1567	P5748	Kernos Ring	Pottery	1779

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: K2

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
K-N9-96K105	96/K/105/AR 6	Figurine	Pottery	1718

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: K3 (F)

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
K-M11-96K84	96/K/7/AR3	Figurine	Pottery	1719

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: Surface

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
92	92/surface/37	Figurine	Pottery	1717
F-AY71-94F3	94/F/3/AR1	Figurine	Pottery	1720
G14	M5154	Altar	Limestone	1747
L6	M1500	Figurine	Pottery	1667
M5	M1634	Figurine	Pottery	1680
M7	M1489	Figurine	Pottery	1661
M9	M2009	Figurine	Pottery	1665
N4	M1776	Figurine	Pottery	1670
O4	M1745	Figurine	Pottery	1666
O8	M1633	Figurine	Pottery	1655
P10	M1387	Figurine	Pottery	1691
Q12	1477	Figurine	Pottery	1712
Q9	M1373	Figurine	Pottery	1664
R9	M2204	Figurine	Pottery	1685
S9	M1360	Figurine	Pottery	1684
center	1496	Figurine	Pottery	1660

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: V

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
N12	M810	Figurine	Pottery	1675
O6-1674	Fragment 2	Stand	Pottery	1774
O6-1674	Fragment 3	Stand	Pottery	1775
P13-37	M65	Figurine	Pottery	1671
P14-589	P159	Stand	Pottery	1768
P14-590	M1454	Figurine	Pottery	1668
P14-591	M227	Figurine	Pottery	1705
P3	M1342	Stand	Pottery	1762
Q13	M332	Inlay	Ivory	1737
Q13-592	M135	Figurine	Pottery	1688
Q13-6	1119	Figurine	Pottery	1659
Q7-1673	Frgm 1-P598	Stand	Pottery	1773
R6-1689	M5331	Altar	Limestone	1746
R7-1653	M5402	Figurine	Pottery	1679
R7-1653	M5403	Figurine	Pottery	1722
R9-1693	M5418	Figurine	Pottery	1677
S10-1671	P5803	Stand	Pottery	1769
T16-220	P4787	Stand	Pottery	1770

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: V B

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
2050	a340	Capital		1735

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: VA

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
2100	a 882	Juglet	Pottery	2351
2163	a 951	Game board	Limestone	2175
AA-L7-2063	a 759	Scarab		2355
AA-L7-2103=N	a 925	Jar	Pottery	2352

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: VA

Architectural Unit: Building 2081

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
AA-L7-2162	a 758	Pendant	Bone	2353

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: VA

Architectural Unit: Building 2102

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
AA-L7-2162	a 717	Amulet	Faience	2095

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: VA

Architectural Unit: Building 2103

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
AA-L7-2103	a 720	Awl	Bone	2359

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: VA

Architectural Unit: Room 2081

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
AA-L7-2081	a 729	Altar	Limestone	1750
AA-L7-2081	a 730	Altar	Limestone	1749
AA-L7-2081	a 678	Amulet	Faience	2053
AA-L7-2081	a 735	Arrowheads	Iron	2048
AA-L7-2081	a 761	Astragali	Bone	2074
AA-L7-2081	a 823	Awl	Bone	2052
AA-L7-2081	a 533	Axehead	Iron	2050
AA-L7-2081	a 738	Axehead	Iron	2049
AA-L7-2081	a 734	Bead	Faience	2059
AA-L7-2081	a 740	Beads	Carnelian	2055
AA-L7-2081	a 740	Beads	Fayence	2056
AA-L7-2081	a 740	Beads	Glass	2057
AA-L7-2081	a 740	Beads	Shell	2058
AA-L7-2081	a 516	Bowl	Pottery	2020
AA-L7-2081	a 517	Bowl	Pottery	2011
AA-L7-2081	a 522	Bowl	Pottery	2030
AA-L7-2081	a 746	Bowl	Pottery	2027
AA-L7-2081	a 747	Bowl	Pottery	2024
AA-L7-2081	a 748	Bowl	Pottery	2026
AA-L7-2081	a 764	Bowl	Pottery	2023
AA-L7-2081	a 829	Bowl	Pottery	2022
AA-L7-2081	a 845	Bowl	Pottery	2018
AA-L7-2081	a 846	Bowl	Pottery	2019
AA-L7-2081	a 847	Bowl	Pottery	2014
AA-L7-2081	a 848	Bowl	Pottery	2015
AA-L7-2081	a 849	Bowl	Pottery	2034
AA-L7-2081	a 850	Bowl	Pottery	2025
AA-L7-2081	a 852	Bowl	Pottery	2032
AA-L7-2081	a 853	Bowl	Pottery	2033
AA-L7-2081	a 854	Bowl	Pottery	2012
AA-L7-2081	a 855	Bowl	Pottery	2013
AA-L7-2081	a 856	Bowl	Pottery	2031
AA-L7-2081	a 893	Bowl	Pottery	2017
AA-L7-2081	a 894	Bowl	Pottery	2016
AA-L7-2081	a 895	Bowl	Pottery	2029
AA-L7-2081	a 896	Bowl	Pottery	2035
AA-L7-2081	a 914	Bowl	Pottery	2028
AA-L7-2081	a 731	Box	Limestone	2076

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: VA

Architectural Unit: Room 2081

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
AA-L7-2081	a 513	Bracelet	Bronze	2063
AA-L7-2081	a 806	Bracelet	Bronze	2064
AA-L7-2081	a 806	Bracelet	Bronze	2358
AA-L7-2081	a 807	Bracelet	Bronze	2065
AA-L7-2081	a 726	Chalice	Pottery	2038
AA-L7-2081	a 744	Chalice	Pottery	2037
AA-L7-2081	a 680	Fibula	Bronze	2062
AA-L7-2081	a 512	Figurine	Clay	2054
AA-L7-2081	a 724	Grain	Seed	2078
AA-L7-2081	a 763	Grinding Stone	Basalt	2068
AA-L7-2081	a 511	Handle	Bone	2051
AA-L7-2081	a 706	Impression	Clay	2046
AA-L7-2081	a 521	Jar	Pottery	2010
AA-L7-2081	a 745	Jar	Pottery	2005
AA-L7-2081	a 768	Jar	Pottery	2008
AA-L7-2081	a 897	Jar	Pottery	2009
AA-L7-2081	a 915	Jar	Pottery	2004
AA-L7-2081	a 531	Jug	Pottery	1977
AA-L7-2081	a 767	Jug	Pottery	1986
AA-L7-2081	a 838	Jug	Pottery	1978
AA-L7-2081	a 509	Juglet	Pottery	1993
AA-L7-2081	a 510	Juglet	Pottery	1990
AA-L7-2081	a 515	Juglet	Pottery	1985
AA-L7-2081	a 518	Juglet	Pottery	2079
AA-L7-2081	a 519	Juglet	Pottery	2002
AA-L7-2081	a 520	Juglet	Pottery	2003
AA-L7-2081	a 530	Juglet	Pottery	1984
AA-L7-2081	a 532	Juglet	Pottery	1995
AA-L7-2081	a 661	Juglet	Pottery	1980
AA-L7-2081	a 662	Juglet	Pottery	1982
AA-L7-2081	a 749	Juglet	Pottery	1987
AA-L7-2081	a 750	Juglet	Pottery	1988
AA-L7-2081	a 751	Juglet	Pottery	1991
AA-L7-2081	a 752	Juglet	Pottery	1979
AA-L7-2081	a 753	Juglet	Pottery	1994
AA-L7-2081	a 754	Juglet	Pottery	1983
AA-L7-2081	a 765	Juglet	Pottery	2007
AA-L7-2081	a 766	Juglet	Pottery	1975
AA-L7-2081	a 837	Juglet	Pottery	1999
AA-L7-2081	a 839	Juglet	Pottery	1992
AA-L7-2081	a 840	Juglet	Pottery	1996
AA-L7-2081	a 841	Juglet	Pottery	1997
AA-L7-2081	a 842	Juglet	Pottery	1998

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: VA

Architectural Unit: Room 2081

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
AA-L7-2081	a 843	Juglet	Pottery	1981
AA-L7-2081	a 844	Juglet	Pottery	1989
AA-L7-2081	a 898	Juglet	Pottery	2172
AA-L7-2081	a 899	Juglet	Pottery	2000
AA-L7-2081	a 916	Juglet	Pottery	2001
AA-L7-2081	a 900	Lamp	Pottery	2036
AA-L7-2081	a 769	Pendant	Bronze	2060
AA-L7-2081	a 736	Pieces	Clay	2075
AA-L7-2081	a 851	Pot	Pottery	2021
AA-L7-2081	a 514	Pyxis	Pottery	2006
AA-L7-2081	b 281	Rope	Fiber	2176
AA-L7-2081	a 737	Rubbing Stones	Basalt	2069
AA-L7-2081	a 739	Rubbing Stones	Basalt	2070
AA-L7-2081	a 947	Rubbing Stones	Basalt	2071
AA-L7-2081	a 741	Scarab	Stealite	2040
AA-L7-2081	a 742	Scarab	Stealite	2041
AA-L7-2081	a 682	Seal	Bronze	2043
AA-L7-2081	a 679	Seal	Haematite	2045
AA-L7-2081	a 681	Seal	Limestone	2044
AA-L7-2081	a 808	Seal	Staelite	2042
AA-L7-2081	a 762	Slab	Limestone	2077
AA-L7-2081	a 743	Spindle Whorl	Bone	2073
AA-L7-2081	a 755	Spindle Whorl	Bone	2072
AA-L7-2081	a 727	Stand	Limestone	1777
AA-L7-2081	a 728	Stand	Limestone	1778
AA-L7-2081	a 725	Stand	Pottery	2039
AA-L7-2081	a 954	Stopper	Clay	2066
AA-L7-2081	a 1121	Toggle-pin	Bronze	2061
AA-L7-2081	a 732	Vessel	Basalt	2067
AA-L7-2081	a 733	Whorl	Bone	2047
AA-L7-2081=E	a 756	Amulet	Faience	2080
AA-L7-2081=S	a 814	Arrowhead	Iron	2094
AA-L7-2081=S	a 809	Beads	Bone	2097
AA-L7-2081=S	a 809	Beads	Faience	2096
AA-L7-2081=S	a 890	Bowl	Pottery	2088
AA-L7-2081=S	a 891	Bowl	Pottery	2089
AA-L7-2081=S	a 812	Bracelet	Iron	2101
AA-L7-2081=S	a 813	Bracelet	Iron	2357
AA-L7-2081=S	a 918	Cooking Pot	Pottery	2090
AA-L7-2081=S	a 812	Earring	Silver	2100
AA-L7-2081=S	a 858	Jug	Pottery	2081
AA-L7-2081=S	a 857	Juglet	Pottery	2087
AA-L7-2081=S	a 859	Juglet	Pottery	2084

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: VA

Architectural Unit: Room 2081

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
AA-L7-2081=S	a 860	Juglet	Pottery	2083
AA-L7-2081=S	a 861	Juglet	Pottery	2085
AA-L7-2081=S	a 862	Juglet	Pottery	2086
AA-L7-2081=S	a 863	Juglet	Pottery	2082
AA-L7-2081=S	a 892	Lamp	Pottery	2091
AA-L7-2081=S	a 810	Mallet	Bone	2174
AA-L7-2081=S	a 809	Pendant	Bone	2098
AA-L7-2081=S	a 811	Ring	Bronze	2099
AA-L7-2081=S	a 948	Rubbing Stone	Basalt	2104
AA-L7-2081=S	a 770	Scaraboid	Steatite	2092
AA-L7-2081=S	a 825	Scaraboid	Steatite	2093
AA-L7-2081=S	a 949	Stopper	Clay	2103
AA-L7-2081=S	a 950	Stopper	Clay	2102

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: VI

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
1752	P6307	Stand	Pottery	1776
2079=E	a 529	Scarab		2356
R10-1734	P6055	Stand	Pottery	1771
R10-1735	P6056	Stand	Pottery	1772
R4-626	P2282	Kernos Ring	Pottery	1780
R4-628	P2368	Stand	Pottery	1767
R4-925	P3303	Kernos Ring	Pottery	1781

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: VI A

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
2068	a348	Rattle	Pottery	1742

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: VI B

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
2080	a 495	Scarab		2354
K8-2159	a629	Shrine	Pottery	1756

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: VII

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
2048	a139	Liver model	Pottery	1740
N13-NW corner	d83	Liver model	Pottery	1741

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: VII

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
N13-NW corner	a91	Shrine	Pottery	1755

Provenance: Megiddo

Stratum: VII B

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
K8-2039	a201	Shrine	Pottery	1754

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum:

Architectural Unit: W 473

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-4	2419	Coin		649

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 01

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-B-3	4301	Coin		670
II-B-3	4147	Lamp	Pottery	669
II-Z-3		Coin		738
II-Z-3	4246	Figurine	Pottery	737
II-Z-4	4295	Coin		754
II-Z-4	4296	Coin		755
II-Z-4	4297	Coin		756
II-Z-4	4208	Figurine	Pottery	748
II-Z-4	4209	Figurine	Pottery	749
II-Z-4	4210	Figurine	Pottery	750
II-Z-4	4211	Figurine	Pottery	751
II-Z-4	4212	Figurine	Pottery	752
II-Z-4	4213	Figurine	Pottery	753

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 01

Architectural Unit: Robber Trench

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-B-3	4021	Figurine	Pottery	668

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 02

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-3	4174	Figurine	Pottery	846
II-A-3	4196	Figurine	Pottery	845
II-A-4	2291	Figurine	Pottery	651

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 02

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-4	2293	Figurine	Pottery	652
II-A-4	2389	Figurine	Pottery	653
II-A-4	2276	Juglet	Pottery	650
II-A/B-7	2557	Vessel	Pottery	725
II-B-3	4317	Coin		673
II-B-3	4148	Figurine	Pottery	672
II-B-3	4104	Handle	Pottery	671
II-Z-2	4289	Coins		735
II-Z-2		Cooking Pot	Pottery	736
II-Z-2	4245	Figurine	Pottery	733
II-Z-2	4288	Juglet	Pottery	734
II-Z-3	4294	Coin		745
II-Z-3	4238	Figurine	Pottery	739
II-Z-3	4257	Figurine	Pottery	740
II-Z-3	4260	Figurine	Pottery	741
II-Z-3	4261	Figurine	Pottery	742
II-Z-3	4267	Figurine	Pottery	743
II-Z-3	4268	Figurine	Pottery	744
II-Z-4	4202	Figurine	Pottery	757
II-Z-4	4203	Figurine	Pottery	758

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 02-1

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-6	2440	Shrine	Pottery	723
II-Z-4	4307	Coin		760
II-Z-4	4327	Coin		761
II-Z-4	4328	Coin		762
II-Z-4	4204	Seal	Stone	759

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 02-2

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-Z-4	4223	Bowl	Pottery	764
II-Z-4	4223	Pin	Bone	763

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 03

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-3	4142	Chips	Pottery	682
II-A-3	4139	Figurine	Pottery	681

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 03

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-4	4119	Figurine	Pottery	621
II-A-4	4120	Figurine	Pottery	622
II-A-4	4121	Figurine	Pottery	623
II-A-4	4122	Figurine	Pottery	624
II-A-4	4123	Figurine	Pottery	625
II-A-4	4124	Figurine	Pottery	626
II-A-4	4132	Figurine	Pottery	629
II-A-4	4133	Figurine	Pottery	630
II-A-4	4134	Figurine	Pottery	631
II-A-4	4135	Figurine	Pottery	632
II-A-4	4136	Figurine	Pottery	633
II-A-4	4137	Figurine	Pottery	634
II-A-4	4138.	Figurine	Pottery	635
II-A-7/8	2506	Shrine	Pottery	722
II-A/B-4	3097	Amulet	Faience	712
II-B-3	4323	Coin		675
II-B-3	4176	Handle	Pottery	674
II-C-2	4046	Figurine	Pottery	844
II-Z-4	4279	Figurine	Pottery	765

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 03

Architectural Unit: Room 71, Shrine 1

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-4	3008	Amulet	Faience	533
II-A-4	3009	Amulet	Faience	534
II-A-4	3010	Amulet	Faience	535
II-A-4	3011	Amulet	Faience	536
II-A-4	3012	Amulet	Faience	537
II-A-4	3013	Amulet	Faience	538
II-A-4	3047	Amulet	Faience	558
II-A-4	3048	Amulet	Faience	559
II-A-4	3049	Amulet	Faience	560
II-A-4	3050	Amulet	Faience	561
II-A-4	3057	Amulet	Faience	564
II-A-4	3112	Amulet	Faience	587
II-A-4	3133	Amulet	Faience	590
II-A-4	3153	Amulet	Faience	599
II-A-4	3154	Amulet	Faience	600
II-A-4	3200	Amulet	Faience	609
II-A-4	3201	Amulet	Faience	610
II-A-4	3202	Amulet	Faience	611
II-A-4	3203	Amulet	Faience	612
II-A-4	3204	Amulet	Faience	613

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 03

Architectural Unit: Room 71, Shrine 1

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-4	3205	Amulet	Faience	614
II-A-4	3217	Amulet	Faience	616
II-A-4	3219	Amulet	Faience	617
II-A-4	3220	Amulet	Turquoise	618
II-A-4	3199	Arrowhead	Iron	608
II-A-4	3222	Attachment	Ivory	619
II-A-4	3099	Bead	Bone	583
II-A-4	3024	Bead	Carnelian	548
II-A-4	3025	Bead	Carnelian	549
II-A-4	3029	Bead	Coral	553
II-A-4	3017	Bead	Faience	541
II-A-4	3018	Bead	Faience	542
II-A-4	3019	Bead	Faience	543
II-A-4	3022	Bead	Faience	546
II-A-4	3022A	Bead	Faience	547
II-A-4	3027	Bead	Faience	551
II-A-4	3028	Bead	Faience	552
II-A-4	3091	Bead	Faience	581
II-A-4	3092	Bead	Faience	582
II-A-4	3120	Bead	Faience	589
II-A-4	3149	Bead	Faience	594
II-A-4	3149A	Bead	Faience	595
II-A-4	3152	Bead	Faience	598
II-A-4	3155	Bead	Faience	601
II-A-4	4126	Bead	Faience	628
II-A-4	3042	Bead	Frit	556
II-A-4	3020	Bead	Glass	544
II-A-4	3151	Bead	Glass	597
II-A-4	3015	Beads	Faience	540
II-A-4	3021	Beads	Faience	545
II-A-4	3089	Beads	Faience	579
II-A-4	3090	Beads	Faience	580
II-A-4	3146	Beads	Faience	591
II-A-4	3147	Beads	Faience	592
II-A-4	3148	Beads	Faience	593
II-A-4	3150	Beads	Faience	596
II-A-4	3043	Beads	Frit	557
II-A-4	3081	Bowl	Pottery	847
II-A-4	3039	Chips	Pottery	555
II-A-4	3007	Figurine	Faience	532
II-A-4	3014	Figurine	Faience	539
II-A-4	3223	Figurine	Faience	620
II-A-4	3084	Figurine	Ivory	578

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 03

Architectural Unit: Room 71, Shrine 1

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-4	3003	Figurine	Pottery	528
II-A-4	3004	Figurine	Pottery	529
II-A-4	3005	Figurine	Pottery	530
II-A-4	3006	Figurine	Pottery	531
II-A-4	3052	Figurine	Pottery	562
II-A-4	3053	Figurine	Pottery	563
II-A-4	3074	Figurine	Pottery	574
II-A-4	3075	Figurine	Pottery	572
II-A-4	3076	Figurine	Pottery	573
II-A-4	3077	Figurine	Pottery	571
II-A-4	3078	Figurine	Pottery	575
II-A-4	3079	Figurine	Pottery	576
II-A-4	3104	Figurine	Pottery	584
II-A-4	3105	Figurine	Pottery	585
II-A-4	3106	Figurine	Pottery	586
II-A-4	3187	Figurine	Pottery	603
II-A-4	3188	Figurine	Pottery	604
II-A-4	3196	Figurine	Pottery	605
II-A-4	3197	Figurine	Pottery	606
II-A-4	3198	Figurine	Pottery	607
II-A-4	3216	Filial	Ivory	615
II-A-4	4125	Inscription	Ivory	627
II-A-4	3026	Jar	Alabaster	550
II-A-4	3118	Knob	Ivory	588
II-A-4	3061	Lamp	Pottery	565
II-A-4	3066	Lamp	Pottery	566
II-A-4	3067	Lamp	Pottery	567
II-A-4	3068	Lamp	Pottery	568
II-A-4	3181	Lamp	Pottery	602
II-A-4	3072	Mask	Pottery	569
II-A-4	3030	Plaque	Ivory	554
II-A-4	3080	Stand	Pottery	577
II-A-4	3073	Statuette	Pottery	570
II-A/B-4	3098	Amulet	Faience	713
II-A/B-4	3093	Bead	Faience	709
II-A/B-4	3094	Bead	Faience	710
II-A/B-4	3095	Bead	Frit	711

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 03

Architectural Unit: Trench above E wall

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-B-4	3031	Spindle Whorl	Bone	654

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 03

Architectural Unit: Trench above E wall ?

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-B-4	3054	Juglet	Pottery	848
II-B-4		Sherd	Pottery	655

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 03 (Mixed)

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-4		Sherd	Pottery	636

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 03-1

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A/B-4	3088	Lamp	Pottery	714
II-A/B-4		Sherd	Pottery	715
II-C-3	4201	Stand	Pottery	728

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 03-2

Architectural Unit: Pit

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-4	3107	Bead	Carnelian	638
II-A-4	3138	Jar	Pottery	640
II-A-4	3108	Jewelry	Gold/Sliver	639
II-A-4	3082	Lamp	Pottery	637
II-A-4	3139	Sherd	Pottery	641

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 04

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-4	3143	Bowl	Pottery	642
II-A-4	3145	Sherd	Pottery	643
II-B-3	4153	Figurine	Pottery	676
II-Z-3	4192	Bracket	Pottery	746
II-Z-3	4243	Stand	Pottery	747
II-Z-3	4283	Stand	Pottery	730
II-Z-4	4072	Figurine	Pottery	766

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 04

Architectural Unit: Room 71

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A/B-4	3168	Bracket	Pottery	708
II-A/B-4	3166	Figurine	Pottery	716

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 04

Architectural Unit: Room 71

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A/B-4	3167	Figurine	Pottery	717
II-A/B-4		Sherd	Pottery	718

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 04-1

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A/B-4	3178	Figurine	Pottery	719

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 04-2

Architectural Unit: Room 71

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A/B-4	3163	Bowl	Pottery	720

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 04-3

Architectural Unit: Pit

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-3	4286	Sherd	Pottery	683

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 04-4

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-2	4175	Stand	Pottery	727
II-A-2	4177	Stand	Pottery	731

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 04-7

Architectural Unit: Pit

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-3	4146	Figurine	Pottery	685
II-A-3	4151	Ring	Bronze	686
II-A-3	4143	Weight	Stone	684

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 05-3

Architectural Unit: Pit

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-3	4207	Figurine	Pottery	687
II-A-3	4239	Figurine	Pottery	688
II-A-3	4266	Figurine	Pottery	689

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 05-4

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A/Z-2	2013	Coin		771
II-A/Z-2	2083	Coin		772
II-A/Z-2	2086	Coin		773
II-A/Z-2	2210	Coin		775
II-A/Z-2	2514	Jar	Pottery	776
II-A/Z-2	2124	Juglet	Pottery	774
II-A/Z-2	1337	Stand	Pottery	732
II-A/Z-2		Storage Jar	Pottery	767
II-A/Z-2		Storage Jar	Pottery	768
II-A/Z-2		Storage Jar	Pottery	769
II-A/Z-2		Storage Jar	Pottery	770

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 05-9

Architectural Unit: Pit

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-3	4232.	Figurine	Pottery	690
II-A-3	4233	Figurine	Pottery	691
II-A-3	4240	Figurine	Pottery	692
II-A-3	4241	Figurine	Pottery	693
II-A-3	4242	Figurine	Pottery	694
II-A-3	4243	Figurine	Pottery	695
II-A-3	4269	Juglet	Pottery	696

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 06

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-B-3	4195	Bracket	Pottery	678
II-B-3	4186	Figurine	Pottery	677
II-B-4	3246	Figurine	Pottery	657
II-B-4	3249	Figurine	Pottery	656
II-B-4	3250	Figurine	Pottery	658
II-B-4	3251	Figurine	Pottery	659
II-C-6	1064	Stand	Pottery	729
II-C-6	1129	Vessel	Pottery	726

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 06-1

Architectural Unit: Pit

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-B-4	3126	Figurine	Pottery	660
II-B-4		Sherd	Pottery	661

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 06-9

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-D-4	3170	Shrine	Pottery	724

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 07

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-4	3085	Figurine	Pottery	644
II-A-4		Sherd	Pottery	645
II-A-4		Sherd	Pottery	646
II-B-4		Sherd	Pottery	662
II-B-4		Sherd	Pottery	663

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 07-1

Architectural Unit: Pit

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-B-3	4258	Chalice	Pottery	680
II-B-3	4228	Flask	Pottery	679
II-B-4	3184	Figurine	Pottery	664
II-B-4		Sherd	Pottery	665

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 07-3

Architectural Unit: Pit

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-3	4250	Figurine	Pottery	697

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 08

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-4		Sherd	Pottery	647
II-A-4		Sherd	Pottery	648
II-B-4		P-1948	Carbon	667
II-B-4		Sherd	Pottery	666

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 08-3

Architectural Unit: Pit

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-3	4272	Bowl	Pottery	700
II-A-3	4284	Bracket	Pottery	702
II-A-3	4234	Jug	Pottery	698
II-A-3	4271	Jug	Pottery	699
II-A-3	4276	Lamp	Pottery	701

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 09-3

Architectural Unit: Pit

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-3	4262	Flask	Pottery	703
II-A-3		Sherd	Pottery	704

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 10-3

Architectural Unit: Pit

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-3	4285	Handle	Pottery	705
II-A-3		Sherd	Pottery	706

Provenance: Sarepta

Stratum: 11-3

Architectural Unit: Pit

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
II-A-3		Sherd	Pottery	707

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum:

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
161	1994	Bowl	Pottery	994
170		Bowl	Pottery	1020
170		Bowl	Pottery	1021
170		Bowl	Pottery	1025
170		Cup and Saucer	Pottery	1026
170		Jar	Pottery	1024
170		Juglet	Pottery	1022
170		Juglet	Pottery	1023

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: VIII

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
138	1386	Figurine	Pottery	1013
196	2183	Spout	Pottery	1009
228	2764/4	Bowl	Pottery	996
228	2718	Figurine	Pottery	1014

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
111	2180	Figurine	Pottery	1015

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit: Building 225

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
168	2843	Amphoriskos	Pottery	1628
168	2691/2	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1582
168	1797	Jar	Pottery	1593
168	1878	Jar	Pottery	1598
168	2065/2	Jar	Pottery	1595
168	2300	Jar	Pottery	1602
168	2735/5	Jar	Pottery	1607
168	2736/1	Jar	Pottery	1596
168	2836/2	Jar	Pottery	1606
168	2840	Jar	Pottery	1594
168	1720	Jug	Pottery	1621
168	1771	Jug	Pottery	1614
168	2018	Jug	Pottery	1618
168	2691/1	Jug	Pottery	1643
168	2694	Jug	Pottery	1624
168	2735/2	Jug	Pottery	1609
168	2798	Jug	Pottery	1610
168	2859	Jug	Pottery	1620
168	2074/3	Krater	Pottery	1570
168	2650/1	Krater	Pottery	1569
168	2690/4	Krater	Pottery	1572
171	1743	Jar	Pottery	1603
171	1719	Stirrup Jar	Pottery	1644
171	1726	Stirrup Jar	Pottery	1648
171	1728	Stirrup Jar	Pottery	1647
171	1744	Stirrup Jar	Pottery	1645
185	1854	Jar	Pottery	1604
185	1857	Jar	Pottery	1597
185	1858	Jar	Pottery	1600
185	1941/8	Jug	Pottery	1619
185	1948	Jug	Pottery	1612
185	1949	Jug	Pottery	1613
185	1949	Jug	Pottery	2301
185	1952	Jug	Pottery	1611
187	2188/2	Amphoriskos	Pottery	1589
187	1934	Bowl	Pottery	1565
187	2009/2	Bowl	Pottery	1576
187	2187	Bowl	Pottery	1568
187	1936	Chalice	Pottery	1586
187	1920/5	Flask	Pottery	1634
187	1931	Jug	Pottery	1625
187	1921/7	Krater	Pottery	1577
187	1922/1	Krater	Pottery	1578

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit: Building 225

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
187	2009/1	Krater	Pottery	1580
187	1932	Stirrup Jar	Pottery	1646
193	2720/1	Amphoriskos	Pottery	1592
193	3293/3	Amphoriskos	Pottery	1629
193	3388/3	Bowl	Pottery	1564
193	3529	Bowl	Pottery	1566
193	3293/4	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1584
193	3294	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1583
193	2748	Flask	Pottery	1631
193	2766	Flask	Pottery	1632
193	3337/2	Flask	Pottery	1630
193	3377/1	Flask	Pottery	1633
193	2772	Jar	Pottery	1605
193	3294/1	Jar	Pottery	1599
193	3335	Jar	Pottery	1590
193	2749	Jug	Pottery	1623
193	2766	Jug	Pottery	1617
193	2663	Krater	Pottery	1571
193	2765/1	Krater	Pottery	1573
193	3293/1	Krater	Pottery	1575
193	3373	Krater	Pottery	1579
193	2766	Sherd	Pottery	1635
193	2726/8	Spout	Pottery	1591
193	2766/1	Vessel	Pottery	1608
225	3573/4	Bowl	Pottery	1567
225	3384/4	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1585
225	3572/	Handle	Pottery	1636
225	3485/8	Jar	Pottery	1587
225	3572/1	Jar	Pottery	1601
225	3573/5	Jar	Pottery	1588
225	3382/2	Jug	Pottery	1615
225	3553/1	Jug	Pottery	1622
225	3553/2	Jug	Pottery	1616
225	3382/1	Juglet	Pottery	1627
225	3383	Juglet	Pottery	1626
225	3384/5	Krater	Pottery	1581
225	3573/2	Krater	Pottery	1574

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit: Courtyard 111

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
111	1054/5	Bowl	Pottery	1525
111	1063/4	Bowl	Pottery	1521

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit: Courtyard 111

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
111	1319	Bowl	Pottery	1518
111	2047	Bowl	Pottery	1517
111	1054/13	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1528
111	2297	Goblet	Pottery	1524
111	1064/11	Jug	Pottery	1530
111	2181/9	Spout	Pottery	1532
172	3052/1	Bowl	Pottery	1523
172	1714/1	Krater	Pottery	1526
190	2047/5	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1527
205	2865/3	Bowl	Pottery	1519
205	2759/6	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1529
205	2760/16	Vessel	Pottery	1533
219	3071/1	Bowl	Pottery	1522
231	2783/9	Bowl	Pottery	1520
231	2864/7	Jug	Pottery	1531
231	2809/9	Sherd	Pottery	1534

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit: Courtyard 235

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
194	2719/1	Bowl	Pottery	1538
194	2622	Cup and Saucer	Pottery	1550
194	2623/1	Stand	Pottery	1549
229	2936/1	Bowl	Pottery	1535
229	3668	Jug	Pottery	1548
229	2803	Krater	Pottery	1545
231	2864/14	Bowl	Pottery	1537
231	2864/3	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1543
235	3225/3	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1542
235	3193/5	Goblet	Pottery	1546
235	3225/21	Jar	Pottery	1547
235	3258/7	Krater	Pottery	1539
235	2274	Spout	Pottery	1552
304	3738/6	Bowl	Pottery	1536
304	2228/2	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1541
304	3738/10	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1540
304	3738/4	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1544
304	3540/1	Sherd	Pottery	1551

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit: Room 204

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
204	2069/1	Bowl	Pottery	2343
204	2069/6	Bowl	Pottery	2342
204	2158/4	Bowl	Pottery	2341
204	2242	Bowl	Pottery	2337
204	2337/1	Bowl	Pottery	2338
204	2337/2	Bowl	Pottery	2339
204	2337/3	Bowl	Pottery	2340
204	2341	Chalice	Pottery	2348
204	2338	Jar	Pottery	2346
204	2339	Jar	Pottery	2347
204	2340	Jar	Pottery	2345
204	2304	Jug	Pottery	2350
204	2325	Juglet	Pottery	2349
204	2069/3	Pot	Pottery	2344

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit: Street 224

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
224	2852	Flask	Pottery	1641
224	3057/4	Jar	Pottery	1638
224	3084/3	Jug	Pottery	1639
224	3084/4	Sherd	Pottery	1642
258	3244/1	Krater	Pottery	1637
299	3501/6	Pyxis	Pottery	1640

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit: Street 241

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
241	2873/1	Bowl	Pottery	1560
245	3133	Bowl	Pottery	1555
245	3133/1	Bowl	Pottery	1554
245	3134/2	Bowl	Pottery	1559
245	3134/3	Bowl	Pottery	1553
245	3206	Bowl	Pottery	1556
245	3206	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1562
245	3134/1	Jug	Pottery	1563
291	3493/3	Bowl	Pottery	1558
291	3494/9	Bowl	Pottery	1557
291	3513/4	Bowl	Pottery	1561

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit: Temple 131

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
106	1049	Bowl	Pottery	2275
106	2260	Bowl	Pottery	2330
106	1433/6	Chalice	Pottery	2287
106	2860	Chalice	Pottery	2286
106	2032	Flask	Pottery	2323
106	2051	Flask	Pottery	2319
106	1065/5	Jug	Pottery	2333
106	2052	Juglet	Pottery	2311
106	2031/4	Sherd	Pottery	2334
106	2333/1	Sherd	Pottery	2336
106	2874	Strainer	Pottery	2332
127	1353/4	Bowl	Pottery	2264
127	2276	Bowl	Pottery	2271
127	2288	Bowl	Pottery	2262
127	1710	Flask	Pottery	2320
127	1321	Jug	Pottery	2307
127	1432	Juglet	Pottery	2315
127	1902/1	Krater	Pottery	2278
127	1902/2	Krater	Pottery	2277
127	1353/1	Sherd	Pottery	2335
127	1432/10	Sherd	Pottery	2326
131	2057	Bowl	Ivory	918
131	1981	Bracelet	Iron	920
131	1400	Jug	Pottery	2300
131	1223/3	Pot	Pottery	2292
131	1981	Rod	Ivory	917
131	1981	Spindle Whorl	Ivory	916
131	1266	Stand	Pottery	986
133	1430	Axehead	Bronze	921
133	1376	Stand	Pottery	985
134	1381	Amphoriskos	Pottery	2297
134	1268/1	Bowl	Pottery	2254
134	1268/2	Bowl	Pottery	2256
134	1297	Bowl	Pottery	2257
134	1366/2	Bowl	Pottery	2272
134	1366/4	Bowl	Pottery	2255
134	1382	Bowl	Pottery	2266
134	1387	Bowl	Pottery	2261
134	1389	Bowl	Pottery	2265
134	1393	Bowl	Pottery	2269
134	1394	Bowl	Pottery	2274
134	1403	Bowl	Pottery	2276
134	1404/1	Bowl	Pottery	2253

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit: Temple 131

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
134	1410	Bowl	Pottery	2260
134	1411	Bowl	Pottery	2267
134	1418	Bowl	Pottery	2273
134	1441/1	Bowl	Pottery	2259
134	1444/2	Bowl	Pottery	2263
134	1970	Bowl	Pottery	2268
134	1970/1	Bowl	Pottery	2252
134	1979	Bowl	Pottery	2270
134	2211/2	Bowl	Pottery	2258
134	1240	Bowls	Pottery	990
134	1211/1	Chalice	Pottery	2282
134	1242	Chalice	Pottery	2284
134	1269	Chalice	Pottery	2283
134	1366/1	Figurine	Pottery	1010
134	1376	Flask	Pottery	2318
134	1383	Flask	Pottery	2322
134	1384	Flask	Pottery	2317
134	1378/1	Goblet	Pottery	2285
134	1396	Goblet	Pottery	2288
134	1364	Jar	Pottery	2293
134	1399	Jar	Pottery	2294
134	1375	Jug	Pottery	2304
134	1388	Jug	Pottery	2305
134	1391	Jug	Pottery	2302
134	1407	Jug	Pottery	2298
134	1979/11	Jug	Pottery	2306
134	2210	Jug	Pottery	2303
134	1366/3	Juglet	Pottery	2309
134	1395	Juglet	Pottery	2313
134	1412	Juglet	Pottery	2314
134	1416	Juglet	Pottery	2316
134	1417	Juglet	Pottery	2312
134	1972	Juglet	Pottery	2308
134	1271	Krater	Pottery	2280
134	1397	Krater	Pottery	2281
134	1612	Krater	Pottery	2279
134	1385	Lamp	Pottery	2327
134	1386	Lamp	Pottery	2328
134	1419	Lamp	Pottery	2329
134	1969	Naos	Pottery	980
134	1377	Pomegranate	Pottery	1018
134	1243	Pot	Pottery	2290
134	2333/8	Pot	Pottery	2291

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit: Temple 131

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
134	1380	Pyxis	Pottery	2324
134	1972	Sherd	Pottery	2331
134	1243	Vessel	Pottery	1001
134	1243	Vessel	Pottery	2325
142	1302	Jar	Pottery	2295
142	1979/10	Jar	Pottery	2296
142	1906	Jug	Pottery	2299
142	1905	Juglet	Pottery	2310
142	1428/3	Pot	Pottery	2289
142	1421	Tube	Pottery	1002
142	1320	Vessel	Pottery	1003
188	2125	Amphoriskos	Pottery	1480
188	2130	Amphoriskos	Pottery	1481
188	2144	Amphoriskos	Pottery	1479
188	2026	Bowl	Pottery	1471
188	2053/6	Bowl	Pottery	1429
188	2068/2	Bowl	Pottery	1474
188	2075/1	Bowl	Pottery	1438
188	2075/2	Bowl	Pottery	1426
188	2078	Bowl	Pottery	1473
188	2078/2	Bowl	Pottery	1441
188	2080/3	Bowl	Pottery	1424
188	2084	Bowl	Pottery	1463
188	2087	Bowl	Pottery	1453
188	2092	Bowl	Pottery	1454
188	2094	Bowl	Pottery	1434
188	2096/1	Bowl	Pottery	1440
188	2096/2	Bowl	Pottery	1445
188	2097/1	Bowl	Pottery	1444
188	2098/1	Bowl	Pottery	1437
188	2098/2	Bowl	Pottery	1422
188	2099	Bowl	Pottery	1427
188	2100/2	Bowl	Pottery	1452
188	2101/1	Bowl	Pottery	1435
188	2101/2	Bowl	Pottery	1468
188	2101/3	Bowl	Pottery	1431
188	2101/6	Bowl	Pottery	1470
188	2103	Bowl	Pottery	1467
188	2104	Bowl	Pottery	1428
188	2105	Bowl	Pottery	1455
188	2106	Bowl	Pottery	1459
188	2107/1	Bowl	Pottery	1464
188	2108/1	Bowl	Pottery	1446

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit: Temple 131

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
188	2108/2	Bowl	Pottery	1449
188	2108/2	Bowl	Pottery	1451
188	2109/1	Bowl	Pottery	1436
188	2109/2	Bowl	Pottery	1439
188	2114	Bowl	Pottery	1004
188	2127	Bowl	Pottery	1432
188	2128	Bowl	Pottery	1458
188	2129/1	Bowl	Pottery	1448
188	2131	Bowl	Pottery	1425
188	2138	Bowl	Pottery	1461
188	2141	Bowl	Pottery	1457
188	2143	Bowl	Pottery	1465
188	2145	Bowl	Pottery	1460
188	2146	Bowl	Pottery	1447
188	2146	Bowl	Pottery	1450
188	2147	Bowl	Pottery	1462
188	2147/2	Bowl	Pottery	1421
188	2148/1	Bowl	Pottery	1466
188	2148/2	Bowl	Pottery	1472
188	2151	Bowl	Pottery	1469
188	2151/10	Bowl	Pottery	1433
188	2151/11	Bowl	Pottery	1442
188	2151/12	Bowl	Pottery	1443
188	2152/1	Bowl	Pottery	1430
188	2169	Bowl	Pottery	1456
188	2169/2	Bowl	Pottery	1423
188	2020	Flask	Pottery	1507
188	2086	Flask	Pottery	1506
188	2088	Flask	Pottery	1495
188	2089/1	Flask	Pottery	1494
188	2090	Flask	Pottery	1492
188	2100/1	Flask	Pottery	1498
188	2111	Flask	Pottery	1496
188	2119	Flask	Pottery	1493
188	2120	Flask	Pottery	1505
188	2121	Flask	Pottery	1500
188	2122	Flask	Pottery	1509
188	2124	Flask	Pottery	1508
188	2126	Flask	Pottery	1502
188	2132	Flask	Pottery	1504
188	2133	Flask	Pottery	1510
188	2135	Flask	Pottery	1503
188	2137	Flask	Pottery	1501

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: X

Architectural Unit: Temple 131

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
188	2139	Flask	Pottery	1499
188	2140	Flask	Pottery	1497
188	2019	Goblet	Pottery	1475
188	2167/2	Goblet	Pottery	1476
188	1923/5	Jar	Pottery	1478
188	2028	Jar	Pottery	1016
188	2167/3	Jar	Pottery	1477
188	2027	Jug	Pottery	1483
188	2100/3	Jug	Pottery	1482
188	2110	Jug	Pottery	1486
188	2115	Jug	Pottery	1485
188	2117	Jug	Pottery	1487
188	2134	Jug	Pottery	1484
188	2062	Juglet	Pottery	1489
188	2112	Juglet	Pottery	1488
188	2123	Juglet	Pottery	1490
188	2116	Lamp	Pottery	1491
188	2082	Pomegranate	Pottery	1019
188	2083	Stirrup Jar	Pottery	1512
188	2085	Stirrup Jar	Pottery	1513
188	2093	Stirrup Jar	Pottery	1516
188	2100/6	Stirrup Jar	Pottery	1511
188	2118	Stirrup Jar	Pottery	1515
188	2129	Stirrup Jar	Pottery	1514
W 551	3761	Flask	Alabaster	865
W551	3811	Flask	Pottery	2321

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Area 283

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
223	2981	Mask	Pottery	984
244	2989	Bowl	Pottery	1005

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Building 147a

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
147	1482	Base	Pottery	1324
147	1651	Bottle	Pottery	1323
147	1445/2	Bowl	Pottery	1314
147	1445/3	Bowl	Pottery	1309
147	1532/8	Bowl	Pottery	1315
147	2599	Bowl	Pottery	1310

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Building 147a

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
147	2624	Bowl	Pottery	1311
147	2686/1	Bowl	Pottery	1313
147	2705	Bowl	Pottery	1312
147	1445	Chalice	Pottery	1318
147	2705	Chalice	Pottery	1317
147	2706	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1319
147	1471	Jar	Pottery	1321
147	1649	Jar	Pottery	1322
147	2686/2	Jug	Pottery	1316
147	2598	Lamp	Pottery	1320

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Building 261

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
261	3209/15	Bowl	Pottery	1274
261	3186	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1282
261	3185/2	Jug	Pottery	1285

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Building 276

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
135	1249/72	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1281
276	1491	Bowl	Pottery	1278
276	3260	Bowl	Pottery	1276
276	3280/1	Bowl	Pottery	1277
276	3280/2	Bowl	Pottery	1275
276	3280/3	Bowl	Pottery	1279
276	3589/2	Bowl	Pottery	1280
276	3318	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1283
276	1490	Flask	Pottery	1288
323	3752/1	Bowl	Pottery	1273

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Court Yard 283

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
244	2914	Bowl	Pottery	1300
244	2990	Bowl	Pottery	1289
244	2991	Bowl	Pottery	1291
244	2993	Bowl	Pottery	1296
244	3369	Bowl	Pottery	1295
244	3371/1	Bowl	Pottery	1297
244	3371/2	Bowl	Pottery	1292

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Court Yard 283

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
244	3371/3	Bowl	Pottery	1290
244	3594	Bowl	Pottery	1298
244	3596	Bowl	Pottery	1302
244	3598	Bowl	Pottery	1301
244	3600	Bowl	Pottery	1294
244	3601	Bowl	Pottery	1293
244	3915/2	Bowl	Pottery	1299
244	3367	Chalice	Pottery	1306
244	2992	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1305
244	3599	Flask	Pottery	1308
244	3370	Jug	Pottery	1307
244	2913	Krater	Pottery	1303
244	2915/1	Krater	Pottery	1304
244	3368	Lamp	Pottery	1271
244	3592	Lamp	Pottery	1272
244	3597	Lamp	Pottery	1270
283	3258/6	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1284
283	3641/2	Flask	Pottery	1287
328	3752/6	Sherd	Pottery	1286

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Courtyard 109

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
109	2174/8	Bowl	Pottery	1240
233	3200/2	Bowl	Pottery	1237
233	3189/1	Goblet	Pottery	1248
233	3189/2	Handle	Pottery	1267
233	2761/1	Krater	Pottery	1236
233	3189/3	Krater	Pottery	1241
242	2886	Bowl	Pottery	1233
242	2888/3	Bowl	Pottery	1217
242	2889	Bowl	Pottery	1238
242	2951/2	Bowl	Pottery	1239
242	2856/21	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1252
242	2856/27	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1254
242	2886	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1255
242	2887	Goblet	Pottery	1247
242	1490	Jar	Pottery	1264
242	1490	Jug	Pottery	1262
242	3714/11	Jug	Pottery	1261
242	2888	Krater	Pottery	1243
242	2856/15	Sherd	Pottery	1265
242	2888	Spout	Pottery	1266

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Courtyard 109

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
244	3596/10	Jug	Pottery	1260
251	3156/9	Bowl	Pottery	1214
251	3156/14	Jug	Pottery	1263
251	3156/3	Krater	Pottery	1245
253	2958/7	Bowl	Pottery	1234
272	3242/3	Bowl	Pottery	1218
281	32733/1	Bowl	Pottery	1220
281	3278	Bowl	Pottery	1215
281	3273	Goblet	Pottery	1246
290	3344	Bowl	Pottery	1228
290	3344/10	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1256
296	3301/5	Bowl	Pottery	1219
296	3319/1	Bowl	Pottery	1222
296	3396/11	Bowl	Pottery	1226
296	3396/7	Bowl	Pottery	1225
296	3430/8	Bowl	Pottery	1235
296	3431/5	Bowl	Pottery	1227
296	3431/8	Bowl	Pottery	1224
296	3451/1	Bowl	Pottery	1213
296	3453/2	Bowl	Pottery	1229
296	3454/11	Bowl	Pottery	1231
296	3456/17	Bowl	Pottery	1232
296	3487/10	Bowl	Pottery	1223
296	3487/5	Bowl	Pottery	1221
296	3637/9	Bowl	Pottery	1216
296	3452/4	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1251
296	3487/11	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1250
296	3487/15	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1249
296	3637/6	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1253
296	3487/14	Handle	Pottery	1268
296	3488/6	Handle	Pottery	1269
296	3488/1	Juglet	Pottery	1259
296	3637/7	Juglet	Pottery	1258
296	3395/15	Krater	Pottery	1242
296	3431/7	Krater	Pottery	1257
296	3487/13	Krater	Pottery	1244
296b	3453/4	Bowl	Pottery	1230

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Pit 125

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
125	2246/3	Amphoriskos	Pottery	1393
125	2246/5	Amphoriskos	Pottery	1396

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Pit 125

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
125	2253	Amphoriskos	Pottery	1394
125	2196/4	Base	Pottery	1415
125	2217/3	Bottle	Pottery	1406
125	2249/2	Bottle	Pottery	1408
125	2254	Bottle	Pottery	1407
125	1162/1	Bowl	Pottery	1360
125	1162/7	Bowl	Pottery	1335
125	1197/1	Bowl	Pottery	1341
125	1198	Bowl	Pottery	1339
125	1231/1	Bowl	Pottery	1330
125	1231/2	Bowl	Pottery	1331
125	2170/4	Bowl	Pottery	1376
125	2176/16	Bowl	Pottery	1359
125	2176/3	Bowl	Pottery	1355
125	2176/9	Bowl	Pottery	1333
125	2179/11	Bowl	Pottery	1354
125	2179/12	Bowl	Pottery	1337
125	2179/13	Bowl	Pottery	1375
125	2179/14	Bowl	Pottery	1357
125	2179/5	Bowl	Pottery	1358
125	2197/1	Bowl	Pottery	1328
125	2198/1	Bowl	Pottery	1379
125	2215/1	Bowl	Pottery	1340
125	2215/2	Bowl	Pottery	1380
125	2215/3	Bowl	Pottery	1381
125	2215/4	Bowl	Pottery	1347
125	2215/9	Bowl	Pottery	1377
125	2216/5	Bowl	Pottery	1363
125	2217/1	Bowl	Pottery	1325
125	2217/7	Bowl	Pottery	1378
125	2218/13	Bowl	Pottery	1356
125	2219	Bowl	Pottery	1367
125	2233/1	Bowl	Pottery	1353
125	2233/3	Bowl	Pottery	1334
125	2233/4	Bowl	Pottery	1344
125	2237	Bowl	Pottery	1352
125	2243	Bowl	Pottery	1348
125	2243	Bowl	Pottery	1374
125	2244/1	Bowl	Pottery	1332
125	2244/2	Bowl	Pottery	1372
125	2244/3	Bowl	Pottery	1329
125	2244/5	Bowl	Pottery	1366
125	2244/7	Bowl	Pottery	1338

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Pit 125

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
125	2246/11	Bowl	Pottery	1362
125	2246/2	Bowl	Pottery	1326
125	2246/2	Bowl	Pottery	1327
125	2247/1	Bowl	Pottery	1368
125	2247/2	Bowl	Pottery	1371
125	2247/3	Bowl	Pottery	1343
125	2247/4	Bowl	Pottery	1351
125	2251	Bowl	Pottery	1349
125	2263	Bowl	Pottery	1365
125	2263	Bowl	Pottery	1373
125	2265	Bowl	Pottery	1336
125	2266	Bowl	Pottery	1342
125	2267/1	Bowl	Pottery	1350
125	2267/3	Bowl	Pottery	1364
125	2267/4	Bowl	Pottery	1369
125	2267/5	Bowl	Pottery	1370
125	2267/6	Bowl	Pottery	1346
125	2267/7	Bowl	Pottery	1361
125	2269	Bowl	Pottery	1345
125	2213/4	Chalice	Pottery	1386
125	2198/2	Flask	Pottery	1404
125	2217/2	Funnel	Pottery	1420
125	1176	Goblet	Pottery	1387
125	1162/6	Jar	Pottery	1392
125	2245/1	Jar	Pottery	1391
125	2267/10	Jar	Pottery	1389
125	2267/2	Jar	Pottery	1388
125	2179/17	Jug	Pottery	1400
125	2179/18	Jug	Pottery	1398
125	2179/19	Jug	Pottery	1399
125	2198/4	Jug	Pottery	1390
125	2220	Jug	Pottery	1395
125	2233/2	Jug	Pottery	1397
125	2247/6	Jug	Pottery	1414
125	2219/1	Juglet	Pottery	1401
125	2244/4	Juglet	Pottery	1403
125	2252	Juglet	Pottery	1402
125	2179/10	Krater	Pottery	1384
125	2197/2	Krater	Pottery	1383
125	2218/6	Krater	Pottery	1382
125	2247/5	Krater	Pottery	1385
125	2217/6	Lamp	Pottery	1411
125	2244/6	Lamp	Pottery	1412

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Pit 125

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
125	2244/8	Lamp	Pottery	1413
125	2196/1	Mask	Pottery	982
125	2196/2-3	Mask	Pottery	983
125	2198/5	Pyxis	Pottery	1405
125	2256	Rhyton	Pottery	1000
125	1162/8	Spout	Pottery	1416
125	2179/20	Spout	Pottery	1418
125	2196/3	Spout	Pottery	1417
125	2250	Stirrup Jar	Pottery	1410
125	1162/12	Strainer	Pottery	1419
125	2219/3	Vessel	Pottery	1017
125	2235	Vessel	Pottery	978
125	2249/1	Vessel	Pottery	1409

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Room 147

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
147	1482	Bowl	Pottery	993
147	2704/2	Chalice	Pottery	999

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Temple 200

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
200	3824	Bowl	Pottery	946
200	2290	Jar	Pottery	950
200	3853	Jar	Pottery	949
203	3857	Arrowhead	Bronze	975
203	2319/2	Bowl	Pottery	2177
203	2321	Bowl	Pottery	933
203	2321	Goblet	Pottery	2180
203	2319	Jug	Pottery	2236
203	2923/11	Juglet	Pottery	2178
203	2331/1	Krater	Pottery	2179
227	2887/3	Amphoriskos	Pottery	2233
227	2946	Bead	Carnelian	461
227	2924	Beads	Faience	872
227	2923/6	Bowl	Pottery	940
227	2923/8	Bowl	Pottery	945
227	2948/1	Bowl	Pottery	2228
227	2948/2	Bowl	Pottery	2226
227	2948/3	Bowl	Pottery	936
227	2948/4	Bowl	Pottery	926

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Temple 200

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
227	2948/5	Bowl	Pottery	944
227	2964	Bowl	Pottery	943
227	2971	Bowl	Pottery	2211
227	2996/1	Bowl	Pottery	924
227	2996/2	Bowl	Pottery	922
227	2998	Bowl	Pottery	941
227	3002	Bowl	Pottery	2209
227	3002	Bowl	Pottery	2215
227	3003	Bowl	Pottery	930
227	3004	Bowl	Pottery	2210
227	3005	Bowl	Pottery	942
227	3008	Bowl	Pottery	2216
227	3019	Bowl	Pottery	2202
227	3020	Bowl	Pottery	2225
227	3042/1	Bowl	Pottery	935
227	3046/1	Bowl	Pottery	2218
227	3046/2	Bowl	Pottery	2220
227	3046/3	Bowl	Pottery	2221
227	3046/4	Bowl	Pottery	2223
227	3046/4	Bowl	Pottery	2224
227	3046/5	Bowl	Pottery	2219
227	3046/6	Bowl	Pottery	2213
227	3047/1	Bowl	Pottery	2198
227	3069/1	Bowl	Pottery	2203
227	3070/1	Bowl	Pottery	2229
227	3070/2	Bowl	Pottery	2230
227	3144/1	Bowl	Pottery	2205
227	3144/2	Bowl	Pottery	929
227	3324/1	Bowl	Pottery	2201
227	3324/10	Bowl	Pottery	2197
227	3324/11	Bowl	Pottery	2195
227	3324/2	Bowl	Pottery	2214
227	3324/3	Bowl	Pottery	2207
227	3324/4	Bowl	Pottery	2217
227	3324/6	Bowl	Pottery	2196
227	3324/7	Bowl	Pottery	925
227	3324/8	Bowl	Pottery	927
227	3326	Bowl	Pottery	931
227	3632/1	Bowl	Pottery	928
227	3632/2	Bowl	Pottery	2212
227	3686	Bowl	Pottery	923
227	3687	Bowl	Pottery	2200
227	3688	Bowl	Pottery	2208

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI

Architectural Unit: Temple 200

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
227	3689	Bowl	Pottery	2199
227	3690	Bowl	Pottery	934
227	3691	Bowl	Pottery	939
227	3692	Bowl	Pottery	2222
227	3749	Bowl	Pottery	2227
227	3793	Bowl	Pottery	937
227	3793	Bowl	Pottery	2204
227	3795	Bowl	Pottery	932
227	3994/2	Bowl	Pottery	2206
227	3342	Box	Ivory	919
227	2968	Conch	Shell	1027
227	2994/1	Cup	Pottery	938
227	3067	Figurine	Pottery	1011
227	3018	Flask	Pottery	2246
227	3047/2	Flask	Pottery	2247
227	3066	Flask	Pottery	2245
227	2698/8	Jug	Pottery	2239
227	2933/5	Jug	Pottery	2238
227	3324/5	Jug	Pottery	2240
227	3559/10	Jug	Pottery	2237
227	3633/4	Jug	Pottery	2235
227	2976	Juglet	Pottery	2243
227	3001/1	Juglet	Pottery	2241
227	3001/2	Juglet	Pottery	2242
227	3100	Juglet	Pottery	2244
227	2551/5	Krater	Pottery	2232
227	3070	Krater	Pottery	2231
227	2995	Lamp	Pottery	2249
227	3007	Lamp	Pottery	2251
227	3324/9	Lamp	Pottery	2248
227	3559/1	Lamp	Pottery	2250
227	2965	Mask	Pottery	981
227	2966	Pot	Alabaster	977
227	3000	Rhyton	Pottery	2234
227	2697	Spearhead	Bronze	974
227	2947	Spout	Pottery	1006
277	2923/9	Bowl	Pottery	947
277	3324/4	Bowl	Pottery	948

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI-X

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
286	3461	Figurine	Pottery	1012

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XI-X

Architectural Unit: Temple 300

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
229	2746	Bowl	Pottery	992
300	3612	Amphoriskos	Pottery	2193
300	3443	Bowl	Pottery	991
300	3444	Bowl	Pottery	998
300	3607	Bowl	Pottery	997
300	3608/1	Bowl	Pottery	2181
300	3608/8	Bowl	Pottery	2182
300	3611	Bowl	Pottery	995
300	3576	Chalice	Pottery	2184
300	3581	Chalice	Pottery	2185
300	3582	Chalice	Pottery	2187
300	3254	Goblet	Pottery	2190
300	3479	Goblet	Pottery	2186
300	3480	Goblet	Pottery	2191
300	3579	Goblet	Pottery	2188
300	3579	Goblet	Pottery	2189
300	3562	Hook	Bronze	976
300	3607	Lamp	Pottery	2194
300		Massaba	Stone	1029
300	3566	Plaque	Pottery	2183
300	3483	Spout	Pottery	1007
300	3255	Stand	Pottery	988
300	3255	Stand	Pottery	2192
300	3446	Stand	Pottery	987
300	3604	Stand	Pottery	989

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XII

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
157	1485	Juglet	Pottery	979
199	2299	Bottle	Pottery	1184
210	2606	Spout	Pottery	1008
220	2626/18	Bowl	Pottery	1166
220	2626/19	Bowl	Pottery	1168
220	2626/20	Bowl	Pottery	1170
220	2626/21	Bowl	Pottery	1169
220	2626/7	Bowl	Pottery	1167

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XII

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
220	2626/12	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1171
220	2626/14	Krater	Pottery	1172
221	2625/1	Krater	Pottery	1174
262	3149	Bowl	Pottery	1207
262	3150/1	Bowl	Pottery	1200
262	3180	Bowl	Pottery	1204
262	3183	Bowl	Pottery	1199
262	3243/1	Bowl	Pottery	1201
262	3269/1	Bowl	Pottery	1211
262	3269/2	Bowl	Pottery	1203
262	3278/1	Bowl	Pottery	1202
262	3278/2	Bowl	Pottery	1208
262	3243	Jar	Pottery	1160
262	3250/10	Jug	Pottery	1162
262	3269	Jug	Pottery	1161
262	3149/3	Krater	Pottery	1210
262	3150	Krater	Pottery	1164
262	3163	Krater	Pottery	1209
262	3163/3	Krater	Pottery	1212
262	3243/2	Krater	Pottery	1206
262	3243/3	Krater	Pottery	1205
262	3249/1	Krater	Pottery	1158
262	3250/1	Sherd	Pottery	1165
274	3266/3	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1173
274	3779/1	Krater	Pottery	1175
280	3268/1	Bottle	Pottery	1163
280	3312/1	Jar	Pottery	1159
314	3735/5	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1183
314	3638/2	Jug	Pottery	1182
314	3638/1	Krater	Pottery	1181
315	3629/2	Bowl	Pottery	1176
315	3629	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1179
315	3630/1	Krater	Pottery	1177
315	3630/2	Krater	Pottery	1178
320	3670	Bowl	Pottery	1186
320	3739/1	Bowl	Pottery	1191
320	3739/3	Bowl	Pottery	1185
320	3739/4	Bowl	Pottery	1188
320	3739/5	Bowl	Pottery	1189
320	3749/3	Bowl	Pottery	1190
320	3749/4	Bowl	Pottery	1187
320	3749/8	Bowl	Pottery	1195
320	3749/6	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1196

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XII

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
320	3749/7	Jug	Pottery	1197
320	3739/2	Krater	Pottery	1194
320	3749/1	Krater	Pottery	1193
320	3749/5	Krater	Pottery	1192
320	3749/9	Vessel	Pottery	1198
327	3784/2	Bowl	Pottery	1180

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XII

Architectural Unit: Courtyard 110

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
110	1122	Bowl	Pottery	1076
110	1122/1	Bowl	Pottery	1038
110	1122/18	Bowl	Pottery	1056
110	1122/2	Bowl	Pottery	1075
110	1122/6	Bowl	Pottery	1081
110	1124	Flask	Pottery	1135
110	1068/2	Juglet	Pottery	1133
113	2194/4	Bowl	Pottery	1080
113	2194/5	Bowl	Pottery	1048
113	1161/15	Krater	Pottery	1082
113	2194/7	Krater	Pottery	1092
156	1487/23	Bowl	Pottery	1031
156	1487/30	Bowl	Pottery	1045
156	1487/19	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1109
156	1487/22	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1111
156	1487/33	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1110
157	1508/11	Bowl	Pottery	1057
161	1634/13	Bowl	Pottery	1079
161	1634/19	Bowl	Pottery	1053
161	1634/8	Bowl	Pottery	1078
161	1634/12	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1115
180	1487/24	Bowl	Pottery	1055
180	1487/27	Bowl	Pottery	1050
180	1790/5	Bowl	Pottery	1036
180	1791/4	Bowl	Pottery	1041
180	1808/18	Bowl	Pottery	1044
180	1808/2	Bowl	Pottery	1146
180	1809/11	Bowl	Pottery	1070
180	1809/2	Bowl	Pottery	1065
180	1809/24	Bowl	Pottery	1141
180	1816	Bowl	Pottery	1051
180	1790/16	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1104
180	1809/7	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1118

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XII

Architectural Unit: Courtyard 110

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
180	1808/8	Jar	Pottery	1124
180	1487/18	Krater	Pottery	1100
180	1808/14	Krater	Pottery	1097
180	1809/12	Krater	Pottery	1095
180	1815/2	Krater	Pottery	1098
210	2611/13	Bowl	Pottery	1049
210	2613/6	Bowl	Pottery	1052
210	2592/8	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1107
210	2613/3	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1116
210	2613/7	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1114
210	2592/5	Jar	Pottery	1123
210	2592/4	Krater	Pottery	1087
230	2892/2	Bowl	Pottery	1067
230	2893/3	Bowl	Pottery	1060
230	2892/9	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1112
230	2892/6	Jug	Pottery	1130
230	2892/10	Krater	Pottery	1086
230	2892/3	Krater	Pottery	1091
230	2912	Scarab	Faience	1028
230	2758/7	Stirrup Jar	Pottery	1144
243	2450	Bowl	Pottery	1033
250	2983/3	Bowl	Pottery	1137
250	3006	Bowl	Pottery	1034
250	3298	Bowl	Pottery	1140
250	3298/2	Bowl	Pottery	1039
250	3298/4	Bowl	Pottery	1061
250	3298/6	Chalice	Pottery	1102
250	3215	Handle	Pottery	1138
250	3524/1	Jug	Pottery	1129
250	3410/1	Krater	Pottery	1085
255	2982/4	Bowl	Pottery	1042
255	3191	Bowl	Pottery	1069
255	3211	Bowl	Pottery	1040
255	3211	Bowl	Pottery	1142
255	3211/1	Bowl	Pottery	1032
255	2982/7	Handle	Pottery	1139
256	3061/1	Bowl	Pottery	1152
256	3061/4	Bowl	Pottery	1153
256	3116/6	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1156
256	3116/7	Jug	Pottery	1157
259	3077/3	Bowl	Pottery	1154
259	3077/2	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1155
263	2959/6	Bowl	Pottery	1035

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XII

Architectural Unit: Courtyard 110

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
263	3128/10	Bowl	Pottery	1064
263	3174/1	Bowl	Pottery	1037
275	3234/6	Bowl	Pottery	1106
275	3261/5	Bowl	Pottery	1059
275	3434/1	Bowl	Pottery	1058
275	3434/3	Bowl	Pottery	1047
275	3261/1	Jug	Pottery	1143
275	3261/2	Krater	Pottery	1094
275	3457/4	Krater	Pottery	1093
275	3809	Krater	Pottery	1083
286	2432/12	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1105
286	3432/19	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1120
286	3398/8	Jug	Pottery	1117
286	3432/24	Jug	Pottery	1128
287	3490	Bowl	Pottery	1072
287	3490/1	Bowl	Pottery	1068
287	3450/3	Chalice	Pottery	1101
287	3450	Juglet	Pottery	1134
288	3456/2	Bowl	Pottery	1071
288	3456/23	Bowl	Pottery	1074
288	3456/9	Bowl	Pottery	1062
288	3783/1	Bowl	Pottery	1063
288	3456/18	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1113
288	3456/7	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1108
288	3456/10	Krater	Pottery	1096
292	3346/1	Bowl	Pottery	1073
292	3402/4	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1126
297	3401	Bowl	Pottery	1043
297	3436/11	Bowl	Pottery	1054
297	3436/8	Bowl	Pottery	1145
297	3478/12	Bowl	Pottery	1046
297	3478/12	Bowl	Pottery	1077
297	3590/2	Krater	Pottery	1099
301	3504/7	Krater	Pottery	1088
311	3780/2	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1121
311	3780	Jar	Pottery	1127
311	3780/2	Jar	Pottery	1122
311	3780	Jug	Pottery	1132
311	3762/8	Krater	Pottery	1084
311	3780/3	Krater	Pottery	1090
317	3719/1	Krater	Pottery	1151
324	3734/1	Bowl	Pottery	1147
324	3717/1	Krater	Pottery	1148

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XII

Architectural Unit: Courtyard 110

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
324	3725/9	Krater	Pottery	1150
324	3734/2	Krater	Pottery	1149
331	3781/2	Bowl	Pottery	1066
331	3781	Chalice	Pottery	1103
331	3782/7	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1119
331	3781	Funnel	Pottery	1136
331	3781	Jar	Pottery	1125
331	3804/1	Jug	Pottery	1131
331	3803/2	Krater	Pottery	1089

Provenance: Tell Qasile

Stratum: XII

Architectural Unit: Temple 319

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
319	3581	Bowl	Pottery	901
319	3672/1	Bowl	Pottery	900
319	3672/2	Bowl	Pottery	903
319	3674/1	Bowl	Pottery	893
319	3674/2	Bowl	Pottery	904
319	3675/1	Bowl	Pottery	895
319	3676/1	Bowl	Pottery	899
319	3676/2	Bowl	Pottery	902
319	3682	Bowl	Pottery	894
319	3682	Bowl	Pottery	897
319	3683/1	Bowl	Pottery	891
319	3683/2	Bowl	Pottery	890
319	3684	Bowl	Pottery	898
319	3851	Bowl	Pottery	896
319	3852/1	Bowl	Pottery	892
319	3852/2	Bowl	Pottery	905
319	3854	Bowl	Pottery	907
319	3855	Bowl	Pottery	906
319	3856	Flask	Pottery	912
319	3675	Goblet	Pottery	911
319	3673	Jug	Pottery	910
319	3677	Juglet	Pottery	913
319	3677	Krater	Pottery	908
319	3679	Pot	Pottery	909
319	3672/3	Pyxis	Pottery	915
319	3667	Sherd	Pottery	914

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum:

Architectural Unit: Sellin

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
30 meters South		Amulet		2166
30 meters South		Beads		2165
30 meters South		Button	Bone	2167
30 meters South		Jug	Pottery	2163
30 meters South		Jugs	Pottery	2164
30 meters South		Plate	Copper	2168
30 meters South		Pot	Pottery	2162
30 meters South		Pots	Pottery	2161
30 meters South		Vessel	Pottery	2169
30 meters South		Vessel	Pottery	2170

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: 1

Architectural Unit: Sellin

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
Shrine 1030		Figurine	Pottery	2159
Shrine 1030		Figurine	Pottery	2160
Shrine 1030		Lamp	Pottery	973
Shrine 1030		Scarab		1954
Shrine 1030		Slingstone	Stone	2171

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IB

Architectural Unit: Plaster Floor 28

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
SW 2-8, 27		Amulet	Metal	1939
SW 2-8, 27		Amulet	Metal	1940
SW 2-8, 27		Amulet	Metal	1941
SW 2-8, 27		Beads		1956
SW 2-8, 27		Block	Haematite	1952
SW 2-8, 27		Nail	Iron	1953
SW 2-8, 27		Pebbles		1955
SW 2-8, 27	TT 753	Pot	Pottery	1933
SW 2-8, 27		Scarab		1938
SW 2-8, 27		Shell	Shell	1951
SW 2-8, 27		Stamp		1937
SW 2-8, 27		Weight	Haematite ?	1942
SW 2-8, 27		Weight	Haematite ?	1943
SW 2-8, 27		Weight	Haematite ?	1948
SW 2-8, 27		Weight	Haematite ?	1949
SW 2-8, 27		Weight	Hematite ?	1950
SW 2-8, 27		Weight	Metal ?	1944
SW 2-8, 27		Weight	Metal ?	1945
SW 2-8, 27		Weight	Metal ?	1946

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IB

Architectural Unit: Plaster Floor 28

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
SW 2-8, 27		Weight	Metal ?	1947

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IIB

Architectural Unit:

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
		Amulet	Faience	1958

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IIB

Architectural Unit: Basin 75

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
SW 1-7	TT 1879	Axehead	Iron	2132
SW 1-7	TT 820	Blade	Iron	1934
SW 1-7	TT 819	Grinding Stone	Basalt ?	1936
SW 1-7	TT 837	Mortar	Basalt ?	1935
SW 1-7	TT 803	Rubbing Stone	Stone	2133

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IIB

Architectural Unit: Cistern 69

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
SW 2-8	TT 1500	Shrine	Pottery	1932
SW 2-8, 156	156.320	Bowl	Pottery	1911
SW 2-8, 156	156.320	Bowls	Pottery	1913
SW 2-8, 156	156.313	Chalice	Pottery	1918
SW 2-8, 156	TT 1853	Chalice	Pottery	1917
SW 2-8, 156	156.313, 314	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1916
SW 2-8, 156	TT 1830	Stand	Pottery	1920
SW 2-8, 163	TT 1855	Bowl	Pottery	1910
SW 2-8, 171	171:350	Bowl	Pottery	1914
SW 2-8, 171	171.390	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1915
SW 2-8, 171	171.366	Jar	Pottery	1909
SW 2-8, 171	171.401	Lamp	Pottery	1919
SW 2-8, 175	TT 1854	Bowl	Pottery	1912
SW 2-8, IIB	TT 1463	Blade	Flint	2153
SW 2-8, IIB	TT 1483	Blade	Flint	2154
SW 2-8, IIB	TT 1486	Figurine	Pottery	2157
SW 2-8, IIB	TT 1465	Juglet	Pottery	2155
SW 2-8, IIB	TT 1478	Rod	Bronze	2156
SW 2-8, Silt		Astragali	Bone	2136
SW 2-8, Silt		Astragali	Bones	2147
SW 2-8, Silt		Astragali	Bones	2149
SW 2-8, Silt	TT 1655	Base	Basalt	2137
SW 2-8, Silt	TT 1716	Base	Basalt	2138

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IIB

Architectural Unit: Cistern 69

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
SW 2-8, Silt		Bird	Bones	2145
SW 2-8, Silt	TT 1716	Blades	Flint	2139
SW 2-8, Silt		Bovine	Bones	2148
SW 2-8, Silt		Clarias Lazera	Bones	2152
SW 2-8, Silt	TT 1540	Figurine	Pottery	2142
SW 2-8, Silt		Gazelle	Bones	2146
SW 2-8, Silt		Glycimeris	Shell	2150
SW 2-8, Silt	TT 1671	Grinding Stone	Basalt	2141
SW 2-8, Silt	TT 1651	Handle	Bronze	2135
SW 2-8, Silt		Nassa	Shell	2151
SW 2-8, Silt		Oven	Pottery	2144
SW 2-8, Silt		Piece	Bronze	2143
SW 2-8, Silt	TT 1655	Rod	Ivory	2140
SW 2-8, Silt	TT 1652	Weight	Stone	2134

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IIB

Architectural Unit: Cult Room 1

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
SW 2-7		Astragali	bone	1974
SW 2-7		Beads		1970
SW 2-7	TT 71	Blade	Iron	2121
SW 2-7		Blades	Iron ?	1962
SW 2-7	TT 100	Mold	Clay	1961
SW 2-7		Pestles	Stone	1966
SW 2-7	TT 91	Plowshare	Iron	2125
SW 2-7	TT 116	Quern	Basalt	2119
SW 2-7	TT 98	Rubbing Stone	Limestone	2122
SW 2-7	TT 117	Rubbing Stone	Stone	2120
SW 2-7	TT 86	Rubbing Stone	Stone	2123
SW 2-7	TT 322	Scythe	Iron	1976
SW 2-7	TT 108	Sickle	Iron	1963
SW 2-7		Spindle Whorls		1971
SW 2-7	TT 870	Stopper	Stone	2124
SW 2-7		Toggle-pin	Metal	1969
SW 2-7	TT 78	Weight		2116
SW 2-7	TT 79	Weight	Basalt	2117
SW 2-7	TT 81	Weight	Stone	2118
SW 2-7		Weights		1972
SW 2-7, 13	TT 36	Jar	Pottery	1788
SW 2-7, 26	26.36-40	Bowl	Pottery	1892
SW 2-7, 26	26.98	Bowl	Pottery	1858
SW 2-7, 26	26.98	Bowl	Pottery	1885
SW 2-7, 26	TT 439	Bowl	Pottery	1838

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IIB

Architectural Unit: Cult Room 1

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
SW 2-7, 26	TT 441	Bowl	Pottery	1865
SW 2-7, 26	TT 443	Bowl	Pottery	1882
SW 2-7, 26	TT 448	Bowl	Pottery	1881
SW 2-7, 26	26.36	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1900
SW 2-7, 26	26.98	Jar	Pottery	1795
SW 2-7, 26	26.98	Jar	Pottery	1796
SW 2-7, 26	TT 440	Jug	Pottery	1813
SW 2-7, 26	TT 83	Jug	Pottery	1821
SW 2-7, 26	TT 62	Juglet	Pottery	1828
SW 2-7, 26	TT 63	Juglet	Pottery	1822
SW 2-7, 26	TT 73	Pyxis	Pottery	1835
SW 2-7, 26.	TT 81	Spindle Whorl	Clay	1931
SW 2-7, 27	27.41	Bowl	Pottery	1891
SW 2-7, 27	27.45	Bowl	Pottery	1867
SW 2-7, 27	27.45	Bowl	Pottery	1872
SW 2-7, 27	27.45	Bowl	Pottery	1873
SW 2-7, 27	27.45	Bowl	Pottery	1883
SW 2-7, 27	27.45	Bowl	Pottery	1886
SW 2-7, 27	27.45	Bowl	Pottery	1897
SW 2-7, 27	27.45	Bowl	Pottery	1898
SW 2-7, 27	27.45, 49/ 61.169	Bowl	Pottery	1854
SW 2-7, 27	27.49	Bowl	Pottery	1884
SW 2-7, 27	TT 416	Bowl	Pottery	1852
SW 2-7, 27	TT 442	Bowl	Pottery	1870
SW 2-7, 27	TT 444	Bowl	Pottery	1895
SW 2-7, 27	TT 445	Bowl	Pottery	1851
SW 2-7, 27	TT 446	Bowl	Pottery	1837
SW 2-7, 27	TT 447	Bowl	Pottery	1894
SW 2-7, 27	TT 449	Bowl	Pottery	1875
SW 2-7, 27	TT 450	Bowl	Pottery	2115
SW 2-7, 27	TT 451	Bowl	Pottery	1842
SW 2-7, 27	TT 452	Bowl	Pottery	1871
SW 2-7, 27	TT 453	Bowl	Pottery	1861
SW 2-7, 27	TT 487	Bowl	Pottery	1848
SW 2-7, 27	TT 64	Censer	Pottery	1907
SW 2-7, 27	TT 65	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1904
SW 2-7, 27	27. 45, 49	Jar	Pottery	1811
SW 2-7, 27	27.45	Jar	Pottery	1797
SW 2-7, 27	TT 103	Jug	Pottery	1812
SW 2-7, 27	TT 88	Juglet	Pottery	1827
SW 2-7, 27	TT 89	Lamp	Pottery	1905
SW 2-7, 27	TT 107	Loom Weight	Clay	1923

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IIB

Architectural Unit: Cult Room 1

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
SW 2-7, 27	TT 488	Pyxis	Pottery	1833
SW 2-7, 33	33.66	Bowl	Pottery	1893
SW 2-7, 35	25.68	Bowl	Pottery	1888
SW 2-7, 35	35.67	Bowl	Pottery	1856
SW 2-7, 35	35.68	Bowl	Pottery	1874
SW 2-7, 35	35.68/ 36.105/48.128	Bowl	Pottery	1866
SW 2-7, 36	36.106	Jug	Pottery	1818
SW 2-7, 48	48.119	Bowl	Pottery	1887
SW 2-7, 48	48.119	Bowl	Pottery	1890
SW 2-7, 48	48.127-130	Bowl	Pottery	1845
SW 2-7, 48	48.119	Jar	Pottery	1794
SW 2-7, 48	48.125-130	Jar	Pottery	1799
SW 2-7, 48	48.127	Jar	Pottery	2158
SW 2-7, 57	57.218	Amphoriskos	Pottery	1810
SW 2-7, 57	57.147	Bowl	Pottery	1844
SW 2-7, 57	57.147 / 59.152	Bowl	Pottery	1843
SW 2-7, 57	57.228	Jar	Pottery	1792
SW 2-7, 57	57.226	Jug	Pottery	1816
SW 2-7, 57	TT 398	Weaving Tool	Bone	1928
SW 2-7, 59	59.106 / 61.208	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1899
SW 2-7, 59	TT 489	Krater	Pottery	1836
SW 2-7, 59	59.143	Loom Weight	Clay	1924
SW 2-7, 60	60.161	Loom Weight	Clay	1925
SW 2-7, 61	TT 350	Amphoriskos	Pottery	1809
SW 2-7, 61	TT 352	Bowl	Pottery	1876
SW 2-7, 61	TT 353	Bowl	Pottery	1863
SW 2-7, 61	TT 354	Bowl	Pottery	1878
SW 2-7, 61	TT 410	Bowl	Pottery	1868
SW 2-7, 61	TT 411	Bowl	Pottery	1860
SW 2-7, 61	TT 412	Bowl	Pottery	1877
SW 2-7, 61	TT 455	Bowl	Pottery	1869
SW 2-7, 61	TT 457	Bowl	Pottery	1864
SW 2-7, 61	TT 461	Bowl	Pottery	1847
SW 2-7, 61	TT 462	Bowl	Pottery	1862
SW 2-7, 61	TT 463	Bowl	Pottery	1896
SW 2-7, 61	TT 479	Bowl	Pottery	1840
SW 2-7, 61	TT 480	Bowl	Pottery	1839
SW 2-7, 61	TT 390	Drum	Stone	2107
SW 2-7, 61	TT 391	Drum	Stone	2108
SW 2-7, 61	TT 389	Drums	Stone	1960
SW 2-7, 61	TT 394	Grinding Stone	Basalt	2109

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IIB

Architectural Unit: Cult Room 1

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
SW 2-7, 61	61.165	Jar	Pottery	1793
SW 2-7, 61	TT 459	Jar	Pottery	1804
SW 2-7, 61	TT 460	Jar	Pottery	1806
SW 2-7, 61	TT 474	Jar	Pottery	1789
SW 2-7, 61	TT 475	Jar	Pottery	1803
SW 2-7, 61	TT 477	Jar	Pottery	1787
SW 2-7, 61	TT 478	Jar	Pottery	1785
SW 2-7, 61	TT 482	Jar	Pottery	1800
SW 2-7, 61	61.229	Jug	Pottery	1820
SW 2-7, 61	TT 454	Jug	Pottery	1814
SW 2-7, 61	TT 470	Jug	Pottery	1815
SW 2-7, 61	61.205	Juglet	Pottery	1829
SW 2-7, 61	TT 458	Juglet	Pottery	1830
SW 2-7, 61	TT 466	Juglet	Pottery	1831
SW 2-7, 61	TT 388	Loom Weights	Clay	1926
SW 2-7, 61	TT 373	Macehead	Basalt	1968
SW 2-7, 61	TT 372	Pyxis	Pottery	1834
SW 2-7, 61	TT 395	Quern	Basalt	1965
SW 2-7, 61	TT 324	Rubbing Stone	Basalt	1959
SW 2-7, 61	TT 392	Rubbing Stone	Basalt	2105
SW 2-7, 61	TT 393	Rubbing Stone	Basalt	2106
SW 2-7, 61	TT 351	Stand	Pottery	1908
SW 2-7, 62	TT 296	Weaving Tool	Bone	1930
SW 2-7, 63	63.237	Bowl	Pottery	1879
SW 2-7, 63	TT 469	Jar	Pottery	1791
SW 2-7, 63	TT 481	Jar	Pottery	1790
SW 2-7, 63	TT 468	Jug	Pottery	1817
SW 2-7, 63	TT 386	Juglet	Pottery	1824
SW 2-7, 63	TT 397	Weaving Tool	Bone	1927
SW 2-7, 65	65.244.388	Loom Weight	Clay	1921
SW 2-7, 93	93.205	Loom Weights	Clay	1922
SW 2-7/8	TT 409	Arrowhead	Iron	1967
SW 2-7/8	TT 387	Javelin-head	Iron	1964
SW 2-7/8	TT 430	Massaba	Stone	2112
SW 2-7/8	TT 431	Massaba	Stone	2113
SW 2-7/8	TT 432	Massaba	Stone	2114
SW 2-7/8	TT 356	Quern	Basalt	2110
SW 2-7/8	TT 320	Rubbing Stone	Stone	2111
SW 2-7/8, 18	TT 306	Juglet	Pottery	1826
SW 2-7/8, 57	TT 415	Bowl	Pottery	1853
SW 2-7/8, 57	TT 472	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1903
SW 2-7/8, 57	TT 467	Jar	Pottery	1807
SW 2-7/8, 57	TT 490	Jar	Pottery	1808

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IIB

Architectural Unit: Cult Room 1

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
SW 2-7/8, 59	TT 1866	Jar	Pottery	1805
SW 2-7/8, 59	TT 476	Jar	Pottery	1786
SW 2-7/8, 59	TT 483	Jar	Pottery	1798
SW 2-7/8, 59	TT 327	Juglet	Pottery	1825
SW 2-7/8, 60	TT 465	Bowl	Pottery	1859
SW 2-7/8, 60	TT 355	Weaving Tool	Bone	1929
SW 2-7/8, 61	TT 456	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1902
SW 2-7/8, 61	TT 414	Jug	Pottery	1819

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IIB

Architectural Unit: Cult Room 2

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
SW 2-7, 28	TT 132	Blades	Iron	1973
SW 2-7, 28	28.47	Bowl	Pottery	1849
SW 2-7, 28	28.55	Bowl	Pottery	1857
SW 2-7, 28	TT 464	Bowl	Pottery	1855
SW 2-7, 28	TT 471	Bowl	Pottery	1841
SW 2-7, 28	TT 485	Bowl	Pottery	1850
SW 2-7, 28	28.50 / 33.66	Cooking Pot	Pottery	1901
SW 2-7, 28	28.47	Jar	Pottery	1801
SW 2-7, 28	28.47 / 32.60	Jar	Pottery	1802
SW 2-7, 28	28.50	Juglet	Pottery	1823
SW 2-7, 28	TT 484	Juglet	Pottery	1832
SW 2-7, 36	36.99	Bowl	Pottery	1846
SW 2-7, 36	36.99	Bowl	Pottery	1889
SW 2-7, 36	TT 486	Bowl	Pottery	1880
SW 2-7, 36	TT 1842	Figurine	Pottery	1957
SW 2-7, 36		Jars	Pottery	2131
SW 2-7, 61		Bowls	Pottery	2129
SW 2-7, 61		Bowls	Pottery	2130
SW 2-7, 61	TT 473	Lamp	Pottery	1906

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IIB

Architectural Unit: Cultic Structure

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
SW 1-8		Shrine	Pottery	1030

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IIB

Architectural Unit: Pit 93

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
SW 1-7	TT 902	Juglet	Pottery	2126
SW 1-7		Lamp	Pottery	2128

Provenance: Tell Taanach

Stratum: IIB

Architectural Unit: Pit 93

Locus	Reg #	Object	Material	Artifact #
SW 1-7		Platter	Pottery	2127

APPENDIX 4

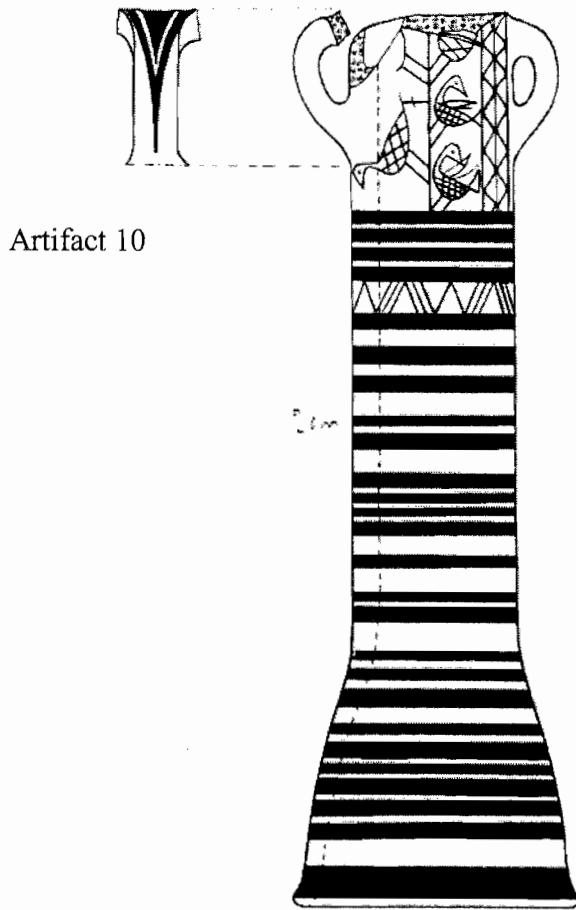
PLATES

The plates are grouped according to the various sites in the same order that they appear in the text. The artifacts shown are identified according to their numbers in the database. Pictures and schematics are documented according to their published sources.

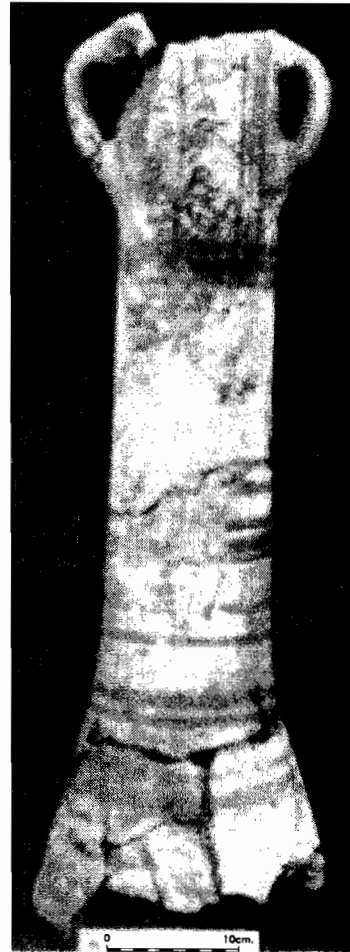
For the most part, artifacts on the same page have been rendered in relative proportions. No set scale is used in the depictions. Often, the best fit to the page is used. For more accurate renditions of scale, one would be advised to check the original reports. The scale and proportions of the Megiddo artifacts were most difficult to maintain because different scales were used by the excavators the various finds. Only a careful reading of the reports would allow for an accurate determination of the various scales. With the plates in this report, one would be advised to approach the proportions of the Megiddo plates with caution.

PLATE 1

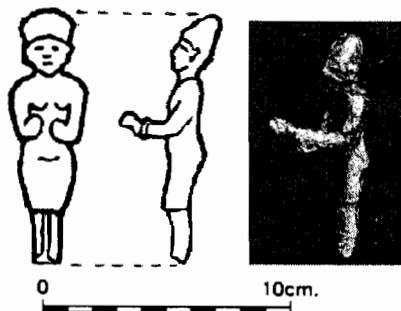
Beth Shean Lower VI, Locus 1021B, Stands and Images



Artifact 10



Artifact 30
Gold Plated Bronze Statuette



Artifact 512
Gold Scarab ?



Artifact 28

PLATE 2

Beth Shean Lower VI, LOCUS 1021B, Bowls, Jars, and Jugs

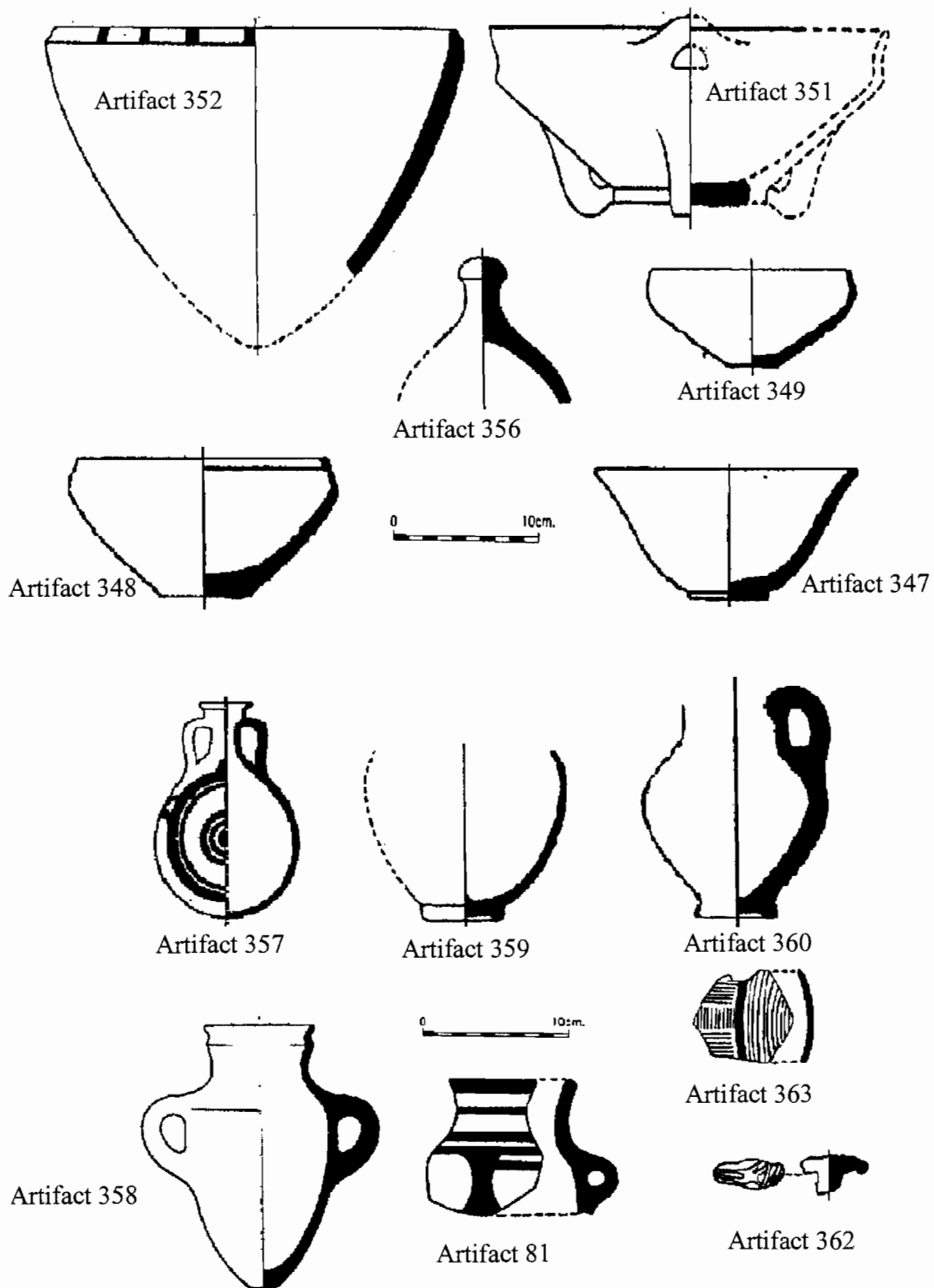
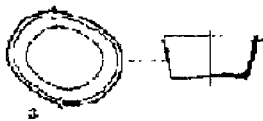
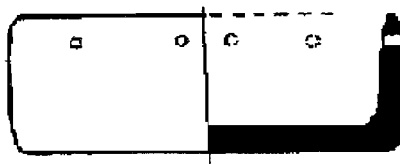


PLATE 3

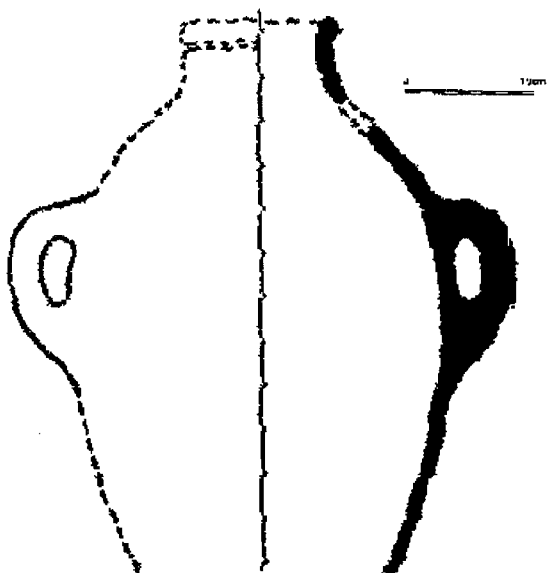
Beth Shean Lower VI, Locus 1021B, Cup, Jar, and Pot

Artifact 145
Bronze Cup

Artifact 154



Artifact 367



Artifact 368

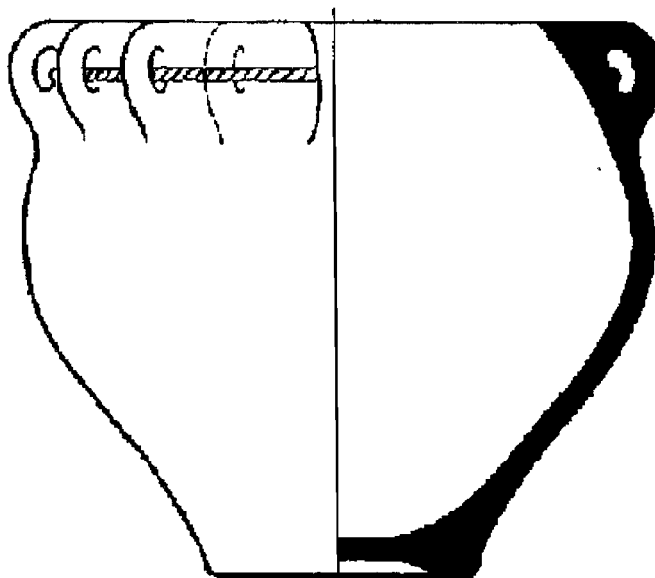


PLATE 4

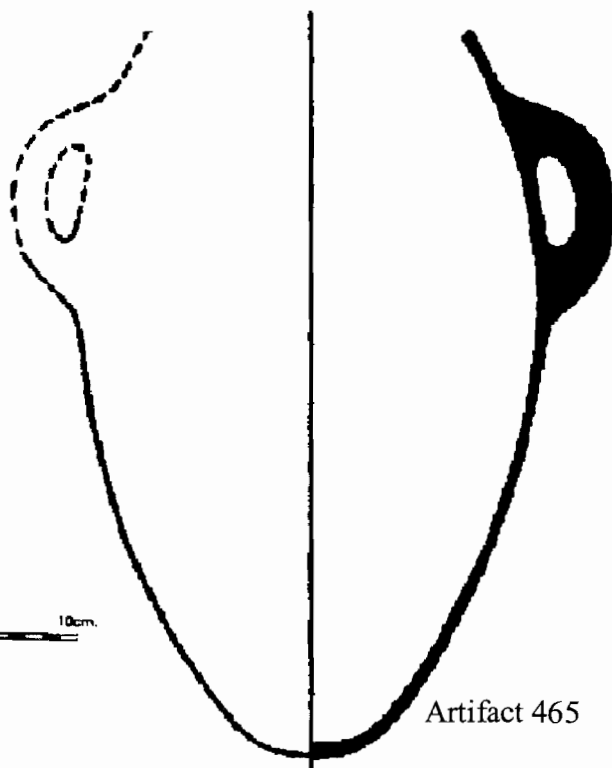
Beth Shean Lower VI, Loci 1034, 1043



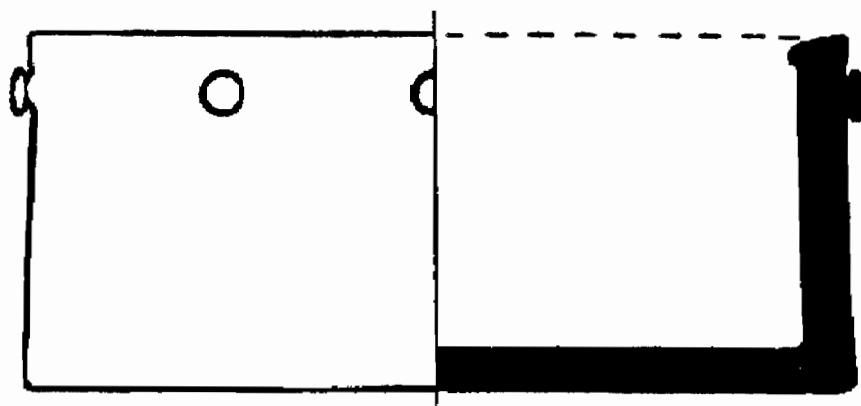
Artifact 462



Artifact 467



Artifact 465

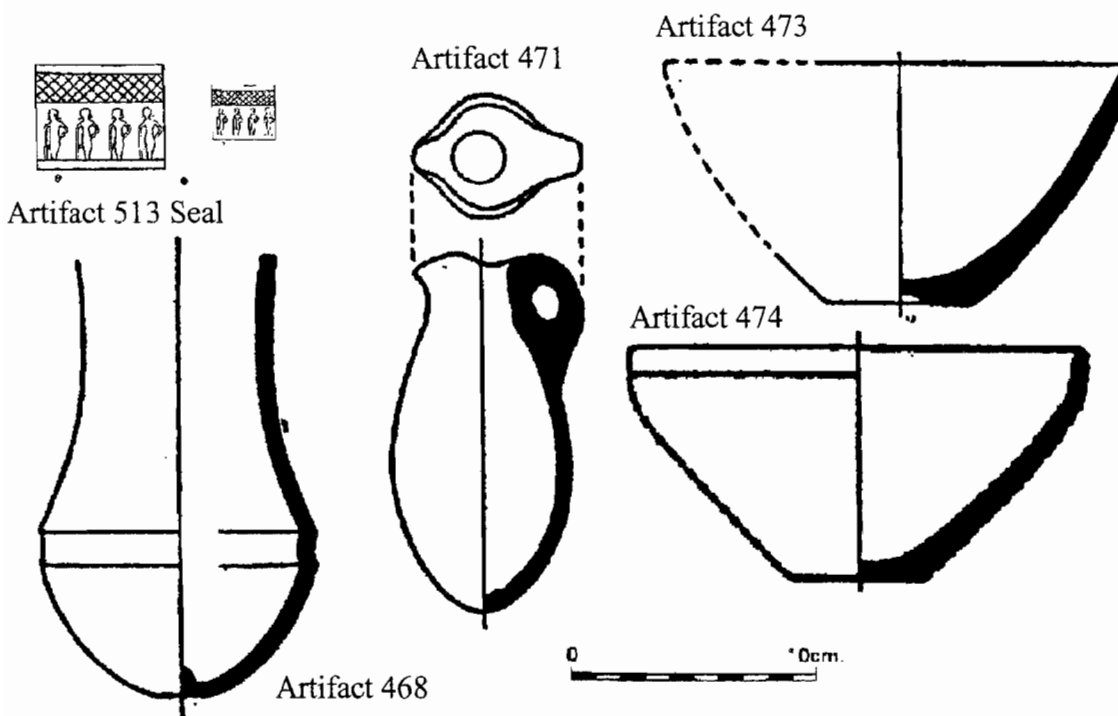


Artifact 155



PLATE 5

Beth Shean Lower VI, Locus 1033



Plan:
Stratum VI Temple
Rowe, *Four Canaanite
Temples*, Plate viii.

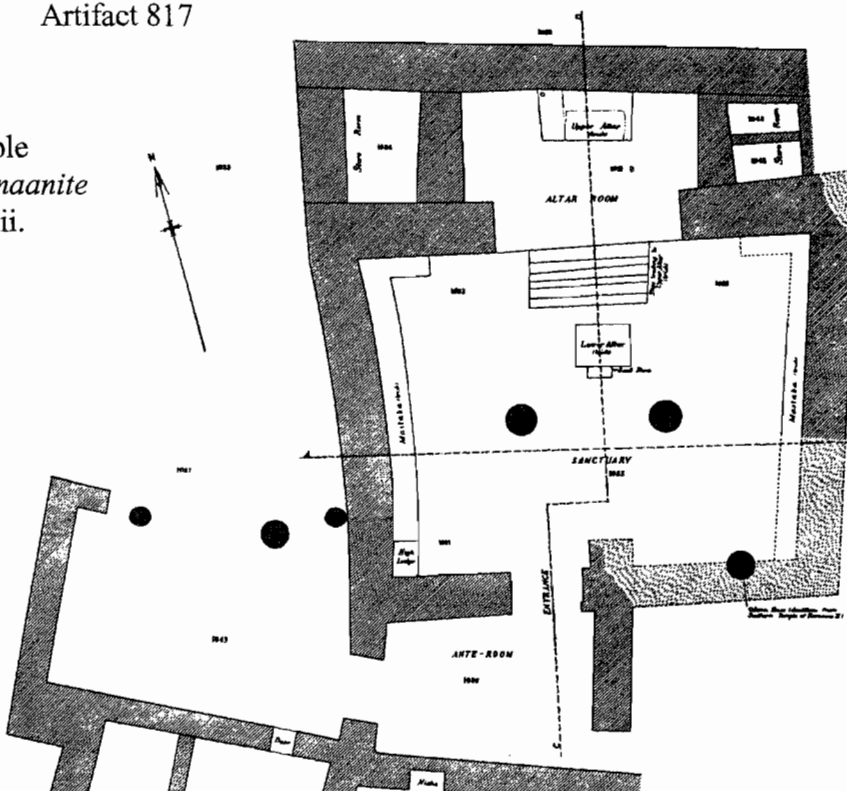
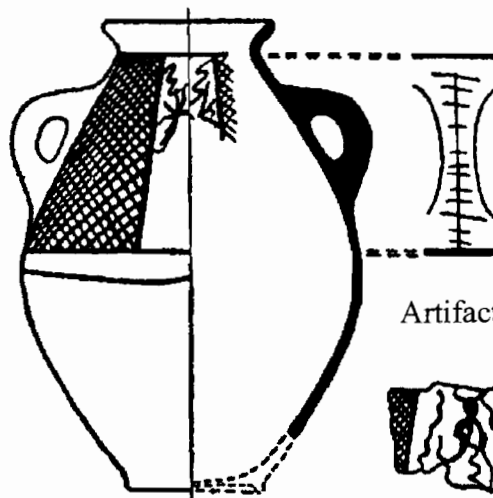
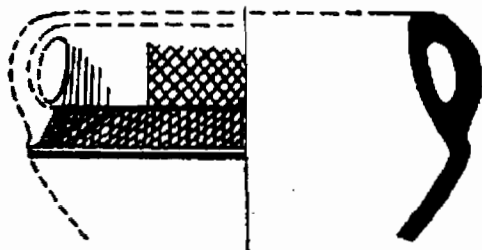


PLATE 6

Beth Shean Lower VI, Loci 1036, 1042

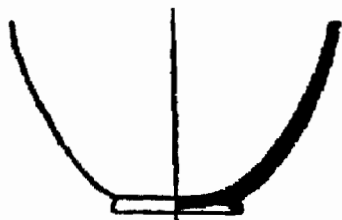
Artifact 466



Artifact 463



Artifact 465



Artifact 11



Artifact 470



Artifact 163



Artifact 147

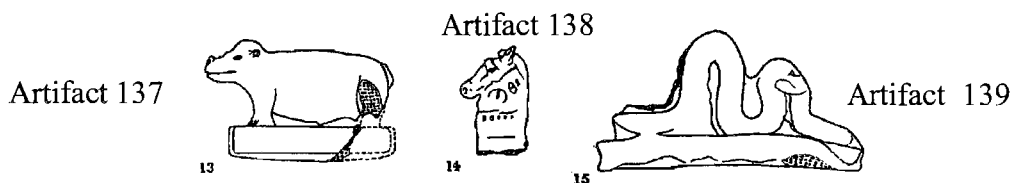
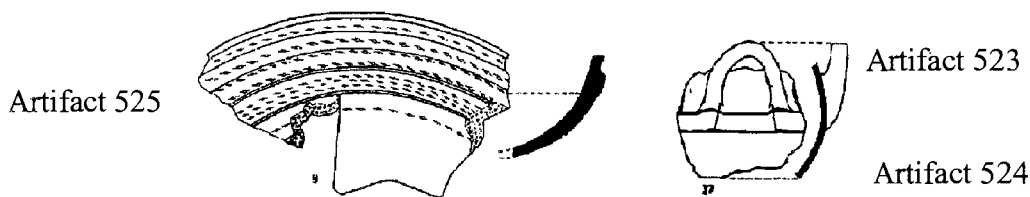
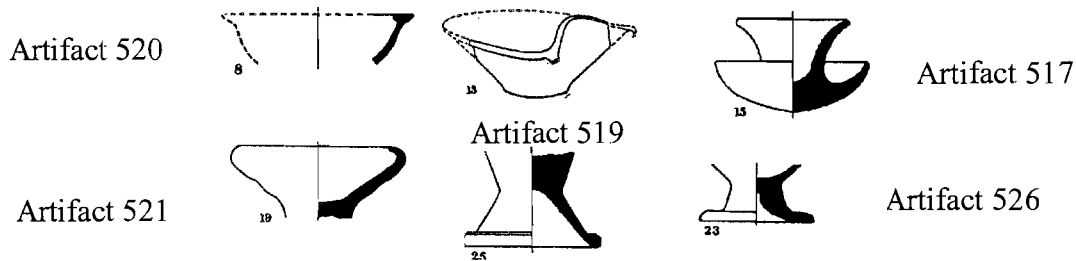


0 10cm.

Artifact 477

PLATE 7

Beth Shean Lower VI, Sample of Central Loci



Artifacts From Locus 1101

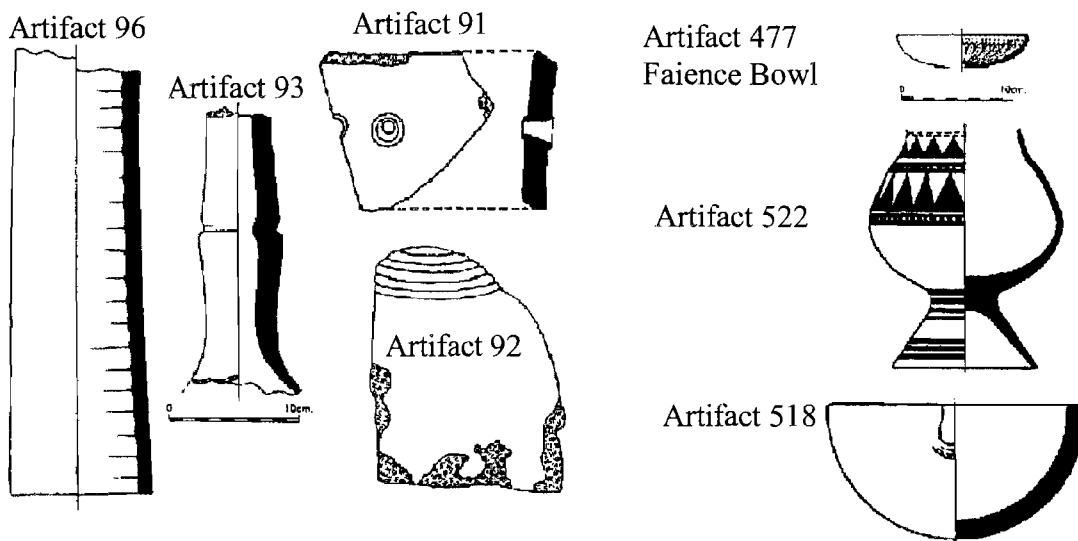


PLATE 8

Beth Shean V: Locus 1021A, Stand and Image



7



8



9

Artifact 44. Doves are not to scale(Artifacts 106, 107, 108)

Artifact 29

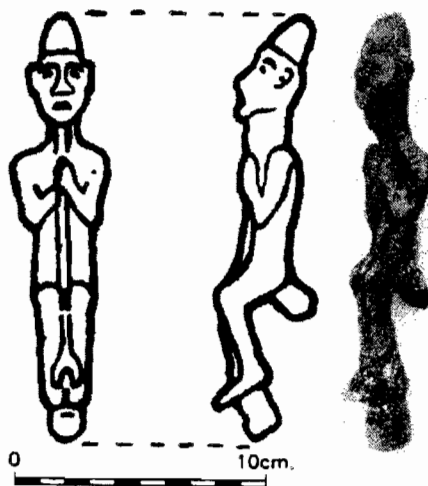
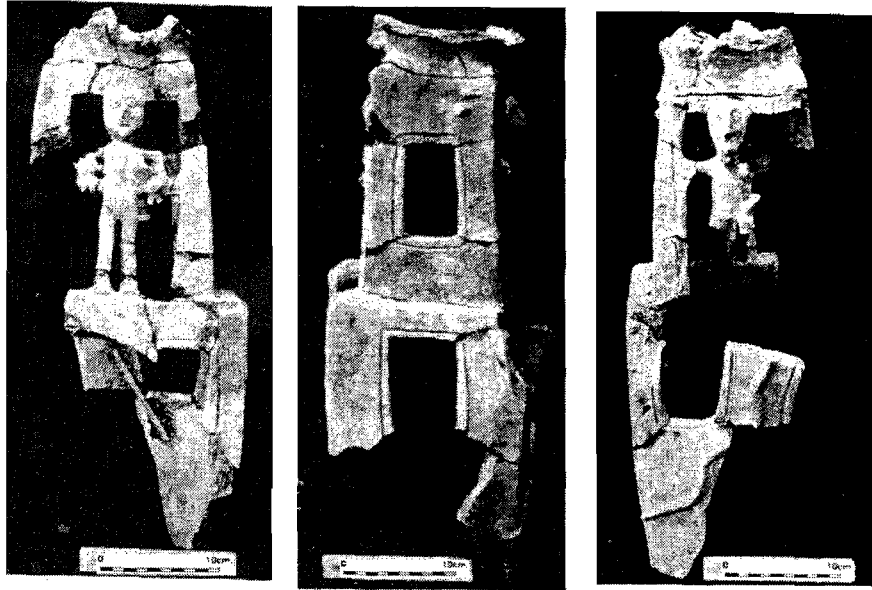
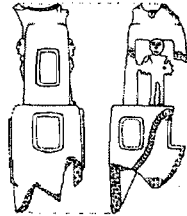


PLATE 9

Beth Shean V: Locus 1021A, Stands



Artifact 63



Artifact 66

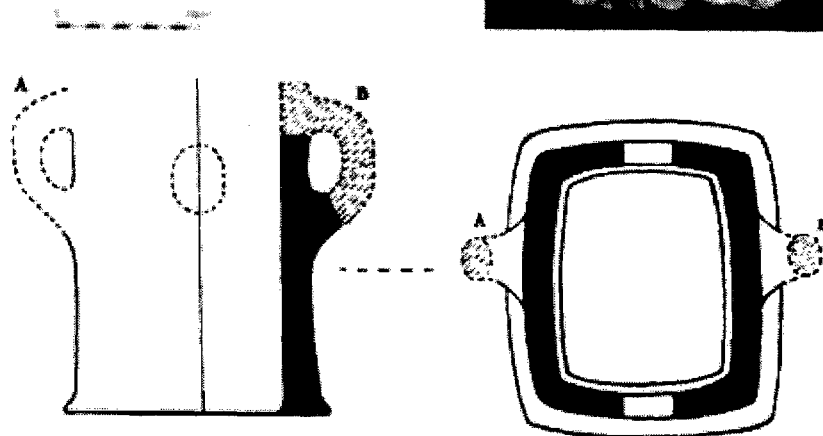
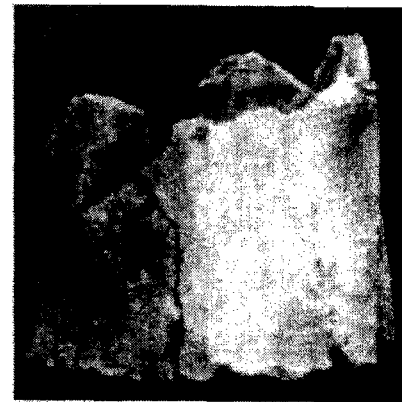
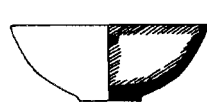


PLATE 10

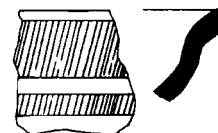
Beth Shean V: Locus 1021A, Pottery



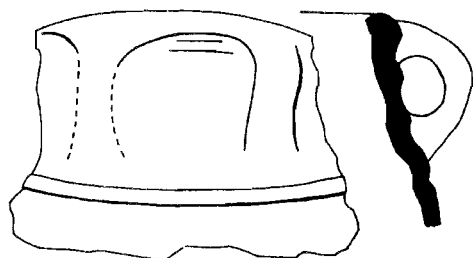
Artifact 254



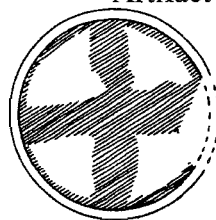
Artifact 254



Artifact 279



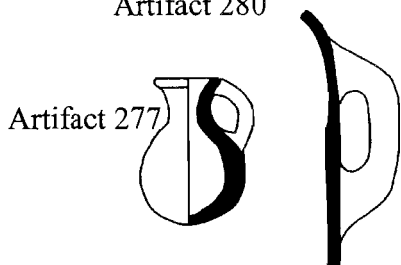
Artifact 280



10cm.



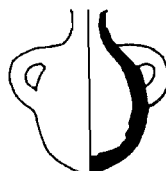
Artifact 264



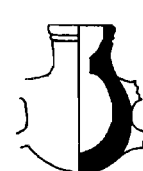
Artifact 277



Artifact 281



Artifact 269

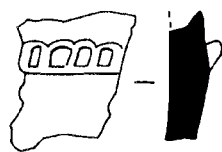


Artifact 272



Artifact 270

Artifact 282



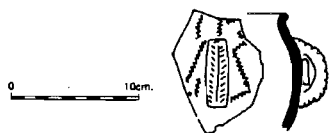
Artifact 283



Artifact 284



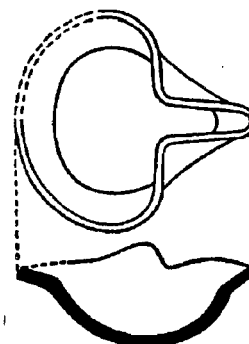
Artifact 285



Artifact 286



Artifact 287

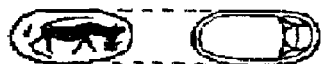


Artifact 263

Scarabs



10cm.



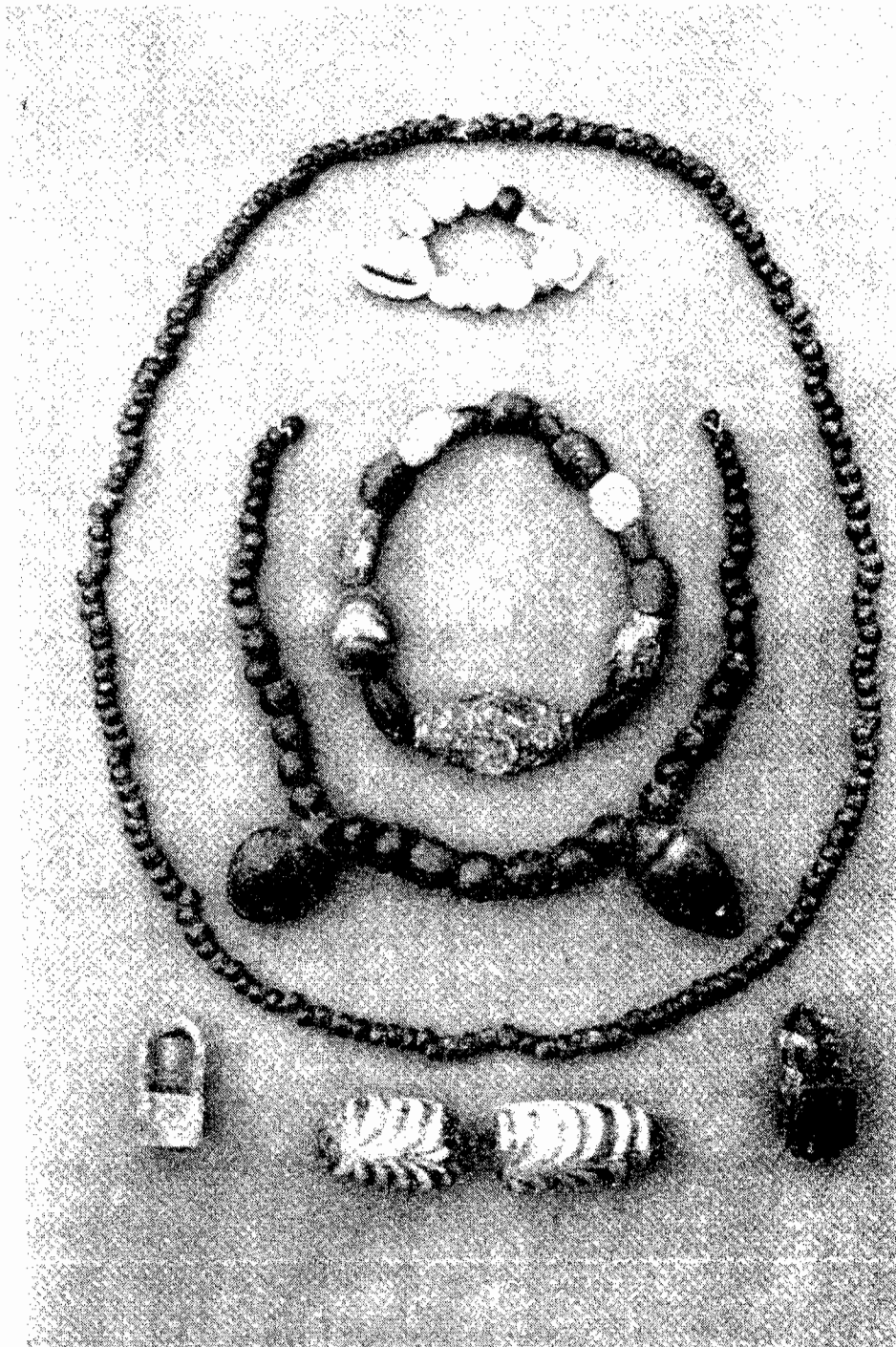
5



6

PLATE 11

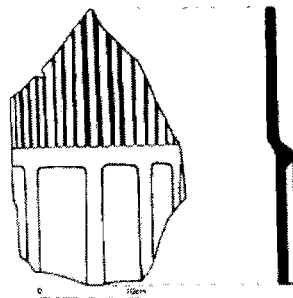
Beth Shean V: Loci 1021A, 1022



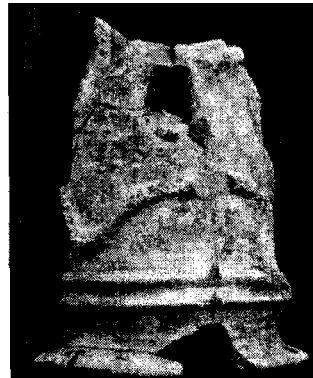
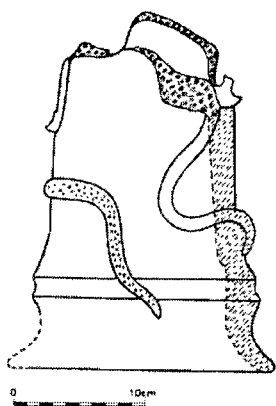
Beads found in loci 1021A., 1022
Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, Plate Ixvia 4

PLATE 12

Beth Shean: Building 1029, Locus 1021, Miscellaneous



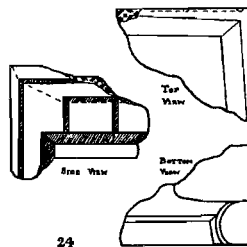
Artifact 75



Artifact 56



Artifacts 62, 84



Artifact 166



Artifact 58



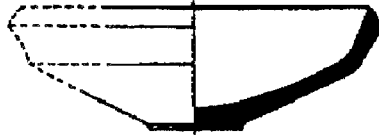
Artifact 24

PLATE 13

Beth Shean: Building 1029, Locus 1021, Pottery



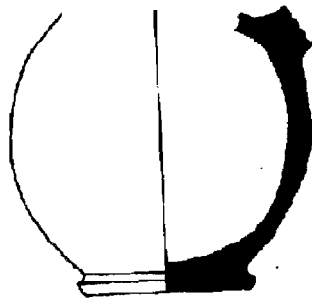
Artifact 373



Artifact 253



Artifact 370



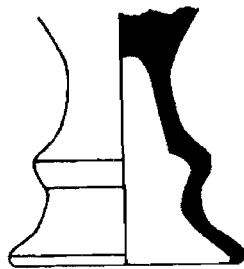
Artifact 371



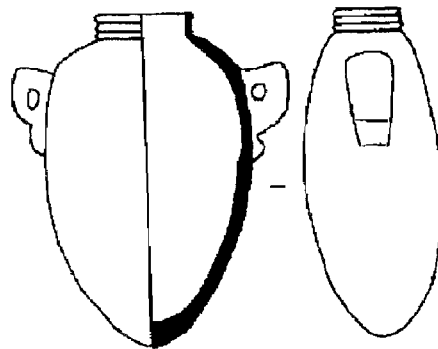
Artifact 274



Artifact 275



Artifact 372

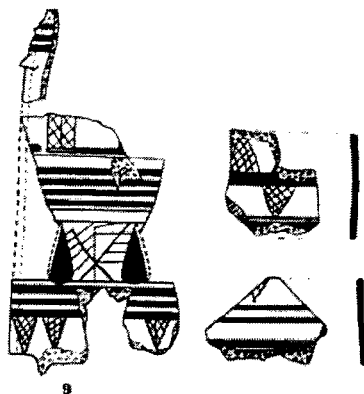


Artifact 374

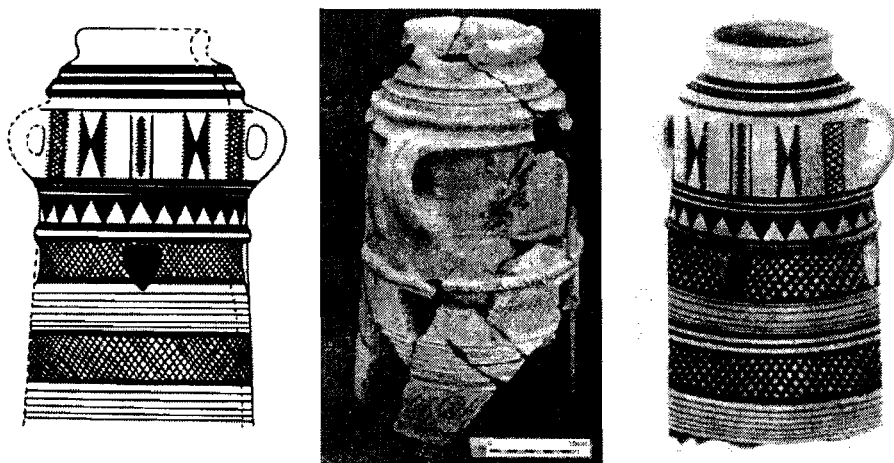
PLATE 14

Beth Shean: Building 1029, Locus 1029, Pottery Stands

Artifact 71



Artifact 49



Artifact 45

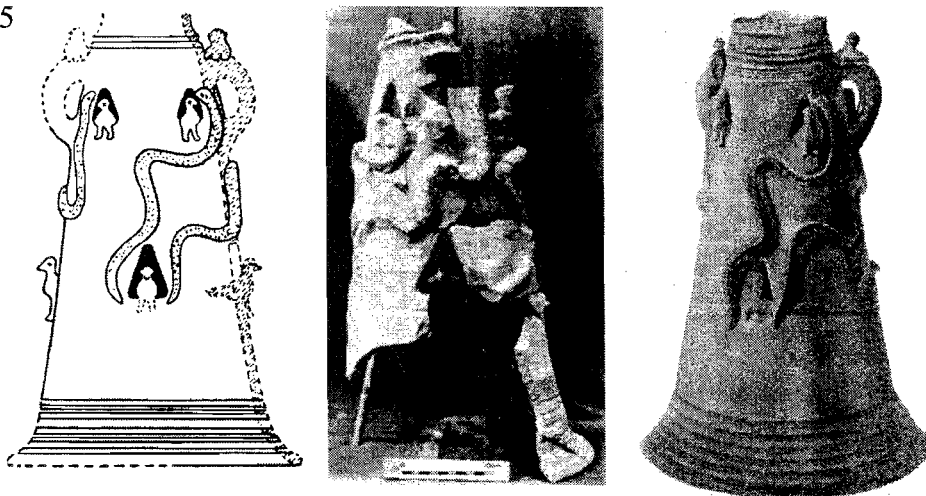
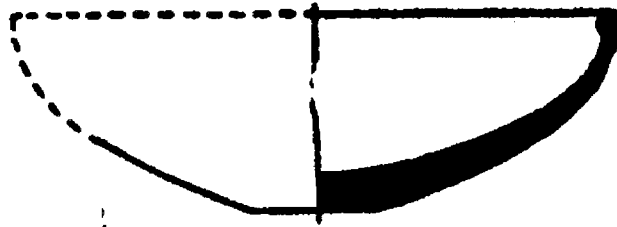


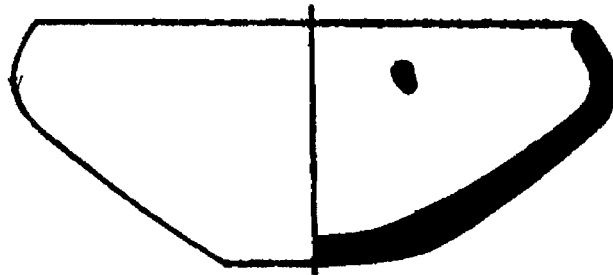
PLATE 15

Beth Shean Building 1029, Locus 1029, Pottery Stands

Artifact 257



Artifact 258



Artifact 259

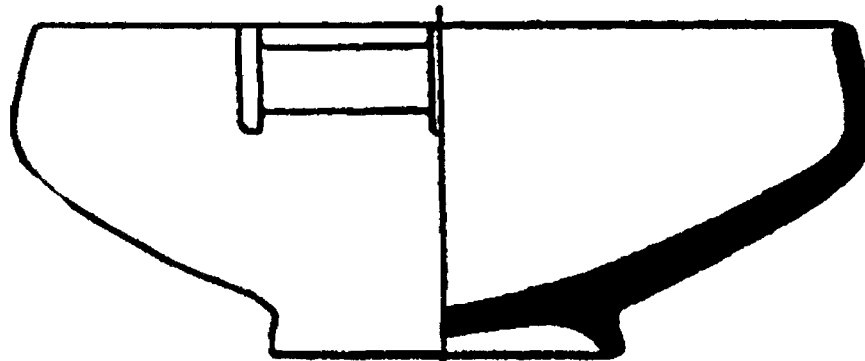
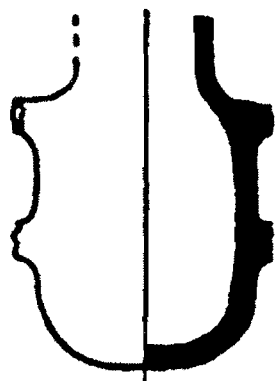


PLATE 16

Beth Shean: Building 1029, Locus 1029, *Kernos Ring*

Artifact 273

Artifact 366



Artifact 120

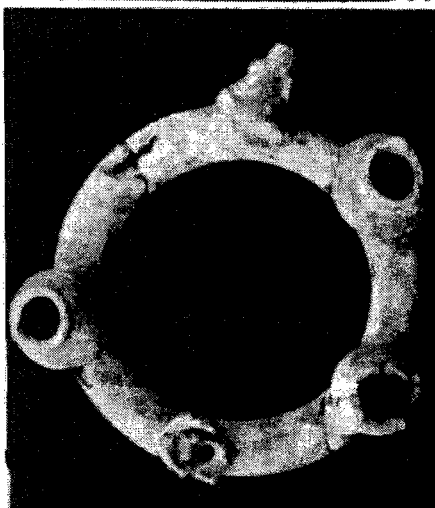
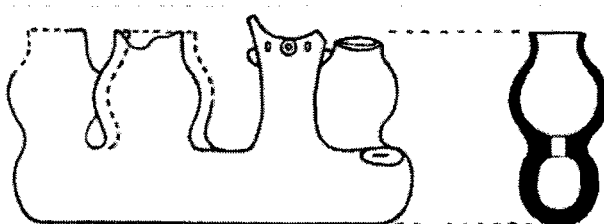
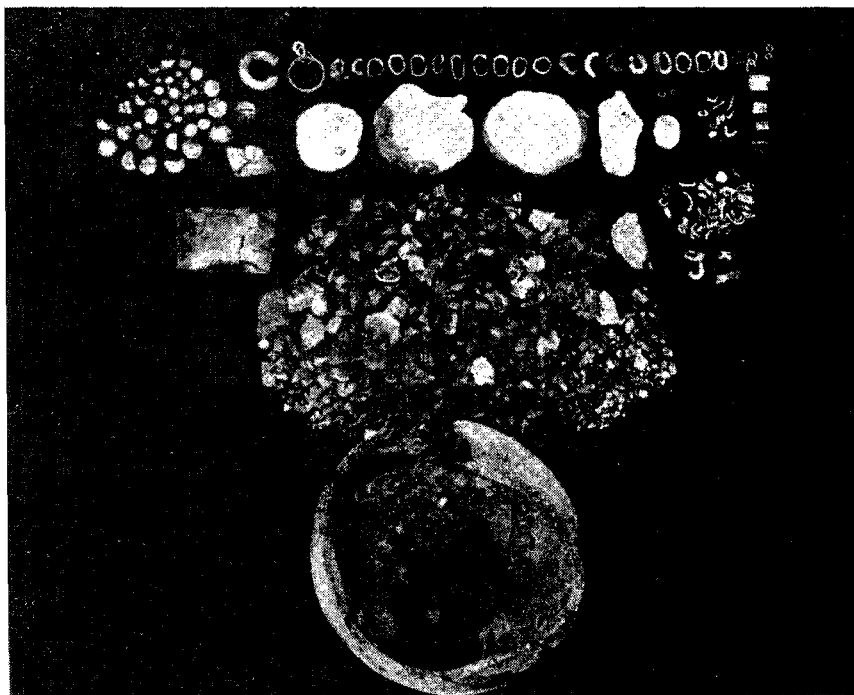


PLATE 17

Beth Shean: Building 1029, Locus 1029, Foundation Deposits

Artifact 214. Foundation Deposit

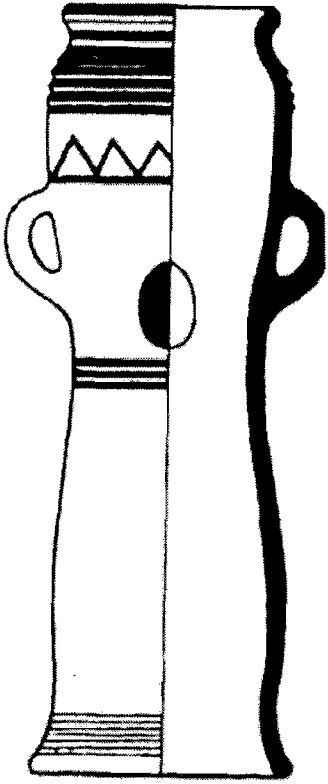


Artifact 215. Foundation Deposit

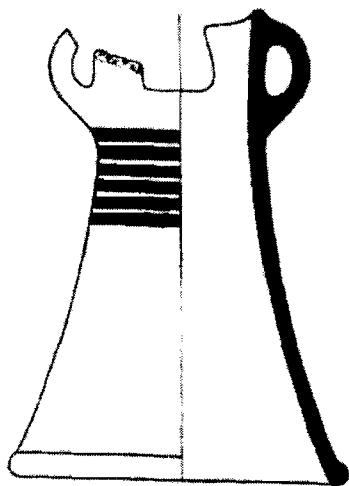
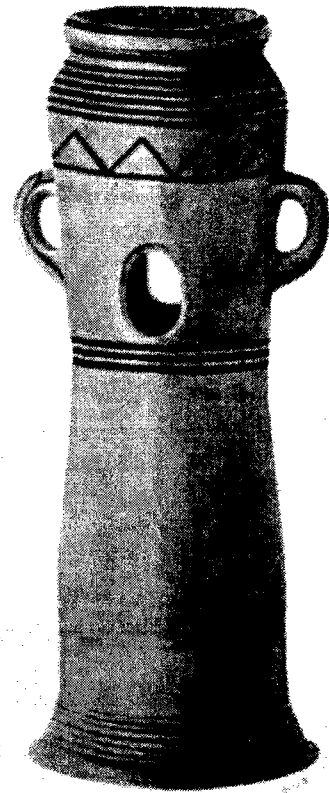
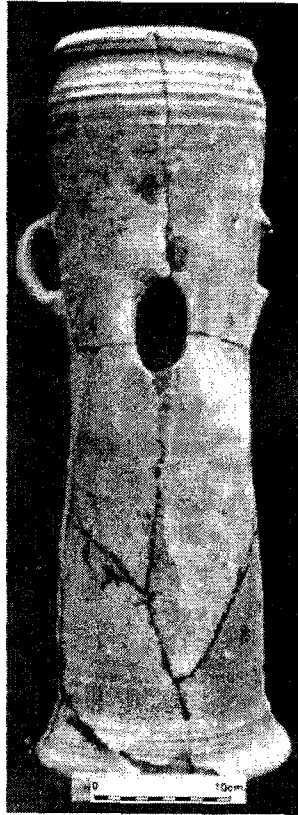


PLATE 18

Beth Shean: Building 1029, Locus 1028, Pottery Stands



Artifact 50



Artifact 70

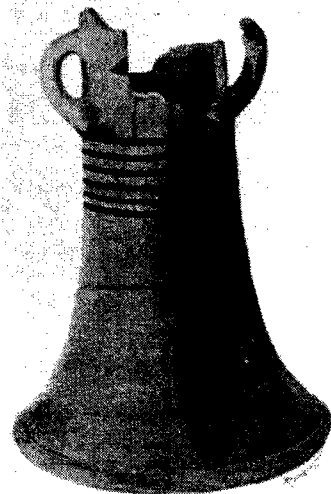
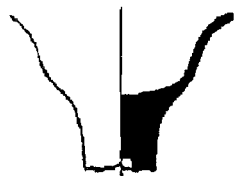


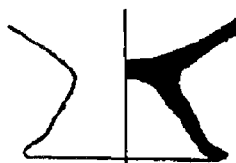
PLATE 19

Beth Shean: Building 1029, Locus 1028, Miscellaneous

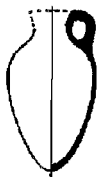
Artifact 342



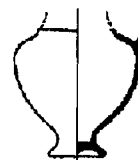
Artifact 353



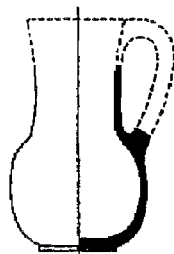
Artifact 354



Artifact 276



Artifact 268



Artifact 267

Not shown Artifact 335, an ivory hand.

PLATE 20

Beth Shean: Building 1029, Locus 1028, Large Pottery

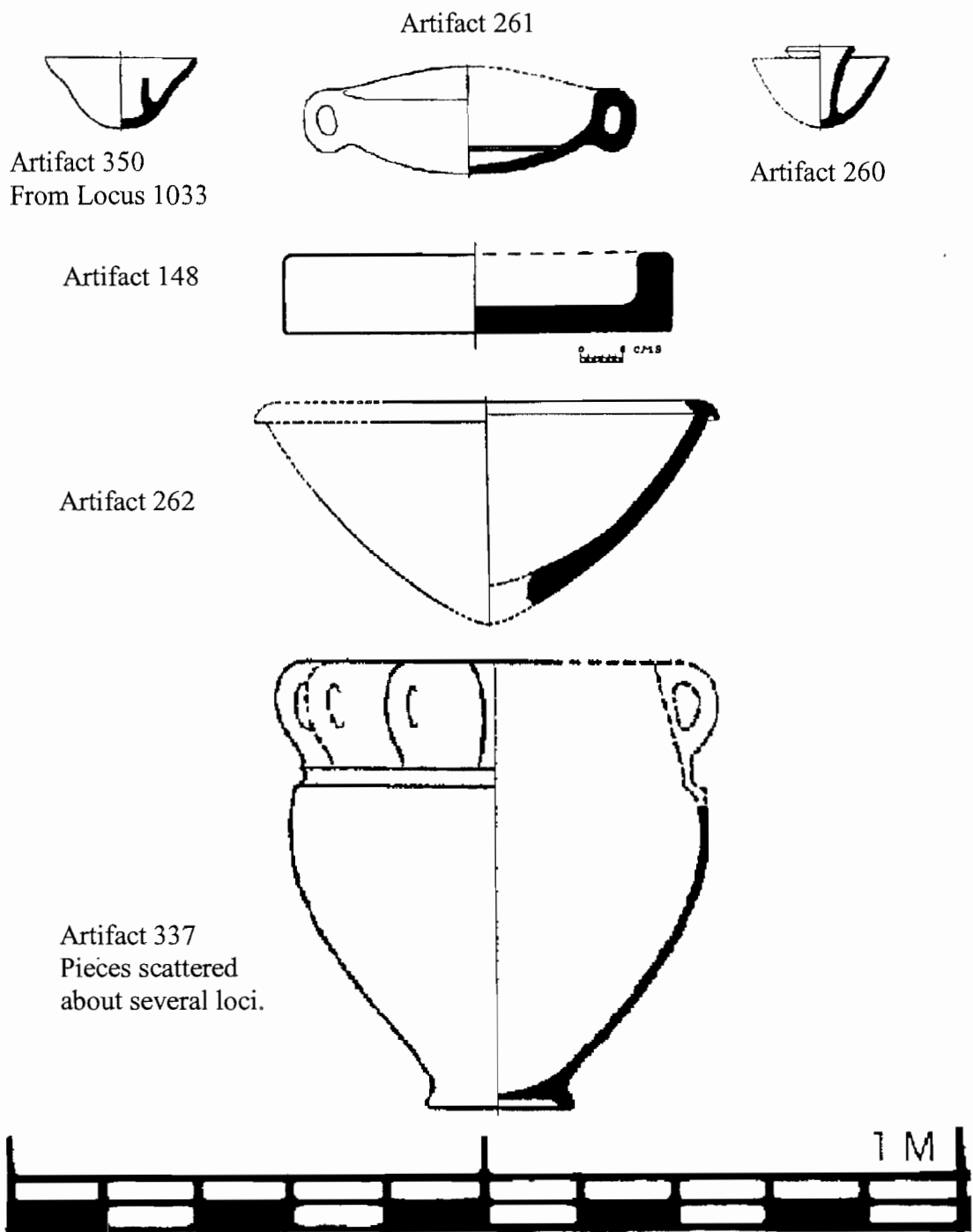
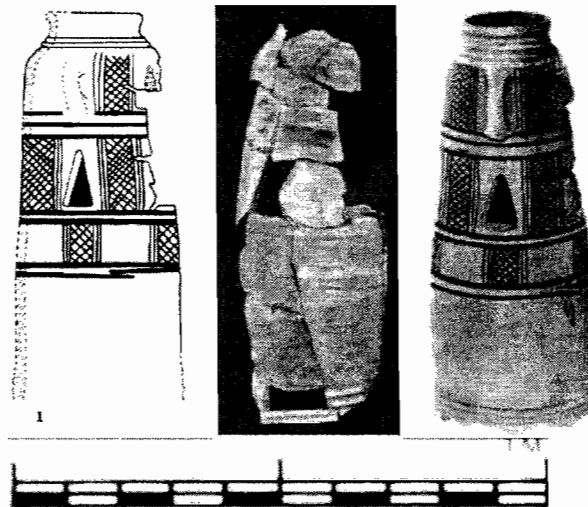


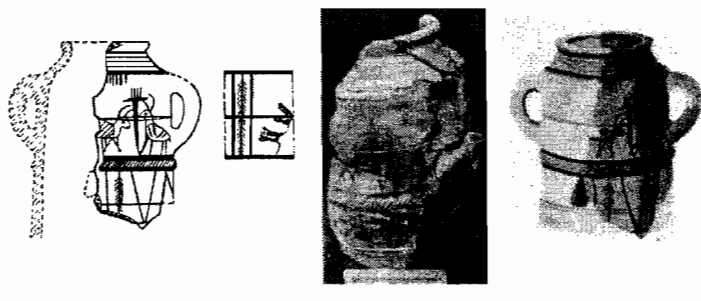
PLATE 21

Beth Shean: Building 1029, Locus 1019, Pottery Stand

Artifact 48



Artifacts 51, 52

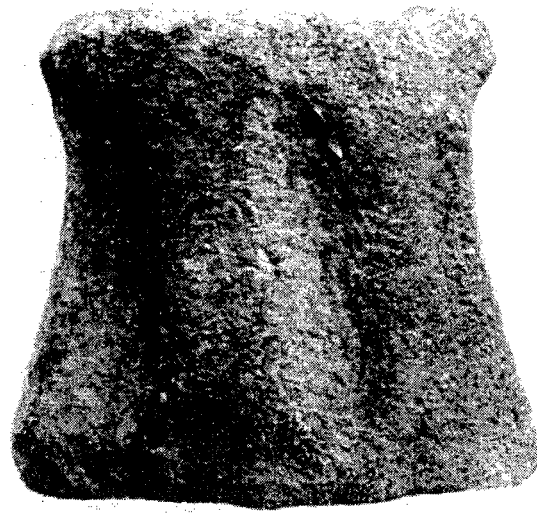


Artifacts 69, 68



PLATE 22

Beth Shean Building 1029, Locus 1019, Stone Artifact

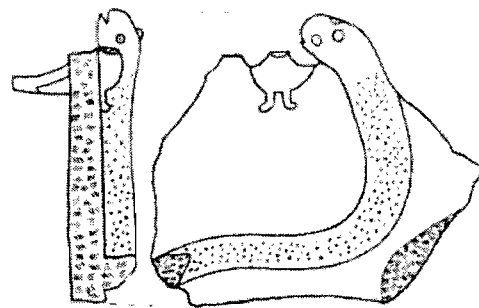


Artifact 326. Size not known.



Artifact 341

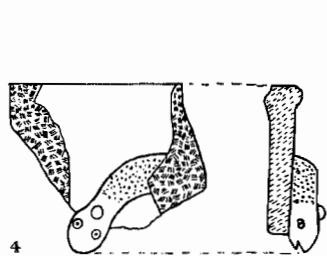
Artifact 77



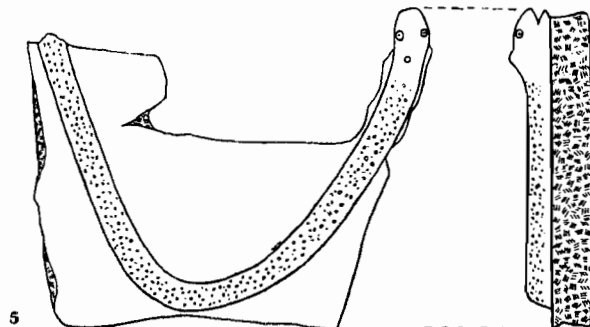
Artifact 61

PLATE 23

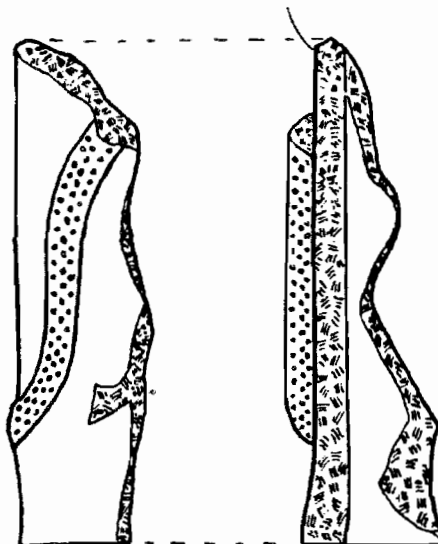
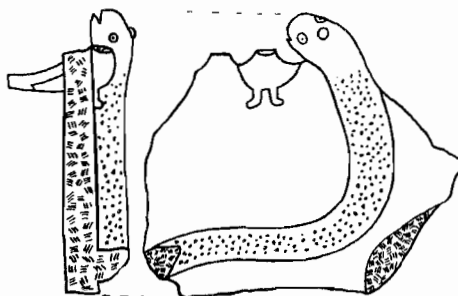
Beth Shean The Ubiquitous Shrine?



Artifact 46, Locus 1021A



Artifact 47, Locus 1021A

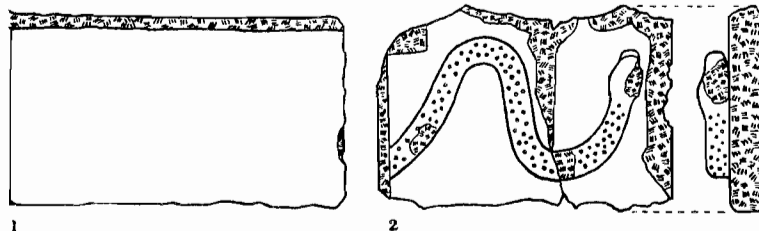
Artifact 65,
Locus 1021AArtifact 61,
Locus 1019

8



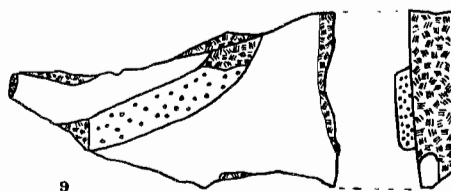
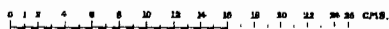
PLATE 24

Beth Shean The Ubiquitous Shrine? (Continued)



1
Artifact 395,
Locus 1024 in debris of
Hellenistic Reservoir

2
Artifact 102, Locus 1063



9
Artifact 394, Locus 1024
in debris of Hellenistic
Reservoir

Artifact 94, Locus 1024
Found under column
base.

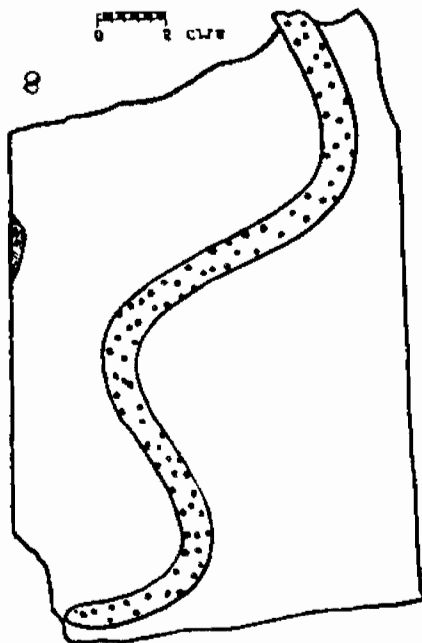
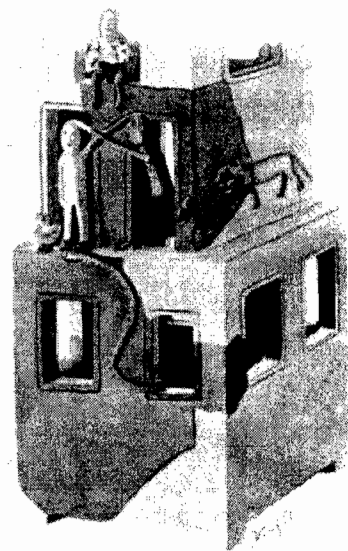
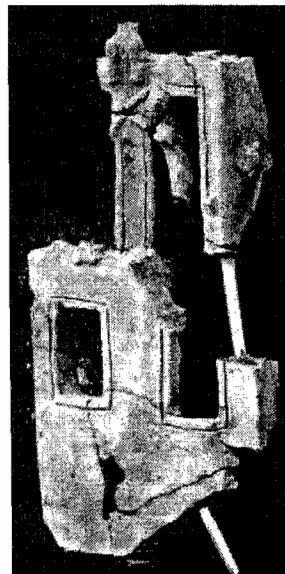
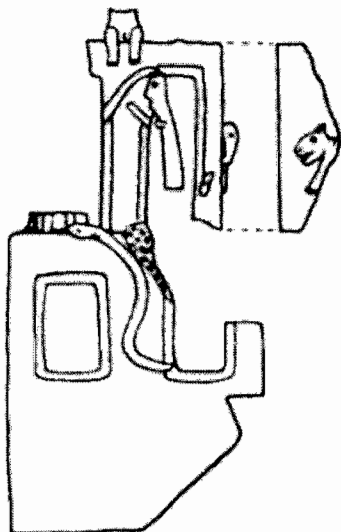
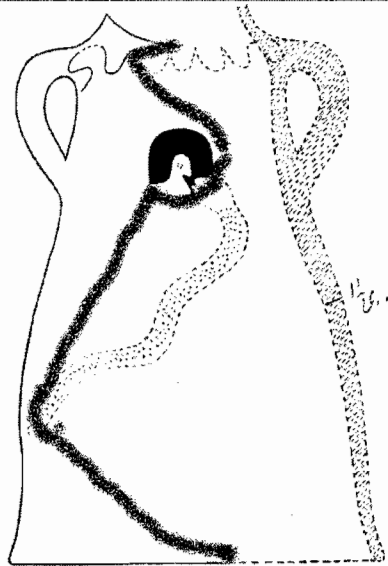


PLATE 25

Beth Shean, Northern Temple, Stratum V, Locus 1024, Pottery Stand

Artifact 55, Reconstructed based upon Artifacts 56 and 44. Shaded in area conjecture.



Artifacts 141 from Locus 1024 and 64 from Locus 1018

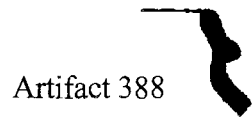


Artifact 41 from Locus 1024

Artifact 35 from Locus 1063

PLATE 26

Beth Shean, Northern Temple, Stratum V, Locus 1024, Libation Tank



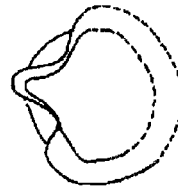
Artifact 388



Artifact 389



Artifact 387



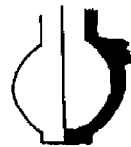
Artifact 386



Artifact 256



Artifact 391

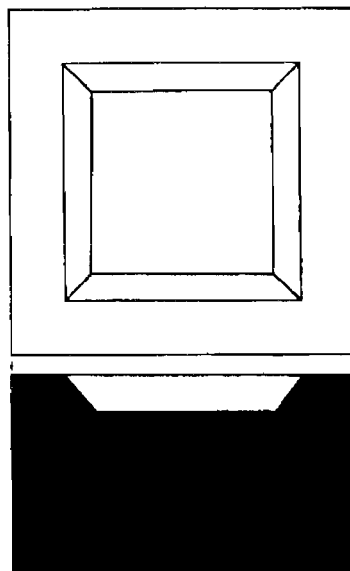


Artifact 390



Artifact 392

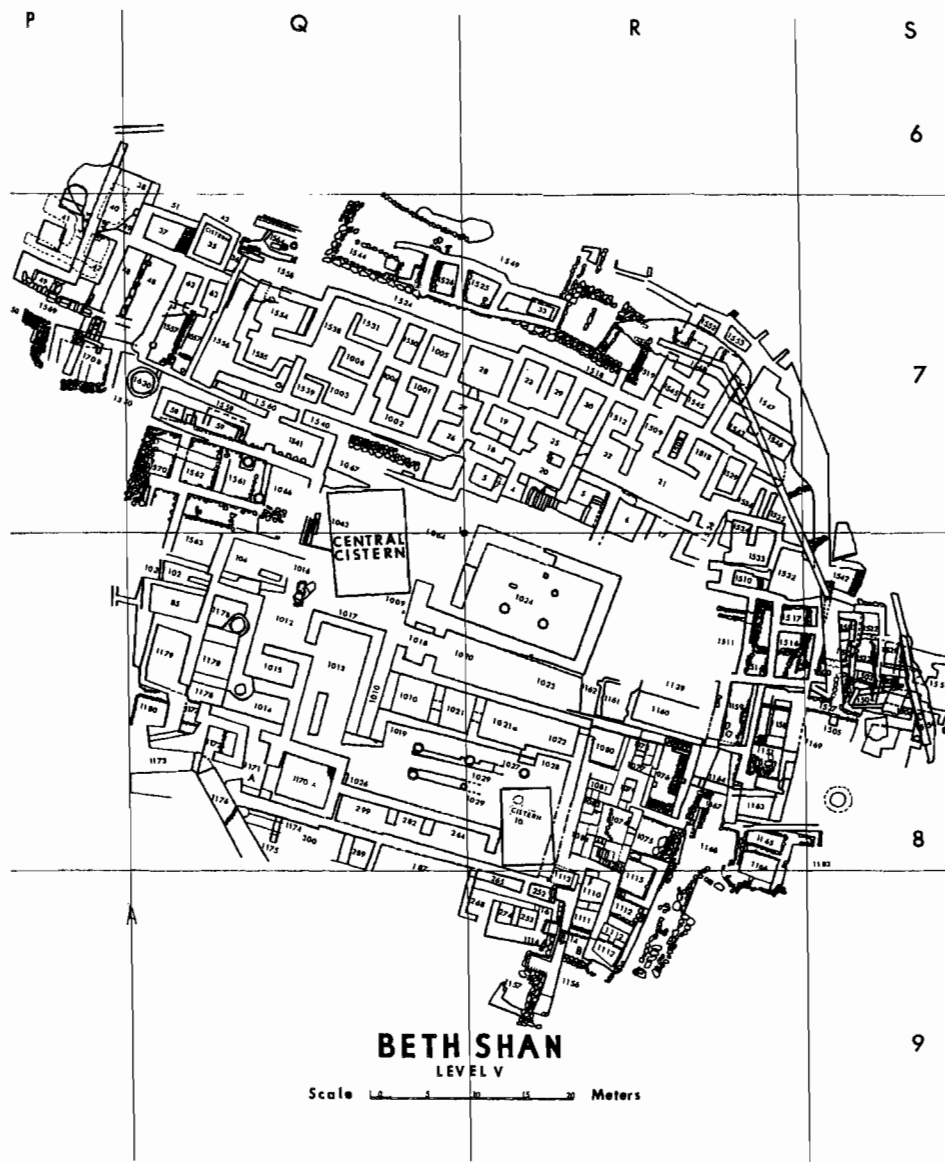
Artifact 168,
Limestone libation tank



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1988

Beth Shean: Map

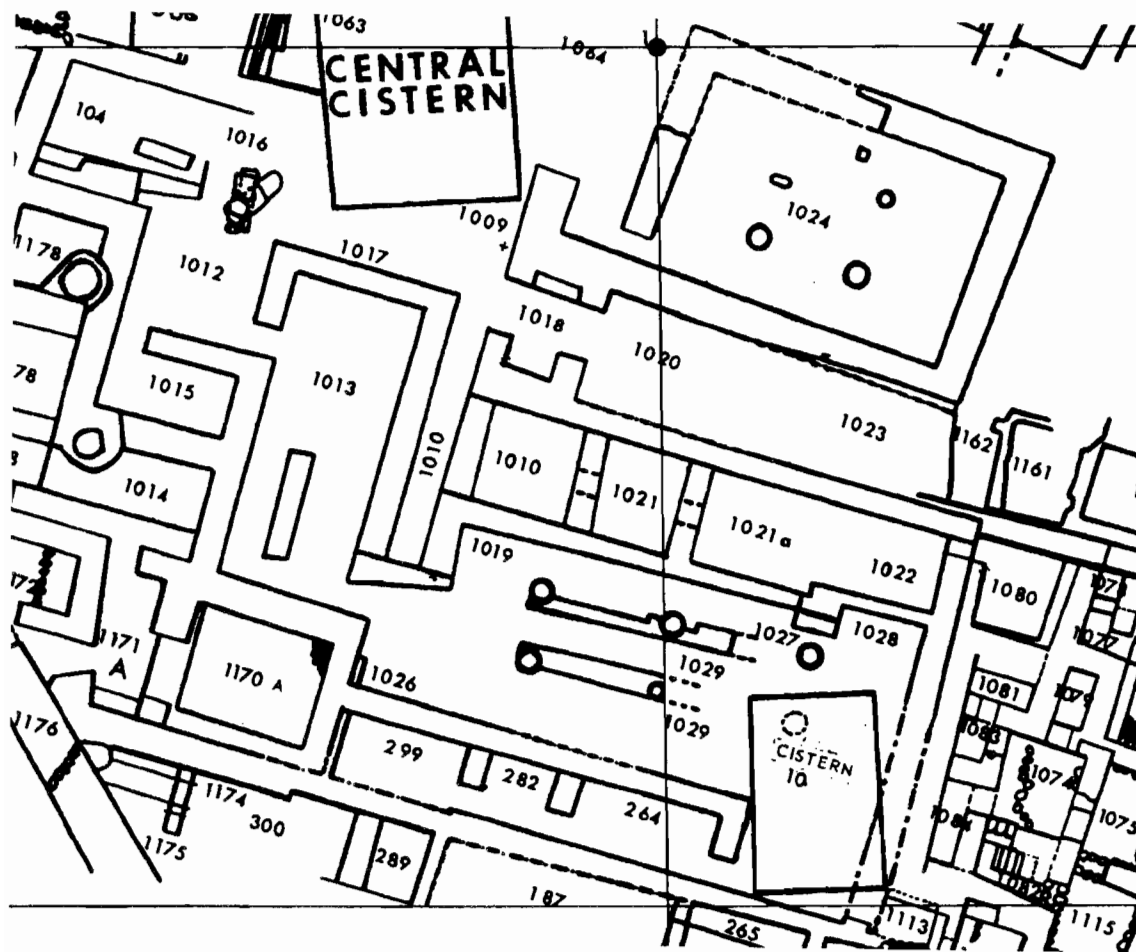
FIG. 75



James, *The Iron Age at Beth Shean*, Figure 75

PLATE 28

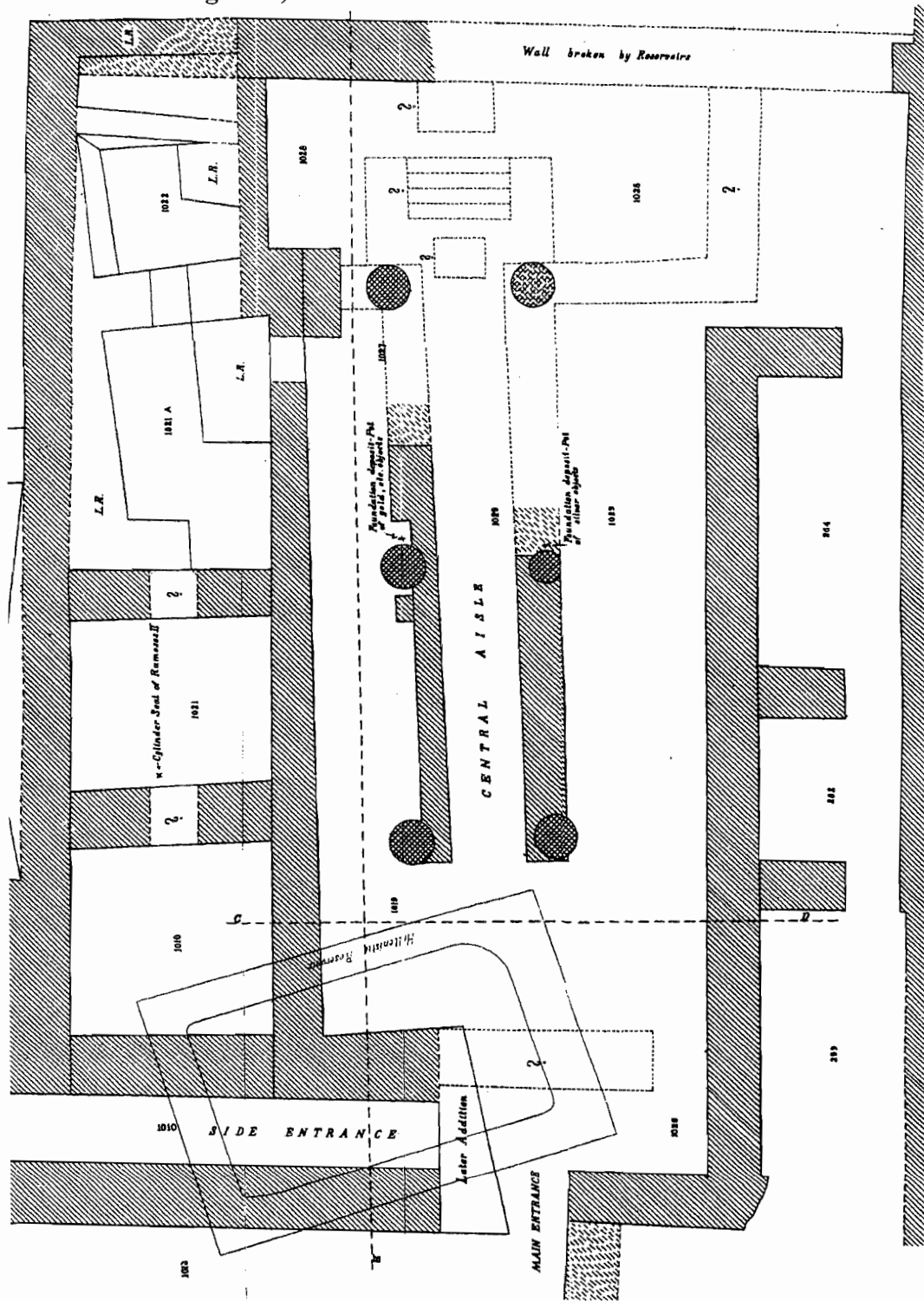
Beth Shean: Map, Sacred Precinct



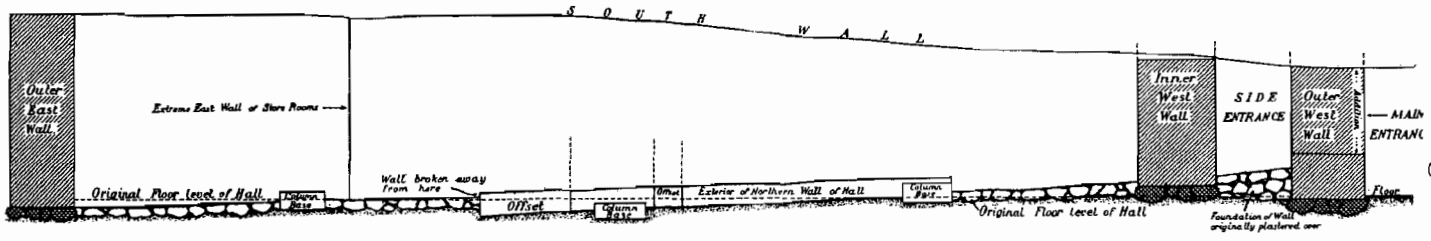
James, *Iron Age at Beth-Shan* Figure 74 (enlarged)

PLATE 31

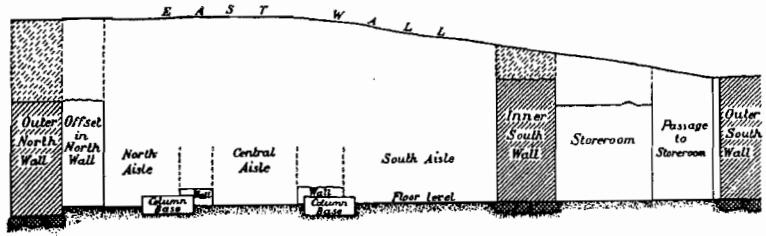
Beth Shean: Building 1029, Plan



Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, Plate x.



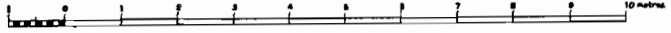
SECTION A-B from East to West along North Aisle of Temple. Looking South
(Byzantine and Hellenistic Reservoirs omitted)



SECTION C-D from North to South across West end of Temple. Looking East
(Byzantine and Hellenistic Reservoirs omitted)

- EXPLANATION
- Brick
 - restored.
 - Stone
 - Earth.

SOUTHERN TEMPLE of RAMESES III
(THE "TEMPLE OF DAGON" of I Chronicles x. 16.)



Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*, Plate XI.

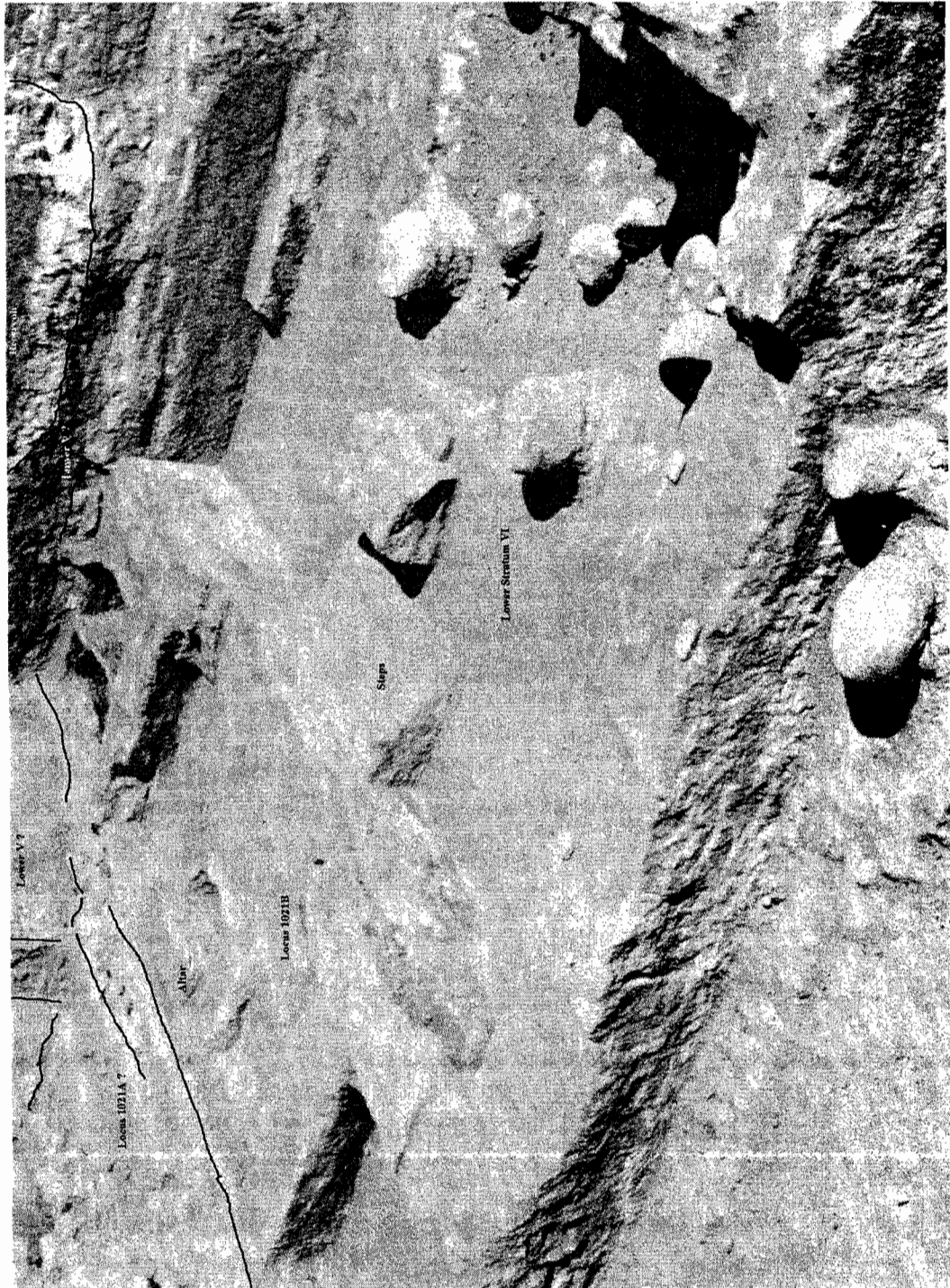
PLATE 33

Beth Shean: Photo, Cross Section

Photograph showing Stratum VII Temple and Excavation Baulk
Rowe, *Topography and History of Beth-Shan*, Plate 10:1.

PLATE 34

Beth Shean: Photo, Temple VI

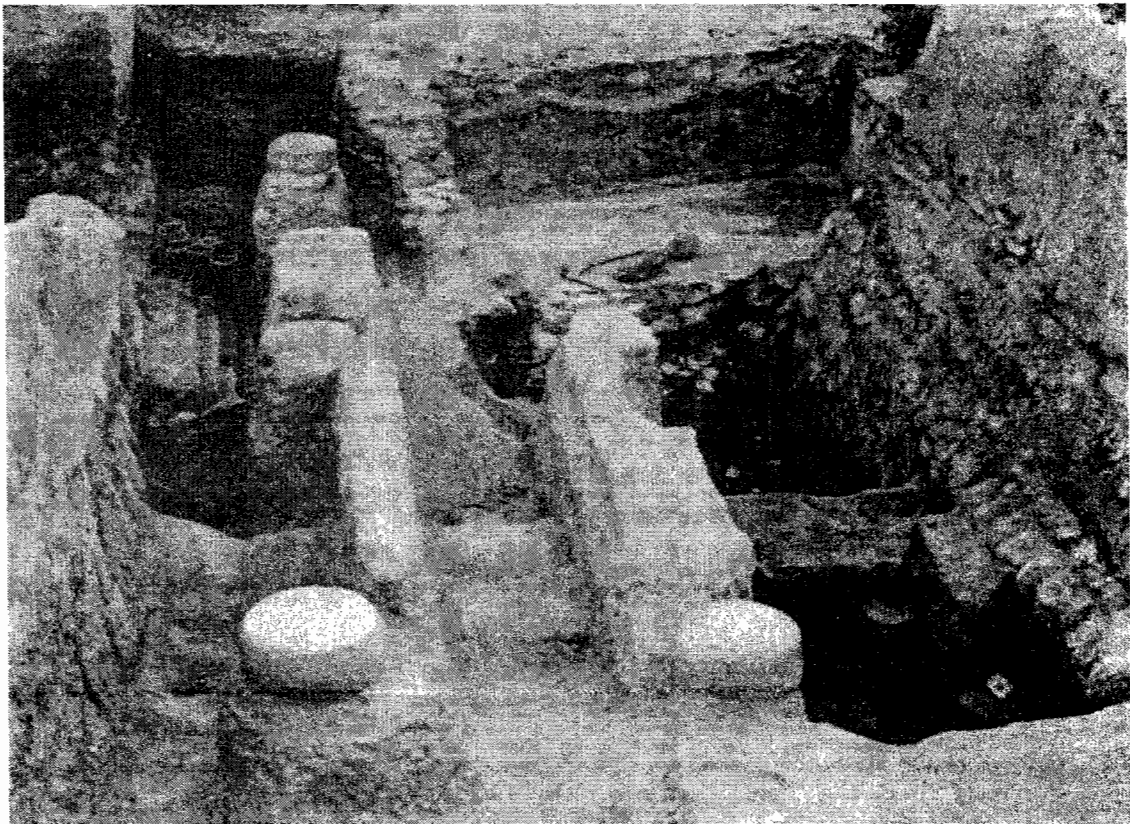


Photograph showing Stratum VI Temple and Excavation Bank.
Rowe, *Topography and History of Beth-Shan*, Plate 10:2.

PLATE 35

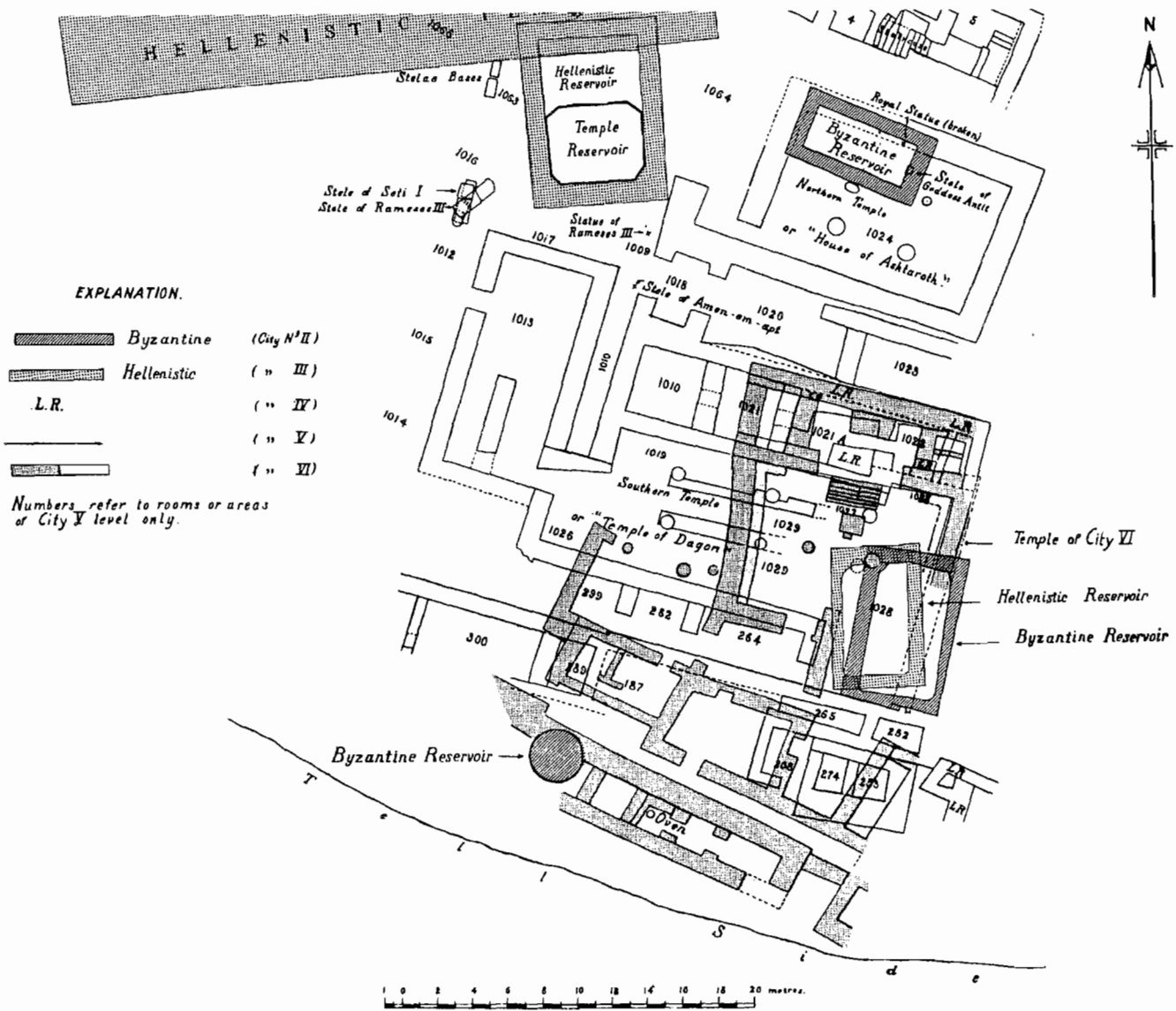
Beth Shean: Photos, Temple 1024 and Building 1029

Locus 1024
Rowe,
*Typography and
History of Beth
Shan*, pl 28:4.



Building 1029
Rowe, *Typography and History of Beth Shan*, Plate 28:3.

Beth Shean: Overview of Strata II-VI



Overview of Strata III-VI
 Thompson, Mekal: *The God of Beth-Shean*, Plate iv
 Based upon Rowe, *Four Canaanite Temples*.

PLATE 37

Hazor Area B Shrine, Stratum XI

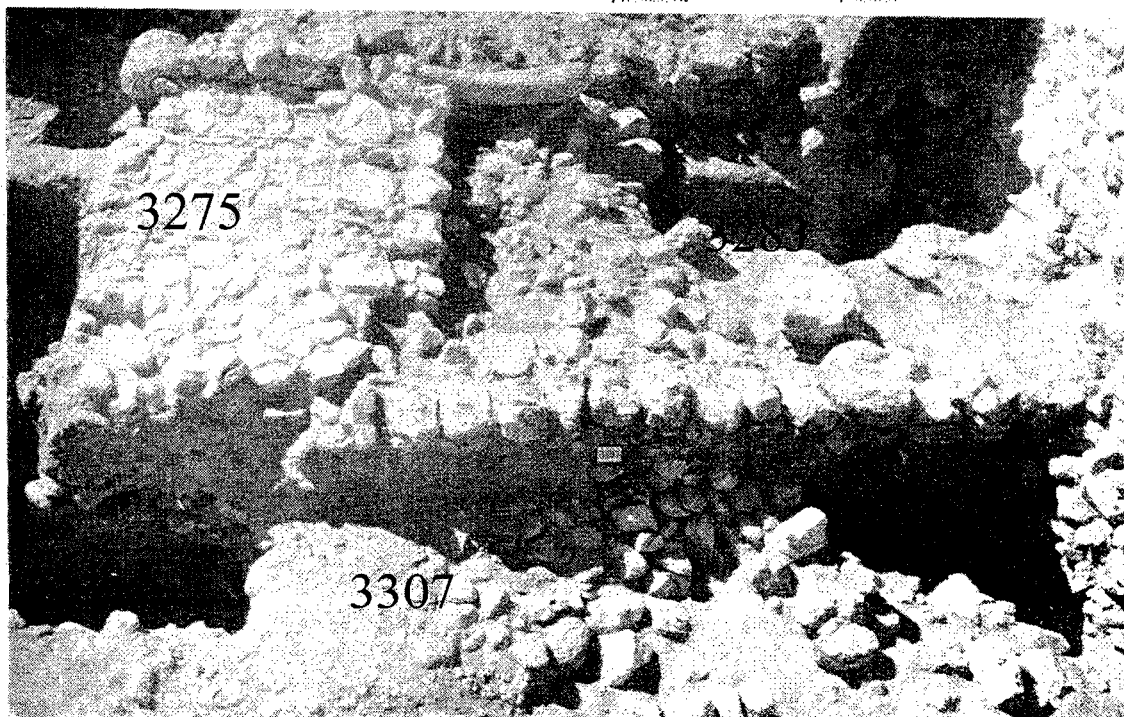
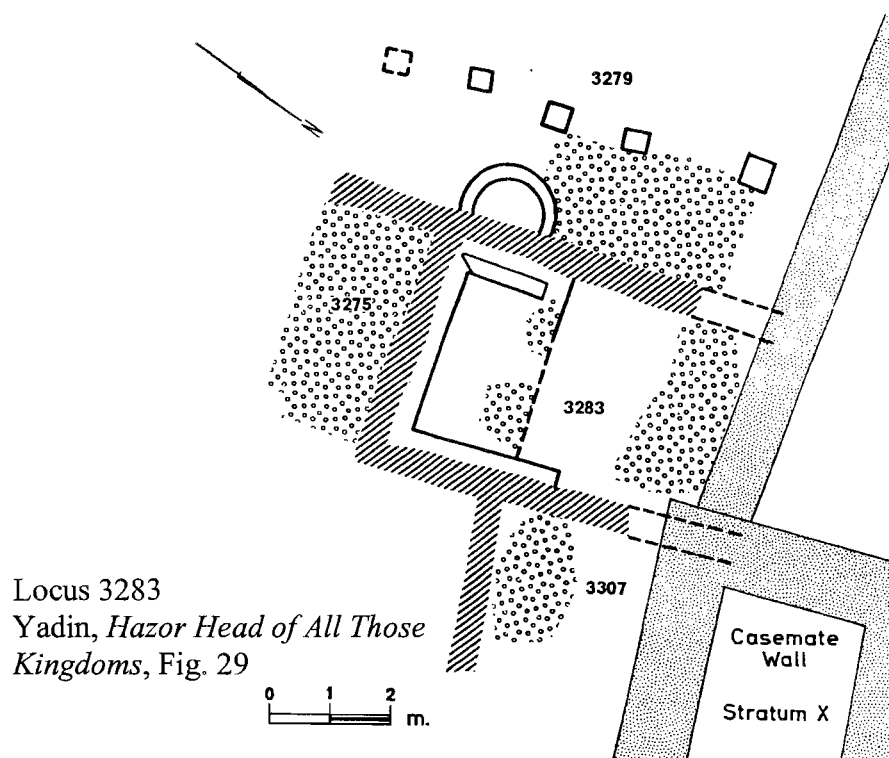


Photo Loci 3275, 3283, and 3307. Looking West
Hazor III-IV Area B Plate xxxviii 1.

PLATE 38

Hazor Area B, Cultic Artifacts

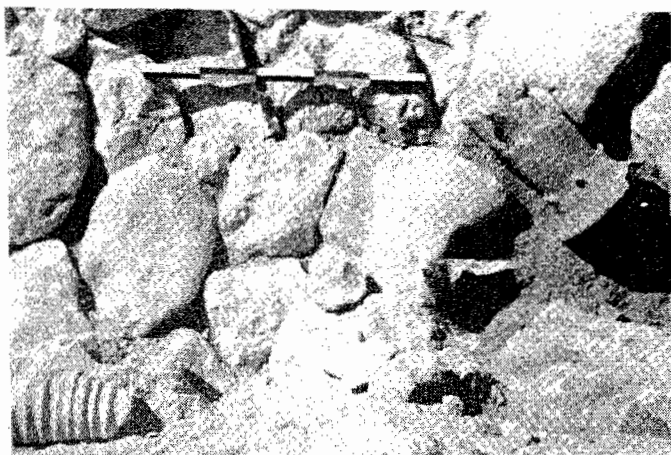
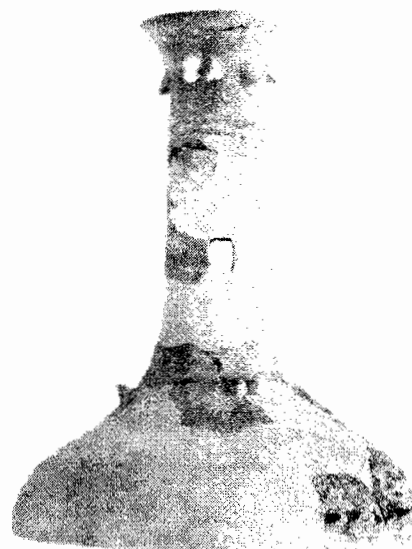


Photo Locus 3275 with Artifacts 412 and 413 *in situ*.



Artifact 413, Restored.



Photo Locus 3283 with Deposit *in situ*.

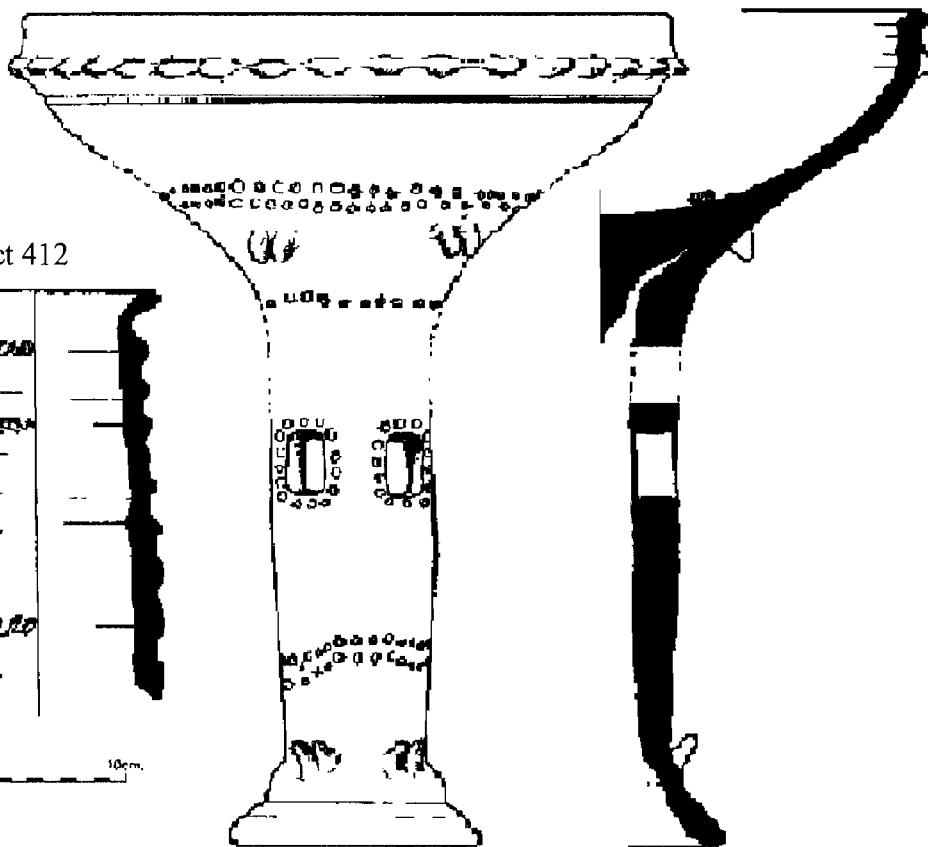


Artifacts 429 and 430.

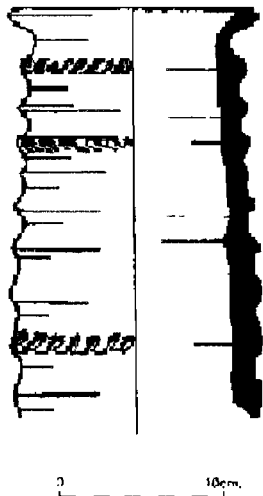
PLATE 39

Hazor Area B, Artifacts from Locus 3275

Artifact 413



Artifact 412



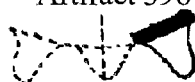
Artifact 396



Artifact 399



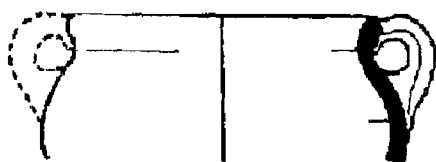
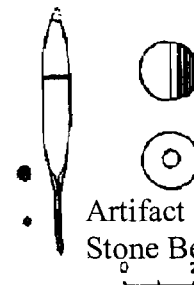
Artifact 396



Artifact 411



Artifact 427
Bronze Arrowhead

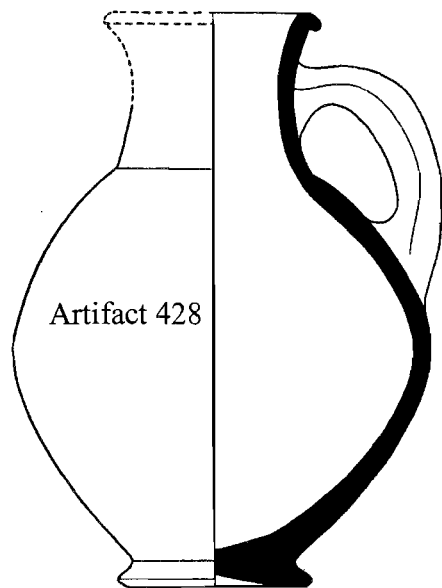


Artifact 406

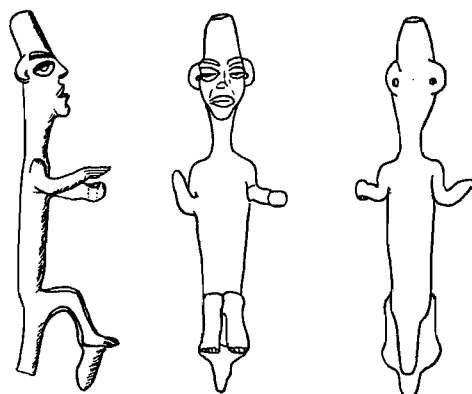
Artifact 419
Stone Bead



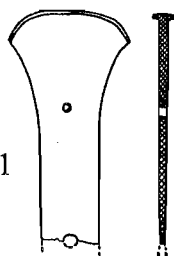
Hazor Area B, Foundation Deposit from Locus 3283



Artifact 428



Artifact 429



Artifact 431

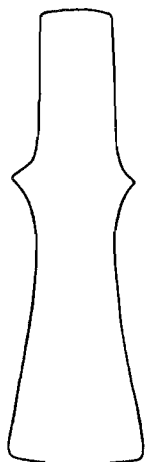


Artifact 433



Artifact 434

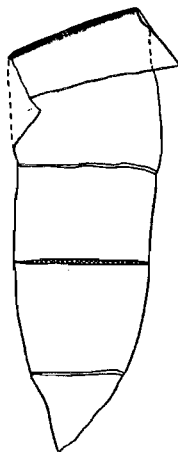
Artifact 435



Artifact 430



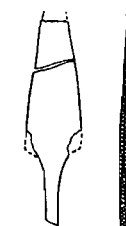
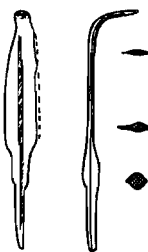
Artifact 432



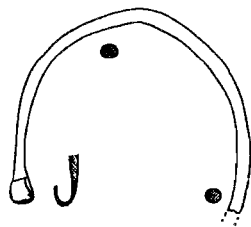
Artifact 437



Artifact 436



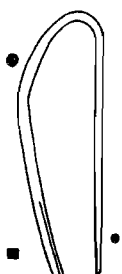
Artifact 438



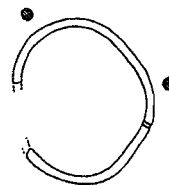
Artifact 439



Artifact 440



Artifact 441



Artifact 442



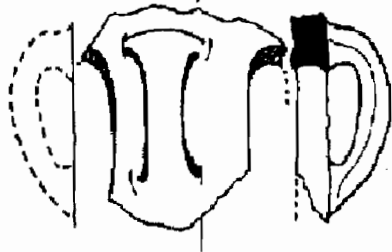
Artifact 443



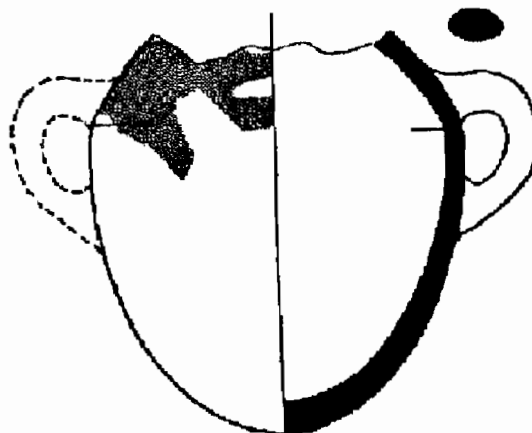
PLATE 41

Hazor Area B, Artifacts from Locus 3283

Artifact 415

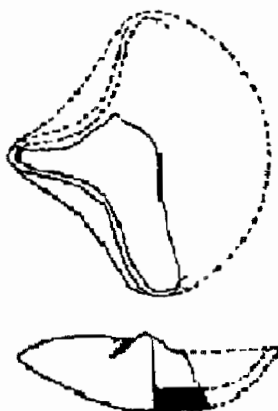


Artifact 405

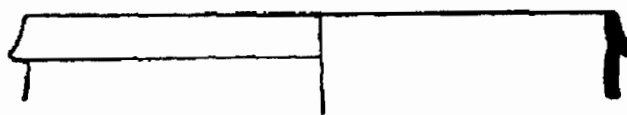


0 10cm

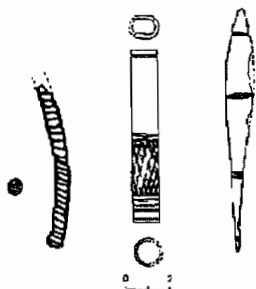
Artifact 410



Artifact 400



Artifact 397



Artifact 425, Bronze Pin

Artifact 421, Bone Handle

Artifact 426, Bronze Arrowhead

PLATE 42

Hazor Area B, Basalt Artifacts from Locus 3283

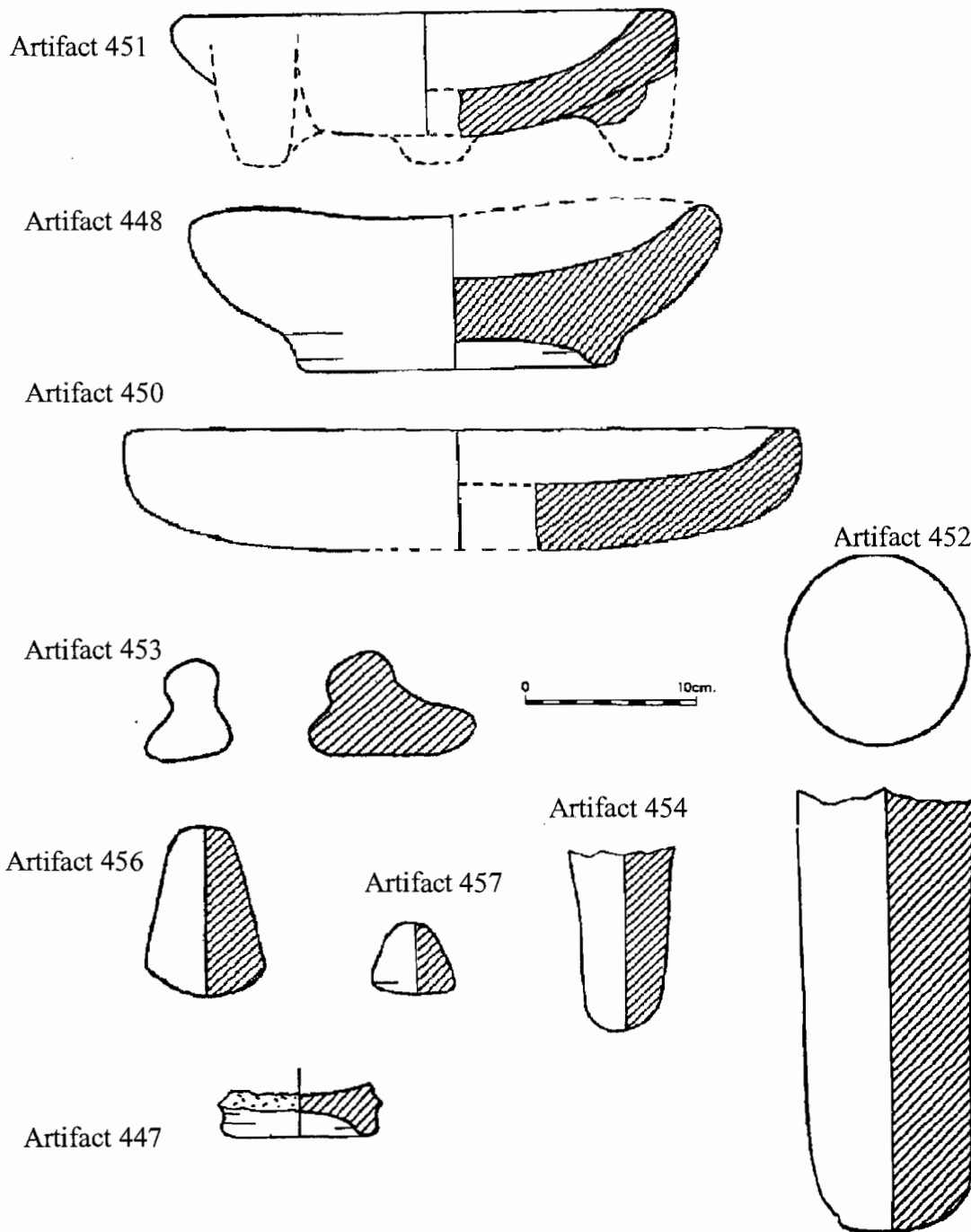
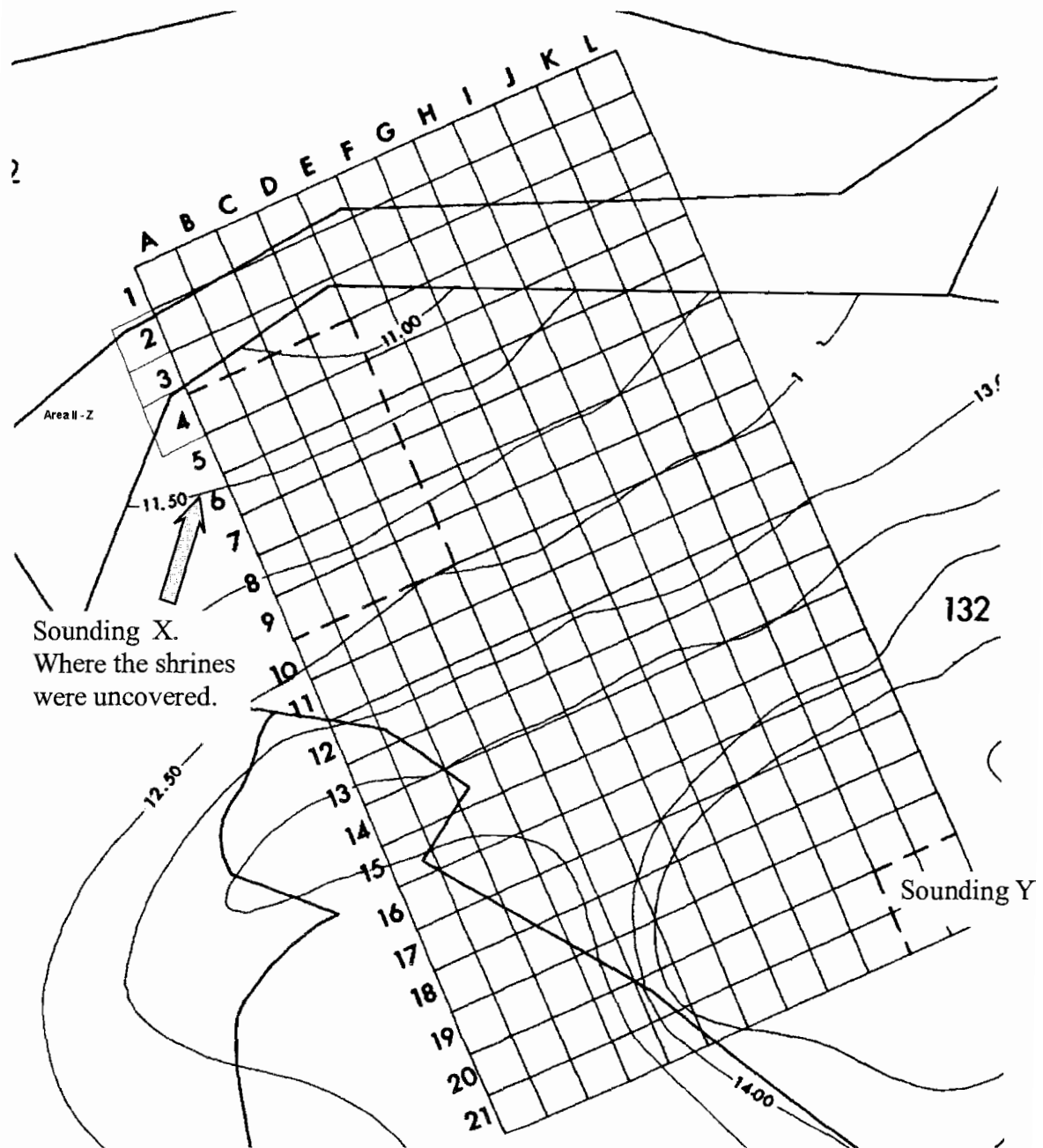


PLATE 43

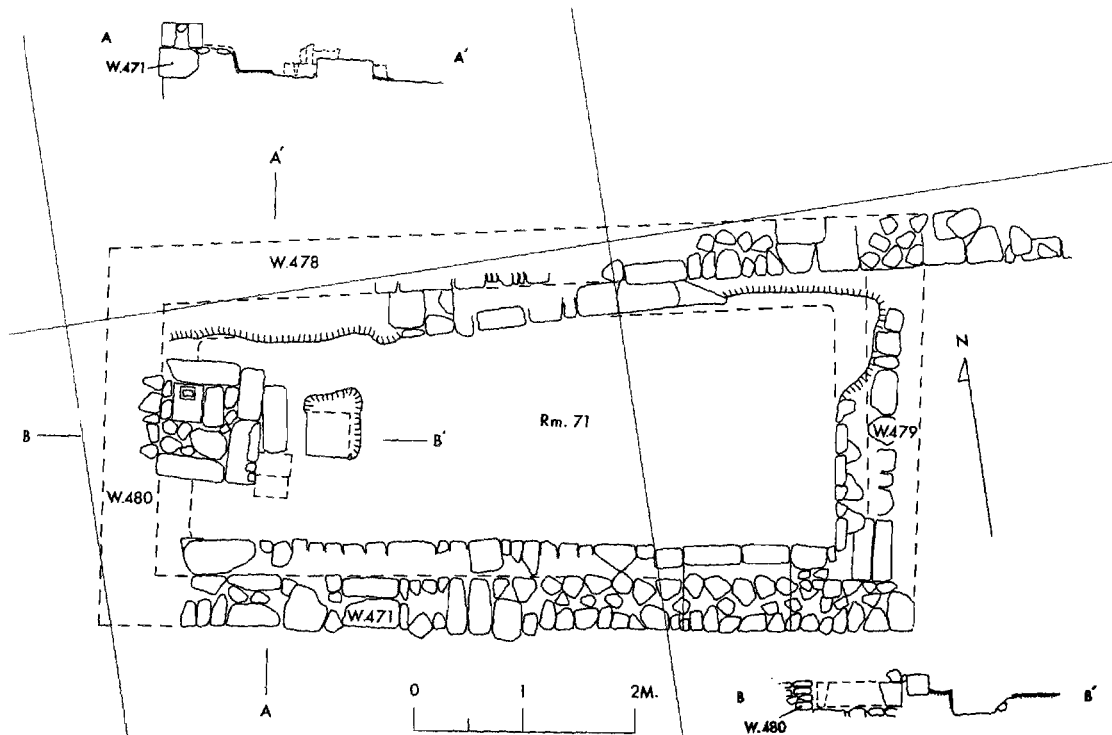
Sarepta: Grid and Topography



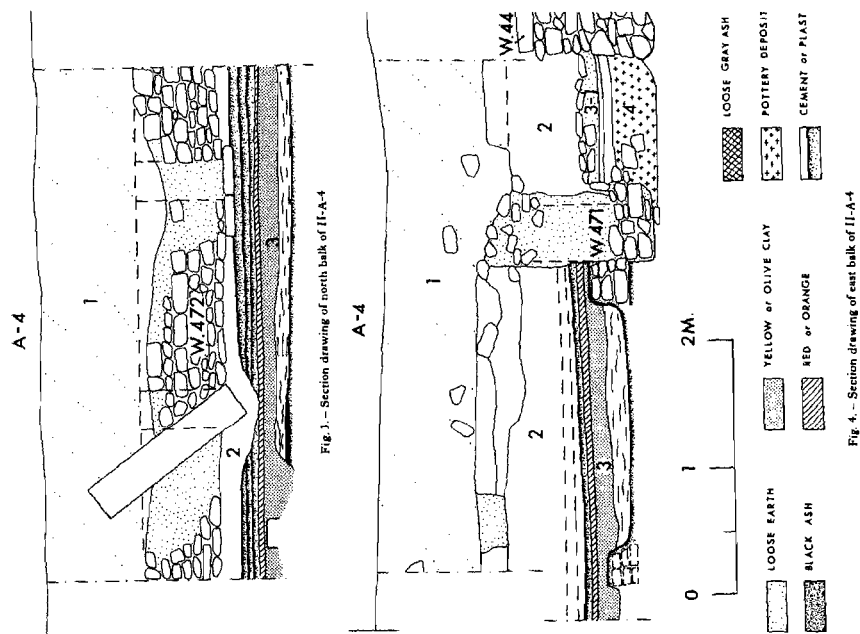
Based upon Pritchard, *Sarepta: Preliminary Report on the Iron Age*, Figure 1.

PLATE 44

Sarepta: Shrine 1, Plan and Baulk Drawings



Pritchard, *Sarepta Preliminary Report on the Iron Age*, Figure 2.



Pritchard, *Sarepta Preliminary Report on the Iron Age*, Figure 4.

PLATE 45

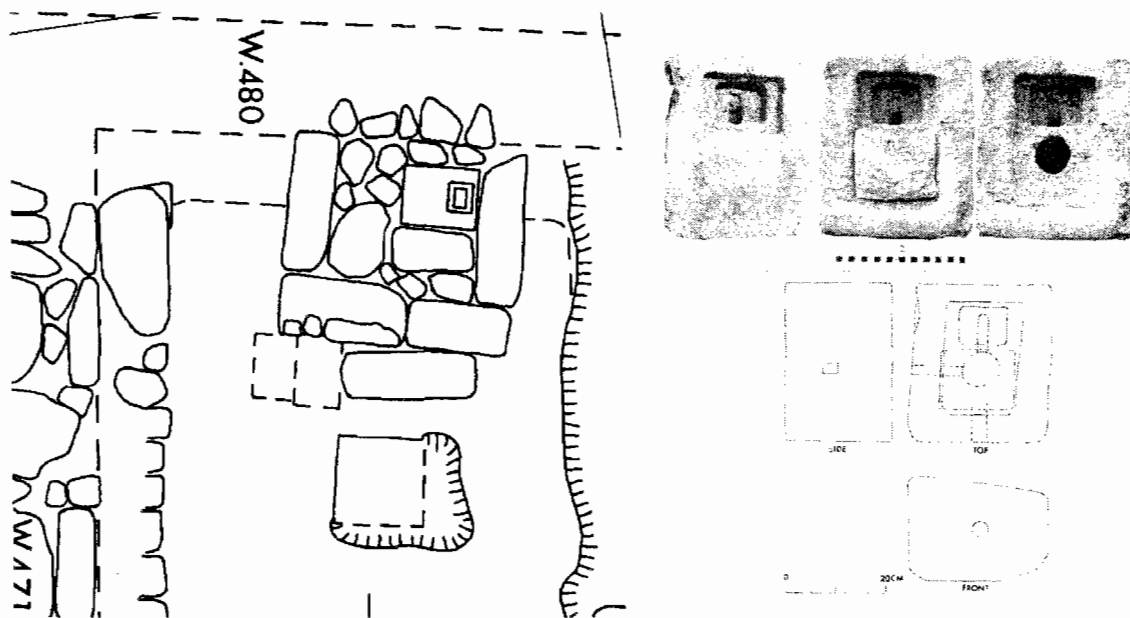
Sarepta: Shrine 1, Photo Looking West

Pritchard, *Sarepta Preliminary Report on the Iron Age*, Figure 33.

Sarepta: Shrine 1, Offering Table



Pritchard, *Sarepta Preliminary Report on the Iron Age*, Figure 35.



From Pritchard, *Sarepta Preliminary Report on the Iron Age*, Figures 2, 15, 36:2.

PLATE 47

Sarepta: Shrine 1, Amulets

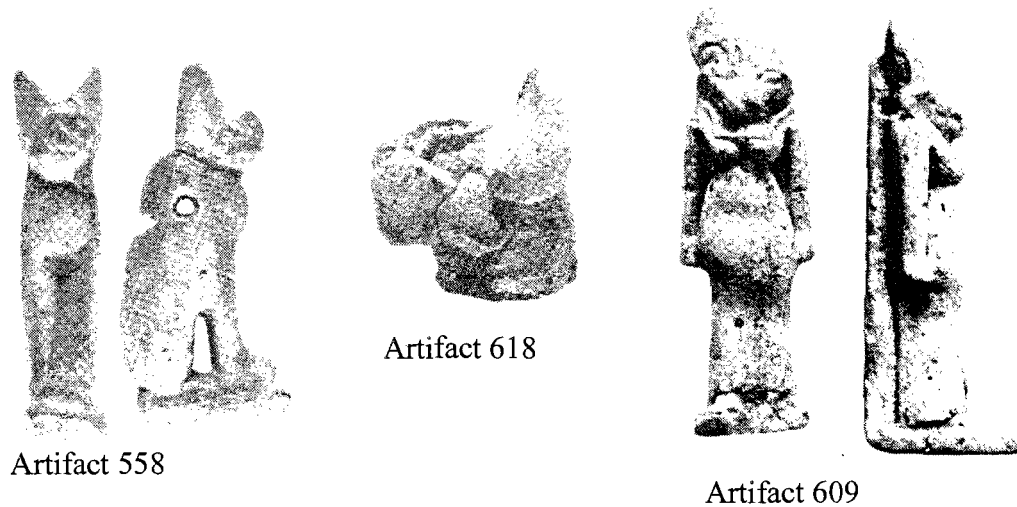
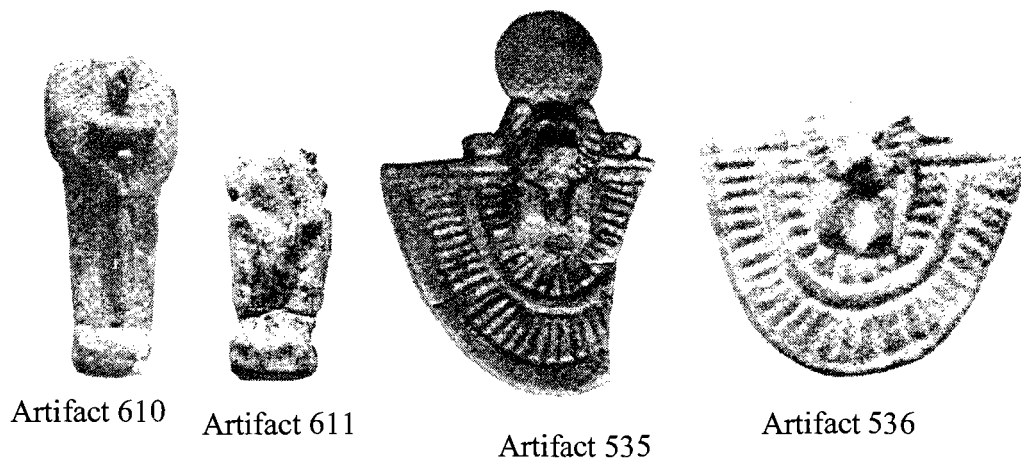
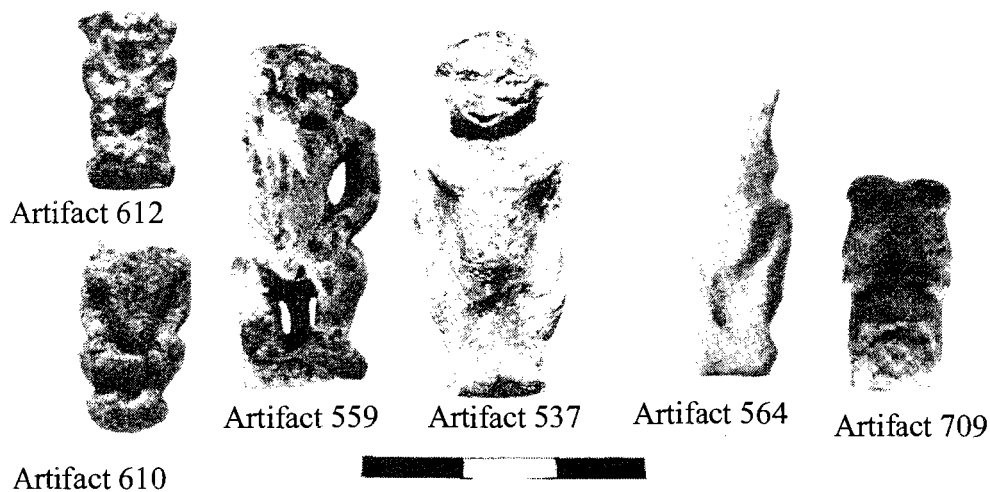


PLATE 48

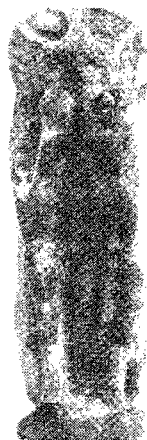
Sarepta: Shrine 1, Amulets (Continued)



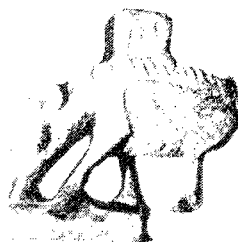
Artifact 614



Artifact 616



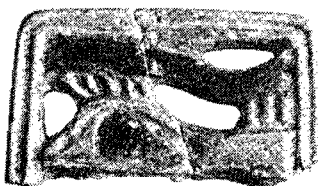
Artifact 560



Artifact 538



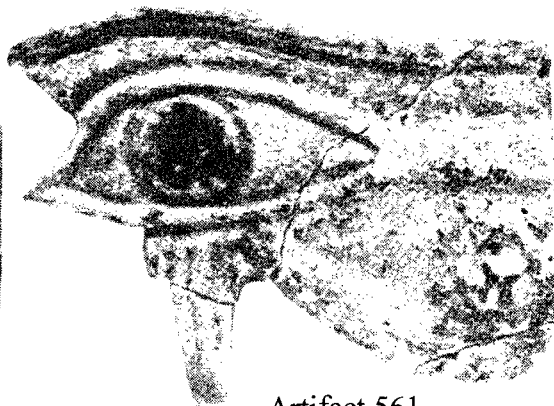
Artifact 712



Artifact 534



Artifact 533



Artifact 561

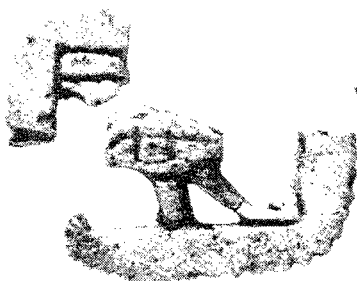
Artifact 599



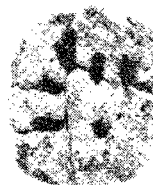
Artifact 600



Artifacts 587



Artifact 540



Artifact 590



Artifact 617

Sarepta: Shrine 1 Figurines, Miscellaneous

Artifact 844

Representative of
Artifact 658



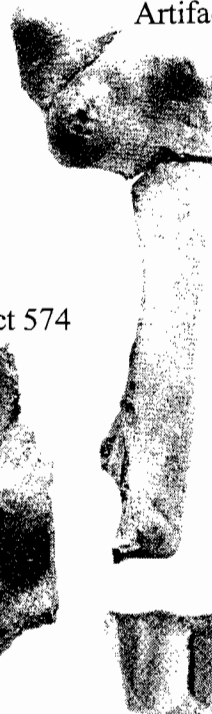
Artifact 621



Artifact 625



Artifact 573



Artifact 719



Artifact 576



Artifact 653



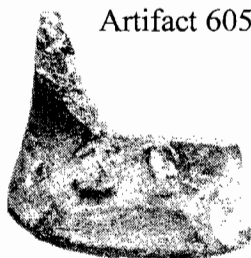
Artifact 574



Artifact 631



Artifact 605



Artifact 572

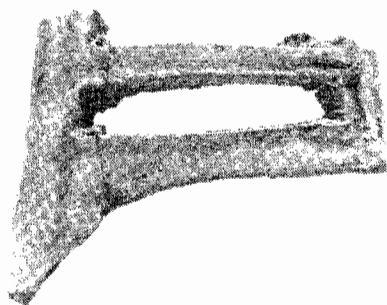


Artifact 585

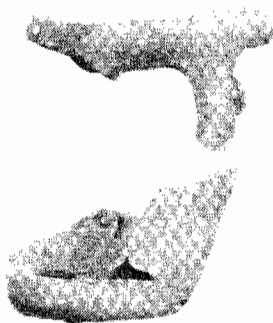


Artifact 846
Representative of
Artifact 586

Artifact 607



Artifact 626



Artifact 620



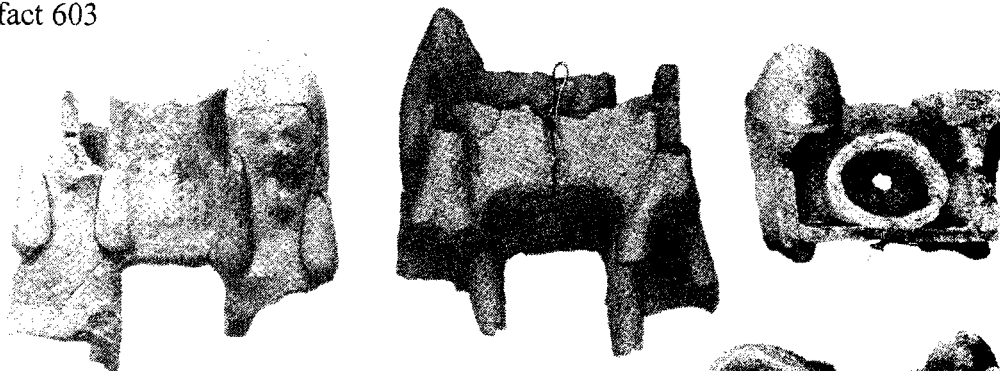
Artifact 539



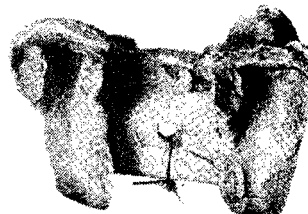
PLATE 50

Sarepta: Shrine 1 Figurines, Seated and Votive

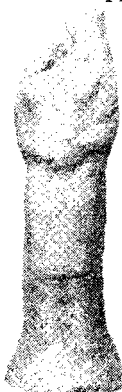
Artifact 603



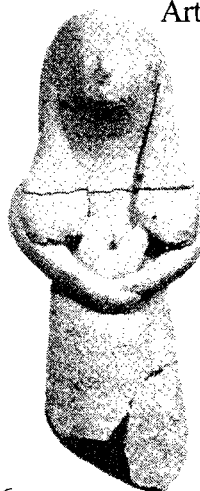
Artifact 563



Artifact 622



Artifact 530



Artifact 562



Artifact 606



Artifact 604

Artifact 765



Artifact 528



Artifact 529



PLATE 51

Sarepta: Shrine 1, Figurines, Assortment

Artifact 570



Artifact 532



Artifact 716



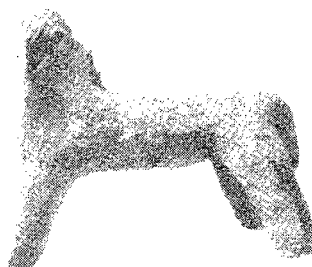
Artifact 717



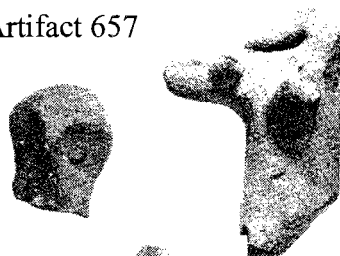
Artifact 676
Representative
of Artifact 657



Artifact 664



Artifact 660



Artifact 531



Artifact 685

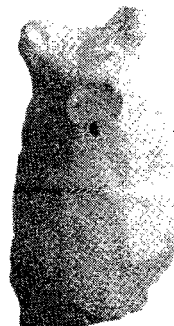
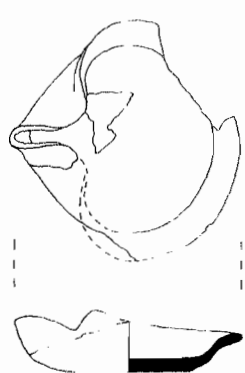
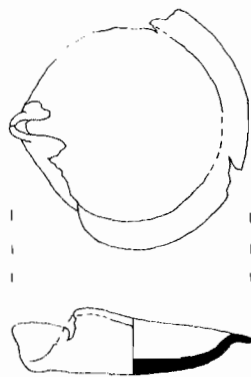


PLATE 52

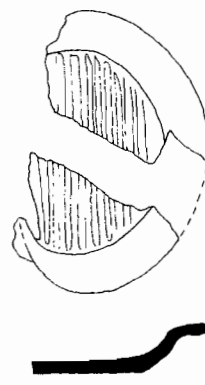
Sarepta: Shrine 1, Lamps



Artifact 568

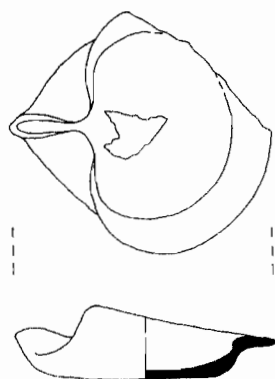


Artifact 566

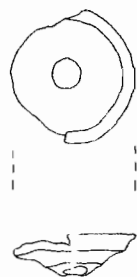


Artifact 565

0 5 10 20CM



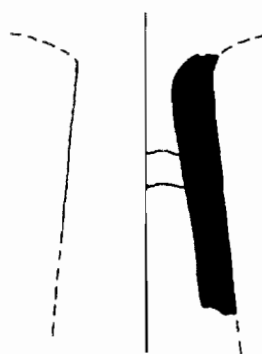
Artifact 567



Artifact 847



Artifact 714



Artifact 577

PLATE 53

Sarepta: Shrine 1, Miscellaneous



Artifact 569



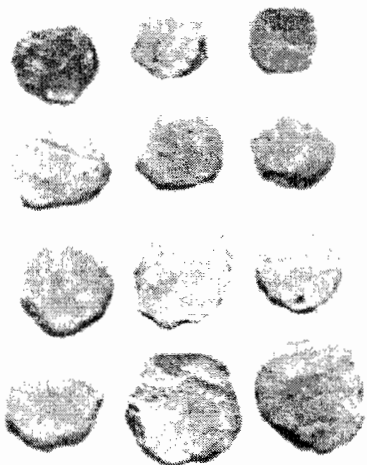
Artifact 554



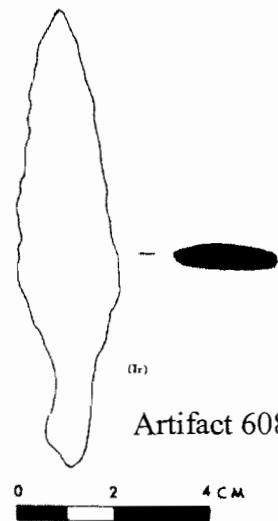
Artifact 578



Artifact 550



Artifact 555



Artifact 608

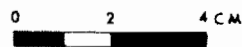


PLATE 54

Sarepta: Shrine 1, Dedication Plaque

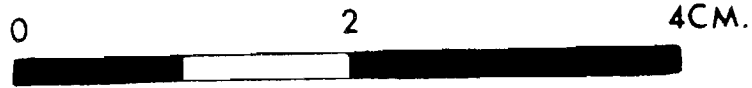
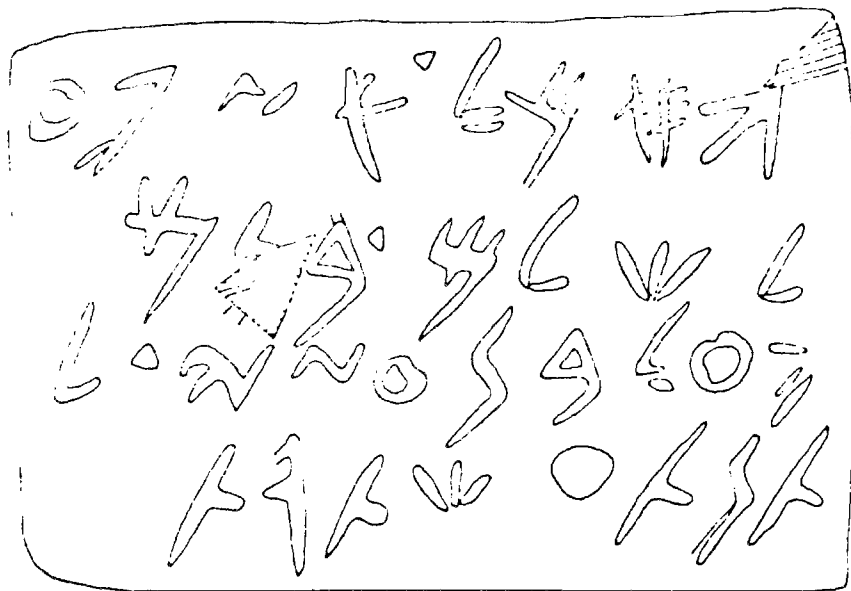
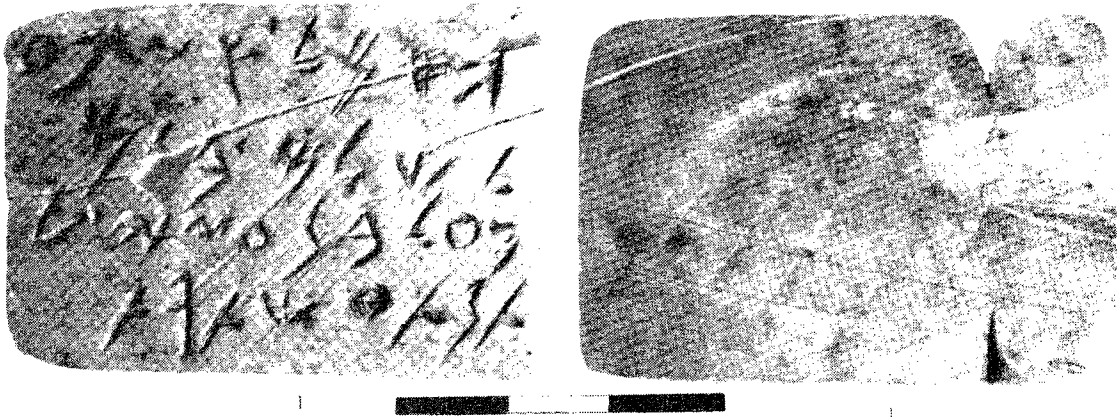


PLATE 55

Sarepta: Shrine 2, Figurines

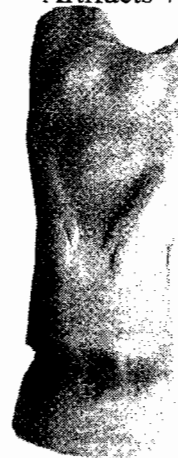
Artifact 651



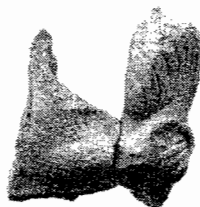
Artifact 652



Artifact 753
Representing
Artifacts 742 743



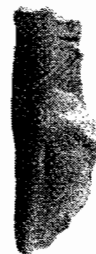
Artifact 845



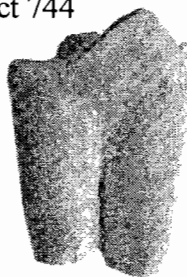
Artifact 653



Artifact 846



Artifact 744

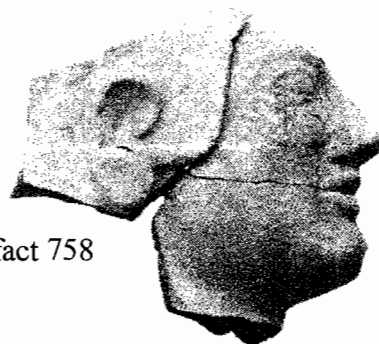


Representing
Artifact 739
Artifact 740
Artifact 741

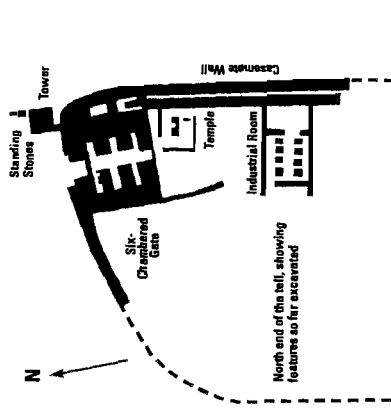
Artifact 757



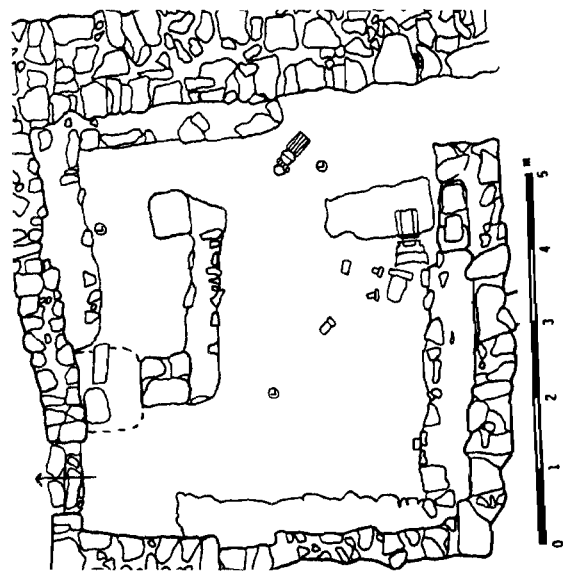
Artifact 758



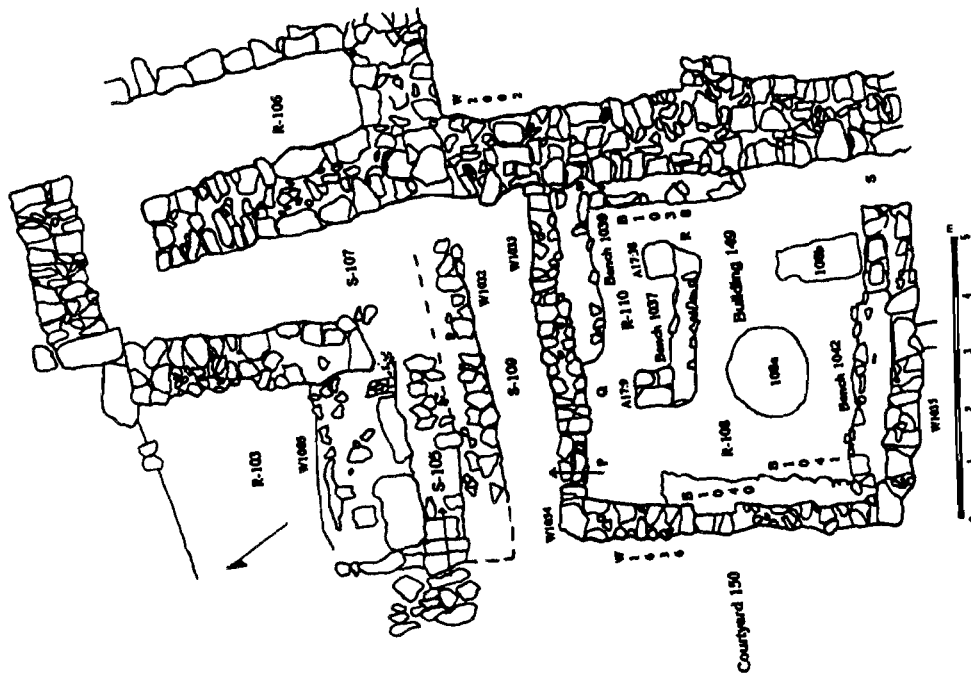
Kiribati al-Mudayna: Plans



Daviau and Dion,
 "Moab Comes to Life,"



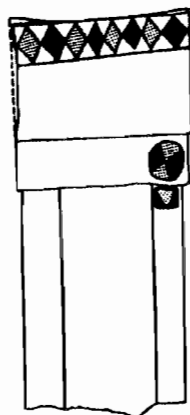
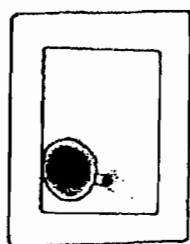
Daviau and Steiner, "A Moabite Sanctuary at Khirbat al-Mudayna," Figure 6.



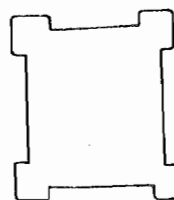
Daviau and Steiner, "A Moabite Sanctuary at Khirbat al-Mudayna," Figure 2.

Khirbat al-Mudayna: Altars

Artifact 849

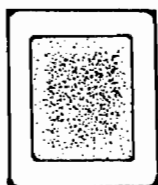


10 cm



a

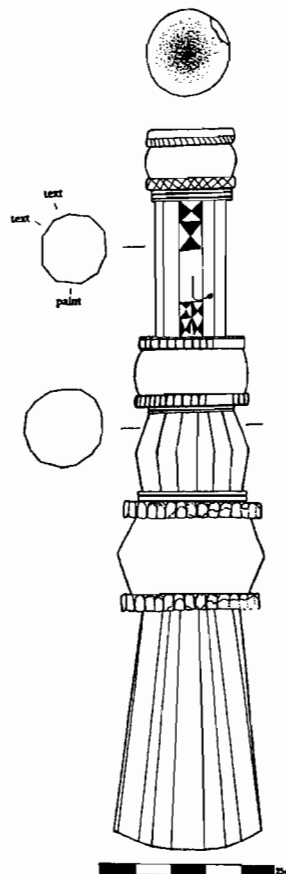
Artifact 850



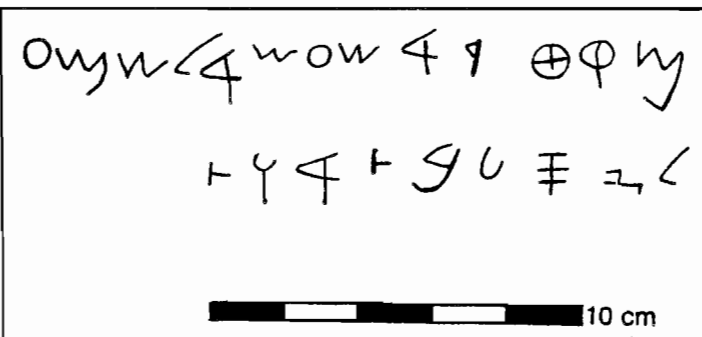
b

10 cm

Artifact 851



Inscription on Altar 851.



Dion and Daviau, "An Inscribed Incense Altar," Figure 2.

Khirbat al-Mudayna: Pottery

Artifacts 854, 855



Artifact, 858



Artifact 856



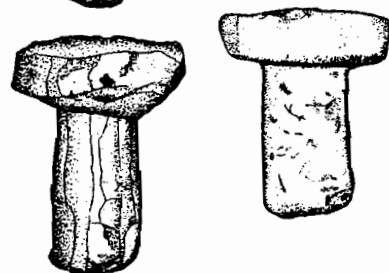
Artifact 863



Artifact 869



Artifact 870

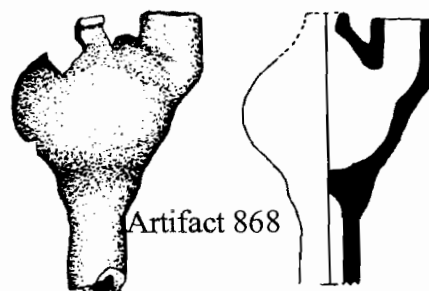


Artifact 863



Artifact 867

Artifact 882



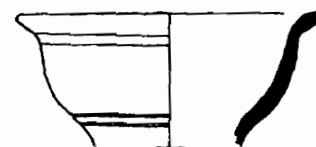
Artifact 868



Artifact 880

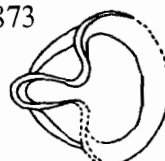


Artifact 883

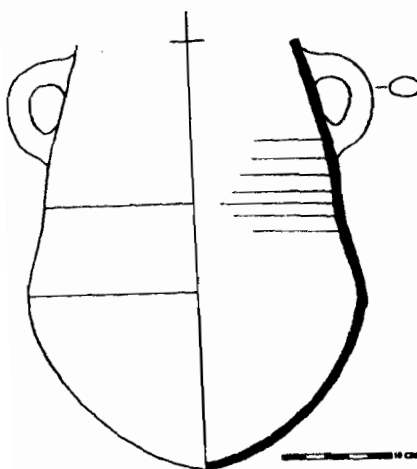


Artifact 877

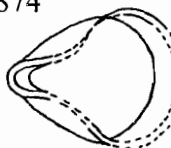
Artifact 873



Artifact 886



Artifact 874



Artifact 881

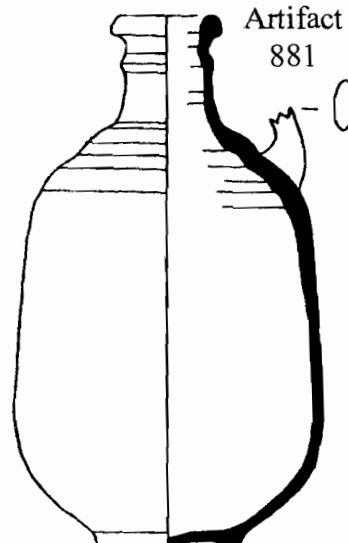
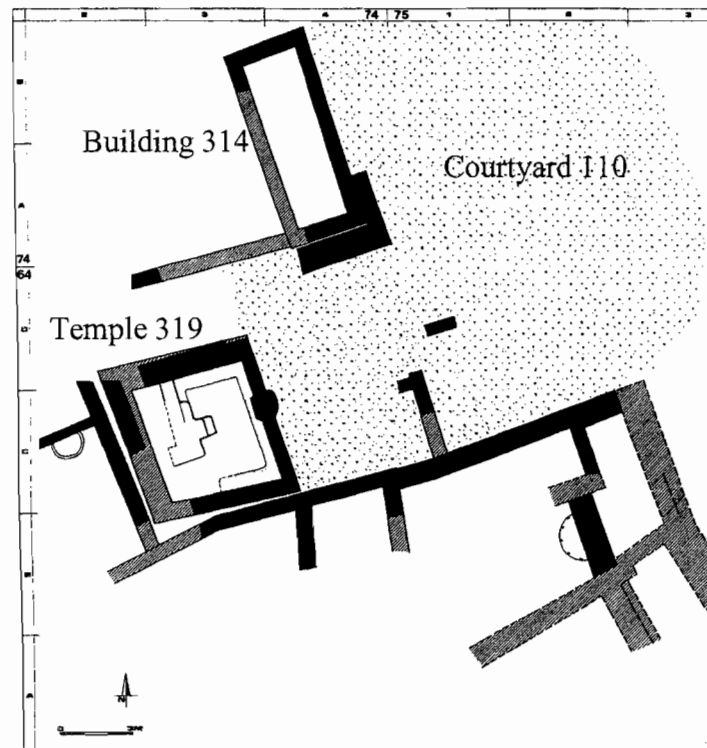


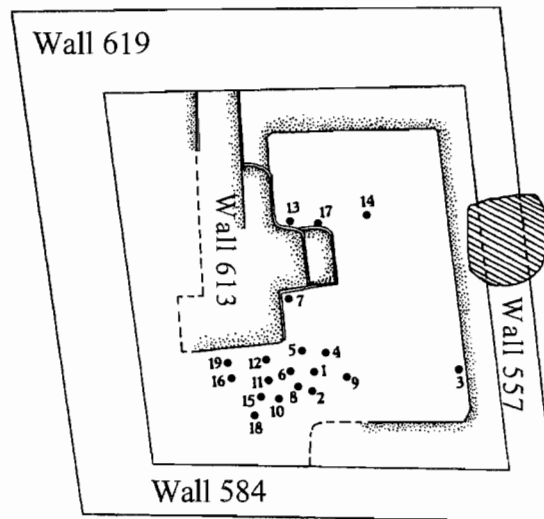
PLATE 59

Tell Qasile: Temple 319, Plans

Based upon Mazar,
*Excavations at Tell
Qasile*, Part One,
Figure 4.



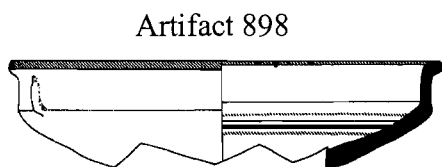
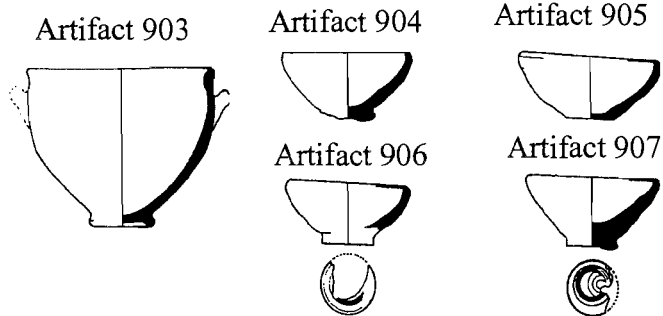
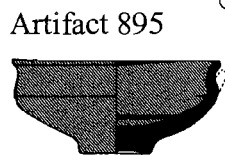
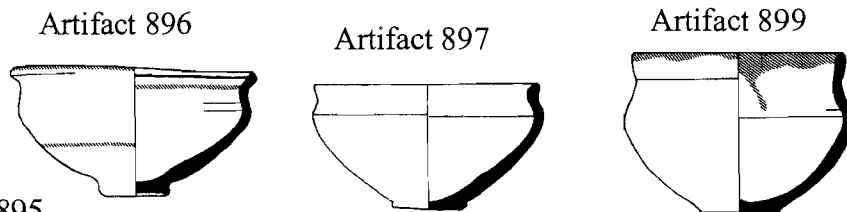
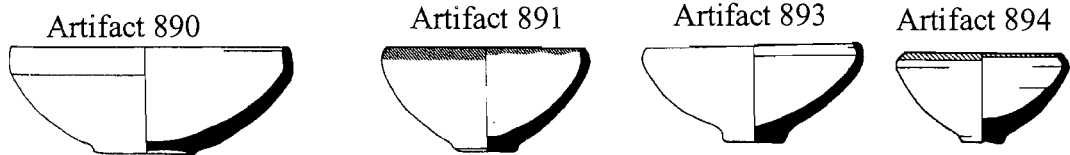
Based upon Mazar,
*Excavations at Tell
Qasile*, Part Two, Fig-
ure 7.



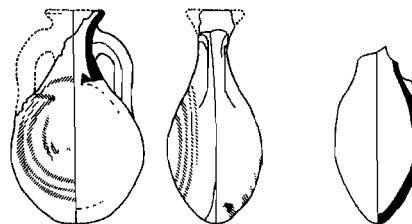
1. Bowl 890; 2. Bowl 891; 3. Bowls 892, 905; 4. Bowl 893; 5. Bowl 894; 6. Bowl 895; 7. Bowl 896; 8. Bowl 897; 9. Bowl 898; 10. Bowl 899; 11. Bowl 900; 12. Bowls 901-904; 13. Bowl 906; 14. Bowl 907; 15. Krater Fragment 908, Cooking Pot Rim 909; 16. Goblet 911; 17. Flask 912; 18. Juglet 913; 19. Pyxis 915.

PLATE 60

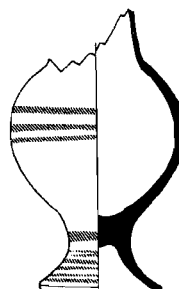
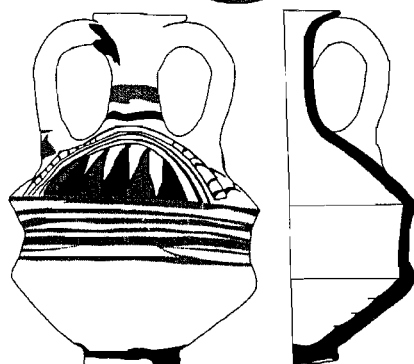
Tell Qasile: Temple 319, Pottery Samples



Artifact 912



Artifact 915

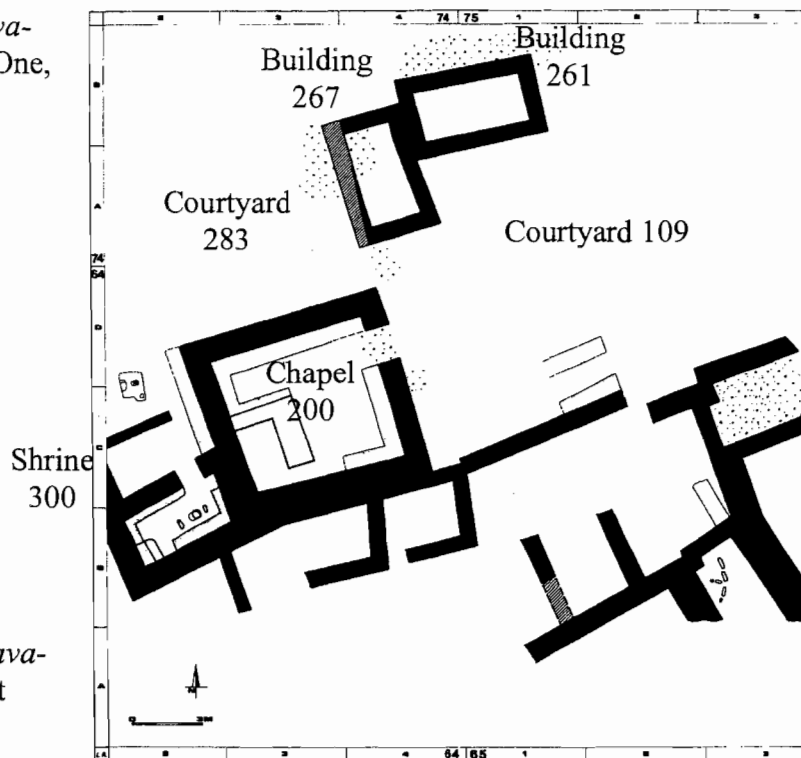


Artifact 911

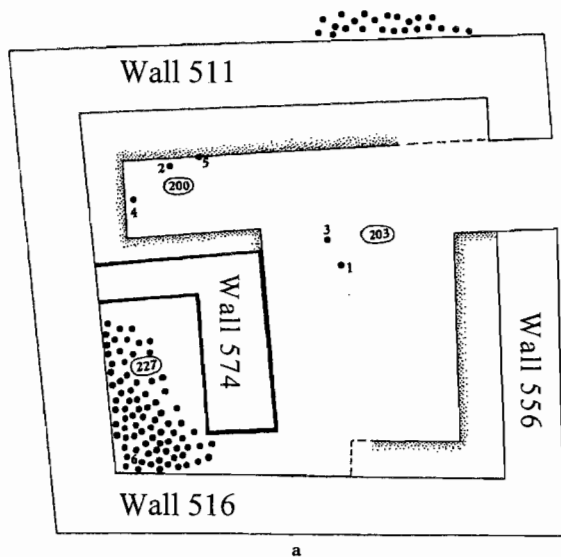
PLATE 61

Tell Qasile: Stratum XI, Plans

Based upon Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One*, Figure 6.

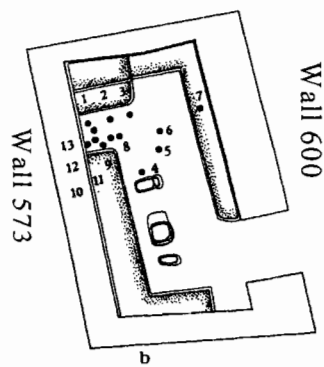


Based upon Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two*, Figure 8a.



1. Bowl 933; 2. Bowl 946; 3. Goblet 2180;
4. Stirrup Jar 950; 5. Stirrup Jar 949; 6. 80
Vessels; 7. 23 Vessels.

Based upon Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two*, Figure 8b.



1-3. Pottery Stands 987, 988, 989,
Bowls 998, 991; 4. Amphoriskos
2193; 5. Goblet 2191; 6. Goblet 2186;
7. Small Stand 2192; 8. Goblet 2190;
9. Goblet 2189; 10. Goblet 2188; 11.
Chalice 2185; 12. Chalice 2187; 13.
Lamp 2194.

PLATE 62

Tell Qasile: Stratum XI, Sample Pottery

Artifact 922



Artifact 923



Artifact 937



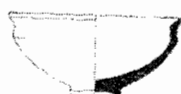
Artifact 938



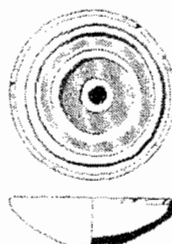
Artifact 933



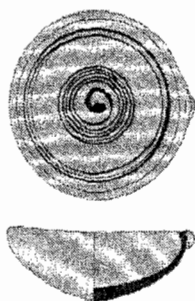
Artifact 934



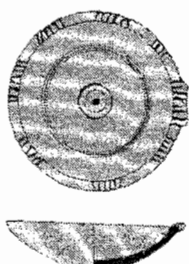
Artifact 930



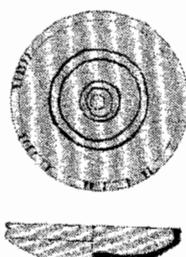
Artifact 940



Artifact 941



Artifact 942



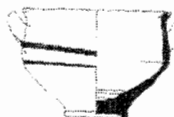
Artifact 932



Artifact 939



Artifact 946



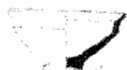
Artifact 948



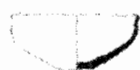
Artifact 944



Artifact 2229



Artifact 2230



Artifact 2232



Artifact 2198



Artifact 2233



Artifact 2203



Artifact 2178



Artifact 2180



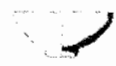
Artifact 2218



Artifact 2219



Artifact 2223



Artifact 2224



PLATE 63

Tell Qasile: Stratum X, Box and Beads

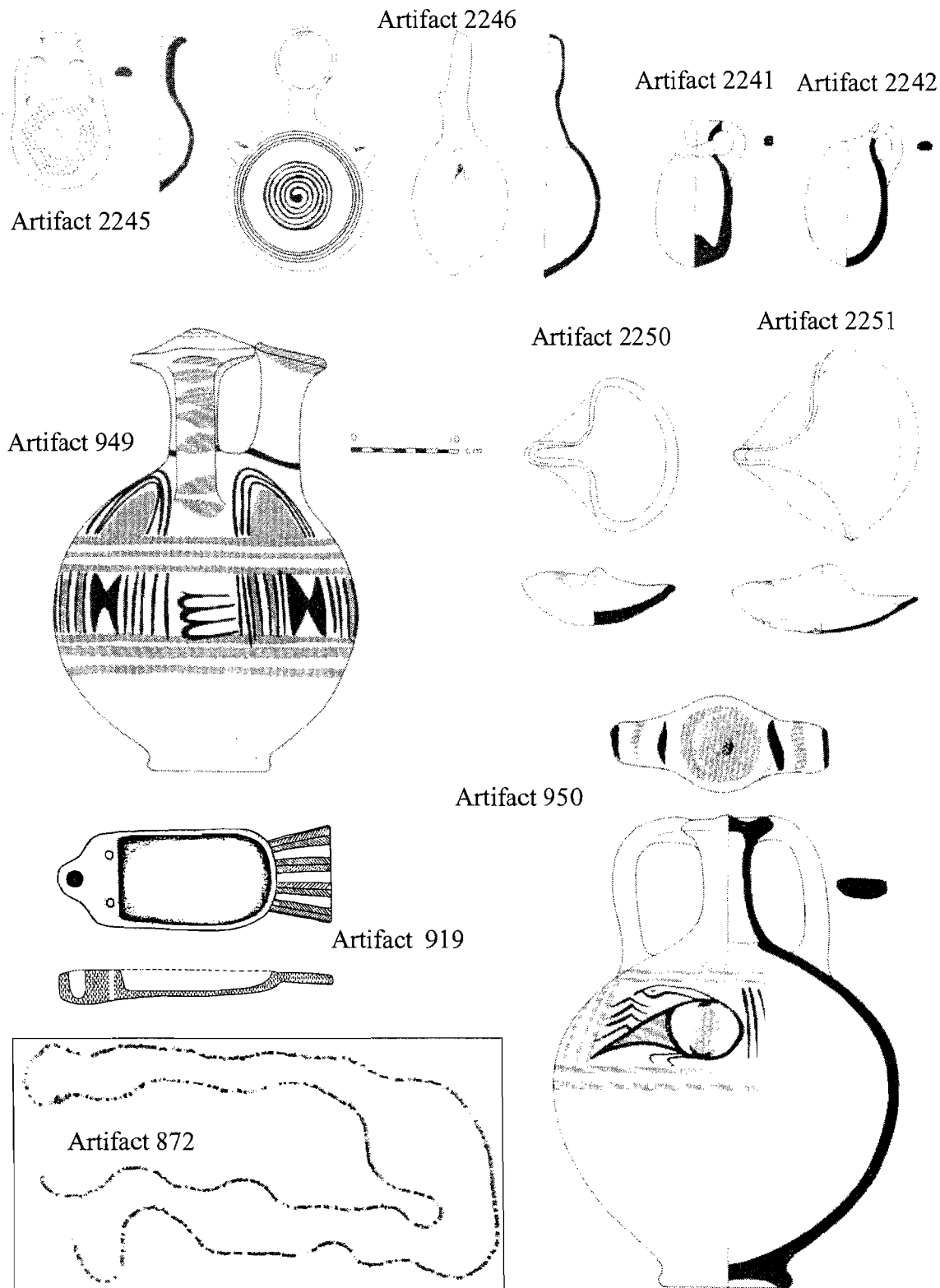


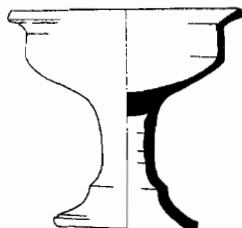
PLATE 64

Tell Qasile: Shrine 300, Pottery

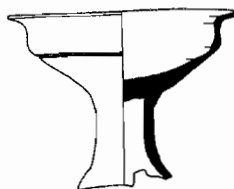
Artifact 2181



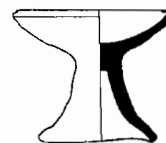
Artifact 2184



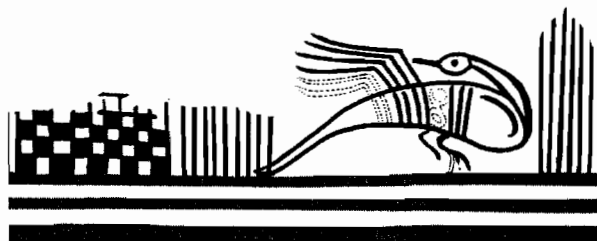
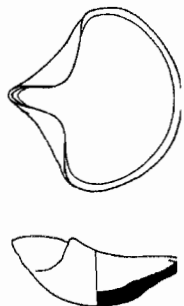
Artifact 2185



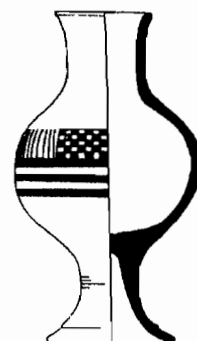
Artifact 2187



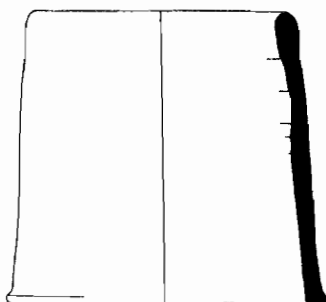
Artifact 2194



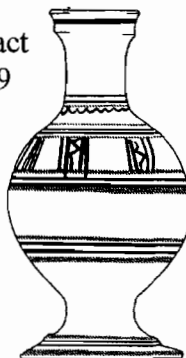
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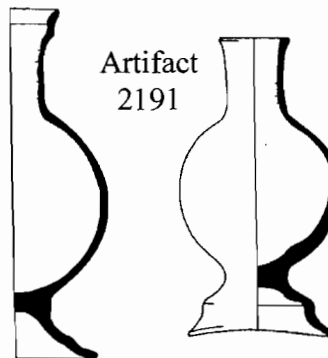
Artifact 2192



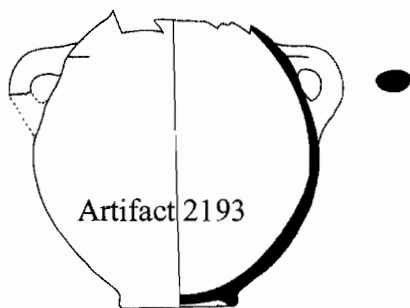
Artifact 2189



Artifact 2191



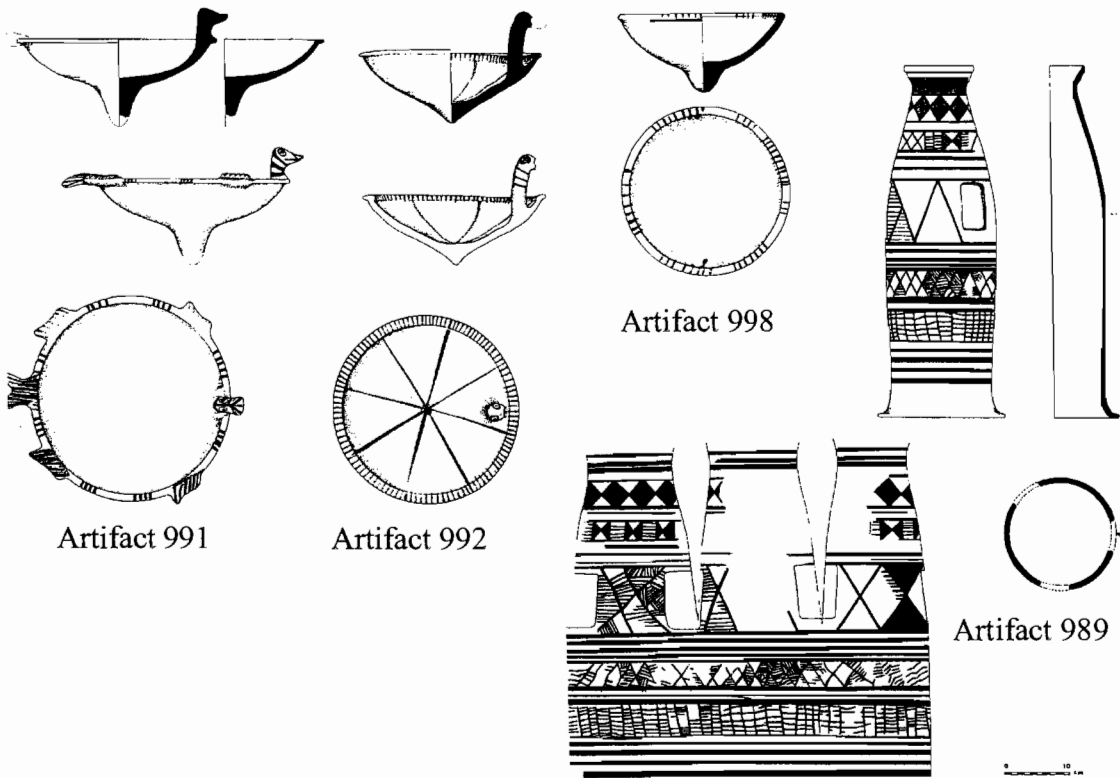
Artifact 2193



Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, Photo 17.

PLATE 65

Tell Qasile: Shrine 300, Stands



Artifact 991

Artifact 992

Artifact 998

Artifact 989



Mazar, Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, Plate 33.



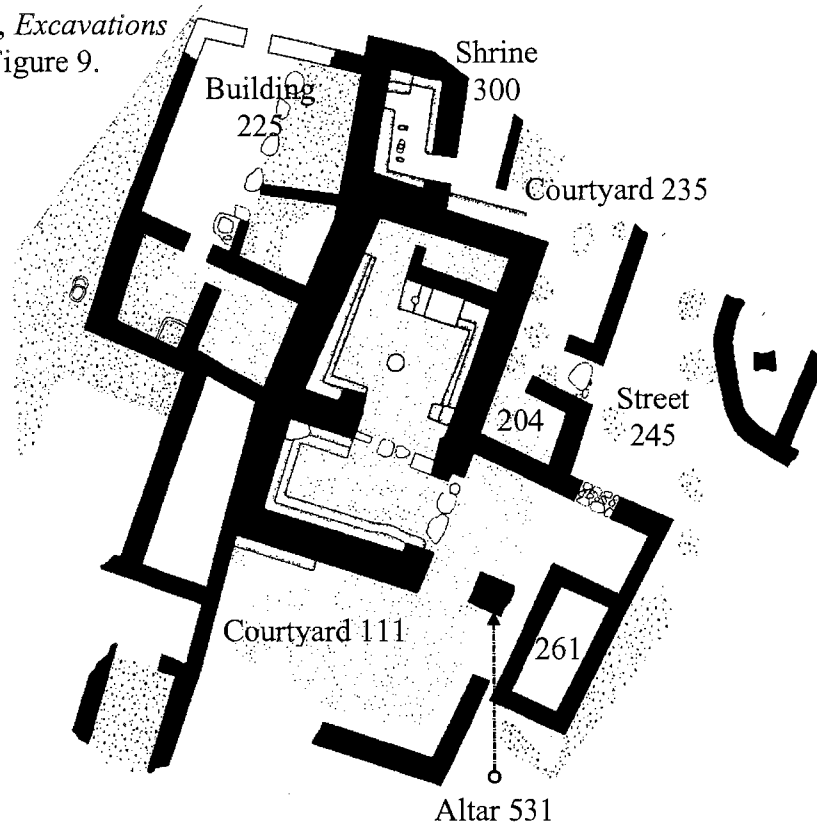
Artifact 987

Artifact 988

PLATE 66

Tell Qasile: Chapel 131, Plans and Isometric Drawing.

Based upon Mazar, *Excavations at Tell, Part One, Figure 9.*



Based upon Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One, Figure 12.*

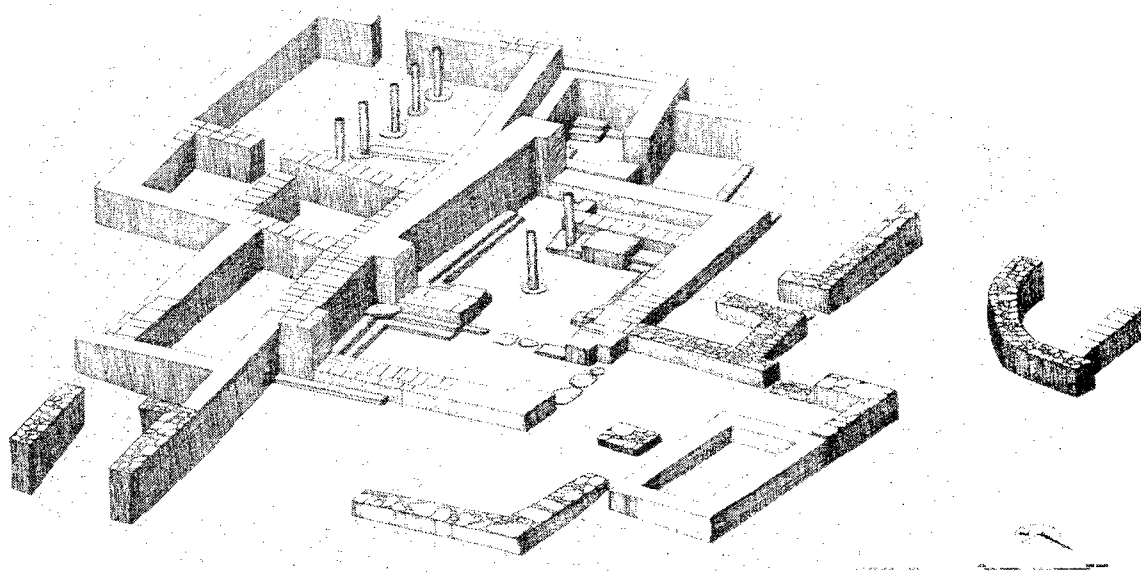
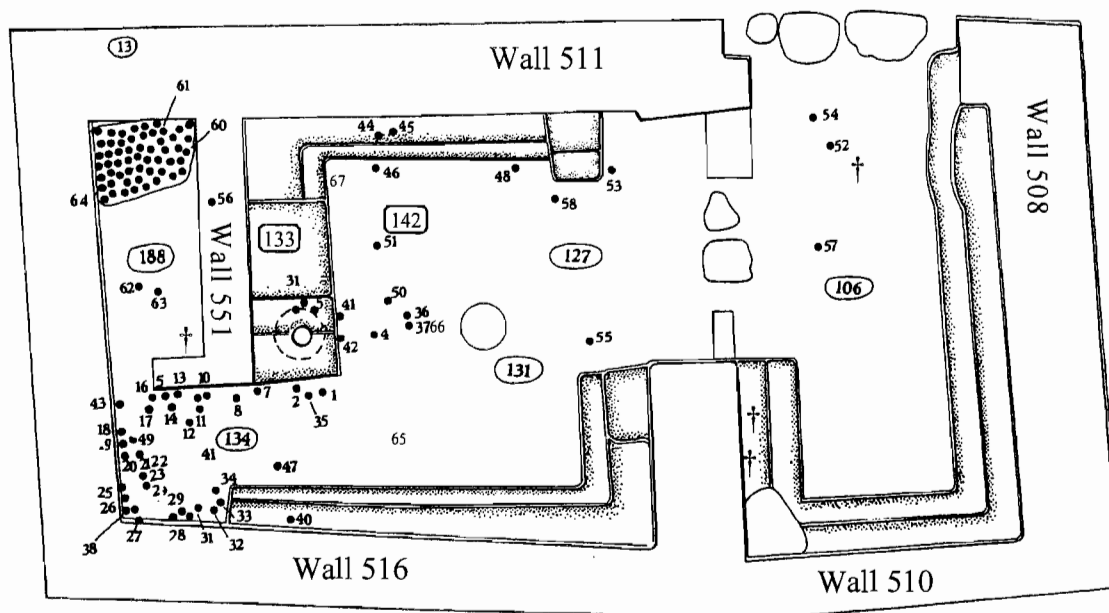


PLATE 67

Tell Qasile: Pottery Distribution



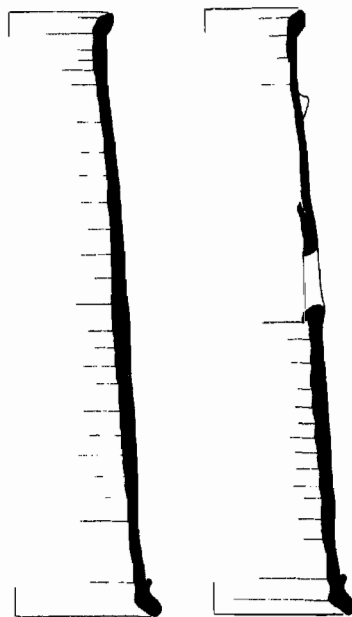
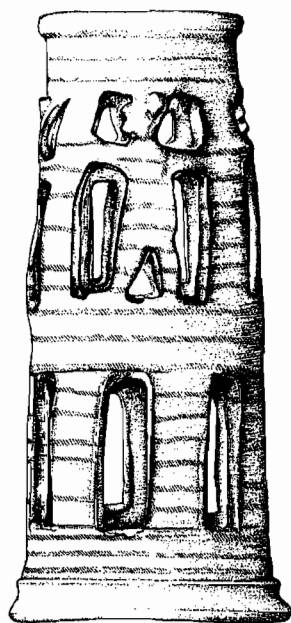
Based upon Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile*, Part Two, Figure 9.

1. Jug 2298; 2. Storage Jar Fragment; 3. Lamp 2329; 4+5. Large Chalice 2283; 6. Bowl 2273; 7. Jug 2300; 8. Juglet 2267; 9. Juglet 2316; 10. Juglet 2312; 11. Jar 1398; 12. Krater 2281; 13. Goblet 2288; 14. Bowl 2274; 15. Juglet 2313; 16. Bowl 2269; 17. Bowl 2266; 18. Jug 2302; 19. Jug 2303; 20. Lamps 2327, 2328; 21. Bowl 2265; 22. Bowl 2276; 23. Bowl 2261; 24. Double Flask 2317; 25. Flask 2322; 26. Bowl 2266; 27. Amphoriskos 2297; 28. Goblet 2285; 29. Bowl 2253; 30. Pomegranate vessels 1018, 1019; 31. Triple Flask 2318; 32. Storage Jar Fragment 2296; 33. Pyxis 2342; 34. Jug Bichrome 2304; 35. Storage Jar Fragment; 36. Bowl 2252; 37. Bowl 2268; 38. Bowl 2254; 39. Bowl 2256; 40. Bowl 2257; 41. Chalice 2282; 42. Bowl 2258; 43. Bowl 2259; 44. Bowl 2271; 45. Bowl 2262; 46. Krater 2278; 47. Chalice 2284; 48. Jug 2299; 49. Jug 2305; 50. Jug 2306; 51. Juglet 2310; 52. Juglet 2311; 53. Juglet 2315; 54. Flask 2319; 55. Flask 2320; 56. Flask 2321; 57. Flask 2323; 58. Philistine Sherd 2326; 59. Goblet 1475 (on top of pile of vessels); 60. Bowl 1471; 61. Bowl* 1461; 62. Storage Jar Fragment 1477; 63. Storage Jar Fragment; 64. Pile of 53 Vessels 1421-1516**; 65. Pottery Stand 986; 66. Naos 980; 67. Vessel 1002; 68. Pottery Stand 986, Axehead 921.

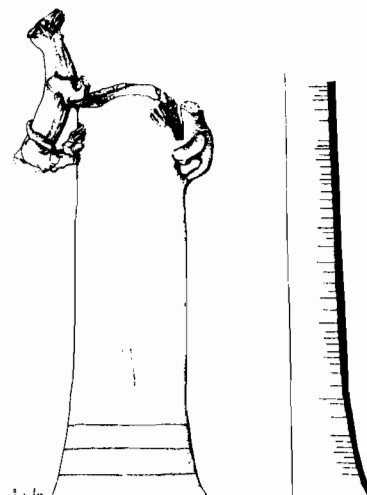
† Unidentified Artifacts. * Mazar calls this vessel a "Jug." ** Mazar states that these vessels are found in *Excavations at Tell Qasile*, Part Two, on Figures 33-38. Figures 33-38 roughly corresponds to our Artifacts 1421-1516. Unfortunately there are more than 53 vessels in these figures and some are found in other locations.

PLATE 68

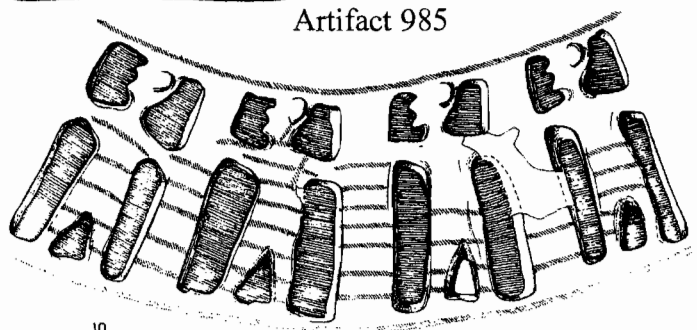
Tell Qasile: Chapel 131, Selected Cultic Vessels



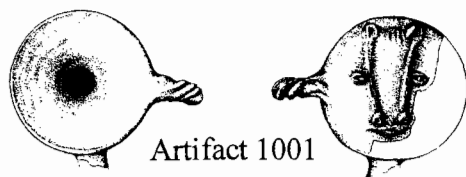
Artifact 896



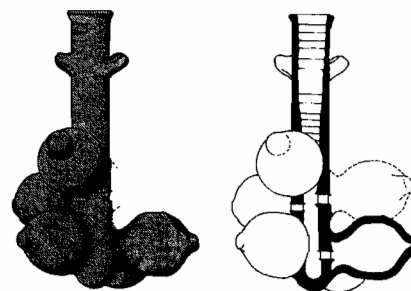
Artifact 985



0 10 cm



Artifact 1001



Artifact 1002

PLATE 69

Tell Qasile: Chapel 131, Cultic Vessels Two

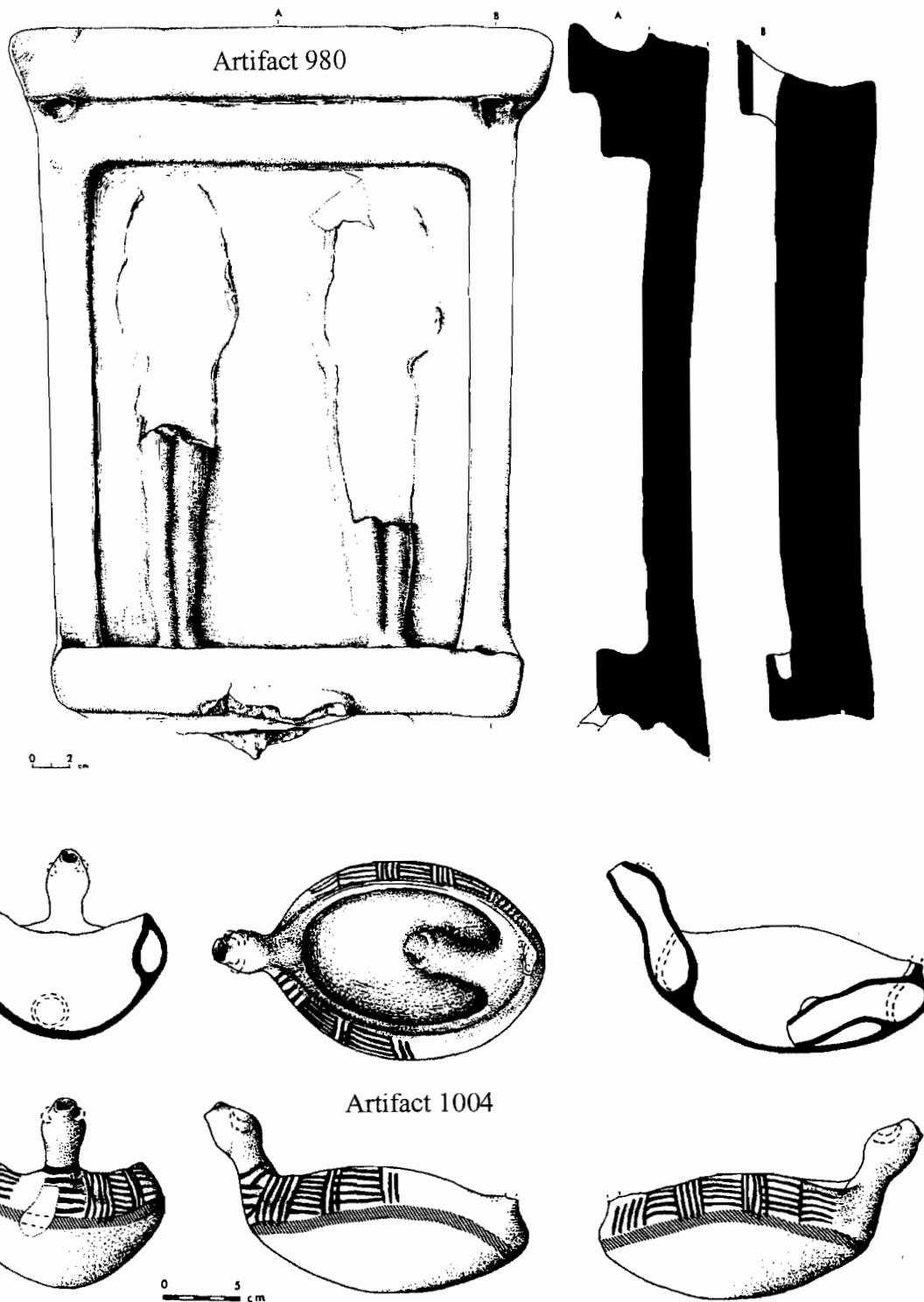
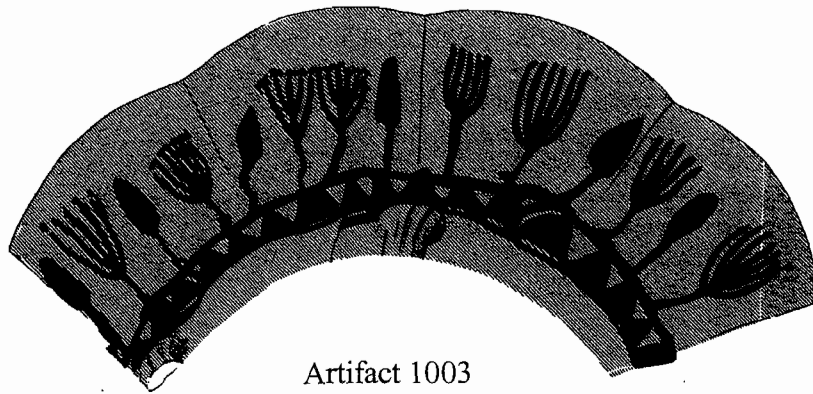
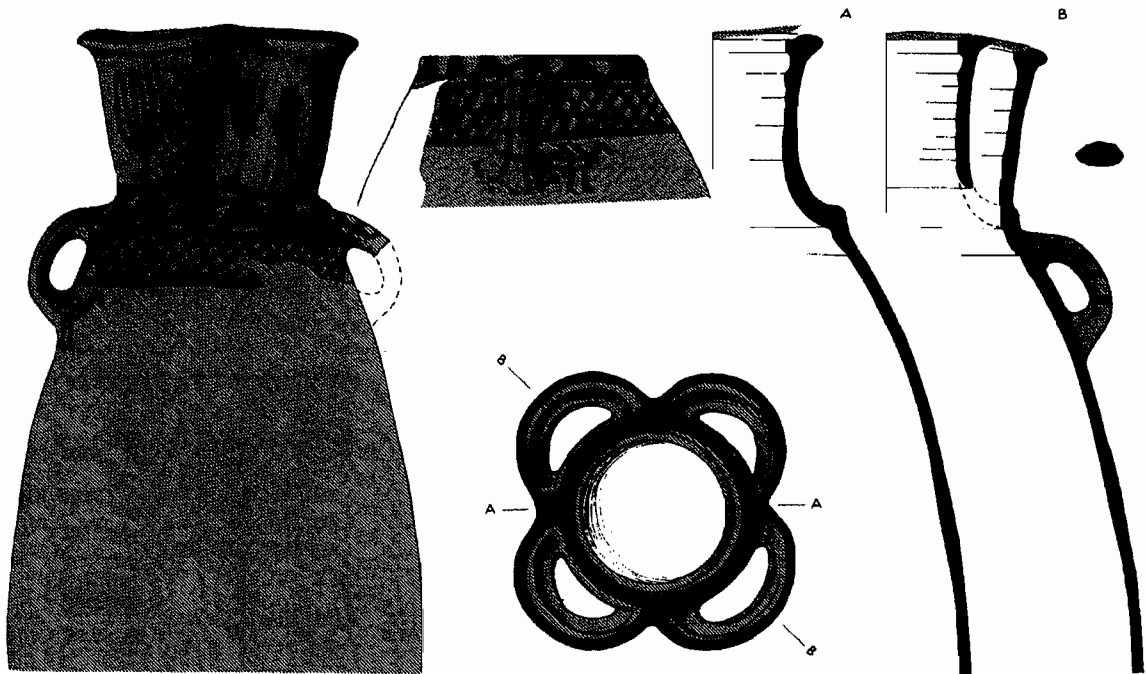


PLATE 70

Tell Qasile: Chapel 131, Cultic Vessels Three



Artifact 1003



0 10 cm

Artifact 1018



Artifact 1019

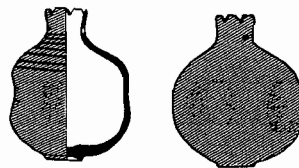
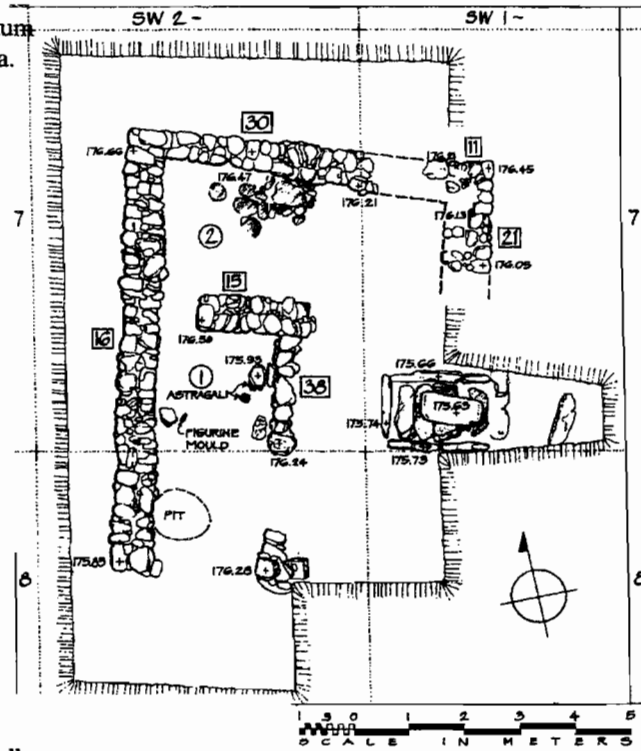


PLATE 71

Tell Taanach: Cultic Structure, Plans

Tell Taanach: Cultic Structure, Plans

Cultic Structure of Iron I, Stratum IIB. Rast, *Taanach I*, Plate 97a.



Iron I, Stratum IIA
Lapp, "The 1966 Excavations,"
Figure 17.

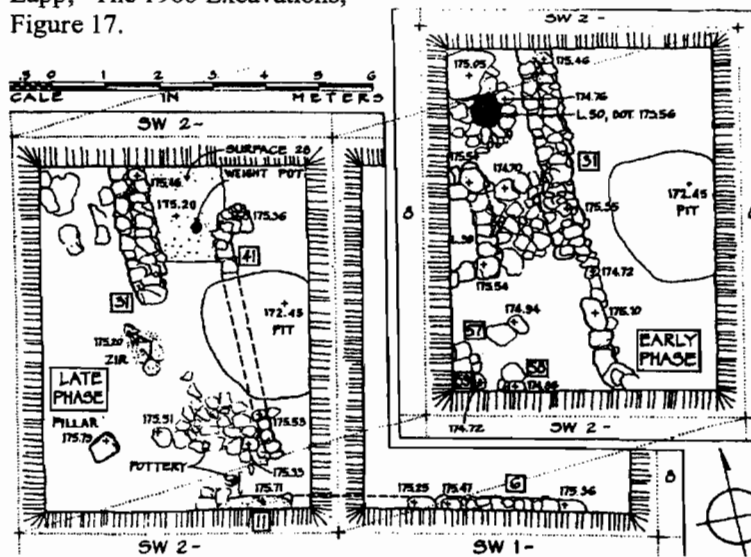


PLATE 73

Tell Taanach: Cultic Room 1, Bowls and Kraters

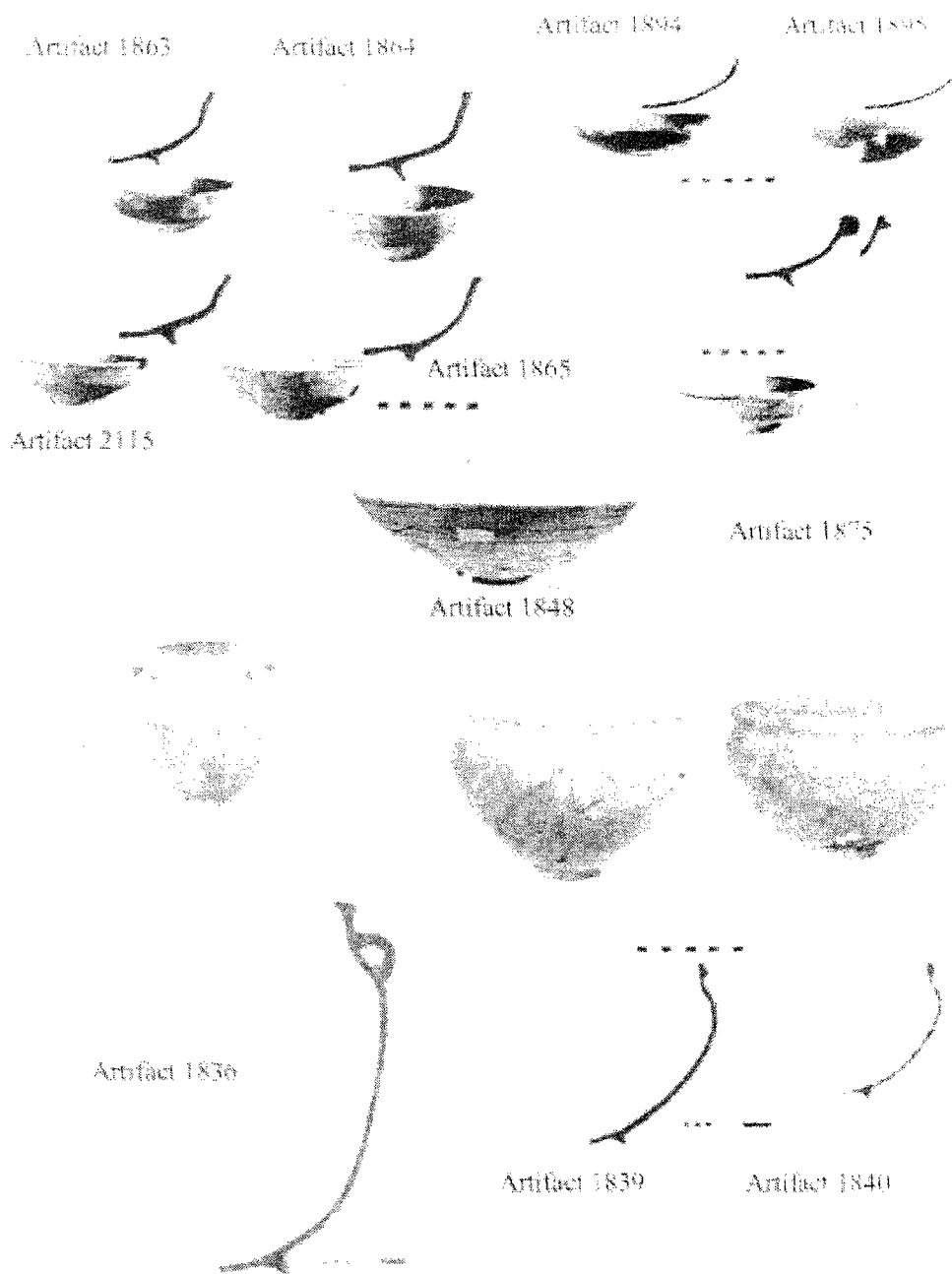


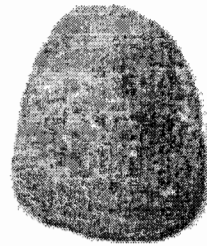
PLATE 74

Tell Taanach: Cultic Room 1, Figurine Mold and Stone Artifacts

Artifact 1961
Lapp "1963 Excavations," Figure 21.



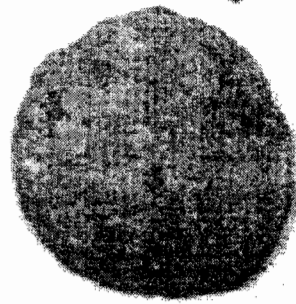
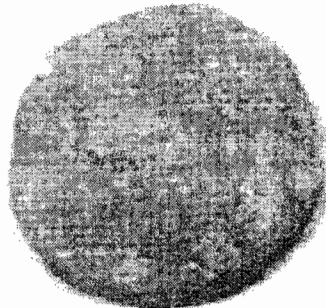
1



2



3



Lapp, "The 1963 Excavations" Figure 19.



PLATE 75

Tell Taanach: Cultic Room 1, Miscellaneous Pottery and Juglets

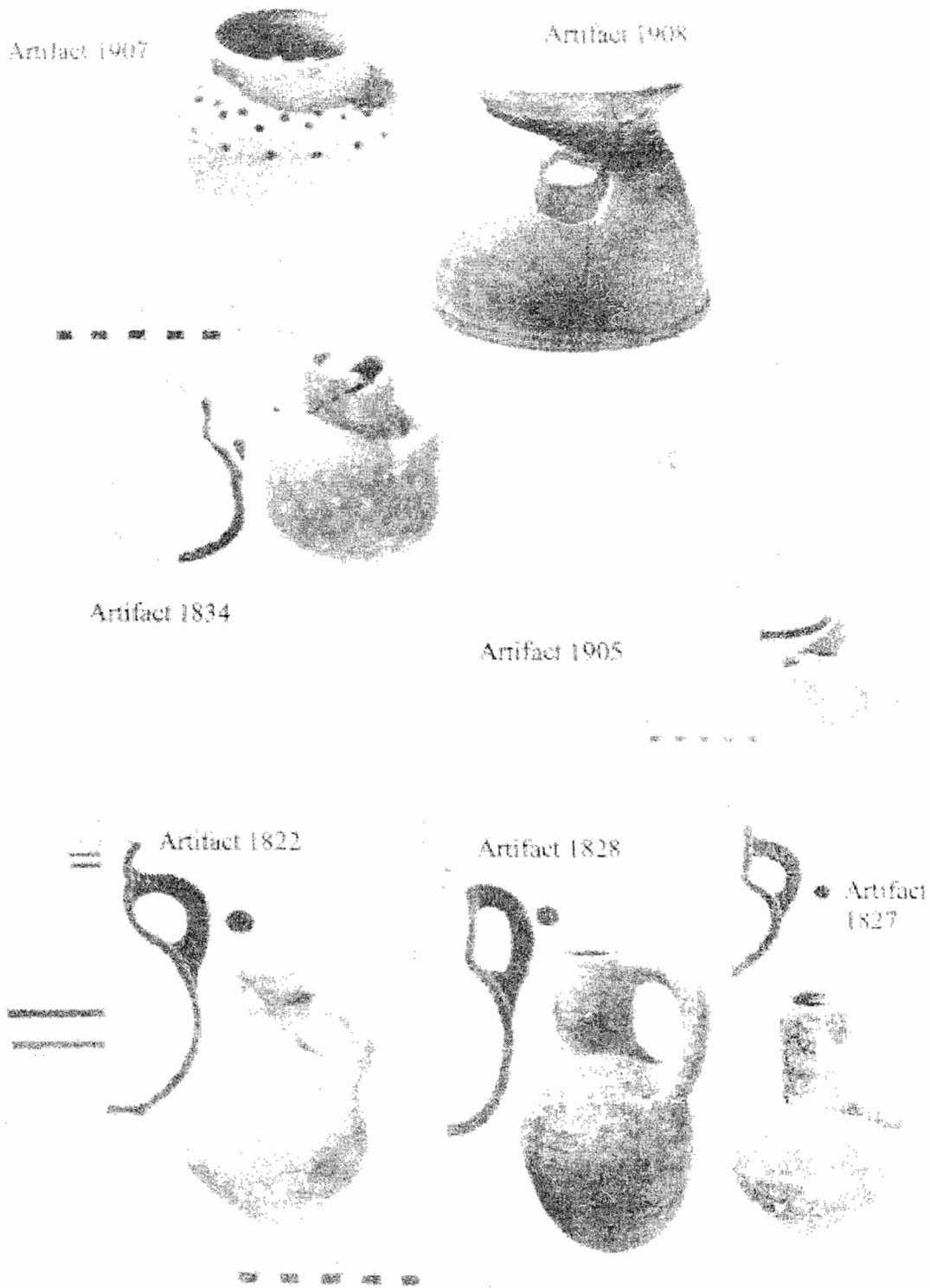
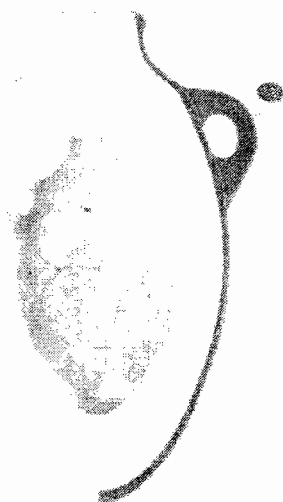


PLATE 76

Tell Taanach: Cultic Room 2, Jars



Artifact 1789

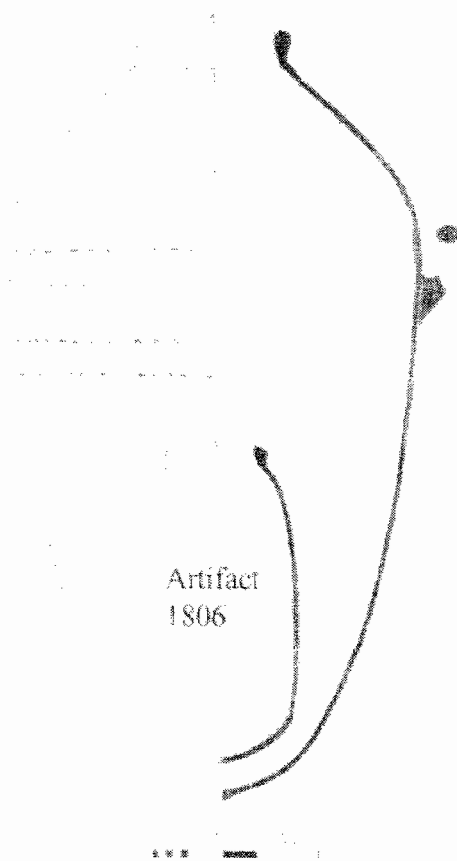


Artifact 1803



Artifact 1804

Artifact 1805

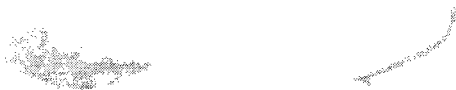


Artifact 1806

PLATE 77

Tell Taanach: Cultic Room 2, Bowls, Lamp.

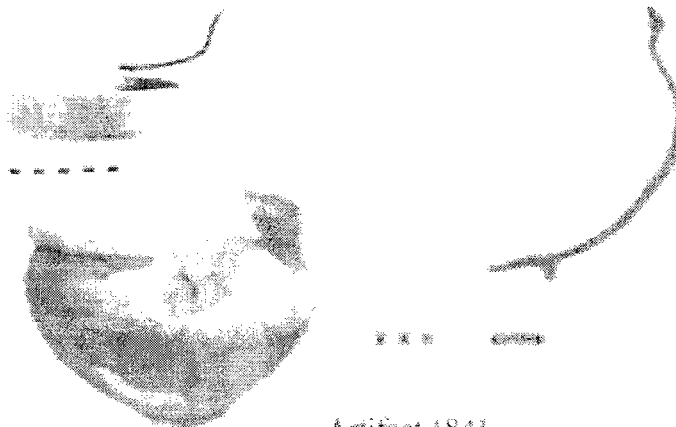
Artifact 1850



Artifact 1855



Artifact 1880



Artifact 1841

Artifact 1832



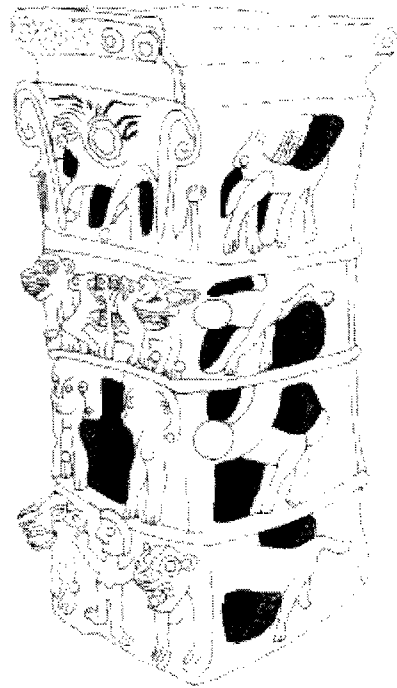
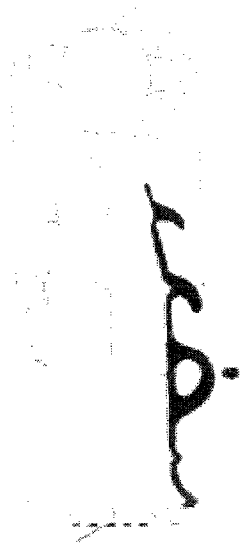
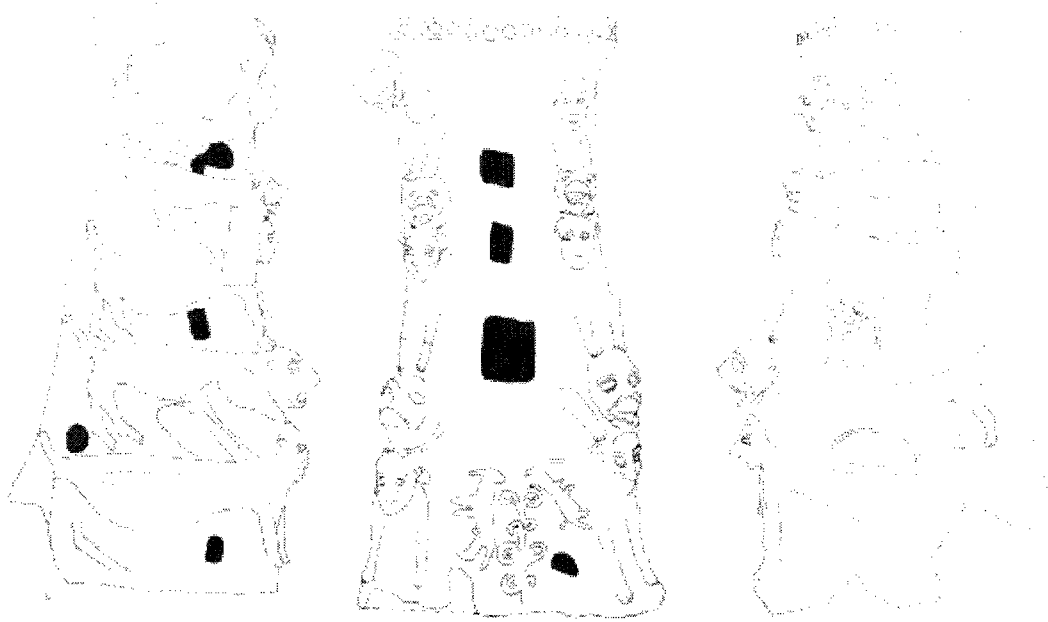
Artifact 1906



PLATE 78

Tell Taanach: Stand and Shrines

Artifact 1930 Pottery Shrine found by Sellin near Silo 16 (SW 1-7)

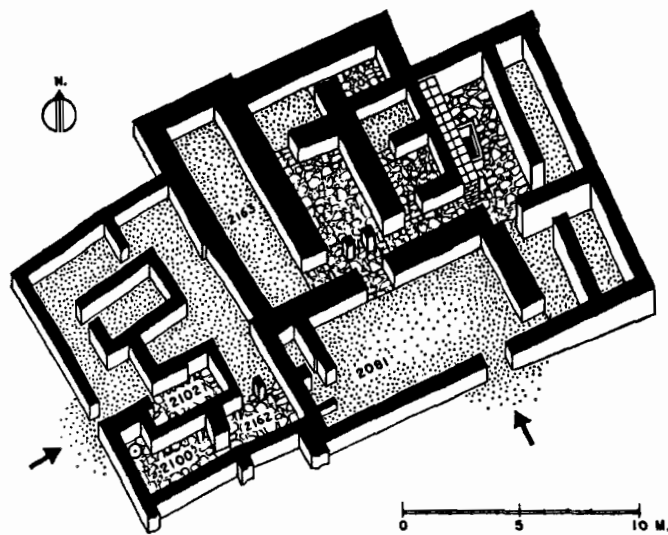


Artifact 1932

PLATE 79

Megiddo: Plans and Isometric Drawings

Loud, *Megiddo II*,
Figure 100.



Based upon Loud, *Megiddo II*,
Figure 386.

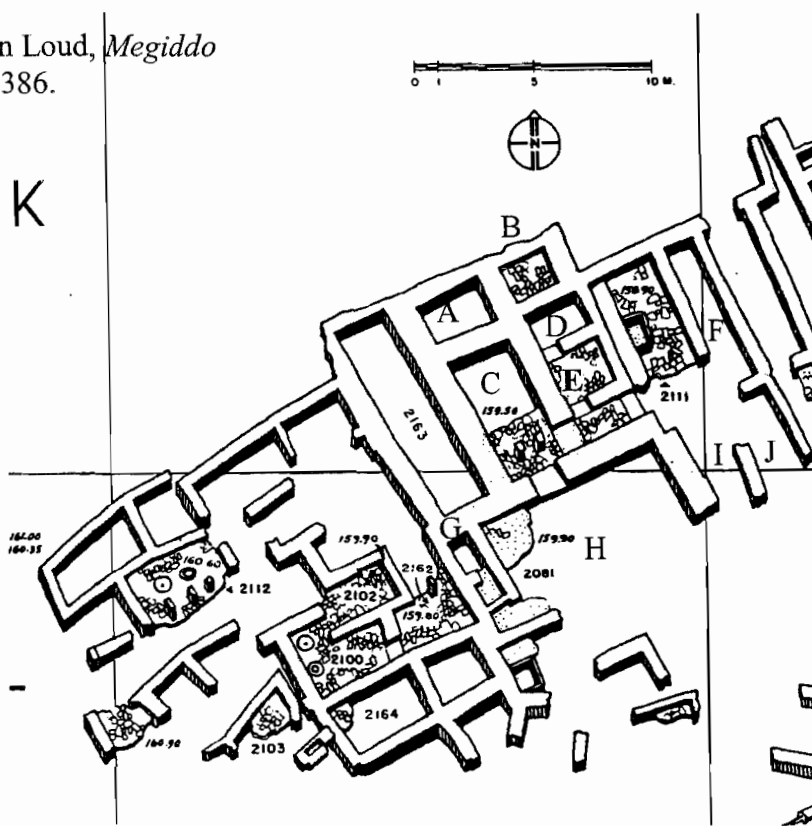
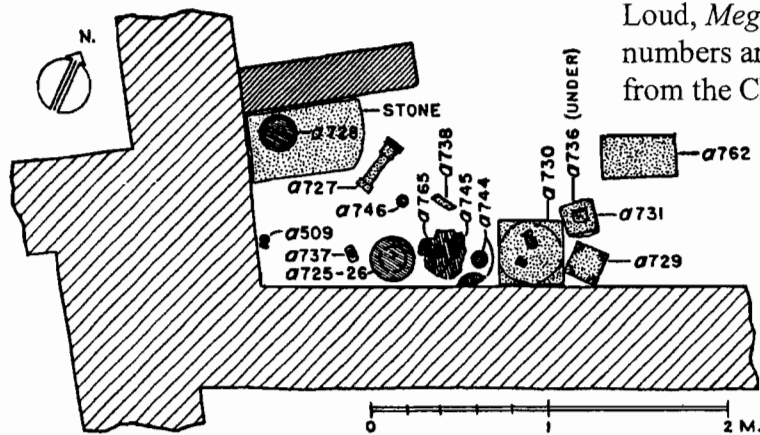


PLATE 80

Megiddo: Plan and Photos



Loud, *Megiddo II*, Figure 101. The numbers are the Registration Number from the Chicago Megiddo Expedition.



BAR, 20(May-June 1994): Cover.

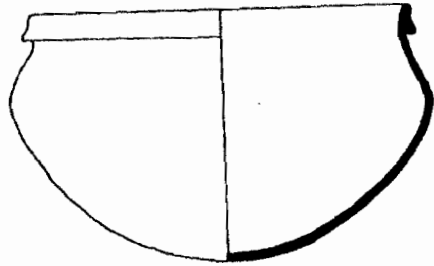


Loud, *Megiddo II*, Figure 103.

PLATE 81

Megiddo: Local Bowls, Chalice, and Jars

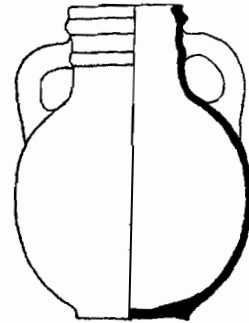
Artifact 2090



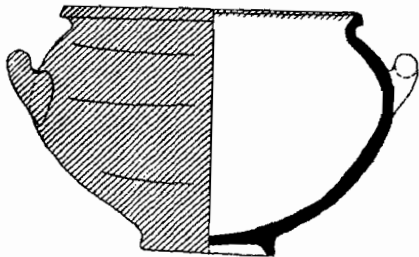
Artifact 2037



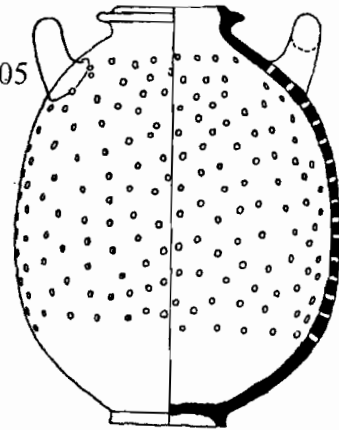
Artifact 2004



Artifact 2021



Artifact 2005



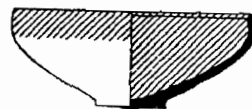
Artifact 2020



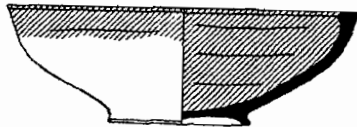
Artifact 2018



Artifact 2017



Artifact 2012-13



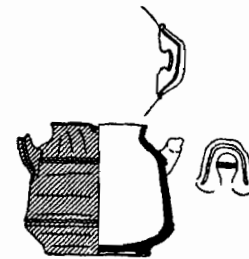
Artifact 2011



Artifact 2016



Artifact 2019

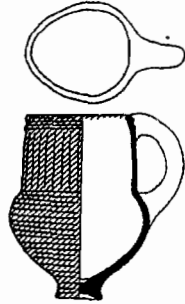


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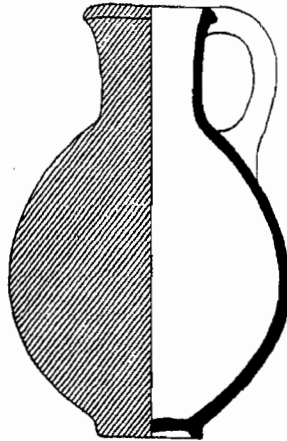
PLATE 82

Megiddo: Local Jugs and Juglets

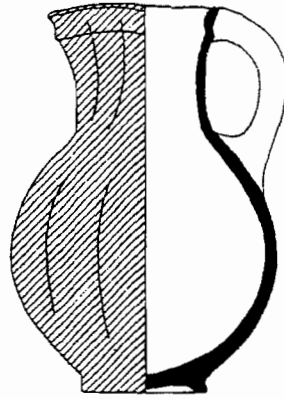
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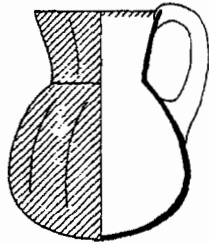
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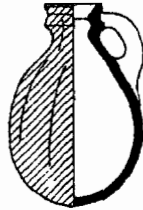
Artifact 1978



Artifact 1975



Artifact 1986



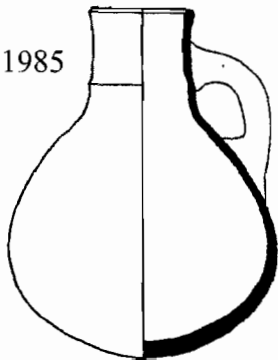
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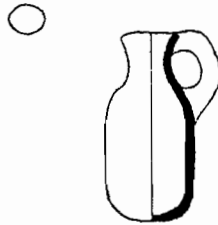
Artifact 1983



Artifact 1985



Artifact 2081



Artifact 1984

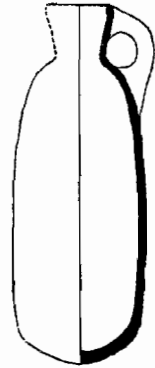


PLATE 83

Megiddo: Cypriot Ware

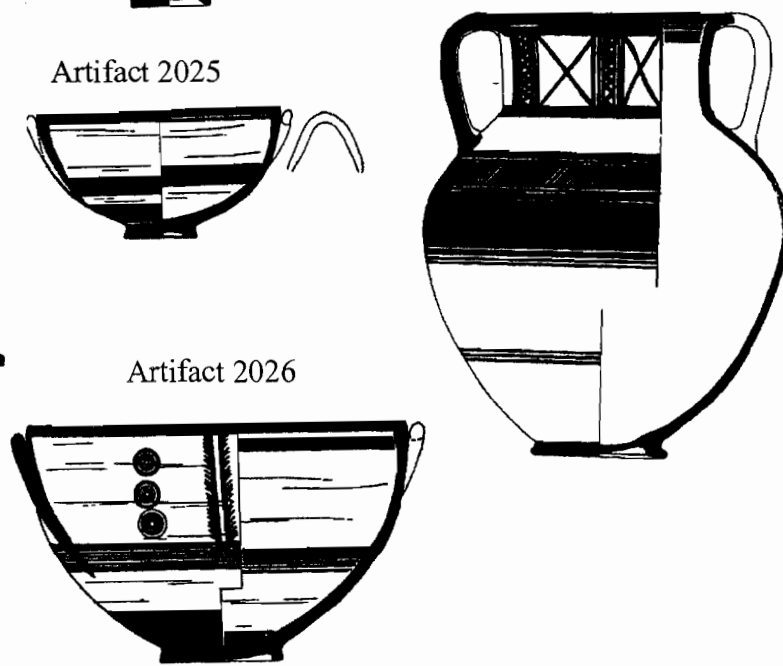
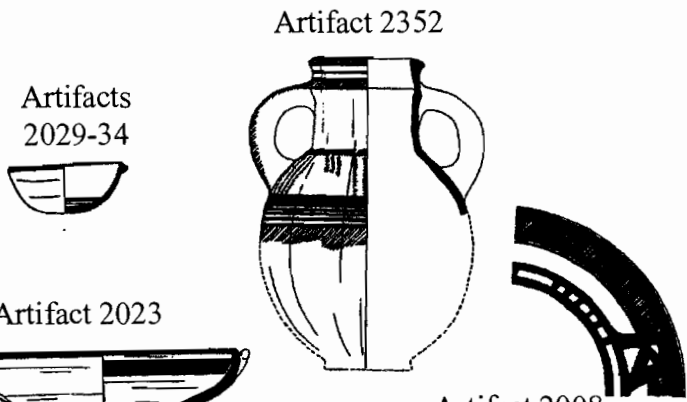
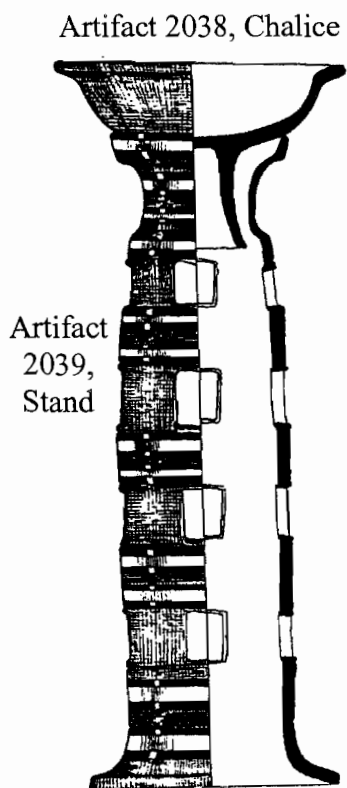
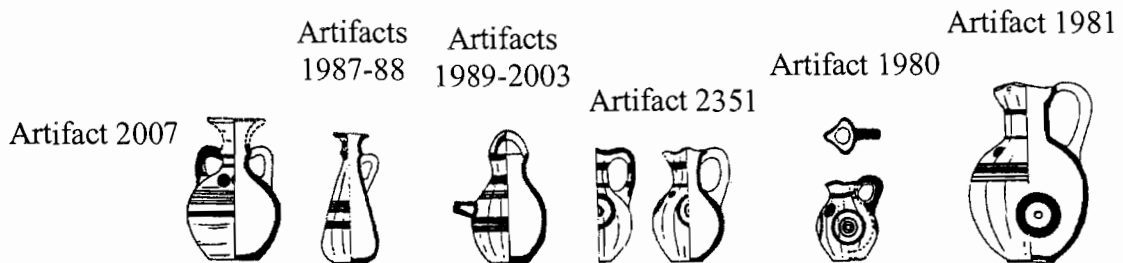
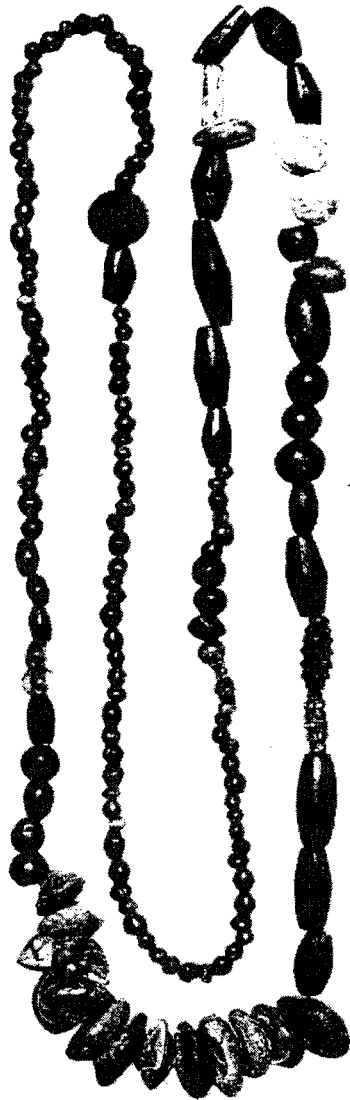


PLATE 84

Megiddo: Beads, Amulets, Astragali



Artifact 2055

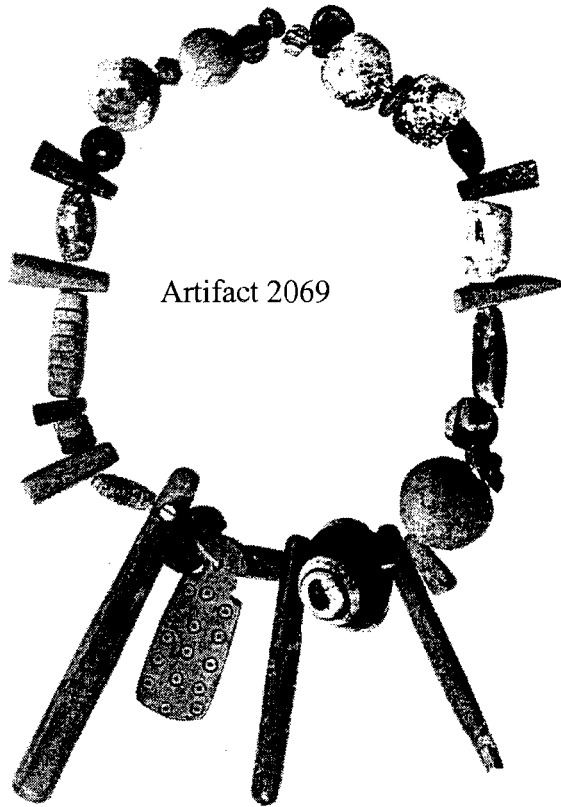
Artifact 2353



Artifact 2060



Artifact 2069



Artifact 2174



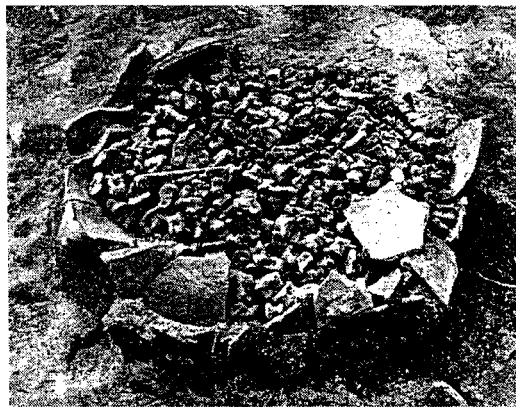
Artifact 2053



Artifact 2080



Artifact 2054



Bowl full of Astragali
Loud, *Megiddo II*,
Plate 285:5

PLATE 85

Megiddo: Scarabs, Seals, and Game Pieces

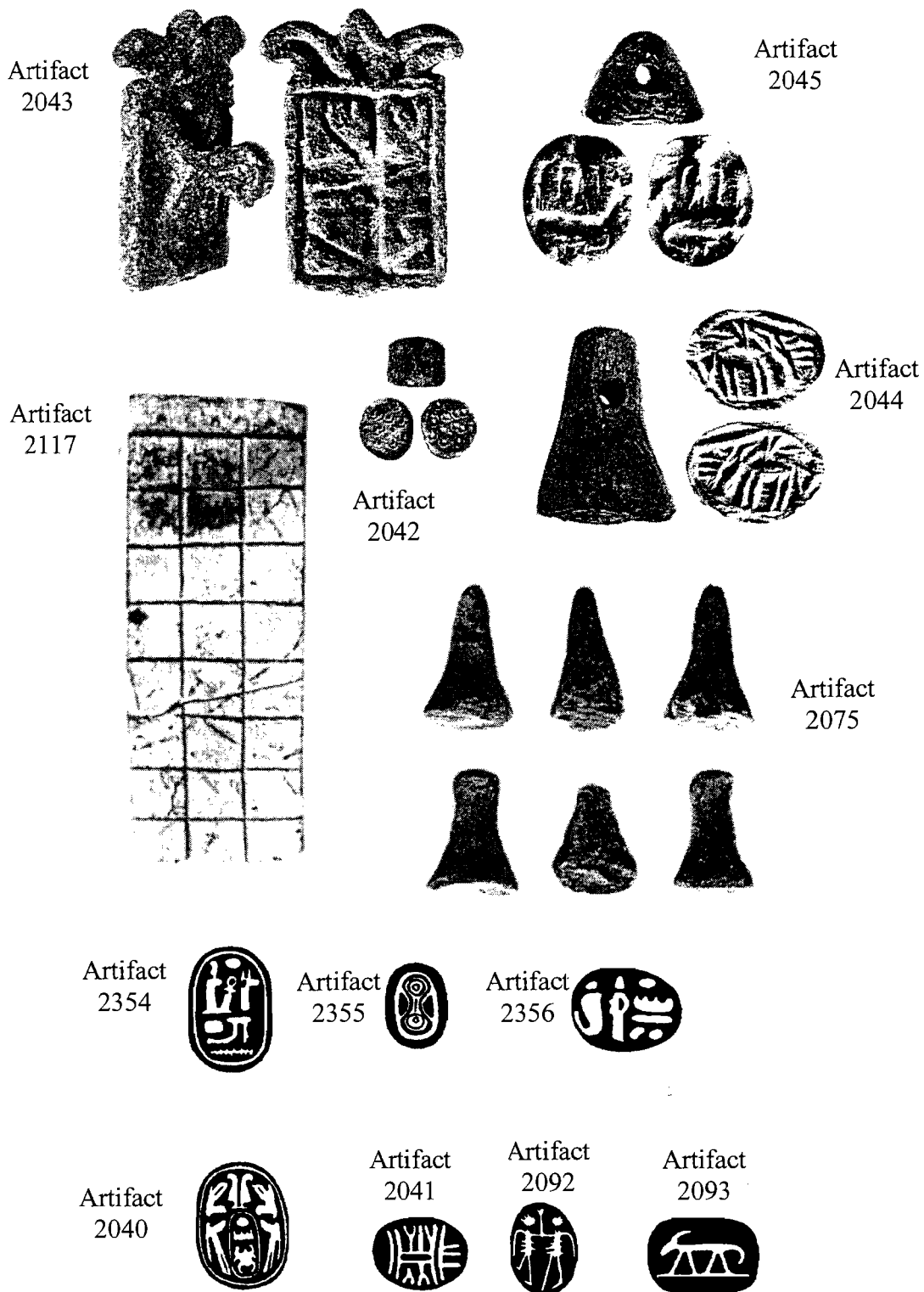
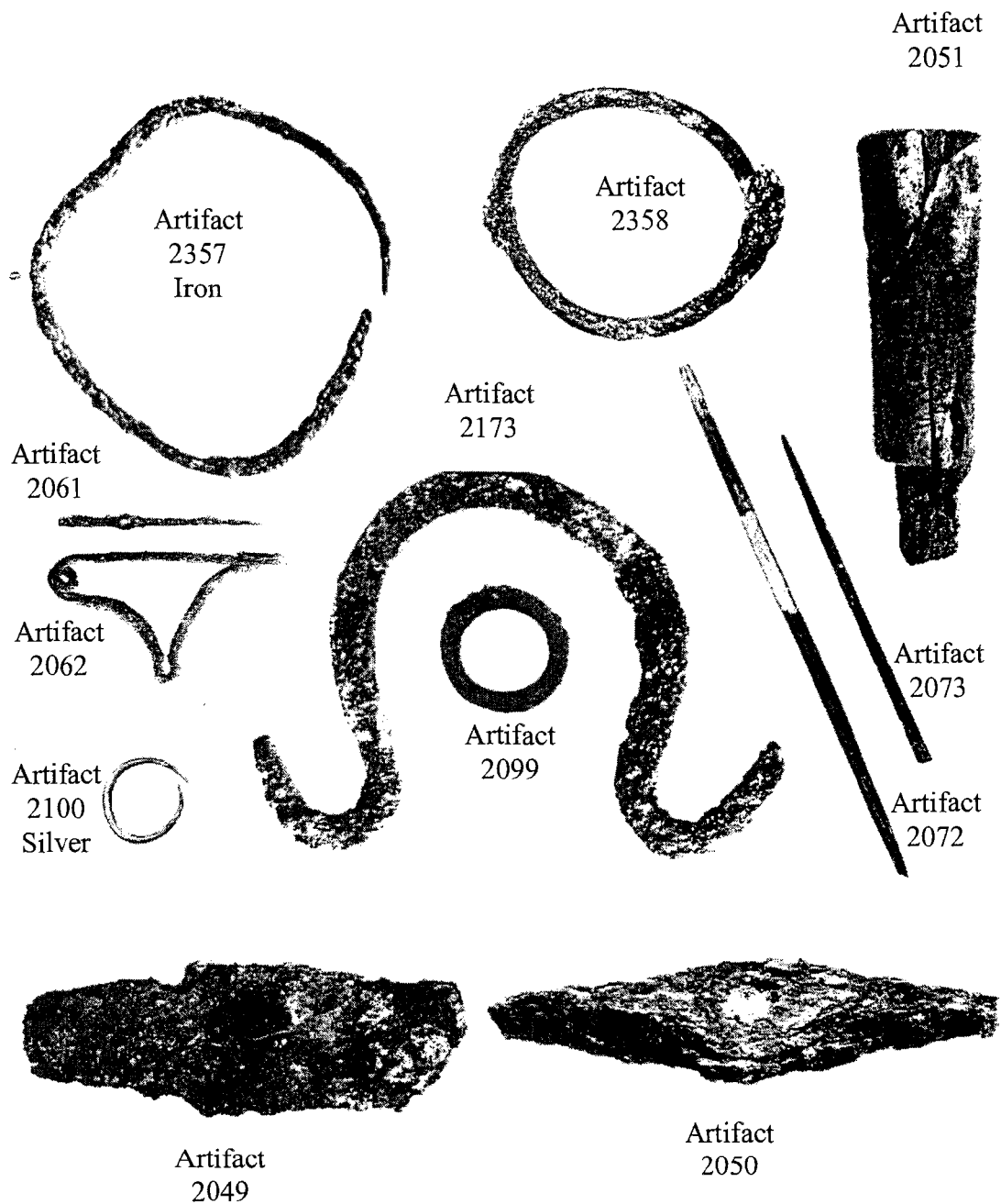
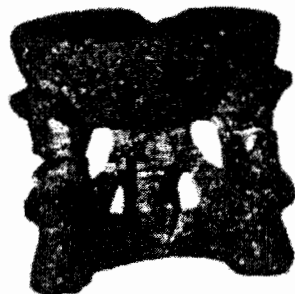


PLATE 86

Megiddo: Metal



Megiddo: Miscellaneous



Artifact
2067

Artifact 2068



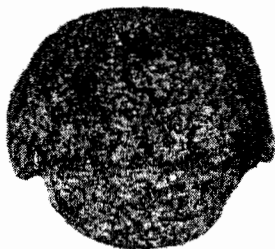
Artifact 2066



Artifact 2102



Artifact 2103



Artifact 2076



Artifact
2052



Artifact
2359

Artifact
2071



Artifact
2070



Artifact
2069



APPENDIX 5

TABLES

These tables backup the assertions made in the Conclusion of this paper.

Table 18.
Comparison Coefficient Between Paradigms

	Temple	Chapel	Offertory	Votive
Temple		91.3%	92.0%	30.6%
Chapel	91.3%		87.9%	23.7%
Offertory	92.0%	87.9%		33.5%
Votive	30.6%	23.7%	33.5%	

Tables 18a-f

Table 18a	Chapel Paradigm	Temple Paradigm	
Metal Tools	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Ceramic/Plastic	88.5%	84.4%	4.1
Cultic Artifacts	8.7%	15.6%	6.9
Production	2.8%	0.0%	2.8
	100.0%	100.0%	13.8
		Similarity	93.1%

Table 18b	Chapel Paradigm	Offertory Shrine	
Metal Tools	0.0%	2.6%	2.6
Ceramic/Plastic	88.5%	76.3%	12.2
Cultic Artifacts	8.7%	18.4%	9.7
Production	2.8%	2.6%	0.2
	100.0%	99.9%	24.7
		Similarity	87.7%

Table 18c	Offertory Shrine	Temple Paradigm	
Metal Tools	2.6%	0.0%	2.6
Ceramic/Plastic	76.3%	84.4%	8.1
Cultic Artifacts	18.4%	15.6%	2.8
Production	2.6%	0.0%	2.6
	99.9%	100.0%	16.1
		Similarity	92.0%

Table 18d	Offertory Shrine	Votive Shrine	
Metal Tools	2.6%	0.0%	2.6
Ceramic/Plastic	76.3%	15.0%	61.3
Cultic Artifacts	18.4%	85.0%	66.6
Production	2.6%	0.0%	2.6
	99.9%	100.0%	133.1
		Similarity	33.5%

Table 18e	Temple Paradigm	Votive Shrine		Table 18f	Chapel Paradigm	Votive Shrine	
Metal Tools	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	Metal Tools	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Ceramic/Plastic	84.4%	15.0%	69.4	Ceramic/Plastic	88.5%	15.0%	73.5
Cultic Artifacts	15.6%	85.0%	69.4	Cultic Artifacts	8.7%	85.0%	76.3
Production	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	Production	2.8%	0.0%	2.8
	100.0%	100.0%	138.8		100.0%	100.0%	152.6
		Similarity	30.6%			Similarity	23.7%

Table 19.
Coefficient Comparison
between Paradigms and Megiddo 2081

	Temple	Chapel	Offertory	Votive
Room 2081	92.0%	97.7%	87.9%	22.6%

Tables 19a-d

Table 19a	Megiddo 2081	Chapel Paradigm		Table 19b	Megiddo 2081	Votive Shrine	
Metal Tools	1.3%	0.0%	1.3	Metal Tools	1.3%	0.0%	1.3
Ceramic/Plastic	87.3%	88.5%	1.2	Ceramic/Plastic	87.3%	15.0%	72.3
Cultic Artifacts	7.6%	8.7%	1.1	Cultic Artifacts	7.6%	85.0%	77.4
Production	3.8%	2.8%	1.0	Production	3.8%	0.0%	3.8
	100.0%	100.0%	4.6		100.0%	100.0%	154.8
		Similarity	97.7%			Similarity	22.6%

Table 19c	Megiddo 2081	Temple Paradigm		Table 19d	Megiddo 2081	Offertory Shrine	
Metal Tools	1.3%	0.0%	1.3	Metal Tools	1.3%	2.6%	1.3
Ceramic/Plastic	87.3%	84.4%	2.9	Ceramic/Plastic	87.3%	76.3%	11.0
Cultic Artifacts	7.6%	15.6%	8.0	Cultic Artifacts	7.6%	18.4%	10.8
Production	3.8%	0.0%	3.8	Production	3.8%	2.6%	1.2
	100.0%	100.0%	16.0		100.0%	99.9%	24.3
		Similarity	92.0%			Similarity	87.9%

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