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Charlotte M. Whiting

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**Complexity and Diversity in the Late Iron Age Southern
Levant: The Investigation of 'Edomite' Archaeology and
Scholarly Discourse**

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**Thesis Submitted for the Degree of Ph.D
May 2002**

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Volume Two



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Volume Two

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APPENDIX 1



The Nature of the Data Collected from the Late Iron Age Sites in the Southern Levant Used in this Study.

1. Sites in Southern Israel

1.1 Introduction

The sites in southern Israel for which data was recorded either from publications or collections include Tel Arad, Aroer, Tel Abu Tuwein, Tel Beersheba, Tel Beit Mirsim, Beth Zur, En Gedi, En Haseva, Tel el-Ful, Gezer, Tel Haror, Tel 'Ira, Jerusalem, Lachish, Tel Malhata, Tel Masos, Horvat Qitmit, Ramat Rahel, Tel Sera', Hurvat Shilhah, and Horvat 'Uza. Over a four-year period, 3 data-collection trips were made to Israel and Jordan, constituting 11 months in total. On each of these trips, data was collected from each of the collections from sites with 'Edomite' pottery in Israel. In addition, as many as possible of the collections from the sites without 'Edomite' pottery in Israel listed above were consulted. The collections that were consulted in Israel were stored at the Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA) Romema Storerooms, the Israel Museum, The Rockefeller Museum, and the Hebrew Union College in Jerusalem; the Department of Archaeology at Tel Aviv University; and the Department of Archaeology at Ben-Gurion University in Beersheba. A great number of site reports and articles in journals and edited volumes not easily available in the UK were also consulted in libraries in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Freiburg, and Amman.

All the sites included in this study were excavated by the locus to stratum method as described in Chapter 5. As such, although for some sites contextual information was collected, it is arguable to what extent loci and strata can be regarded as the accurate context of excavated material. In many cases however, contextual information was not available from the reports or collections. Although all these sites were excavated using the same method, different levels of data were available from these sites. For this reason it is necessary to describe exactly what information was available from each site, what was recorded, and in which analyses it could be used. This information is described below for each site in alphabetical order, beginning with Tel Arad.

1.2 Tel Arad

None of the Iron Age levels at Arad have been fully published (although a brief discussion of the Iron Age remains is provided by Herzog [1997]). Information concerning the pottery assemblage from Arad Levels VI and VII used in this study was therefore collected from the site documentation kindly made available by Prof. Z. Herzog at the Department of Archaeology at the University of Tel Aviv. The pottery collection itself was not available for consultation, but the drawings of the ceramics that had been restored and kept were. Notes and measurements were thus taken from these drawings. Information regarding the small finds from Arad Levels VI and VII was unfortunately not available.

Further information for the Iron Age levels at Arad was obtained from the ceramic collections kept at the Israel Antiquities Authority Romema Storerooms in Jerusalem. No documentation accompanied these collections. Each sherd was marked with a code, but it was not possible to ascertain what loci or phase they referred to. Accordingly, all 120 crates of pottery were only examined to record any vessels or sherds of 'Edomite' pottery. Unfortunately, due to the lack of documentation, there was no way of knowing whether the 'Edomite' sherds recorded from the collection at the Romema storerooms were from the same phases as the pottery recorded from the drawings of the ceramics from Levels VI and VII consulted at Tel Aviv University. Since the drawings from the other Iron Age phases were also not available at Tel Aviv, it is also not certain whether other levels at Arad also contained 'Edomite' pottery. Nevertheless, Arad represents one of the few sites for which information regarding both the 'Edomite' pottery from the site, as well as a reasonable section of the non-'Edomite' pottery, was collected. Although the recorded assemblages may not be representative, the non-'Edomite' pottery assemblages from Arad were included in the vessel form comparison and the functional ceramics analysis. The same applies to the 'Edomite' pottery recorded from the Arad collections.

1.3 Aroer

Aroer has not been fully published. Only a semi-popular article (Biran 1983) and a short preliminary report in Hebrew have been published (Biran and Cohen 1989). In the latter, a selection of the excavated pottery was presented (*ibid.*). This pottery was recorded, as well as the limited collection on display at the Hebrew Union College Museum in Jerusalem (some of which was published in the aforementioned article as well). A few vessels in the pottery stores of the Hebrew Union College were also available for recording by kind permission of Prof. Avraham Biran and

Malka Herschkovitz. The vast majority of the late Iron Age ceramic assemblage from Aroer, as well as the small finds, were however not available for consultation.

In summary, a fair amount of 'Edomite' pottery was recorded for Aroer, since as a 'special' find it has been published and displayed more comprehensively than the rest of the assemblage. It is however not certain what proportion of the 'Edomite' pottery has been recorded, there may be more of it in storage. There was not enough of the non-'Edomite' assemblage from Aroer available to be useful for the functional analysis. And although included in the vessel form comparison, this is also the case for this analysis.

1.4 Khirbet Abu Tuwein

Abu Tuwein has been published (Mazar 1982). This report details all the pottery that was found at Abu Tuwein (Mazar pers. comm.). Unfortunately, no information regarding any small finds was published. The pottery was therefore used for the functional analysis and the vessel form comparison.

1.5 Tel Beersheba

A selection of the pottery assemblage from Tel Beersheba Stratum II was published in a final report (Aharoni *et al.* 1973). A proportion of the pottery was thus recorded. However, there is no way of knowing what proportion of the total assemblage the selection in the final report represents. A recent article presented for the first time the 'Edomite' pottery that was found at Beersheba, none of which was published in the original report (Singer-Avitz 1999). Information on the small finds from Beersheba was unfortunately not available. The published pottery was used for the functional analysis and the vessel form comparison.

1.6 Tel Beit Mirsim

A selection of pottery from Tel Beit Mirsim was published in the final report (Albright 1943). Again, there is no way of knowing what proportion of the total assemblage the published selection represents. Small finds were not published comprehensively, so information on those was not available. The pottery that was published was used for the functional ceramics analysis and the vessel form comparison.

1.7 Beth Zur

The pottery from Beth Zur was published in a final report (Sellers *et al.* 1968). The pottery was quantified and although it does not explicitly say in the report, since many rim sherds and bases and the number of examples of duplicate forms were published, it may well be that most of the assemblage has in fact been published. Unfortunately, information on small finds was not published. The ceramics from Beth Zur were however useful for the functional ceramics analysis and the vessel form comparison.

1.8 En Gedi

En Gedi was published, but again only a selection of the excavated pottery was included (Mazar *et al.* 1966). There is no indication what proportion of the total assemblage the published pottery forms. A selection of small finds was also published, but again, not enough to be useful for analysis. The pottery from En Gedi was however used for the functional analysis and the vessel form comparison.

1.9 En Haseva

En Haseva has not yet been fully published. The pottery and finds from the so-called shrine (or 'favissa') have however been published in a semi-popular Israel Museum booklet (Cohen and Yisrael 1995). In addition, the pottery and finds from the 'favissa' are on display in the Israel Museum in Jerusalem and the drawings of these objects were made available by kind permission of Sarah Ben-Arieh of the IAA at the Israel Museum. These objects were recorded and are discussed in Chapter 3.

The whole assemblage from En Haseva was kindly made available for consultation by the Israel Antiquities Authority at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. Unfortunately, none of the pottery or small finds have been processed since the excavation. Pottery was drawn, but only a random selection and no indication was given as to which locus any of the vessels derived from. It was therefore not possible to use these drawings, since vessels of all periods and strata were mixed together. As much 'Edomite' pottery as could be located and identified in the limited time available was recorded and used only as an indication of the sort of vessel forms that were present at En Haseva. It is not certain what proportion this selection forms of the total late Iron Age assemblage from En Haseva. Considering the immense quantities of material in storage, it can be estimated that it is but a very small proportion. The quantity of 'Edomite' pottery at En Haseva is thus probably

quite large. Information on small finds was also unavailable. As mentioned, only the 'Edomite' pottery from En Haseva was used to indicate what sort of vessel forms were present at the site. No information about the rest of the non-'Edomite' assemblage was available, therefore it was not possible to undertake functional analysis or a comparison of vessel forms on this pottery.

1.10 Tel el-Ful

Tel el-Ful has been published in a preliminary form, so again only a selection of pottery was available for recording (Albright 1924; Lapp 1981) Information on the small finds that were excavated was not available. The published pottery was recorded and used for the functional ceramics analysis and the vessel form comparison.

1.11 Gezer

A selection of the Iron Age pottery from Gezer has been published in a final report (Gitin 1990). Unfortunately, no information concerning the excavated small finds was available. The pottery from Gezer was thus recorded from the final report for use in the functional ceramics analysis and the vessel form comparison.

1.12 Tel Haror

The excavations at Tel Haror have not yet been published. The restored ceramics, site database, and pottery drawings from Tel Haror were however made available for consultation by kind permission of Prof. E. Oren of the Department of Archaeology at Ben-Gurion University in Beersheba. A selection of the pottery from Tel Haror was available in storage. No documentation accompanied this collection however, and it was not always clear which pottery had been excavated from Haror and which had not. The sherds of 'Edomite' pottery that had been excavated were also available in storage. Both the site database and the pottery drawings contained yet more vessels from the late Iron Age levels at Haror, but it was not always clear what stratum or locus they were from. In addition, some vessels were recorded in the database as well as the drawings, and others were not. Not all the restored pottery was recorded in either. The same applied to the 'Edomite' sherds, different sherds to those recorded in the database were kept in storage and vice versa. As a result, it is not clear what proportion the vessels that were recorded made up of the total assemblage. Comprehensive information on the small finds was also not available. The 'Edomite' pottery was thus used to indicate the vessel forms that were present at Haror. The non-'Edomite' vessels that could be recorded were used in the vessel form comparison, but not for functional analysis.

1.13 Tel 'Ira

The results of the excavations at Tel 'Ira have been fully published (Beit-Arieh 1999). Fairly comprehensive information was thus available on the pottery excavated from Levels VI and VII. However, as is usual only the restored pottery and the 'special' sherds were included in the report. Although percentage proportions of the various vessel forms were calculated in the report, the total number of vessels that were excavated is unknown. Unfortunately, it is therefore unknown what proportion of the assemblage that was excavated at Tel 'Ira was published. Small finds were however published alongside their locus number. The same applies to the pottery, each sherd or vessel was published alongside their locus number. The small finds and ceramics from Tel 'Ira Stratum VI and VII could therefore be used for some basic contextual analysis, as well as functional analysis and vessel form comparison.

1.14 Jerusalem - The Ophel

The pottery from the excavations at The Ophel in Jerusalem were fully published (Mazar and Mazar 1989). However, it is not known what proportion of the ceramic assemblage that was excavated is published. However, the pottery that was published was recorded for functional analysis and vessel form comparison.

1.15 Lachish

The pottery from the excavations at Lachish by Starkey were published in a final report (Tufnell 1953). The pottery from the excavations by Ussishkin still remains largely unpublished so it was decided not to include any of this pottery. Since all the pottery forms published in Tufnell's report are quantified, it would seem that most of the assemblage that was excavated at Lachish was published. Since Lachish was the only site where no 'Edomite' pottery has been found that had comprehensively published the excavated small finds, it was decided not to include these, since any comparisons on the basis of one site only would have been meaningless. The pottery was however recorded and used for functional analysis and vessel form comparison.

1.16 Tel Malhata

The results of the excavations at Tel Malhata have not yet been published. The drawings of the restored pottery to be published in the future were however available for consultation by kind permission of Prof. Itzhaq Beit-Arieh at the Department of Archaeology at the University of Tel Aviv. The pottery itself was unfortunately not available. The small finds register was however made

completely available, as were the objects from the register that were in accessible storage. Locus numbers were indicated for all the vessels and all the small finds. It was therefore possible not only to record all the 'Edomite' and non-'Edomite' vessels in the assemblage for functional and comparative analysis, but to record contextual information which, alongside the site plans that were kindly reproduced by Liora Freud, provided data with which to undertake some basic contextual analyses. Finally, it should be noted that despite all the information available from Tel Malhata, it is not certain what proportion of the total assemblage the pottery that was restored and drawn, and hence kept in storage, made up.

1.17 Tel Masos

The results of the excavations at Tel Masos were published in the final report on the excavations (Fritz and Kempinski 1983). A very limited selection of the late Iron Age pottery that was found was published. One example of each of the main vessel forms, in addition to all the 'Edomite' pottery, was published. Again, it is therefore not possible to ascertain what proportion this selection forms of the total assemblage. In addition, only a selection of the small finds that were excavated was published. Due to the problems with the stratigraphy at Tel Masos, it was decided not to record the small finds. The 'Edomite' pottery that was published was used to show what forms were present at Tel Masos. The rest of the published assemblage was unfortunately not useful for either the functional ceramics analysis or the vessel form comparison.

1.18 Horvat Qitmit

The results of the excavations at Horvat Qitmit were published in a final report (Beit-Arieh 1995a). Most of the pottery that was excavated at this site is published in this report. However, it is only a selection, and what proportion it forms of the total assemblage is again uncertain. Sufficient information was however published on the small finds and the contexts of both the pottery vessels and the small finds to allow some basis contextual analyses to be undertaken. The pottery from Horvat Qitmit was thus used to both indicate the types of 'Edomite' pottery that were present, as well as for functional and comparative analysis.

1.19 Ramat Rahel

A selection of pottery and small finds was published in the final reports on the excavations at Ramat Rahel (Aharoni 1962; 1964). The information on the small finds was not sufficient to allow meaningful comparison. The pottery however, although again it is uncertain what proportion the

published pottery forms of the total assemblage that was excavated, was recorded for use in functional analysis and vessel form comparison.

1.20 Tel Sera'

The excavations at Tel Sera' have not yet been published. The restored ceramics, site database, and pottery drawings from Tel Sera' were however made available for consultation by kind permission of Prof. E. Oren of the Department of Archaeology at Ben-Gurion University in Beersheba. A selection of the pottery from Tel Sera' was available in storage. No documentation accompanied this collection however, and it was not always clear which pottery had been excavated from Sera' and which had not. The sherds of 'Edomite' pottery that had been excavated were also available in storage. Both the site database and the pottery drawings contained yet more vessels from the late Iron Age levels at Sera', but it was not always clear what stratum or locus they were from. In addition, some vessels were recorded in the database as well as the drawings, and others were not. Not all the restored pottery was recorded in them either. The same applied to the 'Edomite' sherds, different sherds to those recorded in the database were kept in storage and vice versa. As a result, it is not clear what proportion the vessels that were recorded made up of the total assemblage. Comprehensive information on the small finds was also not available. The 'Edomite' pottery was thus used to indicate the vessel forms that were present at Sera'. The non-'Edomite' vessels that could be recorded were used in the vessel form comparison, but not for functional analysis.

1.21 Hurvat Shilhah

The results of the excavations at Hurvat Shilhah were published in an article (Mazar 1996). All the pottery that was excavated is published in that report (Mazar pers. comm.). No information regarding the small finds was however published. Nevertheless, the pottery that was published was recorded for use in functional ceramics analysis and vessel form comparison.

1.22 Horvat 'Uza

The excavations at Horvat 'Uza have not yet been published. The drawings of the excavated and restored pottery for publication, small finds, site plans, and finds register were however made available by kind permission of Prof. Itzhaq Beit-Arieh at the Department of Archaeology at the University of Tel Aviv. The excavated pottery itself was unfortunately not available. The small finds recorded in the register that were in accessible storage were however made fully available. Locus numbers were indicated for all the vessels and all the small finds. It was therefore possible

not only to record all the 'Edomite' and non-'Edomite' vessels in the assemblage for functional and comparative analysis, but to record contextual information which, alongside the site plans that were kindly reproduced by Liora Freud, provided data with which to undertake some basic contextual analyses. Finally, apparently all the pottery vessels and sherds that were excavated at Horvat 'Uza were drawn since it is a small site (Liora Freud pers. comm.). All the vessels and sherds from 'Uza that were recorded form the entire assemblage excavated at that site.

2. Sites in Southern Jordan

2.1 Introduction

The sites in southern Jordan that were recorded either from publications or collections include Buseirah, Tawilan, Umm el-Biyara, Ghrareh, Khirbet Ishra, Khirbet al-Megheitah, and Tell el-Kheleifeh, Ash-Shorabat, Jabal al-Qseir, Es-Sadeh, Baja III, and Khirbet al-Mu'allaq. During the 3 data-collection trips made to Israel and Jordan, data was recorded from the collections from Ghrareh, Khirbet al-Megheitah, and Khirbet Ishra. These collections were stored at the Council for British Archaeology in the Levant (CBRL) in Amman. The excavated material from Buseirah and Umm el-Biyara is stored in the UK, and these collections were available for consultation at the National Museum and Galleries at Merseyside in Liverpool.

Some of the Iron Age sites in southern Jordan were excavated by C.-M. Bennett using the methods of K. Kenyon as described in Chapter 5. Tell el-Kheleifeh was excavated by N. Glueck using the locus to stratum method, again described in Chapter 5. As such, although for some sites contextual information was collected, it is arguable to what extent loci and strata can be regarded as the accurate context of excavated material. In many cases however, contextual information was not available from the reports. Since different data was available for all sites it is necessary to describe exactly what information was available from each site, what was recorded, and in which analyses it could be used.

2.2 Buseirah

The results of the excavations at Buseirah have not yet been published, although they are due to be published very soon (Bienkowski pers. comm.). Information regarding the pottery, small finds, contexts, and site plans from Buseirah was however made available for consultation by kind permission of Dr Piotr Bienkowski at the National Museum and Galleries at Merseyside in Liverpool. All the pottery that was drawn, which was essentially C.-M. Bennett's type series, was

recorded for functional analysis and vessel form comparison. All contextual information was noted, both for the pottery and the small finds. Some limited contextual analysis was thus possible on the basis of this information. Finally, it should be noted that it is not certain what proportion the drawn pottery makes up of the total assemblage that was excavated.

2.3 Khirbet Ishra

A brief report on the excavations at Khirbet Ishra was published (Hart 1987a). The excavated pottery was also discussed in Hart's PhD dissertation (Hart 1989). The pottery itself was consulted in the storerooms at the CBRL in Amman by kind permission of both the excavator Stephen Hart and the CBRL Director Dr Bill Finlayson. The pottery was recorded for the functional ceramics analysis and the vessel form comparison. No information concerning small finds was found.

2.4 Ghrareh

A brief report on the excavations at Ghrareh was published (Hart 1988). The excavated pottery was also discussed in Hart's PhD dissertation (Hart 1989). The pottery itself was consulted in the storerooms at the CBRL in Amman by kind permission of both the excavator Stephen Hart and the CBRL Director Dr Bill Finlayson. The pottery was recorded for the functional analysis and the vessel form comparison. No information concerning the excavated small finds was found.

2.5 Tell el-Kheleifeh

The results of the excavations at Tell el-Kheleifeh were never fully published. However, a reassessment of the excavation by Glueck and all the remaining pottery and small finds in storage was published by Pratico (Pratico 1993). The pottery in this report was recorded to be included in vessel form comparison. It was however not included in the functional analysis, since there is no indication how representative it is of the assemblage that was actually excavated at Kheleifeh. The same applied to the small finds.

2.6 Khirbet al-Megheitah

A brief report on the excavations at Khirbet al-Megheitah was published (Hart 1987a). The excavated pottery was also discussed in Hart's PhD dissertation (Hart 1989). The pottery itself was consulted in the storerooms at the CBRL in Amman by kind permission of both the excavator Stephen Hart and the CBRL Director Dr Bill Finlayson. The pottery was recorded for the functional

analysis and the vessel form comparison. No information concerning the excavated small finds was found.

2.7 Tawilan

The excavations at Tawilan were published in a final report (Bennett and Bienkowski 1995). Due to some problems (see Chapter 5), information regarding the contexts of the pottery was not reliable or not available at all. The same applied to the small finds. The finds from Tawilan were therefore not included in contextual analysis. The pottery that was published was thus done so typologically. It is not known what proportion of the total assemblage the published pottery makes up. Nevertheless, this pottery was recorded to include in vessel form comparison and functional analysis.

2.8 Umm el-Biyara

The results of the excavations at Umm el-Biyara have not yet been published, although they are due to be published very soon (Bienkowski pers. comm.). Information regarding the pottery, small finds, and contexts from Umm el-Biyara was however made available for consultation by kind permission of Dr Piotr Bienkowski at the National Museum and Galleries at Merseyside in Liverpool. All the pottery that was drawn, which was essentially C.-M. Bennett's type series, was recorded for functional analysis and vessel form comparison. All contextual information was noted, both for the pottery and the small finds. Some limited contextual analysis was thus possible on the basis of this information. Finally, it should be noted that it is not certain what proportion the drawn pottery makes up of the total assemblage that was excavated.

2.9 Jabal al-Qseir, Es-Sadeh, Baja III, and Khirbet al-Mu'allaq

These sites have been dubbed 'mountain-top' sites due to their location. Since the ceramic data from these sites derives from limited soundings and surface survey (Lindner and Farajat 1987; Lindner *et al.* 1988; 1990; 1996; 1996; Zeitler 1992), the published pottery from these sites has been included in Chapter 8 for comparison only.

2.10 Ash-Shorabat

Limited soundings were undertaken at Ash-Shorabat in 1995 (Bienkowski and Adams 1997). The excavated Iron Age pottery was published separately (Bienkowski and Adams 1999). Since the ceramic data from Ash-Shorabat derives from limited soundings, the pottery has been included in Chapter 8 for comparison only.

NOTES ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE CD-ROM FILES



1. Notes on the Structure of the Context Database

The *Microsoft Access 2000* database used in the present study is recorded on the attached CD-Rom under the title 'Appendix 2'. The database consists of a table recording the categories represented on the *Microsoft Access 2000* Data Entry Form illustrated in Figure 41. The table can be viewed in the Table file. A Number of Queries were performed in order to obtain the relevant data-sets for the analyses undertaken in Chapter 8. The titles of the queries indicate the selection of data that was specified. The queries can be viewed in the Query file.

2. Notes on the Structure of the Functional Ceramics Analysis Data

The Functional Ceramics Analysis (FCA) files are recorded on the attached CD-Rom under the title 'Appendix 3'. The file consists of a series of *Microsoft Excell 2000* spreadsheets, one for each individual site and/or assemblage included in the analysis presented in Chapter 8. The title of each file indicates which site and/or assemblage is recorded. Each spreadsheet records the raw data collected from publications and/or unpublished collections, the raw counts and percentages of each functional vessel form in these assemblages, and the resulting graphs which are illustrated in Figures 107 to 112.

3. Notes on the Structure of the Vessel Form Comparison Analysis Data

The Vessel Form Comparison Analysis files are recorded on the attached CD-Rom under the title Appendix 4. The file consists of a series of *Microsoft Excell 2000* spreadsheets, one for each site and/or assemblage included in the analysis presented in Chapter 8. The title of each file indicates which site and/or assemblage is recorded. Each spreadsheet records the raw counts of each vessel form present at the sites and/or assemblages included in the present study. The spreadsheets are divided into individual sheets which record the bowl, jar, jug, cooking pot, krater, and where applicable, the 'Edomite' vessel forms present at the site in question. The codes and descriptions are those illustrated in Figures 68 to 105 and 132 to 178.

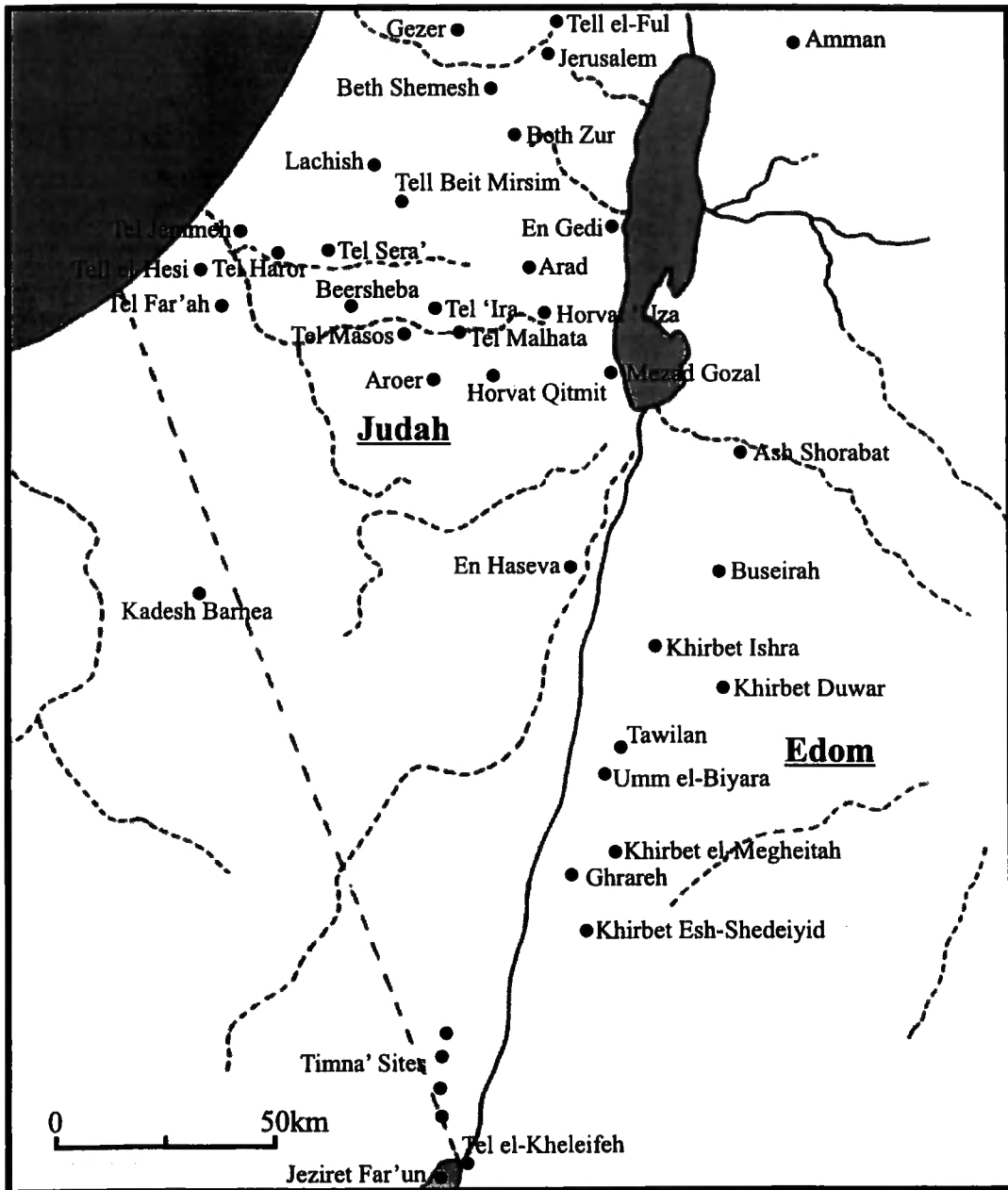


Fig. 1 Map of the Southern Levant

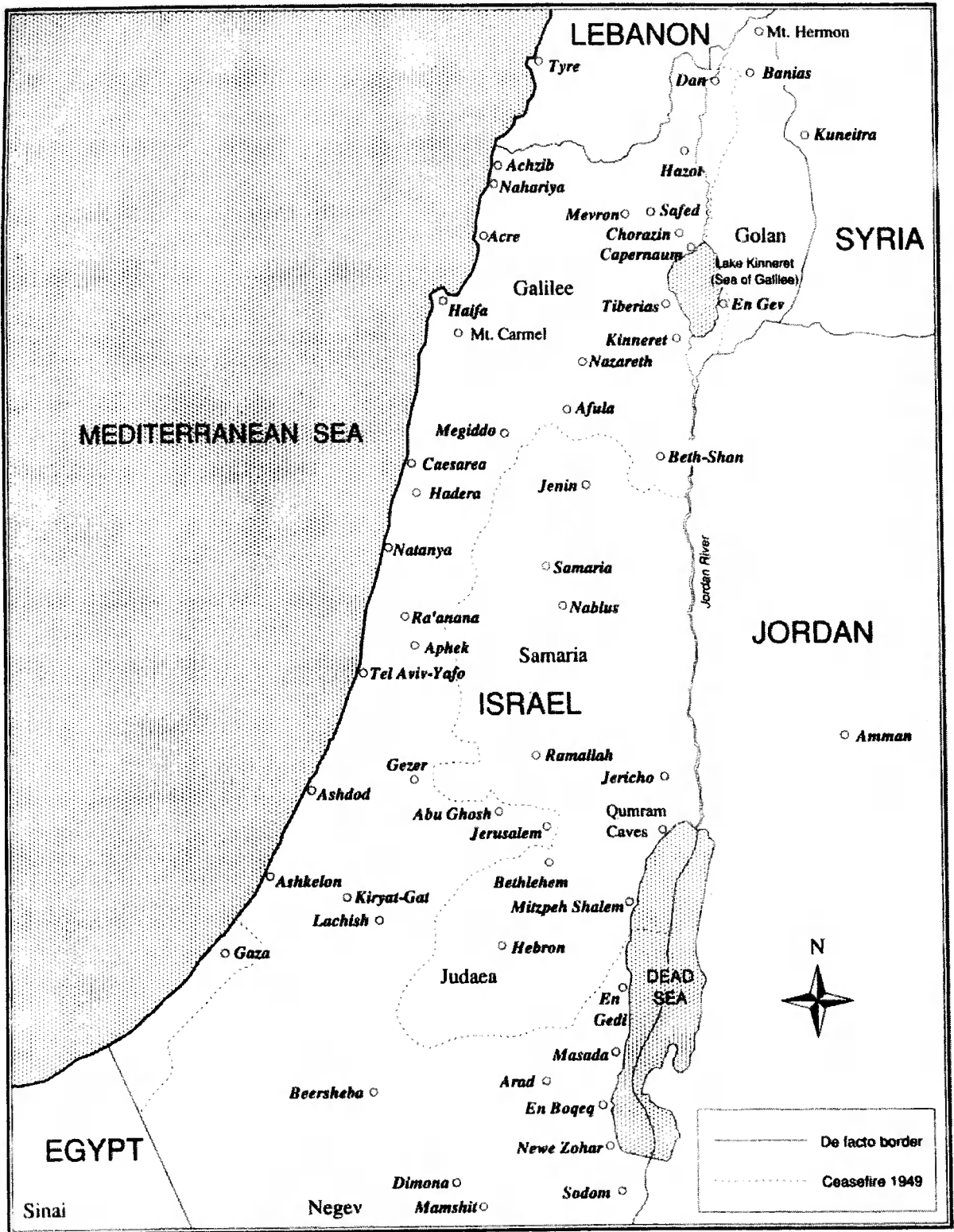


Fig. 2 Map of the Southern Levant



Fig. 3 'Philistine' Pottery

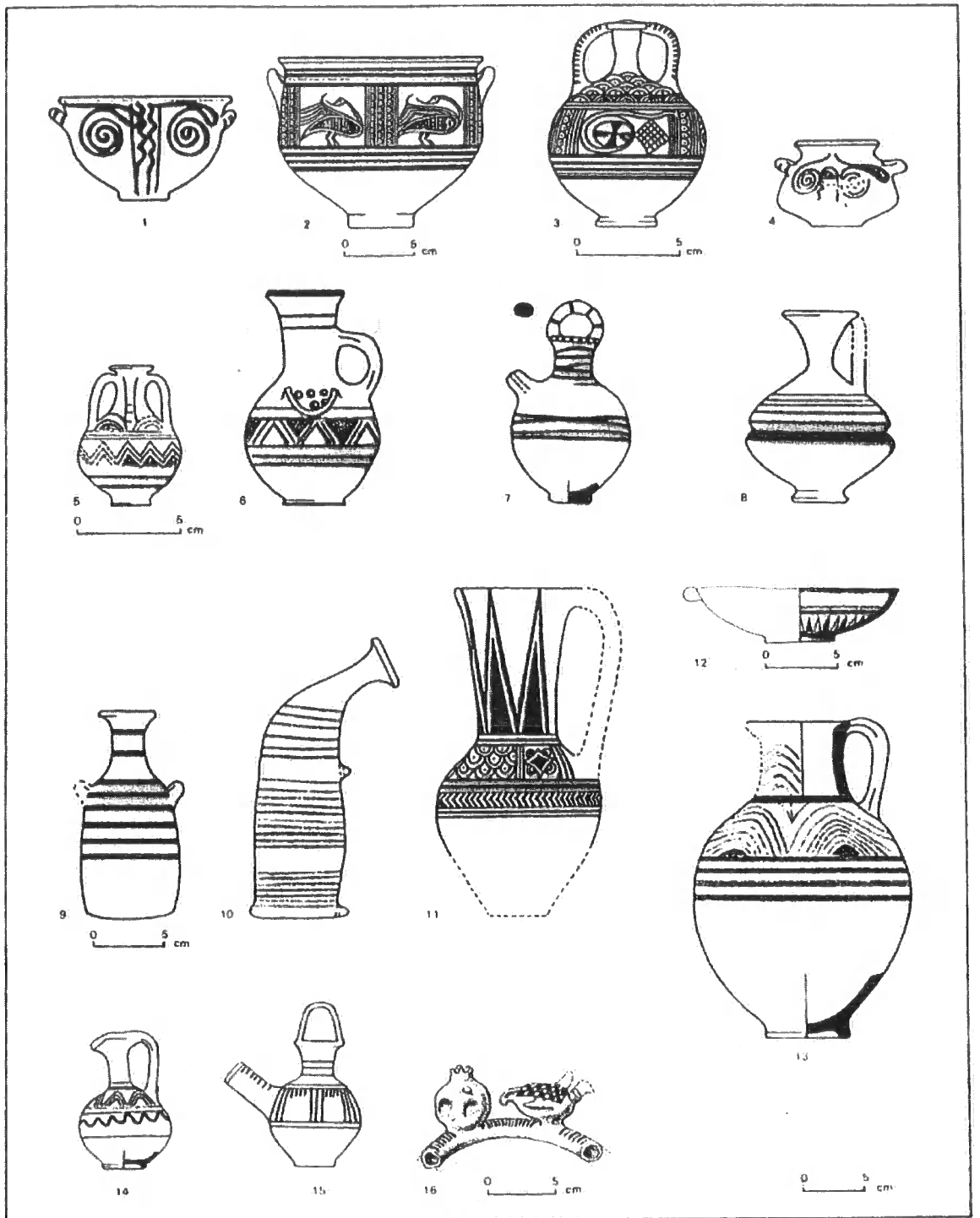


Fig. 4 'Philistine' Pottery



Fig. 5 Lamelekh Seal Impressions

Fig. 6a: The Chronology of the Iron Age Sequence at Tell Beit Mirsim (Albright 1943):

- B** c. 1200-900 BC
- B1** - Pits sunk into destruction debris marking the end of the Late Bronze Age.
- B2** - Introduction of urban settlement and painted pottery associated with the arrival of the Philistines, which led Albright to date this level to the 12th and 11th centuries BC.
- B3** - Construction of casemate city wall + lack of 'Philistine' pottery + I Kings 9:15-20 + destruction level, led Albright to conclude that the town had been fortified by Solomon in the 10th century BC, and destroyed by Pharaoh Sheshank I also within the 10th century BC.
- A** c. 900-586 BC
- A1** - 9th-8th centuries, ephemeral remains with very little pottery.
- A2** - Ended in destruction; just before destruction layer 'Eliakim steward of Jochin' seals found, which Albright dated to c. 598BC, thereby dating the destruction layer to the early 6th century BC.
- The discovery of 'Lamelekh' seals and pottery similar to Tell el-Ful III (dated to c. 900-586 BC) reinforced Albright's dating of A2.

Fig. 6b: The Chronology of the Iron Age Sequence at Beth Shemesh (Grant 1929; 1931-1932; 1934; 1938-1939):

- Stratum III** c. 12th/11th centuries BC
- Dated to the 12th/11th centuries BC by the abundance of 'Philistine' pottery which appeared after the destruction layer marking the end of the Late Bronze Age.
- Stratum II** c. 900-586 BC
- IIa** - Casemate wall similar to the one at Tell Beit Mirsim and some public buildings; dated to the 10th century BC. Like Tell Beit Mirsim, IIa ended by a 'Shishak' destruction.
- IIb/c** - Pottery corresponded closely to Tell Beit Mirsim Stratum A, so dated to the 9th-6th centuries BC.



Fig.7 The Casemate Wall and Pillared Building at Hazor



Fig. 9 Common Tenth Century BC Vessel Forms from Southern Israel

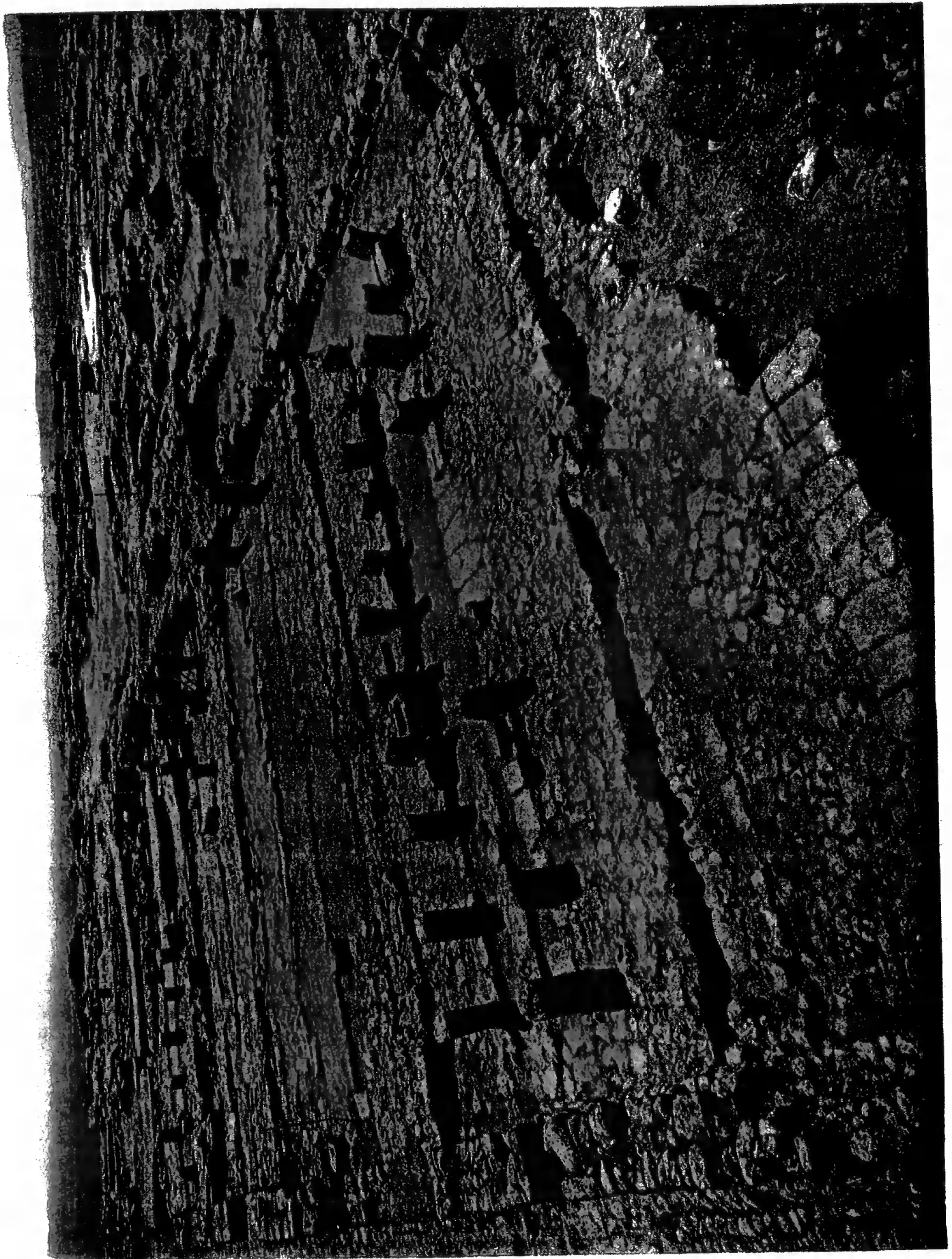


Fig. 10 The 'Stables' at Megiddo

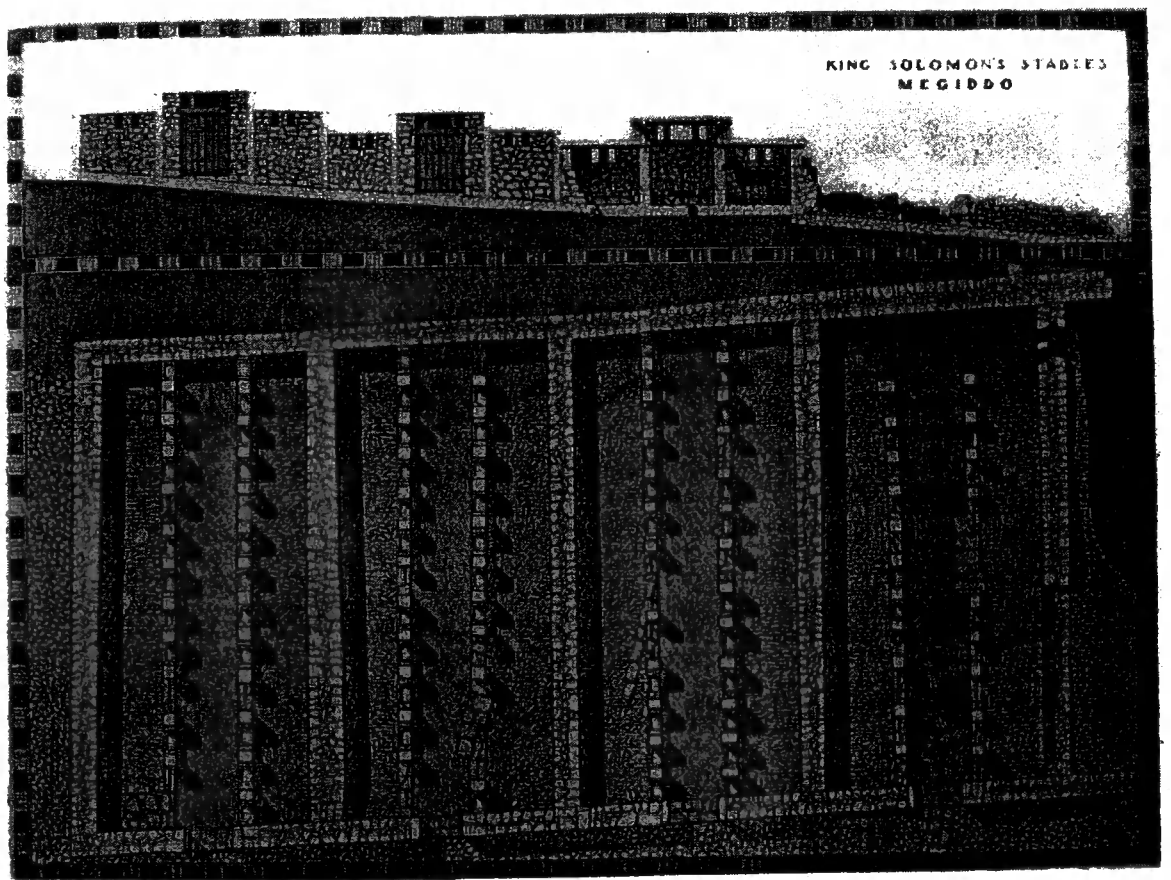


Fig. 11 Reconstruction Drawing of the 'Stables' at Megiddo

Fig. 12a: The Oriental Institute of Chicago's Chronology for the Iron Age Sequence at Megiddo (Loud 1948):

VB		
VA	c. 1050-1000 BC	(=Tell Beit Mirsim B2) Gate 3165; some public buildings in northeast sector
IVB	c. 1000-950 BC	Davidic/early Solomonic Buildings 1723, 1567, 1482
IVA	c. 950-800 BC	Solomonic and later buildings 338, 1576, 407, 364 Gate 2156; wall 325
III	c. 780-650 BC	Jeroboam II – Assyrian Gate 500; wall 325; residences 1052, 1369 etc. Domestic architecture
II	c. 650-600 BC	Assyro-Babylonian Domestic architecture; 'fortress'

Fig. 12b: The Revised Albright/Wright Chronology for the Iron Age Sequence at Megiddo (Wright 1950a: 60):

VB	c. 1050-975 BC	(= Beth Shemesh IIa); gate 3165
VA/IVB	c. 975-925 BC	(= Tell Beit Mirsim B3) VA = David = buildings 1723, 1482, 1567, and domestic dwellings IVB = Solomon = gate 2156; wall 325 (Wright); 'stables' (Wright); building 338 (Wright)
IVA	c. 925-815 BC	(Beth Shemesh IIb) 'stables' (Albright); wall 325 (Albright); building 338 (Albright); gate 500B
III/II	c. 8 th /7 th centuries BC	gate 500A

Fig. 12c: The Chronology for the Iron Age Sequence at Hazor (Aharoni and Amiran 1958):

Stratum X/IX	c. 950-875 BC
Stratum VIII	c. 875-841 BC
Stratum VII	c. 841-815 BC
Stratum VI	c. 815-765 BC
Stratum V	c. 765-732 BC



Fig. 13 Common Late Iron Age Vessel Forms from Southern Israel



Fig. 14 Common Late Iron Age Vessel Forms from Southern Israel



Fig. 16 Photo of the Six-Chambered Gateway, the Casemate Wall, and the Pillared Building at Hazor



Fig. 17a The 'Qos' Seal from Umm el-Biyara

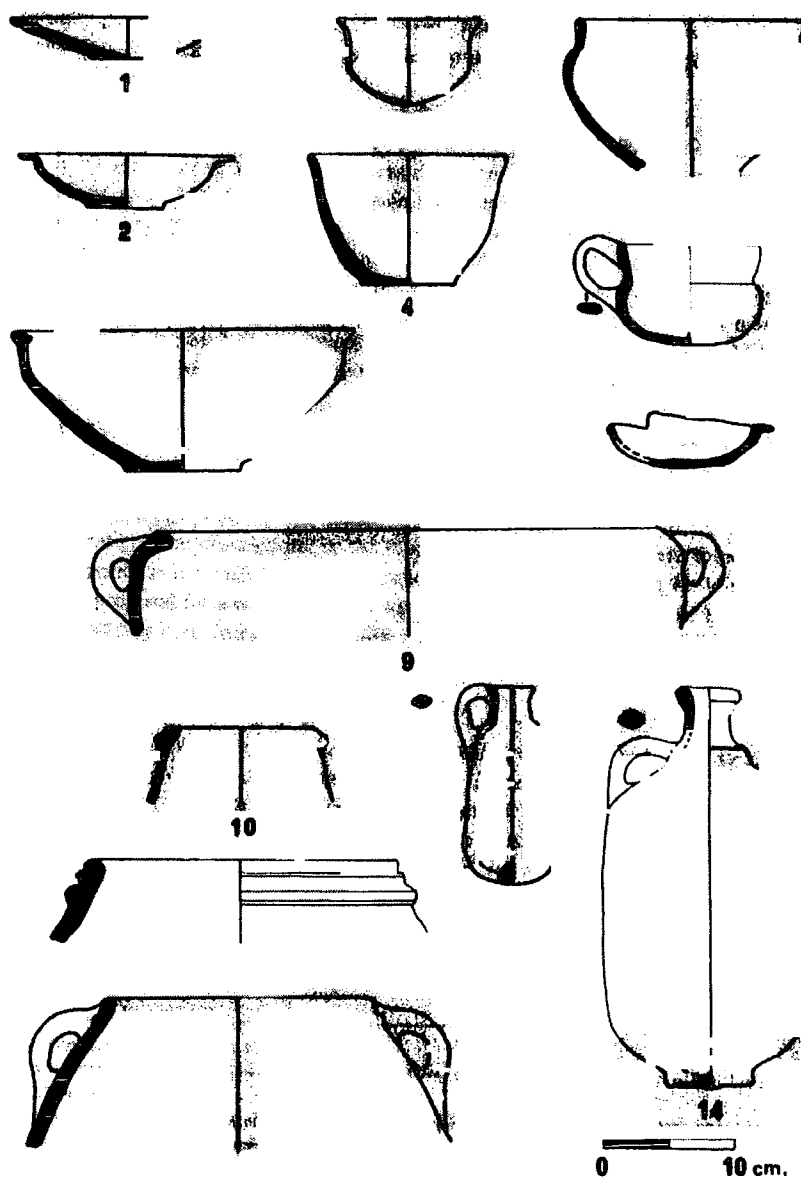


Fig. 17b Undecorated 'Edomite' Pottery from Southern Jordan



Fig. 18 Ostracon Number 6043 from Tel El-Kheleifeh

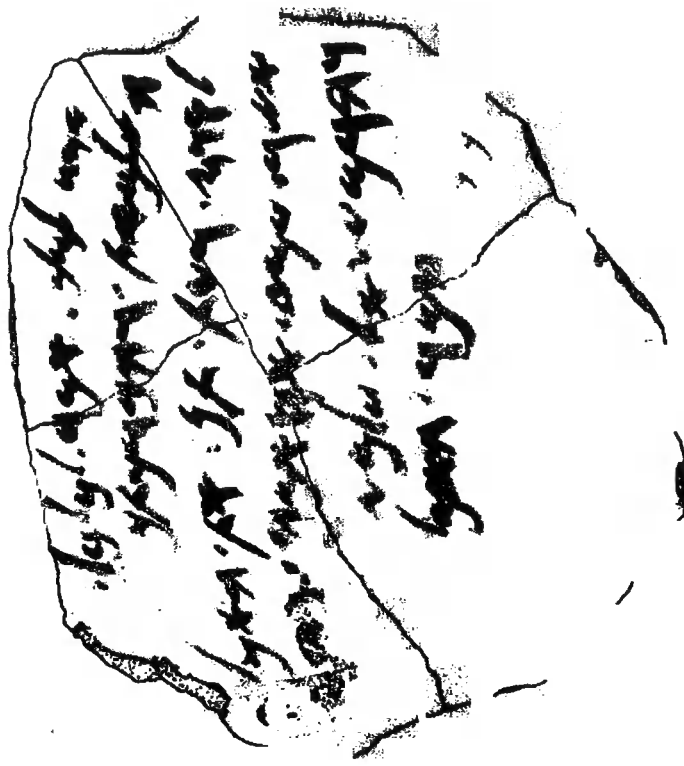


Fig. 19 The 'Edomite' Ostracod from Horvat 'Uza

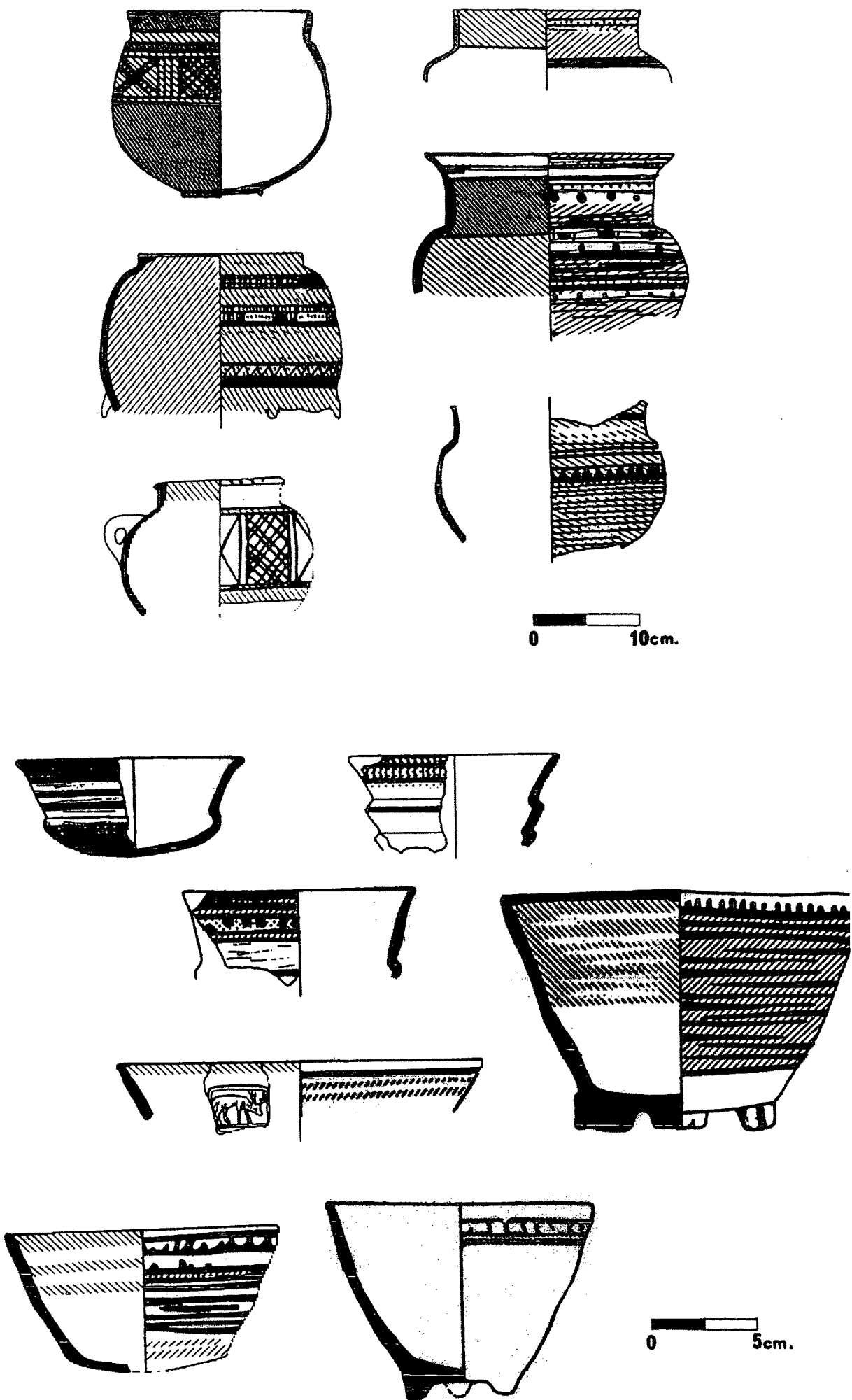


Fig. 20 Decorated 'Edomite' Pottery from Southern Israel and Jordan

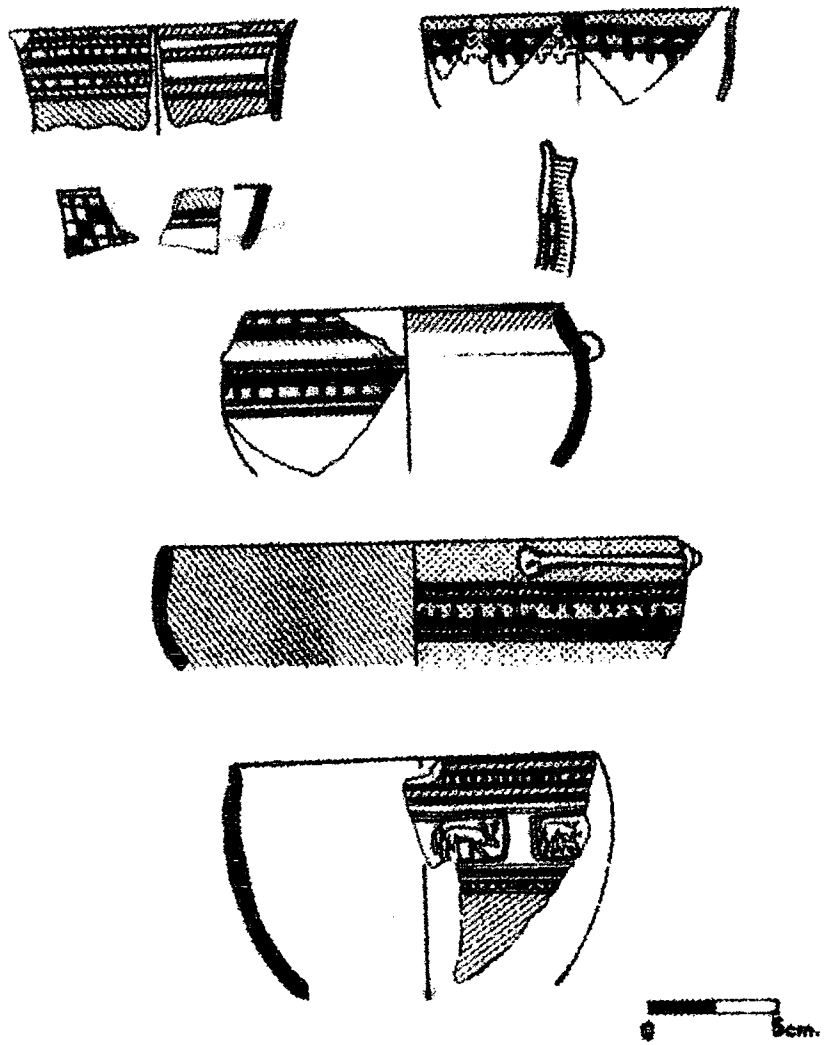


Fig. 21 Decorated 'Edomite' Pottery from Southern Israel and Jordan

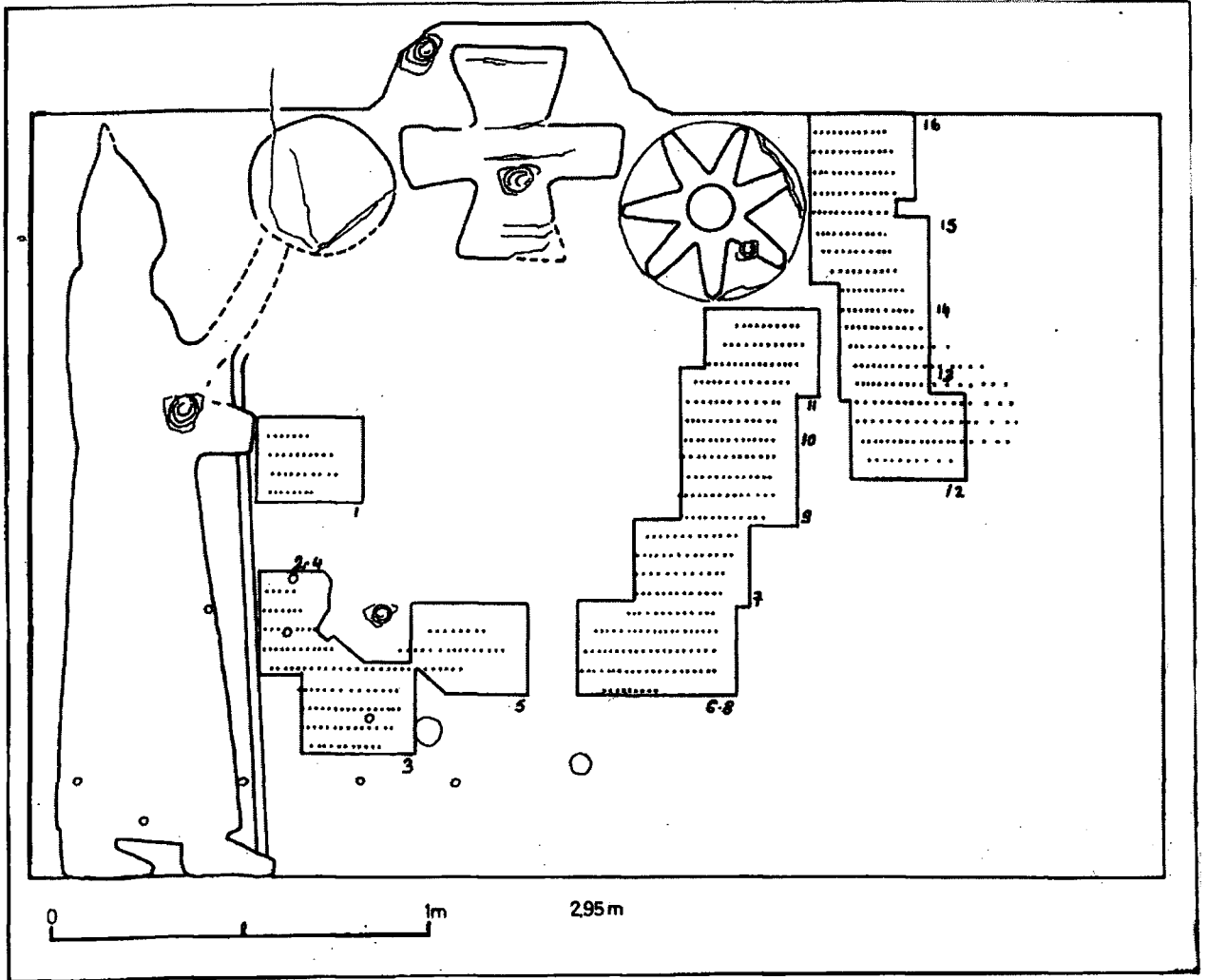


Fig. 22 The Nabonidus Stela at as-Sila'

Handwritten text in Hebrew script, likely a list or account. The text is arranged in approximately 10 horizontal lines. The characters are dark and somewhat irregular, consistent with ancient ink on a fragment of pottery. The script is a form of Hebrew used in the late Second Temple period.

Handwritten text in Hebrew script, possibly a list or account. The text is arranged in approximately 10 horizontal lines. The characters are dark and somewhat irregular, consistent with ancient ink on a fragment of pottery. The script is a form of Hebrew used in the late Second Temple period.

Dark, heavily textured fragment of an ostracon with faint, illegible markings. The surface is uneven and appears to be made of fired clay or pottery. There are some very faint, dark spots that might be remnants of writing, but they are completely unreadable due to the texture and lighting.

Dark, heavily textured fragment of an ostracon with faint, illegible markings. The surface is uneven and appears to be made of fired clay or pottery. There are some very faint, dark spots that might be remnants of writing, but they are completely unreadable due to the texture and lighting.

Fig. 23 Ostrakon Number 24 from Arad

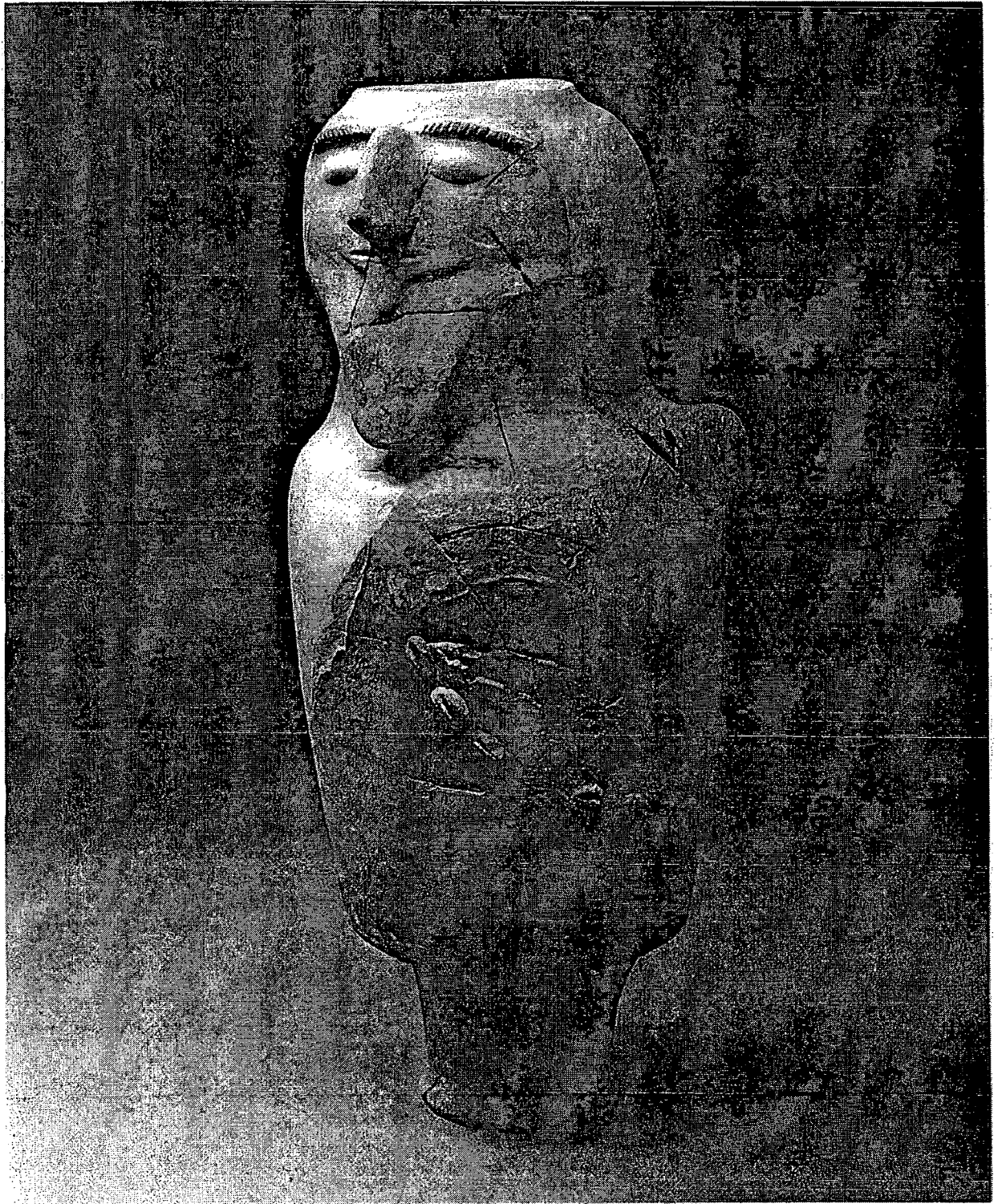


Fig. 24 'Cult' Vessel from Horvat Qitmit

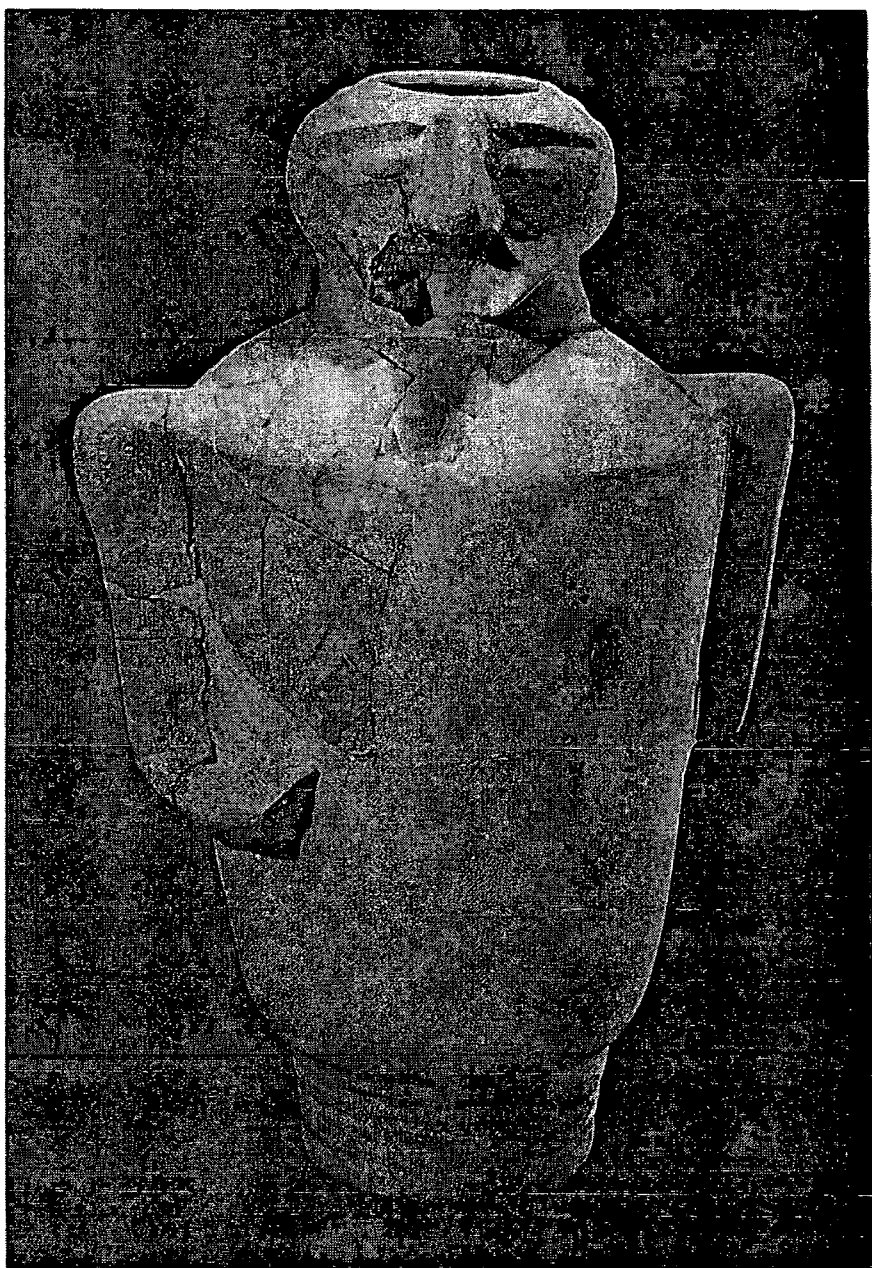


Fig. 25 'Cult' Vessel from Horvat Qitmit



Fig. 26 'Cult' Vessel from Horvat Qitmit

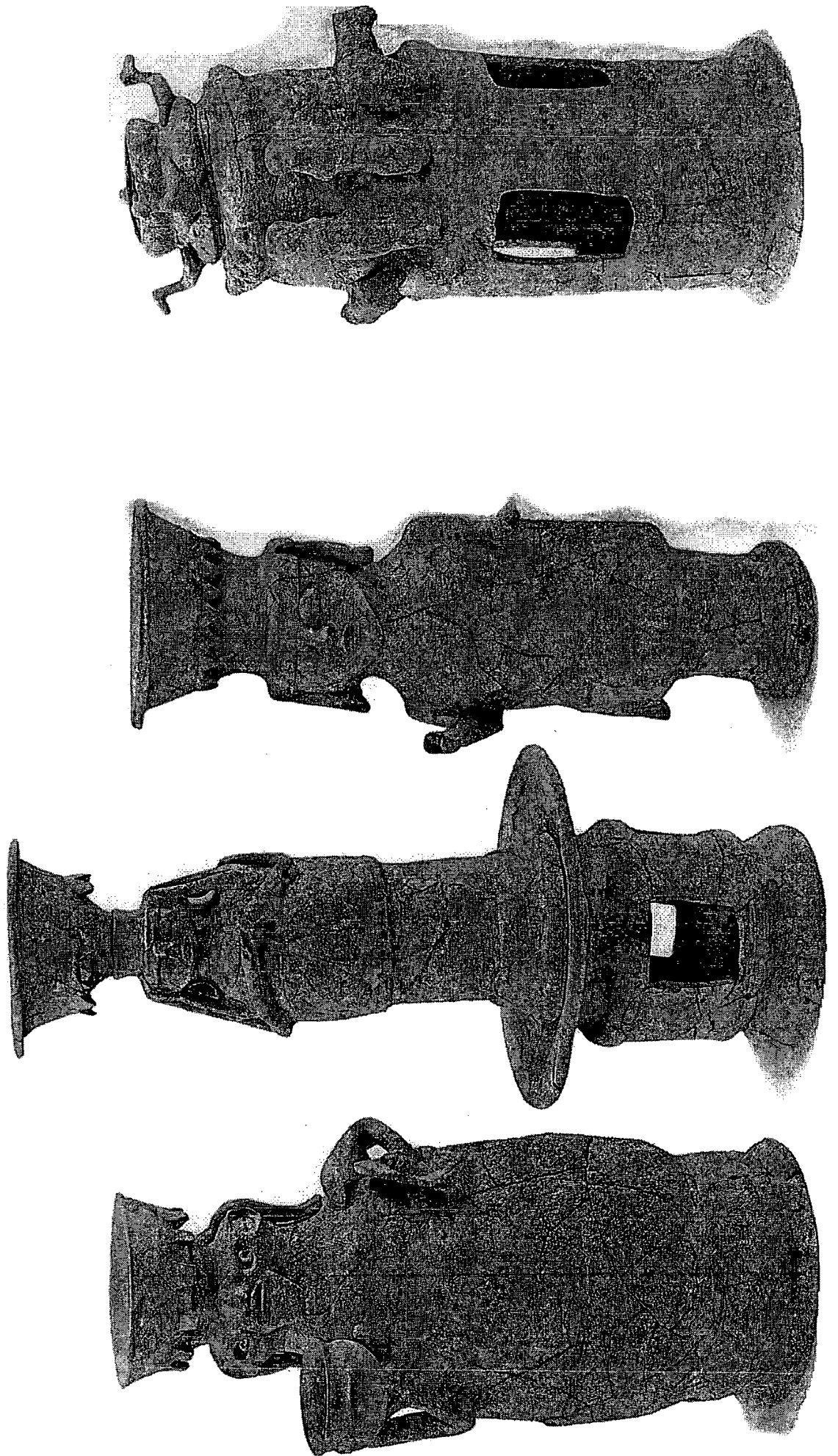


Fig. 27 'Cult' Vessels from En Haseva

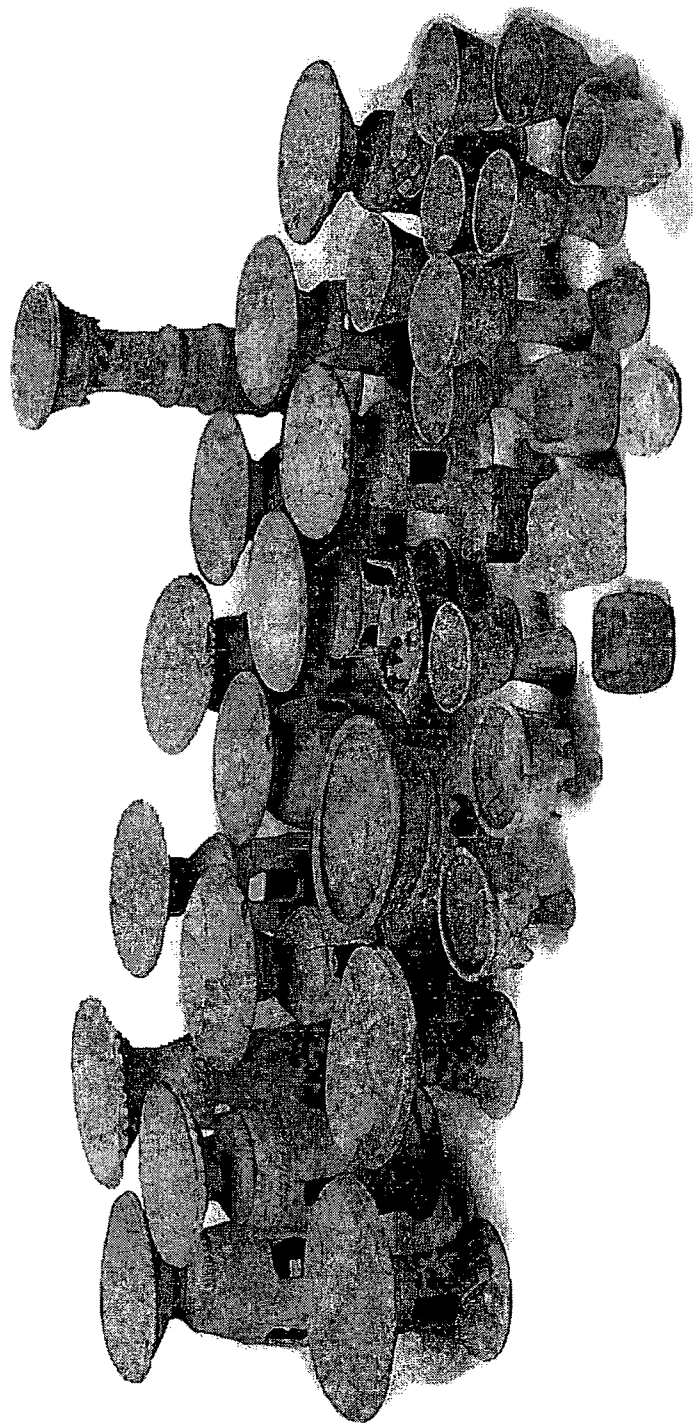


Fig. 28 En Haseva 'Cult' Vessels

	Tawilan	Tel el-Kheleifeh	Ghrareh	Khirbet Ishra	Megheitah	Tel Beersheba	Tel el-Ful	Lachish	Jerusalem	Tel Beit Mirsim	Beth Zur	En Gedi	Ramat Rahel	Tel Masos	Horvat Qitmit	Tel 'Ira
Date of Publication	1995	1993	1988	1987	1987	1973	1981	1953	1989	1943	1968	1966	1962	1983	1995	1999
Illustrations by Stratum	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Illustrations by Vessel Type	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Quantification	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Attribution to Stratum	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Attribution to Locus	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Shape Typology	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Decoration Analysis	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Fabric Analysis	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Manufacturing Techniques	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Inter-Site Comparison (Typol.)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Inter-Site Comparison (Trade)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Intra-Site Analysis (Spatial)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Functional Analysis	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Contextual Analysis	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Residue Analysis	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
NAA and Petrographic Analysis	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Discussion of Total Assemblage	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

■ Analysis Undertaken □ Analysis Not Undertaken ■ Sites in Southern Jordan

Fig. 29 Table Indicating the Analyses Applied to the Ceramic Assemblages in South Levantine Iron Age Excavation Reports

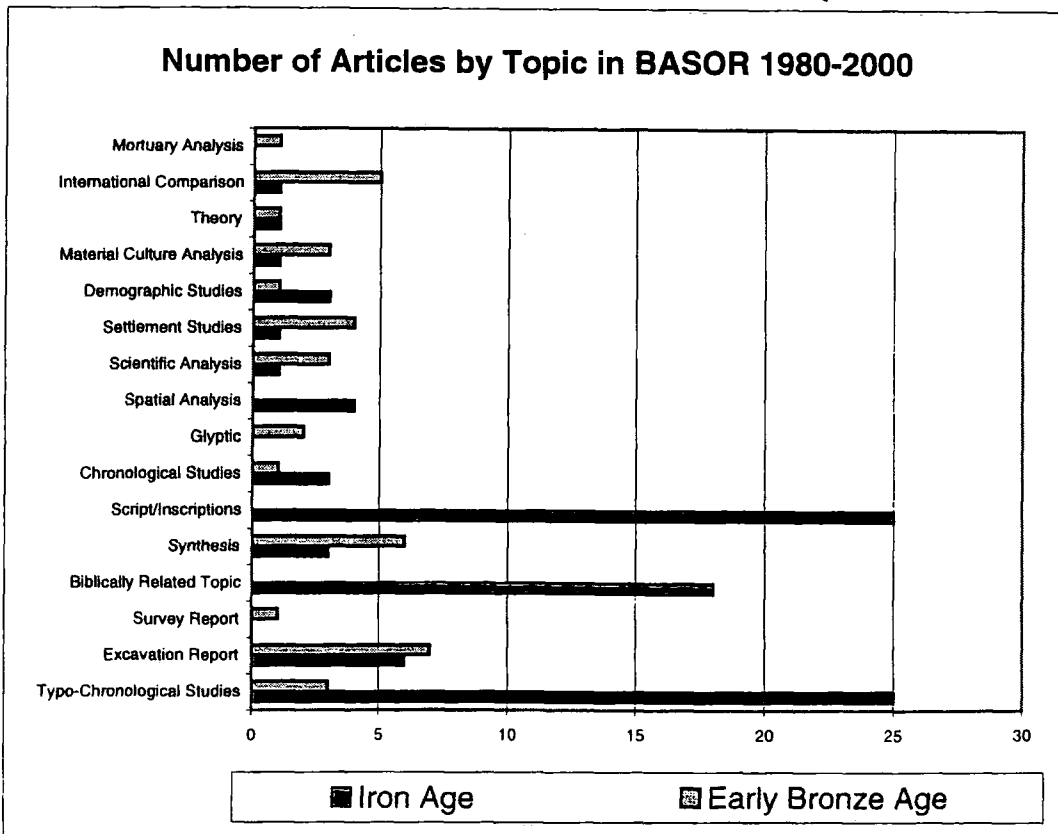
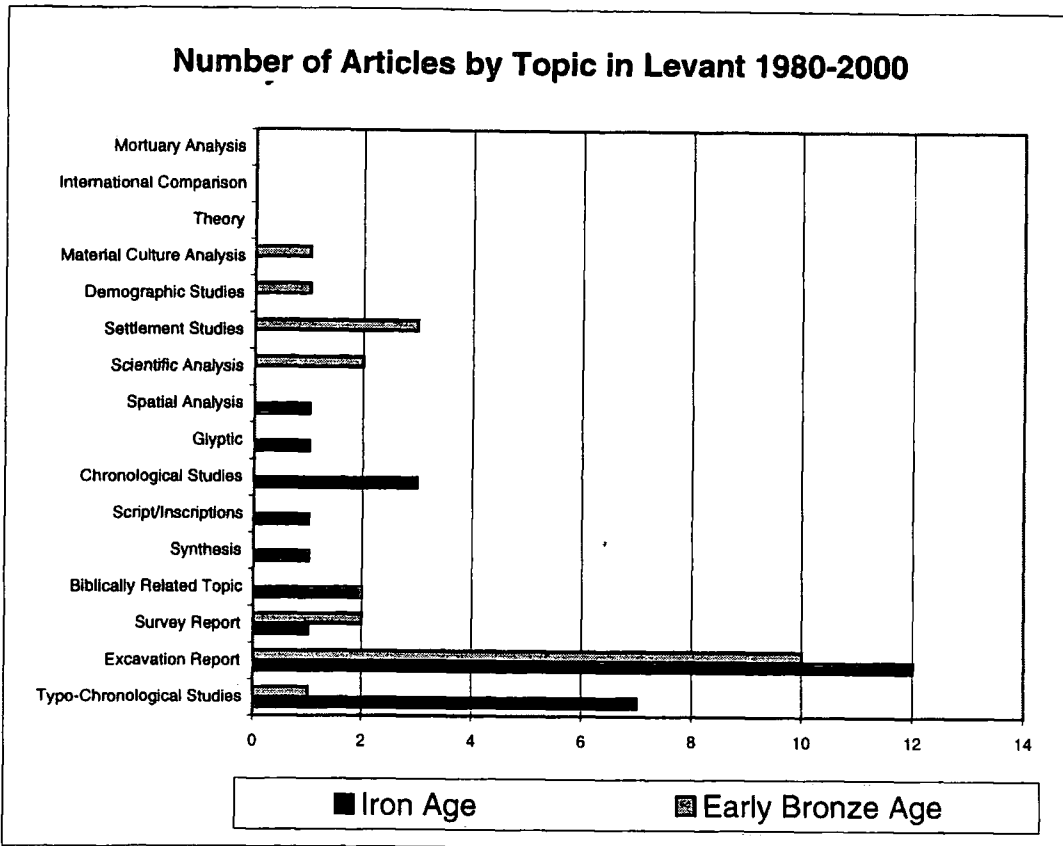


Fig. 31 Graphs Showing the Number of Articles by Subject Published in Levant and BASOR Between 1980 and 2000

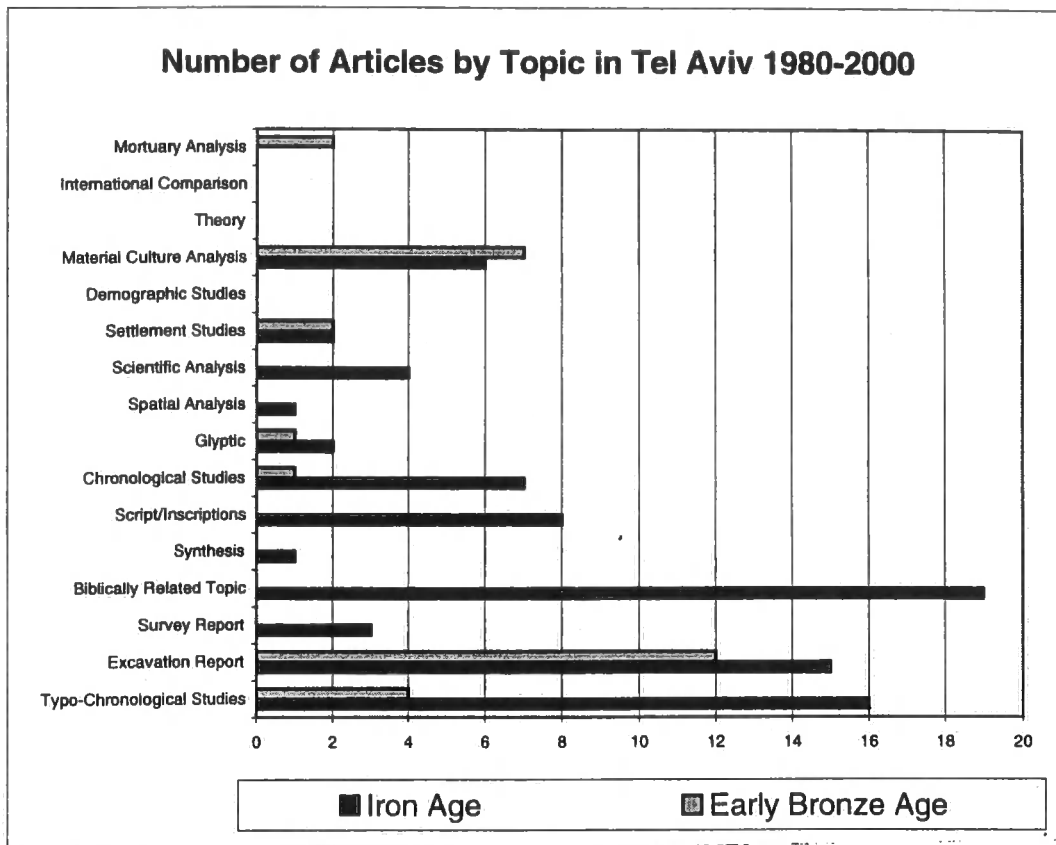


Fig. 32 Graph Showing the Number of Articles by Subject Published in Tel Aviv Between 1980 and 2000

TABLE 1: EXCAVATIONS UP TO WORLD WAR I

Site	Date of Dig	Number of Seasons	Dates of Report	Years From	
				Dig to First Volume	Dig to Full Report
Hesi	1890-1892	3	1891-1894	++	2
Azekah	1898-1899	2	1902	#	3
Zafit	1898-1899	2	1902	#	3
Taanach	1902-1904	3	1904-1905	++	2
Gezer	1902-1909	5	1912	#	3
Megiddo	1903-1905	3*	1908-1929	3	24
Jericho	1907-1909	3*	1913	#	4
Samaria	1908-1910	3	1924	#	14
Beth-Shemesh	1911-1912	2	—	—	—
Shechem	1913-1934	7*	—	—	—

KEY

- & site excavated at about the same time by different excavators
- * number of years of excavation is an estimate
- ++ first volume of report published during excavation
- # report published in one full publication

TABLE 2: EXCAVATIONS IN THE 1920S AND 1930S

Site	Date of Dig	Number of Seasons	Dates of Report	Years From	
				Dig to First Volume	Dig to Full Report
Beth-Shean	1921-1933	9	1930-1940	++	7
Ful, el-	1922-1933	2	1960	#	27
Megiddo	1925-1939	15	1929-1948	++	9
Beit Mirsim	1926-1932	4	1932-1943	++	11
Nasbeh	1926-1935	5	1947	#	12
Shiloh	1926-1963	7*	1969-1985	6	—
Jericho	1926-1927	2	1928	#	1
Gerisa	1927-1951	5	1982	31	—
Beth-Shemesh	1928-1933	5	1931-1939	++	6
Far'ah (S)	1928-1930	3	1930-1932	++	2
Ghassul	1929-1938	7	1934-1940	++	2
Abu Hawam	1929-1933	4	1980-1990	#	47
'Ajul	1930-1934	5	1931-1952	++	18
Jericho	1930-1936	7*	—	—	—
Samaria	1931-1935	5	1938-1957	3	22
Beth Zur	1931-1957	2	1933-1968	#	11
Lachish	1932-1938	7	1938-1958	++	20
Ai	1933-1935	3	1949	#	14
Bethel	1934-1960	4	1968	#	8
Abu Salima	1935-1936	3	1937	#	1
Kheleifeh	1938-1940	3	1984	#	44

KEY

- & site excavated at about the same time by different excavators
- * number of years of excavation is an estimate
- ++ first volume of report published during excavation
- # report published in one full publication

Fig. 33 Tables Indicating the Degree of Publication of Excavations Undertaken up to WWI and in the 1920s and 1930s

TABLE 3: EXCAVATIONS IN THE 1940S AND 1950S

Site	Date of Dig	Number of Seasons	Dates of Report	Years From Dig to First Volume	Years From Dig to Full Report
Beth Yerah (&)	1944-1976	13	1960	14	—
Far'ah (N)(&)	1946-1960	9	1973-1987	13	—
Qasile	1948-1950	3	—	—	—
Jaffa (&)	1948-1975	19	—	—	—
Dibon	1950-1955	4	1964-1972	9	17
Rosh ha-Niqra	1951-1952	2	—	—	—
Beersheba (&)	1951-1960	7*	1987-1990	27	—
Jericho	1952-1958	6	1960-1983	2	25
Shunah	1952-1953	2	1960	7	—
Dothan	1953-1960	7	—	—	—
Nahariya	1954-1955	3	—	—	—
Hazor	1955-1958	4	1956-1989	++	31
Ai	1955-1959	4	—	—	—
Gibeon	1956-1962	5	1959-1964	++	2
Mazar	1956-1957	2	—	—	—
Erani	1956-1961	6	—	—	—
Shechem	1956-1973	8	1984	11	—
Mor	1959-1960	2	—	—	—
Poleg	1959-1964	2	—	—	—
Ramat Rachel	1959-1962	5	1962-1964	#	2

KEY

- & site excavated at about the same time by different excavators
- * number of years of excavation is an estimate
- ++ first volume of report published during excavation
- # report published in one full publication

TABLE 4: EXCAVATIONS IN THE 1960S

Site	Date of Dig	Number of Seasons	Dates of Report	Years From Dig to First Volume	Years From Dig to Full Report
Deir 'Alla	1960-1967	7	1969	2	—
Megiddo	1960-1971	5	—	—	—
Jerusalem	1961-1967	7	1985	18	—
Ein Gedi	1961-1965	5	1963	++	—
Ashdod	1962-1972	7	1967-1982	++	—
Tel Amal	1962-1966	6	—	—	—
Arad (Iron)	1962-1967	5	1975	8	—
Arad (EB)	1962-1989	18*	1978	++	—
Taanach	1963-1968	3	1978	10	—
Shiqmona	1963-1979	17	1968-1977	++	—
Zippor	1963-1965	3	—	—	—
Gezer	1964-1984	11	1970-1990	++	—
Ai	1964-1972	9	1962-1980	++	—
Zeror	1964-1974	4	1970	++	—
Sa'idiyeh	1964-1967	4	1980-1985	13	—
Hebron	1964-1966	3	—	—	—
Bab edh-Dhra'	1965-1967	3	1989	12	—
Lachish	1966-1968	2	1975	#	7
Dan	1966-1989	25	—	—	—
Yavneh Yam	1967-1969	3	—	—	—
Malhata	1967-1971	2	—	—	—
Pella	1967-1985	6*	1973-1990	++	—
Jerusalem (&)	1968-1982	14*	—	—	—
Heshbon	1968-1976	6	1986-1989	10	—
Anafa	1968-1981	9	—	—	—
Rabud	1968-1969	2	—	—	—
Beersheba	1969-1976	8	1973-1984	++	—
Raddana	1969-1974	4	—	—	—

KEY

- & site excavated at about the same time by different excavators
- * number of years of excavation is an estimate
- ++ first volume of report published during excavation
- # report published in one full publication

Fig. 34 Tables Indicating the Degree of Publication of Excavations Undertaken in the 1940s and 1950s and in the 1960s

TABLE 5: EXCAVATIONS IN THE 1970S

Site	Date of Dig	Number of Seasons	Dates of Report	Years From Dig to First Volume	Years From Dig to Full Report
Jemneh	1970-1978	4*	—	—	—
Hesi	1970-1983	8	1985-1989	2	—
En Besor	1970-1983	4*	—	—	—
Bosra	1971-1980	4	—	—	—
Keisan	1971-1980	8	1980	++	—
Qasile	1971-1974	4	1980-1985	6	11
Aphék	1972-1985	13	—	—	—
Deir el-Balah	1972-1982	15	1979	++	—
Sera'	1972-1979	6	—	—	—
Masos	1972-1975	4	1983	#	8
Hazeva	1972-1990	5*	—	—	—
Lachish	1973-1987	15*	—	—	—
Acco	1973-1989	12	—	—	—
Mevorakh	1973-1976	4	1978-1984	2	8
Makhrug	1974-1980	2	—	—	—
Yotvata	1974-	10*	—	—	—
Gilat	1975-1977	3	—	—	—
Yin'am	1975-1989	13*	—	—	—
Kitan	1975-1978	5	—	—	—
Marjameh	1975-1978	2	—	—	—
Aroer	1975-1982	8	—	—	—
Qiri	1975-1977	3	1987	#	10
Teman	1975-1976	3	—	—	—
Bab edh-Drah'	1975-1983	4	—	—	—
Deir 'Alla	1976-1984	8	—	—	—

TABLE 5: EXCAVATIONS IN THE 1970S (CONTINUED)

Site	Date of Dig	Number of Seasons	Dates of Report	Years From Dig to First Volume	Years From Dig to Full Report
Halif	1976-	15*	—	—	—
Izbet Sarteh	1976-1978	4	1986	#	8
Kadesh Barnea	1976-1982	10	—	—	—
Kishion	1976-1983	4	—	—	—
Batash	1977-1989	12	—	—	—
Yokneam	1977-1988	10	—	—	—
Mazar	1977-1981	4	—	—	—
Michal	1977-1980	4	1989	#	9
Zaf	1977-1980	3	—	—	—
Be'erResisim	1978-1980	3	—	—	—
Gilat	1978-1982	2*	—	—	—
Dalit	1978-1980	3	—	—	—
Mikhmoret	1978-1984	4*	—	—	—
City of David	1978-1988	7*	1984-1990	++	—
Qashish	1978-1988	8	—	—	—
Hefer	1979-	10*	—	—	—
Shiqmim	1979-1984	6*	1987	++	—
Malhata (small)	1979	3	—	—	—
'Ira	1979-1987	7	—	—	—

KEY

- & site excavated at about the same time by different excavators
- * number of years of excavation is an estimate
- ++ first volume of report published during excavation
- # report published in one full publication

Fig. 35 Tables Indicating the Degree of Publication of Excavations Undertaken in the 1970s

TABLE 6: EXCAVATIONS IN THE 1980s

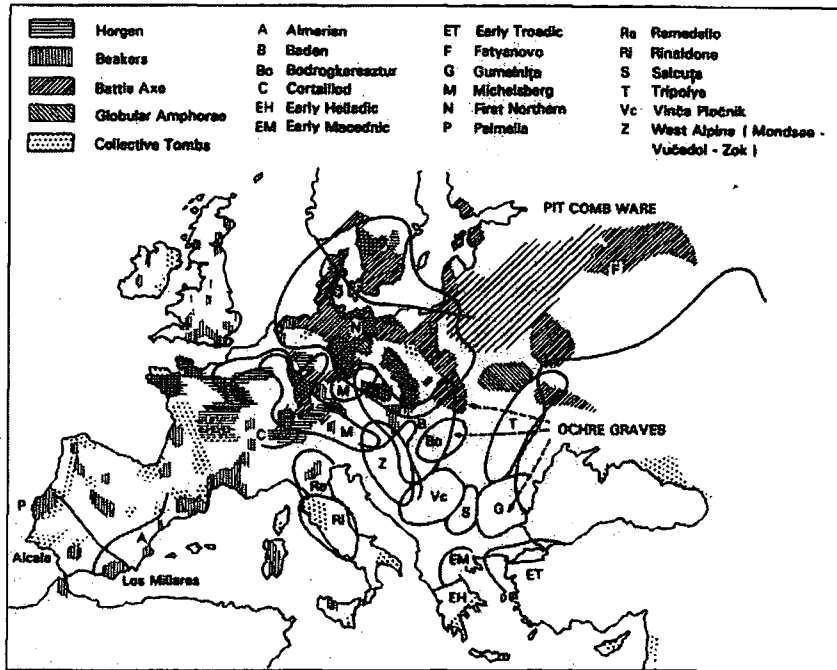
Site	Date of Dig	Number of Seasons	Dates of Report	Years From Dig to First Volume	Years From Dig to Full Report
Dor†	1980-	13*	—	—	—
Yarmuth	1980-	13*	1987-1988	++	—
Iskander	1981-1987	4*	—	—	—
Gerisa	1981-	9	—	—	—
Miqne-Ekron	1981-	12*	—	—	—
Shiloh†	1981-1984	4	—	—	—
Haror	1982-	11*	—	—	—
Mt. Ebal	1982-1988	8	—	—	—
Hayyat	1982-1983	2	—	—	—
Yiftahel	1982-1986	4*	—	—	—
Kinneret	1982-1985	4	1990	#	5
Uza	1982-1988	7*	—	—	—
Rosh Zayit	1983-1988?	5*	—	—	—
Hebron	1984-1986?	3*	—	—	—
Qitmit†	1984-1986	3*	—	—	—
Ashkelon	1985-	8	—	—	—
Hartuv	1985-1988	3	—	—	—
Hammah	1985-1988	3	—	—	—
Nami	1986-	8*	—	—	—
Jerusalem	1986-1987	2	1989	#	2
Wawiyat	1986-1987	2	—	—	—
Kabri	1986-	8	—	—	—
Beth-Shean	1989-	4	—	—	—

† A few digs have published reports since *The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land*, which provided the data for these tables, appeared in Hebrew in 1992. These include: Itzhaq Beit-Arieh, *Horvat Qitmit—An Edomite Shrine in the Biblical Negev* (Tel Aviv: Institute of Archaeology, 1995); Israel Finkelstein, *Shiloh—The Archaeology of a Biblical Site* (Tel Aviv: Institute of Archaeology, 1993); and Ephraim Stern, *Excavations at Dor, Final Report*, vols. 1A–B, in *Qedem Reports 1–2* (1995).

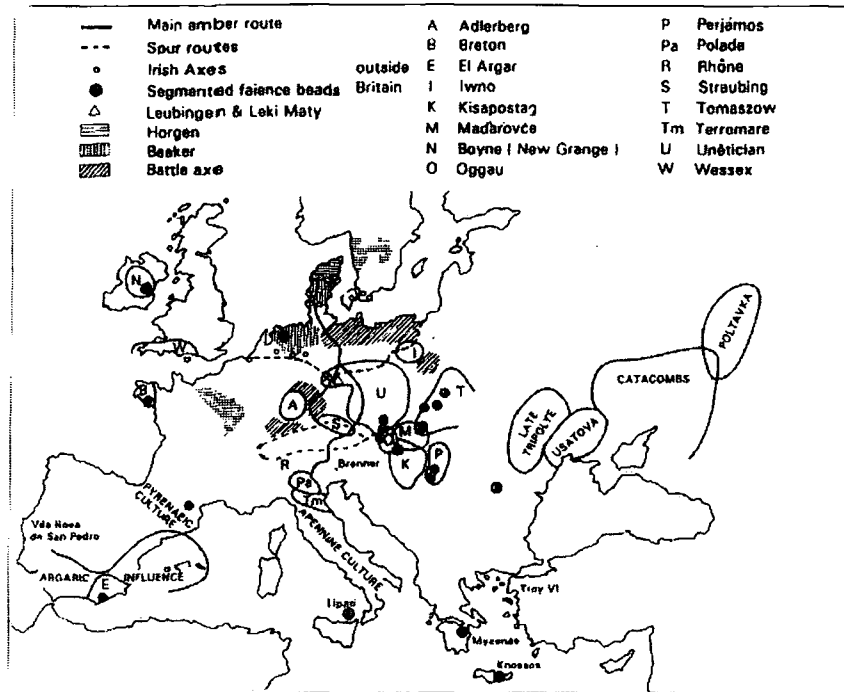
KEY

- & site excavated at about the same time by different excavators
- * number of years of excavation is an estimate
- ++ first volume of report published during excavation
- # report published in one full publication

Fig. 36 Table Indicating the Degree of Publication of Excavations Undertaken in the 1980s



'Europe in Period III: Beaker and Battle-Axe Cultures' (Childe 1957: 351)



'The Achievement of the European Bronze Age, 1800-1400 BC' (Hawkes 1940, map VI)

Fig. 37

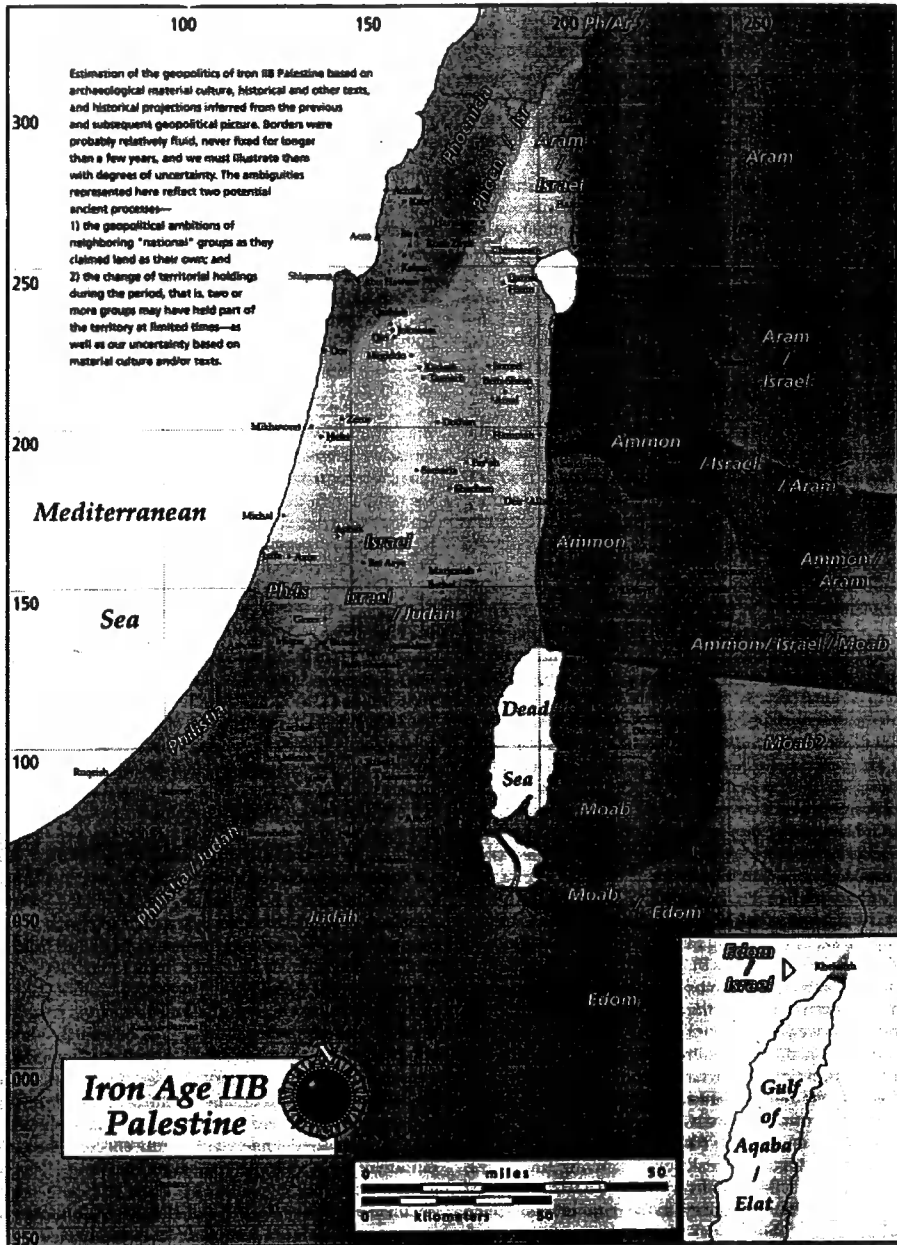


Fig. 38 'The Geopolitics of Iron Age IIB Palestine Mapped out on the Basis of Material Culture Distributions and Historical Texts'

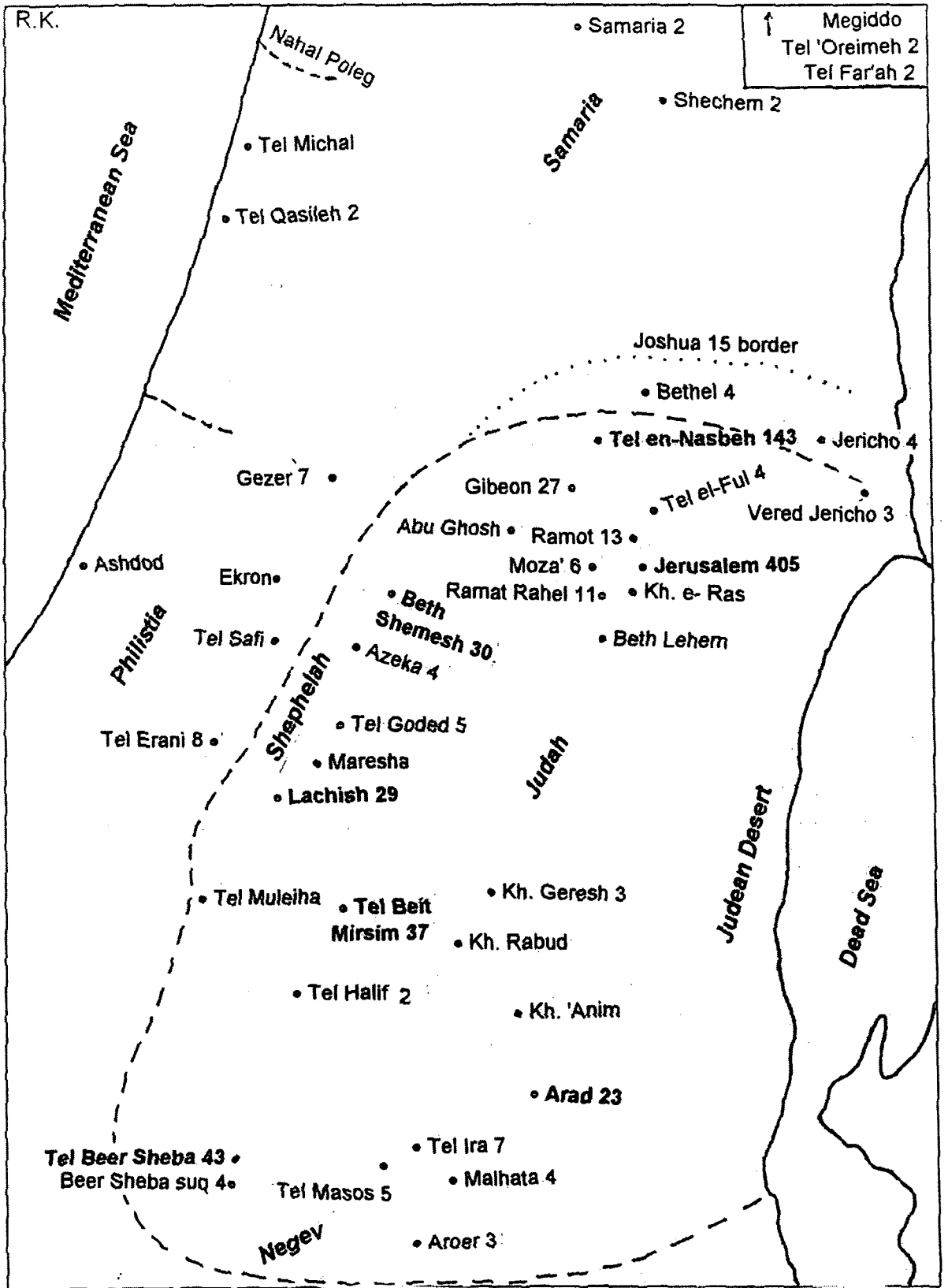


Fig. 39 'The Border of Judah'

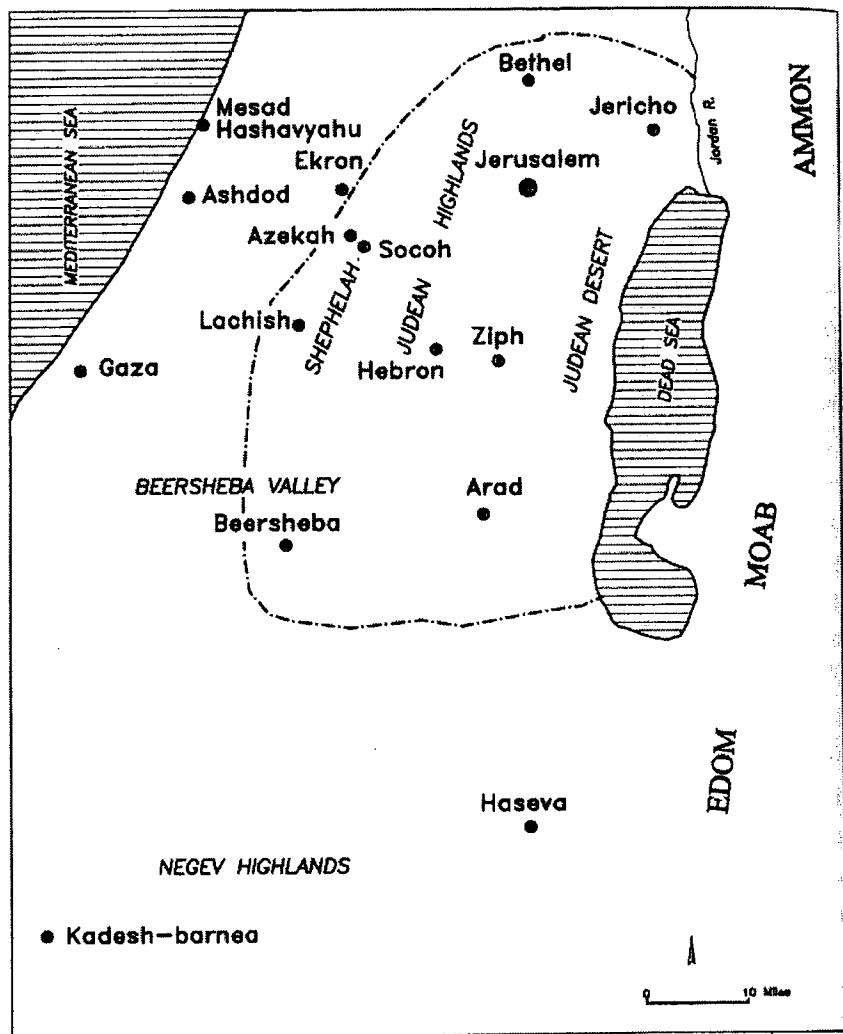
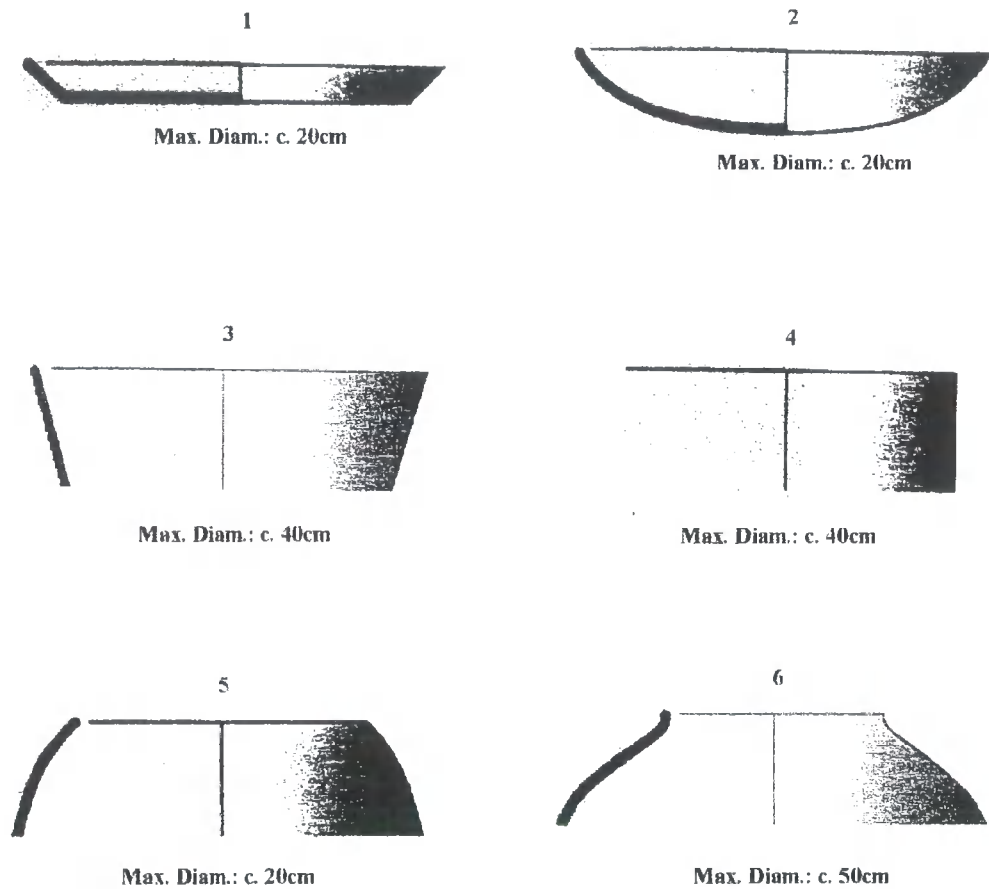


Fig. 40 'The Heartland of the Kingdom of Judah in the Late Seventh Century BC'

Context Analysis

Context Number	<input type="text"/>	Site Name	<input type="text"/>
Context Description	<input type="text"/>	County	<input type="text"/>
Context Information	<input type="text"/>		
Street	<input type="text"/>		
Date	<input type="text"/>		
Excavite Profile?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Profile?	<input type="checkbox"/>
E-Box No.	<input type="text"/>	E-Box No.	<input type="text"/>
E-Jars	<input type="text"/>	E-Jars	<input type="text"/>
E-Flags	<input type="text"/>	E-Flags	<input type="text"/>
E-Cooking Pots	<input type="text"/>	E-Cooking Pots	<input type="text"/>
E-Painted Shards	<input type="text"/>	E-Painted Shards	<input type="text"/>
E-Darticulated Shards	<input type="text"/>	E-Darticulated Shards	<input type="text"/>
Small Finds		Small Finds	
Wares	<input type="text"/>	State Yards	<input type="text"/>
Implement/Tools	<input type="text"/>	Decorative Embellish/Carv	<input type="text"/>
Wares	<input type="text"/>	Clay Beads	<input type="text"/>
Jewelry	<input type="text"/>	State Coin and Tokens	<input type="text"/>
Flights	<input type="text"/>	Coinage Shards	<input type="text"/>
Zoomorphic Figurines	<input type="text"/>	Shells	<input type="text"/>
Anthropomorphic Figurines	<input type="text"/>	Ironing Shards	<input type="text"/>

Fig. 41 Access Input Form



Scale of restriction

- 1 orifice > base; height = < $\frac{1}{3}$ max. diam.; minimal walls
- 2 orifice = max. diam.; height < $\frac{1}{2}$ width
- 3 orifice = max. diam.; height > width; 'flaring' walls
- 4 orifice = max. diam.; height > width; vertical walls
- 5 orifice < max. diam.; height > width
- 6 orifice $\leq \frac{2}{3}$ max. diam.; height > width

Fig. 42 The Scheme Applied in the Functional Ceramics Analysis

Bowl Form Classification Code:	Description:
BI	Bowl with folded rim
BII	Bowl with double-ridged rim
BIII	Bowl with straight sides and everted rim
BIV	Bowl with everted rim
BV	Bowl with everted rim and ridged exterior
BVI	Bowl with folded ridged rim and ledge handle
BVII	Mortaria
BVIII	Bowl with carination under rim and incurving neck/rim
BIX	Bowl with curved flaring walls and plain rim
BX	Bowl with straight sides and folded rim
BXI	Bowl with thick straight sides and plain cut rim
BXII	Bowl with thickened rim and ridged exterior
BXIII	Bowl with inverted rim
BXIV	Bowl with folded rim and ledge handles at rim
BXV	Bowl with grooved folded rim and horizontally placed handles
BXVI	Rounded bowl with plain rim
BXVII	Rounded shallow bowl with grooved rim
BXVIII	Rounded bowl with groove below rim
BXIX	Rounded bowl with plain cut rim
BXX	Bowl/cup with straight sides and plain rim
BXXI	Bowl/cup with straight sides and pierced base
BXXII	Bowl/cup with straight sides and tripod base
BXXIII	Rounded Bowl with tripod base
BXXIV	Handmade shallow flatbased bowl/platter with horizontally placed handles
BXXV	Handmade thickwalled bowl with plain rim
BXXVI	Handmade bowl with plain rim
BXXVII	Handmade 'thumbpot'
BXXVIII	Handmade v-shaped bowl (Negev ware)
BXXIX	Handmade flatbased thick-walled platter
BXXX	V-shaped basin with straight sides and plain rim
BXXXI	Bowl/chalice with one handle
BXXXII	Chalice with folded rim
BXXXIII	Chalice with plain rim
BXXXIV	Carinated bowl with plain cut rim

Fig. 44 The Bowl Form Classification Used in this Study

BXXXXV	Carinated bowl with flaring neck and plain rim
BXXXXVI	Carinated bowl with plain rim
BXXXXVII	Flat bowl with straight sides and plain or ledge rim
BXXXXVIII	Flat bowl with straight sides and horizontally placed handles
BXXXXIX	'East Greek' bowl
BXXXXX	Bowl with plain cut rim and groove below rim
BXXXXXI	Shallow bowl with flared rim and horizontally placed handles
BXXXXXII	Bowl with everted rim and ridges below rim
BXXXXXIII	Bowls Misc.
BXXXXXIV	Large shallow bowl with thick ridged walls and folded rim
BXXXXXV	Bowls with thickened rim
BXXXXXVI	Beaker of 'Assyrian Palace Ware type'
BXXXXXVII	Assyrian' Style Bowl

Fig. 44 Cont. The Bowl Form Classification Used in this Study

Jar Form Classification Code:	Description:
JAI	Carinated Jar
JAI1	Barrel-shaped jar
JAI11	Tall narrow jar with ridged exterior
JAI1V	Jar with flared neck
JAV	Barrel-shaped jar with ridged rim
JAVI	Bag-shaped jar
JAVII	Sausage-shaped jar
JAVIII	LMLK-like jar
JAI1X	Cylindrical jar
JAX	Cylindrical holemouth jar
JAXI	Necked jar with ridged rim
JAXII	Necked jar with plain rim and ridged exterior
JAXIII	Wide-mouthed carinated jar with folded rim
JAXIV	Bag-shaped jar with short neck, plain rim and four handles
JAXV	Jar/large bowl with neck and folded rim
JAXVI	Wide-mouthed jar with thickened rim and two handles on body
JAXVII	Jar with folded rim
JAXVIII	Holemouth jar with plain cut rim
JAXIX	Jar with high narrow neck and folded rim
JAXX	Jar with incurving neck and plain rim
JAXXI	Jar with short neck and triangular rim
JAXXII	Necked jar with plain rim and applied thumb impressed rope decoration
JAXXIII	Jar with short neck and folded rim
JAXXIV	Jar with short neck and plain cut rim
JAXXV	Tall narrow cylindrical jar with two handles
JAXXVI	Cylindrical jar with folded, grooved rim
JAXXVII	Holemouth jar with plain rim
JAXXVIII	Holemouth jar with plain rim and ledge on interior side of rim
JAXXIX	Jar with flared neck and everted rim
JAXXX	Jar with folded rim and two applied denticulated fringes on body
JAXXXI	Jar with flared neck and folded rim
JAXXXII	Jar with flared neck and plain rim
JAXXXIII	Jar with tall flared neck and grooved rim
JAXXXIV	Jar with everted grooved rim

Fig. 45 The Jar Form Classification Used in this Study

JAXXXIV	Pithos
JAXXXV	Pyxis
JAXXXVI	Spouted Jar
JAXXXVII	Jar with short neck, folded rim and handles from rim to shoulder
JAXXXIX	Cylindrical jar with folded rim and handle from rim to body
JAXXXX	Pithos with short neck, everted rim and 4 handles from neck to shoulder
JAXXXXI	Jar with everted rim and grooved neck
JAXXXXII	Jar with inturned folded rim
JAXXXXIII	Neckless jar with folded rim
JAXXXXIV	Jar with ridged body and grooved rim
JAXXXXV	Holemouth jar with folded rim and handles on body
JAXXXXVI	Holemouth jar with ovoid body
JAXXXXVII	Painted carinated jar
JAXXXXVIII	Miniature jar
JAXXXXIX	Vats with flat base, folded ridged rim and two small handles on body

Fig. 45 Cont. The Jar Form Classification Used in this Study

Jug Form Classification Code:	Description:
JUI	Decanter
JUJ	Flask
JUK	Jug with wide mouth, plain rim and one handle
JUL	Jug with grooved rim
JUM	Jug with trefoil mouth and rounded body
JUN	Jug with incurved rim
JUO	Jug with one ridge on neck
JUP	Jug with flared neck and one handle
JUQ	Jug with wide mouth with folded rim
JUR	Jug with flared neck, one ridge on neck and everted rim
JUS	Jug with globular body and folded rim
JUT	Jug with flat base, flared neck with one ridge, everted rim and two handles from mid-neck to shoulder
JUV	Jug with wide, trefoil mouth, plain rim and one handle
JUW	Jug/Jar with ovoid body with flared neck and two handles from neck to shoulder
JUX	Jug/Jar with flared neck, folded rim and painted black band decoration
JUY	'Assyrian-style' bottle
JUZ	'Cypro-Phoenician' juglet
JVA	Juglet with elongated body, flared neck and plain rim
JVB	Juglet with flared neck and one handle from rim to shoulder
JVC	Juglet with elongated body
JVD	Juglet with rounded body
JVE	Juglet with ridged neck
JVF	Juglet with globular body and one ridge on neck
JVG	Juglet, tall conical-bodied with flat base, high neck with one ridge and one handle
JVH	Juglet with rounded body and swollen neck
JVI	Jug with elongated body, folded rim and one handle
JVJ	Jug/Jar with folded rim and two handles from rim to shoulder
JVK	Tall jug with elongated body, tall neck with one ridge and one handle
JVL	Juglet with ovoid body, tall neck and ridged, flaring rim
JVM	Tall juglet with wide flaring 'bowl-formed' mouth
JVN	Juglet with rounded body and flared neck
JVO	Strainer jug with or without trefoil rim
JVP	Bottle with flared neck and one ridge on neck
JVQ	Black burnished juglet

Fig. 46 The Jug Form Classification Used in this Study

JUXXXXV
JUXXXXVI
JUXXXXVII
JUXXXXVIII

Amphora
Jug with narrow mouth and folded rim
Jug/Jar
Alabastron

Fig. 46 Cont. The Jug Form Classification Used in this Study

Cooking Pot Classification Code:	Description:
CI	Neckless cooking pot
CII	Cooking pot with rounded body, high neck and one ridge on neck
CIII	Shallow cooking pot with wide mouth and grooved rim
CIV	Cooking pot with rounded body with high ridged neck
CV	'Coastal' cooking pot
CVI	Cooking pot with high neck and inverted rim
CVII	Cooking jug
CVIII	'Beersheba' cooking pot
CIX	White slipped cooking pot
CX	Open cooking pot with folded rim and ridging below rim
CXI	Cooking pot with squat body and triangular folded rim
CXII	Cooking pot with flared neck and plain rim
CXIII	Cooking Pot with a high straight neck with plain rim
CXIV	Short-necked cooking pot with a squat body, out-turned neck and thickened rim

Fig. 47 The Cooking Pot Form Classification Used in this Study

Krater Form Classification Code:	Description:
KI	Large bowl/krater with inverted rim and applied lug handle
KII	Large bowl/krater with folded rim
KIII	Large bowl/krater with folded ridged rim
KIV	Large bowl/krater with folded rim and vertically or horizontally placed handles
KV	Large bowl/krater with straight sides and folded rim
KVI	Large bowl/krater with incurving folded rim
KVII	Large bowl/krater, carinated with flaring neck and plain rim
KVIII	Large bowl/krater with everted rim
KIX	Large bowl/krater, carinated with plain rim
KX	Large Basins
KXI	Large bowl/krater with straight neck and two horizontally or vertically placed handles on body
KXII	'Cypriot' amphora
KXIII	Large bowl/krater with straight necks, plain rim and no handles
KXIV	Large bowl/krater with thickened rim
KXV	Large jar/krater with high neck, externally thickened rim, four handles from rim to body and incised chevron design on body

Fig. 48 The Krater Form Classification Used in this Study

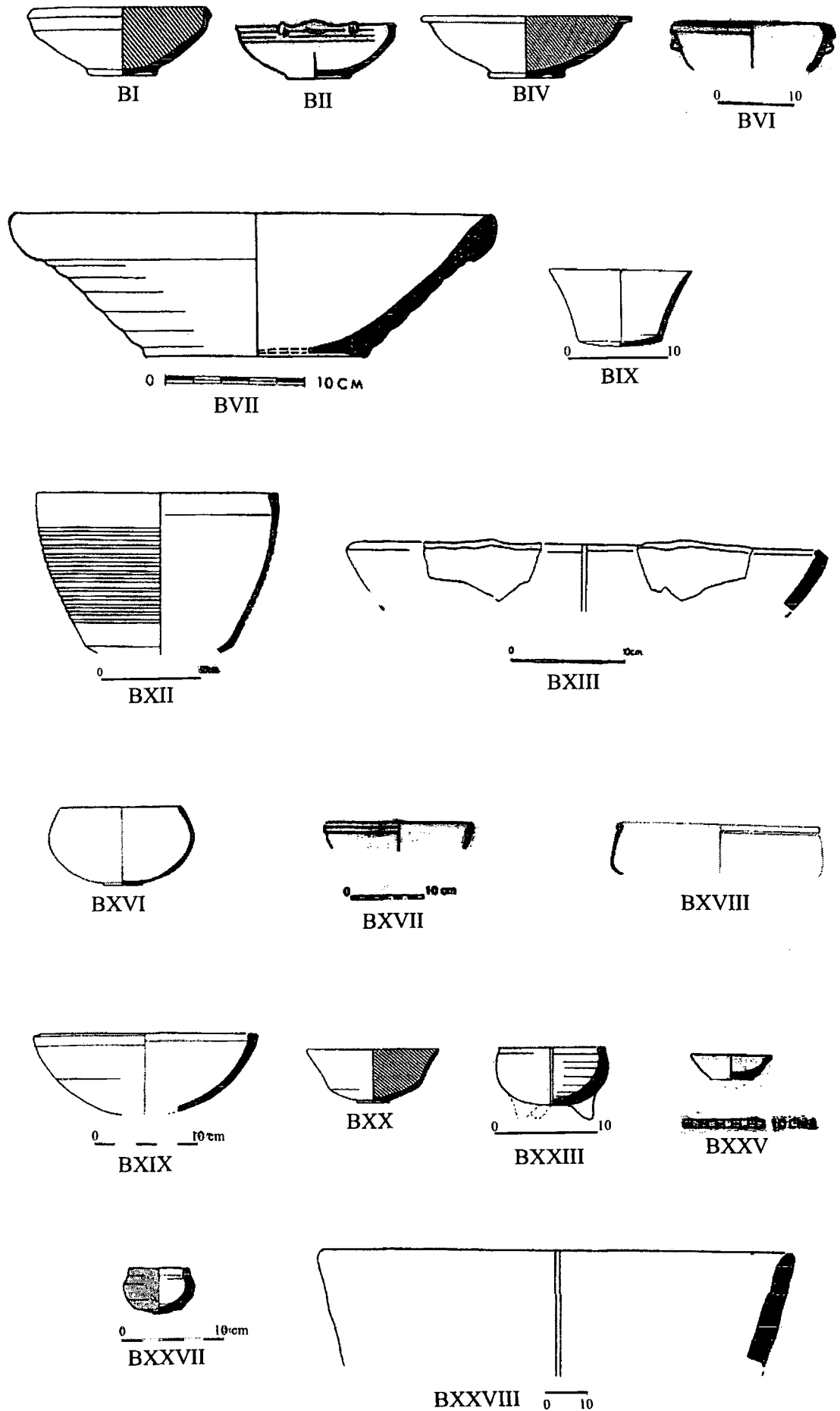


Fig. 49 Iron Age Bowl Form Types in Southern Israel and the Form Codes Used in This Study

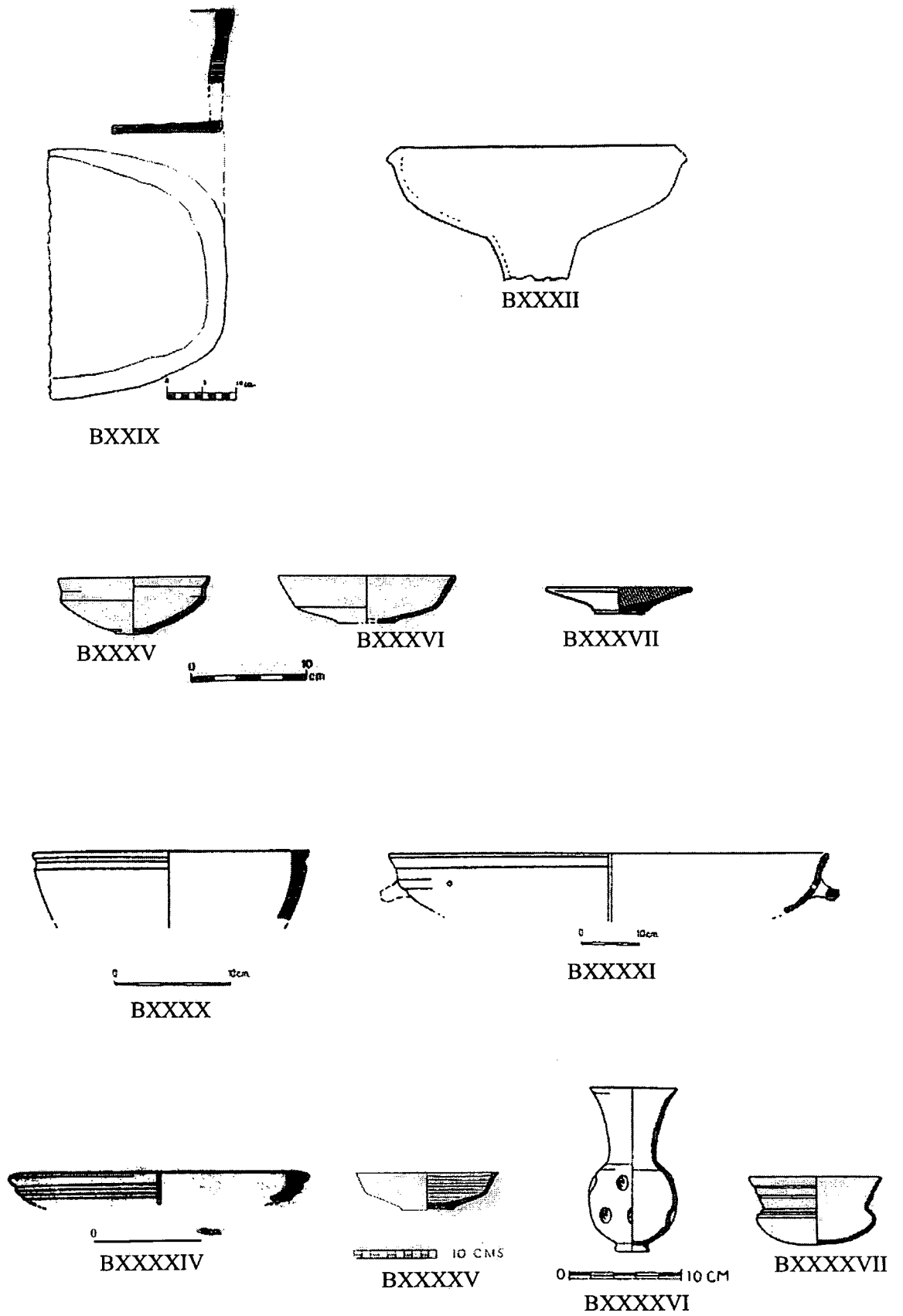


Fig. 50 Iron Age Bowl Form Types in Southern Israel and the Form Codes Used in This Study

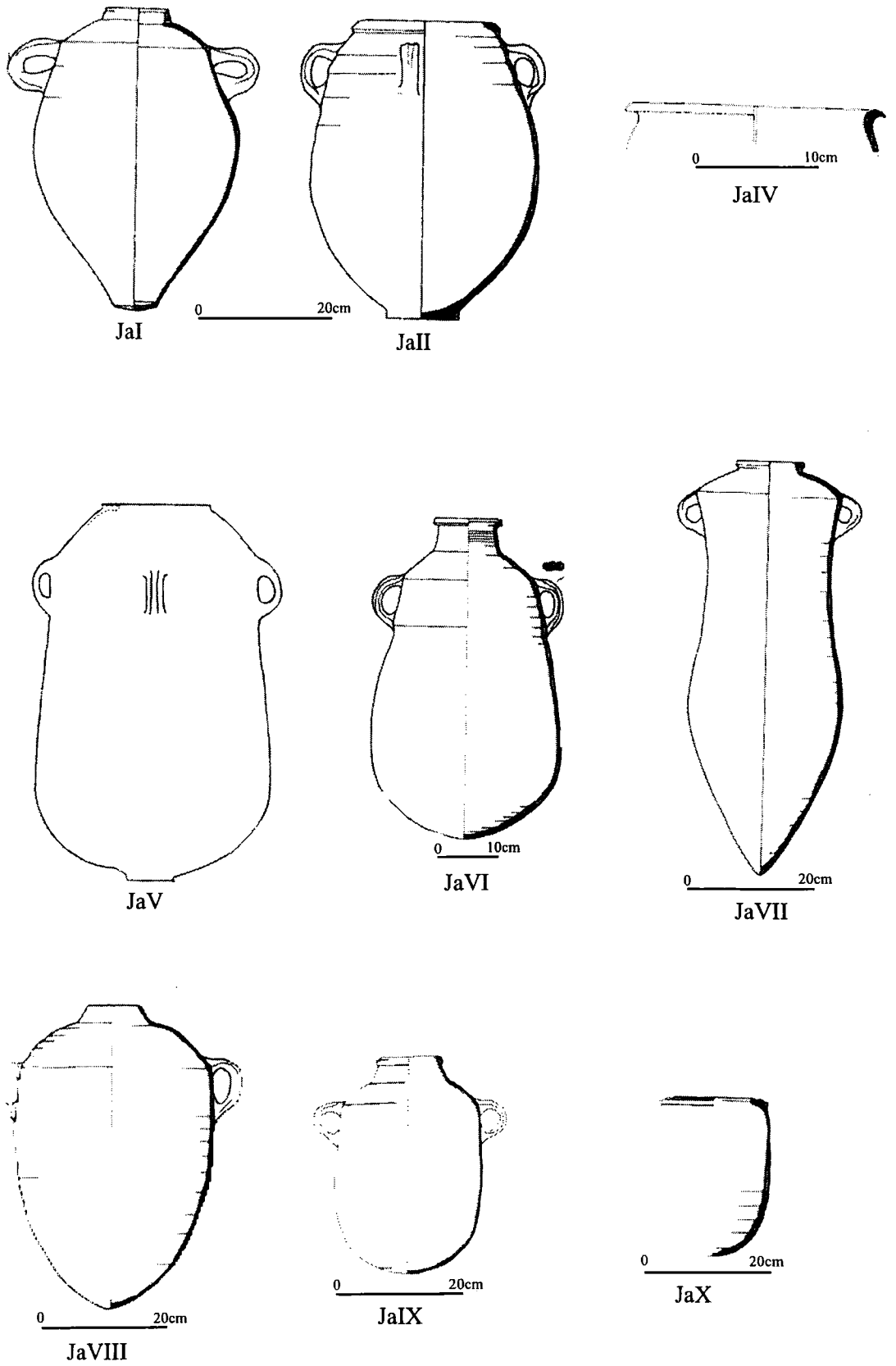


Fig. 51 Iron Age Jar Form Types in Southern Israel and the Form Codes Used in This Study

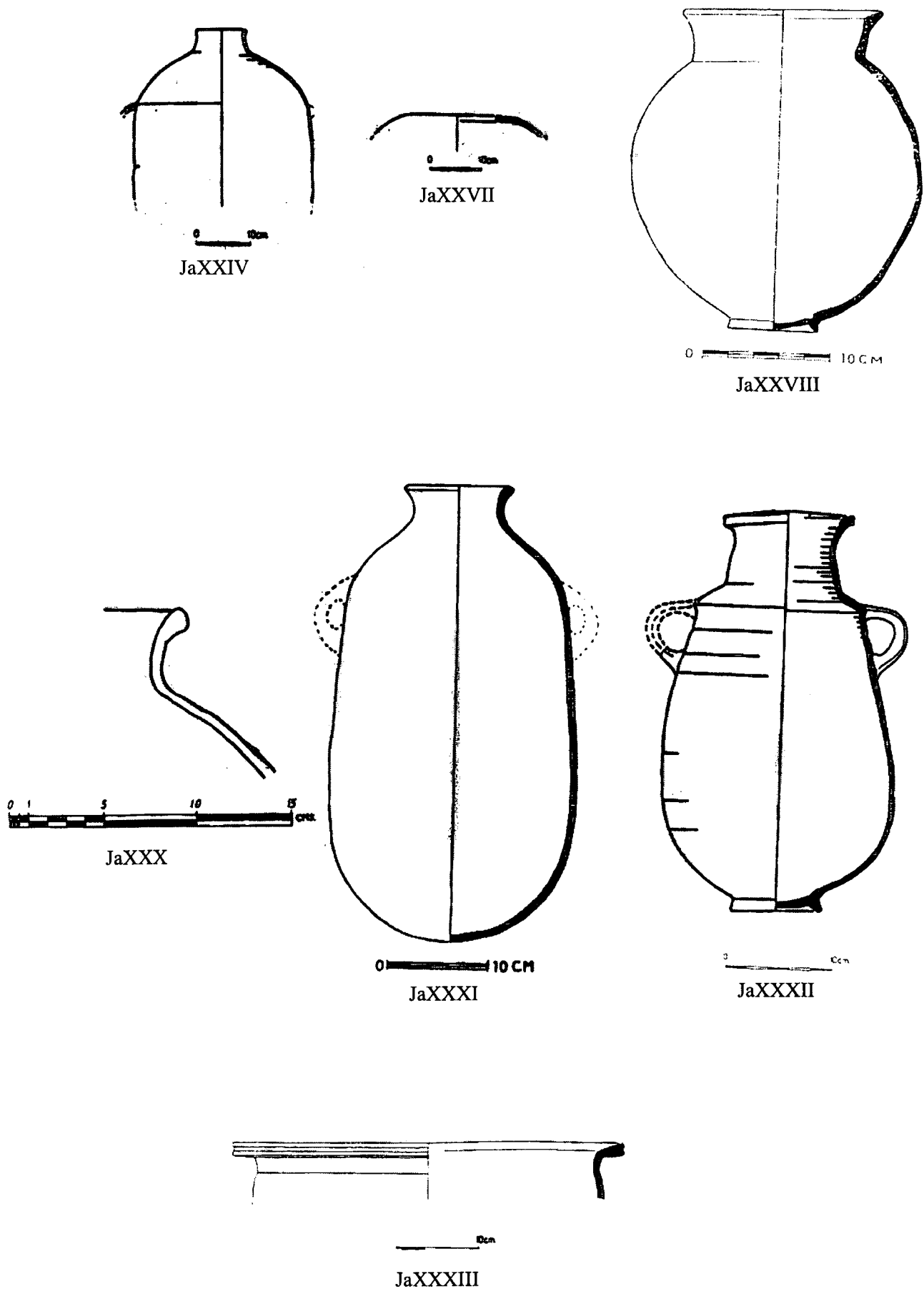


Fig. 52 Iron Age Jar Form Types in Southern Israel and the Form Codes Used in This Study

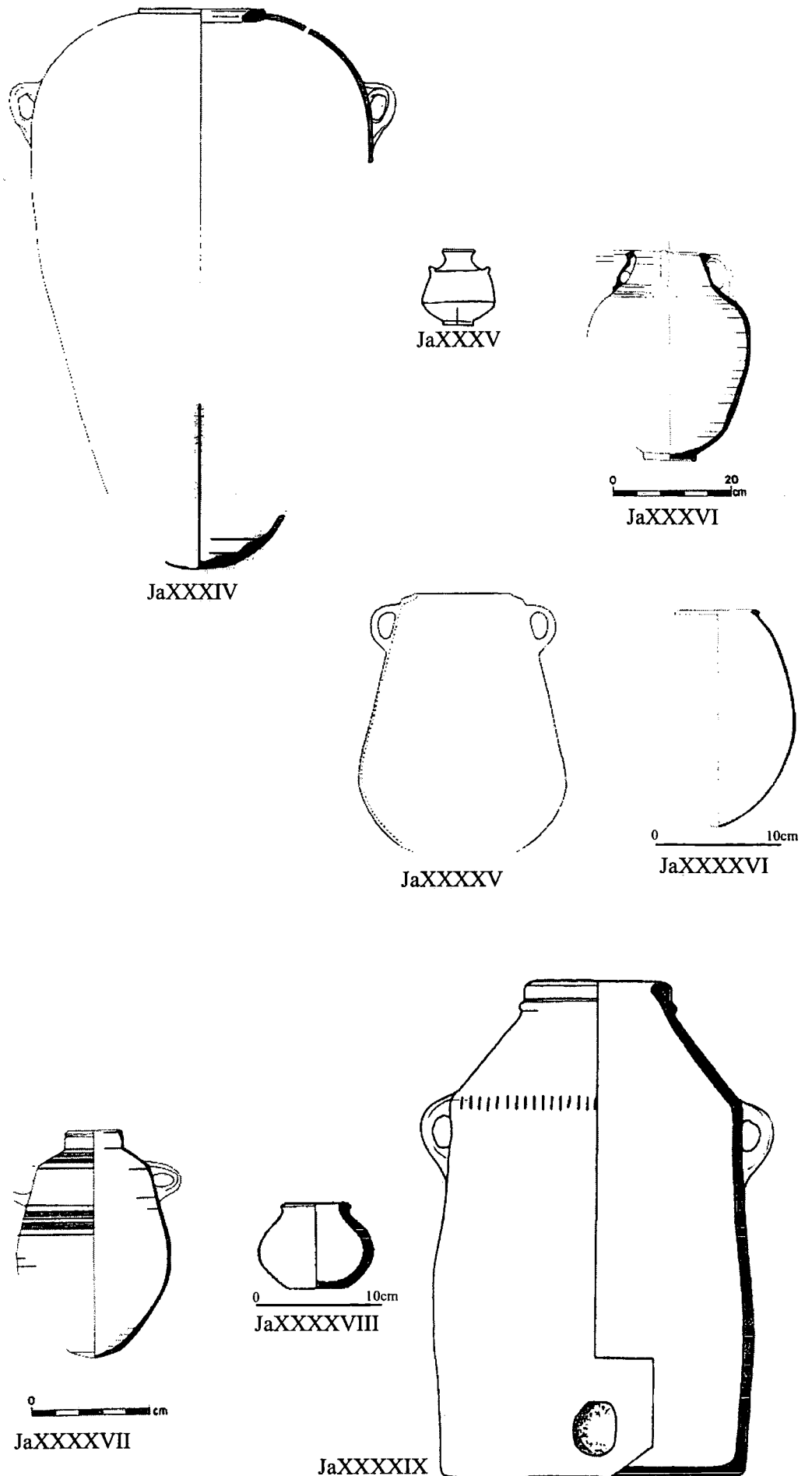
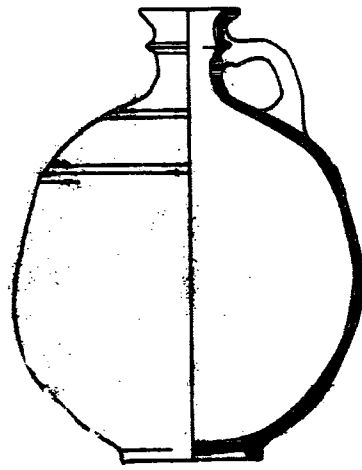
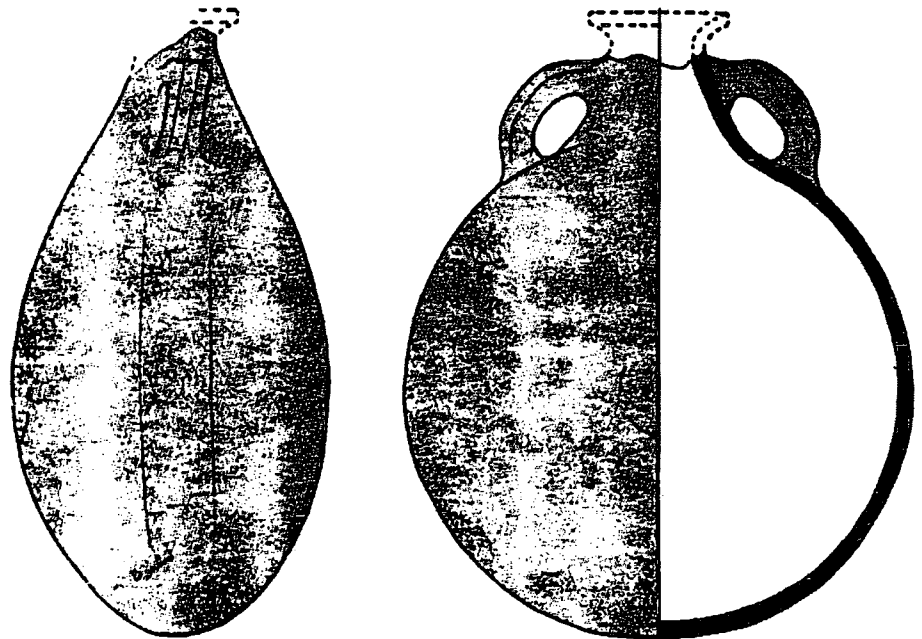


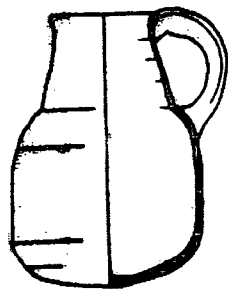
Fig. 53 Iron Age Jar Form Types in Southern Israel and the Form Codes Used in This Study



0 10cm
JuI



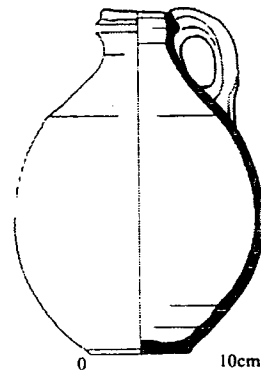
0 10cm
JuII



0 10cm
JuIII



JuIV



0 10cm
JuV



JuVI

Fig. 54 Iron Age Jug Form Types in Southern Israel and the Form Codes Used in This Study

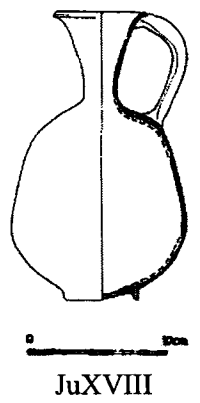
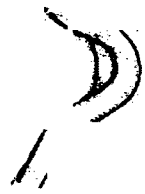
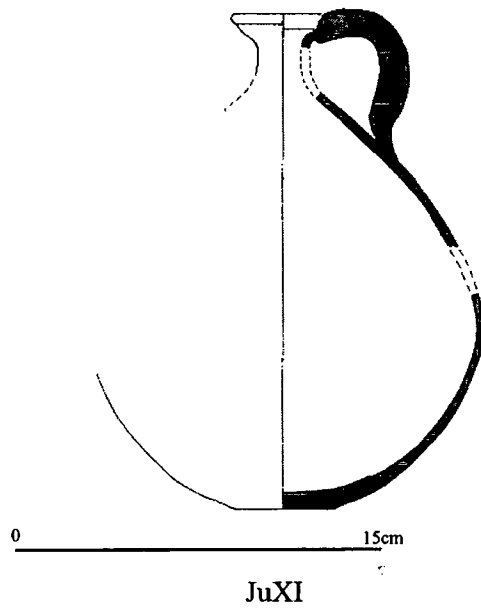
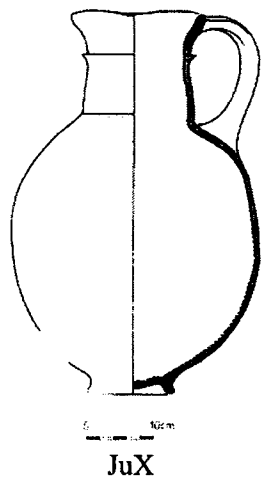
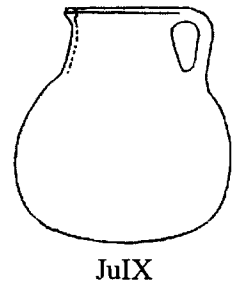
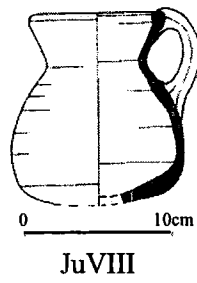
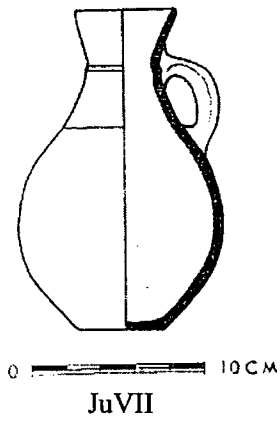


Fig. 55 Iron Age Jug Form Types in Southern Israel and the Form Codes Used in This Study

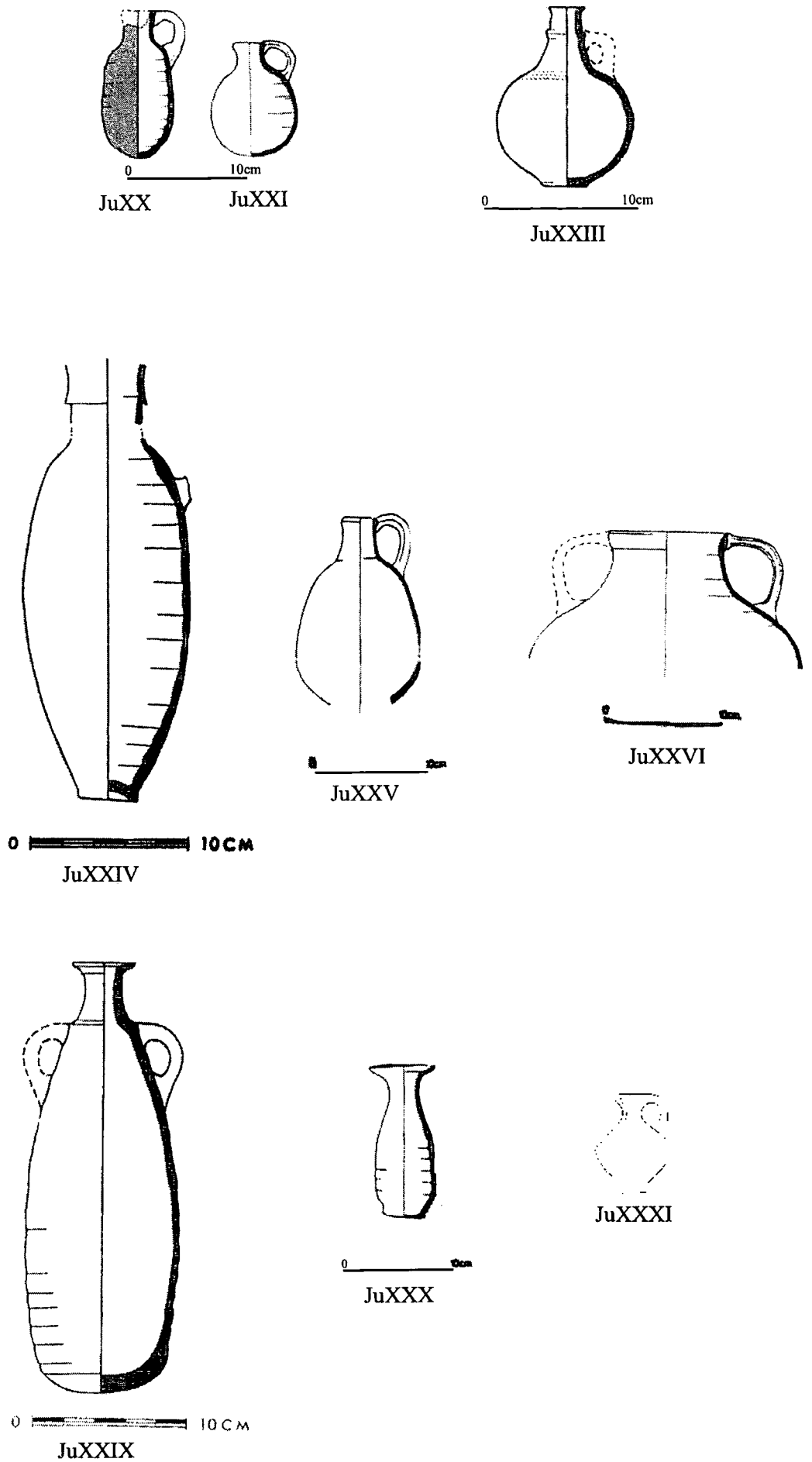
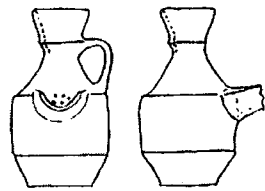
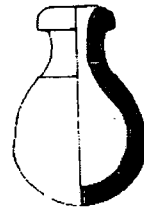


Fig. 56 Iron Age Jug Form Types in Southern Israel and the Form Codes Used in This Study



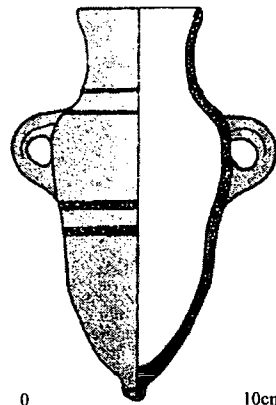
JuXXXII



JuXXXIII



JuXXXIV



JuXXXV



JuXXXVI

Fig. 57 Iron Age Jug Form Types in Southern Israel and the Form Codes Used in This Study

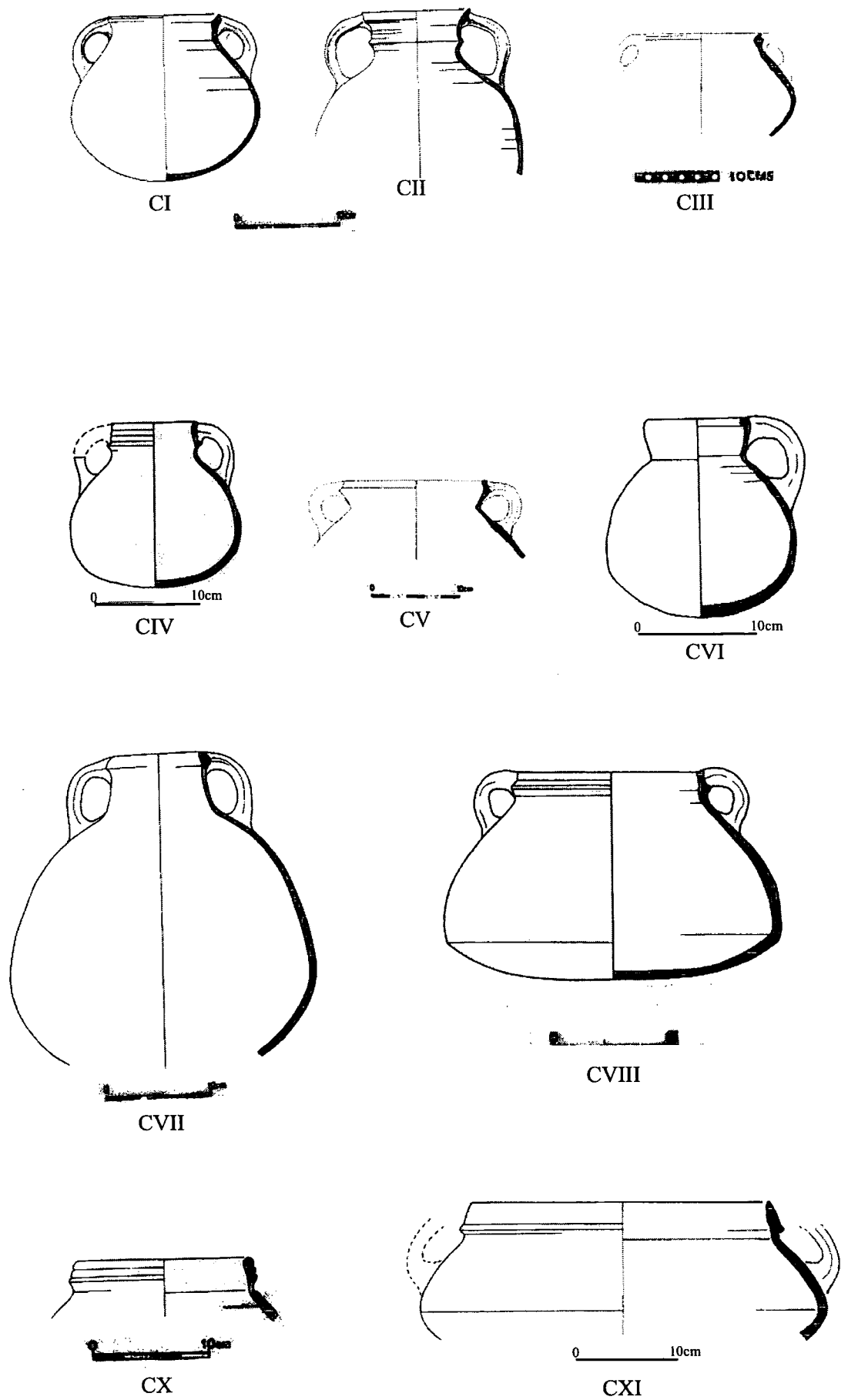
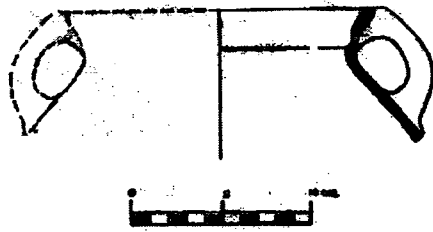
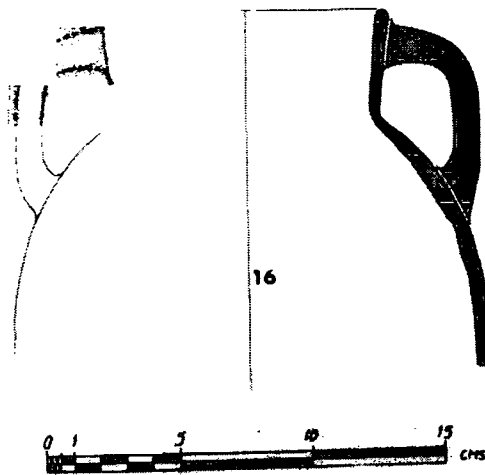


Fig. 58 Iron Age Cooking Pot Form Types in Southern Israel and the Form Codes Used in This Study



CXII

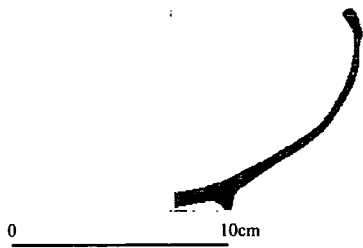


CXIII

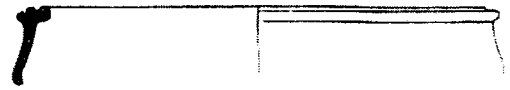


CXIV

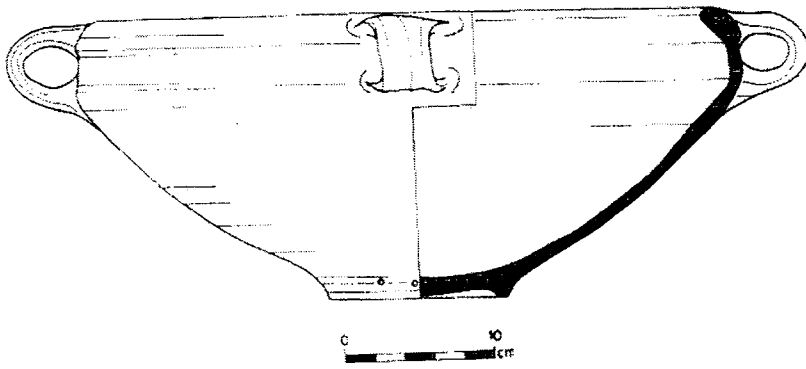
Fig. 59 Iron Age Cooking Pot Form Types in Southern Israel and the Form Codes Used in This Study



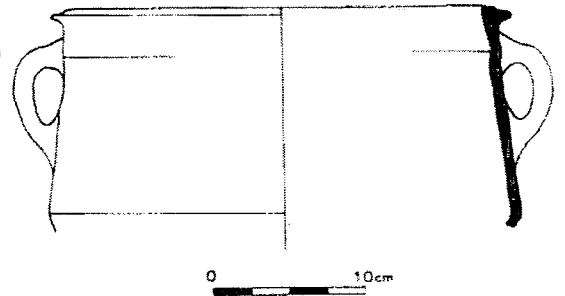
KII



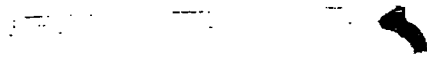
KIII



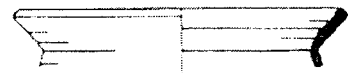
KIV



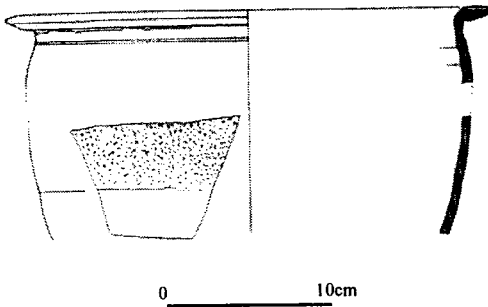
KV



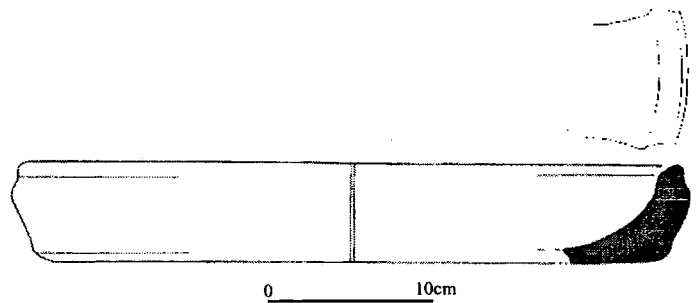
KVI



KVII

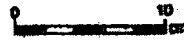
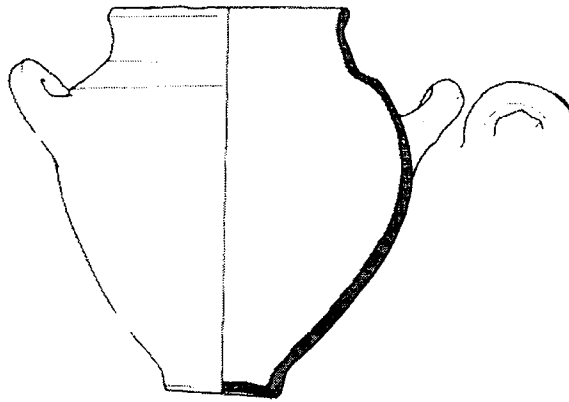


KVIII

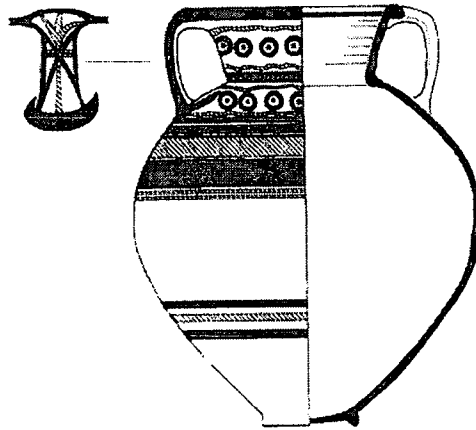


KX

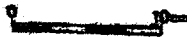
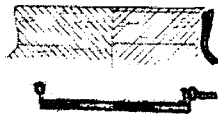
Fig. 60 Iron Age Krater Form Types in Southern Israel and the Form Codes Used in This Study



KXI



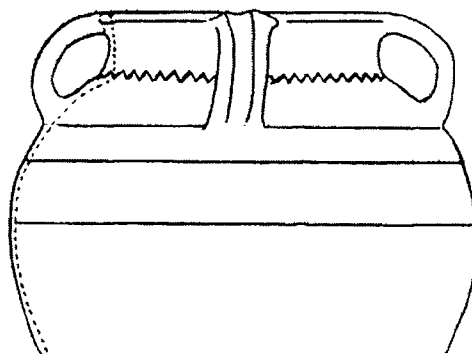
KXII



KXIII



KXIV



KXV

Fig. 61 Iron Age Krater Form Types in Southern Israel and the Form Codes Used in This Study

Edomite Vessel Form Classification Code:	Description:
BA	Bowl A
BB	Bowl B
BC	Bowl C
BD	Bowl D
BE	Bowl E
BF	Bowl F
BG	Bowl G
BH	Bowl H
BJ	Bowl J
BK	Bowl K
BL	Bowl L
BM	Bowl M
BN	Bowl N
BO	Bowl O
BP	Bowl P
BQ	Bowl Q
BR	Bowl R
BS	Bowl S
JuA	Jug A
JuB	Jug B
JuC	Jug C
JuD	Jug D
JuE	Jug E
JaA	Jar A
JaB	Jar B
JaC	Jar C
JaD	Jar D
JaE	Jar E
JaF	Jar F
CA	Cooking Pot A
CB	Cooking Pot B
CC	Cooking Pot C
CD	Cooking Pot D
F	Flask
DB	Double Bowl
SP	Bodysherds with 'Edomite' painted decoration
SD	Bodysherds with applied denticulated fringe decoration
MB	'Edomite' Bowls, type not indicated by excavator

Fig. 62 The Classification of Late Iron Age Pottery from Southern Jordan Used in This Study

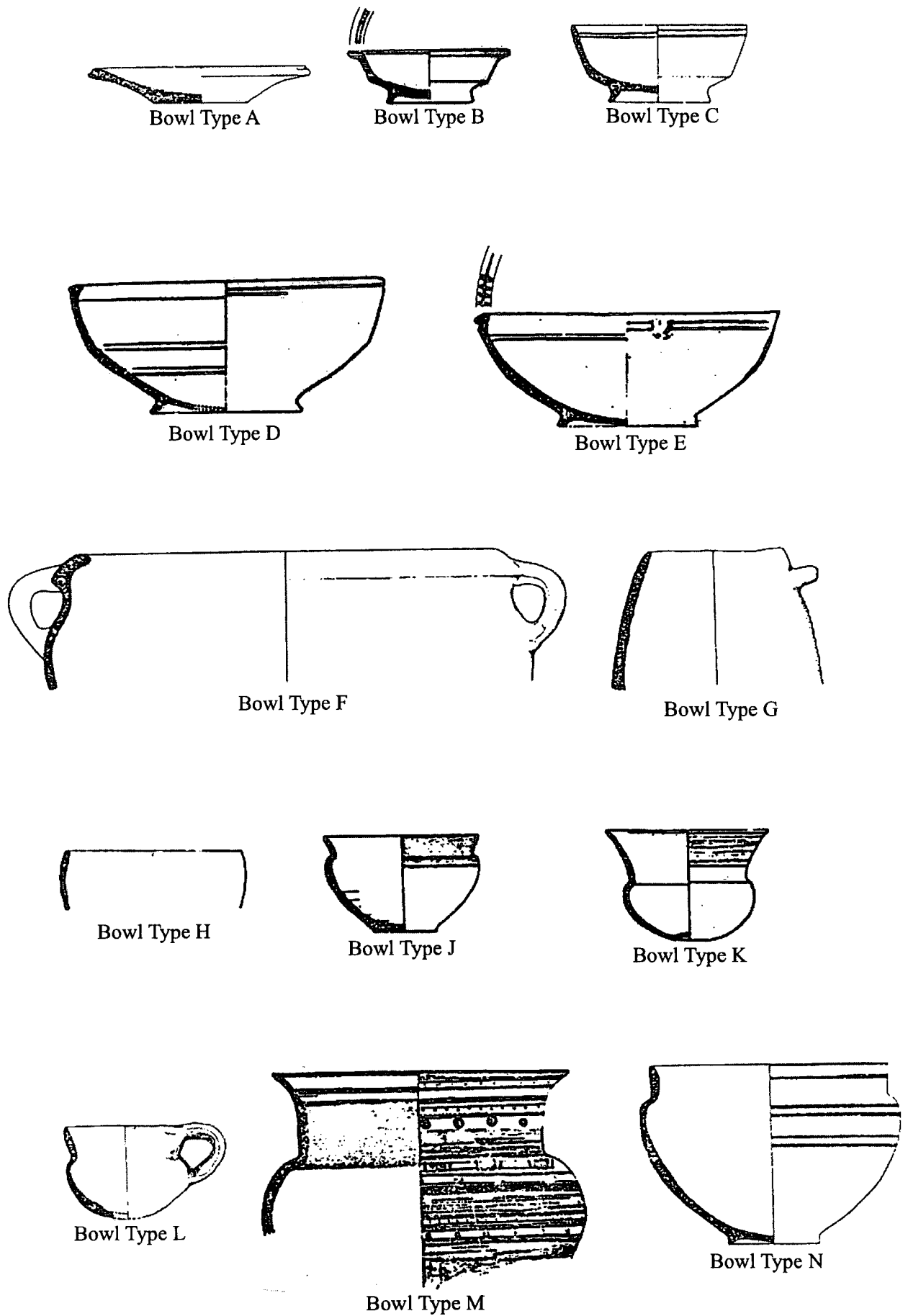
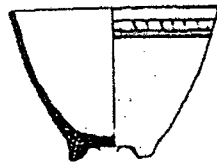
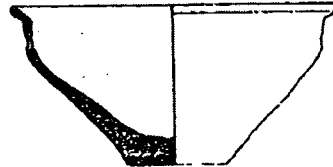


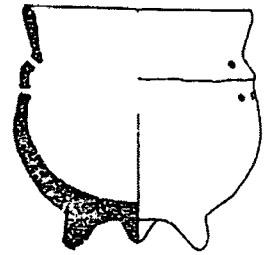
Fig. 63 Oakeshott's Classification of South Jordanian Iron Age Bowl Form Types



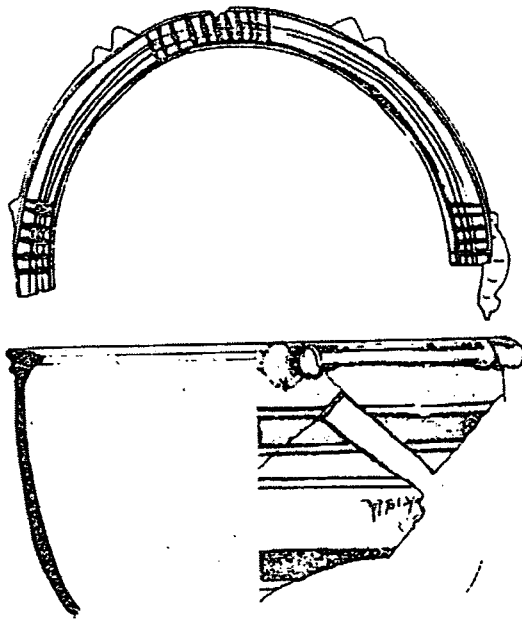
Bowl Type O



Bowl Type P



Bowl Type Q



Bowl Type R

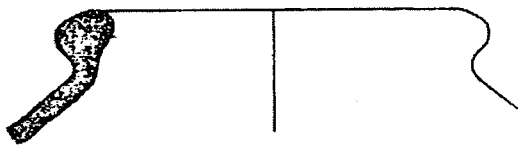


Bowl Type S

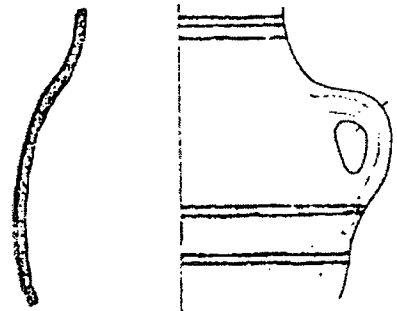


Double Bowl

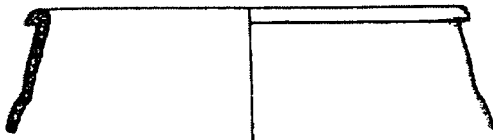
Fig. 64 Oakeshott's Classification of South Jordanian Iron Age Bowl Form Types



Jar Type A



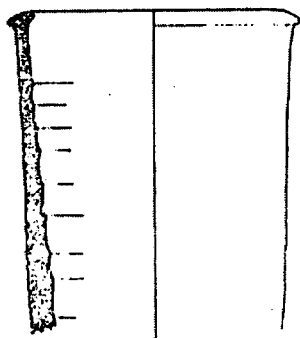
Jar Type B



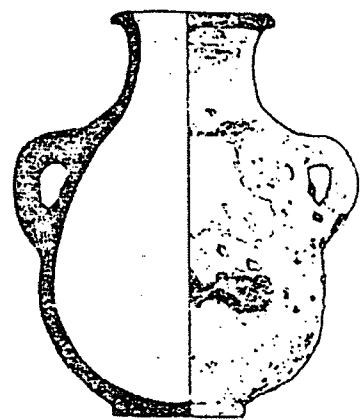
Jar Type C



Jar Type D

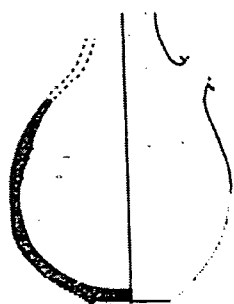


Jar Type E

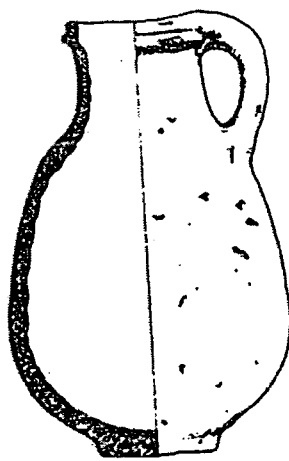


Jar Type F

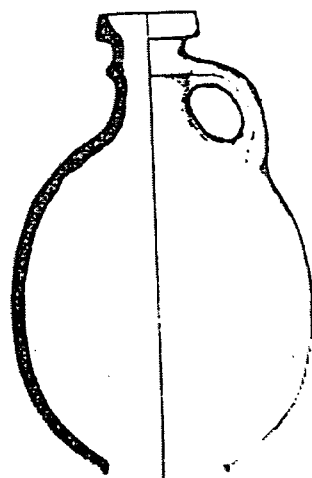
Fig. 65 Oakeshott's Classification of South Jordanian Iron Age Jar Form Types



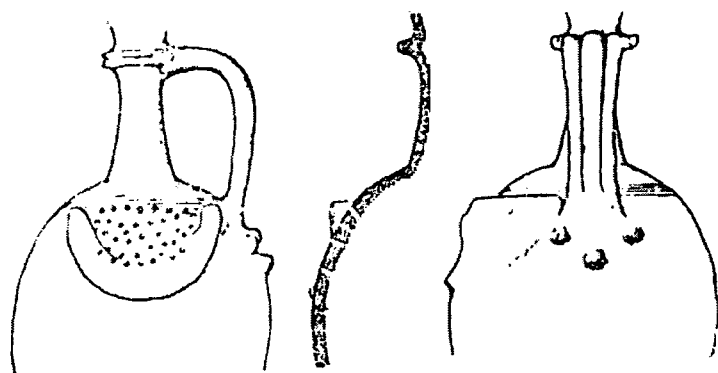
Jug Type A



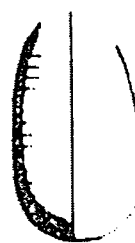
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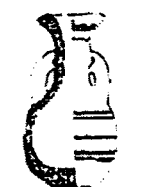
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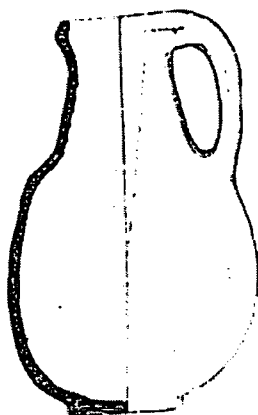
Jug Type D



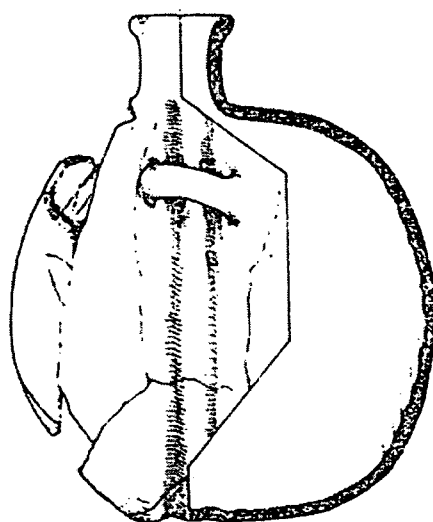
Jug Type E



Jug Type H

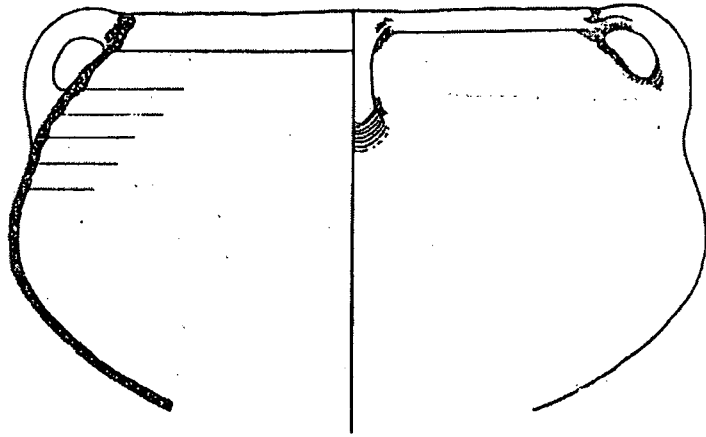


Jug Type J

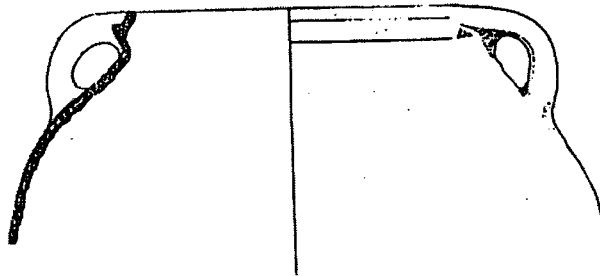


Flask

Fig. 66 Oakeshott's Classification of South Jordanian Iron Age Jug Form Types



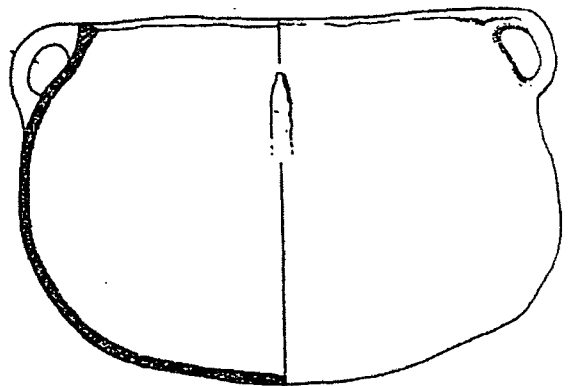
Cooking Pot Type A



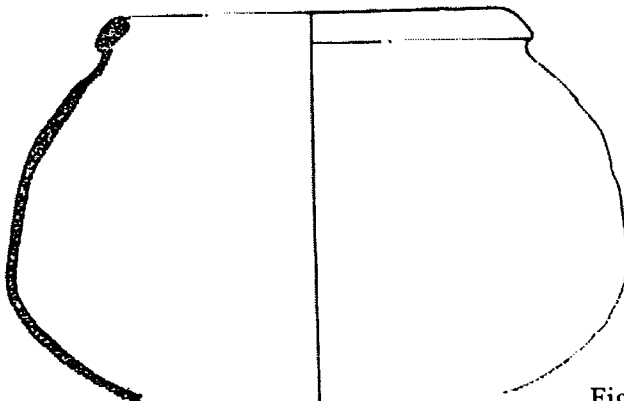
Cooking Pot Type B



Cooking Pot Type C



Cooking Pot Type D



Cooking Pot Type E

Fig. 67 Oakeshott's Classification of South Jordanian Iron Age Cooking Pot Types

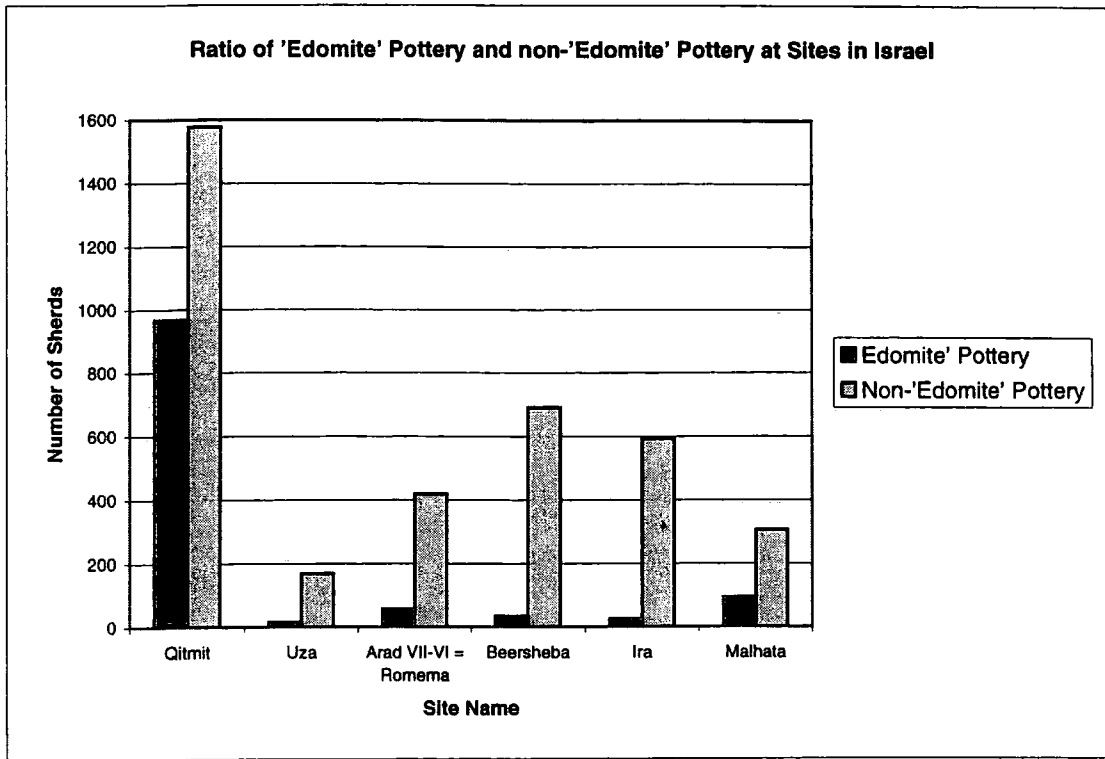


Fig. 68a

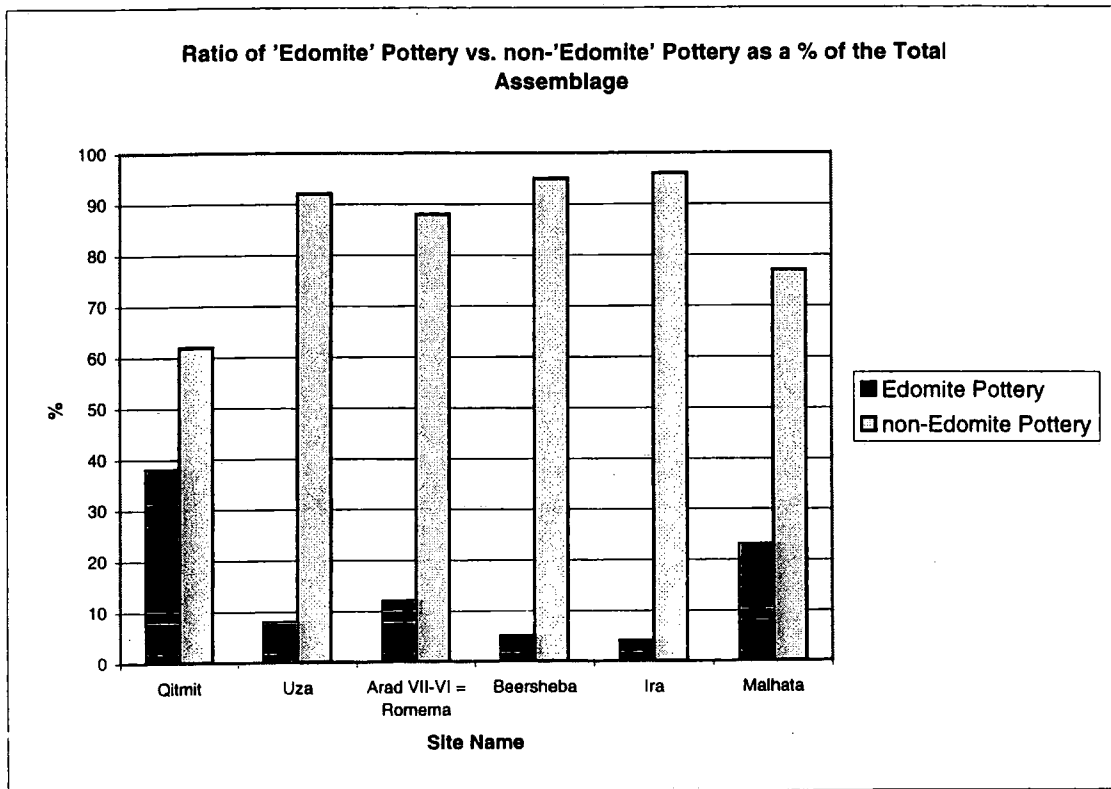


Fig. 68b

Total Numbers of 'Edomite' Pottery Types at Sites in Israel

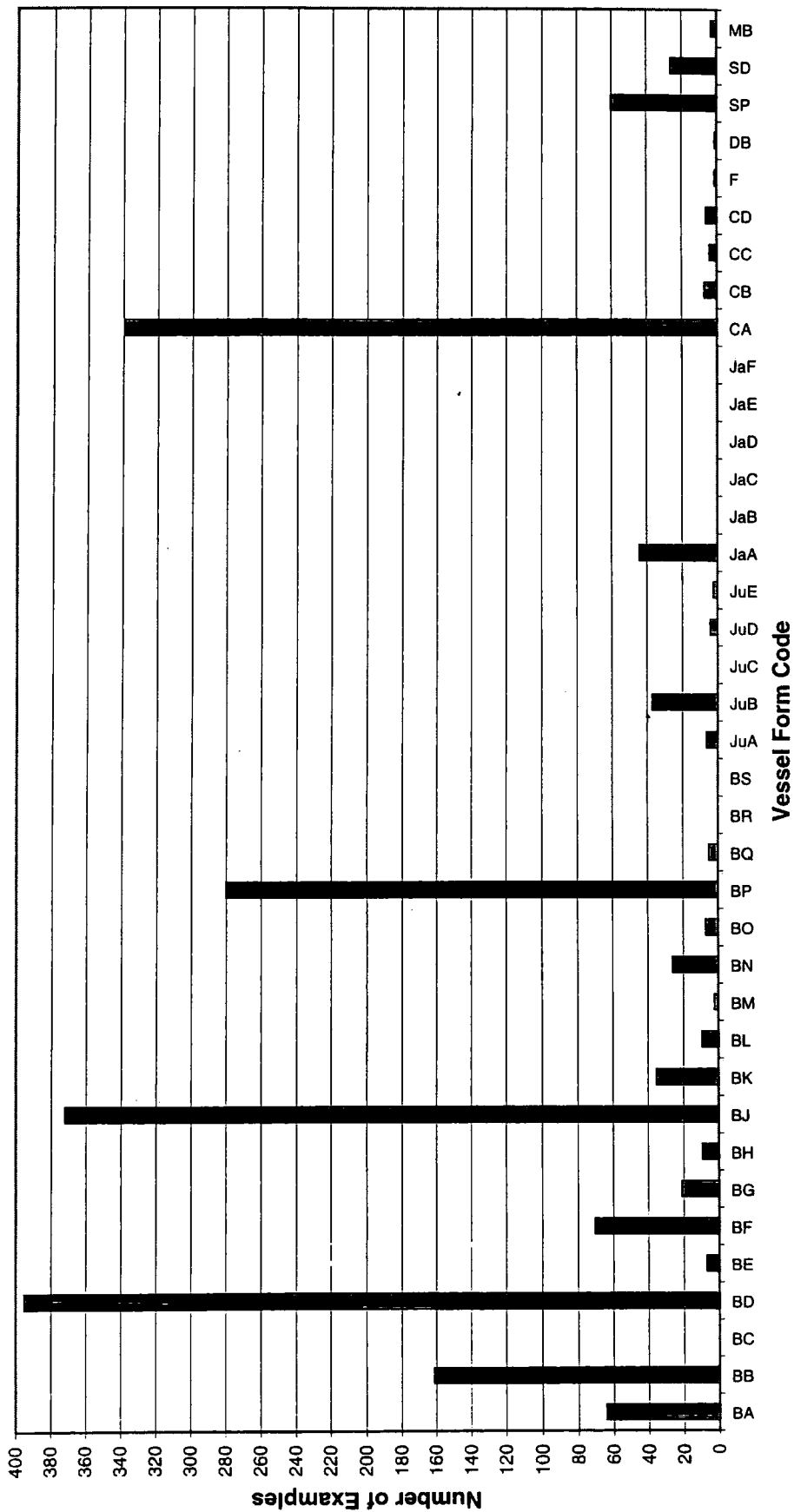


Fig. 69

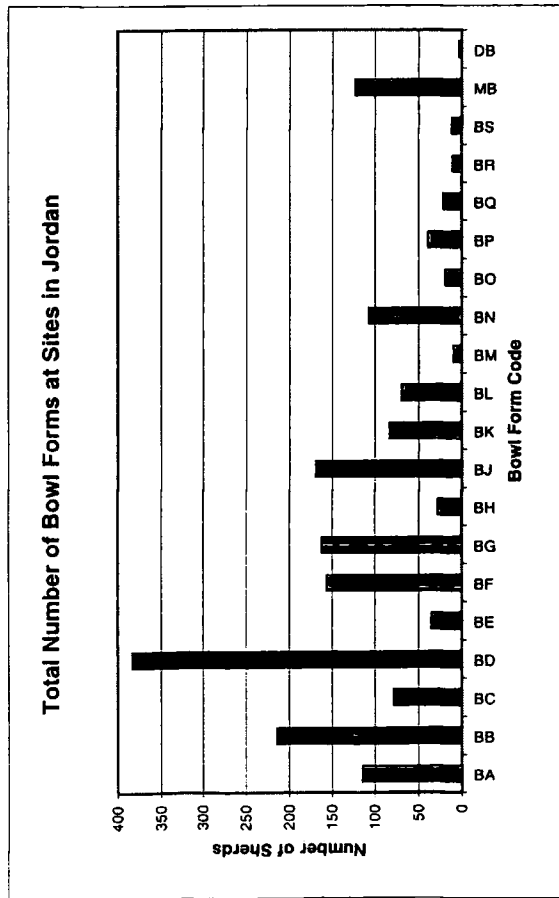


Fig. 70a

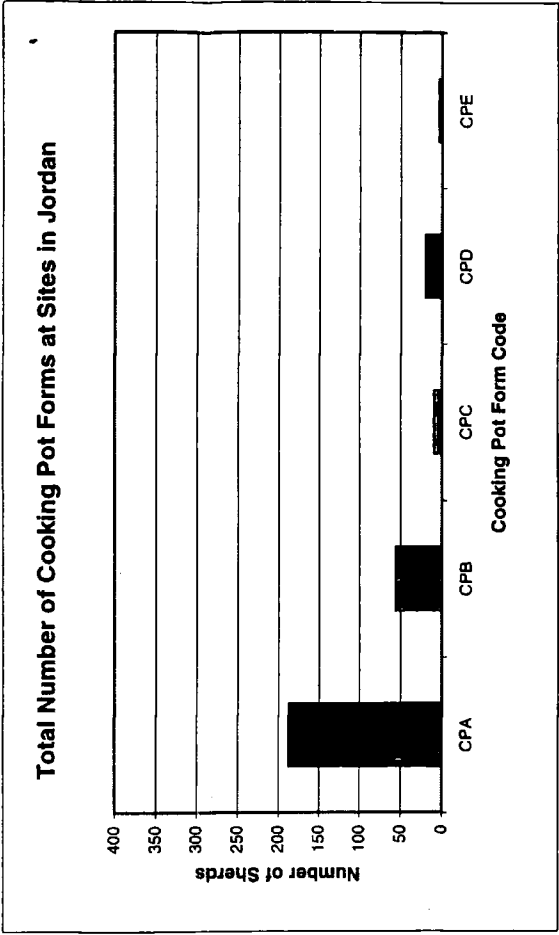


Fig. 70b

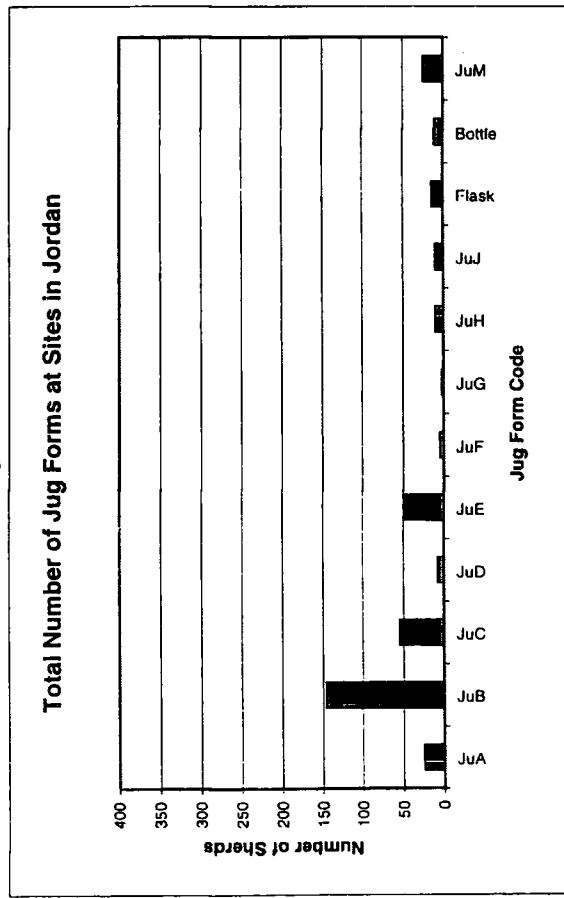


Fig. 70c

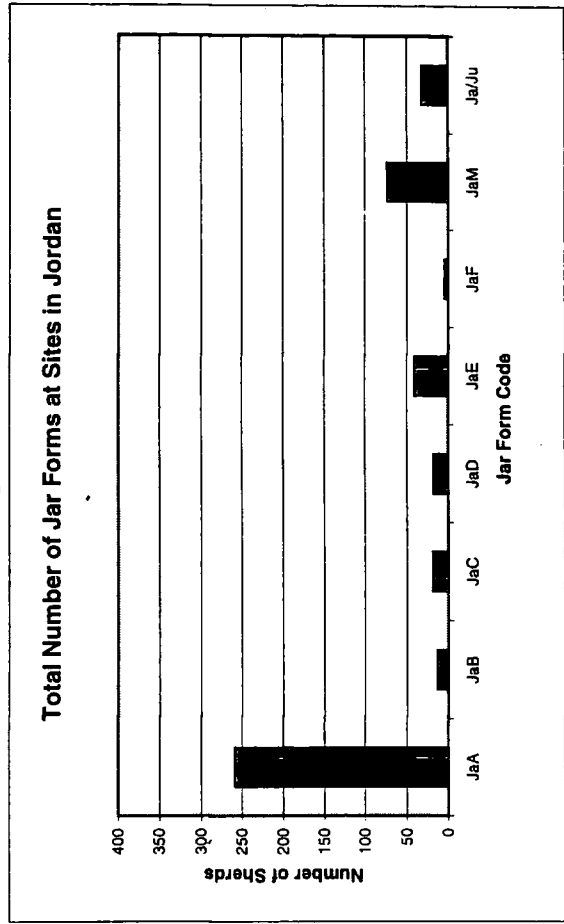


Fig. 70d

'Edomite' Pottery Types in Israel as a % of the Total Number of 'Edomite' Sherds Found in Israel

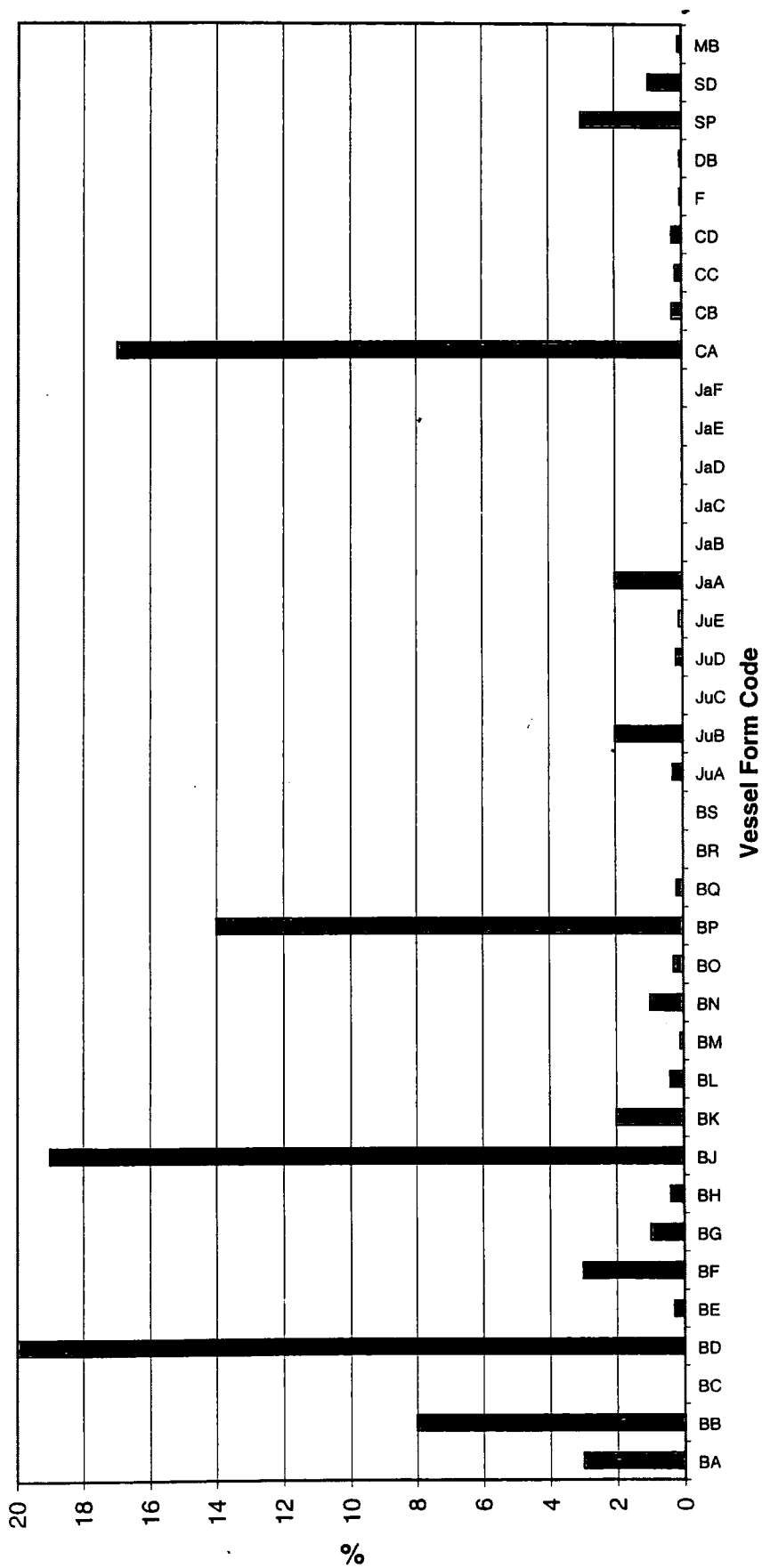


Fig. 71

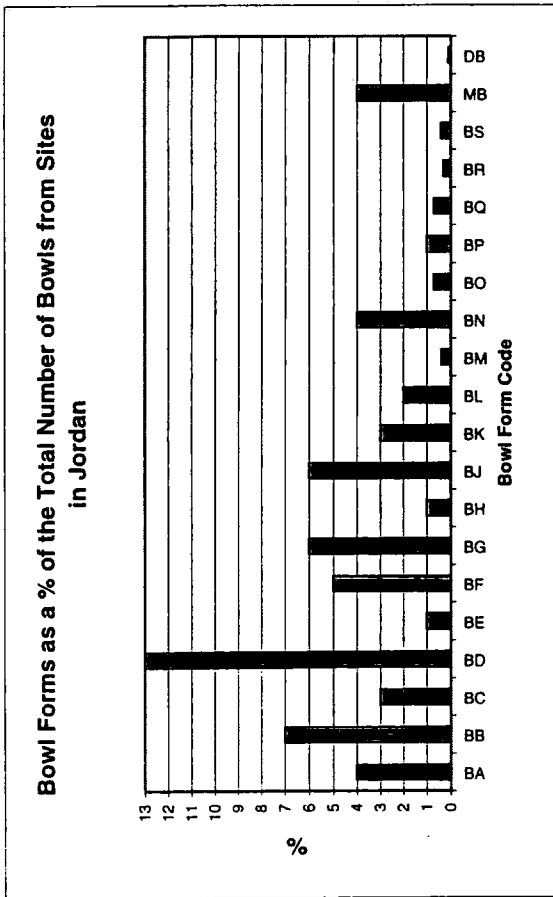


Fig. 72a

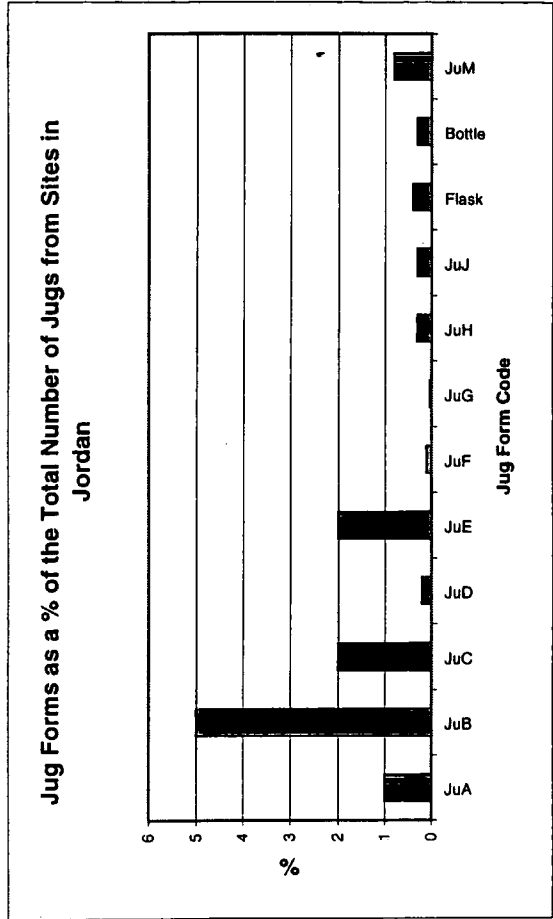


Fig. 72b

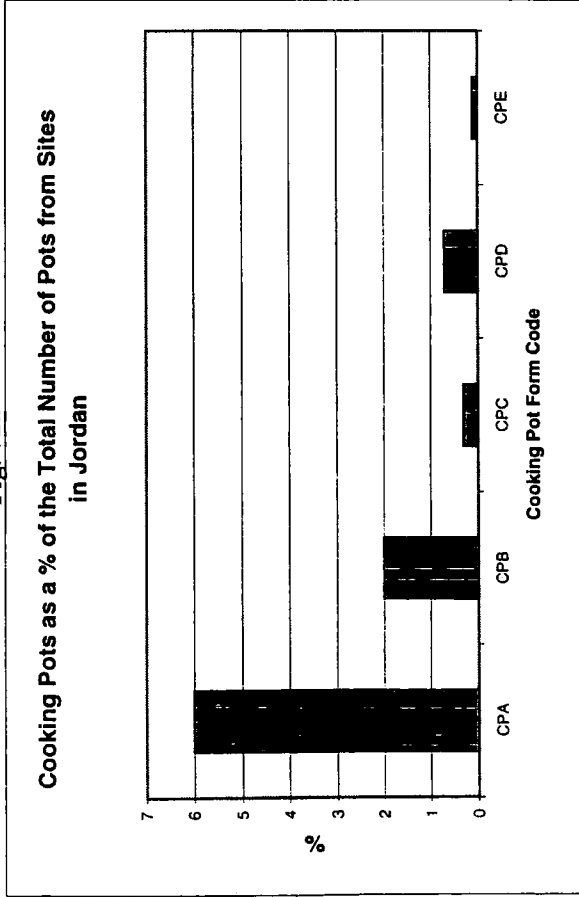


Fig. 72c

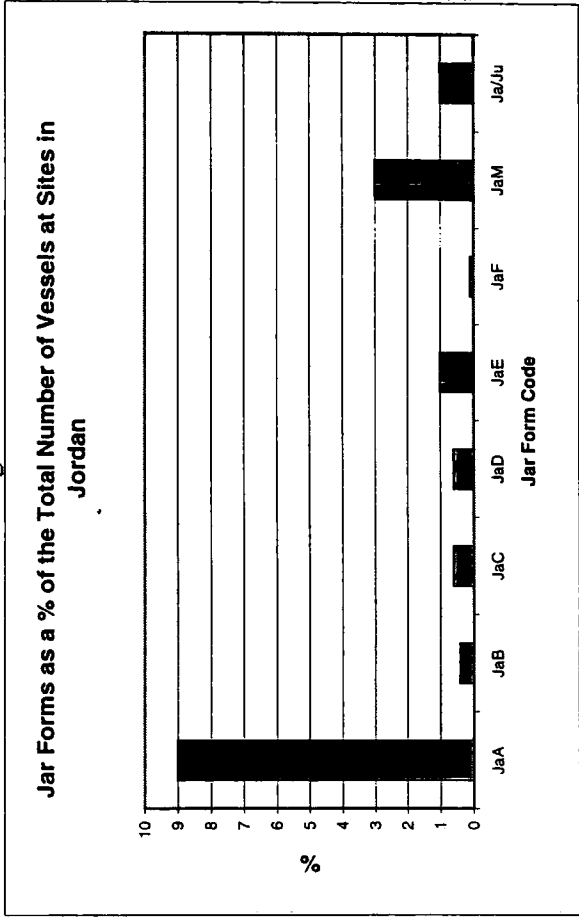


Fig. 72d

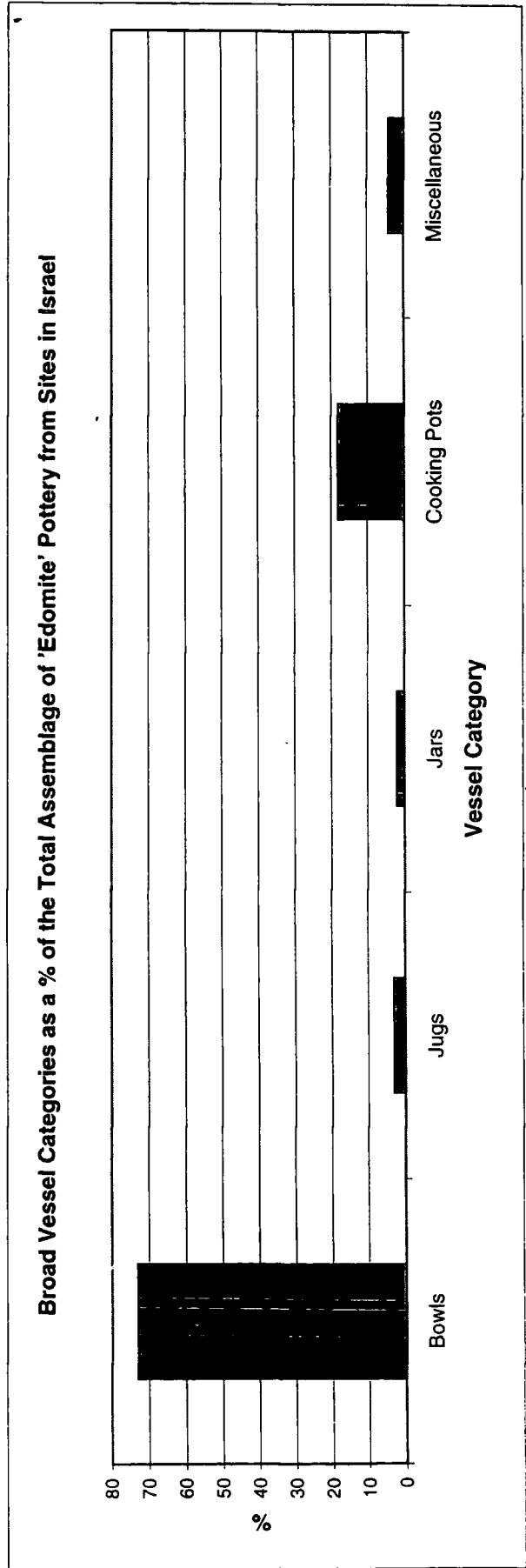
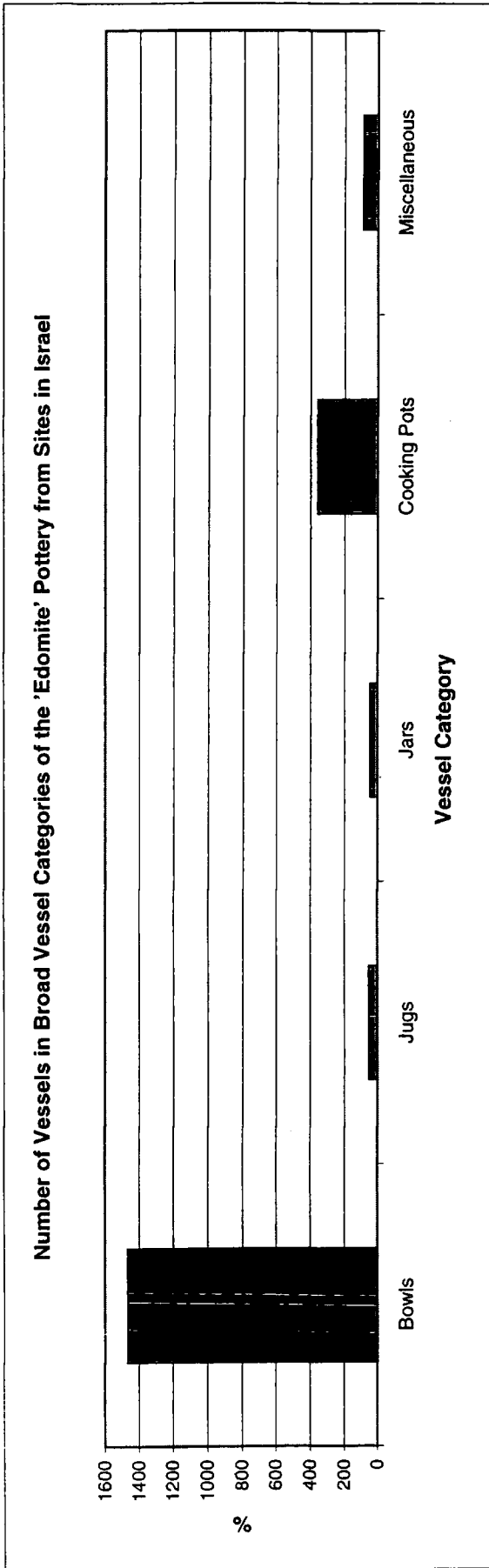
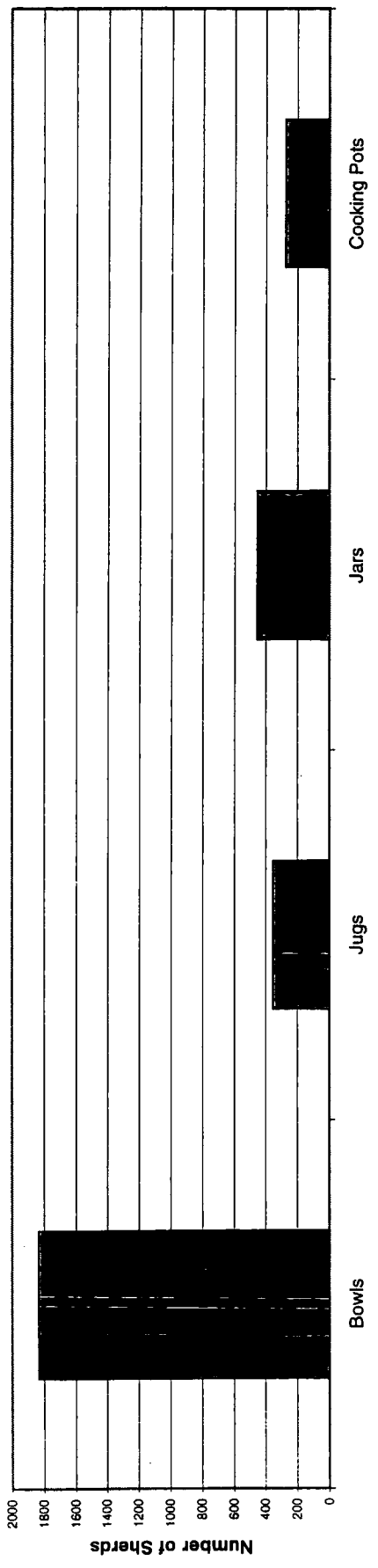


Fig. 73

Total Number of Vessels in Broad Vessel Categories from Sites in Jordan



Broad Vessel Categories as a % of the Total Assemblage of late Iron Age Pottery from Jordan

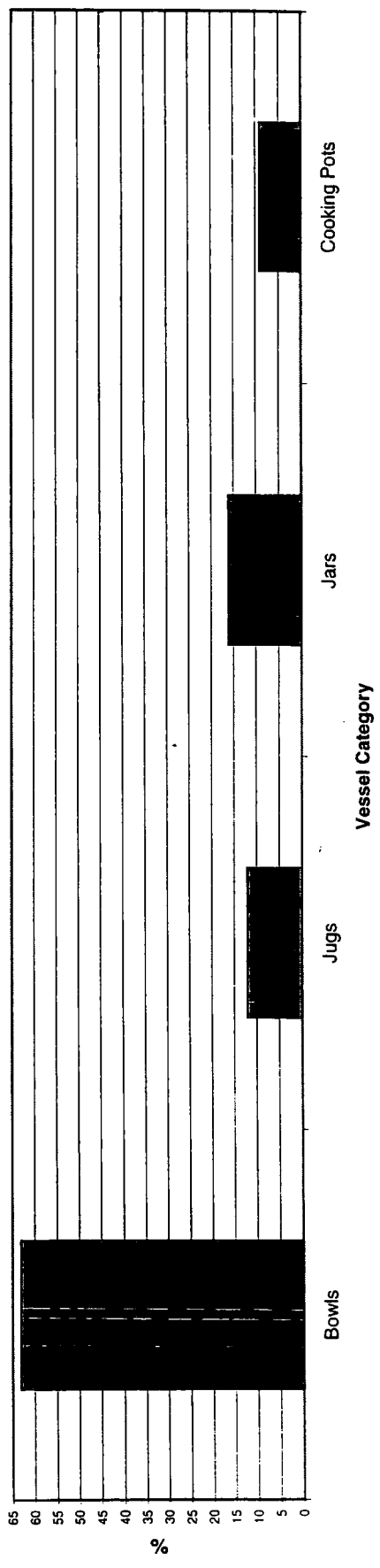


Fig. 74

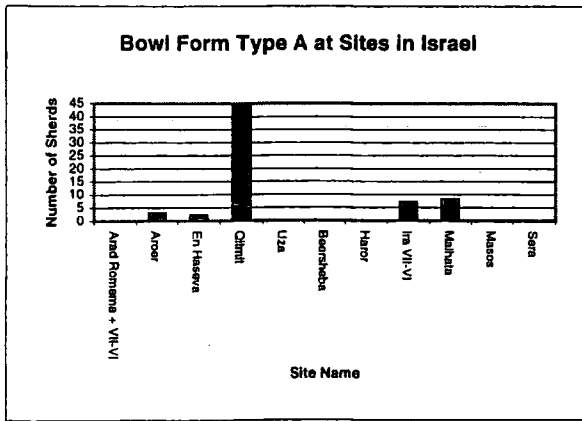


Fig. 75a

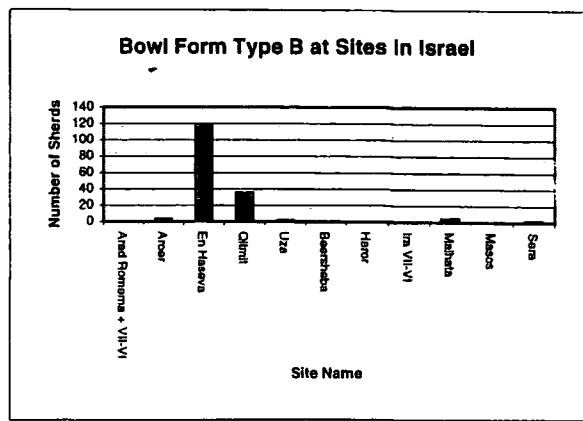


Fig. 75b

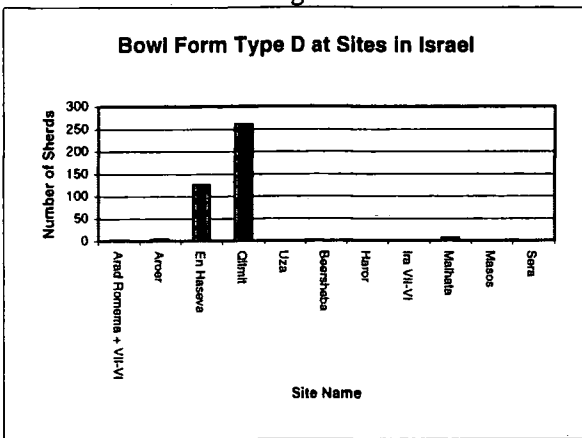


Fig. 75c

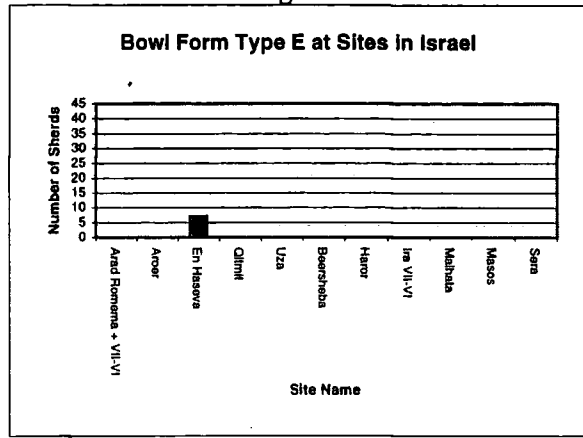


Fig. 75d

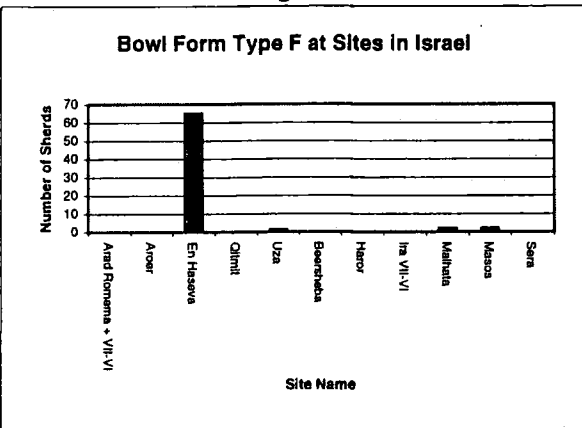


Fig. 75e

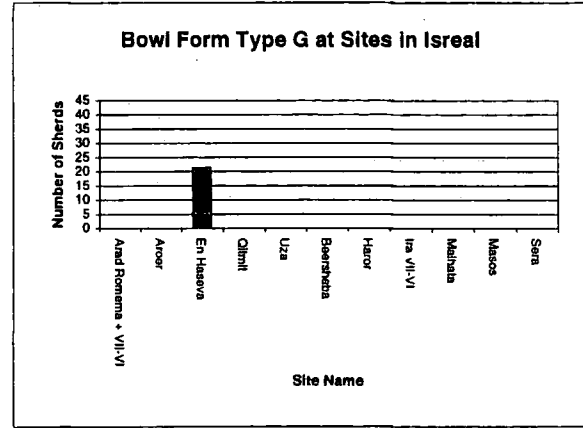


Fig. 75f

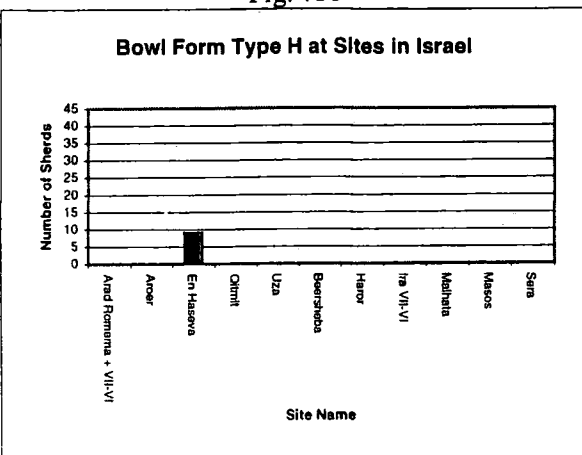


Fig. 75g

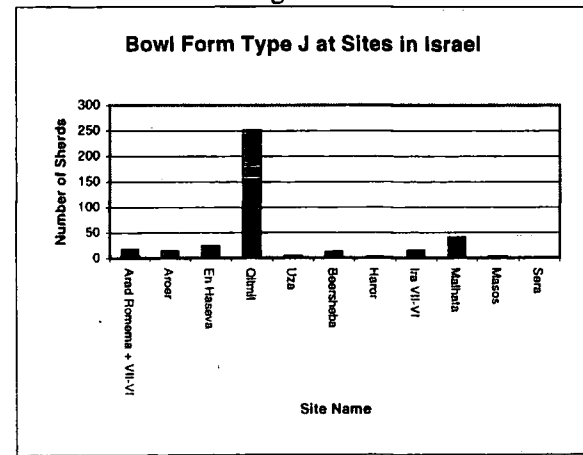


Fig. 75h

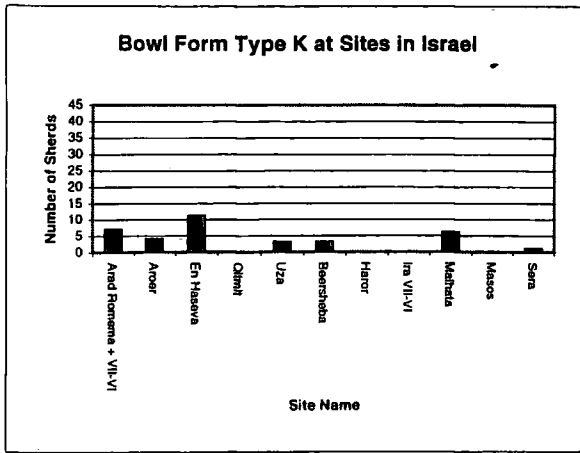


Fig. 76a

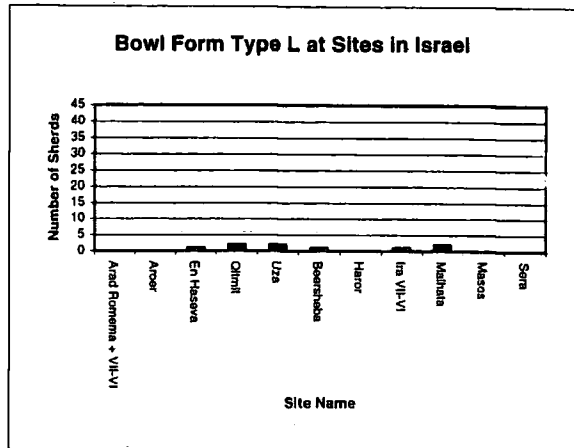


Fig. 76b

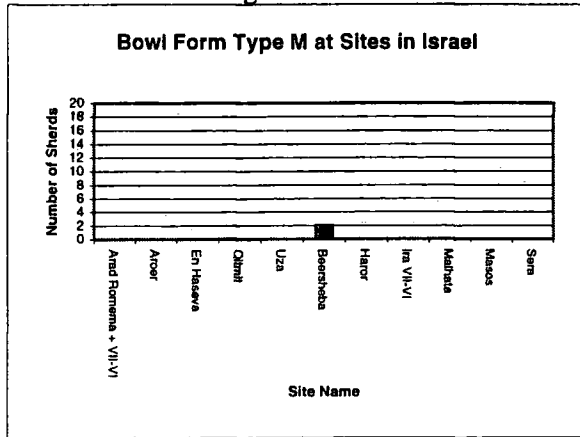


Fig. 76c

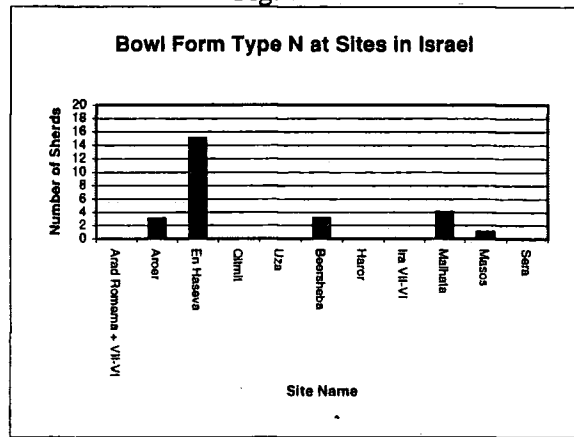


Fig. 76d

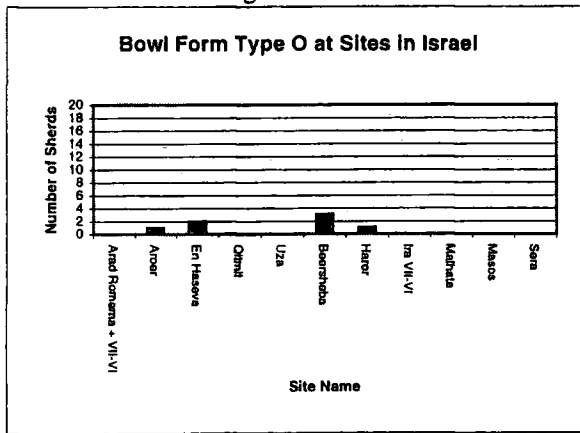


Fig. 76e

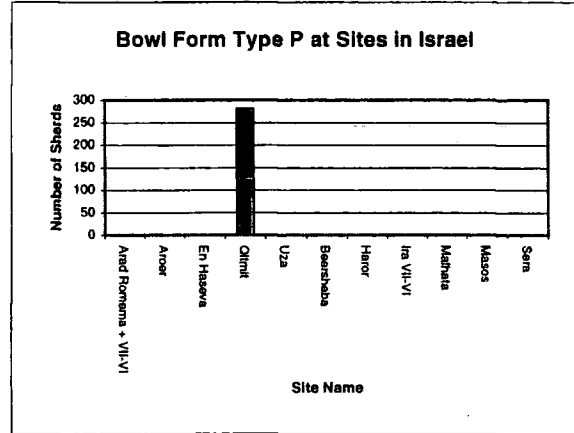


Fig. 76f

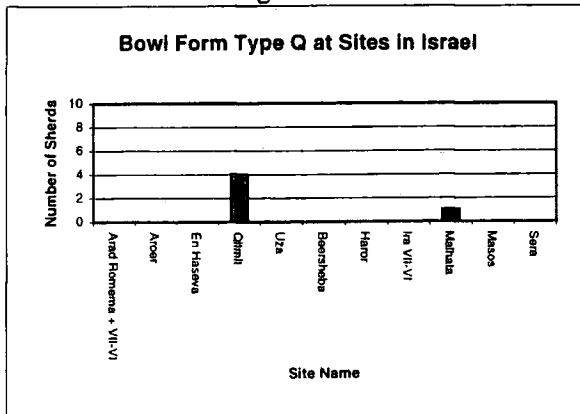


Fig. 76g

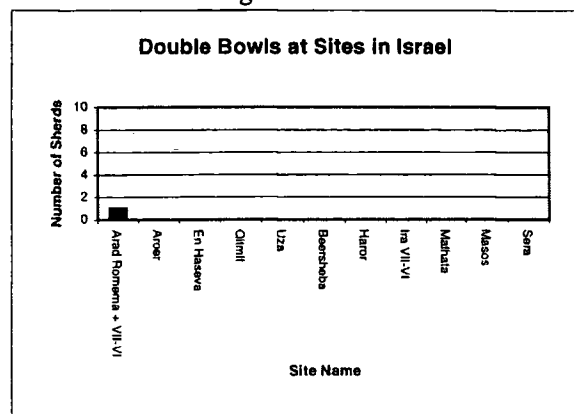


Fig. 76h

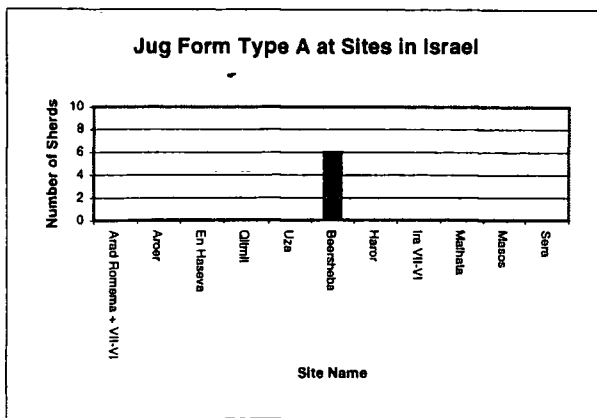


Fig. 77a

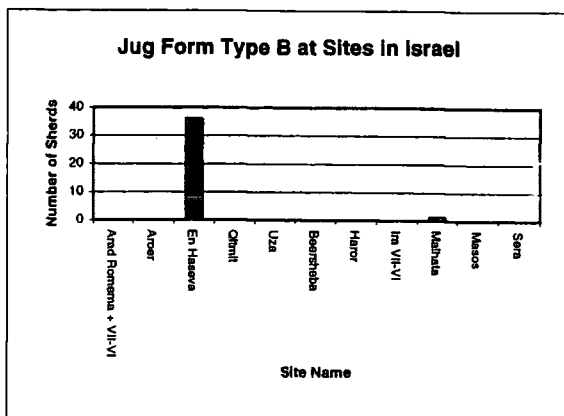


Fig. 77b

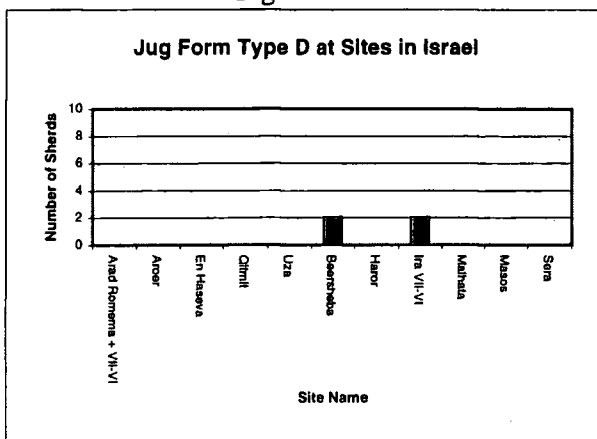


Fig. 77c

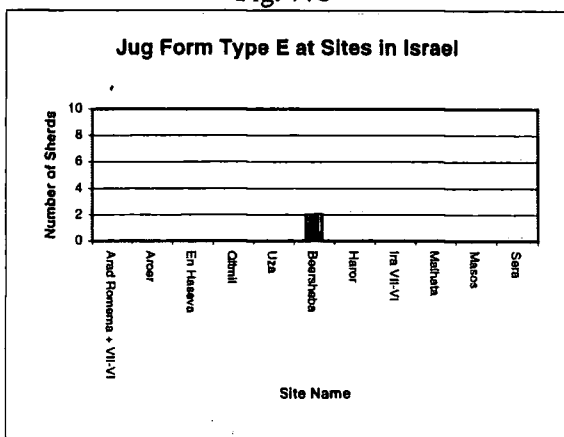


Fig. 77d

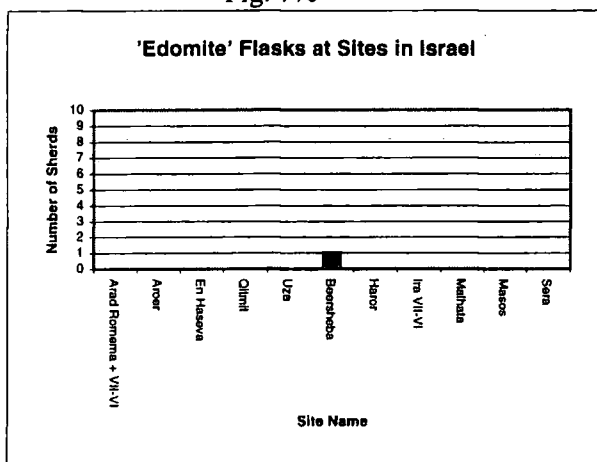


Fig. 77e

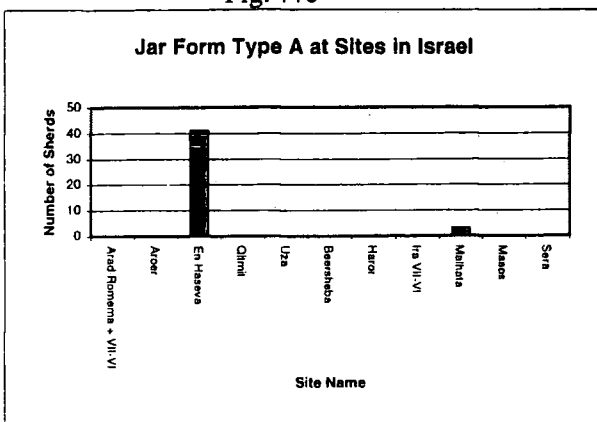


Fig. 77f

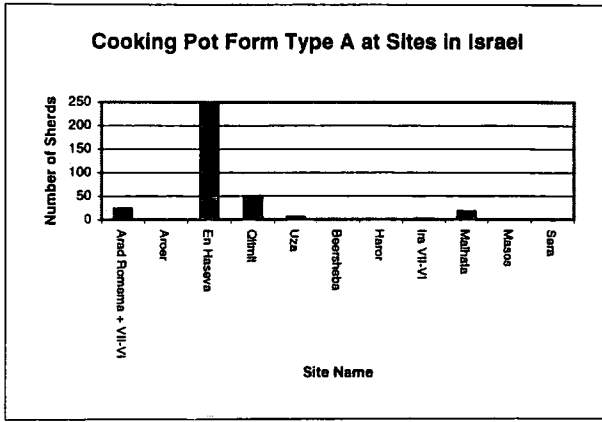


Fig. 78a

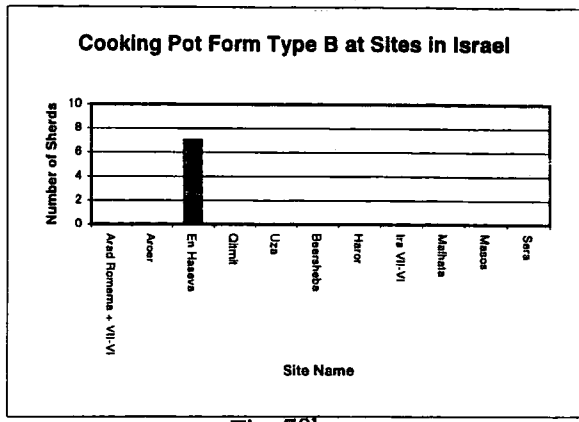


Fig. 78b

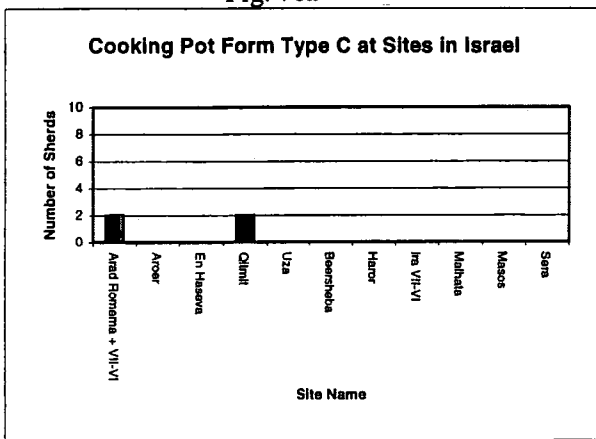


Fig. 78c

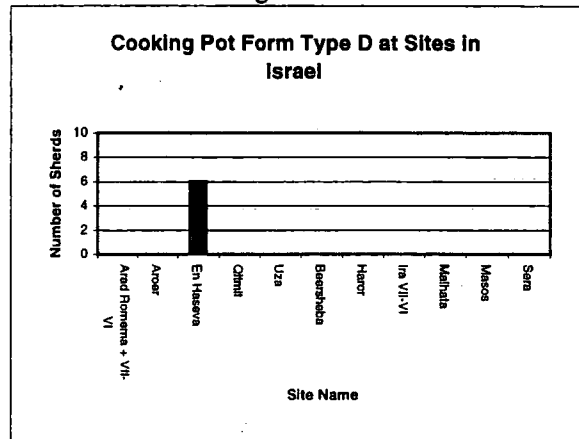


Fig. 78d

Horvat Qitmit 'Edomite' Vessel Forms

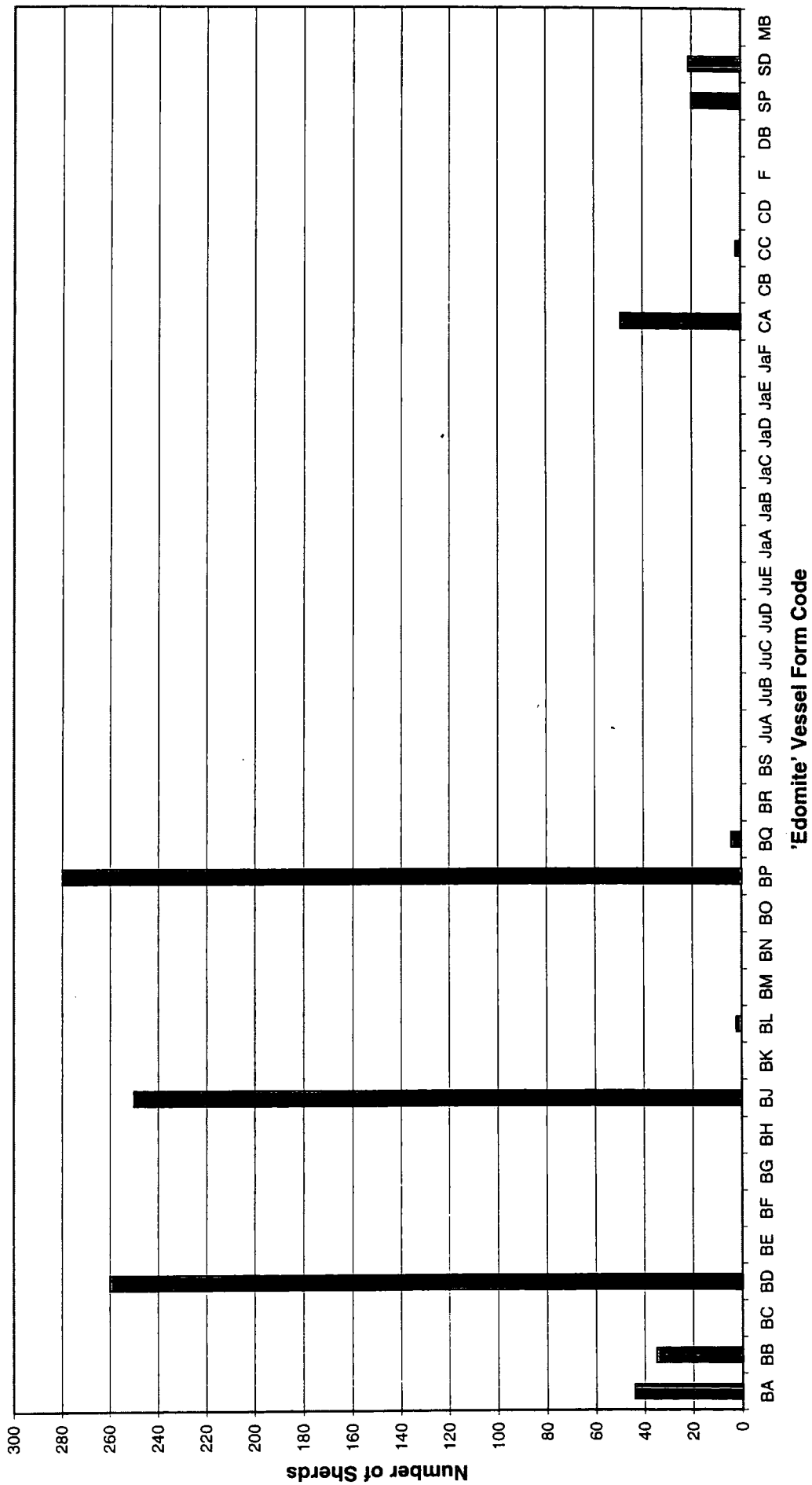


Fig. 79

En Haseva 'Edomite' Vessel Forms

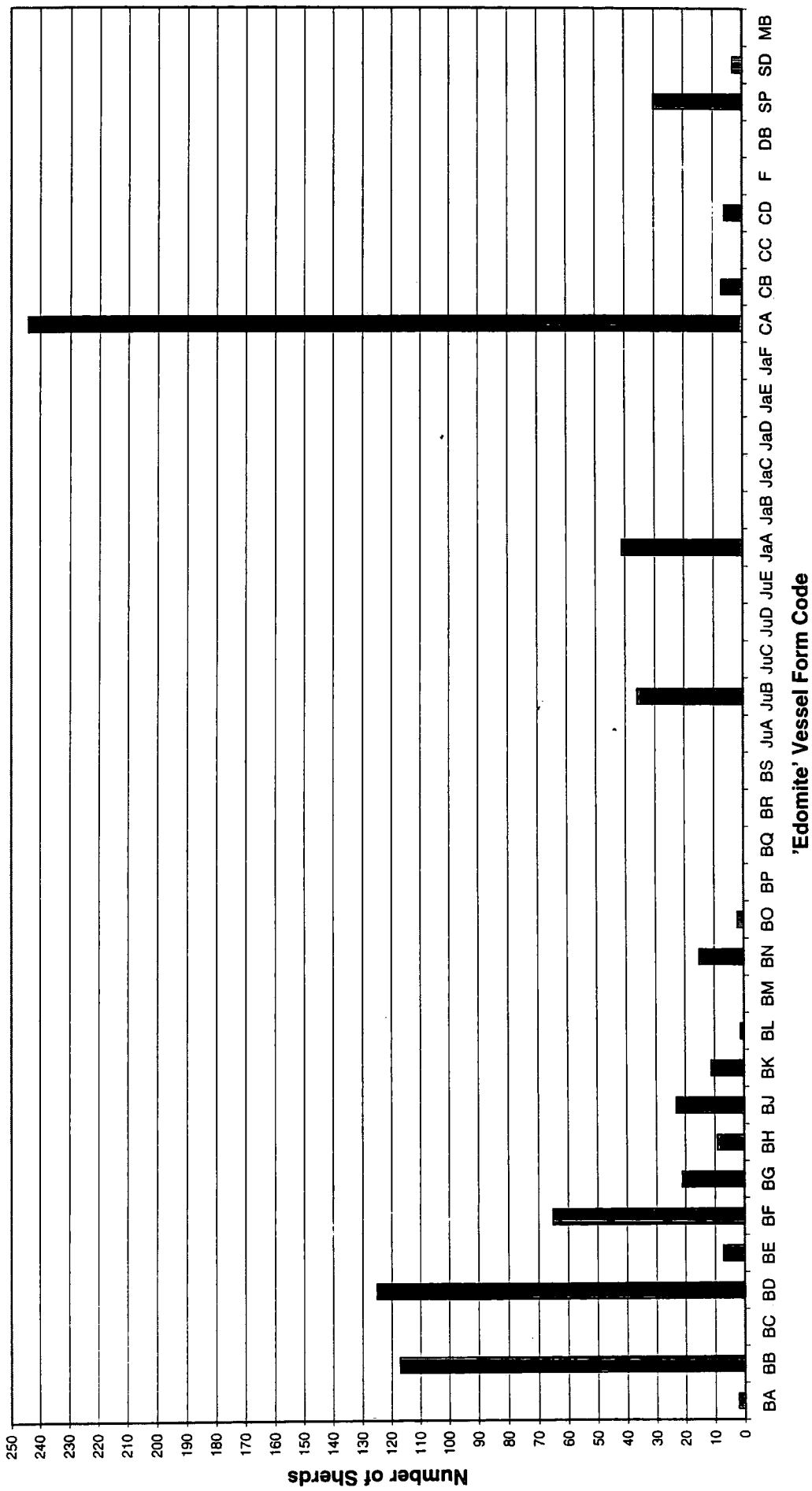


Fig. 80

Arad 'Edomite' Pottery

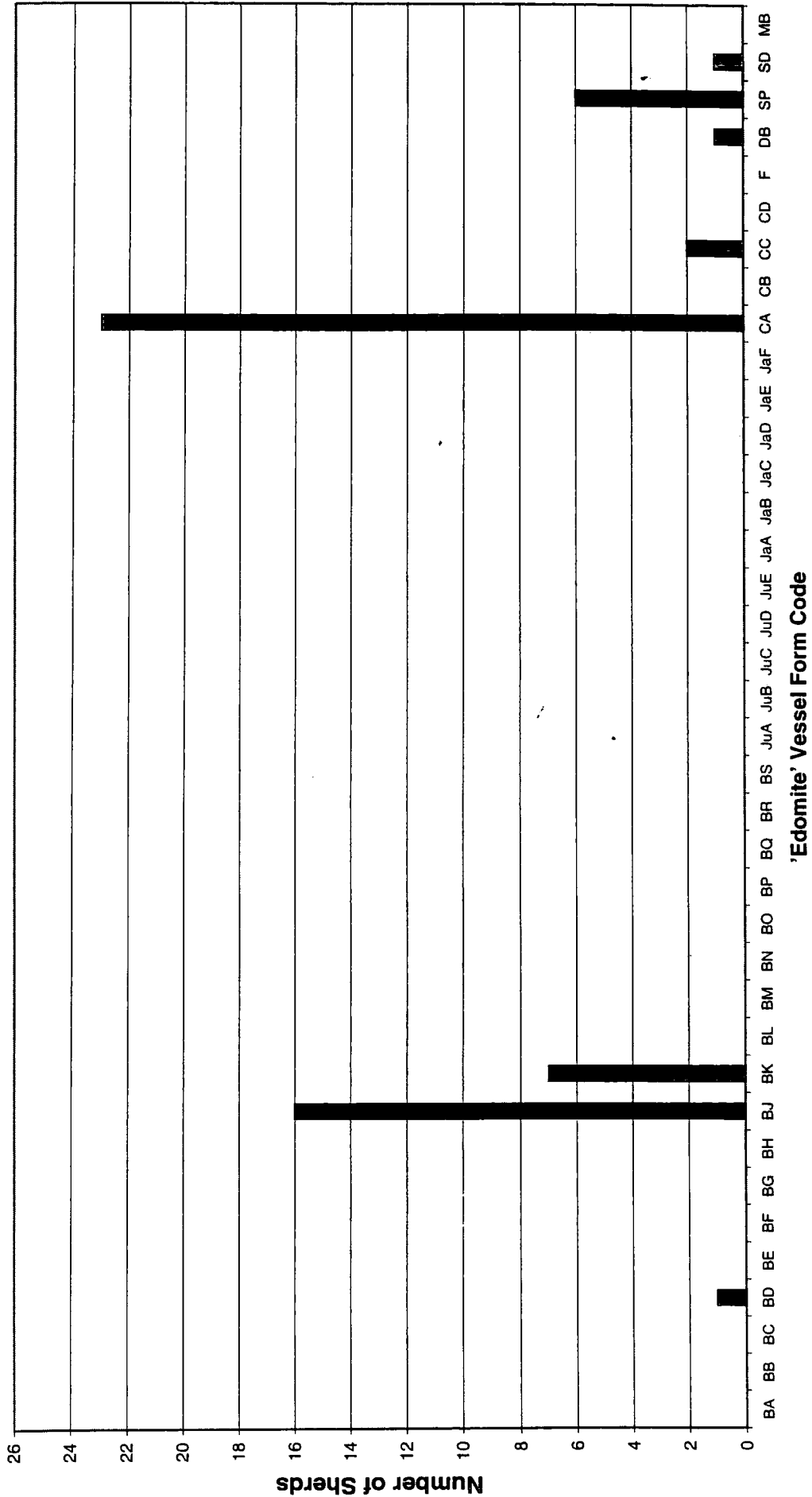


Fig. 81

Aroer 'Edomite' Vessel Forms

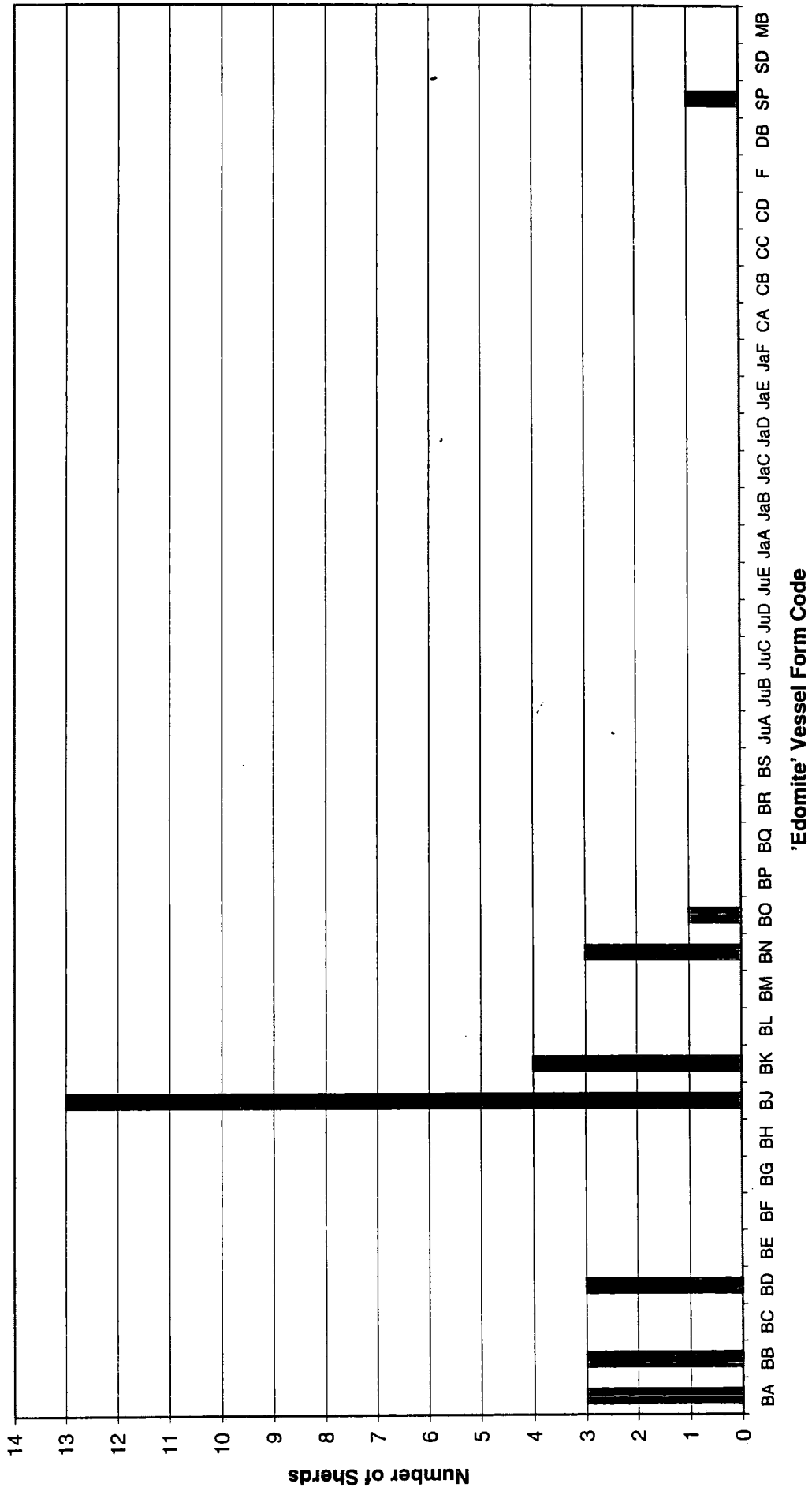
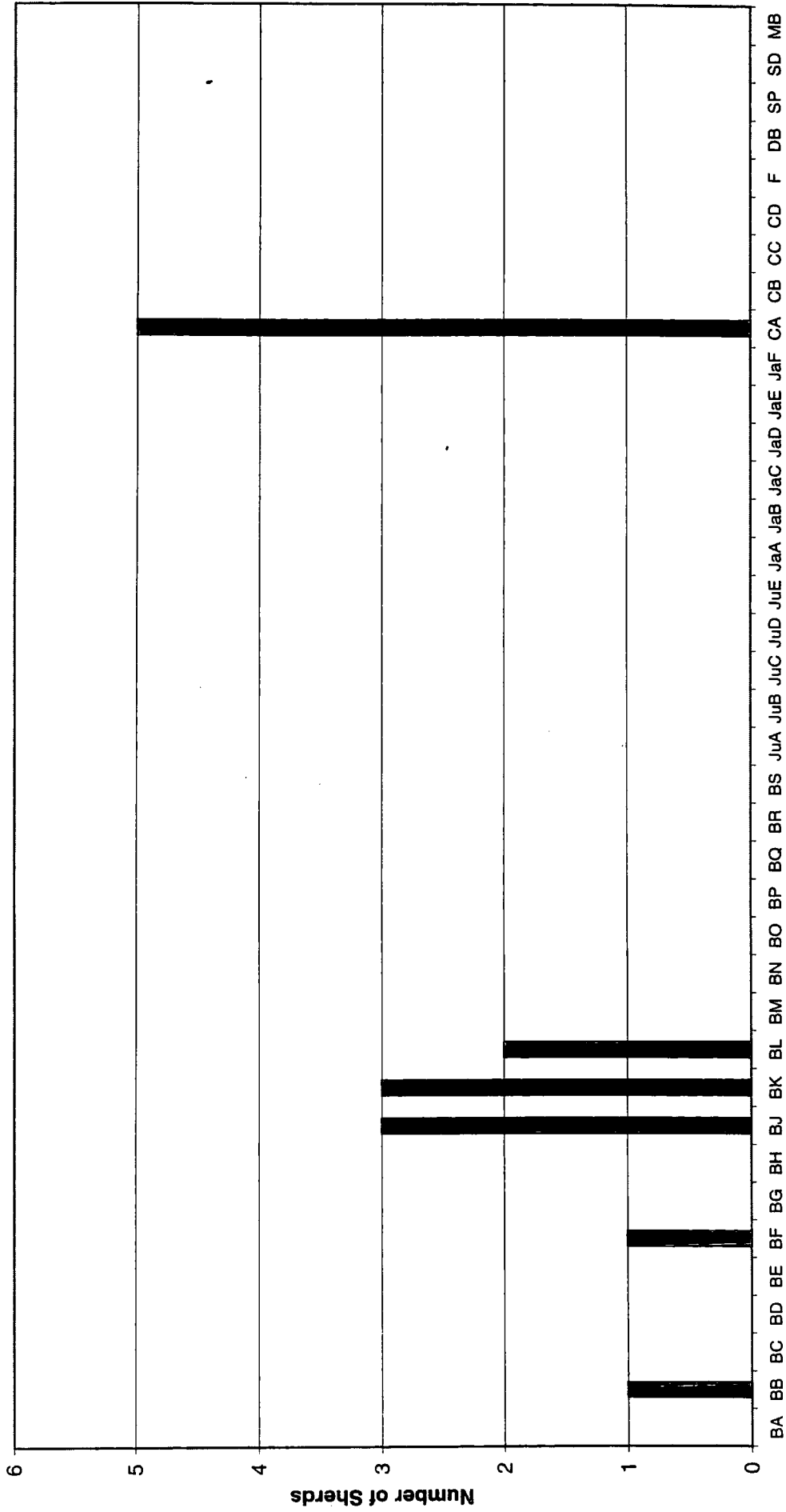


Fig. 82

Horvat 'Uza 'Edomite' Vessel Forms



'Edomite' Vessel Form Code

Fig. 83

Tel Beersheba II 'Edomite' Vessel Forms

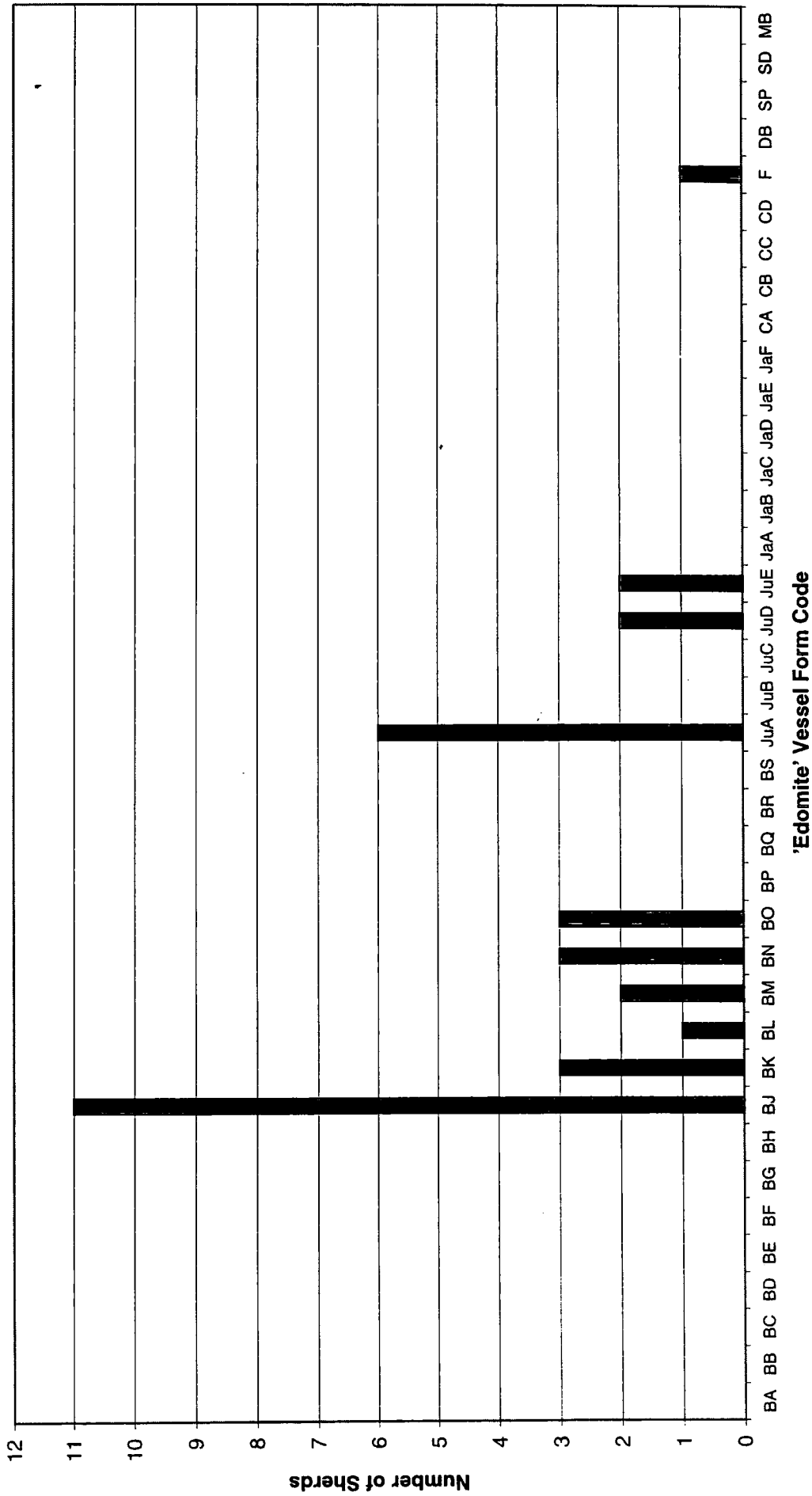


Fig. 84

Tel Haror 'Edomite' Vessel Forms

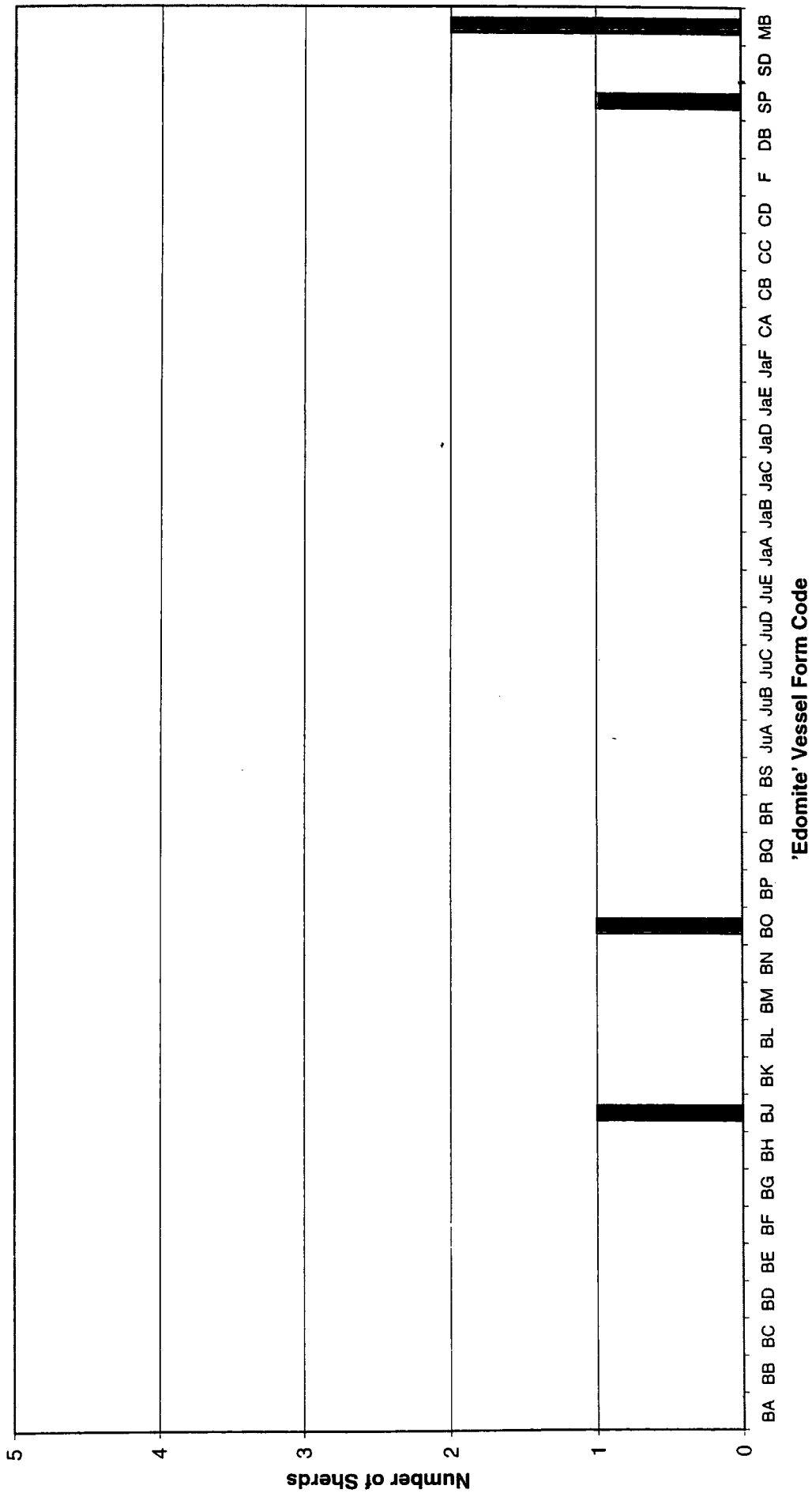


Fig. 85

Tel 'Ira VII-VI 'Edomite' Vessel Forms

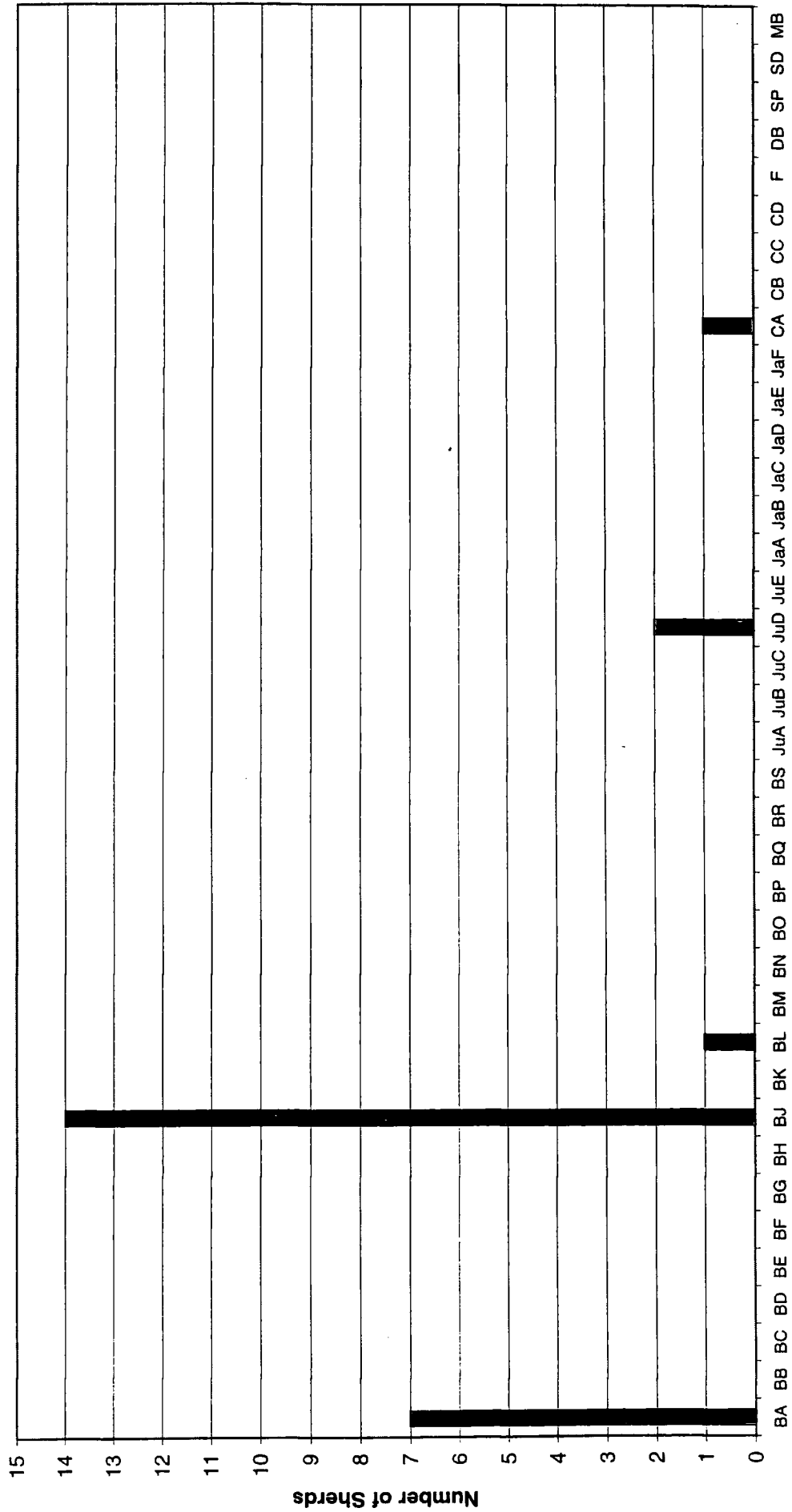


Fig. 86

Tel Malhata 'Edomite' Vessel Forms

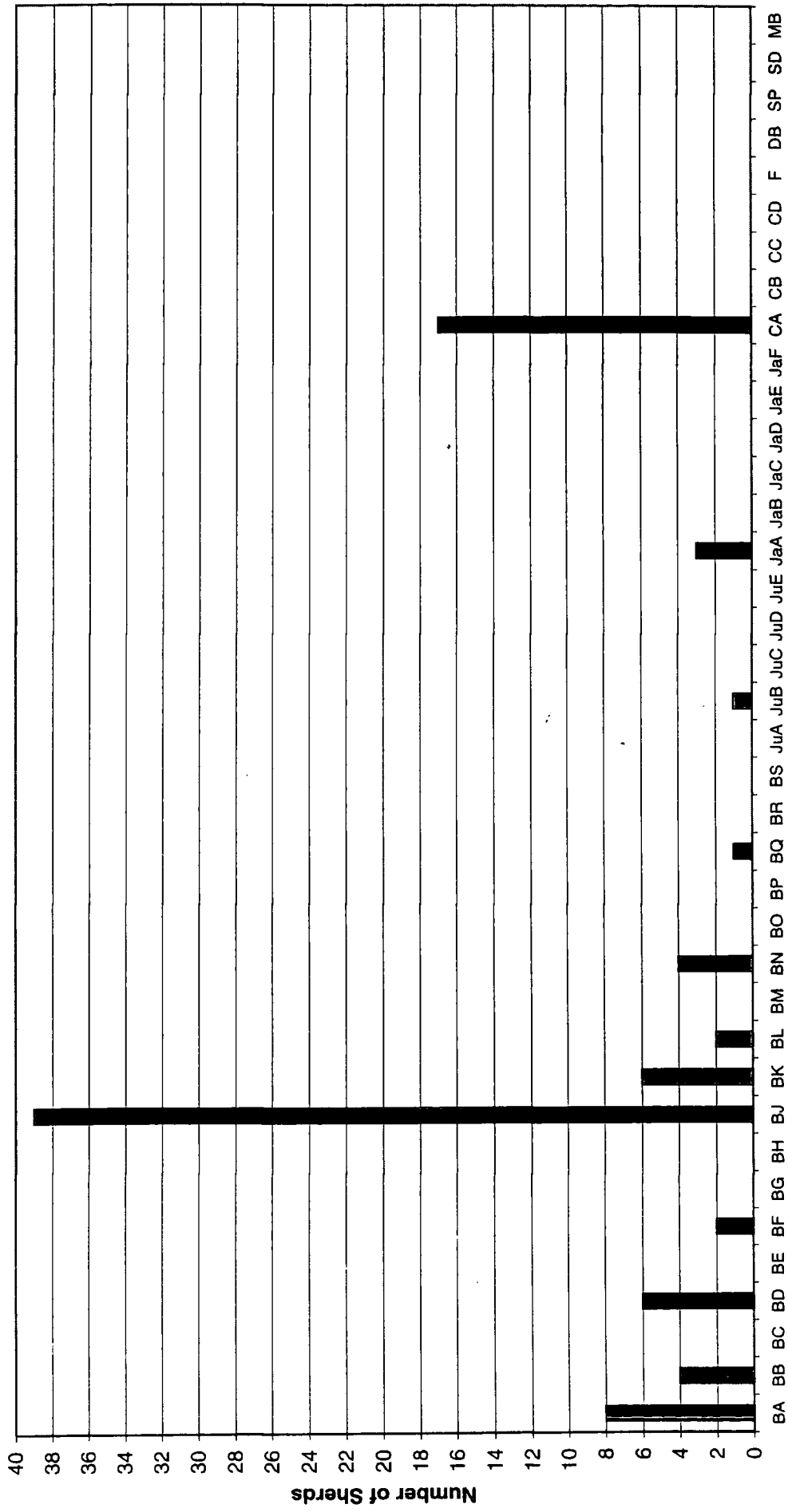


Fig. 87

Tel Masos 'Edomite' Vessel Forms

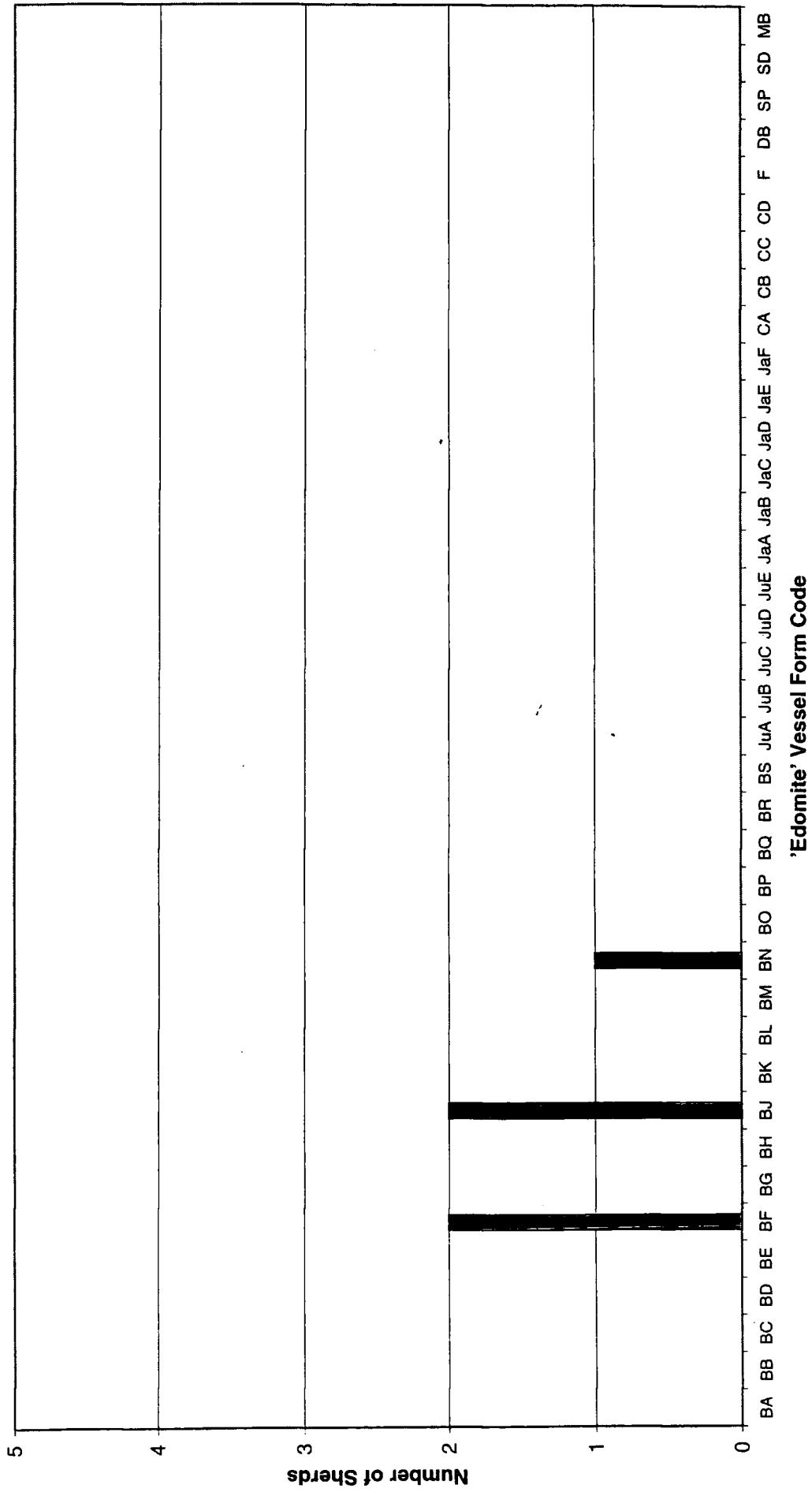


Fig. 88

Tel Sera' 'Edomite' Vessel Forms

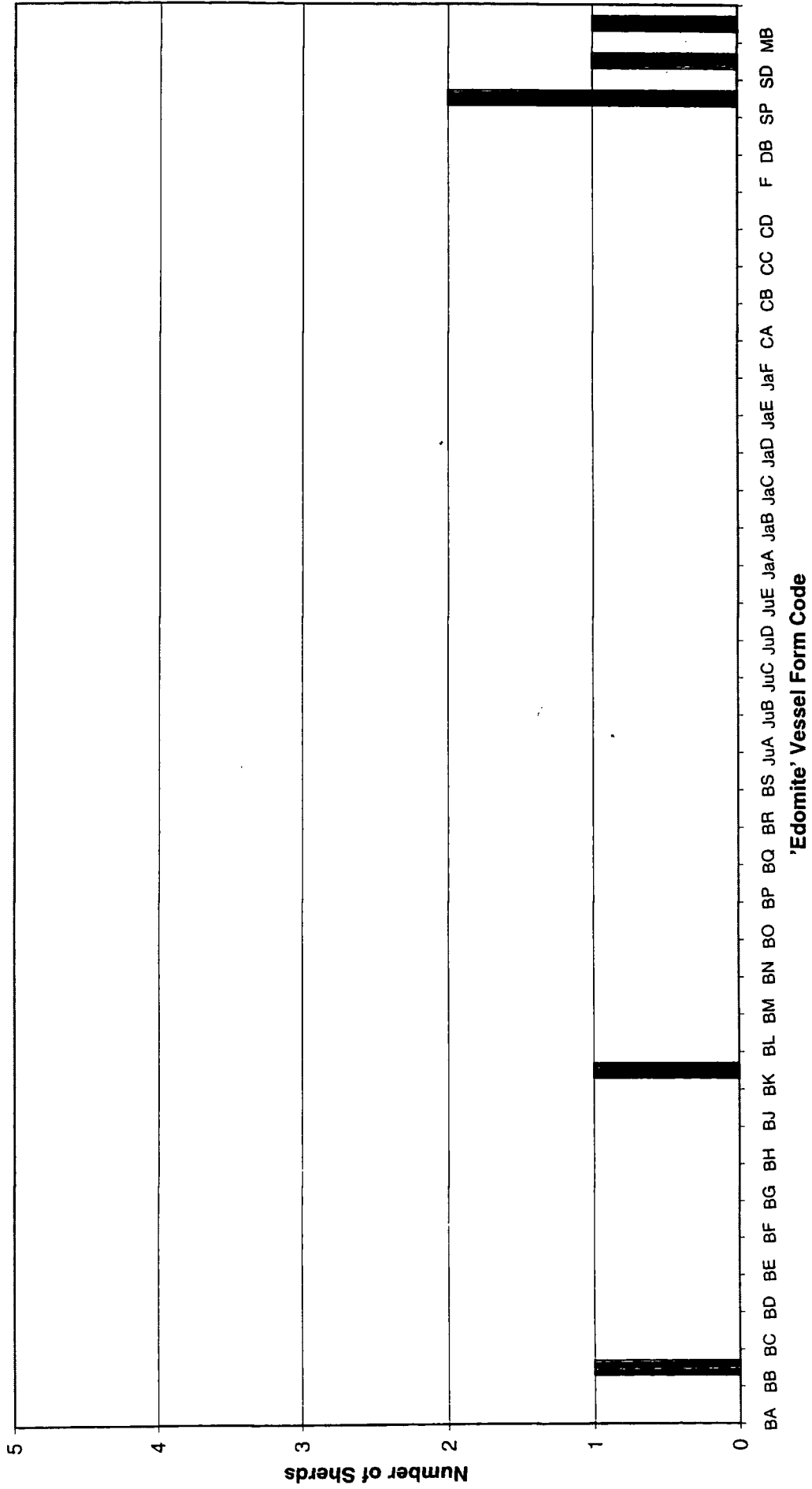


Fig. 89

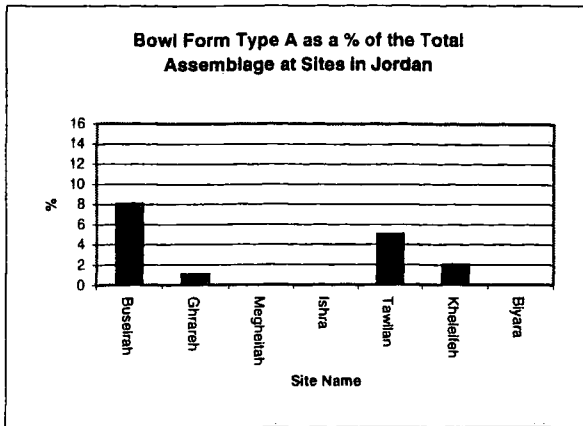


Fig. 90a

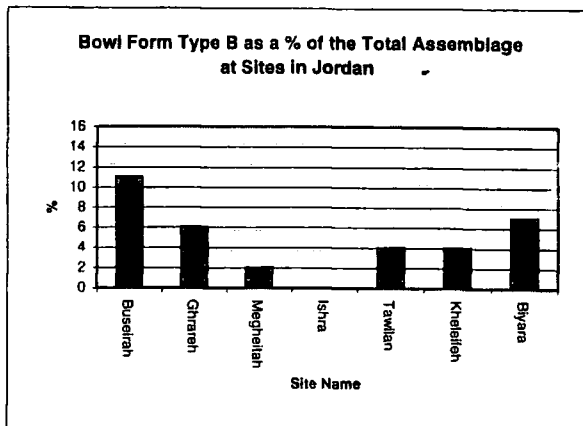


Fig. 90b

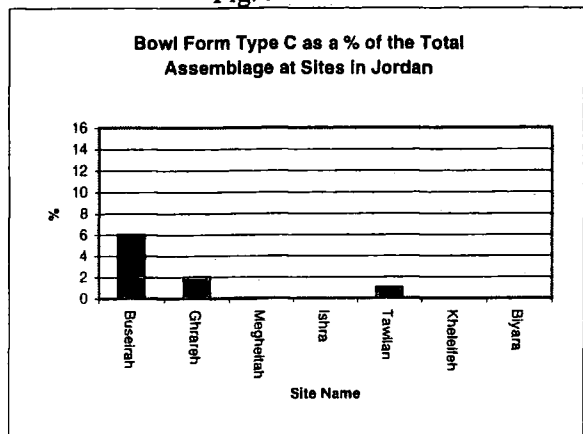


Fig. 90c

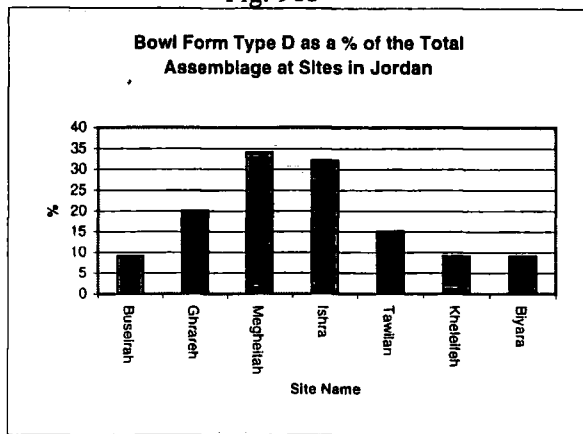


Fig. 90d

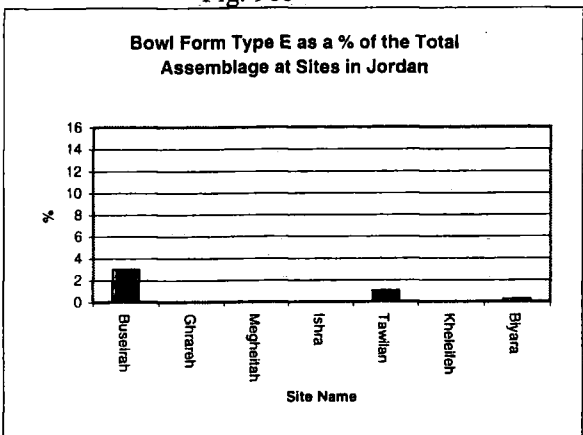


Fig. 90e

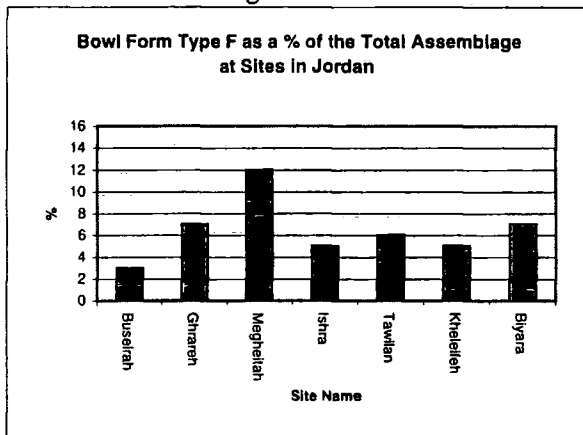


Fig. 90f

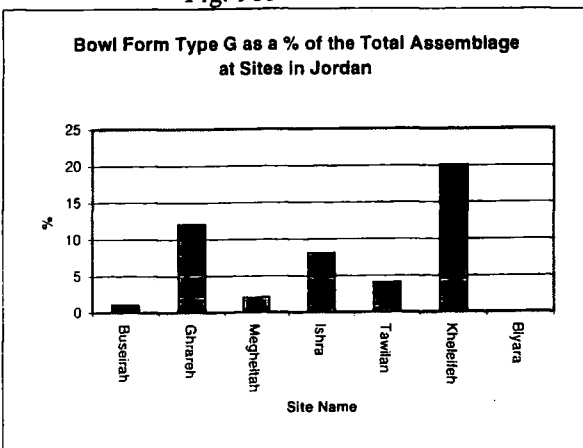


Fig. 90g

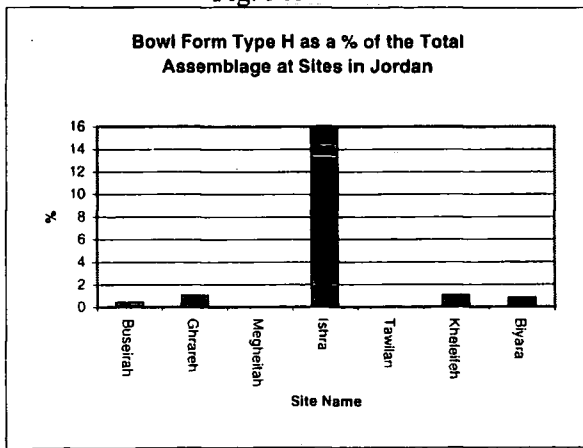


Fig. 90h

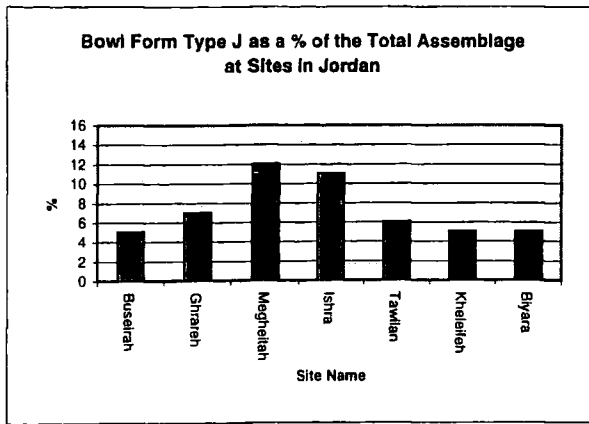


Fig. 91a

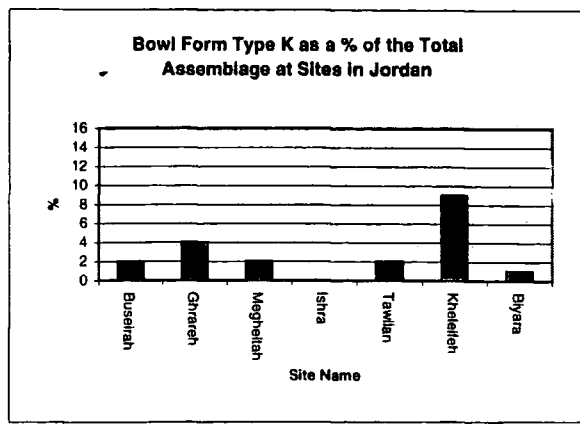


Fig. 91b

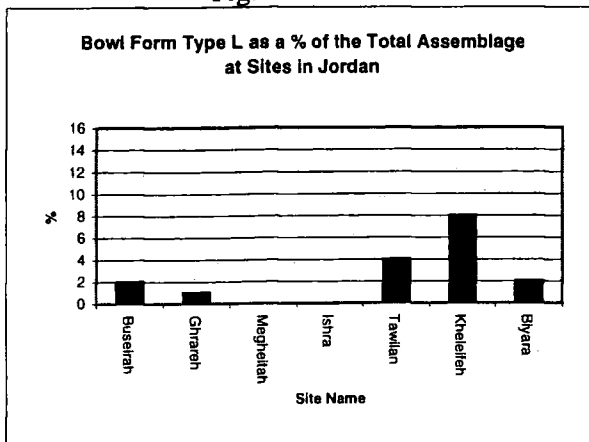


Fig. 91c

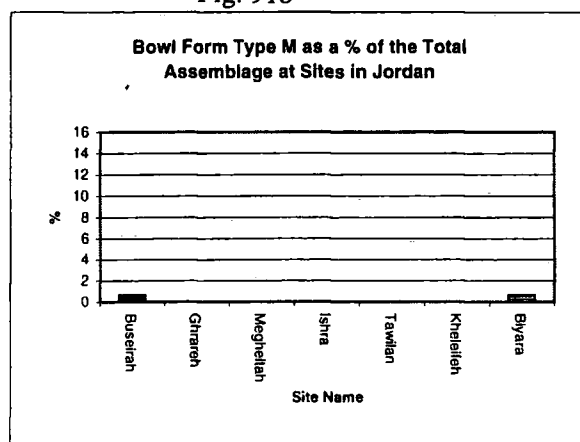


Fig. 91d

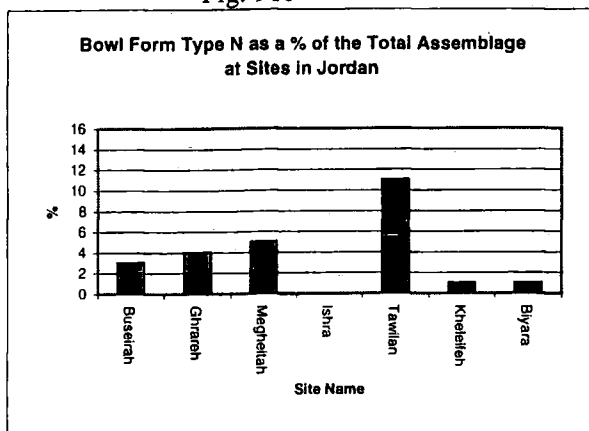


Fig. 91e

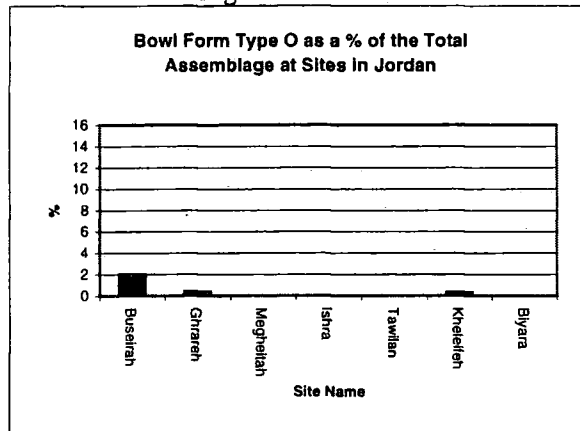


Fig. 91f

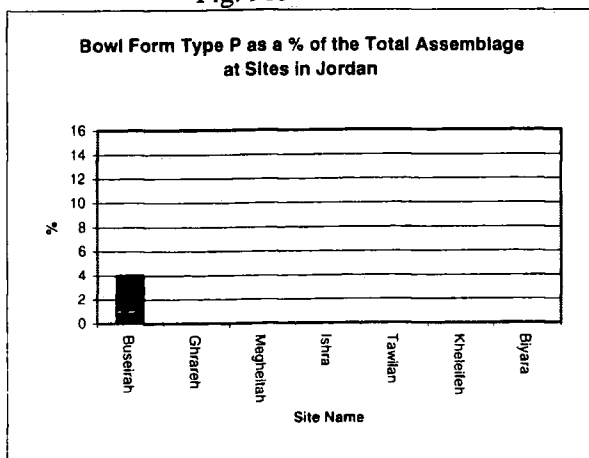


Fig. 91g

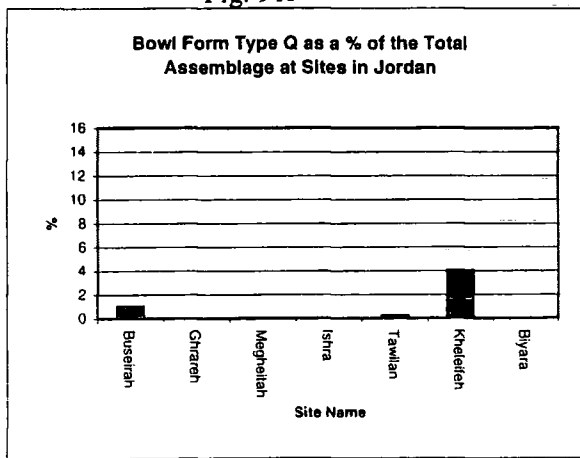


Fig. 91h

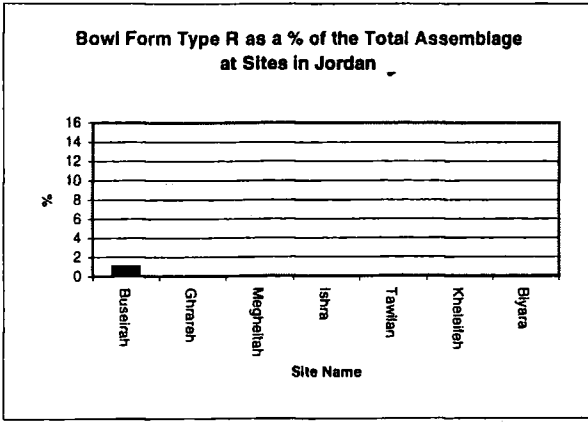


Fig. 92a

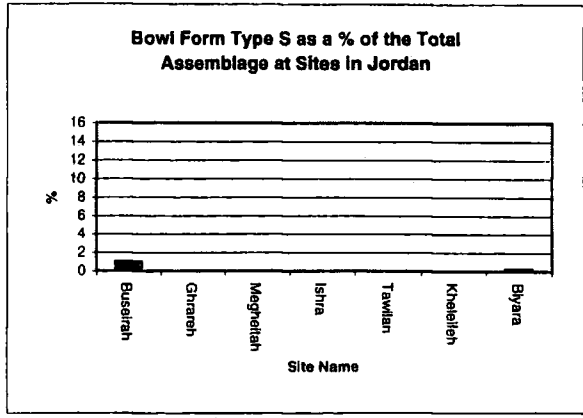


Fig. 92b

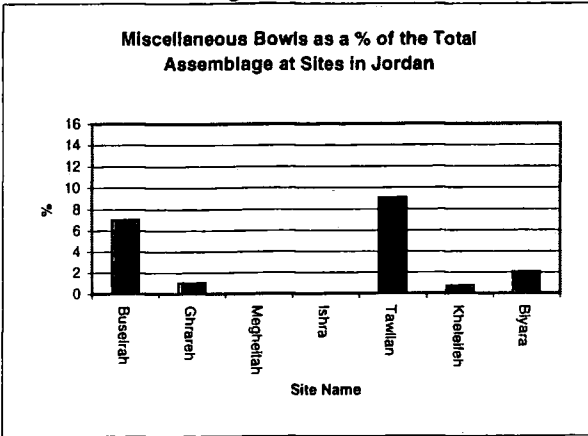


Fig. 92c

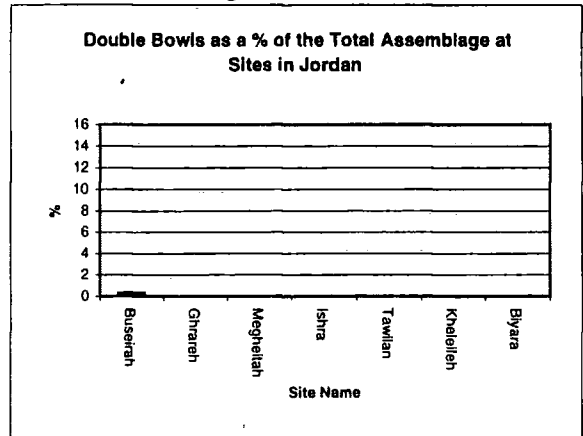


Fig. 92d

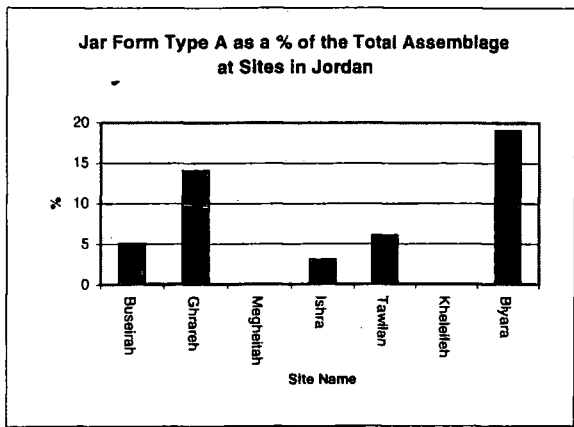


Fig. 93a

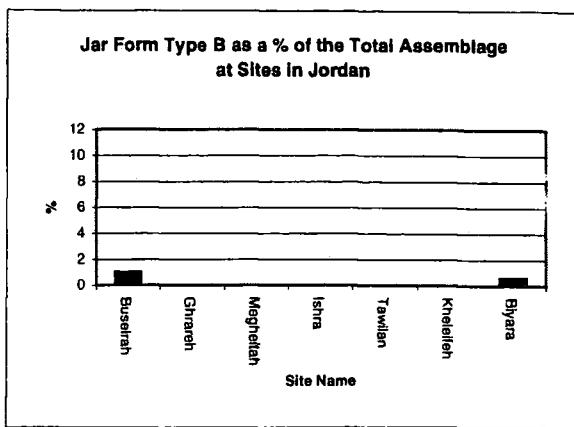


Fig. 93b

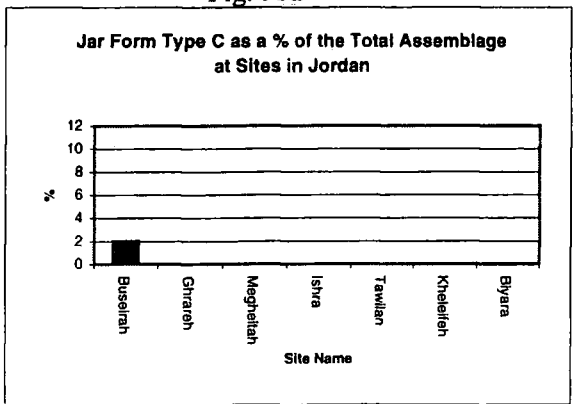


Fig. 93c

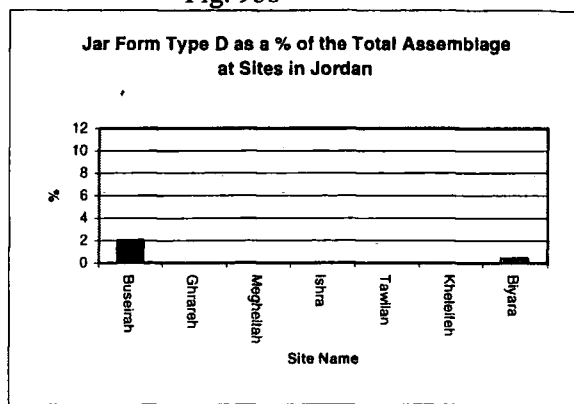


Fig. 93d

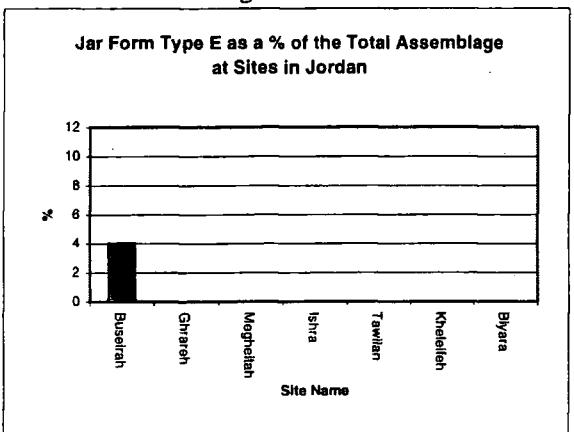


Fig. 93e

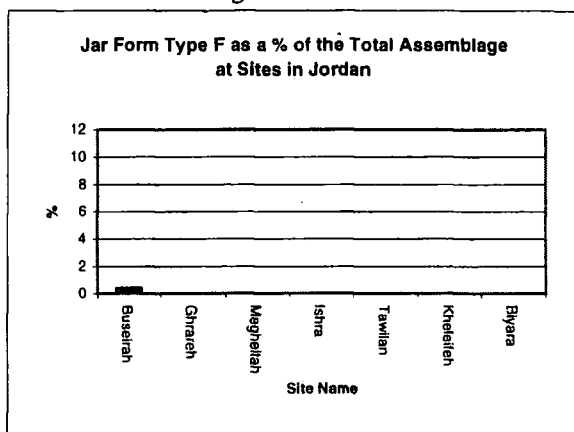


Fig. 93f

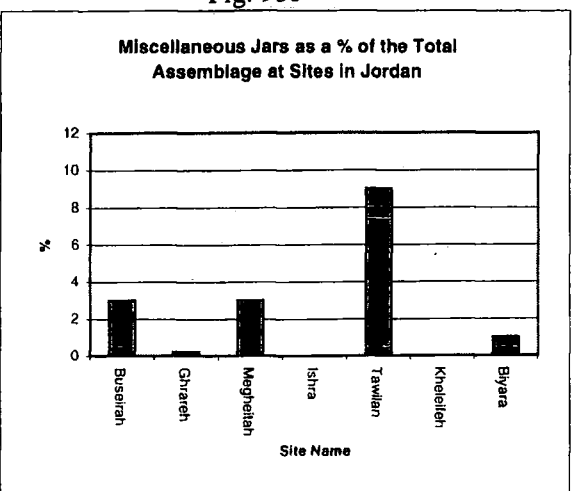


Fig. 93g

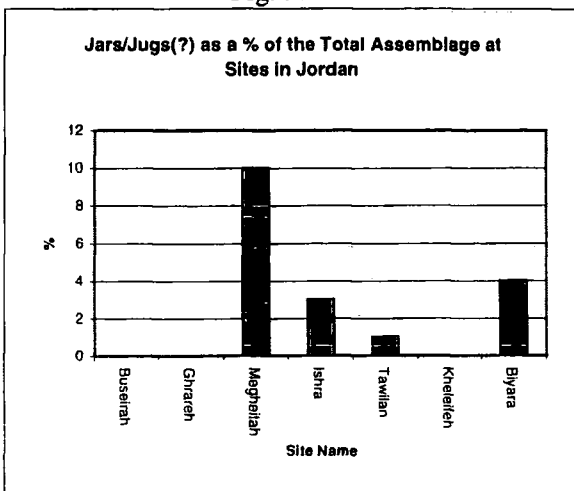


Fig. 93h

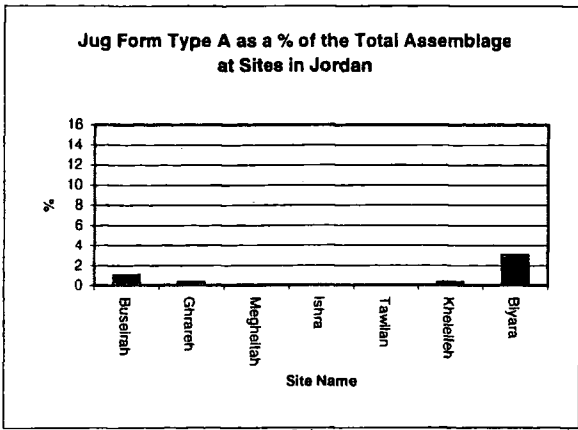


Fig. 94a

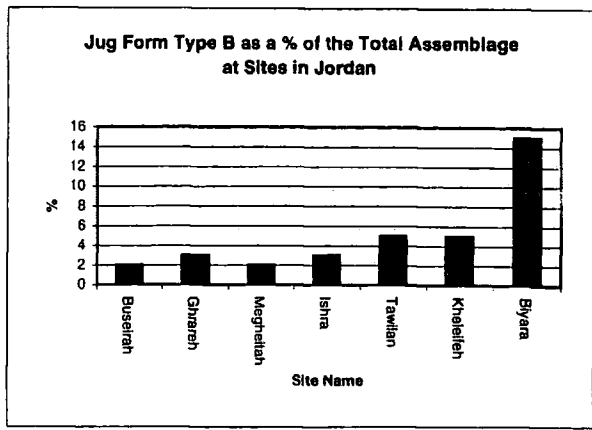


Fig. 94b

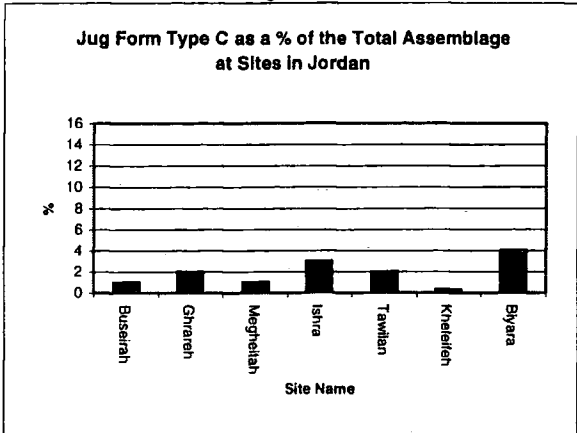


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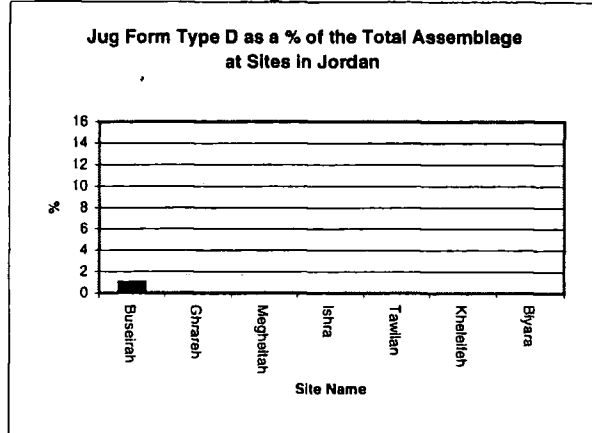


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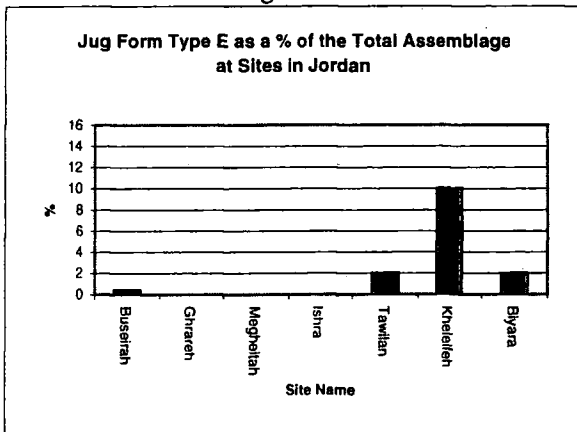


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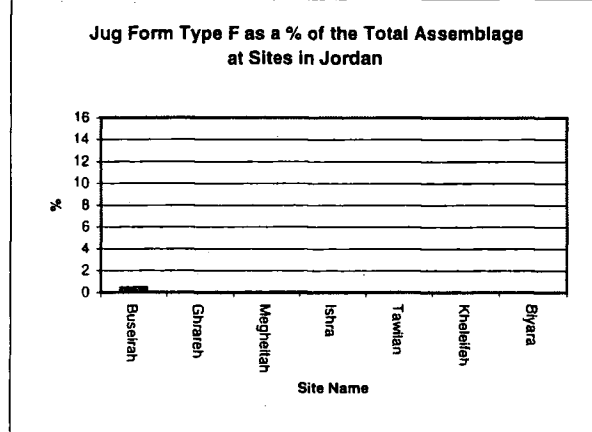


Fig. 94f

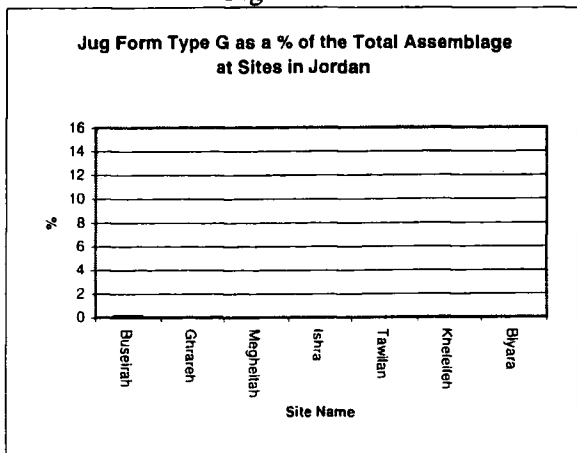


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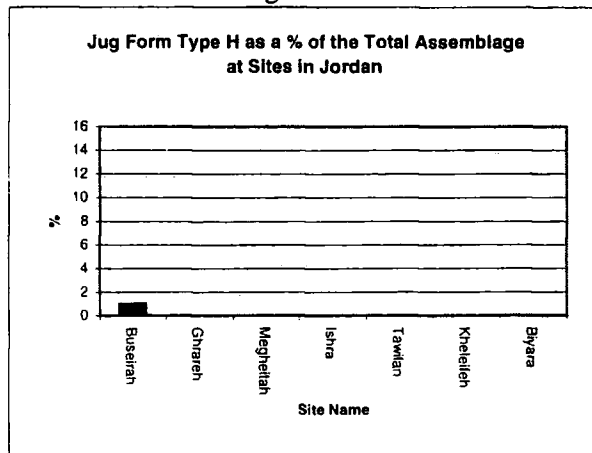


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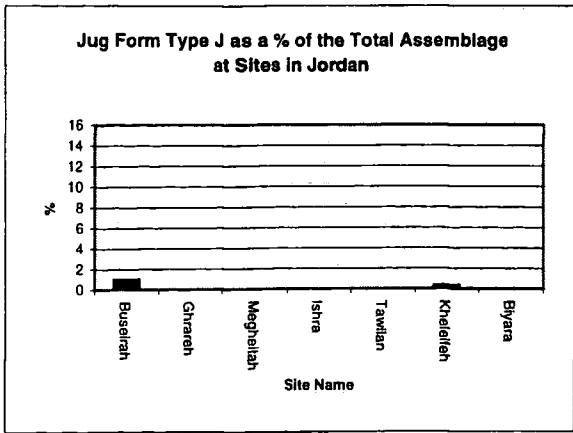


Fig. 95a

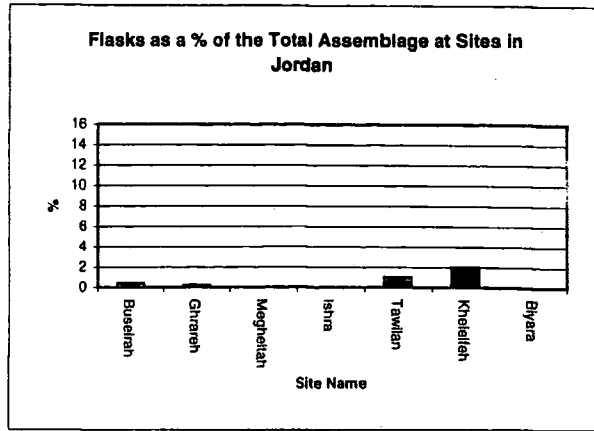


Fig. 95b

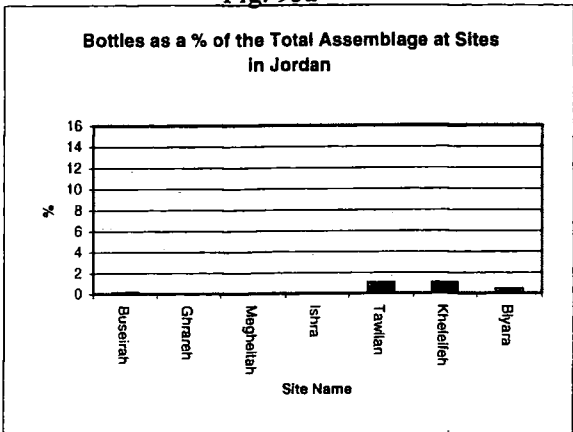


Fig. 95c

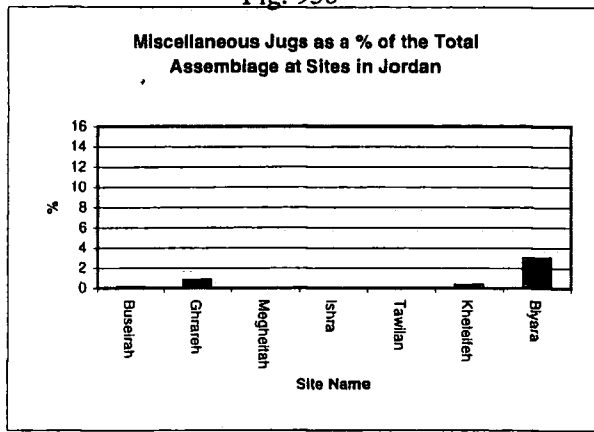


Fig. 95d

Cooking Pot Form Type A as a % of the Total Assemblage at Sites in Jordan

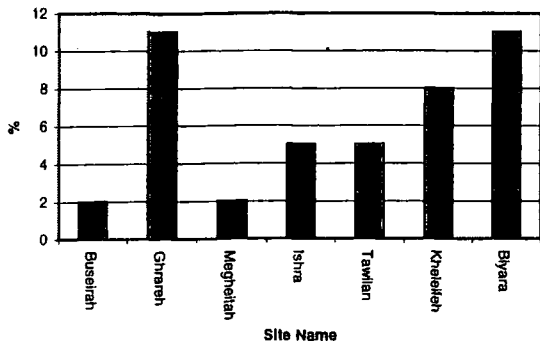


Fig. 96a

Cooking Pot Form Type B as a % of the Total Assemblage at Sites in Jordan

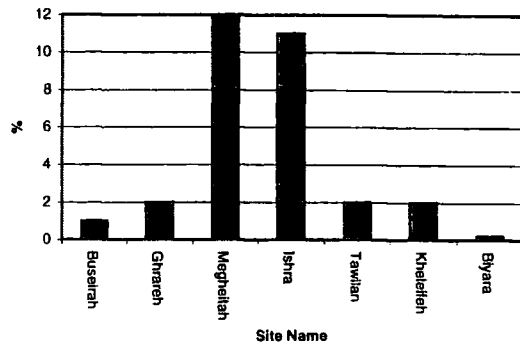


Fig. 96b

Cooking Pot Form Type C as a % of the Total Assemblage at Sites in Jordan

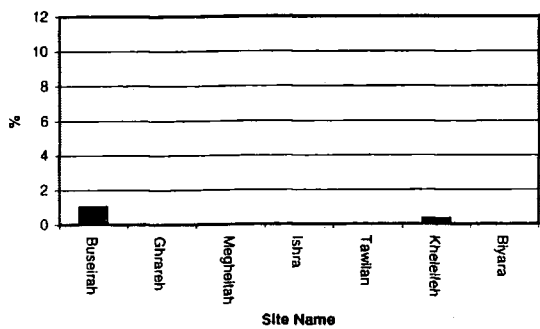


Fig. 96c

Cooking Pot Form Type D as a % of the Total Assemblage at Sites in Jordan

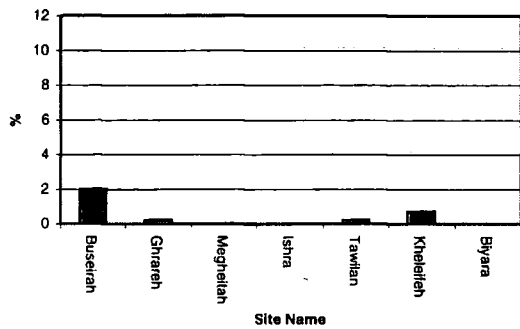


Fig. 96d

Cooking Pot Form Type E as a % of the Total Assemblage at Sites in Jordan

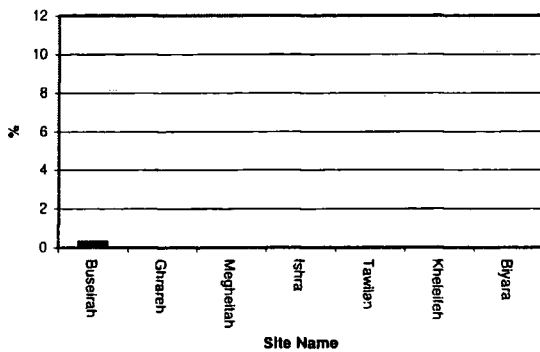


Fig. 96e

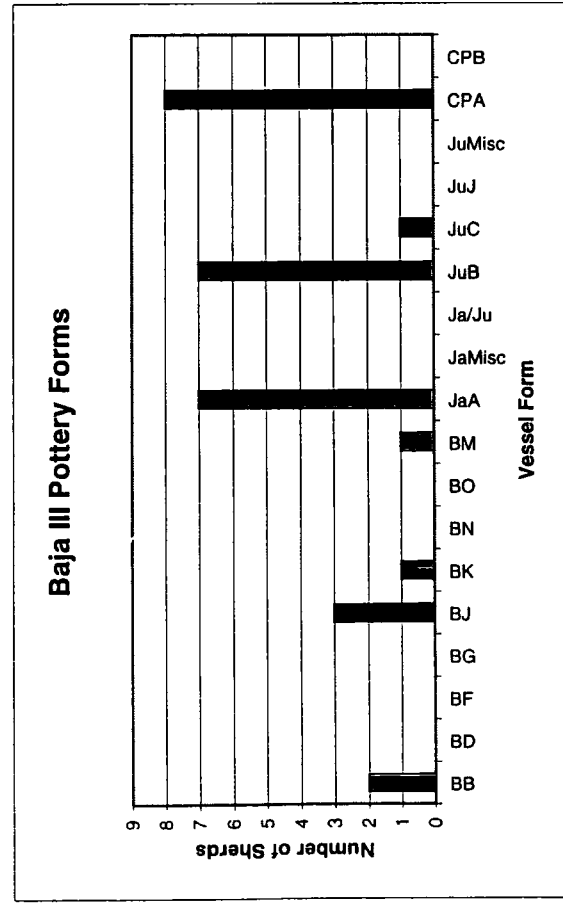
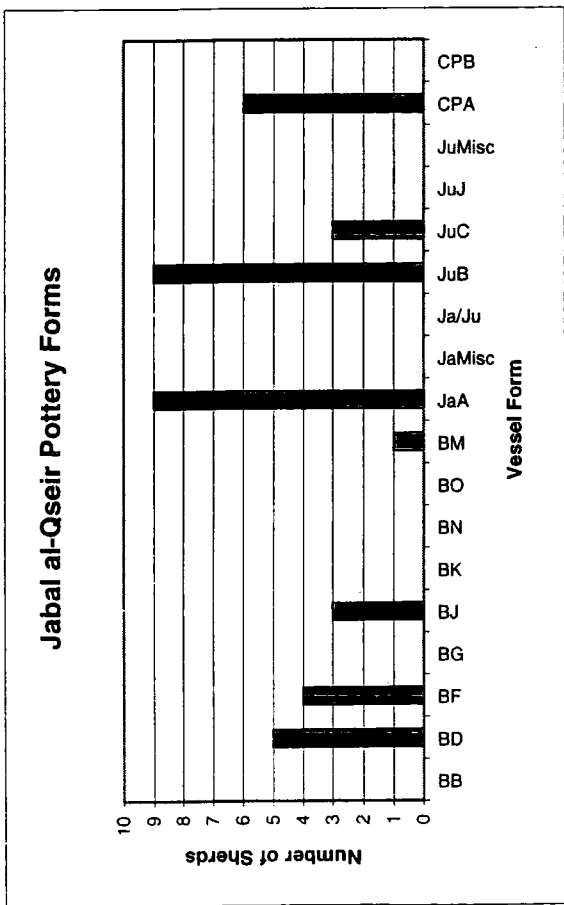
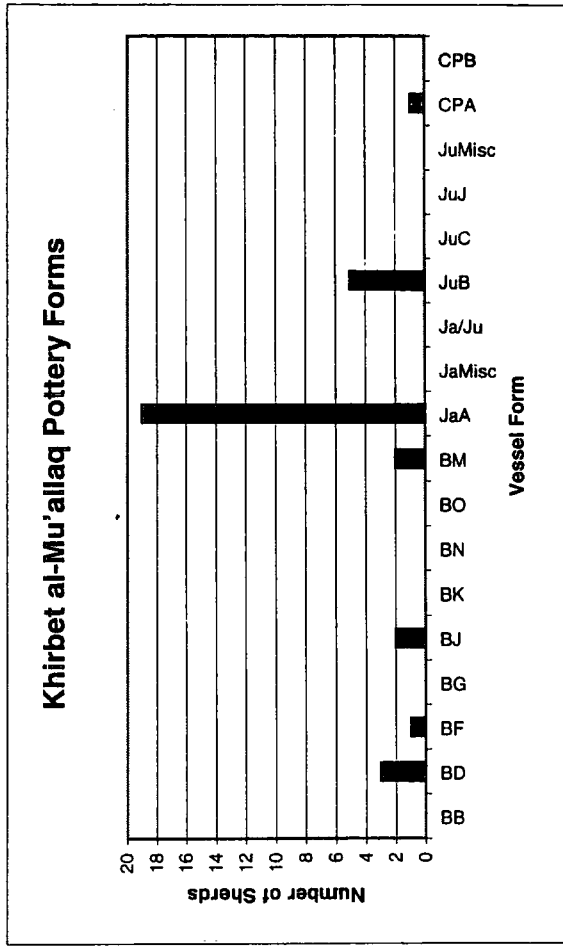
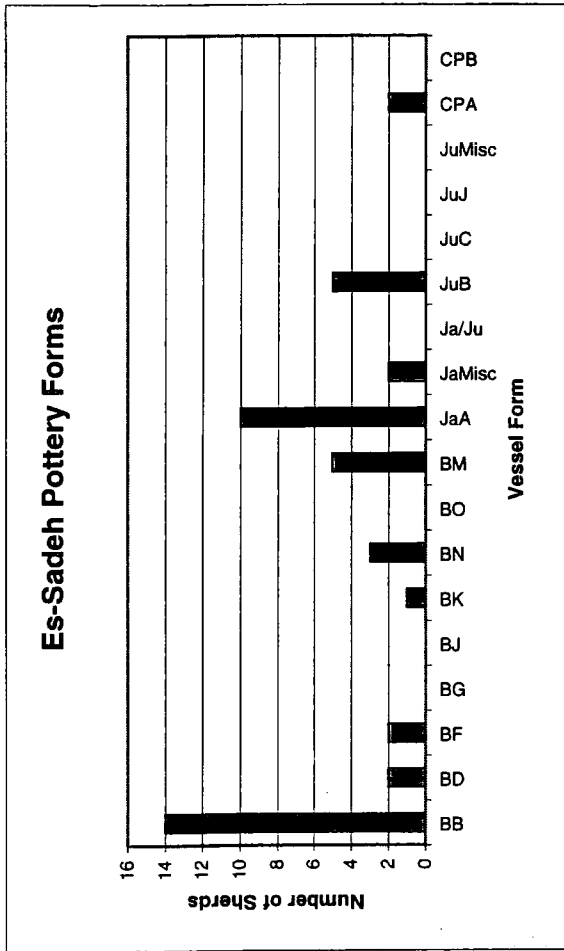


Fig. 97

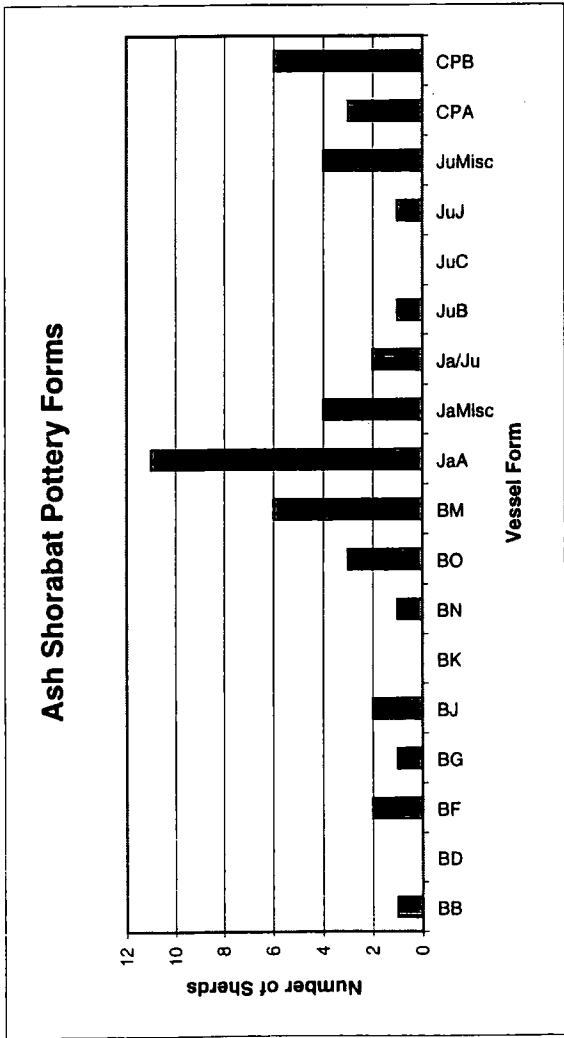


Fig. 98

Site	Bowls	Jars	Jugs	Cooking Pots	Total No. of Types (= x)	x as a % of the Total No. of Types Doc.	Total Number of Sherds	x as a % of the Total No. of Sherds	Site Size (sqm)
Buseirah	20	8	12	5	45	100%	990	5%	75,000
Ghrareh	13	2	5	3	23	51%	657	4%	6,250
Khirbet al-Megheithah	7	2	2	2	13	29%	59	22%	100
Khirbet Ishra	5	2	2	2	11	24%	37	30%	20
Tawilan	8	3	5	3	19	42%	385	5%	3,072
Tell el-Kheleifeh	13	0	8	4	25	56%	292	9%	5,760
Umm el-Biyara	12	5	6	2	25	56%	491	5%	2,300

Total Number of Types Documented: 45

Fig. 99 Number of Different Types of Bowl, Jar, Jug, and Cooking Pot Form at Late Iron Age Sites in Jordan as a % of the Total Number of Types and Sherds Excavated, and Compared to Site Size

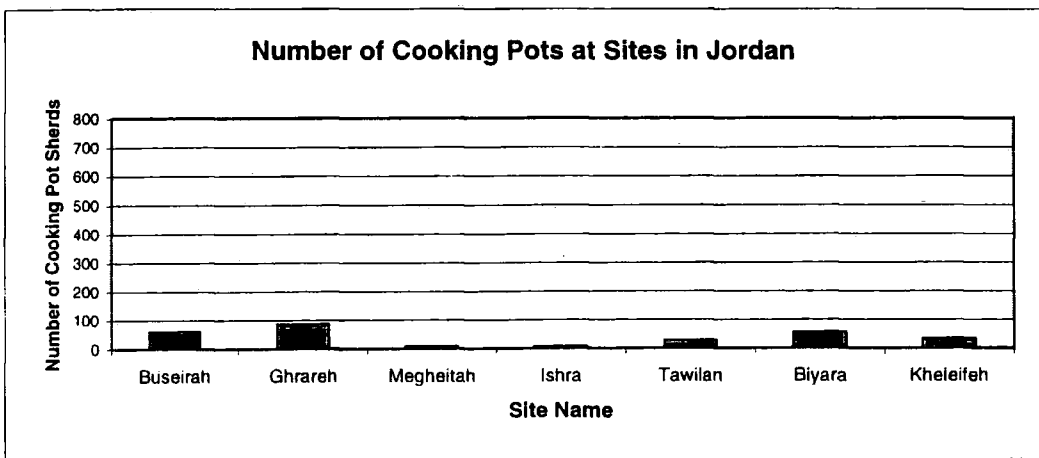
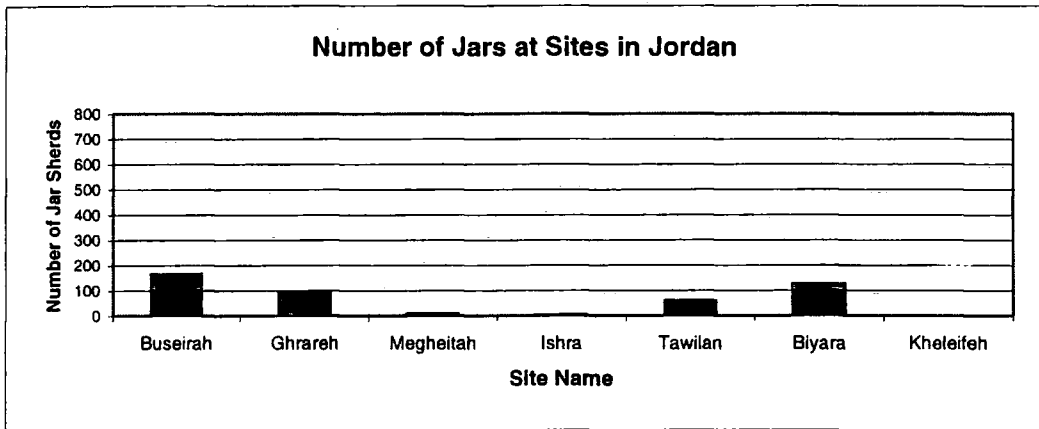
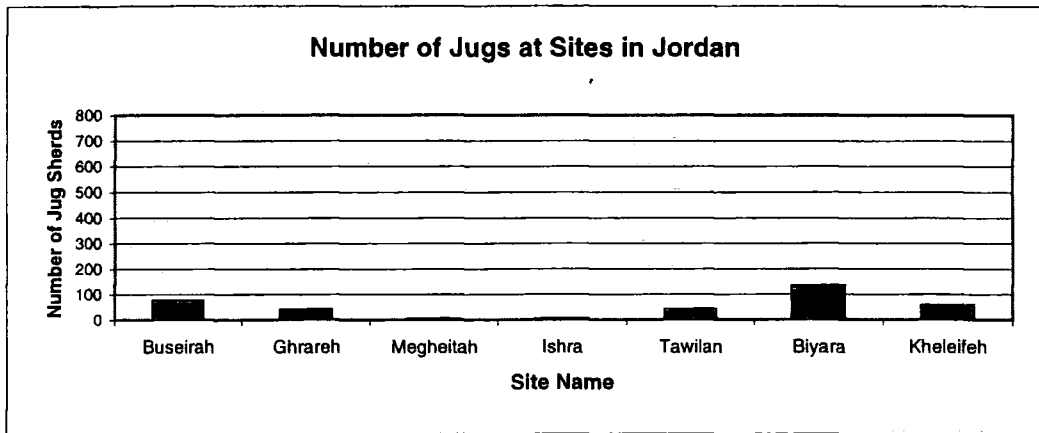
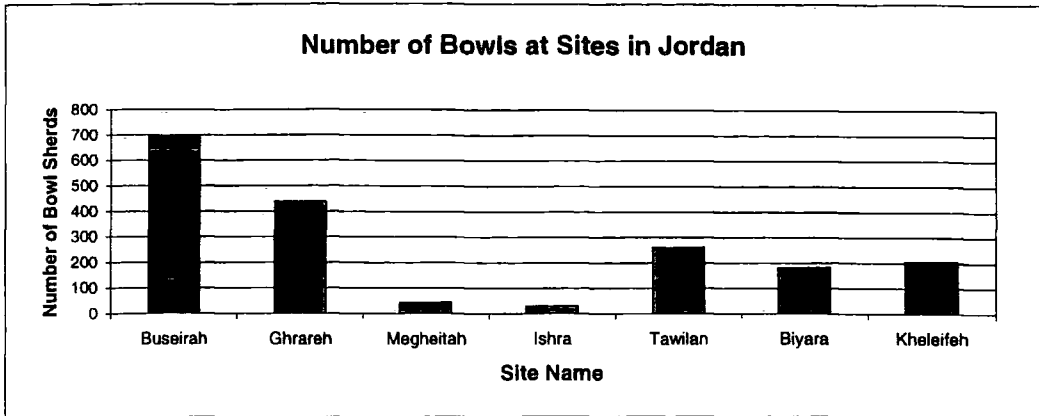


Fig. 100

	BI	BII	BIII	BIV	BV	BVI	BVII	BVIII	BIX	BX	BXI	BXII	BXIII	BXIV	BXV	BXVI	BXVII	BXVIII	BXIX	BXX	BXXI	BXXII	BXXIII	BXXIV	BXXV	BXXVI	BXXVII	BXXVIII	BXXIX	BXXX	BXXXI	BXXXII	BXXXIII	BXXXIV	BXXXV	BXXXVI	BXXXVII	Totals										
du Tuwein	8					1																														14												
eth Zur	97			4						6										1															9	122												
n-Gedi	27			4		2				8										2															1	53												
ezer V	7			1		4				2													1											2	2	10	7	36										
milhah	7			1		1	1										1																		7	20												
rusalem	84			23						15		9																						24	67	19	276											
chish II-III	125	2		33			2			4		1																						19	25		229											
amat Rahel	100			5						6																								7	46	3	174											
it Mirsim	19	1		3						2										14														1	42	3	88											
l el-Ful III	20			25						9										6															3	15	78											
mit	1142					1													16			1												112		11	5	1288										
ca	39			8		3						1							2															1	4	1	1	72										
ad VI-VII	67	1		11			3												5		5	8											4	1	2	25	1	1	2	139								
ersheba	90					1				2										46														16	14	1		183										
VI-VII	121			8		13				11		1							5	10			1										1	25	18		6	10	231									
lhata	39	3	1	8	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	8	1			9	2	1		1	1	1	1										6	101										
ber	5					1																																6										
ror						1														2																	1	5										
sos	9			2		2																												1			1	15										
ra	4			3		11				1																								1	1			22										
Totals	2010	7	1	139	1	4	48	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	83	2	13	10	173	2	2	2	1	5	1	2	4	17	1	1	5	1	4	22	142	324	1	1	7	1	2	11	5	75	4	7	3152

Fig. 101 Number of Bowl Form Types at Late Iron Age Sites in Southern Israel (Shaded Area Indicates the Sites Where 'Edomite' Pottery Has Been Excavated)

	JUI	JUII	JUIII	JUIV	JUIV	JUIVI	JUIVII	JUIVIII	JUIX	JUIX	JUIXI	JUIXII	JUIXIII	JUIXIV	JUIXV	JUIXVI	JUIXVII	JUIXVIII	JUIXIX	JUIXX	JUIXXI	JUIXXII	JUIXXIII	JUIXXIV	JUIXXV	JUIXXVI	JUIXXVII	JUIXXVIII	JUIXXIX	JUIXXX	JUIXXXI	JUIXXXII	JUIXXXIII	JUIXXXIV	JUIXXXV	JUIXXXVI	JUIXXXVII	JUIXXXVIII	Totals															
Abu Tuwein																																					20	20																
Beth Zur	2		5	5																9																			1	22														
En Gedi	12	1	2		3		5	1		1					2			1		8	22			2															1	67														
Gezer V	2					3																																	3	10														
Shilhah	4						1	1												1	1																			8														
Jerusalem	3	5							5	35	9		3		5					6	7			1															7	2	1	3	92											
Lachish II-III	22	8	23	2			1	2	2	4								2		13	7																			2	4	24	2			118								
Ramat Rahel	5																			7																				2	18													
Beit Mirsim		2	9		3		4				1									37	16			5																	9	4			94									
Tell el-Ful III	3	5							5	35	9		3		5					6	7			1																	7	2	1	3	92									
Qitmit	3			27	1																2																						1			34								
Uza	1					1	2	2										2		1	5			1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20								
Arad VI-VII	21	3					9							1	4					1	5																										1	1	1	47				
Beersheba	23	2	22			1	4				1			1	1					33	49																										25	3			175			
Ira VI-VII	35	4	8		2					14	3			1	6	2				20	10																											1		7	1			114
Malhata	14	4	1	1	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	2	6	3	1	1	1	2																									64				
Aroer	1	2		1						1										1	1																													8				
Haror		1	1	1																	2	1																											3	10				
Masos	4	1			1					1												2																												2	11			
Sera		1	1								4										3			1																										1	12			
Totals	155	39	72	37	12	9	32	13	13	92	29	1	8	1	1	19	28	12	2	154	137	1	10	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5	15	72	14	4	23	7	1036											

Fig. 103 Number of Jug Form Types at Late Iron Age Sites in Southern Israel (Shaded Area Indicates the Sites Where 'Edomite' Pottery Has Been Excavated)

	CI	CII	CIII	CIV	CV	CVI	CVII	CVIII	CIX	CX	CXI	CXII	CXIII	CXIV	Totals
Abu Tuwein			10												10
Beth Zur			2	14	4								8		28
En Gedi	11	12	1												24
Gezer V	5				2										9
Shiloh	42	1													43
Jerusalem	5	1			3	1				6	1				17
Lachish II-III	3	2	24	18	1						1		13		62
Ramat Rahel	14		1												15
Beit Mirsim			4	7											11
Tell el-Ful III	15	2	11	8									6	8	50
Qitmit	4			5						1					10
Uza	14	9	2	2	8										35
Arad VI-VII	33	16	4	14	2	1									70
Beersheba			22	47				19							88
Ira	22	18	29	14	3		2			1					89
Malhata	2	3	1	2											8
Aroer	2	2	3	1											8
Haror			3												3
Masos	5	4			4										13
Sera					1								2		3
Totals	177	72	129	127	22	1	2	19	2	6	2	10	19	8	596

Fig. 104 Number of Cooking Pot Form Types at Late Iron Age Sites in Southern Israel (Shaded Area Indicates the Sites Where 'Edomite' Pottery Has Been Excavated)

	KI	KII	KIII	KIV	KV	KVI	KVII	KVIII	KIX	KX	KXI	KXII	KXIII	KXIV	KXV	Totals
Abu Tuwein			3											9		12
Beth Zur			6													6
En Gedi			8													8
Gezer V				3		4	2	2						5		16
Shilhah			7		6											13
Jerusalem			32		1		2						2			37
Lachish II-III			43	1				1						2	1	48
Ramat Rahel			16													16
Beit Mirsim			39													39
Tell el-Ful III			17												8	25
Qitmit			72							92						104
Uza			24		1	1										26
Arad VI-VII			40				1	1	1							43
Beersheba			26								13					65
Ira			24				1	1					1			27
Malhata	1		21	1												24
Aroer			4													4
Haror			1		1											2
Masos			7													7
Sera			1													1
Totals	1		391	5	27	9	5	6	5	1	32	13	1	2	16	523

Fig. 105 Number of Krater Form Types at Late Iron Age Sites in Southern Israel (Shaded Area Indicates the Sites Where 'Edomite' Pottery Has Been Excavated)

Site	Total Number of Bowl Types	Total Number of Jar Types	Total Number of Jug Types	Total Number of Cooking Pot Types	Total Number of Krater Types	Total Number of Different Vessel Types (= x)	x as a % of the Total No. of Forms Doc.	Total Number of Sherds	x as a % of the Total Number of Sherds	Site Size (sqm)
Abu Tuwein	3	1	1	1	2	8	5%	65	12%	915
Beth Zur	6	4	5	4	1	20	12%	269	7%	12,000
En Gedi	8	11	14	3	1	37	23%	186	20%	9000
Gezer	11	5	14	3	5	38	23%	90	42%	132,000
Shilnah	8	2	5	2	2	19	12%	90	21%	762
Jerusalem	8	9	13	6	4	40	24%	213	19%	60,000
Lachish	11	12	14	7	4	48	29%	613	8%	124,000
Ramat Rahel	9	6	4	2	1	22	13%	353	6%	20,000
Tell Beit Mirsim	9	6	11	2	1	29	18%	243	12%	30,000
Tell el-Ful	6	8	13	6	1	34	21%	321	11%	13,500
Horvat Qitmit	6	3	5	3	2	19	12%	1578	1%	86
Horvat 'Uza	14	11	13	5	3	46	28%	168	27%	8942
Arad	17	24	10	6	4	61	37%	418	15%	2750
Beersheba	8	9	12	6	3	38	23%	691	5%	11,200
Tel 'Ira	14	12	14	3	4	47	29%	593	8%	30,000
Malhata	10	30	25	7	4	93	57%	305	39%	14,800
Aroer	2	4	7	4	1	18	11%	33	55%	20,000
Haror	4	4	7	1	2	18	11%	47	38%	16,000
Masos	4	5	6	3	1	19	12%	54	35%	4000
Sera'	7	4	7	2	1	21	13%	52	40%	18,000

Total Number of Forms Documented: 164

Fig. 106 Number of Different Types of Bowl, Jar, Jug, and Cooking Pot Form at Late Iron Age Sites in Southern Israel as a % of the Total Number of Types and Sherds Excavated, and Compared to Site Size

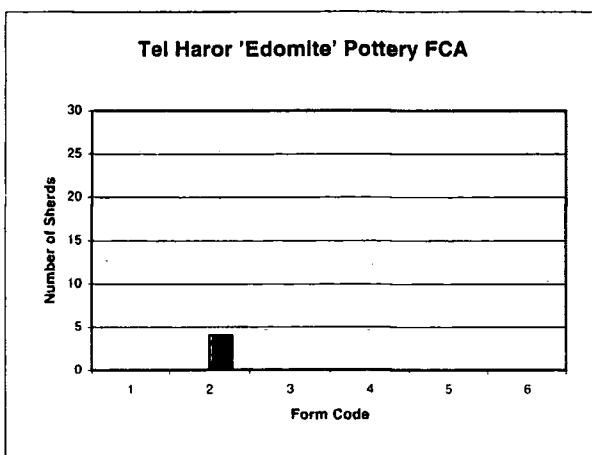
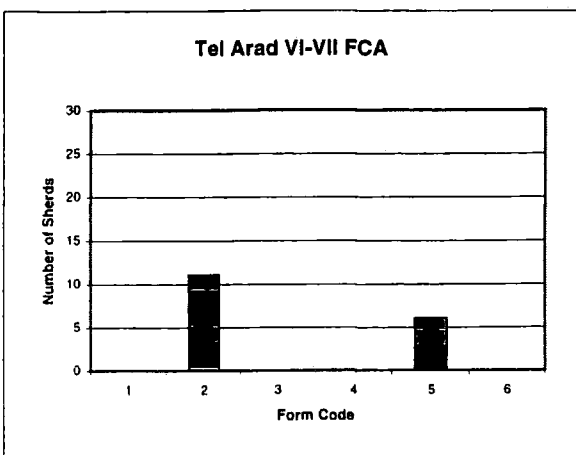
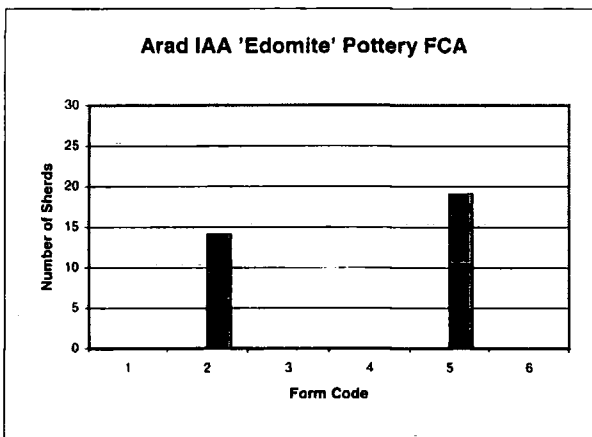
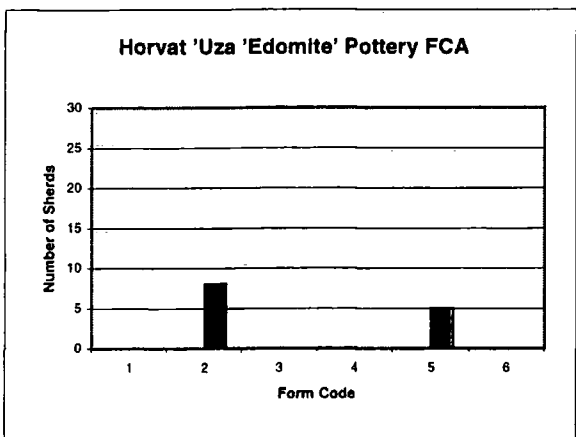
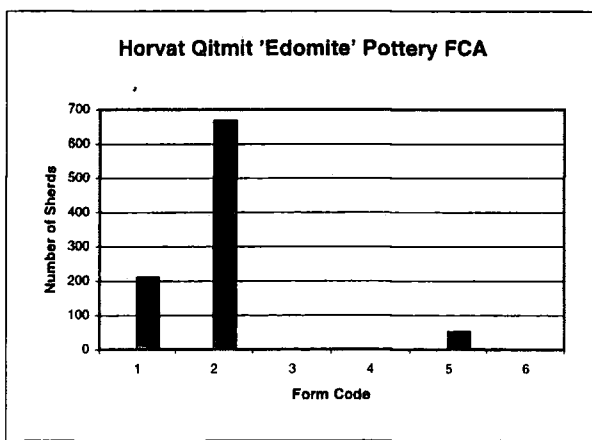
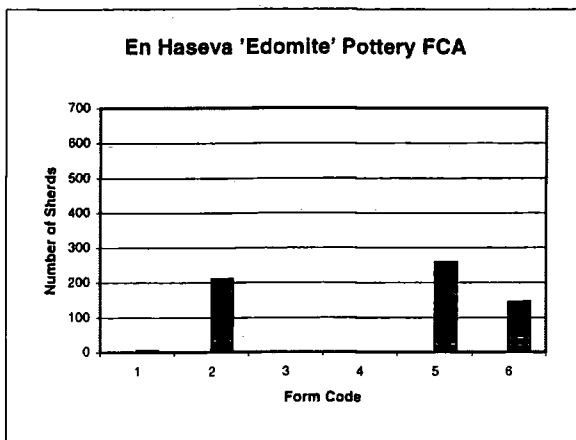
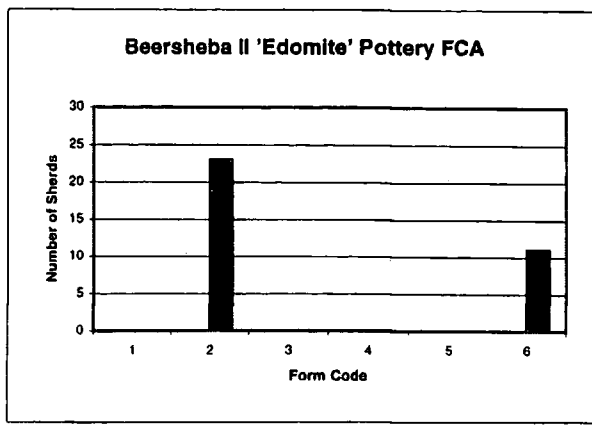
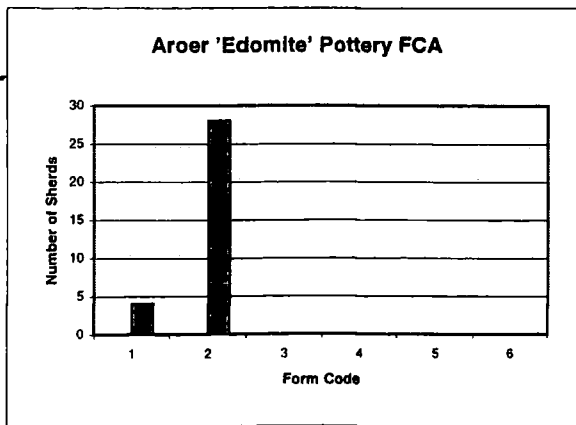


Fig. 107 Functional Ceramics Analysis of the 'Edomite' Pottery Excavated at Sites in Southern Israel

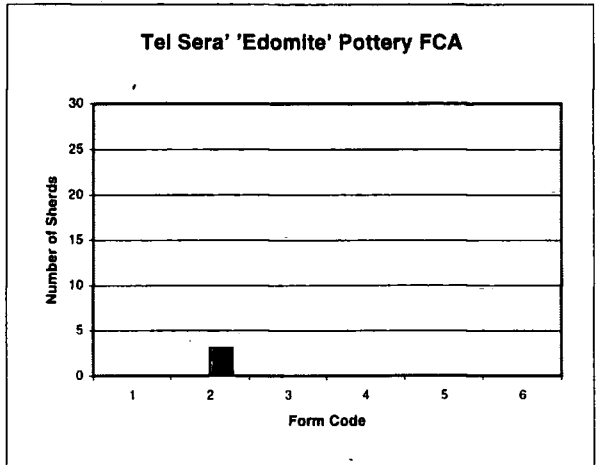
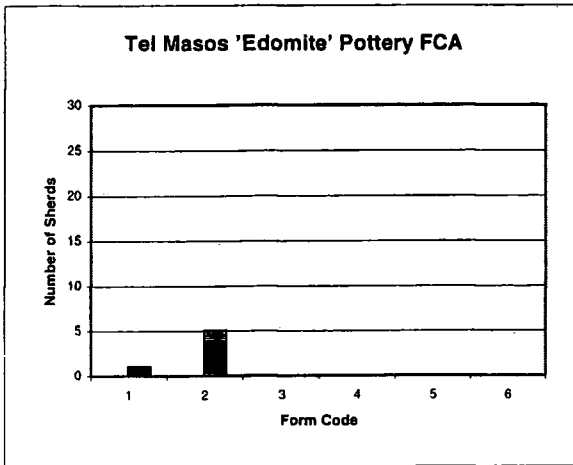
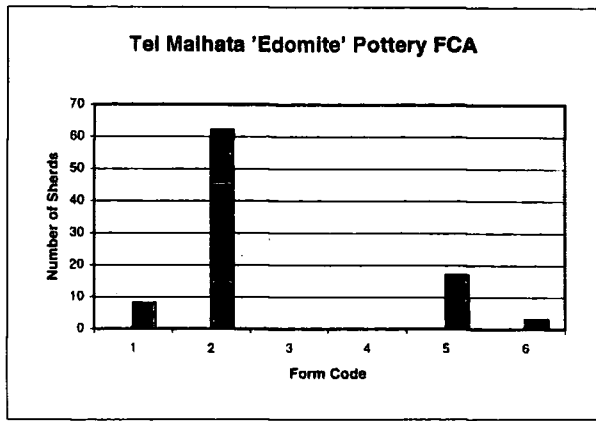
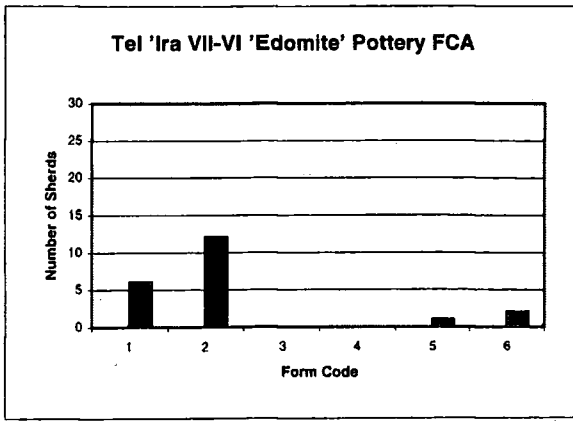


Fig. 108 Functional Ceramics Analysis of the 'Edomite' Pottery Excavated at Sites in Southern Israel

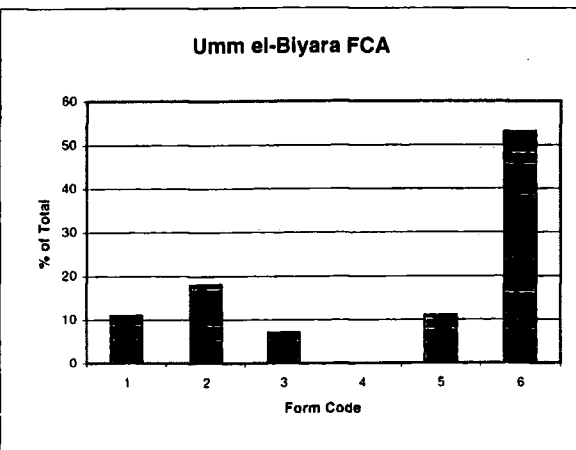
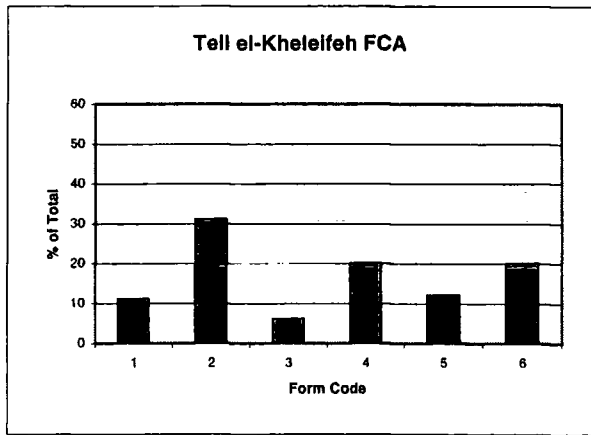
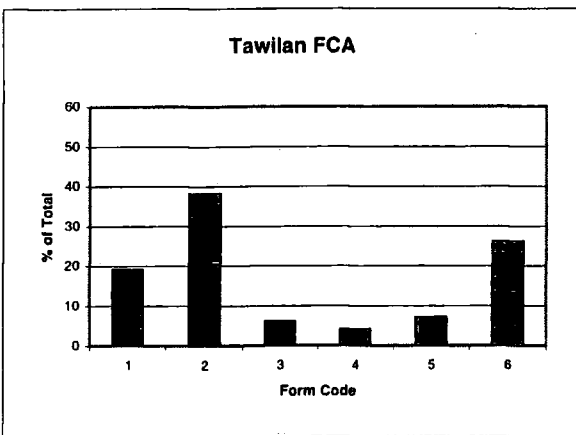
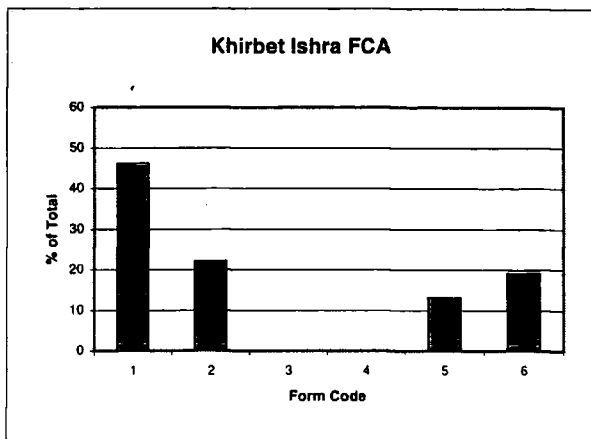
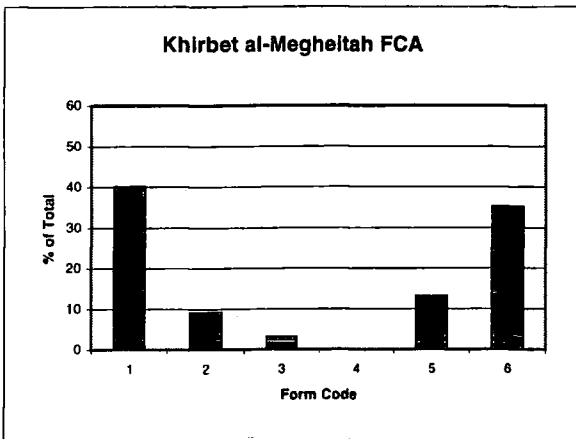
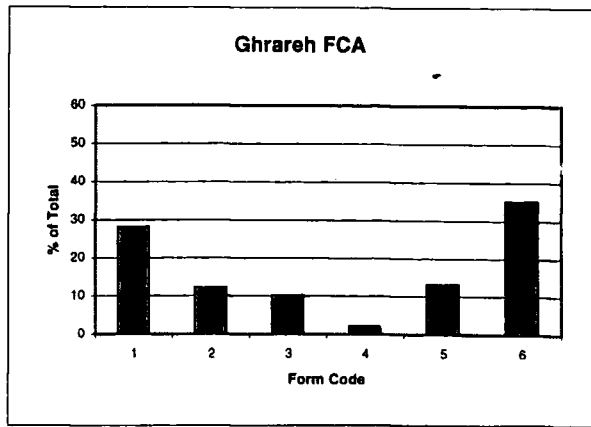
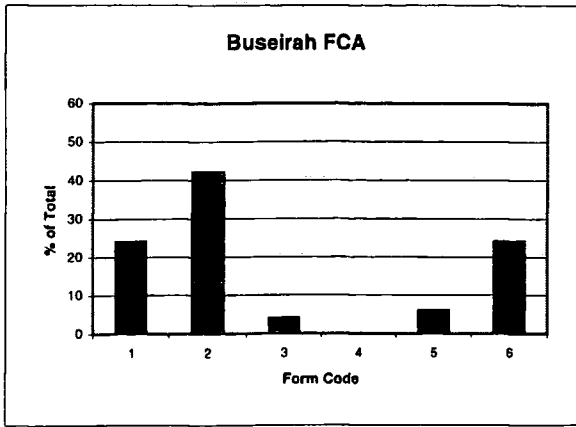


Fig. 109 Functional Ceramics Analysis of the Late Iron Age Pottery Excavated at Sites in Southern Jordan

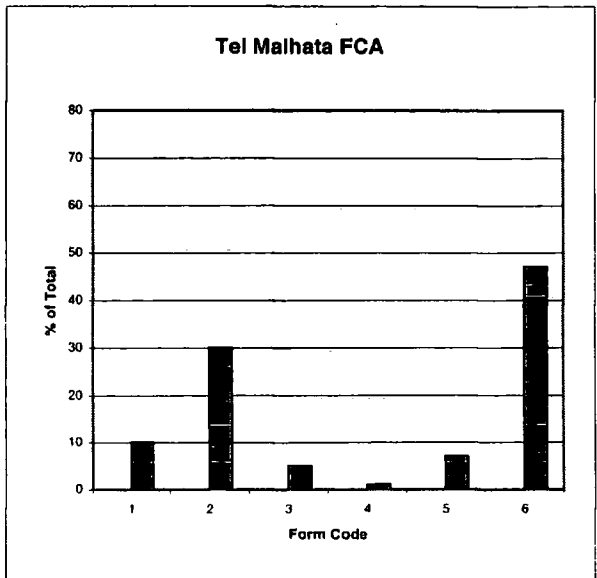
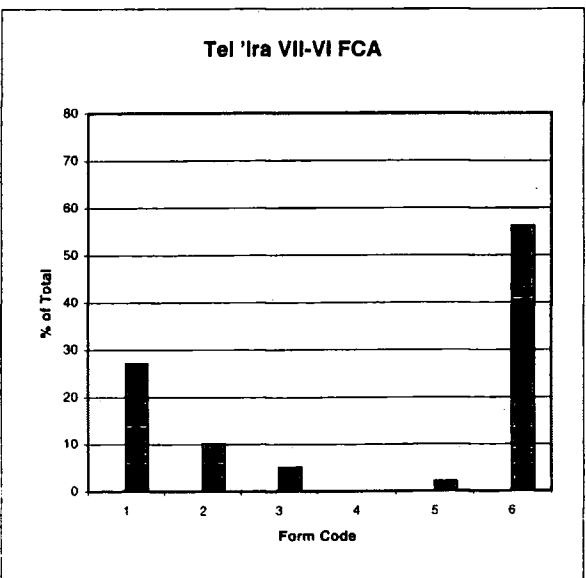
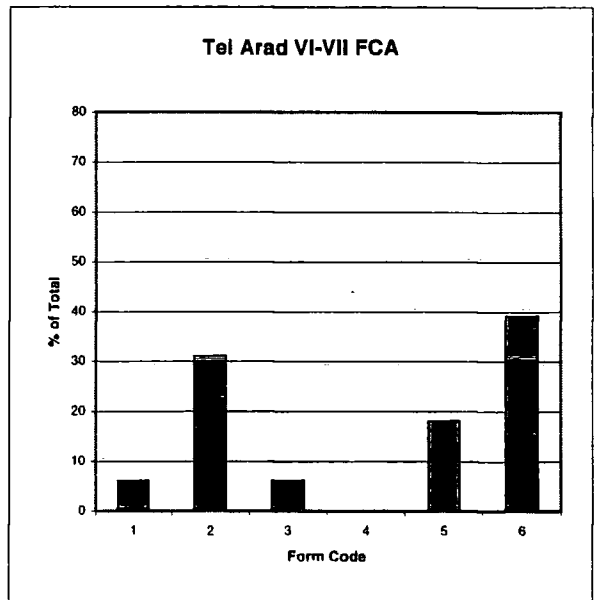
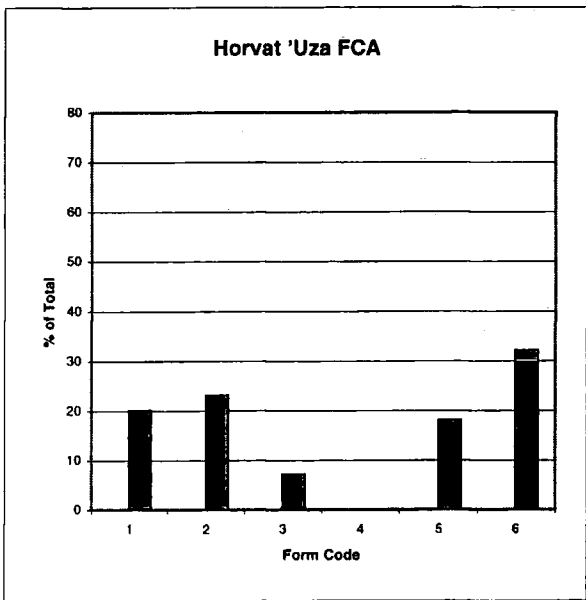
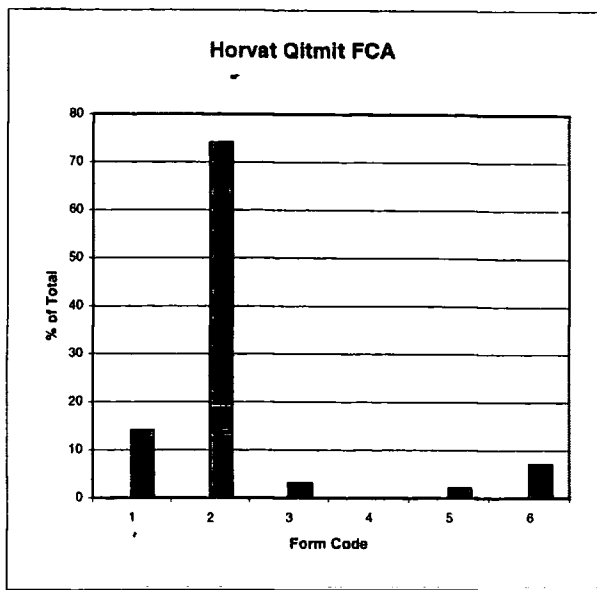
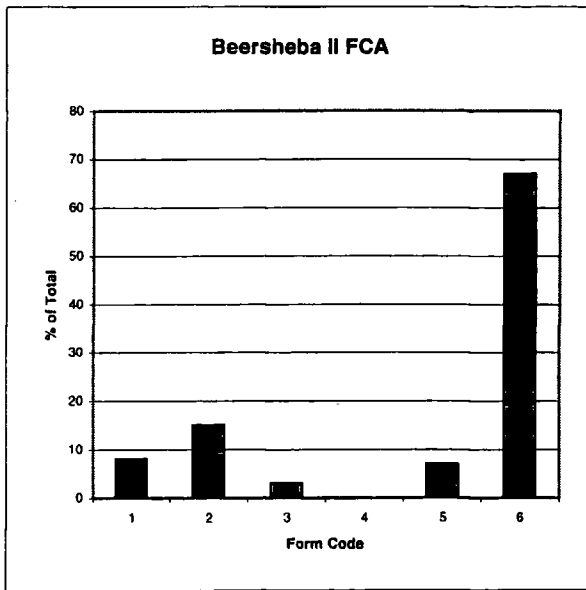


Fig. 110 Functional Ceramics Analysis of the Late Iron Age Pottery Assemblages from Sites in Southern Israel where 'Edomite' Pottery Has Been Excavated

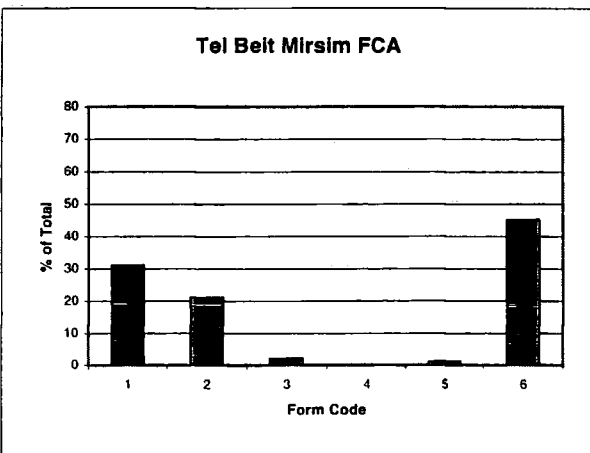
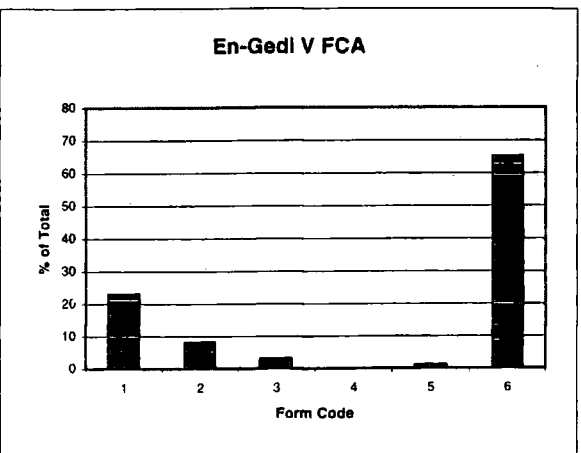
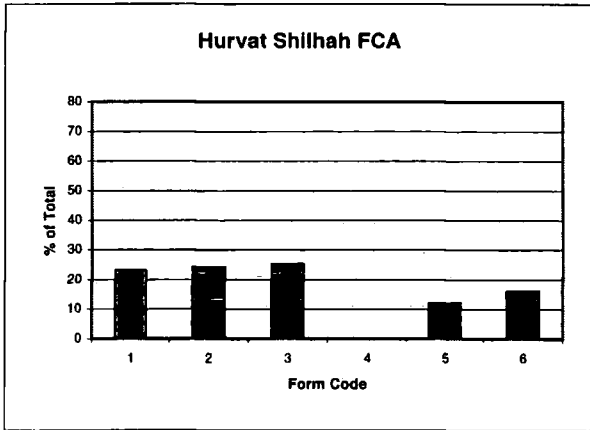
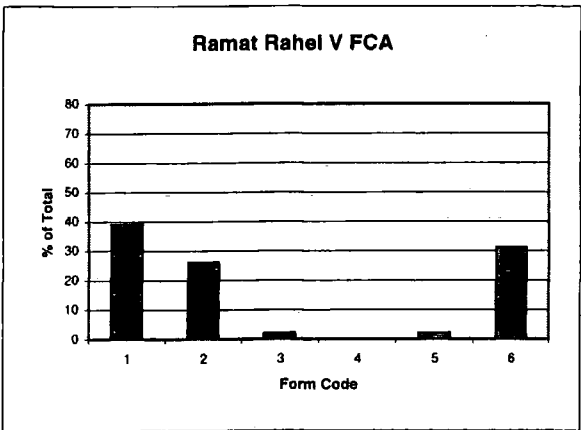
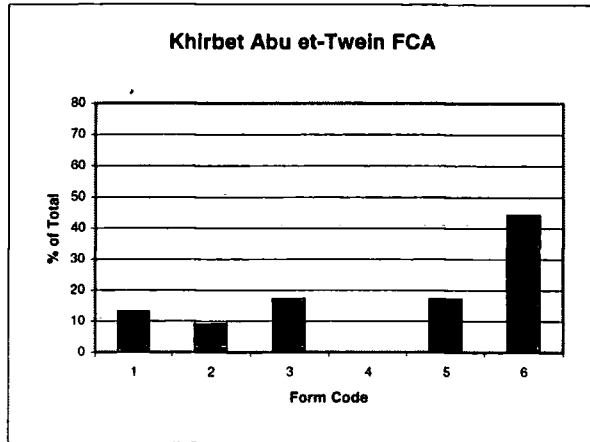
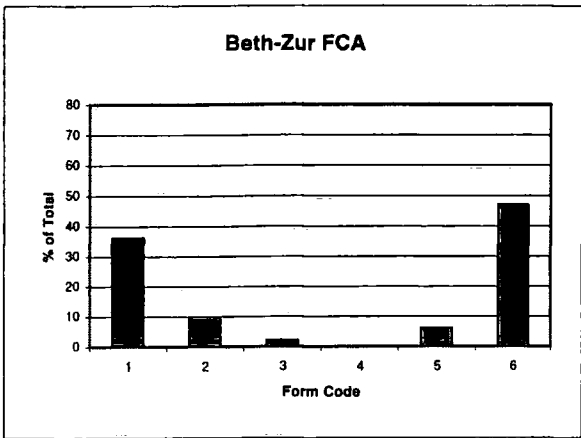
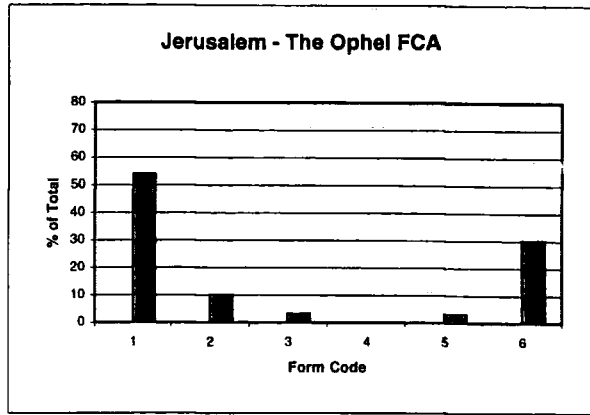
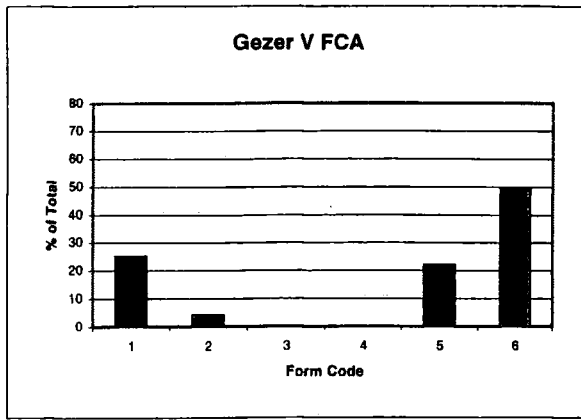


Fig. 111 Functional Ceramics Analysis of the Late Iron Age Pottery Assemblages from Sites in Southern Israel where no 'Edomite' Pottery Has Been Found

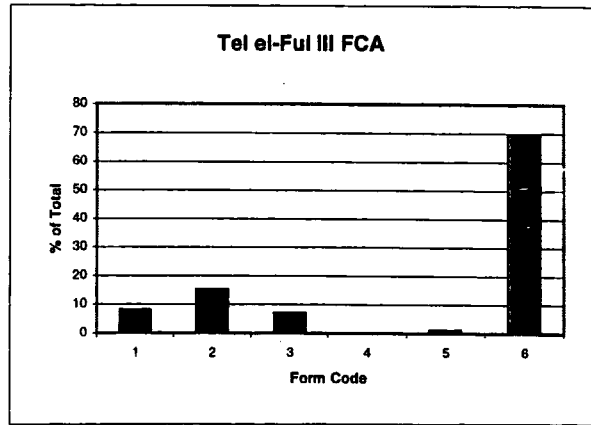
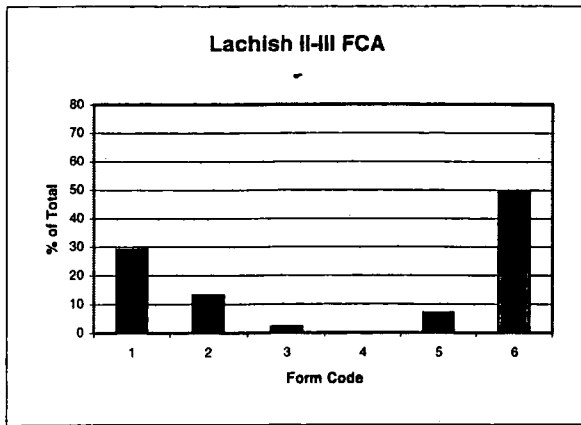


Fig. 112 Functional Ceramics Analysis of the Late Iron Age Pottery Assemblages from Sites in Southern Israel where no 'Edomite' Pottery Has Been Found

Site	Serving	Storage	Cooking	Processing
En Gedi -	2	1	4	3
Tell el-Ful III	2	1	4	3
Jerusalem - The Ophel	1	2	3	3
Lachish II-III	2	1	3	4
Tell Beit Mirsim	1	2	4	3
Ramat Rahel	1	2	3	3
Hurvat Shilhah	1	2	4	3
Khirbet Abu-Tuwein	2	1	3	3
Beth Zur	2	1	3	4
Gezer V	2	1	3	0

Fig. 113a Activity Hierarchy as a Result of the FCA on the Assemblages from Late Iron Age Sites in Southern Israel Where no 'Edomite' Pottery Has Been Excavated

Site	Serving	Storage	Cooking	Processing
Arad VI-VII	2	1	3	4
Tel Malhata	2	1	3	4
Horvat 'Uza	1	2	3	4
Horvat Qitmit	1	2	4	3
Tel Beersheba II	2	1	3	4
Tel 'Ira VII-VI	2	1	4	3

Fig. 113b Activity Hierarchy as a Result of the FCA on the 'Local' Assemblages from Late Iron Age Sites in Southern Israel Where 'Edomite' Pottery Has Been Excavated

Site	Serving	Storage	Cooking	Processing
Buseirah	1	2	3	4
Tawilan	1	2	4	3
Umm el-Biyara	2	1	3	4
Ghrareh	1	2	3	4
Khirbet Ishra	1	2	3	0
Khirbet al-Megheitah	1	2	3	4
Tell el-Kheleifeh	1	3	4	2

Fig. 113c Activity Hierarchy as a Result of the FCA on the Assemblages from Late Iron Age Sites in Southern Jordan

Site	Serving	Storage	Cooking	Processing
Tel Haror	1	0	0	0
Tel Sera'	1	0	0	0
Aroer	1	0	0	0
Arad VII-VI + Romema	1	0	2	0
En Haseva	2	3	1	0
Tel Malhata	1	3	2	0
Horvat 'Uza	2	3	2	0
Horvat Qitmit	1	0	2	0
Tel Beersheba	1	2	0	0
Tel 'Ira	1	2	3	0
Tel Masos	1	0	0	0

Fig. 113d Activity Hierarchy as a Result of the FCA on the 'Edomite' Assemblages from Late Iron Age Sites in Southern Israel

**Number of Painted, Decorated, and Undecorated Sherds in the 'Edomite' Assemblages
from Israel and Jordan**

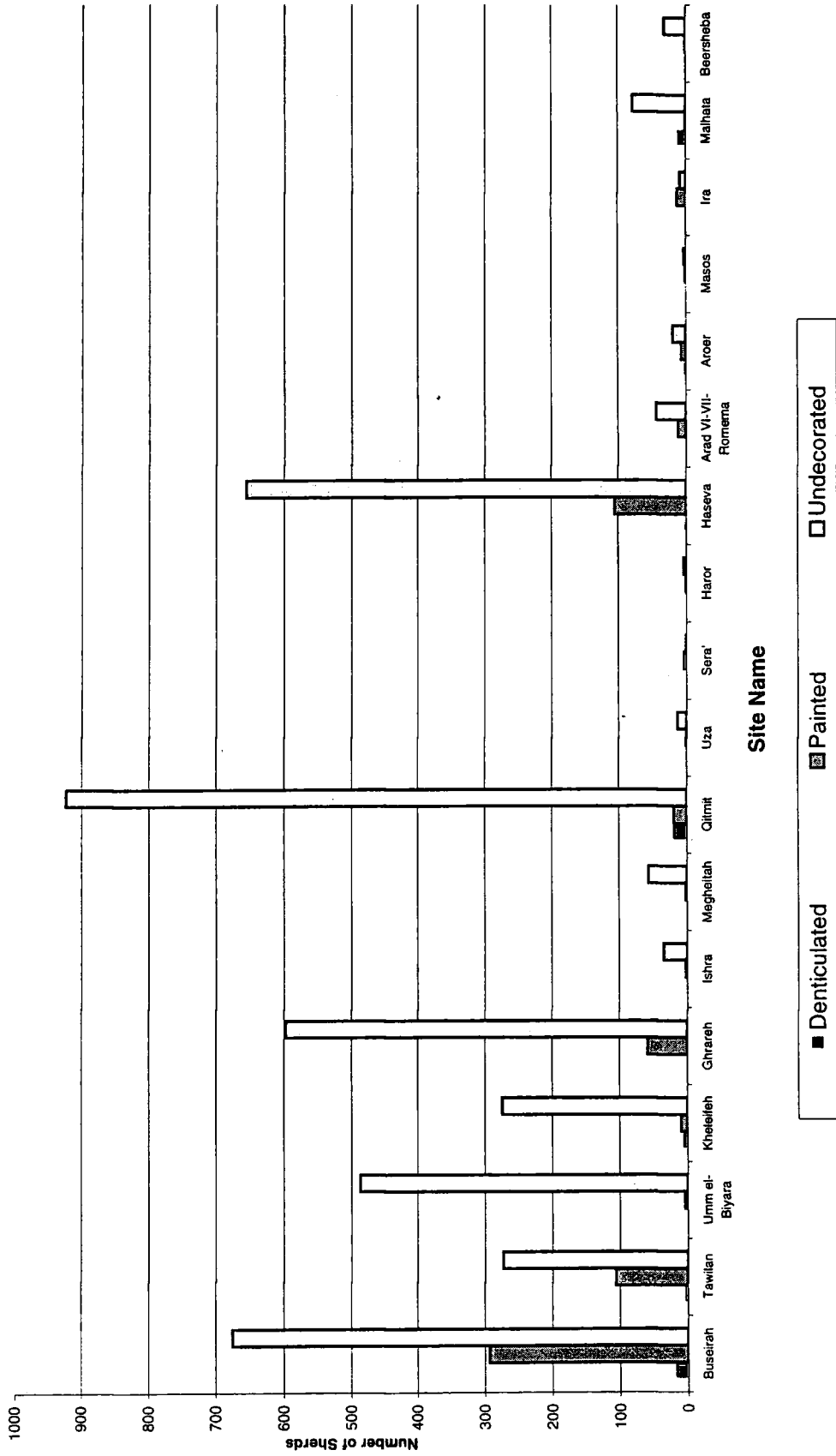


Fig. 114

**Percentage Made up by Decorated and Undecorated Pottery in the 'Edomite' Assemblages
from Israel and Jordan**

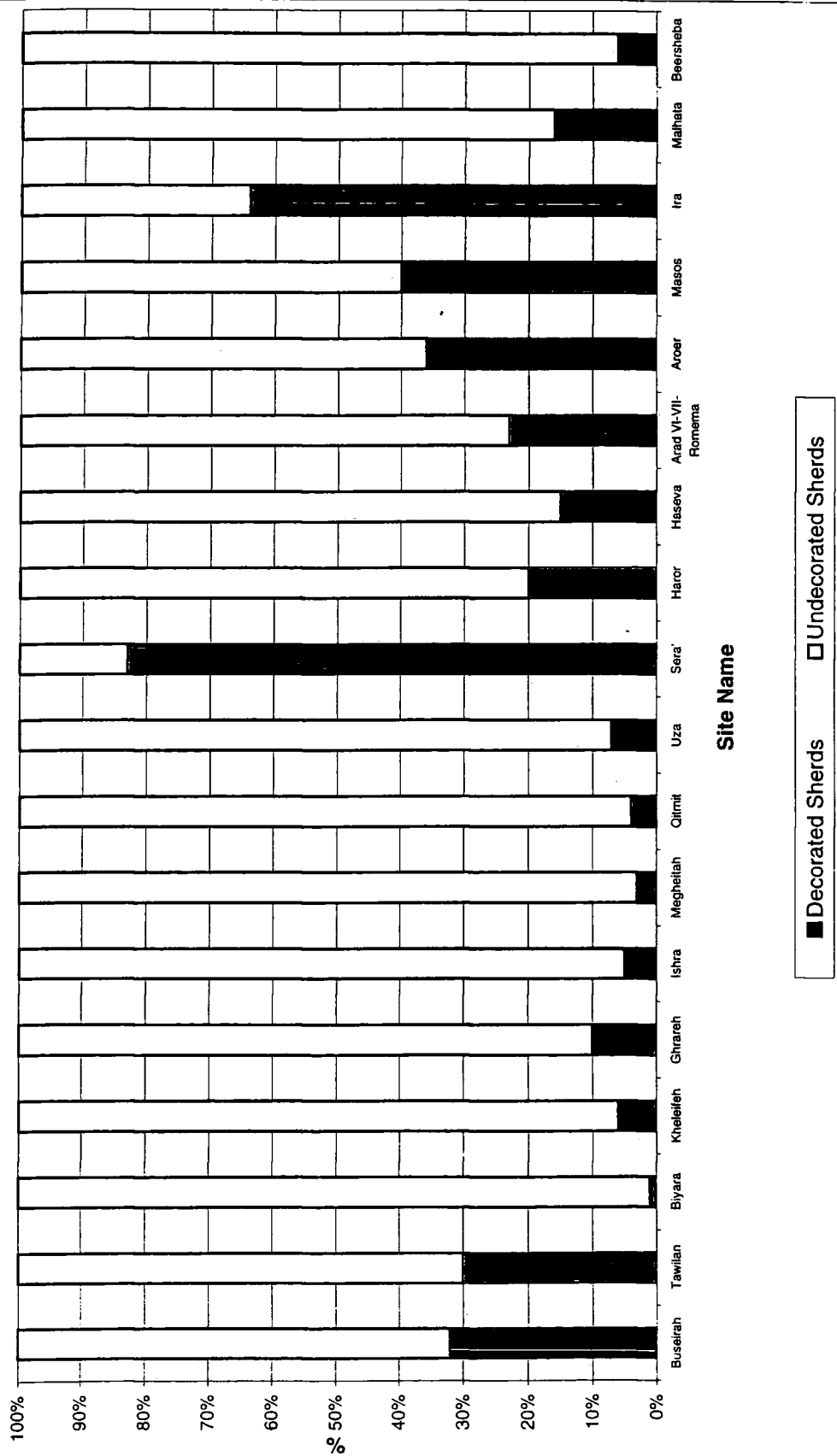
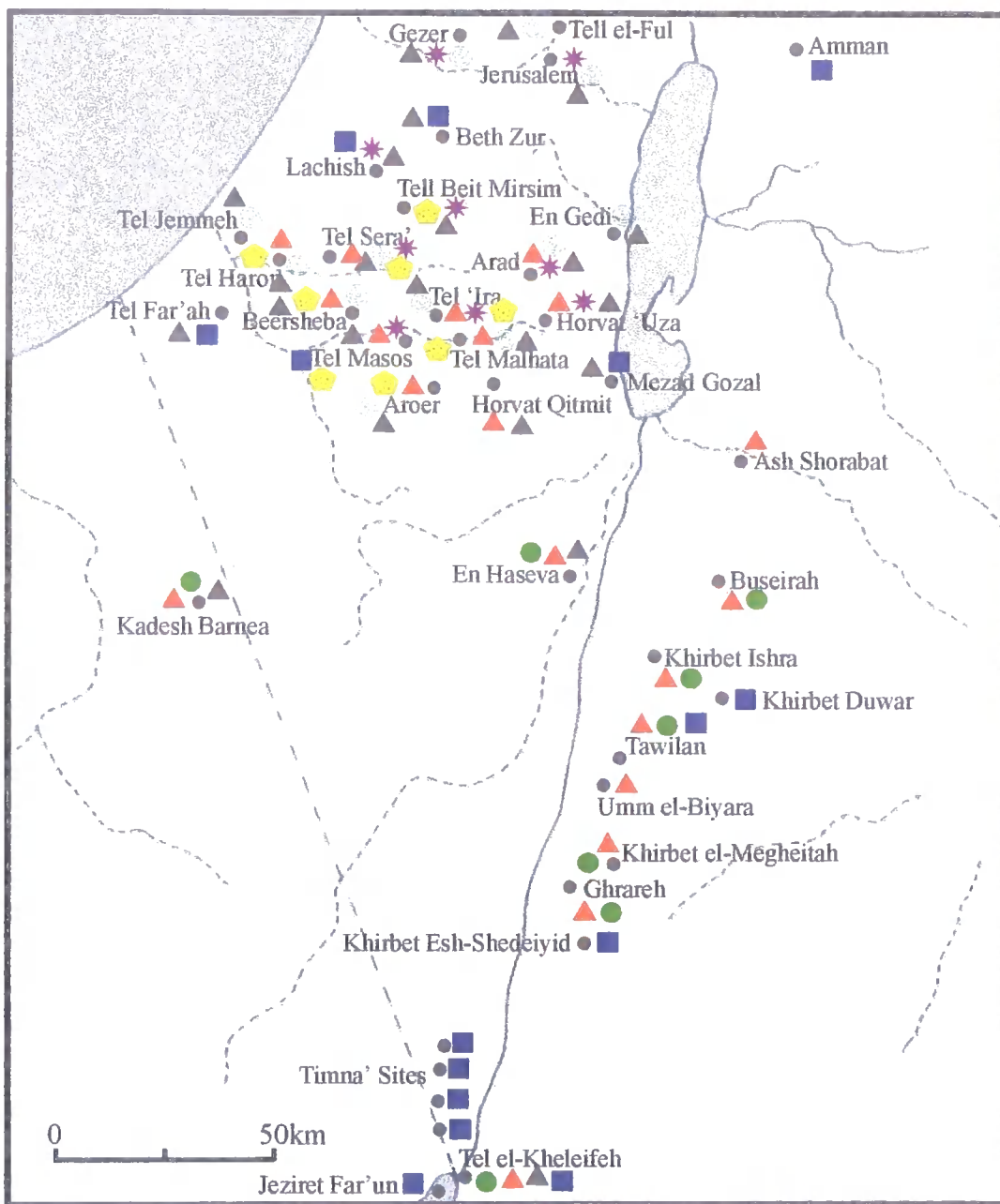


Fig. 115



■	'Midianite' Pottery	●	'Assyrian' Pottery
●	'Negevite' Pottery	★	'Coastal' Pottery
⬠	'Cypro-Phoenician' Pottery	▲	'Edomite' Pottery
		▲	'Judaean' Pottery

Fig. 116 Distribution of Different Styles of Pottery in the Southern Levant

Weaponry at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Jordan and Israel

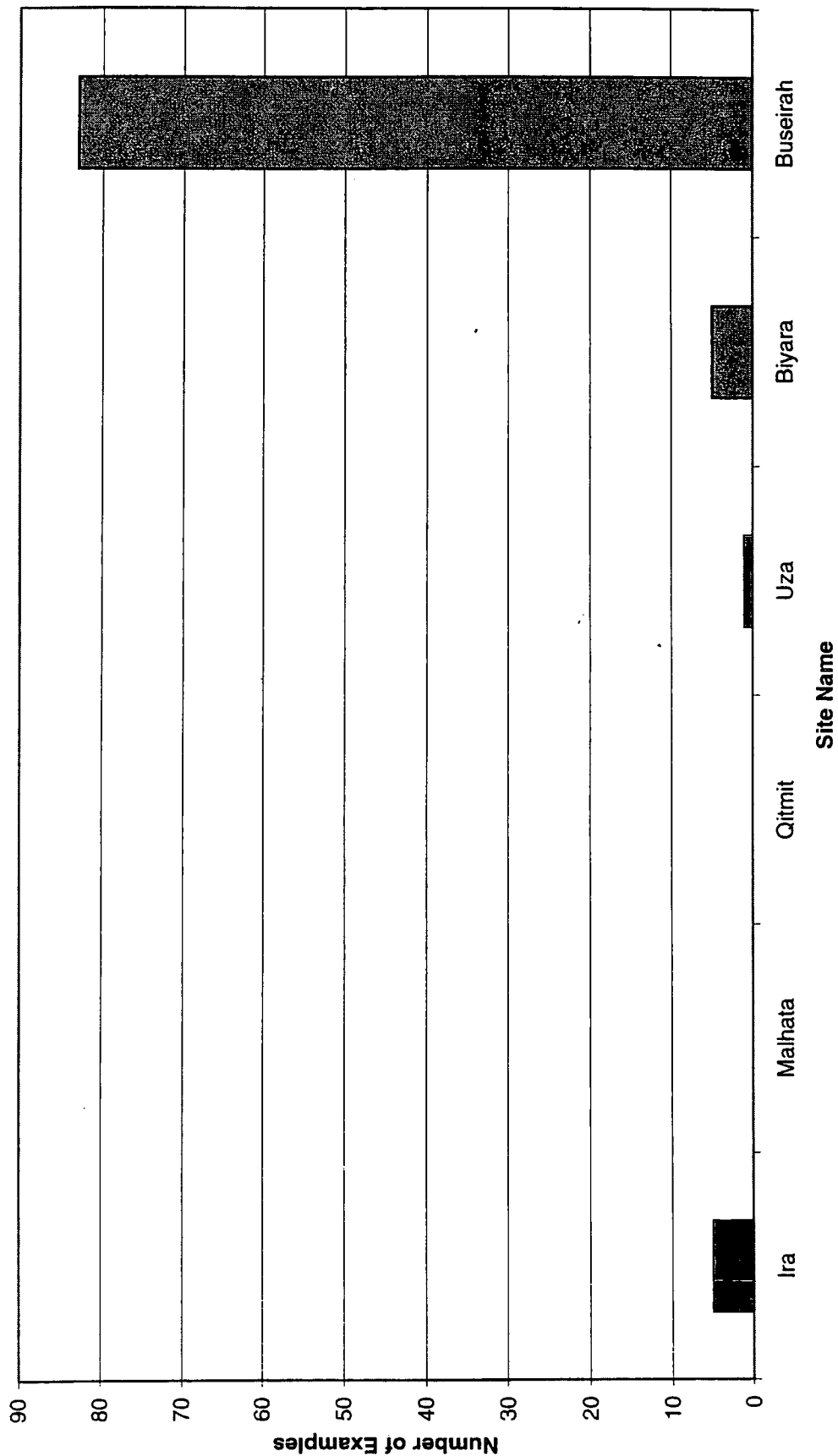


Fig. 117

Implements/Tools at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Israel and Jordan

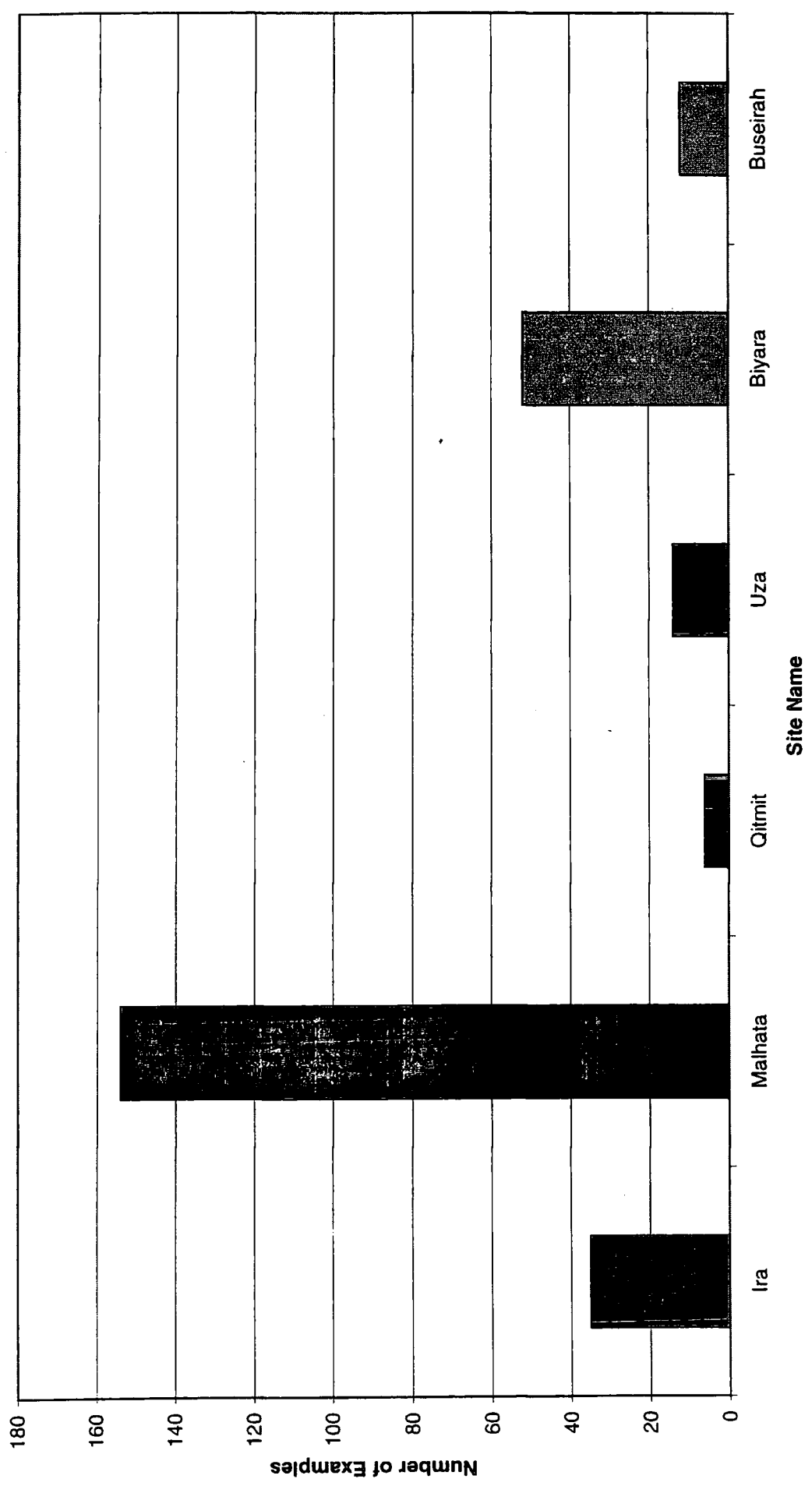


Fig. 118

Weaving Remains at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Jordan and Israel

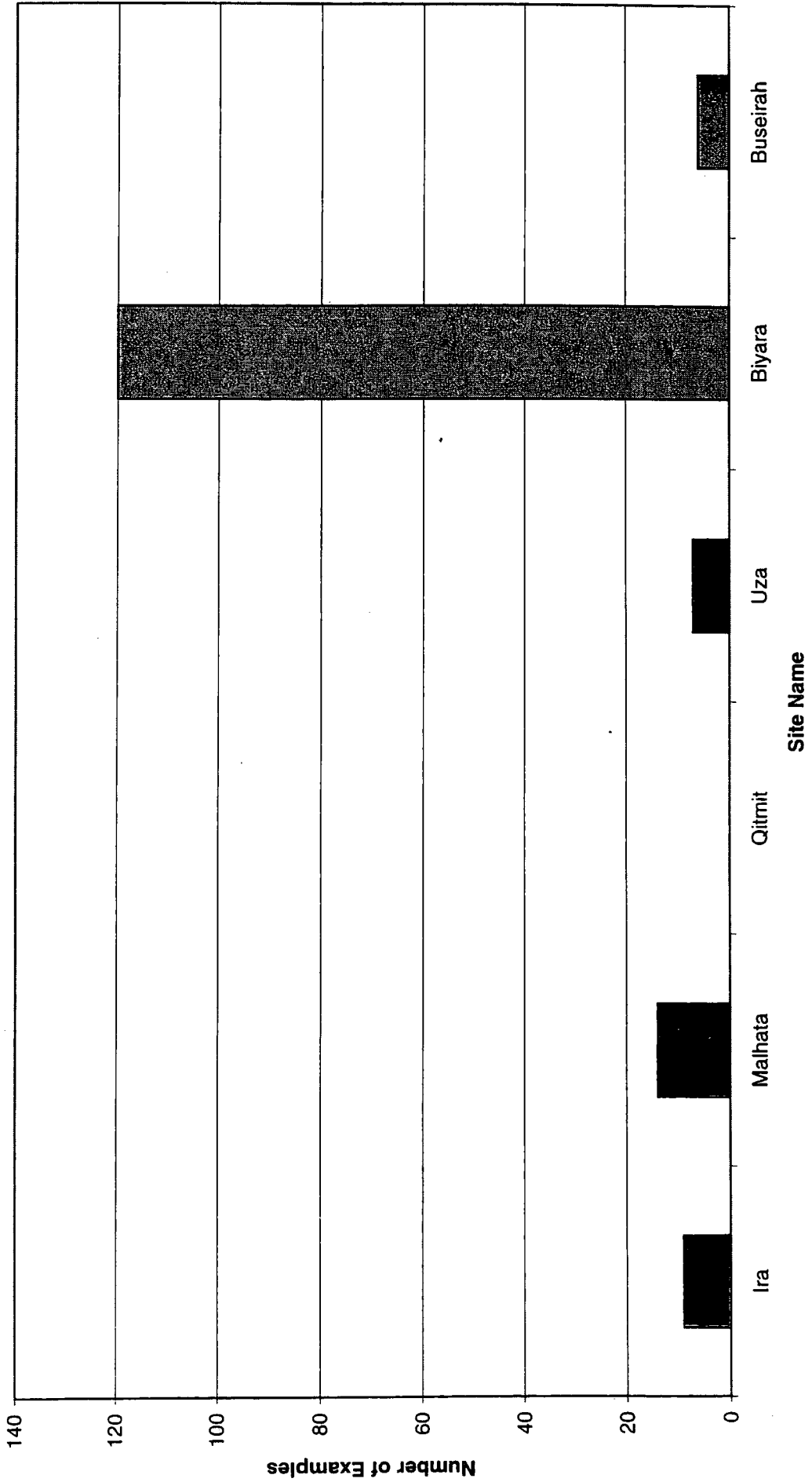


Fig. 119

Jewellery at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Jordan and Israel

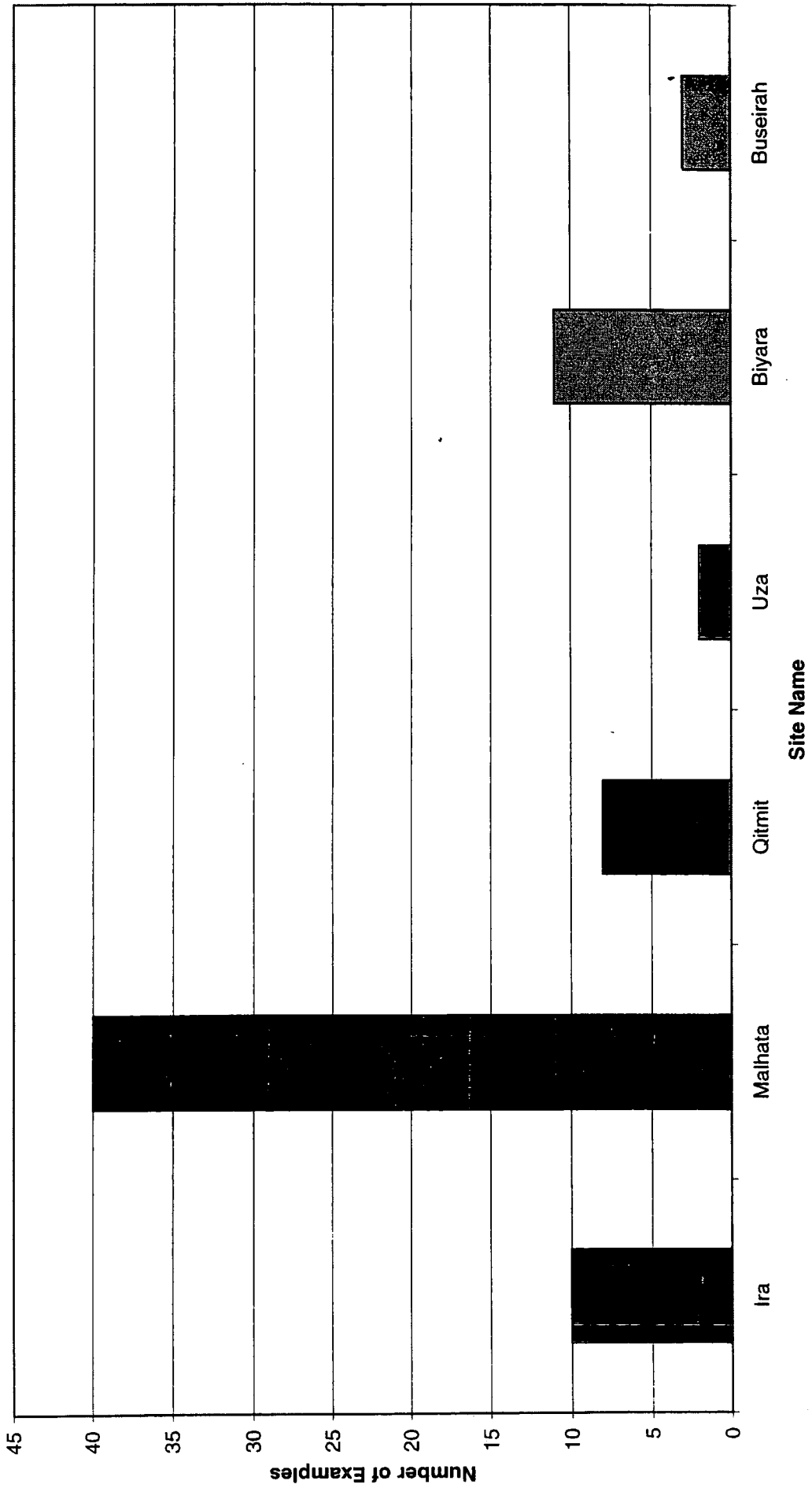


Fig. 120

Weights at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Jordan and Israel

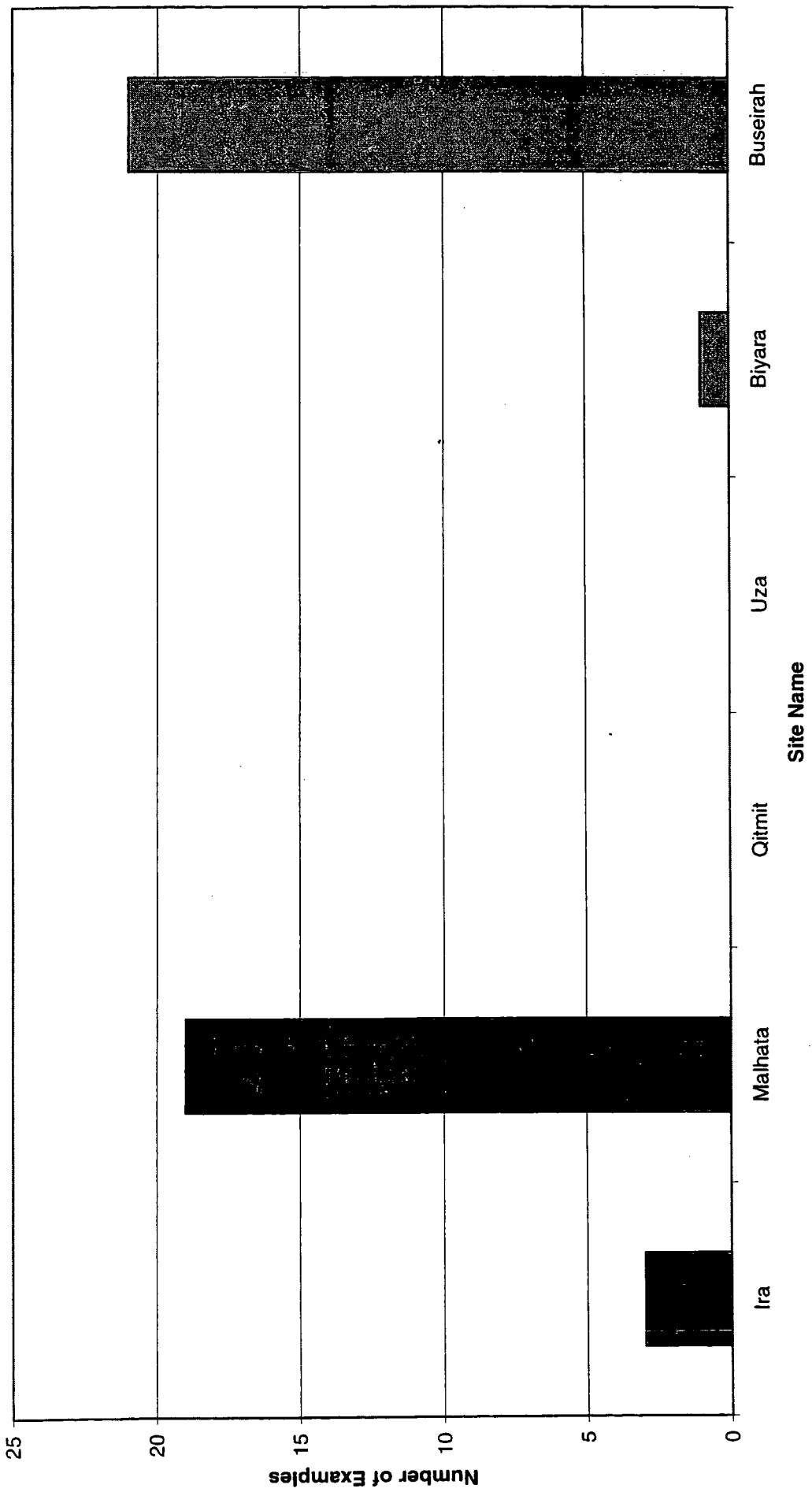


Fig. 121

Zoomorphic Figurines at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Israel and Jordan

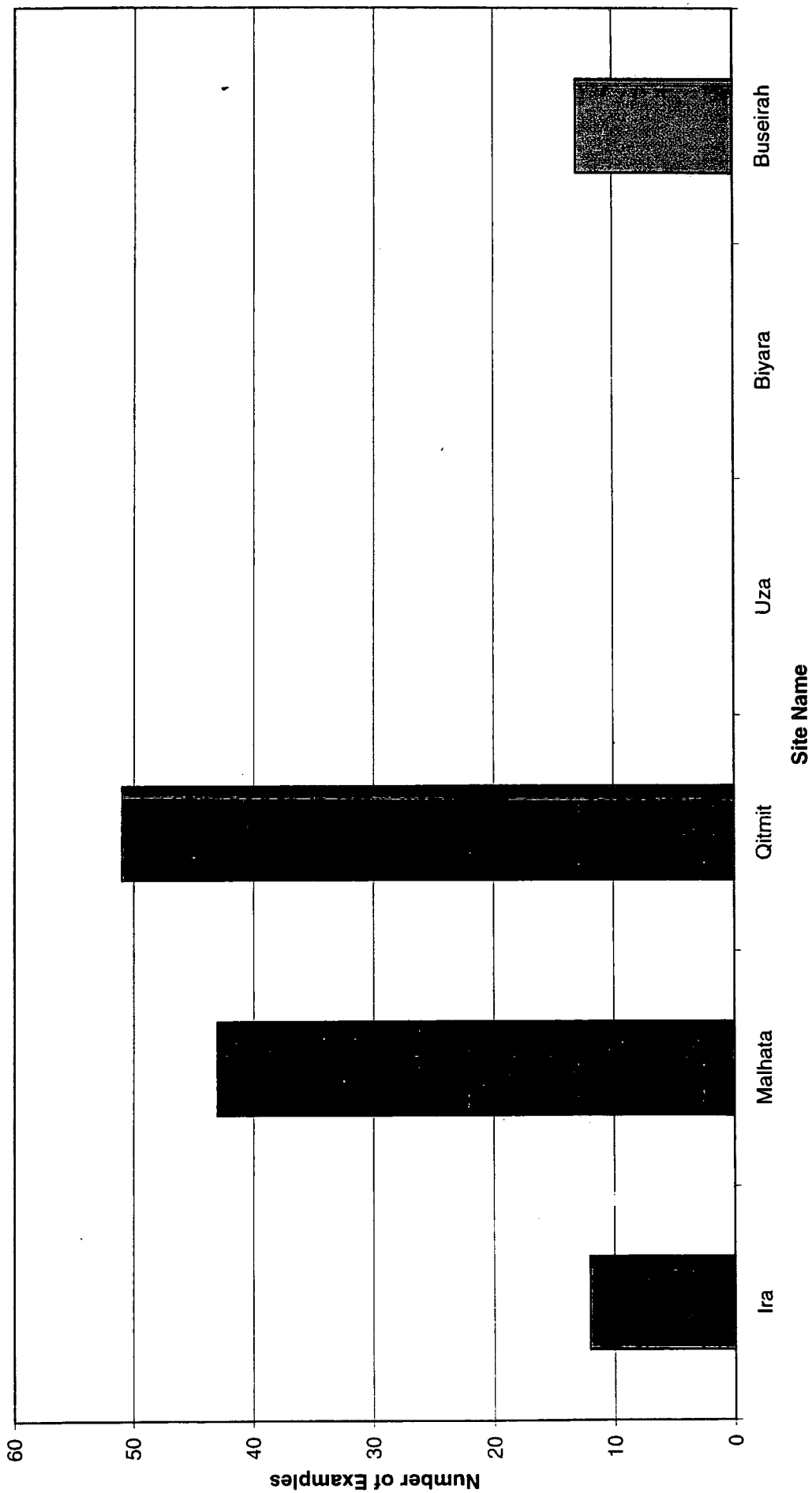


Fig. 122

Anthropomorphic Figurines at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Jordan and Israel

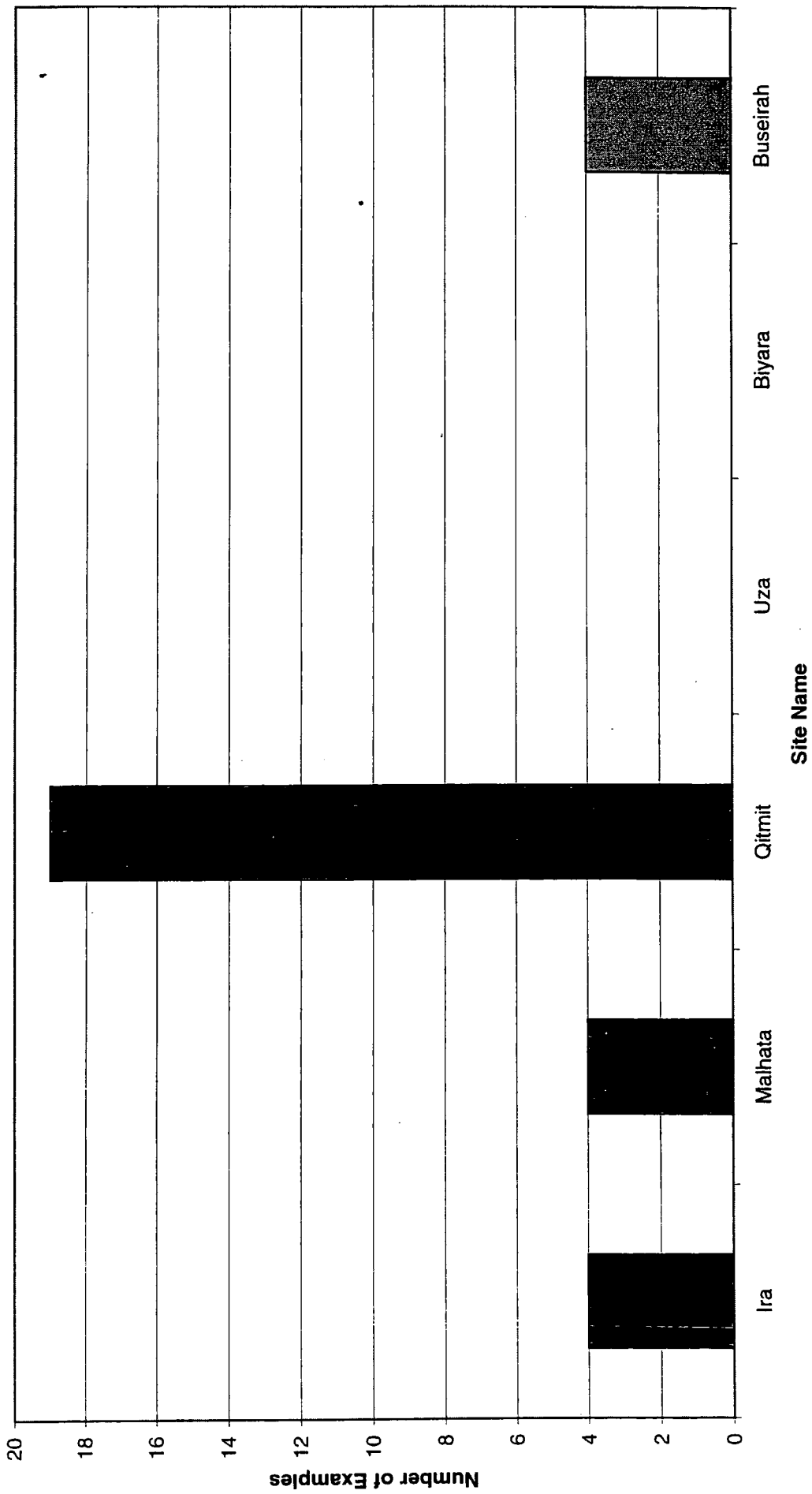


Fig. 123

Stone Vessels at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Jordan and Israel

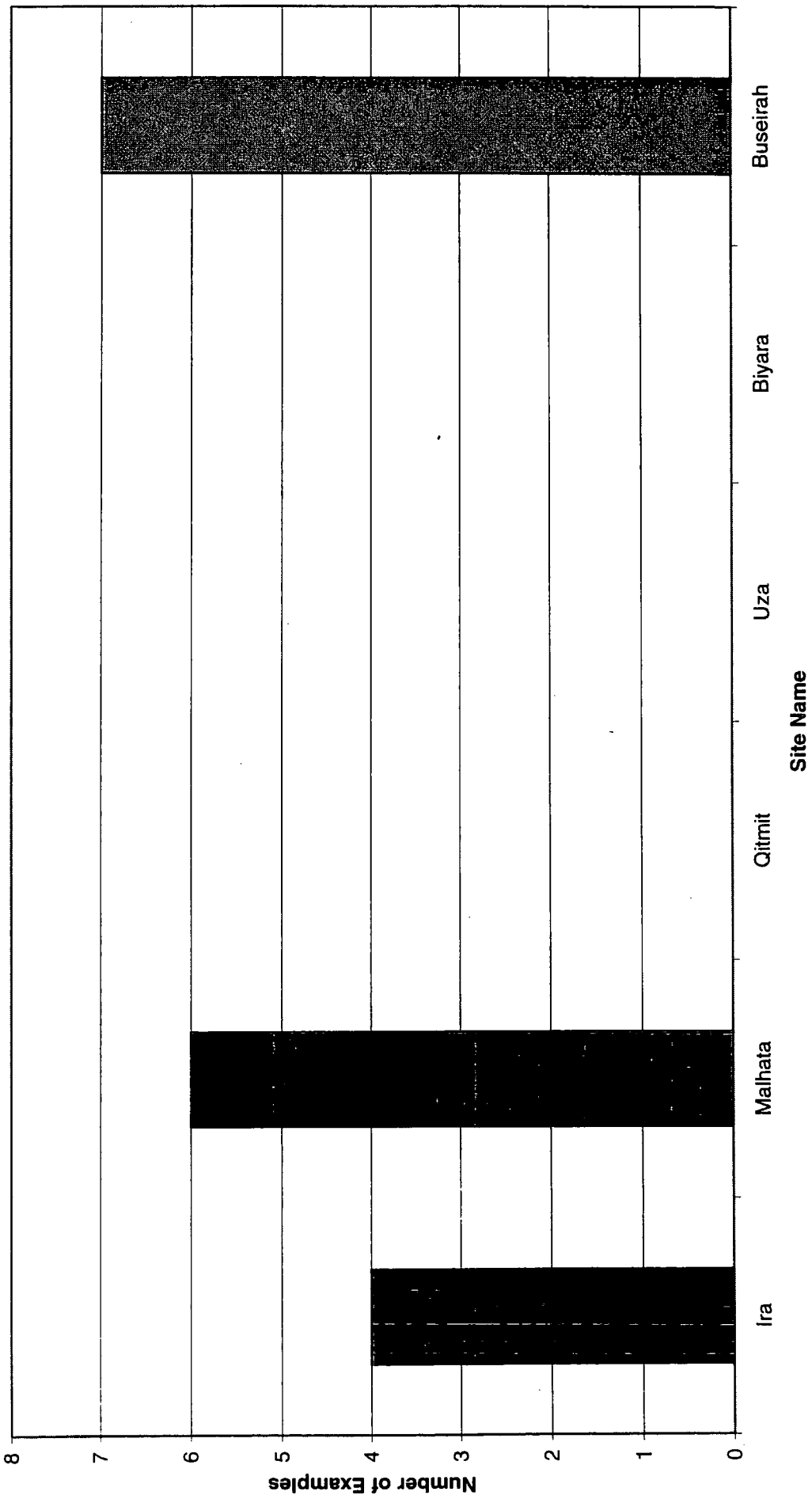


Fig. 124

Decorative Elements/'Art' at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Jordan and Israel

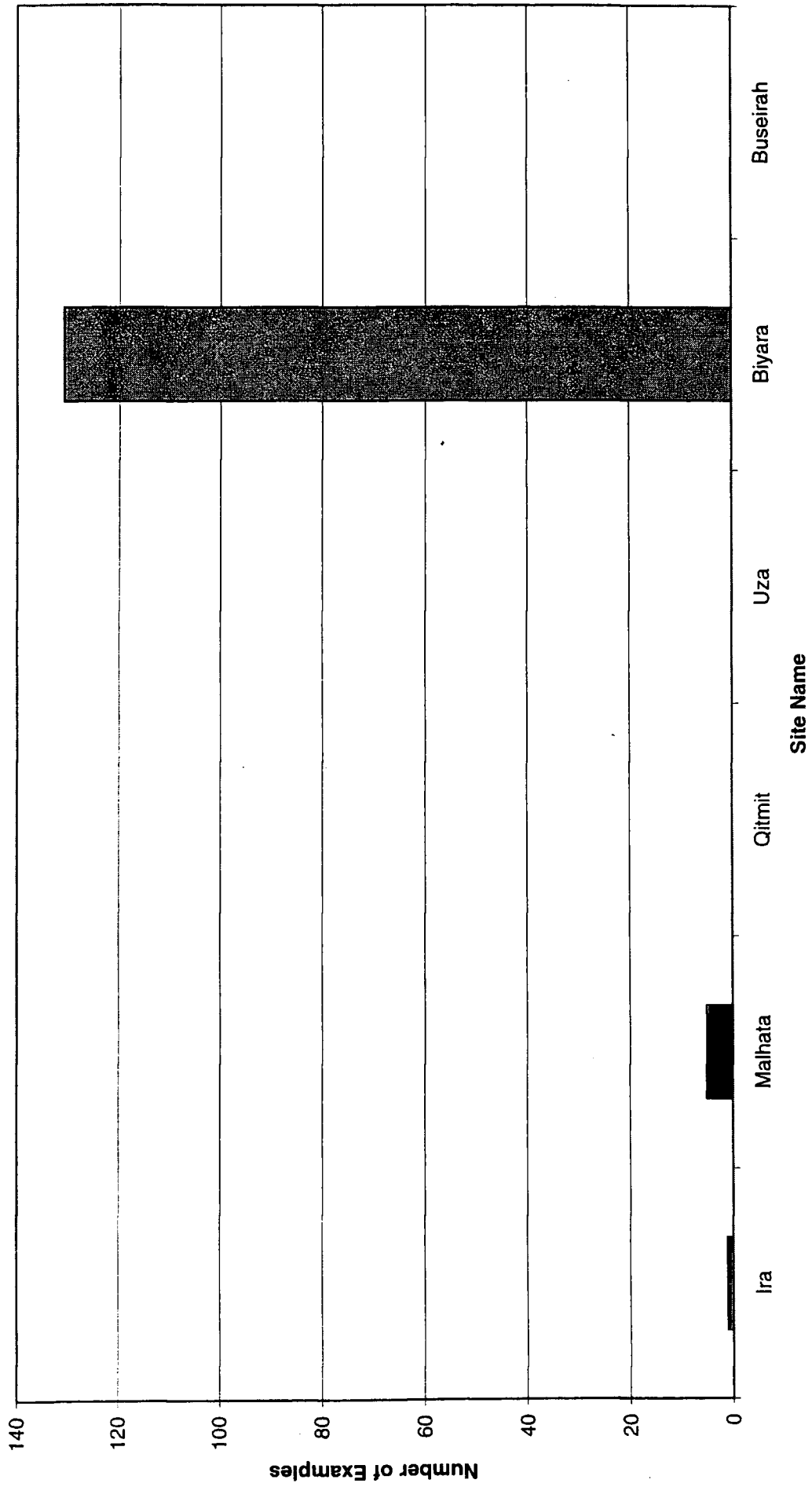


Fig. 125

'Cult Stands' at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Jordan and Israel

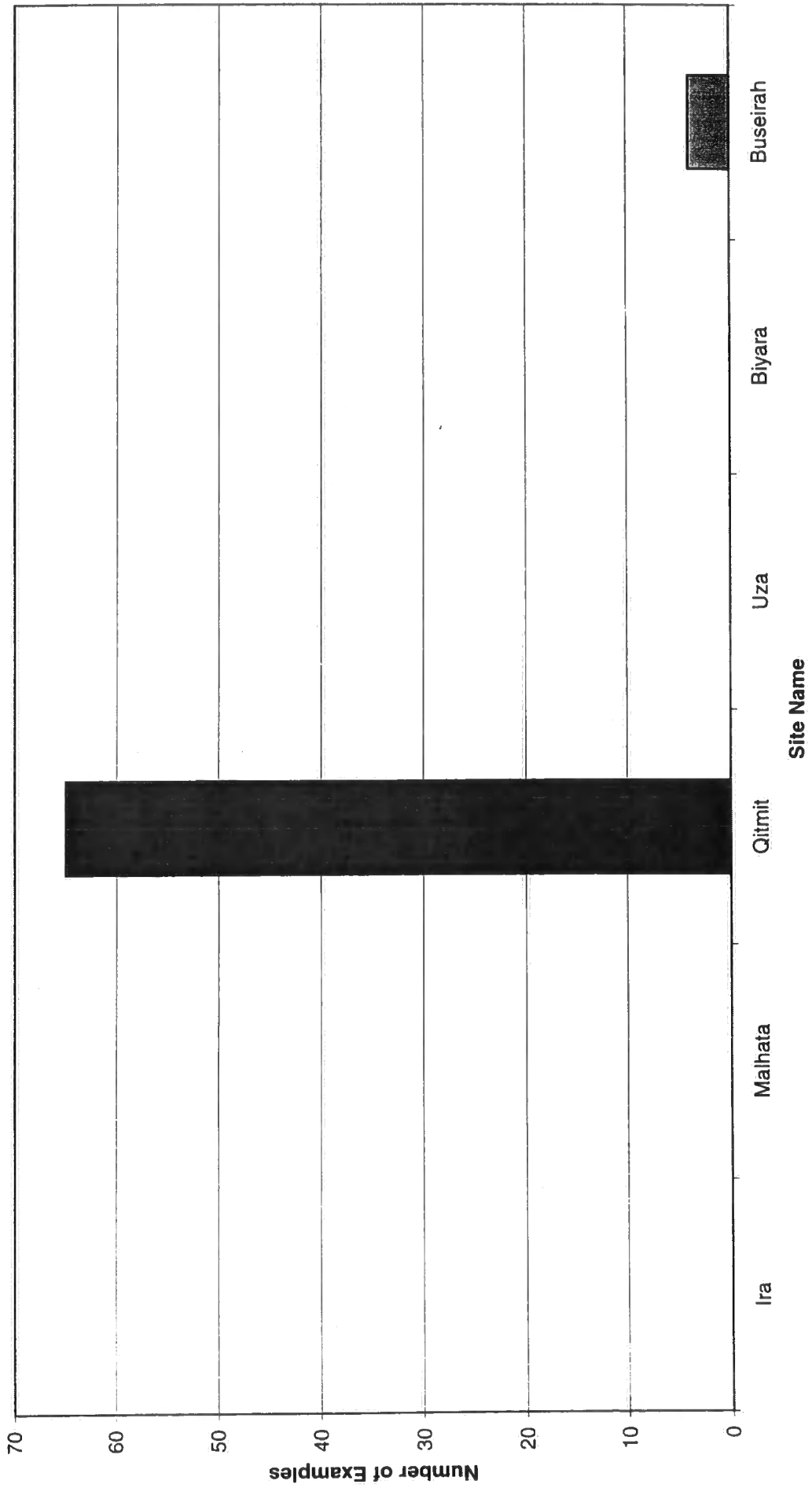


Fig. 126

Seals/Seal Impressions at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Jordan and Israel

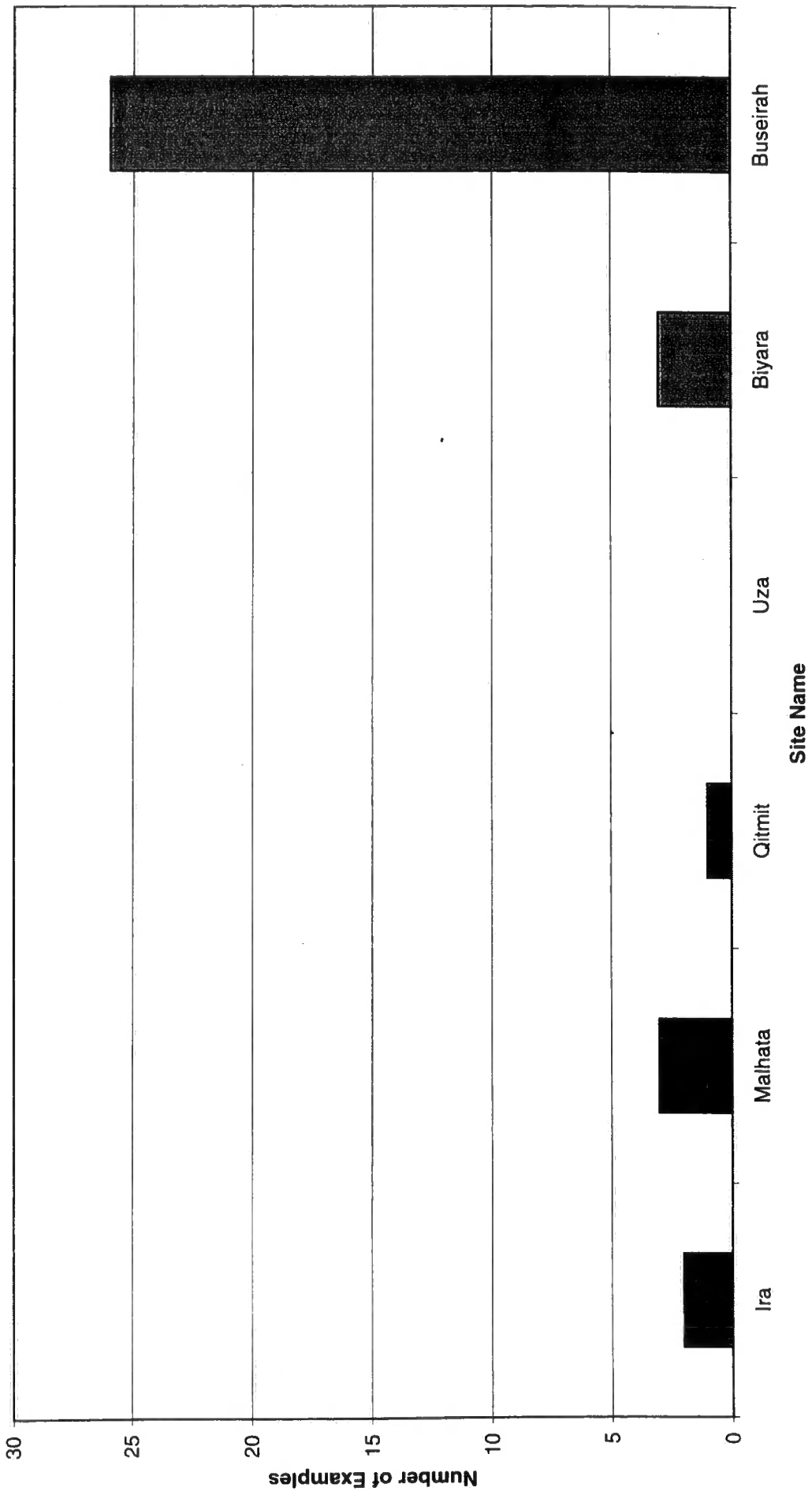


Fig. 127

Coarse Stone at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Jordan and Israel

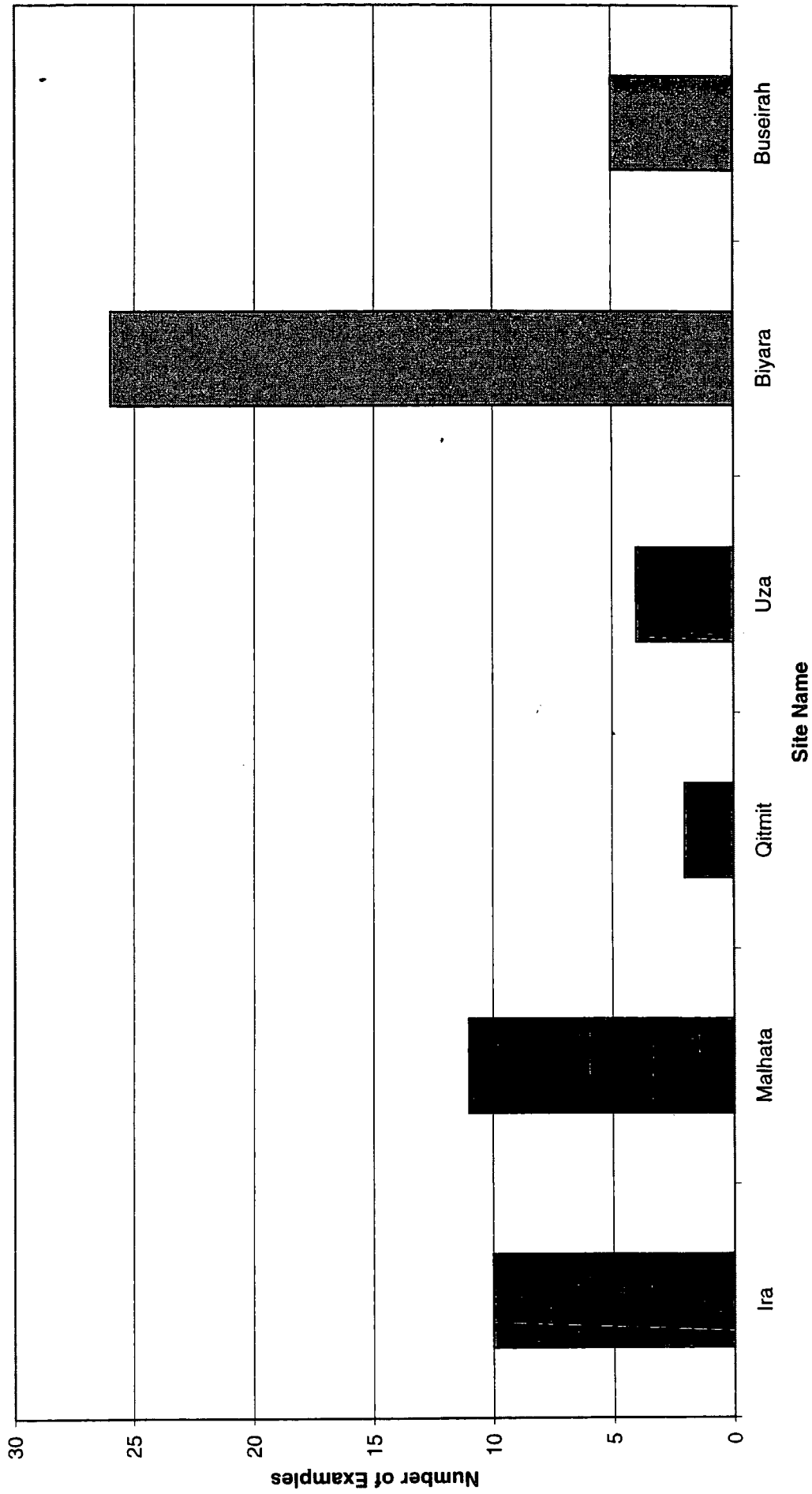


Fig. 128

Shells at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Jordan and Israel

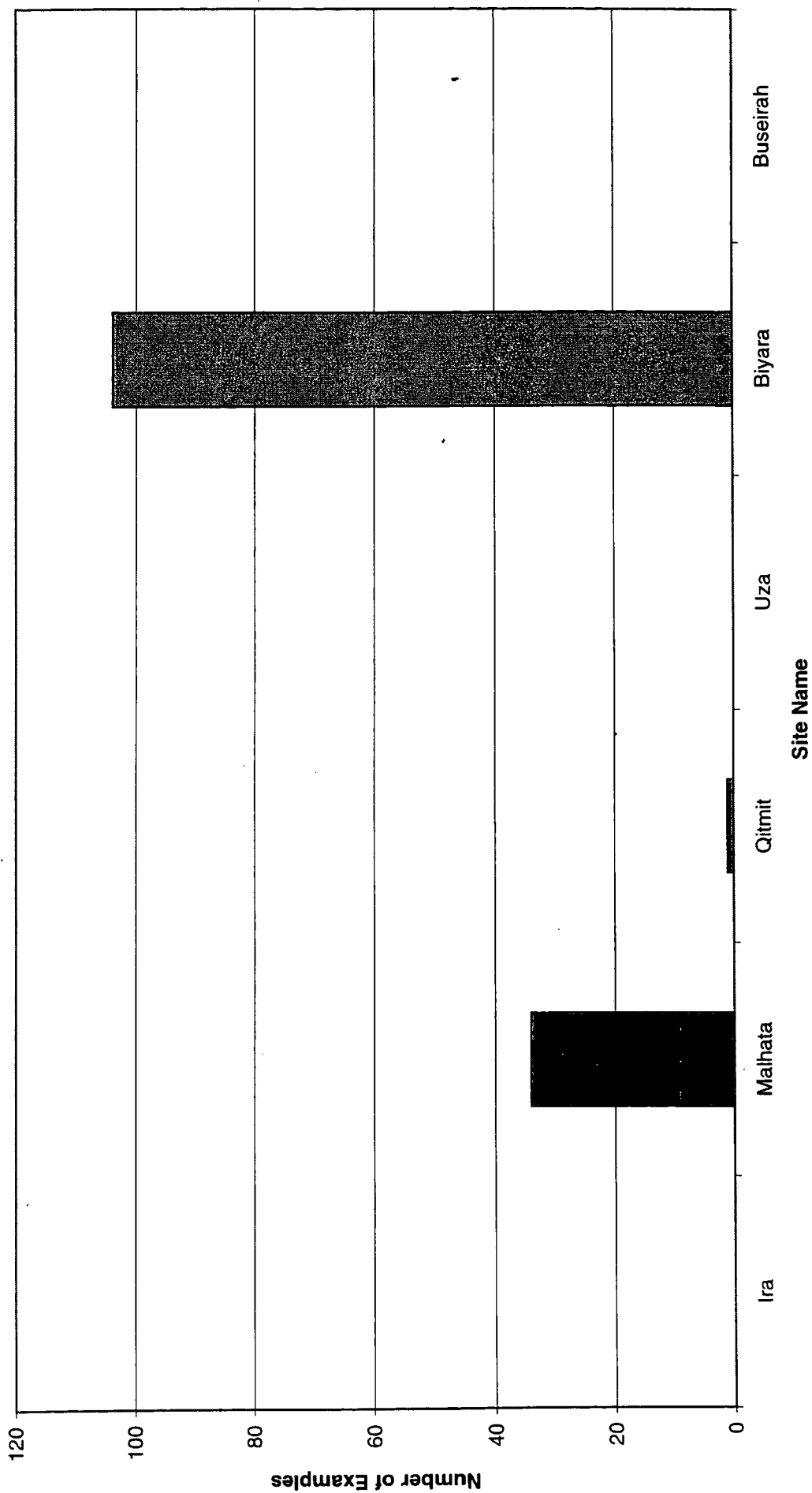


Fig. 129

Incense Stands at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Jordan and Israel

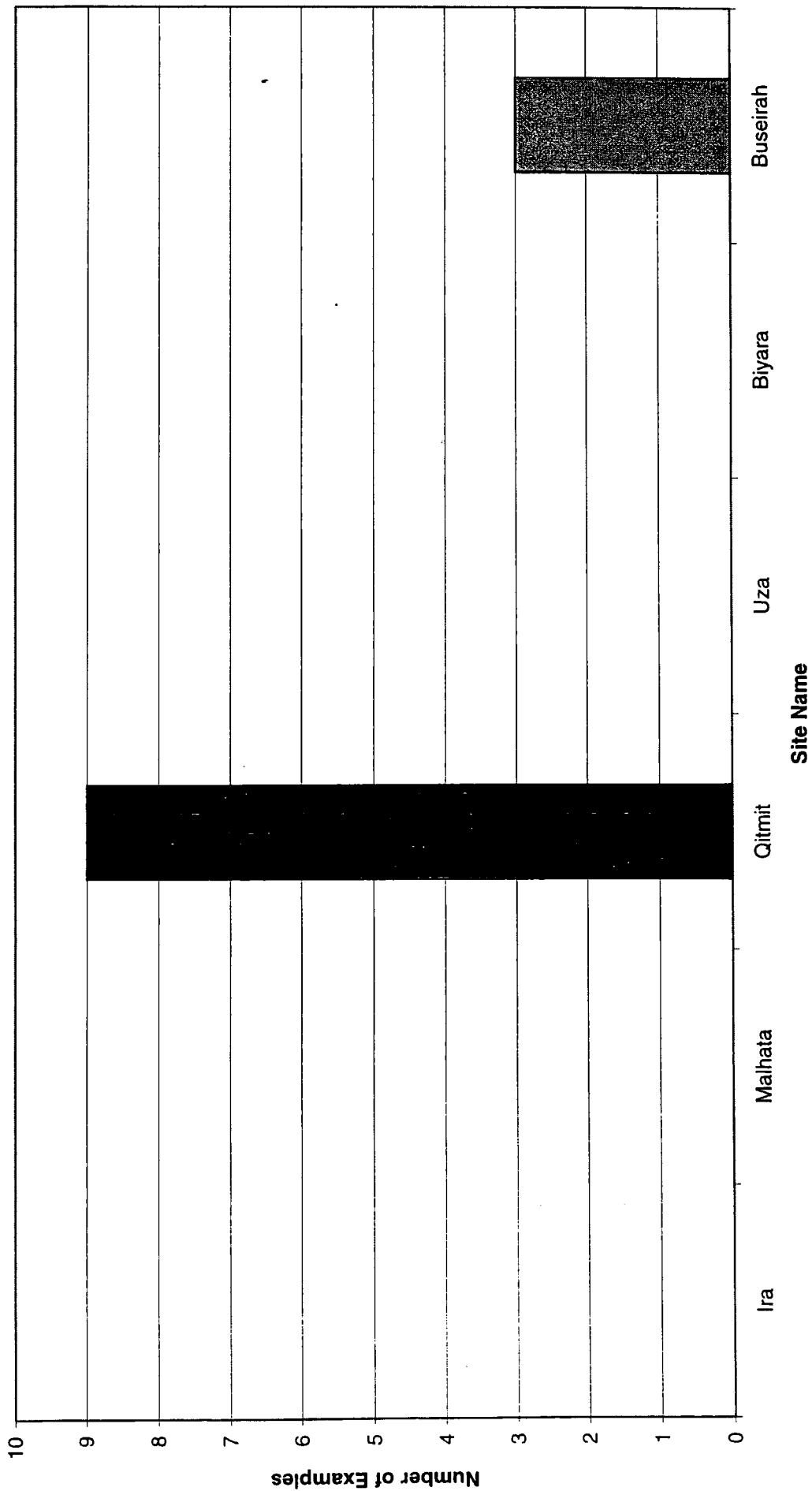


Fig. 130

Ostraca/Inscriptions at Sites with 'Edomite' Pottery in Jordan and Israel

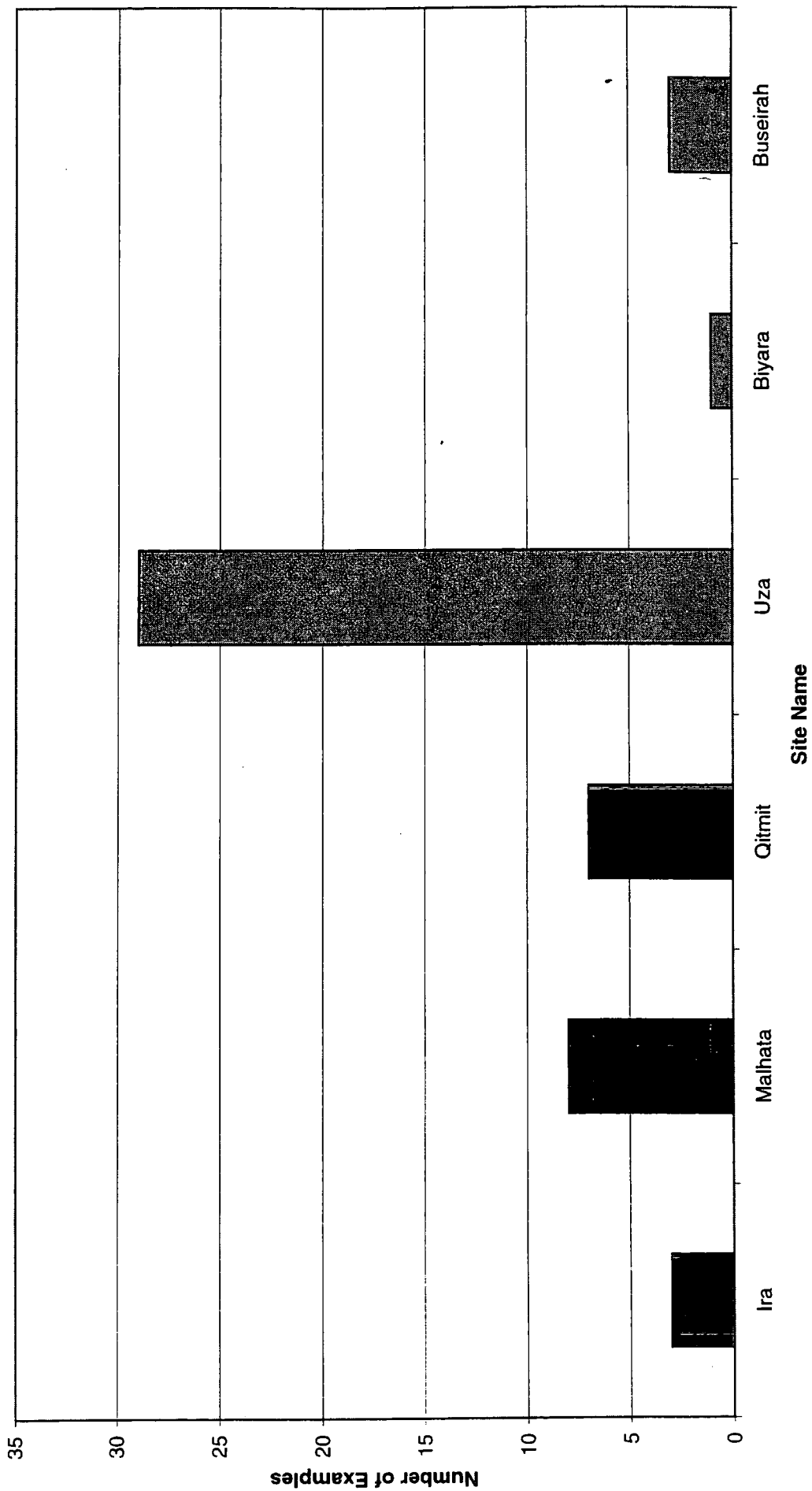


Fig. 131

NB: Black text indicates non-Edomite pottery found in a particular context.

▲	Bowl Form Type A
■	Bowl Form Type B
●	Bowl Form Type D
✱	Bowl Form Type J
△	Bowl Form Type K
□	Bowl Form Type L
○	Bowl Form Type N
✱	Cooking Pot Form Type A

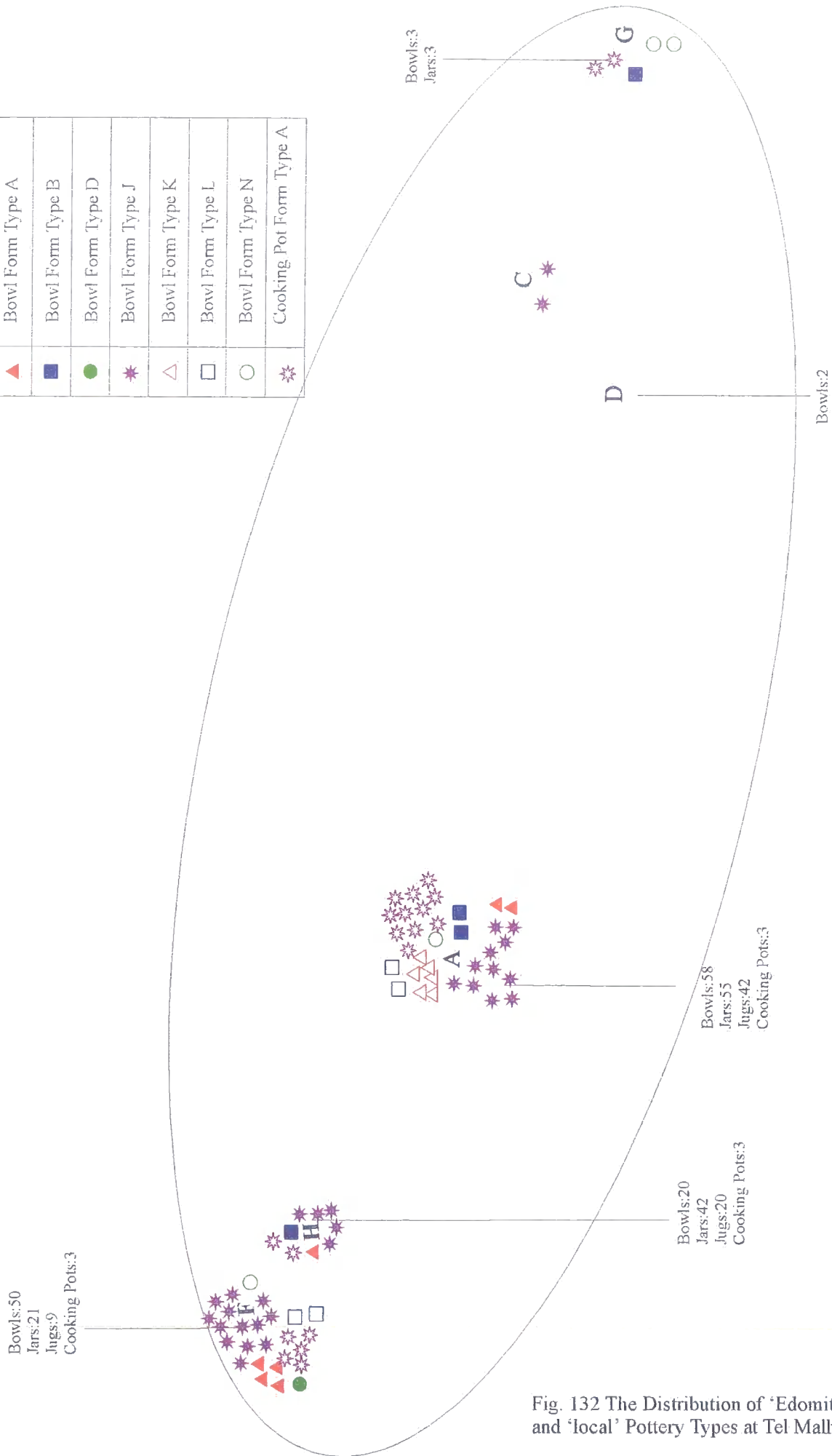


Fig. 132 The Distribution of 'Edomite' and 'local' Pottery Types at Tel Mallhata

monetary amounts too great to be represented by symbols alone.

	Weights
	Seals/Seal Impressions
	Shells
	Weaving
	Tools/Implements
	Weaponry
	Coarse Stone
	Decorative Elements/'Art'
	Stone Vessels
	Jewelry
	Anthropomorphic Figurines
	Zoomorphic Figurines
	Ostraca
	'Cult' Stands
	Incense Stands

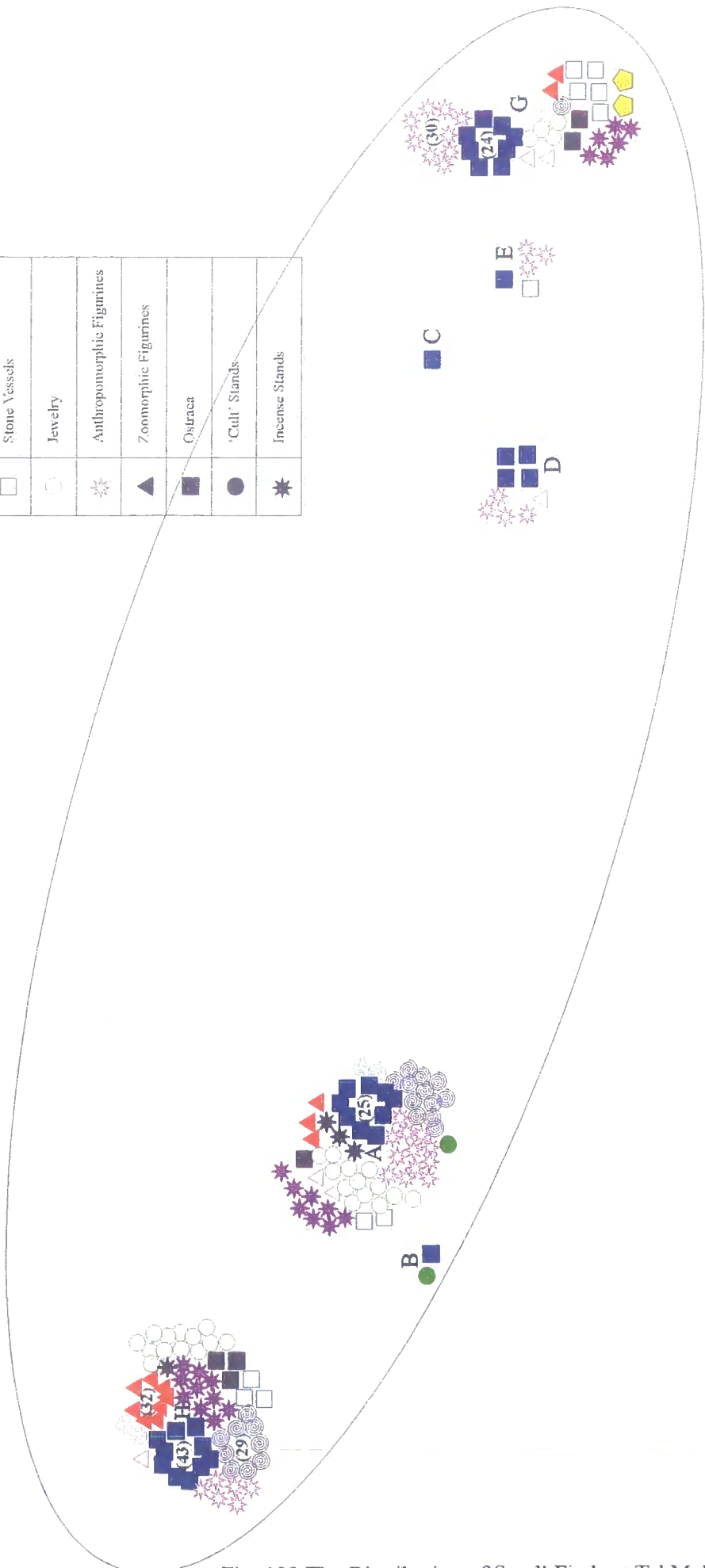


Fig. 133 The Distribution of Small Finds at Tel Malhata

	Cooking Pot Form Type A
▲	Bowl Form Type A
■	Bowl Form Type B
●	Bowl Form Type D
✱	Bowl Form Type J
△	Bowl Form Type O
□	Bowl Form Type P
○	Painted 'Edomite' Sherds
✱	Denticulated 'Edomite' Sherds

NB: Black text indicates non-'Edomite' pottery found in a particular context.

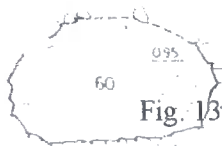
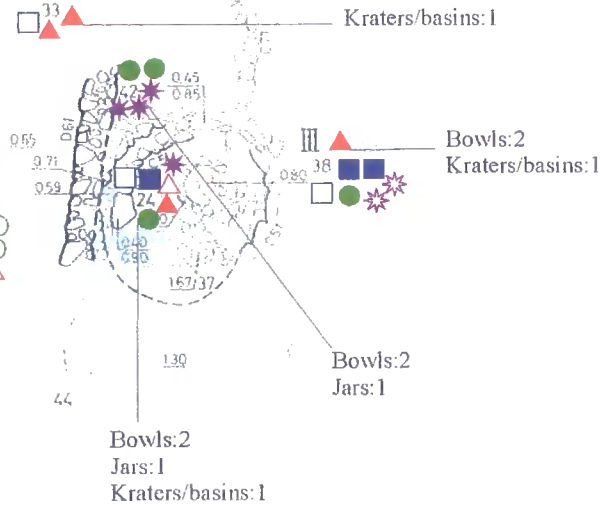
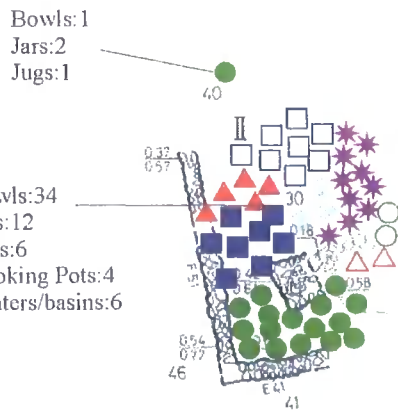
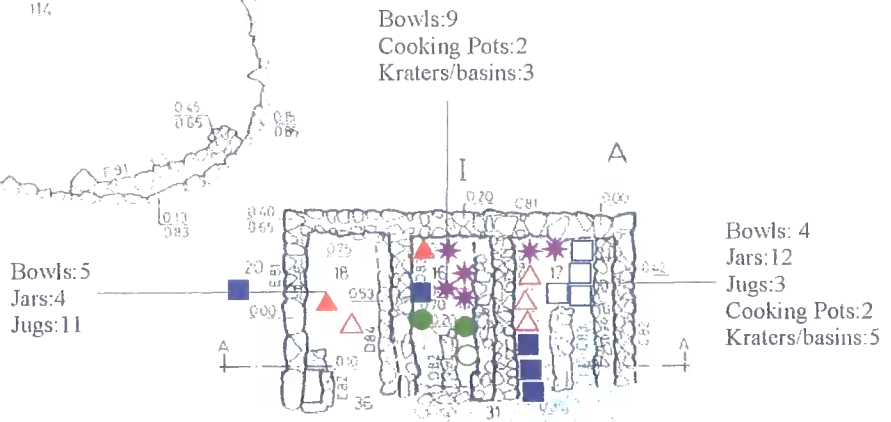
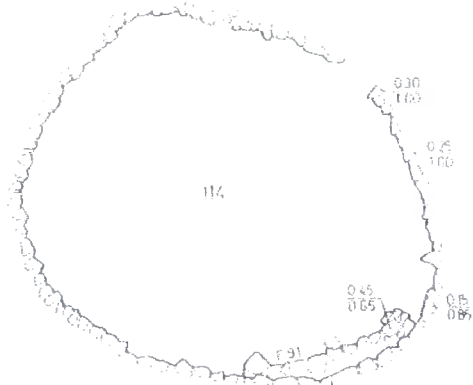
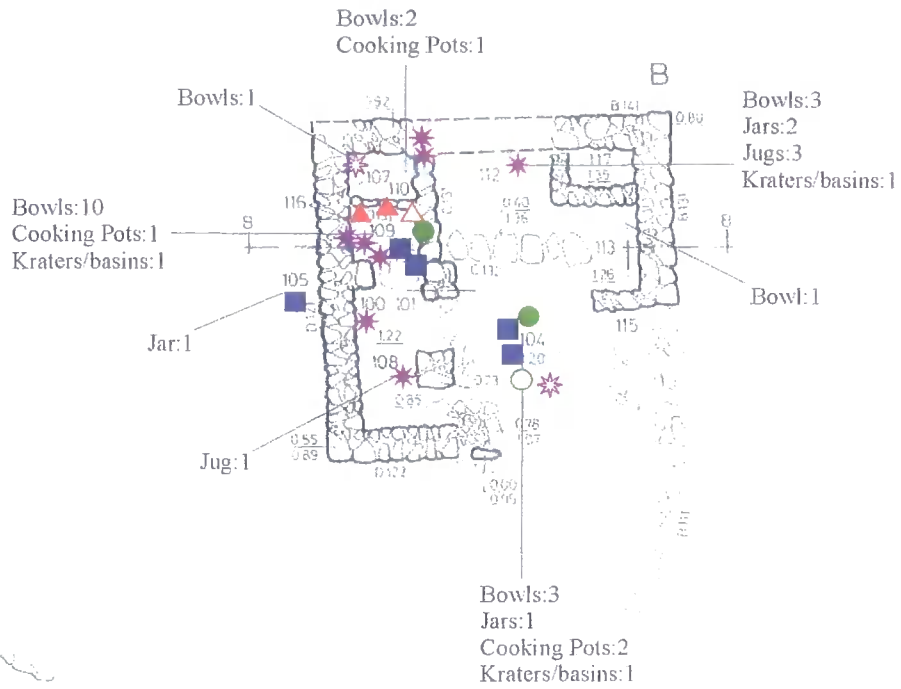


Fig. 134 The Distribution of 'Edomite' and Late Iron Age Pottery Types at Horvat Qitmit



Fig. 135 The Distribution of Small Finds at Horvat Qitmit

0 5m

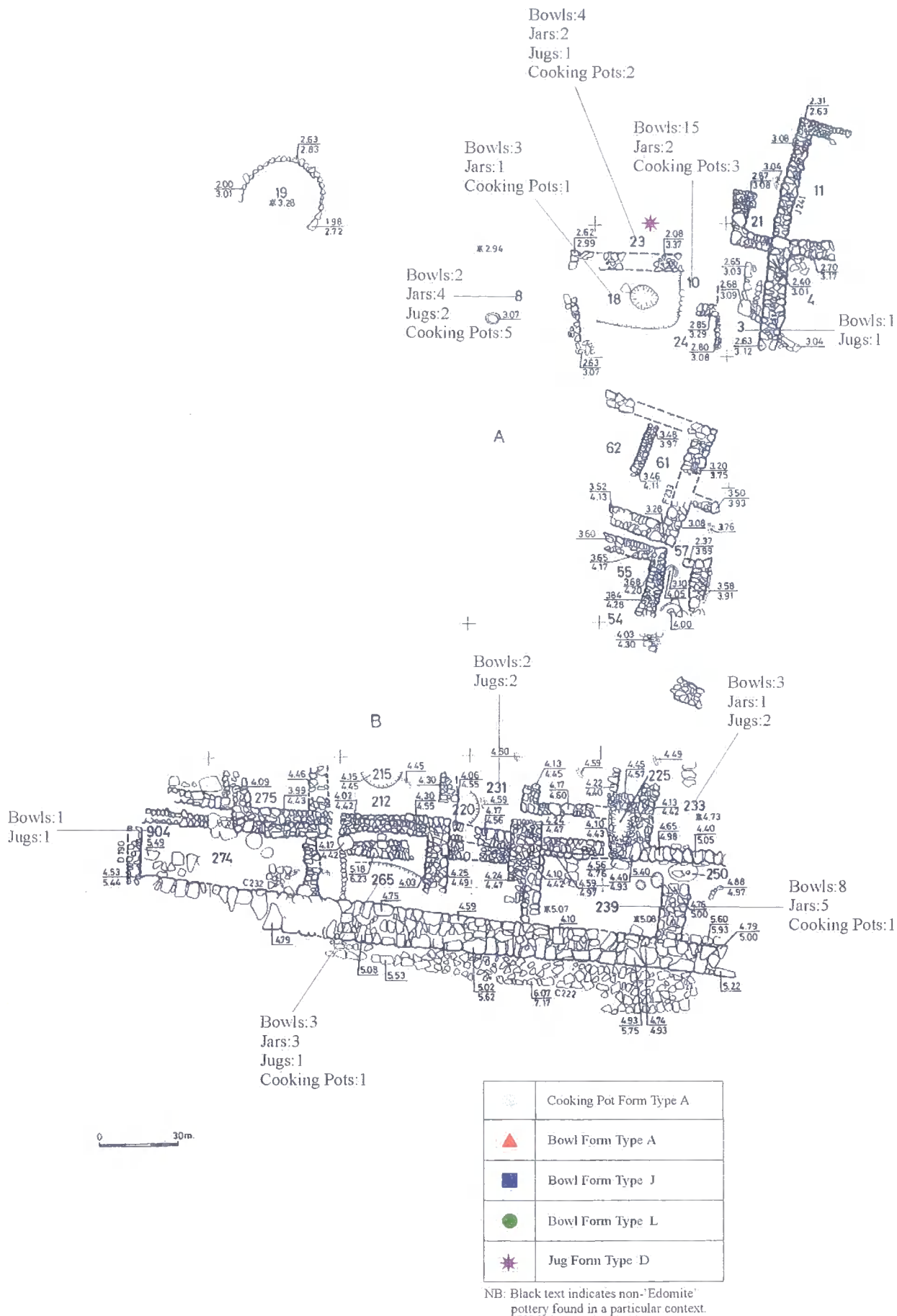


Fig. 136 The Distribution of 'Edomite' and Late Iron Age Pottery in Area A and B at Tel 'Ira



NB: Black text indicates non-'Edomite' pottery found in a particular context. Two Bowl Form Type J were found in Locus 330 which is unmarked.

Fig. 137 The Distribution of 'Edomite' Pottery and Late Iron Age Pottery in Area C at Tel 'Ira

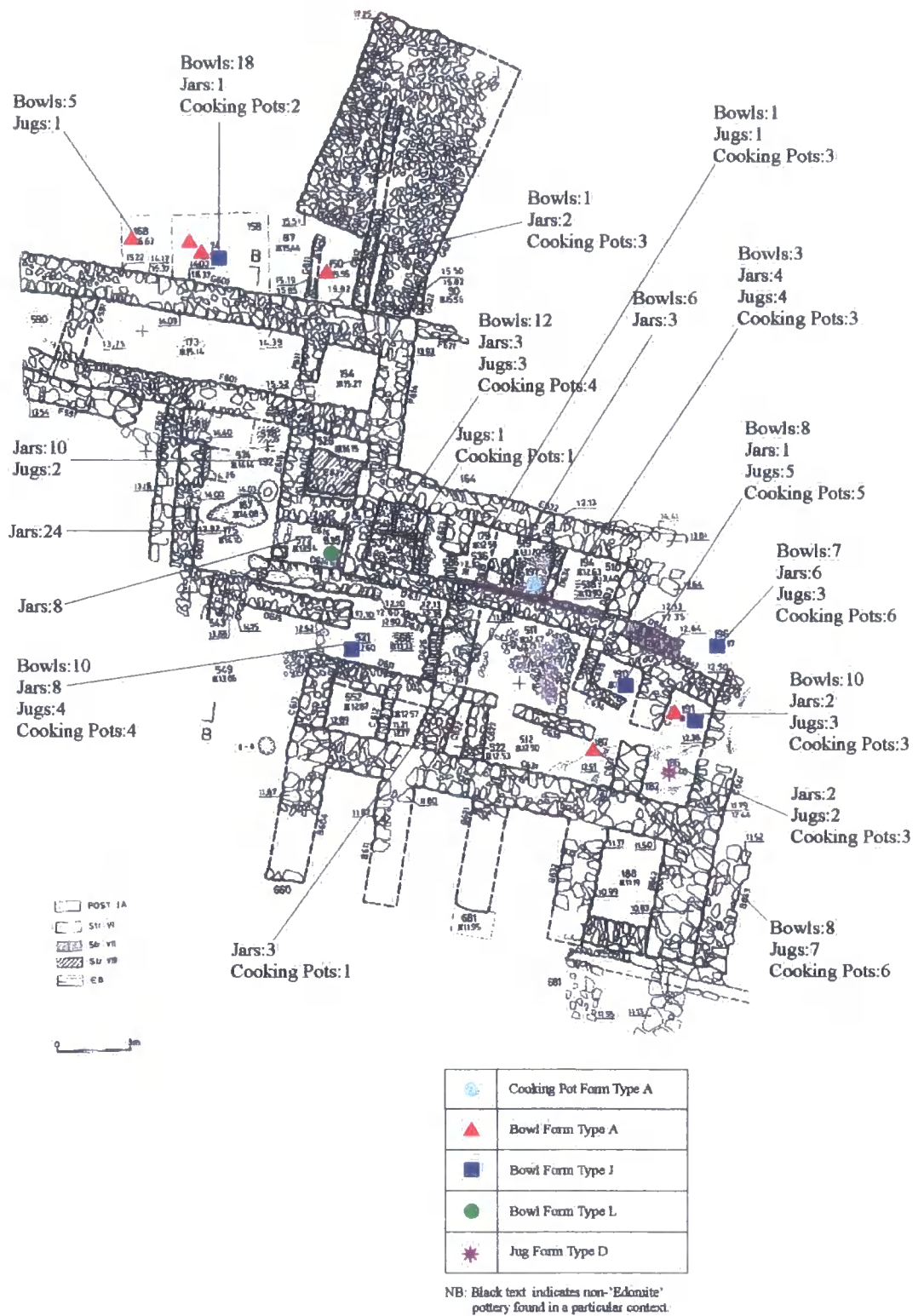


Fig. 138 The Distribution of 'Edomite' and Late Iron Age Pottery in Area E at Tel 'Ira

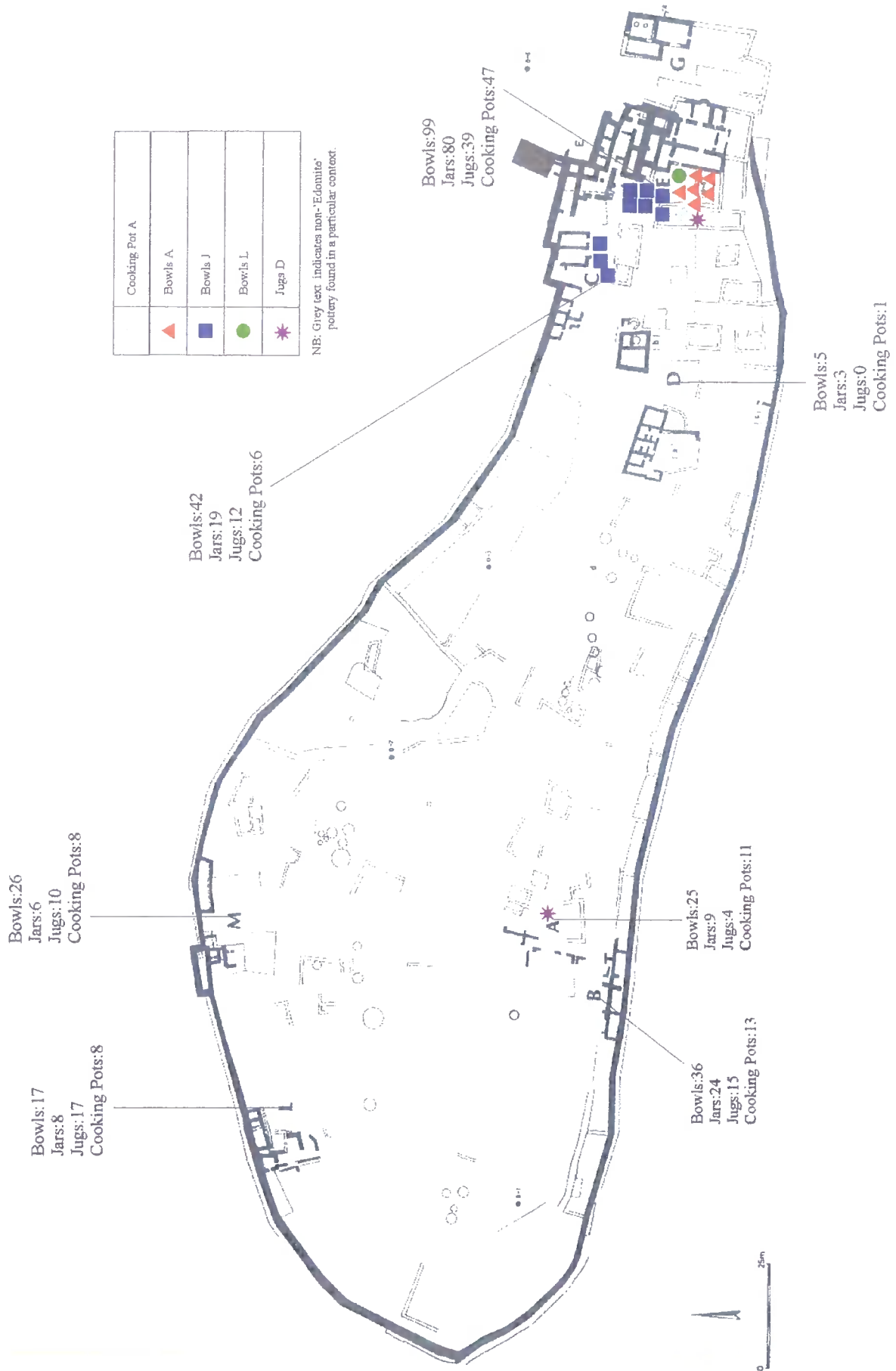


Fig. 139 The Distribution of 'Edomite' and Late Iron Age Pottery at Tel 'Ira
















	Weights
	Seals/Seal Impressions
	Shells
	Weaving
	Tools/Implements
	Weaponry
	Coarse Stone
	Decorative Elements/'Art'
	Stone Vessels
	Jewelry
	Anthropomorphic Figurines
	Zoomorphic Figurines
	Ostraca
	'Cult' Stands
	Incense Stands



Fig. 140 The Distribution of Small Finds in Area A and B at Tel Ira



Fig. 141 The Distribution of Small Finds in Area C at Tel 'Ira

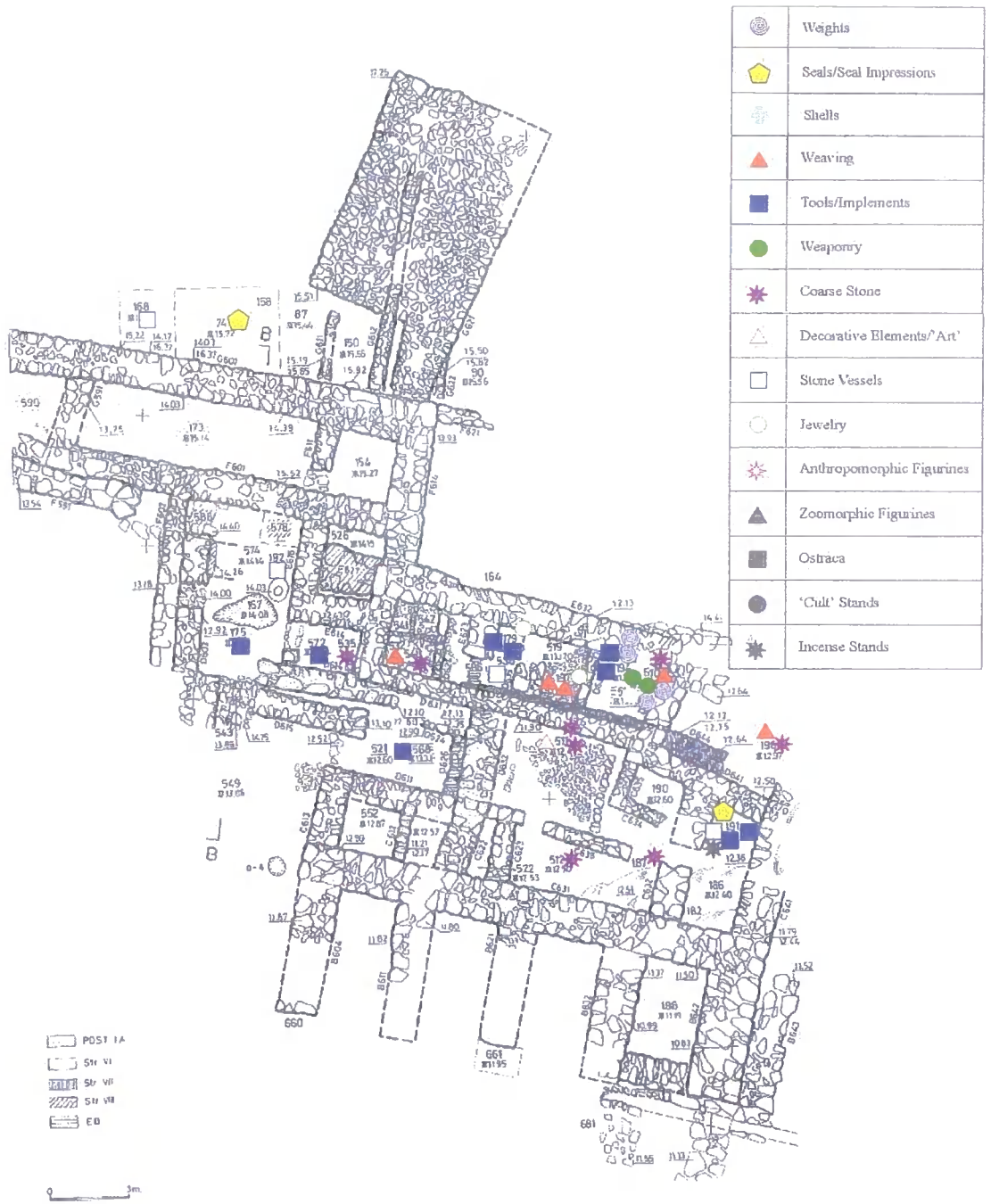
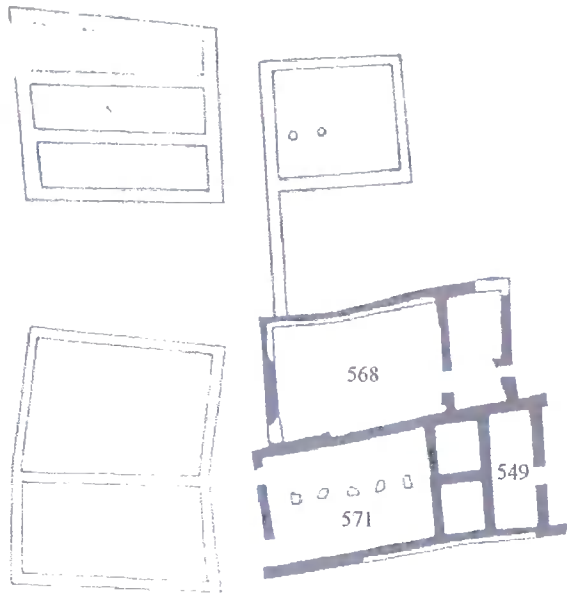


Fig. 142 The Distribution of Small Finds in Area E at Tel 'Ira



Fig. 143 The Distribution of Small Finds at Horvat 'Uza



○	Bowl Form Type B
▲	Bowl Form Type J
■	Bowl Form Type K
●	Bowl Form Type L
*	Cooking Pot Form Type A

Black text indicates non-'Edomite' pottery found in particular contexts.

NB: 1 Cooking Pot Form Type A in Locus 702 (unmarked)
 1 Cooking Pot Form Type A in Locus 1253 (unmarked)
 2 Bowl Form Type J in Locus 1253 (unmarked)
 2 Bowl Form Type L in Locus 1253 (unmarked)
 1 Bowl Form Type K, 1 Bowl Form Type B, and 1 Bowl Form Type J, in unknown Locus.

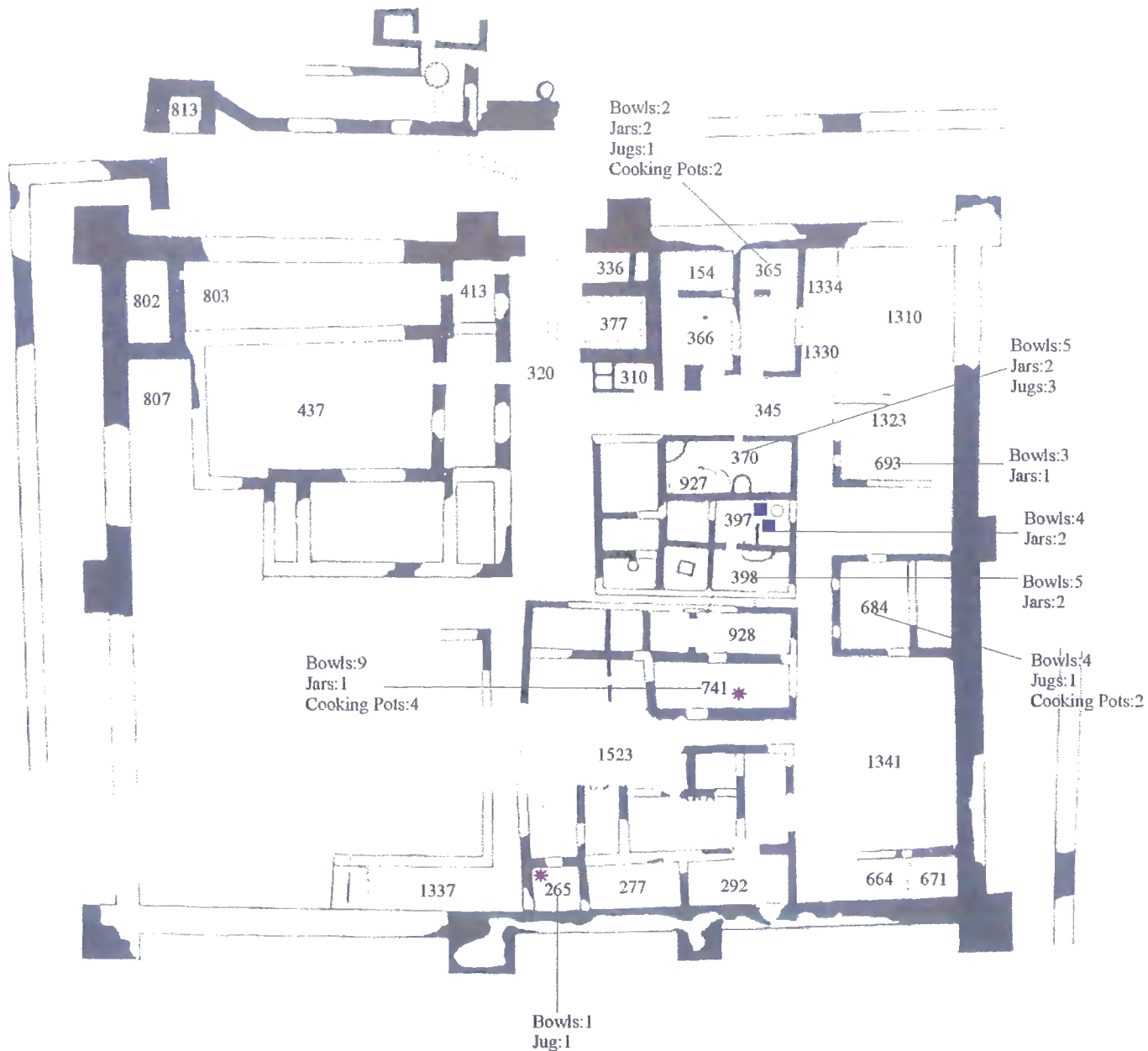


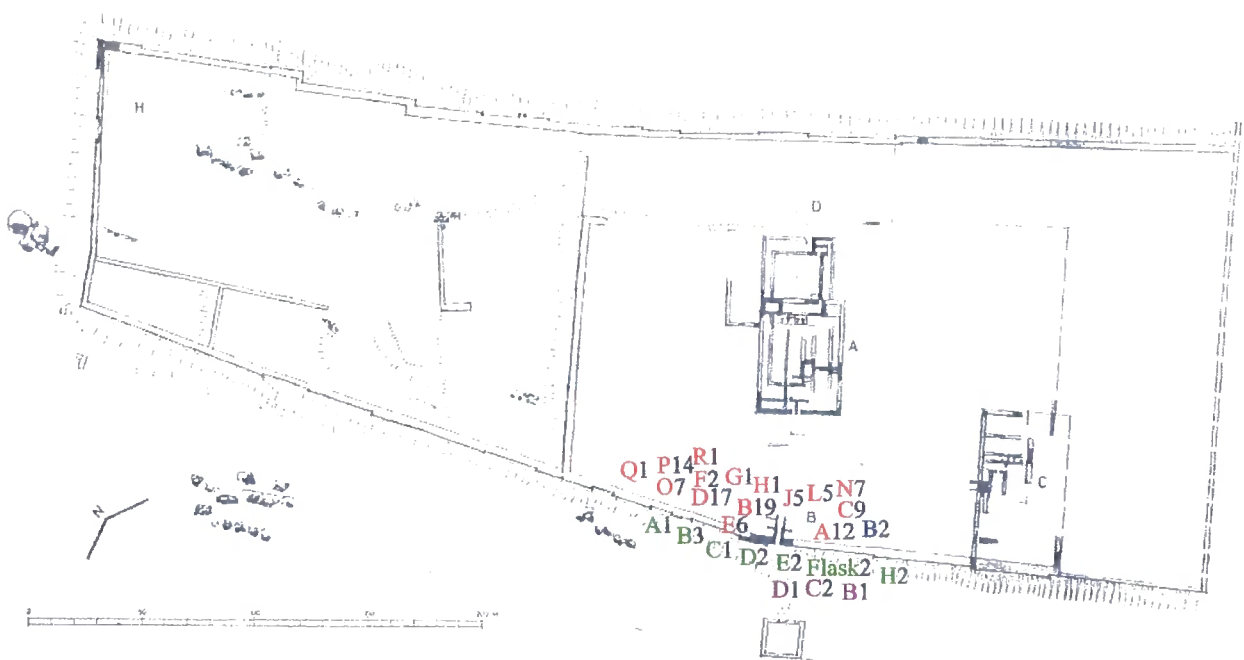
Fig. 144 The Distribution of 'Edomite' and Late Iron Age Pottery at Horvat 'Uza



Buseirah Area B1-4
Phase 3

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

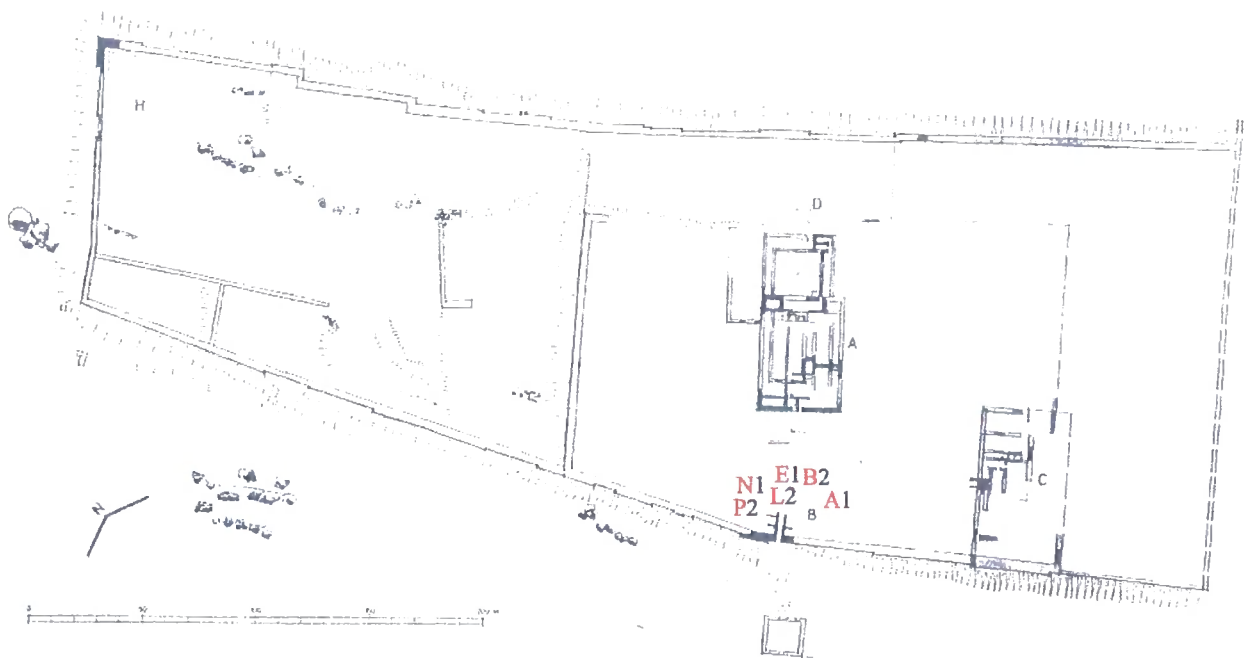
Fig. 145 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery in Buseirah Area B1-4 Phase 3



Buseirah Area B1-4
Phase 5

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

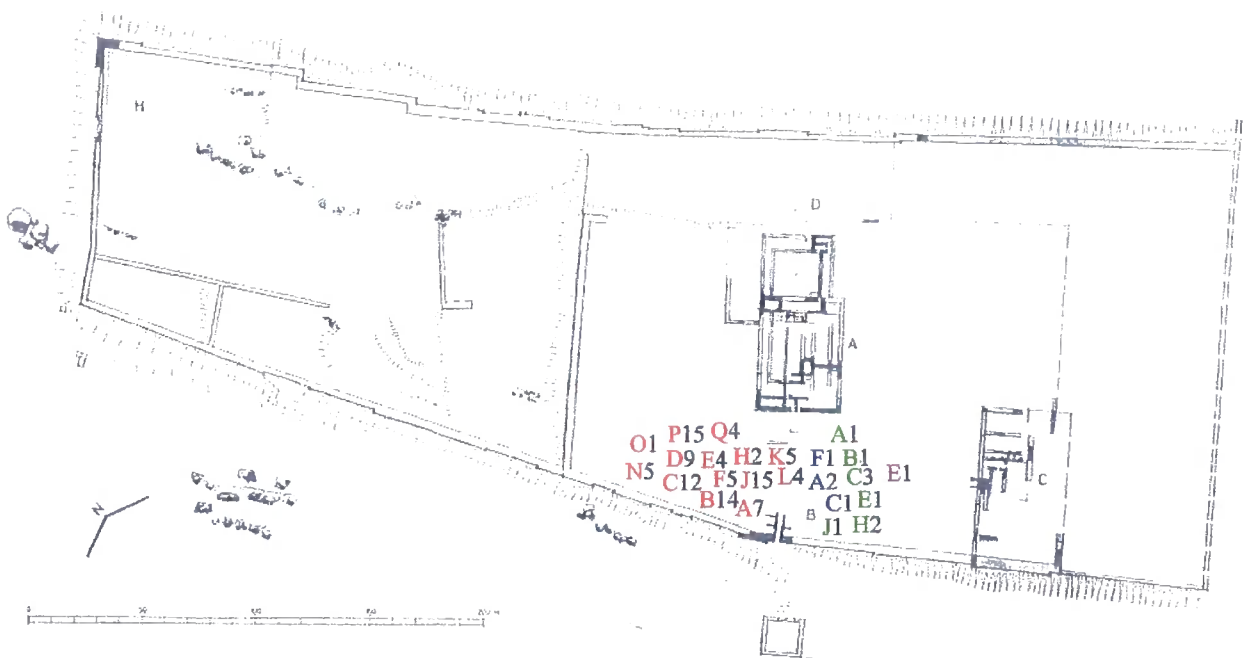
Fig. 146 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area B1-4 Phase 5



Buseirah Area B1-4
Phase 7

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

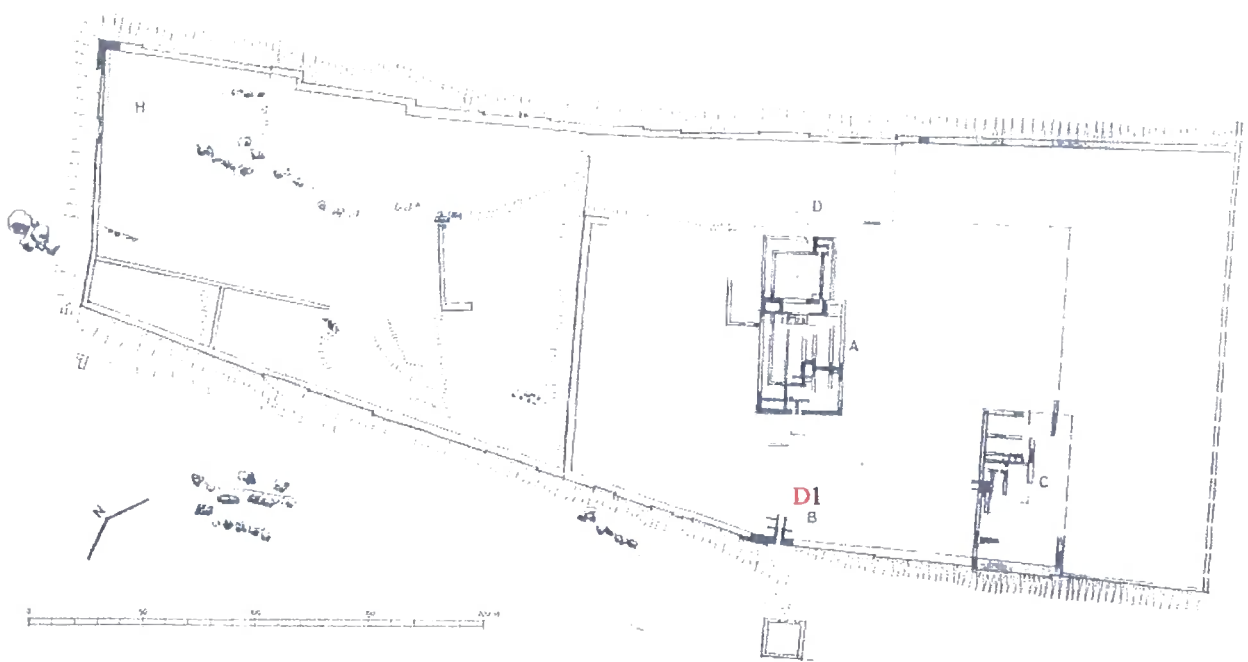
Fig. 147 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area B1-4 Phase 7



Buseirah Area B1-4
Phase 8

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

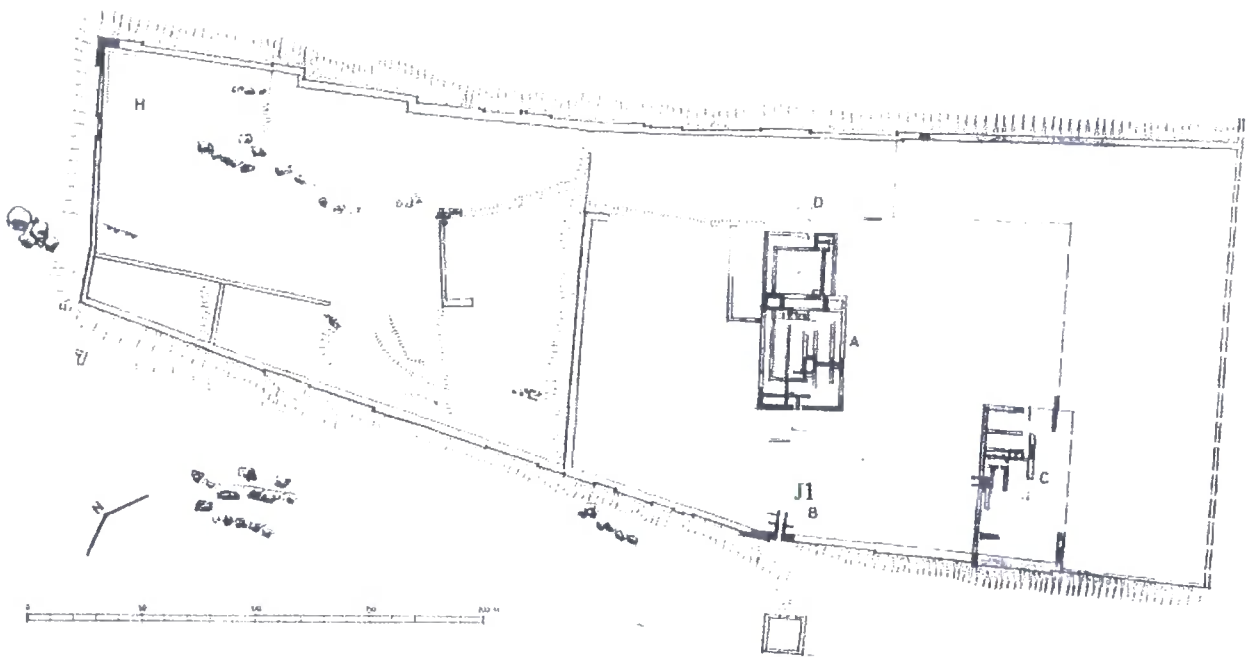
Fig. 148 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area B1-4 Phase 8



**Buseirah Area B5-8
Phase 3**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

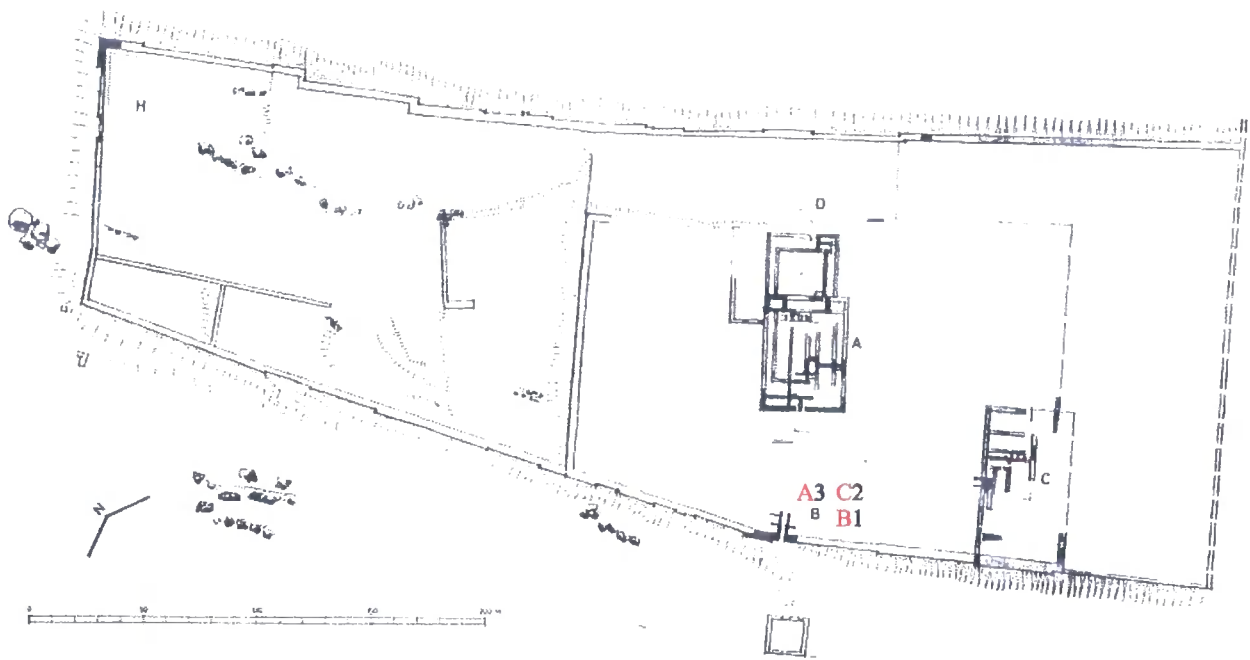
Fig. 149 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area B5-8 Phase 3



**Buseirah Area B5-8
Phase 4**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

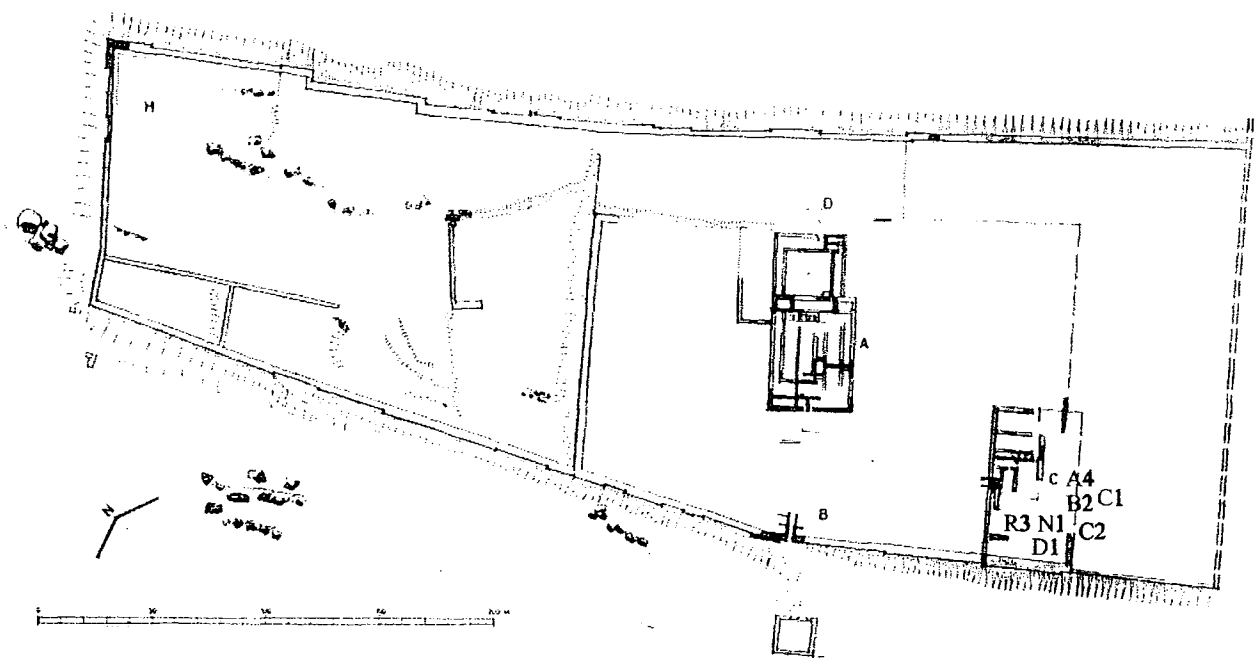
Fig. 150 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area B5-8 Phase 4



**Buseirah Area B5-8
Phase 6**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

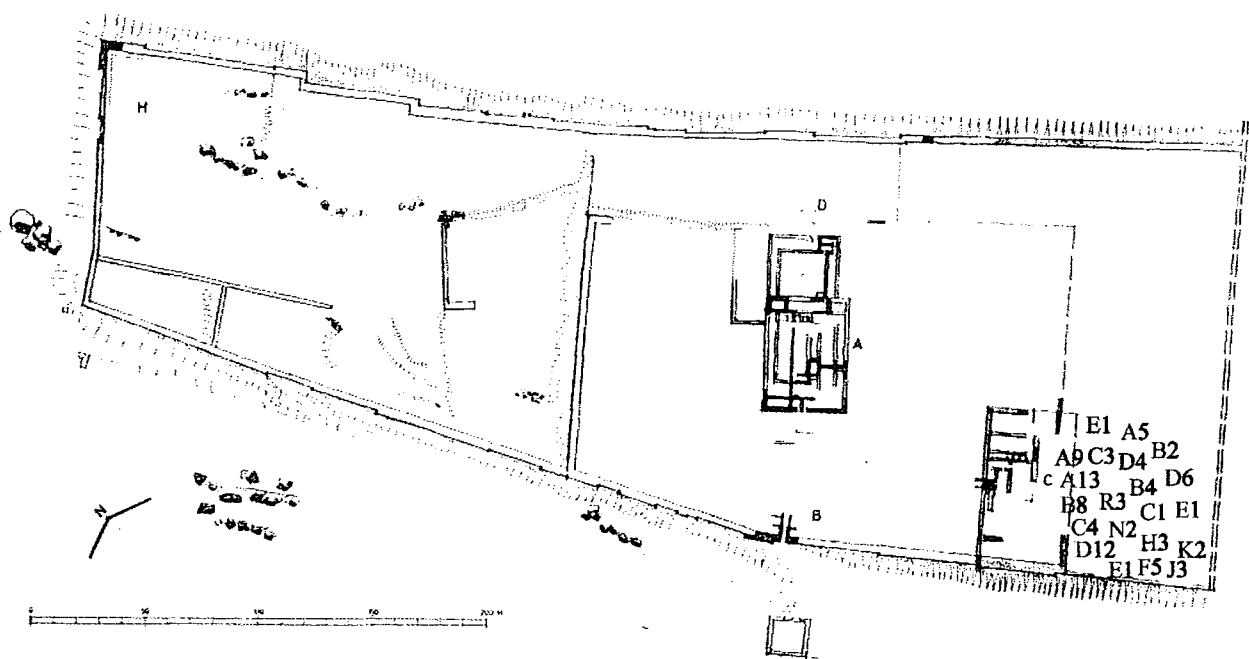
Fig. 151 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area B5-8 Phase 6



**Buseirah Area C
Phase 2**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

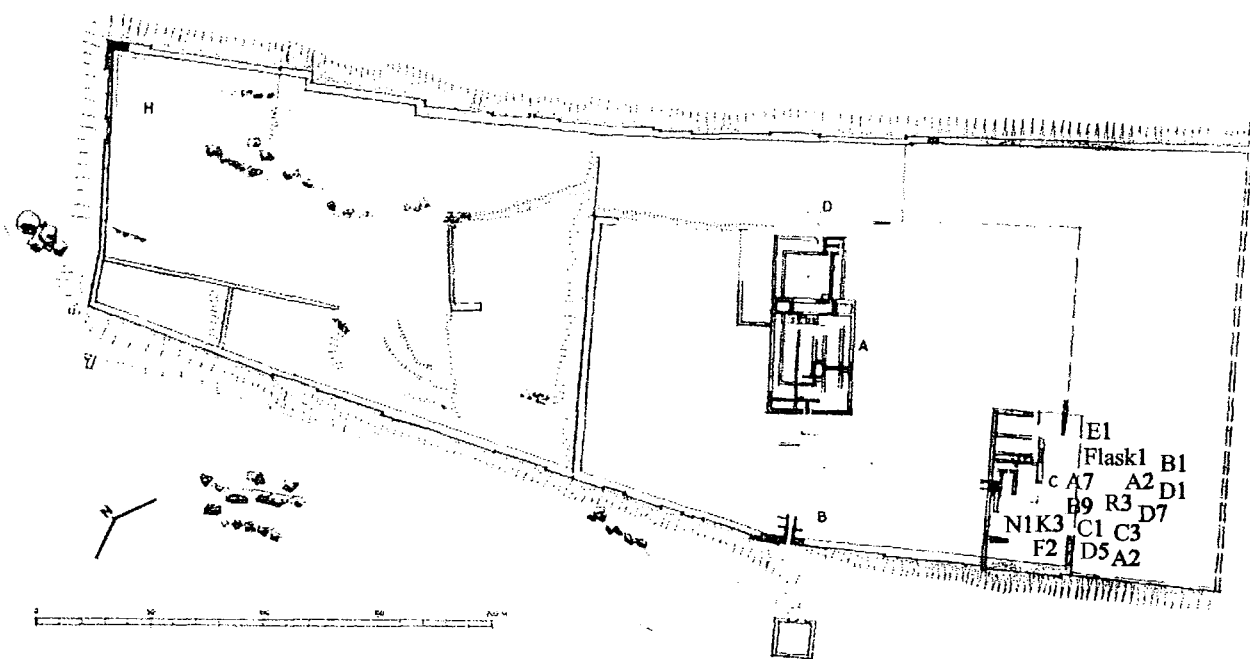
Fig. 152 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area C Phase 2



**Buseirah Area C
Phase 4**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

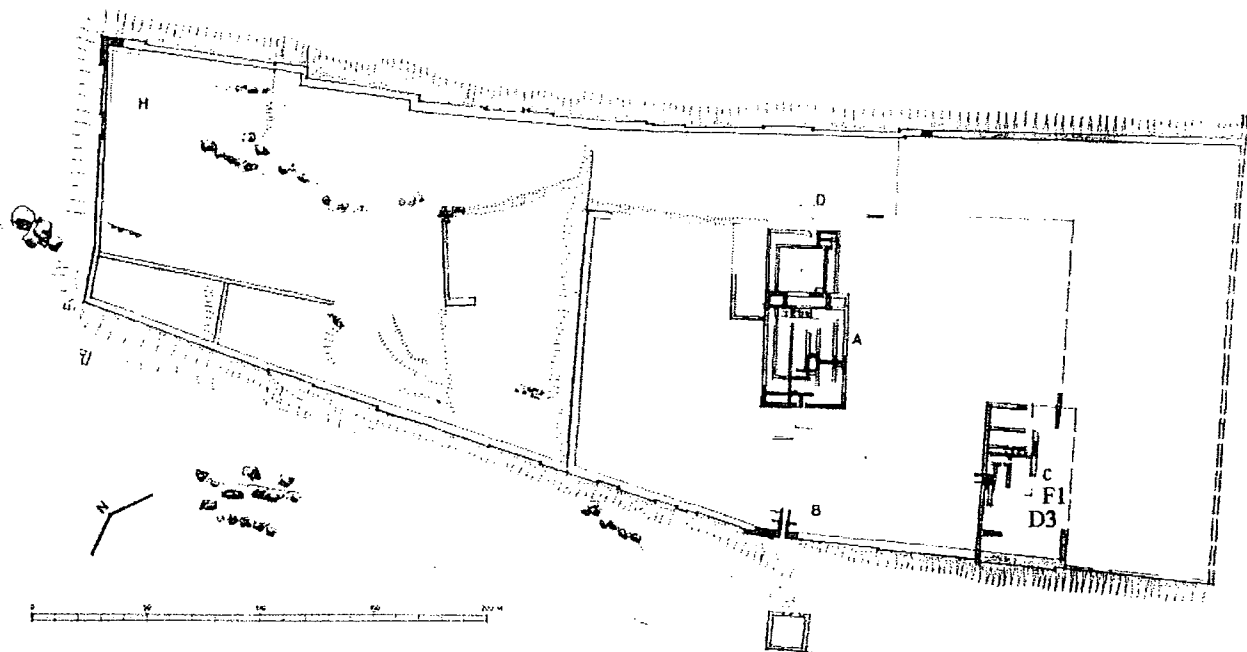
Fig. 153 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area C Phase 4



**Buseirah Area C
Phase 6**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

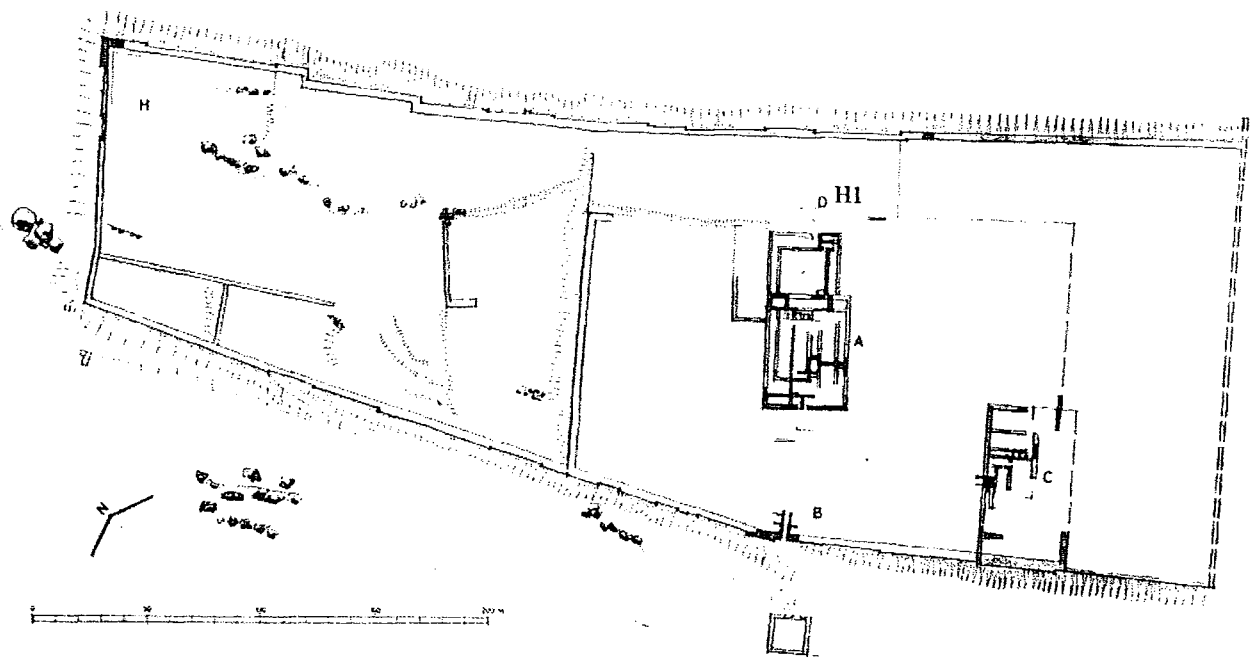
Fig. 154 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area C Phase 6



**Buseirah Area C
Phase 7**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

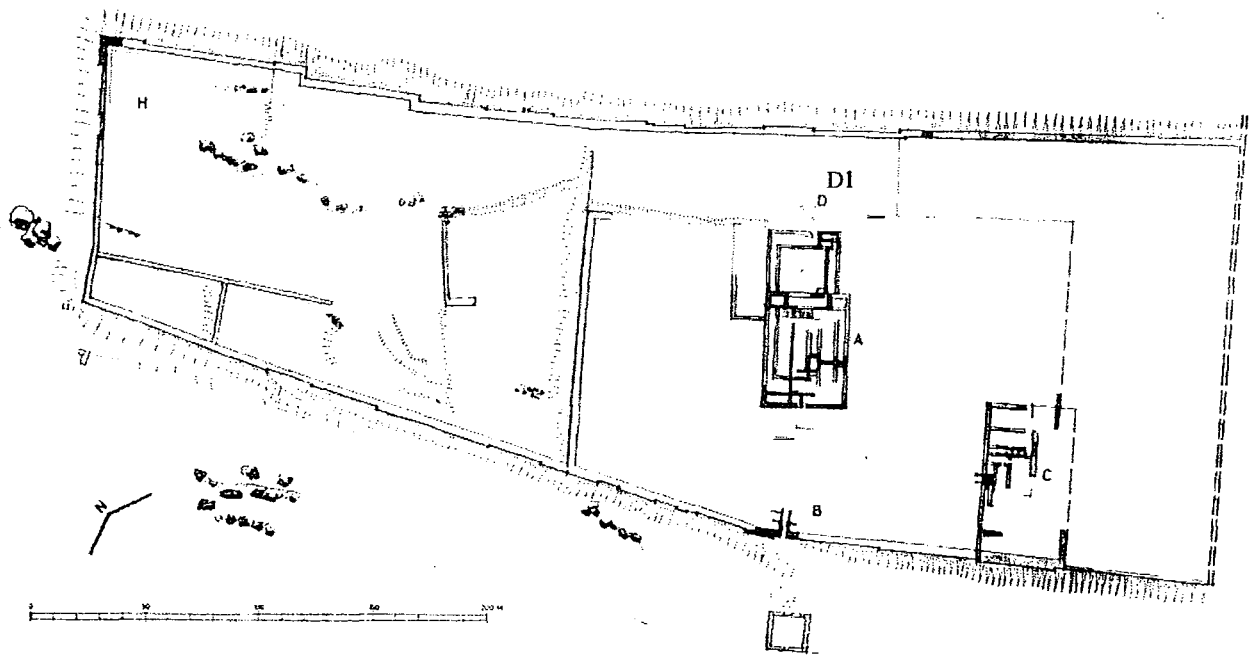
Fig. 155 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area C Phase 7



**Buseirah Area D
Phase 2**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

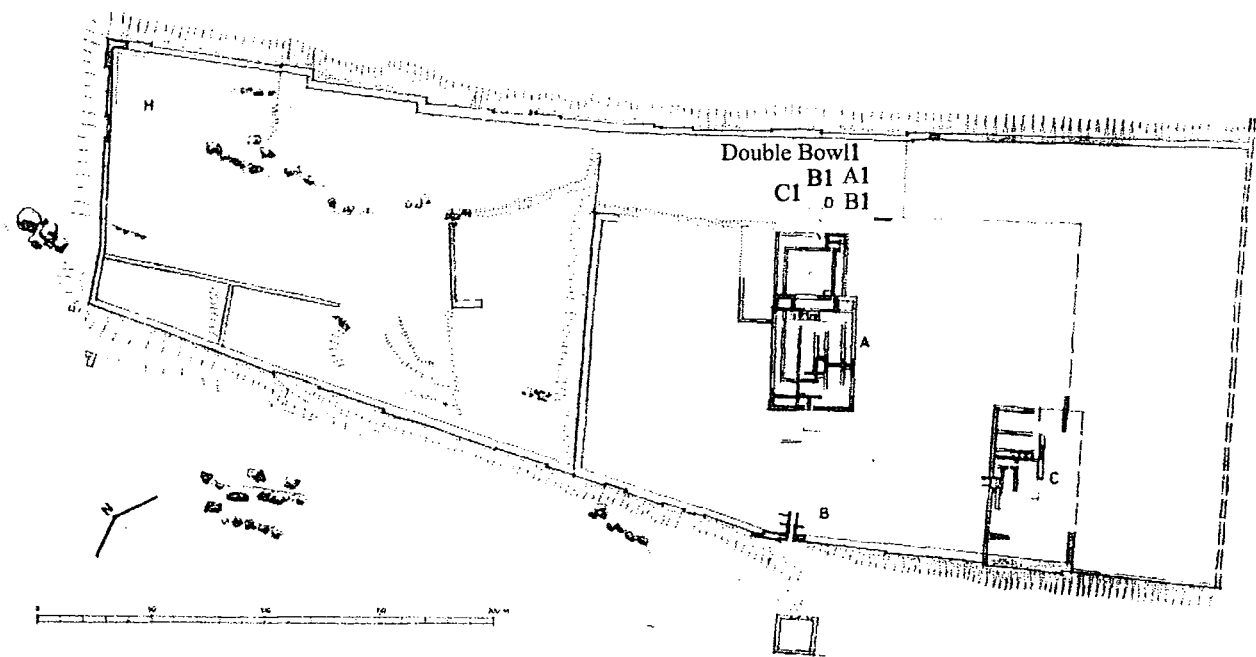
Fig. 156 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area D Phase 2



**Buseirah Area D
Phase 3**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

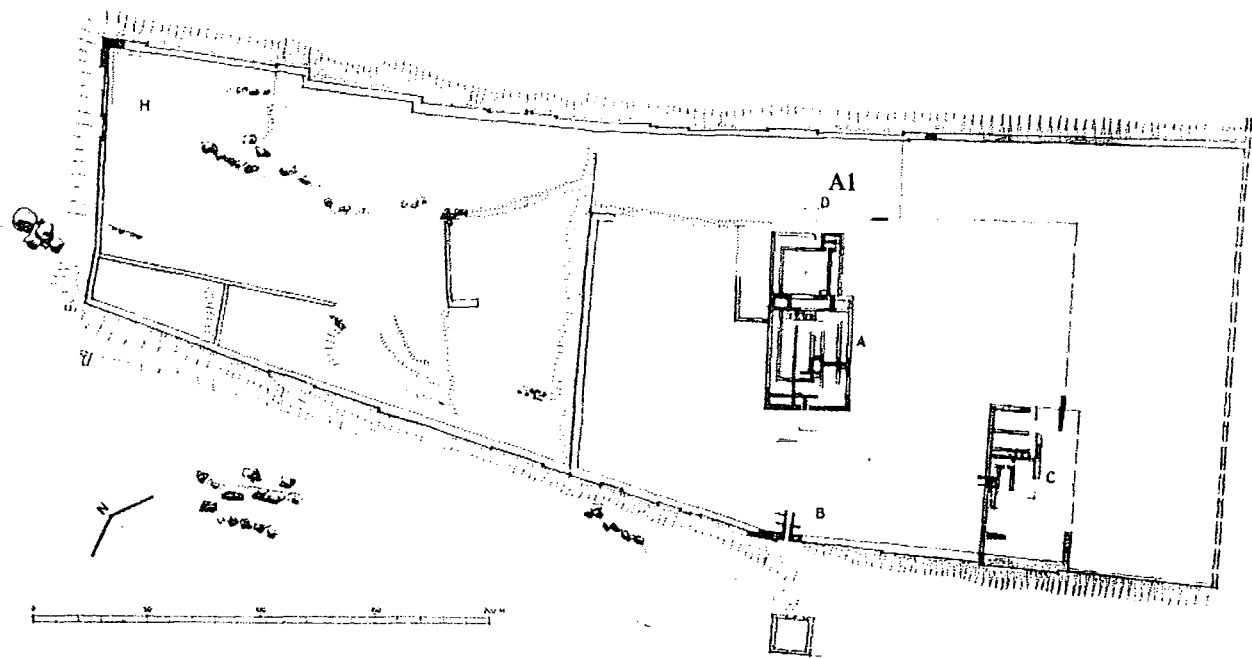
Fig. 157 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area D Phase 3



**Buseirah Area D
Phase 4**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

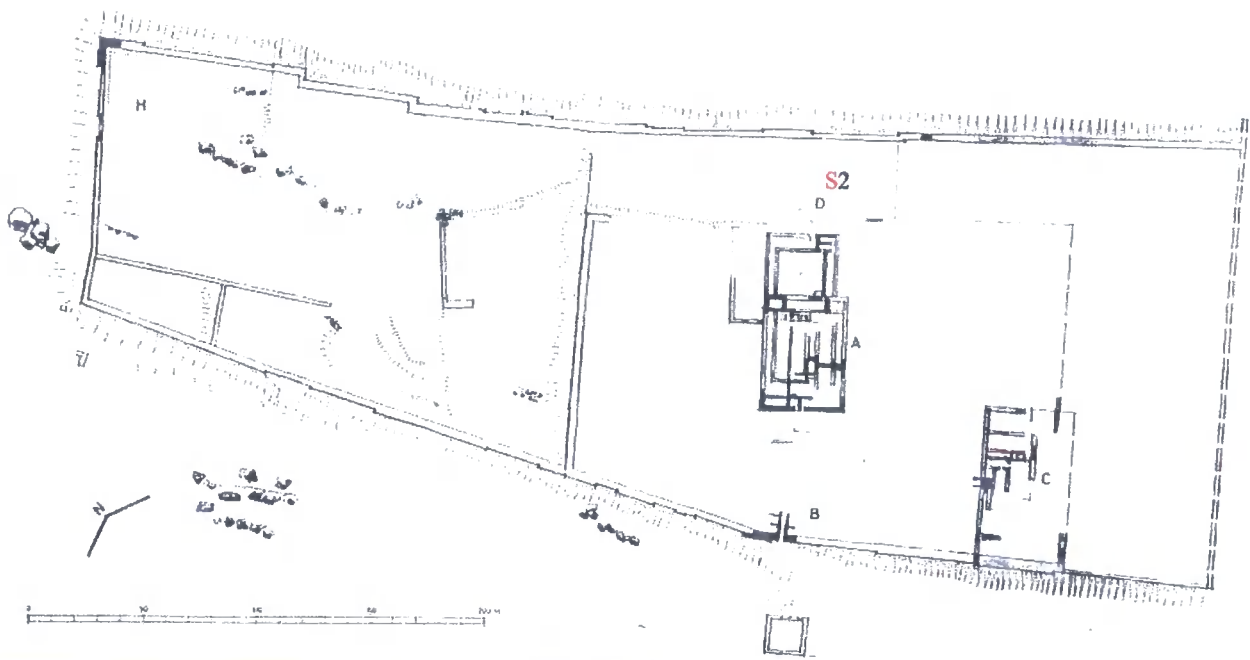
Fig. 158 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area D Phase 4



**Buseirah Area D
Phase 5**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

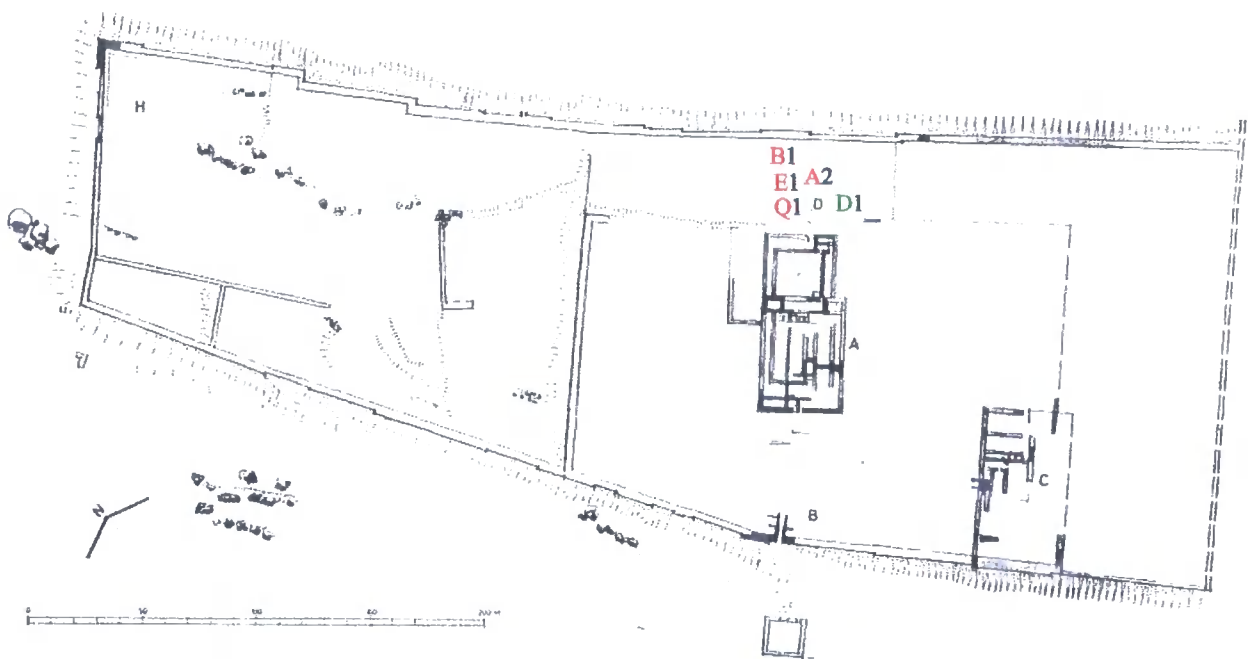
Fig. 159 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area D Phase 5



**Buseirah Area D
Phase 6**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

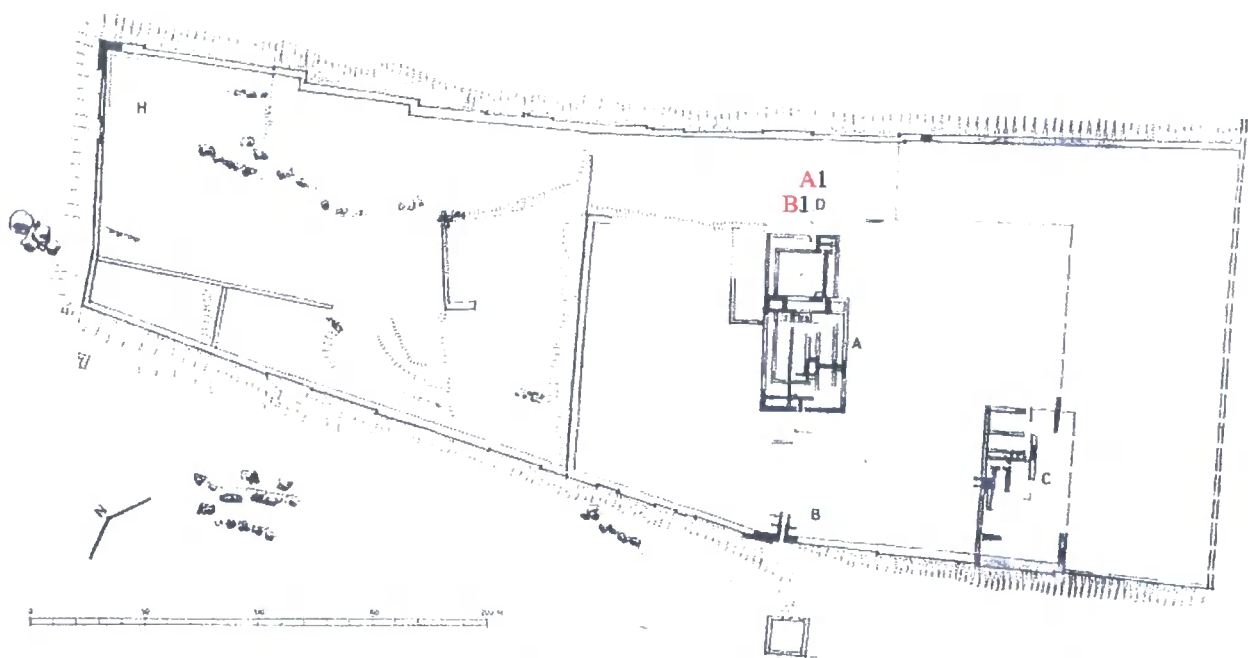
Fig. 160 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area D Phase 6



**Buseirah Area D
Phase 7**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

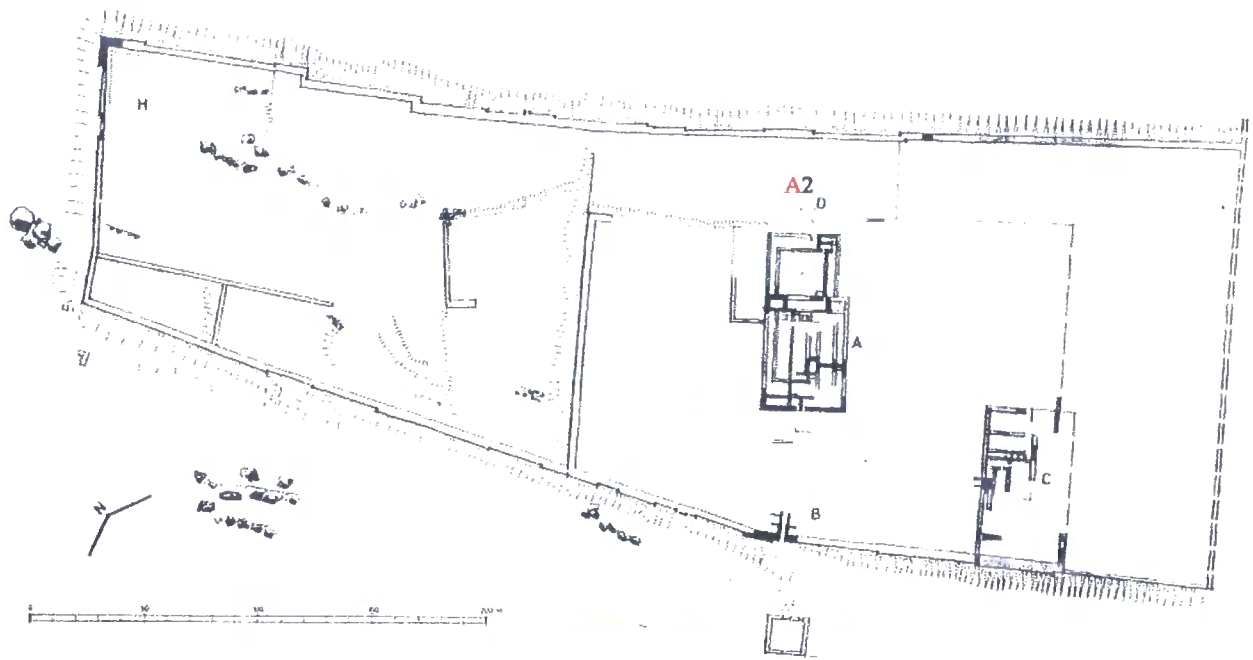
Fig. 161 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area D Phase 7



**Buseirah Area D
Phase 8**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

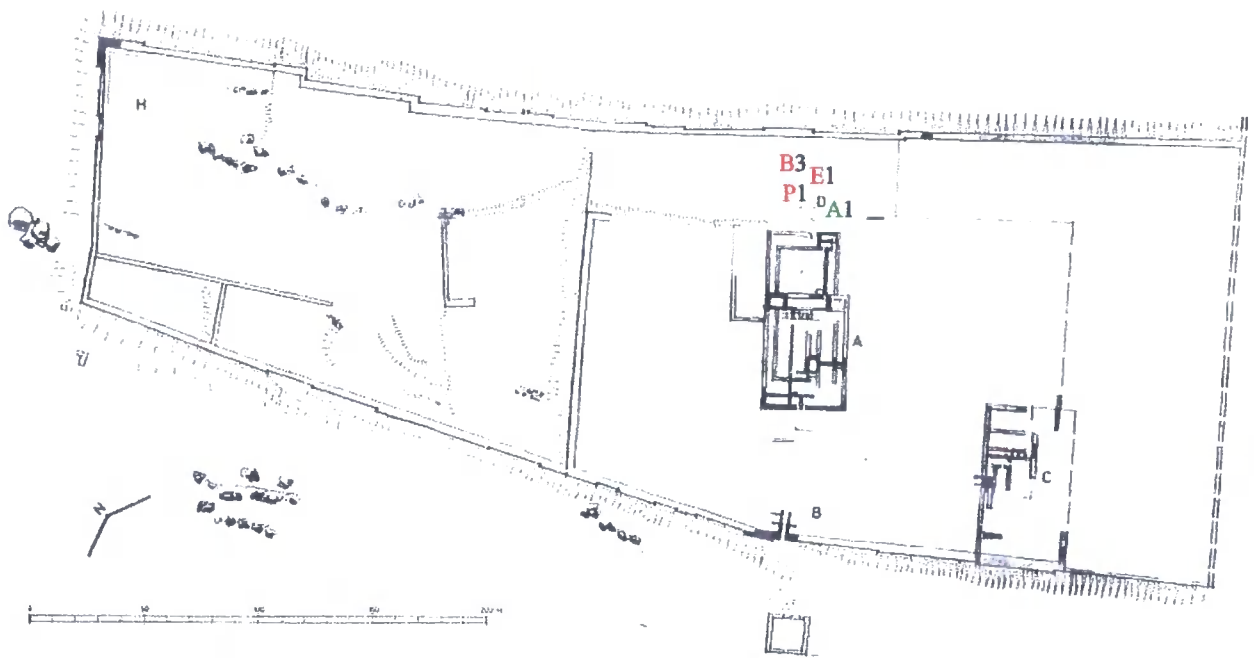
Fig. 162 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area D Phase 8



**Buseirah Area D
Phase 9**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

Fig. 163 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area D Phase 9



**Buseirah Area D
Phase 10**

X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)

Fig. 164 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Buseirah Area D Phase 10



Buseirah Area B1-4 Phase 5
















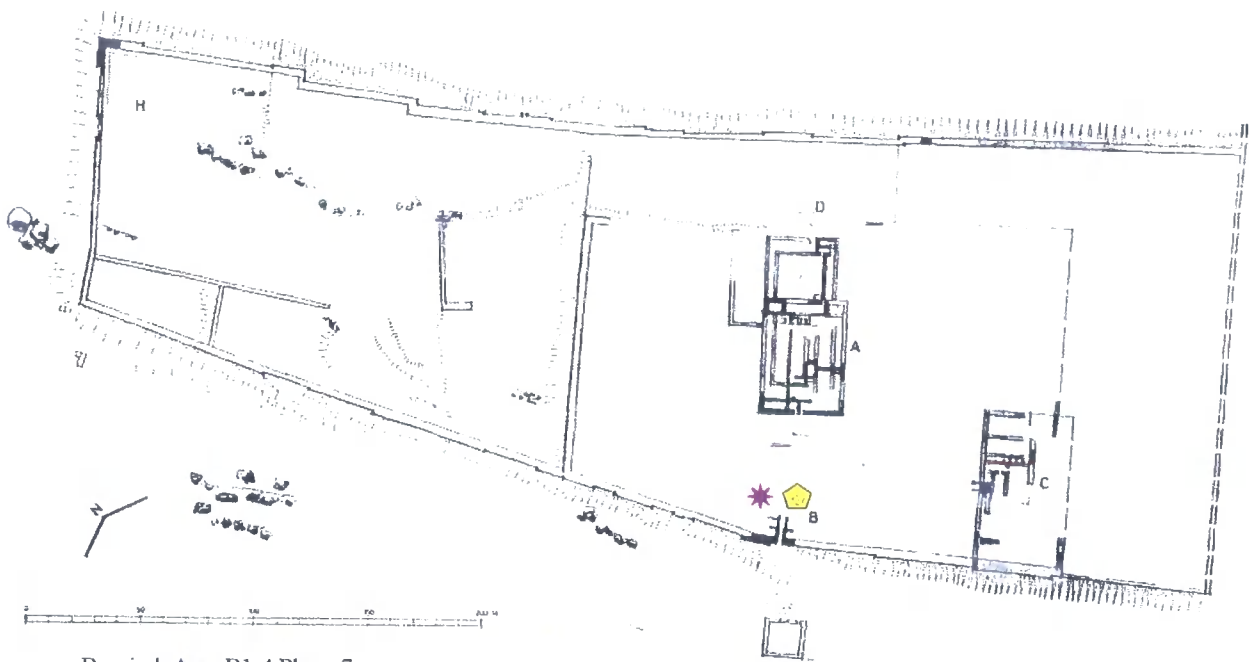
	Weaponry		Weights
	Coarse Stone		Seals/Seal Impressions
	Decorative Elements/Art		Shells
	Stone Vessels		Weaving
	Jewelry		Tools/Implements
	Anthropomorphic Figurines	NB: Numbers in black between brackets accompanying a particular symbol indicate amounts too great to be represented by symbols alone.	
	Zoomorphic Figurines		
	Ostraca		
	'Cult' Stands		
	Incense Stands		

Fig. 165 The Distribution of Small Finds at Buseirah Area B1-4 Phase 5



Buseirah Area B1-4 Phase 7

	Weaponry		Weights
	Coarse Stone		Seals/Seal Impressions
	Decorative Elements/'Art'		Shells
	Stone Vessels		Weaving
	Jewelry		Tools/Implements
	Anthropomorphic Figurines	NB: Numbers in black between brackets accompanying a particular symbol indicate amounts too great to be represented by symbols alone.	
	Zoomorphic Figurines		
	Ostraca		
	'Cult' Stands		
	Incense Stands		

Fig. 166 The Distribution of Small Finds at Buseirah Area B1-4 Phase 7



Buseirah Area B1-4 Phase 8
















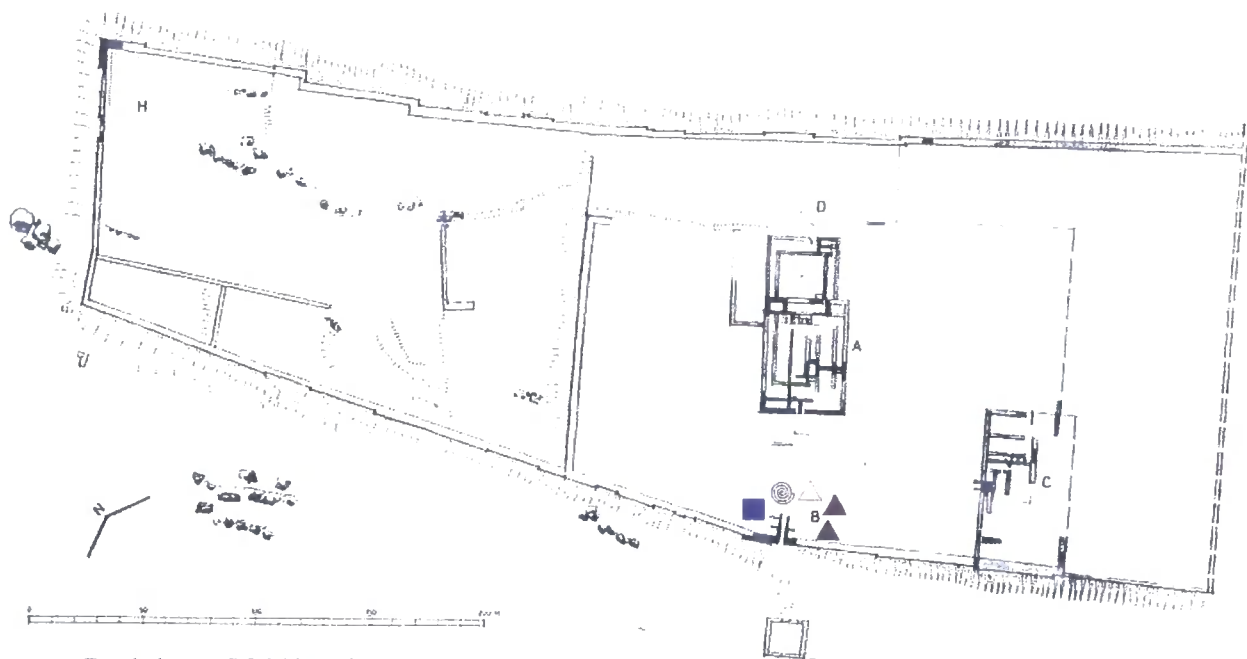
	Weaponry		Weights
	Coarse Stone		Seals/Seal Impressions
	Decorative Elements/ 'Art'		Shells
	Stone Vessels		Weaving
	Jewelry		Tools/Implements
	Anthropomorphic Figurines	NB: Numbers in black between brackets accompanying a particular symbol indicate amounts too great to be represented by symbols alone.	
	Zoomorphic Figurines		
	Ostraca		
	'Cult' Stands		
	Incense Stands		

Fig. 167 The Distribution of Small Finds at Buseirah Area B1-4 Phase 8



Buseirah Area B5-8 Phase 6
















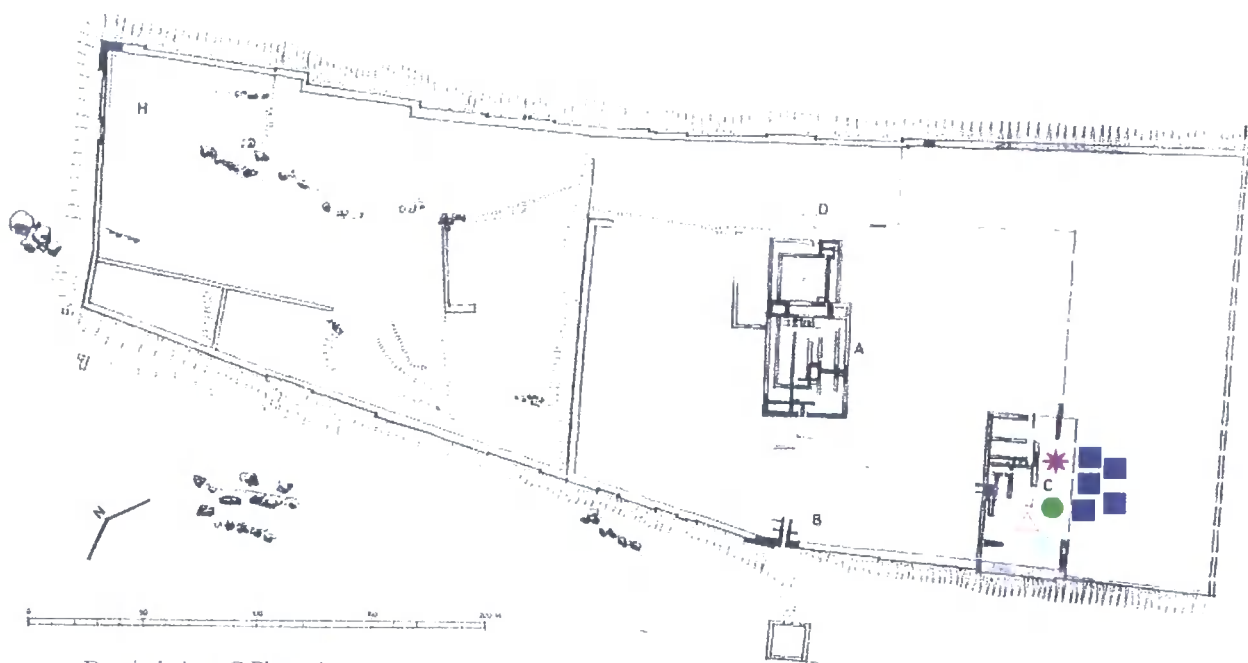
	Weaponry		Weights
	Coarse Stone		Seals/Seal Impressions
	Decorative Elements/'Art'		Shells
	Stone Vessels		Weaving
	Jewelry		Tools/Implements
	Anthropomorphic Figurines	NB: Numbers in black between brackets accompanying a particular symbol indicate amounts too great to be represented by symbols alone.	
	Zoomorphic Figurines		
	Ostraca		
	'Cult' Stands		
	Incense Stands		

Fig. 168 The Distribution of Small Finds at Buseirah Area B5-8 Phase 6



Buseirah Area C Phase 4
















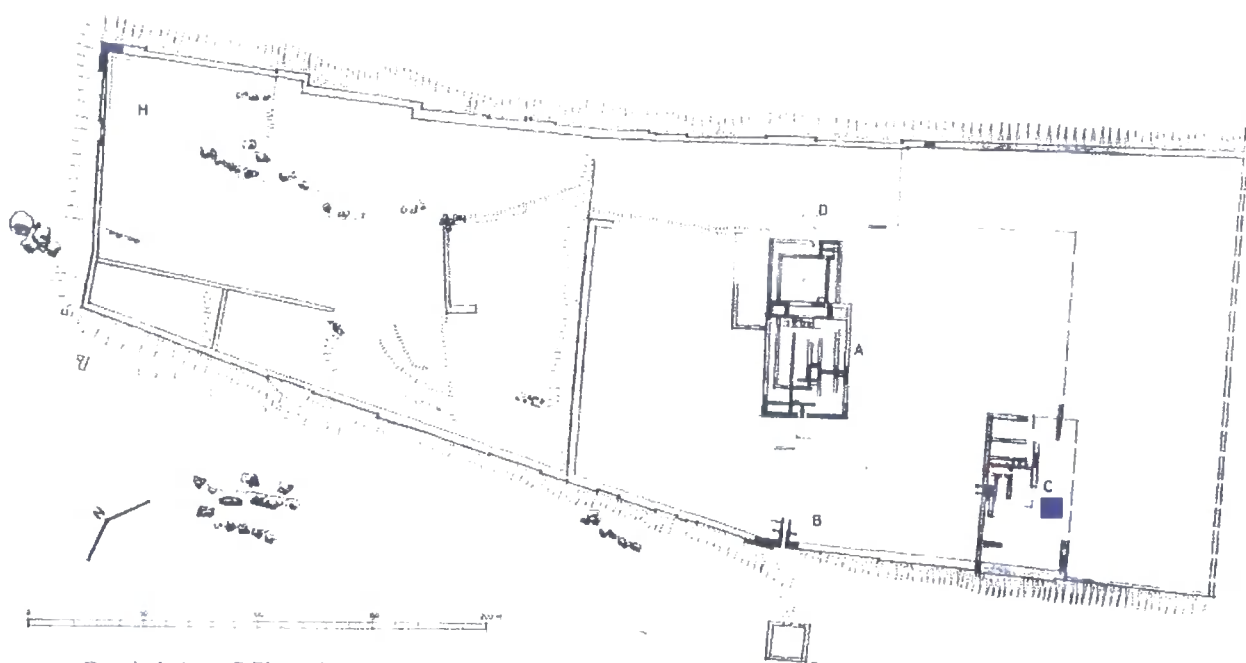
	Weaponry		Weights
	Coarse Stone		Seals/Seal Impressions
	Decorative Elements/'Art'		Shells
	Stone Vessels		Weaving
	Jewelry		Tools/Implements
	Anthropomorphic Figurines	NB: Numbers in black between brackets accompanying a particular symbol indicate amounts too great to be represented by symbols alone.	
	Zoomorphic Figurines		
	Ostraca		
	'Cult' Stands		
	Incense Stands		

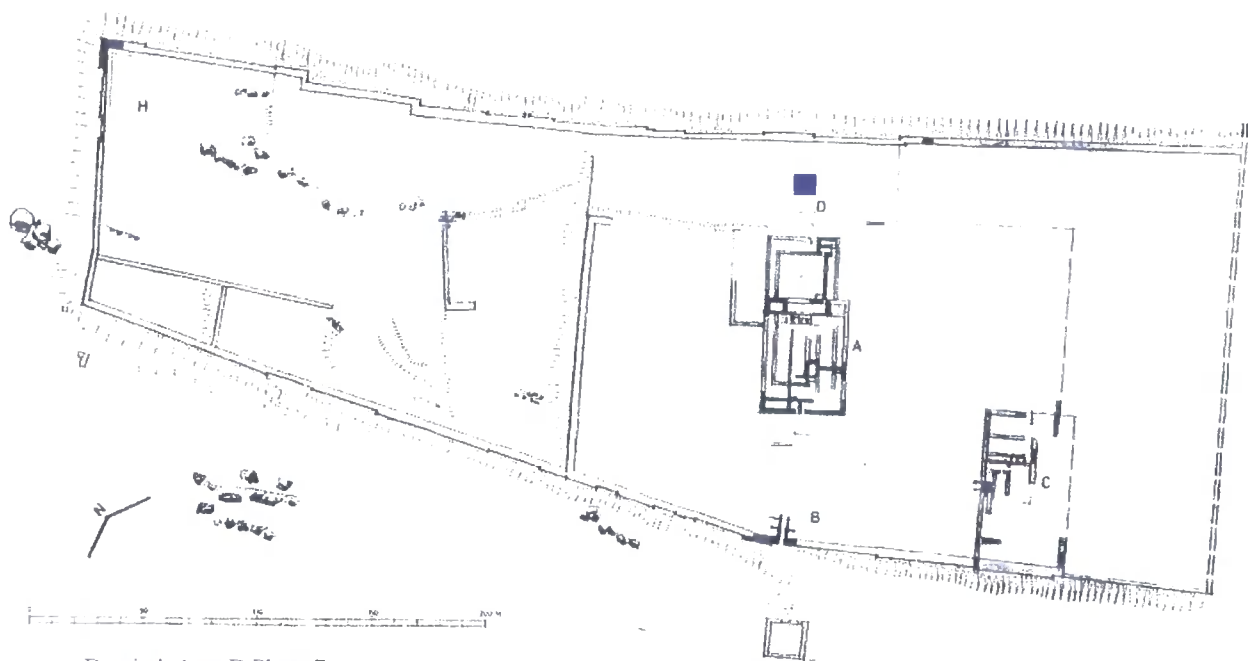
Fig. 169 The Distribution of Small Finds at Buseirah Area C Phase 4



Buseirah Area C Phase 6

	Weaponry		Weights
	Coarse Stone		Seals/Seal Impressions
	Decorative Elements/'Art'		Shells
	Stone Vessels		Weaving
	Jewelry		Tools/Implements
	Anthropomorphic Figurines	NB: Numbers in black between brackets accompanying a particular symbol indicate amounts too great to be represented by symbols alone.	
	Zoomorphic Figurines		
	Ostraca		
	'Cult' Stands		
	Incense Stands		

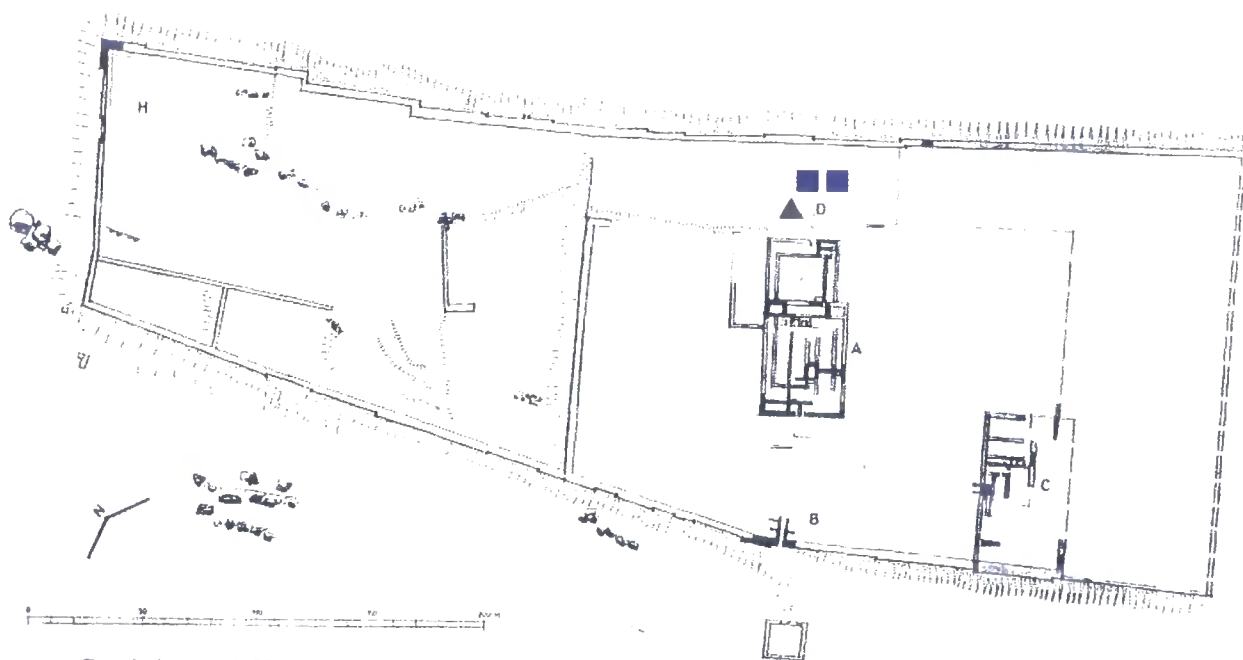
Fig. 170 The Distribution of Small Finds at Buseirah Area C Phase 6



Buseirah Area D Phase 7.

	Weaponry		Weights
	Coarse Stone		Seals/Seal Impressions
	Decorative Elements/ 'Art'		Shells
	Stone Vessels		Weaving
	Jewelry		Tools/Implements
	Anthropomorphic Figurines	NB: Numbers in black between brackets accompanying a particular symbol indicate amounts too great to be represented by symbols alone.	
	Zoomorphic Figurines		
	Ostraca		
	'Cult' Stands		
	Incense Stands		

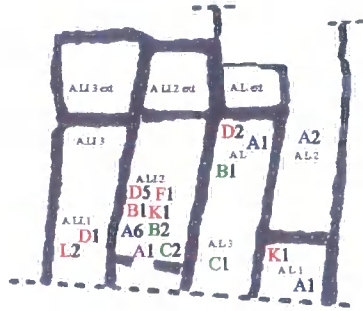
Fig. 171 The Distribution of Small Finds at Buseirah Area D Phase 7



Buseirah Area D Phase 10

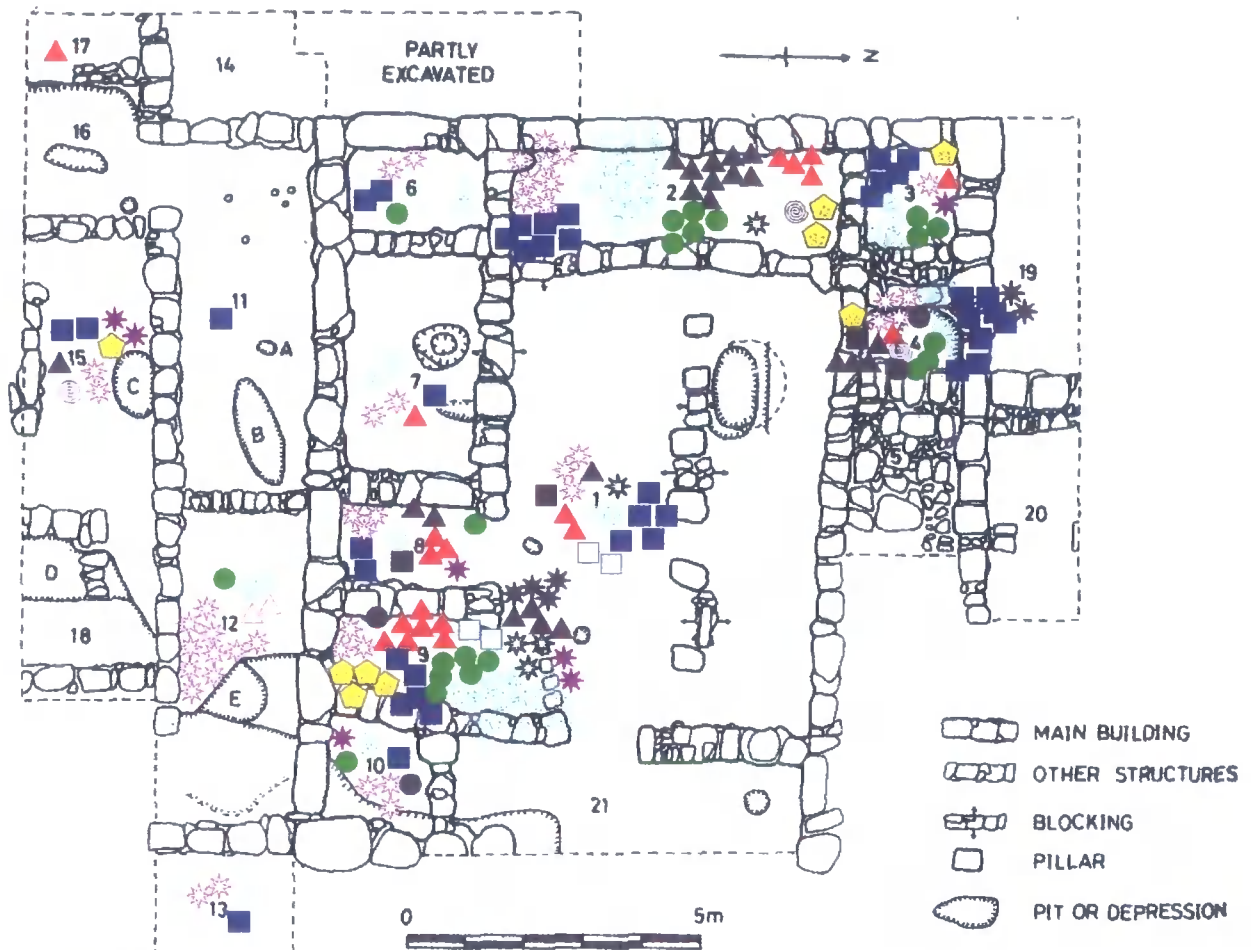
●	Weaponry	⊙	Weights
✱	Coarse Stone	⬡	Seals/Seal Impressions
△	Decorative Elements/'Art'	○	Shells
□	Stone Vessels	▲	Weaving
○	Jewelry	■	Tools/Implements
✱	Anthropomorphic Figurines	NB: Numbers in black between brackets accompanying a particular symbol indicate amounts too great to be represented by symbols alone.	
▲	Zoomorphic Figurines		
■	Ostraca		
●	'Cult' Stands		
✱	Incense Stands		

Fig. 172 The Distribution of Small Finds at Buseirah Area D Phase 10



X	Bowls (Bowl type indicated by letter used, number of bowls by number in black)
X	Jars (Jar type indicated by letter used, number of jars by number in black)
X	Jugs (Jug type indicated by letter used, number of jugs by number in black)
X	Cooking Pots (Type indicated by letter used, number of cooking pots by number in black)










Fig. 173 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Vessel Forms at Umm el-Biyara



- MAIN BUILDING
- OTHER STRUCTURES
- BLOCKING
- PILLAR
- PIT OR DEPRESSION

	Bowl Form Type B		Bowl Form Type P
	Bowl Form Type D		Jar Form Type B
	Bowl Form Type F		Bowl Form Type A
	Bowl Form Type G		
	Bowl Form Type J		
	Bowl Form Type K		
	Bowl Form Type L		
	Bowl Form Type N		
	Jar Form Type A		
	Cooking Pot Form Type A		
	Cooking Pot Form Type B		
	Jug Form Type B		
	Jug Form Type C		

Fig. 176 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Ghrareh

	Jug Form Type B
	Jar Form Type A
	Bowl Form Type D
	Bowl Form Type J
	Bowl Form Type F
	Bowl Form Type K
	Bowl Form Type N
	Cooking Pot Form Type A
	Cooking Pot Form Type B

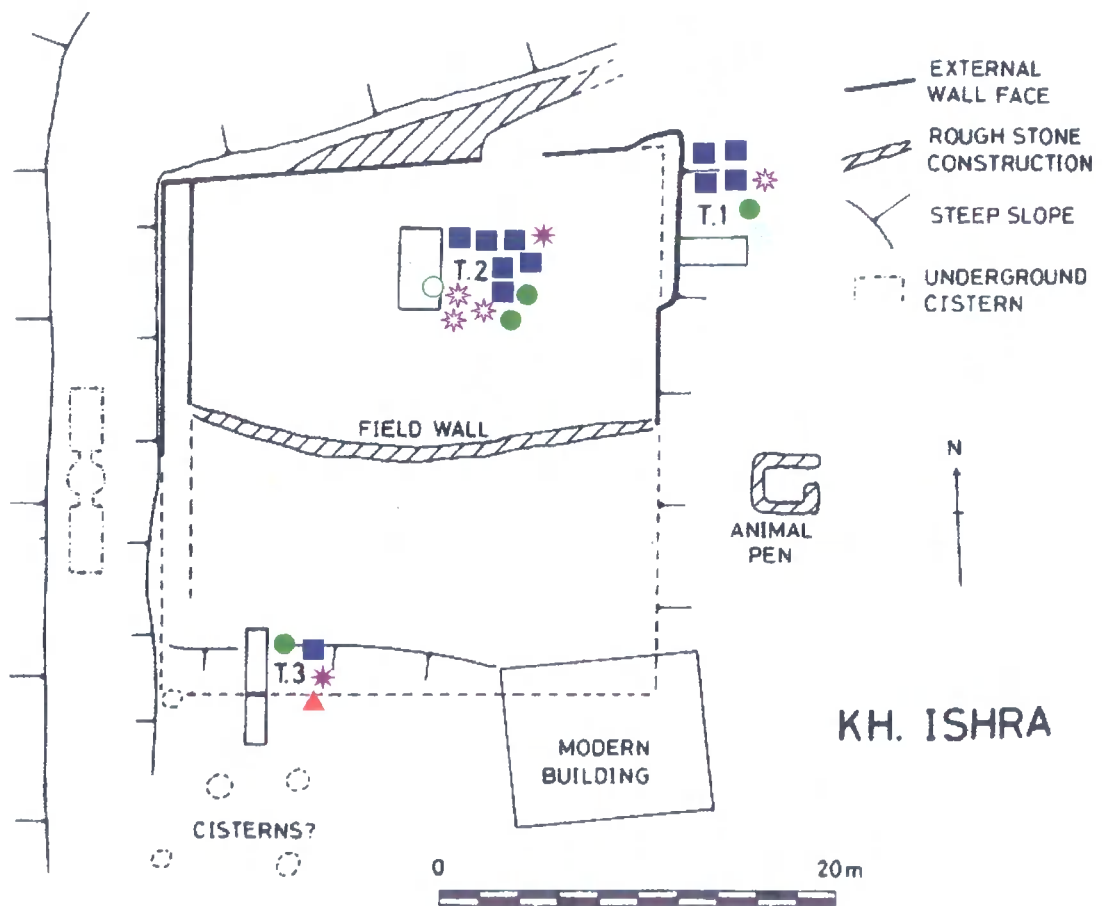
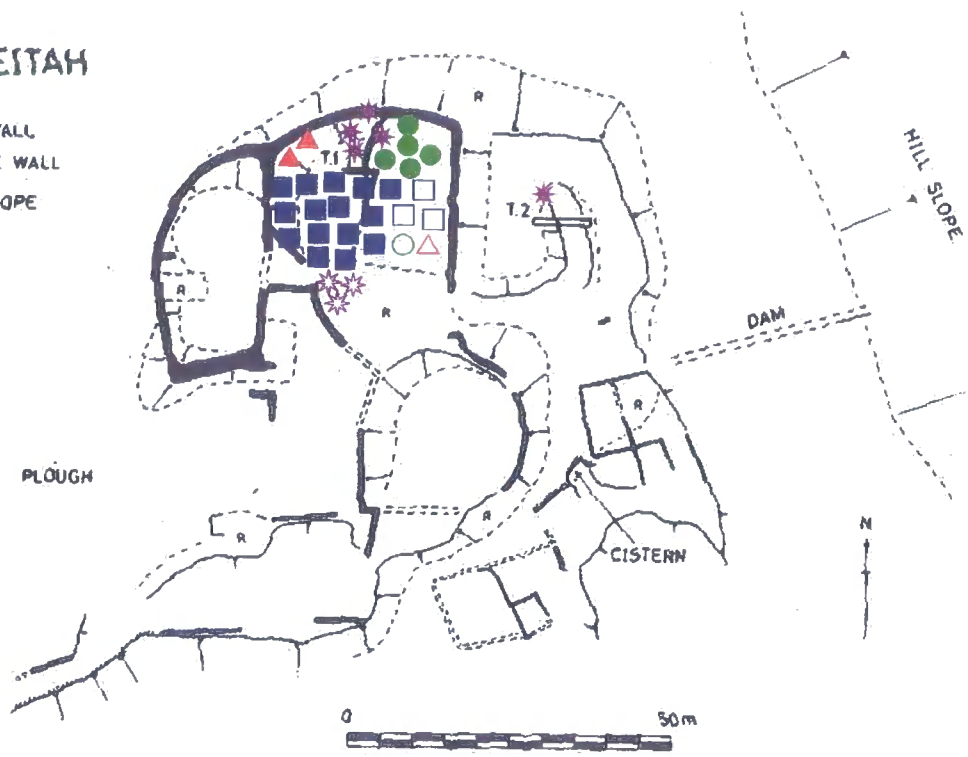


Fig. 177 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Khirbet Ishra

MEGHEITAH

- MAJOR WALL
- - - POSSIBLE WALL
- ▲ STEEP SLOPE
- R RUBBLE



	Jug Form Type B
	Jar Form Type A
	Bowl Form Type D
	Bowl Form Type J
	Bowl Form Type F
	Bowl Form Type K
	Bowl Form Type N
	Cooking Pot Form Type A
	Cooking Pot Form Type B

Fig. 178 The Distribution of Late Iron Age Pottery at Khirbet al-Megheitah

