

ÄGYPTEN UND ALTES TESTAMENT

---

Band 69

Tell es-Safi/Gath I:  
The 1996–2005 Seasons

Part 1: Text

Edited by Aren M. Maeir

---

HARRASSOWITZ VERLAG  
in Kommission

*Ägypten und Altes Testament*

Band 69

# ÄGYPTEN UND ALTES TESTAMENT

Studien zu Geschichte, Kultur und Religion Ägyptens  
und des Alten Testaments

Herausgegeben von  
Manfred Görg

Band 69

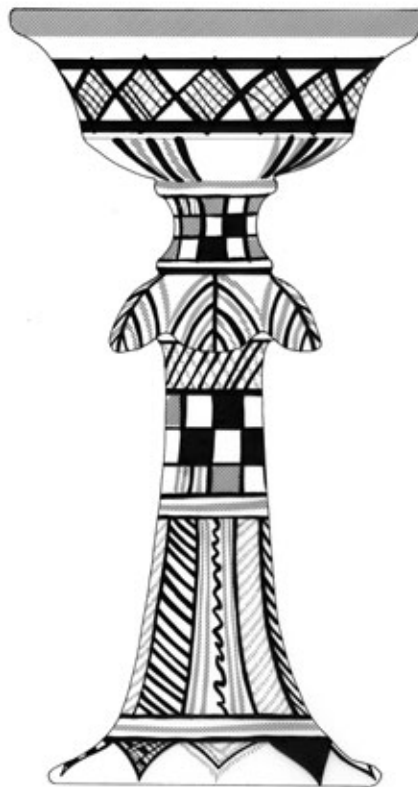
2012

HARRASSOWITZ VERLAG · WIESBADEN  
in Kommission

# Tell es-Safi/Gath I: The 1996 – 2005 Seasons

Part 1: Text

Edited by Aren M. Maeir



2012

HARRASSOWITZ VERLAG · WIESBADEN  
in Kommission

Bibliografische Information der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek  
Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der Deutschen  
Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Daten sind im Internet  
über <http://dnb.d-nb.de> abrufbar.

Bibliographic information published by the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek  
The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche  
Nationalbibliografie; detailed bibliographic data are available in the internet  
at <http://dnb.d-nb.de>.

For further information about our publishing program consult our  
website <http://www.harrassowitz-verlag.de>

© 2012 MANFRED GÖRG, MÜNCHEN

This work, including all of its parts, is protected by copyright.  
Any use beyond the limits of copyright law without the permission  
of the publisher is forbidden and subject to penalty. This applies  
particularly to reproductions, translations, microfilms and storage  
and processing in electronic systems.

Printed on permanent/durable paper.

Printing and binding: Memminger MedienCentrum AG

Printed in Germany

ISSN 0720-9061

ISBN 978-3-447-06711-9

## Contents

### VOLUME I: TEXT

Preface. <i>Aren M. Maeir</i>	III
Chapter 1 – The Tell es-Safi/Gath Archaeological Project 1996-2010: Introduction, Overview and Synopsis of Results. <i>Aren M. Maeir</i>	1
Chapter 2A – History of Research: 1838 to 1996. <i>Aren M. Maeir</i>	89
Chapter 2B – History of Research: A Reanalysis of Bliss and Macalister's Excavations at Tell es-Safi/Gath in 1899. <i>Rona S. Avissar and Aren M. Maeir</i>	109
Chapter 3 – The Environmental Background of Tell es-Safi/Gath and Its Vicinity. <i>Oren Ackermann and Hendrik J. Bruins</i>	123
Chapter 4 – Possible Involvement of Tell es-Safi (Tel Zafit) in the Amarna Correspondence. <i>Anson F. Rainey (z"l)</i>	133
Chapter 5 – Philistine Gath in the Biblical Record. <i>Yigal Levin</i>	141
Chapter 6 – Tell es-Safi/Gath in the Medieval and Modern Periods. <i>Adrian J. Boas</i>	153
Chapter 7 – Tell es-Safi in the Ottoman Cadastral Surveys (ca. 1519-1557 CE). <i>Haggay Etkes</i>	165
Chapter 8 – The Location, Size and Periods of Settlement at Tell es-Safi/Gath: The Surface Survey Results. <i>Joe Uziel and Aren M. Maeir</i>	173
Chapter 9 – The Stratigraphy and Architecture of Area A: Strata A1-A5. <i>Alexander Zukerman and Aren M. Maeir</i>	183
Chapter 10 – The Architecture and Stratigraphy of Area E: Strata E1-E5. <i>Itzhaq Shai, Joe Uziel, and Aren M. Maeir</i>	221
Chapter 11 – The Early Bronze Age III Pottery from Area A. <i>Joe Uziel and Aren M. Maeir</i>	235
Chapter 12 – The Late Bronze Age Pottery. <i>Yuval Gadot, Assaf Yasur-Landau and Joe Uziel</i>	241
Chapter 13 – Iron Age I and Early Iron Age IIA Pottery. <i>Alexander Zukerman</i>	265
Chapter 14 – The Late Iron Age IIA Pottery Assemblage from Stratum A3. <i>Itzhaq Shai and Aren M. Maeir</i>	313
Chapter 15 – Iron Age IIB Pottery from Stratum A2. <i>Rona S. Avissar and Aren M. Maeir</i>	365
Chapter 16 – Provenience and Technological Studies of Pottery. <i>David Ben-Shlomo</i>	383

Chapter 17 – Using Data Mining Techniques for the Analysis of Pottery from Tell es-Safi/Gath. <i>Zachi Zweig</i>	429
Chapter 18A – Excavated Stamp-Seal Amulets. <i>Othmar Keel and Stefan Miinger</i>	455
Chapter 18B – Unprovenanced Glyptics from Tell es-Safi/Gath: 2005-2006. <i>Manfred Görg and Stefan J. Wimmer</i>	463
Chapter 19 – Weaving Implements. <i>Deborah Cassuto</i>	467
Chapter 20 – Hieratic Inscriptions from Tell es-Safi/Gath. <i>Stefan J. Wimmer</i>	485
Chapter 21 – A Preliminary Report on the Ground Stone Objects. <i>Jill Citron-Katz</i>	491
Chapter 22 – The Chipped Stone Assemblage from Tell es-Safi/Gath: Preliminary Observations. <i>Steven A. Rosen, Chen Ben-Ari, and Zohar Gotesman</i>	501
Chapter 23 – Further Insights on the Notched Scapulae from Stratum A3. <i>Alexander Zukerman, Haskel Greenfield, Liora Kolska Horwitz, Justin S. E. Lev-Tov, and Aren M. Maeir</i>	509
Chapter 24 – The Environmental and Paleogeographical History of Tell es-Safi/Gath during the Last Eight Millennia. <i>Oren Ackerman, Noam Greenbaum, Hendrik J. Bruins, Mira Bar-Matthews, Avner Ayalon, Ahuva Almogi-Labin, Bettina Schilman, Michael Davis, and Aren M. Maeir</i>	531
Chapter 25 – The Early Bronze Age in the Judean Shephelah. <i>Ayelet Levy-Reifer</i>	557
Chapter 26 – Ground Penetrating Radar Studies at Tell es-Safi/Gath: 2003-2005. <i>Jessie A. Pincus</i>	567
Chapter 27 – Preliminary Archaeobotanical Research at Tell es-Safi/Gath – The 1997-2002 Seasons. <i>Yael Mahler-Slasky and Mordechai E. Kislev</i>	579
Chapter 28 – A Preliminary Report on the Late Bronze and Iron Age Faunal Assemblage from Tell es-Safi/Gath. <i>Justin S. E. Lev-Tov</i>	589
Appendix A – Methodology of Excavation, Recording, and Processing of Finds. <i>Aren M. Maeir and Alexander Zukerman</i>	613

## VOLUME II: PLATES

List of Plates	I
----------------	---

Plates

## **Preface**

This volume is the child of a long and drawn out birthing process, one which was assisted by many highly motivated participants. While its completion took much longer than originally planned, it is hoped that the final result was well worth the long wait. As this is hopefully the first of a series of volumes reporting on the results of the ongoing Tell es-Safi/Gath Archaeological Project, I hope that this volume, and the ones that follow, will illustrate the interesting results of the project. Although since the beginning of the project many short studies have been published relating to the various results of the project, the current volume (and those that will follow), should enable a more comprehensive overview of the finds and their significance.

While there were many collaborators in the project over the years, I would particularly like to thank the various contributors to this volume, who took part in the writing of the various chapters, for all their efforts in completing the chapters. I also most gratefully acknowledge the non-ending, tireless, highly motivated, and enthusiastic work of the core staff of the Tell es-Safi/Gath Archaeological Project over the last decade or so. In particular, especially in regard to the “nitty-gritty” work entailed in the preparation of the volume, I am forever indebted to Itzhaq Shai, Joe Uziel and Alexander Zukerman, who worked and reworked numerous renderings of the texts and illustrations – up until the final version that appears here, and had critical, but very constructive, comments and input throughout the entire process. Without their pivotal role in the work – this volume would not have appeared!

Finally, I would like to lovingly thank my family, and in particular my partner-in-life Adina, for the many years of supporting my (often inexplicable) passion for the study of the past.

Aren M. Maeir

Jerusalem/Ramat-Gan, August 2011



# CHAPTER 13:

## IRON AGE I AND EARLY IRON AGE IIA POTTERY

ALEXANDER ZUKERMAN

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a preliminary assessment of Iron Age I and early Iron Age IIA pottery from Areas A and E, found during the first seven excavation seasons (1997-2002, 2004). Since the layers dated to these periods are still under excavation (as of 2010), and their exposure is relatively restricted, the amount of material available for analysis is not large. Only a portion of the excavated material is presented here, mainly from stratigraphically well-defined assemblages.

An area-wide stratigraphic sequence of the Iron Age I and early Iron Age IIA remains has yet to be established for Area A (see this volume, Chapter 9). The bulk of the material comes from two separate sub-areas. The first one, ca. 100 m<sup>2</sup>-large, is situated in the eastern part of the area, in squares 224/71A-D, 72A. A one-room structure and a portion of a surrounding courtyard were exposed, spanning two stratigraphic phases - A5 (east) and A4 (east). The second sub-area is situated in the central part of Area A, in squares 223/80C-D, 90A-B, and is ca. 80 m<sup>2</sup>-large. A part of a building complex was exposed and attributed to Stratum A4 (center). Thus, two local sequences were created, and the chronological relationship between them was elucidated by anchoring these phases in the comparative data from other sites. In addition, several other Iron Age I assemblages are published, in order to present a reasonably full typological range of stratified material from this area. As for Area E, the Iron Age I material there comes from several large refuse pits on the slope of the tell, cut into Late Bronze Age levels (see this volume, Chapter 10). Some typologically interesting vessels and sherds from probes and various other insufficiently clear contexts were included in this study. This material is presented separately from well-stratified assemblages. The contextual details of all the finds in the plates are presented in a special section below, com-

plementing the information presented in the stratigraphic chapter, and adding some depositional interpretation of the published assemblages. This data is important not only for the reconstruction of the site-formation process, but also for the evaluation of the chronological significance of the ceramic material.

It should be emphasized that a number of Iron Age I and early Iron Age IIA pottery assemblages were omitted from this study, as their stratigraphic position is still unclear, or because they were not yet processed. However, this chapter enables a ceramic evaluation of most of the Iron Age I and early Iron Age IIA remains described in the stratigraphy chapter. Since, as mentioned above, the quantity of the available material is not large, and only part of it is in primary deposition, in was decided not to quantify it according to morphological type or surface treatment. Quantification, however, is rightly considered essential for the analysis of the Iron Age ceramics, especially when questions of the development of the Philistine pottery and the introduction of the red slip are concerned. In order to address these issues in a meaningful way (if only for preliminary perspectives), the ceramic contents of key loci are published here in as complete a manner as possible. This hopefully somewhat reduced the arbitrariness in the process of selection for publication. Fortunately, the comparative analysis indicated that these assemblages presented a sufficiently coherent picture in order to offer a preliminary evaluation of the ceramic development of Tell es-Safi/Gath in the Iron Age I and the early Iron Age IIA, and its conclusions can hopefully serve as a starting point for further study.

### CONTEXTUAL DESCRIPTION OF POTTERY IN THE PLATES

#### *Area E, Stratum E3*

**Pl. 13.1:1-6:** six partially restorable vessels from Refuse Pits 46002/46004/ 46008.

**Pls. 13.2:1-21; 13.3:1-17:** sherds from Refuse Pits 67011 and 67023.

**Pl. 13.3:18:** an almost complete Philistine stirrup jar found in Locus 74303 underneath Stratum E3 Stone Pavement 67018.

*Eastern part of Area A, Stratum A5 (east)*

**Pl. 13.4:1-7:** sherds from Occupation Debris 73036 and 73047 inside Building 73057. Locus 73036 is on Floor 73064 in the northeastern part of square 224/71C, and Locus 73047 is on Floor 73058 in the western part of square 224/71B. Although deposited directly on the floor surfaces, this assemblage may be mixed with Stratum A4 (east) accumulations, as Locus 73036 was sealed only in Stratum A3 by Floor 33021, and Locus 73047 was covered by a post-A4 Surface 73070. The sherd material from these loci is probably a refuse in secondary deposition.

**Pl. 13.4:8-18:** pottery from a homogeneous layer of occupation debris (73017 and 73042) on the courtyard Floor 73050 in square 224/71C, to the south of Building 73057. An almost complete lamp (Pl. 13.4:18) was found *in situ* near the large olive press (73049).

**Pl. 13.5:1-18:** ceramic material from Occupation Debris 73040 and 73041 on Floor 73063/73069 in the eastern part of squares 224/71B and 71D, to the east of Building 73057. These loci underlie possible Stratum A4 (east) Surfaces 73072 and 73073, and yielded a large concentration of pottery, including several partially restorable vessels (Pl. 13.5:1, 4-5, 7-8), indicating that this material is in primary context.

**Pl. 13.6:1-13:** pottery from Occupation Debris 73022 and Tabun 73033 on courtyard Floor 73053 in the western part of square 224/71A, to the west of Building 73057. Most of the sherds from Locus 73022 were found lying directly on the floor surface.

*Eastern part of Area A, Post-Stratum A5 (east)*

**Pl. 13.6:14-15:** a strainer and a bowl fragment from Stone Layer 73007 (=73015) in square 224/71A. As this locus is interpreted as a constructional fill, the pottery in it must be redeposited.

*Eastern part of Area A, Stratum A4 (east)*

**Pls. 13.7:1-23; 8:1:** pottery from a thick layer of laminated accumulations of courtyard or street surfaces (Loci 23008, 33027, 73006 and 73009) in square 224/71C, above the Stratum A5 (east) walls and floors. These layers were correlated with the Stratum A4 (east) Building 73044 to their north, but no clear separation between them and the underlying Stratum A5 debris was established, and no later feature sealed them. These loci were rich in unrestorable pottery. In addition, a bottom of a ceramic lion head-cup with intentionally removed upper portion (Maier 2006: figs. 3-4) was found in Locus 33027, lying upside-down on one of the surfaces. This assemblage appears to represent a refuse accumulation outside Building 73044.

**Pls. 13.8:2-15:** material from various loci in squares 224/71B-D. A bowl rim (Pl. 13.8:5) and a jar handle with finger impression (Pl. 13.8:14) came from a layer of fallen bricks and stones (Loci 73010 and 73018) in the southeast corner of Building 73044. A complete bowl (Pl. 13.8:2) and a flask (Pl. 13.8:12), as well as two sherds (Pl. 13.8:10, 13), come from a layer of fallen bricks and stones (Locus 73016) covering a possible Stratum A4 (east) Surface 73073. Two complete bowls (Pl. 13.8:3, 8) and five additional sherds (Pl. 13.8:4, 6, 9, 11, 15) came from a layer of occupation debris (73002/73008) outside Building 73044 in square 224/71B, together with a large concentration of animal bones. These two loci are sealed by Stratum A3 Floor 54018, and overlie a possible Stratum A4 (east) Surface 73072, but since the latter was defined only *post-factum*, they might be mixed with underlying Stratum A5 (east) Locus 73041. Finally, the krater rim on Pl. 13.8:7 was found inside that building, in a soil layer (Locus 73024) that reached the southern face of Wall 73025 in square 224/71B.

**Pl. 13.8:16-18:** three sherds from a make-up of a patchy Pebble Floor (73038) in square 224/72A; its attribution to Stratum A4 (east) is uncertain, but is definitely pre-dates Stratum A3.

*Eastern Part of Area A: Post-A4 (East) Stratum and Miscellaneous Contexts*

**Pl. 13.9:1-3:** three sherds from Stratum A4 (east) Debris 73026 in the north-west part of

square 224/71B, contaminated by post-A4 Pit 73060.

**Pl. 13.9:4-12, 15:** ceramic material from a post-A4 (east) local phase in square 224/71B, from Debris 73005 and Sunken Jar 73070 (Pl. 13.9:15). These scant remains represent a reuse of the Stratum A4 Building 73044, and they are sealed by the floors of Stratum A3.

**Pl. 13.9:13:** an almost complete flask, typologically belonging to the Iron Age I period, was originally defined as belonging to the Stratum A3 Destruction Debris 45030. However, since the separation between this locus and the underlying Iron Age I layers was not clear-cut, and the flask was found on (and even somewhat below) the estimated Stratum A3 floor level in that area, it is published in this chapter.

**Pl. 13.9:14:** a unique sherd coming from the makeup of Stratum A3 Floor 54018 in squares 224/71B-72A.

#### *Central Part of Area A: Miscellaneous Iron Age I Loci*

**Pls. 13.10:1-22; 11:1-18:** sherd material from Loci 13029, 23010, 23012, 23020, 33017, 43019, 43020 and 53009, which are Iron Age I laminated courtyard or street accumulations to the east of Stratum A3 Wall 43500 in squares 223/80D-90B. The stratigraphic connections of this area with the Iron Age I levels to the west are severed by a Stratum A3 Wall 43500, but these layers can possibly represent the same feature as the Stratum A4 (east) debris in the southern part of square 224/71C (see Pls. 13.7:1-23; 8:1). These loci are very rich in pottery and animal bones. Many unrestorable sherds were found horizontally aligned on these surfaces. This assemblage, therefore, represents a discarded refuse.

**Pl. 13.11:19-26:** material from Locus 53034, which is a probe under the Stratum A4 (center) Debris 53030 in the southeastern part of square 223/80C. Stratigraphically, as well as from a typological analysis of the associated ceramics (see below), this locus seems to represent the earliest Iron Age I remains reached so far in Areas A and E.

**Pl. 13.12:1-4:** sherds from a makeup of a Stratum A4 (center) Floor 72042, located in the western part of square 223/80C, and from Probe 72049 under that floor.

**Pl. 13.12:5:** a pierced jar base from a makeup of a Stratum A5 (center) Floor 53033 in square 223/90A.

**Pl. 13.12:6, 9:** a complete bell-shaped bowl and a partially preserved cooking pot from the Iron Age I Debris 63030 and 63038 in square 223/89D, which are possibly contaminated by Stratum A3 intrusions.

**Pl. 13.12:7:** a lid from Debris 63015, related to Stratum A4 (center) Wall 63018 in square 223/89B.

**Pl. 13.12:8:** a Cypro-Geometric White Painted sherd from a topsoil Locus 23028 in square 223/90C.

**Pl. 13.12:10:** a rim of a collared-rim pithos from Probe 63044 under Stratum A3 in square 223/89D.

**Pl. 13.12:11-21:** ceramic material from Loci 53023 and 63013. These are constructional fills for the southern part of the Stratum A3 Building 23033 in the western part of square 223/89B, possibly including occupation debris of the underlying strata. These loci cover the top of the earlier (Stratum A4?) wall system, which includes Walls 53029, 63018, 53036 and 53037, and they are only partially sealed, as Stratum A3 Floor 32040 was disturbed by modern mole burrows in the southwestern quarter of the square. However, this area is sealed by a massive layer of Stratum A3 destruction debris (Locus 22037), and no pottery characteristic of the late Iron Age IIA were found in these loci, thus the pottery from these loci can safely be dated to early Iron Age IIA or earlier. An early Protogeometric Greek sherd (Pl. 13.12:15; see Maeir, Fantalkin and Zukerman 2009) was found in Locus 53023.

#### *Central Part of Area A: Stratum A4 (Center) and other Related Contexts*

**Pl. 13.13:1-17:** ceramic material from pre-Stratum A3 Debris 82119 in square 223/79A, which probably should be correlated with Stratum A4 (center). These are courtyard accumulations on Surface 82124, sealed by Stratum A3 Pebble Floor 51039.

**Pls. 13.14:1-19; 15:1-6:** pottery from debris of fallen bricks (Loci 43503, 53016 and 53031) deposited on Stratum A4 (center) Floor 53033 in the southern part of square 223/90A, below the Stratum A3 Floor 33038 and Platform 33050. Two intact bowls (Pl. 13.14:1-2) were found on

the western part of Floor 53033; one of them was filled with ash and small bones, and was covered by the second bowl in the upside-down position. A partially restorable cooking pot (Pl. 13.15:1) and a concentration of clay loomweights (see this volume, Chapter 19), were found near them. Two intact vessels – a bell-shaped bowl (Pl. 13.14:12) and a strainer jug (Pl. 13.15:4) – were found standing close to each other on the same floor near the eastern end of Wall 43511, leaning against its southern face (Pl. 9.43). Such a concentration of *in situ* finds on floor is so far unique for this phase. It is possible that the intentionally laid fill covered these finds, possibly in order to support the southern wall of the building from the outside, while the rest of the building continued to function. This can account for the fact that this assemblage seems to be slightly earlier than the pottery from Stratum A4 loci to the north of Wall 43511.

**Pl. 13.15:7-15:** pottery from Loci 72030, 72038 and 72039, which are occupation debris and poorly preserved installations on a Stratum A4 (center) Floor 72042 in the western part of square 223/80C.

**Pl. 13.15:16-20:** five sherds from a construction fill (Loci 72015 and 72024) for Stratum A3 Cobble Pavement 23033, and include sherds that typologically fit the Stratum A4 (center) assemblage (see below).

**Pls. 13.16:1-17; 17:1-9:** material from Debris Loci 53004, 53013 and 53027, situated to the west of Wall 33046/53035. These layers were extremely rich in pottery, some of which was partially restorable. They were sealed by Stratum A3 Floor 23035, but no clear surface was identified under them, and they run above Stratum A5 (center) Floor 72042.

**Pls. 13.17:10-25; 18:1-14:** pottery from Occupation Debris 43505, 53010, 53025 and 63009 in a room partially exposed in squares 223/80C-D, delimited by Stratum A4 Walls 53015 and 53035, and sealed by Stratum A3 Floor 23035. No clear floor was identified in this area.

**Pls. 13.18:15-21; 19:1-21:** pottery from Debris 53012, 53014 and 53030 in a room created by Walls 43511, 33046, 53015 and 63063 in squares 223/80C-90A (Stratum A4 [center]). No clear floor was identified in this area. Loci 63056, 63060 and 63064 are situated above Wall 63063. Some of their pottery possibly derives from the backfilled robber's trench

of this wall, or from a fill in the foundation trench of Stratum A3 Wall 43500, but there is no doubt that this material originated in the same room, since no typical Stratum A3 pottery was registered in these loci. All these loci are sealed by Stratum A3 Floor 23035, and contained a large concentration of pottery, animal bones, olive pits, and small artifacts.

***Areas A and E: Philistine 1 (Mycenaean IIIC:1) Pottery from Various Contexts, and Unstratified Ceramic Objects and Philistine 2 (Bichrome) Pottery***

**Pl. 13.20:1-9, 12-14:** a concentrated overview of the Philistine 1 pottery from Tell es-Safi/Gath. The vessels in Pl. 13.20:2-3, 5-6 were already illustrated with their accompanying ceramic assemblages in previous plates (see references in plate descriptions). Other vessels come from unstratified or disturbed contexts. A bell-shaped bowl on Pl. 13.20:1 comes from Locus 93012. Another bell-shaped bowl (Pl. 13.20:4) comes from a layer of fallen bricks and stones (Locus 73016) covering a possible Stratum A4 (east) Surface 73073 in squares 224/71B-D, together with apparently later vessels illustrated on Pl. 13.8:2, 10, 12-13. A Philistine 1/2 (transitional) krater rim (Pl. 13.20:7) comes from mixed Stratum A5-A4 (east) Debris 73013 in square 224/72A. A unique Philistine 1 (Mycenaean IIIC:1) kalathos (Pl. 13.20:8) comes from a layer of occupation debris (Locus 73043) on Stratum A5 (east) Floor 73058 in square 224/71B, inside Building 73057. This locus is contaminated by the post-A4 Pit 73060.

Two Philistine 1 (Mycenaean IIIC:1) sherds (Pl. 13.20:9, 12) come from Iron Age I Debris 63039 and Pit 63052 in square 223/90C, the precise stratigraphy of which is not yet clear. A probably residual false spout of a Philistine 1 stirrup jar (Pl. 13.20:13) comes from Stratum E3 Pit 67023 in Area E. A decorated body fragment of a Philistine 1 closed vessel (Pl. 13.20:14) comes from unstratified Debris 47004 in Area E.

**Pl. 13.20:10-11:** two ceramic objects – a lid on Pl. 13.20:10 and a rattle on Pl. 13.20:11 – from unstratified debris in Area E (Loci 46001 and 35003 respectively).

**Pl. 13.21:1-6:** six decorated Philistine 2 vessels from insecure contexts. Sherds on Pl. 13.21:1, 3, 5 come, respectively, from unstratified debris (48004, 58040 and 35007) in



Area E. A sherd on Pl. 13.21:2 comes from Iron Age I Debris 13012 in a probe (square 224/91A) to the south of Area A. A residual fragment of a Philistine Bichrome krater (Pl. 13.21:4) comes from a Stratum A4 (center) Locus 53030, together with material illustrated on Pls. 13.18:15-21; 19:1-21. Finally, an apparently residual sherd on Pl. 13.21:6 comes from Locus 73006, from a basket mixed with a post-A5 (east) stone layer in square 224/71A in Area A, together with two other sherds illustrated above (Pl. 13.6:14-15).

## TYPOLOGY

### *Notes on Terminology and Methodology*

#### **Ceramic styles**

The assemblage presented below is comprised of two main ceramic traditions: the Philistine and the local (so-called “Canaanite”). When dealing with regular Iron Age I types, the stylistic definitions are usually clear-cut, and even when a given form exhibits mixed typological characteristics, the latter can usually be isolated and referred to separately. However, towards the end of the Iron Age I, the Philistine pottery style lost most of its unique features, and most of the late Iron Age I and early Iron Age II types cannot be straightforwardly attributed to one of those traditions. This does not mean that the Philistine pottery tradition disappeared or merged into the pottery tradition of surrounding cultures. Rather, the Philistine and the Canaanite traditions underwent a transformation, resulting in the creation of a regional, “coastal” style, which became the characteristic style of Philistia of the Iron Age II (Gitin 1998: 165-67; Maeir 2005: 533-35). As some of the pottery under discussion belongs to the transitional Iron Age I/II and to early Iron Age IIA phases, and since many details of the ceramic developments during these periods are still unclear, I used the terms “Philistine” and “Canaanite” mainly in reference to better-known Iron Age I pottery. Types that continue the local ceramic tradition of the Late Bronze Age are attributed to the Canaanite style. The Philistine pottery is divided here into three stylistic groups. The Philistine 1 (=Mycenaean III C:1 or Philistine Monochrome) style is related to the Late Helladic III C pottery of the first half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century B.C.E., and is decorated with

monochrome paint, or, less commonly, is undecorated. The Philistine 2 (=Philistine Bichrome) style is based on the Philistine 1 style, and includes many Canaanite, Cypriote and Egyptian features, creating a distinctive ware, usually (but not always), decorated in bichrome paint. The Philistine 3 style represents the debasement of the Iron Age I Philistine forms and decorations. This new terminology (first suggested in T. Dothan, Gitin and Zukerman 2006: 71-72) reflects the notion that the Iron Age I Philistine pottery is a succession of styles that partially overlap each other, chronologically and stratigraphically (T. Dothan 1982: 94-218; Mazar 1985: 87-105). It also replaces the obsolete or misleading terms such as Philistine Monochrome (as one-colored decorations characterize late Iron I and Iron II Philistine wares as well), Mycenaean III C:1 (no longer used in the scholarship of the Aegean region), and Philistine Bichrome (which, confusingly, also includes vessels decorated in one color). Yet, for the convenience of the reader, in the following text these new terms are usually followed by the older ones in brackets: Philistine 1 (Mycenaean III C:1), Philistine 2 (Bichrome), and Philistine 3 (debased).

#### **Definition of sub-periods**

Most of the parallels listed below come from sites located in Philistia and from neighboring regions of southern Israel. One of the main purposes of the comparative discussion is to attempt to suggest an accurate attribution of a type to archaeological sub-periods: early Iron Age I, mid-Iron Age I, late Iron Age I, and early Iron Age IIA (Table 13.1). The detailed discussion of the ceramic characteristics of these sub-periods will appear later in this chapter, in the section devoted to the chronology of the assemblages. Here, only the main features of each sub-period are listed.

Early Iron Age I is marked by the appearance of new material culture traits associated with the settlement of the Philistines, and this phase is characterized by the Philistine 1 (Mycenaean III C:1) pottery. The local tradition assemblage continues the forms of the Late Bronze Age, but some types now have new features, and a number of new forms appear. The following phase, termed here mid-Iron Age I, is characterized by the Philistine 2 (Bichrome) pottery. During late Iron Age I, red-slipped and

hand-burnished pottery emerges, and Philistine 3 (debased) style is common. During early Iron Age IIA, the debased Iron Age I Philistine pottery forms disappear, and many new ceramic types emerge. At least in Philistia, this period is especially characterized by morphological variability. Late Philistine Decorated Ware (henceforth LPDW, following Ben-Shlomo, Shai and

Maeir 2004), which started to appear in the previous period, becomes common. During the late Iron Age IIA the amount of red slip somewhat declines, and the entire assemblage becomes more standardized. LPDW continues to appear in this period. Wheel burnishing does not appear until the following, Iron Age IIB period.

	early Iron I	mid-Iron I	late Iron I	early Iron IIA	late Iron IIA
<b>Tel Miqne-Ekron</b>	VII	VIB-VC <sup>a</sup>	VB-VA	IVB-IVA <sup>b</sup>	III
<b>Ashdod</b>	XIII(B) <sup>c</sup>	XII-XI		X IX? <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Tell Qasile</b>	-	XII <sup>e</sup>	XI-X <sup>f</sup>	IX-VIII	
<b>Tel Batash</b>	VI		V	IV	-
<b>Lachish</b>	VI	-	-		V-IV <sup>g</sup>
<b>Gezer</b>	XIV	XIII-XII	XI-X	IX-VIII	VII-VIB
<b>Aphek</b>	X11		X10-X9	X8-X7	X6?
<b>Izbet Sartah</b>		III	II	I	-
<b>Arad</b>	-	-	-	XII	XI
<b>Beer-Sheba</b>	-	-	IX-VIII? <sup>h</sup>	VII-VI	V-IV

<sup>a</sup> Stratum VIB is a transitional phase where Philistine 1 and 2 wares appear simultaneously (T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 4-5, table 1).

<sup>b</sup> Since a number of complete Philistine 3 vessels were found in Stratum IVA, it is possible that this stratum ended before the transition between the early and late Iron Age IIA (Ortiz 2000: 162-63).

<sup>c</sup> Stratum XIII(B) in Area G and Stratum XIII in Area H (Ben-Shlomo 2005:78).

<sup>d</sup> The assemblage of Stratum X is small and poorly stratified (Ben-Shlomo 2003: 91-93). Typologically, it included Philistine 3 and other late Iron Age I forms, as well as vessels more typical of the early Iron Age IIA. This array of vessels possibly reflects the long time-span of this stratum (for a different view, see Finkelstein and Singer-Avitz 2001: 239-42). Stratum IX is even more problematic, as, both stratigraphically and typologically, it cannot be clearly distinguished from Stratum X. It can be assumed that this is a late Iron Age IIA continuation of the previous stratum, and, due to the presence of wheel-burnished vessels in it, it might end sometime in the beginning of the Iron Age IIB (see also Ben-Shlomo 2005: 171-200).

<sup>e</sup> The foundation of Tell Qasile should be dated to a later part of this sub-period, as its pottery does not include any features related to Philistine 1 style (see also Mazar 1985: 103-04).

<sup>f</sup> Tell Qasile is a somewhat atypical site as far as ceramic development is concerned. Red slip and debased Philistine pottery appeared there already in Stratum XII, which, in other respects, belongs to the mid-Iron Age I. Philistine Bichrome vessels, of a somewhat debased type, were still used in Stratum X, where red slip is common (Mazar 1985: 82-86, 104-05).

<sup>g</sup> Lachish, Level V yielded a small assemblage that cannot be easily linked to a sub-period within the early Iron Age IIA. As some of the Lachish, Level V types are "early" within the sequence (such as cooking pots with concave rim, Zimhoni's CP-6 [2004:1683], see also CP 304 below), the tell was most probably resettled already in the early Iron Age IIA.

<sup>h</sup> The assemblages published from Beer-Sheba, Strata IX-IV (Brandfon 1984) are both small and evidently include intrusive and redeposited pieces. Stratum IX is late Iron Age I, but it includes some possibly later forms, such as grooved-rim bowls (Brandfon 1984: fig. 17:12, 14). Only 16 sherds and vessels were published from Stratum VIII, mostly of the same date. Stratum VII, of the early Iron Age IIA, yielded a Black-on-Red juglet (Brandfon 1984: fig. 24:7), but its context is problematic, and its chronological value is doubtful (Schreiber 2003: 125-26). Stratum VI should perhaps also be dated to the early Iron Age IIA (Mazar 1998: 375, table 3; note, especially, a narrow ovoid jar in Brandfon 1984: fig. 29:4), but other types might be later. For the lower, late Iron Age IIA date for this stratum see Herzog and Singer-Avitz 2004: 223-24.

**Table 13.1:** Comparative Chronological Chart of the Ceramic Assemblages

### Comparisons and Regionalism

The comparative analysis is focused on placing the ceramic types and assemblages in

their proper regional context. Due to the high degree of stylistic regionalism during the Iron Age I and early Iron Age IIA, almost no attempt was made to compare the ceramic types from

Tell es-Safi/Gath with those from the sites in the northern part of the country. General ceramic phenomena of high significance for inter-regional studies, such as the introduction of red slip and the *terminus post quem* for the debased Philistine pottery, are examined in subsequent sections, after the typological discussion. After the discussion of each type, the data and conclusions are summarized according to three categories: examples (all the occurrences of the type under discussion in the pottery plates), context (stratigraphic phases), and date (according to the comparative material from other sites).

### ***Rounded Bowls***

#### **BL 301.1 Deep, rounded to hemispherical body, rounded rim.**

These are small bowls, with rim diameter usually ranging from 10-16 cm. Their most common variant has a rounded or tapering rim that continues the profile of the wall. The complete examples have a concave ring or a disc base. This type is quite heterogeneous, and includes forms with slightly thickened rim (Pls. 13.2: 2-3; 13.8:2; 13.10:2), with pinched vertical rim (Pls. 13.5:2; 13.6:1), with slightly incurved rim (Pls. 13.10:5; 13.18:17), and with slight carination at mid-body (Pl. 13.2:2-3). Two examples (Pls. 13.11:23; 13.18:15) are almost straight-sided, and are similar to Late Bronze Age predecessors of this type.<sup>1</sup> An unusual bowl on Pl. 13.15:9 has a carinated rim,<sup>2</sup> and another rare variation (Pl. 13.7:3) has a sharply incurved rounded rim.<sup>3</sup>

Most of the BL 301.1 bowls are plain, although some are decorated with dark-red painted band on rim (Pls. 13.2:1-3; 13.4:8). This decoration is not attested on the Late Bronze Age examples of deep rounded bowls, and is peculiar to the Iron Age I. Red-slipped examples are very rare (Pl. 13.18:19), and seem to be related to a shallow type of rounded bowls (BL 301.3, see

below). Some specimens have rounded burned spots on the inner rim (Pls. 13.5:1; 13.8:3; 13.10:5), attesting to their use as lamps (Parisinou 1998).

This is by far the most common Iron Age I type of local tradition, not only at Tell es-Safi/Gath, but in the entire southern Israel. It started to appear, in limited quantities, already in the Late Bronze Age IIB,<sup>4</sup> and continues throughout the Iron Age I, although towards the end of this period it becomes less common. At Tel Miqne-Ekron this type is common in Strata VII-VI, infrequent in Stratum V, and absent from Stratum IV.<sup>5</sup> At Ashdod, it is widespread in Strata XIII-XI, rare in Stratum X, and is not attested in later levels.<sup>6</sup> At Tell Qasile, deep rounded bowls appear in Strata XII-X without any significant quantitative changes, and disappear in Stratum IX.<sup>7</sup> Most of examples from Tell Qasile are plain, but some are red-slipped and burnished.<sup>8</sup> At Tel Batash they are frequent in Stratum V but are not attested in Stratum IV.<sup>9</sup> Other sites present a similar picture, and the latest appearance of this form is in the early Iron Age IIA, when they are very rare.<sup>10</sup>

**Examples:** Pls. 13.2:1-3; 13.4:1, 8, 10; 13.5:1-2; 13.6:1-2; 13.7:3; 13.8:2-4, 16; 13.10:1-5; 13.11:23; 13.12:1-2; 13.13:1-2; 13.14:1-4; 13.15:7-8; 13.16:1-2; 13.17:10; 13.18:15-19.

**Context:** E3, A5-A4 (east), A4 (center).

**Date:** LB IIB (rare), Iron Age I, early Iron Age IIA (rare).

<sup>1</sup> For example, Clamer 2004a: figs. 20.11:12; 20.24:8, etc.; 2004b: figs. 21.5:24; 21.11:1, 3; Yannai 2004: fig. 19.38:3 (Lachish, Levels P-1, VII and VI).

<sup>2</sup> Compare to a specimen from Tel Miqne-Ekron, Stratum VII (Killebrew 1998: fig. 6:19).

<sup>3</sup> For parallels see Ben-Shlomo 2005: figs. 3.5:4; 3.69:2 (Ashdod, Strata XIII and X in Area H); Mazar 1985: fig. 11:5 (Tell Qasile, Stratum XII).

<sup>4</sup> See, for example, Dever 1986: pl. 14:16 (Gezer, Strata XV-XIV); M. Dothan and Porath 1993: fig. 11:7 (Ashdod, Strata XV-XIV); Yannai 2004: fig. 19.23:9 (Lachish, Level VIIA); Tzaferis and Hess 1992: fig. 1:3 (Tell 'Eitun, Tomb B/1).

<sup>5</sup> T. Dothan, Gitin and Zukerman 2006: 76, n. 25.

<sup>6</sup> M. Dothan and Porath 1993: fig. 14:1, 3-7, etc.; Ben-Shlomo 2005: figs. 3.29:3-6; 3.57:1-6; 3.69:1-2.

<sup>7</sup> Mazar 1985: figs. 11:2, 12; 18: 1-3; 39: 7-8. They are included in A. Mazar's BL 1 (1985: 33-36).

<sup>8</sup> See, e.g., a red-slipped and hand-burnished example in Mazar 1985: fig. 44:1.

<sup>9</sup> Panitz-Cohen 2006: 36-37, with references (type BL 50c).

<sup>10</sup> Dever 1986: pl. 47:4 (Gezer, Stratum VIII); Grant and Wright 1938: pl. 63:9 (Beth-Shemesh, Stratum IIA). For additional parallels, see T. Dothan, Gitin and Zukerman 2006: 76, n. 26.

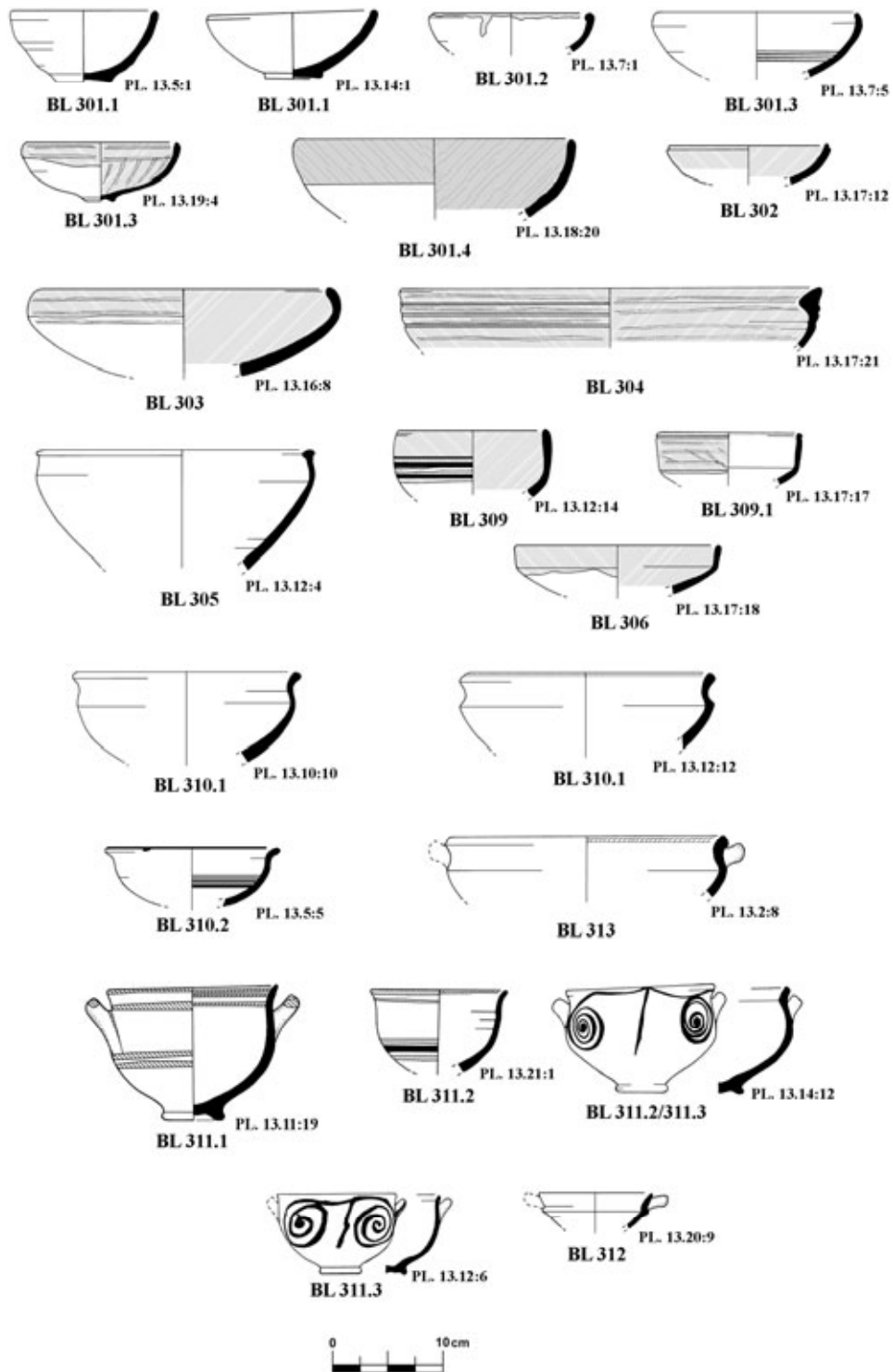


Figure 13.1: Typological division of Iron Age I and early Iron Age IIA bowls.



**BL 301.2 Deep or shallow, rounded to hemispherical body, internally thickened rim.**

This is a poorly attested variation of rounded bowls. It is characterized by an internally thickened rim, with a rounded or slightly pointed protrusion on the rim interior. Two examples (Pls. 13.7:1-2) are decorated with a painted band on the rim. Only three examples of this form were registered so far: two from Stratum A4 (east) (Pl. 13.7:1-2), and one from Stratum A4 (center) (Pl. 13.12:11).

At other sites this type appears in the Iron Age I, and is absent from early Iron Age IIA contexts.<sup>11</sup> So far, no examples of small rounded bowls with vertical, thickened oval rim are attested at Tell es-Safi/Gath.<sup>12</sup>

**Examples:** Pls. 13.7:1-2; 13.12:11.

**Context:** A4 (east), A4 (center).

**Date:** Iron Age I.

**BL 301.3 Shallow, rounded body, pinched or rounded rim.**

This extremely heterogeneous type is best described as a collective designation for relatively shallow rounded bowls of various sizes (from 12 to 25 cm in rim diameter) with a curved upper wall. This type has deeper proportions and more hemispherical body than BL 301.1. Due to the poor preservation of these bowls, it was impossible to subdivide them into better-defined typological categories. The rim of BL 301.3 is either the continuation of the wall profile or, more frequently, is slightly incurved, the rim top is pinched or rounded. The only complete example (Pl. 13.19:4) has a small ring base. This bowl type has a number of unusual variants. A rim sherd on Pl. 13.6:15 has an inverted and slightly thickened rim, and a knob handle. A plain bowl on Pl. 13.14:5 has a very shallow, platter-like form and tapering rim. The bowls of this type BL 301.3 bowls are usually red-slipped and hand-burnished (e.g., Pls. 13.4:9; 13.7:7; 13.10:8), and, less commonly, plain or decorated with black horizontal bands on rim and

<sup>11</sup> For parallels see M. Dothan and Porath 1993: fig. 14:2 (Ashdod, Stratum XIII in Area G); T. Dothan 1998: pl. 11:2 (Stratum V in Field X); Panitz-Cohen 2006: figs. 69:2, 11; 70:2 (Tel Batash, Stratum V).

<sup>12</sup> Such as Panitz-Cohen 2006: pls. 67:2; 83:11 (Tel Batash, Strata V-IV).

concentric circles on the interior (e.g., Pls. 13.6:5; 13.19:1). One example (Pl. 13.19:8) is decorated with a black band and white dots on rim, in addition to red slip and hand burnishing.

*At other sites, these bowls started to appear in the mid-Iron Age I levels, and became common in the late Iron Age I and the Iron Age IIA. Medium-sized variants, usually plain or with painted linear decoration on rim and interior, are attested mainly in Philistia, in mid-late Iron Age I contexts.<sup>13</sup> Small, usually red-slipped variants are characteristic of the late Iron Age I and the Iron Age IIA.<sup>14</sup>*

**Examples:** Pls. 13.4:9; 13.6:5; 13.6:15 (?); 13.7:5, 7; 13.10:6-8; 13.14:5, 8; 13.15:16-17; 13.17:11, 14; 13.19:1-4, 8.

**Context:** A4 (east), A4 (center), rare in A5 (east).

**Date:** mid-late Iron Age I, Iron Age IIA.

**BL 301.4 Large, rounded body, rounded or flattened rim.**

This bowl type is essentially a large and usually shallower variant of BL 301.1, and it is closely related to large examples of BL 301.3. Again, due to the poor preservation of the material, this type is defined somewhat loosely. It has an open rounded body with a slightly curved or a slightly carinated upper wall. The rim diameter is between 20-25 cm. The rim of these bowls is usually flattened or slanting inwards (Pls. 13.9:5; 13.13:5; 13.14:9), less commonly rounded (Pls. 13.6:3; 18:20). They are either plain or red-slipped (but not burnished).

The parallels to the large rounded bowls come from mid- and late Iron Age I contexts.<sup>15</sup> Yet, since this type is both uncommon and not well-defined, its chronological significance needs further clarification.

<sup>13</sup> Gunneweg et al. 1986: fig. 2:7-8; T. Dothan 1998: pl. 5:8; T. Dothan and Zukerman in press: pl. 11.2.14:4 (Tel Migne-Ekron, Strata VI-V); Panitz-Cohen 2006: pls. 70:1; 71:1; 75:2-3, 20; 78:1-2; 83:12 (Tel Batash, Stratum V and a post-V/pre-IV pit); Mazar 1985: figs. 22:5, 7; 26:1; 28:10; 33:18, 21, etc. (Tel Qasile, Strata XI-X, mostly red-slipped).

<sup>14</sup> Mazar 1985: figs. 24:1; 39:9-10; 43:11; 55:3-4, etc (Tel Qasile, Stratum XI, VIII, but mainly Stratum X); Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pls. 2:4; 5:11; 79:1; 80:1-2, etc (Tel Batash, Stratum IV); Zimhoni 2004: fig. 25.19:13 (Lachish, Level V).

<sup>15</sup> Mazar 1985: figs. 12:1; 27:1; 28:9; 39:14 (Tel Qasile, Strata XII-X).

A relatively shallow rounded bowl on Pl. 13.13:5 is tentatively attributed to this type. Its rim has a flat, slanting inwards top, and it has a vestigial (almost knob-like) Philistine-style horizontal handle. In addition to the red slip, this specimen is decorated with oblique black lines over a short white band on rim. Parallels to this form are dated to the late Iron Age I, and more often, to the early Iron Age IIA.<sup>16</sup> Vestigial horizontal handles are not attested in the late Iron Age IIA, and are absent from the Stratum A3 assemblage at Tell es-Safi/Gath.

**Examples:** Pls. 13.6:3; 13.9:5; 13.13:5; 13.14:9; 13.18:20.

**Context:** A5 (east), A4 (east), A4 (center).

**Date:** mid- and late Iron Age I.

### **BL 302 Rounded body, grooved rim.**

These small bowls are distinguished by one shallow groove on the rim. They are represented only by rim fragments, and it was usually impossible to attribute them to either hemispherical or shallow variation by visual examination, as was done with bowls with simple rim (BL 301.1 and BL 301.3, see above). Such a differentiation will be hopefully possible in future, when a better-preserved assemblage will be uncovered. However, upon the examination of the drawings, it seems that at least half of the examples of BL 302 are rather shallow, and they have a curved upper wall. The more complete parallels to this type support this conclusion. The vast majority of this bowl type is red-slipped and burnished.

Although this type is quite well-represented at Tell es-Safi/Gath, precise parallels to it are very rare.<sup>17</sup> Small rounded bowls with a groove

under the rim (not *on* the rim) appear throughout the Iron Age II, but delicate red-slipped ones appear mostly in the Iron Age IIA.<sup>18</sup> This variant also appears, in small quantities, in Stratum A3 in Tell es-Safi/Gath, but BL 302 itself is not attested there.

**Examples:** Pls. 13.7:4; 13.14:6-7; 13.16:3, 5; 13.17:12-13.

**Context:** A4 (east) (rare), A4 (center).

**Date:** Iron Age IIA.

### **BL 303 Shallow body, incurved upper wall, rounded or thickened rim.**

This poorly-attested but chronologically important type is a small to medium-sized shallow bowl with sharply incurved upper wall. The rim is either rounded (Pl. 13.16:8) or has a small hammerhead profile (Pl. 13.9:7). The bowls of this type are red-slipped and hand-burnished. In Stratum A3 these bowls no longer have a distinct sharply incurved upper wall, and develop into a related type of small shallow bowls with slightly incurved rounded or pinched rim (BL 401.1, see this volume, Chapter 14). This latter type is infrequent in Stratum A3, and has no burnishing.

The comparative data from other sites indicates that this type is very common in early Iron Age IIA eastern Philistia and Shephelah.<sup>19</sup> Deeper variants of rounded bowls with slightly incurved rim, related to BL 301.3, are attested in the late Iron Age I.<sup>20</sup> BL 303, however, is a morphologically distinct, independent type, and does not appear before the Iron Age II.

**Examples:** Pls. 13.9:7; 13.16:8.

**Context:** post-A4 (east), A4 (center).

**Date:** early Iron IIA.

<sup>16</sup> Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pls. 2:5; 10:10 (Tel Batash, Stratum IV); Gophna 1966: fig. 4:11 (the "Haserim" sites in the Southern Philistia). For related variants of shallow bowl with flattened rim see Cohen and Cohen-Amin 2004: fig. 4:1-2 (Negev Highland settlements); Zimhoni 2004: fig. 25.24: 3-4 (Lachish, Level IVC); Grant and Wright 1938: pl. 63:18-19 (Beth-Shemesh, Stratum IIA).

<sup>17</sup> Biran and Negbi 1966: fig. 5:6 (Tel Sippor, Stratum I, red slipped and hand-burnished); Gophna 1966: fig. 3:4 (the "Haserim" sites in Southern Philistia, with painted linear decoration). See also Mazar 1985: fig. 22:6-7, from Tell Qasile, Stratum XI, where this rim type is very uncommon. In light of the additional fact that grooves on bowl rims of any type are not well-attested before the Iron Age II (see also below), the chronological significance of Tell Qasile parallels is questionable.

<sup>18</sup> See a discussion in Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: 35-37, types BL 37 and especially BL 26a.

<sup>19</sup> T. Dothan and Zukerman in press: pl. 11.2.14:3 (Tel Migne-Ekron, Stratum IVA); Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pls. 1:1-2; 2:1-4; 5:11; 7:2, etc (Tel Batash, Stratum IV, with only one example from Stratum V, see Panitz-Cohen 2006: pl. 78:1); Gitin 1990: pls. 6:4, 7; 7:13; 8:10 (Gezer, Strata IXA-VIIB); Grant and Wright 1939: 135; Bunimovitz and Lederman 2006: 418, fig. 2 (Beth-Shemesh, Stratum IIA of the Haverford College excavations and Level 4 of the Tel Aviv University excavations).

<sup>20</sup> See, for instance, Mazar 1985: fig. 33:12, 14 (Tell Qasile, Stratum X).

**BL 304 Shallow body, thickened grooved rim with slanting interior.**

The only registered example of this type (Pl. 13.17:21) has a large and shallow body, curved upper wall, and thickened rim with slanting interior. It is distinguished by several deep grooves under the rim, and is red-slipped and hand-burnished on the interior and exterior. This vessel is clearly a predecessor of one of the most popular and distinct types of Stratum A3, BL 402. The latter type has a vertical upper wall, a rim that is either flat or has a slanting exterior, and several deep grooves under the rim. However, BL 304 has no precise parallels among the subtypes of BL 402.

The parallels to the red-slipped shallow rounded bowl form with the rim slanting inwards appears in several Iron Age IIA contexts, mainly from the early part of this period.<sup>21</sup> In general, grooved-rim bowls, both rounded and carinated, did not make their first significant appearance before the Iron Age IIA (see also above; for a similar conclusion see Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: 35-37).

**Example:** Pl. 13.17:21.

**Context:** A4 (center).

**Date:** early Iron Age IIA.

*Carinated Bowls***BL 305 Deep body, high carination, small hammerhead rim.**

This heterogeneous type includes a few examples of large deep bowls with high carination, straight vertical or inverted upper wall, and small thickened or hammerhead rim. It includes both plain (Pl. 13.12:4) and red-slipped examples (Pls. 13.7:8; 13.13:7; 13.19:11). One fragment (Pl. 13.13:7) is possibly a variation of this type: it has unusually thick walls, slightly thickened (not hammerhead) rim, and horizontal, Philistine-style handles. In addition, this vessel

<sup>21</sup> Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pl. 84:6 (Tel Batash, Stratum IV, with multiple grooves and painted lines across the rim), Singer-Avitz 2002: figs. 1:12; 2:8-9 (Arad, Stratum XII); Zimhoni 2004: figs. 25.26:4; 25.29:12 (a slightly carinated example); 25.40:2, 17 (Lachish, Levels V-IVB).

has more shallow proportions than the other examples of BL 305.<sup>22</sup>

BL 305 is an infrequent type that appears, with morphological variations, in Iron Age I and Iron Age IIA-B contexts.<sup>23</sup> Both its heterogeneity and wide chronological range restrict its value for dating purposes.

**Examples:** Pls. 13.7:8; 13.12:4; 13.19:11, and possibly Pl. 13.13:7.

**Context:** A4 (east), A5-A4 (center).

**Date:** late Iron Age I – early Iron Age II.

**BL 306 Shallow body, high carination, rounded rim.**

These small bowls have shallow proportions, high carination, straight upper wall with vertical or slightly everted stance, and rounded rim. These bowls are red-slipped (but almost never burnished), and are commonly decorated with black band on rim (e.g., Pls. 13.9:4; 13.13:3). A bowl rim on Pl. 13.19:7 is also decorated with short white lines across the black band on rim, and another example (Pl. 13.15:12) has black concentric circles on its lower interior.

This type is absent from Stratum A3, where a related form, with inverted upper walls (BL 403.7), appears. Almost all parallels to red-slipped, shallow carinated bowls come from early Iron Age IIA contexts.<sup>24</sup> Geographically, this type is limited to the eastern Philistia and the Shephelah.

A variant of this type, on Pl. 13.16:10, has a low carination, straight upper walls with vertical

<sup>22</sup> No exact parallels for this bowl are known, but related forms are attested in Gezer (Dever et al. 1974: pl. 30:11, from local Stratum 9 in Field II, correlated by the excavators with general Stratum XI, see Dever 1986a: fig. 2), and Tel Batash (Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pl. 12:2, Stratum IV).

<sup>23</sup> Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pls. 13:21; 85:6; Panitz-Cohen 2006: pls. 68:14; 75:19; 77:8 (Tel Batash, Strata V-III).

<sup>24</sup> Grant and Wright 1938: pl. 63: 3-6 (Beth-Shemesh, Stratum IIA); Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pls. 84:2; 85:2-3 (Tel Batash, Stratum IV); Zimhoni 2004: figs. 25.17:2; 25.29:5 (Lachish, Levels V-IVB). A related form, with a slightly concave upper exterior, comes from Arad, Stratum XII (Singer-Avitz 2002: fig. 3:1). Bowls of the same shape as BL 306, but without red slip, are attested in late Iron Age I Tel Migne-Ekron (Stratum VA, see Mazow 2005: pl. 1:17), which seems to be the earliest appearance of this type. Note that carinated bowls from Tell Qasile, Strata XI-X, are much deeper than BL 306 (see Mazar 1985: figs. 28: 14-16; 33:17; 46:4).

or slightly everted stance, and a rounded rim. The walls are relatively thick, and its interior is red-slipped. This form is very common in Stratum A3 (type BL3), where most of its examples have a slightly concave upper wall (see Shai and Maeir, Chapter 14, this volume).

**Examples:** Pls. 13.9:4; 13.12:3; 13.13:3; 13.15:12, 18; 13.17:15-16, 18-19; 13.19:5-7.

**Context:** post-A4 (east), common in A4 (center).

**Date:** late Iron Age I-early Iron Age IIA.

### **BL 309 Deep body, soft low carination, slightly inverted upper wall.**

Bowls of this type have a small and deep body, soft low carination, straight upper wall with either vertical or, more commonly, slightly inverted stance, and rounded or pinched rim. Most of the bowls of this type have a distinctive decoration of three to five horizontal bands on mid-exterior, just above the carination (Pls. 13.12:13; 13.15:13-14). One example (Pl. 13.12:14) bears alternating black and white bands in the LPDW style. Approximately half of the BL 309 examples are red-slipped, but none are burnished. This type is a later development of the Philistine bell-shape bowl form, but no horizontal handles, typical of the latter, are preserved on the examples from Tell es-Safi/Gath. This type emerged at the end of the Iron Age I, and most of the parallels to it come from early Iron Age IIA contexts.<sup>25</sup>

**Examples:** Pls. 13.12:13-14; 13.14:11; 13.15:13-14.

**Context:** A4 (center).

**Date:** late Iron Age I - early Iron Age IIA.

### **BL 309.1 Deep body, low carination, vertical or inverted upper wall, grooved rim.**

The body shape of this rare type is similar to that of BL 309 (except for the sharper carination), and it is probably derived from a Philistine bell-shaped bowl form.<sup>26</sup> Examples of

<sup>25</sup> Fritz and Kempinski 1983: pl. 136:10 (Tel Masos, Stratum II); Mazar 1985: fig. 29:19 (Tell Qasile, Stratum XI); Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pl. 79:7 (Tel Batash, Stratum IV, with red slip and black painted bands). A red-slipped and hand-burnished example of a closely related form, with an inverted upper wall, was published from Arad, Stratum XII (Singer-Avitz 2002: fig. 1:8).

<sup>26</sup> For a similar opinion see Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: 34. A complete bowl of this type, with what appear to be

BL 309.1 are characterized by a distinct single groove under the exterior rim, and by hand-burnished red slip. These bowls, like BL 309, are characteristic of the early Iron Age IIA.<sup>27</sup>

**Examples:** Pls. 13.15:19; 13.17:17.

**Context:** A4 (center).

**Date:** early Iron Age IIA.

### **BL 310.1 "Standard" cyma-shaped bowl.**

This is a classical cyma-shaped bowl, with curved or carinated wall profile, and a slightly thickened rounded rim. They are distinguished from BL 310.2 (below) by the concave wall above the carination.<sup>28</sup> Bowls of this type are either plain or are decorated with a (usually red) painted band on rim.

This type first appears in Late Bronze Age IIB,<sup>29</sup> and is one of the most common Iron Age I types.<sup>30</sup> In Tell Qasile these bowls are common in Strata XII-XI, but rare in Stratum X, dated to the late Iron Age I (Mazar 1985: 39-40). A similar development is observed in Izbet Sartah, where cyma-shaped bowls are common in Stratum III, but become very rare in Strata II and I (Finkelstein 1986: 50). It seems, therefore, that this type becomes less common in the late Iron Age I. In the following period, the early Iron Age IIA, these bowls ceased to be produced.

**Examples:** Pls. 13.2:4; 13.9:1; 13.10:9-10; 13.12:12.

**Context:** E3; A4 (east).

**Date:** Iron Age I.

---

vestigial horizontal handles, was found in Beth-Shemesh (Grant and Wright 1938: pl. 49:12, attributed to Stratum III).

<sup>27</sup> Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pl. 82:12-13 (Tel Batash, Stratum IV). A possibly related bowl type, slightly bigger than the Tell es-Safi/Gath examples, is attested at Lachish, mainly in Level V (Zimhoni 2004: 1660-61, type BL-6).

<sup>28</sup> Cyma-shaped bowls should be also clearly differentiated from Iron Age II carinated bowls with vertical concave upper wall (such as BL 403, see this volume, Chapter 14). These latter bowls are always sharply carinated.

<sup>29</sup> For example, Killebrew 1998: fig. 1:4 (Tel Migne-Ekron, Stratum IX); M. Dothan 1971: fig. 81:6-7; M. Dothan and Porath 1993: fig. 10:7 (Ashdod, Strata XV-XIV); Tzaferis and Hess 1992: fig. 1:16 (Tell 'Eitun, Tomb B/1). For cyma-shaped bowls from Late Bronze Age levels at Tell es-Safi/Gath, see this volume, Chapter 12 (BL 204).

<sup>30</sup> T. Dothan 1998: pls. 5:3; 11:5-6; T. Dothan, Gitin and Zukerman 2006: figs. 3.2:8; 3.3:17; 3.7:5, 11-16, etc. (Tel Migne-Ekron, Strata VIII-V); Ben-Shlomo 2005: figs. 3.5:7-8; 3.29:18; 3.57:9-16 (Ashdod, Strata XIII-XI). For more parallels see T. Dothan, Gitin and Zukerman 2006; 77, n. 28; Panitz-Cohen 2006: 44-47.



**BL 310.2 Cyma-shaped bowl with vertical or everted wall above the carination and sharply everted rim.**

This variation (or, rather, development) of the standard cyma-shaped form (BL 310.1, see above) is characterized by the gentle carination, vertical or slightly everted wall above carination, and sharply everted pinched or rounded rim, usually with a flattened slanting top. The rim fragment on Pl. 13.10:12, with incurved upper wall and tapering rim, is a variant of this form. The typical decoration consists of several painted horizontal bands on mid-interior, and another band on rim (e.g., Pls. 13.2:5; 13.5:4-5; 13.8:6). Red slip and horizontal hand burnishing appear on two specimens of this type (Pls. 13.19:9-10). Parallels to this type date to the mid-late Iron Age I.<sup>31</sup>

**Examples:** Pls. 13.2:5-6; 13.5:4-5; 13.8:6; 13.10:11-12; 13.19:9-10, and possibly Pl. 13.6:6.

**Context:** E3, A5-A4 (east).

**Date:** mid-late Iron Age I.

**BL 310.3 Cyma-related (debased?) shape.**

This general typological category includes various non-standard cyma-related bowl profiles, possibly debased versions of this form. The upper wall is only slightly curved, and the rim is either vertical or slightly everted. Both registered examples of BL 310.3 are red-slipped but not burnished.<sup>32</sup>

**Examples:** Pls. 13.5:3; 13.7:9.

**Context:** A5-A4 (east).

**Date:** Iron Age I.

***Iron Age I Bowls in Philistine Style*****BL 311.1 Philistine 1 (Mycenaean IIIC:1) bell-shaped bowl.**

This form has a deep gently rounded body, pinched or rounded everted rim, two elongated horizontal handles, and a high ring base. The

decoration is executed in dark-red or brown paint.

A complete bowl on Pl. 13.11:19 has a finely executed dark-red decoration of horizontal bands on mid-exterior (below the handles), below the exterior rim and on the rim interior, a spiral on the interior base, blobs on the handle apex, and curved lines around joints of the handles to the body. A bowl on Pl. 13.20:1 has a similar decoration on body, and its handles are decorated by a row of dots. Another example of this type (Pl. 13.11:21) is a delicate and thin-walled vessel. It is decorated with an unusual variant of triglyph, consisting with alternating straight and wavy vertical lines. Such rendering of a triglyph is common in Canaanite-style paneled designs, but is extremely rare in Philistine 1 ware,<sup>33</sup> which normally has triglyphs consisting of vertical zigzags, connected half-circles, and straight lines.<sup>34</sup> Paneled designs are rare on Philistine 1-2 bell-shaped bowls.<sup>35</sup>

The British excavations of Tell es-Safi/Gath yielded several bell-shaped bowls of various shapes and decorative styles (summarized in Avissar 2004: 113-16). The precise stylistic attribution of these vessels is problematic, since their present whereabouts are unknown, and their drawings and descriptions are not accurate enough for this purpose. Most of them are extremely small in size, 7-11 cm in diameter (the average diameter of normal-sized Philistine 1-2 bell-shaped bowls is 12-15 cm), and therefore, they can be considered miniature bowls. Two bowls (Bliss and Macalister 1902: Pl. 35:2, 4) have elongated handles and are decorated with thin horizontal lines on rim and exterior, and a spiral on the interior base. The elongated handles and the spiral are characteristic of the Philistine 1 bell-shaped bowls, but not of the later examples of this type (T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 41). These bowls are described as bichrome in the original publication (Bliss and Macalister 1902: 89): the spiral is executed in black, while the rest of the decoration is in red color. If correctly described, such a decoration on Philistine pottery is surprising, as both Philistine 1 and Philistine 2

<sup>31</sup> Fritz and Kempinski 1983: pls. 131:1, 20; 134:13 (Tel Masos, Strata III-II); Mazar 1985: figs. 12:23, 27; 15:22; 28:31 (Tell Qasile, Strata XII-XI); Panitz-Cohen 2006: pls. 81:4 (red-slipped); 83:15 (Tel Batash, Stratum V); Gadot 2003: pls. V.33:6; V.36:9-11, etc. (Aphék, Strata X10-9); Gitin 1990: pl. 5:8; Dever 1986a: pl. 24:4 (Gezer, Strata XIII-IXB).

<sup>32</sup> For parallels see Mazar 1985: figs. 17:19; 18:15; 27:2; 29:1; 34:14 (Tell Qasile, Strata XII-X, all red-slipped).

<sup>33</sup> For the only known parallel see T. Dothan 1998: pl. 2:2.

<sup>34</sup> T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: figs. 9:9; 17:8-10; 18:1-5, etc.

<sup>35</sup> See T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: fig. 9:9 (a Philistine 1 bowl from Tel Miqne-Ekron); Petrie and Tufnell 1930: pl. 25 (a Philistine 2 bowl from Tell el-Far'ah [South]).

linear bell-shaped bowls are almost always monochrome.

BL 311.1 is by far the most common type in the Philistine 1 assemblage.<sup>36</sup> It derives from the Late Helladic IIIc (henceforth LH) version of FS 284 deep bowl,<sup>37</sup> and is the most frequent type among the locally-produced Aegeanizing pottery from 12<sup>th</sup> century B.C.E. Cyprus.<sup>38</sup> In Philistia this type is dated to the early Iron Age I (see also below).

**Examples:** Pl. 13.20:1-6.

**Date:** early Iron Age I.

### BL 311.2 Philistine 2 bell-shaped bowls.

This type includes a variety of bell-shaped bowls that represents the later development of the previous type (BL 311.1), but preserves the distinct bell-shaped body form, and pinched or rounded everted rim. The horizontal handles are shorter than those of BL 311.1, but are still functional; the base is ring-shaped and has a flat or concave interior.

This decoration is almost always executed in black paint. White slip (or, rather, unevenly applied wash) is not very common (Pls. 13.1:1; 2:11). The most frequent design is various versions of spirals (Pls. 13.1:1; 13.2:9-11; 13.4:3, 11, etc). Several vessels (Pls. 13.5:8-9; 13.19:12) are decorated with a pair of connected looped spirals – the typical design on Philistine 2 bell-shaped bowls. These connected looped spirals developed from the Philistine 1 antithetic spiral motif. One almost complete bowl (Pl. 13.1:1) exhibits isolated spirals separated by a vertical wavy line, painted on the background of white wash.

Another bowl (Pl. 13.14:12) can be characterized as transitional Philistine 2/3. It still preserves the distinct bell shaped body form, but its horizontal handles are small and non-functional, and the spiral motif is rendered in a careless fashion (note, especially, the failure of the painter to draw a loop above one of the spirals).

Two miniature bowls are decorated with carefully rendered single, centrally placed spiral (Pls. 13.5:7; 13.8:8). Note that all these examples are monochrome. In fact, the Bichrome decoration on Philistine bell-shaped bowls is uncommon, both in Tell es-Safi/Gath and elsewhere. The only such example in the assemblage under discussion is on Pl. 13.21:1. It has a black horizontal band flanked by two red bands on its belly, and another two red bands on rim. Horizontal handles are decorated with horizontal band or with short vertical lines or dots (Pls. 13.2:10; 13.4:3; 13.5:8-9; 13.8:8).

An interesting specimen of this type was found in the British excavations of Tell es-Safi/Gath (Bliss and Macalister 1902: Pl. 35:11, re-published in T. Dothan 1982: 100, Pl. 5:2). It is covered with a white slip, and its bichrome decoration includes a unique version of triple-stem antithetic spirals separated by a chevron. The prototype of this motif is antithetic tongue pattern that appears on a number of Philistine 1 bell-shaped bowls, as well as on a Philistine 2 bowl from Ashkelon.<sup>39</sup> According to T. Dothan (1982: 102), this vessel is warped, suggesting that it was manufactured at the site.

Philistine 2 bell-shaped bowls are the hallmark of the mid-Iron Age I in Philistia (T. Dothan 1982: 98-106). Their initial appearance is contemporaneous with the latest manifestation of the Philistine 1 style, in Tel Miqne-Ekron, Stratum VI and Ashdod, Stratum XII (in Area H).<sup>40</sup> In Ashdod this type is common in mid-Iron Age I Strata XII-XI, and is absent from Stratum X. BL 311.2 examples are attested in Tell Qasile, Stratum XI and in Tel Batash, Stratum V, but it seems to be very infrequent there.<sup>41</sup> Outside Philistia, very few Philistine 2 bell-shaped bowls are known.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>36</sup> For general discussions of this type see T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 8-12, type D; Killebrew 2005: 220-22, form AS 4; T. Dothan, Gitin and Zukerman 2006: 80-82.

<sup>37</sup> "FS" refers to "Furumark Shape" according to the typology in Furumark 1941: 236-424. Bell-shaped bowls are termed "deep bowls" in the Aegean archaeology.

<sup>38</sup> Kling 1989: 107; Mountjoy 1993: 90, ills. 247-49.

<sup>39</sup> Richmond 1927: pl. 1:3; T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 38.

<sup>40</sup> Ben-Shlomo 2005: 91-93; T. Dothan, Gitin and Zukerman 2006: 90.

<sup>41</sup> For Tell Qasile, see Mazar 1985: fig. 29:11-13, from Stratum XI. Some other examples from this site, such as Mazar 1985: figs. 13:1-3; 16:18; 24:14, from Strata XII-XI, can be defined as stylistically transitional Philistine 2-3 vessels. In general, in Strata XII-XI bell-shaped bowls appear mostly in debased, Philistine 3 version. For Tel Batash see Panitz-Cohen 2006: fig. 79:12. Note, though, that the material is very fragmentary, and many sherds cannot be attributed to a sub-style within the sequence of Iron Age I Philistine pottery.

<sup>42</sup> E.g., Harrison 2004: pl. 3:2 (Megiddo, Stratum VIB).

**Examples:** Pls. 13.1:1; 13.2:9-10; 13.2:11 (?); 13.4:3, 11; 13.5:7-9; 13.8:5, 8; 13.19:12, and possibly Pls. 13.10:14-15; 13.14:12; 13.16:12.

**Context:** E3, A5 (east), A4 (east) (rare).

**Date:** mid-Iron Age I.

### **BL 311.3 Philistine 3 (debased) deep bowls.**

This type represents the debased variants of earlier bell-shaped form, and is quite heterogeneous in both shape and decoration. The upper wall is no longer gently curved, as of BL 311.1 or BL 311.2, but straight or slightly rounded, the rim is tapered or rounded, and the handles are usually small and non-functional (e.g., Pls. 13.6:4; 13.10:16-17; 13.17:20).

One, almost complete, example (Pl. 13.12:6) has a vertical upper wall and carelessly executed double spirals (note, especially, the unsuccessful rendering of a central wavy line). The brown paint is diluted, and the thickness of the line varies greatly from place to place. The decoration on another piece (Pl. 13.17:20) is rendered in a similar style. All these traits are indications of the departure from the standards of earlier Philistine wares.<sup>43</sup> Another bowl fragment (Pl. 13.15:20) has red slip on the interior and several red horizontal bands on exterior, under the handles. Such a combination of painted bands on one part of the vessel and red slip on another can be interpreted as a result of experimentation, characteristic of the transition between decorative styles in the late Iron Age I and the early Iron Age IIA.

The date of the initial appearance of this type differs from site to site. In Ashdod, it is not attested in Strata XII-XI, and in Tel Mique-Ekron it emerges only in the advanced part of the life-span of Stratum V. In Tell Qasile, on the other hand, they are very common in Strata XII-X.<sup>44</sup> It is possible, therefore, that in major Philistine sites this type appeared later than in peripheral ones. Debased Philistine deep bowls are attested, in small numbers, in several early Iron Age IIA contexts, such as Tel Mique-Ekron,

<sup>43</sup> A complete bowl of this type, found in the British excavations (Bliss and Macalister 1902: pl. 35:10), has vertical upper walls, vestigial horizontal handles, and is decorated with sloppily drawn double spirals separated with vertical line.

<sup>44</sup> For Tel Mique-Ekron, see Mazow 2005: 186, pl. 3:4-7; for Tell Qasile, see Mazar 1985: figs. 11:13-14; 13:8-11; 19:1-3; 34:1-10, etc.

Stratum IV, Ashdod, Stratum X and Tel Batash, Stratum IV.<sup>45</sup>

**Examples:** Pls. 13.6:4; 13.10:16-17; 13.12:6; 13.15:20; 13.17:20.

**Context:** A5 (east) (rare), A4 (east); A5-A4 (center).

**Date:** mid-late Iron Age I, early Iron Age IIA (rare).

### **BL 312 Philistine 1 (Mycenaean IIIC:1) carinated bowl with horizontal handles.**

Only one example of this type was so far found in the renewed excavations of Tell es-Safi/Gath, in a stratigraphically vague context (Pl. 13.20:9). This is a small, thin-walled, plain bowl with sharp carination, concave upper wall, sharply everted pinched rim, and prominent horizontal handles. This is a well-known Mycenaean IIIC:1 (Philistine 1) type (T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 7-8, Type C). It is very common in Tel Mique-Ekron, where it appears mainly in light and well-levigated ware, and in Ashdod, Stratum XIII, where it mostly has cruder and darker ware.<sup>46</sup> The bowl fragment under discussion, with its reddish-brown ware, is similar to Ashdod examples.

Two bowls of a similar shape were published in the report of the British excavations (Bliss and Macalister 1902: Pl. 35:7-8). Their distinct carinated profile, everted tapering rim, small ring base, and other features, are typical of BL 312, and these two bowls most probably belong to the Philistine 1 family.

### **BL 313 Cyma-shaped bowl with horizontal handles.**

This is a hybrid bowl form that combines the local-tradition cyma-shape with the Philistine-style horizontal handles. The only example published here (Pl. 13.2:8) comes from Stratum E3 and bears a horizontal painted band on the inner rim, and white slip on both the exterior and interior. Bowls of this type are limited almost exclusively to the mid-Iron Age I Philistia (for parallels and discussion see Mazar 1985: 41, n.

<sup>45</sup> For Tel Mique-Ekron, see Mazow 2005: 186, pl. 3:8-12; for Ashdod, see M. Dothan and Porath 1982: fig. 1:15-16 (Stratum Xb); 1993: fig. 47:10; for Tel Batash, see Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pls. 2:9-11; 7:5; 10:1.

<sup>46</sup> M. Dothan and Porath 1993: figs. 14:24-26; 16:11; Ben-Shlomo 2005: fig. 3.3:4-6.

34; type Bowl 8a; Panitz-Cohen 2006: 44-47, included in type BL 59).

### *Miscellaneous Bowl Forms*

**Pl. 13.4:2.** A large, relatively shallow bowl with curved, rounded walls and a hammerhead rim.

**Pl. 13.10:13** A large shallow platter with thin, almost straight walls.

**Pl. 13.11:22.** This miniature bowl is hand-made. It has a carination at mid-body, a vertical upper wall, and a string-cut flat base.

**Pl. 13.15:10.** This bowl has a low carination, a straight everted upper wall, and a simple rounded rim.

**Pl. 13.16:7.** A shallow platter-like bowl with an almost straight upper wall and a thickened rim. It is red-slipped and hand-burnished. Parallels to it come from Iron Age IIA contexts.<sup>47</sup>

**Pl. 13.18:21.** This is a miniature wheel-made bowl with rounded body. It finds close parallels among the numerous votive bowls found in Tell Qasile, Strata XII-X.<sup>48</sup>

### *Chalices*

#### **CH 301.1 Cyma-shaped upper bowl.**

This type is represented by two fragmentary examples. The cyma-profile of its upper bowl is created by a concave upper wall and everted rounded rim. One example (Pl. 13.5:10) is decorated by a group of short black lines across the rim. This type is the most common Iron Age I chalice form, but it continues, in smaller quantities, well into the Iron Age II, and, therefore, cannot serve for dating purposes without quantitative analysis.<sup>49</sup>

**Examples:** Pl. 13.5:10; 13.15:15.

**Context:** A5 (east), A4 (center).

**Date:** late Iron Age I-early Iron Age IIA.

#### **CH 301.2 Upper bowl with low carination, vertical upper wall and everted rim.**

This type is characterized by a vertical or slightly everted wall above the low carination, and everted rim. The rim is commonly rounded, and one example (Pl. 13.17:23) has an externally thickened profile. A fragment on Pl. 13.16:13 is decorated by red horizontal bands on upper exterior and by groups of short red lines across the rim, but the rest of the examples of this form are plain. A broken lower part of a vessel on Pl. 13.17:24 reveals a technique used to attach the upper bowl to a foot. This was done by inserting the protruding central part on the base of the bowl into the narrow upper opening of the trumpet base.<sup>50</sup> A similar technique was observed in chalices of this type from Stratum A3 (CH 403, see this volume, Chapter 14, and also Maeir and Shai 2006), as well as in numerous other Iron Age II examples from other sites.<sup>51</sup> Two chalices (Pls. 13.7:18; 13.17:23) are burnt on the inside, probably as a result of their use as incense burners.

CH 301.2 is the most common chalice type in Stratum A3, among which there are several elaborately decorated specimens. This type seem to be limited to the late Iron Age I and the Iron Age IIA.<sup>52</sup> It follows that, both chronologically and typologically, this type appears to be a transitional form between CH 301.1 (with a cyma-shaped bowl), more typical of the Iron Age I and continuing into the Iron Age II, and CH 402 (with a vertical rim), typical of the Iron Age IIC, but first appearing in the Iron Age IIA (for a similar conclusion see Maeir and Shai 2006: 362).

**Examples:** Pls. 13.7:18(?), 13.16:13; 13.17:23-24.

<sup>50</sup> See also Maeir and Shai 2006: 359, n. 5. In that article, fig. 7:4 equals Pl. 17:24 in this chapter, and fig. 7:9 is the lower part of a CH 301.3 chalice (see below) published here on Pl. 16:14.

<sup>51</sup> See, for instance, Ben-Shlomo 2005: fig. 3.83:8 (Ashdod, Stratum X-IX); Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pls. 56:1-2; 65:1-2, etc. (Tel Batash, Stratum II); Tel Yavneh, *favis* (N. Panitz-Cohen, personal communication).

<sup>52</sup> Maisler 1951-1952: fig. 6:3 (Tell Qasile, Stratum X); Mazow 2005: pl. 5:6 (Tel Miqne-Ekron, Stratum IV); M. Dothan and Porath 1982: fig. 8:7 (Ashdod, Stratum Xa); Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pl. 101:2 (Tel Batash, Stratum IV); Ben-Arieh 2004: figs. 2.46:22; 2.74:92-93 (Tell Beit Mirsim, Tombs 1 and 101); Bunimovitz and Lederman 2006: fig. 2 (Beth-Shemesh, Level 4).

<sup>47</sup> Beer-Sheba, Stratum VI (Brandfon 1984: fig. 26:16); a slightly deeper bowl with similar rim was found in Tel Batash, Stratum IV (Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pl.1:5).

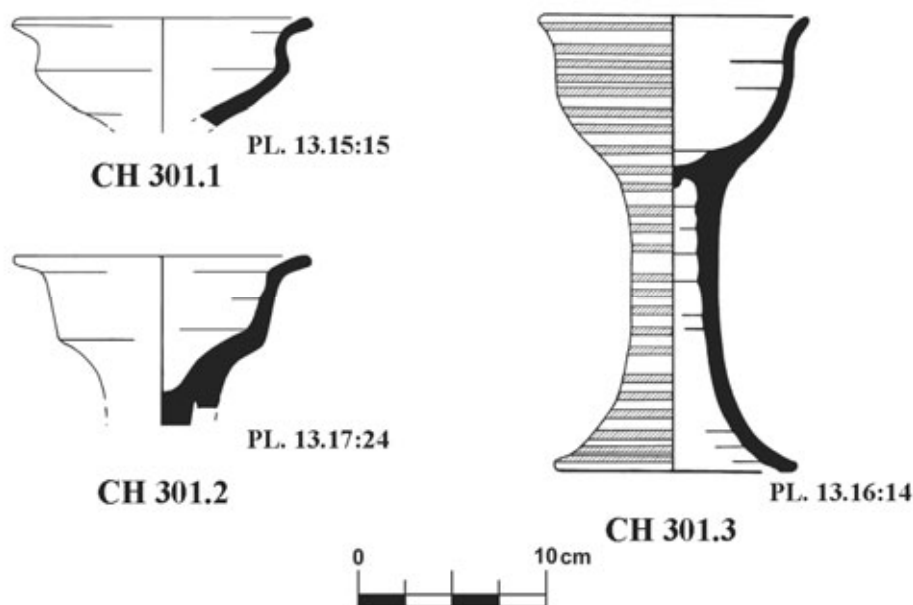
<sup>48</sup> Mazar 1985: figs. 11:15-18; 19:25-30; 22:8; 28:4; 33:29-31.

<sup>49</sup> See Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: 55-57 for discussion and parallels.



**Context:** A4 (center), and possibly A4 (east).

**Date:** late Iron Age I-Iron Age IIA.



**Figure 13.2:** Typological division of Iron Age I and early Iron Age IIA chalices.

#### **CH 301.3 Bell-shaped upper bowl.**

This is a unique hybrid type, with a Philistine-style bell-shaped upper bowl (without horizontal handles) mounted on a local-style, tall trumpet base. The only example of such a chalice is an almost complete vessel from Stratum A4 (center) (Pl. 13.16:14). Its entire body is decorated with red horizontal bands over a peeling white slip. The vessel was apparently decorated after firing, similarly to the decorated chalices from Stratum A3 (Maeir and Shai 2006: 362; Chapter 14, this volume).

#### **Kraters**

#### **KR 301 Carinated, concave upper wall, hammerhead rim with interior groove.**

This is a very common type of Iron Age I kraters that continues from the Late Bronze

Age.<sup>53</sup> These kraters have a relatively high carination, concave upper wall, and thickened (usually triangular-shaped) hammerhead rim with a groove on the interior. The complete vessels of this type from other sites usually have two loop handles, extending from carination to the rim, and a disc base. There is a relatively high degree of variability within this type in the placement of carination and in the rim profile, but, as a rule, the main characteristics of this form are very distinct. All the examples of KR 301 from Tell es-Safi/Gath are undecorated, and so are most of the Iron Age I parallels. These kraters are common in the early-mid-Iron Age I, becoming rare in the late Iron Age I, and disappearing in the following period.<sup>54</sup> It seems

<sup>53</sup> See a discussion in Panitz-Cohen 2006: 57-61, KR 1 that includes KR 301 and KR 302 in this typology. The Late Bronze Age examples of this type usually have higher carination than those from the Iron Age I.

<sup>54</sup> For selected parallels see Mazar 1985: figs. 15:26; 16:8; 17:1, 17; 24:15; 27:7 (Tell Qasile Strata XII-XI); Yannai 2004: figs. 19.43:3-5; 19.47:1, 4-6 (Lachish, Level VI);

to be replaced by a related form with a straight inverted upper wall (KR 302), which is a later development of KR 301 (see below).

**Examples:** Pls. 13.5:11; 13.7:13-14; 13.10:18, and possibly also Pl. 13.10:19-20.

**Context:** A5-A4 (east).

**Date:** early-mid Iron Age I, late Iron Age I (rare).

**KR 302 Carinated, straight inverted upper wall, hammerhead rim.**

This type has a straight or slightly concave wall above the carination, and a hammerhead rim. The carination is either rounded or sharp, and is usually placed high on the body. On many of the examples a vertical loop handle is preserved, and, judging from the more complete parallels from other sites, they had two or four handles. Most of the fragments are red-slipped and have horizontal hand-burnish on the exterior and upper interior. A rim on Pl. 13.16:15 belongs to a small variation of this type. Another variant (Pl. 13.17:3) has the same body shape as the rest of KR 302 examples, but its rim is everted and rounded.

This type derives from the earlier, LB-style type of carinated kraters (KR 301), and represents the latest developmental stage of that generic form. The Late Bronze and early Iron Age I examples of this type are rare, and are very close to KR 301. These kraters become more frequent towards the end of the Iron Age I, and they are prolific in the early Iron Age IIA contexts. The late Iron Age I and early Iron Age IIA examples usually have a rounded carination, massive hammerhead rim, and are decorated with red slip.<sup>55</sup>

**Examples:** Pls. 13.14:15; 13.16:15-17, 13.17:3 and possibly also Pl. 13.18:2.

---

Panitz-Cohen 2006: pls. 61:13; 74:7 (Tel Batash, Stratum V).

<sup>55</sup> M. Dothan 1971: fig. 4:4 (a plain multi-handled vessel from Ashdod, attributed by the excavator to Stratum X); M. Dothan and Porath 1982: fig. 2:14 (Ashdod, Stratum X); Biran and Negbi 1966: fig. 5:1-2 (Tel Sippor, Stratum I); Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pls. 3:3, 7, 10; 8:17, 10:15-16, etc.; Panitz-Cohen 2006: pl. 61: 16-18; 84:1 (Tel Batash, rare in Stratum V, common in Stratum IV); T. Dothan and Zukerman in press: pl. 11.2.14:8 (Tel Mique-Ekron, Stratum IVB, red-slipped); Dever et al. 1974: pl. 31:22; Gitin 1990: pl. 11:3 (Gezer, Strata VIII-VIIA); Loud 1948: pl. 79:1, re-published in Harrison 2004: pl. 6:5 (Megiddo, Stratum VIa, plain, especially close to pl. 14:15 in this chapter).

**Context:** A4 (center).

**Date:** early-middle Iron Age I (rare), late Iron Age I-early Iron Age II.

**KR 303 Small, deep, rounded or with low carination, vertical upper wall.**

These small deep kraters are represented by three examples. They have a vertical upper wall, the rim is thickened, its top is slanting outwards, the rim interior is pinched, and sometimes there is a flange on the rim exterior. Two examples of this type are red-slipped, and one of them is also hand-burnished (Pl. 13.19:14). This uncommon type is attested in Iron Age IIA Lachish,<sup>56</sup> but it does not appear in Tell es-Safi/Gath, Stratum A3.

**Examples:** Pls. 13.18:1; 13.19:14-15.

**Context:** A4 (center).

**Date:** Iron Age IIA.

**KR 304 Large, deep, upper wall is straight and slightly inverted, massive hammerhead rim.**

These large kraters have vertical loop handles, extending from upper shoulder to rim. Their massive hammerhead rim is similar to that of late variants of KR 302 (see above). These vessels are either plain (Pl. 13.14:14) or red-slipped and hand-burnished (Pl. 13.17:25).

This type is inadequately represented in the assemblage under discussion: only two clear examples are known, and both are poorly preserved. This type is known from Stratum A3, where it is represented by several complete examples, enabling a well-based typological discussion (KR1 in Chapter 14, this volume). It can be noted here that this type is characteristic of early and late Iron Age IIA, and it is not attested in the Iron Age I.<sup>57</sup>

It is perhaps significant that bowls and kraters with thickened outward-folded rim are not represented in this assemblage. These vessels are attested in various early Iron Age IIA contexts outside Philistia,<sup>58</sup> and their absence in Tell

---

<sup>56</sup> Zimhoni 2004: figs. 25.28:12; 25.31:11 (Level IV). For another possible parallel, see Dever et al. 1974: pl. 32:5 (Gezer, Stratum VII).

<sup>57</sup> See early Iron Age IIA examples of this type in Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pl. 83:16, 18 (Tel Batash, Stratum IV).

<sup>58</sup> Singer-Avitz 2002: fig. 2:2 (Arad, Stratum XII); Zimhoni 2004: figs. 25.15:5-6, 9; 25.18:1; 25.21:18 (Lachish, Level V).

es-Safi/Gath attests to the regional differences within the southern part of the country.

**Examples:** Pls. 13.14:14; 13.17:25, and possibly Pl. 13.18:4.

**Context:** A4 (center).

**Date:** Iron Age IIA.

### **KR 305.1 Philistine 1 (Mycenaean IIIC:1).**

One example (Pl. 13.20:7) can be attributed to a transitional Philistine 1/2 type of bell-shaped krater. It was found in mixed A5-A4 (east) debris, certainly in secondary deposition (see above). It has a finely shaped hammerhead rim with a characteristically flattened top and sides. It is decorated with dark-red paint on a background of white slip. The decoration consists of a loop filled with a chevron, attached to a triglyph. The triglyph is composed of vertical lines flanking a vertical row of connected semi-circles.

Bell-shaped kraters are the second most common type in the Philistine 1 assemblage.<sup>59</sup> The fragment under discussion is close to a later, Philistine 2 style, both because it is covered with white slip, and because it has a “late” decoration – a loop filled with chevron, which does not appear on Philistine 1 pottery, but is attested on several Philistine 2 kraters.<sup>60</sup> This highly indicative motif also appears on Cyprus (Sinda, Period III, dated to the later part of the LC IIIA period), and in the Aegean (Lefkandi, Phase 2a, LH IIIC Middle).<sup>61</sup> The significance of these parallels is discussed below.

**Examples:** Pl. 13.20:7.

**Date:** early Iron Age I.

### **KR 305.2 Philistine 2 (Bichrome).**

This vessel type has deep proportions, with a bell-shaped body with gently rounded walls, a slightly incurved upper part, a rounded hammerhead rim, and a ring base (T. Dothan 1982: 106-15). The thickened rim of a krater on Pl. 13.11:3 is very uncommon, and perhaps reflects a debasement of this type. The most

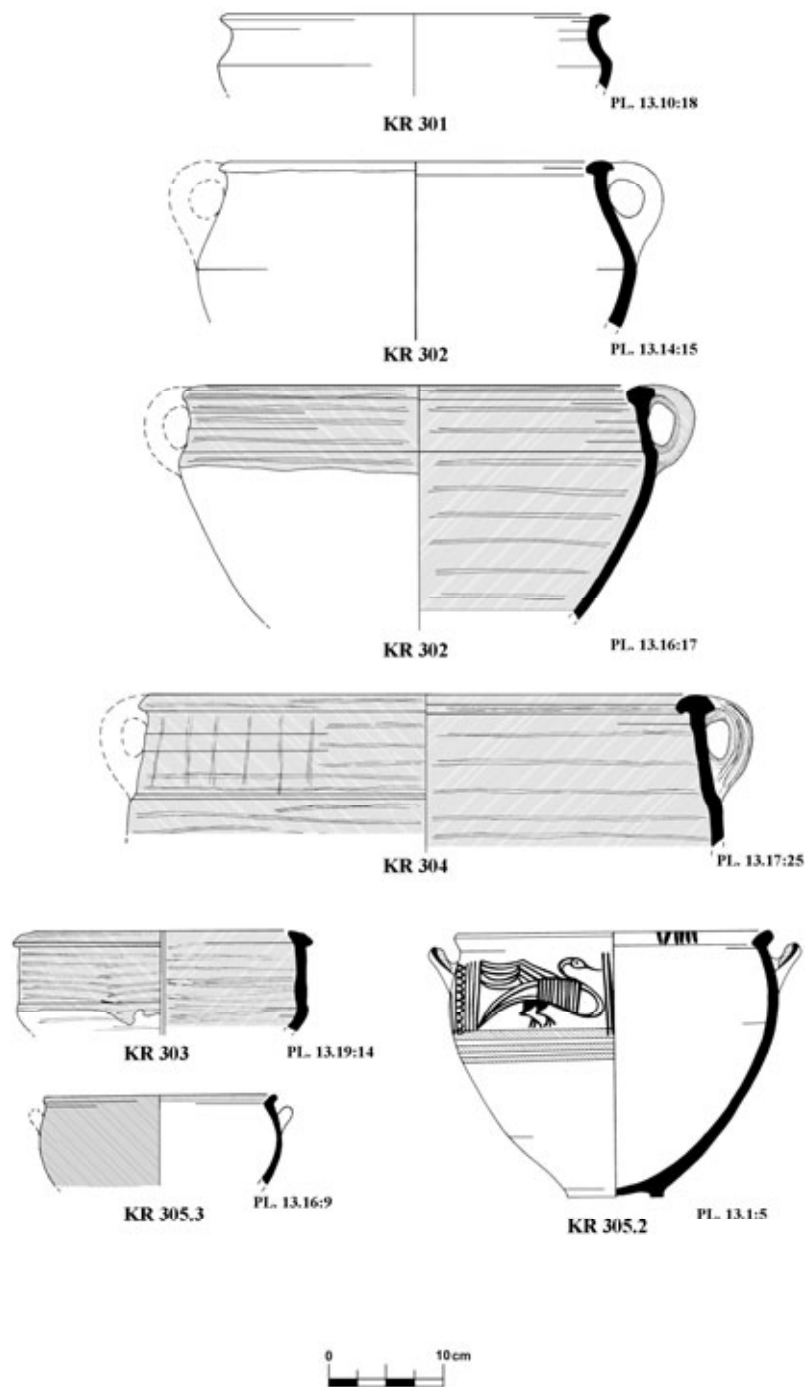
common decoration is in the Philistine Bichrome style – in black and red paint on the background of white slip.

Three elaborately decorated Philistine 2 kraters, of varying degrees of preservation, were found in Stratum E3 pit 46002/46004/46006 in Area E (Pl. 13.1:2, 4-5). They closely resemble each other in fabric and shape, and have an almost identical decoration. Therefore, these three vessels seem to be the work of the same artisan. Their main decorative register (between the handles) is composed of three metopes. The central metope is occupied by a bird. The right metope has a looped spiral with a Maltese cross in its center, a vertical wavy line attached to the spiral's loop, and concentric half-circles attached to triglyph. Another looped spiral with Maltese cross is depicted in the left metope. The asymmetry of such an arrangement of patterns within metopes is further emphasized by differences between the two triglyphs. The right triglyph is composed of a vertical row of connected half-circles, flanked by four or five straight vertical lines on each side. The left triglyph is simpler, and consists only of four straight lines. It is probable that the decoration of these vessels proceeded from left to right, since the left-hand triglyph and the left-hand metope are wider and more elaborate than their cramped right-hand counterparts. Moreover, the whole decoration is oriented in that direction, including the position of the bird's head. The preserved decoration on the more complete vessels (Pl. 13.1:4-5) indicates that both sides of these vessels were painted identically.

<sup>59</sup> T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 12-16, type E; Killebrew 2005: 222, form AS 5. For squared rim profiles, such as on the vessel under discussion, see T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: figs. 16:5-7; 17:5, 8, 10, etc.

<sup>60</sup> M. Dothan and Porath 1993: figs. 22:1; 28:3; Ben-Shlomo 2005: fig. 3.49:2 (Ashdod, Strata XIII A-XI).

<sup>61</sup> For Sinda, see Furumark and Adelman 2003: pl. 10: P 12; for Lefkandi, see Evely 2006: pls. 40:2; 52:2, 4.



**Figure 13.3:** Typological division of Iron Age I and early Iron Age IIA kraters.

The closest parallel for these decorations appears on an almost complete strainer jug from the British excavations, which is decorated with the same combination of motifs and in a similar

style.<sup>62</sup> The only noteworthy difference is in the rendering of a triglyph within the bird's body: on kraters, it is simply a group of vertical lines,

<sup>62</sup> Bliss and Macalister 1902: pls. 20:3; 44; re-published in T. Dothan 1982: 133, fig. 21.1.

while on a strainer jug it includes a vertical row of half-circles (such as on Pl. 13.2:13 in this chapter). Although birds are a common motif on the Philistine Bichrome kraters, they are never flanked by spirals and concentric half-circles, as on these four vessels. The depiction of looped spirals within metopes is also unparallelled.<sup>63</sup>

All these decorations are executed by a stable hand, in a remarkably free and elegant style. Almost all of it is in black color; only horizontal bands on body and transverse lines on handles are in red. Where applied, the red paint is extremely diluted, sometimes almost invisible. Moreover, some places, such as bird's chest or arms of Maltese cross, which in the Philistine Bichrome style are usually filled in with red paint, are left blank (compare to a "standard" rendering of these motifs on Pls. 13.2:16, 13.11:5, etc.). Such a sparse use of red color on Philistine 2 pottery is attested on several other vessels from the site (Pls. 13.2:13; 13.4:6; 13.5:14, and numerous unpublished examples). To these, the abovementioned strainer jug from the British excavations in Tell es-Safi/Gath should be added. This phenomenon does not indicate the decline of artistic standards, but rather the conscious decision of an artisan to omit the red infill of the patterns. This stylistic phenomenon is unattested elsewhere, and seems to be peculiar to this site (see also T. Dothan 1982: 149, and the discussion in this chapter below).

Other Philistine 2 kraters exhibit a wide range of decorative motifs: a bird (Pls. 13.2:12-13, 16; 13.4:5), cross-hatched lozenges (Pl. 13.2:14), Maltese cross (Pls. 13.4:17; 13.11:5), vertical rows of triangles (Pls. 13.2:14; 13.11:1), and concentric half-circles (Pls. 13.2:16; 13.11:3). Triglyphs appear in both simple (with straight vertical lines only, see Pls. 13.2:13; 13.11:1, 3) and elaborate version (that is, incorporating a vertical row of half-circles, see Pls. 13.2:16; 13.12:16). An unusual bird depiction on a krater (Pl. 13.2:12) should be noted. Instead of a usual chevron, its wing is rendered as a multiple-stemmed spiral. The closest parallel to this version of a bird motif is from Beth-Shemesh,<sup>64</sup> and another Philistine bird

with a spiral-shaped wing is known from Ashdod, Stratum XII.<sup>65</sup> Another krater sherd (Pl. 13.4:5) shows a bird's foot depicted as one straight line, rather than a more usual (and somewhat more realistic) rendering of this element as an angled line (cf. Pl. 13.1:5).

**Examples:** Pls. 13.1:2, 4-5; 13.2:12-14, 16; 13.4:5, 17; 13.11:1, 5; 13.12:16; 13.21:2, 4-5, and possibly Pls. 13.6:7; 11:3.

**Context:** E3, A5 (east).

**Date:** mid-Iron Age I.

### KR 305.3 Philistine 3 (debased).

This type includes globular or bell-shaped kraters with horizontal handles, which generally have more shallow proportions than the previous, Philistine 2 krater type. Their upper wall is usually incurved, and the rim is everted or hammerhead. The handles are as a rule small and non-functional. Some vessels exhibit morphological variations that reflect the debasement of the Iron Age I Philistine krater form. A rim on Pl. 13.8:7 has a flattened top, extremely rare for Iron Age I Philistine kraters. A plain thick-walled krater on Pl. 13.13:8 has deep proportions its rim is slanting inwards. A krater on Pl. 13.11:4 has a narrow opening and unusually deep proportions. One rim has a thickened exterior (Pl. 13.14:13).

Many examples of this type are red-slipped (Pls. 13.7:11-12; 13.9:2), and one (Pl. 13.17:1) has an additional decoration of short black lines across the rim. The bichrome (red and black) decoration is rare and is carelessly executed. For example, a krater on Pl. 13.14:13 has decoration that includes a triglyph, composed of six straight vertical lines, and a possibly pictorial motif (a bird?) within the metope. Such a simplified triglyph (without wavy lines, half circles, and other motifs common in Philistine 1-2 styles) is typical of Philistine 3 decorations. Another characteristic motif is double spiral (Pl. 13.8:7), previously (in the early-middle Iron Age I) limited to bell-shaped bowls, but now appearing on kraters as well.

One krater (Pl. 13.5:12) bears a Canaanite-style decoration executed in red paint: a palm-tree flanked by two schematic birds in a metope, and a triglyph filled by a diagonal net pattern. Although the motif of birds feeding from a tree is

<sup>63</sup> For similarly rendered looped spirals filled with a Maltese cross, see, for example, Biran and Negbi 1966: fig. 6:7.

<sup>64</sup> Grant 1929: 213.

<sup>65</sup> M. Dothan and Porath 1993: fig. 27:2.



of a local Late Bronze Age derivation,<sup>66</sup> it appears on Cyprus and in the Aegean as well, probably as a result of Levantine influence.<sup>67</sup> Another possible example of this type (Pl. 13.21:3) is decorated with a Canaanite-style bird.

Parallels to debased Philistine kraters come from late Iron Age I and, less frequently, early Iron Age IIA contexts.<sup>68</sup> At Tel Qasile they perhaps started to be produced slightly earlier than in the major Philistine sites.<sup>69</sup>

**Examples:** Pls. 13.5:12; 13.7:11-12; 13.8:7; 13.9:2; 13.11:2, 4; 13.13: 4, 6, 8; 13.14:13; 13.17:1; and possibly Pls. 13.7.10; 21:3.

**Context:** A4 (east), rare in A5 (east) and A4 (center).

**Date:** late Iron Age I - early Iron Age II.

### Miscellaneous krater forms

Several krater fragments cannot be safely attributed to any of the types listed above, and others represent unique forms. A vessel on Pl. 13.1:6, found in Stratum E3 pit, is a very large (45 cm in rim diameter) and thick-walled multi-handled krater. Its carination is placed high on the body and is emphasized by a wide flat ridge. The wall above the carination is concave and inverted, and the rim is hammerhead-shaped. The unusual feature of this vessel is a knob-like protrusion with slightly concave rounded top, which appears on the upper part of one of the loop handles. The decoration of this krater consists of diagonal net pattern in tall rectangular panels, carelessly executed in red and black paint. This vessel continues the Late Bronze Age Canaanite tradition of decorated kraters.

A slightly warped plain krater on Pl. 13.2:15 has everted ridged rim profile, similar to that of Iron Age I cooking pots, although this vessel is made of regular, non-cooking ware. This

specimen may be a multi-functional vessel used both for cooking and serving.<sup>70</sup> Another krater (Pl. 13.19:16) has inverted upper wall and hammerhead rim. A small red-slipped vessel with flaring rim (Pl. 13.10:21) is possibly a miniature krater.

### Open Cooking Pots

The vast majority of the open cooking pots in the assemblage under discussion are represented by small rim fragments (18 out of total 20 examples published here). Therefore, the primary criterion in the typological division presented below is a rim profile: triangular (CP 301-303) or concave (CP 304). Triangular rims are subdivided according to their stance: everted (CP 301), vertical (CP 302) and inverted (CP 303). A vertical triangular rim type is further sub-divided into three sub-types according to the rim length and the existence of flange on rim exterior (CP 302.1-302.3). As will be shown below, the first two levels of this typological division have chronological implications.

#### CP 301 Everted triangular rim.

The prominent feature of this rim form is the sharp outward curve of the vessel wall slightly below the rim, creating a typical everted rim shape. Some rims have a flange on the exterior and a slightly concave interior (e.g., Pl. 13.4:4). A rim on Pl. 13.2:18 is a variant with rounded top and a ridge on the exterior.<sup>71</sup> This cooking pot type first appears in the LB IB, and continues into the Iron Age I, but it is not attested in the late Iron Age I contexts.<sup>72</sup> The massive everted triangular rim, common in the Late Bronze Age Stratum E4 at the site (type CP 202; see Chapter

<sup>66</sup> See, for example, Tufnell, Inge and Harding 1940: pl. 48:249-250 (Lachish, Fosse Temple III).

<sup>67</sup> For example, Karageorghis 1965: pl. 26:4; Yon and Caubet 1985: fig. 58:268 (Pastoral Style kraters [of LC IIC period] from Enkomi and Kition-*Bamboula*, Cyprus); Schachermeyr 1979: fig. 24e, from the Late Minoan III C (12<sup>th</sup> century B.C.E.) Crete.

<sup>68</sup> M. Dothan and Porath 1982: fig. 7:9; 1993: fig. 45:14; Ben-Shlomo 2005: figs. 3.70:1-2; 3.83:1 (Ashdod, Strata X-IX); Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pls. 2:6-8; 12; 4:3; 79:2-3; Panitz-Cohen 2006: pls. 67:10; 79:3; 81:11-12; 82:4; 83:1 (Tel Batash, Strata V-IV); Mazow 2005: pls. 7:5; 8:1-2 (Tel Miqne-Ekron, Strata VB-IVA).

<sup>69</sup> Mazar 1985: figs. 13:20; 23:1-2; 46:6-7 (Strata XII-X).

<sup>70</sup> See a discussion of this phenomenon in Panitz-Cohen 2006: 70-71 (type CP 6).

<sup>71</sup> Compare to Yannai 2004: fig. 19.43:6 (Lachish, Level VI).

<sup>72</sup> M. Dothan and Freedman 1967: figs. 19:2-5; 22:9; M. Dothan 1971: figs. 31:10-11; 33:4-5, 7-8; 81:9-10; M. Dothan and Porath 1993: figs. 9:11, 15, 18; 17:6; Ben-Shlomo 2005: fig. 3.30:14 (Ashdod, Strata XVIII-XII); Dever 1986a: pls. 16:21; 19:1; 20:1, 4, 14-15; 21:8 (Gezer, Strata XV-XIII); Panitz-Cohen 2006: pls. 18:3; 34:12-15; 40:6-12; 59:6-14; 74:12-14 (Tel Batash, Strata IX-V); Finkelstein 1986: fig. 10:16 ('Izbet Sartah, Stratum III); Mazar 1981: fig. 7:5, 8, 11, 14 (Giloh). For a general discussion of this type, see Panitz-Cohen 2006: 68-70.

12, this volume), does not appear in its Iron Age I levels.

**Examples:** Pls. 13.2:17-18; 13.4:4; 13.11:6.

**Context:** A5 (east).

**Date:** LB, early-middle Iron Age I.

### CP 302

The examples of CP 302 are characterized by inverted upper wall that curves up below the rim, creating a vertical rim stance.

#### CP 302.1 Vertical elongated triangular rim.

The rim of its first subtype, CP 302.1, is elongated and has a ridge on its lower exterior that gives it a triangular appearance. Sometimes there is a small concavity on the rim interior (e.g., Pl. 13.11:7). This is one of the most common Iron Age I cooking pot types.<sup>73</sup> The decision to make the rim length a criterion for typological definition was made in order to enable a future test of a hypothesis that elongated triangular rims have a later chronological range than short ones (Mazar 1985: 52-53; Panitz-Cohen 2006: 72).

**CP 302.2 Vertical short triangular rim with exterior flange.** This variation differs from the previous subtype in the prominent flange on the rim lower exterior. It has parallels in various Iron Age I contexts.<sup>74</sup>

**CP 302.3 Vertical, short and thickened triangular rim without exterior flange.** A well-preserved example from Stratum A4 (center) (Pl. 13.15:1) has wide carinated body and two loop handles. The parallels to this rim variation date to the Iron Age I.<sup>75</sup>

**CP 302.1 Examples:** Pls. 13.6:8-9; 13.11:7.

**Context:** A5 (east).

**CP 302.2 Examples:** Pls. 13.7:15; 13.18:5.

**Context:** A4 (east), A4 (center).

**CP 302.3 Examples:** Pls. 13.12:9; 13.14:19; 13.15:1.

**Context:** A4 (center).

**Date:** Iron Age I.

<sup>73</sup> M. Dothan 1971: fig. 84:11 (Ashdod, Stratum XII); Panitz-Cohen 2006: pls. 62:10; 72:17 (Tel Batash, Stratum V); Mazar 1985: fig. 14:12-15 (Tell Qasile, Stratum XII); Greenberg 1987: fig. 10:19 (Tell Beit Mirsim, Silo 47); Brandfon 1984: fig. 18:7 (Beer-Sheba, Stratum IX).

<sup>74</sup> Panitz-Cohen 2006: pl. 69:4 (Tel Batash, Stratum V); Mazar 1985: figs. 11:20; 14:17, 20; 25:14 (Tell Qasile, Strata XII-XI); Brandfon 1984: fig. 20:11 (Beer-Sheba, Stratum VIII).

<sup>75</sup> Compare to Killebrew 1998: fig. 10:12; Mazow 2005: pl. 12:4 (Tel Miqne-Ekron, Strata VI-VC).

### CP 303 Inverted triangular rim.

This type has two variations, each represented by one example. One (Pl. 13.4:13) has a ridge on a rim exterior, giving it a triangular form. Another (Pl. 13.13:10) has a prominent flange on exterior. Open cooking pots with this rim profile appear in mid-late Iron Age I, and are also attested in several early Iron Age IIA contexts.<sup>76</sup>

**Examples:** Pls. 13.4:13; 13.13:10.

**Context:** A5 (east).

**Date:** mid-late Iron Age I, early Iron Age IIA (rare).

### CP 304 Concave rim.

This type is characterized by an inverted rim with a concave interior. The rim top is rounded. This rim profile emerges in the mid-late Iron Age I, when it develops from the earlier, triangular rim profile (CP 302.1-302.3, CP 303, see above).<sup>77</sup> It first appears in mid-Iron Age I, and it is especially common in the late Iron Age I and the early Iron Age IIA in the southern part of the country.<sup>78</sup> It is not attested in the late Iron Age IIA.<sup>79</sup>

**Examples:** Pls. 13.7:16; 13.14:17-18; 13.17:5.

**Context:** A4 (east), A4 (center).

<sup>76</sup> Mazar 1985: figs. 44:28; 52:4; 54:22 (Tell Qasile, Strata X-VIII); Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pl. 79:13; Panitz-Cohen 2006: pl. 81:16 (Tel Batash, Strata V-IV). Perhaps significantly, this type is not attested in Lachish, Levels V-IV.

<sup>77</sup> This development is exemplified by a transitional rim form, with a flanged triangular profile and a concave interior, of late Iron Age I date (see, for instance, T. Dothan and Zukerman in press: pl. 11.2.14:9, from Tel Miqne-Ekron, Stratum VB).

<sup>78</sup> Fritz and Kempinski 1983: pls. 135:6; 136:3, 13 (Tel Masos, Stratum II); Zimhoni 2004: figs. 25.15:1; 25.21:12 (Lachish, Level V); Panitz-Cohen 2006: pls. 73:23; 76:1; 77:14; Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pls. 4: 7-14; 8:2-3, etc. (Tel Batash, Strata V-IV); Mazar 1985: figs. 14:24; 15:30-31; 17:14, 16; 27:13; 55:8; (Tell Qasile, Stratum XII, but only one example from Strata XI and VIII each, which is a unique pattern); Brandfon 1984: figs. 18:3-6; 22:1-3 (Beer-Sheba, Strata IX, VII); Cohen and Cohen-Amin 2004: figs. 4:10; 58:6 (Negev Highland sites). For a general discussion of this type see Panitz-Cohen 2006: 83.

<sup>79</sup> See, especially, Singer-Avitic 2002:112; Zimhoni 2004: 1683. In Beer-Sheba, this generic rim type appears from Stratum IX until Stratum II, but in Strata VI-II the concave rim becomes shorter and its exterior becomes concave, rather than flat. See Aharoni 1973: pls. 55:10; 68:4; 70:18.

**Date:** mid Iron Age I (rare), late Iron Age I, early Iron Age IIA.

*Miscellaneous open cooking pot forms.* One rim (Pl. 13.7:17) has a simple rounded profile with a slightly curved vertical upper part. This uncommon type is attested in the several Iron Age IIA contexts.<sup>80</sup> Another example (Pl. 13.18:6) has a slightly everted rim with ridges on both exterior and interior creating a unique squared profile.

### *Cooking Jugs*

Cooking jug types are abbreviated here as cooking pots (CP), and continue the type numbering sequence of open cooking vessels.

#### **CP 305.1 Everted rim.**

This is a typical Iron Age I Philistine cooking jug with a slightly elongated rounded body and a short everted neck. The rim is rounded, squared or tapered. Some examples have a loop handle from shoulder to rim (Pl. 13.2:19-20), but the fragmentary nature of the evidence does not allow for separation between one-handled and two-handled variants of this type. A vessel on Pl. 13.11:9 has concave neck. One rim (Pl. 13.2:19) is only slightly everted, making it close to the later development of this form, CP 305.2 (see below). Complete vessels of these type from other sites have disc or ring base. These jugs are frequently burnt (Pls. 13.2:19; 13.15:2; 13.18:9), supporting their interpretation as cooking vessels.

This vessel type has been the focus of several recent studies.<sup>81</sup> It derives from Aegean cooking jugs,<sup>82</sup> and was introduced to the southern Coastal Plain with the arrival of the Philistine settlers.<sup>83</sup> They are widespread in early

Iron Age I levels of Ashdod, Tel Migne-Ekron and Ashkelon. At least in the first two sites, these vessels continue into mid-Iron Age I, and appear, in smaller quantities, together with the Philistine 2 wares. These vessels are attested in other Iron Age I sites in Philistia, but outside it they are very rare.<sup>84</sup> In late Iron Age I Tel Migne-Ekron, these vessels seem to go out of use,<sup>85</sup> but more research is needed in order to establish the date of the final appearance of CP 305.1 cooking jugs in Philistia, and it is possible that at other sites they survived until the end of the Iron Age I.

**Examples:** Pls. 13.2:19-21; 13.5:15; 13.8:9, 17; 13.15:2; 13.18:9.

**Context:** A5 (east), A4 (east), A4 (center) (rare).

**Date:** early-middle Iron Age I.

#### **CP 305.2 Straight vertical or slightly inverted rim.**

Its body has the same rounded shape as CP 305.1, but the neck is straight, and is either conical or vertical. One example (Pl. 13.19:18) has a ridge on the middle of the neck, and another (Pl. 13.17:6) has a thickened rim. The only complete example (Pl. 13.18:7) has a loop handle from shoulder to rim, and a very low ring base. In comparison to the regular Iron Age I Philistine cooking jugs (CP 305.1), their ware has many large white inclusions.

Since the examples of CP 305.2 are (so far) limited to Stratum A4 (center), and both types are clearly typologically related, it can be suggested that CP 305.2 is a later development of CP 305.1 (Ben-Shlomo et al. 2008). This sequence continues into late Iron Age IIA, when cooking jugs of a slightly different type, with vertical and sometimes slightly bulging neck (type JG1, see Shai and Maeir, Chapter 14 this volume), become common in Stratum A3. All three types of cooking jugs usually display large soot marks, caused by cooking activity (the examples of CP 305.2 with soot marks are on Pls. 13.17:4, 6; 13.18:7; 13.19:18).

<sup>80</sup> Zimhoni 2004: figs. 25.20:20; 25.35:10 (Lachish, Levels V-IV); Singer-Avitz 2002: fig. 1:10 (Arad, Stratum XII); Cohen and Cohen-Amin 2004: figs. 16:10-11; 48:4-5, etc. (Negev Highland sites).

<sup>81</sup> Killebrew 2000: 242-43; 2005: 222-23; T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 28-31; Yasur-Landau 2002: 117-18, 171; 2005: 180-82; Ben-Shlomo et al. 2008.

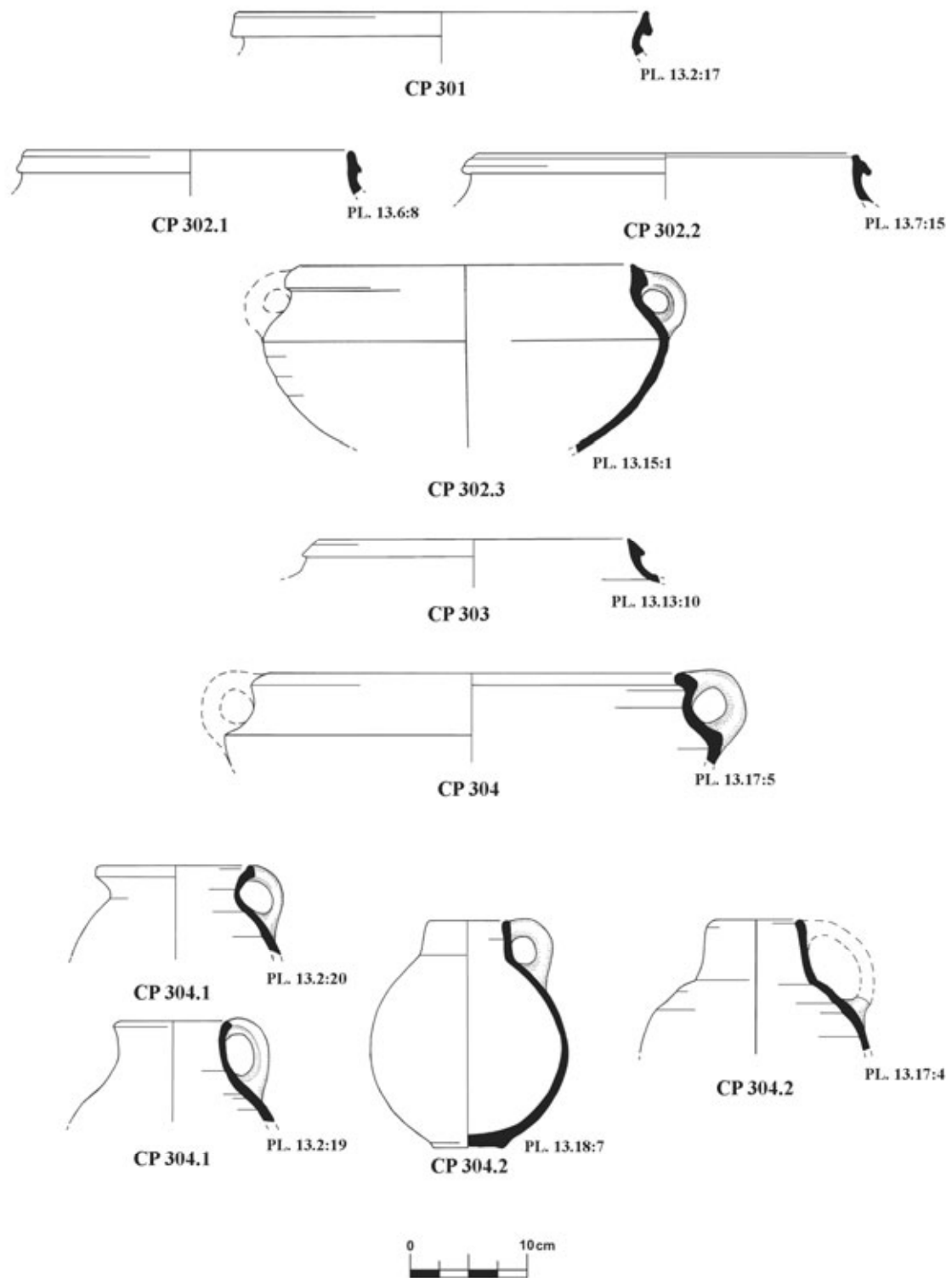
<sup>82</sup> For a different view, emphasizing Aegean-style cooking jugs from Cyprus as a prototype of these vessels in Philistia, see Killebrew 2005: 223.

<sup>83</sup> For a different view, linking this phenomenon to a Cypriote cultural influence, rather than to a population movement from the Aegean, see Sherratt 1998: 303.

<sup>84</sup> For parallels, see T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 28-31; Ben-Shlomo et al. 2008.

<sup>85</sup> T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 30.





**Figure 13.4:** Typological division of Iron Age I and early Iron Age IIA cooking pots.

It is assumed that these three types of cooking jugs are part of the same developmental sequence, showing the continuity of the Philistine custom of cooking in closed jugs throughout the 400 years of the Iron Age I and the Iron Age IIA. It is interesting, however, that only the jugs from the middle part of this sequence (that is, from the early Iron Age IIA) display the ware properties commonly associated with cooking, while Iron Age I and late Iron Age IIA ones are apparently made of regular ware.

CP 305.2 cooking jugs are so far attested only in Lachish, Level V.<sup>86</sup> The dating of this stratum to early Iron Age IIA fits the relative dating of a Stratum A4 (center) at Tell es-Safi/Gath, as established by other ceramic types (see below).

**Examples:** Pls. 13.11:8; 13.17: 4, 6; 13.18:7-8; 13.19:18.

**Context:** A4 (center).

**Date:** early Iron Age II.

*Other types (not well-represented)*

**KL Kalathos.**

The only kalathos found so far (Pl. 13.20:8) has a small flat base, a conical lower body, gently curved walls, a sharply everted upper wall with slightly concave interior, and a flat rim with slanting interior. Horizontal handles are attached to the rim exterior (only one handle is preserved). The vessel is decorated with matt, worn dark-red horizontal bands on the interior and short lines of the same color across the rim and the handle. Approximately 1/3 of the vessel, including a complete profile and one of the handles, is preserved. It was found in a secondary context, in a Stratum A5 (east) context, contaminated by a pit from a post-A4 phase. Its well-levigated light ware, monochrome decoration, and close morphological affinity to LH IIIC types, make it possible to attribute it to the Mycenaean IIIC:1 (Philistine 1) style.

It should be noted that this vessel is the first example of its kind found in Iron Age I Philistia (or, for that matter, along the entire Levantine coast). Its shape equals FS 291 (Furumark 1992: pl. 160), dated to the LH IIIC period. It developed out of FS 290, dated to the LH IIIA2-LH IIIB period. FS 290, termed by Furumark

“deep conical bowl” (1992: pl. 160), emerged as a pottery imitation of LH IIIA1 metal vessels.<sup>87</sup> FS 290 is distinguished by an everted or hammerhead-shaped rim profile with its top slanting outwards, while FS 291 usually has a thickened rim with a flat or, less commonly, rounded top.<sup>88</sup> However, the flat-topped hammerhead rim profile appears alongside the earlier rim profiles described above, and thus cannot provide a firm chronological indication. Furumark (1941:52-54, fig. 15) and Leonard (1994:123) describe a development of the body profile of these vessels from the early (FS 290) form with a convex lower wall and a concave upper wall, to the later one (FS 291) that gradually curves out from base to rim, with a transitional stage in the early part of LH IIIC, when only a small concavity on the interior rim remains. The shape of the kalathos under discussion fits this transitional form.<sup>89</sup>

The size of these vessels in the Aegean varies: Furumark (1992: pl. 160) describes the range of heights of FS 291 as 6-15 cm, but some of the vessels cited above are slightly taller (about 20 cm). Therefore, this vessel, in spite of its small size (7 cm high), cannot be considered votive.

Only one imported example of FS 290 was found on the Levantine Coast, in 13<sup>th</sup> century B.C.E. Byblos.<sup>90</sup> Several locally-produced flat-based kalathoi were found in LC III Cyprus (Kling 1989: 146-47), but only one of them, from Enkomi, Level IIIA (Late Cypriote IIIA period)<sup>91</sup> could be regarded as a chronologically relevant parallel.<sup>92</sup> This vessel is slightly larger than the kalathos under discussion, and bears linear decoration. Dikaios attributed it to the

<sup>87</sup> Mountjoy 1993: 71, ill. 151.

<sup>88</sup> For FS 290 see Mountjoy 1986: 118, fig. 144; 1993: 79, ill. 184; for FS 291 see Mountjoy 1993: 108, ill. 296.

<sup>89</sup> For a close parallel see Mountjoy 1999: fig. 283:46 (from Skyros). Penelope Mountjoy examined this vessel in Spring 2009 and suggested that it also may be a spouted bowl FS 300, which are frequently small. I thank her for these insights.

<sup>90</sup> Hankey 1967: 118, pl. 27a, b; Leonard 1994: 123 (dated to the LH IIIB).

<sup>91</sup> Dikaios 1969-1971: vol. 3, pl. 74:2. Although no line drawing of this vessel was published, it seems to belong to a later type, FS 291. Note that ring-based kalathoi, especially popular in the LC IIIB Cyprus, represent a different type with its own chronology and stylistic affinities (see Kling 1989: 146-47 for a summary).

<sup>92</sup> This is because the Philistine 1 assemblage parallels Enkomi Level IIIA (T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004).

<sup>86</sup> Zimhoni 2004: figs. 25.15:13-14; 25.16:14; 25.20:18-19.

“Mycenaean IIIc:1b style,” locally produced on Cyprus, noted several very close mainland Greek and Rhodian parallels, and suggested that this vessel is in fact an Aegean import (1969-1971: vol. 2, 267, 273). To the best of my knowledge, an archaeometric provenance study of this vessel was not conducted to check this possibility. Two other flat-based kalathoi, of Proto-White Painted ware, were uncovered in Enkomi by the French expedition: one is fragmentarily preserved and bears only horizontal bands, and the other is elaborately decorated.<sup>93</sup> Both vessels were found in the sanctuary of the Ingot God. Although there is no agreement over both the relative and absolute dating of this structure, all concur that it post-dates Dikaios’ Level IIIA.<sup>94</sup> The same is correct for another example of this form, found at Idalion-*Ayios Georgios*, Tomb 2.<sup>95</sup>

The kalathos from Tell es-Safi/Gath bears simple horizontal bands on the interior and exterior. This type of decoration is especially characteristic of LH IIIc Early kalathoi, but also appears on earlier and later examples.<sup>96</sup> In any case, this decoration may stem not only from chronological reasons. For example, the simplicity of the linear design may be connected to the provincial production of derivative Mycenaean wares. The short lines or blobs across the rim are a very common feature in the Aegean on both FS 290 and FS 291 (see the references above).

It should also be mentioned that the vessel type under discussion is totally unrelated to the large conical straight-sided basins with flat base and horizontal handles that appear in some numbers in Philistine 1-2 assemblages at Tel Miqne-Ekron and Ashdod.<sup>97</sup> These mostly undecorated basins, probably related to Aegean FS 4 or LC IIC-III Cypriote basins, evolved locally in Philistia, and should be dissociated from the true FS 291 kalathoi.<sup>98</sup>

<sup>93</sup> Courtois 1971: 169, figs. 17 bottom right, 99F respectively. Both vessels are FS 291.

<sup>94</sup> For various opinions, see Iacovou 1988: 8-9, 46; 1992: 203; Kling 1989: 81-83, 174; Webb 2001.

<sup>95</sup> Karageorghis 1965: fig. 46:2.

<sup>96</sup> Mountjoy 1986: 135, 152, 193.

<sup>97</sup> T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 16, 21, fig. 25: 1-6, Type F.

<sup>98</sup> Contrary to the opinions of Killebrew (2000: 239-40) and Yasur-Landau (2002: 171-72).

### BN Basin.

A fragment of a massive, thick-walled basin is illustrated on Pl. 13.14:10. Its size is difficult to ascertain, but its diameter probably exceeded 50 cm. It has a flat base, low, slightly everted sides, and rounded rim, on which one rounded knob is preserved. Its ware is coarse and low-fired.<sup>99</sup>

### SJ 301 Storage jars with externally thickened rim.

This type includes a wide range of externally thickened storage jar rims. Most of the examples of this type are represented by rim sherds. The most frequent variation has an oval profile and a slightly everted stance (such as, for instance, Pl. 13.3:2-3).<sup>100</sup> Another variant of this shape has a slightly concave interior (Pl. 13.3:1). The only complete example of SJ 301 (Pl. 13.13:17) has an elongated ovoid body, a slightly carinated sloping shoulder, a short vertical neck, a rounded base and two loop handles attached just below the shoulder.<sup>101</sup> Jars with such a body shape more frequently have simple vertical rims, classified here as SJ 302 (see below). Examples of complete vessels from other sites indicate that jars with rounded bases, such as on Pl. 13.13:17, are characteristic of mid- to late Iron Age I and the early Iron Age IIA, while thickened carinated (stump) bases, in the Late Bronze Age tradition, appear almost exclusively in the early to mid-Iron Age I contexts.<sup>102</sup> Indeed, the thickened

<sup>99</sup> Compare to Kochavi 1969: fig. 6:7-8 (Tel Esdar, Stratum II); Zimhoni 2004: figs. 25.36:3; 25.37:17 (Lachish, Level IV); Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pls. 9:13; 22:14; 59:13 (Tel Batash, Strata IV-II); Ben-Shlomo 2005: figs. 3.34:10; 3.60:10 (Ashdod, Strata XII-XI).

<sup>100</sup> For selected parallels see Yannai 2004: fig. 19.50:1, 3, 7, etc (Lachish, Level VI); Ben-Shlomo 2005: fig. 3.6:1, 4 (Ashdod, Stratum XIII).

<sup>101</sup> For a detailed discussion of this form see Mazar 1985: 54-56; for the latest parallels to it see Gadot 2003: pl. V50:1, 3-4 (Aphek, Stratum X7); Finkelstein 1986: figs. 22:12-14; 23:20 (‘Izbet S<sup>□</sup>art<sup>□</sup>ah, Stratum I); Maisler 1950-51: 139, fig. 8; pl. 35A; Mazar 1985: 54, n. 81 (Tell Qasile, Strata IX-VIII); Cohen and Cohen-Amin 2004: fig. 5:6 (the Negev Highland settlements); Kochavi 1969: fig. 13:1-9 (Tel Esdar, Stratum III); Singer-Avitz 2002: figs. 2:6; 3:12 (Arad, Stratum XII, not attested in Stratum XI); Brandfon 1984: fig. 29:4 (Beer-Sheba, Stratum VI).

<sup>102</sup> For instance, Yannai 2004: fig. 19.45:1, 4, 7, etc (Lachish, Stratum VI); Ben-Shlomo 2005: figs. 3.6:6-7, 9; 3.31:10-11; 3.59:11-12 (Ashdod, Strata XIII-XI). The late Iron Age I examples of jars with small thickened bases are extremely rare (Mazar 1985: fig. 48:1, from Tell Qasile,

carinated jar bases appear in Stratum A5 (east) and in a pre-A4 (center) phase (Pls. 13.3:5-6; 13.6:11; 13.11:25; 13.12:5), which pre-date early Iron Age IIA (see below). Note that an example of such a base on Pl. 13.9:15, from a post-A4 (east) phase, is a reused vessel, perhaps a heirloom from an earlier context. It is hard to know, of course, if these bases belong to jars with SJ 301 rims, or to a SJ 301.1 variation (see below). The fragment on Pl. 13.11:24, with its elongated neck and a slightly everted oval rim profile, is particularly close to the Late Bronze Age prototypes of this form.<sup>103</sup>

**Examples:** Pls. 13.3:1-3; 13.4:7, 14-16; 13.5:16, 18; 13.7:19; 13.11:10-14, 24; 13.12: 17-18; 13.13:15, 17; 13.15:3; 13.19:20.

**Context:** A5 (east), A4 (east), A4 (center).

### **SJ 301.1 Storage jars, thickened rim with concave interior.**

It can be assumed that these rims belong to vessels similar in shape to the above-mentioned complete example of SJ 301, but some of these rims can belong to jugs as well. Because of this uncertainty, and since only three examples of this rim form are recorded, no comparative analysis of this sub-type is attempted here.

**Examples:** Pls. 13.3:4; 13.5:17; 13.8:11.

**Context:** A5 (east), A4 (east).

### **SJ 302 Storage jars with straight neck and simple rounded or oval thickened rim.**

The best-preserved example of this type (Pl. 13.7:20) has a slightly carinated sloping shoulder and vertical straight neck. Many examples (e.g., Pl. 13.9:11; 13.18:11-12) have conical (rather than cylindrical) neck. The body shape of these vessels cannot be ascertained. Jars with these rims appear in mid- to late Iron Age I and early

Iron Age IIA,<sup>104</sup> usually have an ovoid body, a slightly carinated shoulder, rounded base, and two loop handles, similar to the complete jar on Pl. 13.13:17 (see above, SJ 301 for discussion and references).

**Examples:** Pls. 13.7:20; 13.9:11-12; 13.18:11-12.

**Context:** post-A4 (east), A4 (center).

**Date:** mid- to late Iron Age I, early Iron Age IIA.

### **SJ 303 Collared jar.**

These vessels are frequently confused in the literature (and lumped together) with collared (or collared-rim) pithoi (see also Raban 2001: 493; Arie 2006: 216). Both types have a ridge on the upper shoulder, but the main difference between them is their size. Based on the complete examples found at other sites, collared pithoi are 95-115 cm tall and have a rim diameter of 14-19 cm, while collared jars (sometimes called collared rim-jars) are much smaller, ca. 50-65 cm tall and 10-13 cm in rim diameter.<sup>105</sup> The only example of a collared jar (Pl. 13.12:21) has a peculiar rim profile with inner concavity and inverted thickened top. This fragment came from a construction fill under a Stratum A3 floor, and, therefore, it pre-dates late Iron Age IIA. This sherd can be residual from the Late Bronze Age Strata. According to petrographic analysis, it was locally made (SF72, see Chapter 16, this volume). It should be emphasized that SJ 303 does not represent an independent type, since jars of various body shapes sometimes have a ridge on the upper shoulder (see the parallels cited below). These jars are characteristic of Late Bronze and Iron Age I sites, in both northern and southern Israel.<sup>106</sup>

**Date:** LB, Iron Age I.

---

Stratum X; Loud 1948: pl. 83:3, from Megiddo, Stratum VIA). Needless to say, jars with rounded bases continue into the late Iron Age IIA and beyond (see Chapter 14, this volume). However, no vertical jar rims with a concave interior and a slightly inverted top, typical of Tell es-Safi/Gath, Stratum A3, were found in the assemblages under discussion.

<sup>103</sup> Compare, for example, to Killebrew 1998: fig. 3:12 (Tel Migne-Ekron, Stratum IX); Panitz-Cohen 2006: pl. 35:6 (Tel Batash, Stratum VII). For early Iron Age I examples of this rim variant see M. Dothan 1971: fig. 83:1-2 (Ashdod, Stratum XIII).

<sup>104</sup> For selected examples of this rim profile see Kochavi 1969: fig. 13:4-5, 8 (Tel Esdar, Stratum III); M. Dothan and Porath 1982: fig. 3:16-17 (Ashdod, Stratum Xb); Edelstein and Aurant 1992: fig. 10:3 (the 'Philistine' tomb at Tell 'Eitun).

<sup>105</sup> See Esse 1992: fig. 3, where a collared pithos and a collared jar are juxtaposed on the same plate. For the metrological data on collared pithoi, see Raban 2001: 513-18.

<sup>106</sup> Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993: fig. 6.51:7 (Shiloh, Stratum V); Megiddo, Stratum VIA (Harrison 2004: 31-32, pl. 12:1-2, about 60 cm tall but designated "pithoi"; Arie 2006: figs. 13.61:4; 13.64:2, correctly identified as jars); Panitz-Cohen 2006: pls. 30:1-2; 31:1; 41:2-3, etc. (Tel Batash, Strata VIII-VII).



**Marked jar handles.**

The pottery assemblage under discussion yielded nine handles with impressed or incised marks (Table 13.2). These marks, situated on the upper exterior of the handle, no doubt in order to make them visible to the user. They can be divided into two types: carefully made circular or oval finger impressions (on six handles), made before firing, and incised lines (on three handles), made after firing. Finger impressions on jar handles are widespread in the Iron Age.<sup>107</sup> These impressed signs could possibly be “potter’s marks”, while the incised ones, made after firing, could be made by the users of the vessels.<sup>108</sup> Two examples of incised marks have a cross-shaped incision (Pls. 13.7:21; 13.17:7), which is a very common sign on various types of Bronze and Iron Age vessels (mainly jars and cooking pots), made before or after firing.<sup>109</sup> The handle on Pl. 13.11:16 is incised with an *x*-shaped cross flanked by two horizontal lines, and might in fact be a Cypro-Minoan sign. Unfortunately, this handle is in a secondary deposition (in the mid-Iron Age I context, see below), and it cannot be determined if it should be dated to the Late Bronze Age or to the Iron Age I.

**Painted jar.**

A fragmentary vessel on Pl. 13.12:20 belongs to a jar, decorated with red horizontal bands on the shoulder and the lower neck. Jars painted with horizontal bands are widespread in

<sup>107</sup> For selected examples see Mazar 1985: fig. 48:3 (Tell Qasile, Stratum X); Ben-Shlomo 2006: figs. 3.6:19; 3.60:1-2 (Ashdod, Strata XIII, XI); Kletter 1999: fig. 6.153:1 (Tel ‘Ira, Stratum IV); Yannai 2004: figs. 19.39:5; 19.49:7-8; Zimhoni 2004: fig. 25.33:16 (Lachish, Levels VII, VI and IV), Kang and Garfinkel 2009a: 137-44, figs. 6.24, 6.36-6.39 (Khirbet Qeiyafa).

<sup>108</sup> See also Nadelman 1990. For the significance of “potter’s marks,” see, for example, Donnan 1971; Wood 1990: 45-48. Note that similarly marked handles from Ashkelon and Tel Batash were also mostly incised after firing (see, respectively, Cross and Stager 2006: 134; Panitz-Cohen 2006: 88). For the significance of vessels with post-firing marks for the study of the Late Bronze Age trade see Hirschfeld 2002; 2004.

<sup>109</sup> For selected examples see Mazar 1985: figs. 48:9; 50:14 (Tell Qasile, Stratum X); Ben-Shlomo 2005: fig. 3.60:4-6 (Ashdod, Stratum XI); Zimhoni 2004: fig. 25.44:13 (Lachish, Levels IV); Cross and Stager 2006: figs. 16-18 (Ashkelon, Grid 38, Phases 20, 18; interpreted as Cypro-Minoan signs).

the Late Bronze Age, and continue to appear in the Iron Age I in the northern part of the country (Panitz-Cohen 2006: 83-86). In contrast, in the Iron Age I southern sites these jars are much less common,<sup>110</sup> reflecting the gradual decline of the Late Bronze Age Canaanite material culture in this region, and its replacement by new cultural assemblages.

**PT 301 Pithoi with externally thickened rim; PT 301.1 Collared pithos.**

PT 301 is a general category that includes a range of externally thickened pithos rims. Most pithos fragments from Tell es-Safi/Gath are not sufficiently well-preserved, but many of them might belong to a collared pithos type (PT 301.1, see below). Only one example (Pl. 13.12:10) can be attributed to this type with certainty, as it has a slight ridge on its upper shoulder. Other pithos rims have a folded profile with inner hollow (Pl. 13.13:11, and especially Pl. 13.19:17), which is very common in the collared pithoi.

Collared pithoi were extensively discussed previously.<sup>111</sup> They emerged in Late Bronze Age IIB, and were common in the Hill Country, the Jezreel Valley and Transjordan in Iron Age I and early Iron Age IIA contexts. In contrast, they seem to be very rare in Philistia: only one example was found in Ashdod, and a small number of examples is known from Tel Miqne-Ekron and Tell Qasile.<sup>112</sup> In general, pithoi of all kinds are rare in this region during Iron Age I, and their relatively high number at Tell es-Safi/Gath (9 examples) is perhaps related to the proximity of the site to the Hill Country, where, as noted above, pithoi were common. Following a recent reappraisal of the symbolic significance of these vessels as markers of the Israelite ethnicity (Faust 2006: 191-220), it can be conjectured that these vessels were used by the Israelites who resided in eastern Philistia.

<sup>110</sup> Ben-Shlomo 2005: figs. 3.6:11, 13-16; 3.31:14, 16; 3.59:5 (Ashdod, Strata XIII-XI); Mazar 1985: fig. 47:12 (Tell Qasile, Stratum X).

<sup>111</sup> E.g., Ibrahim 1978; Mazar 1981:27-31; 1985: 57-58; Finkelstein 1986: 77-84; Esse 1992; Killebrew 2001.

<sup>112</sup> For Ashdod see Ben-Shlomo 2005: fig. 3.31:13 (Stratum XII); for Tel Miqne-Ekron see T. Dothan, Gitin and Zukerman: fig. 3.13:10 (Stratum VII); T. Dothan 1998: pl. 11:26 (Stratum V, without collar); for Tell Qasile see Mazar 1985: 57 (Strata XI-VIII).

Pl.	Type of mark	Stratum
13.7:21	Incised cross	A4 (east)
13.7:22	Two oval finger impressions	A4 (east)
13.8:14	Circular finger impression	A4 (east)
13.8:15	Oval finger impression	A4 (east)
13.9:10	Circular finger impression	post-A4 (east)
13.11:16	Incised "x" delimited by two horizontal lines	pre-A3
13.11:17	Oval finger impression	pre-A3
13.11:18	Circular finger impression	pre-A3
13.17:7	Incised cross	A4 (center)

**Table 13.2:** Marked jar handles from Iron Age I and early Iron Age IIA strata.

The evidence from other sites outside the Hill Country shows that some of the collared pithoi were locally produced, while others were imported from the highlands.<sup>113</sup> Two pithoi were petrographically analyzed and were found to be locally made (Pl. 13.12:10, SF71, and Pl. 13.19:17, SF73, see this volume, Chapter 16).

**Examples of PT 301:** pls. 13.3:8-9; 13.8:10; 13.13:9, 11; 13.18:14; 13.19:17, 19.

**Example of PT 301.1:** Pl. 13.12:10.

**Context:** A5 (east), A4 (east), A4 (center).

**Date:** LB IIB (rare), Iron Age I, early Iron Age IIA (rare).

### **JG 301 Jug with trefoil mouth, Philistine Bichrome.**

A fragment of a rare trefoil-mouth Philistine Bichrome jug comes from a Stratum E3 pit (Pl. 13.3:17). The preserved decoration includes a bird head, painted in black, and a red band on rim. A juglet with a trefoil mouth and Philistine Bichrome decoration was found at Azor (T. Dothan 1982: fig. 58.2).

### **JG 302 Strainer jugs.**

Several strainer jugs of varying degrees of preservation were found. One (Pl. 13.15:4) was found intact on a Stratum A4 (center) floor. It is 19 cm tall, with a rounded body, an elongated neck, an everted rim, a ring base, a relatively short spout, and a loop handle extending from rim to shoulder at a right angle to the spout. This vessel is undecorated, indicating that it should be placed relatively late in the developmental

<sup>113</sup> Yellin and Gunneweg 1989; Cohen-Weinberger and Wolff 2001.

sequence of the Iron Age I Philistine wares, and this attribution agrees with the relative date of the pottery assemblage that accompany this vessel (see below). An undecorated strainer jug of a comparable shape was found at Tell es-Safi/Gath by the British expedition.<sup>114</sup>

Another strainer jug (Pl. 13.8:1), partially restored from several fragments, has a rounded body with a slight carination under the spout. This vessel exhibits a LPDW ("Ashdod ware") decoration: it is red-slipped, vertically burnished, and has black and white linear decoration on body and spout. A fragment of another strainer jug (Pl. 13.17:8) from Stratum A4 (center) exhibits the same type of decoration, but without burnishing. Two fragments on Pl. 13.13:13-14 may belong to vessels of this type. Parallels to red-slipped strainer jugs with a rounded body can be found in late Iron Age I and early Iron Age IIA contexts.<sup>115</sup>

### **JG Jugs varia.**

An elaborately decorated but poorly preserved Philistine Bichrome jug is illustrated on Pl. 13.4:6. Its decoration is arranged on two superimposed paneled registers. The only preserved metope in the upper register has a bird, and the metope in the lower register has concentric half-circles. The decoration is

<sup>114</sup> Bliss and Macalister 1902: pl. 31:2; Avissar 2004: 106. For morphological parallels, see Duncan 1930: ill. 67 D6 (Tell el-Far'ah [South], Tomb 859); M. Dothan and Porath 1993: fig. 32:2 (Ashdod, Stratum XII, decorated); Cohen and Cohen-Amin 2004: fig. 10:7 (Negev Highland sites, plain, with basket handle).

<sup>115</sup> T. Dothan and Zukerman in press: pl. 11.2.14:13 (Tel Miqne-Ekron, Stratum VA, with black linear decoration but not burnished).

executed in a peculiar style, whereby the parts usually filled with red paint (such as the center of the concentric semi-circles and the body of the bird) are left blank (see also above). The triglyph consists of a vertical row of half-circles flanked by three vertical lines on each side. The shoulder of the vessel is decorated with barely preserved concentric half-circles. The arrangement of paneled decoration in two paneled registers on the body of the vessel (below the neck) is very rare on the Philistine style jugs. The only known parallel is a jug with tall and a wide neck from Azor.<sup>116</sup> The vessel under discussion, however, may belong to a strainer jug as well. The same is correct for another Philistine bichrome sherd (Pl. 13.5:14), decorated with a spiral filled with Maltese cross, and a triglyph.

A fragment on Pl. 13.5:13, decorated with red paint and white slip, evidently belongs to a Philistine 2 closed vessel, but the loop handle extends to the ridge below the rim,<sup>117</sup> making the vessel unique, and its precise identification impossible.

#### **Closed vessels (jugs?) decorated in the Canaanite style.**

Five fragments of closed vessels (possibly jugs or amphorae) are decorated in the Late Bronze Age Canaanite style. A sherd on pl.3:12 exhibits a triglyph and triangles in a metope. A fragment on Pl. 13.3:12 is decorated with an unclear pattern that includes diagonally crossing bands. A very unusual version of a palm tree motif appears on another sherd (Pl. 13.6:12). The tree grows from the center of what appears to be a bush, depicted as having long branches.<sup>118</sup> Only part of the tree trunk and of one of its lower branches, are preserved. A sherd on Pl. 13.6:13

exhibits the rear legs of an animal and a triglyph composed of crossing vertical and horizontal lines with dots, creating square dotted cells. Finally, the sherd on Pl. 13.8:18 is decorated with an ibex and a poorly preserved palm tree. The body of the animal is rendered relatively naturalistically, in contrast to its more common stylized depiction as two converging triangles.<sup>119</sup>

#### **JL 301 Juglet with short ovoid body and rounded base.**

A vessel on Pl. 13.19:21, from Stratum A4 (center), belongs to a well-known type, common in late Iron Age I and Iron Age II. Its thin and pale unburnished red slip hints to a late Iron Age I, or an early Iron Age IIA, date for this vessel. Its neck and rim are missing. This type equals JL 4, one of the most common juglet types in Stratum A3 (for discussion, see Chapter 14, this volume).

#### **FL 301.1 Flask with small lentoid body.**

This common type of Iron Age I flasks is also attested in several early Iron Age IIA contexts.<sup>120</sup> An example on Pl. 13.9:13 comes from the makeup of a Stratum A3 floor. Its upper part (neck and handles) is missing. This vessel is decorated with concentric circles painted in red. The thickness of the line is not uniform: the four inner circles are thin, while the two outer circles are wide. This specific type of decoration, when the outer circles are wider than the inner ones, is unknown in the earlier local and Philistine decorative styles, and it sporadically appears on small Iron Age I lentoid flasks.<sup>121</sup> In the Iron Age IIA, this combination of painted bands appears

<sup>116</sup> T. Dothan 1982: 176, fig. 48.

<sup>117</sup> Compare to the Philistine jugs of various types illustrated in T. Dothan 1982: 133ff.

<sup>118</sup> For a possibly comparable rendering of a palm tree motif within a bush (or grass) see Duncan 1930: ill. 44 R 2 (Tell el-Far'ah [South], Tomb 552). Alternatively, this pattern can be defined as a rare variant of a radial design of a palm tree and triglyphs (paneled zigzags), normally appearing inside bowls, but occasionally decorating closed vessels as well (compare to Mazow 2005: pl. 6:4 [Tel Miqne-Ekron, from a fill of Stratum VC]). An additional possibility is that the radial diagonal lines are trunks of another two palm trees, and the entire composition resembles the one depicted on a Proto-White Painted deep bowl from Lapithos-Ayia Anastasia on Cyprus, dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> century BCE (Iacovou 1988: 24, cat. no. 20).

<sup>119</sup> For various renderings of an ibex in a more "naturalistic" style see, for instance, Tufnell, Inge and Harding 1940: pls. 47:229, 238-239; 48:250; Yannai 2004: fig. 19.40:1 (Lachish, Fosse Temples II-III, Level VI).

<sup>120</sup> For discussion and parallels see Mazar 1985: 71-72.

<sup>121</sup> M. Dothan and Porath 1993: fig. 32:12 (Ashdod, Stratum XII); T. Dothan and Zukerman in press: pl. 11.2.14:12 (Tel Miqne-Ekron, Stratum VIA); Mazar 1985: fig. 37:5 (Tell Qasile, Stratum X). See also two examples of this pattern from Tel Dor, Ir1(l) horizon: Gilboa and Sharon 2003: fig. 5:4-5. Flasks with this decoration were also found at Beth-Shean (Yadin and Geva 1986: fig. 27:13, Stratum VI; Oren 1973: fig. 46:13, Tomb 202 at the Northern Cemetery, together with anthropoid coffins) and at Megiddo (Loud 1948: pl. 67:1, Stratum VIIB).

on some Phoenician Bichrome jugs,<sup>122</sup> and it is also common on LPDW vessels.<sup>123</sup> It follows that this decoration developed locally in Philistia, but it should be mentioned that a related pattern (a wide band enclosed by narrow bands) developed in the Iron Age I southern Phoenicia (Gilboa 1999: 5). Both developments seem to be a result of Cypriote influence in the LC IIIB period, independently absorbed in the two regions, creating two variants of the linear decorative pattern.<sup>124</sup>

### FL 301.2 Flask with small globular body.

The only example of this type (Pl. 13.8:12) is decorated with faded red paint, possibly on a background of white wash. The decoration consists of concentric circles, a vertical row of connected half-circles flanked by vertical lines, and two groups of four oblique horizontal lines that create a cross-like radial overall design. Such an arrangement is in fact an adaptation of paneled decoration in rectangular metopes to the rounded surface of the flask. Flasks with radial decoration are attested both in the Late Bronze Age and in the Iron Age I,<sup>125</sup> but the inflated, globular (rather than lentoid) body of this vessel is peculiar to the late Iron Age I and the Iron Age IIA.<sup>126</sup> Triglyphs with a vertical row of half-circles, instead of more usual wavy lines, perhaps reflect a Philistine influence. The flask under discussion bears additional decoration of diagonally crossing lines, located on the sides of the body, below the handles (the so-called "Union Jack" or "ribbon" motif). This design, frequent on handles of Late Bronze Age

decorated vessels,<sup>127</sup> occasionally appears under the handles of the Iron Age I flasks.<sup>128</sup>

### FB 301 Feeding bottles.

This type has an ovoid body and a short spout. Two relatively well-preserved examples of feeding bottle were found. One of them (Pl. 13.1:3), from a Stratum E3 pit, is a normal-size vessel decorated with red horizontal bands. It has an oval body, a ring base, and a short spout on a shoulder. Its neck and rim are missing, and, based on better-preserved parallels to this form, it probably had a basket handle.<sup>129</sup> The presence of decoration indicates an Iron Age I date of this specimen.<sup>130</sup> Another feeding bottle (Pl. 13.13:12) is a small, almost miniature undecorated vessel, with its base missing. Its reconstructed height is about 15 cm, while normal-sized Philistine feeding bottles are, on average, about 25-30 cm tall. The profile of this vessel is similar to normal-sized examples of this type. The lack of decoration hints at an early Iron Age IIA date for this specimen.<sup>131</sup>

### AS 301 Amphoriskos.

A sherd on Pl. 13.3:15 belongs to a Philistine Bichrome amphoriskos.<sup>132</sup> Only part of

<sup>122</sup> E.g., Loud 1948: pl. 88:15 (Megiddo, Stratum VA); Gilboa and Sharon 2003: fig. 13:11 (Tel Dor, Ir2a horizon).

<sup>123</sup> M. Dothan 1971: fig. 43:5; Ben-Shlomo 2006: figs. 3.73:2; 3.89:10 (Ashdod, Strata X-VIII); Ben-Shlomo, Shai and Maeir 2004: figs. 2:2, 6; 3:4, 8 (Tell es-Safi/Gath, Stratum A3).

<sup>124</sup> For Cypriote precedents of these two variants see, conveniently, Gilboa 1999: figs. 8-9, 13.

<sup>125</sup> For flasks with similar triglyphs but with a Maltese cross in the center see Mazar 1985: figs. 24:20; 36:10-11 (Tell Qasile, Strata XI-X). For selected examples of other types of radial decoration on flasks see Tzaferis and Hess 1992: fig. 3:1 (Tell 'Eitun, Tomb B/1); M. Dothan 1971: fig. 82:1 (an elaborate version from Ashdod, Stratum XIV).

<sup>126</sup> Briend and Humbert 1980: pl. 74:5 (Tell Keisan, Stratum 9c); Mazar 1985: figs. 36:9; 50:9 (Tell Qasile, Stratum X); Gilboa and Sharon 2003: fig. 9:7 (Tel Dor, Ir1b horizon); Harrison 2004: pl. 18:8, 10 (Megiddo, Stratum VIA); Cohen and Cohen-Amin 2004: 48:11 (Negev Highland sites).

<sup>127</sup> For example, Yadin et al. 1958: pls. 86:8-9; 129:1, 3, 5, etc. (Hazor, Stratum 1 in the Lower City); Yannai 2004: fig. 19.48:7-8 (Lachish, Level VI); Ben-Shlomo 2005: figs. 3.31:13; 3.59:9-10 (Ashdod, Strata XII-XI).

<sup>128</sup> See, for instance, Briend and Humbert 1980: pls. 74:1, 5; 76:1, 5 (Tell Keisan, Stratum 9c); Gilboa and Sharon 2003: fig. 5:2 (Tel Dor, Ir1a[1] horizon); Harrison 2004: pl. 19:2-3 (Megiddo, Stratum VIA).

<sup>129</sup> For discussion and parallels see T. Dothan 1982: 155-57; Panitz-Cohen 2006: 113-14.

<sup>130</sup> The rare early Iron Age IIA feeding bottles are either plain or red-slipped. See, for example, Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pl. 1:21 (Tel Batash, Stratum IV); Fritz and Kempinski 1983: pls. 138:7; 151:4 (Tel Masos, Stratum II and House 314); Dothan 1971: fig. 74:12 (Ashdod, Stratum X); Aharoni 1973: pl. 79:1 (Bir es-Seba').

<sup>131</sup> Note the possibility that this vessel is in fact a spouted juglet with basket handle and rounded bottom, common throughout the Iron Age II (e.g., Dothan 1971: fig. 41:8 [Ashdod, Stratum VIII]; Tufnell 1953: pl. 89:355, 358 [Lachish, Tomb 120, dated to the ninth century B.C.E., and Level III]). These spouted juglets, however, usually have more elongated proportions than the vessel under discussion.

<sup>132</sup> Due to the small size of this vessel, it most probably cannot be defined as a jug or a strainer jug, even though these types sometimes bear the decoration similar to that on Pl. 13.3:15 (cf. Duncan 1930: ill. 67 D4; Grant 1932: pl.



its mid-body is preserved, and it is decorated with black horizontal bands and concentric half-circles with red fill. Such a decoration is typical of this rare form.<sup>133</sup> Complete amphoriskoi have a rounded body, a wide vertical neck, two horizontal handles, and a ring base.

### SR 301 Stirrup jars.

An almost complete Philistine 2 stirrup jar (Pl. 13.3:18) was found under a Stratum E3 pavement in Area E. It has a globular body and a disc base, and its upper part is missing.<sup>134</sup> The vessel is decorated in red and black paint on a background of white slip. The main decorative register, located on mid-body, is composed of diagonally crossing black and red lines. It is delimited by four red bands from below, and by three red bands from above. The handle register is decorated by concentric half-circles. Those on the front, flanking the spout, are filled with red paint, while those on the rear have a blank center and are connected by a group of short horizontal bars in black. The closest parallel to this vessel, in terms of both shape and decoration, comes, perhaps surprisingly, from Tell Keisan.<sup>135</sup> Four stirrup jars decorated with a net pattern were found closer to Tell es-Safi/Gath, at Tell Qasile, Stratum X, but their slightly elongated bodies are different from a globular body of the vessel under discussion.<sup>136</sup>

### LP Lamps.

A few lamps in the assemblage (pls. 13.4:18; 13.15:5; 13.18:10) all belong to a usual LB-Iron Age I type with rounded base and simple slightly everted rim.<sup>137</sup> Due to the poor preservation of these vessels, and the long

chronological range of their form, a more precise dating is impossible, but it is significant that an Iron Age II lamp form, with carinated body and a sharply everted (ledge) rim (LP 401, see this volume, Chapter 14), is not attested in the assemblage under discussion.

### ST Strainers.

Two strainers were found: a fragmentary one (Pl. 13.14:16) from Stratum A4 (center), and a better-preserved one (Pl. 13.6:14) from a post-A5 (east) phase. The first one is normal-sized, ca 17 cm in diameter,<sup>138</sup> and its carinated lower body and everted rim with concave interior are similar to ST 1 from the Stratum A3 assemblage (see Chapter 14, this volume). The strainer on Pl. 13.6:14 is distinguished by its miniature size (9 cm in diameter) and by its intentionally removed rim and handle. It resembles a strainer of a similar shape found in the British excavations of Tell es-Safi/Gath, which is also quite small (14 cm in diameter), and apparently has an intentionally broken rim.<sup>139</sup> It can be suggested that both vessels were re-shaped in order to fit them into the opening of container, as their small size make the usual use of such vessels, when the liquid is poured on strainer from above, quite inconvenient. In fact, a number of late Iron Age I strainer jugs have a second strainer in the neck.<sup>140</sup> These two late Iron Age I – early Iron Age IIA strainers, in addition to several others from the same time-period, close the gap between the Late Bronze Age and the Iron Age I bronze prototypes for the vessels under discussion (Gershuni 1985), and the five complete pottery strainers found in the destruction level of Stratum A3, dated to the late Iron Age IIA (ST 401-402, see this volume, Chapter 14).<sup>141</sup>

42:4; T. Dothan 1982: fig. 46:2). Note also that the concentric half-circles on Philistine 2 stirrup jars are located higher on the vessel body than those on the piece discussed here (see, conveniently, T. Dothan 1982: fig. 16:4-6).

<sup>133</sup> See Mazow 2005: pl. 11:1 (Tel Miqne-Ekron, Stratum VIA); T. Dothan 1982: fig. 19 (possibly from the illicit excavations at Azor).

<sup>134</sup> For discussions of the Philistine 2 stirrup jars see T. Dothan 1982: 115-25; Mazar 1985: 92-95.

<sup>135</sup> Briend and Humbert 1980: pl. 72:6 (Stratum 9c).

<sup>136</sup> Mazar 1985: figs. 37:16; 51:2, 5-6. For other Iron Age I vessels decorated with this pattern see Schumacher 1908: pl. 38:f (a Phoenician-style strainer jug from Megiddo) and Duncan 1930: ill. 67 D2 (a Philistine-style strainer jug from Tell el-Far'ah [South]).

<sup>137</sup> Panitz-Cohen 2006: 118-19, type LP 2.

<sup>138</sup> The "norm" here is established by the well-preserved Stratum A3 strainers, which have the rim diameter of 16-20 cm (Pls. 14.4:2; 14.10:4, etc.).

<sup>139</sup> Bliss and Macalister 1902: pl. 45:2; Avissar 2004: 50.

<sup>140</sup> For instance, Mazar 1985: fig. 35:1 (Tell Qasile, Stratum X); Mazow 2005: pl. 10:4 (Tel Miqne-Ekron, Stratum VA).

<sup>141</sup> For Iron Age IIA ceramic strainers see Grant and Wright 1938: pl. 64:39 (Beth-Shemesh, possibly Stratum IIA); Lamon and Shipton 1939: pl. 31: 148-49 (Megiddo, Stratum V). For selected Iron Age I parallels to this type see Mazar 1985: figs. 31:11; 43:6 (Tell Qasile, Strata XI-X); Bunimovitz and Finkelstein 1993: fig. 6.47:6 (Shiloh, Stratum V); Edelstein and Auran 1992: fig. 11:10 (the 'Philistine'

**SN Stands.**

Hourglass-shaped stands are represented by two fragments. One (Pl. 13.7:23) has a ridged rim and a linear decoration in carelessly applied red paint. Another one (Pl. 13.13:16) has unusual, almost vertical upper wall, and is plain. These vessels appear during the entire Iron Age, without any clearly-defined chronological pattern for their numerous variants.<sup>142</sup>

An unusual sherd on Pl. 13.9:14 might be a part of a stand. Its conspicuous feature is (at least) two rounded projections created by pushing the vessel wall out from the interior, leaving concavities on the pressure points in the interior. The exterior is covered with red slip, and the protrusions are encircled with a black line. The apex of the protrusion is emphasized by a black dot, and it is possible that these decorations in fact represent female breasts.<sup>143</sup>

**LD Lids.**

A unique lid (Pl. 13.12:7) has a carinated body with vertical sides, and a basket handle attached to its top. Its top surface is decorated with red concentric circles. Its shape resembles Minoan pyxis lids (Hallager 1997: 416, type U2), and it is quite possible that the vessel under discussion is influenced by a Cretan prototype, thereby representing a new addition to the corpus of the Iron Age I Philistine pottery. A smaller conical lid with a knob handle is known from Ashdod.<sup>144</sup> Another lid (Pl. 13.20:10), from unstratified context in Area E, is very small (ca 3.5 cm in diameter). It has a conical shape with pointed tip, and its inner face is concave.<sup>145</sup> An object on Pl. 13.11:26 is most probably the handle of a large lid.<sup>146</sup>

---

tomb at Tell 'Eitun); Harrison 2004: pl. 20:11-13 (Megiddo, Stratum VIA).

<sup>142</sup> Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: 137.

<sup>143</sup> Compare to a stand decorated with knobs from Megiddo, Stratum III (Lamon and Shipton 1939: pl. 35:17), and to a stand decorated with rows of painted concentric circles found in the sacred precinct (Area T) of Tel Dan (Biran 1994: ill. 133, top left).

<sup>144</sup> Ben-Shlomo 2005: fig. 3.59:22 (Stratum XI).

<sup>145</sup> For a larger version of such a lid, see Briand and Humbert 1980: pl. 73:3a (Tell Keisan, Stratum 9c).

<sup>146</sup> Such as those from Megiddo (Lamon and Shipton 1939: pl. 35:1, Stratum IV) or Hazor (Yadin et al. 1958: pls. 73:9; 74:31, Stratum V).

**Varia.**

A rattle (Pl. 13.20:11) was found in an unstratified context in Area E. It is discussed in this chapter since the uppermost stratified levels in the square that yielded this find belong to the Iron Age I, although this is, of course, does not help dating this find. Approximately half of the object is preserved. It is 5 cm long, its hollow spool-like body was manufactured on wheel, and, after putting a small pebble inside, its top was carefully plugged by hand, leaving several finger impressions. A larger rattle (ca 10 cm long) was found by the British expedition.<sup>147</sup> Clay rattles are morphologically distinct objects, found in various parts of the country in Late Bronze and Iron Age contexts.<sup>148</sup>

A handmade ceramic stopper (Pl. 13.9:9) is quite small (about three cm in diameter). Its upper face is concave. Due to its size, it was perhaps suitable for plugging the opening of a bottle or of a similar vessel with a narrow mouth.<sup>149</sup>

A square and thick-walled retouched sherd with smoothed edges (Pl. 13.19:13) is possibly a burnishing tool.<sup>150</sup>

**Imports****Greek late Sub-Mycenaean or early Proto-Geometric.**

A rim of an imported Greek skyphos was found in a pre-Stratum A3 context (Pl. 13.12:15). As established by Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis, this vessel was manufactured on the Greek Mainland (Ben-Shlomo, Maeir and Mommsen 2008; Chapter 16, this

---

<sup>147</sup> Bliss and Macalister 1902: pl. 45:16; Avissar 2004: 118.

<sup>148</sup> For general discussions see Rimmer 1969:20; Fox and Roskop 1999-2000; Braun 2002: 98-107, and for specific examples of these objects see Albright 1943: 141-42, pl. 70:16-18 (Tell Beit Mirsim, Stratum A); Ben-Arieh 1981: fig. 7:11 (Tell Jedur tomb); Loud 1948: pl. 255:5 (Megiddo, Stratum VI); Freud 2007: fig. 3.27:15 (Horvat 'Uza, Stratum III); Seger 1988: 77, with more references (Gezer, Burial Cave I.10A). Musical instruments of a comparable shape were used in Geometric Greece, as known from iconographic representations (Rystedt 1992).

<sup>149</sup> For similar ceramic stoppers see Mazar and Panitz-Cohen 2001: pls. 75:10; 95:14; Panitz-Cohen 2006: pl. 80:4 (Tel Batash, Strata V, II).

<sup>150</sup> Compare to similar objects from Tell Qasile, Stratum XI-X (Mazar 1985: fig. 32:3) and Beth-Shean, Stratum P-7 (Mazar 2006: fig. 13.2:5).

volume, sample SF105). This sherd has been dealt with by Maeir, Fantalkin and Zukerman in a separate study (2009).

### Phoenician Bichrome.

A sherd of a Phoenician closed vessel, probably a jug (Pl. 13.15:6). It is decorated with a wide red horizontal band flanked by four thin black lines on both sides. This decorative style has a very long chronological range, starting from the late Iron Age I and continuing well into the Iron Age II.<sup>151</sup> The petrographic analysis points to a northern coastal origin (SF 103, Chapter 16, this volume).

### Cypriote White Painted (Iron Age).

A fragment of a Cypriote White Painted closed vessel, possibly a juglet, was found in a contaminated context in Area A (Pl. 13.12:8). It can belong either to a juglet, a feeding bottle or an amphoriskos. The sherd is wheel-made, and is decorated with three thin lines flanked by two thicker ones, painted in matt pale black. Its Cypriote provenance is supported by the Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (Ben-Shlomo, Maeir and Mommsen 2008; sample SF104, Chapter 16, this volume). Due the small size of the sherd, and the long life-span of Cypriote White Painted I-V wares (Late Cypriote IIIB, Cypro-Geometric I-III and Cypro-Achaic I periods, 11<sup>th</sup> through 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C.E.),<sup>152</sup> this piece cannot be precisely dated.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### *Early-middle Iron Age I*

As noted above, the earliest Iron Age I levels at Tell es-Safi/Gath, contemporary with Stratum VII at Tel Miqne-Ekron, and Stratum XIIIIB at Ashdod, have yet to be substantially exposed. The possible exception is provided by the finds from Locus 53034. As described above, this layer was reached in a small probe under

Stratum A4 (center) remains, and its nature is still unclear. This locus yielded a limited amount of ceramic material that should be dated to the early Iron Age I. Among the published pieces, three are Philistine 1 bell-shaped bowls (Pl. 13.11:19-21), and another two belong to the local-style vessels that are closely related to the Late Bronze Age forms (a rim of rounded bowl on Pl. 13.11:23 and a jar rim on Pl. 13.11:24). Many additional finds from insecure contexts, such as Philistine 1 pottery (summarized in Pl. 13.20:1-9, 12-14), pottery with Canaanite-style decorations, and ceramic forms that clearly continue Late Bronze Age shapes, make it possible to conclude that the entire chronotypological sequence of the Late Bronze Age-Iron Age I transition is present at the site. In addition, the last Late Bronze Age IIB phase in Area E (Stratum E4a) might belong to this transitional period (see this volume, Chapter 10), although this needs further substantiation.<sup>153</sup>

The mid-Iron Age I is best represented in Philistia by Tel Miqne-Ekron, Strata VI-VC, and Ashdod, Strata XII-XI (table 2). At Tell es-Safi/Gath, this phase was reached in a quite limited area. In Area E, several garbage pits yielded a relatively rich assemblage of pottery from this period, and Stratum A5 (east) can be attributed to this period in Area A. The indicative mid-Iron Age I characteristics of these assemblages are rounded and cyma-shaped bowls with a red-painted band on rim, elaborately decorated Philistine 2 vessels, cooking pots with everted rim (CP 301), and cooking jugs with curved neck (CP 305.1). It seems that the assemblage from the Area E pits is slightly earlier than that of Stratum A5 (east). This is because Area E pits yielded almost no debased Philistine 3 material, and no red-slipped vessels, while in the assemblage of Stratum A5 (east), the Philistine 2 and Philistine 3 sherds appear in roughly equal amounts, and two bowls exhibit an early, unburnished red slip (Pls. 13.4:9; 13.5:3). If this distinction is correct, it would parallel the mid-Iron Age I sequence at Ashdod, where Stratum XII can be attributed to

<sup>151</sup> Stern 1978: 60-61; Mazar 1985: 65-69, 75, 84-85; Gilboa 1999a; 1999b. In the terminology established by the current excavators of Tel Dor, the emergence of the Phoenician Bichrome style occurs in the Iron 1b horizon (Gilboa and Sharon 2003, *passim*, especially p. 62), coinciding with the late Iron Age I period as defined here.

<sup>152</sup> E.g., Gjerstad 1948: 240-318; Birmingham 1963; Demetriou 1989.

<sup>153</sup> Note that Ussishkin (1998) attributes this phase to the end of the Late Bronze Age, and in the periodization established by I. Sharon and A. Gilboa, it equals LB/Iron Age transition. This latter scheme correlates mid-Iron Age I, as defined here, with Iron Age I (early), and our late Iron Age I with Iron Age I (late). See Sharon et al. 2007: 11.

the early part of this period, and Stratum XI to its later part.

The assemblages discussed above included a number of vessels decorated in the Late Bronze Age tradition (Pls. 13.1:6; 13.3:12-13; 13.6:12-13; 13.8:18). Since all of them were poorly preserved, and vessels of these types are common in the LB strata at Tell es-Safi/Gath (see this volume, Chapter 12), it is theoretically possible that these finds are residual. In my view, however, it is more probable that these fragments, even though in secondary deposition, belong to the Iron Age I, since the continuation of decorated LB-style wares is attested at other contemporary Philistine sites. For example, in the lower city of Tel Miqne-Ekron, where there was no Late Bronze settlement, these wares appear (in small numbers) in Strata VII-VI, dated to the Iron Age I.<sup>154</sup> In Ashdod, several examples of these wares were published from Strata XIII-XI.<sup>155</sup> Although in Philistia this continuation is far less prominent than in the non-Philistine sites such as at Gezer, Beth-Shemesh, Lachish, and Megiddo (not to mention the sites on the Phoenician coast), it is still well-attested. This conclusion is supported by a similar persistence of other Late Bronze Age material culture features in Philistia, well into the Iron Age I.<sup>156</sup>

The absolute chronology of the early Iron Age I in Philistia was recently discussed by T. Dothan and Zukerman (2004: 43-44). The arguments in favor of the Middle chronology for this period (the second and third quarters of the 12<sup>th</sup> century B.C.E.) will not be repeated here. Yet, I would like to briefly mention one aspect of this problem that was not sufficiently stressed before. Since the material culture of early Iron Age I Philistia is stylistically linked with other regions in the central and eastern Mediterranean, changes in its absolute dates necessarily have inter-regional implications. For instance, many stylistic features of the Philistine 1 assemblage are related to Aegeanized wares, locally produced on Cyprus during the early part of the LC IIIA period. This phase, best represented by

Level IIIA at Enkomi, precedes the emergence of the elaborate decorations in the so-called "Sinda style." This style, characterized by a dense arrangement of loops, spirals, tongues, elaborate filling motifs, etc., is common in Enkomi, Level IIIB, and Sinda, Period III, and is dated to the later part of LC IIIA period. The Philistine Bichrome family (but not the Philistine 1) exhibits clear affinity with the "Sinda style." Although at Tell es-Safi/Gath the sequence of Philistine 1-2 wares is not yet anchored in stratigraphy, the evidence from Tel Miqne-Ekron, Ashdod, and Ashkelon demonstrates that the Philistine Bichrome style is a later development of the Philistine 1 style.<sup>157</sup> Thus, if the Philistine 1 pottery is to be dated to the late 12<sup>th</sup> century and the Philistine 2 pottery to the 11<sup>th</sup> century B.C.E., as suggested by I. Finkelstein (1998:145), this would entail the dating of the LC IIIA/B transition to the second half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century B.C.E. (the currently accepted date is 1125/1100, see Iacovou 1994: 149; Åström 2003: 73). Although such a down-dating of the Cypriote sequence might solve some chronological problems with the correlations between Cyprus and the Levant (Gilboa and Sharon 2003, and further references there), it would stretch the LC IIIA period over ca 150 years, since the end of the LC IIC is established by <sup>14</sup>C analysis at ca. 1200 B.C.E. (Manning et al. 2001).

The evidence from Tell es-Safi/Gath, limited as it is, provides an additional support for these chronological conclusions. The dense arrangement of decorative motifs on Philistine 2 krater fragments (Pls. 13.2:14; 13.21:4) is clearly related to the "Sinda style". The Maltese cross pattern is not attested in the Philistine 1 style, but is frequent on Philistine 2 vessels (T. Dothan 1982: 204), as exemplified by the specimens on Pls. 13.1:2, 4-5; 13.4:17; 13.5:14; 13.11:5. Again, the stratified Cypriote examples of this pattern indicate a parallel development: at Enkomi, the best-known LC IIIA site, this pattern is barely attested in Level IIIA (of the early phase of LC IIIA) but is common in Level IIIB.<sup>158</sup> Finally, the krater rim on Pl. 13.20:7 shows mixed Philistine 1/2 features. Its finely executed monochrome decoration and squared

<sup>154</sup> T. Dothan 1998: pl. 8:5; Mazow 2005: pl. 6:4, and see also specimens from the Iron Age I strata on the Upper City of Tel Miqne-Ekron in T. Dothan, Gitin and Zukerman 2006: fig. 3.10:7-8.

<sup>155</sup> M. Dothan 1971: fig. 1:4; M. Dothan and Porath 1993: figs. 13:12; 23:8, 11-12, 14; Ben-Shlomo 2005: figs. 3.5:12, 17-21; 3.29:13-15; 3.30:6-8; 3.31:18-23.

<sup>156</sup> Bunimovitz and Zimhoni 1993; Ben-Shlomo 2006.

<sup>157</sup> Schachermeier 1982: 157-9, figs. 30-32; Åström 2003:73; T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004; Master 2005.

<sup>158</sup> Dikaios 1969: pls. 71:26; 78:23, 25, 32; 81:13-14.



rim profile points in the direction of the Philistine 1 style, but, as noted above, the chevron-filled loop is a Philistine 2 feature, paralleled at Sinda, Period III. Rather than providing evidence for an earlier date for the introduction of chevron-filled loops to the Philistine pottery style, it in fact strengthens the later date for this feature, as this sherd is covered by a chalky white slip, typical of the Philistine 2 wares. Another example of such a stylistically transitional vessel comes from Tel Sippor, Stratum II (Biran and Negbi 1966: fig. 6:7; see also T. Dothan 1982: 109, 113, pl. 13.9). Its shape and paint are Philistine 1, while white slip and decorative motifs (e.g., Maltese crosses) are Philistine 2. It is important to stress that, in order to avoid circular reasoning, these stylistic attributions are based not on parallels of the decorative motives, but on other features, such as the presence or absence of white slip, quality of paint, vessel shape, etc. Consequently, these examples demonstrate that the stylistic progression of the Philistine wares has a relatively coherent pattern, which involves consistent changes in various morphological and decorative elements.

A unique kalathos (Pl. 13.20:8) exhibits important stylistic links with the Aegean. This region provides the closest parallels to this vessel, providing a rare example of a Philistine 1 vessel without Cypriote parallels. As was demonstrated elsewhere (T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 7-41), most of the Philistine 1 shapes and decorative patterns either have (usually not exclusive) affinities with the contemporary Aegeanizing Cypriote wares, or represent unique variants of the LH IIIC style. Only very few elements in the assemblage can be linked to the Aegean in such a specific and exclusive manner.<sup>159</sup>

As noted above, the shape of this kalathos is characteristic of the LH IIIC Early period.<sup>160</sup> This appears to be one of the very few cases where a Philistine 1 form can be explicitly linked with the

<sup>159</sup> For example, pictorial motifs within a continuous paneled register appear on quite a few Philistine 1 stirrup jars (e.g., T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: figs. 31:3, 5; 35:8-9), and similarly decorated stirrup jars are known from the LH IIIB Midea (Fisher and Giering 1998: pls. 63-65) and from the LH IIIC Kos and Rhodes (Mountjoy 1999: figs. 440:275; 458:147-48), but not from Cyprus.

<sup>160</sup> For the absolute date of the beginning of the LH IIIC (at ca. 1180 B.C.E. or slightly later) see T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 44-45.

LH IIIC Early period, since the bulk of the other morphological and decorative features of this family exhibit general LH IIIC Early-Middle affinities (T. Dothan and Zukerman 2004: 44). Additional, albeit somewhat less direct, indications of an, at least partial, correlation between the early Iron Age I in Philistia and the LH IIIC Early in the Aegean are provided by some Philistine 2 decorative motifs, such as the above-mentioned Maltese crosses and chevron-filled loops. These decorations do not appear in the Aegean before the LH IIIC Middle period,<sup>161</sup> and therefore, the earlier, Philistine 1 style has to (at least partially) predate the middle phase of LH IIIC.<sup>162</sup>

The analysis of decorated Philistine 2 vessels from Tell es-Safi/Gath reveals an interesting but little-known phenomenon of the Iron Age pottery production: at least seven vessels are painted in the same distinct style, and possibly even by the same hand (see above, the discussion of KR 305.2). I hope that further excavations will result in a larger database for the analysis of production patterns of decorated Philistine wares, based on their style and iconography.<sup>163</sup>

#### *Late Iron Age I-early Iron Age IIA*

The compilation of relative dates for the pottery types within the assemblages (see the

<sup>161</sup> For chevron-filled loops see above, n. 60; for Maltese crosses, see Mountjoy 1999: figs. 217:417; 223:477-78 (from the Fountain House at Athens).

<sup>162</sup> When evaluating these chronological deductions, one must be aware of the numerous unresolved problems in the field of cross-cultural connections during this period. For instance, the sub-divisions of LH IIIC and LC III are far from being clear-cut, the regionalism of ceramic production during these periods is insufficiently known, and the relevant comparative material from Philistia is still scanty. All these difficulties affect the chronological significance of pottery forms and decorations discussed here. For some recent discussions of these problems see, e.g., Karageorghis and Demas 1988; Deger-Jalkotzy 1998; Mountjoy 1999; Yasur-Landau 2003; 2004; Sherratt 2005; 2006.

<sup>163</sup> For some previous investigations of this subject, see a study of the Philistine birds by Benson (1961), who attributed them to one workshop (nowadays, this theory is implausible, if only because of the wide stylistic variety exhibited by various bird depictions, see T. Dothan 1982: 200), and identifications of homogeneous stylistic groups of Philistine Bichrome vessels from Azor and Tell Qasile, probably the products of the same workshop, by T. Dothan (1982:114-15) and Mazar (1985:104-05), respectively. For a recent discussion of the Philistine bird motif see Yasur-Landau 2009.



comparative analysis above) produced a quite complicated but coherent picture. As can be deduced from Table 13.3, the dates are consistent with the stratigraphy, in spite of the long chronological range for the individual assemblages. Taken together, they reflect the complete Iron Age I-early Iron Age IIA

sequence, as known from other sites in Philistia and beyond. The analysis of the late Iron Age I and early Iron Age IIA pottery on the background of the stratigraphic sequence makes it possible to formulate some preliminary conclusions.

Period	Stratigraphic Unit	Reference to Pottery Plates
Early Iron I	L. 53034, pre-A4 (center)	13.11:19-26
Mid-Iron I	E3	13.1:1-6; 13.2:1-21; 13.3:1-17
	L. 74303	13.3:18
	A5 (east)	13.4:1-18; 13.5:1-18; 13.6:1-13
Mid-late Iron I	post-A5 (east)	13.6:14-15
	A4 (east)	13.7:1-23; 13.8:1-18; 13.9:1-3
	Debris in squares 223/80D-90B, to the east of Stratum A3, Wall 43500	13.10:1-22; 13.11:1-18
	pre-A4 (center)	13.12:1-5
Late Iron I	post-A4 (east)	13.9:4-12, 15
	A4 (center) debris to the south of Wall 43511	13.14:1-19; 13.15:1-6
Late Iron I-early Iron IIA	pre-A3	13.12:11-21; 13.13:1-17
Early Iron IIA	A4 (center) remains to the north of Wall 43511	13.15:7-20; 13.16:1-17; 13.17:1-25; 13.18:1-18; 13.19:1-21

**Table 13.3:** Chronological summary chart of stratigraphic units.

Several assemblages can be dated, *grosso modo*, to the mid-late Iron Age I. Most of the types from the relatively rich assemblage of Stratum A4 (east) are late Iron Age I (Philistine 3 forms, cooking pots with concave rim, red-slipped bowls and kraters, and a “Philistine Red Slip” strainer jug), but some are earlier (e.g., rounded and cyma-shaped bowls with red paint on rim). The earlier forms might, of course, be residual, but they do not affect the *terminus ad quem* of the assemblage. The laminated debris discovered below the topsoil in the area to the east of the Stratum A3 Wall 43500 (in squares 223/80D-90B) yielded a large number of small sherds, including mid-Iron Age I material (cyma-shaped bowls, Philistine Bichrome kraters, etc.) and late Iron Age I forms (Philistine 3 bowls and some red-slipped sherds). The small assemblage from an intermediate post-A4/pre-A3 phase in the eastern part of the excavation area can be dated to the late Iron Age I (note that a BL 303 fragment on Pl. 13.9:7 might be early Iron Age I as well). This is the latest assemblage that precedes Stratum A3 in this sub-area.

In the central part of area A, the early Iron Age IIA is better represented, but earlier remains

were encountered as well. The Stratum A4 (center) layers to the south of Wall 43511 yielded the assemblage that seems to be slightly earlier than the pottery of this phase from the rest of the sub-area. Many Philistine 3 specimens, including two complete vessels, as well as a relatively small amount of red slipped wares, point to a late Iron Age IIA date. It seems that this area was intentionally filled, and the later occupation, dated to the early Iron Age IIA, was limited to the area to the north of Wall 43511. This area yielded a rich and relatively homogeneous assemblage of this period, including several partially restorable vessels. The red slip appears on a large variety of types, including both Philistine forms (such as debased bell-shaped bowls and kraters) and non-Philistine ones. In addition to this, hand-burnishing becomes, for the first time, a relatively common surface treatment, although this conclusion is based solely on impressions from the handling of the material and not an accurate statistical analysis (for a discussion of the appearance of red slip and burnishing in the region, see Mazar 1998). Finally, several other assemblages, sealed by the Stratum A3 floors, can be broadly dated to

the late Iron Age I-early Iron Age IIA. One of them (Pl. 13.12:11-21) yielded a Sub-Mycenaean /early Protogeometric skyphos (Pl. 13.12:15), and another (Pl. 13.13) is associated with the *walat/alwat* inscription (see Maeir, Fantalkin and Zukerman 2009; Maeir et al. 2008 respectively; for the inscription, see also this volume, Chapter 1).

These assemblages provide evidence for the typological and stylistic links between the late Iron Age I forms, and the types common in the Iron Age IIA Philistia. The ceramic continuity between the two periods was discussed in several recent studies, largely based on the evidence from Tell es-Safi/Gath (for a succinct presentation of the subject, see Maeir 2005). The group of red-slipped types of Philistine derivation (the “Philistine red slip”) was identified as a stylistic link between the Iron Age I Philistine forms and the Iron Age II decorated types (Ben-Shlomo, Shai and Maeir 2004).<sup>164</sup> The material presented here includes more examples of this transitional style, as well as other related ceramic types that combine Iron Age I and Iron Age II features. Thus, many red-slipped bowls are also decorated with a black band on the rim, continuing the common Iron Age I tradition of bowl decoration. Some small deep bowls (BL 309 and BL 309.1) are decorated with alternating black and white horizontal bands, and others bear black horizontal bands on the exterior, executed in a manner resembling the decoration of the Iron Age I Philistine bell-shaped bowls. As shown above, bell-shaped bowls can also be regarded as a morphological pedigree of BL 309 and BL 309.1. Short, painted lines across the rim is another interesting decorative feature of Iron Age I derivation (Pls. 13:5; 13.17:1; 13.19:7-8). This design first appears on the earliest Philistine Bichrome vessels,<sup>165</sup> and somewhat later was transferred to

the local-tradition forms, becoming a quite popular design in the late Iron Age I/early Iron Age II contexts in Philistia, and one of the most common decorative patterns on the red-slipped wares. A partially preserved strainer jug (Pl. 13.8:1) and another fragment of the same vessel type (Pl. 13.17:8) are decorated with black and white horizontal bands and burnished red slip.<sup>166</sup> These vessels provide the best examples of well-developed LPDW decoration on a vessel type that continues the Iron Age I Philistine form.

All in all, these assemblages show a number of parallel developments an increase in the amount of the red slip, a gradual disappearance of Philistine 3 wares, and the introduction of Iron Age II types. Although the relevant stratigraphic sequence is divided between the two sub-areas, there is a significant overlap between the two, since Stratum A4 (east) is partially contemporaneous with Stratum A4 (center). This conclusion demonstrates that this material can serve as a basis for future investigation, including a quantitative analysis.

<sup>164</sup> It should be stressed that the existence of a stylistic link between the Iron Age I decorated Philistine pottery and LPDW is not a necessary requirement for the definition of the latter as the Iron Age II Philistine luxury ware. Such a definition is aptly demonstrated by the regional distribution and the provenance of LPDW vessels, as determined by Ben-Shlomo, Shai and Maeir (2004). For a recent discussion of the Iron Age IIA Philistine decorated pottery see Kang and Garfinkel 2009b.

<sup>165</sup> Short horizontal lines across the rim are a common decoration on Late Helladic IIIB and IIIC pottery in the Aegean, as well as on various 12<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> century B.C.E. Cypriote wares. The Philistine 1 kalathos on Pl. 13.20:8 is

probably the earliest appearance of this design in Philistia. This decoration became common on the Philistine 2 wares (especially kraters).

<sup>166</sup> A shoulder fragment of a closed vessel with the same type of decoration (Pl. 13.17:2) should also be mentioned, although its precise type cannot be determined.

## REFERENCES

- Aharoni, Y., ed.  
1973 *Beer-Sheba I: Excavations at Tel Beer-Sheba, 1969-1971 Seasons*. Publications of the Institute of Archaeology 2. Tel Aviv: Tel Aviv University.
- Albright, W. F.  
1943 *The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim in Palestine*, Vol. 3, *The Iron Age*. Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research 21-22. New Haven: American Schools of Oriental Research.
- Arie, E.  
2006 The Iron Age I Pottery: Levels K-5 and K-4 and an Intra-Site Spatial Analysis of the Pottery from Stratum VIA. Pp. 191-298 in *Megiddo IV. The 1998-2002 Seasons*, eds. I. Finkelstein, D. Ussishkin, and B. Halpern. Tel Aviv University, Sonia and Marco Nadler Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series 24. Tel Aviv: Emery and Claire Yass Publications in Archaeology.
- Åström, P.  
2003 Summary and Conclusions. Pp. 69-74 in *Swedish Excavations at Sinda, Cyprus. Excavations Conducted by Arne Furumark 1947-1948*, by A. Furumark and C. M. Adelman. Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen, 4°, 50. Stockholm: Svenska Institutet i Athen.
- Avissar, R. S.  
2004 Reanalysis of Bliss and Macalister's Excavations at Tell es-Safi in 1899. Unpublished MA Thesis, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan. (Hebrew with English summary).
- Ben-Arieh, S.  
1981 A Late Bronze Age Tomb from Tell Jedur. *Eretz-Israel* 15 (Y. Aharoni Volume): 115-27 (Hebrew).  
2004 Grave Goods and Chronology. Pp. 11-122 in *Bronze and Iron Age Tombs at Tell Beit Mirsim*, by S. Ben-Arieh. Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 23. Jerusalem: Israel Antiquities Authority.
- Ben-Shlomo, D.  
2003 The Iron Age Sequence of Tel Ashdod: A Rejoinder to 'Ashdod Revisited' by I. Finkelstein and L. Singer-Avitz. *Tel Aviv* 30: 83-107.  
2005 Material Culture. Pp. 63-246 in *Ashdod VI. Excavations of Areas H and K (1968-1969)*, by M. Dothan and D. Ben-Shlomo. Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 24. Jerusalem: Israel Antiquities Authority.  
2006 New Evidence of Seals and Sealings from Philistia. *Tel Aviv* 33/2: 134-62.
- Ben-Shlomo, D.; Maeir, A. M.; and Mommsen, H.  
2008 Neutron Activation and Petrographic Analysis of Selected Late Bronze and Iron Age Pottery from Tell es-Safi/Gath, Israel. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 35: 956-64.
- Ben-Shlomo, D.; Shai, I.; and Maeir, A. M.  
2004 Late Philistine Decorated Ware ("Ashdod Ware"): Typology, Chronology and Production Centers. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 335: 1-35.
- Ben-Shlomo, D.; Shai, I.; Zukerman, A.; and Maeir, A. M.  
2008 Cooking Identities: Aegean-Style Cooking Jugs and Cultural Interaction in Iron Age Philistia and Neighboring Regions. *American Journal of Archaeology* 112: 225-46.
- Benson, J. L.  
1961 A Problem in Orientalizing Cretan Birds: Mycenaean or Philistine Prototypes? *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 20/2: 73-84.
- Biran, A.  
1994 *Biblical Dan*. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.
- Biran, A., and Negbi, O.  
1966 The Stratigraphical Sequence at Tel Sippar. *Israel Exploration Journal* 16: 160-73.
- Birmingham, J.  
1963 The Chronology of Some Early and Middle Iron Age Cypriot Sites. *American Journal of Archaeology* 67: 15-42.
- Bliss, F. J., and Macalister, R. A. S.  
1902 *Excavations in Palestine during the Years 1898-1900*. London: Palestine Exploration Fund.
- Brandfon, F. R.  
1984 The Pottery. Pp. 37-69 in *Beer-Sheba II: The Early Iron Age Settlements*, ed. Z. Herzog. Monograph Series of the Institute of Archaeology 7. Tel Aviv: Tel Aviv University.
- Braun, J.  
2002 *Music in Ancient Israel/Palestine. Archaeological, Written and Comparative Sources*. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans.
- Briend, J. and Humbert, J.-B., eds.  
1980 *Tell Keisan (1971-1976), une cité phénicienne en Galilée*. Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis, Series Archaeologica 1. Paris: Editions Universitaires Fribourg Suisse.
- Bunimovitz, S., and Finkelstein, I.  
1993 Pottery. Pp. 81-196 in *Shiloh: The Archaeology of a Biblical Site*, by I. Finkelstein, S. Bunimovitz, and Z. Lederman. Monograph Series of the Insti-

CHAPTER 13: IRON AGE I AND EARLY IRON AGE IIA POTTERY

- tute of Archaeology Tel Aviv University 10. Tel Aviv: Tel Aviv University.
- Bunimovitz, S., and Lederman, Z.  
 2001 The Iron Age Fortifications of Tel Beth Shemesh. A 1990-2000 Perspective. *Israel Exploration Journal* 51: 121-47.  
 2006 The Early Israelite Monarchy in the Sorek Valley: Tel Beth-Shemesh and Tel Batash (Timnah) in the 10th and 9th Centuries BCE. Pp. 407-27 in "I Will Speak the Riddles of Ancient Times": *Archaeological and Historical Studies in Honor of Amihai Mazar on the Occasion of his Sixtieth Birthday*, eds. A. M. Maeir and P. de Miroschedji. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns.
- Bunimovitz, S., and Zimhoni, O.  
 1993 Lamp and Bowl Foundation Deposits in Canaan. *Israel Exploration Journal* 43: 99-125.
- Clamer, C.  
 2004a The Pottery from Levels P-2 and P-1 in Area P. Pp. 1155-1234 in *The Renewed Archaeological Excavations at Lachish (1973-1994)*, Vol. 3, by D. Ussishkin. Tel Aviv University, Sonia and Marco Nadler Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series 22. Tel Aviv: Emery and Claire Yass Publications in Archaeology.  
 2004b The Pottery and Artefacts from the Level VI Temple in Area P. Pp. 1288-1368 in *The Renewed Archaeological Excavations at Lachish (1973-1994)*, Vol. 3, by D. Ussishkin. Tel Aviv University, Sonia and Marco Nadler Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series 22. Tel Aviv: Emery and Claire Yass Publications in Archaeology.
- Cohen, R., and Cohen-Amin, R.  
 2004 *Ancient Settlement of the Negev Highlands*, Vol. 2, *The Iron Age and Persian Period*. Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 20. Jerusalem: Israel Antiquities Authority (Hebrew with English summary).
- Cohen-Weinberger, A., and Wolff, S. R.  
 2001 Production Centers of Collared-Rim Pithoi from Sites in the Carmel Coast and Ramat Menashe Regions. Pp. 639-57 in *Studies in the Archaeology of Israel and Neighboring Lands in Memory of Douglas L. Esse*, ed. S. R. Wolff. Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations 59. Chicago: University of Chicago.
- Courtois, J.-C.  
 1971 Le sanctuaire du dieu au lingot d'Enkomi-Alasia. Pp. 151-325 in *Alasia I* by C. F. A. Schaeffer. Leiden: Brill.
- Cross, F. M., and Stager, L. E.  
 2006 Cypro-Minoan Inscriptions Found in Ashkelon. *Israel Exploration Journal* 56: 129-59.
- Demetriou, A.  
 1989 *Cypro-Aegean Relations in the Early Iron Age*. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 83. Göteborg: Åströms.
- Dever, W. G.  
 1986a *Gezer IV: The 1969-71 Seasons in Field VI, the "Acropolis"*. Annual of the Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archaeology IV. Jerusalem: Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archaeology.  
 1986b Late Bronze Age and Solomonic Defenses at Gezer: New Evidence. *Bulletin of American Schools of Oriental Research* 262: 9-34.
- Dever, W. G.; Lance, H. D.; Bullard, R. G.; Cole, D. P.; and Seger, J. D.  
 1974 *Gezer II: Report of the 1967-70 Seasons in Fields I and II*. Jerusalem: Annual of the Hebrew Union College Biblical and Archaeological School in Jerusalem.
- Dever, W. G.; Lance, H. D.; and Wright, G. E.  
 1970 *Gezer I: Preliminary Report of the 1964-66 Seasons*. Annual of the Hebrew Union College Biblical and Archaeological School in Jerusalem. Jerusalem: Hebrew Union College Biblical and Archaeological School in Jerusalem.
- Deger-Jalkotzy, S.  
 1998 The Aegean Islands and the Breakdown of the Mycenaean Palaces around 1200 B.C. Pp. 105-19 in *Eastern Mediterranean: Cyprus-Dodecanese-Crete, 16<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> cent. B.C.*, eds. V. Karageorghis and N. Stampolidis. Athens: University of Crete.
- Dikaios, P.  
 1969-71 *Enkomi Excavations 1948-1958* I-III. Mainz am Rhein: von Zabern.
- Donnan, C. B.  
 1971 Ancient Peruvian Potter's Marks and Their Interpretation through Ethnographic Analogy. *American Antiquity* 36: 460-66.
- Dothan, M.  
 1971 *Ashdod II-III. The Second and Third Seasons of Excavation 1963, 1965*. 'Atiqot 9-10. Jerusalem: Department of Antiquities and Museums.
- Dothan, M., and Freedman, D. N.  
 1967 *Ashdod I. The First Season of Excavations 1962*. 'Atiqot 7. Jerusalem: Department of Antiquities and Museums.
- Dothan, M., and Porath, Y.  
 1982 *Ashdod IV: Excavation of Area M. The Fortifications of the Lower City*. 'Atiqot 15. Jerusalem: Israel Antiquities Authority.



- 1993 *Ashdod V: Excavations of Area G. The Fourth-Sixth Seasons of Excavations 1968-1970*. 'Atiqot 23. Jerusalem: Israel Antiquities Authority.
- Dothan, T.  
 1982 *The Philistines and Their Material Culture*. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.  
 1998 The Pottery. Pp. 20-49 in *Tel Miqne-Ekron. Report on the 1995-1996 Excavations in Field XNW: Areas 77, 78, 79, 89, 101, 102. Iron Age I. Text and Data Base (Plates, Sections, Plans)*, by N. Bierling. Ekron Limited Edition Series 7. Jerusalem: W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research.
- Dothan, T., and Zukerman, A.  
 2004 A Preliminary Study of the Mycenaean IIIc:1 Pottery Assemblages from Tel Miqne-Ekron and Ashdod. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 333: 1-54.  
 In Press The Iron Age I Philistine Pottery, in *The Ancient Pottery of Israel and Its Neighbors*, ed. S. Gitin. Jerusalem: W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research.
- Dothan, T.; Gitin, S.; and Zukerman, A.  
 2006 Pottery. Pp. 71-175 in *Tel Miqne-Ekron Excavations 1995-1996, Field INE East Slope, Iron Age I (Early Philistine Period)*, ed. M. W. Meehl, T. Dothan S. and Gitin, Tel Miqne-Ekron Final Field Report Series 8. Jerusalem: W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research.
- Duncan, J. G.  
 1930 *Corpus of Dated Palestinian Pottery*. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt.
- Edelstein, G., and Aurant, S.  
 1992 The 'Philistine' Tomb at Tell 'Eitun. 'Atiqot 21: 23-41.
- Esse, D. L.  
 1992 The Collared Pithos at Megiddo: Ceramic Distribution and Ethnicity. *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* 51: 81-103.
- Evely, D., ed.  
 2006 *Lefkandi IV: The Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIc Settlement at Xeropolis*. The British School at Athens Supplement 39. London: The British School at Athens.
- Faust, A.  
 2006 *Israel's Ethnogenesis: Settlement, Interaction, Expansion and Resistance*. London: Equinox.
- Finkelstein, I.  
 1986 *Izbet Šarṭah, An Early Iron Age Site near Rosh Ha'ayin, Israel*. British Archaeological Reports International Series 299. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports.
- 1998 Philistine Chronology: High, Middle or Low? Pp. 140-7 in *Mediterranean Peoples in Transition: Thirteenth to Early Tenth Centuries BCE*, eds. S. Gitin, A. Mazar, and E. Stern. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.
- Finkelstein, I., and Singer-Avitz, L.  
 2001 Ashdod Revisited. *Tel Aviv* 28: 231-59.
- Fisher, S. M., and Giering, K. L.  
 1998 The Pictorial Stirrup Jar. Pp. 109-13 in *Excavations on the Acropolis of Midea, Vol. 1: The Excavations on the Lower Terraces 1985-1991*, by G. Walberg. Stockholm: Svenska Institutet i Athen.
- Fox, N. S., and Roskop, A. R.  
 1999-2000 Of Rattles and Rituals. *Hebrew Union College Annual* 70-71: 5-26.
- Freud, L.  
 2007 Iron Age Pottery. Pp. 77-121 in *Horvat 'Uza and Horvat Radum: Two Fortresses in the Biblical Negev*, by I. Beit-Arieh. Tel Aviv University Sonia and Marco Nadler Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series 25. Tel Aviv: Emery and Claire Yass Publications in Archaeology.
- Fritz, V., and Kempinski, A.  
 1983 *Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen auf der Hirbet el Mšāš (Tēl Māšōš) 1972-1975*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- Furumark, A.  
 1941 *The Mycenaean Pottery: Analysis and Classification*. Stockholm: Pettersons.  
 1992 *Mycenaean Pottery III: Plates*, eds. P. Åström, R. Hågg, and G. Walberg. Göteborg: Åströms.
- Furumark, A., and Adelman, C. M.  
 2003 *Swedish Excavations at Sinda, Cyprus. Excavations Conducted by Arne Furumark 1947-1948*. Skrifter Utgivna av Svenska Institutet i Athen, 4<sup>o</sup>, 50. Stockholm: Svenska Institutet i Athen.
- Gadot, Y.  
 2003 Continuity and Change: Cultural Processes in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages in Israel's Central Coastal Plains. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Tel Aviv University (Hebrew with English summary).
- Gershuni, L.  
 1985 *Bronze Vessels from Israel and Jordan*. *Prähistorische Bronzefunde* 2/6. München: Beck.
- Gilboa, A.  
 1999a The Dynamics of Phoenician Bichrome Pottery: A View from Tel Dor. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 316: 1-22.



CHAPTER 13: IRON AGE I AND EARLY IRON AGE IIA POTTERY

- 1999b The View from the East - Tel Dor and the Earliest Cypro-Geometric Exports to the Levant. Pp. 119-39 in *Cyprus - the Historicity of the Geometric Horizon: Proceedings of an Archaeological Workshop, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, 11th October, 1998*, eds. M. Iacovou and D. Michaelides. Nicosia: University of Cyprus.
- Gilboa, A. and Sharon, I.  
2003 An Archaeological Contribution to the Early Iron Age Chronological Debate: Alternative Chronologies for Phoenicia and Their Effects on the Levant, Cyprus, and Greece. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 332: 7-80.
- Gitin, S.  
1990 *Gezer III: A Ceramic Typology of the Late Iron II, Persian and Hellenistic Periods*. Jerusalem: Annual of the Hebrew Union College Biblical and Archaeological School in Jerusalem.  
1998 Philistia in Transition: The Tenth Century BCE and Beyond. Pp. 162-83 in *Mediterranean Peoples in Transition: Thirteenth to Early Tenth Centuries BCE*, eds. S. Gitin, A. Mazar, and E. Stern. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.
- Gjerstad, E.  
1948 *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition, Vol. 4/2: The Cypro-Geometric, Cypro-Achaic and Cypro-Classical Periods*. Stockholm: Swedish Cyprus Expedition.
- Gophna, R.  
1966 The Iron Age I "Haserim" in Southern Philistia. *Atiqot* 3 (Hebrew Series): 44-51.
- Grant, E.  
1929 *Beth Shemesh (Palestine). Progress of The Haverford Archaeological Expedition*. Biblical and Kindred Studies. Haverford, PA: Haverford College.  
1932 *'Ain Shems Excavations (Palestine) 1928-1929-1930-1931, Part II*. Biblical and Kindred Studies 5. Haverford, PA: Haverford College.
- Grant, E., and Wright, G. E.  
1938 *Ain Shems Excavations (Palestine), Part IV (Pottery)* Biblical and Kindred Studies 7. Haverford, PA: Haverford College.  
1939 *Ain Shems Excavations (Palestine), Part V (Text)*. Biblical and Kindred Studies 8. Haverford, PA: Haverford College.
- Greenberg, R.  
1987 New Light on the Early Iron Age at Tell Beit Mirsim. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 265: 55-80.
- Gunneweg, J.; Dothan, T.; Perlman, I.; and Gitin, S.  
1986 On the Origin of Pottery from Tel Mique-Ekron. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 264: 3-16.
- Hallager, B. P.  
1997 Appendix: LM III Pottery Shapes and Their Nomenclature. Pp. 407-17 in *Late Minoan III Pottery: Chronology and Terminology. Acts of a Meeting Held at the Danish Institute at Athens, August 12-14, 1994*, eds. E. Hallager and B. P. Hallager. Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens 1. Athens: The Danish Institute at Athens.
- Hankey, V.  
1967 Mycenaean Pottery in the Middle East: Notes on Finds since 1951. *Annual of the British School at Athens* 62: 107-48.
- Harrison, T. P.  
2004 *Megiddo 3. Final Report on the Stratum VI Excavations*. Oriental Institute Publications 127. Chicago, IL: The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.
- Herzog, Z., and Singer-Avitz, L.  
2004 Redefining the Centre: The Emergence of State in Judah. *Tel Aviv* 31: 209-44.
- Hirschfeld, N.  
2002 Marks on Pots: Patterns of Use in the Archaeological Record at Enkomi. Pp. 49-109 in *Script and Seal Use on Cyprus in the Bronze and Iron Ages*, ed. J. Smith. Archaeological Institute of America Colloquia and Conference Papers Series. Boston: Archaeological Institute of America.  
2004 Eastwards via Cyprus? The Marked Mycenaean Pottery of Enkomi, Ugarit and Tell Abu Hawam. Pp. 97-104 in *La céramique mycénienne de l'Égée au Levant. Hommage à Vronwy Hankey*, eds. J. Balensi, J.-E. Monchambert, and S. Müller-Selka. Travaux de la Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée 41. Lyon: Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée.
- Iacovou, M.  
1988 *The Pictorial Pottery of the Eleventh Century B.C. Cyprus*. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 79. Göteborg: Åströms.  
1992 Proto-White Painted Pottery: A Classification of the Ware. Pp. 199-205 in *Cypriot Ceramics: Reading the Prehistoric Record*, eds. J. A. Barlow, D. L. Bolger, and B. Kling. University Museum Monographs 74. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania.  
1994 The Topography of Eleventh Century B.C. Cyprus. Pp. 149-64 in *Cyprus in the 11<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.*, ed. V. Karageorghis. Nicosia: Leventis Foundation.

- Ibrahim, M.  
1978 The Collared-rim Jar of the Early Iron Age. Pp. 116-26 in *Archaeology in the Levant. Essays for Kathleen Kenyon*, eds. P. R. S. Moorey and P. J. Parr. Warminster: Aris and Phillips.
- Kang, H. -G., and Garfinkel, Y.  
2009a The Early Iron Age IIA Pottery. Pp. 119-49 in *Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 1: Excavation Report 2007-2008*, by Y. Garfinkel and S. Ganor. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.  
2009b Ashdod Ware I: Middle Philistine Decorated Ware. Pp. 151-60 in *Khirbet Qeiyafa Vol. 1: Excavation Report 2007-2008*, by Y. Garfinkel and S. Ganor. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.
- Karageorghis, V.  
1965 *Nouveaux documents pour l'étude du bronze récent à Chypre: recueil critique et commenté*. Études Chypristes 3. Paris: De Boccard.
- Karageorghis, V., and Demas, M.  
1988 *Excavations at Maa-Palaeokastro 1979-1986*. Nicosia: Department of Antiquities.
- Killebrew, A. E.  
1998 Bronze II and Iron I Assemblages from Tel Mique-Ekron: The Transition from Canaanite to Philistine Culture. Pp. 379-405 in *Mediterranean Peoples in Transition: Thirteenth to Early Tenth Centuries BCE*, eds. S. Gitin, A. Mazar, and E. Stern. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.  
2000 Aegean-Style Early Philistine Pottery in Canaan during the Iron I Age: A Stylistic Analysis of Mycenaean IIIc:1b Pottery and Its Associated Wares. Pp. 233-53 in *The Sea Peoples and Their World: A Reassessment*, ed. E. D. Oren. University Museum Monographs 108. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania.  
2001 The Collared Pithos in Context: A Typological, Technological and Functional Reassessment. Pp. 377-98 in *Studies in the Archaeology of Israel and Neighboring Lands in Memory of Douglas L. Esse*, ed. S. R. Wolff. Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations 59. Chicago: University of Chicago.  
2005 *Biblical Peoples and Ethnicity: An Archaeological Study of Egyptians, Canaanites, Philistines and Early Israel, 1300-1100 B.C.E.* Society of Biblical Literature, Archaeology and Biblical Studies 9. Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature.
- Kletter, R.  
1999 Iron Age Pithoi Bearing Potter's Marks. Pp. 350-59 in *Tel 'Ira: A Stronghold in the Biblical Negev*, ed. I. Beit-Arieh. Tel Aviv University Sonia and Marco Nadler Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series 15. Tel Aviv: Emery and Claire Yass Publications in Archaeology.
- Kling, B.  
1989 *Mycenaean IIIc:1b and Related Pottery in Cyprus*. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 87. Göteborg: Åströms.
- Kochavi, M.  
1969 Excavations at Tel Esdar. 'Atiqot 5 (Hebrew Series): 14-48.
- Lamon, R. S. and Shipton, G. M.  
1939 *Megiddo I: Seasons of 1925-34, Strata I-V*. Oriental Institute Publications 42. Chicago: University of Chicago.
- Leonard, A. L., Jr.  
1994 *An Index to the Late Bronze Age Aegean Pottery from Syria-Palestine*. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 114. Jonsered: Åströms.
- Loud, G.  
1948 *Megiddo II, Seasons of 1935-39*. Oriental Institute Publications 62. Chicago: University of Chicago.
- Maeir, A. M.  
2005 Philister-Keramik (Philistine Ceramics). Pp. 528-36 in *Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie*, eds. G. Frantz-Szabó and U. Hellwag. Berlin: de Gruyter.  
2006 A Philistine "Head Cup" (Rhyton) from Tell es-Sâfi/Gath. Pp. 335-45 in "I Will Speak the Riddles of Ancient Times": *Archaeological and Historical Studies in Honor of Amihai Mazar on the Occasion of His Sixtieth Birthday*, eds. A. M. Maeir and P. de Miroschedji. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns.
- Maeir, A. M.; Fantalkin, A.; and Zukerman, A.  
2009 The Earliest Greek Import to the Iron Age Levant: A Submycenaean/Early Proto-Geometric Sherd from Tell es-Safi/Gath, Israel. *Ancient West and East* 8: 57-80.
- Maeir, A. M., and Shai, I.  
2006 Iron Age IIA Chalices from Tell es-Safi/Gath. Pp. 357-65 in *Timelines: Studies in Honour of Manfred Bietak*, Vol. 2, eds. E. Czerny, I. Hein, H. Hunger, D. Melman, and A. Schwab. *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 149. Leuven: Peeters.
- Maeir, A. M.; Wimmer, S. J.; Zukerman, A.; and Demsky, A.  
2008 A Late Iron Age I/Early Iron Age II Old Canaanite Inscription from Tell es-Sâfi/

CHAPTER 13: IRON AGE I AND EARLY IRON AGE IIA POTTERY

- Gath, Israel: Palaeography, Dating, and Historical-Cultural Significance. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 351: 39-71.
- Maisler (Mazar), B.  
1950-51 The Excavations at Tell Qasile, Preliminary Report. *Israel Exploration Journal* 1: 61-76, 125-40, 194-218.
- Manning, S. W.; Weninger, B.; South, A. K.; Kling, B.; Kuniholm, P. I.; Muhly, J. D.; Hadjisavvas, S.; Sewell, D. A.; and Cadogan, G.  
2001 Absolute Age Range of the Late Cypriote IIC Period on Cyprus. *Antiquity* 75: 328-40.
- Master, D. M.  
2005 Iron I Chronology at Ashkelon: Preliminary Results of the Leon Levy Expedition. Pp. 337-48 in *The Bible and Radiocarbon Dating. Archaeology, Text and Science*, eds. T. E. Levy and T. Higham. London: Equinox.
- Mazar, A.  
1981 Giloh: An Early Israelite Settlement Site near Jerusalem. *Israel Exploration Journal* 31: 1-36.  
1985 *Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part Two. The Philistine Sanctuary: Various Finds, The Pottery, Conclusions, Appendixes*. Qedem 20. Jerusalem: Hebrew University.  
1998 On the Appearance of Red Slip in the Iron Age I Period in Israel. Pp. 368-78 in *Mediterranean Peoples in Transition: Thirteenth to Early Tenth Centuries BCE*, eds. S. Gitin, A. Mazar, and E. Stern. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.  
2005 The Debate over the Chronology of the Iron Age in the Southern Levant. Pp. 16-30 in *The Bible and Radiocarbon Dating. Archaeology, Text and Science*, eds. T. E. Levy and T. Higham. London: Equinox.  
2006 The Iron Age II Pottery from Areas S and P. Pp. 313-467 in *Excavations at Tel Beth-Shean 1989-1996*, vol. 1, *From the Late Bronze Age IIB to the Medieval Period*, ed. A. Mazar. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.
- Mazar, A., and Panitz-Cohen, N.  
2001 *Timnah (Tel Batash) II: The Finds from the First Millennium BCE*. Qedem 42. Jerusalem: Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
- Mazow, L. B.  
2005 Competing the Material Culture: Philistine Settlement at Tel Miqne-Ekron in the Early Iron Age. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Arizona.
- Mountjoy, P. A.  
1986 *Mycenaean Decorated Pottery: A Guide to Identification*. Studies in Mediterranean Archaeology 73. Göteborg: Åströms.  
1993 *Mycenaean Pottery—An Introduction*. Oxford University Committee for Archaeology Monographs 36. Oxford: Oxford University.  
1999 *Regional Mycenaean Decorated Pottery*. Rahden/Westfalen: Leidorf.
- Nadelman, J.  
1990 'Chiseled' Inscriptions and Markings on Pottery Vessels from the Iron Age II. *Israel Exploration Journal* 40: 31-41.
- Oren, E. D.  
1973 *The Northern Cemetery of Beth Shan*. Leiden: Brill.
- Ortiz, S. M.  
2000 The 11<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup> Century BCE Transition in the Aijalon Valley Region: New Evidence from Tel Miqne-Ekron Stratum IV. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Arizona, Tucson.
- Panitz-Cohen, N.  
2006 The Pottery of Strata XII-V. Pp. 9-150 in *Timnah (Tel Batash) III: The Finds from the Second Millennium BCE*, eds. N. Panitz-Cohen and A. Mazar. Qedem 45. Jerusalem: Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University.
- Parisinou, E.  
1998 Lighting Practices in Early Greece from the End of the Mycenaean World to the 7<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.E. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 17/3: 327-44.
- Petrie, W. M. F., and Tufnell, O.  
1930 *Beth-Pelet I (Tel Fara)*. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt.
- Raban, A.  
2001 Standardized Collared-Rim Pithoi and Short-Lived Settlements. Pp. 493-518 in *Studies in the Archaeology of Israel and Neighboring Lands in Memory of Douglas L. Esse*, ed. S. R. Wolff. Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations 59. Chicago: University of Chicago.
- Richmond, E. T.  
1927 Selected Types of Iron Age and Hellenistic Pottery. *Palestine Museum Bulletin* 4: 1-15.
- Rimmer, J.  
1969 *Ancient Musical Instruments of Western Asia in the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities, The British Museum*. London: British Museum.

- Rystedt, E.  
1992 Notes on the Rattle Scenes on the Attic Geometric Pottery. *Opuscula Atheniensia* 19: 125-33.
- Schachermeyr, F.  
1979 *Die Ägäische Frühzeit III. Kreta zur Zeit der Wanderungen vom Ausgang der Minoischen Ära bis zur Dorisierung der Insel*. Vienna: Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.  
1982 *Die Ägäische Frühzeit V: Die Levante im Zeitalter der Wanderungen vom 13. zum 11. Jahrhundert v. Chr.* Vienna: Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- Schreiber, N.  
2003 *The Cypro-Phoenician Pottery of the Iron Age. Culture and History of the Ancient Near East 13*. Leiden: Brill.
- Schumacher, G.  
1908 *Tell el-Mutesellim*, Vol. 1. Leipzig: Haupt.
- Seger, J. D.  
1988 The Pottery. Pp. 73-90 in *Gezer V: The Field I Caves*, by J. D. Seger. Annual of the Hebrew Union College/Nelson Glueck School of Biblical Archaeology. Jerusalem: Hebrew Union College.
- Sharon, I.; Gilboa, A.; Jull, A. J. T.; and Boaretto, E.  
2007 Report on the First Stage of the Iron Age Dating Project in Israel: Supporting the Low Chronology. *Radiocarbon* 49/1: 1-46.
- Sherratt, E. S.  
1998 "Sea Peoples" and the Economic Structure of the Late Second Millennium in the Eastern Mediterranean. Pp. 292-313 in *Mediterranean Peoples in Transition: Thirteenth to Early Tenth Centuries BCE*, eds. S. Gitin, A. Mazar, and E. Stern. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.  
2005 High Precision Dating and Archaeological Chronologies: Revisiting and Old Problem. Pp. 114-25 in *The Bible and Radiocarbon Dating. Archaeology, Text and Science*, eds. T. E. Levy and T. Higham. London: Equinox.  
2006 The Chronology of the Philistine Monochrome Pottery: An Outsider's View. Pp. 261-74 in *"I Will Speak the Riddles of Ancient Times": Archaeological and Historical Studies in Honor of Amihai Mazar on the Occasion of his Sixtieth Birthday*, eds. A. M. Maeir and P. de Miroschedji. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns.
- Singer-Avitz, L.  
2002 Arad: The Iron Age Pottery Assemblages. *Tel Aviv* 29/1: 110-214.
- Stern, E.  
1978 *Excavations at Tel Mevorakh (1973-1976), Part One: From the Iron Age to the Roman Period*. Qedem 11. Jerusalem: Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
- Tufnell, O.  
1953 *Lachish III (Tell ed-Duweir): The Iron Age*. London: Oxford University.
- Tufnell, O.; Inge, C. H.; and Harding, J. L.  
1940 *Lachish II (Tell ed-Duweir): The Fosse Temple*. London: Oxford University.
- Tzaferis, V. and Hess, O.  
1992 A Late Bronze Age Tomb at Tell 'Eitun. *'Atiqot* 21: 9-21.
- Ussishkin, D.  
1998 The Destruction of Megiddo at the End of the Late Bronze Age and Its Historical Significance. Pp. 197-219 in *Mediterranean Peoples in Transition: Thirteenth to Early Tenth Centuries BCE*, eds. S. Gitin; A. Mazar; and E. Stern. Jerusalem: Israel Exploration Society.
- Webb, J. M.  
2001 The Sanctuary of the Ingot God at Enkomi. A New Reading of Its Construction, Use and Abandonment. Pp. 69-82 in *Contributions to the Archaeology and History of the Bronze and Iron Ages in the Eastern Mediterranean. Studies in Honour of Paul Åström*, ed. P. M. Fischer. Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut Sonderschriften 39. Vienna: Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut.
- Wood, B. G.  
1990 *The Sociology of Pottery in Ancient Palestine*. Journal for the Study of the Old Testament Supplement Series 103. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic.
- Yadin, Y.; Aharoni, Y.; Amiran, R.; Dothan, T.; Dunayevski, I.; and Perrot, J.  
1958 *Hazor I: An Account of the First Season of Excavations, 1955*. Jerusalem: Magnes.
- Yadin, Y., and Geva, S.  
1986 *Investigations at Beth Shean: The Early Iron Age Strata*. Qedem 23. Jerusalem: Institute of Archaeology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
- Yannai, E.  
2004 The Late Bronze Age Pottery from Area S. Pp. 1032-146 in *The Renewed Archaeological Excavations at Lachish (1973-1994)*, Vol. 3, by D. Ussishkin. Tel Aviv University, Sonia and Marco Nadler Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series 22. Tel Aviv: Emery and Claire Yass Publications in Archaeology.
- Yasur-Landau, A.  
2002 Social Aspects of Aegean Settlement in the Southern Levant in the End of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Mil-

CHAPTER 13: IRON AGE I AND EARLY IRON AGE IIA POTTERY

- lennium BCE. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Tel Aviv University.
- 2003 The Absolute Chronology of the Late Helladic IIIC Period: A View from the Levant. Pp. 235-41 in *LH IIIC Chronology and Synchronisms. Proceedings of the International Workshop Held at the Austrian Academy of Sciences at Vienna, May 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>, 2001*, eds. S. Deger-Jalkotzy, and M. Zavadil. Vienna: Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- 2004 The Chronological Use of Imported Mycenaean Pottery in the Levant: Toward A Methodological Common Ground. *Egypt and the Levant* 14: 339-46.
- 2005 Old Wine in New Vessels: Intercultural Contact, Innovation and Aegean, Canaanite and Philistine Foodways. *Tel Aviv* 32/2: 168-91.
- 2009 In Search for the Origin of the Philistine Bird Motif. *Eretz-Israel* 29 (E. Stern Volume): 231-41 (Hebrew with English summary).
- Yellin, J., and Gunneweg, J.  
1989 Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis and the Origin of Iron I Collared Rim Jars and Pithoi from Tel Dan. Pp. 133-41 in *Recent Excavations in Israel: Studies in the Iron Age Archaeology*, eds. S. Gitin and W. G. Dever. Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research 49. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns.
- Yon, M., and Caubet, A.  
1985 *Kition-Bamboula III. Le Sondage L-N 13 (Bronze Récent et Géométrique I)*. Paris: Éditions Recherche sur les Civilisations.
- Zimhoni, O.  
2004 The Pottery of Levels V and IV and its Archaeological and Chronological Implications. Pp. 1643-788 in *The Renewed Archaeological Excavations at Lachish (1973-1994)*, Vol. 4, by D. Ussishkin. Tel Aviv University, Sonia and Marco Nadler Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series 22. Tel Aviv: Emery and Claire Yass Publications in Archaeology.



ÄGYPTEN UND ALTES TESTAMENT

---

Band 69

Tell es-Safi/Gath I:  
The 1996 – 2005 Seasons

Part 2: Plates

Edited by Aren M. Maeir

---

HARRASSOWITZ VERLAG  
in Kommission

*Ägypten und Altes Testament*

Band 69

# ÄGYPTEN UND ALTES TESTAMENT

Studien zu Geschichte, Kultur und Religion Ägyptens  
und des Alten Testaments

Herausgegeben von  
Manfred Görg

Band 69

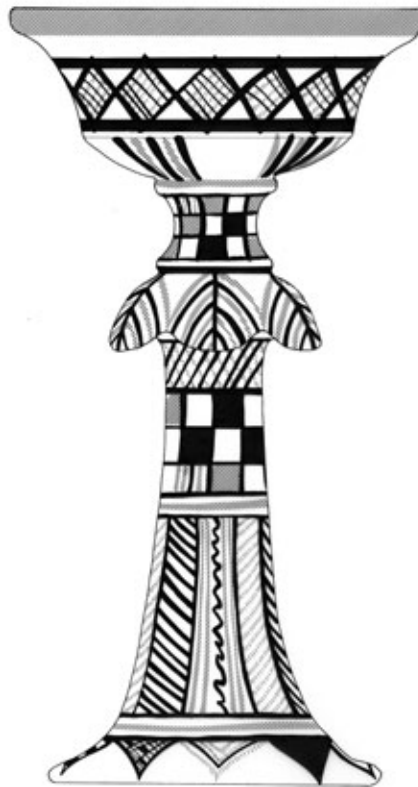
2012

HARRASSOWITZ VERLAG · WIESBADEN  
in Kommission

# Tell es-Safi/Gath I: The 1996–2005 Seasons

Part 2: Plates

Edited by Aren M. Maeir



2012

HARRASSOWITZ VERLAG · WIESBADEN  
in Kommission

Bibliografische Information der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek  
Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der Deutschen  
Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Daten sind im Internet  
über <http://dnb.d-nb.de> abrufbar.

Bibliographic information published by the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek  
The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche  
Nationalbibliografie; detailed bibliographic data are available in the internet  
at <http://dnb.d-nb.de>.

For further information about our publishing program consult our  
website <http://www.harrassowitz-verlag.de>

© 2012 MANFRED GÖRG, MÜNCHEN

This work, including all of its parts, is protected by copyright.  
Any use beyond the limits of copyright law without the permission  
of the publisher is forbidden and subject to penalty. This applies  
particularly to reproductions, translations, microfilms and storage  
and processing in electronic systems.

Printed on permanent/durable paper.

Printing and binding: Memminger MedienCentrum AG

Printed in Germany

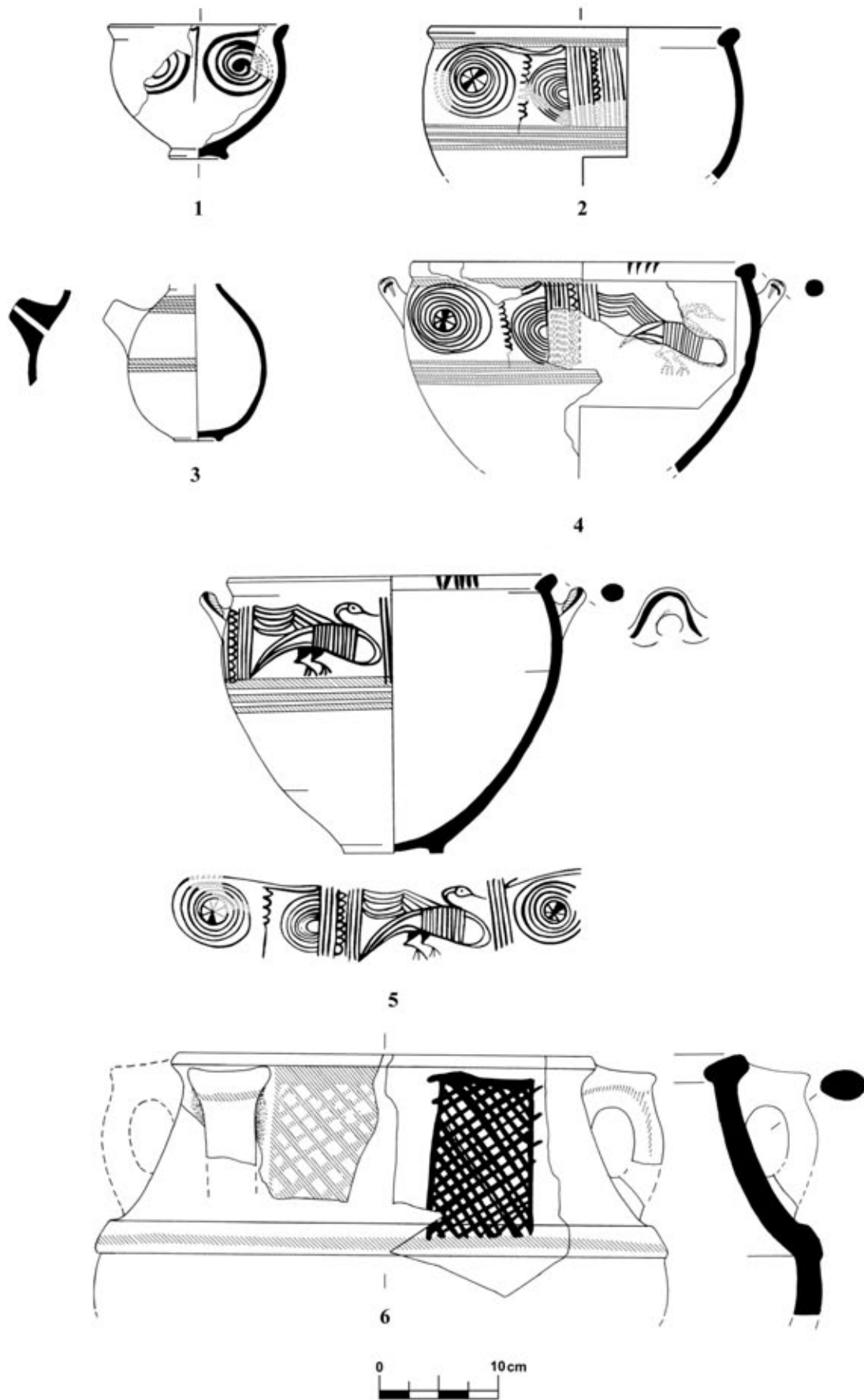
ISSN 0720-9061

ISBN 978-3-447-06711-9



**Pl. 13.1:** Area E, Stratum E3 Pits 46002, 46004 and 46008.

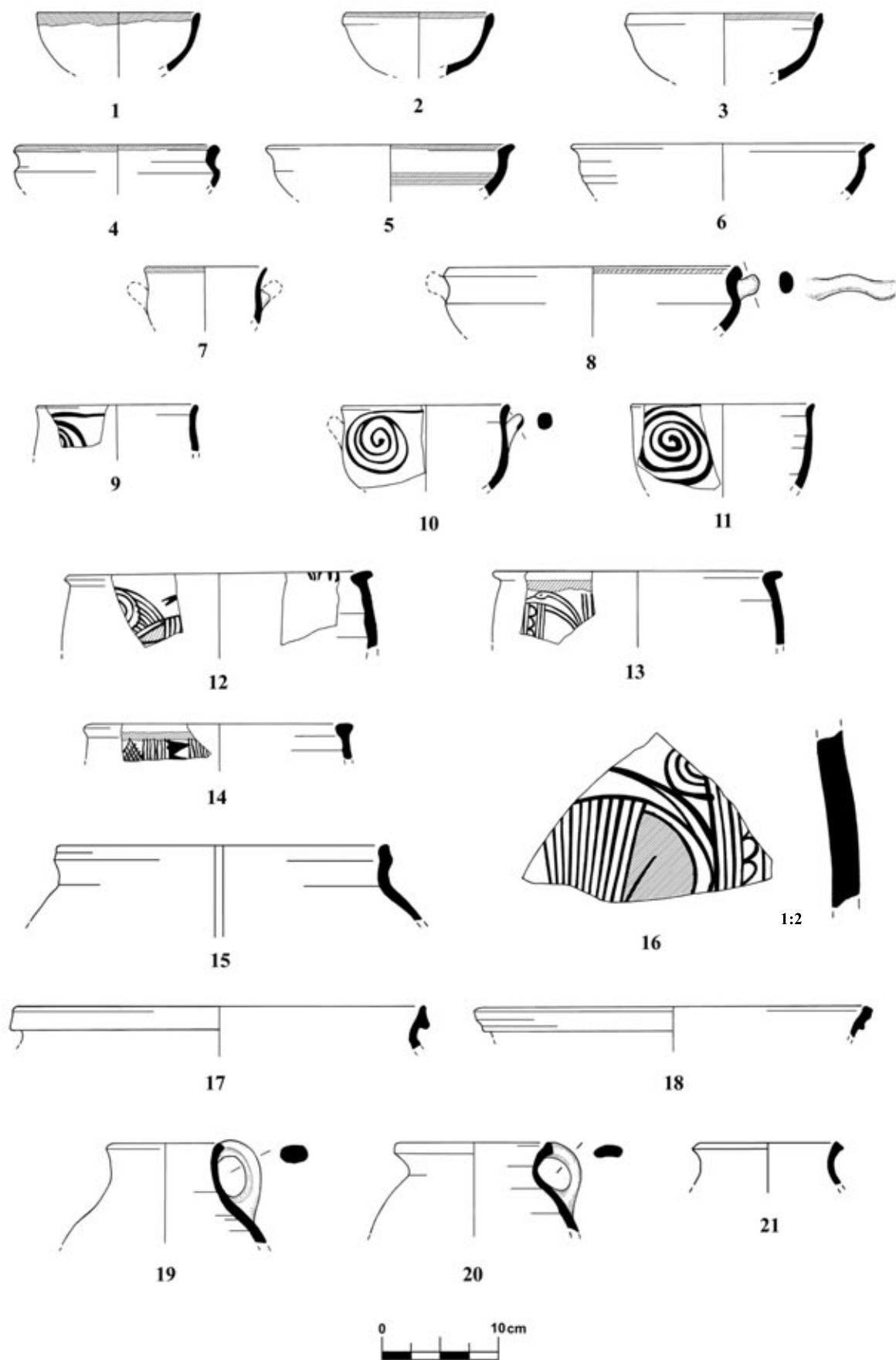
#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	460172/1	46008	BL	311.2	Black paint and streaky white wash on exterior; SF47; see Pl. 13.22:8
2.	460061/1	46004	KR	305.2	Red and black paint and streaky white wash on exterior; see Pl. 13.22:6
3.	460080/1	46004	FB	301	Red paint on exterior; SF43; see Pl. 13.23:3
4.	460067/1	46002	KR	305.2	Red and black paint and streaky white wash on rim and exterior; SF46; see Pl. 13.22:10
5.	460037/1	46002	KR	305.2	Red and black paint and white wash on rim and exterior; wash gets thinner on lower exterior; SF45; see Pl. 13.22:9
6.	460171/1	46004	KR		Red and black paint on exterior



Pl. 13.1

**Pl. 13.2:** Area E, Stratum E3 Pits 67011 and 67023.

#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	670157/13	67023	BL	301.1	Red paint on rim
2.	670155/32	67023	BL	301.1	Red paint on rim
3.	670155/29	67023	BL	301.1	Red paint on rim
4.	670061/10	67011	BL	310.1	Red paint and traces of ash on rim
5.	670074/36	67011	BL	310.2	Red paint on rim and interior
6.	670155/33	67023	BL	310.2	
7.	670130/6	67023	BL	311.1	Red paint on rim; see Pl. 13.20:6
8.	670117/3	67023	BL	313	Red paint on rim; white slip on interior and exterior
9.	670030/3	67011	BL	311.2	Black paint on exterior
10.	670054/1	67011	BL	311.2	Black paint on exterior
11.	670155/26	67023	BL	311.3?	Black spiral and white wash on exterior
12.	670177/9	67023	KR	305.2	Red and black paint and white slip on rim and exterior
13.	670088/40	67011	KR	305.2	Red and black paint on exterior
14.	670130/9	67011	KR	305.2	Red and black paint on exterior
15.	670144/1	67023	KR		Slightly warped
16.	670038/3	67011	KR	305.2	Red and black paint on exterior
17.	670130/1	67023	CP	301	
18.	670129/41	67023	CP	301	
19.	670157/5	67023	CP	304.1?	Traces of ash on rim; SF101
20.	670165/17	67023	CP	304.1	SF100
21.	670157/7	67023	CP	304.1	

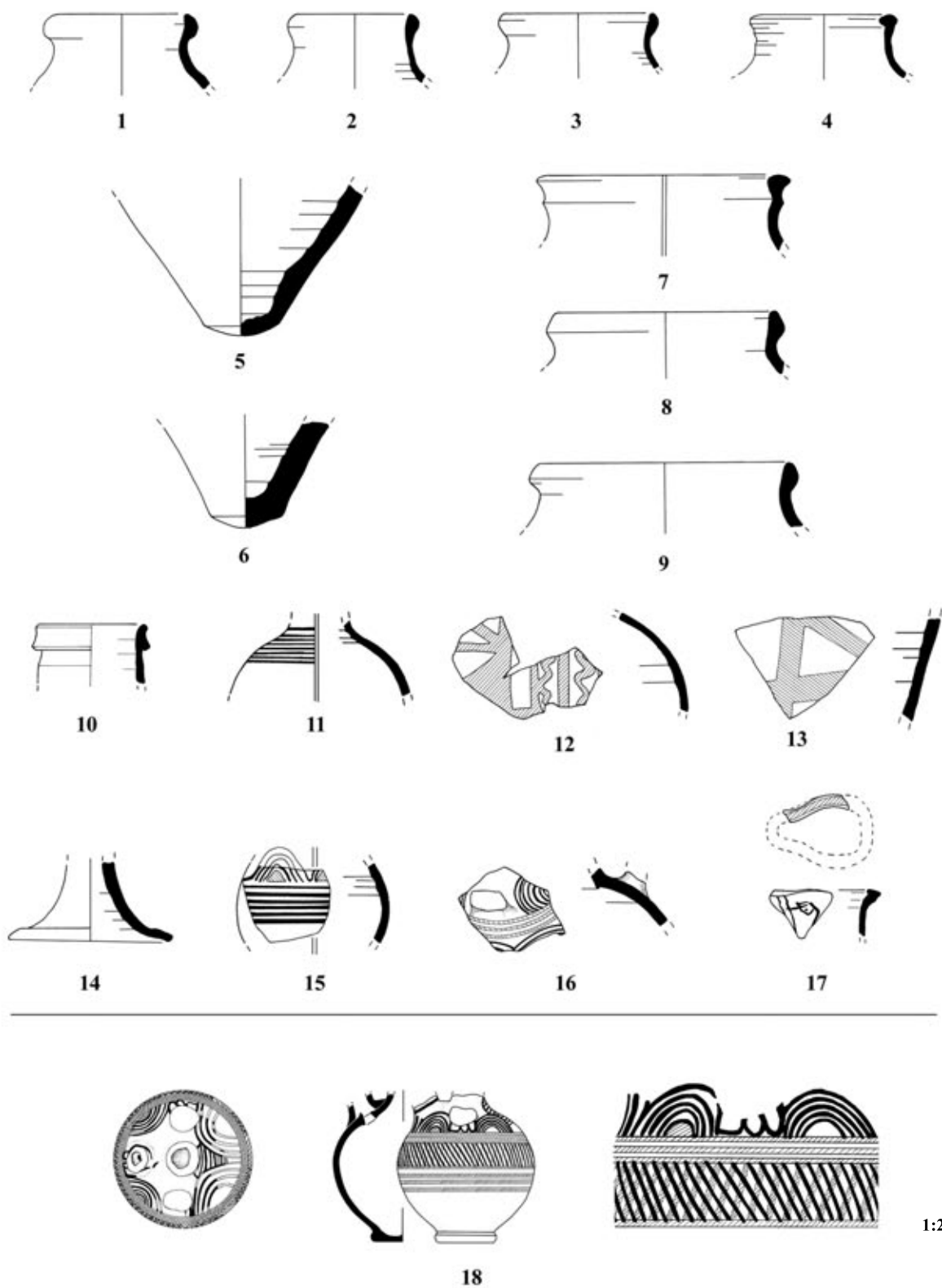


Pl. 13.2

**Pl. 13.3:** Area E, Stratum E3 Pits 67011 and 67023: 1-17; Locus 74303: 18.

#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	670130/5	67023	SJ	301	
2.	670030/9	67011	SJ	301	
3.	670155/24	67023	SJ	301	
4.	670041/13	67011	SJ	301.1	
5.	670088/1	67011	SJ		
6.	670148/1	67023	SJ		
7.	670155/9	67023	KR?		
8.	670030/14	67011	PT	301	
9.	670124/7	67023	PT	301	
10.	670164/4	67023	JG		
11.	670117/4	67023			Red paint and white slip on exterior
12.	670060/3	67011			Red paint and white slip on exterior
13.	670073/40	67011			Red paint and white slip on exterior
14.	670107/40	67023	CH		
15.	670107/17	67023	AS	301	Red and black paint on exterior
16.	670155/27	67023			Red and black paint and white slip on exterior
17.	670130/8	67023	JG	301	Red and black paint on rim and exterior
18.	743014/1	74303	SR	302	Red and black paint and white slip on exterior; SF97; see Pl. 13.23:4



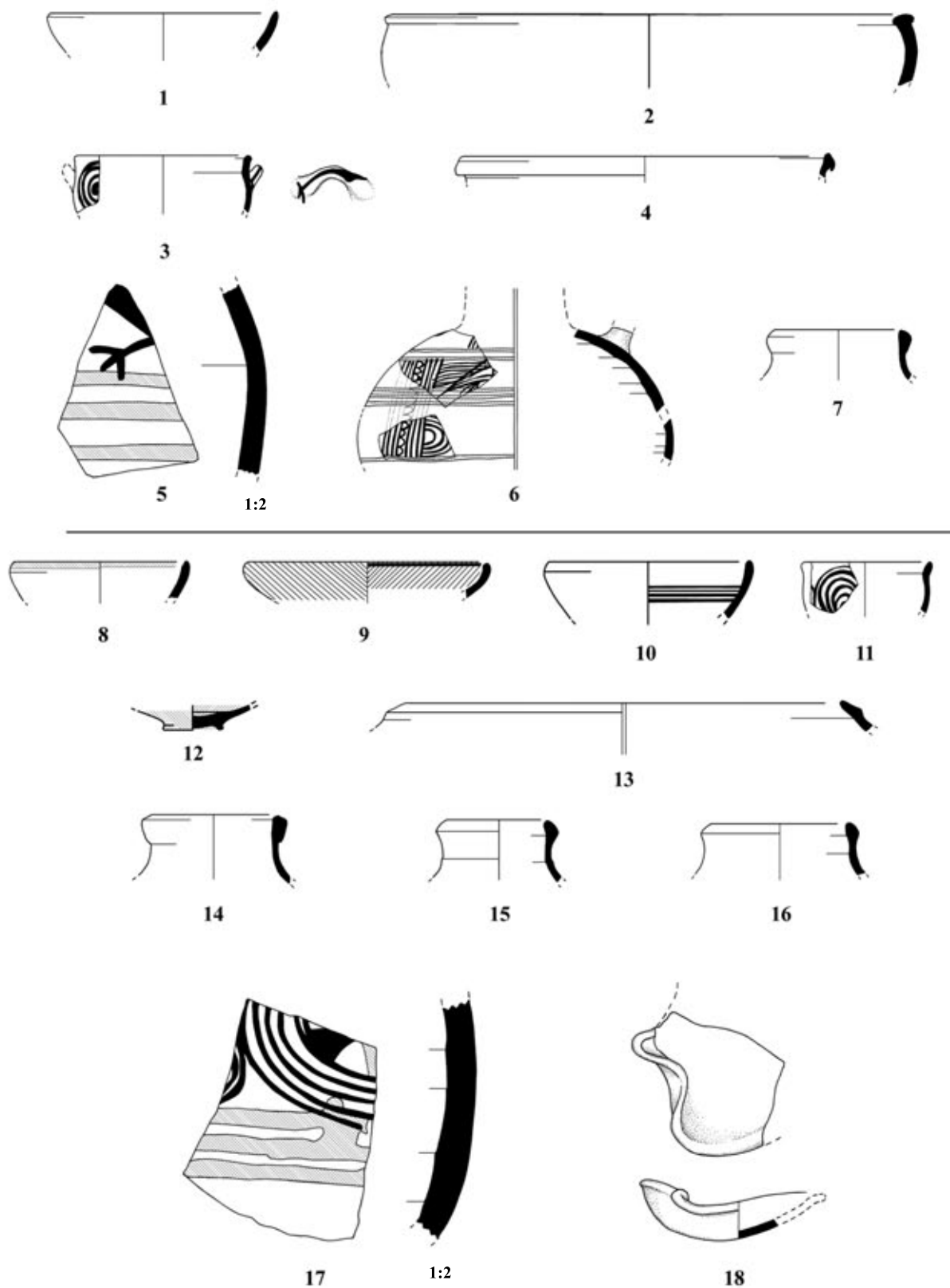


1:2

Pl. 13.3

**Pl. 13.4:** Area A, Stratum A5 (east) Debris inside Building 73057: 1-7; Stratum A5 (east) debris to the south of Building 73057: 8-18.

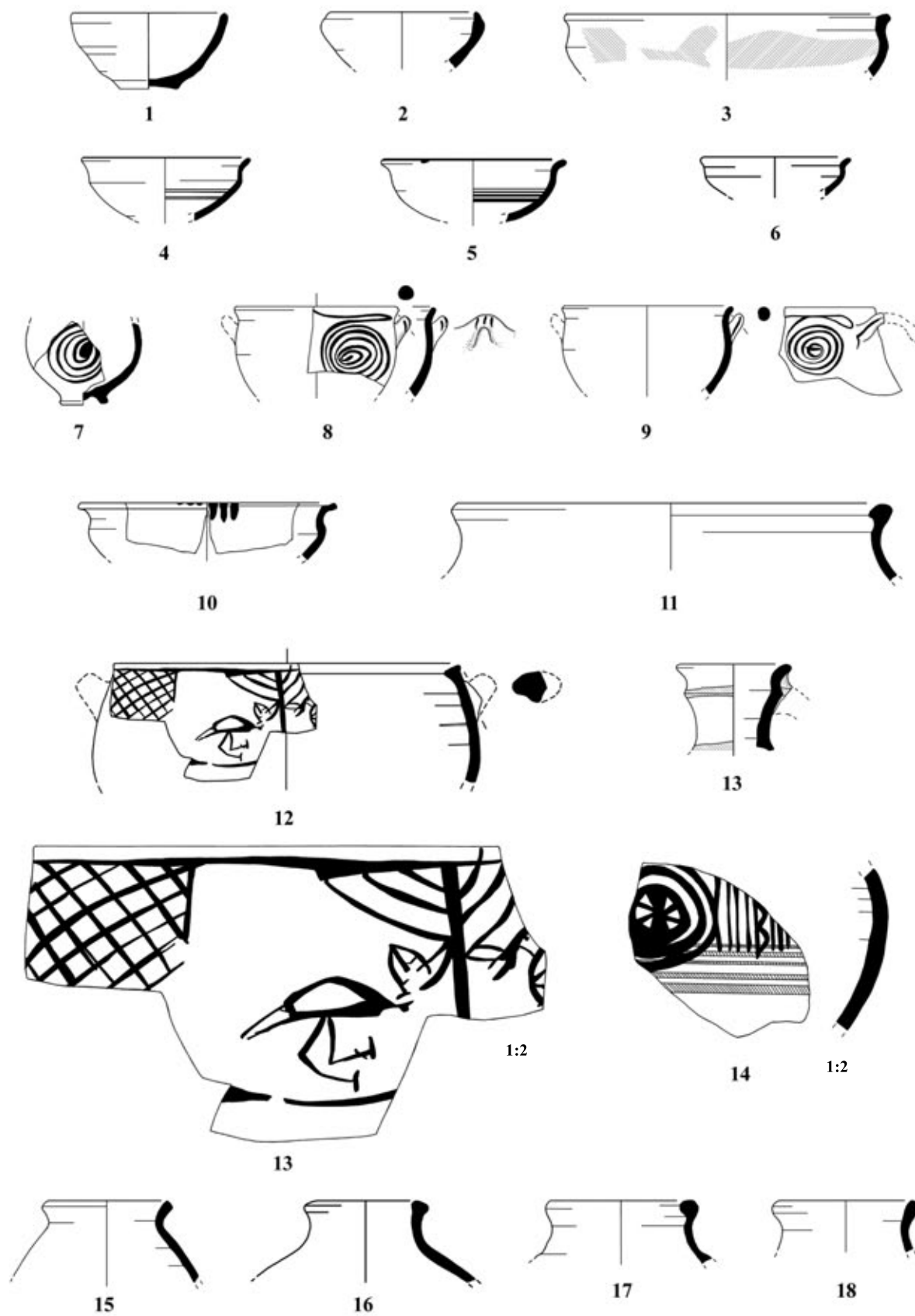
#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	730357/5	73047	BL	301.1	
2.	730419/17	73036	BL		
3.	730419/22	73036	BL	311.2	Black paint on exterior
4.	730421/2	73047	CP	301	
5.	730354/14	73047	KR	305.2	Red and black paint and white slip on exterior
6.	730419/29	73036	JG		Red and black paint on exterior; SF98
7.	730419/28	73036	SJ	301	
8.	730363/12	73042	BL	301.1	Red paint on rim
9.	730172/4	73017	BL	301.3	Red slip on interior and exterior, black paint on rim
10.	730293/3	73042	BL	301.1	Red paint on interior
11.	730363/13	73042	BL	311.2	Black paint on rim
12.	730293/1	73042	BL		Red slip on interior and exterior
13.	730293/4	73042	CP	303	
14.	730363/27	73042	SJ	301	
15.	730324/3	73042	SJ	301	
16.	730325/4	73042	SJ	301	
17.	730325/12	73042	KR	305.2	Red and black paint and white slip on exterior
18.	730342/1	73042	LP		



Pl. 13.4

**Pl. 13.5:** Area A, Phase A5 (east) debris to the east of Building 73057.

#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	730401/16	73040	BL	301.1	Ash on several spots on rim; SF57
2.	730396/14	73041	BL	301.1	
3.	730427/1	73040	BL	310.3	Thin peeling red slip on interior and exterior
4.	730297/71	73041	BL	310.2	Red paint on rim and interior
5.	730396/10	73041	BL	310.2	Red paint on rim and interior
6.	730264/9	73040	BL	310.2	
7.	730396/1	73041	BL	311.2	Black paint on exterior
8.	730422/30	73041	BL	311.2	Black paint on exterior; SF92
9.	730328/10	73041	BL	311.2	Black paint on exterior
10.	730358/3	73041	CH	301.1	Black paint on rim
11.	730328/6	73041	KR	301	
12.	730329/20	73041	KR	305.3	Red paint on exterior
13.	730401/15	73040	JG	301	Patchy white slip and red paint on exterior
14.	730329/8	73041			Red and black paint on exterior
15.	730401/17	73040	CP	304.1	
16.	730291/1	73041	SJ	301	
17.	730297/7	73041	SJ	301.1	
18.	730291/14	73041	SJ	301	

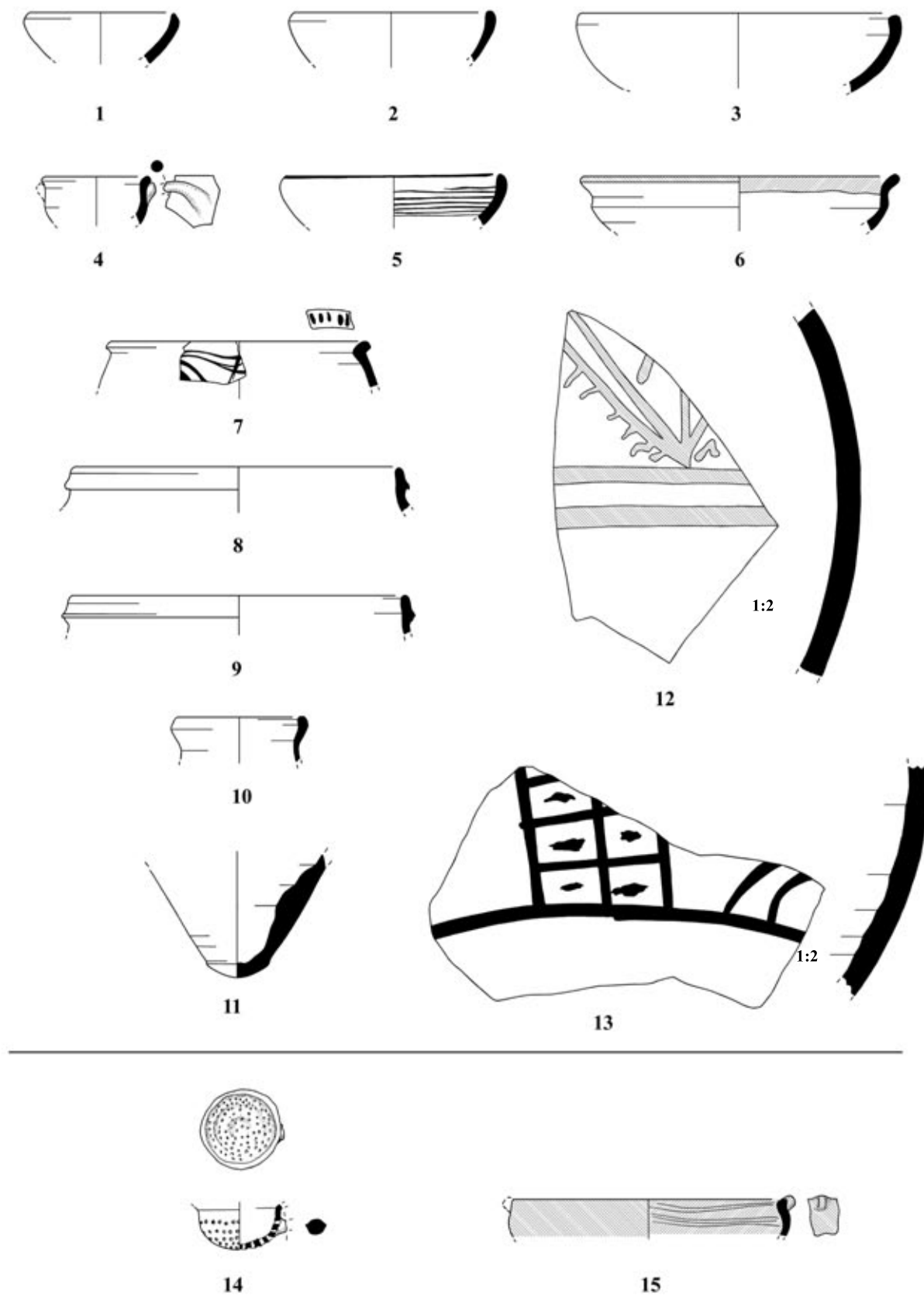


Pl. 13.5



**Pl. 13.6:** Area A, Phase A5 (east) debris to the west of Building 73057: 1-13; post-A5 (east)  
Locus 73007: 14-15.

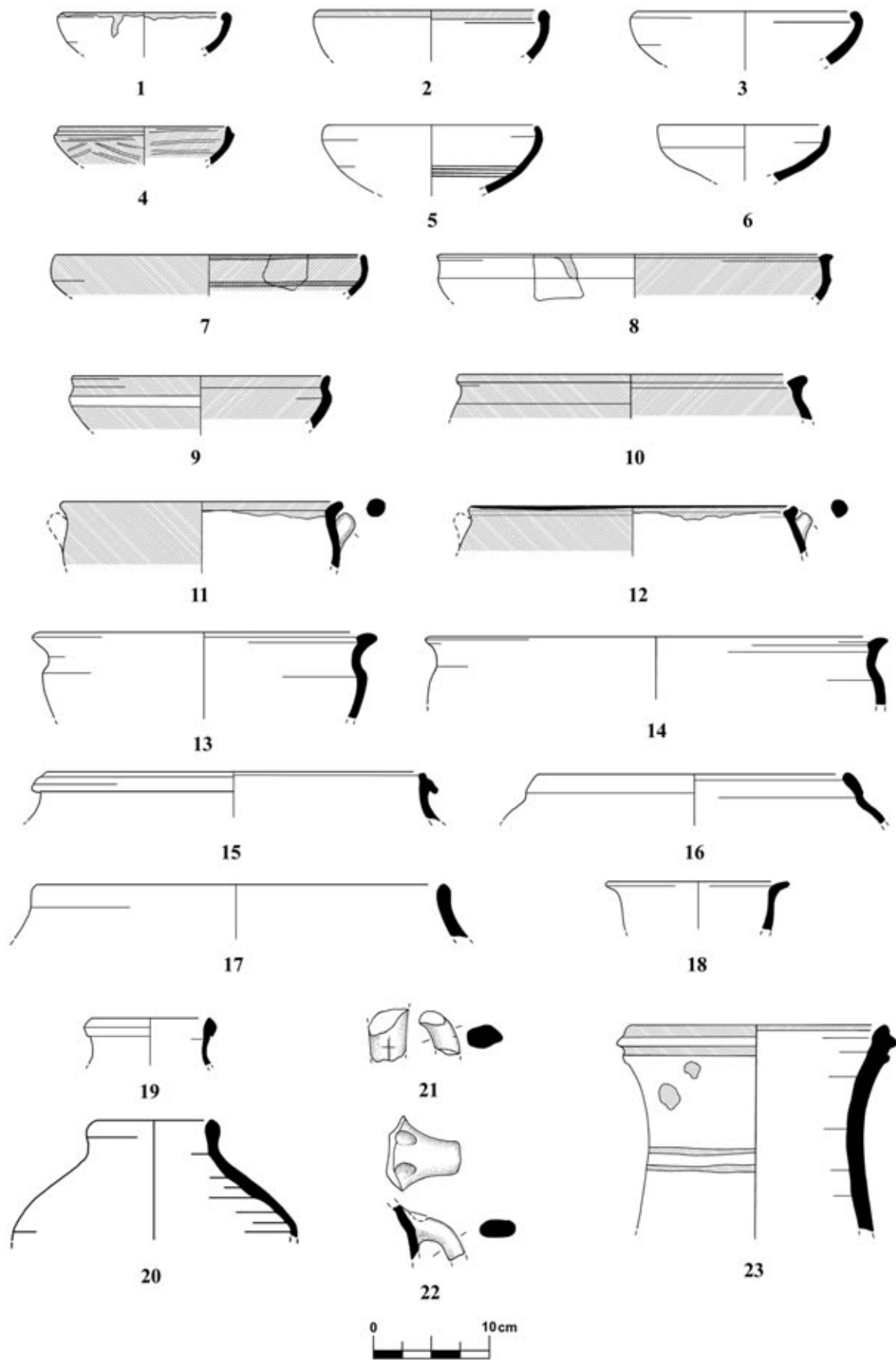
#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	730320/15	73022	BL	301.1	
2.	730320/14	73022	BL	301.1	
3.	730320/19	73022	BL	301.4	
4.	730175/42	73022	BL	311.3	
5.	730175/5	73022	BL	301.3	Red paint on rim and interior
6.	730256/5	73022	BL	310.2?	Red paint on rim
7.	730175/39	73022	KR	305.2?	Brown paint on rim and exterior
8.	730321/2	73022	CP	302.1	
9.	730300/1	73022	CP	302.1	
10.	730175/28	73022	JG		
11.	730239/2	73033	SJ		
12.	730256/1	73022			Red paint on exterior
13.	730257/1	73022			Red paint on exterior
14.	730048/1	73007	ST		
15.	730091/7	73007	BL	301.3?	Red slip on interior and exterior, horizontal hand burnish on interior



Pl. 13.6

**Pl. 13.7:** Area A, Phase A4 (east) debris 23008, 33027, 73006 and 73009.

#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	730031/40	73006	BL	301.2	Red paint on rim
2.	330307/15	33027	BL	301.2	Red paint on rim
3.	730030/3	73009	BL	301.1	
4.	230098/3	23008	BL	302	Red slip and hand burnish on interior and exterior
5.	730031/16	73006	BL	301.3	Red paint on interior; SF58
6.	330272/1	33027	BL	306	
7.	330308/20	33027	BL	301.3	Red slip on interior and exterior, black paint on rim and interior
8.	230127/7	23008	BL	305	Red slip on rim and interior
9.	330275/2	33027	BL	310.3	Red slip on interior and exterior, reserved on mid-exterior
10.	730052/2	73009	KR	305.3?	Red slip on interior and exterior
11.	230127/3	23008	KR	305.3	Red slip on rim and exterior
12.	330232/25	33027	KR	305.3	Red slip on rim and exterior, black paint on rim
13.	730129/12	73006	KR	301	
14.	730076/20	73006	KR	301	
15.	730129/9	73006	CP	302.2	
16.	330275/1	33027	CP	304	SF75
17.	230127/1	23008	CP		
18.	230098/2	23008	CH	301.2?	Interior burnt
19.	330232/10	33027	SJ	301	
20.	230038/1	23008	SJ	302.1	
21.	730124/40	73009	SJ		Incised mark
22.	730417/1	73009	SJ		Two oval finger impressions
23.	730166/1	73006	SN		Red paint on exterior

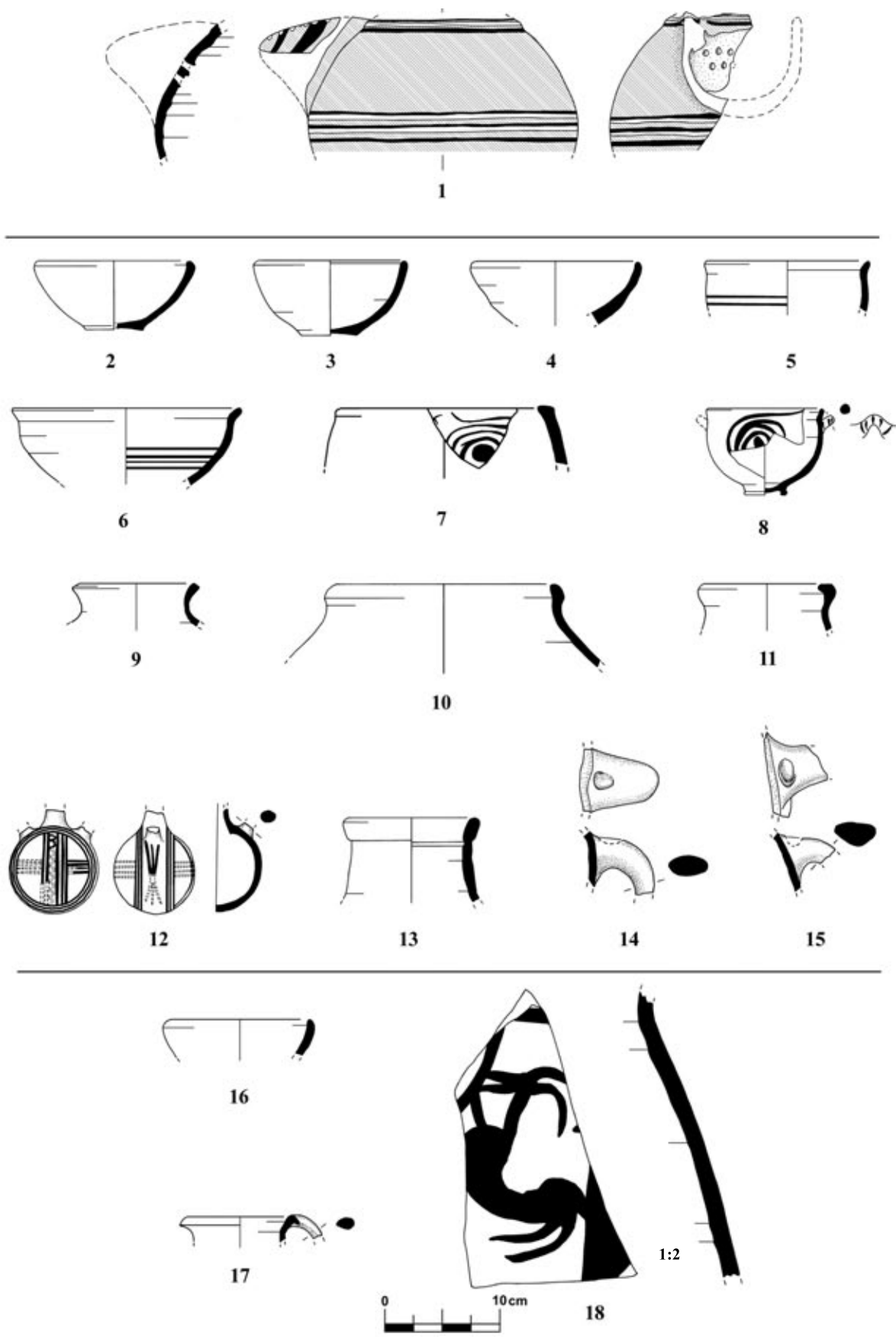


Pl. 13.7

**Pl. 13.8:** Area A, Stratum A4 (east) debris 73009: 1; Stratum A4 (east), various loci: 2-15; Stratum A4 (?) Floor 73038: 16-18.

#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	730038/14	73009	JG	302	Red slip, vertical burnish, and black and white paint on exterior; SF69
2.	730233/2	73016	BL	301.1	
3.	730254/1	73002	BL	301.1	Ash on several spots on rim
4.	730254/30	73002	BL	301.1	Traces of ash on rim
5.	730030/2	73010	BL	311.1	Red paint on exterior
6.	730254/7	73002	BL	310.2	Red paint on interior
7.	730262/4	73024	KR	305.4	Brown paint on exterior; SF95
8.	730204/1	73002	BL	311.2	Dark-red paint on exterior; SF93
9.	730045/4	73008	CP	304.1	SF83
10.	730207/1	73016	PT	301	
11.	730254/10	73002	SJ	301.1	
12.	730216/1	73016	FL	301.2	Faded red paint and white wash (?) on exterior; see Pl. 13.23:6
13.	730187/3	73016	JG		
14.	730247/1	73010	SJ		Rounded finger impression
15.	730167/1	73008	SJ		Oval finger impression
16.	730307/11	73038	BL	301.1	
17.	730307/8	73038	CP	304.1	SF82
18.	730307/1	73038	JG?		Red paint and white slip on exterior

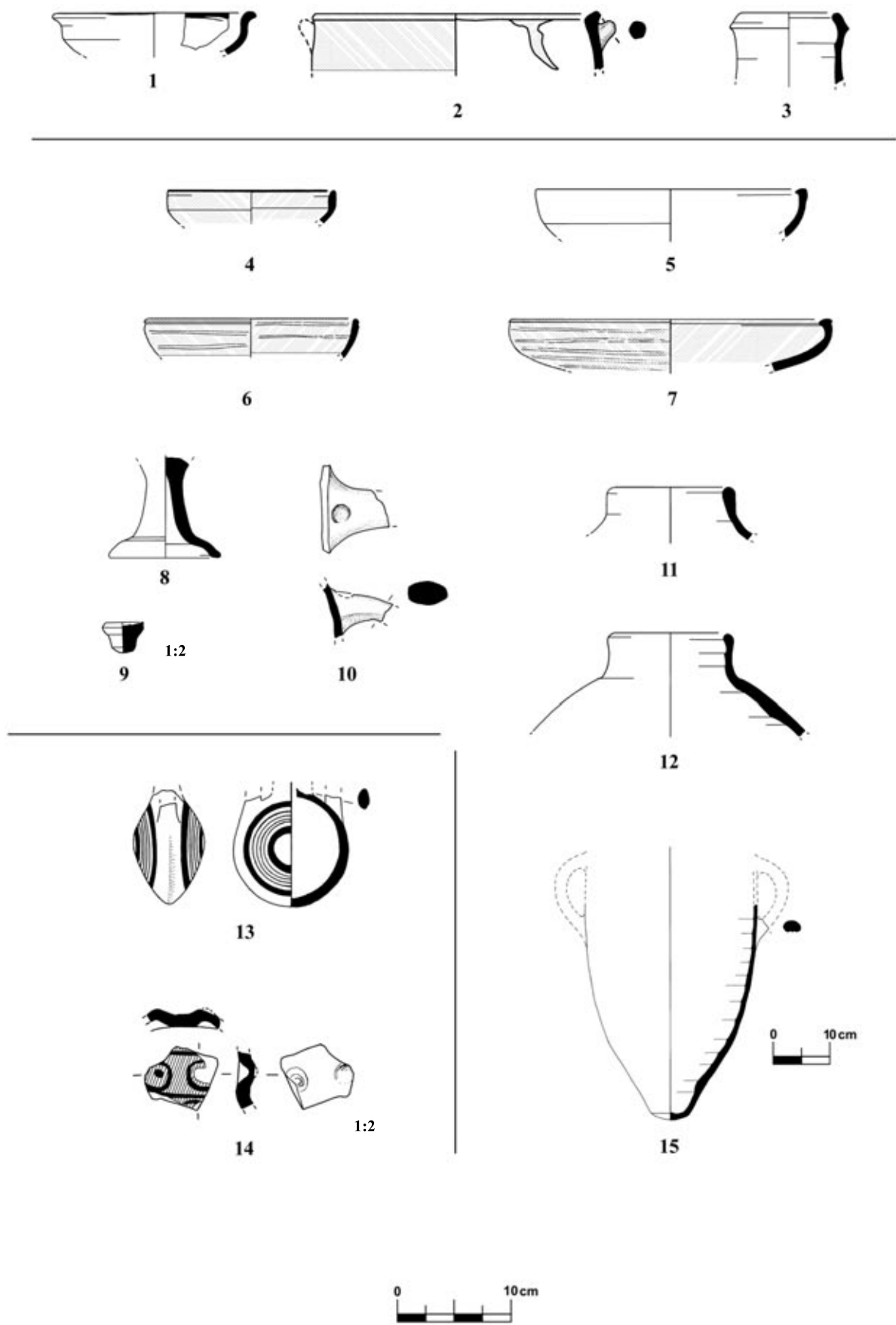




Pl. 13.8

**Pl. 13.9:** Area A, Phase A4 (east) Locus 73026: 1-3; post-A4 (east) Loci 73005 and 73071: 4-12, 15; unstratified: 13-14.

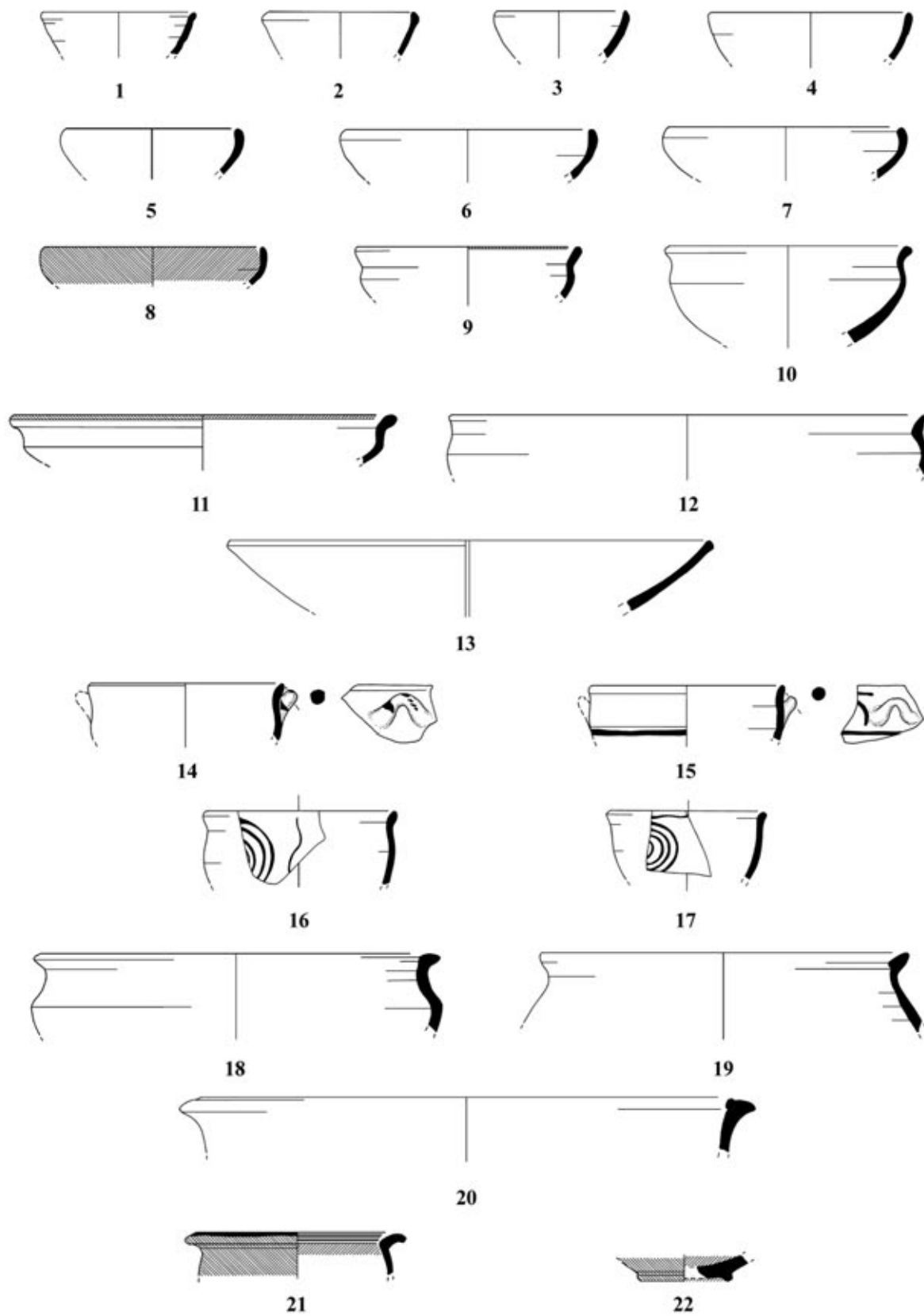
#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	730208/21	73026	BL	310.1	Red paint on rim
2.	730208/23	73026	KR	305.4	Red slip on rim and exterior; SF66
3.	730255/3	73026	JG		
4.	730034/6	73005	BL	306	Red slip on interior and exterior, black paint on rim
5.	730090/4	73005	BL	301.4	
6.	730034/12	73005	BL	302	Red slip and horizontal hand burnish on interior and exterior
7.	730014/6	73005	BL	303	Red slip on interior and exterior, horizontal hand burnish on exterior
8.	730017/1	73005	CH		
9.	730191/1	73005			Handmade stopper
10.	730249/10	73005	SJ		Circular finger impression
11.	730034/28	73005	SJ	302.1	
12.	730178/1	73005	SJ	302	
13.	450242/1	45030	FL	301.1	Red paint on exterior; SF60
14.	540102/1	54018			Wheelmade; red slip and black paint on exterior
15.	730229/1	73071	SJ		



Pl. 13.9

**Pl. 13.10:** Area A, Iron Age I debris in squares 223/80D-90B, to the east of Stratum A3 Wall 43500.

#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	230238/9	23012	BL	301.1	
2.	435000/2	43020	BL	301.1	
3.	230051/31	23012	BL	301.1	
4.	230025/5	23010	BL	301	
5.	230025/27	23010	BL	301.1	Traces of ash on rim
6.	230051/39	23012	BL	301.3	
7.	230053/19	23012	BL	301.3	
8.	230090/1	23012	BL	301.3	Red slip on interior and exterior
9.	230044/41	23012	BL	310.1	Red paint on rim
10.	130092/20	13029	BL	310.1	
11.	530046/7	43020	BL	310.2	Red paint on rim
12.	330042/1	33017	BL	310.2	
13.	230053/7	23012	BL		Misshaped
14.	230260/5	23012	BL	311.2	Black paint on handle
15.	230063/5	23012	BL	311.2	Black paint and white slip on exterior
16.	230063/21	23012	BL	311.3	Black paint and white slip on exterior
17.	430081/20	43020	BL	311.3	Black paint on exterior
18.	230038/19	23010	KR	301	
19.	230025/28	23010	KR	301?	
20.	230062/5	23012	KR	301?	
21.	130092/21	13029	KR?		Red slip on exterior and upper interior, black paint on rim
22.	130092/22	13029	KR?		Red slip on exterior and interior

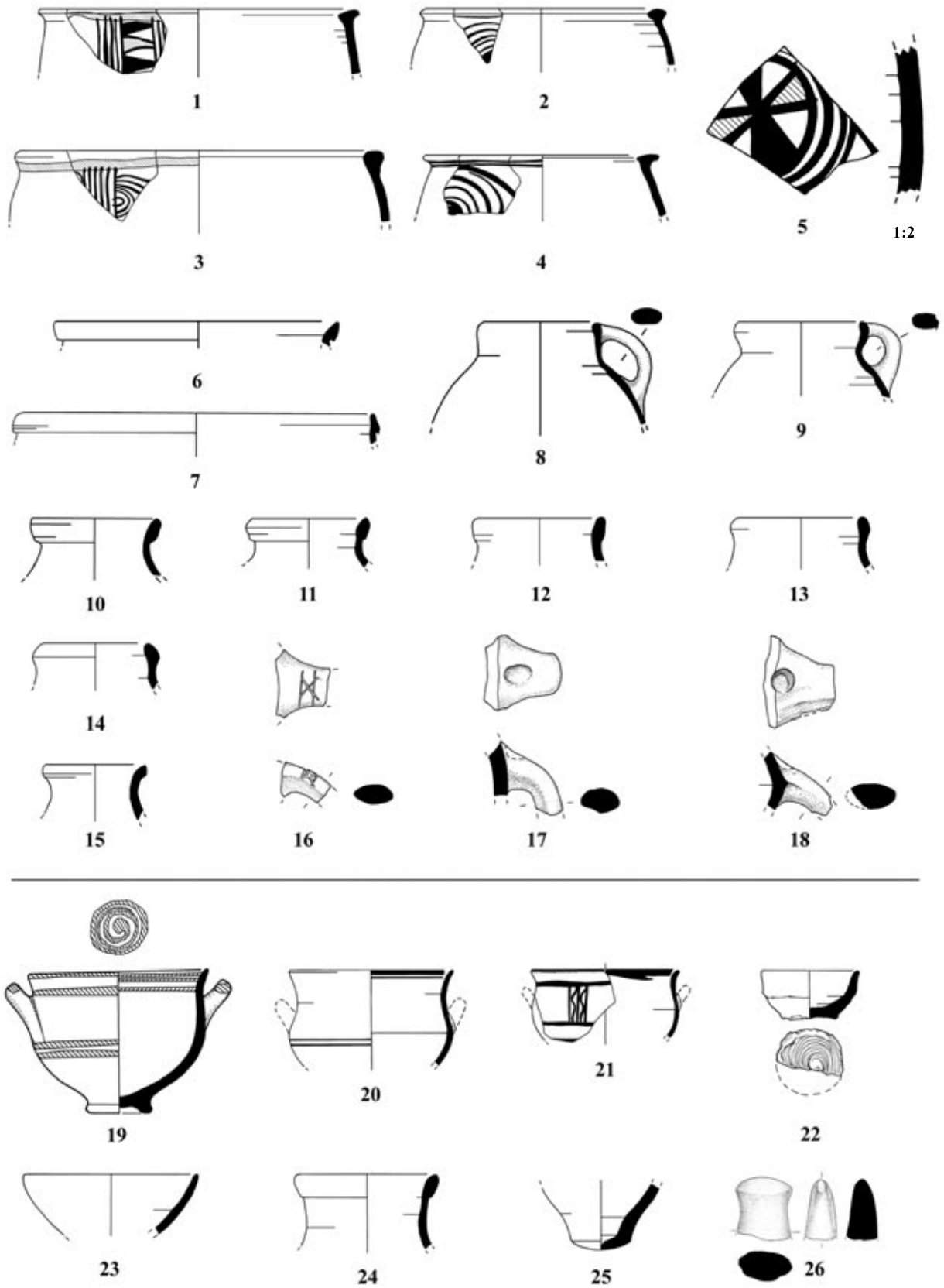


Pl. 13.10

**Pl. 13.11:** Area A, Iron Age I debris in squares 223/80D-90B, to the east of Stratum A3 Wall  
43500 (cont.): 1-18; pre-A4 (center) Locus 53034: 19-26.

#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	530164/1	33017	KR	305.2	Red and black paint and white slip on exterior
2.	530046/3	43020	KR	305.3	Black paint and white slip on exterior
3.	230029/14	23010	KR	305.2?	Red and black paint and white slip on exterior
4.	230044/32	23012	KR	305.3	Black paint on exterior
5.	530046/5	43020	KR	305.2	Red and black paint and white slip on exterior
6.	530164/10	33017	CP	301	
7.	435000/1	43020	CP	302.1	SF105
8.	530050/1	43020	CP	304.2	SF78
9.	230044/15	23012	CP	304.1	SF84
10.	430109/6	23020	SJ	301	
11.	530164/25	33017	SJ	301	
12.	230044/26	23012	SJ	301	
13.	230062/31	23012	SJ	301	
14.	230095/3	23020	SJ	301	
15.	230032/14	23010	JG		
16.	230061/1	23010	SJ		Incised mark
17.	230049/1	23012	SJ		Oval finger impression; Pl. 13.24:3
18.	230031/1	23010	SJ		Circular finger impression; see Pl. 13.24:2
19.	530253/1	53034	BL	311.1	Dark-red paint on exterior and interior; SF49; see Pls. 13.20:2, 13.22:1
20.	530288/10	53034	BL	311.1	Black paint on rim and exterior; SF88; see Pl. 13.20:3
21.	530253/40	53034	BL	311.1	Red paint on rim and exterior; SF91; see Pl. 13.20:5
22.	530281/1	53034	BL	314	Handmade, string-cut base
23.	530288/1	53034	BL	301.1	
24.	530281/10	53034	SJ	301	
25.	530281/11	53034	SJ		
26.	530272/1	53034			Lid Handle?

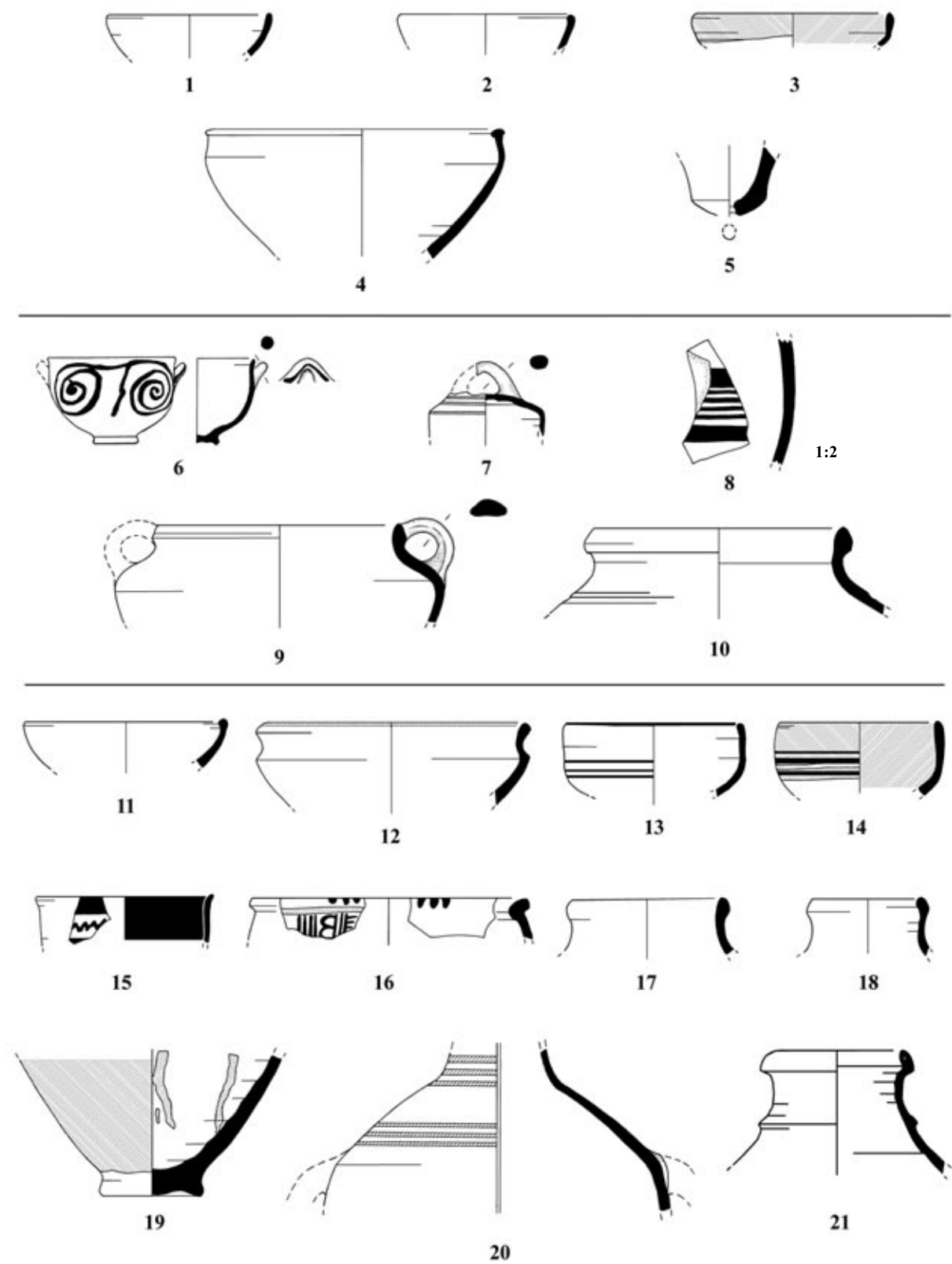




Pl. 13.11

**Pl. 13.12:** Area A, pre-A4 (center) Loci 53033, 72042 and 72049: 1-5; miscellaneous contexts: 6-10; pre-Stratum A3 Debris 53023 and 63013 in square 223/89B: 11-21.

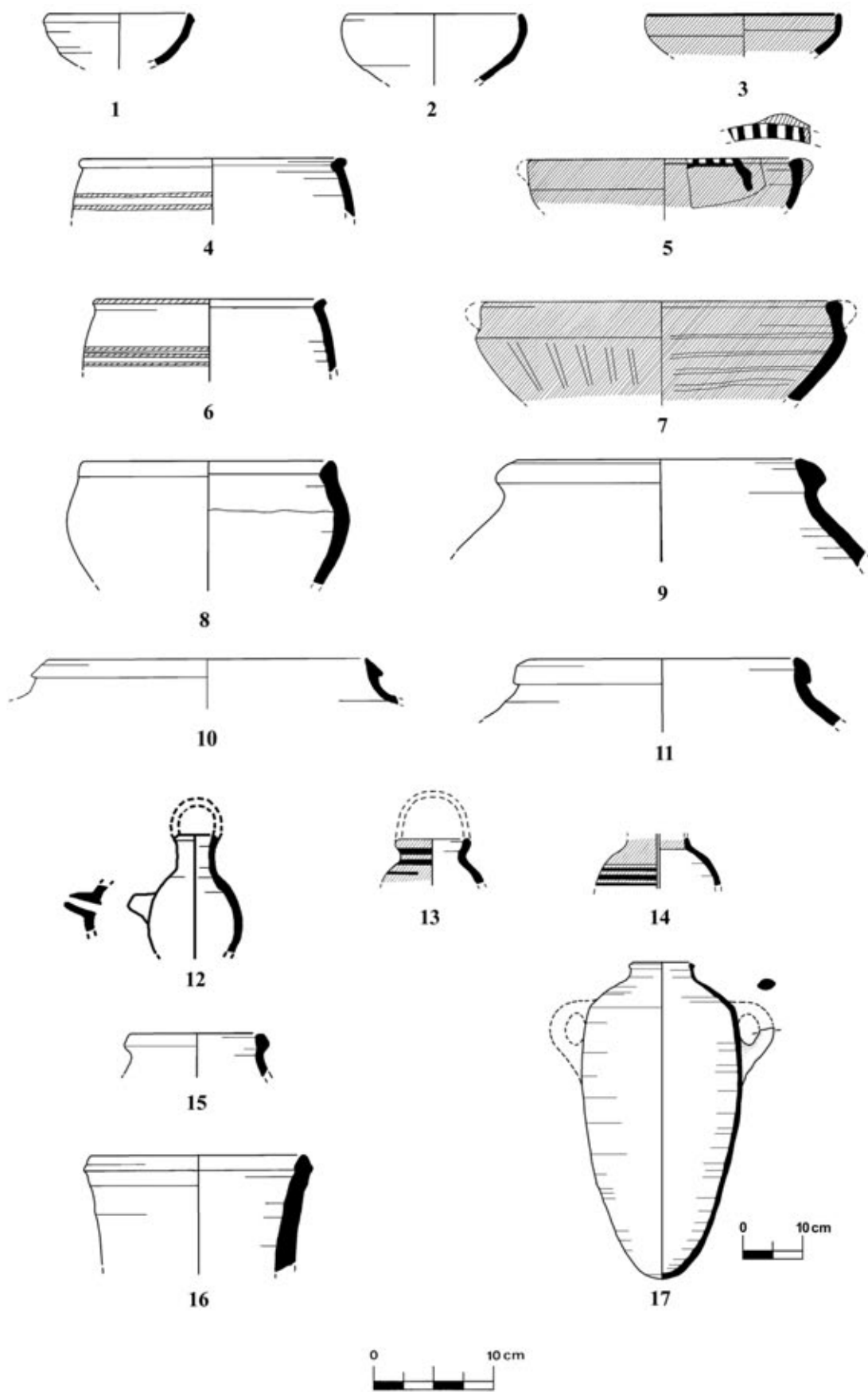
#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	720274/3	72042	BL	301.1	
2.	720234/3	72042	BL	301.1	
3.	720274/7	72042	BL	306	Red slip on interior and exterior
4.	720358/1	72049	BL	305	
5.	530307/1	53033	SJ		Pierced after firing
6.	630067/1	63030	BL	311.3	Faded black paint on exterior; see Pl. 13.22:5
7.	630028/1	63015	LD		Faded red paint on exterior
8.	230296/1	23028			(Cypriot White Painted?); Matt pale black paint on exterior; SF104
9.	630133/1	63044	CP	302.3	Burnt on exterior; SF74
10.	630111/6	63038	PT	301.1	SF71
11.	530233/12	53023	BL	301.2	
12.	530233/1	53023	BL	310.1	Greek Sub-Mycenaean/Proto-Geometric; Dark-red paint on rim
13.	630214/5	63013	BL	309	Black paint on exterior; SF63
14.	530129/1	53023	BL	309	Red slip on interior and exterior, black and white paint on exterior; SF67
15.	530208/1	53023	BL		Dark-brown paint and polishing on interior and exterior; see Pl. 13.24:5
16.	530213/5	53023	KR	305.2	Red and black paint and white slip on rim and exterior
17.	530233/3	53023	SJ	301	
18.	530233/4	53023	SJ	301	
19.	530141/4	53023			Thin transparent dark-red slip on exterior, drops of red paint on interior
20.	530282/12	53023	SJ		Red paint on exterior
21.	530246/3	53023	SJ	303	SF72



Pl. 13.12

**Pl. 13.13:** Area A, pre-Stratum A3 Debris 82119 in square 223/79A.

#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	821100/3	82119	BL	301.1	
2.	821133/1	82119	BL	301.1	
3.	821100/2	82119	BL	306	Red slip on interior and exterior, black paint on rim
4.	821086/2	82119	KR	305.3	Red paint on exterior
5.	821100/1	82119	BL	301.4	Red slip on interior and exterior, black and white paint on rim
6.	821125/1	82119	KR	305.3	Red paint on exterior
7.	821100/4	82119	BL	305?	Red slip and hand burnish on interior and exterior
8.	821100/5	82119	KR	305.3?	
9.	821110/1	82119	PT	301	
10.	821079/1	82119	CP	303	
11.	821088/1	82119	PT	301	
12.	821064/1	82119	FB		
13.	821086/1	82119	JG	302?	Red slip and black paint on exterior
14.	821064/2	82119	JG	302?	Red slip and black paint on exterior
15.	821133/2	82119	SJ	301	
16.	821100/6	82119	SN		
17.	820066/1	82119	SJ	301	See Pl. 13.24:1

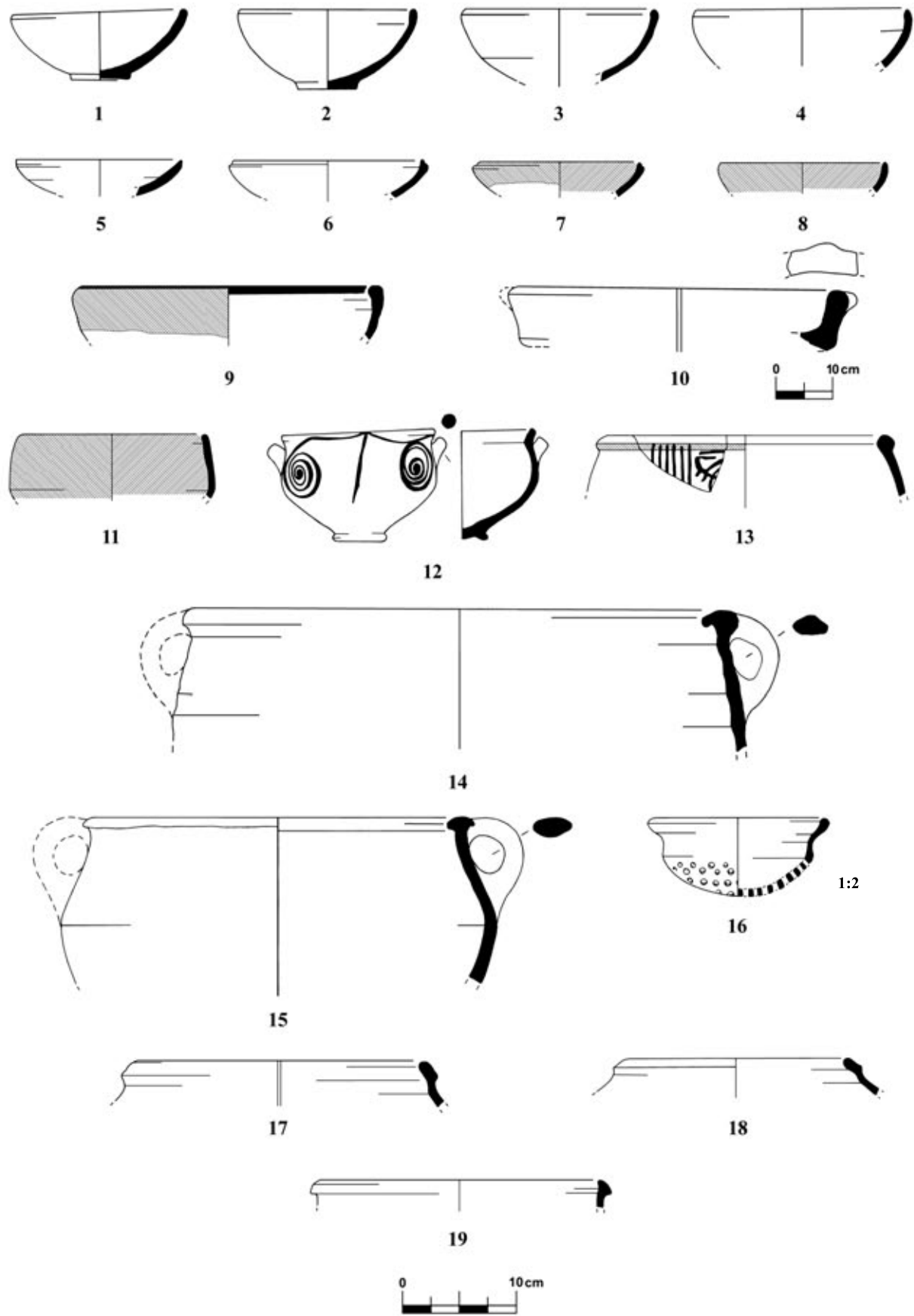


Pl. 13.13

**Pl. 13.14:** Area A, Phase A4 (center) debris to the south of Wall 43511.

#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	435042/1	43503	BL	301.1	See Pl. 13.23:9
2.	435040/1	43503	BL	301.1	See Pl. 13.23:7
3.	435024/1	43503	BL	301.1	
4.	435011/1	43503	BL	301.1	
5.	530057/8	53016	BL	301.3	
6.	530057/32	53016	BL	302	
7.	530128/32	53016	BL	302	Red slip on interior and upper exterior, horizontal hand burnish on interior
8.	435039/70	43503	BL	301.3	Red slip and horizontal hand burnish on interior and exterior
9.	530128/6	53016	BL	301.4	Red slip on exterior, black paint on rim
10.	435014/1	43503	BN		
11.	530128/35	53016	BL	309	Red slip on interior and exterior
12.	530203/1	53031	BL	311.2?	Black paint on exterior; SF55; see Pl. 13.22:2
13.	435011/30	43503	KR	305.3	Red and black paint on exterior
14.	530140/13	53016	KR	304	
15.	435039/40	43503	KR	302	SF59
16.	530128/14	53016	ST		
17.	530033/14	53016	CP	304	
18.	530057/60	53016	CP	304	
19.	435063/10	43503	CP	302.3	

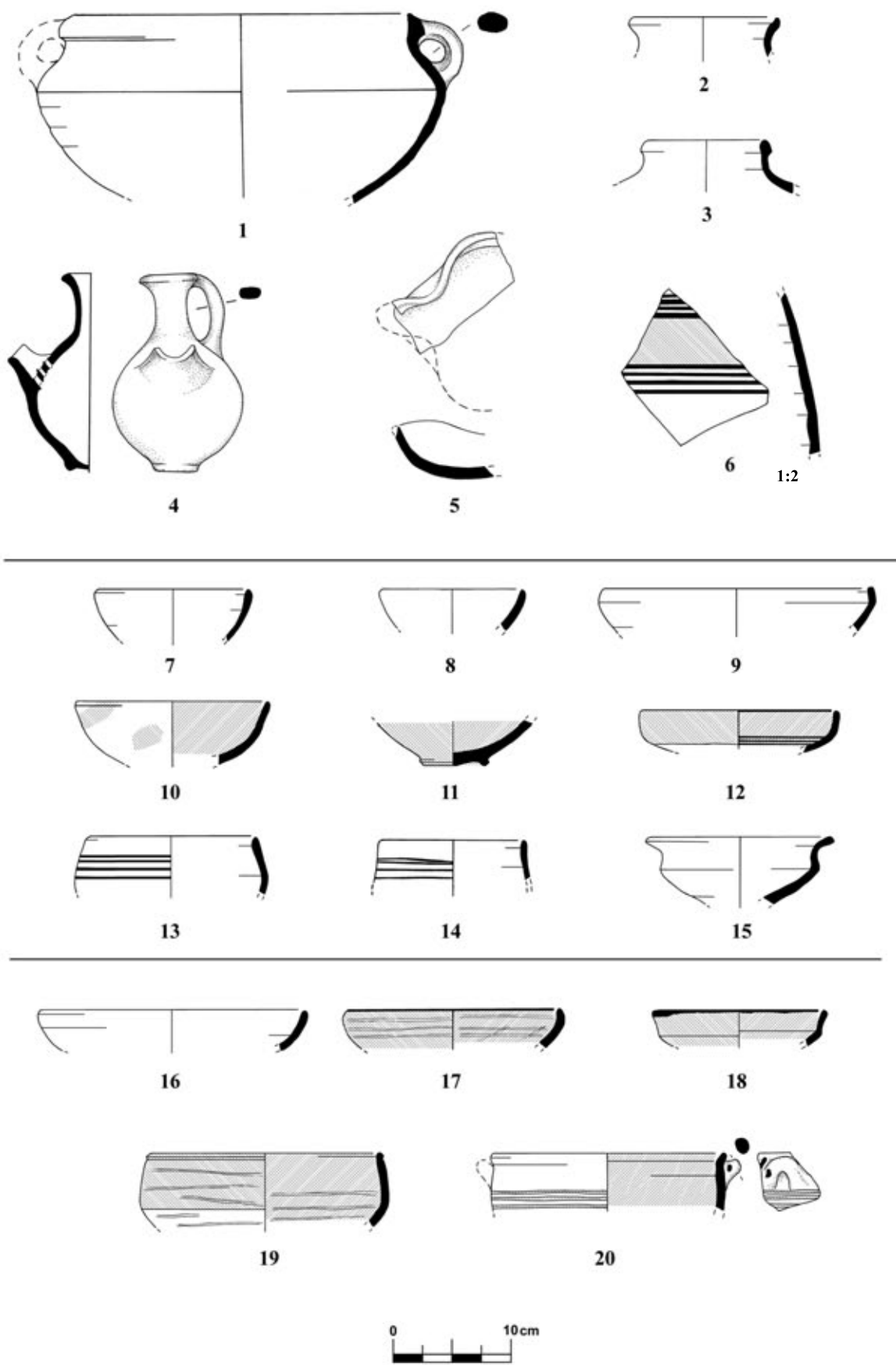




Pl. 13.14

**Pl. 13.15:** Area A, Phase A4 (center): debris to the south of Wall 43511: 1-6; accumulations on Floor 72042: 7-15; Debris 72015 and 72024: 16-20.

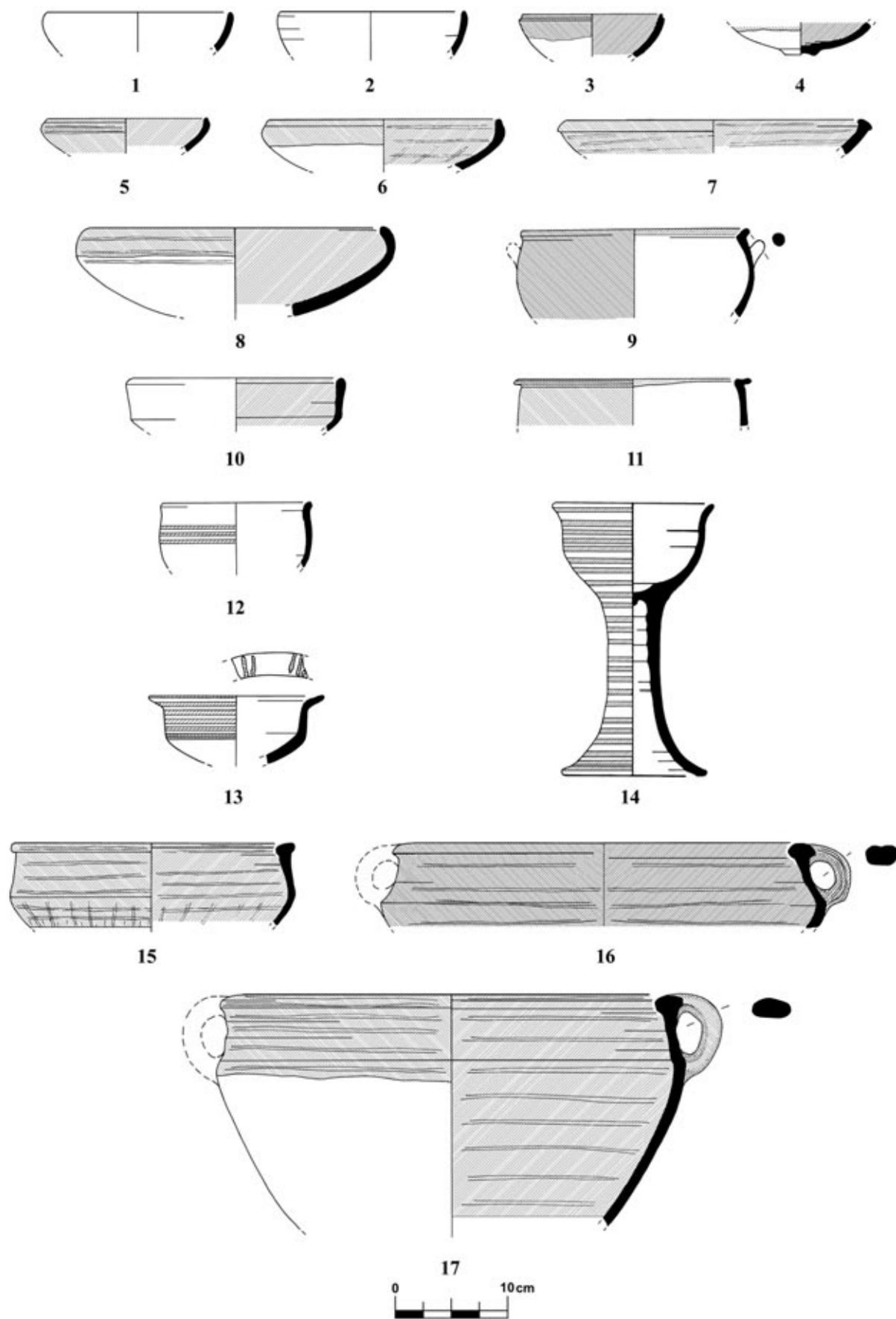
#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	435039/1	43503	CP	302.3	
2.	435047/35	43503	CP	304.1	Traces of ash on exterior
3.	530128/3	53016	SJ	301	
4.	530202/1	53031	JG	302	SF56; see Pl. 13.23:2
5.	530168/15	53031	LP		Traces of ash on rim
6.	530066/1	53016			Phoenician Bichrome, (jug?); Red and black paint on exterior; SF103
7.	720192/1	72039	BL	301.1	
8.	720161/6	72038	BL	301.1	
9.	720192/2	72039	BL	301.1	
10.	720172/1	72030	BL		Red slip on interior and possibly on exterior
11.	720226/6	72030	BL		Red slip on interior and exterior
12.	720161/3	72038	BL	306	Red slip on interior and exterior, black paint on rim and interior
13.	720172/10	72030	BL	309	Black paint on exterior
14.	720172/4	72030	BL	309	Black paint on exterior
15.	720199/1	72038	CH	301.1	Burnt on interior
16.	720114/36	72024	BL	301.3	
17.	720114/7	72024	BL	301.3	Red slip and horizontal hand burnish on interior and exterior, black paint on rim
18.	720063/14	72015	BL	306	Red slip on interior and exterior, black paint on rim
19.	720063/18	72015	BL	309.1	Red slip on interior and upper exterior, horizontal hand burnish on lower interior and on exterior; SF64
20.	720114/34	72024	BL	311.3	Red slip on interior, black and red paint on exterior; SF94



Pl. 13.15

**Pl. 13.16:** Area A, Phase A4 (center) Loci 53004, 53013 and 53027.

#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	530070/5	53013	BL	301.1	
2.	530070/7	53013	BL	301.1	
3.	530056/12	53013	BL	302	Red slip on interior and upper exterior
4.	530091/36	53013	BL		Red slip on interior and upper exterior
5.	530042/20	53013	BL	302	Red slip on interior and exterior; burnt on interior
6.	530056/10	53013	BL	301.3	Red slip on interior and upper exterior, horizontal hand burnish on interior
7.	530091/3	53013	BL		Red slip and horizontal hand burnish on interior and exterior
8.	530010/17	53013	BL	303	Red slip on interior and upper exterior, horizontal hand burnish on upper exterior
9.	530071/20	53013	KR	305.3	Thin transparent dark-red slip on exterior and rim; SF99
10.	530091/34	53013	BL	306	Red slip on interior
11.	530036/26	53013	KR	305.3	Thin wash-like red slip on exterior and rim
12.	530070/3	53013	BL	311.2?	Red paint on exterior
13.	530117/1	53013	CH	301.2	Red paint on rim and exterior
14.	530189/13	53027	CH	301.3	Peeling red paint on exterior, white slip on exterior and interior; see Pl. 13.23:1
15.	530091/27	53013	KR	302	Red slip and hand burnish on exterior and interior
16.	530091/37	53013	KR	302	Red slip and hand burnish on exterior and interior
17.	530071/13	53013	KR	302	Red slip and hand-burnish on interior and upper exterior; SF61

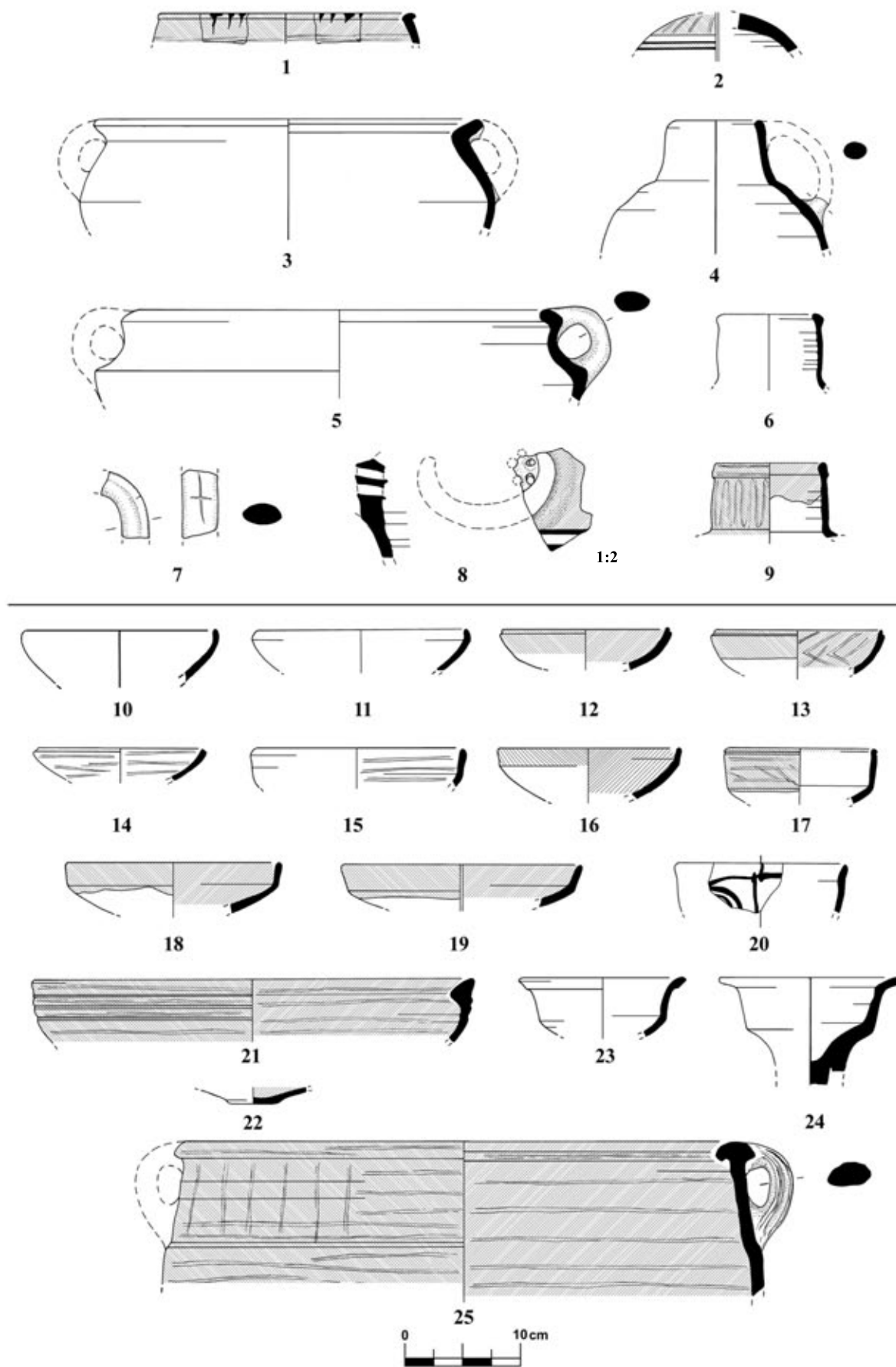


Pl. 13.16

**Pl. 13.17:** Area A, Phase A4 (center): Loci 53004, 53013 and 53027 (cont.): 1-9; Loci 43505, 53010, 53025 and 63009: 10-25.

#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	530036/13	53013	KR	305.3	Red slip and horizontal hand burnish on interior and exterior, black paint on rim
2.	530071/10	53013	JG?		Red slip, vertical burnish, and black and white paint on exterior
3.	530091/45	53013	KR	302	
4.	530091/39	53013	CP	304.2	Traces of ash on exterior; SF79
5.	530036/32	53013	CP	304	
6.	530056/8	53013	CP	304.2	Traces of ash on exterior; SF80
7.	530071/18	53013	SJ		Incised mark
8.	530071/14	53013	JG	302	Red slip and black and white paint on exterior; SF70
9.	530042/29	53013	AM?		Red slip and vertical burnish on exterior, red slip on upper interior
10.	530185/3	53025	BL	301.1	
11.	530068/4	53010	BL	301.3	
12.	530126/6	53025	BL	302	Red slip on interior and upper exterior
13.	435008/2	43505	BL	302	Red slip and hand burnish on interior and upper exterior
14.	435021/2	43505	BL	301.3	Horizontal hand burnish on interior and exterior
15.	435046/61	43505	BL	306	Horizontal hand burnish on interior
16.	630010/6	63009	BL	306	Red slip on interior and upper exterior
17.	435008/3	43505	BL	309.1	Red slip and hand burnish on exterior
18.	530126/40	53025	BL	306	Red slip on interior and upper exterior; traces of ash on exterior
19.	530109/3	53010	BL	306	Red slip on interior and upper exterior
20.	435008/1	43505	BL	311.3	Black paint on exterior
21.	530025/6	53010	BL	304	Red slip and horizontal hand burnish on exterior and interior
22.	630010/4	63009	BL		Red slip on interior
23.	530185/14	53025	CH	302	Traces of ash on interior
24.	435026/1	43505	CH	302	See Pl. 13.23:8
25.	530025/1	53010	KR	304	Red slip and hand burnish on interior and exterior; SF62

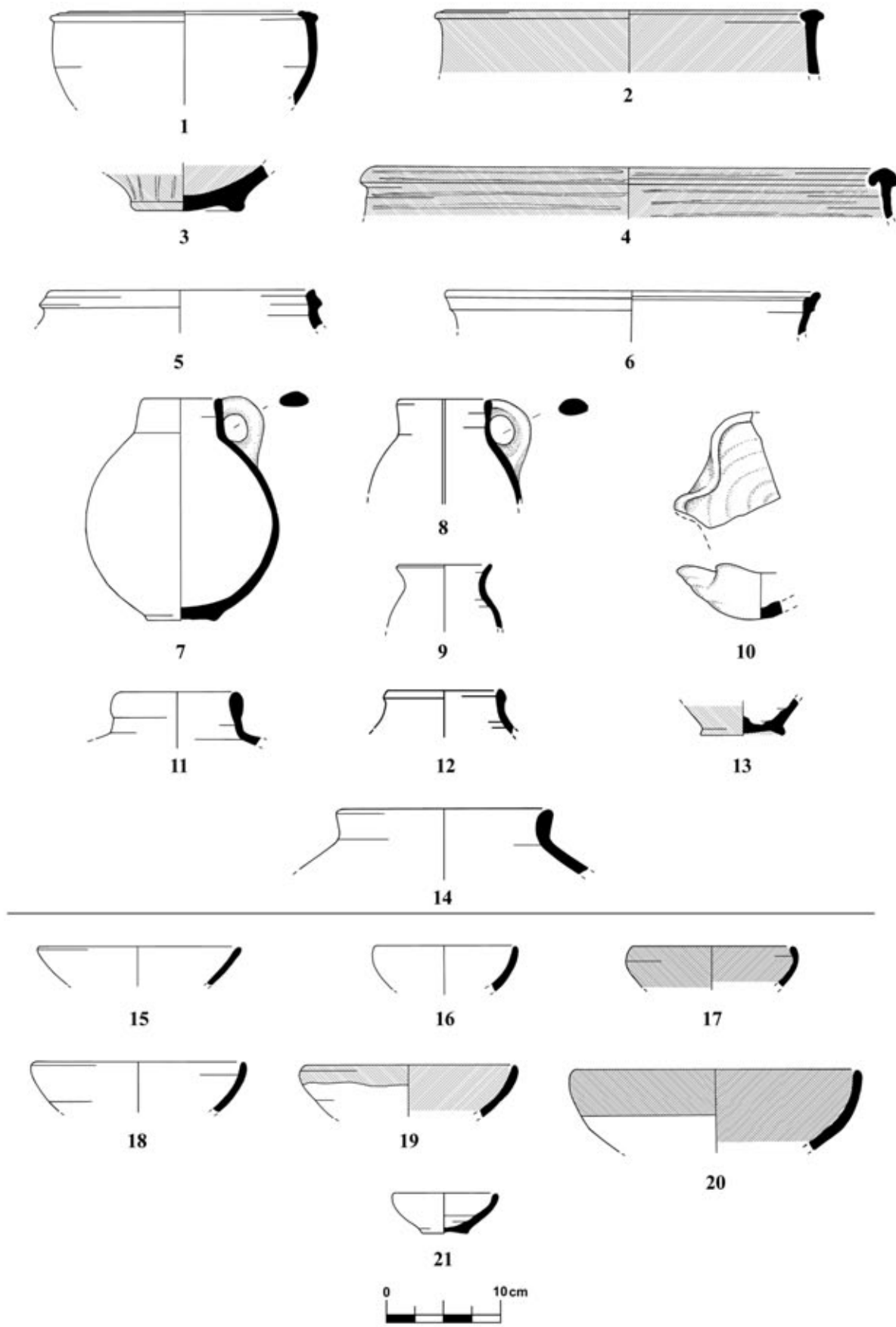




Pl. 13.17

**Pl. 13.18:** Area A, Phase A4 (center): Loci 43505, 53010, 53025 and 63009 (cont.): 1-14; debris in Room 53030: 15-21.

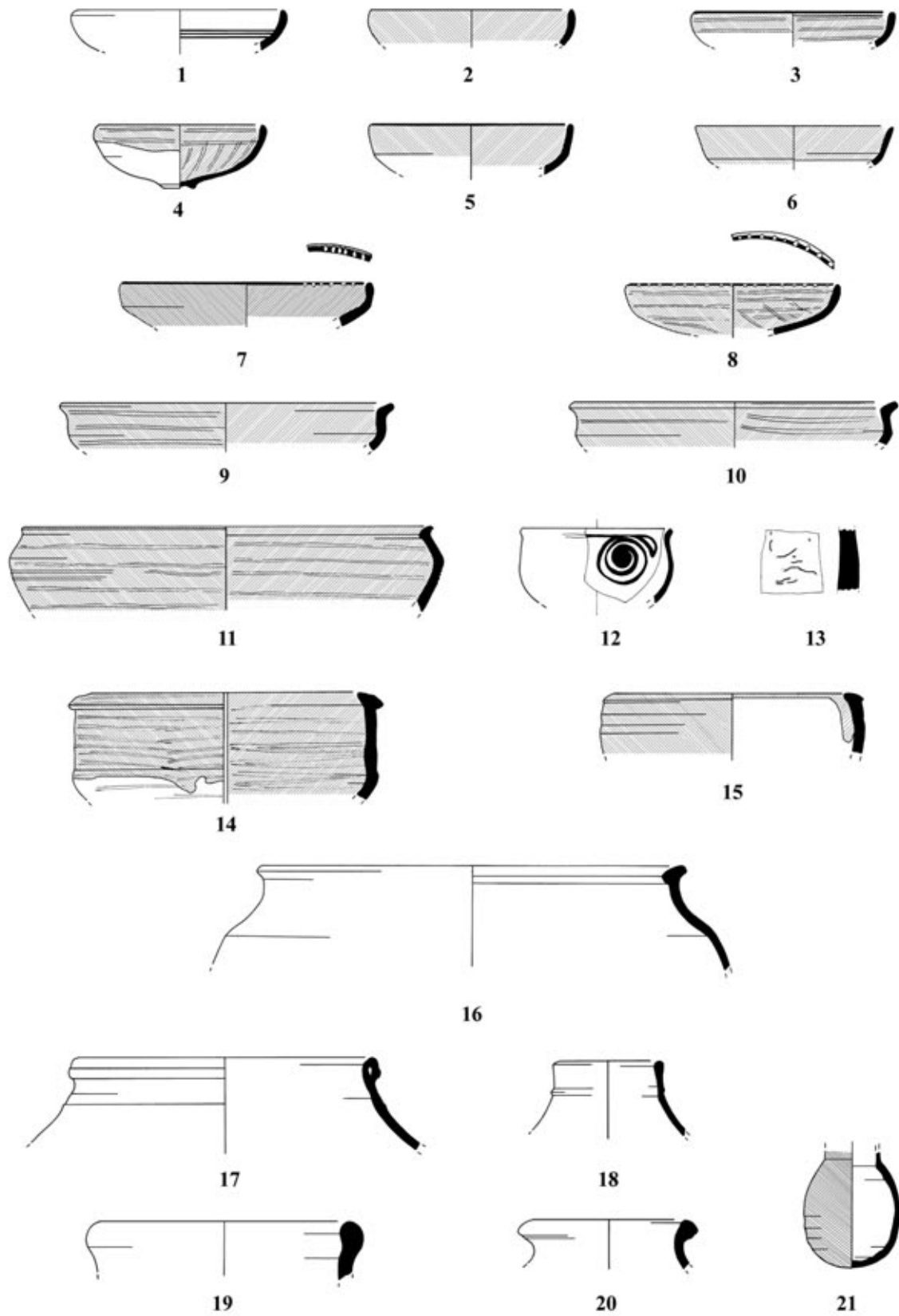
#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	530025/4	53010	KR	303	
2.	435030/20	43505	KR	302?	Red slip on interior and exterior
3.	630010/1	63009	KR		Red slip on exterior and interior, vertical burnish on exterior
4.	435021/3	43505	KR	304?	Red slip and horizontal hand burnish on interior and exterior
5.	530055/16	53010	CP	302.2	
6.	435021/1	43505	CP		
7.	630010/2	63009	CP	304.2	Ash on exterior; SF76; see Pl. 13.23:5
8.	630010/3	63009	CP	304.2	
9.	530255/6	53025	CP	304.1	Ash on exterior; SF81
10.	530126/18	53025	LP		
11.	530093/1	53010	SJ	301	
12.	435008/4	43505	SJ	301	
13.	530289/11	53025	JG		Red slip on exterior
14.	435046/40	43505	PT	301	
15.	530236/42	53014	BL	301.1	
16.	530092/9	53014	BL	301.1	
17.	530186/15	53014	BL	301.1?	Pale red slip and hand burnish on lower exterior
18.	530215/15	53014	BL	301.1	
19.	630201/15	63064	BL	301.1	Red slip on interior and upper exterior
20.	630201/5	63064	BL	301.5	Red slip on interior and upper exterior; SF65
21.	630195/12	63060	BL	314	Wheelmade



Pl. 13.18

**Pl. 13.19:** Area A, Phase A4 (center) debris in Room 53030 (cont.).

#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	530236/41	53014	BL	301.3	Red paint on interior
2.	530054/22	53012	BL	301.3	Red slip on interior and exterior
3.	530256/21	53030	BL	301.3	Red slip and hand burnish on interior and upper exterior, black paint on rim
4.	530092/12	53014	BL	301.3	Red slip and hand burnish on interior and upper exterior
5.	530092/14	53014	BL	306	Red slip on interior and upper exterior, black paint on rim
6.	530054/15	53012	BL	306	Red slip on interior and exterior
7.	630201/11	63064	BL	306	Red slip on interior and exterior, black and white paint on rim; SF68
8.	630184/2	63060	BL	301.3	Red slip and hand burnish on interior and exterior, black and white paint on rim
9.	530256/20	53030	BL	310.2	Red slip on interior and exterior, hand burnish on exterior
10.	530186/13	53014	BL	310.2	Red slip and horizontal hand burnish on interior and exterior
11.	530054/1	53012	BL	305	Red slip and horizontal hand burnish on interior and exterior
12.	630219/1	63064	BL	311.2	Black paint on exterior
13.	530124/1	53014			Thick wall, smoothed edges; possibly a burnishing tool
14.	530054/2	53012	KR	303	Red slip on interior and upper exterior, horizontal hand burnish on interior and exterior
15.	530092/8	53014	KR	303	Red slip on exterior and rim, traces of ash on interior
16.	530256/2	53030	KR		
17.	630219/11	63064	PT	301	SF73
18.	530072/15	53014	CP	304.2	Burnt on exterior; SF77
19.	530054/4	53012	PT	301	
20.	530280/4	53030	SJ	301	
21.	630166/1	63056	JL	301	Red slip and dense vertical burnish on exterior

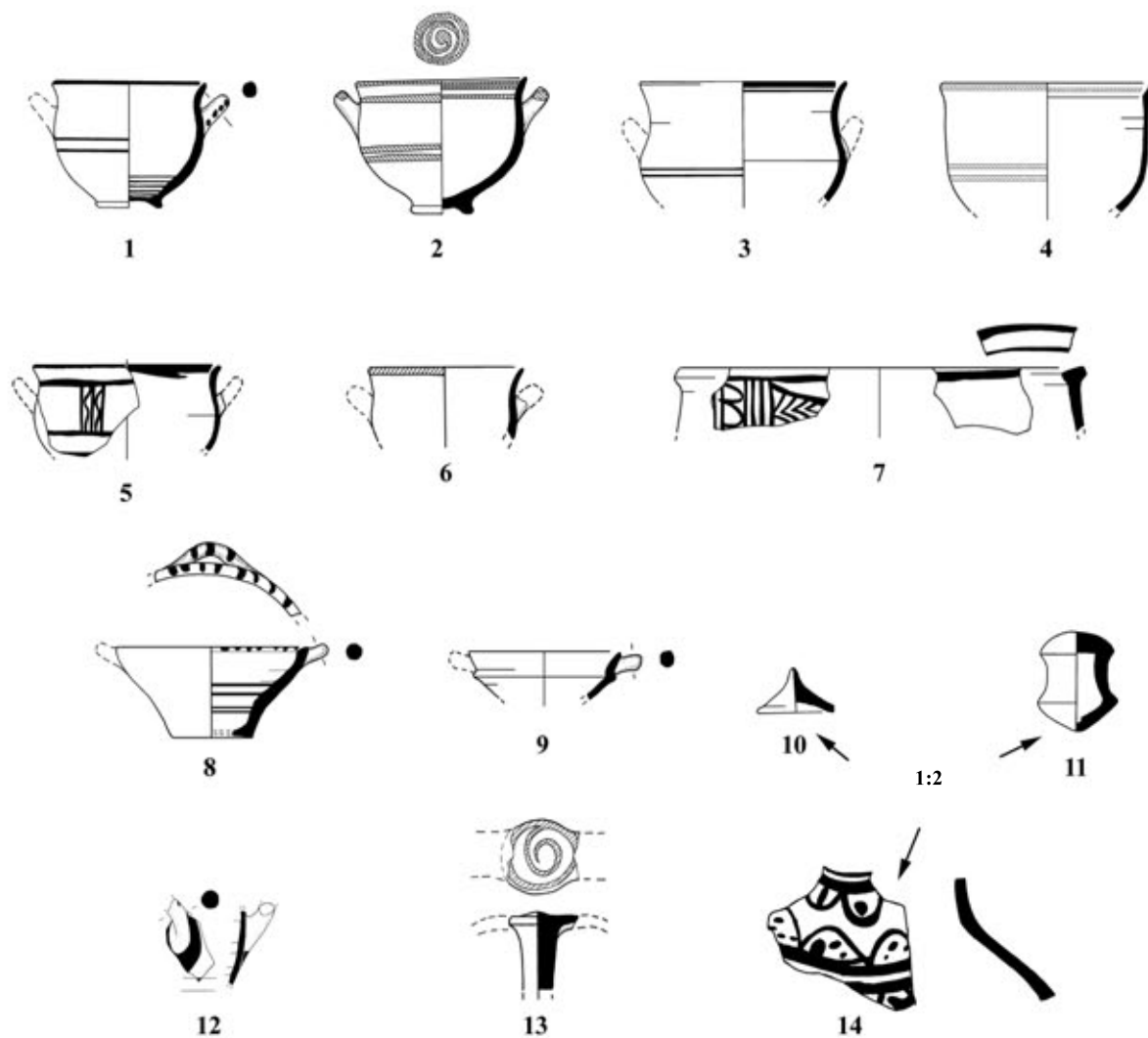


Pl. 13.19

**Pl. 13.20:** Areas A and E, Philistine 1 (Mycenaean IIIc:1) pottery from various contexts: 1-9, 12-14; unstratified miscellaneous pottery objects: 10-11.

#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	930209/1		BL 311.1	311.1	Red paint on interior and exterior; see Pl. 13.22:3
2.	530253/1	53034	BL	311.1	Dark-red paint on exterior and interior; SF49; = pl. 13.11:19
3.	530288/10	53034	BL	311.1	Black paint on rim and exterior; SF88; = Pl. 13.11:20
4.	730187/4	73016	BL	311.1	Red paint on rim and exterior; SF85
5.	530253/40	53034	BL	311.1	Red paint on rim and exterior; SF91; = Pl. 13.11:21
6.	670130/6	67023	BL	311.1	Red paint on rim; = Pl. 13.2:7
7.	730399/30	73013	KR	305	White slip on interior and exterior, dark-red paint on rim and exterior; SF90
8.	730356/9	73043	KL		Red paint on rim and interior; SF89; see Pl. 13.22:4
9.	630150/15	63039	BL	312	SF86
10.	460002/30	46001	LD		
11.	350030/1	35003			See Pl. 13.24:4
12.	630156/4	63052	BL	311.1	Dark-brown paint on exterior; SF87
13.	670155/2	67023	SR		Brown paint on exterior
14.	470059/2	47004			Matt dark-brown paint on exterior; SF42

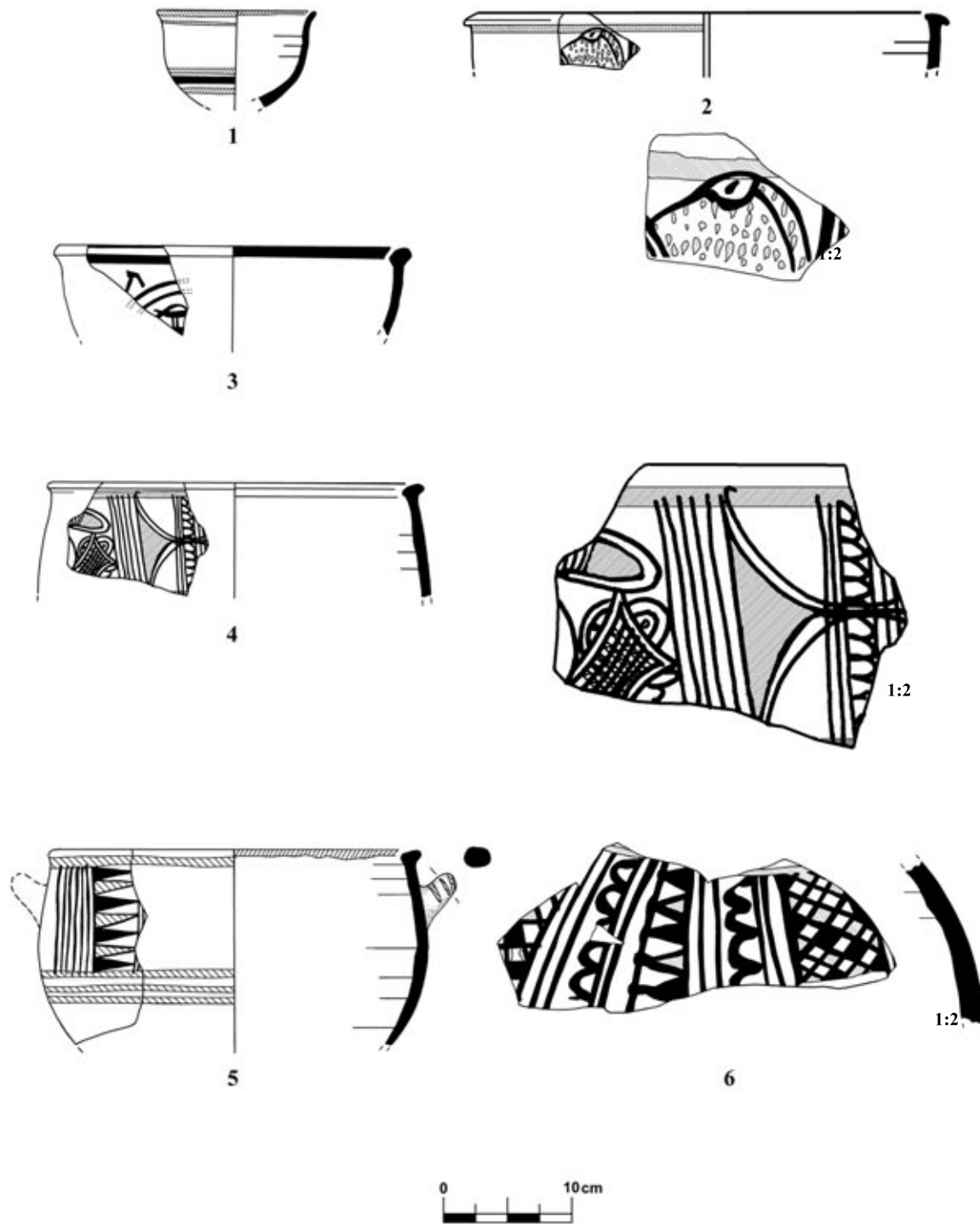




Pl. 13.20

**Pl. 13.21:** Areas A and E, Philistine 2 (Bichrome) pottery in late or unstratified contexts.

#	Reg. Num	Locus	Class	Type	Description
1.	480048/1	48004	BL	311.2	Red and black paint and thick white slip on exterior and rim
2.	130039/8	13012	KR	305.2	Black and red paint and white slip on exterior
3.	680002/2	58040	KR	305.3?	White wash and red paint on exterior and rim
4.	530286/1	53030	KR	305.2	Black and red paint and white slip on exterior; see Pl. 13.22:7
5.	350062/25	35007	KR	305.2	Black and red paint and thick white slip on exterior; SF44
6.	730182/2	73006	JG		Black and red paint and white slip on exterior; SF96



Pl. 13.21

Chapter 13: Iron Age I and Early Iron Age IIA Pottery



Pl. 13.11:19



Pl. 13.14:12



Pl. 13.20:1



Pl. 13.20:8



Pl. 13.12:6



Pl. 13.1:2



Pl. 13.21:4



Pl. 13.1:1



Pl. 13.1:5



Pl. 13.1:4

Pl. 13.22

Chapter 13: Iron Age I and Early Iron Age IIA Pottery



Pl. 13.16:14



Pl. 13.15:4



Pl. 13.1:3



Pl. 13.3:18



Pl. 13.18:7



Pl. 13.8:12



Pl. 13.14:2



Pl. 13.17:24



Pl. 13.14:1



Pl. 13.13:17



Pl13.11:18



Pl. 13.11:17



Pl. 13.20:11



Pl. 13.12:15