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Pottery Horizons of the Jalul Ceramic Assemblage in the Iron Age IIA-C from Square G4 in its Historical and Geographical Context

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ABSTRACT

POTTERY HORIZONS OF THE JALUL CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE IN THE IRON AGE IIA-C FROM SQUARE G4 IN ITS HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT

by

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ABSTRACT OF GRADUATE STUDENT RESEARCH

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Problem

Several scholars have debated the traditional and low chronology of the Iron Age in Southern Levant using pottery as one of their main pieces of evidence. Both approaches disagree in regards to the dates assigned to the early Iron Age II pottery. To achieve a better understanding of the problem, the still rudimentary knowledge of Iron Age II pottery in Transjordan needs to be improved.

Since 1992, Tall Jalul—the largest tell site in the central Jordan plateau—has been due for a comprehensive study of its ceramic assemblages. The site produced Iron Age IIA-C pottery in stratified layers, and it has the potential to contribute to the enlightenment of the debate mentioned above. Therefore, Tall Jalul's Iron Age II pottery and its chronological horizons require a more robust study, in conjunction with historical sources.

Method

The methodology used in this discussion is a comparative analysis of Iron Age IIA, IIB, IIC of Jalul ceramics with those of Tall al-'Umayri and Tall Hisban and other relevant sites in the region when necessary. The method used to convey this analysis includes the selection of Jalul pottery from Field G4 that is relevant for a typological and chronological study; and a typological examination of this pottery.

The Results

The Courtyard and Pottery Room in Field G4 differ in their stratigraphy and ceramic accumulation. The Courtyard Room displays three phases of ceramic development: Iron Age IIA and earlier forms, Iron Age IIB, and a transitional subperiod of Iron Age IIB-IIC. This is consistent with the stratigraphy, which rests mainly on the architectural development of the building. Meanwhile, the Pottery Room contains a solid transitional subperiod Iron Age IIB-IIC and a probable phase of Iron Age IIB. Both rooms display a similar repertoire, but the Pottery Room seems to have undergone a different process of accumulation of both the debris and the pottery, especially during Iron Age IIB-IIC. Judging by the number, quality, and variety of vessels found in the Pottery room, it seems safe to conclude that its residents belonged to a wealthy family, which used this room as a storage room.

The existence of Moabite ceramics is substantiated by the parallels of multicolor painted pottery, and square rimmed cooking pots (7CPSSvTe). Their parallels at Tall Mādabā, Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Tall Jawa, Baluʿa, Hisban, Tall Al-Hammam, Dibon, and Tall Mādabā, indicate that there is a geographical closeness with the Moabite territory. Discounting body sherds, nine types of vessels (10BoFSiTe, 1BoRSvS, 11CPRSiTe, 28JuRBsS, 42JuRFeR1, 37JuXBsR1, 48JuXXX, 1KSSiTe, 1PFXXX) with multicolor paint show that there was an important cultural influence starting during the Iron IIB and extending to Iron IIC.

As regards Jalul's registry of red slipped burnished ware, it seems at least in both the Courtyard and Pottery Rooms that this type of pottery precedes the appearance of painted pottery that appears mainly during Iron Age IIB-IIC.

Finally, the list of parallels indicates that several types have a long life, sometimes more than two centuries, while others have a shorter range of time. Therefore, the idea of an assemblage for a particular period lasting less than a century seems unfeasible.

Conclusions

The typological study of Jalul ceramic assemblage from Square G4 shows that Phase 3 contains Iron IIA or earlier forms. Phase 2 contains Iron IIB pottery types, some of which are typical Jordanian pottery. In this phase there is also some red burnished ware that seems to precede the appearance of multicolor pottery. Phase 1 seems to be a transitional subperiod Iron Age IIB-IIC. This phase contains most of the multicolor painted pottery. The parallels of painted pottery and square rims suggest their probable connection with Moabite ceramic. The particularities and distinction of this type of pottery show that during the Iron Age IIB occurred an influx of new cultural material that can be associated with sociological changes. Besides the more distinctive Moabite traits, there are other forms that form part of the Iron Age IIB pottery horizon which is seen in the Iron IIB room at Umayri and the Iron IIB forms found at Hesban and Madaba.

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A dissertation
presented in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree
Doctor of Philosophy

by

Michael Christian Orellana Mendez

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILUSTRATIONS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANE	Ancient Near East
ANE	The Ancient Near East: An Anthology of Texts & Pictures, ed. J. B. Pritchard. Princeton: Princeton University, 2011
COS	The Context of Scripture, ed. W. W. Hallo. Leiden: Brill, 2003
HG	High Chronology
LC	Low Chronology
LB	Late Bronze
MB	Middle Bronze
MPP	Madaba Plains Project

PREFACE AND ACKNOLEDGMENTS

My gratitude to my Creator for encourages me to have a deep encounter with the ancient remains of biblical history. His presence was felt at every stage of my research.

Close to my heart are my family, my wife Ruth, my children Uziel, Yeser, and Gabriella, and my parents Max and Juana. Their moral support granted me with energy, inspiration, ideas, and strength.

Thanks to all my professor at Andrews Theological Seminary, particularly to Dr Randall Younker who is both my dissertation adviser and program director, and to Dr. Thomas Shepherd, who led the Ph.D. program at the moment of my studies. I am also very thankful to my dissertation committee for their crucial feedback: Dr. Randall Younker, for his deep perspective of biblical history and archaeological evidence; Dr. Paul Ray, for his detailed reviewed of my research; Dr. Paul Gregor, for his incredible knowledge of the excavations done at Tell Jalul; and Dr. Connie Gane, for her astonishing insights of biblical history. Likewise, my deep appreciation to The Institute of Archaeology and Siegfried H. Horn Museum for being my house and my family during the time of my research.

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Thanks to all the secretaries of the Seminary, colleagues, co-workers and bosses who were indeed key pieces in the complex life of a doctoral student. It has been a long journey of dedication, and devotion.

I sincerely hope that the information shared in this research will help to the understanding of biblical history, and the improvement of the analysis of archaeological remains.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Problem

The study of Transjordan Iron Age ceramics is a relatively new enterprise in comparison with that of Cisjordan. The recent volume edited by Gitin (2015) includes some main features of the Jordanian assemblage. This work incorporates and updates information absent in other referenced handbooks on the study of pottery in the Levant, such as the one written by Amiran (1970), which was the standard reference for almost 45 years. More recently in 1997, the Horn Museum published a handbook that focuses exclusively on Transjordan pottery typology (Hendrix, Drey, and Storfjell 1997). During the last decade, other individual researchers such as Groot (2007; 2009a), and Smith and Levy (Smith and Levy 2008) have studied Iron Age assemblages in Transjordan, but these contributions are limited to specific sites or regions.

One of the important reasons for studying the Iron Age assemblages is related to the current debate between high and low chronology (LC). Since Israel Finkelstein (1996: 178; 2005; 2008) published his defense of a lower chronology, moving the beginning of the United Monarchy at least 40 to 60 years later than the traditional model, several scholars have responded, each one lending a particular perspective to the problem. One example of this response is *The Bible and Radiocarbon Dating: Archaeology, Text and Science* (Levy and Higham 2005), in which several leading scholars discuss the basis for Palestinian and Jordanian ceramic chronology.

In this context, it seems relevant to understand the horizons of Transjordan Iron Age II pottery, which so far have garnered little attention in the debate (Tyson 2014: 18). Finkelstein (1996: 178; 2005) discusses sites in Northern Israel and Philistia, although he also reviews some other places in Southern Cisjordan and Transjordan (Finkelstein 2011; Finkelstein and Singer-Avitz 2008; 2009). However, over the past two decades Transjordan has been yielding a large quantity of information, producing new data that needs to be incorporated into the discussion.

Unfortunately, the understanding of Iron pottery in Transjordan is fluid, and its horizons remain unclear (Bienkowski 2015: 419; Herr 2015: 281). In addition in a broader sense, it has been suggested that the standard division of Iron Age IA, IB, IC does not seem to be appropriate for southern Jordan (Bienkowski 1992: 7). Likewise, the small amount of published material makes it difficult to establish with certainty the regional distinctions. This difficulty makes it hard to understand the pottery sequence of the Iron Age in Transjordan. In light of new data, the chronology suggested by Herr and Najjar (2001) may therefore need to be reconsidered.

The Madaba Plains Project (MMP) constitutes one of the main archaeological endeavors in Jordan, one which has contributed greatly to the understanding of Iron Age pottery (Bienkowski 2015: 420). Tall Jalul, the largest tell site in the central Jordanian plateau (Younker, Gane, and Al-Shqour 2011: 58), and part of the MPP, has yielded a ceramic corpus including an important assemblage of Iron Age IIA-C pottery, previously only vaguely understood in Transjordan (Bienkowski 2015: 419; Herr 2015: 281).

It was clear from initial surveys that Tall Jalul contained a broad repertoire of pottery from the Early Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age. The site has been excavated since 1992, initially with two fields: A and B. Since then, new fields have gradually been added: C (1994), D (1996), E (2000), F (2005), G (2007), H (2007), and W (2010). As expected, the site has produced ceramics for several archaeological periods, including a large repertoire of Early Iron Age I, and Iron Age IIA-C/Persian pottery.

During the twenty-five years of excavations at Tall Jalul several preliminary reports and related articles have been published (Gregor and Gregor 2009; Younker 1999; Younker et al. 1993; Younker et al. 1997; Younker and Merling 2000), but no final report has yet been completed. The ongoing publication of the Institute of Archaeology is a major endeavor. In short, most of the information from Tall Jalul has yet to be unveiled.

Purpose

In light of these ongoing issues, the ceramic corpus of Iron Age IIA-C from Tall Jalul Field G4 is analyzed here in the context of the site and it is compared with other assemblages from the Madaba Plains Project, and with other relevant sites in the region when necessary, together with historical sources in order to determine its relative chronology and typology

Since several preliminary reports from previous excavations indicate the existence of Iron Age II pottery (Younker et al. 1996; Younker et al. 1997), the scope of this research covers every season of excavations from 1992 to 2012, but it will focus exclusively on diagnostics from loci in stratigraphically-controlled excavation that provide data for the purpose of this research.

Problem Statement

Several scholars have debated the traditional and low chronology of the Iron Age in Southern Levant using pottery as one of their main pieces of evidence. Both approaches disagree in regards to the dates assigned to the early Iron Age II pottery. To achieve a better understanding of the problem, the still rudimentary knowledge of Iron Age II pottery in Transjordan needs to be improved.

Since 1992, Tall Jalul—the largest tell site in the central Jordan plateau—has been due for a comprehensive study of its ceramic assemblages. Since the site produced Iron Age IIA-C pottery in stratified layers, it has the potential to contribute to the enlightenment of the debate mentioned above. Therefore, Tall Jalul's Iron Age II pottery and its chronological horizons requires a more robust study, in conjunction with historical sources.

Justification

The chronological attributions of Iron Age II pottery in Jordan are still uncertain (Bienkowski 2015: 419), and would benefit from additional information and deeper analysis. Since Tall Jalul has yielded an important assemblage of pottery (Bienkowski 2015: 420), the study of this corpus will contribute to the understanding of the Iron Age II horizons in Jordan.

Methodology

The methodology used in this discussion is a comparative analysis of Iron Age IIA, IIB, IIC of Jalul ceramics with those of Tall al-'Umayri and Tall Hisban and other relevant sites in the region when necessary. The process used to convey this analysis is:

First, the identification, registration, and measuring of the Jalul pottery that is relevant for a typological and chronological analysis;

Second, typological analysis, grouping the ceramics by form. This step will establish similarities and differences between the various groups;

Third, sequence analysis of the ceramics and taking note of their continuity and discontinuity based on stratigraphic contexts;

Fourth, description of the architectural and cultural context of each type of pottery, based on stratigraphic analysis;

Fifth, comparison between the Jalul typology and its stratigraphic context were other sites in the Madaba Plains region.

Sources

Since a large portion of the material from past excavations at Tall Jalul is housed in the Siegfried Horn Museum, its archaeological archives are the primary sources for this research. These sources include the actual ceramics when available and the records related to them. I will consult field reports and other sources of information such as pottery tags, locus sheets, top plans, pottery reading sheets, digital databases, and photos. Other sources will include published preliminary reports and related articles.

For ceramic parallels, I will refer primarily to the published reports of Hisban (Herr 1989b; 2012; Ray 2000; 2001) and ‘Umayri (Herr 1995; Herr 2017; Herr and Bates 2011; Herr et al. 2014; Low 2017). Other sites will be considered when necessary.

Limits of the Study

This research will primarily, but not exclusively, study the ceramic corpus of Tall Jalul to understand the horizons of Iron Age IIA, IIB and IIC from Square G4. It will consider the excavation reports of the twenty-year period from 1992 to 2012. Other assemblages from MPP will be referenced, but they do not constitute the main focus of this analysis. The ceramic analysis will be limited to typological and comparative analysis, but will not include other types of ceramic analysis such as Petrographic Analysis, Particle Analysis, Principle Component Analysis and Canonical Variates Analysis (Kealhofer et al. 2008).

CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCUSSION OF IRON AGE IIA, IIB AND IIC POTTERY

Low Chronology in Canaan

Since the debate about the low chronology (LC) proposed initially by Ussishkin (Ussishkin 1983; 1995; 2004; 2007) and further developed by Finkelstein (Cantrell and Finkelstein 2006; Finkelstein 1995; 1996; 1999; 2005; 2008; Finkelstein and Zimhoni 2000; Marco et al. 2006) in regards to the ceramic typology of Iron Age II has been widely explained in other places, the following section merely offers a brief summary of its arguments.

A prominent discussion concerning the chronology of the Iron Age in Israel and Jordan that has significant implications for the historical understanding of Israel's united and divided monarchy is that initiated by Israel Finkelstein—specifically his proposal of a "Low Chronology" for the Iron Age IIA-B. Finkelstein's challenge to what he called the two pillars of the high chronology are first, the dating of Philistine bichrome pottery[1] in 12th-11th century B.C.E., and second, the identification of Solomon's structures at Megiddo VA/IVB (Finkelstein 1996: 178). The first pillar is connected to the invasion of the Sea Peoples. Because the Medinet

[1] Albright (Albright 1932: 59) proposed a dramatic cultural shift that might have been caused by an external invasion of new peoples, bringing with them new styles and technologies (McGovern 1989). He described Iron Age pottery as some of the worst ever produce in Palestine (Albright 1932: 59; McGovern 1989). These distinctions form the core of his relative chronology for the early Iron Age.

Habu inscriptions[2] and reliefs related to the Sea Peoples' invasion can be associated with archaeological remains such as pottery and destruction layers in Canaan, Finkelstein believes that this is the only event that connects text and archaeology during the transition from the Bronze to the Iron Age in the Levant (Finkelstein 1995: 213). Consequently, a correct understanding of the sequence of Philistine Pottery will provide solid ground for dating the beginning of the Iron Age. It is important to mention that his first attempt to delineate a complete paradigm for the Iron Age chronology in Canaan was in essence simply a further development of Ussishkin's initial theory (Finkelstein 1995: 218). Ussishkin suggested that the monochrome pottery (locally made Mycenaean IIIC:1b pottery) should be associated with Megiddo VI (Ussishkin 1995: 259) because of its absence in the Stratum VII dated to the time of Ramses III.[3] However, Ussishkin (2007: 604) later redated the appearance of monochrome pottery to after the destruction of Level VI, around 1130 B.C.E. In consequence, he proposed that both monochrome and bichrome pottery[4] first appeared around the last third of the 12th century B.C.E. during the reign of Ramses VI or even later (Finkelstein 1995: 218, 24). Finkelstein stresses that monochrome pottery is completely absent at Megiddo VI (Finkelstein 1995: 218). His thesis of

[2] The Medinet Habu reliefs on the north wall of the mortuary temple of Ramses III contain inscriptions and drawings that detail the invasion of the Sea People (Drews 2000; James 2017; Winnett and Redford 2018). This invasion dates to the transition of the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age, during the twelfth century B.C.E.

[3] As a supporting argument for this association, some features of Megiddo VII fit in several respects with the time of the Sea Peoples' invasion during the reign of Ramses III. For instance Stratum VIIB shows such a violent destruction that Stratum VIIA is built on top of the ruins (Ussishkin 1995: 241).

[4] Despite Ussishkin's and Finkelstein's view of when bichrome pottery appears in the archaeological record, they do not deny the fact that some bichrome pottery was found at Megiddo VII (Finkelstein 1995: 217; Ussishkin 1995: 259), a topic that deserves further exploration.

the appearance of the Philistine pottery delays the beginning of the Iron Age for about 40 to 60 years, meaning that the beginning of Iron Age IIA, usually dated to about 975 B.C.E., should be dated to 950 or even later (Finkelstein 1996: 180). If the strata for the Iron Age IIA across Canaan has been misdated and should be placed later, then some monumental structures including ashlar masonry and proto-Ionic capitals do not belong to the period of the United Monarchy (Finkelstein 1996: 185). For instance, some structures first ascribed to Solomon such as the six-chambered gates at Hazor X, Meggido VA-IVB and Gezer VIII, must belong to the 9th instead of the 10th century B.C.E. Finkelstein postulates that the powerful Omride dynasty could have been the actual builder of these structures in the North (Finkelstein 1996: 80, 84-103). A secondary argument in favor of this theory has to do with the similarity of the pottery and the gates of Hazor X with the pottery of Jezreel dated to the 9th century B.C.E. (Finkelstein 2005: 37; Zimhoni 1997: 38-39). I return to this below.

In light of this new paradigm, the dating of the United Monarchy in the Bible seems to be anachronistic. Some critics argue that this is evidence to support a Deuteronomistic origin of the United Monarchy (Cantrell and Finkelstein 2006: 660). As Martin Noth (1991) first suggested, the Deuteronomistic tradition connected the temple with the Monarchy in order to create a narrative for the monotheistic religion of Israel (Thomas 2015: 4). Several critics supported that idea and still do (Collier 1983; Hur 2013: 65; Jacobs and Person 2013) despite the general disagreement regarding the dating of the sources of the biblical text (van Seters 2003).

Amihai Mazar, who became Finkelstein's primary opponent in the debate about the LC, responded to Finkelstein's opinions (Mazar 1997; 2005) taking into considerations several angles of the debate (e.g., ^{14}C, ceramic typology, architectural remains, etc.) and others followed (Ben-Shlomo, Shai, and Maeir 2004; Ben-Tor 2000). Mazar (1997: 158), who reinforces the idea that the absence of Philistine monochrome pottery in Megiddo VI is either because of an ethnic differentiation or an occupational gap following the Sea Peoples' invasion. While Finkelstein argues that the absence of monochrome pottery at Megiddo VI indicates that this assemblage did not emerge at that time, Mazar shows that in several other cases an ethnic group will prevent the appearance of a particular assemblage even in closely related sites. This is true of the bichrome ware of the MB IIC/LB I that appears at Megiddo, "yet not a single sherd was found at Beth Shean" (Mazar 1997: 158). Another assemblage that seems to be geographically restricted is the Khirbat Karak ware in EB III. This kind of pottery was distributed among some northwestern sites, such as Beth Shean, Meggido, and Yoqneam, yet it is strangely absent at Tel Qashish, just five kilometers west of Yoqneam. Mazar suggests that if this explanation is satisfactory, we can still consider the possibility of an occupational gap after the invasion of the Sea Peoples. In other words, if Megiddo was inhabited during the time when Philistine monochrome pottery was emerging, then we cannot expect its appearance in the archaeological record of that site.

Mazar (2005) also attempts to provide a working hypothesis for a resolution of the debate. Based on his observation that "at a single point in time we may find a combination of older and more recent forms" (Mazar 1997: 162; cf. 1998: 373) such as happens with Kuntillet 'Ajrud, it would be expected that some Iron Age IIA pottery would appear in some 10th and 9th century B.C.E. layers.[5] He proposed that the Iron Age IIA pottery has a longer lifespan than Finkelstein wants to recognize. He emphasizes that the pottery of Jezreel, an account of which

[5] Mazar (Mazar 1997: 162) calls this phenomenon the "battleship effect," in which "some older shapes might reach the peak of their distribution, others are at the end of the distribution, while still others [are] just start[ing] to appear." This means that some forms may appear for more than one and even two centuries. The studies on the technology used to manufacture pottery seem to support the idea of the coexistence of different assemblages of pottery at a given time and region (Petter 2005: 159-60; Steiner 2009).

was published by Zimhoni (1997), was also found in the construction fills below the royal enclosure of Jezreel that can be dated to the 10th century B.C.E. (Mazar 2005). In his view the duration of that pottery assemblage includes most of the 10th and 9th centuries B.C.E. This phenomenon has also been observed at Hazor and Tel Reḥov. Ben-Shlomo, Shai, and Maeir (2004: 2) observed that something similar took place in many of the sites on the Coastal Plain and in the Shephelah.

Amnon Ben-Tor (2000) describes some of the problems of using Hazor's stratigraphy for the LC. First, he disputes Finkelstein's argument for the date of the gate of Hazor based on its correlation to the gate at Jezreel. Ben-Tor states (2000: 10) that Jezreel's gate was poorly preserved and that it can hardly be described as a four-chambered gate. Even if it were to warrant that description, Jezreel's four-chambered gate is different from Hazor's six-chambered gate. Ben-Tor's argument makes clear that a revision of Finkelstein's data is crucial in weighing the coherence of the assumptions of the LC with archaeological remains.

Both sides of the debate claim some support of ^{14}C dates. Mazar (1997: 160; cf. Thomas 2016) dates the monumental structures at Megiddo to the 10th century B.C.E. based on radiocarbon dates on samples from Tel Rehov and Tel Beth Sean. By contrast, Finkelstein and Piasetzky (2003) claim that Tel Rehov and new measurements at Megiddo VIA support the LC. In the opinion of Thomas Levy (2010: 197), both sides need to pay more attention to the limitations of radiocarbon dates. The debate continues, with some scholars contributing to a better understanding of the Iron Age II pottery horizons (Shai and Maeir 2008).

Moabite and Ammonite Pottery

Another aspect to be considered as part of the discussion on Iron Age II pottery is Moabite pottery. Albright first recognized Moabite pottery in the 1920s (Albright 1924: 10;

Brown 2010: 40). However, this pottery together, with the Ammonite and Edomite pottery, is still one of the areas about which more information is needed to create a solid typology (Brown 2010: 40; Mattingly 1992: 60; Steiner 2009; Worschech 1985: 60; Zeitler 1992: 167). For example, it would be helpful to know: was the pottery still within the Late Bronze Age traditions? Was it newly created? And is it connected to other assemblages such as those of Syria and Assyria? (Bienkowski 1992: 7). Some scholars, such as Steiner (2009), consider this field to be *terra incognita*. For instance, Dhiban, the first Moabite site that has been excavated, produced almost nothing in terms of Iron Age pottery (cf. Brown 2010: 43; Morton 1989: 241). Some of the few places that produced publishable Moabite ceramics are Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad (Steiner 2009), the Kerak district (Mattingly 1992: 58), and Baluʿa (Worschech 2000). However, our knowledge of Moabite pottery is limited, as is also the case with Ammonite and Edomite ceramics. Zeitler (1992: 167) posits that in Jordan, Edomite pottery is problematic because of the lack of information. Therefore, one needs to be cautious about making distinctions between Ammonite, Moabite, or Edomite designs (Beherec, Najjar, and Levy 2014: 669). Steiner (Steiner 2009) thinks that at Tall Jalul, one finds both Ammonite and Moabite pottery, which could help us to understand the distinction between these two.

Tall Jalul's Potential for clarification

An example of how Tall Jalul's pottery assemblage can contribute to the understanding of Iron Age II horizons is a room in Field G containing Iron Age IIB-C pottery. It was found as part of a project to understand the defensive system at Tall Jalul (Gregor and Gregor 2009; 2010: 493). A first attempt to accomplish this goal was the excavations in Field A, which however did not produce enough information. A second attempt began in 2007, opening with Field G, and continued during the 2009-2011 seasons. During this second attempt, a pillared building with five rooms and a water channel system were discovered beside the city wall, with two to three phases. Eventually, a large number of ceramics, including some Moabite sherds were unearthed in Square 4, Locus 41, inside Room 5 of the pillared building. Room 5 has since become known as the "pottery cache room" because of the large amount of pottery found inside it (Gregor et al. 2011: 356).

Gregor (2011: 358) suggests that this room was in use during two phases, the 9th and 8th centuries B.C.E. respectively. A destruction which wiped out most of the structures occurred after these two phases, and the evidence of it is found in every room of the building, (Gregor et al. 2011: 358). Shortly after the destruction, and during the 7th century B.C.E., a channel was constructed and the pillared building was reconstructed, although somewhat inferior than the previous phase, with Room 5 abandoned (Gregor et al. 2011: 358). Apparently the entire structure was then abandoned at the end of 7th century B.C.E. (Gregor et al. 2011: 359).

The relationship between the stratigraphy described above and the ceramics contained in this room might help to understand the characteristics and evolution of Iron Age II pottery at Jalul.

Factors Involved in the Shaping of the Emergence of a New Type of Pottery

Finkelstein (1988: 271) acknowledges the influence of regionalism on pottery, given that "assemblages from Israelite Settlement sites in different sectors of the country betray their local character" (Finkelstein 1988: 271). He proposed that minor local variations are visible even in a limited geographical area (Finkelstein 2011: 116). It is also important to note that some periods seem to have produced more variations than others (Finkelstein 1988: 272-73). Those variations might be attributed to the particular social background of isolated regions, where several factors contribute to the appearance of pottery subtypes, among them the lack of interaction with the mainstream of ceramics traditions and the presence of pockets of several ethnic groups. The opposite scenario–a centralized state–would provide the context for the appearance of centralized workshops that consequently produced more uniform subtypes.

Though Dessel (2001) acknowledges the relation between sociopolitical developments and changes in pottery typology, he does not attribute these changes to cause-effect relationships. He also points out that local production generally tends to have simple manufacturing and firing techniques (Dessel 2001: 110). In part, this trend conforms to the least-cost optimizing principle.

In his study of Iron Age pottery on the Akko plain, Gal (2001: 140) observes that ethnic identification cannot be excluded, and sometimes the ethnic identity of a site may isolate its ceramic typology from the regional variations. In other words, ethnicity is also a factor that may affect the development of ceramics. This position is opposed to a solely rationalistic approach, and stresses the importance of taking into consideration the local production.

Dornemann (1983: 1) sounds a note of caution, arguing that a comparative typology of Transjordan and Cisjordan pottery should seek not only to identify similarities but also to highlight distinctiveness of regional assemblages. In making such comparisons, it is important not to impose rigid theories of ethnic differentiation on what were very likely dynamic interactions between groups of people (Dornemann 1983: 4-5). In it also important to compare archaeological information with historical sources to be able to reconstruct as much as possible the general demographic layout of both Jordan and Cisjordan.[6]

[6] Kafafi (2017) shows that the reconstruction of national boundaries warrants a review of historical sources that could complement the archaeological information. For instance, even when he did not take biblical information as historically reliable, Kafafi himself used this information in parallel with Assyrian sources to track down the boundaries of Gilead.

Building an Approach for Typological Comparative Analysis

Ceramic dating may follow circular reasoning. A consensus on the dating of a group of ceramics can be imposed on a particular site (using the deductive methodology), and therefore perpetuate one particular view of chronology.[7] The inverse is also possible. One may be tempted to apply the dates given to a pottery assemblage from a particular site to other sites[8] (using the inductive method). Both cases represent a heuristic tendency in archaeological studies by applying deductive or inductive methods of analysis. These valuable methods might lead to confusion in the refinement of relative chronology if they do not work together.

The application of inductive or deductive methods is certainly necessary. Such methods have been applied to archaeology to construct archaeological models since its beginning as a discipline. However, it is also important to prevent overriding of data based on presuppositions taken from either side. The interaction between a one-object-interpretation and many-objects-interpretation requires a set of rules and conditions of interaction. Those conditions and rules can help to prevent the excessive emphasis of one particular hypothesis at the moment of theorizing a chronological model applicable to a group of ceramics.

[7] For instance, in Khirbat en-Nahas, Smith and Levy (2008) argue that the site has been misdated to the late 8th through the 6th century B.C.E. when in fact ^{14}C results supports an earlier date from the 10th century to the 9th B.C.E. Finkelstein (2008) responded to this claim by comparing the pottery of Khirbet Nahas with other Iron IIB-C sites in Cisjordan, and comes to the conclusion that Khirbet Nahas dating to the 8-6th centuries B.C.E. is consistent with the more robust ceramic sequence of Cisjordan. While comparing pottery with other sites is standard practice in archaeology, it may also result in the perpetuation of errors, which in this case could cause a controversial result.

[8] Dornemann (1983: 42) also references other difficulties when comparing pottery from one site with another, mainly because of a lack of consistency and detail in the reports.

In regards to the dating of pottery in this research, such conditions and rules will start with the inductive method. The internal stratigraphy[9] of the site should determine the different phases and developments of pottery typology. Such a method has been successfully applied in the early stage of Palestinian archaeology in places like Samaria (Kenyon 1957b), where a careful observation of internal stratigraphy provided a solid ground for comparative stratigraphic analysis. Despite the fact that Kenyon's conclusions were debated (Wright 1959), her careful description of stratigraphy and ceramics provided a solid framework for scholarly debate.

A second step in dating pottery will consider chronological and typological analysis from other sites that have been published. At this level, the ceramics will be compared in detail, in their stratigraphic context, and aspects of their development. This establishment of parallels should be coherent.

Chronological Anchors

In Cisjordan there are some chronological anchors that help us to identify the horizons of Iron Age II ceramics from several sites. Certain events are crucial for dating Iron Age II ceramics, such as the invasion of Shishak (926 B.C.E.), the Aramean campaigns of Hazael (842 B.C.E.), the earthquake mentioned in Amos 1:1 (760-750 B.C.E.), the several Assyrian campaigns of the 8th century B.C.E., and Sennacherib's campaigns against Judah (701 B.C.E). In contrast, we have limited information of historical events that could leave a traceable

[9] Gitin (1990: 42-44) provides a sufficient explanation of how this was applied to the 1967-70 seasons at Gezer. There, complete pottery forms found *in situ* played an important role in determining the latest use on a floor. In cases where whole forms and sherds were found out of context, Gitin applied what he called the "internal analysis method." In this method, the stratigraphy with structural elements such as sealed floors provided the framework to determine if a preceding sediment of a building has to be considered as an occupation phase or as an imported fill. In contrast to Kenyon (1957b) at Samaria, Gitin's assigned the layer below a floor as an occupation phase prior to the building on top of it.

archaeological record in Transjordan, and therefore for this we depend mostly on the Bible, the Mesha Stele, and some Egyptian sources. It is known that Shoshenq (945-924 B.C.E.) invaded some Transjordan sites[10] (Herr and Najjar 2001: 329; Kitchen 1992: 29), but there is not much information about other Egyptian activities in the area during Iron Age II. On the other hand, the Hebrew Bible mentions a series of wars between Israel and the Transjordan states happening during the time of David (2 Sam 10:7-8; 11:1; 12:26-31; 17:27) (Herr and Najjar 2001: 329). We read that he was able to subdue the Moabites (2 Sam 8:2; 2 Chr 18:2), the Arameans (2 Sam 8:3-8; 1 Chr 18:3-8), the Edomites (1 Chr 18:12-13; 2 Sam 8:13-14) and defeat the Ammonites[11] (1 Chr 19:6-8; 2 Sam 10). During the time of Solomon, large portions of the land on the eastern side of the Jordan River, and north to the Arnon River,[12] became part of his domine (1 Kgs 4:14,19). Yet there is a lack of biblical information about what happened with Moab after Solomon.[13]

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[10] Kitchen (Kitchen 1992: 27, 29) supports the idea that the only source for Egyptian activities in Jordan during Iron Age II the Papyrus Moscow 127, which seems to correspond with the events described in 1 Kings 11:14-22, and the topographical list in the triumph-scene, celebrating the campaign of Shoshenq I. Some identifiable places in that list are Mahanaim (Tell edh-Dhahabel Gharbi), Penuel, Hadashat, probably Succoth, and Adama(ah) (Kitchen 1973; 1992: 29).

[11] Tyson (2014: 145) argues that the biblical texts referring to David's conquests of the Ammonites are to be dated to the late seventh century B.C.E., and therefore contain little historicity concerning of what really happened between Israelites and Ammonites before Iron Age IIC. However, reconstructing and dating the text does not help us to understand the archaeological data.

[12] The information given in the book of I Kings seems insufficient to reconstruct the extent and configuration of the Solomonic districts. Therefore, a comparison with the tribal distribution given in the book of Joshua (Josh 13:16-23) can complement this lack of information (Rainey and Notley 2006).

[13] The level of animosity of the Moabites against the house of David is not completely clear. David was on good terms with them before he became king (van Zyl 1960: 134). We read that he was of Moabite descend (Ruth 4:18-22) and apparently, he trusted the king of Moab enough when he sent his parents to him (1 Sam 22).

Based on the Mesha inscription (MI line 9), and the book of Kings (2 Kgs 1:1; 3) we read that this territory was under the jurisdiction of the northern kingdom since the time of Omri (MacDonald 2000: 173). It is possible—but not confirmed—that Moab regained control of Reubenite and Gadite territories between the reigns of Solomon and Omri, the Mesha inscription being the main source of information to support this argument.[14] The Mesha' rebellion happened at some point after Ahab's death (2 Kgs 1:1), and after 40 years of oppression, according to the Mesha Stele. (For chronological comments on this see below.)

The constant threat of Assyrian domination made the conditions in the north unstable for both the Israelites and Arameans. Before Ahab's death, Shalmaneser III was fighting against the Aramean coalition at Qarqar, in which Ahab took part with 10,000 foot-soldiers (*ANE*: 255). The Ammonite king Ba'sa, son of Ruhubi, also participated in this coalition. This coalition could have represented an opportunity for the Moabites to consolidate their rebellion, while the Israelites and Arameans were busy fighting against the Assyrian invasion. If this was the case, it would seem unlikely that Arameans were able to control the Madaba Plains during the time of Jehu[15] (2 Kgs 10:32-33) who was forced to pay tribute to Shalmaneser III (*ANE* 2011: 257). The

[14] This possibility is based on the argument of absence of Israelite dominance before Omri, as Mesha seems to imply (van Zyl 1960: 137-39). However, it is also possible that the Ammonites dominated part of this territory (Medebielle 1987: 12).

[15] Jehu ruled from 841-814/13 B.C.E. (Thiele 1951: 205). If 2 Kgs 10:32-33 is referring to the Arameans as the ones who regained control over the Madaba Plains up to the Arnon River, then we probably have here a contradiction with Mesha's version of the account. Israel had already lost control of this territory. Another possibility is that the Arameans were instrumental in the final defeat of the Israelites in those territories working as allies of Mesha. Note that in this case, the sentence "Hazael overpowered the Israelites" (NIV) should be translated "Hazael struck the Israelites" where the verb *nākāh* means smite, strike (Gesenius and Tregelles 2003a) and in some cases implies a defeat without a long-term submission (Gen 14:5; 1 Sam 13:4). This narrows down the sense of the passage, most likely to a series of Aramean strikes into Reubenite territory that led to a complete loss of control of this area, finally fulfilling Mesha's ultimate goal. Another possibility is that Jehu managed to recover Reubenite territory (van Zyl 1960: 145), which was subsequently conquered by the Arameans. This last option seems unfeasible in

Assyrian king managed to take the royal residence of Hazael of Damascus and plunder the temple of Sheru (*ANE*: 257). The Assyrian subjugation of the north, continued during the time of Adad-Nirari III (839-811 B.C.E.). He brags of the tribute that Joash, the Israelite (835-767 B.C.E.), and Mari of the land of Damascus paid, the latter being the largest, including precious minerals and clothing (*COS* 2003: 276). After Adad-Nirari III, the Assyrian aspirations of controlling the Arameans and Israel did not diminish. Shalamaneser IV (811-801 B.C.E.) continued the Assyrian expansion towards the Northern Levant. He received tribute from Ḫadiyāni, the Damascene, which included his own daughter with her extensive dowry (*COS* 2003: 284). Shalamaneser says he subdued the lands of Tyre, Sidon, Israel, Edom, and Philistia, imposing taxes and tribute on them (*COS* 2003: 276).

In this context, it is unlikely that Israel or the Arameans represented a serious threat for the Moabite conquest of the Reubenite territory. On the other hand, what we know from the Bible and the Assyrian sources is that Israel lost dominance of the region, and Moab probably was allowed to retain control of the Reubenite territory. Against this argument, the book of Chronicles (2 Chr 26:10) seems to indicate that Uzziah/Azariah (767-740/739 B.C.E.) controlled the Madaba plains,[16] but the meaning of this passage is debatable (Hudon 2016: 55). During the time of Tiglath-Pileser III (744-727 B.C.E), Salamanu of Moab, Jehoahaz of Judah, and Kaush-malaku of Edom paid tribute consisting of precious minerals, textiles, horses, and other precious objects (*ANE* 2011: 264). Another document also includes Menahem of Israel (Tadmor and Yamada 2011: 46).

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light of the Assyrian expansionist conquests and Mesha's reconstruction of some strategic border cities such as Madaba, Beṣer, and Nebo.

[16] On the debate is about whether the term *mishor* refers to the table land of Madaba or the Coastal (Philistine) Plain, cf. Hudon 2016: 55.

After the fall of Samaria in 722/721 B.C.E., Moab was free to expand its influence northward. During the time of Sennacherib, King Chemosh-nadbi (Kemoš-Nadab) of Moab submitted himself peacefully to Assyria, paying tribute and kissing the king's feet while Hezekiah was overwhelmed by his splendor and was forced to send his daughters and precious gifts (*COS* 2003: 303). It is also interesting to note that the annual tribute of Moab was one mina of gold, while Judah had to pay ten minas of silver (Harper 1892: 6.683; Pfeiffer 1928: 185); apparently the Moabites were able to get a better deal than Judah. It is clear that under Sennacherib, Judah, Moab, Ammon and Edom faced fierce military and economic pressure.[17] Years later, when the power shifted from Assyria to Babylon, this pressure continued.[18]

Mesha's Revolt

Dating Mesha's Revolt has been the subject of much debate by several scholars (Bennett 1911: 19; Bonder 1971: 85; Dearman 1989a: 159-64), and this fact shows the difficulties of synchronizing the 40 years of Omri's oppression with the years given in the Bible from Omri to

[17] Sennacherib's Annals, in the Oriental Institute Prism Inscription, Column 2:55-57 notes that he imposed tribute on Kammusu-nabdi, the Moabite, Budu-ilu, the Ammonite, and Malik-rammu, the Edomite (Luckenbill 1924: 30).

[18] Josephus (*Ant.* 10.9.7) mentioned that in the twenty-third year of Nabuchadnezzar's reign, he subjugated the kingdoms of Moab, Ammon and Egypt. Tylson (2013) argues that Josephus' accounts rely on Jeremiah; therefore we cannot use it as an independent source. However, Tylson (2013) himself provides other evidence such as the Nabonidus's rock-cut inscription at as-Sila‘ as a better witness of what happened during the Babylonian raid and conquest. Crowell (2007) mentions several other texts that confirm the idea of Babylonian influence in the land of Edom as part of a sociopolitical strategy for controlling the trade routes coming out of southern Arabia. In addition, seal impressions from Tall al-‘Umayri seem to indicate that the kingdom of Ammon was transformed into a province during the Neo-Babylonian rule (Groot 2009b: 167; Herr 1999: 233). However, it is not clear as to what extent this political change is reflected in the archaeological record.

Ahab's death.[19] For instance, after analyzing the Mesha Stele, Harper (1896: 64) concludes that Mesha's Revolt happened in the middle of Ahab's reign (874/73-853 B.C.E.), not after his death as the book of Kings seems to state. Similarly, W. H. Bennett (1911: 19) asserts that even if we assume that the oppression of Omri was his very first act, we can only count twenty-three years between these two events[20] (12 years of Omri plus half the reign of his son Ahab, which is 11 years = 23 years). On the other hand, Dearman (1989a: 164) interprets the alleged forty years of the revolt as merely a round or symbolic number. These observations point to the need for synchronization between the biblical record and Mesha's inscription. Finding a comprehensive explanation of this so-called "discrepancy" is beyond the scope of this research, but a tentative answer will supply a fair approximation for the purposes of our investigation and its chronological framework.

According to Thiele's chronology, Omri reigned between 885/84 B.C.E and 874/873 B.C.E. (Thiele 1951: 65; 1983: 88). He ruled half of the northern kingdom from Tirza during the first part of his reign (885-880 B.C.E) while Tibni ruled for the other half. Omri's solo reign

[19] Bonder (Bonder 1971: 19) summarizes the attempts to reconcile this apparent discrepancy by suggesting that: 1) The Book of Kings refers to the political start of the revolt, while Mesha refers to the commencement of hostilities; 2) the Book of Kings points to the end of the revolt, while Mesha points to the beginning; and 3) the revolts started in the first decade of Omri and finished about 40 years later, after Ahab's death.

[20] Bennett (1911: 21) argues that the numbers of years given in the Bible for Omri's reign is inaccurate and that a longer reign—probably as long as twenty five years—corresponds better with the Assyrian impression of Omri as the originator of the northern kingdom of Israel. It seems that Omri's instrumental role in the reconfiguration and geopolitical positioning of northern Israel is probably the main reason why he is mentioned in the Assyrian documents as a visible political figure in the international arena. Therefore, the Assyrian references should not be taken as the historical context on the origin of the Northern Kingdom, but rather as a sociopolitical perception. The phrase "house of David" from both the Tel Dan Stele and the Mesha Stele (Line 31) (Lemaire 1994) provides a wider context for understanding the historical roots of the Northern Kingdom as a branch of the original United Monarchy.

(880-874 B.C.E.) occurred after Tibni's death (880 B.C.E.). In accordance with 2 Kings 1:1, Mesha's Rebellion happened after Ahab's death. More details given in 2 Kgs 3:4 narrow down the timeframe of the event to the reigns of Joram (852-841 B.C.E.) and Jehoshaphat (872/871-848 B.C.E.). Therefore, it seems that the book of Kings dates Mesha's revolt to some point between these two reigns. This intersection occurred during the co-regency of Jehoran, Jehoshaphat's son. If Jehoran ruled as regent from 853 B.C.E. until his father's death in 848 B.C.E. (Thiele 1951: 65, 67; 1983: 98), then we can conclude that Mesha's Revolt could have happened during the overlap of Joram's reign and the last years of Jehoshaphat during the coregency with his son Jehoran, all of which lead us to the years 852-848 B.C.E.

Thiele (1951: 63; 1983: 83) noticed that even if Omri's solo reign began in 880 B.C.E., he actually ruled as co-regent from 885 B.C.E., the twenty-seven year reign of Asa (cf. 1 Kgs 16:15-16). His accession to the throne occurred after the death of Tibni, his political enemy (1 Kgs 16:22), in the thirty-first year of Asa (1 Kgs 16:23). In the context of the political difficulties of Omri during the time of Tibni, it seems unfeasible that he would begin to oppress Moab before 880 B.C.E. A historical parallel for this complex political situation is the expansionist military campaigns of David into Philistine territory (2 Sam 5:17-25) and Transjordan (2 Sam 8:1-14) that took place after the house of Saul no longer represented a political threat for him and he was acknowledged as the sole ruler (2 Sam 5:1-5,17). However, given the magnitude of Omri's personality and the impact of his politics on the future of Israel, such as his initial investment in Samaria, the definitive capital of the northern kingdom, we cannot completely rule out the possibility that he began some military campaigns against Moab even before he was confirmed as the sole ruler of northern Israel. This possibility also resembles some of David's early incursions into several towns and villages (1 Sam 23:5; 27:8-9). Mesha might have included these initial military actions as part of the forty years.

Summarizing what we have learned from the biblical record, Moab's oppression could have happened between the first year of Omri (885/84 B.C.E.) and the last year of the Jehoran's coregency (852-848 B.C.E). The maximum extent of these years is thirty-seven, which is close to the forty years identified in the Mesha stele. However, as other scholars like Bonder (1971: 85) have noted, Mesha and the Bible might refer to different points in the revolt. Are they referring to the beginning of the revolt or the end? and also which one is refers to the beginning and which one to the end? Before I make any attempt to answer these questions, I will briefly review some of the content of what Mesha recorded in his stele.[21]

First, we know that Omri is identified beyond doubt: "Omri, king of Israel of Israel. And he oppressed Moab many days" (my own translation, lines 4,5). The word used here for oppression comes from the root *ʿānāh*, the meaning of which is in the range of affliction, depression, and oppression (Gesenius and Tregelles 2003b). The same root is used in the description of the Israelites' slavery in Egypt (Gen 15:13; Exod 1:11; 10:3) and can refer to a broad spectrum of meanings, including relational mistreatment (Gen 16:6), political decline (1 Kgs 11:39); social injustice (Lev 16:29), sexual abuse (Gen 34:2; Judg 19:24; 2 Sam 13:22), or emotional humility (Lev 16:31). Therefore, Mesha's Stele could be referring to any kind of political humiliation, military invasion or total subjugation.

[21] Since Ganneau, several translations of the Mesha inscription have been made (Aḥituv 2008; Clermont-Ganneau 1870; Compston 1919; DeCosta 1871; Harper 1896). For this discussion, I have translated some portions of the text based on several pictures of Mesha's stele and the published reconstructions of the text made by Aḥituv, Clermont-Ganneau, Compston, DeCosta, and Harper.

In line six we read about the continuation of this kind of subjugation policy: “his son replaced him, and he also said ‘I will oppress Moab.’ In my days he said thus” (my own translation, line 6). It is also important to notice that Mesha witnessed the continuation of this policy in the time of Ahab, Omri’s son. Thiele (1951: 205) dates Ahab’s reign between 874/73 B.C.E. and 853 B.C.E. Harper (1896: 64) states that based on Mesha’s Stele, this rebellion occurred in the middle of Ahab’s reign. However, Mesha does not state that his rebellion started in the days of Omri’s successor, but that he witnessed Omri’s oppression also in the days of Ahab. The reference to the end of the oppression is found in line 7.

Now it is important to distinguish between “his son” in line 6 and “his son” in line 7. While line 6 provides specific details of the identity of “his son” as the one who replaced him; “his son” in line 7 could be understood to refer to any descendent or all descendants of Omri (Bonder 1971: 84). The text says: “and Omri possessed [all] the la[nd] of M^{e}hēd^{e}bā’ and established himself on it in his days and half of the days of his son, forty years” (parts of lines 7 and 8). Independent of how we interpret the phrase “half of the days of his son/son,”[22] we are given a number upon which we are bound to make our calculations and that is forty years. Also, it is important to note that at no point in the Mesha’ Stele do we find an explicit reference to the name of the Israelite king against whom he rebelled. In line 6, Mesha records that he witnessed the continuation of the oppression in the days of Omri’s successor, namely Ahab. In line 7, Mesha explains that the maximum extent of this oppression is 40 years, which happens in the “half of the days” of Omri’s son, whoever this person is.

[22] Bonder (1971) discusses several options for interpreting this phrase, which include: a) that it refers to half of the days of Ahab as being “his son”; b) that it refers to half of the days of any descendant in Omri’s lineage; and c) that it refers to the sum of years of all descendants in Omri’s lineage. In any case, we must limit our calculation to the total of years given in the text.

Before closing this argument, it is important to consider that the events mentioned on the Mesha Stele seem to refer to more than one point in history.[23] For instance, DeCosta (1871: 16) distinguishes at least three main events: (1) Mesha's wars against Omri; (2) public works undertaken by Mesha; and (3) the conquest of Horonaim. In addition, it is interesting to note that Mesha records a list of towns under a reconstruction program, while he expands his territory and pushes Israel away. This list seems to indicate a series of events more than a specific point in history (cf. Harrison and Barlow 2005: 183). Another clue from Mesha's inscription that supports this view is the mention of the construction of Jahaz while Mesha's rebellion was taking place: "And the king of Israel built Jahaz and was dwelling in it while he was fighting with me…" (my own translation, line 18,19). It is likely that this line does not refer to a particular point in history, but rather to a series of events including the construction of the city, the royal visit or dwelling, and the war.

Reading Mesha's expansionist plan and following Lipiński's (2006: 336-51) geographical identifications of the several cities referred to on the Moabite Stone, one notices an interesting pattern in the order of the cities mentioned there. It seems that the cities are listed, moving from north to south, south to north, and north to south again. This order creates the impression of military troops expanding Moabite territory northward and southward. Also, it seems that the sites mentioned could be grouped into two sets: sites located between Wadi al-

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[23] The Mesha Inscription seems to follow a warfare cycle associated with the Hebrew concept of *ḥerem* in a holy war (Schade 2017: 158). This cycle is visible in its literary structure: I took, I killed, I devoted to Kemosh (MI, lines 10-13). This may imply that the Mesha Inscription is a collection of accounts of wars fought with the help of Kemosh instead of a single war event. This observation is consistent with the Old Testament's descriptions of Divine wars, such as in the case of Joshua (Josh 8-12).

Mujib and Wadi al-Wāla[24] for one group, and those located north to Wadi al-Wāla for the second group. The only exception to this geographical distribution is Hawronēn, which is probably in the Al-Karak area. This city could be considered an "extra" victory added to Mesha's campaign to recover the territory held by Judah since the time of David (lines 31 to 33).

In line 27, we notice a move from Bēth-Bāmōt to Bezer. Lipiński (2006) identifies Bēth-Bāmōt with al-Lahūn based on Eusebius' comments on the biblical Bāmôt[25] (Num 21:19), which he locates in the Arnon area.[26] The next city mentioned is Bezer. According to the Bible, Bezer is located in Reubenite territory (Deut 4:43), and is described as being in the *bāmmidbār* "wilderness" in the land of the *mîšōr* "plateau" of the Reubenites. This description fits with the fertile highland plains containing and extending east of the modern town of Madaba. Tell Jalul[27] is in this neighborhood and is a likely candidate for the Levitical city of Bezer (Dearman 1989b) mentioned on the Moabite Stone (Lipiński 2006: 327). If this is the case, Bezer constituted the most northerly post after Mesha's revolt. Another possibility is to identify this place as Hisban.[28]

[24] Probably the closest city to that border is Jahaz. The identification of Jahaz has been debated but several scholars agree that Ḫirbet el-Mudēyine et-Temed is a good candidate (Dearman 1984; Finkelstein and Lipschits 2010: 32), which has yielded contains Iron Age II pottery and inscriptions with Moabite writing (Daviau 2006: 28).

[25] Dever (1990: 133) comments that the expression Bēth-Bāmōt (house of high place) is enigmatic and probably refers to a sort of structure on top of the bāmāh.

[26] MacDonald argues that the biblical Arnon probably designates more than the main branch of Wadi al-Mujib (MacDonald 2000: 74).

[27] Or *Ǧalūl* in German.

[28] The excavations done at Hisban did not produce Late Bronze material corresponding to the time of the conquest. One option is that the name has migrated there from another place, which is something that could possibly have happened in the context of the ANE. One candidate for the Amorite Hisban is Tell Jalul (Geraty 1992: 182; Younker et al. 1993). Currently, Gregor (2017) supports this identification mainly because of the presence of Late Bronze pottery at Jalul (Younker 2007: 134), which is expected to be found at biblical Hisban. He also prefers to locate Bezer at Umm al Amad for one major reason: this place is closer to the desert than Jalul.

To summarize: Mesha's expansionist project seems to have happened at more than one point in history. Mesha might have taken more than two or three campaigns to recover and conquer the territories that he mentions. Also, it is likely that the reconstruction of several cities in the stele was part of a long-term project and not an isolated point in history. This fact seems to correspond with what is depicted in the Bible about how this rebellion happened.

However, biblical texts about Bezer offer a colorful explanation of its position. They mention that the city is located in the *bammidbār* "desert" in the *hammîšōr* "tableland" (Deut 4:43), in front of Jericho across the Jordan river (Josh 20:8). In addition, this city is surrounded by *migĕrāšehā "pasture land"* (Josh 21:36). In this context, the translation "desert" is misleading, especially because in other places (Josh 18:12, Ps 65:12-13, Jer 23:10) it is evident that this word does not refers only to an uninhabited land, but also refers to "tracts of land, used for the pasturage of flocks and herds" (Brown, Driver, and Briggs 1977). This wide spectrum of the meaning of this word fits better with the description of Bezer as being surrounded by pasture land. At this point, following the geographical descriptions of Bezer as in the texts above, Jalul could well be identified with Bezer as a city beyond the River Jordan, located in the tableland, surrounded by pastures even until today. It is also important to note that the site is too far from Hisban to be a good candidate for a name migration (Dearman 1997, cf. Deut 4:46).

A second major observation of Gregor (2017) is that in accordance with Mesha's Stele the city was in ruins (Line 27 and 28) before his conquest. Apparently, this would not fit with the archaeological remains of Jalul which seems to indicate continuous occupation between the 10th and 6th centuries B.C.E. However, it is not clear if Mesha intended to describe the condition of the city before his conquest or if he wanted to highlight his overwhelming victory by bragging about how he destroyed the conquered cities and built them again. Evidence to support this notion is the incomplete first sentence of line 28, which seems to connect the damaged condition of Bezer with Mesha's army coming from Dibon as if he meant to highlight that Jalul was in ruins because of his conquest and not as a result of abandonment. The fact that Mesha continuously repeat "I built" in other lines of his stele suggests that the document's main intention is that of providing a magnified description of Mesha's actions. In addition, the extent of archaeological remains of a tribal kingdom could be less than expected (LaBianca and Younker 1995).

At this moment there is no conclusive evidence to rule out the possibility of Jalul as Bezer. After analyzing this probability, Paul Ray (2017) concludes that the site seems to have reasonable evidence for some of the features expected to be found in a Levitical city, although the historical scenarios that correspond with archaeological evidence are still circumstantial at best. Perhaps, as I analyzed some of what seems to be Moabite pottery, our understanding of this historical connection can be enhanced.

The Bible mentions the beginning of the revolt started after Ahab's death (2 Kgs 3:5) but that it continued during Joram's reign (2 Kgs 3:6). It is important to highlight that though Ahaziah's reign fell in between these two reigns, it is not even mentioned here. In other words, even when it seems that the Bible records Mesha's Rebellion as one event, it could in fact refer to a process, or series of events, called "Mesha's rebellion" that started right after Ahab's death but continued during Joram's reign. Even more interesting is to note that the event recorded in 2 Kings 3 does not portray a victory either for Moab or for Israel. Certainly, the text reflects Moab's attempt to rebel against Israel, but it does not record its success. It seems that the series of events that led to this rebellion started as early as during the time of King Jehoshaphat (2 Chr 20:1).

In conclusion, both the Bible and the Mesha Stele probably do not refer to a specific moment in history, but rather describe a series of closely connected events. From the biblical record we learned that Mesha's initial attempt to rebel against Israel was not counted as a victory and probably extended from after Ahab's death to the last days of Jehoshaphat (see above), or ca. 852-848 B.C.E. From the Mesha's inscription we learn that the last days of the oppression included military campaigns in the north, the reconstruction of several cities, and the recovery of Horonaim in the south. If taken literally, the forty years starting from Omri's first year (885/884 B.C.E.) takes us to 845 B.C.E. which is close to my calculation from the biblical record (852-848 B.C.E.), and this seems to indicate that Mesha's "forty years" are a round number that could have also included Mesha's reconstruction program.

CHAPTER III

IRON AGE II ASSEMBLAGE AT JALUL

The assemblage of Iron Age II pottery at Tall Jalul is large and impossible to analyze fully within the limits of this research. Thus, a more reasonable strategy to understand the development of Iron Age II pottery is therefore to select well stratified areas with a significant amounts of pottery where the connections between the ceramics and historical developments at the site seem to be strong (for details regarding methodology of typological analysis see chapter 2, under the section "Building an Approach for Typological Comparative Analysis"). Field G appears to provide such conditions. As it is detailed below, Field G produced a room full of Iron Age II pottery with more than 300 pieces (and still counting) in the same locus; in a well stratified context. Some of this pottery appears to be Moabite, which may provide some connections with the accounts contained in the Mesha Stele.[29]

Such an unusual discovery provides a remarkable opportunity to verify the development of Iron Age II Age pottery at the site. In regards to its stratigraphy, it is important to clarify that a

[29] The Mesha stele, line twenty-seven, mentions Bezer as one of the cities built by Mesha. The book of Deuteronomy locates Bezer as being in the *bāmmidbār,* the "wilderness" in the land of the *mîšōr* "plateau" of the Reubenites (Deut 4:43). This reference seems to describe the fertile highland plains extending east of the modern town of Madaba. Tall Jalul, is the largest tell site on the central Jordan plateau (Younker, Gane, and Al-Shqour 2011: 58), and was occupied during Iron Age II. Also, it seems that the site has produced a number of Moabite ceramics, which might be connected historically, with Mesha's revolt. It seems feasible that this site should be identified with Bezer (Lipiński 2006: 327). If this is the case, then Bezer constitutes the most northerly Moabite after the Mesha revolt.

complete analysis of Field G is in the subject of another research project being carried on by Abelardo Rivas in his dissertation entitled "A Comparative Study of the Architectural Remains, Material Culture and the Chronological and Historical Context of Field 'G' at Tall Jalul" (Rivas forthcoming). So far, Gregor (Gregor et al. 2011; cf. Gregor and Gregor 2009; 2010) has identified three main phases in the field, which seem to be the basis for Rivas' stratigraphic analysis. Both, Rivas and Gregor provide the main stratigraphic structure for this dissertation.

Process for Analyzing Pottery

Elements of Analysis

The ceramic assemblage in this chapter will be analyzed using a descriptive approach.[30] It includes color of the ware, size of the sherd, profile, degree of similarity among comparable

[30] Dever (Dever 1970) discussed some of the flaws and presumptions of ceramic typology, one of them being the idea that the potter is somehow bound to a basic "ideal form" or at least to a general theme called "prototype". Since this approach seems to be deterministic, he attempts to give a better explanation to pottery development by introducing the concept of "hybrid forms"—the fusion of two or more different traditions that create a new type of pottery. He sees this phenomenon as a harbinger of a new type. His explanation as to how new types of pottery are introduced redirects the attention from a deterministic typology to the processes involved in the creation of new forms. However, it is important to acknowledge that there is some kind of utilitarian determinism. As the principle of an analogous pottery type establishes a particular form that may mirror another of a different type because of simple analogous use, it could differ in its details (Colton 1943). However, a typological study needs to be flexible enough to admit variations that move beyond the strict limits of a "ideal form." An example of the importance of a flexible system is Watkins' (2009) study of Fremont ceramics. He observed that typologies represent arbitrary concepts imposed on material objects, and they could restrict the analysis of objective realities. He suggests a model opened to a more descriptive analysis following a type-series-ware hierarchy. A strength of this model is its ability to introduce new types into the data instead of being restricted by them. Culbert and Rands (2007) point out a similar situation in their analysis of Maya ceramics, and advocate for multiple systems of classification. An additional and particular problem of typological analysis in Jordan is the large percentage of sherds in comparison with whole forms. As Orton (Tyes and Vince 2010: 77) pointed out, the problem of applying a particular typology of a vessel is greater when only a fragment of that form is available. This is the case of Jalul's pottery, which consists mainly of incomplete forms. In view of the observations above, it seems important to make accurate

types and subtypes, and weight of the evidence.[31] After assessing the main characteristics of the ceramics, a second step will consist of searching for parallels at other sites. Such comparison includes a similar set of the elements mentioned before, when it is possible, considering that each excavation report is slightly different in how the data is published and the type of information that is made available. In addition, elements such as stratigraphy and continuity/discontinuity analysis are also discussed.

Creation of the Plates

The process for producing drawings of ceramic profiles includes: a) creation of 3D models using a laser scanner; b) normalization of files using Meshlab, c) creation of drawings using a definition[32] called **Smart Pottery Creator**[33] written in Rhinoceros-Grasshopper (Orellana forthcoming), and d) perfecting and editing the drawings in Illustrator-Photoshop.

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descriptions of the sherds using more precise categories that work with different systems of analysis instead of imposing conventional typologies on them.

[31] In some cases where the sherds recovered are too small to determine the approximate size of the vessel and the correct stance to produce a sound profile, but is recorded both in the text and in the tables. In addition, each sherd is measured to determine its size as a percentage of the entire vessel. Therefore, if a sherd is noted as being 30 percent in this category, it means that it represents only a 30 percent of the whole form. This notation is important for providing a tool to assess the accuracy of the descriptions of the pottery.

[32] This is a technical name of software developed in the Grasshopper-Rhinoceros platform.

[33] Since Karasik and Smilansky (2008) developed a method using 3D scanning technology for pottery analysis, subsequent studies (Karasik and Smilansky 2011; Smith et al. 2014; Zapassky, Finkelstein, and Benenson 2006) have confirmed the potential of this technology in the field of ceramics. This advance facilitated other types of mathematical analysis that are being integrated as part of the process of seriation and typological classification (Wilczek et al. 2014). One software that promises to help with this type of work is Rhinoceros (Zapassky, Finkelstein, and Benenson 2006), an engineering tool specialized in design, that works in conjunction with Grasshoper 3D to execute complex geometric operations. Most of the

Taxonomy of Rims

Since the terminology for describing rims in the MPP/Hesban volumes is foundational for this dissertation, it is used as main reference. However, this terminology has not been designed for database analysis and therefore is impossible to compute.[34] This situation creates a gap that prevents the use of statistical models and future possible application of mathematical analysis. An earlier effort in the Madaba Plain Projects to provide a consistent taxonomy of classification has been done by Hendrix and others (Hendrix, Drey, and Storfjell 1997). Although their work attempts to be consistent, some overlapping concepts make it difficult to catalog and classify rims properly. An example of their imprecise definitions are the concepts thickened lip vs. thickened rim, everted/inverted rim vs. everted/inverted inflection, pendant rim vs. out-curving inflection, simple rim vs. straight vertical inflection, and offset rim vs. bi-angular. The discovery of this inconsistency became evident after applying this system to more than 200 rims belonging to Square G4, Locus 41. Therefore, I adapted and reformulated this system in order to create a consistent taxonomy for labeling rims that follows the Madaba Plain Projects tradition. It is important to notice that this attempt only addresses the description of rims, as they are the most abundant ceramic remains of pottery found at Tall Jalul.[35]

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plates contained in this dissertation were created by a definition called **Smart Plate Creator** (Orellana forthcoming) written in Grasshoper 3D.

[34] An example of this is the description of the rim of a jar as "Inward stance, bulbous, triangular" (Herr 2012: 111, fig. 2.26.3). Other jars that could be have the same description are instead called instead "sloping neck, exterior thickened" (Herr 2012: 119, fig. 2.28.15-17). In both cases, their characterization is accurate as a verbal depiction, but not consistent for building a database. The labels "inward stance" and "sloping neck" may refer to the same characteristic, while "exteriorly thickened" is less precise than "bulbous, triangular" although they describe almost the same pattern.

[35] Because of the fact that a large number of ceramics at Tall Jalul—and Transjordan in general—consist of partial remains of vessels, in most cases it is not possible to apply standard

Table 1 uses four concepts: shape, lip profile, rim inflection, and descriptor. While the first three concepts have been used previously in several publications,[36] the descriptor defines the stylistic particularities of a rim, such as having a ridge, being thickened, folded, etc. In this sense, this concept is different than the designation "type of rim" in Hendrix, Drey, and Storjell (1997: 12-13), which seems to refer also to the inflections of a rim. By introducing this concept, it is possible to add other stylistic observations without compromising the previous concepts.

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mathematical formulas for pottery classification such as *Aperture Index* (AI) and *Vessel Index* (VI), both of which are applicable only to whole forms (Choi 2016: 4).

[36] For instance, (2005: 214) makes a distinction between the two concepts, but also acknowledges the difficulty of differentiating between the two of them in some cases. In practical terms, the lip is the margin of the rim, thus part of it. Another way to look at both concepts is by describing its location on the vessel, the lip as the upper end and the rim as what goes from the first upper inflection point to the end point (Hendrix, Drey, and Storfjell 1997: 11; Rice 2005: 218). One example of differentiation between lip and rim in the Hesban volumes is a jug (Herr 2012, fig. 3.22.26) whose everted rim has a rounded lip.

Shape Abrev.	Shape Name	Lip Abrev.	Lip Profiles	Rim Abrev.	Rim Inflections	Descriptor Abrev.	Descriptor
Bo	Bowl	A	Angular	Ae	Angular - Everted	F	Doubled - Folded
Ba	Basin	F	Flattened	Ai	Angular - Inverted	Ho	Doubled - Hooked
CP	Cooking Pot	R	Rounded	Be	Bi-angular - Everted	P	Pinched - Pinched
Ja	Jar	S	Squared	Bi	Bi-angular - Inverted	Q	Pinched - Quatrefoil
Ju	Jug	T	Thinned	Bs	Bi-angular - Straight	Tr	Pinched - Trefoil
JGT	Juglet	Ri	Ridged	Me	Multiangular - Everted	Te	Thickened - External
K	Krater	G	Grooved	Mi	Multiangular - Inverted	Ts	Thickened - Symmetrical
L	Lamp	X	Undefined	Ms	Multiangular - Straight	Ti	Thickened - Internal
Mor	Mortar			Ci	Curved - Incurving	R1	Ridged - One Ridge
Pith	Pithoi			Co	Curved - Outcurving	R2	Ridged - Two Ridge
Pl	Plate			Cs	Curved - Straight	R3	Ridged - Three Ridge
Plr	Platter			Si	Straight - Sloping in	Rm	Ridged - Multiple
HMK	Hole-mouth krater			So	Straight - Sloping out	G1	One Groove
StorJa	Storage Jar			Sv	Straight - Vertical	G2	Two Groove
CRJ	Collard Rim Jar			X	Undefined	G3	Groove
Fish Pl	Fish Plate			Fi	Flattened - Inverted	S	Simple
Tri Bo	Tripod Bowl			Fe	Flattened - Everted	Ha	Hammerhead
bods	Body Sherds					X	Undefined
U	Unidentified						
Ch	Chalice						
HMJ	Hole-mouth Jar						
Cup	Cup/Mug						
PF	Pilgrim Flask						
Bs	Base						
Fl	Flask						
Hn	Handle						
Sd	Stand						

Table 1. Abbreviations for rim descriptions.

These four concepts for defining a rim could also function together as a unique combination for a particular type of vessel. For instance, by using the categories in the Table 1, above, we can say that the bowl below: a) has a rounded (lip), b) is angular-everted (rim inflection), and c) simple (descriptor). By connecting the respective abbreviations this type of vessel, it is labeled as BoRAeS (cf. Fig. 1). If this vessel were to appear as the first of this type in this dissertation, the number 1 would be added at the beginning.

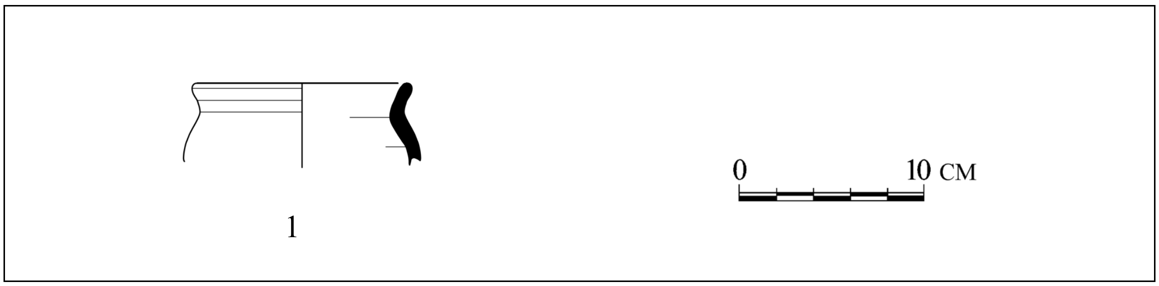


Figure 1. Carinated simple bowl (1BoRAeS).

Table 2 illustrates how to parse the label 1BoRAeS that belongs to the vessel above. It is important to notice that this label will appear together with the conventional terminology used in MPP/Hesban volumes. As an example, the label "carinated simple" given to this type of bowl by Herr (Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.10,11,12,13,14) is maintained in the rim description, while the label 1BoRAeS will appears in parenthesis.

Order	Type	Lip Profile	Rim Inflection	Descriptor
1	Bo	R	Ae	S

Table 2. Parsing of rim labels.

Measurement of Specific Typological Characteristics

Stance

The stance (tilt angle) of each rim is obtained by comparing the vector between the top of the lip and the first upper inflection point of the rim with the horizontal plane. The measurement of the angle of the rim is crucial to determine its inflection. The following ranges classify the rim into seven categories (see fig. 2 below): (1) Flattened inverted (0 degrees), (2) Inverted, in-curved, or inward-sloping (1-89 degrees), (3) Straight (90 degrees), (4) Everted, out-curved, outward-sloping (91-179 degrees), (5) Flattened everted (180 degrees), (6) Exterior Folded (181-225 degrees), (7) Hooked (226-315 degrees), (8) Interior Folded (316-359 degrees). This classification rests on an arbitrary division of a 360 degree-angle into equal components of 90 degrees each, with additional subdivision of 45 degrees for the lower part. It is also important to highlight that the language for naming each category has been already used in archaeological reports, but with imprecise mathematical definition (Fig. 2).

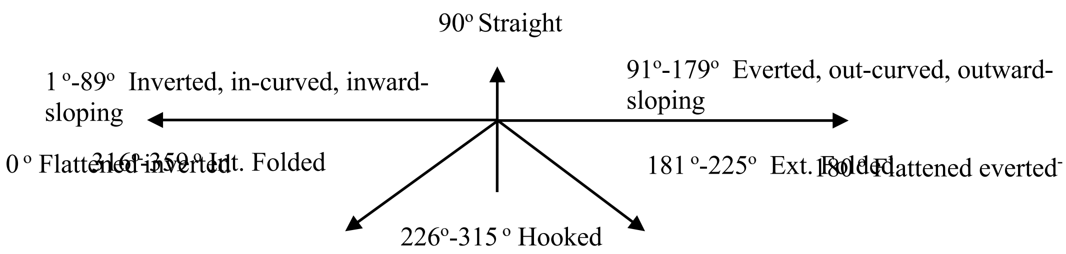


Figure 2. Stance types

The following diagram (Fig. 3) explains how to classify a rim based on the categories above. In some cases, finding the first inflection point can be difficult, especially with curving rims. However, as verbal description, it is accurate enough to use the most visible inflection point below the lip. The figure below illustrates how to handle some common situations.

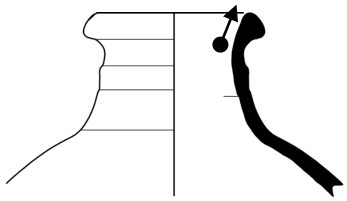
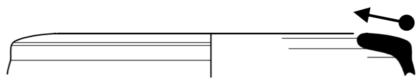
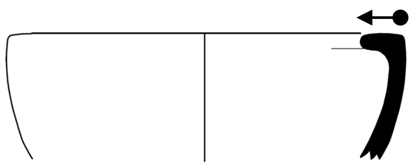
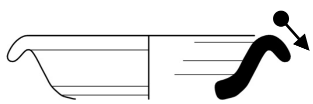
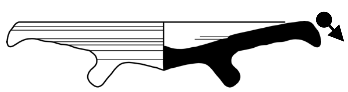
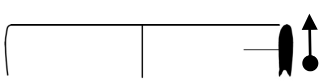
Case	Measurement
	**Case 1.** The vector from the first inflection point to the lip is at 119 degrees in relation to the horizontal plane. This is an outward-sloping rim.
	**Case 2.** The vector from the first inflection point to the lip is in 12 degrees in relation to the horizontal plane. This is an inverted rim.
	**Case 3.** This rim is 0 degrees in relation to the horizontal plane. This is flattened inverted rim.
	**Case 4.** The vector from lip to the first inflection point is 228 degrees. This rim is hooked.
	**Case 5.** The vector from lip to the first inflection point is 222 degrees. This rim is folded.
	**Case 6.** There is no visible inflection point and the only available vector is 90 degrees. This is a straight rim.

Figure 3. Stance samples illustration.

Ware Thickness

The thickness of a rim is obtained by measuring the part of the vessel wall that is not thickened, and usually it is located about an inch below the lip. In some cases, where the ware flares, it is indicated as minimum and maximum thickness. However, in most cases only one measurement is needed (fig. 4).

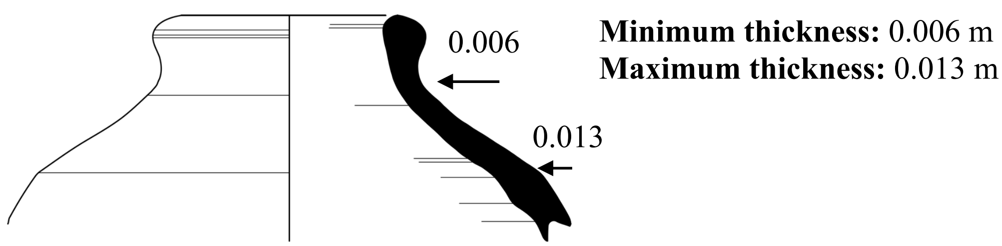


Figure 4. Ware thickness illustration.

Square G4

Brief Stratigraphic Description

There is a multiroom complex in Field G that consisting of four major sections (Rivas, forthcoming). Unfortunately, great part of the Southern Section has been destroyed by the construction of a channel. Because of the destruction of the Southern section it is not possible to have a precise layout of the whole complex.

Field G was first opened in 2007, and the excavations continued through the 2009-2011 seasons (Gregor and Gregor 2009; 2010: 493; Gane, Younker, and Ray 2010: 167). The entire field is made up of a pillared building with five rooms and part of a water channel system that was discovered beside the city wall. Room 5 better is known as “pottery cache room” because of the large amount of pottery found inside it (Gregor et al. 2011: 356). This room, full of pottery, and the courtyard room next to it are located in the Square 4 (cf. Fig. 5).

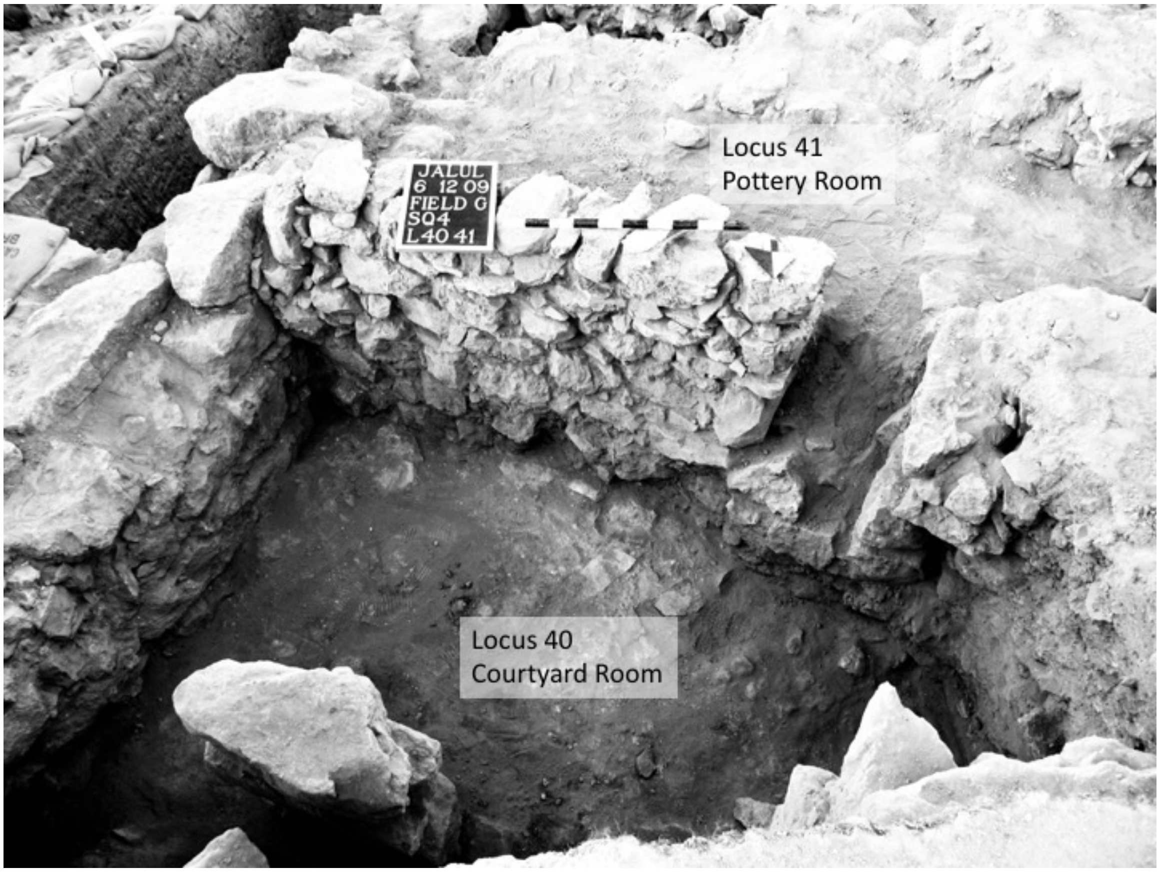


Figure 5. Square G4: Locus 40 and Locus 41.

Square G4 was first dug during summer 2007. The floor of the Courtyard room was found in 2009, Locus G4:39. The color of the soil is red (10R 4/6), and it contained some nari pockets, brick material, and ash pockets. This locus and the following Locus 40 are described in excavation notes as beaten earth floors. The next locus in that room is Locus 44, which was dug as a probe and contains Early Iron Age pottery.

The entrance to the Pottery Cache Room became evident in Locus 24 along with its surrounding walls. The soil color in this room changed to yellowish brown (10YR5/4) in Locus

41, with some ash pockets found in the Northwest corner. Locus 41 seems to be rather thick.[37] Besides the large number of ceramics, other finds include a number of tabun fragments, three tesserae, a stone sling, four small grinders, and an unidentified clay object. The next locus (42) has the same color of soil, with Iron Age II pottery as the latest reading (cf. Table 3, below).

Locus	Location	Top	Bottom	Pottery	Locus Type	Stratigraphy Notes
24	13	807.38	807.25	LIr2	Earth Locus	Under 23, over 25, seals against wall SE?/N/W
24	29	807.4	807.25	LIr2	Earth Locus	Under 23, over 25, seals against wall SE?/N/W
24	11	807.42	807.15	LIr2	Earth Locus	Under 23, over 25, seals against wall SE?/N/W
24	7	807.94	807.25	LIr2	Earth Locus	Under 23, over 25, seals against wall SE?/N/W
25	11	807.15	807.14	LIr2	Earth Locus	Under 24, over 26
25	7	807.25	807.10	LIr2	Earth Locus	Under 24, over 26
25	13	807.25	807.10	LIr2	Earth Locus	Under 24, over 26
25	29	807.25	807.14	LIr2	Earth Locus	Under 24, over 26
26	13	807.06	807.02	Ir2, LIr2	Earth Locus	Under 24, over 27
26	7	807.1	807.03	Ir2, LIr2	Earth Locus	Under 24, over 27
26	11	807.14	807.02	Ir2, LIr2	Earth Locus	Under 24, over 27
26	29	807.14	806.96	Ir2, LIr2	Earth Locus	Under 24, over 27
27	29	806.86	806.83	LIr2, Ir	Earth Locus	Under 26, over 28, seal against wall SN/WE
27	11	807.02	806.84	LIr2, Ir	Earth Locus	Under 26, over 28, seal against wall SN/WE

Table 3. Field G, Loci 24-44.

[37] The excavations notes provide only one measurement of the elevation for this locus, which is 806.91 for the top and 805.91 for the bottom. This is a 1.0 m difference. After analyzing the available pictures, it seems unlikely that this locus was that thick. However, given the amount of pottery obtained from this room and the top elevation of Locus 42 (806.13), it seems that this locus was at most 0.78 m (806.91 - 806.13). thick, which fits with the photographic material.

Locus	Location	Top	Bottom	Pottery	Locus Type	Stratigraphy Notes
27	7	807.03	806.81	LIr2, Ir	Earth Locus	Under 26, over 28, seal against wall SN/WE
27	13	807.06	806.77	LIr2, Ir	Earth Locus	Under 26, over 28, seal against wall SN/WE
28	13	806.77	806.09	Ir2	Earth Locus	Seal against wall SE; pillar EN
28	7	806.81	806.71	Ir2	Earth Locus	Seal against wall SE; pillar EN
28	19	806.83	806.58	Ir2	Earth Locus	Seal against wall SE; pillar EN
28	11	806.84	806.58	Ir2	Earth Locus	Seal against wall SE; pillar EN
29	11	806.58		LIr2, Ir	Earth Locus	Seals against wall SE; pillar N
29	29	806.58		LIr2, Ir	Earth Locus	Seals against wall SE; pillar N
29	7	806.71		LIr2, Ir	Earth Locus	Seals against wall SE; pillar N
29	13	806.89		LIr2, Ir	Earth Locus	Seals against wall SE; pillar N
30	27	807.27	806.26	Ir 2	Earth Locus	Seals against wall W
31	29	806.26		Ir1	Earth Locus	Seals against wall W
32	28	806.72	806.91	Iron bods	Earth Locus	
33	8	808.34			Architectural	
34	23	806.86			Architectural	Under 24
34	11	807.37			Architectural	Under 24
35	10	805.88	805.68	Ir2, LIr2	Earth Locus	Seals against 34 wall; wall S; pillar N
35	22	805.89	805.39	Ir2, LIr2	Earth Locus	Seals against 34 wall; wall S; pillar N
35	13	806.38	806.18	Ir2, LIr2	Earth Locus	Seals against 34 wall; wall S; pillar N
36	24	806.88			Architectural	
36	12	807.27			Architectural	
37	10				Architectural	Cuts 24-29,35

Table 3, *continued*. Field G, Loci 24-44.

Locus	Location	Top	Bottom	Pottery	Locus Type	Stratigraphy Notes
38	10	805.68	805.48	Ir2	Earth Locus	
38	22	805.79	805.48	Ir2	Earth Locus	
38	13	806.18	806	Ir2	Earth Locus	
39	10	805.48	805.68		Earth Locus	Under 38, over 40, seals against wall SE; pillar N
39	22	805.48	805.39		Earth Locus	Under 38, over 40, seals against wall SE; pillar N
39	13	806	806.18		Earth Locus	Under 38, over 40, seals against wall SE; pillar N
40	22	805.39			Installation	Below 39, abuts 33,34,37
40	10	805.68			Installation	Below 39, abuts 33,34,37
40	13	806.18			Installation	Below 39, abuts 33,34,37
40	15		806.13		Installation	Below 39, abuts 33,34,37
40	20				Installation	Below 39, abuts 33,34,37
40	21				Installation	Below 39, abuts 33,34,37
40	27				Installation	Below 39, abuts 33,34,37
41	28	806.91	805.91		Earth Locus	Over 42
42	26	806.13	805.98	Ir2	Earth Locus	Under 41
43	25	807.16		Ir2	Earth Locus	
44	15	806.13	805.28	E Ir	Earth Locus	

Table 3, *continued*. Field G, Loci 24-44.

It is important to distinguish three distinct phases at this point in this square: Phase 3 (Iron IIA), Phase 2 (Iron IIB), and Phase 1 (Iron IIB-IIC) (Rivas forthcoming). The floor (Locus G4:40), in the courtyard room, seems to be the beginning of the first occupational phase in Field G. Below this floor (G4:44), the excavators identified Early Iron Age pottery. A comparison of the elevations of the earth layers from both rooms, helps to correlate the pottery found in their fills (Table 4).

Stratigraphy		Courtyard Room Locus	Courtyard Room Max Top	Courtyard Room Min Bottom	Pottery Room Locus	Pottery Room Max Top	Pottery Room Min Bottom
Phase 3	Fill. 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown). Brick material	26	807.14	806.96			
	Fill. 10 YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown). Ash (NW and SW)	27	807.06	806.81	32	806.72	806.91
	Fill. 10 YR 4/4 or 10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown)	28	806.84	806.09	41	806.91	805.91
	Fill. 10YR 4/3 (brown)	29	806.89	806.38			
Phase 2	Fill. 10R 4/6 (red). Ash pockets 0.3 m, mudbrick fragments, nari pockets.	35	806.38	805.39			
	Fill. Locus 38: 10R 4/6 (red)/Locus 42 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown). Nari pockets, brick material.	38	806.18	805.48	42	806.13	805.98
	Fill. 10R 4/6 (red). Nari pockets, brick material, ash pockets)	39	806	805.39			
	Floor. Earth and Stone. 75% quarried, 25 % reused.	40	806.18	806.13			
Phase 3	Fill. 10 YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown). Beaten earth.	44	806.13	805.28			

Table 4. Comparison of earth layers from the Pottery Room and Courtyard Room.

The color of the soil and its changes in composition inside the Courtyard room seems to indicate three distinct developments: beaten earth (Loci 40, 44), brick remains and ash (Loci 35, 38, 39), and yellowish soil (Loci 26, 27, 28, and 29). On the other hand, the Pottery Cache Room seems to show only one development in the composition of its soil corresponding with the latest stage in the courtyard room. This would seem to indicate that the Pottery Room went through a different process of accumulation of material than the courtyard room. This inference seems to be strengthened by comparing the elevations of both rooms, which suggest that Locus 32, and 41 correspond to the latest stratigraphic development of the Courtyard Room as seem in Table 4. However, Locus 42 seems to contain material from a simple occupational phase, although this is not completely clear. Further excavations in that area should hopefully produce more information for a better understanding of the stratigraphy of the Pottery Room (cf. Table 5).

Phase	Stratigraphy	Courtyard room	Pottery room
Phase 1 (Iron IIB-IIC) Late 8th-mid-6th c. (Herr 1997)	Yellowish soil	Loci 26, 27, 28, and 29	Locus 41
Phase 2 (Iron IIB) 9th-late 8th c.	Brick remains and ash	Loci 35, 38, 39	Locus 42
Phase 3 (Iron IIA) 10th c.	Beaten earth	Loci 40, 44	

Table 5. Phasing of Courtyard and Pottery room.

These observations seem to be consistent with the general stratigraphic conclusions of Gregor (2011: 358). He proposed that there were two occupational phases for the entire structure of the pillared building occurred during the 9th and 8th centuries B.C.E. respectively. They were followed by a destruction that damaged most of the structures (Gregor et al. 2011: 358).

Following this destruction, during the 7th century B.C.E., a channel was built, with the pillared building being poorly reconstructed, and Room 5 or "pottery cache room" abandoned (Gregor et al. 2011: 358). There are indications that the entire structure was later abandoned at the end of 7th century B.C.E. (Gregor et al. 2011: 359). These chronological remarks are placed in the picture below.

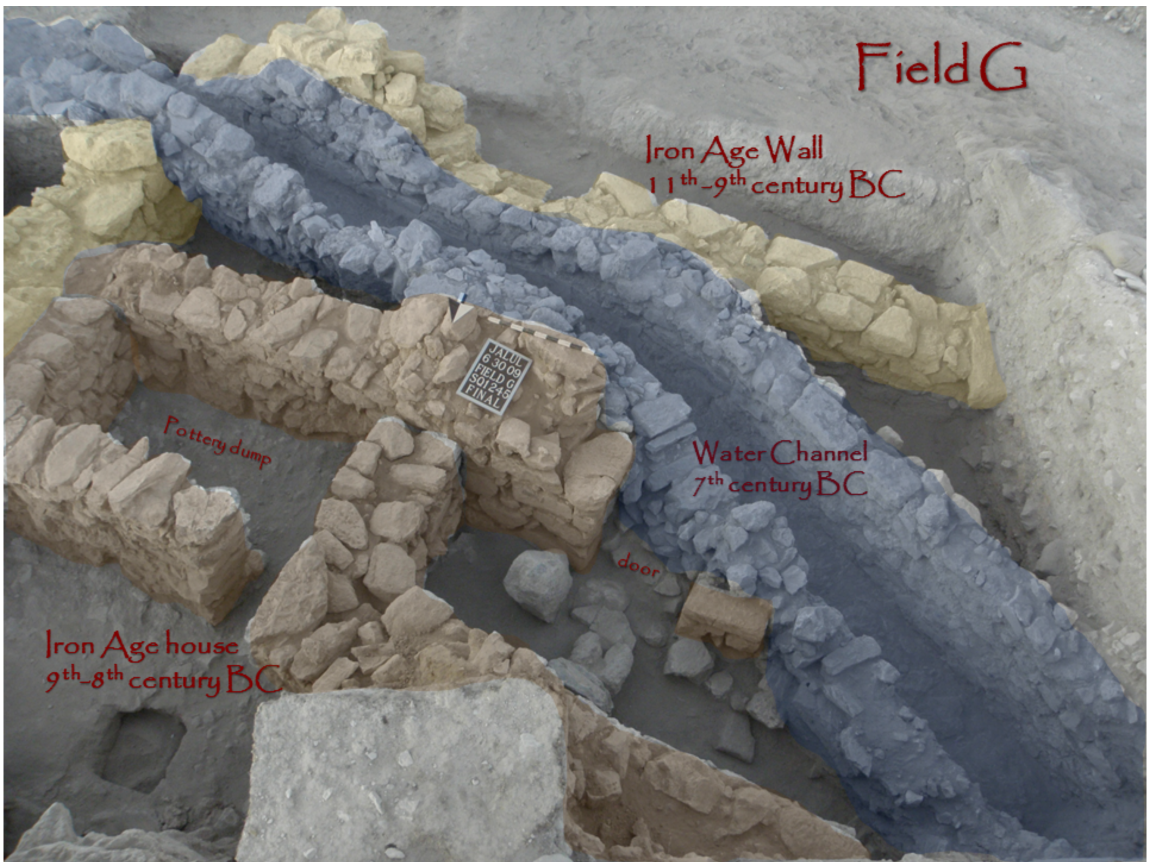


Figure 6. Field G, important chronological highlights (Photo Credits: Randall Younker).

Since most of the pottery comes from Locus 41 (Room 5) and seems to be the latest development of the three stages mentioned above, it will be compared with equivalent or lower loci, which includes Locus 28, 29, 35, 40, 42, and 44. Unfortunately, the two diagnostics obtained from Locus 38 and 39 are now lost and so will not be included in this study.

Phase 3: Iron Age IIA – Preparation

Jars/jugs, flask

Rim form: Narrow diameter, small, exteriorly thickened (1JaRBeS).

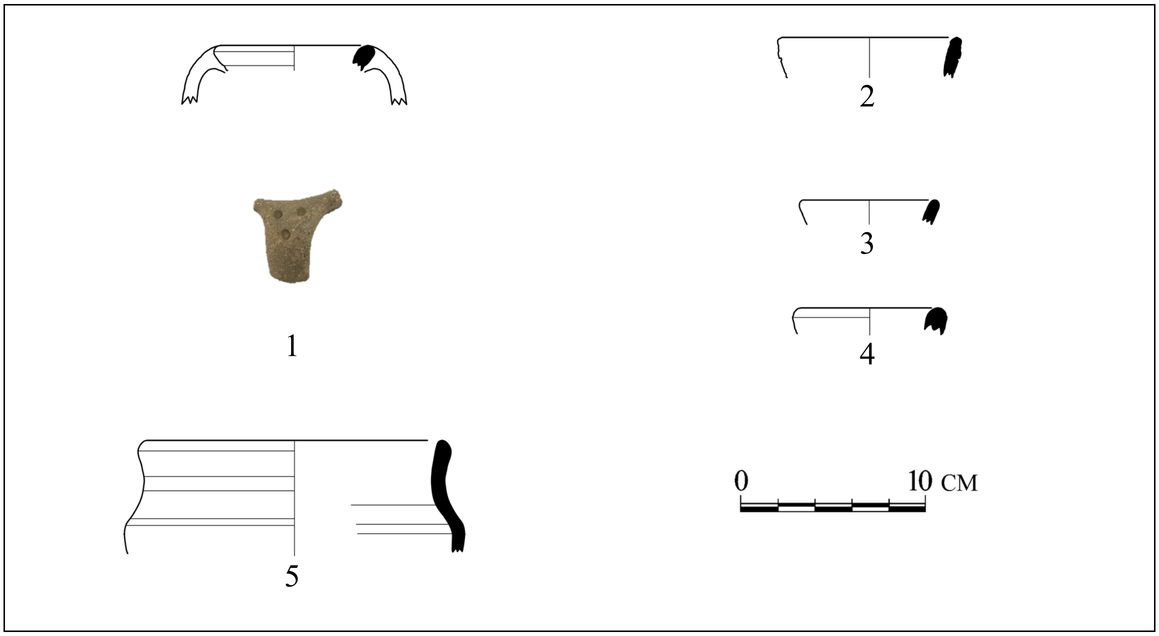
Jar type 1JaRBeS, in fig. 7.1, is 0.08 m in diameter. There is a potter's mark on the handle, which consists of three equidistant holes, spaced in the form of triangle. Its ware is rough and its wall thickness ranges from 0.006 to 0.007 m. The elliptical loop-handle is placed between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel. The lip of this jar is round and its biangularly everted rim is simple. This rim stands at 123.0 degrees. The neck seems to be V-shaped based on the small portion of the rim available.

Parallels: **Iron I:** Hisban 11 Stratum 20 (Herr 2012: 34, fig. 2.6.24). There are some punctured decorations on collared rim jars handles at Shiloh (van der Steen 1957: 128, fig. 7-23.6). **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 58, fig. 2.12.8).

Rim form: Everted, simple (50JaRSoS).

Jar type 50JaRSoS, in fig. 7.2, is 0.09 m in diameter. Its wall thickness is 0.005. The lip of this jar is round and its sloped-outwards rim is simple. This rim stands at 104.0 degrees. The size of the recovered sherd is 2.8 percent of the circumference of the vessel. Its ware color is 2.5YR 3/1 (dark reddish gray) on the interior, and 2.5YR 3/1 (dark reddish gray) on the exterior.

Parallels: **Iron I:** Hisban Stratum 20 (Herr 2012: 30, fig. 2.5.13). 'Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field B FB 11B (Clark 2002: 64, fig. 4.11.2). **Iron IA:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.2). **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 58, fig. 2.12.19).



No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	1JaRBeS	4	44	71	J2009.G4.71.1.loc 44	8	14	7.5YR 5/3 (brown)	7.5YR 5/3 (brown)
2	50JaRSoS	4	44	71	J2009.G4.71.2.loc 44	9	3	2.5YR 3/1 (dark reddish gray)	2.5YR 3/1 (dark reddish gray)
3	43FlRAeS	4	44	71	J2009.G4.71.3.loc 44	6	3	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
4	43JuRSoS	4	44	71	J2009.G4.71.4.loc 44	6	6	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
5	1BoRSoTe	4	44	71	J2009.G4.71.5.loc 44	14	17	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)

Figure 7. Pottery from Phase 3 in Square G4.

Rim form: Sloping outwards, simple, thin ware (43FlRAeS).

Flask type 43FlRAeS, in fig. 7.3, is 0.06 m in diameter. The lip of this flask is round and its everted rim is simple. This rim stands at 115.0 degrees. The size of the recovered sherd is 2.8 percent of the circumference of the vessel.

Parallels: This sherd seems to be a smaller version of jugs at Hisban and ‘Umayri: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Field A Phase 12 (Lawlor 2014: 44, fig. 3.22.11). **Iron I:** Hisban Stratum 20 (Herr 2012: 34, fig. 2.6.19). **Iron IIA:** (Herr 2012: 86, fig. 2.20.19).

Rim form: Sloping outwards, simple, thick ware (43JuRSoS).

Jug type 43JuRSoS, in fig. 7.4, is 0.06 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.008 to 0.009 m. The lip of this jug is round and its sloped-outwards rim is simple. This rim stands at 104.0 degrees. The size of the recovered sherd is 5.6 percent of the circumference of the vessel. Its ware color is 2.5YR 5/6 (red) on the interior, and 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) on the exterior.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Field A Phase 12 (Lawlor 2014: 44, fig. 3.22.8). **Iron I:** Hisban Stratum 20 (Herr 2012: 34, fig. 2.6.11)

Bowl

Rim form: Carinated, sloping outwards (1BoRSoTe).

Bowl type 1BoRSoTe, in fig. 7.5, is 0.14 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.007 to 0.009 m. There is a slight 0.025 m carination below the lip. Its lip is round, and its sloped-outwards rim is externaly thickened. This rim stands at 98.0 degrees. Its ware color is 2.5YR 5/6 (red) on the interior, and 2.5YR 5/6 (red) on the exterior. It seems that a later development of this vessel is the type 1BoRSvS.

Parallels: **Iron I:** ‘Umayri Field C FP4 (Battenfield 1991: 82, fig. 5.12.29); Hisban Stratum 20 (Herr 2012: 39, fig. 2.7.11). **Iron IB:** Gezer Field I Stratum 3 (Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 26.20). **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.10). Gezer Field 7 Stratum VIIB (Gitin 1990: pl. 8.7).

Phase 2: Iron Age IIB – Use

Pithoi

Rim form: Inverted, bulbous, neckless (2PithRAiTs).

Pithoi type 2PithRAiTs, in fig. 8.1, is 0.18 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.014 to 0.029 m. The lip of this pithos is round and its inverted rim is symmetrically thickened. This rim stands at 22.0 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 7 Field A FP 5 (Clark 1991: 54, fig. 3.32.2). Similarly, ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field B FB7 (Clark 2014: 143, 4.50.5). **Iron II/Persian:** Hisban Stratum 16A (Herr 2012: 119, fig. 2.28.2). This pithos has a round lip instead of the square lip in this section.

Jars/jugs

Rim form: Sloping in, long neck, thickened (14JaRSiTe).

Jar type 14JaRSiTe, in fig. 8.2, is 0.11 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.012 m. The lip of this jar is round and its sloped-inwards rim is externally thickened. This rim stands at 96.0 degrees.

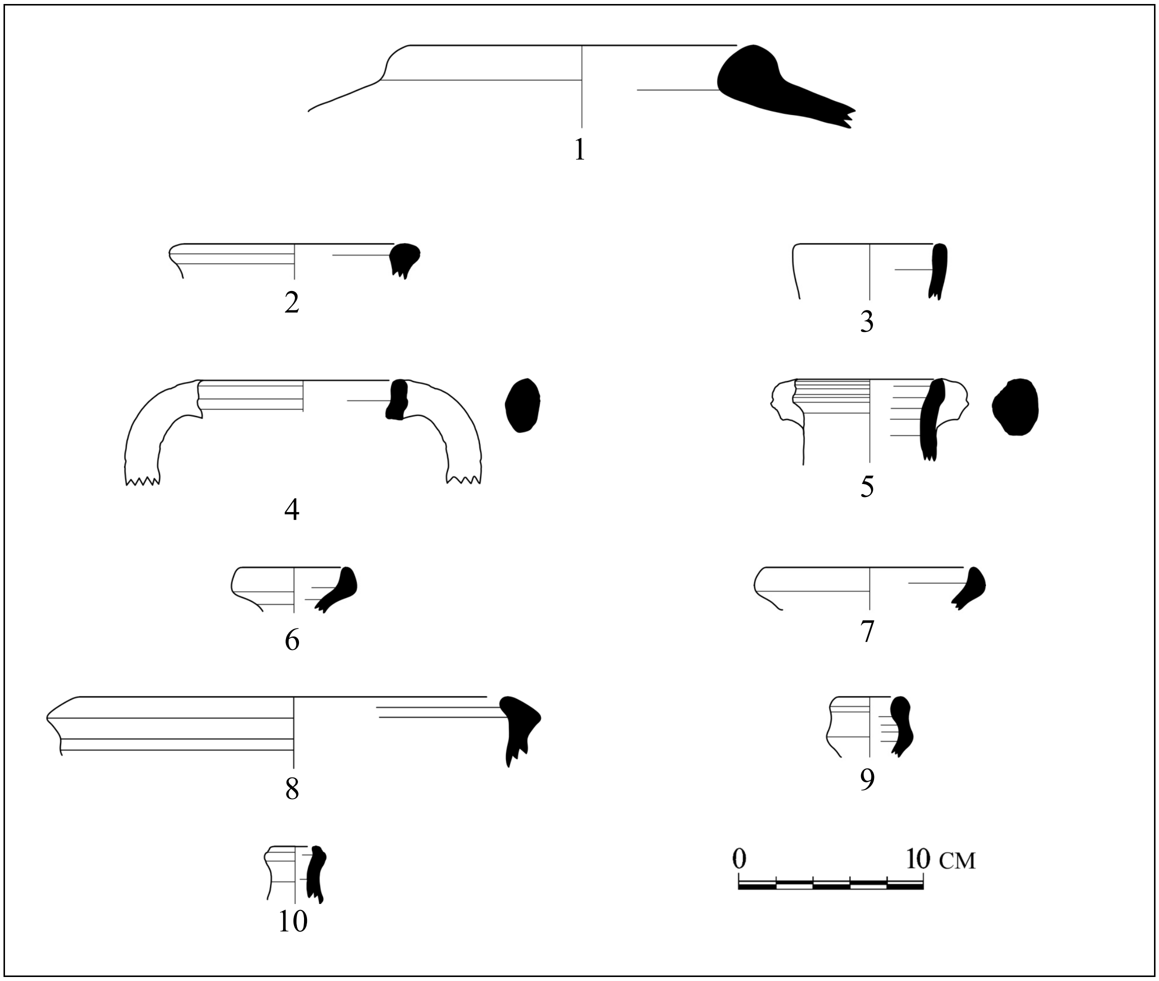


Figure 8. Jugs/jars, and pithos from Phase 2 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	2PithRAiTs	4	35	60	J2009.G4.60.1.loc 35	18	11	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
2	14JaRSiTe	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.8.loc 42	11	4	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)
3	15JaRSoS	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.3.loc 35	6	14	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
4	1JaRSoR2	4	35	61	J2009.G4.61.1.loc 35	10	17	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)
5	2JuFSvTe	4	35	59	J2009.G4.59.2.loc 35	8	14	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
6	30JuRBsTe	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.9.loc 42	6	8	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
7	30JuRBsTe	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.16.loc 42	11	3	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
8	38HMJTSiTe	4	35	60	J2009.G4.60.5.loc 35	22	6	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
9	3JGTRAiR1	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.15.loc 35	4	14	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
10	4JGTTSvR1	4	35	60	J2009.G4.60.6.loc 35	2	36	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)

Figure 8, *continued*. Jugs/jars, and pithos from Phase 2 in Square G4.

Parallels: **LB II:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 16 Field B FB 13 (Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.3). **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field B FP 11B (Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.10). **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 58, fig. 2.12.2). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.24). The rim of this vessel stands straight up, while the rim of the vessel in fig. 8.2 is slightly slanted inwards. This type is similar to the type 7JaRCsTe.

Rim form: Upright neck, simple (15JaRSoS).

Jug type 15JaRSoS, in fig. 8.3, is 0.06 m in diameter. The lip of this jug is round and its sloped-outwards rim is simple. This rim stands at 96.0 degrees. Its ware color is 2.5YR 6/6 (light red) on the interior, and 2.5YR 6/6 (light red) on the exterior.

Parallels: **Iron I:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field B FB 11A (Clark 2002: 71, fig. 4.14.15). **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.11). **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 11 Field A FP 9 (Lawlor 2014: 60, fig. 3.34.4). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.23). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 15 Field B FP 6 (Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.16).

Rim form: Upright- exteriorly thickened, loop handle (1JaRSoR2).

Jar type 1JaRSoR2, in fig. 8.4, is 0.1 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.007 to 0.008 m. The loop-round-elliptical handle is placed between the rim and probably the shoulder of the vessel. The lip of this jar is round and its sloped-outwards rim is double ridged. This rim stands at 96.0 degrees. The cylindrical neck is 0.02 long.

Parallels: **LB IA:** Jaffa Level VI early (Aaron et al. 2017: 94, fig. 4.2220). **LB II:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field A FP 10 (Lawlor 2000: 28, fig. 3.10.3). **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18B (Herr 2012: 86, fig. 2.20.15). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.5). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 15 Field B FP 6 (Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.5).

Rim form: Upright neck, exteriorly thickened (2JuFSvTe).

Jug type 2JuFSvTe, in fig. 8.5 is 0.08, m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.006 to 0.009 m. The loop-handle is placed between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel. The lip of this jug is flat and its straight rim is externally thickened. This rim stands at 110.0 degrees. The cylindrical neck is about 0.03 m long.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 63, fig. 2.13.13). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.26). The rim of this type in paralles is out-curving as opposed to the inverting rim of the vessel documented in this section.

Rim form: pinched, exteriorly thickened (30JuRBsTe).

Jug type 30JuRBsTe, in fig. 8.6-7, has an incurving upright rim. One of them has a wider neck than the other. Unfortunately, only a small portion of their rims have been preserved. Their wall thickness ranges from 0.004 to 0.009 m. The lip of this type of jug is round and its bi-angular, straight rim is externally thickened. This type of rim stands at 90 to 103 degrees.

Parallels: **LB II:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 16 Field B FB 13 (Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.7). **Iron I:** Hisban Stratum 20 (Herr 2012: 46, fig. 2.9.9). 'Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field B FP 11B (Clark 2002: 64, fig. 4.11.12). **Iron IA:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field B FP 11A (Clark 2000: 82, fig. 4.30.10). 'Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.1). **Iron IIA:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field A FP 9 (Lawlor 2000: 30, fig. 3.12.10).

Rim form: In-turned, triangular (38HMJTSiTe).

Hole-mouth jar type 38HMJTSiTe, in fig. 8.8, is 0.22 m in diameter. The lip of this hole-mouth jar is thinned and its sloped-inwards rim is externally thickened. This rim stands at 57.0 degrees. The size of the recovered sherd is 5.6 percent of the circumference of the vessel. In addition, it is possible to observe a 2.5YR 5/6 (red) slip.

Rim form: Off-set, inverted, thickened (3JGTRAiR1).

Juglet type 3JGTRAiR1, in fig. 8.9, is 0.04 m in diameter. The lip of this juglet is round and its inverted rim is ridged. This rim stands at 80.0 degrees.

Rim form: Thinned, exteriorly thickened (4JGTTSvR1).

Juglet type 4JGTTSvR1, in fig. 8.10, is similar to type 45JuTSvR1, but with larger lip. The lip of this juglet is thinned, and its straight rim is ridged on the exterior. This rim stands at 78.0 degrees. In addition, it is possible to observe a 10R 5/8 (red) slip.

Kraters

Rim form: In-turned, exteriorly thickened (10KRBiTe).

Krater type 10KRBiTe, in fig. 9.1, is 0.16 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.012 m. The loop-handle is placed between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel. The lip of this krater is round, and its biangularly-inverted rim is externally thickened. This rim stands at 85.0 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IC/IIA:** Field II, Stratum 8 (Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.24). **Iron IIA:** Gezer Field II, Stratum 7 (Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.15,19). **Iron IIB/Iron IIC:** Baluʿa Area B (Loc 6) (Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.12). Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2A (Daviau 2017: 73, fig. 3.34.19).

Rim form: Triangular, exteriorly thickened (12KRSiTe).

Krater type 12KRSiTe, in fig. 9.2, is 0.18 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.015 m. The lip of this krater is round and its triangular rim stands at 78.0 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron II:** Ḥorbat ʻOfrat (Alexandre 2019: 87, fig. 22.11). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.17).

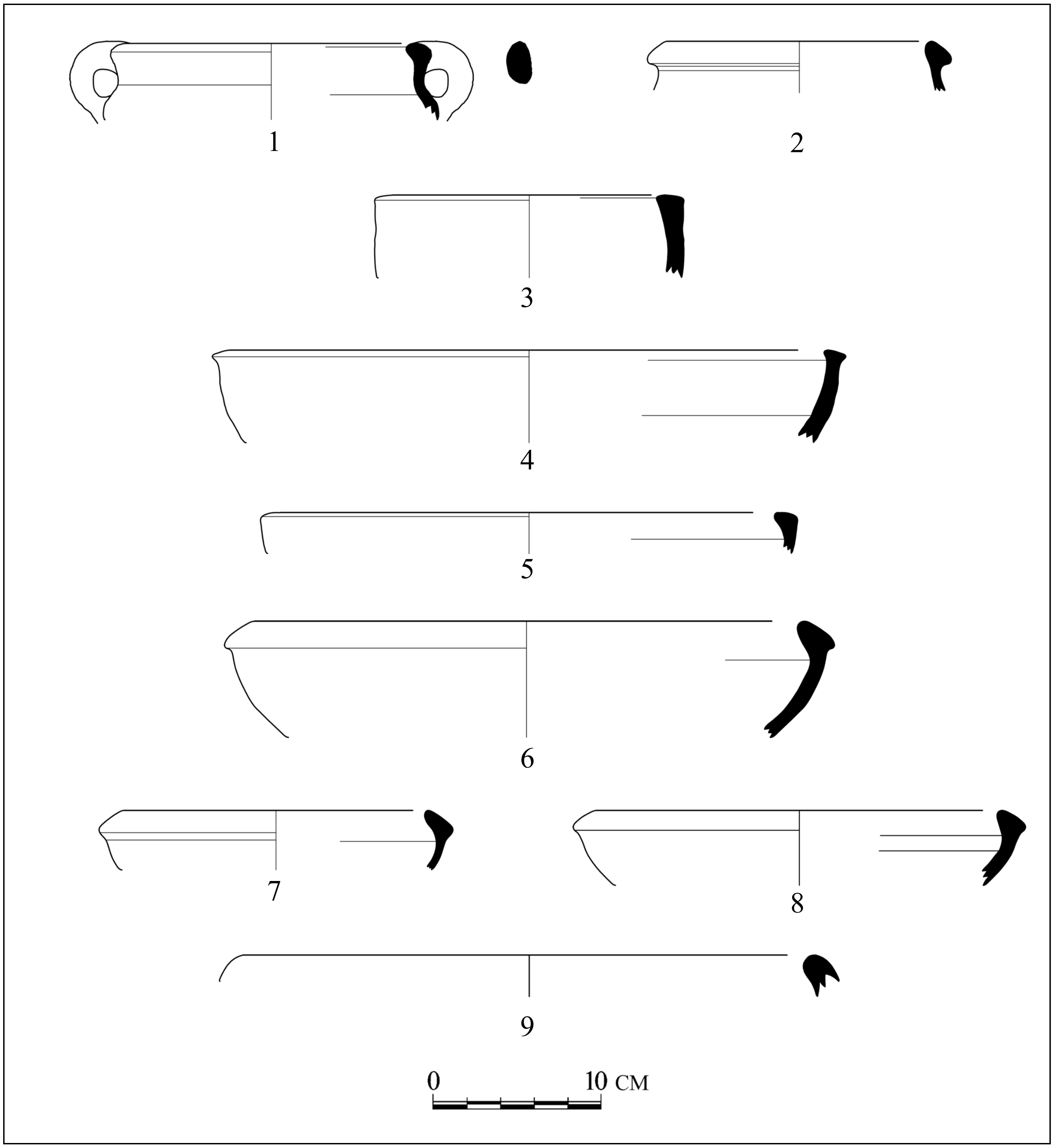


Figure 9. Kraters from Phase 2 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	10KRBiTe	4	35	59	J2009.G4.59.1.loc 35	16	8	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)
2	12KRSiTe	4	35	59	J2009.G4.59.7.loc 35	18	6	10YR 7/2 (light gray)	10YR 7/2 (light gray)
3	15KFSiTi	4	35	59	J2009.G4.59.8.loc 35	18	11	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)	10YR 6/2 (light brownish gray)
4	1KFSoTe	4	35	59	J2009.G4.59.4.loc 35	20	6	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
5	4KTSvTi	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.17.loc 35	30	6	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
6	5KRFiTe	4	35	57	J2009.G4.57.1.loc 35	32	0	#N/A	#N/A
7	5KRFiTe	4	35	60	J2009.G4.60.3.loc 35	16	14	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
8	5KRFiTe	4	35	60	J2009.G4.60.8.loc 35	22	6	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
9	5KRFiX	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.16.loc 35	32	6	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)

Figure 9, *continued*. Kraters from Phase 2 in Square G4.

Rim form: flattened, interior-thickened (15KFSiTi).

Krater type 15KFSiTi, in fig. 9.3, is 0.18 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.008 to 0.012 m. The lip of this krater is flat and its sloped-inwards rim is interiorly thickened. This rim stands at 79.0 degrees. This type of krater is similar to the type 15KASvTi, but without having exterior grooves and less interior thickening.

Parallel: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.12).

Rim form: Hammerhead, everted (1KFSoTe).

Krater type 1KFSoTe, in fig. 9.4, is 0.35 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.009 to 0.012 m. The lip of this krater is flat and its hammer-shape rim slants outwards. This rim stands at 107.0 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field A Phase 11B (Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.17).

Rim form: Interior-thickened, hemispherical (4KTSvTi).

Krater type 4KTSvTi, in fig. 9.5, is 0.3 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.01 m. The lip of this krater is thinned, and its straight rim is internaly thickened. Its rim stands at 90.0 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.1). **Iron II:** Busayra (MacDonald, Herr, and Neeley 2004: 141, fig. ZB-RS23.2). **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 10 Field A Phase 8 (Lawlor 2000: 41, fig. 3.23.19). Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.24).

Rim form: Inverted L shape, hemispherical (5KRFiTe/5KRFiX).

This type of krater, in fig. 9.6-9, has a hemispherical shape with a 45-degree inverted rim exteriorly thickened. Its ware color is similar on the interior, and exterior. Its size ranges from 0.16 to 0.32 m.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.1). **Iron II:** Ḥorbat ‘Ofrat Strata 10-11 (Alexandre 2019: 87, fig. 22.9). Tall Mādabā (Harrison et al. 2003: 133, fig. 4.13). **Iron IIA:** The short and almost square lip resembles a krater from Gezer Field 7 Stratum 7A (Gitin 1990: pl. 10.22). Khirbat en-Nahas (Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.4). Another similar parallel for this type from the same location does not thicken on the exterior (Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig. 16.8). Tall Jawa Stratum 9 (Daviau 2003: 470, fig. 12.1.3). Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.22). Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.22). **Iron IIB:** Gezer Field 7 Stratum 6A (Gitin 1990: pl. 20.20,21). These parallels are wheel burnished. Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.12). **Iron IIC:** Gezer Field 7 Stratum 5A (Gitin 1990: pl. 27.24). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 8 Field A Phase 6B (Lawlor 2000: 51, fig. 3.30.6). **Iron II/Persian:** Busayra Area C Phase 6 (Bienkowski 2002: 188, fig. 6.14.21). **Persian:** Gezer Field II Stratum 3 (Dever et al. 1974: pl. 37:1). This sherd has significant differences such as a white slip on the interior, and a straighter rim. Another parallel from Gezer Stratum 5A (Gitin 1990: pl. 27.24) has a more round lip than the vessels mentioned in this section. ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 7 Field A Phase 4N (Lawlor 2002: 41, fig. 3.19.17).

Rim form: Hole-mouth, inverted rim, 90-degree (11HMKRFiTi).

Hole-mouth krater type 11HMKRFiTi, in figure 10.1, is 0.30 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.009 to 0.015 m. The lip of this hole-mouth krater is round and its flattened-inverted rim is interiorly thickened. This rim stands at 82.0 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 10 Field A FP 8 (Lawlor 2000: 41, fig. 3.23.7). **Iron IIB**: Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.13). This sherd slants inward more than the vessel in fig. 10.1.

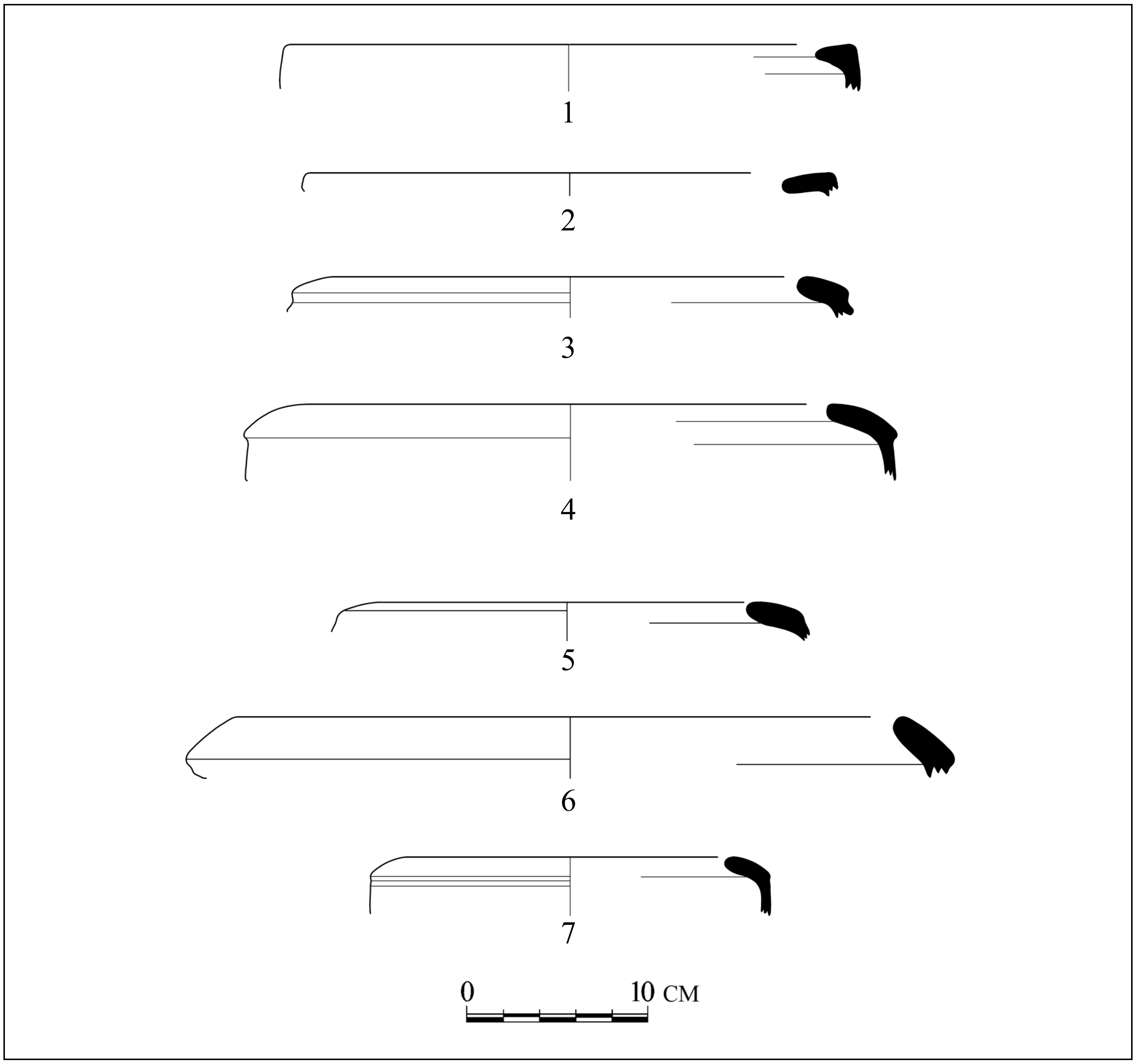


Figure 10. Kraters from Phase 2 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	11HMKRFiTi	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.3.loc 42	30	3	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
2	3HMKRFiTe	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.11.loc 42	28	4	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	10YR 4/1 (dark gray)
3	3HMKRFiTe	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.10.loc 35	25	8	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 5/1 (gray)
4	3HMKRFiTe	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.2.loc 35	30	3	5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 5/1 (gray)
5	3HMKRFiTe	4	35	60	J2009.G4.60.2.loc 35	20	8	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	10YR 5/1 (gray)
6	3HMKRFiTe	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.10.loc 42	30	3	7.5YR 8/3 (pink)	10YR 5/1 (gray)
7	3HMKRFiTe	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.6.loc 42	18	8	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)

Figure 10, *continued*. Kraters from Phase 2 in Square G4.

Rim form: Hole-mouth L-shaped, inverted rim (3HMKRFiTe).

This group of kraters, in fig. 10.2-7, have inverted rims, standing at different angles and with different diameters ranging between 0.18 to 0.30 m. Since only a small portion of the rims have been preserved the identification of them as kraters is one likely interpretation. Another option is identifying them as hole-mouth jars.

Parallels: **Iron II:** Baluʿa (Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.15). Sahab 75/BO19 Sq 5 Loc 30 (Ibrahim 2016: 261, fig. 3.54.2). **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.8); Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 44, fig. 3.14.15). These parallels from Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, have two ridges on the exterior. An earlier form from Tall Al-Hammam , Iron Age Strata II-III has a shorter inverted rim Tall Al-Hammam Iron Age II-III (Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.1-3). **Iron IIA/Iron IIB:** Hisban Stratum 17B (Herr 2012: 105, fig. 2.24.2). **Iron IIB:**

‘Umayri Stratum 8 (Herr and Bates 2011: 27, fig. 9.18-32). **Iron IIB/Iron IIC:** Baluʿa Area B (Loc 6) (Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.15). **Iron IIC:** Hisban Phase 1(Lugenbeal and Sauer 1972, pl. 6.358). ‘Umayri Field A Phase 5N (Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.6.7). **Iron IIC/Persian:** Hisban Stratum 16A (Herr 2012: 129, fig. 2.30). ‘Umayri Field A Phase 3B (Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.23,25,26,29). Another possible Iron Age IIC/Persian parallel comes from Ain Al-Baida (Khairy and Kakish 2013: 223, fig. 5.12).

Bowls

Rim form: Everted interior-thickened (17BoFSoTi).

Bowl type 17BoFSoTi, in fig. 11.1, is 0.14 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.004 to 0.008 m. Its lip is flat and its upright rim is interiorly thickened. This rim stands at 93.0 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.3). **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.25).

Rim form: Out-turned, simple (1BoRSoS).

Bowl type 1BoRSoS, in fig. 11.2, is 0.12 m in diameter. The overall shape of this vessel is V-shaped. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.003 to 0.005 m. Its lip is round and its sloped-outwards rim is simple. This rim stands at 123.0 degrees.

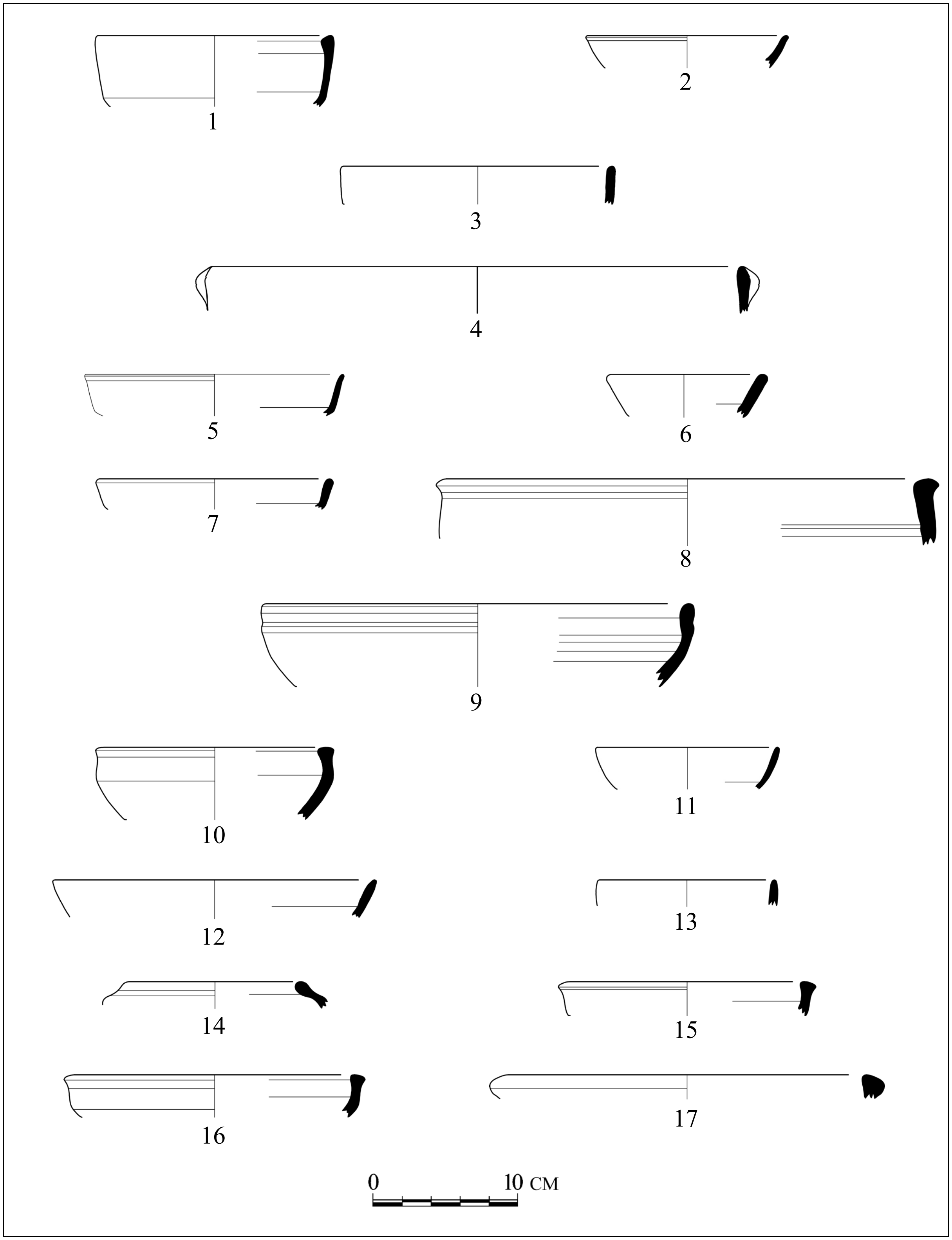


Figure 11. Bowls from Phase 2 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	17BoFSoTi	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.1.loc 42	14	4	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
2	1BoRSoS	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.17.loc 42	12	3	10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)	10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)
3	1BoRSvS	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.4.loc 42	24	3	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
4	1BoRSvTe	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.5.loc 42	35	3	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown)
5	1BoTSoS	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.22.loc 35	14	3	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
6	23BoRSoS	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.5.loc 35	10	14	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
7	23BoRSoS	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.2.loc 42	18	3	10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)	10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)
8	2BoRSiTe	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.4.loc 35	30	8	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)
9	3BoRSvR2	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.1.loc 35	26	14	5YR 7/4 (pink)	10R 5/6 (red)
10	4BoRSvTs	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.12.loc 35	14	3	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
11	5BoRSoS	4	35	59	J2009.G4.59.3.loc 35	14	11	10YR 6/2 (light brownish gray)	10YR 7/2 (light gray)
12	6BoTSoS	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.7.loc 35	22	3	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
13	6BoTSvS	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.15.loc 42	10	3	10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)	10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)
14	7BoRAiTs	4	35	60	J2009.G4.60.4.loc 35	9	0	2.5YR 7/4 (light reddish brown)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
15	8BoFSoHa	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.13.loc 35	16	6	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
16	8BoFSoHa	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.6.loc 35	14	3	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
17	9BoFSiTe	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.7.loc 42	22	3	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)

Figure 11, *continued*. Bowls from Phase 2 in Square G4.

Parallel: **LB II:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 16 Field B FB 13 (Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.22).

Rim form: Upright, simple (1BoREvS).

Bowl type 1BoREvS, in fig. 11.3, is 0.24 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.006 m. Its lip is round and its straight rim is simple. This rim stands at 92.0 degrees.

Rim form: Red wheel burnished slip, hemispherical, exterior knob (1BoRSvTe).

Bowl type 1BoRSvTe, in fig. 11.4, is 0.35 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.013 m. Its lip is round and its straight rim is externally thickened. There is an exterior round knob at the top of the vessel. This rim stands at 89.0 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IIB:** ‘Umayri Stratum 8 (Herr and Bates 2011: 30, fig. 12.91).

Rim form: Out-turned, simple (1BoTSoS).

Bowl type 1BoTSoS, in fig. 11.5, is 0.14 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.003 to 0.004 m. Its lip is thinned and its sloped-outwards rim is simple. This rim stands at 109.0 degrees. Its ware color is 2.5YR 5/6 (red) on the interior, and 2.5YR 5/6 (red) on the exterior The vessel is painted with 2.5YR 5/6 (red), 2.5YR 4/3 (reddish brown), and 10YR 9.5/1 (white).

Parallel: **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 5 (Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.8)

Rim form: Everted, simple (23BoRSoS).

Bowl type 23BoRSoS, in fig. 11.6-7, is 0.10 to 0.18 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.004 to 0.005 m. Its lip is round and its sloped-outwards rim is simple. This rim stands at 124.0 degrees.

Parallel: **LB IIB:** Jaffa Phase RG-4a (Burke and Peilstöcker 2017: 49, fig. 2.27.390). **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field B FP 11A (Clark 2000: 85, fig. 4.31.22). This sherd’s ware is 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown). **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 5 (Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.10). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.5). **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 7 Field H FP 4 (Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.11).

Rim form: Large, externally thickened (2BoRSiTe).

Bowl type 2BoRSiTe, in fig. 11.8, is 0.30 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.009 to 0.013 m. Its lip is round and its sloped-inwards rim is externally thickened. This rim stands at 89.0 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field A FP 12 (Lawlor 2014: 49, fig. 3.24.10). **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 10 Field A FP 8 (Lawlor 2000: 41, fig. 3.23.14). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.12). This vessel’s triangular-shaped rim is more pronounced than the vessel referred here. ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 2 (Herr 1989b: 339, fig. 19.14.6).

Rim form: Upright, simple, grooved (3BoRSvR2).

Bowl type 3BoRSvR2, in fig. 11.9, is 0.16 m in diameter. The overall shape of this vessel is hemispherical. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.006 to 0.011 m. The lip of this cooking pot is round and its biangularly-inverted rim is ridged exteriorly. This rim stands at 60.0 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.12). This vessel’s rim stands slightly inwards.

Rim form: symmetrically thickened, straight (4BoRSvTs).

Bowl type 4BoRSvTs, in fig. 11.10, is similar to type 5KRFiTe. It is 0.14 m in diameter. The overall shape of this vessel is hemispherical. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.009

m. Its lip is round and its straight rim is symmetrically thickened. This rim stands at 83.0 degrees. In addition, it is possible to observe a 2.5YR 5/6 (red) slip.

Parallel: **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 73, fig. 2.16.4). **Iron IIB:** Hisban Stratum 16B (Herr 2012: 116, fig. 2.27.7). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 343, fig. 19.16.10).

Rim form: Everted, hemispherical simple (5BoRSoS).

Bowl type 5BoRSoS, in fig. 11.11, is 0.14 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.002 to 0.003 m. Its lip is round and its sloped-outwards rim is simple. This rim stands at 114.0 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18B (Herr 2012: 93, fig. 2.21.11). **Iron IIA-IIB:** Hisban Stratum 17B (Herr 2012: 105, fig. 2.24.12). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 2 (Herr 1989b: 343, fig. 19.16.3).

Rim form: Red burnished slip, hemispherical simple (6BoTSoS).

Bowl type 6BoTSoS, in fig. 11.12, is 0.22 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.004 to 0.005 m. Its lip is thinned and its sloped-outwards rim is simple. This rim stands at 120.0 degrees. In addition, it is possible to observe a 2.5YR 6/6 (light red) slip.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** Samaria Pottery Period I (Kenyon 1957b: 100, fig. 1.4). Samaria Pottery Period I, II (Crowfoot 1957: 151, fig. 17.1; Tappy 1992: 30, fig 1:4). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 10 Field A Phase 8 (Lawlor 2000: 41, fig. 3.23.10). This bowl’s ware color is 5YR 7/4 (pink). **Iron IIB:** ‘Umayri Stratum 8 (Herr and Bates 2011: 28, fig. 10.55). **Iron IIC:** Gezer Field 7 Stratum 5B/5A (Gitin 1990: pl. 24.2). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.1). The exterior color is 5R 6/4 (light reddish) and its interior color is 2.5YR 6/6.

Rim form: Red wheel burnished slip, hemispherical simple (6BoTSvS).

Bowl type 6BoTSvS, in fig. 11.13, is 0.10 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.004 to 0.005 m. Its lip is thinned and round. Its straight rim is simple. This rim stands at 95.0 degrees.

Rim form: Inverted, symmetrically thickened (7BoRAiTs).

Bowl type 7BoRAiTs, in fig. 11.14, is 0.09 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.008. Its lip is round and its inverted rim is symmetrically thickened. This rim stands at 36.0 degrees.

Rim form: Hammerhead, exteriorly thickened (8BoFSoHa).

This type of bowl, in fig. 11.15-16, has a flat lip and its rim slopes outwards. Its diameter ranges from 0.14 to 0.16 m. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.006 to 0.01 m. The vessel in fig. 11.15 has a 2.5YR 5/6 (red) slip. Its rim stands at 101.0 degrees. The vessel, in fig. 11.16, has a hammer-shape rim with an inflection about 0.02 below the lip. This rim stands at 93.0 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field A Phase 11B (Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.17). **Iron II:** Tall Mādabā (Harrison et al. 2003: 133, fig. 4.8). **Iron IIB-IIC:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2A (Daviau 2017: 71, fig. 3.33.11).

Rim form: Triangular, upright (9BoFSiTe).

Bowl type 9BoFSiTe, is fig. 11.17, is 0.22 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.009 to 0.013 m. Its lip is flat and its upright rim is externally thickened. This rim stands at 91.0 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 63, fig. 2.13.23). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 331, fig. 19.14.6).

Lamps

Rim form: pinched spout, rounded base, carinated (1LXXX).

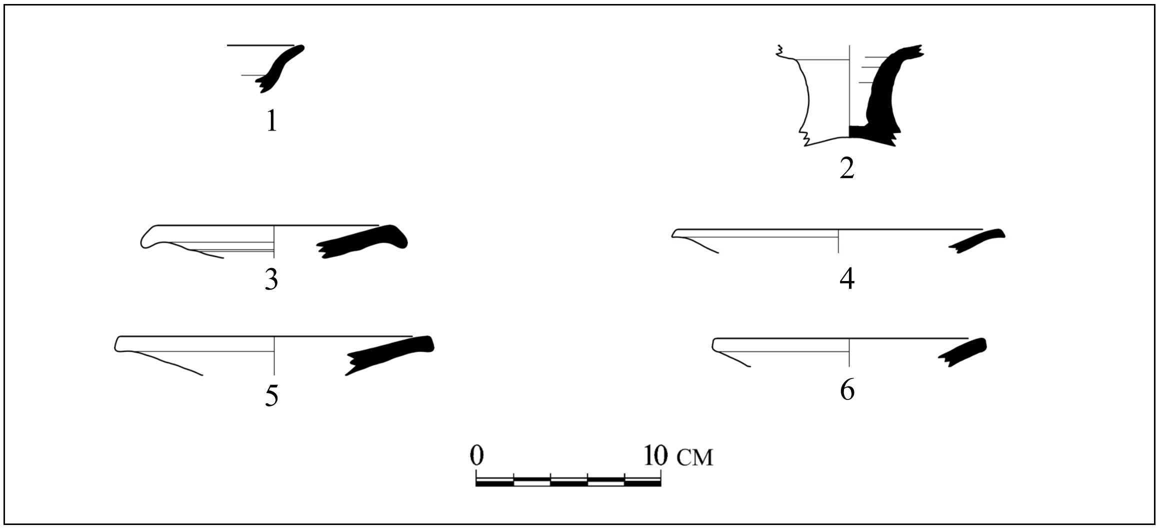
The lamp, in fig. 12.1, has a carinated wall. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.003 to 0.005 m.

Parallels: **Iron I:** Hisban Stratum 20 (Herr 2012: 46, fig. 2.9.13). **Iron IIA:** Lachish Level 4 (Katz and Faust 2014: 112, fig. 8.12). **Iron IIB:** Hisban (Herr 2012: 116, fig. 2.27.11). **Iron IIB-IIC:** Ba‘ja III Surface (Lindner and Farajat 1987: 181, fig. 4.6).

Stands

Rim form: Everted, cylindrical neck (2SdXXX).

The stand, in fig. 12.2, apparently had a base or it was attached to a bowl in the inferior part of the vessel. The upper part appears to has been cup-shaped. There are some similarities with the type 1SdRCoS, but this one has a shorter neck. The sherd below belongs to the neck of the vessel and it is 0.074 m in diameter. Its wall thickness is 0.006 m.



No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	1LXXX	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.14.loc 35	12	11	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
2	2SdXXX	4	35	57	J2009.G4.57.9.loc 35	7.4	22	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
3	3PlRAeF	4	35	59	J2009.G4.59.5.loc 35	16	11	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)
4	6PlSAeF	4	35	59	J2009.G4.59.9.loc 35	18	14	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
5	6PlSAeF	4	35	61	J2009.G4.61.2.loc 35	16	8	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
6	7PlSAeS	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.9.loc 35	18	11	2.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)

Figure 12. Lamp, stand, plates from Phase 2 in Square G4.

Plates

Rim form: Folded, everted (3PlRAeF).

Plate type 3PlRAeF, in fig. 12.3, is 0.16 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.007 to 0.009 m. The lip of this plate is round and its everted rim is folded. This rim stands at 233.0 degrees.

Rim form: Square, base elevated base (6PlSAeF).

Plates type 6PlSAeF, in fig. 12.4-5, are different than the one above (3PlRAeF) in regards to the extension of the folded lip. The lip of this type of plate is square and its everted rim is folded. As a first example, the plate in fig. 12.4 is 0.18 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.007 to 0.012 m and its rim stands at 155.0 degrees. The second plate in fig. 12.5 is 0.16 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.07 to 0.015 m, and its rim stands at 165.0 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IIB/Iron IIC:** Samaria Ceramics VI (Crowfoot 1957: 145, fig. 14.3).

Rim form: Square, turning down (7PlSAeS).

Plate type 7PlSAeS, in fig. 12.6, is 0.0018 m in diameter. Its wall thickness is 0.006 m. The lip of this plate is square and its everted rim is simple. A difference between it and the plate type 6PlSAeF, above, is its flat lip. This rim stands at 156.0 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.1). **Iron IIA/Iron IIB:** Kuntillet ʻAjrud (Ayalon 2012: 210, fig. 7.3.3). Iron Age IIB: Gezer Field 7 Stratum 6B (Gitin 1990: pl. 14.15). Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad V123 (Daviau and Steiner 2000: 18, fig. 13.1). Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.2). **Iron IIB-IIC:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad (Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.1). This sherd, called as red slipped saucer has a 2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown) slip on the interior, and rim.

Cooking Pot

Rim form: Folded rim, ridged (11CPRSiTe).

Cooking pots type of 11CPRSiTe, in fig. 13.1-2, seem to have a globular horizontal shape. Its sloped-inwards rim has a curving lip. The vessel in fig. 13.1 is 0.14 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.008 to 0.010 m, and its rim stands at 40.0 degrees. The vessel in fig. 13.2 is 0.0018 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.007 to 0.013 m and its rim stands at 30.0 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IC-IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3B (Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.9). This sherd has a folded rim. Another parallel from Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.6) stands more open than the rims below. **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.6). This sherd's rim is more open than the type in this section. Another parallel from the same stratum (Daviau 2017: 35, fig. 3.9.11) is more similar to the stance of the type of rim in this section. Tall Jawa Stratum 8 (Daviau 2003: 473, fig. 12.4.1). Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 46, fig. 3.15.11). **Iron IIA/IIB:** Wadi Faynan Area S (Kafafi 2014: 274, fig. 7.1). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.14). Also, Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 58, fig. 3.24.9). **Iron IIC/Persian:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 7 Field H FP 4 (Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.15).

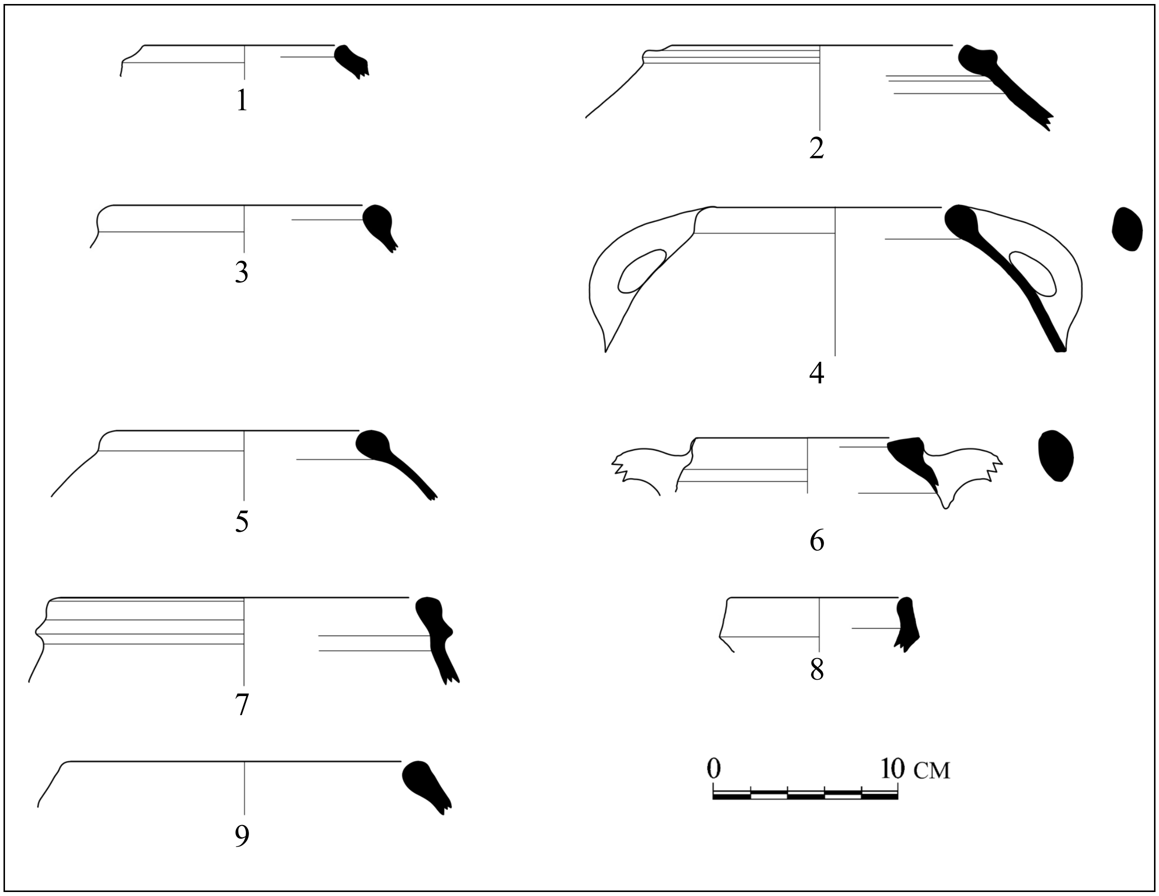


Figure 13. Cooking pots from Phase 2 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	11CPRSiTe	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.8.loc 35	14	6	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)
2	11CPRSiTe	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.13.loc 42	18	6	5YR 5/3 (reddish brown)	5YR 5/3 (reddish brown)
3	14CPRSiTe	4	35	60	J2009.G4.60.11.loc 35	18	6	2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)	2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)
4	14CPRSiTe	4	35	60	J2009.G4.60.12-13.loc 35	12	28	2.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown)	2.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown)
5	14CPRSiTe	4	35	60	J2009.G4.60.9.loc 35	12	22	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
6	1CPFSiTe	4	35	59	J2009.G4.59.6.loc 35	18	3	5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 7/3 (pink)
7	21CPRBiR1	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.11.loc 35	16	14	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
8	21CPRBsR1	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.12.loc 42	14	3	2.5YR 4/3 (reddish brown)	2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)
9	2CPRSiTs	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.14.loc 42	26	3	5YR 4/1 (brownish gray)	2.5YR 4/3 (reddish brown)

Figure 13, *continued*. Cooking pots from Phase 2 in Square G4.

Rim form: Inverted, exteriorly thickened (14CPRSiTe).

The type of cooking pot in fig.13.3-5 has a bulbous rim, oriented inwards. The vessel seems to have a globular shape, one of them having a handle. The size varies from 0.12 to 0.18 m in diameter. The rim of the vessels here stands between 40.0 and 55.0 degrees. Its wall is 0.004 to 0.015 m thick. The round, loop handle in fig. 13.4 is placed between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel.

Parallels: **Iron:** Baluʿa(Worschech 2014: 95, fig. C16). **Iron IA:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 114, fig. 4.28.4). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat ʻAtaruz (Bates and Ji 2014: 71, fig. 10). **Iron IIC:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 2 (Herr 1989b: 345, fig. 19.17.7).

‘Umayri Integrated Phase 8 Field A FP 5 (Lawlor 1997: 31, fig. 3.12.11). **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field B FB 7 (Clark 2014: 151, fig. 4.54.12).

Rim form: Flattened lip, exteriorly thickened (1CPFSiTe).

Bowl type 1CPFSiTe, in fig. 13.6, is 0.14 m in diameter. Its wall thickness is 0.006 m. Its lip is flat and its sloped-inwards rim is hammerhead. This rim stands at 93.0 degrees.

Parallels: **LB II:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 16 Field B FB 13 (Clark 2014: 98, fig. 4.17.8). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.8).

Rim form: Off-set upright (21CPRBiR1).

Cooking pot type 21CPRBiR1 in fig. 13.7 is 0.16 m in diameter. The overall shape of this vessel is inverse V-shape. This vessel is similar to type (21CPRBsR1), but with an inverted rim. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.006 to 0.011 m. The lip of this cooking pot is round, and its biangularly-inverted rim is ridged. This rim stands at 60.0 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron I:** Samaria (Tappy 1992: 61, fig 1:21). **Iron IB:** Khirbat Za‘kuk (Eisenberg 2012: 7, fig. 9.8). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 58, fig. 3.24.9). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 331, fig. 19.10.26). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Phase 9 Field A FP 7B (Lawlor 2014: 67, fig. 3.39.2). **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field B FB 7 (Clark 2014: 153, fig. 4.55.9).

Rim form: Off-set upright (21CPRBsR1).

Cooking Pot/cooking jug? type 21CPRBsR1, in fig. 13.8, is 0.14 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.007 to 0.010 m. Its lip is round and its bi-angular straight rim is ridged. This rim stands at 81.0 degrees. This vessel is similar to the jug type 27JuRBiRm, but without the exterior grooves below the lip.

Parallels: **LB II:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 16 Field B FB 13 (Clark 2014: 98, fig. 4.17.6). **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 125, fig. 4.33.12). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 58, fig. 3.24.9).

Rim type: Thickened with an external groove (2CPRSiTs).

Cooking pot, in fig. 13.9, is 0.26 m in diameter. It seems than the vessel was globular in shape. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.008 to 0.15 m. The lip of this cooking pot is round and its sloped-inwards rim is symmetrically thickened. There is a smooth groove on the outside of the rim. This rim stands at 50.0 degrees.

Cooking pots with similar outside grooves are known at Hisban beginning in **IIA** (Herr 2012: 81, fig. 2.18.6) to **Iron II/Persian** (Herr 2012: 149, fig. 2.37.9). Both are 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) inside and outside, which seems to indicate a continuity in the type of ware. However, the angle of the rims are dissimilar. The Iron Age IIA cooking pot stands almost straight, while the Iron Age II/Persian period has an inverted rim. In this regard, the inflection of the rim of this type of cooking pot seems to be less inverted than the Iron Age II/Persian ones. Also, the outside groove at Hisban is less pronounced than in the case of vessel referred to here.

Other parallels: **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 81, fig. 2.18.5). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 58, fig. 3.24.10).

Phase 1: Iron Age IIB/IIC Post-Occupation

Pithoi

Rim form: Hammerhead, ridged (1CRJFSiTs).

The collared rim jar type 1CRJFSiTs, in fig. 14.1, is 0.20 m in diameter. Its neck closes in a inverse V-shape. The loop-handle is placed between the neck and shoulder of the vessel. Its handle profile is round. Its lip is flat and its sloped-inwards rim is externally thickened. Its wall thickness is 0.012 m. Its rim stands at 49 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field B FP 7 (Clark 2014: 142, fig. 4.49.1).

Rim form: Bulbous, ridged, short neck (2CRJRSiTe).

The collared rim jar below type 2CRJRSiTe, in fig. 14.2, is 0.14 m in diameter. Its lip is round and its sloped-inwards rim is externally thickened. The incurving neck is 0.02 m long. The size of the recovered sherd is 8.3 percent of the circumference of the vessel. Its wall thickness is 0.01 m. Its rim stands at 73 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron II:** Tall Mādabā (Harrison et al. 2003: 134, fig. 5.27). Another parallel from the same site has a more oval shaped lip (Harrison and Hesse 2000: 223, fig. 9.14). **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 8 Field A FP 6B (Lawlor 2000: 48, fig. 3.29.1). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 7 Field A FP 5 (Lawlor 2000: 54, fig. 3.32.1). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field A FP 7B (Lawlor 2014: 65, fig. 3.38.1).

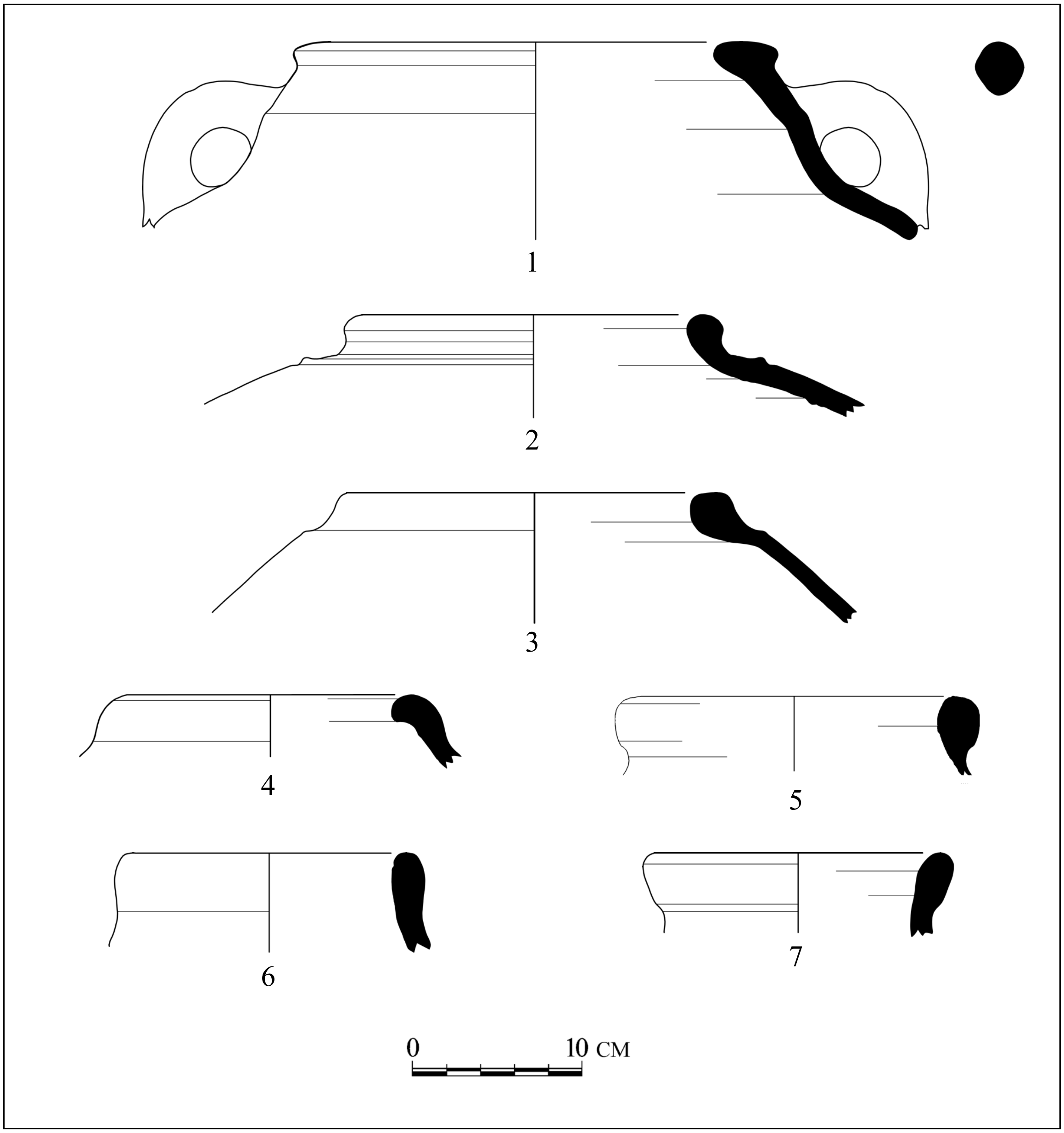


Figure 14. Pithoi from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	1CRJFSiTs	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.508. loc 41	20	22	7.5YR 8/3 (pink)	2.5Y 6/1 (gray)
2	2CRJRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.231. loc 41	14	8	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
3	3CRJSSvS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.342-343.loc 41	20	50	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)
4	1PithRAiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.354-356.loc 41	16	39	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
5	2PithRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.220. loc 41	16	8	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	#N/A
6	3PithRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.310. loc 41	30	6	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
7	4PithRSoTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.257. loc 41	16	14	10YR 7/2 (light gray)	10YR 6/1 (gray)
8	39StorJaTSiR2	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.224. loc 41	30	11	#N/A	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)

Figure 14, *continued*. Pithoi from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Rim form: Short upright, exterior ridged (3CRJSSvS).

The collared rim jar type 3CRJSSvS, in fig. 14.3, is 0.20 m in diameter. Its lip is square and its straight rim is simple. The short upright neck is 0.02 m long. The size of the recovered sherd is 50 percent of the circumference of the vessel. Its wall thickness is 0.009 m. Its rim stands at 78 degrees.

Rim form: In-turned, exteriorly thickened (1PithRAiTe).

Pithos type 1PithRAiTe, in fig. 14.4, is 0.16 m in diameter. Its lip is round and its inverted rim is externally thickened. The size of the recovered sherd is 38.9 percent of the circumference of the vessel. Its wall thickness is 0.010 m.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** Samaria Pottery Period I (Kenyon 1957b: 100, fig. 1.14). This vessel is called a jar here, and it seems to have a collar on the exterior. Tall Jawa Stratum 8 (Daviau 2003: 473, fig. 12.4.4). This sherd has a thicker lip. **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Field A Stratum FP2 (Lawlor 1991: 42, fig. 3.25.2). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 8 Field A Stratum FP 6B (Lawlor 2000: 48, fig. 3.29.3).

Rim form: Bulbous, exteriorly thickened, short neck (2PithRSiTe).

Pithos type 2PithRSiTe, in fig. 14.5, is 0.16 m in diameter. Its lip is round and its sloped-inwards rim is externally thickened. The upright neck is 0.035 m long. Its wall thickness is 0.005-0.024 m.

Parallels: **Iron I:** Megiddo, Stratum 6 (Esse 1992: 91, fig. 3.2). **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field B FP 11B (Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.3). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat ‘Ataruz (Bates and Ji 2014: 79, fig. 18). This sherd has a thicker rim on the exterior.

Rim form: Upright, exteriorly thickened (3PithRSiTe).

Pithos type 3PithRSiTe, in fig. 14.6, is 0.30 m in diameter. Its lip is round and its sloped-inwards rim is externally thickened. Its wall thickness is 0.012 m.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field B FP 11B (Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.2). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field H FP 9 (Clark 2014: 192, fig. 5.9.192). **Iron IB:** Khirbat Za‘kuk (Eisenberg 2012: 8, fig. 10.1). **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 55, fig. 2.11.9). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat ‘Ataruz Surface (Bates and Ji 2014: 216, fig. 7.12).

Rim form: Upright neck, exteriorly thickened (4PithRSoTe).

Pithos type 4PithRSoTe, in fig. 14.7, is 0.16 m in diameter. Its lip is round, and its sloped-outwards rim is externally thickened.

Parallels: **LB II:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field A FP 10 (Lawlor 2000: 28, fig. 3.10.1). This pithos has a triangle-shaped thickened rim. **LB/Iron I:** Hisban Stratum 21 (Herr 2012: 19, fig. 2.1.3). This type has a flatter lip. **Iron I:** Hisban Stratum 20 (Herr 2012: 27, fig. 2.4.8). Here the rim is thicker on the exterior. ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field A FP 9 (Lawlor 2000: 30, fig. 3.12.4). **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 15 Field A FP 13 (Lawlor 2014: 37, fig. 3.14.1). A similar external externally thickened and flatten rim is found at ‘Umayri FP 12 (Lawlor 2014: 44, fig. 3.22.3). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 116, fig. 4.29.3). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field A FB 9N (Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.6.1). **Iron IC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field A FP 10 (Lawlor 2014: 55, fig. 3.30.3). This sherd has a collar on the lower part of the neck. **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field A FP 7B (Lawlor 2014: 65, fig. 3.38.2).

Jars, jugs, juglets

Rim form: Sloping in, short neck, thickened, closing mouth (10JaRSiTe).

Jar type 10JaRSiTe, in fig. 15.1-2, is similar to the jars 9JaRSiTe, but with a more pronounced interior thickness and less rounded lip. Its rim slants inwards. Its ware color is not very different from the jars above, but it is slightly thinner, being about 0.07 m thick.

Iron IIC: ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 2 (Herr 1989b: 335, fig. 19.12.4).

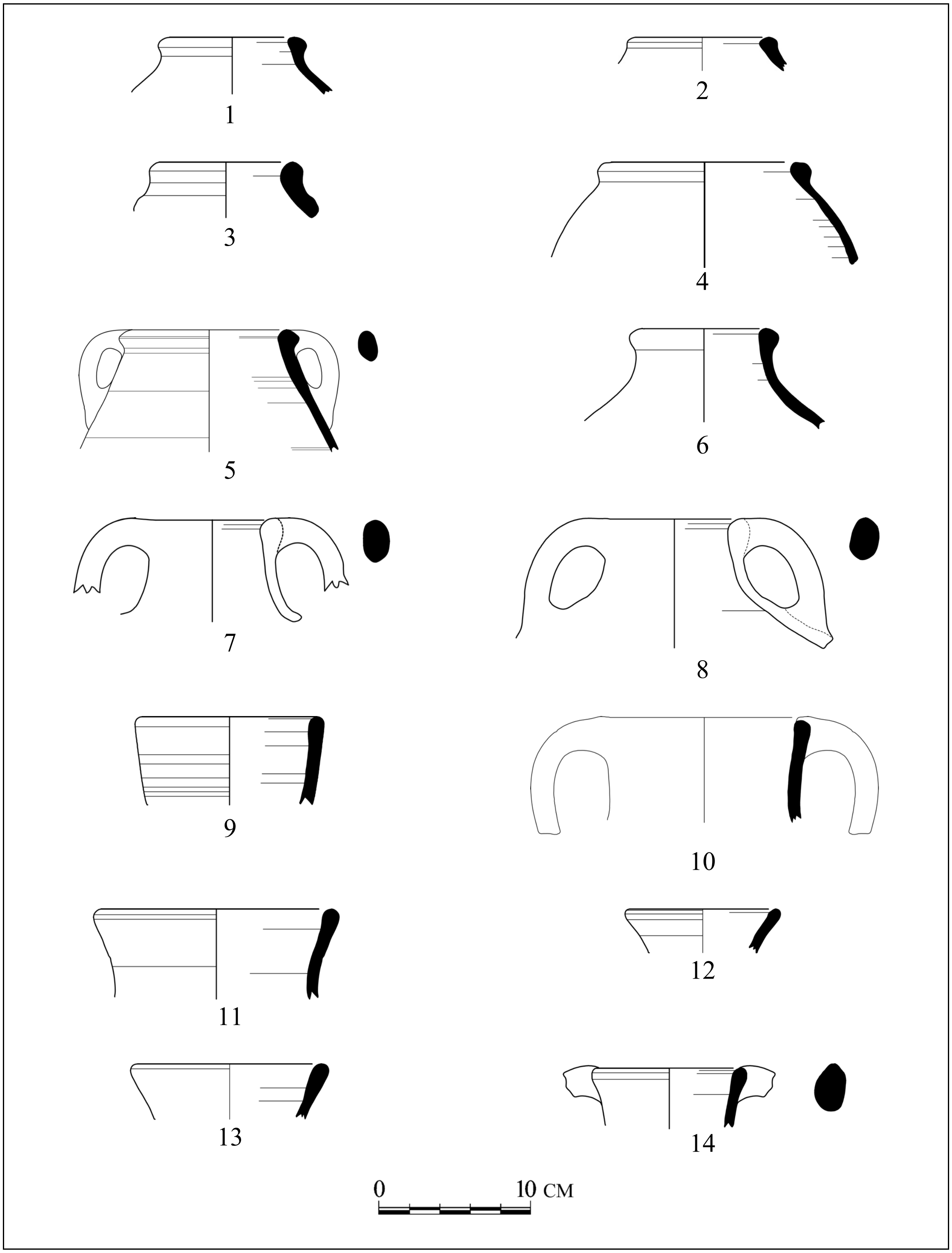


Figure 15. Jars from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	10JaRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.219.loc 41	7	8	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
2	10JaRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.39.loc 41	10	6	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
3	11JaRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.267.loc 41	8	22	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
4	12JaRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.108-109.loc 41	10	36	5YR 7/4 (pink)	10YR 7/3 (very pale brown)
5	13JaRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.144,145,147, 209.loc 41	10	100	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
6	14JaRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.111-114.loc 41	7	100	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
7	14JaRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1423.loc 41	6	11	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 7/3 (very pale brown)
8	14JaRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1436.loc 41	10	8	#N/A	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)
9	15JaRSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.258.loc 41	10	19	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
10	15JaRSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.351-353.loc 41	12	50	2.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
11	15JaRSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.376.loc 41	9	11	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
12	15JaRSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.7.loc 41	12	11	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
13	15JaRSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.8.loc 41	10	11	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
14	16JaRSoTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1412.loc 41	7	3	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)

Figure 15, *continued.* Jars from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Rim form: Sloping in, thickened (11JaRSiTe).

The rim of the jar type 11JaRSiTe, in fig. 15.3, thickens on the exterior, and slants inwards. Its lip is still round, but it is somewhat reminiscent of a square shape. There is a small ridge on the exterior, about 0.02 m below its lip, that resembles the collared pithos jar. Its vessel wall is about 0.01 m thick at its thinnest point, and its flares at the upper part.

Parallels: **Iron IIB-IIC:** Khirbat ʻAtaruz Stratum FPA2 (Ji 2016: 216, fig. 7.1). **Iron IIC/Persian:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 9 Field A FP 7B (Lawlor 2014: 65, fig. 3.38.65).

Rim form: Sloping in, ridged lip, thickened (12JaRSiTe).

Jar type 12JaRSiTe, in fig. 15.4, has a thicken rim with a slight groove on its lip. There are wheel marks on its interior, and its wall slopes in, curving slightly. Its rim follows the wall and does not introduce an inflection point in between. This vessel is 10 to 0.12 m in diameter, and its wall is about 0.007 m. thick, which makes this vessel thinner than the Types 9JaRSiTe and 11JaRSiTe.

Parallels: **Iron IIB/Iron IIC:** Baluʿa (Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.10). **Iron IIC:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 2 (Herr 1989b: 345, fig. 19.17.8).

Rim form: Sloping in, thickened triangular like, straight wall (13JaRSiTe).

Jar type 13JaRSiTe, in fig. 15.5, has a straight wall, unlike the type 12JaRSiTe, which curves. Its rim thickens on the exterior, with a triangular-like shape, and its lip is round. There are wheel marks on its interior. Its vessel wall is not uniformly thick, being thinner on the lower portion of its profile (about 0.007 m thick) and flaring as it goes up (about 0.01 m thick). Its loop handle connects its rim with its shoulder. Its handle profile has an oval-like shape.

Parallels: **Iron IIB:** Gezer Field 7 Stratum 6B (Gitin 1990: pl. 12.3). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 333, fig. 19.11.6). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 15 Field B FP 6 (Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.10).

Rim form: Sloping in, long neck, thickened (14JaRSiTe).

Jar type 14JaRSiTe in the vessels in fig. 15.6-8 have a long neck 0.03 to 0.06 m height. The vessels in fig. 15.7-8 have longer necks (0.05 to 0.06 m) than the one vessel in fig. 15.6 (about 0.03 m) from the point of inflection on their shoulders to their lips. The reconstruction of the rims 1 and 2, in fig. 15, is based on 8 to 11 percent of the total circumference of their vessels. Their handles connect their rims with their shoulders. Both handles have an oval profile. The vessel in fig. 15.6 does not have handles.

Parallels: **LB II:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 16 Field B FB 13 (Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.3). **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field B FP 11B (Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.10). **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 58, fig. 2.12.2). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.24). The rim of this vessel stands straight up, while the rim of the vessel in fig. 15.6-8 is slightly slanted inwards. This type is similar to the type 7JaRCsTe.

Rim form: Interior-thickened, simple (15JaRSoS).

Jar type 15JaRSoS, in fig. 15.9-13, has a rounded lip, straight neck, and simple rim slating slightly outward. Their ware is about 0.009 m thick. While they are similar, there are some small differences, like the angle of inclination of the rim, and the presence or absence of handles. The similarities are in their size, ware color and thickness. The jar in fig. 15.10 has a loop handle that connects its rim, probably with its shoulder.

Parallel: **Iron I:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field B FB 11A (Clark 2002: 71, fig. 4.14.15). **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.11).

Iron IIA: ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 11 Field A FP 9 (Lawlor 2014: 60, fig. 3.34.4). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.23). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 15 Field B FP 6 (Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.16).

Rim form: Upright neck, thickened rim (16JaRSoTe).

Jar type 16JaRSoTe, in fig. 15.14, is similar to type 15JaRSoS, with the exception of a thickened rim on the exterior and its smaller size. Its loop handle probably connects its rim with its shoulder. Its vessel wall is about 0.007 m thick, and is similar in color to type 15JaRSoS.

Parallels: **Iron II:** Tall Mādabā (Harrison et al. 2003: 134, fig. 5.30). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 66, fig. 3.29.7).

Rim form: Upright neck, thickened rim (17JaRCsTe).

Jars type 17JaRCsTe, in fig. 16.1-6, has short, straight neck about 0.03 m in height except for the jar in fig. 16.4, which seems to be shorter and smaller, and was probably a jug. All of them have a rounded lip and a thickened rim in the exterior. Their ware is about 0.01 m thick. Their diameter varies from 0.07 to 0.088 m. The most complete example of this type is the jar in fig. 16.5, which seems to have a piriform shape, with loop handles connecting its shoulder with the lower part of the body. Its exteriorly thickened, rounded rim somewhat resembles the triangular rim of type 18JaRSvTe. The jars below have a curved rim profile like type 7JarCoTe, but have a straighter neck. The color of the ware of both types (7JaRCoTe, 17JaRCsTe), and the height of their necks are also similar.

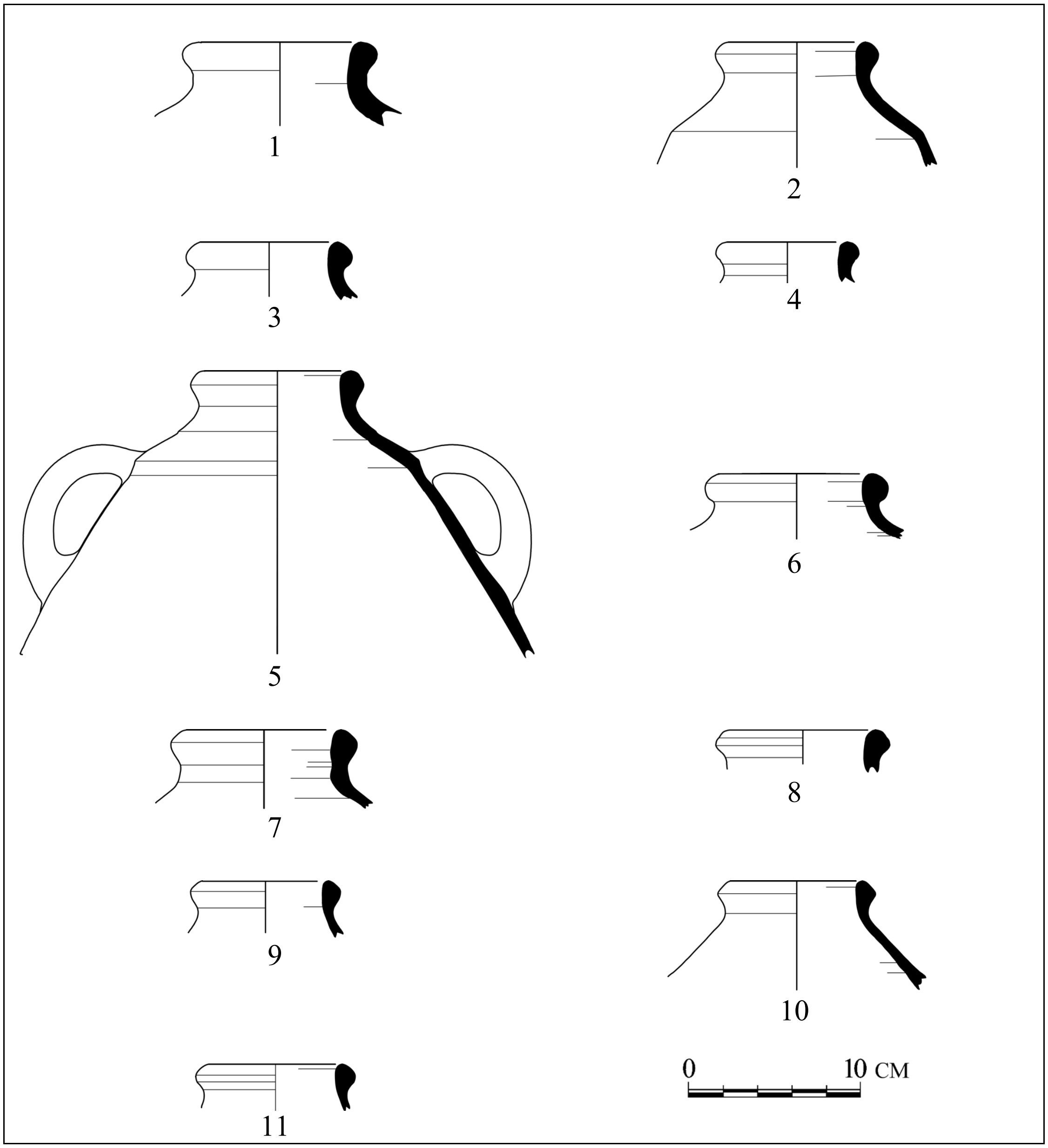


Figure 16. Jars from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	17JaRCsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.134-135.loc 41	8.8	69	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray)
2	17JaRCsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.139-141.loc 41	7	100	5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
3	17JaRCsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.216.loc 41	6	14	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	5YR 7/3 (pink)
4	17JaRCsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.281.loc 41	8	11	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
5	17JaRCsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.69 (1400-1401).loc 41	7.8	100	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
6	17JaRCsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.123.loc 41	8	100	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
7	18JaRSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.129.loc 41	8.6	100	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
8	18JaRSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.206.loc 41	8	8	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
9	18JaRSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.211.loc 41	7	11	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)
10	18JaRSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.260.loc 41	7	22	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)	7.5YR 6/1 (gray)
11	18JaRSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.55.loc 41	8	14	10YR 7/2 (light gray)	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)

Figure 16, *continued.* Jars from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Parallales: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field B FP 11A (Clark 2000: 82, fig. 4.30.8). Integrated Phase 13 Field B FP 11B (Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.9). Similarly, ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 116, fig. 4.29.13). **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 10 Field A FP 8 (Lawlor 2000: 41, fig. 3.23.2). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad (Daviau and Steiner 2000: 18, fig. 13.4). The exteriorly-thickened rim has a more acentuated triangular shape and flatter lip. **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.24).

Rim form: Upright neck, thickened rim, triangular (18JaRSvTe).

Jar type 18JaRSvTe, in fig. 16.7-11, has a straight neck, and an exteriorly-thickened rim with a triangular shape. Their diameter varies from 0.07 to 0.08 m. The ware thickness of the jars in fig. 16.7- 8 is about 0.01 m, while that of the one in fig. 16.9-10 is about 0.0005 m. The point of inflection of the jars in fig. 16.7 and 10 is below the neck, but it is right below the rim in the vessel in fig. 19.9. It is possible that vessel is fig. 16.11 is a jug.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 116, fig. 4.29.12). **Iron IC:** Gezer Field 6 Stratum 4 (Dever 1986: pl. 43.1). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 2 (Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.12.1). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 15 Field B FP 6 (Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.4). **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 7 Field A FP 4 (Lawlor 1997: 34, fig. 3.15.20).

Rim form: Upright ridged neck, exterior and interior-thickened or everted (19JaRCsTe).

Jar type 19JaRCsTe, in fig. 17.1, has an upright ridged neck of about 0.07 m in height that resembles type 1JarCoTe in fig. 17.2, the major difference between them being the hammer shape of the lip. This jar has handles connecting to its neck, probably with its shoulder. Its loop handle profile is rounded, 0.018 m thick, and has an elongated oval shape. Its vessel wall is 0.007 m thick above its shoulder and its flares slightly at the upper part. Its lip is 0.015 m thick.

Rim form: Upright ridged neck, triangular (1JaRCoTe).

The type of jar, in fig. 17.2, has an upright neck that curves out slightly with an exterior ridge, 0.02 m below the lip. The exteriorly-thickened rim has a somewhat triangular shape. The neck is 0.06 m long, and the mouth is 0.08 m in diameter. Its wall is about 0.007 m thick.

Parallels: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 2 (Herr 1989b: 335, fig. 19.12.21). **Iron IIC/Persian:** Some parallels at Hisban (Herr 2012: 119, fig. 2.28.18-20) have exterior ridges at about the same point as the example below. The thickness of their ware varies from about 0.007 m to almost 0.019 m. In some cases, their rims thicken with a somewhat triangular shape, but in one case (Herr 2012: 119, fig. 2.28.20) this shape seems to be truncated by an exterior groove. Its ware is 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) both on the exterior and interior, which corresponds to the example here.

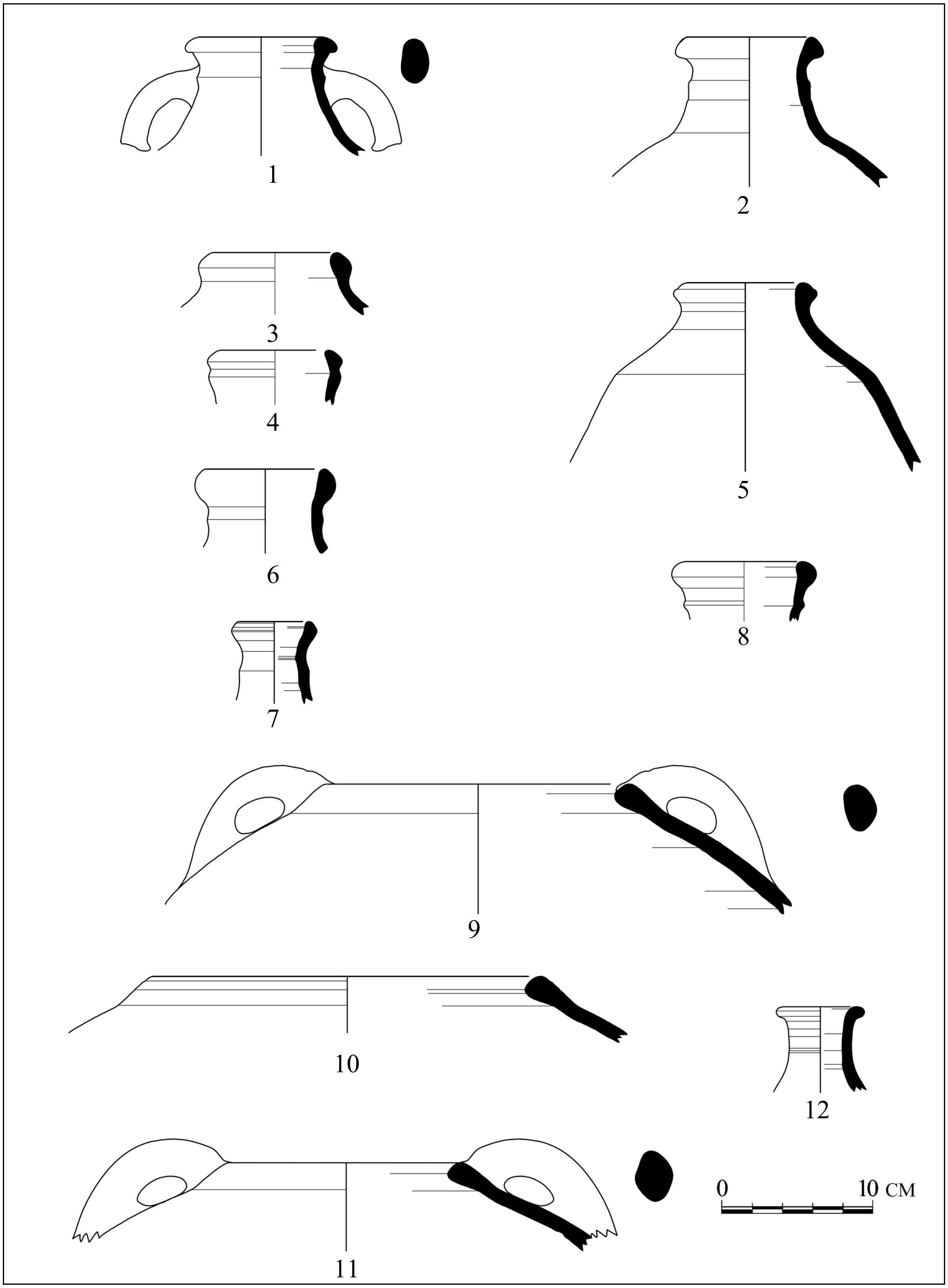


Figure 17. Jars from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	19JaRCsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.125-128.loc 41	8	100	7.5YR 8/3 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
2	1JaRCoTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.100-104.loc 41	8	100	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
3	1JaTAiTe	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.4.loc 29	8	22	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
4	1JuRAiTe	4	28	51	J2009.G4.51.4.loc 28	20	3	7.5YR 5/2 (brown)	7.5YR 5/2 (brown)
5	20JaRCsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.132-133.loc 41	7	92	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray)
6	21JuRSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.183-184,151.loc 41	7	100	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
7	21JuRSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.193.loc 41	5	100	2.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
8	21JuRSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.49.loc 41	8	14	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
9	22JaSSiTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.364,1419. loc 41	30	6	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	5YR 6/3 (light reddish brown)
10	22JaSSiTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.360.loc 41	12	8	2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)	5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)
11	22JaSSiTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64. 365-366.loc 41	14	17	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
12	23JGTRFeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.198.loc 41	4	100	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)

Figure 17, *continued.* Jars from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Another parallel comes from Tall Al-Hammam , Strata Iron 2-3 (dated to Iron Age IIA) (Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 241, fig. 184.1). Its vessel wall is 0.007 m thick, and its color is 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown). This jar is 0.10 m in diameter. Its exterior ridge is 0.03 m below its lip. All these characteristics are similar to the type of jar in this section.

Some jars from Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 47, fig. 3.16.4) date to **Iron Age IIA**, and have a straight rim instead of being out-curved like the rim below. At Baluʿa (Worschech 2014: 19, fig. A019) from a non-stratigraphied context, a similar jar has more than one exterior ridge.

Rim form: inverted, exteriorly thickened, triangular (1JaTAiTe).

Jar type 1JaTAiTe, in fig. 17.3, is 0.08 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.01 m. The lip of this Jar is thinned, and its inverted rim is externally thickened. This rim stands at 73.0 degrees. The inverse V-shaped neck is about 0.02-0.03 m long.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** Khirbat en-Nahas S2a (Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig. 16.5). **Iron IIC:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.26). **Iron IIC/Persian:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 9 Field A FP 7B (Lawlor 2014: 65, fig. 3.38.4).

Rim form: Upright neck, exteriorly thickened, grooved (1JuRAiTe).

Jug type 1JuRAiTe, in fig. 17.4, is 0.20 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.012 m. The lip of this jug is round and its inverted rim is externally thickened. This rim stands at 72.0 degrees. The cylindrical neck is about 0.04 m long.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** Beth Shean Stratum 1 (Yadin and Geva 1986: 19, fig. 8.2). **Iron IIC:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 4 (Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.17). This vessel has a triangle-shaped rim, less pronounced than the one in fig. 17.4. **Iron IIC/Persian:** ʻUmayri Integrated 9 Phase

Field H FB 6 (Berge and Willis 2014: 211, fig. 5.25.3). This sherd seems to be a later development based on the thickness of its wall, ware color, and sharpness of its external ridges.

Rim form: Short Upright neck, exteriorly thickened, grooved lip (20JaRCsTe).

Jar type 20JaRCsTe, in fig. 17.5, has a short upright neck 0.03 m height. Its rim is exteriorly thickened, and its lip has a groove. The recovered piece is about 92 percent of the total circumference of the rim. The jar seems to have a piriform shape. Its vessel wall is about 0.009 m thick. Its opening diameter is 0.07 m. This jar seems to be a variation of the type 17JaRCsTe with a similar body shape, neck type, thickened rim, ware color, and thickness, except for its grooved lip.

Rim form: Long Upright ridged neck, exteriorly-thickened rim (21JuRSvTe)

Jar type 21JuRSvTe, in fig. 17.6-8, has a 0.05 m long ridged neck. Their ridge in their necks is about 0.03 m below their lips. Their exteriorly-thickened rim is rounded and stands straight up. Their major difference is the shape of the exterior of the rim. The vessel in fig. 17.9 has a triangular shape, while the vessel in fig. 17.7 is rounded.

Parallels: **Iron I:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field A FP 12 (Lawlor 2014: 44.22.16). **Iron IC:** Beth Shean Stratum 2 (Yadin and Geva 1986: 25, fig. 9.10). **Iron IB:** Khirbat Za'kuka (Eisenberg 2012: 10, fig. 11.5). This jug has a shorter neck. **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field A FP 9 (Lawlor 2000: 30, fig. 3.12.12). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 10 Field E FP 6 (Fisher 1997: 181, fig. 6.9.11).

Rim form: Inverted rim, interior-thickened (22JaSSiTi).

Jar type 22JaSSiTi, in fig. 17.9-11, has an inverted rim, interior-thickened and a square lip. Its wall is 0.008 to 0.015 m thick, and its thickness is uniform expect at the rim where it is thicker. Its loop handle connects its rim with its shoulder. Its profile is rounded, but flat on the interior. There are visible wheel marks on the interior. This jar is similar to the Type 8JaRSiS. Both types have inverted rim and loop handles, visible wheel marks, and their ware thickness is also similar. Some differences are their lip types and rim thickness. Type 8JaRSiS has a simple rim, while the jar below has an interior-thickened rim. The jar in this section has a square lip, while Type 8JaRSiS has a rounded one.

Parallel: **LB II:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 16 Field B FB 13 (Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.18). The ware of this jug is thinner than the example in this section.

Rim form: Upright neck, everted (23JGTRFeS).

Jar type 23JGTRFeS, in fig. 17.12, has an upright neck, 0.055 m long, and an everted rim, with a rounded lip. Its wall is 0.006 m thick, and its diameter is 0.04 m. The everted rim extends for about 0.005 m, ending in a soft rounded lip.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 15 Field B FB 12 (Clark 2014: 103, fig. 4.20.2). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.24). This vessel has a larger diameter than the one in fig. 17.12.

Rim form: Everted neck, interior-thickened (24JGTRSoTi).

Juglet type 24JGTRSoTi, in fig. 18.1-4, has an everted neck, interiorly-thickened rims, and rounded lips. Their diameter ranges from 0.04 to 0.07 m. Their walls are 0.004 to 0.006 m thick. This vessel is similar to the Type 15JaRSoS, with differences in size and wall thickness. Another difference is its interior-thickened rim. Their rim stands at 86 to 102 degrees.

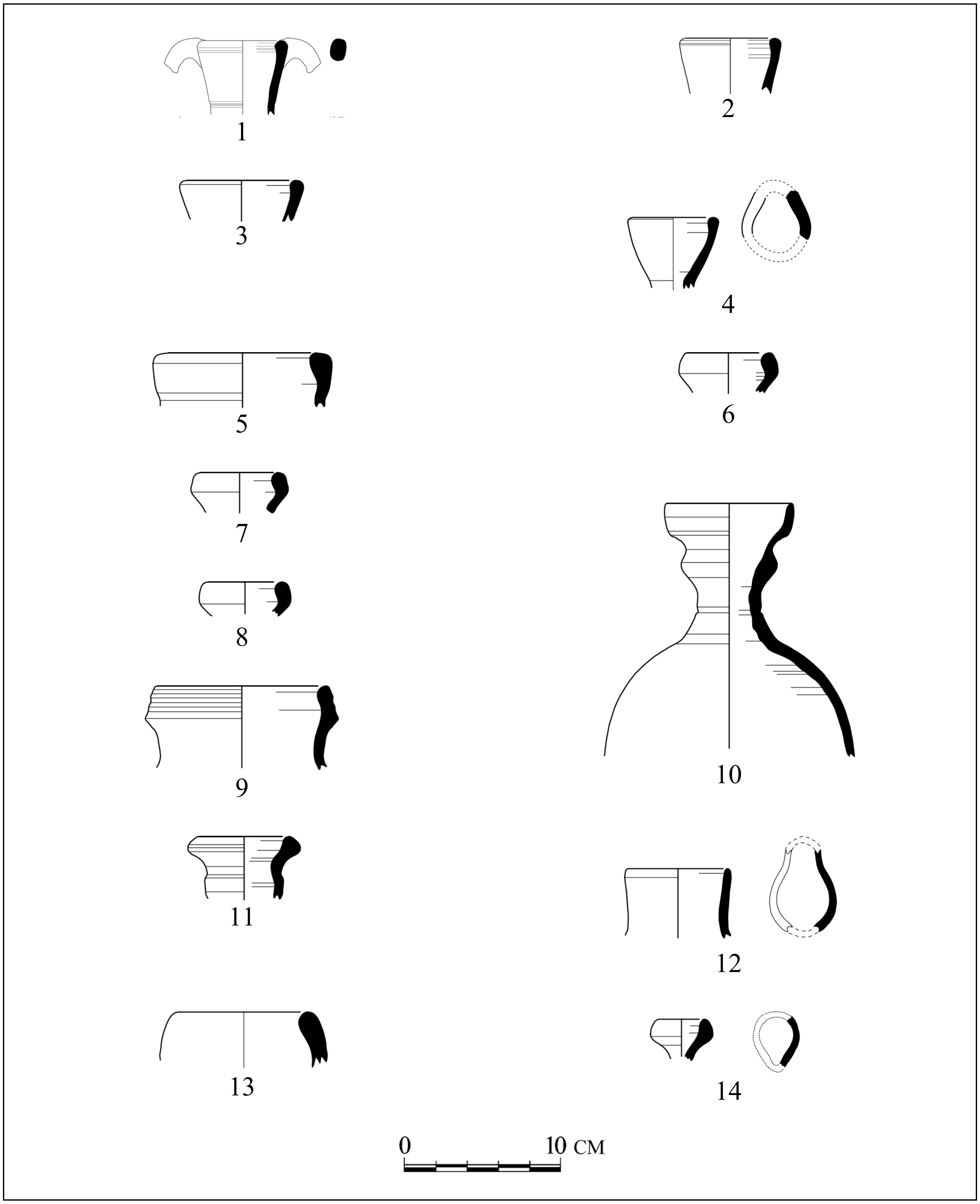


Figure 18. Jars from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	24JGTRSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.155.loc 41	4	31	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
2	24JGTRSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.161.loc 41	4	3	5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
3	24JGTRSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.313.loc 41	7	0	5YR 7/4 (pink)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
4	24JGTRSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.47.loc 41	4	14	2.5YR 7/4 (light reddish brown)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
5	25JuFSvTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.196.loc 41	8	14	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
6	26JuRAiS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.190.loc 41	3	11	#N/A	5YR 7/4 (pink)
7	26JuRAiS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.192.loc 41	3	28	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
8	26JuRAiS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.236.loc 41	3	11	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
9	27JuRBiRm	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.368.loc 41	10	19	2.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown)	2.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown)
10	28JuRBsS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1454-1459.loc 41	8	53	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)
11	29JuRBsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.171.loc 41	7	100	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
12	2JuASvP	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.168.loc 41	5	33	2.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	2.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
13	2JuRCiS	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.3.loc 29	8	16	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)	7.5YR 5/3 (brown)
14	30JuRBsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.182.loc 41	4	22	5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow)	5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow)

Figure 18, *continued*. Jars from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Parallels: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.27). This vessel’s diameter is larger than the vessels in fig. 18.1-4. **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 7 Field H FP 4 (Berge and Willis 2002: 127, fig. 5.14.1).

Rim form: Upright, interiorly thickened (25JuFSvTi).

Jug type 25JuFSvTi, in fig. 18.5, is 0.08 m in diameter. Its lip is flat and its straight rim is interiorly thickened. Its wall thickness is 0.007 m.

Parallels: **Iron IIA-B:** Khirbat en-Nahas Stratum A2b (Smith and Levy 2008: 58, fig. 12.20). **Iron IIB:** Tel Nagila Stratum 3 (Itzaq Shai et al. 2011: 34, fig. 9.10). **Iron IIC:** Gezer Field 7 Stratum 5A (Gitin 1990: pl. 25.4). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field B FP 7 (Lawlor 1997: 88, fig. 4.32.9). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 8 Field A FP 6B (Lawlor 2000: 48, fig. 3.29.8). **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 7 Field H FP 4 (Hopkins 2014: 282, fig. 6.14.7).

Rim form: Interior-thickened, inverted (26JuRAiS).

Jug type 26JuRAiS, in fig. 18.6-8, is a small vessel with an inverted rim, which has a round lip. Its rim stands at 66 to 73 degrees. Its wall thickness is 0.005 to 0.006 m thick.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.12).

Rim form: Inverted, exterior ridged, exteriorly thickened (27JuRBiRm).

Jug type 27JuRBiRm, in fig. 18.9, is 0.10 m in diameter. Its lip is round and its biangularly-inverted rim is multiple ridged on the exterior. Its wall thickness is 0.006 m.

Parallels: **Iron IC:** Gezer Stratum 4B/A (Dever 1986: pl. 46.4). This sherd has a pinched mouth and the exterior of its rim is not grooved. **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.36). This vessel is smaller than the vessel in fig. 18.9.

Rim form: Bi-angular, simple (28JuRBsS).

Jug type 28JuRBsS, in fig. 18.10, is 0.08 m in diameter. The overall shape of this vessel is piriform-upside-down. Its lip is round and its bi-angular rim is simple. The vessel is painted with 7.5YR 7/4 (pink), 7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown), and 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) colors. Its wall thickness is 0.005 m and its rim stands at 93 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIB/IIC:** Tel 'Eṭun (Ganor, Ganor, and Kehati 2013: 7, fig. 7.7). This jug has some small differences like a slightly inwards rim.

Rim form: Triangular, exteriorly thickened (29JuRBsTe).

Jug type 29JuRBsTe, in fig. 18.11, is 0.07 m in diameter. Its lip is round and its bi-angular straight rim is externally thickened. Its wall thickness is 0.006 m and its rim stands at 126 degree.

Parallels: **Iron IIB:** Gezer Field 7 Stratum 6B (Gitin 1990: pl. 12:21). This sherd is called a decanter and has a vertical rim, so different than the vessel mentioned in this section.

Rim form: Simple, pinched (2JuASvP).

This type of jug, in fig. 18.12, has a straight neck, a pinched trefoil mouth, but apparently only one side is sufficiently enlarged to be suitable for pouring liquids. The piece that has been recovered is about 0.02 m in height and constitutes 33 percent of the total rim of the vessel. Its probable diameter is 0.05 m at the widest point.

Parallels: **Iron II:** Tall Abū al-Kharaz Stratum 1C (Fischer and Feldbacher 210: 454, fig. 5.5). This sherd has a similar pinched mouth, similar to the vessel dealt with in this section but has a thicker ware. **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 5 (Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.20).

Rim form: Exteriorly thickened (2JuRCiS).

Jug type 2JuRCiS, in fig. 18.13, is 0.08 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.006 to 0.01 m. The lip of this jug is round, and its incurving rim is simple. This rim stands at 62.0 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 335, fig. 19.12.24). This sherd is smaller in diameter.

Rim form: pinched, exteriorly thickened (30JuRBsTe).

Jug type 30JuRBsTe, in fig. 18.14, is 0.04 m in diameter. Its lip is round and its bi-angular, straight rim is externally thickened. Its wall thickness is 0.005 m. Its rim stands at 88 degrees.

Parallels: **LB II:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 16 Field B FB 13 (Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.7). **Iron I:** Hisban Stratum 20 (Herr 2012: 46, fig. 2.9.9). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field B FP 11B (Clark 2002: 64, fig. 4.11.12). **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field B FP 11A (Clark 2000: 82, fig. 4.30.10). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.1). **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field A FP 9 (Lawlor 2000: 30, fig. 3.12.10).

Rim form: Cup shaped (31JuRBsTe).

Jug type 31JuRBsTe, in fig. 19.1-7, has a bi-angular, straight rim, with a round lip. The cup-like shape of its mouth has a sharp exterior inflection, about 0.01 m below the lip. The interior is smoother and has a more even surface. Its wall is 0.005 to 0.009 m thick. Its rim stands at 85 to 116 degrees. Its diameter varies from 0.05 to 0.08 m.

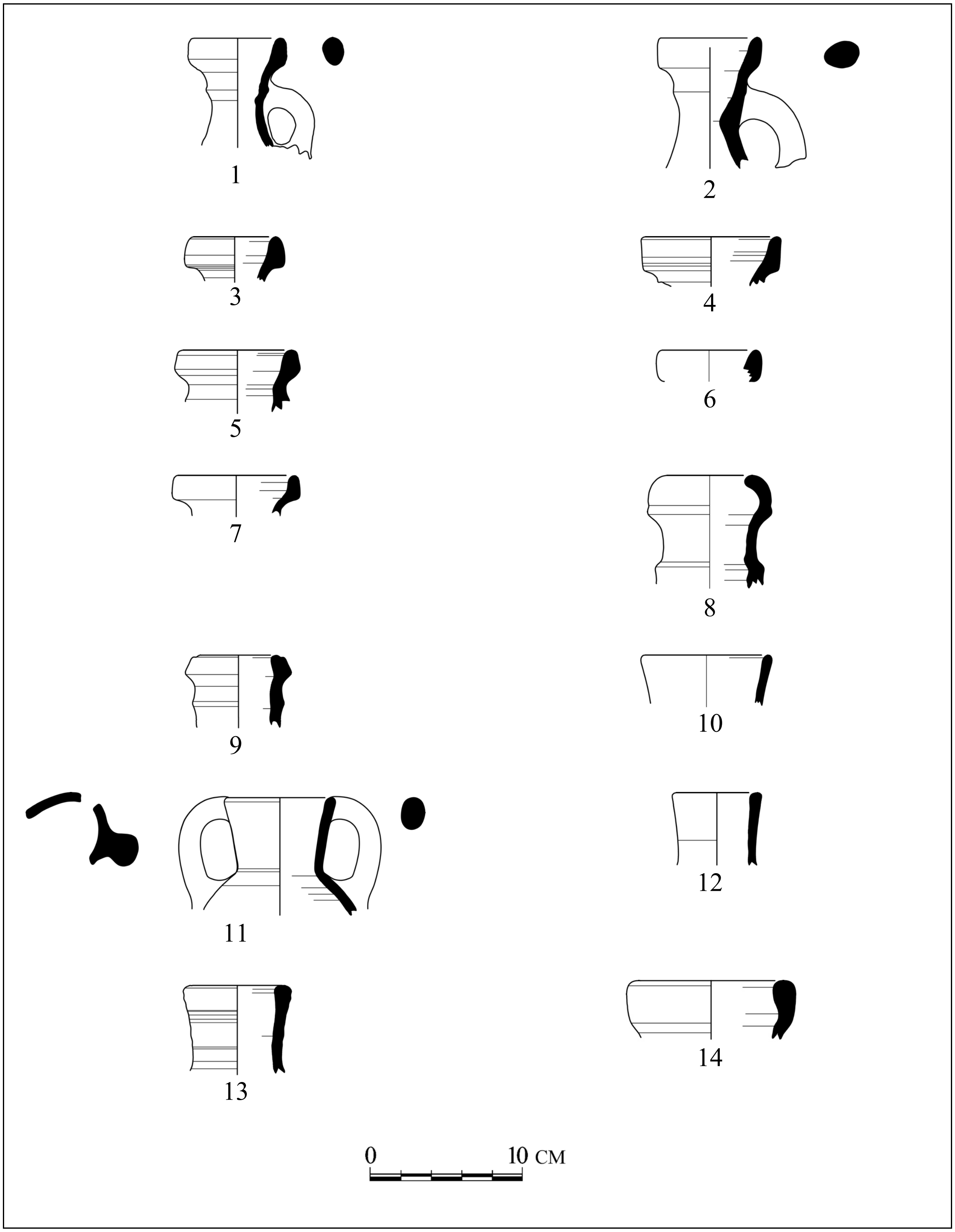


Figure 19. Jugs from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	31JuRBsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1438. loc 41	5	100	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
2	31JuRBsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.170.loc 41	6	100	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)
3	31JuRBsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64. 175-176.loc 41	6	4	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
4	31JuRBsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.187.loc 41	8	42	5YR 8/3 (pink)	7.5YR 8/3 (pink)
5	31JuRBsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64. 194-195.loc 41	7	56	2.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	2.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
6	31JuRBsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.45.loc 41	6	17	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
7	31JuRBsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.179.loc 41	7	17	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
8	32JuRCiR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.181.loc 41	4	25	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
9	33JuRiMiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.180.loc 41	14	6	10YR 8/4 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
10	34JuRSoS	4	29	53	J2009.G4.53.3.loc 29	8	11	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)
11	34JuRSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64. 173-174.loc 41	6	14	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	2.5YR 7/6 (light red)
12	35JuRSvTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.369.loc 41	5	17	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
13	35JuRSvTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.95-96 (321-322).loc 41	7	67	10R 4/6 (moderate reddish brown)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
14	36JuRSvTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.293.loc 41	8	19	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)

Figure 19, *continued*. Jugs from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Parallels: **Iron:** Baluʿa (Worschech 2014: 27, fig. A035). **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field B FP 11B (Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.12). **Iron IB/IC:** Gezer Field 6 Stratum 5A/4B (Dever 1986: pl. 44.16). **Iron II:** A pilgrim flask from Tell El-Kheleifeh has a similar upper part of the rim (Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 167, fig. 40.2). **Iron IIC:** Gezer Field 7 Stratum 5A (Gitin 1990: pl. 25.10). This sherd thickens on the exterior and has a handle, starting from the rim, of which both characteristics are different than the samples below. In addition, it is painted with 10YR 8/2 (white) color both on the exterior and interior. **Iron IIC/Persian:** Tawilan Area 1 (Bennett and Bienkowski 1995: 253 fig. 6.29.4). It is not clear as to which field phase this sherd corresponds. However, since there are no signs of reoccupation after the Iron Age II/Persian period occupation, it seems logical to conclude that this sherd corresponds to that period (Bienkowski 1995a: 21). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field A FP 7B (Lawlor 2014: 65, fig. 3.38.3).

Rim form: incurved, exteriorly thickened (32JuRCiR1).

Jug type 32JuRCiR1, in fig. 19.8, below is 0.04 m in diameter. Its lip is round, and its incurving rim is ridged. Its neck is cylindrical and it stands at 90 degree. In addition, it has an exterior ridge at its lower part.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.18).

Rim form: Ridged, exteriorly thickened (33JuRiMiTe).

Jug type 33JuRiMiTe, in fig. 19.9, is 0.14 m in diameter. Its lip is ridged and its multiangular inverted rim is externally thickened.

Parallels: **Iron II:** Tall Mādabā (Harrison et al. 2003: 134, fig. 5.33).

Rim form: Everted neck, simple (34JuRSoS).

Jug type 34JuRSoS, in fig. 19.10-11, is 0.06 to 0.08 m in diameter. This jar has some similarities with the types 15JaRSoS and 16JaRSoTe. However, there are some differences in size and rim type. Type 15JaRSoS is slightly interior-thickened, while Type 16JaRSoTe is exteriorly thickened. Base on fig. 10.11, it seems that the overall shape of this vessel is piriform-upside-down. The loop-handle is placed between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel. Its lip is round and its sloped-outwards rim is simple. The V-shaped neck is 0.05 m long. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.006 m. The lip of this jug is round and its sloped-outwards rim is simple. This rim stands at 101.0 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field B FP 11A (Clark 2000: 85, fig. 4.31.7). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.7). **Iron IIA:** Khirbat en-Nahas (Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig. 16.5). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.34).

Rim form: Upright, interior-thickened (35JuRSvTi).

Jug type 35JuRSvTi, in fig. 19.12-13, has a straight rim and a round lip. Its cylindrical neck is 0.05 to 0.055 m long. Its wall thickness is 0.006 to 0.007 m thick, and its rim stands at 92 to 95 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 66, fig. 3.29.1). This sherd has a larger diameter. **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.23).

Rim form: Round, interior-thickened (36JuRSvTi).

Jug type 36JuRSvTi, in fig. 19.14, is 0.08 m in diameter. Its lip is round and its straight rim is interiorly thickened. Its wall thickness is 0.008 m. Type 25JuFSvTi has a similar profile; however, its lip is less rounded.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.4).

Rim form: Ridged, globular (37JuXBsR1).

The overall shape of vessel type 37JuXBsR1, in fig. 20.1-2, is piriform-globular. The loop-handle is placed between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel. Its lip is undefined and its bi-angular straight rim is ridged. The bicurving neck is about 0.05 m long. Its wall thickness is 0.006 to 0.009 m. The vessel in fig. 20.1 is painted with 5YR 7/3 (pink), 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow), 10YR 9.5/1 (white), and 2.5YR 3/1 (dark reddish gray) colors.

Rim form: Upright, exteriorly thickened (3JaFSiTe).

Jar type 3JaFSiTe, in fig. 20.3-4, has an upright neck that is incline slightly inwards with a flattened lip and triangular thickened rim. The ware thickness of these vessels is similar (about 6 mm) but their colors are different.

Iron IIC: ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.25).

Rim form: Upright neck, exteriorly thickened, ridged (40JuRMsTe).

Jug type 40JuRMsTe, in fig. 20.5, is 0.066 m in diameter. The loop-handle is placed between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel. Its lip is round and its multiangular-upright rim is externally thickened. The multicurving neck is 0.095 m long. Its wall thickness is 0.007 m.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.4).

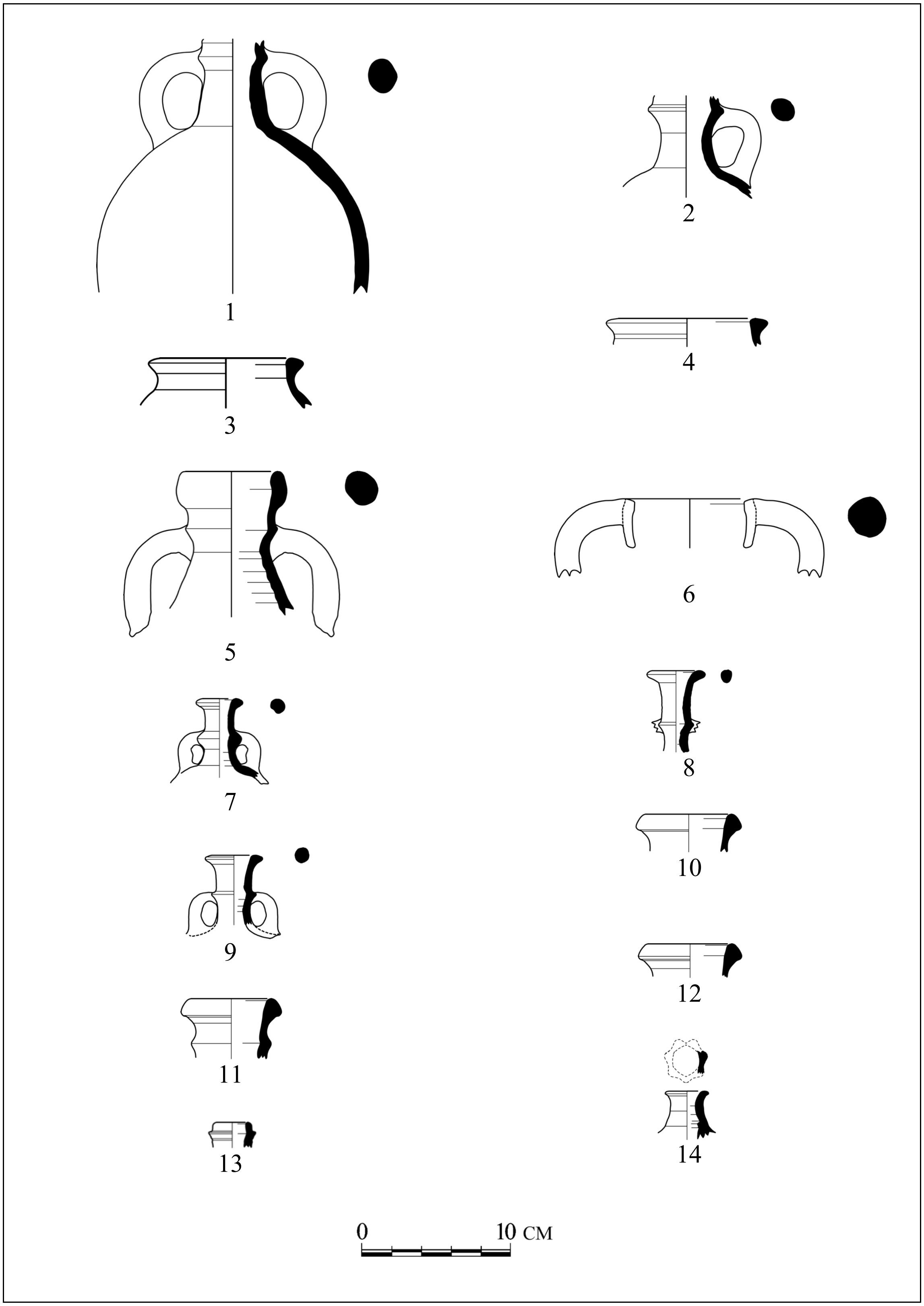


Figure 20. Jugs from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	37JuXBsR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1468-1472.loc 41	16	100	5YR 7/3 (pink)	10YR 5/3 (brown)
2	37JuXBsR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.357. loc 41	5	100	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)
3	3JaFSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.149. loc 41	9	22	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
4	3JaFSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.270. loc 41	9	14	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)
5	40JuRMsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.150. loc 41	6.6	100	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
6	41JaFSvS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1426. loc 41	8	11	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
7	42JuRFeR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.178. loc 41	3	31	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)
8	42JuRFeR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.186. loc 41	4	44	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
9	42JuRFeR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.43.loc 41	4	100	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
10	44JuTSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.56.loc 41	5.6	28	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
11	44JuTSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.57.loc 41	6	17	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	5YR 7/3 (pink)
12	44JuTSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.9.loc 41	5	47	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	5YR 7/3 (pink)
13	45JuTSvR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.42.loc 41	2	61	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)
14	46JuTAeP	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.177. loc 41	2	100	10R 5/6 (red)	10R 5/6 (red)

Fig. 20, *continued.* Jugs from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Rim form: Upright, flat (41JaFSvS).

Jar type 41JaFSvS, in fig. 20.6, is 0.08 m in diameter. Its lip is flat and its straight rim is simple. Its loop handle is placed on the rim and probably the shoulder of the vessel. Its profile is round.

Rim form: Out-turned, cylindric ridged neck (42JuRFeR1).

These 42JuRFeR1 jugs, in fig. 20.7-9, are small in size, all of them having handles that connect their cylindrical neck with the shoulder of the vessel. Their neck is 0.02 to 0.05 m long. Their wall thickness ranges from 0.003 to 0.004 m. There is a sharp ridge on the neck at the level where the handle is placed. Their rim is everted, and their lip is round. The jugs in fig. 20.7-8 are exteriorly painted with a thin line surrounding the neck. The color of this line is 7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown) on the vessel in fig. 20.7 and 2.5YR 3/3 (dark reddish brown) on the vessel in fig. 20.8.

Parallels: **Iron I:** Samaria (Tappy 1992: 126, fig 33:1). **Iron IC/IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3B (Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.13). **Iron II:** Tall Jawa Stratum 7 (Daviau 2003: 476, fig. 12.5.6). **Iron IIA:** Ashkelon (Master and Aja 2017: 154, fig. 20.4). This sherd comes from Burial 242. There are two type of lips: flattened and square. There are some painted strips similar to the vessels mentioned in this section. **Iron IIA-IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad (Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.13). This sherd has black (N 2.5/) painted bands. **Iron IIB/IIC:** Rogem Gannim Locus 103 (Greenberg and Cinamon 2011: 93, fig. 22.14). **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field B FB 7 (Clark 2014: 153, fig. 4.55.12).

Rim form: Triangular, ridged, cylindrical neck (44JuTSvTe).

Jug type 44JuTSvTe, in fig. 20.10-12, has a triangular rim and a ridged neck. Their diameter varies from 0.05 to 0.06 m. Their ware is 0.003 to 0.01 m thick. Its rim stands at 100 to 104 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IIB/IIC:** Ḥorbat Za‘aq (Yezerski and Nahshoni 2013: 38, fig. 4.11). **Iron I:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field B FP 11B (Clark 2002: 64, fig. 4.11.17). **Iron IIA:** Beth Shean Stratum 1 (Yadin and Geva 1986: 17, fig. 7.14). **LB II:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 16 Field B FB 13 (Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.12). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 2 (Herr 1989b: 345, fig. 19.17.13).

Rim form: Small, exterior ridged (45JuTSvR1).

Jug type 45JuTSvR1, in fig. 20.13, is 0.02 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.003 to 0.004 m. The lip of this jug is thinned and its straight rim is exteriorly ridged. This rim stands at 90.0 degrees. The cylindrical neck is about 0.02 m long. The size of the recovered sherd is 61.1 percent of the circumference of the vessel.

Parallel: **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated 9 Phase Field H FB 6 (Berge and Willis 2014: 211, fig. 5.25.12).

Rim form: Pinched, everted, conical (46JuTAeP).

Jug type 46JuTAeP, in fig. 20.14, is 0.02 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.004 to 0.005 m. The lip of this jug is thinned and its everted rim is pinched mimicking the shape of a flower. This rim stands at 125.0 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** A five-wick lamp is known at Khibet ‘Atarus (Ji 2012: 215, fig. 4.1). Despite the difference in the neck of the vessel, the rim of this sherd is similar to the lamp below. **Iron IIB:** A petalled incense burner from Kadesh Barnea Substrata 3a-b (Bernick-Greenberg

2007: 153, fig. 11.36) echoes the long neck of this jug ending with a flower-shaped rim. **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 324, fig. 19.6.35).

Rim form: Exterior thickened, everted, ridged, triangular (47JuTBsTe).

Jug type 47JuTBsTe, in fig. 21.1-2, is 0.04 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.003 to 0.005 m. The lip of this jug is thinned and its bi-angular, straight rim is externally thickened. Its rim stands at 104.0 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 10 Field E FP 6 (Fisher 1997: 181, fig. 6.9.25).

Rim form: Attic like ware (48JuXXX).

Jug type 48JuXXX, in fig. 21.3, is small. Unfortunately there remains only a small portion of its body, which is painted with 5YR 3/2 (dark reddish brown) color. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.003 to 0.005 m. The rim is missing. The handle seems to connect its shoulder with its rim. The profile of the handle is round.

Rim form: Everted (49JuSSoS).

Jug type 49JuSSoS, in fig. 21.4, has a simple square rim that slopes out. Its lip is similar to Type 44JuTSvTe, but its stance is more open. The recovered rim of this plate is 2.7 percent of the actual size of the circumference of the vessel. Its wall thickness is 0.008 m.

Rim form: Everted (49JuSSoTe).

Jug type 49JuSSoTe, in fig. 21.5-6, has a simple square rim that slopes out. Its lip is similar to the type 44JuTSvTe, but its stance is more open. Also, this type is similar to Type 49JuSSoS but its lip thickens outwards. Its wall is 0.008 to 0.009 thick.

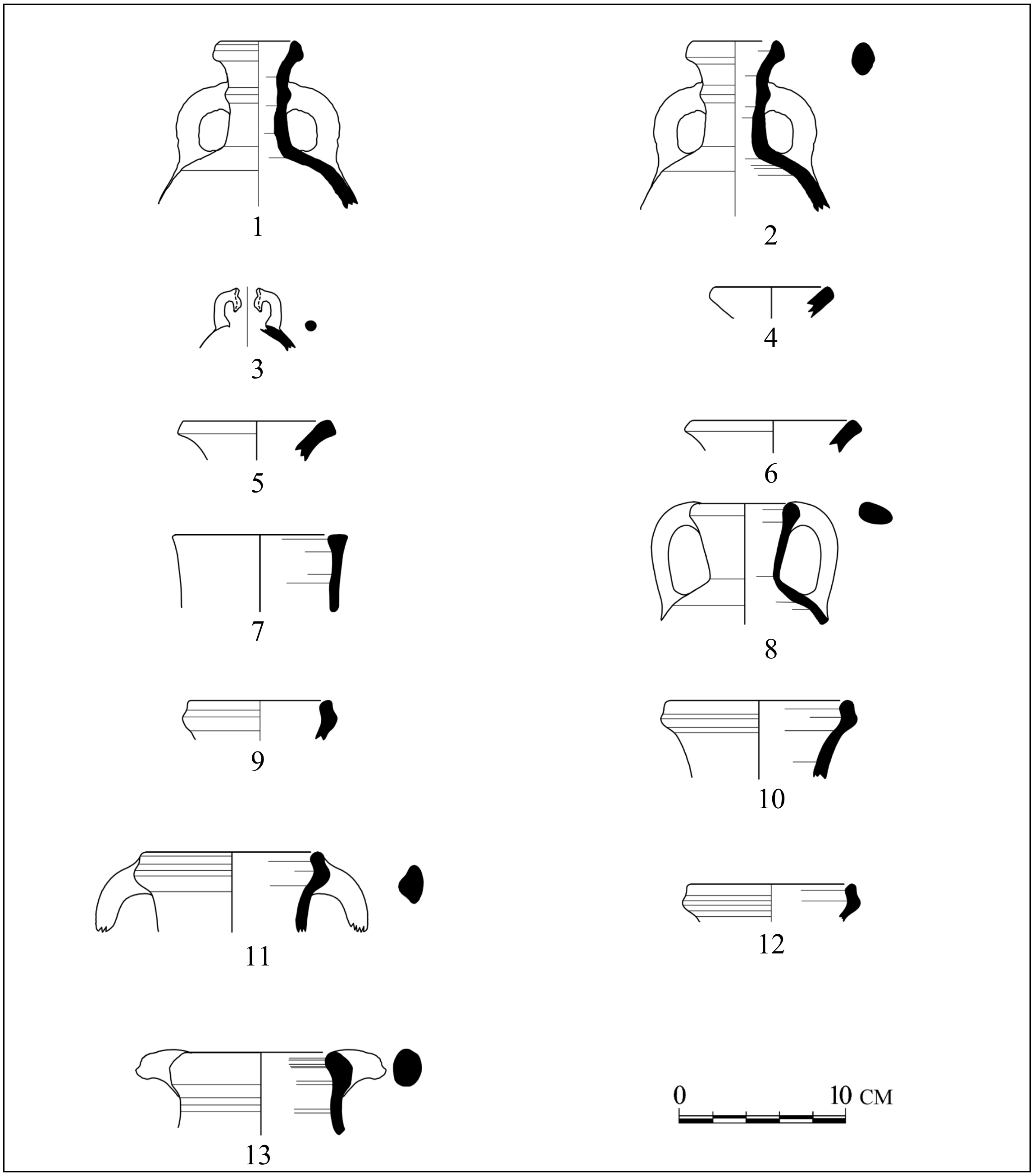


Figure 21. Jars/jugs from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	47JuTBsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1492. loc 41	4	14	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
2	47JuTBsTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1494. loc 41	4	0	#N/A	#N/A
3	48JuXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1496. loc 41	0	0	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)
4	49JuSSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.296. loc 41	6	3	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 5/8 (red)
5	49JuSSoTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.241. loc 41	9	14	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
6	49JuSSoTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.249. loc 41	9	6	#N/A	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
7	4JaFSvTs	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.251. loc 41	8	22	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
8	5JaRSoTs	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.185. loc 41	5	33	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
9	6JaRBiR1	4	28	51	J2009.G4.51.3.loc 28	10	11	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)
10	6JaRBiR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.253. loc 41	12	6	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	#N/A
11	6JaRBiR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.362. loc 41	10	11	2.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
12	6JaRBiR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.38. loc 41	12	3	10YR 7/3 (very pale brown)	10YR 7/3 (very pale brown)
13	6JaRBiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.385. loc 41	8	14	2.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown)	2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)

Figure 21, *continued*. Jars/jugs from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Rim form: Flattened, symmetrically thickened (4JaFSvTs).

The jar or jug type 4JaFSvTs, in fig. 21.7, thickens symmetrically. Its neck stands straight up, and its diameter is close to 0.08 m. Its ware color is different on the inside and outside. It has a flattened lip.

Parallels: **Iron IIB:** Gezer Field 7 Stratum 6B (Gitin 1990: pl. 12.22). This vessel is called an amphoriskos and has a 7.5YR 3/3 slip inside and out.

Rim form: Everted neck, symmetrically thickened (5JaRSoTs).

Jar type 5JaRSoTs, in fig. 21.8, has a round lip and a symmetrically thickened rim sloping slightly outward. Its handle is round and is attached to both its mouth and its shoulder. Its wall is 0.005 thick and its rim stands at 104 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.4). The lip of this sherd is less thickened. **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 36, fig. 3.10.3). **Iron IIC:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.22). 'Umayri Integrated Phase 7 Field A FP 5 (Lawlor 2000: 54, fig. 3.32.7).

Rim form: Upright neck, offset (6JaRBiR1/6JaRBiTe).

Jar type 6JaRBiR1/6JaRBiTe, in fig. 21.9-13, has a straight neck, round lip, and biangular rim. There are small differences between jars Type 6JaRBiR1 in fig. 21.9-12, and Type 6JaRBiTe. There are some differences in the handle profile of the jars in figs. 21.11 and 21.13, the first being triangular in shape, and the second, rounded. Both loop handles connect the rims to the shoulders. The rim of jar 6JaRBiTe thickens outside below its lip, while the rim of Type 6JaRBiR1 appears to thicken at its first inflection point below its lip.

Parallels: Parallels: **Iron:** Baluʿa (Worschech 2014: 27, fig. A033). **Iron IA:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 13 Field B FP 11B (Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.11). ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.6). **Iron IIA**: Gezer Field II Stratum 6A (Dever et al. 1974: pl. 32.18). This sherd has decorative lines made with organic paint. Another jug from Gezer, Field 7 Stratum 7B (Gitin 1990: pl. 8.3) does not have paint. Hisban Stratum 18B (Herr 2012: 86, fig. 2.20.15). ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 10 Field A FP 8 (Lawlor 2000: 41, fig. 3.23.4). **Iron IIA-IIB:** Kuntillet ʻAjrud (Ayalon 2012: 227, fig. 7.14.8). This sherd has an additional slight inflection in the neck. ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 15 Field B FP 6 (Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.11).

Rim form: Upright neck, thickened, short neck (7JaRCoTe).

Jar type 7JaRCoTe, in fig. 22.1-7, has a straight neck, with a rim that is slightly out curving. This type thickens on its exterior and has a rounded lip. Its neck is about 0.02 m high above its shoulder, and the diameter of the jars in fig. 22.1-7 are typically about 0.08 m.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 13 Field B FP 11A (Clark 2000: 82, fig. 4.30.8). **Iron IB:** Gezer Field 6 Stratum 5A (Dever 1986: pl. 42.18). **Iron IIC:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.22). This vessel's profile outcurves less smooth than the vessels mentioned in this section.

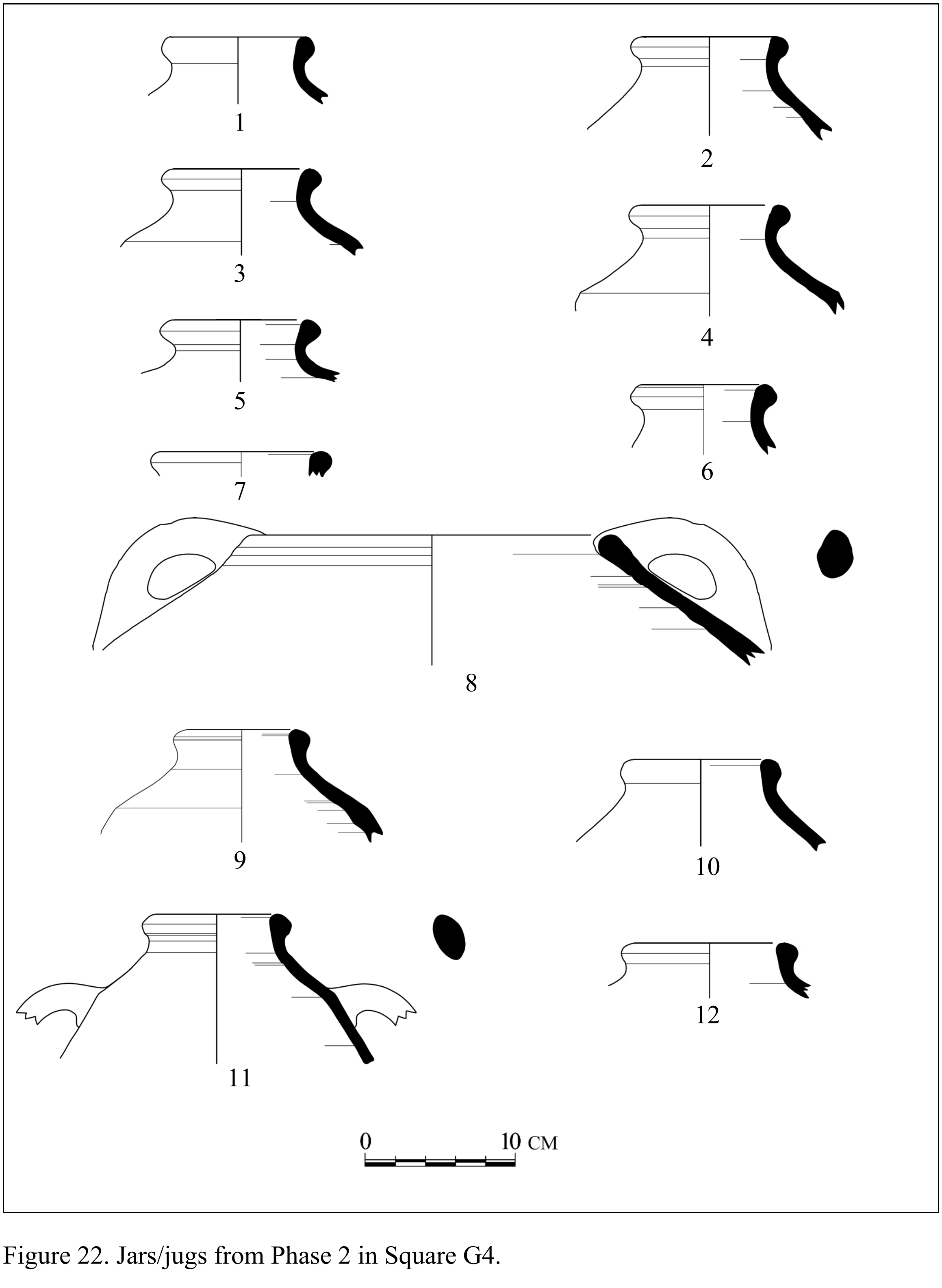


Figure 22. Jars/jugs from Phase 2 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	7JaRCoTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.115-119. loc 41	8.2	100	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
2	7JaRCoTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.120.loc 41	8	100	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
3	7JaRCoTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.124.loc 41	8.6	100	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
4	7JaRCoTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.142-143. loc 41	7.8	53	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray)
5	7JaRCoTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.217-218.loc 41	7	53	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
6	7JaRCoTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.345.loc 41	8	28	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
7	7JaRCoTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.53.loc 41	6	8	10YR 7/3 (very pale brown)	10YR 7/2 (light gray)
8	8JaRSiS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.358-359. loc 41	16	14	2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
9	9JaRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.130-132?. loc 41	7	100	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
10	9JaRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.136-138. loc 41	8.4	6	2.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)
11	9JaRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1439-1441.loc 41	8	100	5YR 7/4 (pink)	10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)
12	9JaRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.222.loc 41	8	11	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)

Figure 22, *continued*. Jars/jugs from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Rim form: Inverted rim, simple (8JaRSiS).

Jar type 8JaRSiS, in fig. 22.8, has a straight rim sloping inward with a rounded lip. Its loop handle connects its rim with its shoulder. Its diameter is 0.16 to 0.21 m. There are wheel marks on the interior. Its wall is about 0.01 m thick. Its ware color is similar on the inside and outside.

Rim form: Sloping in, short neck, thickened (9JaRSiTe).

Jar type 9JaRSiTe, in fig. 22.9-12, has a short neck of about 0.02 m height, which closes in slightly, with a thickened rim in the exterior and rounded lip. In the samples of jars in fig. 22.9,10,12 not much of their shoulders have been preserved, from which probably a handle was attached as it is seen in fig. 22.11. This handle has an oval like profile.

Parallel: **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 58, fig. 3.24.20). This sherd has a slightly sharper tringle rim than the jars below. **Iron IIC:** Gezer Field 7 Stratum 5B/5A (Gitin 1990: pl. 23.4). **Iron IIC/Persian:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field B FB 7 (Clark 2014: 143, fig. 4.50.9).

Rim form: In-turned, triangular (38HMJRSiTe).

The hole-mouth jar type 38HMJRSiTe, in fig. 23.1-2, is 0.18 to 0.30 m in diameter. Its lip is round and its sloped-inwards rim is externally thickened. Its wall thickness is 0.008 to 0.010 m. Its rim stands at 66 to 75 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 15 Field B FP 6 (Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.31).

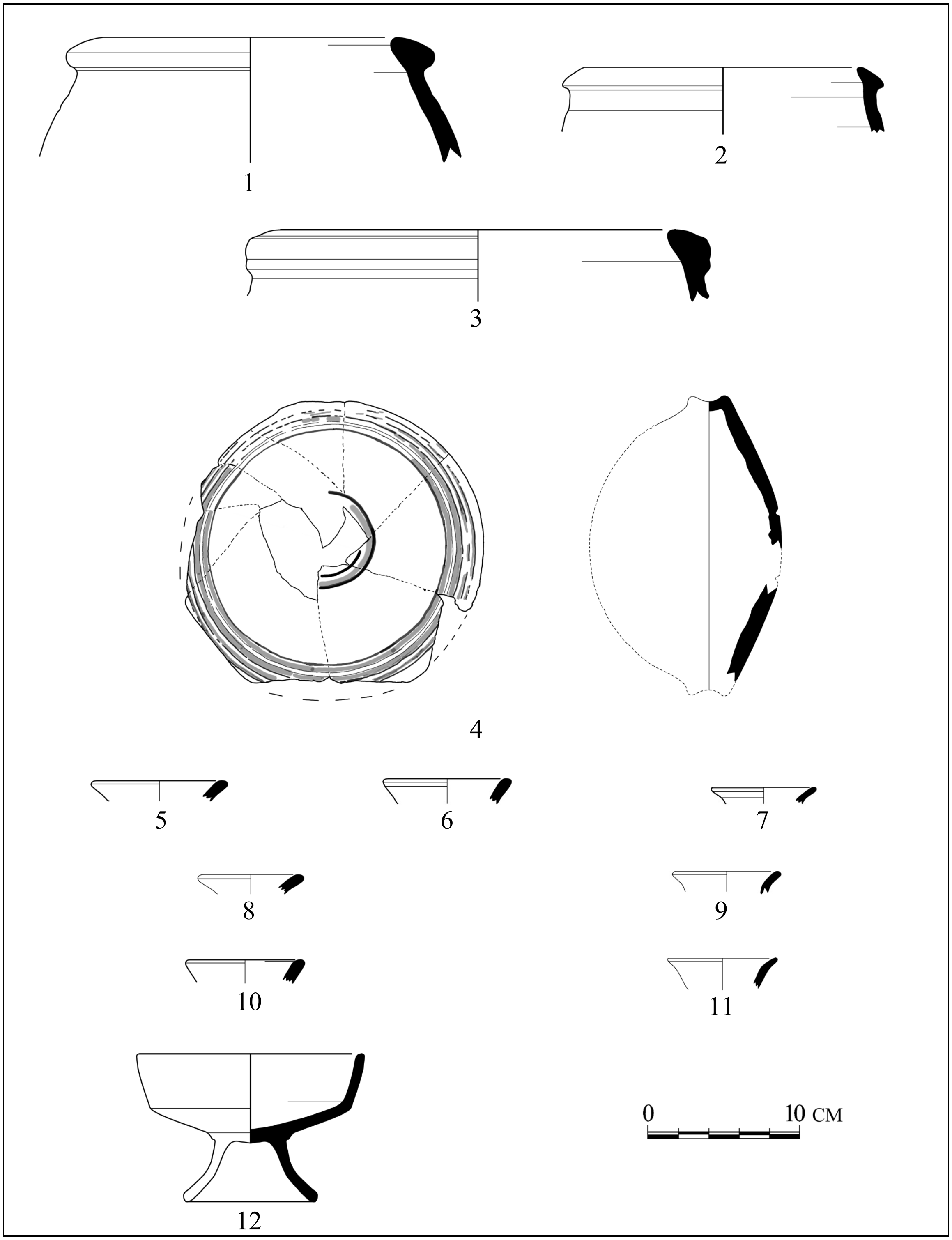


Figure 23. Jar, jugs, flasks from Phase 2 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	38HMJRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.244. loc 41	30	6	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)
2	38HMJRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.255. loc 41	18	8	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)
3	39StorJaTSiR2	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.224. loc 41	30	11	#N/A	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
4	1PFXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1442-1452,504.loc 41	20	100	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 5/2 (brown)
5	43FlRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.10.loc 41	7	6	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
6	43FlRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.14.loc 41	7	3	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
7	43FlRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.15.loc 41	6	8	2.5YR 7/4 (light reddish brown)	2.5YR 7/4 (light reddish brown)
8	43FlRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.3.loc 41	5	6	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)
9	43FlRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.315. loc 41	6	6	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
10	43FlRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.36.loc 41	6	3	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
11	43FlRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.374. loc 41	6	3	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
12	1ChRSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.97-99(505-507).loc 41	17	100	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)

Figure 23, *continued*. Jar, jugs, flasks from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Rim form: Exterior thickened, in-turned, ridged (39StorJaTSiR2).

The storage jar type 39StorJaTSiR2, in 23.3, is 0.30 m in diameter. Its lip is thinned and its sloped-inwards rim is double ridged. Its wall thickness is 0.010 m. Its rim stands at 72 degrees.

Flasks

Rim form: Undefined, circular decoration, globular shape (1PFXXX).

The pilgrim flask type 1PFXXX, in fig. 23.4, is 0.20 m in diameter. There are no remains of its rim. The vessel is painted with 2.5YR 4/8 (red), 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown), 5YR 6/4 (light brown), and 2.5Y 8.5/1 (white) lines. Its wall thickness is 0.012 m.

Parallels: **LB IIB:** Tell es-Sa'idiyeh (van der Steen 1957: 122, fig. 7-15:2). **Iron IA:** Jebel Nuzha (van der Steen 1957: 118, fig. 7-12:10-13). **Iron IIB/IIC:** Ḥorbat Zaʻaq (Yezerski and Nahshoni 2013: 55, fig. 15.5).

Rim form: Sloping outwards, simple (43FlRAeS).

Flask type 43FlRAeS, in fig. 23.5-11, has a simple round lip and everted rim. Unfortunately, there are no complete forms here. Their ware thickness ranges from 0.003 to 0.007 m. Their rims stand at different angles from 125 to 146 degrees. Their diameter varies from 0.05 to 0.07 m.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** Jebel Nuzha (van der Steen 1957: 118, fig. 7-12:10). **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18B (Herr 2012: 86, fig. 2.20.19).

Chalice

Rim form: Simple, trumpet base, angular everted, side flaring (1ChRSoS).

Chalice type 1ChRSoS in, fig. 23.12, is 0.17 m in diameter. The overall shape of this vessel is biconical-equal. It has a elevated-trumpet base. Its lip is round and its sloped-outwards rim is simple. The size of the recovered sherd is 100 percent of the circumference of the vessel. Its ware color is 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown) on the interior, and 10YR 8/2 (very pale brown) on the exterior. Its wall thickness is 0.005 m. Its rim stands at 103 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IIA-IIB:** Kuntillet ʻAjrud (Ayalon 2012: 210, fig. 7.3.20). Samaria (Tappy 1992: 182, fig. 4:10-12). **Iron IIB:** Samaria (Kenyon 1957b: 108, fig. 4.12). This vessel is wider, and it has a dark red slip inside and out. It is well burnished. **Iron IIB-IIC:** Samaria (Crowfoot 1957: 145, fig. 14.6). This vessel is called a high foot bowl here. Some differences are its red slip and a flatter lip. Another parallel from Samaria has a curved bottom (Kenyon 1957b: 122, fig. 10.5,6). Megiddo Stratum 4A (Singer-Avitz 2014: 126 ,fig. 1.3). This sherd follows the same profile, but its wall is thicker.

Kraters

Rim form: In-turned, exteriorly thickened (10KRBiTE).

Krater type 10KRBiTE, in fig. 24.1-2, is 0.26 m in diameter. The overall shape of this vessel is biconical-unequal. The loop-handle is placed between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel. Its lip is flat and its biangularly-inverted rim is externally thickened. Its wall thickness is 0.007 to 0.01 m. The rim stands at 49 to 53 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IC/Iron IIA:** Gezer Field 2 Stratum 8 (Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.24); **Iron IIA:** Gezer Field 2 Stratum 7 (Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.15). This sherd has an almost straight rim. Another parallel from the same stratum has a thinner ware and lip (Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.19). **Iron IIB/Iron IIC:** Baluʿa (Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.12).

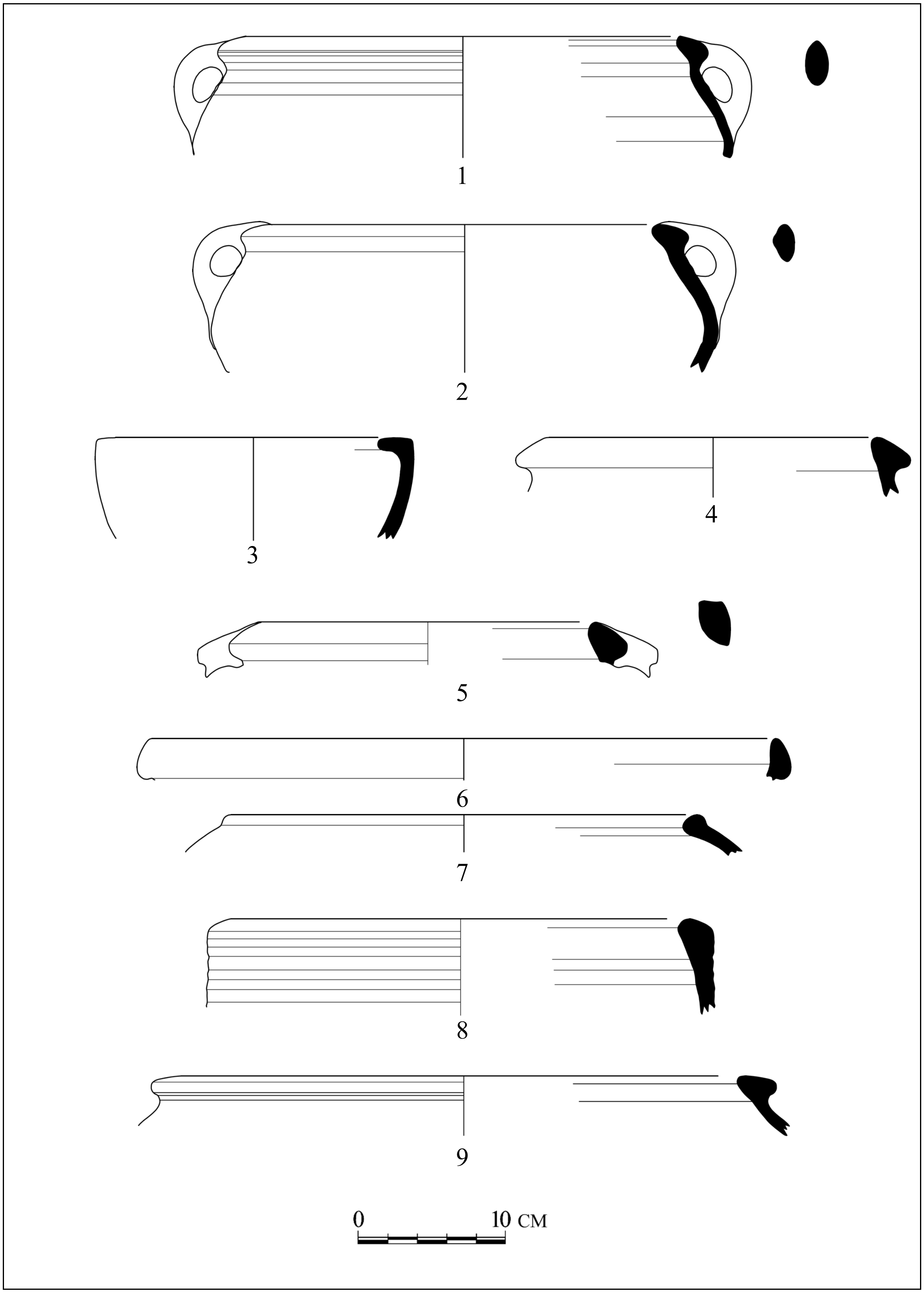


Figure 24. Kraters from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	10KRBiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1435.loc 41	28	17	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
2	10KRBiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.226.loc 41	26	14	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
3	11KRFiS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.259.loc 41	18	3	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)	7.5YR 5/1 (gray)
4	12KRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.221.loc 41	30	11	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
5	12KRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.4.loc 41	22	8	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)
6	13KTSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.210.loc 41	12	3	10YR 7/4 (grayish orange)	10YR 7/4 (grayish orange)
7	14KRSiTs	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.228.loc 41	16	8	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
8	15KASvTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.23.loc 41	30	3	5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)	5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)
9	16KTSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.24.loc 41	22	6	10YR 7/2 (light gray)	10YR 7/2 (light gray)
10	1KSSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.200.loc 41	18	8	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)
11	1KSSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.202.loc 41	16	14	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)
12	1KSSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.203.loc 41	33	3	5YR 5/6 (light brown)	5YR 5/6 (light brown)
13	1KSSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.299.loc 41	18	14	10R 6/4 (pale red)	5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow)

Figure 24, *continued.* Kraters from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2A (Daviau 2017: 73, fig. 3.34.19). This sherd has a larger lip than the ones in fig. 24.1-2.

Rim form: 90-degree inverted (11KRFiS).

Krater type 11KRFiS, in fig. 24.3, is 0.18 m in diameter. The overall shape of this vessel is V-shaped. Its lip is round and its flattened-inverted rim is simple. The size of the recovered sherd is 2.8 percent of the circumference of the vessel. Its wall thickness is 0.009 m. Its rim stands at 110 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 327, fig. 19.8.25). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 2 (Herr 1989b: 341, fig. 19.15.11).

Rim form: Triangular, exteriorly thickened (12KRSiTe).

Krater type 12KRSiTe, in fig. 24.4-5, is 0.3 m in diameter. Its lip is round and its sloped-inwards rim is externally thickened. Its wall thickness is 0.009 m. Its rim stands at 70 to 74 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.17). This sherd curves inwards slightly.

Rim form: Straight, triangular, exteriorly thickened (13KTSvTe).

Krater type 13KTSvTe, in fig. 24.6, is 0.12 m in diameter. Its lip is thinned and its straight rim is externally thickened. Its wall thickness is 0.007 m. Its rim stands at 103 degree.

Parallel: **Iron I:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FP 12 (Lawlor 2014: 49, fig. 3.24.7). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 15 Field B FP 6 (Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.29).

Rim form: Hammerhead, inverted (14KRSiTs).

Krater type 14KRSiTs, in fig. 24.7, is 0.16 m in diameter. Its lip is round and its sloped-inwards rim is symmetrically thickened. Its wall thickness is 0.009 m. Its rim stands at 35 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7). This parallel seems to be a later development to this type of vessel. Its lip is more elongated inwards.

Rim form: Interior-thickened, angular lip, grooved on the exterior (15KASvTi).

Krater type 15KASvTi, in fig. 24.8, is 0.30 m in diameter. Its sloped-inwards rim is interiorly thickened. It has a flat lip. Its wall is 0.008 to 0.012 m thick. Its rim stands at 79 degrees.

Rim form: Flattened lip, triangular, exteriorly thickened (16KTSiTe).

Krater type 16KTSiTe, in fig. 24.9, is 0.22 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.007 to 0.02 m. The lip of this krater is triangular shaped and its sloped-inwards rim is externally thickened. This rim stands at 52.0 degrees.

Rim form: Holemouth, exteriorly thickened (1KSSiTe).

Krater type 1KSSiTe, in fig. 25.1-8, has a flat lip that curves inwards. The most noticeable characteristic of the vessel is its beautiful paint in several samples of this type. The overall shape of this vessel is ovoid-horizontal. Its lip is square and its rim is externally thickened.

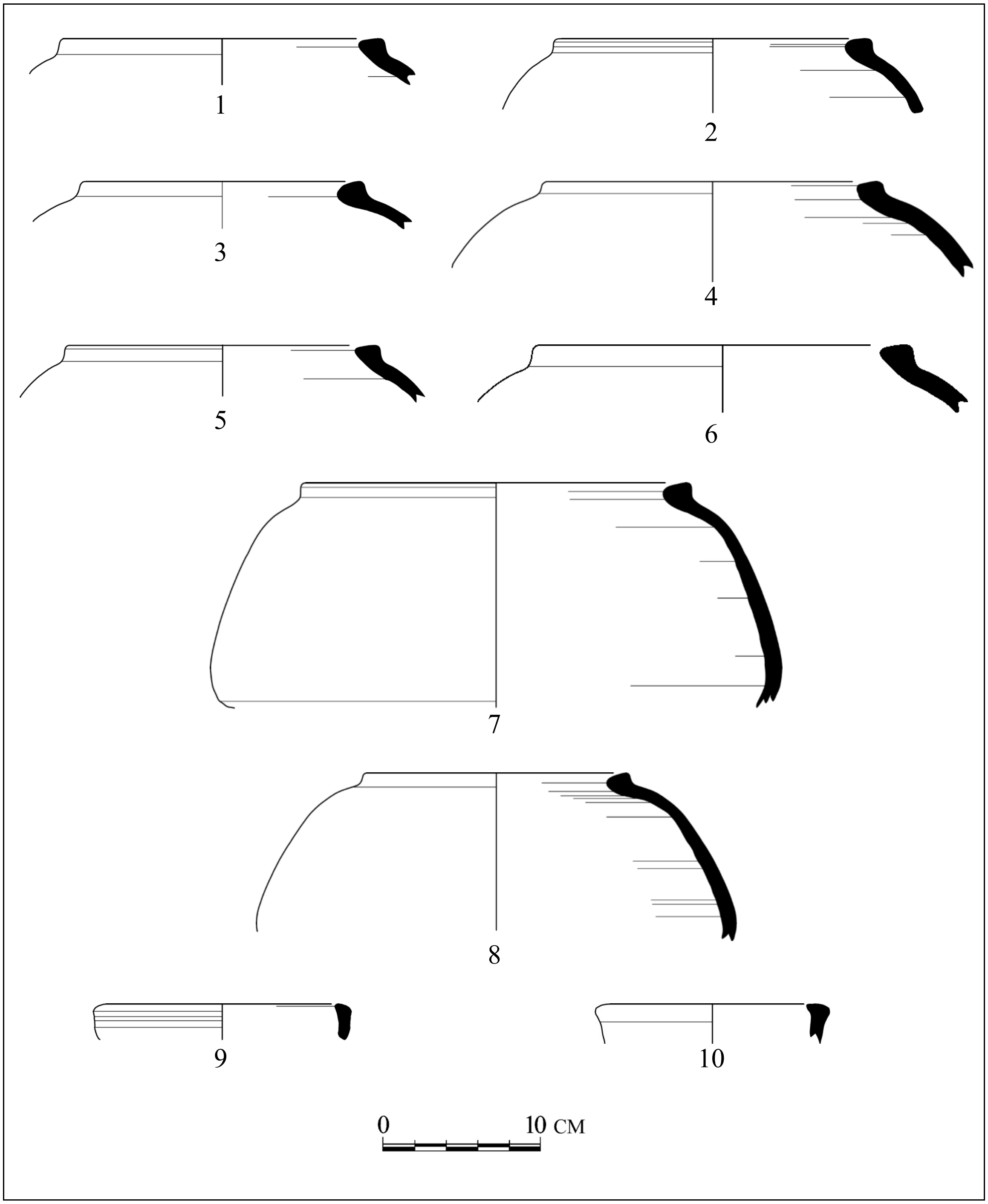


Figure 25. Kraters from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	1KSSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.200.loc 41	18	8	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)
2	1KSSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.202.loc 41	16	14	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)
3	1KSSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.203.loc 41	33	3	5YR 5/6 (light brown)	5YR 5/6 (light brown)
4	1KSSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.299.loc 41	18	14	10R 6/4 (pale red)	5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow)
5	1KSSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.301-302.loc 41	16	17	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
6	1KSSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.308-309.loc 41	16	19	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
7	1KSSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.349-350,1473-1480.loc 41	18	31	5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 7/3 (pink)
8	1KSSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.93(199).loc 41	20	25	7.5YR 8/3 (pink)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
9	2KFSvTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1406.loc 41	14	11	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)
10	2KFSvTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1407.loc 41	22	6	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)

Figure 25, *continued.* Kraters from Phase 1 in Square G4.

The krater, in fig. 25.3, is painted with 5YR 5/6 (light brown), 5YR 4/2 (dark reddish gray), and 2.5 9.5/2 (very pale yellow) colors. The krater in fig. 25.4 is painted with two colors in the form of thick bands around the vessel: 10R 5/8 (red) and 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow). In addition, it has a thin 10R 4/2 (grayish red) line in between the two colors. The paint is well preserved. The krater in fig. 25.5 is also painted, but its paint is not well preserved. It also has two bands around the vessel. The first is 5YR 5/3 (reddish brown) and the second is 7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white). It also has a thin 5YR 4/3 (reddish brown) line in between the two colors. The krater in fig. 25.6 is painted with 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown), 7.5YR 5/4 (brown), 2.5Y 8/1 (white) colors. The krater in fig. 25.7 is painted with 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow), 7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown), and 2.5Y 9.5/2 (very pale yellow) colors. The krater in fig. 25.8 is painted with two colors. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) and 2.5Y 9.5/2 (very pale yellow), forming two large, wide strips on the outside of the vessel. It also shows a 10YR 5/4 (moderate brown) thin line in between the main colors. Finally, krater in 25.8 is painted with 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow), 2.5Y 9.5/2 (very pale yellow), 10YR 5/4 (moderate yellowish brown) color.

Parallels: **Iron IIC/Persian:** An Iron Age IIC/Persian parallel at ‘Umayri Field A Phase 3B (Lawlor 1991: 28, fig. 3.13.2) is painted with similar colors having reddish and white bands. Also, its ware is alike both in color and levigation. A less similar parallel is a bowl at Hisban (Herr 2012: 141, fig. 2.35.21) in Stratum 16A, identified as Iron Age II/Persian. Herr (2012: 146) coments that “If this example were larger, it would be a krater”. There, Herr also finds a parallel for this bowl in a piece from a stratified Iron Age IIB-C corpus from Baluʿa (Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.11). Its ware is described as light orange. There are some differences between them, such as the type of lip and the degree of inflection below the rim. Because of this, it is compared with a jar from Hisban instead of a bowl or a krater

(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 305). The Iron Age II jar from Hisban dates from the seventh to sixth century B.C.E. (Lugenbeal and Sauer 1972: fig. 8.401). The similarity between these two last pieces is greater than the similarity to the bowl mentioned above. It seems safe to say that both of them are jars and that Herr (2012: 146) probably misidentified the piece from Baluʿa as a bowl. ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 7 Field H FP 4 (Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.4)

Rim form: Hemispherical, interior-thickened, red slip burnished (2KFSvTi).

Krater type 2KFSvTi, in fig. 25.9-10, has an interior-thickened rim, ranges in size from 0.14 to 0.22 m in diameter, and shares similarities in ware color. The straight rim is thickened inside and outside, and slopes outward. The rim in krater in fig. 25.9 seems to be softer and thinner. The krater in fig. 25.10 has a somewhat triangular shape to its interior, which is pointing up. It is 0.22 m in diameter. Its wall is 0.008 to 0.014 m thick. There are some remains of 5YR 5/8 (yellowish red) wheel burnish inside and out.

Parallels: **LB IA:** Gezer Field I Stratum 7 (Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: fig. 30.5). This vessel has a reddish-yellow (5YR 6/6-7/6) surface, and is described as very well fired. The early appearance of this bowl may indicate a long-life span for this type. However, this early type has a more rounded lip and it turns out slightly. **Iron IA:** An earlier form of this rim was found at ʻUmayri Field A Stratum 11 (Herr 2017: 224, fig. 7.36.9), which dates to the late Iron Age IA (Berge 2017: 83). The exterior and interior colors are exactly the same (2.5YR light red) as the kraters in fig. 25.9-10. However, its somewhat triangular shape on the interior of the rim is smoother and not as conspicuous as on the type of krater referred here, and it stands straight up. The difference in the orientation of the rim indicates that this type of krater might be later. Similarly, ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 112, fig. 4.27.11). **Iron**

IC/Iron IIA: Gezer (Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.20). This sherd's ware is 10R 4/4 (weak read) on the interior, and 10R 4/6 (moderate reddish brown) on the exterior. **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 73,77, fig. 2.16.11,12,15,16; 2.17.3,4). The sample below is 7.5YR 7/4 (pink) on the interior, and 7.5YR 7/4 (pink) in the exterior. Other examples are similar in color ranging from 5YR 7/4 (pink) to 10YR 6/2 (light brownish gray). Its rim slopes out, and the small ridge has a triangular shape. However, the orientation of the rim seems to be more open than the samples referred to here. Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.21). This sherd has a thicker interior ridge. **Iron IIB:** Gezer Field 7 Stratum 6B (Gitin 1990: pl. 13:4). **Iron IIC:** Probably a later development of this type of rim is also found at ‘Umayri (Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.6.6) in the Ammonite administrative complex, Field A Phase 5N dated to the Late Iron Age II (Lawlor 2002: 34). This krater is about 0.25 m in diameter, which probably corresponds in size to the rims in fig. 25.9-10. Like the earlier Iron Age IA form at ‘Umayri, this krater shows the same colors (2.5YR light red) both in the exterior and interior.

Rim form: Hole-mouth, long thickened (4KRFiTe).

Krater type 4KRFiTe, in fig. 26.1, is 0.30 m in diameter. The inverted rim is thickened on the outside, and its lip extends about 0.02 m inwards.

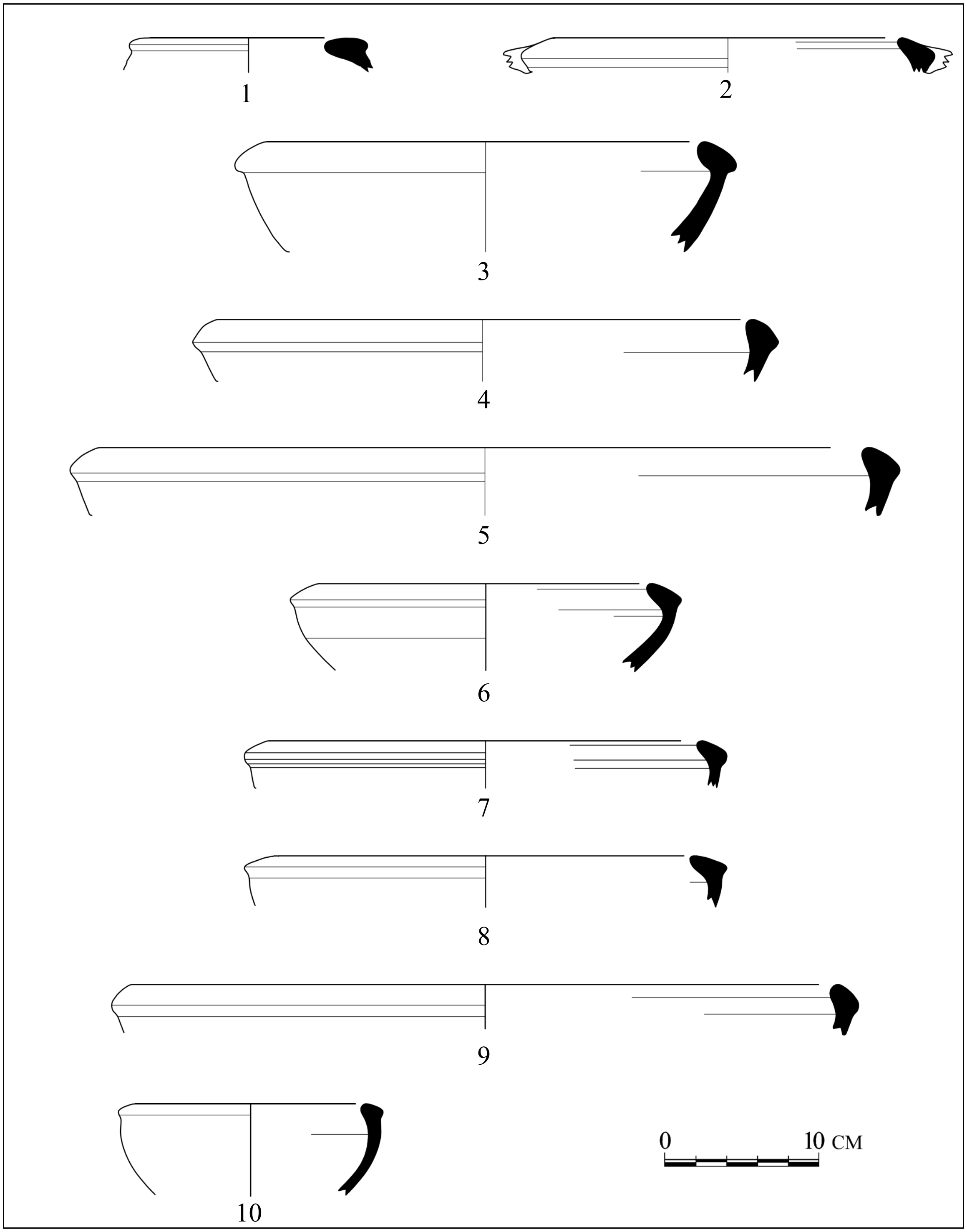


Figure 26. Kraters from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	4KRFiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.214.loc 41	30	3	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)
2	5KRFiTe	4	28	51	J2009.G4.51.7.loc 28	28	3	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)
3	5KRFiTe	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.11.loc 29	38	8	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)
4	5KRFiTe	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.2.loc 29	34	6	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
5	5KRFiTe	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.9.loc 29	36	6	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
6	5KRFiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.232.loc 41	20	8	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)
7	5KRFiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.25.loc 41	24	11	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray)
8	5KRFiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.263.loc 41	20	6	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)
9	5KRFiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.275,247. loc 41	34	11	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)
10	5KRFiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.318.loc 41	20	8	5YR 7/4 (pink)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)

Figure 26, *continued.* Kraters from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Parallels: **Iron IIB-IIC:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2A (Daviau 2017: 73, fig. 3.34.17). This sherd is 0.18 m in diameter, which is larger than the one in fig. 26.1. Some similar features with the rim below are its stance and ware color. The notes from the locus, from which this sherd comes, identify this sherd as coming from a disturbed locus. **Iron IIC/Persian:** Hisban Stratum 16A (Herr 2012: 131, fig. 2.31.3). This sherd krater bends slightly less to the inside, and its lip is flatter. Also, its exterior ridge is thicker. Similar to vessel in fig. 26.1, its interior color is 5YR 7/4 (pink). Its exterior color is the 5YR 7/4 (pink). Similarly, 'Umayri Integrated 9 Phase Field H FB 6 (Berge and Willis 2014: 222, fig. 5.29.2) and 'Umayri Integrated Phase 7 Field H FP 4 (Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.5).

Rim form: Hole-mouth, Inverted L shape (5KRFiTe).

Krater type 5KRFiTe, in fig. 26.3-10, seems to have a hemispherical shape. The lip of this type of krater is round and its flattened-inverted rim is externally thickened. The different styles or variants of this type of vessel display a hammerhead-like rim. Its wall thickness is 0.006 to 0.01 m and its rim stands at 38 to 82 degrees. The krater in fig. 26.3 seems to be a subtype of this krater. It has an inverted rim that bends and extends inwards about 0.02 m. Similarly, the krater in fig. 26.6 has a triangular shaped ridge on the exterior and it is flat at the top. It is 0.20 m in diameter.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.1). **Iron II:** Ḥorbat 'Ofrat Strata 10-11 (Alexandre 2019: 87, fig. 22.9). Tall Mādabā (Harrison et al. 2003: 133, fig. 4.13). **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.22). Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.22). Tall Jawa Stratum 9 (Daviau 2003: 470, fig. 12.1.3). The short rim extension and almost square lip of vessel in fig. 26.9 resembles a krater from

Gezer Field 7 Stratum 7A (Gitin 1990: pl. 10.22). Khirbat en-Nahas (Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.4). Other similar parallels for this type from the same location do not thicken on the exterior (Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig. 16.8). **Iron IIB:** Gezer Field 7 Stratum 6A (Gitin 1990: pl. 20.20,21). Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.12). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 8 Field A Phase 6B (Lawlor 2000: 51, fig. 3.30.6). **Iron IIC/Persian:** Busayra Area C Phase 6 (Bienkowski 2002: 188, fig. 6.14.21). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field B FB 7 (Clark 2014: 159, fig. 4.58.5). **Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 7 Field A Phase 4N (Lawlor 2002: 41, fig. 3.19.17). Gezer Field II Stratum 3 (Dever et al. 1974: pl. 37:1). This sherd has significant differences such as a white slip on the interior, and straighter rim. Another parallel from Gezer Stratum 5A (Gitin 1990: pl. 27.24) has a more rounded lip than the other vessels mentioned in this section.

Rim form: Medium; flattened lip, 90-degree inverted rim, thickened outside (6KFSiHa).

The type of krater, in fig. 27.1, is similar to type 6KFSvHa, of which rim the stands straight up. In this case the rim slants inwards. This krater is 0.24 m in diameter. The piece of this vessel is too small to deduce its complete shape. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.009 to 0.019 m. The lip of this krater is flat and its sloped-inwards rim is a hammer-head type. This rim stands at 68.0 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron Age II:** Tel Gat (Cohen 2006: 4, fig. 3.23).

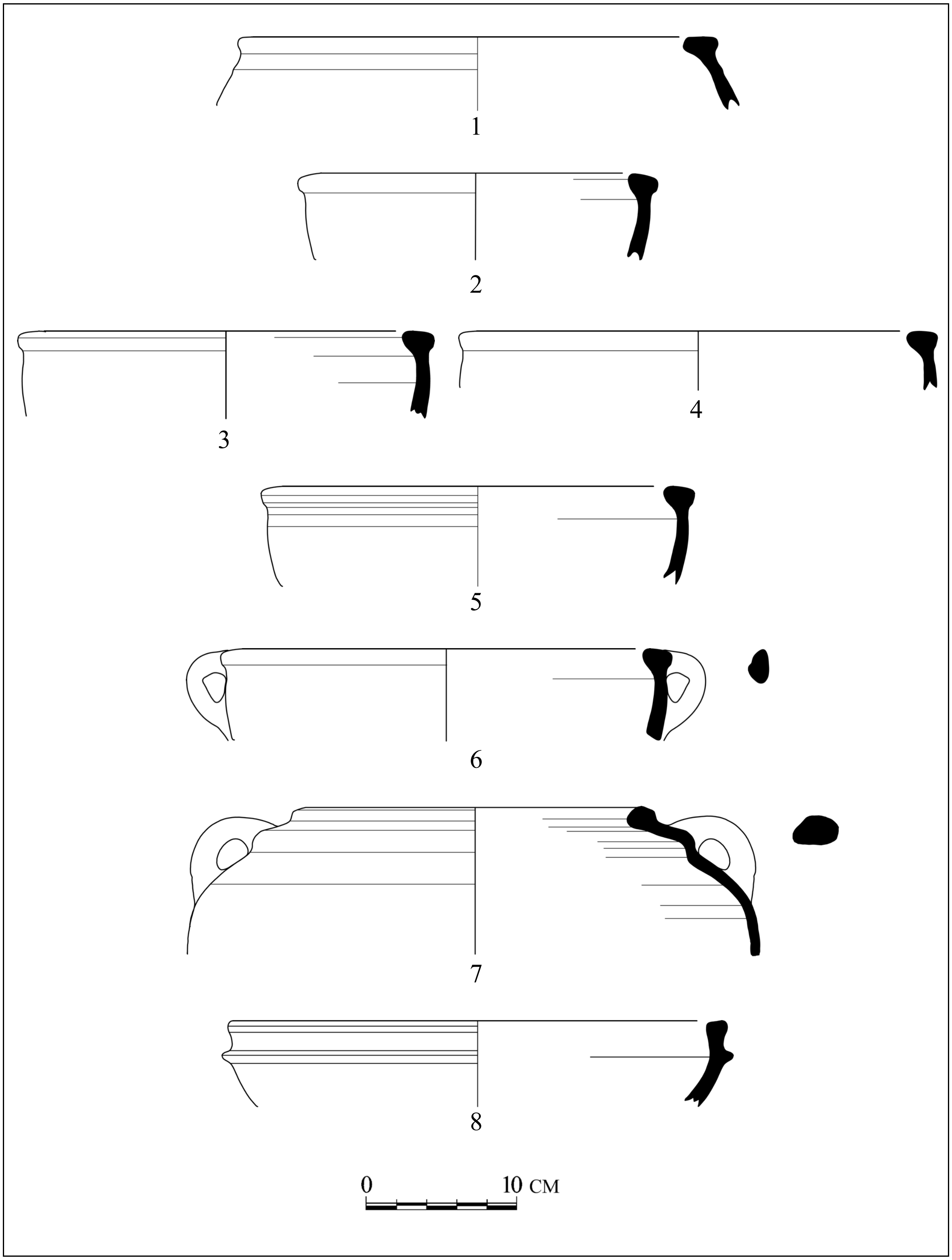


Figure 27. Kraters from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	6KFSiHa	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.5.loc 29	24	4	2.5YR 7/4 (light reddish brown)	10YR 4/1 (dark gray)
2	6KFSvHa	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1418.loc 41	14	6	5YR 7/4 (pink)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
3	6KFSvHa	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1420.loc 41	22	11	5YR 7/4 (pink)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
4	6KFSvHa	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.282.loc 41	28	11	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
5	6KFSvHa	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.283.loc 41	28	8	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
6	6KFSvHa	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.88,89(230-230b).loc 41	26	17	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
7	7KSBiTs	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.76-77(261-262).loc 41	20	31	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	10YR 6/2 (light brownish gray)
8	8KFSvR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.212-213. loc 41	30	11	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)

Figure 27, *continued.* Kraters from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Rim form: Medium; flattened lip, 90-degree inverted rim, thickened outside (6KFSvHa/6KFSiHa).

The krater in fig. 27.1-6 is medium in size, being 0.22 to 0.28 m in diameter. It has a flattened lip with a T-shape or hammer-head-like shape. In most cases, the exterior color of the ware is pink, and the interior is brown. The vessel in figure 27.2 is about 0.22 m in diameter. The incurving rim has a 0.02 m flattened lip, which is inclined slightly outwards. Below it, the rim is rounded on both sides. There is an exterior, smooth groove, with a small ridge, 0.01 m below the lip. It seems that the potter did so in order to raise the outside of the rim to produce a ring-like shape around the krater. The vessel in fig. 27.4 has a flattened lip, which does not tilt, being perfectly horizontal. A second difference is the thickness of its wall, which is not uniform, being 0.009 m. thick, right below the rim, and 0.011 m. thick at the lowest point. Despite these two small differences, this krater is similar to the previous example. In most vessels, their ware color is the same both inside and outside. This probably indicates that the vessels have been fired uniformly in the kiln. The krater in fig. 27.6 is the only example that has a handle. It is an ear-like handle attached to the lip. Since it is not possible to verify the depth of this vessel, it is assumed (based on complete forms) (Reed 1964: pl. 72.2) that the lower part of the handle was attached to the shoulder. The handle profile is triangular with grooves. The vessel is 0.26 m in diameter, and its ware is 5YR 7/4 (pink) inside and outside.

A parallel from ‘Umayri (Herr 2017: 281, fig. 7.49.14) is found in Strata 7-6, dated by Herr (Herr 2017: 269) to the late 7th and early to mid-6th centuries. This krater is 0.20 m in diameter. Its lip is flat but slants outwards. Its ware is 7.5YR 7/4 (pink) on both sides. Another interesting parallel comes from ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 327, fig. 19.8.26), identified as Late Iron Age II (Herr 1989a: 215). This vessel is approximately 0.22 m in diameter. Its lip is flat and almost horizontal, slanting slightly inwards. Its ware does not follow the pink color of the previous example; instead, it is 2.5YR 4/0 (black) inside and outside. Herr (Herr 1989b: 327, fig. 19.8.23-25; 2017: 267) identifies other parallels from the same phase that do not thicken outside, but have a 90-degree inverted rim, with a flattened lip.[38] Their ware color varies; it is either 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow), 2.5YR 6/6 (light red), or 2.5YR 3/0 (very dark gray) inside and outside. Probably they belong to the same type, but the absence of external thickening indicates a different subtype of vessel.

There are few references from Hisban for this type of krater. Probably the closest references are a group of kraters (Herr 2012: 141, fig. 2.35.17-20) from Stratum 16A identified as Iron Age II/Persian. These kraters are called bowls[39] there and thus have a flattened lip and a hammer-head-like shape of the rim. Their size is slightly smaller, ranging from 0.17 m to 0.26 m in diameter. However, their lips slant outwards at a 45-degree angle and in most cases, they are perfectly flat. One of them (Herr 2012: 141, fig. 2.35.20) has a smooth groove, and one (Herr 2012: 141, fig. 2.35.17) has a bump in the middle. In most cases, their ware color both inside and outside is in the light red to pink spectrum such as 2.5YR 6/6 (light red), 7.5YR 7/4 (pink), or 5YR 7/3 (pink). Only one (Herr 2012: 141, fig. 2.35.20) is 2.5YR N5 (gray). Herr (2012: 146) highlights that this type of bowl is extremely frequent throughout the southern Levant, probably excluding only the coastal plain.

[38] Herr refers to other volumes of the Madaba Plains Project as parallels for what he called a bowl: MPP2 (Low 2017: 180, fig. 8.8.8; 8.16.6-8; 8.21.30-31). In all these cases, the outside is not thickened. Their dates range from Later Iron Age II to the Early Persian period.

[39] The small difference in size is not critical to differentiate between bowl and krater here, as this label is artificial to some extent.

A parallel from Baluʿa (Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.6) from a stratified Iron Age IIB-C corpus is 0.26 m in diameter and its lip is not perfectly flat. The angle of its inverted rim is sharper than the Jalul kraters presented in this section and its ware color is substantially different. It is described as greenish cream and its wall seems thicker, based on its drawing.

Another parallel from Dibon (Reed 1964: pl. 72.2) is a vessel almost 0.30 m in diameter. Described as gray large bowl (Reed 1964: 75), it has wheel marks on the outside. Its broken pieces were glued together, producing a krater with four handles. Its wall curves, in this way providing more space on the interior. The complete form has an ovoid shape, which seems to be different than the hemispherical shape of the Jalul kraters in this section. Unfortunately, given the poor stratigraphy,[40] it is not possible to determine if this vessel constitutes an earlier or later form.

Parallels: **Iron IC:** Gezer Field 6 Stratum 4 (Dever 1986: pl. 43.6). The wall of this sherd bends slightly inwards, which is different to the straight wall in the kraters below.). **Iron IIA:** Tel Nagila (Itzaq Shai et al. 2011: 32, fig. 7.9). **Iron IIB:** Samaria (Tappy 2001: 104, fig. 6:20-24). **Iron IIB/Iron IIC:** Baluʿa Area B (Loc 6) (Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.6). **Iron IIC/Persian:** Hisban Stratum 16A (Herr 2012: 141, fig. 2.35.17-20). ʻUmayri Stratum 7-6 (Herr 2017: 281, fig. 7.49.14).

[40] The 1952 excavations at Dibon identified only four strata divided as Arab, Byzantine, Roman-Nabataean, and Iron II (Reed 1964: 39-43). Even though Reed (1964: 39-43) dates several houses to 850 B.C.E. and assigns the Omri-Ahab-Mesha period as far south as the "gateway" area, he acknowledges that those remains were meager. Without a more detailed stratification it is hard to determine with accuracy the date of this vessel, but a general identification as Iron Age II is likely if we rely on Reed's report.

Rim form: Inverted, thickened (7KSBiTs).

Krater type 7KSBiTs in fig. 27.7 has a biangularly-inverted rim, which has a square lip. Its body type is globular. Its rim is symmetrically thickened. The loop-handle is placed between the shoulder and the body of the vessel. Its wall thickness is 0.006 m.

Parallels: **Iron IIC/Persian:** Gezer Field II Stratum 4 (Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 34.2). This sherd does not have handles and its rim is thinner.

Rim form: Upright, exteriorly thickened, ridged (8KFSvR1).

Krater type 8KFSvR1, in fig. 27.8, is 0.3 m in diameter. The overall shape of this vessel is hemispherical. Its lip is flat with a smooth groove in the middle. Its straight rim is exteriorly thickened and it has a ridge about 0.01 m below the lip on the exterior of the vessel.

Parallalels: **Iron Age II:** Khirbat al-Jariya (Levy et al. 2003: 269, fig. 11.9). This sherd comes from a survey. **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.12). **Iron IIC/Persian:** Tawilan (Bennett and Bienkowski 1995: 209, fig. 6.7.6). There were no signs of reoccupation after the Iron Age II/Persian occupation in Area 1 Phase 4 where this vessel was found (Bienkowski 1995a: 21). Busayra Area B Phase 8 (Bienkowski 2002: 277, fig. 9.20.6).

Rim form: Hole-mouth L-shaped, inverted rim (3HMKRFiTe).

The hole-mouth krater type 3HMKRFiTe, in fig. 28.1-8, is 0.22 to 0.34 m in diameter. This type has a L-shaped inverted rim, with a small ridge on the outside. They bend at different angles and display a spectrum of different colors. Its rim stands at 0 to 48 degrees. Its wall thickness is 0.005 to 0.014 m.

Herr suggested that the gray color on the inside is due to the stacking of the vessels in the kiln (Herr and Bates 2011: 23), which seems to fit with Cuomo Di Carpio's description of the factors involved in the color of a clay after firing (Cuomo di Caprio 2017).

A parallel for this hole-mouth krater is found at ‘Umayri, Field A Phase 5N (Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.6.7), dates to the Late Iron Age II (Lawlor 2002: 34). The color of this piece is similar to the colors mentioned above. The exterior color is 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) and its interior color is 2.5YR 4/1 (dark gray). Also, at ‘Umayri, Field A Phase 3B, dated to the Early Persian Period (Lawlor 1991: 24), is type of krater (Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.23,25,26,29), which varies in size from 0.24 to 0.40 m in diameter, and displays similar colors inside and outside.

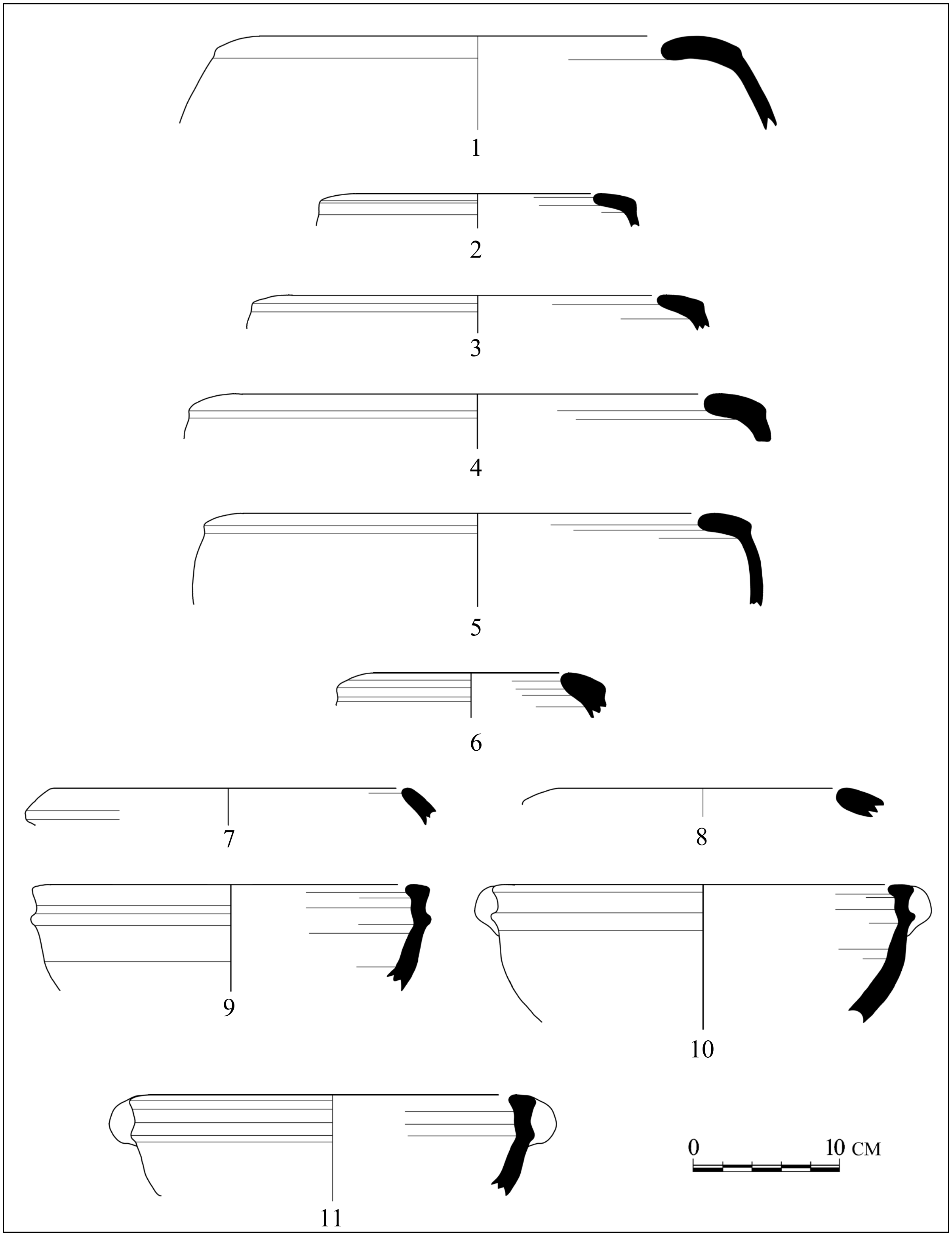


Figure 28. Kraters from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	3HMKRFiTe	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.10.loc 29	34	8	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	5PB 4/1 (dark bluish gray)
2	3HMKRFiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.233.loc 41	14	6	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	10YR 4/1 (dark gray)
3	3HMKRFiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.237.loc 41	26	11	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 7/2 (light gray)
4	3HMKRFiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.239.loc 41	30	6	5YR 7/4 (pink)	10YR 6/1 (gray)
5	3HMKRFiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.242.loc 41	26	8	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	10YR 5/1 (gray)
6	3HMKRFiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.271.loc 41	22	6	7.5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray)	7.5YR 5/1 (gray)
7	3HMKRFiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.273.loc 41	24	3	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	5YR 5/2 (pale brown)
8	3HMKRFiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.46.loc 41	20	3	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)
9	9KFSvR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.390-391.loc 41	24	17	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
10	9KFSvR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.58,59(1402-1403).loc 41	24	11	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
11	9KFSvR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.60-63.loc 41	24	61	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)

Figure 28, *continued.* Kraters from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Hisban (Herr 2012: 129, fig. 2.30) Stratum 16A, dates to Iron Age II/Persian, also produced similar rims with a number of variances in their external ridges and bending at slightly different angles. In some cases, the external ridge is almost unnoticeable and in others it is quite marked. However, their colors seem to be mostly 5YR 7/4 (pink) on the outside, and 7.5YR N5 (gray) on the inside. Probably the earliest reference to this type of krater is seen in Stratum 17B (Herr 2012: 105, fig. 2.24.2), which is a transition between Iron Age IIA and IIB. There, this krater still has a shorter rim that produces an L-like (holemouth) shape, and it thickens outside instead having an exterior ridge. Despite this earlier reference, this type of krater from Hisban and ‘Umayri is mostly identified as an Iron Age II/Persian krater. There are several other examples from Hisban with similar profiles (Lugenbeal and Sauer 1972: pl. 6.358).

At Sahab this type of krater has an exterior knob below the rim (Ibrahim 2016: 261, fig. 3.54.2).This krater's ware is 2.5YR 4/1 (dark grey) on the inside. There is no record of its exterior color. In the Tall al-‘Umayri Iron Age IIB kraters, this knob is a variance that occurs only in a few cases (Herr and Bates 2011: 27, fig. 9.18-32).

Parallels: **Iron II:** Sahab 75/BO19 in Sq 5, Locus 30 (Ibrahim 2016: 261, fig. 3.54.2). **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.8); Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 44, fig. 3.14.15). This sherd has a thicker lip and an additional ridge on the exterior below the rim. Tall Al-Hammam Iron Age II-III (Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.1-3). The diameter of the kraters from Tall Al-Hammam varies from 0.31 to 0.40 m. Their ware thickness varies from 0.006 m to 0.009 m. Their ware color is either 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown), 10R 6/8 (light red), or 2.5YR 6/8 (light red), which matches with the colors of the kraters in the table below. **Iron IIA/Iron IIB:** Hisban Stratum 17B (Herr 2012: 105, fig. 2.24.2). **Iron IIB:** ‘Umayri Stratum 8 (Herr and Bates 2011: 27, fig. 9.18-32).

Iron IIB/Iron IIC: Baluʿa Area B (Loc 6) (Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.15). **Iron IIC:** Hisban Phase 1 (Lugenbeal and Sauer 1972, pl. 6.358). ʻUmayri Field A Phase 5N (Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.6.7). **Iron IIC/Persian:** Hisban Stratum 16A (Herr 2012: 129, fig. 2.30). ʻUmayri Field A Phase 3B (Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.23,25,26,29). Also, ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 9 Field B FB 7 (Clark 2014: 149, fig. 4.53.12).

Rim form: Interior-thickened, ridged, hemispherical (9KFSvR1).

Krater type 9KFSvR1, in fig. 28.9-11, is hemispherical. Its lip is flat and its straight rim is ridged. The krater in fig. 28.10 has a knob handle placed between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel. Its lip is flat and its straight rim is ridged. Its wall thickness is 0.011 to 0.013 m. Its rim stands at 86 to 90 degrees.

Parallels: **LB II:** Baqʻah valley (van der Steen 1957: 119, fig. 7-13:18). This krater has a more globular shape than the hemispherical one in this section. **Iron IIA:** Gezer, Stratum 6 (Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 34.29). This sherd has a hammerhead rim and it is slanted inwards. **Iron IIC:** Tel ʻAroer Stratum 3 (Thareani 2010: 42, fig. 5.3). This sherd has characteristics of painted Edomite pottery. **Iron IIC/Persian:** Gezer, Stratum 4 (Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 34.1). These parallels have a hammerhead and rounded rim, but it is slanted outwards. Also, it does not have an external ridge on its wall. Tawilan Area 2 Phase 4 (Bennett and Bienkowski 1995: 209, fig. 6.7.5). Area 2 Phase 4 seems to belong to Iron Age II/Persian period as much of Area 2 does (Petocz 1995: 23).

Bowls

Rim form: Exterior thickened, biconical (10BoFSiTe).

Bowl type 10BoFSiTe, in fig. 29.1, is 0.128 m in diameter. Its lip is flat and its exteriorly-thickened rim slopes in. An additional characteristic is a thick ridge 0.015 m below the lip. Its ware color is 2.5YR 6/6 (light red) on the interior, and it is painted on the exterior with two colors: 10R 6/4 (pale red), and 10YR 8/2 (very pale brown). Its wall profile is biconical, and 0.008 m thick. There is a loop handle placed between rim and shoulder. Its rim stands at 74 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** Beth Shean Stratum 1 (Yadin and Geva 1986: 17, fig. 7.1). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 5 (Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.5). This vessel’s profile has a smoother external ridge than the vessel mentioned in this section. **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field B FB 7 (Clark 2014: 153, fig. 4.55.8). Tawilan Area 3 Phase 3-Post 3 (Bennett and Bienkowski 1995: 261, fig. 6.33.3). Area 3 pottery is homogeous and does not show evidence of marked development (Bienkowski 1995b: 48).

Rim form: Out-turned, interior-thickened, ridged (11BoRSoR1).

Bowl type 11BoRSoR1, in fig. 29.2, has an out-turned, simple rim with an exterior ridge, 0.02 m below its lip. Its ridge is 0.003 m thick and triangular in shape. Its wall is about 0.007 m thick, reaching 0.011 m on the interior of the rim, being an increase of at least 0.004 m. The vessel is hemispherical in shape and does not have a clear “anti-splash” feature. However it is possible that its thickest point might function as one. The ware color is similar inside and outside.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 327, fig. 19.8.10).

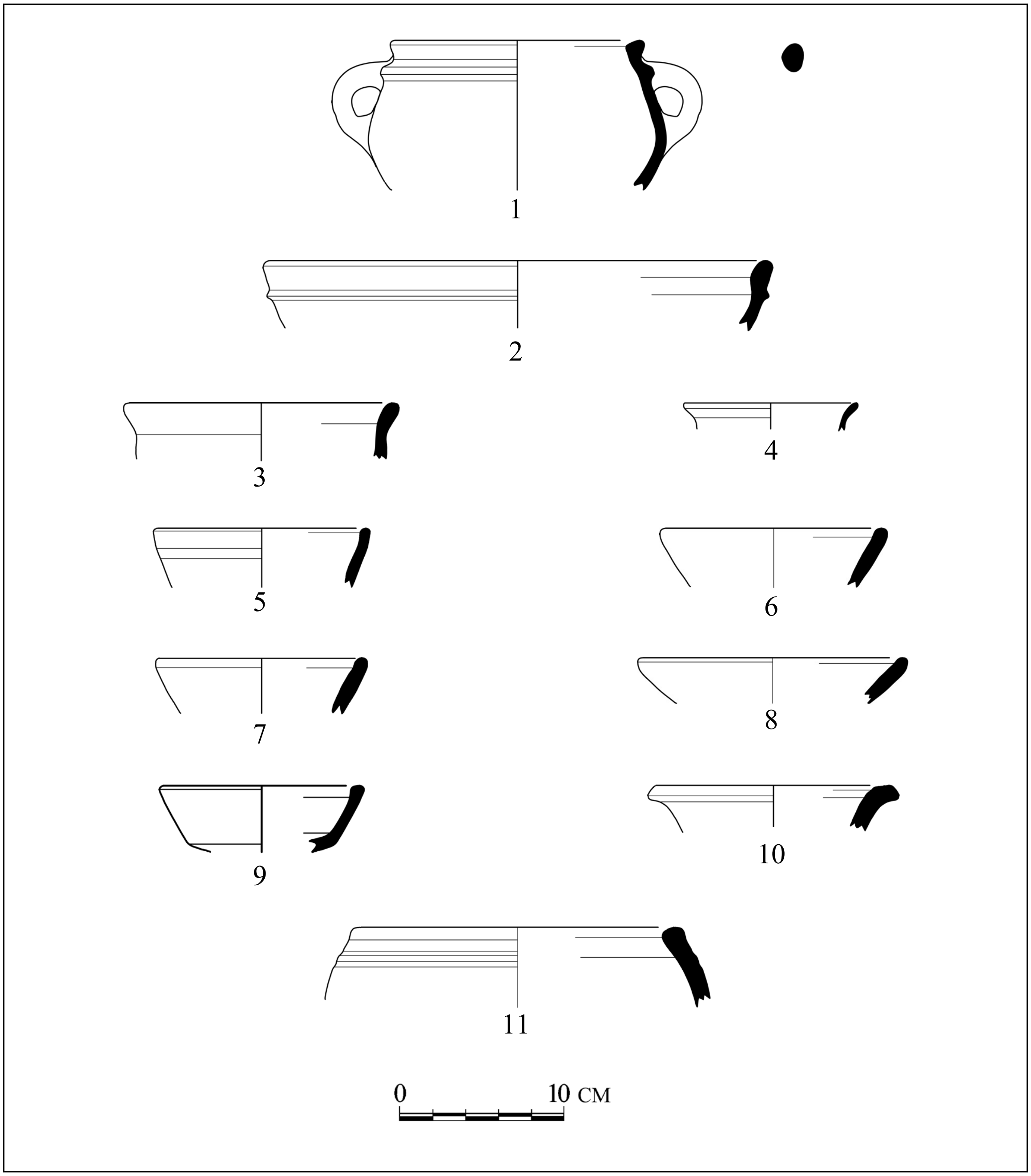


Figure 29. Bowls from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	10BoFSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.73-75 (1428-1430).loc 41	12.8	42	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
2	11BoRSoR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.316.loc 41	30	8	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow)
3	12BoRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.265.loc 41	14	6	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
4	12BoRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.314.loc 41	10	3	2.5YR 6/8 (light red)	2.5YR 6/8 (light red)
5	13BoRSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1425. loc 41	12	6	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 7/3 (very pale brown)
6	13BoRSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.276,278, 279.loc 41	12.6	50	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
7	13BoRSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.280.loc 41	12	11	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
8	13BoRSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.54.loc 41	14	8	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
9	14BoRSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.158.loc 41	10	3	10YR 7/2 (light gray)	10YR 7/2 (light gray)
10	15BoSFeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.240.loc 41	9	8	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)
11	16BoRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1410. loc 41	12	3	5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray)

Figure 29, *continued.* Bowls from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 327, fig. 19.8.10)

Rim form: Out-splayed, carinated simple (12BoRAeS).

Bowl type 12BoRAeS, in fig. 29.3-4, has an everted simple rim and round lip. It is 0.10 to 0.14 m in diameter. Its wall is about 0.004 to 0.007 m thick, and it flares near to the rim. It has the same colors on the interior and exterior, which may indicate that this vessel was well fired.

Parallels: **LB II:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 16 Field B FB 13 (Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.24). **Iron I:** Hisban Stratum 20 (Herr 2012: 39, fig. 2.7.10). **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 32: fig. 3.7.15). This sherd’s ware is 2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow) on the exterior. Another parallel from this stratum is larger in diameter (Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.3). **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.4).

Rim form: Interior-thickened (13BoRSoTi).

The bowls in type 13BoRSoTi, in fig. 29.5-8, have interior-thickened rims, sloping outward, in a V-shaped. Its diameter is about 0.12 to 0.14 m. Their walls thickness varies from 0.006 m. to 0.008 m. Vessels in fig. 29.6-8 seem to thicken below the rim but keep straight, while vessel in fig. 29.5 bends slightly. Their rim stand at 113 to 135 degrees.

Rim form: Interior-thickened (14BoRSoTi).

Bowl type 14BoRSoTi, in fig. 29.9, is 0.10 m in diameter. Its lip is rounded and its straight rim slopes out. An additional characteristic is that it thickens on the interior. im. Its vessel wall is 0.006 m thick. Its wall has a biconical shape, and its rim stands at 104 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.10). This vessel’s wall bends inwards about 0.01 m below the lip.

Rim form: Out-turned, square (15BoSFeS).

The flattened-everted rim of the bowl type 15BoSFeS, in fig. 29.10, has a square lip. This vessel is 0.09 m in diameter. Its vessel wall is 0.01 m thick at the top and below its rim. Its rim stands at 149 degrees.

Rim form: Exterior thickened (16BoRSiTe).

Bowl type 16BoRSiTe, in fig. 29.11, has an externally thickened rim that slopes in. It has a rounded lip and some ridges on the exterior of its wall. The vessel is 0.12 m in diameter. Both the exterior and the interior color is 5YR 7/3 (pink). The recovered piece of this krater is about 2.7 percent of the whole rim, and has an ovoid horizontal shape. Its wall is 0.01 m thick at the top and below the rim.

Parallels: **Iron II/Persian:** Hisban Stratum 16A (Herr 2012: 144, fig. 2.36.5)

Rim form: Everted interior-thickened (17BoFSoTi).

This type of bowl, in fig. 30.1-9, has a conical V-shaped. It is small in size varying from 0.09 to 0.14 m in diameter. It has a flattened lip, upright rim, which thickens inside. Its wall is 0.05 to 0.07 m thick, and its clay has the same colors inside and outside in most cases. Its rim stands at 95 to 117 degrees. The vessel in fig. 30.6 is among the largest examples being 0.14 m in diameter. Its lip tilts inward creating a triangular shape on the interior of the rim.

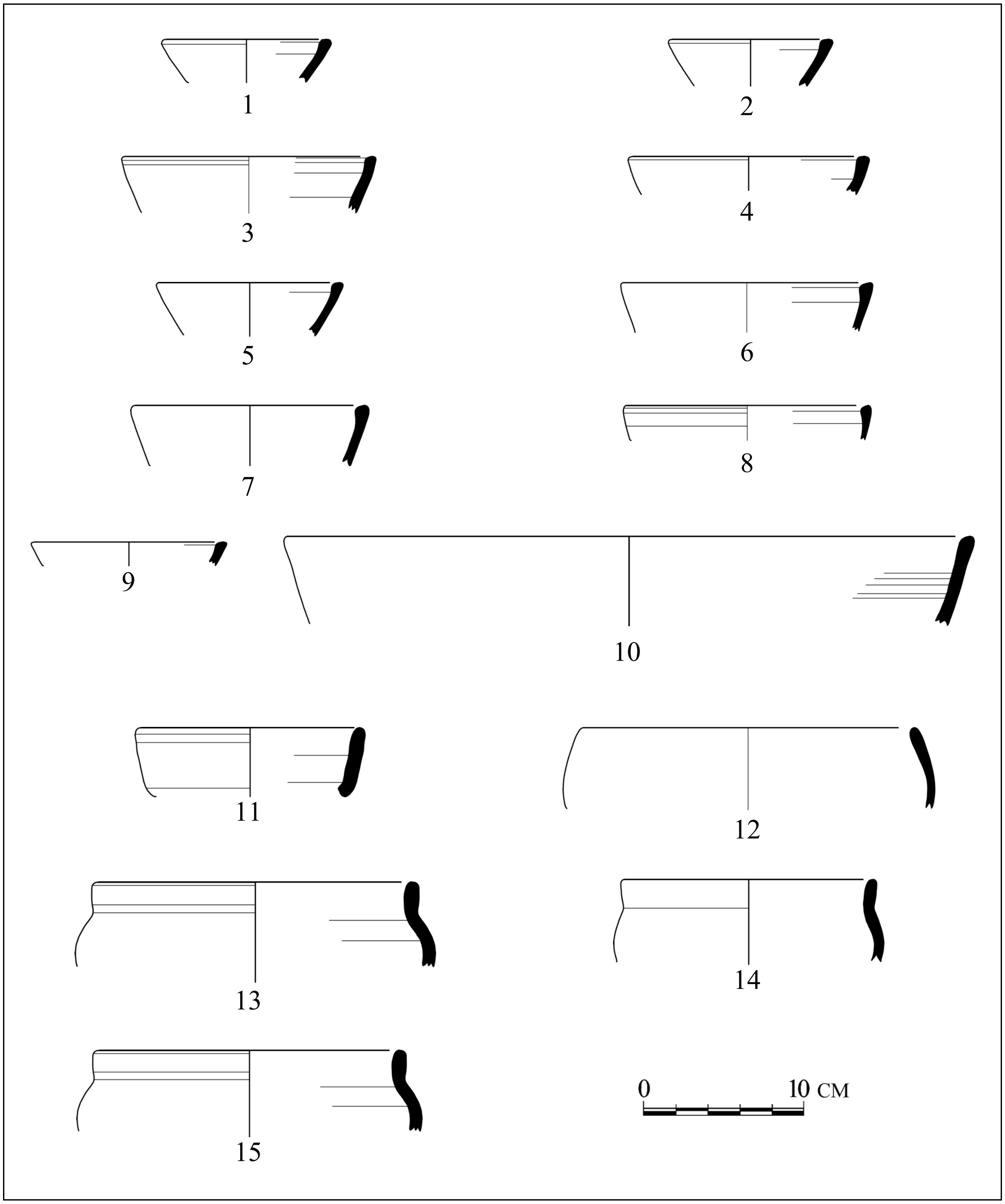


Figure 30. Bowls from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	17BoFSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1405.loc 41	9	8	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
2	17BoFSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1433.loc 41	9	8	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
3	17BoFSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.22.loc 41	14	8	10YR 7/3 (very pale brown)	10YR 7/3 (very pale brown)
4	17BoFSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.234.loc 41	14	8	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
5	17BoFSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.252.loc 41	12	8	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)
6	17BoFSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.37.loc 41	14	3	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
7	17BoFSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.393-399. loc 41	13	47	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
8	17BoFSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.48.loc 41	14	14	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
9	17BoFSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.51.loc 41	10	11	10YR 7/2 (light gray)	10YR 7/2 (light gray)
10	18BoRSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.256.loc 41	40	11	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)
11	19BoRSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1408.loc 41	14	6	7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray)	7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray)
12	1BoRCiS	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.7.loc 29	24	8	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
13	1BoRSvS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.303-305. loc 41	16	14	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)
14	1BoRSvS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.328-330. loc 41	20	11	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
15	1BoRSvS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.331-335. loc 41	18	39	2.5YR 6/8 (light red)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)

Figure 30, *continued*. Bowls from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.3). **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.25).

Rim form: Simple (18BoRSoS).

Bowl type 18BoRSoS, in fig. 30.10, has a simple rim that slopes out. The vessel is 0.40 m in diameter, its wall is 0.007 m thick. The vessel has a conical V-shaped. Its rim stands at 106 degree.

Parallel: **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field B FB 7 (Clark 2014: 149, fig. 4.53.4)

Rim form: Simple (19BoRSoS).

Bowl type 19BoRSoS, in fig. 30.11, has a biconical shape and a simple rim that slopes out. It is small in size at no more than 0.14 m in diameter. Both its exterior and its interior colors are 7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray). Its vessel wall is 0.008 m thick. There are some wheel marks on the interior of the wall. Its rim stands at 102 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 5 (Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.10).

Rim form: Sloping inwards, simple (1BoRCiS).

Bowl type 1BoRCiS, in fig. 30.12, has an incurving rim with a simple lip. The piece of this vessel seems to indicate that it is globular in shape. The overall shape of the vessel is hemispherical horizontal. Its rim stands at 68 degrees and its wall is 0.005 m thick.

Parallel: **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 5 (Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.6).

Rim form: Globular, up-turned (1BoRSvS).

This type of bowl, in fig. 30.13-15, has a globular shape with a large rim (approx. 0.02 m) standing straight and a round lip. Its diameter ranges from 0.16 to 0.18 m. Its rim stands at 97 to 98 degrees.

A parallel from Hisban (Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.13) in Stratum 16A has external grooves, and is 5YR 7/4 pink both on the interior and exterior. It is slightly larger—0.24 m in diameter—than the bowls above. Stratum 16A has been identified as Iron Age II/Persian.

From the same Stratum (Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.12), a bowl almost 0.30 m in diameter has a sharper carination but similar colors being 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow both inside and outside. This last sample does not have external grooves and its lip thins smoothly.

Other parallels: **Iron IIB:** Tell El-Kheleifeh (Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 135, fig. 28.7-9). **Iron IIB:** ‘Umayri Stratum 8 (Herr and Bates 2011: 30, fig. 12.81). **Iron IIC/Persian:** Hisban Stratum 16A (Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.12,13). Tawilan Area 1 Phase 4 (Bennett and Bienkowski 1995: 215, fig. 6.10.4). There were no signs of reocupation after the Iron Age II/Persian occupation in the Area 1, Phase 4, where this vessel was found (Bienkowski 1995a: 21). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field B FB 7 (Clark 2014: 149, fig. 4.53.2), also ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field H FB 6 (Berge and Willis 2014: 219, fig. 5.28.4). This last sherd has a shorter and thicker rim.

Rim form: Simple (20BoTSoS).

Bowl type 20BoTSoS, in fig. 31.1, has a straight simple rim that slopes out. This vessel is 0.11 m in diameter. Its vessel wall is 0.007 m thick. It has a thinned lip whose exterior has a smooth groove. The rim stands at 101 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.1).

Rim form: Simple (21BoTSoS).

The type of bowl 21BoTSoS, in fig. 31.2, has a straight simple rim that slopes out with a thin lip. It is 0.14 m in diameter. Its vessel wall is 0.006 m thick. Its rim stands at 112 degrees.

Rim form: Slightly thickened, sloping outwards (21BoRSoS).

Bowl type 21BoRSoS, in fig. 31.3-4, has a thickened rim on the inside and on the outside. Its wall slopes outwards. Its rim stands at 112 to 122 degrees. Its wall thickness is 0.003 to 0.006 m thick.

Parallel: **LB II:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 13 Field A FP 10 (Lawlor 2000: 28, fig. 3.10.6). This vessel seems to be deeper and less everted. **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 5 (Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.11). This vessel’s rim stands straight up as opposed to the everted rim of the vessel mentioned in this section.

Rim form: Upright, thickened, small (22BoRSvTe).

This type of bowl is similar to the type 21BoRSoS, but its rim stands straight up. The bowl, in fig. 31.5, is an example of this type of bowl. Its diameter is 0.12 m. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.002 to 0.003 m. Its lip is round and its straight rim is externally thickened. This rim stands at 90.0 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 5 (Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.11)

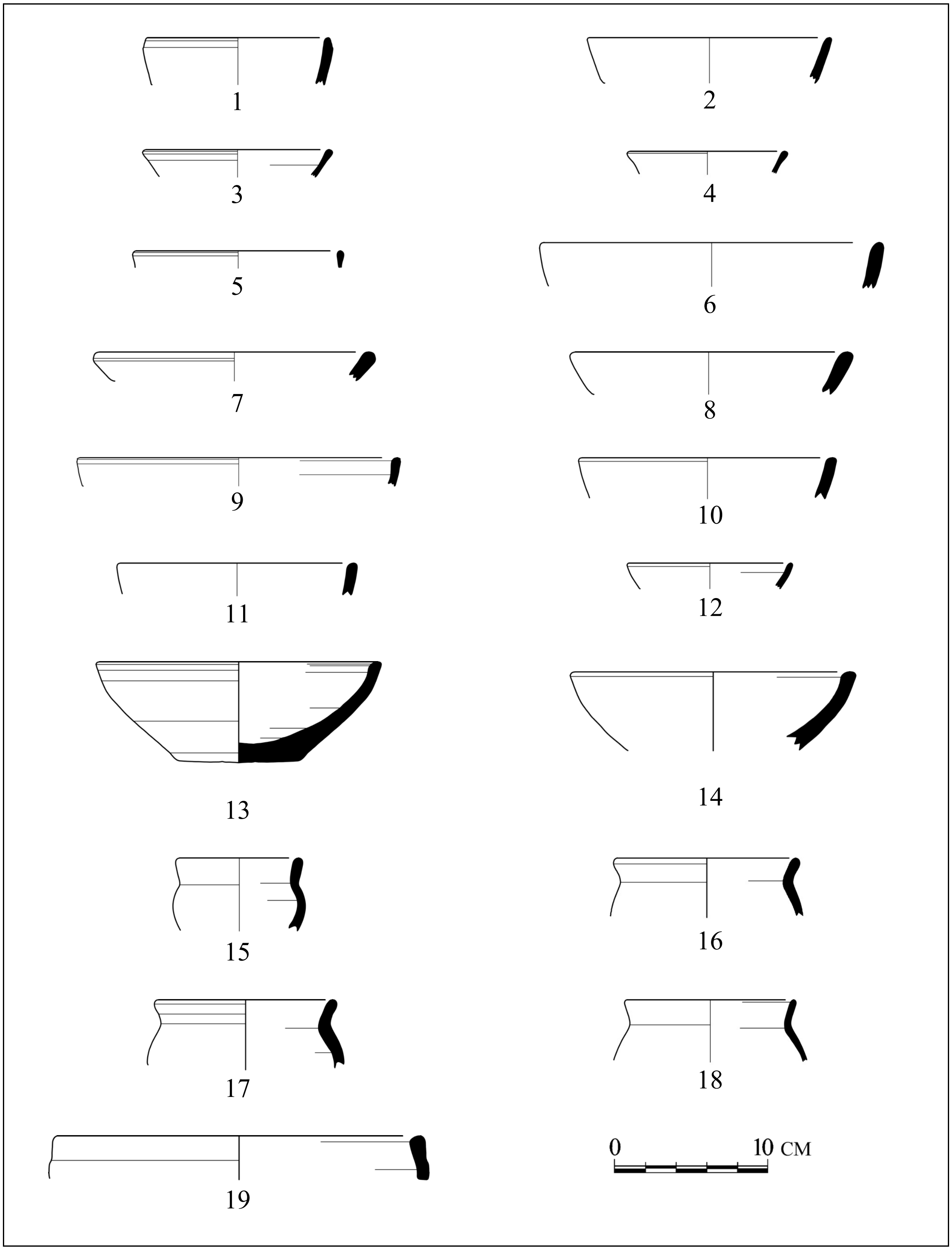


Figure 31. Bowls from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	20BoTSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.248.loc 41	11	3	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
2	21BoTSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.373.loc 41	14	0	10YR 7/2 (light gray)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
3	21BoRSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.17.loc 41	12	3	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
4	21BoRSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.34.loc 41	14	6	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
5	22BoRSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.18.loc 41	12	6	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
6	23BoRSoS	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.12.loc 29	18	6	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	10YR 7/3 (very pale brown)
7	23BoRSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.30.loc 41	18	8	2.5YR 7/4 (light reddish brown)	5YR 7/3 (pink)
8	23BoRSoTi	4	28	51	J2009.G4.51.6.loc 28	30	6	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)
9	23BoRSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.19.loc 41	26	8	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	10R 5/6 (red)
10	23BoRSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.50.loc 41	16	8	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
11	23BoRSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.52.loc 41	16	8	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
12	24BoRSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.29.loc 41	14	6	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
13	2BoRSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.336-340. loc 41	18	56	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
14	2BoRSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.341.loc 41	16	17	7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray)	7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray)

Figure 31, *continued*. Bowls from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
15	3BoRAeS	4	28	51	J2009.G4.51.1.loc 28	16	6	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
16	3BoRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.189,375. loc 41	11	31	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
17	3BoRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.191.loc 41	11	22	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
18	3BoRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.31.loc 41	14	2	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
19	4BoSAiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.238.loc 41	20.6	6	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)

Figure 31, *continued*. Bowls from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Rim form: Everted, simple (23BoRSoS).

The bowl type 23BoRSoS, in fig. 31.6, is 0.18 m in diameter. The piece of this vessel is very small, but it seems that the vessel is V-shaped. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.006 to 0.008 m. Its lip is round and its sloped-outwards rim is simple. This rim stands at 105.0 degrees.

Parallel: **LB IIB:** Jaffa Phase RG-4a (Burke and Peilstöcker 2017: 49, fig. 2.27.390). **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field B FP 11A (Clark 2000: 85, fig. 4.31.22). This sherd’s ware is 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown). **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 5 (Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.10). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.5). **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 7 Field H FP 4 (Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.11).

Rim form: Sloping outwards, slight interior-thickened (23BoRSoS).

This type of bowl, in fig. 31.6-7, has a round simple rim slating outwards. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.006 m. Its lip is round and its sloped-outwards rim is interiorly thickened. Its rim stands at 105 to 125 degrees.

Parallel: **LB IIB:** Jaffa Phase RG-4a (Burke and Peilstöcker 2017: 49, fig. 2.27.390). **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field B FP 11A (Clark 2000: 85, fig. 4.31.22). This sherd’s ware is 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown). **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 5 (Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.10). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.5). **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 7 Field H FP 4 (Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.11).

Rim form: Sloping outwards, slight interior-thickened (23BoRSoTi).

This type of bowl, in fig. 31.8-11, has a round simple rim, which is also slightly interiorly thickened. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.007 m. Its lip is round and its sloped-outwards rim is interiorly thickened. Its rim stands at 100 to 115 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.2). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.5).

Rim form: Sloping outwards, slightly in-turned (24BoRSoS).

Bowl type, in fig. 31.12, is 0.14 m in diameter. This vessel is V-shaped. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.003 to 0.004 m. Its lip is round and its sloped-outwards rim is simple. This rim stands at 119.0 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 5 (Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.5).

Rim form: Interior-thickened (2BoRSoTi).

This type of bowl, in fig. 31.13-14, has a hemispherical shape and a rounded lip thickened on the interior. It is small in size at no more than 0.20 m in diameter. Its rim stands at 110 degrees. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.009 to 0.01 m.

This type of bowl is known as a “Manasseh” or “Manassite” bowl and was pretty common in the Iron Age I (Zertal 2004: 43; Zertal and Mirkam 2016: 453). Herr (2012: 45) comments that there are several variations of this type of bowl, some of them being deeper or having a thicker interior than others.

Hisban produced similar but deeper bowls (Herr 2012: 43, fig. 2.8.9,11) identified as Iron Age I. Their size ranges from 0.26 to 0.34 m in diameter. The colors observed in these vessels both inside and outside are either 2.5YR 6/6 (light red) or 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow). The fact that the inside color of these vessels corresponds to the outside implies a uniform firing technique.[41]

Similar bowls at Tel Miqne-Ekron (Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 259, fig. 5.38.14,16) in the Stratum VIA (Iron Age I) date to the fourth quarter of the 12th/beginning of the 11th century B.C.E. (Gitin, Garfinkel, and Dothan 2016: 17). These bowls are 10YR 8/2 (very pale brown) or 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown) in color.

Shallow bowls are known at Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad (Daviau and Steiner 2000: 18, fig. 13.2), and date to ca. 800-700 B.C.E.

Other parallels: **Iron IC:** Gezer Field 6 Stratum 4B/A (Dever 1986: pl. 45.16). **Iron IIA:** Samaria (Kenyon 1957b: 100, fig. 1.5). Its ware seems less thick, specially at the base. Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 32: fig. 3.7.20). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.9).

Rim form: Carinated, simple (3BoRAeS).

Bowl type 3BoRAeS, in fig. 31.15-18, is 0.11 to 0.16 m in diameter. The overall shape of this vessel is carinated. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.003 to 0.008 m. Its lip is round and its everted rim is simple. This rim stands at 103 to 115 degrees.

[41] Using a chart, Cuomo di Caprio (Cuomo di Caprio 2017: 339) explains the different factors involved in the resulting color of clay after firing, and how controlled firing techniques produce more uniform colors than uncontrolled firing.

Hisban produced similar vessels at the Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.10-14) identified as Iron Age IIA and dated to 1050-925 B.C.E. (Ray 2001: 53). These vessels are carinated at different heights and have slightly different colors. The colors observed in these vessels both inside and outside are either 7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray), 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown), 5YR 7/4 (pink), 7.5YR N5 (gray) or 7.5YR N4 (dark gray). Similarly, a bowl (Herr 2012: 93, fig. 2.21.9) from Stratum 18B dated to the 10th century B.C.E. is 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray both inside and outside. The fact that the inside color of these vessels corresponds to the outside implies a uniform firing technique probably done in a kiln.[42] Also, they differ in sizes, with the smallest one being about 0.18 m in diameter and the largest about 0.36 m in diameter. As Herr (Herr 2012: 75) points out, the hundreds of parallels through Iron Age I makes it difficult to set a precise margin for the appearance of this form; all we can say is that it is somewhere between the 12th and the early 10th centuries B.C.E. Later forms with small differences may indicate a large continuum with certain adaptations. An example of that is a piece at Hisban Stratum 17B (Herr 2012: 102, fig. 2.23.12) identified as Iron Age IIA-B. This piece is 5YR 8/4 (pink), bigger in size and slightly thinner. Another example from Stratum 16A (Iron Age II/Persian) has an everted rim (Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.16), inflecting about 0.02 m below the lip. It has a dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2) surface treatment. Similar bowls in the same stratum show small variations (Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.10,17,18,21), ranging in size from 0.09 m to 0.20 m in diameter, with some of them having a surface treatment.

Tel Miqne-Ekron (Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.1-8), Stratum VIA, produced similar bowls. Some of them have red horizontal bands. Zukerman and Gitin (Zukerman and

[42] Controlled firing in the kiln produces uniform color inside and outside the vessel (Cuomo di Caprio 2017: 339).

Gitin 2016: 132, 33) argue that this type of bowl is one the hallmarks of 12th to11th century B.C.E. Such bowls vary greatly in size, from as small as 0.12 m up to 0.30 m in diameter.

Other parallels: **Iron I:** Hisban Stratum 20 (Herr 2012: 30, fig. 2.5.15; 39, fig. 2.7.13). This sherd is bigger and it is called a jar. **Iron IA:** Tel Miqne-Ekron 6A (Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.1-8). **Iron I/IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3B (Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.2). Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3B (Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.2), Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 32: fig. 3.7.10). **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.15). Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 32: fig. 3.7.10); Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.15). This sherd is larger and its wall is thinner than the samples in this section. Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.10-14). **Iron IIA/Iron IIB:** Hisban Stratum 17B (Herr 2012: 102, fig. 2.23.12; 137, fig. 2.34.10,16,17,18,21). **Iron IIB/IIC:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2A (Daviau 2017: 70, fig. 3.33.5,6).

Rim form: Slightly thickened (4BoSAiTe).

Bowl type 4BoSAiTe in fig. 31.19 has an almost flat lip. The rim seems to thicken on the exterior side, and it is slightly inverted. Its inflection is about 0.02 m below the lip. The vessel is 0.20 m in diameter. Its rim stands at 71 degrees and its wall is 0.008 m thick.

A similar rim is found in a krater at Hisban (Herr 2012: 69, fig. 2.14.5) in Stratum 18 which is identified as Iron Age IIA. It is larger in diameter (0.32 m) and stands straight up. A bowl (Herr 2012: 116, fig. 2.27.5) in Stratum 16B (Iron Age IIB) is 0.25 m in diameter, and is also slightly inverted. Because of its inflection, the second example seems to be a better parallel. This aspect may suggest that earlier bowls stand straight while latter bowls are more closed in form.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 69, fig. 2.14.5). **Iron IIB:** Hisban Stratum 16B (Herr 2012: 116, fig. 2.27.5).

Rim form: Red burnished slip, hemispherical simple (6BoTSiS/6BoTSvS/6BoTSoS).

This small group of bowls (fig. 32.1-7) that have red slip only or wheel-burnished-slip, and have thin lip, include types 6BoTSiS, 6BoTSvS, and 6BoTSoS. Most of them are red on both the exterior and interior, except for vessel in fig. 32.6, which is dark gray on both sides. The ware of these types is not completely levigated nor fired completely through. It is possible to see marks of a slight wheel burnishing just to produce a lustrous appearance. The vessel in fig. 32.4 does not show clear signs of burnishing; however, some wheel marks of burnishing seem to remain on the outside. The wall thickness of these types ranges from 0.005 to 0.009 m. The range for their rim stance varies from type to type: 6BoTSiS, 82 degrees; 6BoTSvS, 90 to 101 degrees; 6BoTSoS, 110 to 114 degrees.

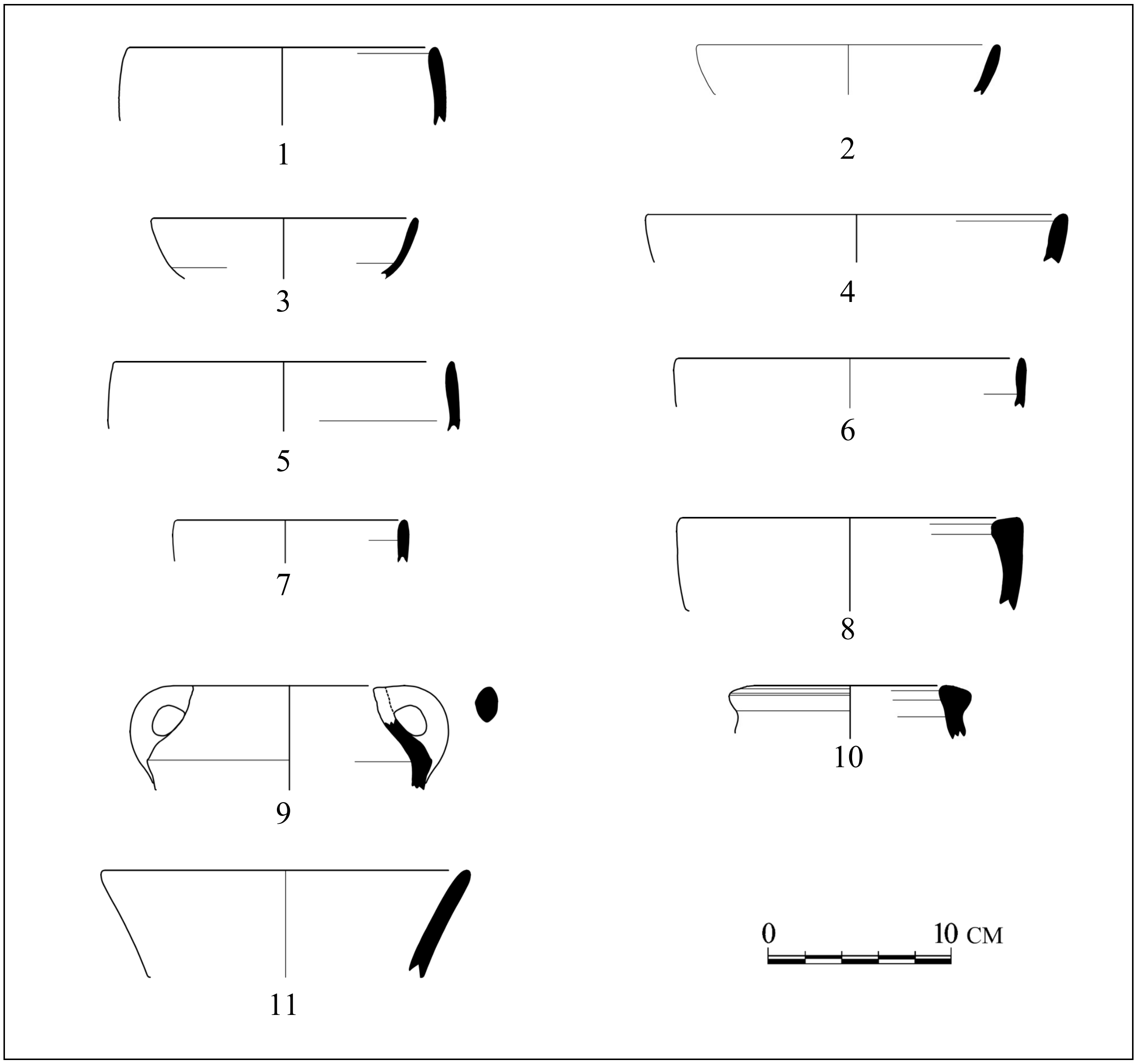


Figure 32. Bowls from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	6BoTSiS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.323.loc 41	22	3	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
2	6BoTSoS	4	28	51	J2009.G4.51.5.loc 28	18	6	10R 5/6 (red)	10R 5/6 (red)
3	6BoTSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1404.loc 41	22	3	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
4	6BoTSoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.311-312. loc 41	23.6	11	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)
5	6BoTSvS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1424.loc 41	18	0	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 4/8 (red)
6	6BoTSvS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1434.loc 41	18	3	7.5YR 4/1 (dark gray)	7.5YR 4/1 (dark gray)
7	6BoTSvS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.324.loc 41	26	1	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 5/8 (red)
8	7BoFSvTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.392.loc 41	24	6	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
9	8BoFSiS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1411.loc 41	8	3	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	5YR 7/3 (pink)
10	9BoFSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1413.loc 41	10	6	10YR 7/2 (light gray)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
11	1BoRAeS	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.13-14.loc 29	18	14	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)

Figure 32, *continued.* Bowls from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Parallels of this type of bowl are known at Samaria (Crowfoot 1957: 151, fig. 17.1), from Pottery Periods I and II, dated by Wright (Wright 1959: 16; cf. Stager 1990: 99, Table 3) to the 11th and early 9th centuries B.C.E. This type of double ring, base bowl has a plain rim, heavy gritty ware, a thick dark red slip, and hand burnishing. It differs from the previous one in the color of the slip, this one being darker than the previous one. Also, there are differences in the kind of ware and the burnishing technique. It seems that this bowl represents an earlier stage of this bowl. From the same period, another similar bowl has only one ring on the base (Kenyon 1957b: 100, fig. 1.4). This bowl has red slip inside and out and has been poorly burnished both on the wheel and by hand.

Another Iron Age IIC parallel of this bowl from Gezer, Field 7 Stratum 5B/5A (Gitin 1990: pl. 24.2) is horizontally burnished, producing a polished and lustrous appearance. However, its ware is 7.5YR 7/4 (pink), which is slightly different in color than the bowls in fig. 37.1-7.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** Samaria Pottery Period I (Kenyon 1957b: 100, fig. 1.4). Samaria Pottery Period I,II (Crowfoot 1957: 151, fig. 17.1). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 10 Field A Phase 8 (Lawlor 2000: 41, fig. 3.23.10) This bowl’s ware color is 5YR 7/4 (pink). **Iron IIB:** ‘Umayri Stratum 8 (Herr and Bates 2011: 28, fig. 10.55). **Iron IIC:** Gezer Field 7 Stratum 5B/5A (Gitin 1990: pl. 24.2). ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.1). The exterior color is 5R 6/4 (light reddish) and its interior color is 2.5YR 6/6.

Rim form: Hemispherical, flat-topped, interior-thickened (7BoFSvTi).

The hemispherical bowl in fig. 32.8 has an interior-thickened rim and flat lip. It has a wall about 0.007 to 0.008 m thick. It has an inverted rim, but the wall slopes out. Its lip is rounder than the previous type. Its rim stands at 93 degrees.

A parallel from Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 77, fig. 2.17.5) is a 0.20 m bowl, with a flat lip inclined slightly outwards. It thickens on the inside and slightly on the outside, probably the result of tapping the fresh clay. The ware is 5YR 7/4 (pink) both inside and outside. Another bowl (Herr 2012: 105, fig. 2.24.6) from Stratum 17B, identified as Iron Age IIA-B, is 0.26 m in diameter. Its flattened lip is inclined outwards and it thickens inside and slightly outside, probably as a result of tapping the fresh clay. There is a small ridge outside less than 0.01 m below the lip. Later parallels from Hisban Stratum 16A, identified as Iron Age II/Persian, have a less thickened rim. One example is a 0.23 m bowl (Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.22) whose wall is about 0.006 to 0.007 m thick, that flares as it gets closer to the top. Its ware color is 5YR 7/4 (pink) inside and outside. A second example from the same stratum is a 0.27 m bowl (Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.23) whose lip is more rounded than those mentioned above. Its wall is about 0.01 m thick and its ware is 5YR 7/4 (pink) inside and outside.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 77, fig. 2.17.5). Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.23). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.10).

Rim form: Flat lip, biconical (8BoFSiS).

Bowl type 8BoFSiS, in fig. 32.9, has a flat lip, and an upright rim, inclined inwards, and a loop handle connecting its rim with its shoulder. This handle has a round profile. Its vessel wall is 0.007 m thick uniformly. The general shape of vessel is biconical. Judging by its the lack of detail, and its shape, it seems that this vessel was made for brief use holding the maximum volume possible.

Parallel: **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18B (Herr 2012: 97, fig. 2.22.4). This vessel is called a cooking pot. Its vessel wall is thinner than the sample in this section, as is its handle.

Rim form: Triangular, upright (9BoFSiTe).

The vessel type 9BoFSiTe, in fig. 32.10, has an upright triangular rim. Its diameter is 0.10 m, and its wall is 0.009 m thick. If its diameter were larger, it would be similar to type 38HMJTSiTe. The difference between its ware color inside and outside may be explained by different exposure of the clay while firing as with the type 3HMKRFiTe.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 331, fig. 19.14.6).

Rim form: Everted, simple (1BoRAeS).

Jug type 1BoRAeS, in fig. 32.11, is 0.18 m in diameter. It has a V-shaped or conical neck. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.007 m. The lip of this jug is round and its everted rim is simple. This rim stands at 121.0 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 112, fig. 4.27.17). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.3).

Cooking Pots

Rim form: Inverted, exteriorly thickened (10CPRAiTe).

Cooking pot type 10CPRAiTe, in fig. 33.1-2, has an inverted rim with a round lip that is externally thickened. The loop-handle is placed between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel. Its wall thickness is 0.005 to 0.008 m and its rim stands at 35 to 45 degrees.

Rim form: Folded rim, ridged (11CPRSiTe).

Cooking pot type 11CPRSiTe, in fig. 33.3-5, has a folded rim. The lip of this cooking pot is round and its sloped-inwards rim is externally thickened. There are two external ridges close to the lip. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.005 to 0.01 m. Its rim stands at 35 to 44 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron II:** Tall Mādabā (Harrison et al. 2003: 134, fig. 5.21). **Iron IC-IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3B (Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.9). This sherd has a folded rim. Another parallel from Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.6) is more open than the rims below. **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3A (Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.6). The rim of this sherd is more open than the type in this section. Another parallel from Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 46, fig. 3.15.11) has more pronounced exterior ridges. Tall Jawa (Daviau 2003: 473, fig. 12.4.1). **Iron IIA/IIB:** Wadi Faynan Area S (Kafafi 2014: 274, fig. 7.1). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.14). **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 7 Field H FP 4 (Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.15).

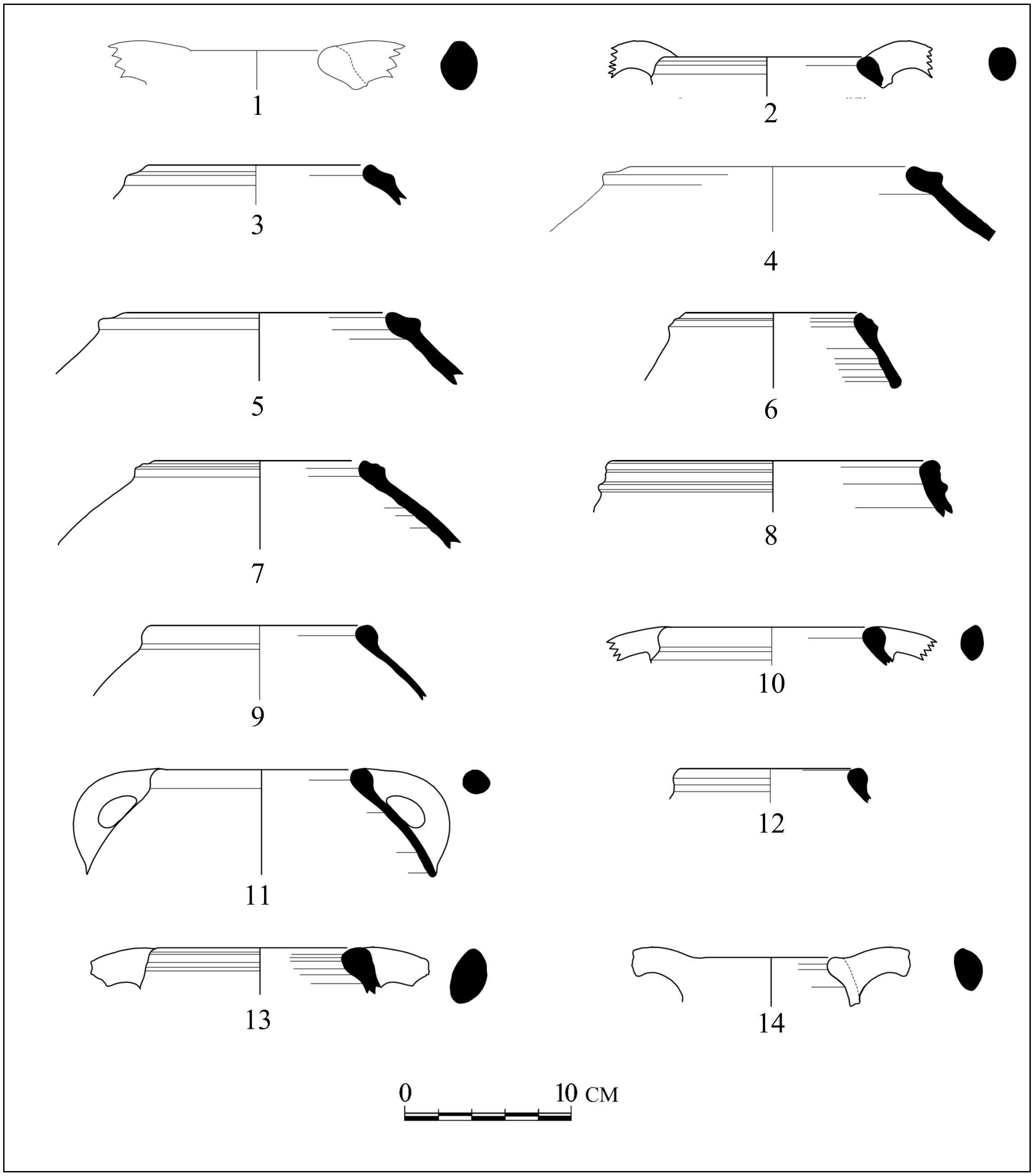


Figure 33, *continued.* Cooking pots from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	10CPRAiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1437. loc 41	14	6	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
2	10CPRAiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.386.loc 41	12	11	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)
3	11CPRSiTe	4	28	51	J2009.G4.51.2.loc 28	10	8	10YR 7/2 (light gray)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)
4	11CPRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.306-307.loc 41	16	28	5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)	5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)
5	11CPRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.326.loc 41	14	8	5YR 6/3 (light reddish brown)	5YR 6/3 (light reddish brown)
6	12CPRSiR2	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.284.loc 41	14	8	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
7	12CPRSiR2	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.378.loc 41	24	6	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)
8	13CPRSiR3	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.274.loc 41	30	6	5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)	5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)
9	14CPRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1.loc 41	18	6	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
10	14CPRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.105-107. loc 41	11	25	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
11	14CPRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.110.loc 41	10	17	5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
12	14CPRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.33.loc 41	12	11	5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 7/3 (pink)
13	15CPRSiTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.223.loc 41	16	14	7.5YR 5/2 (brown)	7.5YR 5/2 (brown)
14	15CPRSiTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.388.loc 41	8	8	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)

Figure 33. Cooking pots from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Rim form: Ridged (12CPRSiR2).

Cooking pot type 12CPRSiR2 in fig. 33.6-7 has a sloped-inwards rim, which has a round lip. Its body type seems to be an inverse V-shaped.

Parallels: **Iron:** Baluʿa (Worschech 2014: 17, fig. A016). This sherd comes from a non-stratigraphic context. **Iron IIA:** An earlier parallel for this type of cooking pot comes from Tell Al-Hammam, Strata Iron Age II-III (dated to Iron Age IIA) (Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 240, fig. 182.5). This sherd is 0.30 m in diameter, its wall is 0.005 m thick, and 7.5YR 5/1 (grey). Some differences are that its rim elongates 0.01 m above its two ridges, and its lip is more rounded and thicker. **Iron IIC:** Ba'ja (Bienert, Lamprichs, and Vieweger 2000: 128, fig. 14.1). This characteristic exterior ridged rim of this sherd belongs to a jar, however cooking pots from the same site display similar rims. Al-'Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.6). This sherd has three ridges instead of two as the vessel mentioned in this section. **Iron IIC/Persian:** Tawilan Area I (Bennett and Bienkowski 1995: 243, fig. 6.24.3). It is not clear to which field phase this sherd corresponds; however, since there are no signs of reoccupation after the Iron Age II/Persian occupation, it seems logical to conclude that this sherd corresponds to that period (Bienkowski 1995a: 21).

Rim form: Triple ridge, exteriorly thickened (13CPRSiR3).

Cooking type 13CPRSiR3 in fig. 33.8 is 0.30 m in diameter. Its lip is round and its sloped-inwards rim is triple ridged on the exterior. Its most prominent external ridges are perpendicular to the rim. Its wall thickness is 0.007 m and its rim stands at 73 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 10 Field A Phase 8 (Lawlor 2000: 41, fig. 3.23.21). **Iron IIC:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 2 (Herr 1989b: 345, fig. 19.17.5). 'Umayri

Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 331, fig. 19.10.25). This sherd does not have a smooth groove below the lip of the vessel.

Rim form: Inverted, exteriorly thickened (14CPRSiTe).

Cooking pot type 14CPRSiTe in fig. 33.9-12 is 0.10 to 0.18 m in diameter. The overall shape of this vessel is globular. Its lip is round and its sloped-inwards rim is externally thickened. Its wall thickness is 0.005 m and its rim stands at 43 to 53 degrees. The vessels in fig. 33.10-11 have a loop handle placed between its rim and its shoulder.

Parallels: **Iron:** Baluʿa (Worschech 2014: 95, fig. C16). **Iron IA:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 114, fig. 4.28.4). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat ʻAtaruz (Bates and Ji 2014: 71, fig. 10). **Iron IIC:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 2 (Herr 1989b: 345, fig. 19.17.7). ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 8 Field A FP 5 (Lawlor 1997: 31, fig. 3.12.11). **Iron IIC/Persian:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 9 Field B FB 7 (Clark 2014: 151, fig. 4.54.12).

Rim form: Interior-thickened (15CPRSiTi).

Cooking pot type 15CPRSiTi in fig. 33.13-14 has a sloped-inwards rim, which has a round lip. The loop-handle is placed presumibly on the neck and the shoulder. Its rim stands at 54 to 57 degrees, and its wall thickness is 0.006 to 0.008 m.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.28). This vessel is labeled as a jar, however, the type of ware of the vessel mentioned in this section seems to indicate it was a cooking pot.

Rim form: Simple, inverted (16CPRSiTs).

Cooking pot type 16CPRSiTs, in fig. 34.1-2, is 0.14 m in diameter. The overall form of this vessel is an inverse V-shaped. The loop-handle are placed between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel. Its lip is round and its sloped-inwards rim is symmetrically thickened. Its wall thickness is 0.005 m.

Parallels: **Iron IIB/Iron IIC:** Baluʿa Area B (Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.6-8) compared two similar pieces from Baluʿa with jars from Hisban (Lugenbeal and Sauer 1972: pl. 446,449); however, they are not similar in thickness, stance, or profile of the rim. Based on the type of ware of the vessel mentioned in this section, it seems safer to identify this piece as cooking pot and not as a jar.

Rim form: Exterior thickened, everted (17CPRSoTe).

Cooking pot type 17CPRSoTe, in fig. 34.3, is 0.108 m in diameter. The overall shape of this vessel is ovoid-horizontal. Its lip is round, and its externally thickened rim slopes out. Its rim stands at 115 degrees and its wall is 0.007 m thick.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ʻUmayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 333, fig. 19.11.3).

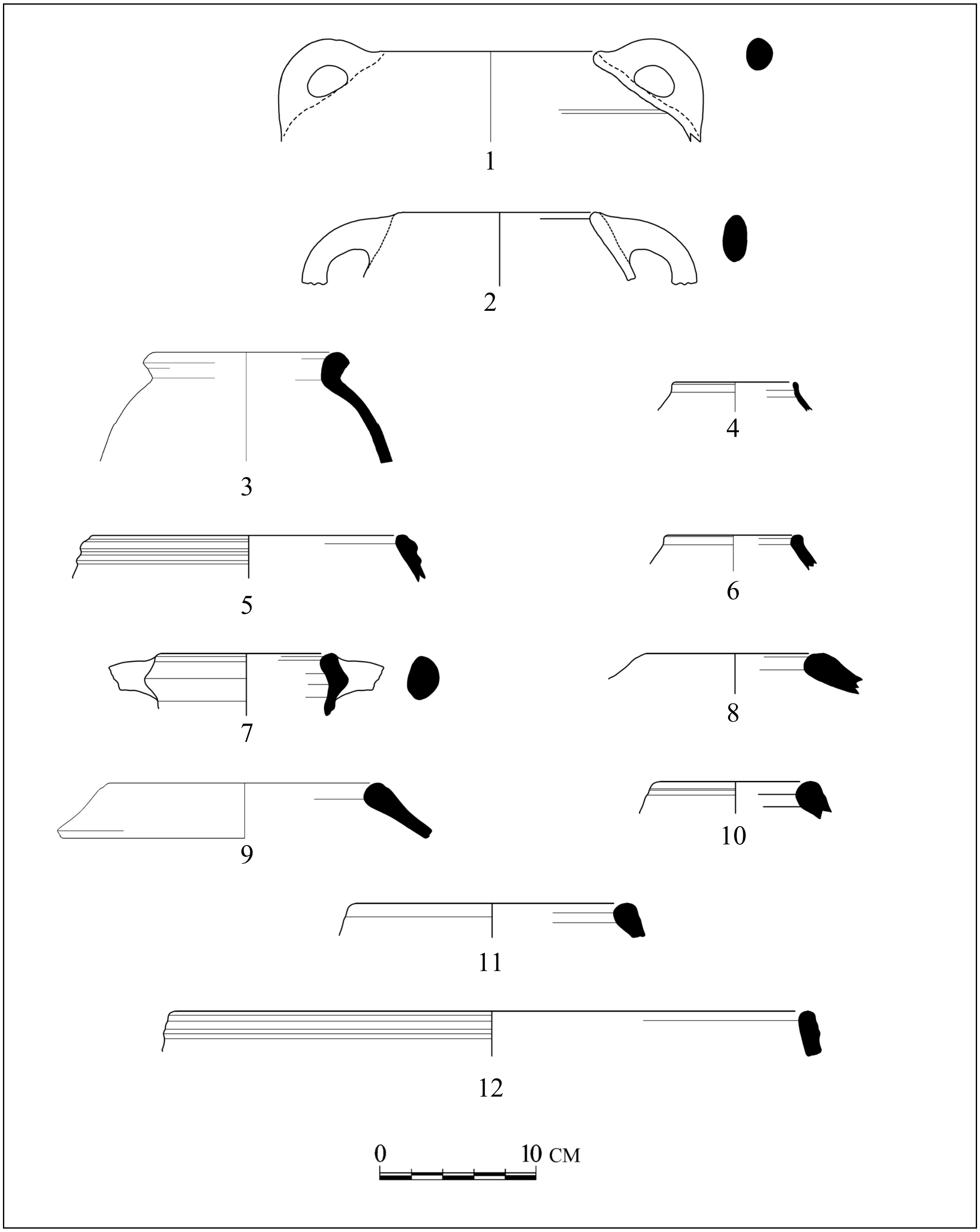


Figure 34. Cooking pots from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	16CPRSiTs	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.1.loc 29	12	6	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)
2	16CPRSiTs	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.204.loc 41	14	8	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)
3	17CPRSoTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64. 121-122.loc 41	10.8	50	5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 7/3 (pink)
4	19CPRSiS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.12.loc 41	8	14	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)
5	1CPRiAiR2	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.319.loc 41	12	3	10YR 6/1 (gray)	2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)
6	20CPRSvS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.35.loc 41	12	6	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	7.5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray)
7	21CPRBsR1	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.389.loc 41	10	11	2.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown)	5YR 5/6 (light brown)
8	2CPRSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.387.loc 41	12	11	5YR 5/3 (reddish brown)	5YR 4/2 (dark reddish gray)
9	2CPRSiTs	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.205.loc 41	14	11	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)
10	2CPRSiTs	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.266.loc 41	16	6	#N/A	#N/A
11	2CPRSiTs	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.268.loc 41	20	3	2.5YR 4/2 (weak red)	2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)
12	3CPRiSiR2	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.227.loc 41	20	0	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)

Figure 34, *continued.* Cooking pots from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Rim form: Bi-angular, sloping inwards (19CPRSiS).

Cooking pot type 19CPRSiS, in fig. 34.4, is 0.08 m in diameter. Its wall thickness is 0.004 m. The lip of this cooking pot is round, and its sloped-inwards rim is simple. There is a smooth groove on the interior about, 0.01 m below the lip. This rim stands at 79.0 degrees.

Parallel: **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.11). This vessel lacks the small groove on the interior of the wall of the vessel mentioned in this section has.

Rim form: Inverted with exterior ridges (1CPRiAiR2).

Cooking pot type 1CPRiAiR2, in fig. 34.5, has an inverted rim, which has a ridged lip. Its body type is inverse V-shaped. Also, its rim is double ridged on the exterior. The higher ridge is thicker than the lower one.

One parallel instance of cooking pots with exterior ridges has been found at Hisban (Herr 2012: 149, fig. 2.37.12) in Stratum 16A, identified as Iron Age II/Persian period. However, there are some differences in the number and proportion of the ridges between this second type of pot and the first. Also, the color is slightly different, being 7.5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray) both inside and outside.

Other parallels: I**ron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 331, fig. 19.10.18). This vessel has three ridges instead of two as on the vessel mentioned in this section. **Iron II/Persian:** Busayra Area C Phase 4 (Bienkowski 2002: 177, fig. 6.11.13). This sherd is similar, and its ware is grey, like the vessel mentioned in this section. However, it is at least twice as large in diameter, for which reason it is called a jar here.

Rim form: Inverted, out-turned, simple (20CPRSvS).

Cooking pot type 20CPRSvS in fig. 34.6 is 0.12 m in diameter. Its wall thickness is 0.006 m. The lip of this cooking pot is round, and its straight rim is simple. This rim stands at 57.0 degrees.

Rim form: Off-set upright (21CPRBsR1).

An example of this type is cooking pot in fig. 34.7 is 0.10 m in diameter. Their loop-handles are placed between the rim and probably the shoulder of the vessel. Its lip is round and its inverted rim is double ridged. Its wall thickness is 0.006 m, and its rim stands at 61 degrees.

Parallel: **LB II:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 16 Field B FB 13 (Clark 2014: 98, fig. 4.17.6). **Iron IA:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 125, fig. 4.33.12). **Iron II:** ARNAS Zone 3 (MacDonald et al. 2012: 384, fig. RS 102.1). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 58, fig. 3.24.9).

Rim type: Thickened with external groove (2CPRSiTs/2CPRSiTe).

This group of cooking pots in fig. 34.8-11 includes two similar types: 2CPRSiTs and 2CPRSiTe. They have a thickened inverted rim with a smooth groove outside. The rim of the type 2CPRSiTe in fig. 34.8 stands at 35 degrees and its wall is 0.01 m thick. The rim of type 2CPRSiTs in fig. 34.9-11 stands at 40 to 60 degrees, and its wall is 0.8 to 0.01 m thick. The ware and profile of this type is similar to the type 22JaSSiTi.

Cooking pots with similar outside grooves are known at Hisban, beginning in Iron Age IIA (Herr 2012: 81, fig. 2.18.6) and continued to Iron Age II/Persian (Herr 2012: 149, fig. 2.37.9). Both are 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) inside and outside, which seems to indicate a continuity in the type of ware. However, the angle of the rims is dissimilar. The Iron Age IIA cooking pot stands almost straight, while the Iron Age II/Persian period has an inverted rim. In this regard, the inflection of the rim of cooking pot under discussion seems to be less inverted than the Iron Age II/Persian ones. Also, the outside groove is less visible in the case of cooking pots rims under discussion.

Other parallels: **Iron II:** Tall Mādabā Iron II (Harrison and Hesse 2000: 223, fig. 9.14). **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 81, fig. 2.18.5). **Iron IIA-IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad (Daviau 2017: 28: fig.3.5.8). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 58, fig. 3.24.10). **Iron IIC:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 8 Field A Phase 6B (Lawlor 2000: 51, fig. 3.30.13). **Iron IIC:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 345, fig. 19.17.6). This vessel has a small ridge on the outside, which is different to the vessel mentioned in this section.

Rim form: Straight with small exterior small ridges (3CPRiSiR2).

A sample of this type is cooking pot in fig. 34.12. Unfortunately, less than one percent of the actual size of the circumference of the vessel has been recovered. This cooking pot has a rounded lip. The rim has three small ridges on the outside and stands slightly oriented to the interior. It seems to have been about 0.20 m in diameter. Its rim stands at 76 degrees.

An earlier form of this rim is found at Hisban (Herr 2012: 81, fig. 2.18.5), Stratum 18. Ray mentions (Ray 2001: 49) that most of this stratum has been identified as Iron Age IIA material. This rim stands almost perfectly straight and also has three ridges on the exterior. It is 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) inside and outside.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** Hisban Stratum 18 (Herr 2012: 81, fig. 2.18.5). **Iron IIC:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 333, fig. 19.11.11). This vessel has four external ridges instead of two as the vessel mentioned in this section.

Rim form: Off-set thickened with one ridge (5CPRBiTe).

This type of cooking pot in fig. 35.1-7 has an off-set rim thickened on the outside. Some of them stand slanting inwards (fig. 35.1-5) while others stand straight (fig. 35.6-7). I have listed all forms found in this locus. However, it is probable that some of them are remains from earlier periods. Two cooking pots have a loop-vertical round ear handle, with a rhombus-like profile (fig. 35.1-5), which connects their rim with their shoulder.

Probably an earlier form of the same rim appears at ‘Umayri, Field H, Stratum 11 (Herr 2017: 227, fig. 7.37.16), of which thickened rim stands vertical, with a similar groove below the lip. Its colors are slightly different, 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) on both the exterior and the interior, but the dimensions of the vessel are similar. Berge (Berge 2017: 83) dates Stratum 11 to the Late Iron Age IA. Herr (Herr 2017: 223) comments that in the 12^{th} century B.C.E., in the area of Jordan Valley, and to the West, that “cooking pot rims are already moving toward holemouth forms.”

A similar rim is also found at Khirbat en-Nahas (Smith and Levy 2014: 374, fig. 4.21.13) in the Area S of Integrated Phase II. Unfortunately, and in agreement with Smith and Levy, there is still a lack of clearly defined stratigraphic phases at other “Edomite” sites in Jordan that will allow us to make temporal distinctions between the specific vessel types (Smith and Levy 2014: 305).

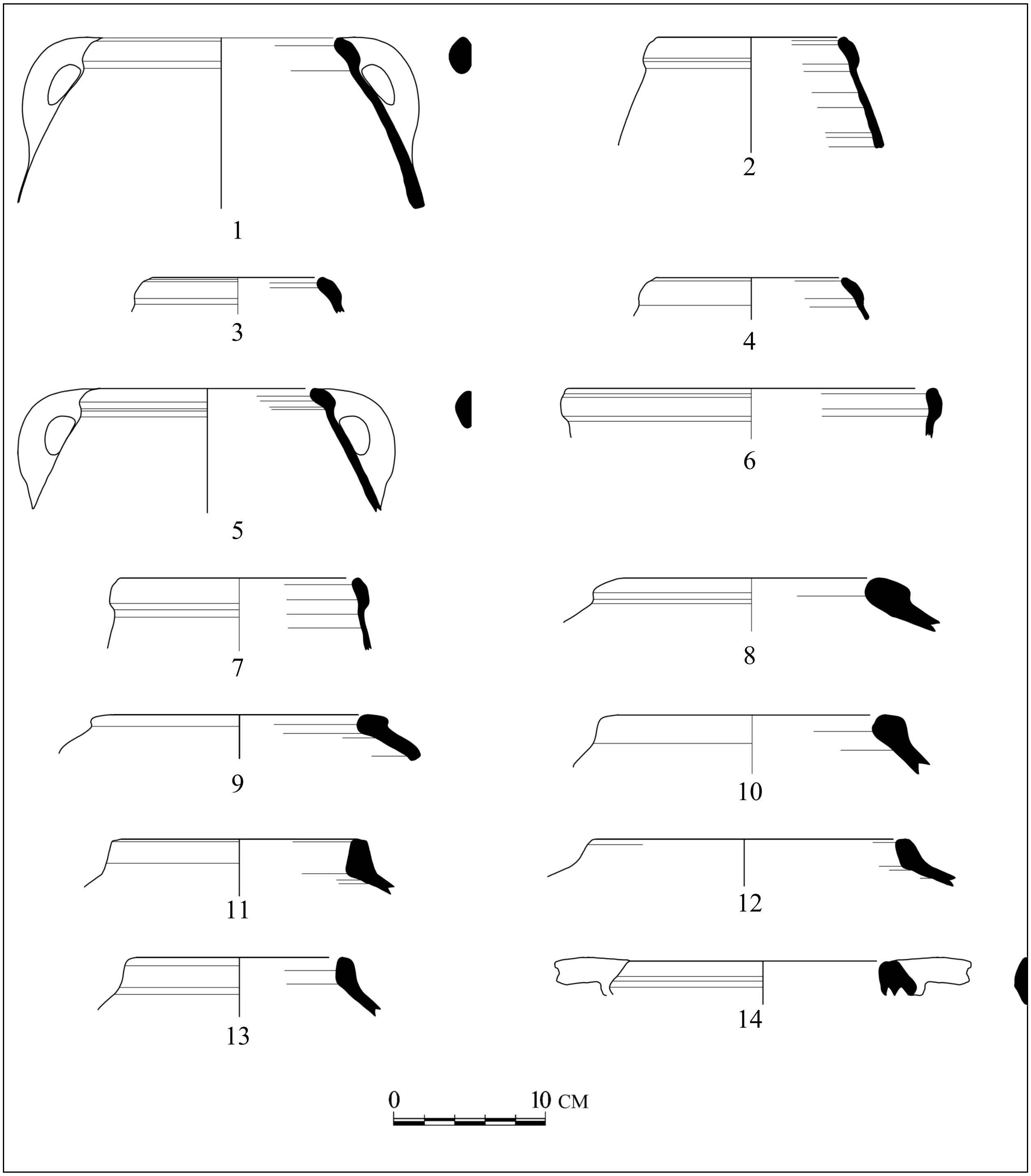


Figure 35. Cooking pots from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	5CPRBiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.201.loc 41	14	19	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
2	5CPRBiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.207-208.loc 41	10	22	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)
3	5CPRBiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.21.loc 41	16	8	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
4	5CPRBiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.292.loc 41	14	6	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)
5	5CPRBiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.367.loc 41	10	17	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)
6	5CPRBiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.40.loc 41	16	6	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
7	5CPRBiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.6.loc 41	16	6	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)
8	6CPRFiTe	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.8.loc 29	18	8	5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)
9	6CPRFiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.229.loc 41	16	11	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray)
10	7CPSSvTe	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.6.loc 29	14	14	2.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown)	2.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown)
11	7CPSSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.379-380. loc 41	16	14	2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)	2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)
12	7CPSSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.381.loc 41	20	0	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
13	7CPSSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.382-383. loc 41	16	17	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
14	7CPSSvTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.384.loc 41	16	11	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)

Figure 35, *continued*. Cooking pots from Phase 1 in Square G4.

However, based on ^{14}C analysis, the same type of parallel from Khirbat En-Nahas (Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig. 16.9) dates to the 10th-9th centuries B.C.E. It is called a krater, and has a folded, thickened interior rim. It is larger in diameter (0.24 m), but the rim is also thickened outside and has a similar inflection as the inside. Likewise, its colors, pinkish red (exterior) and pale red (interior), match the pattern of Jalul samples, above.

At Baluʿa (Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.14), this cooking pot has the same diameter and belongs to an Iron Age IIB-C corpus. It does not have handles and its ware is cream/light brown.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ʻUmayri Stratum 11 (Herr 2017: 227, fig. 7.37.16). **Iron IIA:** Khirbat en-Nahas Integrated Phase 2 (Smith and Levy 2014: 374, fig. 4.21.13). Khirbat en-Nahas S2a (Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig. 16.9). **Iron IIB/IIC:** Baluʿa Area B (Loc 6) (Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.14)

Rim form: Hole-mouth, exteriorly thickened (6CPRFiTe).

The type of cooking pot, in fig. 35.8-9, has an inverted rim with a flat lid that is thickened outside. The rim of this type of cooking pot shares some similarities with some of the forms of the krater 5KRFiTe.

An early parallel for this cooking pot comes from Tell Al-Hammam strata, dated to Iron Age II-III dated to Iron Age IIA (Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 240, fig. 182.10). This cooking pot is 0.26 m in diameter. Its ware is 10R 5/4 (weak red), and 0.6 mm thick, which is thinner than the cooking pot in the table below. Another, larger cooking pot (0.30 m in diameter) from the same location (Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 240, fig. 182.9) has a shorter inverted rim than the previous one. Its wall thickness is also 6 mm, and its ware color is 2.5YR 7/4 reddish brown.

Other parallels: **Iron:** Baluʿa (Worschech 2014: 93, fig. C15). **Iron IIA:** Gezer Stratum 7A (Gitin 1990: pl. 10.22). This sherd is called a krater and its rim is more open than the vessel mentioned in this section. Tall Al-Hammam Iron Age II-III (Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 240, fig. 182.9,10). This sherd is called a krater and its rim is more open than the vessel mentioned in this section.

Rim form: Square, upright (7CPSSvTe).

Cooking pot type 7CPSSvTe, in fig. 35.10-14, has a straight rim with a square lip. Its wall is 0.003 to 0.01 m thick and its rim stands at 75 to 102 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron:** Baluʿa (Worschech 2014: 41, fig. A055). This sherd comes from a non-stratigraphic context. At Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Steiner suggests a date of the 7th to 6th centuries B.C.E for this type; however the ^{14}C dates she provides for the site span from the end of the 9th to the 6th centuries B.C.E (Steiner 2009: 147, fig. 3.2). Since there are no stratigraphic comments of the provenance of the pottery, it is not clear as to what extent it comes from an ealier or later phase of the site. **Iron II:** Tall Mādabā. Harrison dates this particular rim to the Late Iron Age II/Iron Age IIC (Harrison et al. 2003: 134,35, fig. 5.24), however other places below suggest an ealier date. **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 46, fig. 3.15.22). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.15). The lip of this sherd has a groove similar to vessel in fig. 35.14. Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad Surface (Steiner 2017: 177, fig. 6.2.2).

Rim form: Upright, exteriorly thickened (8CPFSiTe).

Cooking pot 8CPFSiTe type 36.1 is 0.086 m in diameter. The overall shape of this vessel is ovoid-horizontal. The loop-handle is placed between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel. Its lip is flat and its sloped-inwards rim is externally thickened. Its wall thickness is 0.006 m. Its rim stands at 80 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 65, fig. 3.28.6). This sherd has a sloping rim inwards instead of one standing straight, like the vessel mentioned in this section.

Rim form: Off-set inverted (9CPRAiR2).

Cooking pot type 9CPRAiR2 in fig. 36.2-5 has an off-set inverted rim with a round lip. There are two smooth exterior ridges, and its rim stands at 32 to 62 degrees. Its wall thickness is 0.004 to 0.006 m. The rim of vessel in fig. 36.4 stands almost straight.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** Gezer Field 7 Stratum 7A (Gitin 1990: pl. 9.19). This sherd seems to precede the types below. It only has one external ridge instead of two. It seems to be a variation of the type below. **Iron IIB:** Gezer Stratum 6B (Gitin 1990: pl. 13.13). As in the previous parallel from Gezer, this one has only one external ridge. From the same stratum, there is another cooking pot (Gitin 1990: pl. 13.17) that is larger in diameter, and another has a handle (Gitin 1990: pl. 14.2).

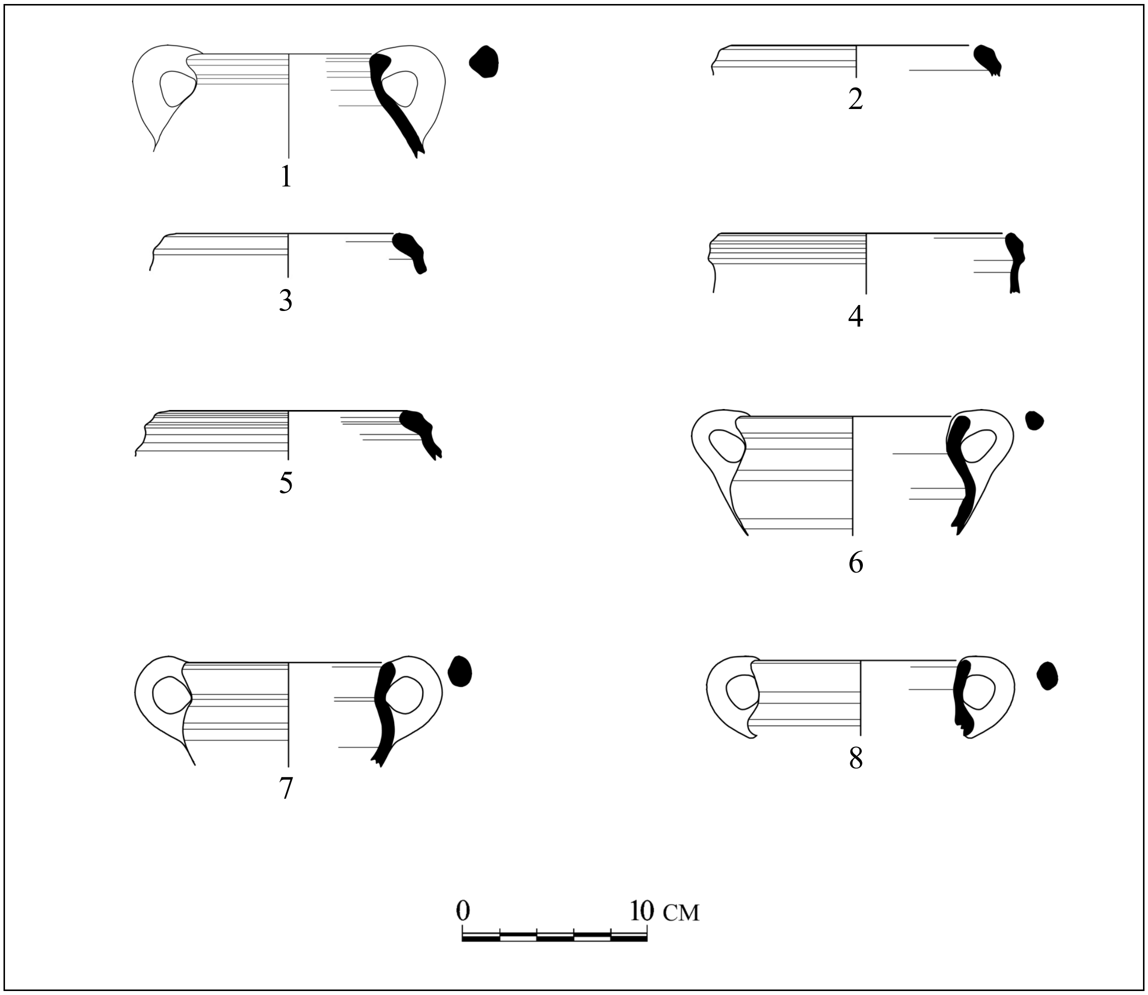


Figure 36. Cooking pots from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	8CPFSiTe	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.146,148. loc 41	8.6	47	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow)
2	9CPRAiR2	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.20.loc 41	16	3	5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 7/3 (pink)
3	9CPRAiR2	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.215.loc 41	14	8	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)
4	9CPRAiR2	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.225.loc 41	16	3	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)
5	9CPRAiR2	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.325.loc 41	12	14	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)
6	1CupRCoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.264.loc 41	11	3	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
7	1CupRCoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.361.loc 41	10	31	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)
8	1CupRCoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.363.loc 41	10	11	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	#N/A

Figure 36, *continued*. Cooking pots from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Mug

Rim form: Out-curving, simple (1CupRCoS).

Mug/cup type 1CupRCoS, in fig. 36.6-8, has a rounded lip. The out-curving rim has a “s” profile. The vessel is 0.10 to 0.14 m in diameter. Its loop-round ear handle connects rim and body. Its rim stands at 102 to 119 degrees, and its wall is 0.006 to 0.007 m thick.

A smaller mug (about 0.08 m in diameter) from Hisban (Herr 2012: 144, fig. 2.36.23) has a similar handle and body profile. It comes from the Stratum 16A, identified as an Iron Age II/Persian form. However, its rim stands straight up and its lip is thinner. Its ware is 10YR 6/1 (gray) on both the interior, and exterior. Another parallel from a non-stratigraphic context comes from Baluʿa (Worschech 2014: 53, fig. A067).

Parallels: **Iron:** Baluʿa (Worschech 2014: 53, fig. A067). **Iron IIC/Persian:** Hisban Stratum 16A (Herr 2012: 144, fig. 2.36.23).

Lamps

Rim form: carinated, pinched spout, rounded base (1LXXX).

The lamp type 1LXXX, in fig. 37.1, has an angular-everted rim that is simple, and a carinated wall. It had one spout as is evident by the remains of burned clay. The ware thickness of the lamps below ranges from 0.003 to 0.008 m and is usually thicker at the bottom. There are no remains of surface treatment on any of these lamps. Their size ranges from approximately 0.10 to 0.12 m in diameter.

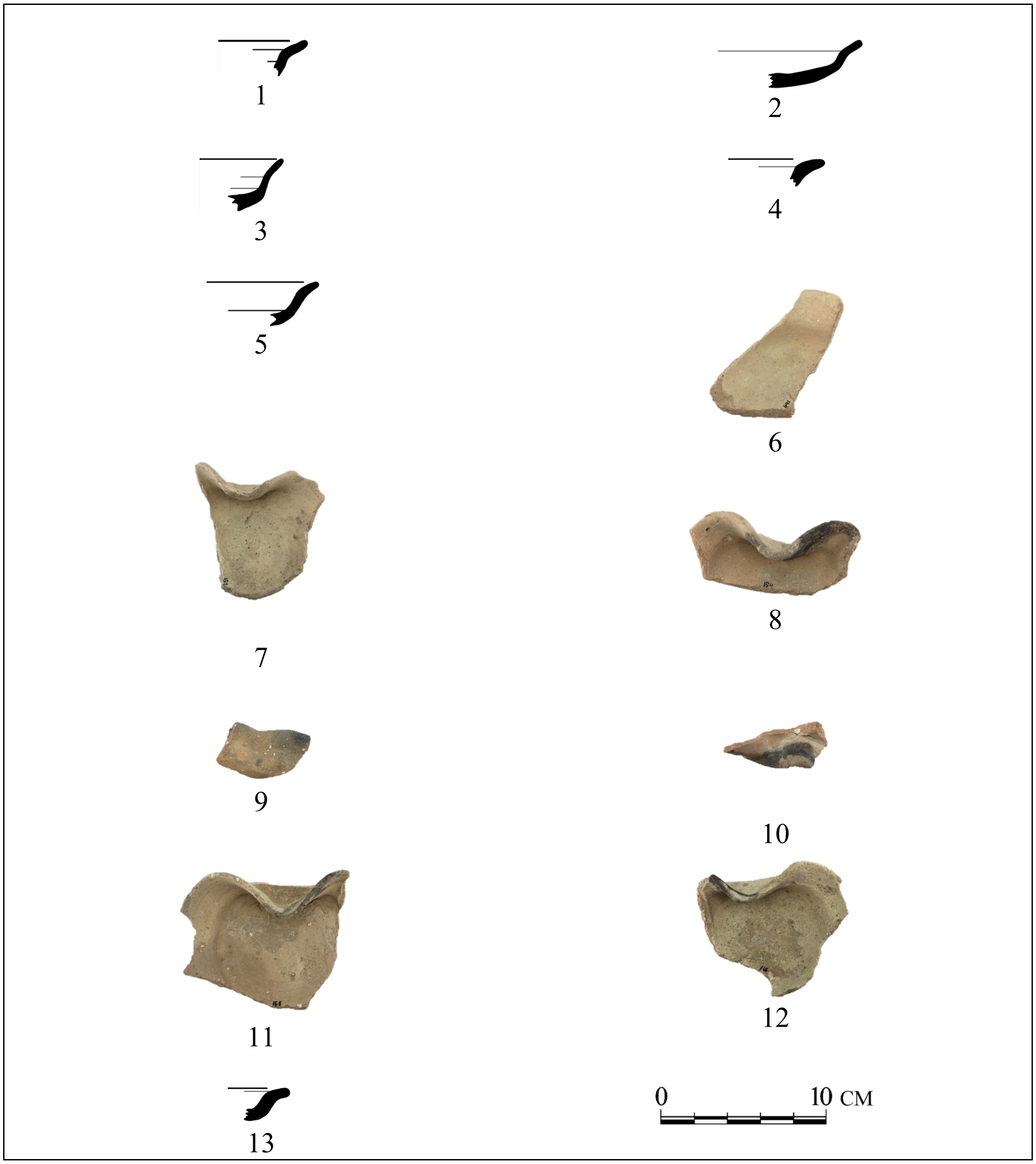


Figure 37. Lamps from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	1LXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.159.loc 41	10	8	10YR 7/2 (light gray)	10YR 7/2 (light gray)
2	1LXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.167.loc 41	10	19	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
3	1LXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.169.loc 41	10	6	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)
4	1LXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.188.loc 41	12	0	5YR 7/4 (pink)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
5	1LXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1432.loc 41	0	0	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
6	1LXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1495.loc 41	4	14	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
7	1LXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.153.loc 41	10	25	2.5Y 7/2 (light gray)	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)
8	1LXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.154.loc 41	8	28	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
9	1LXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.156.loc 41	10	25	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)
10	1LXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.157.loc 41	10	14	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
11	1LXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.165.loc 41	13.6	39	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
12	1LXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.166.loc 41	12	33	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)
13	1LXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.27.loc 41	16	11	2.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	2.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)

Figure 37, *continued.* Lamps from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Parallels: **LB II:** Baq'ah valley (van der Steen 1957: 119, fig. 7-13:12). **Iron I:** Hisban Stratum 20 (Herr 2012: 46, fig. 2.9.13). **Iron IIA:** Lachish, Level 4 (Katz and Faust 2014: 112, fig. 8.12). **Iron IIB:** Hisban (Herr 2012: 116, fig. 2.27.11). **Iron IIB-IIC:** Ba'ja III Surface (Lindner and Farajat 1987: 181, fig. 4.6). **Iron IIC:** 'Umayri Integrated Phase 15 Field B FP 6 (Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.34).

Plates

Rim form: Flat, externally thickened (1PlFSoTi).

Plate type 1PlFSoTi, in fig. 38.1-2, has an externally thickened rim, and a flattened lip. Its wall thickness is 0.004 to 0.005 m and its rim stands at 122 to 130 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IIB:** Samaria Pottery Period III (Kenyon 1957b: 108, fig. 4.16). **Iron II/Persian:** Busayra Area A Phase 4 (Bienkowski 2002: 90, fig. 4.8.9).

Rim form: Folded, everted (3PlRAeF).

Plate type 3PlRAeF, in fig. 38.3, is 0.18 m in diameter. Its lip is rounded and its rim is angular-everted. An additional characteristic is its folded rim. Its vessel wall is 0.009 m thick, and its rim stands at 122 to 130 degrees. The vessel has a conical V-shape. It has an elevated-trumpet base.

Rim form: angular, everted (4PlRAeS).

Plate type 4PlRAeS, in fig. 38.4-5, has an angular-everted rim that is simple. It has a rounded lip and a simple angular-everted rim. It seems that the rim bends outwards, about 0.01 m below the lip. Its vessel wall is 0.005 to 0.008 m thick, and its rim stands at 148 to 155 degrees.

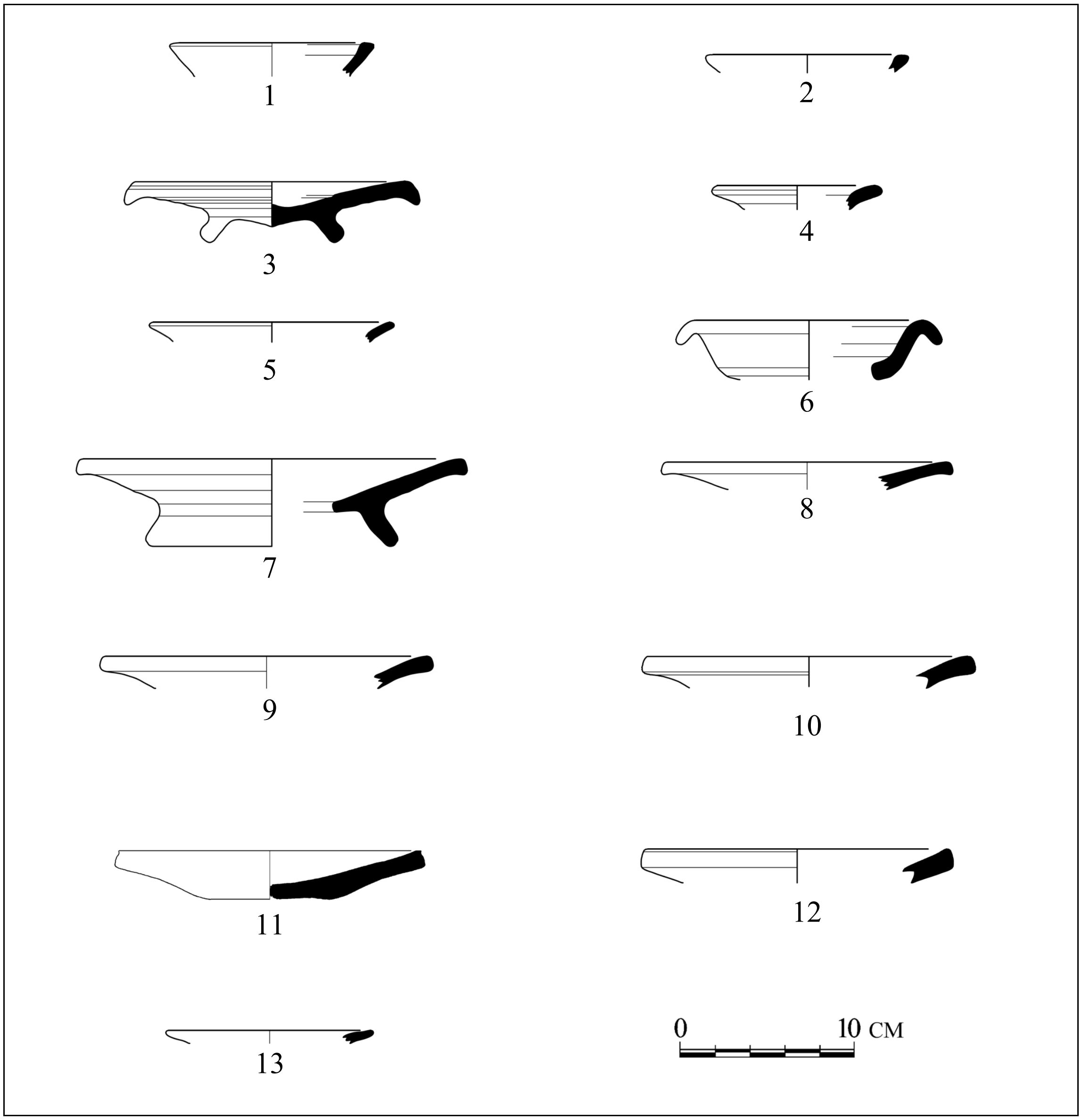


Figure 38. Plates from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	1PlFSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.2.loc 41	16	3	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
2	1PlFSoTi	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.291.loc 41	14	6	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
3	3PlRAeF	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.346-348,1421.loc 41	18	36	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	5YR 6/3 (light reddish brown)
4	4PlRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.235.loc 41	9	8	10YR 7/3 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
5	4PlRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.245.loc 41	13	6	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
6	5PlRCoF	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.162-163. loc 41	13.6	39	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)
7	6PlSAeF	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1414-1417.loc 41	18	61	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
8	6PlSAeF	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.26.loc 41	16	11	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
9	6PlSAeF	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.28.loc 41	20	1	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
10	6PlSAeF	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.285.loc 41	16	11	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)
11	7PlSAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.370-371. loc 41	16	39	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)
12	8PlSAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.377.loc 41	17	6	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
13	8PlRAeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.16.loc 41	14	6	10YR 7/2 (light gray)	10YR 7/2 (light gray)

Figure 38, *continued.* Plates from Phase 1 in Square G4.

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 12 Field B FP 11A (Clark 2000: 85, fig. 4.31.8). **Iron IIB/IronIIC:** A fragment with similar rim and stance from Baluʿa is 0.0044 m in diameter (Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.1). **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.10.12).

Rim form: Folded (5PlRCoF).

Plate type 5PlRCoF, in fig. 38.6, has an out-curving rim that is folded. Its wall thickness is between 0.008-0.009 m in largest parts of the sherd and its rim stands at 126 degrees.

Rim form: Square, base elevated base (6PlSAeF).

Plate type 6PlSAeF, in fig. 38.7-10, has an everted rim that is folded. It has a squared lip, which thickens on the exterior. The vessel in fig. 38.7 has an elevated-trumpet base. Its wall thickness is 0.007 to 0.009 m below the rim, and its rim stands at 157 to 167 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IIB:** Samaria (Kenyon 1957b: 108, fig. 4.16). This plate is thinner, and it has thin red slip inside and on the rim. Another parallel at Samaria has also slip (Tappy 1992: 182, fig. 4:17,19). **Iron IIB-IIC:** Samaria (Crowfoot 1957: 145, fig. 14.3). This high footed plate is taller, and it is red slipped and burnished. **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 8 Field A Phase 6B (Lawlor 2000: 51, fig. 3.30.10).

Rim form: Square (7PlSAeS).

Plate type 7PlSAeS, in fig. 38.11, has a simple angular-everted rim. It has a square lip. Its body type is V-shaped and its base is flat.

Parallels: **Iron IIA-IIB:** Kuntillet ‘Ajrud (Ayalon 2012: 210, fig. 7.3.3). **Iron IIB:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad (Daviau and Steiner 2000: 18, fig. 13.1). The rim here is not exteriorly thickened and does not curve outwards. Gezer Stratum 6B (Gitin 1990: pl. 14.15). This sherd has a 5YR 7/8 (reddish yellow) color slip on the interior, and 7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish grey) color on the exterior. It is wheel burnished. **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.1). This sherd is called a red-slipped saucer, and has a 2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown) color slip on the interior and rim. **Iron IIC/Persian:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 9 Field B FB 7 (Clark 2014: 151, fig. 4.54.9).

Rim form: Square (8PlSAeS).

Plate type 8PlSAeS, in fig. 38.12, has a simple angular-everted rim. It has a square lip. This type is opposite to type 6PlSAeF, having a thickened rim facing up instead of down. Its rim stands at 156 degrees and its wall is 0.01 m thick.

Parallel: **Iron IIA:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.2).

Rim form: Everted, curved, simple (8PlRAeS).

Plate type 8PlRAeS, in fig. 38.13, is 0.14 m in diameter. Its wall thickness is 0.004 m. The lip of this plate is round and its everted rim is simple, althought it curves up slightly. This rim stands at 164 degrees.

Parallels: **Iron IIA:** Hisban (Herr 2012: 81, fig. 2.18.8). Here it is identified as a lamp but the small size of the sherd leaves room for other possibilities. **Iron IIC:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 331, fig. 19.10.13).

Stands

Rim form: Tubular, cylindrical neck, everted (1SdRCoS).

The type of stand, in fig. 39.1, is 0.08 m in diameter. It has an everted simple rim, and it seems that it has been part of a type of plate at the bottom. Its neck is cylindrical and solid. This neck is about 0.20 m tall. There is a cup-like shape 0.07 m deep at the top for containing liquids or oil. Its rim stands at 122 degrees. Its wall thickness is 0.005 to 0.01 m.

Parallels: **LB IB:** Jaffa Level VI late (Aaron et al. 2017: 96, fig. 7.2215). **LB II:** Tell eṣ-Ṣafi/Gath Building 66323 (Itzhaq Shai et al. 2011: 116, fig. 6.10).

Mortar

Rim form: Flat (1MorFSvS).

Mortar type 1MorFSvS, in fig. 39.2, is 0.24 m in diameter. The overall shape of this vessel is rectangular. Its lip is flat and its straight rim is simple. Its wall thickness is 0.02 m and its rim stands at 99 degrees.

Basins

Rim form: Flattened everted (1BaRFeS).

Basin type 1BaRFeS, in fig. 39.3-5, is 15 to 0.18 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.007 to 0.01 m. The lip of this basin is round and its flattened-everted rim is simple. This rim stands at 170 to 174 degrees.

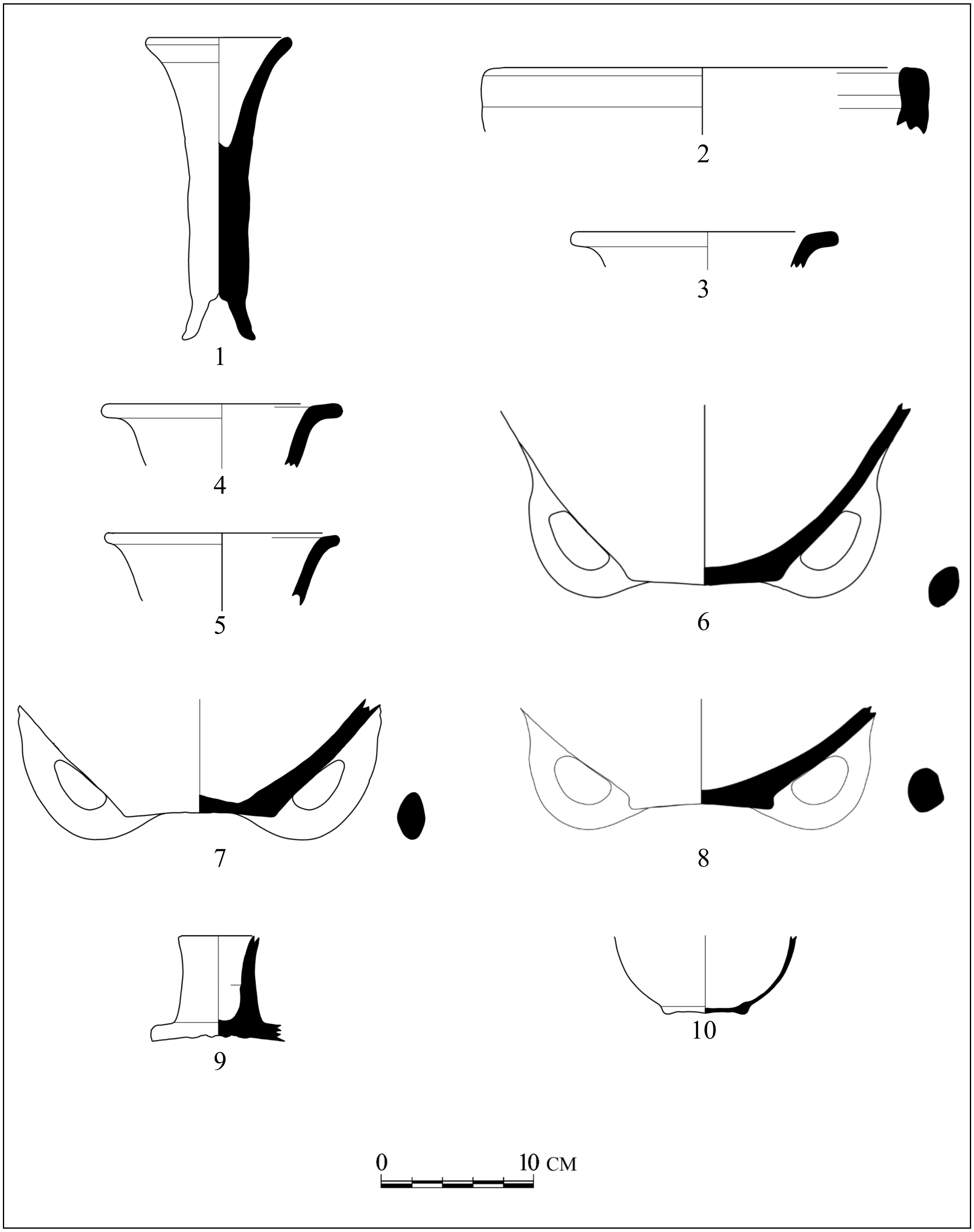


Figure 39. Basins, mortar, stand, and bases from Phase 1 in Square G4.

No	Typology	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Diam.	Size %	Fabric Color	
								Exterior	Interior
1	1SdRCoS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.160.loc 41	8	100	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
2	1MorFSvS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1409.loc 41	24	6	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
3	1BaRFeS	4	29	53	J2009.G4.53.1.loc 29	16	8	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)
4	1BaRFeS	4	29	53	J2009.G4.53.2.loc 29	18	11	5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 7/3 (pink)
5	1BaRFeS	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.172.loc 41	15	14	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
6	1BsXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1453.loc 41	7	69	2.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	2.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
7	1BsXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1460-1461.loc 41	8	100	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
8	1BsXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1463.loc 41	8	100	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
9	2BsXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1497.loc 41	0	0	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)
10	3BsXXX	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1498.loc 41	5	100	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	10YR 4/1 (dark gray)

Figure 39, *continued*. Basins, mortar, stand, and bases from Phase 1 in Square G4.

There is a similar **Iron Age IA** basin with a straight wall from ‘Umayri (Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.15) that is larger in diameter. Two other similar basins have been found at Hisban (Herr 2012: 133, fig. 2.32.1, 2) in Stratum 16A, identified as **Iron Age IIC/Persian**. Their interior and exterior colors are 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) and 5YR 7/3 (pink) respectively, being similar in this regard to Jalul’s basin, above. The major difference between both types is the size of the vessel, which in the case of Hisban, is at least twice the size of the one found at Jalul. Another variation of this basin in the same stratum is an interior-thickened rim (Herr 2012: 131, fig. 2.31.7).

Parallels: **Iron IA:** ‘Umayri Integrated Phase 14 Field B FB 11 (Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.15). **Iron IIB-IIC:** Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum IIA (Daviau 2017: 74, fig. 3.35.9). This sherd is 0.16 m in diameter. Its ware is 7.5YR 8/4 (pink) on the exterior. **Iron IIC/Persian:** Hisban (Herr 2012: 133, fig. 2.32.1, 2) in Stratum 16A. Their interior and exterior colors are 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) and 5YR 7/3 (pink) respectively, being similar in this regard to the basin below. The major difference between both types is the size of the vessel, which in the case of Hisban, is at least twice that of the vessel mentioned in this section. Other variations of this basin in the same Stratum are an interior-thickened rim (Herr 2012: 131, fig. 2.31.7).

Bases

Rim form: Loop (1BsXXX).

The elevated-loop base in fig. 39.6-8 are 0.07 to 0.08 m in diameter. These loops have an oval profile and connects to the bottom of the vessel with its body. Its base is circular in shape. Their ware thickness and ware color are similar, and they all seem to belong to jars. Its wall is 0.009 to 0.011 m thick.

Rim form: Undefined (2BsXXX).

The base type 2BsXXX in fig. 39.9 is broken but its remains is about 0.06 m tall. Its wall thickness is 0.009 m. It seems that this type is connected to a plate type at the lower part and extends at the upper part to be a trumpet-like rim, similar to stand type 1SdRCoS. The vessel is painted with a 5YR 4/4 (moderate brown) band.

Rim form: Elevated-knob (3BsXXX).

The elevated-knob base type 3BsXXX in fig. 39.10 is 0.05 m in diameter. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.003 to 0.004 m. Its ware color is 10YR 4/1 (dark gray) on the interior, and 7.5YR 7/4 (pink) on the exterior. In addition, it is possible to observe a 2.5YR 5/6 (red) slip.

Pottery with Surface Treatment

This section is a closer analysis of painted pottery in Square G4. The typology of the samples presented here has been already discussed under their respective sections. However, it is still necessary to further consider their surface treatment, which provides an additional understanding to their typology. Also, this section aims at showing the connection between the Courtyard Room and the Pottery Room. The connection between the painted pottery of these two rooms is seen during Phase 2 (Loci 35, 42), but especially during Phase 1 (Loci 28, 29, and 41).

There seems to be two major groups of painted pottery in Square G4: red slipped wheel-burnished ware and the other with multicolor bands. While the first group appears both in Phases 2 and 1, the second group seems to have a concentrate number in the Phase 1. Also, it is the second group the largest in number. Two pieces from Phase 2 (G4:35) are similar in style to several of the pieces from Phase 1 (G4:41), which may indicate that multicolor bands were introduced in Jalul during Iron Age IIB.

The description of the first group of red slipped wheel-burnished ware is given by Munsell color readings of the ware both on the exterior and the interior. The second group needed a more detailed classification, which is summarized in twelve types of multicolor painted pottery. These types are classified[43] by three elements: (1) background color,[44] (2) framing color,[45] and (3) filling color.[46] When an element is absent, a “Z” is entered as a value. These three values are abbreviated by the first word of the group color and put together as summarized for all types in Table 6. A slash is placed in between two abbreviations, if more than one color falls in one space.

[43] Similar to the analysis of proto-geometric vase-painting in Greek pottery, the recognition of patterns (Choi 2016: 18, 132-33) or rhythmical sequence (Benson 1982: 536) is crucial to understand both the unity and the structure of a pottery decoration (Stanco et al. 2012: 191). This analysis is especially needed in the case of non-geometrical designs. The unity decoration–as Stanco (191) understands it–is composed of three type of elements: circumcurrent, facial, and zonal. Because of the lack of complete forms in our analysis, my adaptation of these three elements are layout, frame, and fill accordingly. Other concepts such as: motif analysis (Choi 2016: 18), centrifugal and centripetal composition (Coldstream 2008: 12, 15, 18, 29, 123), symmetrical analysis (Naumov 2010), and its underlying principles (Hagstrum 1985; Jablan 1989; 1995; Washburn 1999), applicable to geometrical designs, are not applied here because of the non-geometrical nature of the painting studied here.

[44] This element is the exterior color of the ware of the vessel or the paint that function as the canvas or background color.

[45] This element is the color of the lines that define the layout of the artistic design.

[46] This element is the color that fills the space inside the frame (see above).

No	**Paint Type Description**	**Paint Type Abbrev**
1	Brown background, no frames, black filling	BZB
2	Brown bands	ZZB
3	Pink background, brown lines, zero filling	PBZ
4	Reddish background, brown lines, white filling	RBW
5	Reddish background, brown lines	RBZ
6	Orange background, brown lines, reddish filling	OBR
7	Pale Yellow background, brown lines, reddish filling	YBR
8	Orange background, brown lines, white and reddish filling	OBW/R
9	Pink background, brown lines, white and reddish filling	PBW/R
10	Pink background, brown lines, reddish filling	PBR
11	Reddish background, brown lines, white filling, horizontal red bands	RBW
12	Pale brown background, brown lines, reddish filling	YBR

Table 6. Abbreviations for types of multicolor design.

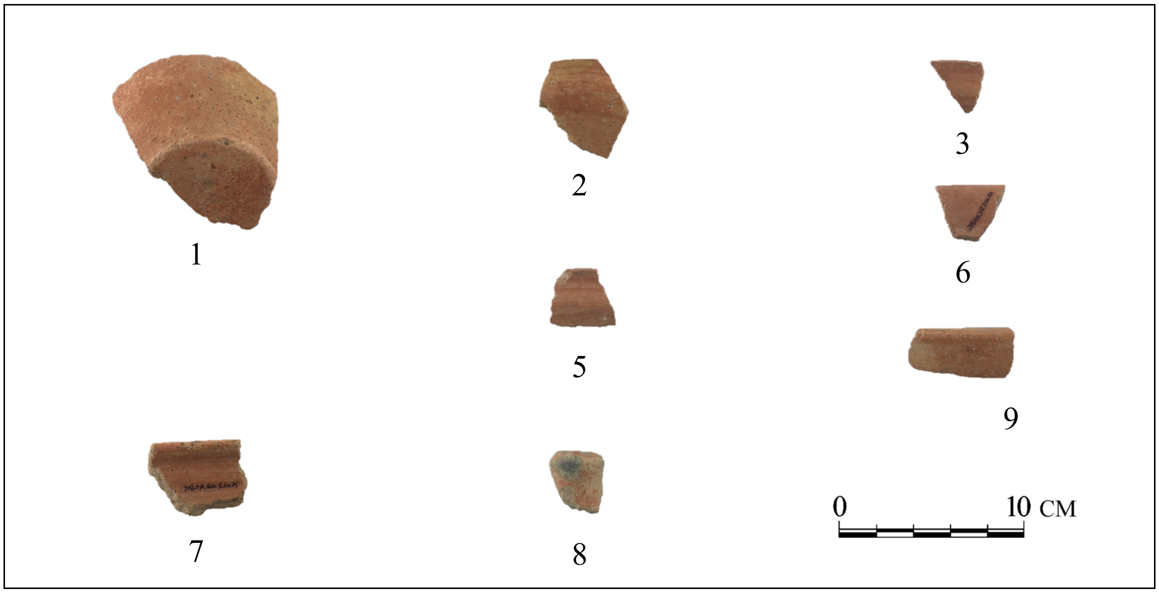
Phase 2 (Iron Age IIB)

Red slipped wheel-burnished ware appears both in Locus 35 and 42, having Locus 35 a larger number of vessels with this type of surface treatment. Multicolor painted pottery appears only in Locus 35.

Pottery with surface treatment from Locus 35 (Courtyard room)

Type of painting: Red slipped wheel-burnished ware.

All pieces in fig. 40 belong to different types of vessels. Some of them are small, such as bowls and a juglet (fig. 40.7). Others are larger vessels such as a krater (fig. 40.8) and a jar (fig. 40.6). All of them are wheel-burnished on the inside and on the outside. The slip has been applied to both sides of the vessel and it is either 2.5YR 6/6 (light red) or 2.5YR 5/6 (red) in color. The ware is not completely levigated nor fired completely through. For typological study and dating, refer to the types of the vessel in the respective sections of this dissertation.



No	Group Type	Type	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Fabric Color	
							Exterior	Interior
1	BsXXX	Base	4	35	57	J2009.G4.57.10.loc 35	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
2	4BoRSvTs	Bowl	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.12.loc 35	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
3	8BoFSoHa	Bowl	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.13.loc 35	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
4	8BoFSoHa	Bowl	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.6.loc 35	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
5	6BoTSoS	Bowl	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.7.loc 35	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
6	38HMJTSiTe	Hole-mouth Jar	4	35	60	J2009.G4.60.5.loc 35	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
7	4JGTTSvR1	Juglet	4	35	60	J2009.G4.60.6.loc 35	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
8	4KTSvTi	Krater	4	35	58	J2009.G4.58.17.loc 35	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)

Figure 40. Red slipped wheel-burnished (G4: 35) painted pottery

Type of painting: Multicolor.

There are three types of painted pottery in Locus 35. In two of them, there are thick brown lines (type 2 and 3 in Table 7) contrasting with a reddish background. The first type seems to follow a different pattern, which has reddish vertical bands on the rim and a pink background.

No	Paint Type	Paint Type Abbrev.	Total
1	Brown bands	ZZB	1
2	Reddish background, brown lines, white filling	RBW	2
3	Reddish background, brown lines	RBZ	1
	Total		4

Table 7. Types of multicolor painted pottery of Locus 35.

These three types of painted pottery are listed in Table 8 with their respective Munsell color readings. Their colors seem to indicate that these three types are quite different from each other.

Paint Type Abbrev	Color 1	Color 2	Color 3	Color 4	ID NUM
RBZ	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 3/2 (dusky red)			J2009.G4.57.7.loc 35
RBW	10R 4/8 (red)	10R 3/2 (dusky red)	10YR 9.5/2 (pale orange yellow)		J2009.G4.57.13.loc 35
RBW	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 4/3 (reddish brown)	10YR 9.5/1 (white)		J2009.G4.58.22.loc 35
ZZB			10R 4/6 (moderate reddish brown)		J2009.G4.59.6.loc 35

Table 8. Munsell readings of painted pottery by types.

No	Group Type	Painted Type	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Fabric Color	
							Exterior	Interior
1	1bodsXXX	RBW	4	35	57	J2009.G4.57.13.loc 35	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	7.5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray)
2	1bodsXXX	RBZ	4	35	57	J2009.G4.57.7.loc 35	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
3	1CPFSiTe	ZZB	4	35	59	J2009.G4.59.6.loc 35	5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 7/3 (pink)
4	1BoTSoS	RBW	4	35	57	J2009.G4.58.22.loc 35	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)

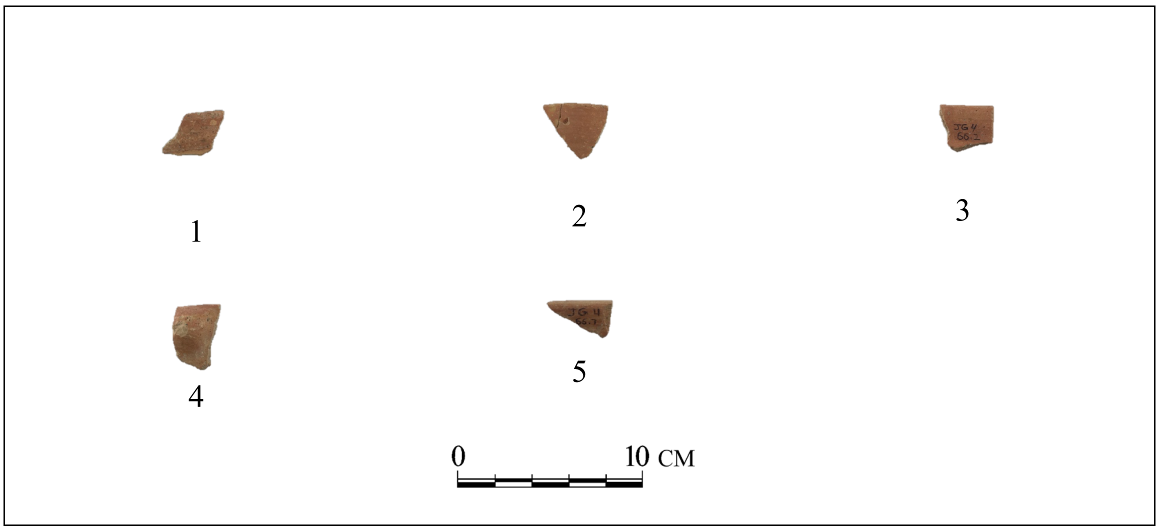
Figure 41. Painted ceramics (G4:35).

Pottery with surface treatment from Locus 42 (Pottery room)

Type of painting: Red/yellowish brown slip burnished wares.

This group of red lip wheel burnished wares includes five types of bowls. There are two types of slip colors in this group: red (fig. 42.4-5) and yellowish brown (fig. 42.1-3). Each rim has a more detailed report and analysis under its respective group type.

At this point, it is important to highlight that Kenyon (1957b: 94) found red-brown slipped wares at Samaria in Pottery Period I, which she describes as very distinctly browner than those used from Pottery Period IV onwards. Considering that Locus 42 seems to contain an earlier assemblage than Locus 41, it could help with its dating.



No	Group Type	Type	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Fabric Color	
							Exterior	Interior
1	6BoTSvS	Bowl	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.15.loc 42	10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)	10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)
2	1BoRSoS	Bowl	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.17.loc 42	10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)	10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)
3	23BoRSoS	Bowl	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.2.loc 42	10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)	10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)
4	1BoRSvTe	Bowl	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.5.loc 42	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown)
5	9BoFSiTe	Bowl	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.7.loc 42	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)

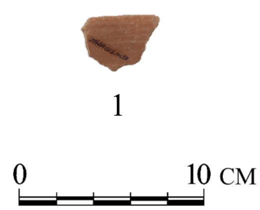
Figure 42. Red slip burnished wares (G4:42).

Phase 1 (Iron Age IIB/IIC)

Painted pottery Loc 28

Type of painting: Red slipped wheel-burnished.

Bowl type 6BoTSoS in fig. 43.1 has a 10R 5/6 (red) slip. It is also possible to observe some wheel marks on the interior.



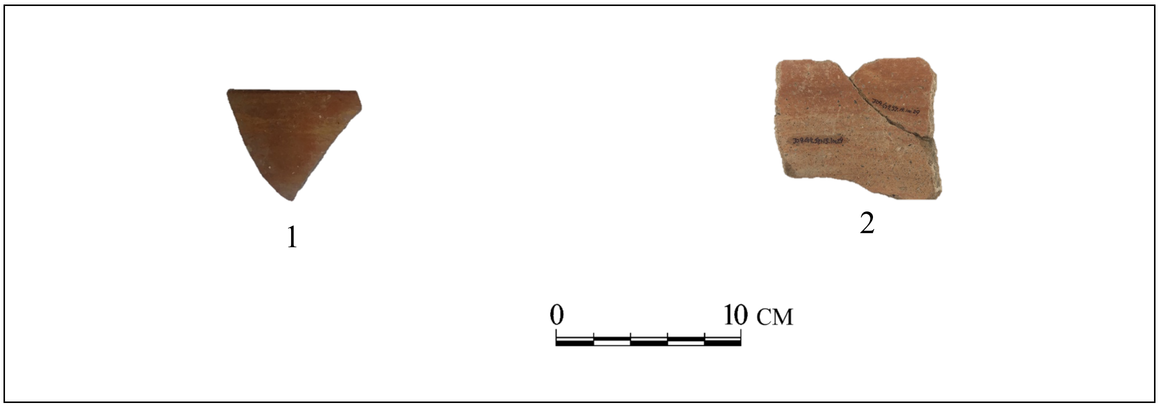
No	Group Type	Type	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Fabric Color	
							Exterior	Interior
1	6BoTSoS	Bowl	4	28	51	J2009.G4.51.5.loc 28	10R 5/6 (red)	10R 5/6 (red)

Figure 43. Red slipped wheel-burnished bowl (G4:41: 6BoTSoS).

Painted Pottery Loc 29

Type of painting: Red slipped wheel-burnished.

The two types of vessel (1BoRCiS and 1BoRAeS) in fig. 44 are red slipped wheel-burnished and their slip color is the same both on the exterior and the interior. The slip of the bowl in fig. 44.1 seems to be better preserved than the vessel in fig. 44.2.

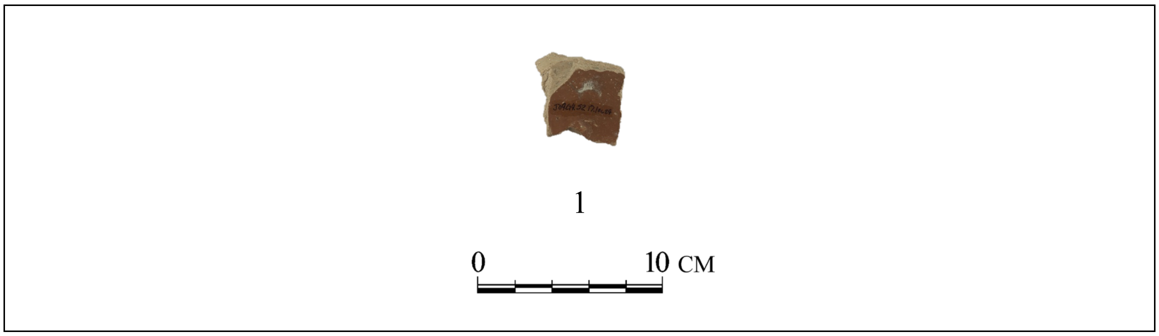


No	Type Group	Type	Sq	Loc	Pail	Reg	Diam.	Size %	Exterior	Interior
1	1BoRCiS	Bowl	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.7.loc 29	24	8	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
2	1BoRAeS	Jug	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.13-14.loc 29	18	14	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)

Figure 44. Red slipped wheel-burnished (G4:29).

Type of painting: Glassy red/pink inside and outside.

The sherd in fig. 45.1 belongs to a base. Its wall thickness ranges from 0.009 to 0.011 m. Its wall color is 7.5YR 7/3 (pink) on the interior, and 7.5YR 7/3 (pink) on the exterior The vessel is painted with a glassy 2.5YR 5/6 (red) color.



No	Group Type	Type	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Fabric Color	
							Exterior	**Interior**
1	BsXXX	Base	4	29	52	J2009.G4.52.17.loc 29	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)

Figure 45. Body sherd (G4:29).

Painted Pottery Loc 41

Type of painting: Red slip burnished wares.

Almost all sherds in fig. 46 are red slipped and wheel-burnished. There are too few burnished and slip remains on the sherds in fig. 46.9, 16 to be sure of their type of burnishing technique. Their ware is fairly levigated but not as fine as the later Samarian ware, instead it seems to match Kenyon’s description of the Pottery Period I/II at Samaria (Kenyon 1957b: 94). However, their slip color seems to fit later developments of this type of ceramic from Samaria

Pottery Period III and later. For more details about the discussion on red slip wheel-burnished ware, see below. There are a spectrum of types of vessels, including bowls, jugs, kraters, plates, and perhaps a jar (fig. 46.16). Each rim and its typology has a more detailed report and analysis under its respective group type.

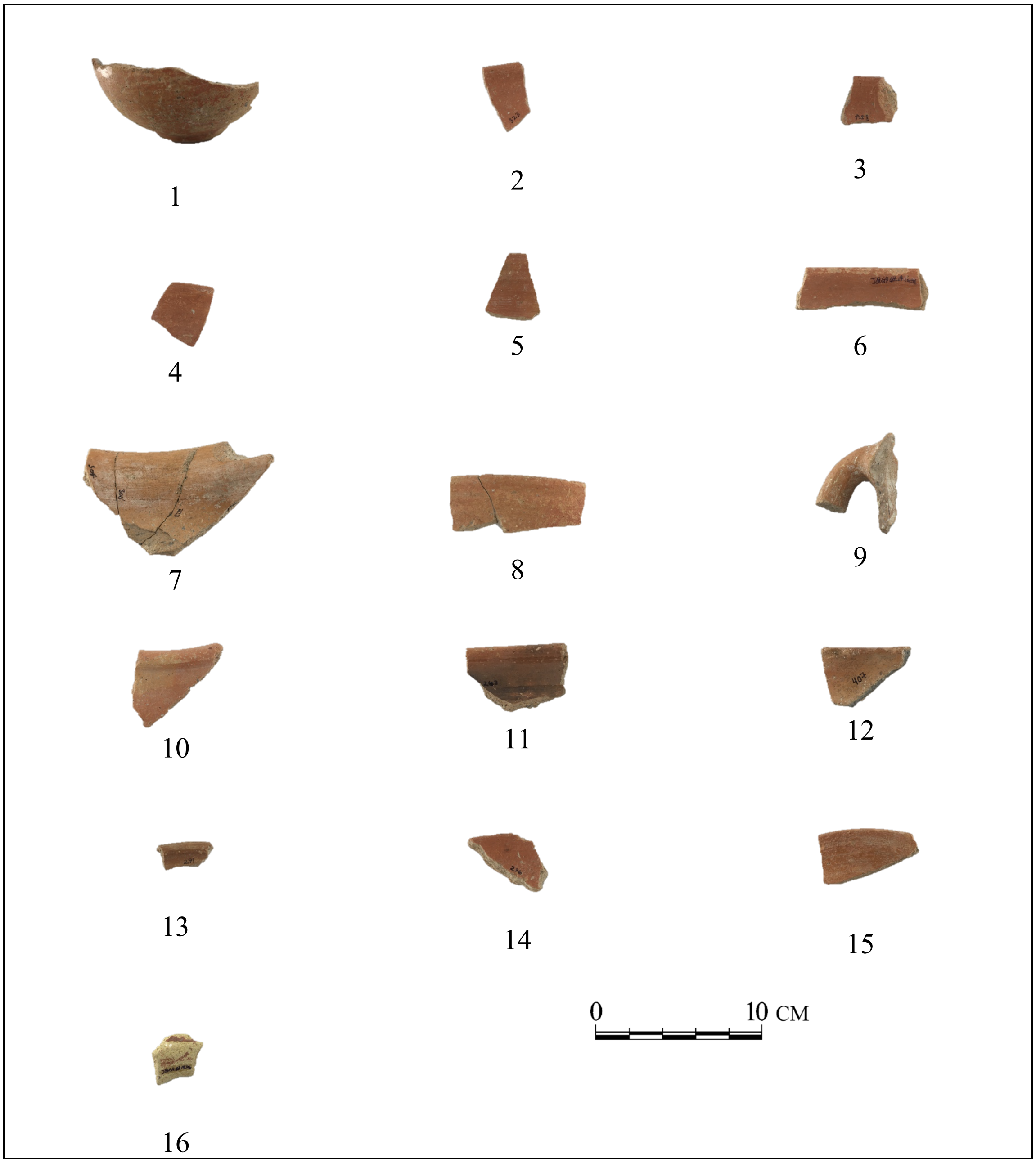


Figure 46. Red slip burnished wares (G4:41).

No	Group Type	Type	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Fabric Color	
							Exterior	Interior
1	3BsXXX	Base	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1498.loc 41	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	10YR 4/1 (dark gray)
2	6BoTSiS	Bowl	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.323.loc 41	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
3	6BoTSvS	Bowl	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.324.loc 41	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 5/8 (red)
4	6BoTSoS	Bowl	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1404.loc 41	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
5	6BoTSvS	Bowl	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1424.loc 41	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 4/8 (red)
6	23BoRSoTi	Bowl	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.19.loc 41	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	10R 5/6 (red)
7	1BoRSvS	Bowl	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.303-305.loc 41	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)
8	6BoTSoS	Bowl	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.311-312.loc 41	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)
9	JuRBiR2	Jug	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.44.loc 41	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
10	14KRSiTs	Krater	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.228.loc 41	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
11	5KRFiTe	Krater	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.263.loc 41	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)
12	2KFSvTi	Krater	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1407.loc 41	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
13	1PlFSoTi	Plate	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.291.loc 41	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)
14	49JuSSoS	Plate	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.296.loc 41	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 5/8 (red)
15	7PlSAeS	Plate	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.377.loc 41	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
16	UXXX	Unidenti fied	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.13.loc 41	2.5YR 8/3 (pink)	2.5YR 8/3 (pink)

Figure 46, *continued*. Red slip burnished wares (G4:41).

Type of painting: Multicolor.

There are a number of important pieces of multicolor painted pottery. I have selected one sample for each type of painted pottery, and in several cases more than one. There are 28 pieces listed in this section; 12 of them are rims, 16 are body sherds. Each rim has a more detailed report and analysis under its respective group type. Their type of painting varies and is arranged in 10 types listed in Table 9. In all cases, their ware is well levigated and fired, which is very peculiar to most of the vessels in Locus 41. Among this group there are kraters, jugs, a pilgrim flask, a base, and body sherds, most of which probably belong to jars. A pattern of an orange/pink/brown background with dark brown lines and reddish or white filling in between these lines seems to be a common pattern among all the different types of vessels.

No	Paint Type	Paint Type Abbrev	Total
1	Brown background, no frames, black filling	BZB	2
2	Pink background, brown lines, zero filling	PBZ	2
3	Reddish background, brown lines, white filling	RBW	16
4	Orange background, brown lines, reddish filling	OBR	2
5	Pale yellow background, brown lines, reddish filling	YBR	1
6	Orange background, brown lines, white and reddish filling	OBW/R	2
7	Pink background, brown lines, white and reddish filling	PBW/R	1
8	Pink background, brown lines, reddish filling	PBR	1
9	Reddish background, brown lines, white filling, horizontal red bands	RBW	1
10	Pale brown background, brown lines, reddish filling	YBR	1
	Total		29

Table 9. Types of multicolor painted pottery of Locus 41.

Each type is listed in Table 10 with the respective Munsell color reading of each individual piece under that type along with its identification number. One important observation is that the blank spaces in some columns belong to pottery whose background color is that of its clay and not of a surface treatment.

Paint Type Abbrev.	Color 1	Color 2	Color 3	Color 4	ID NUM
BZB			10YR 3/1 (very dark gray)		J2009.G4.64.328-330.loc 41
			7.5YR 3/1 (very dark gray)		J2009.G4.64.331-335.loc 41
OBR	5YR 8/3 (pink)	10R 4/2 (grayish red)	7.5R 4/6 (red)		J2009.G4.64.493-495.loc 41
	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown)	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)		J2009.G4.64.1454-1459.loc 41
OBW/R	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	2.5YR 3/2 (dusky red)	2.5YR 8/1 (white)	2.5YR 5/8 (red)	J2009.G4.64.1484-1492.loc 41
	5YR 7/3 (pink)	2.5YR 3/1 (dark reddish gray)	10YR 9.5/1 (white)	2.5YR 3/1 (dark reddish gray)	J2009.G4.64.1468-1472.loc 41
PBR	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	10R 3/1 (dark reddish gray)	10R 5/6 (red)		J2009.G4.64.503.loc 41
PBW/R	5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 3/2 (dark reddish brown)	5YR 8/1 (pinkish gray)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	J2009.G4.64.497-499.loc 41
PBZ		2.5YR 3/3 (dark reddish brown)			J2009.G4.64.186.loc 41
		7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown)			J2009.G4.64.178.loc 41
RBW	10R 4/6 (moderate reddish brown)	10R 2.5/1 (reddish black)	10YR 7/2 (light gray)		J2009.G4.64.1482-1483.loc 41

Table 10. Munsell readings of painted pottery by types.

Paint Type Abbrev.	Color 1	Color 2	Color 3	Color 4	ID NUM
RBW	10R 5/6 (red)	10R 3/2 (dusky red)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)		J2009.G4.64.496.loc 41
		10YR 3/3 (dark brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)		J2009.G4.64.501.loc 41
		5YR 3/2 (dark reddish brown)	5YR 8/3 (pink)		J2009.G4.64.500.loc 41
	10R 5/8 (red)	10R 4/2 (grayish red)	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)	J2009.G4.64.299.loc 41
	10R 6/4 (pale red)	10R 4/3 (weak red)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)		J2009.G4.64.73-75 (1428-1430).loc 41
	10YR 7/4 (grayish orange)	7.5YR 4/3 (brown)	2.5Y 9/2 (very pale yellow)		J2009.G4.64.1467.loc 41
	2.5YR 4/8 (red)	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)	2.5Y 8.5/1 (white)		J2009.G4.64.1442-1452,504.loc 41
	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	5YR 4/2 (dark reddish gray)	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)		J2009.G4.64.202.loc 41
	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	10YR 3/3 (dark brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)		J2009.G4.64.1481.loc 41
		7.5YR 5/4 (brown)	2.5Y 8/1 (white)		J2009.G4.64.308-309.loc 41
	5YR 5/3 (reddish brown)	5YR 4/3 (reddish brown)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)		J2009.G4.64.301-302.loc 41
		5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)		J2009.G4.64.1431.loc 41
	5YR 5/6 (light brown)	5YR 4/2 (dark reddish gray)	2.5Y 9.5/2 (very pale yellow)		J2009.G4.64.203.loc 41
	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	10YR 5/4 (moderate yellowish brown)	2.5Y 9.5/2 (very pale yellow)		J2009.G4.64.93(199).loc 41
	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 4/2 (brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)		J2009.G4.64.1466.loc 41
	7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow)	7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown)	2.5Y 9.5/2 (very pale yellow)		J2009.G4.64.349-350,1473-1480.loc 41
YBR	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	5YR 4/2 (dark reddish gray)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)		J2009.G4.64.1464-1465.loc 41
	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 3/3 (dark brown)	5YR 5/4 (reddish brown)		J2009.G4.64.502.loc 41

Table 10, *continued*. Munsell readings of painted pottery by types.

The colorful vessels classified by their painting pattern in Table 10 are shown in Fig. 47. As one can see, their designs and painting consitutes an important characteristic because of the large ammount of pottery accumulated here in comparison to the previous occupation layer (Locus 35 and 42). However, there are some similarities with the vessels in Locus 35 (Fig. 41.), which may indicated a continuation of this tradition.

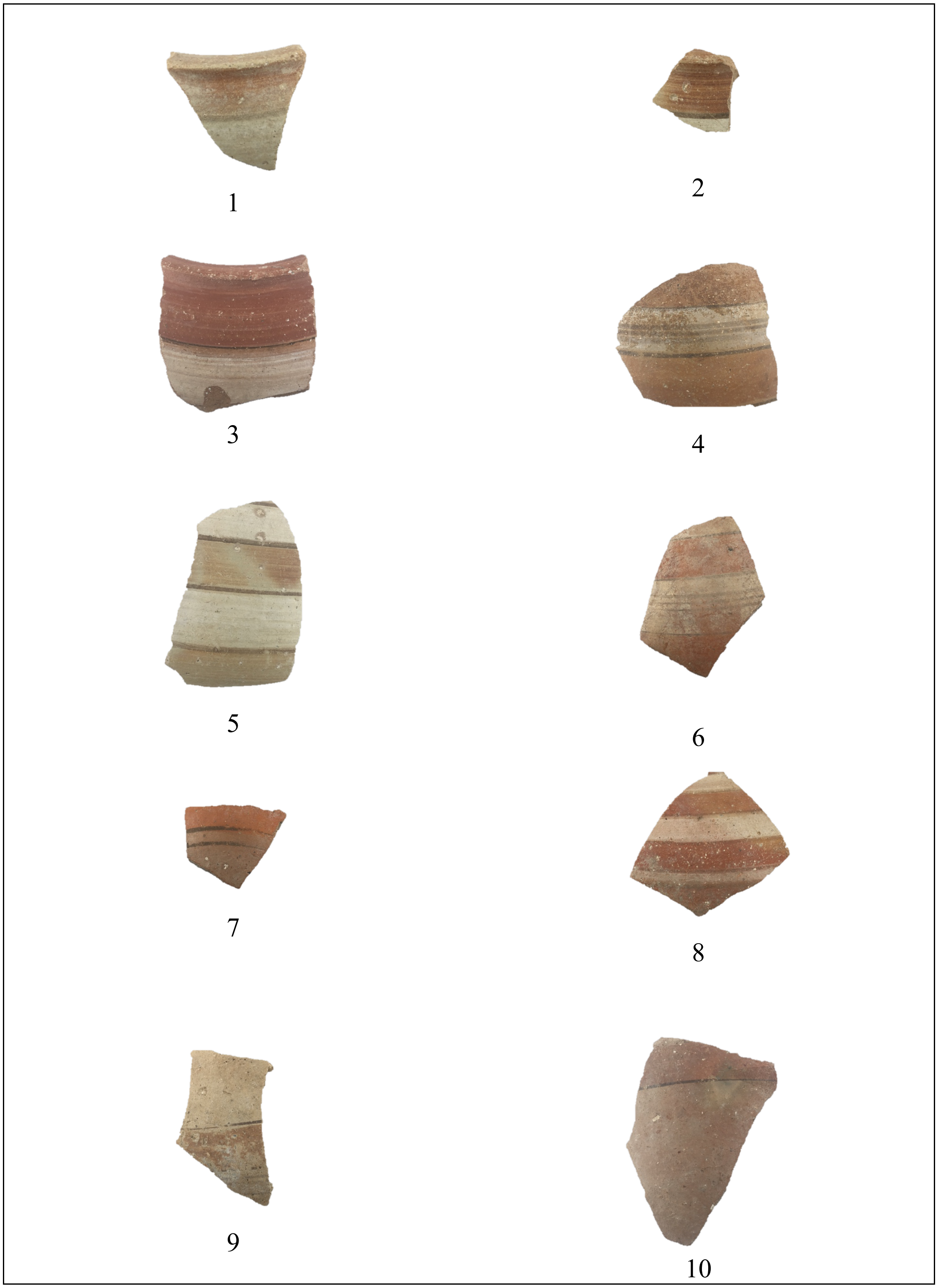


Figure 47. Painted Pottery (G4:41).

Figure 47, *continued*. Painted Pottery (G4:41).

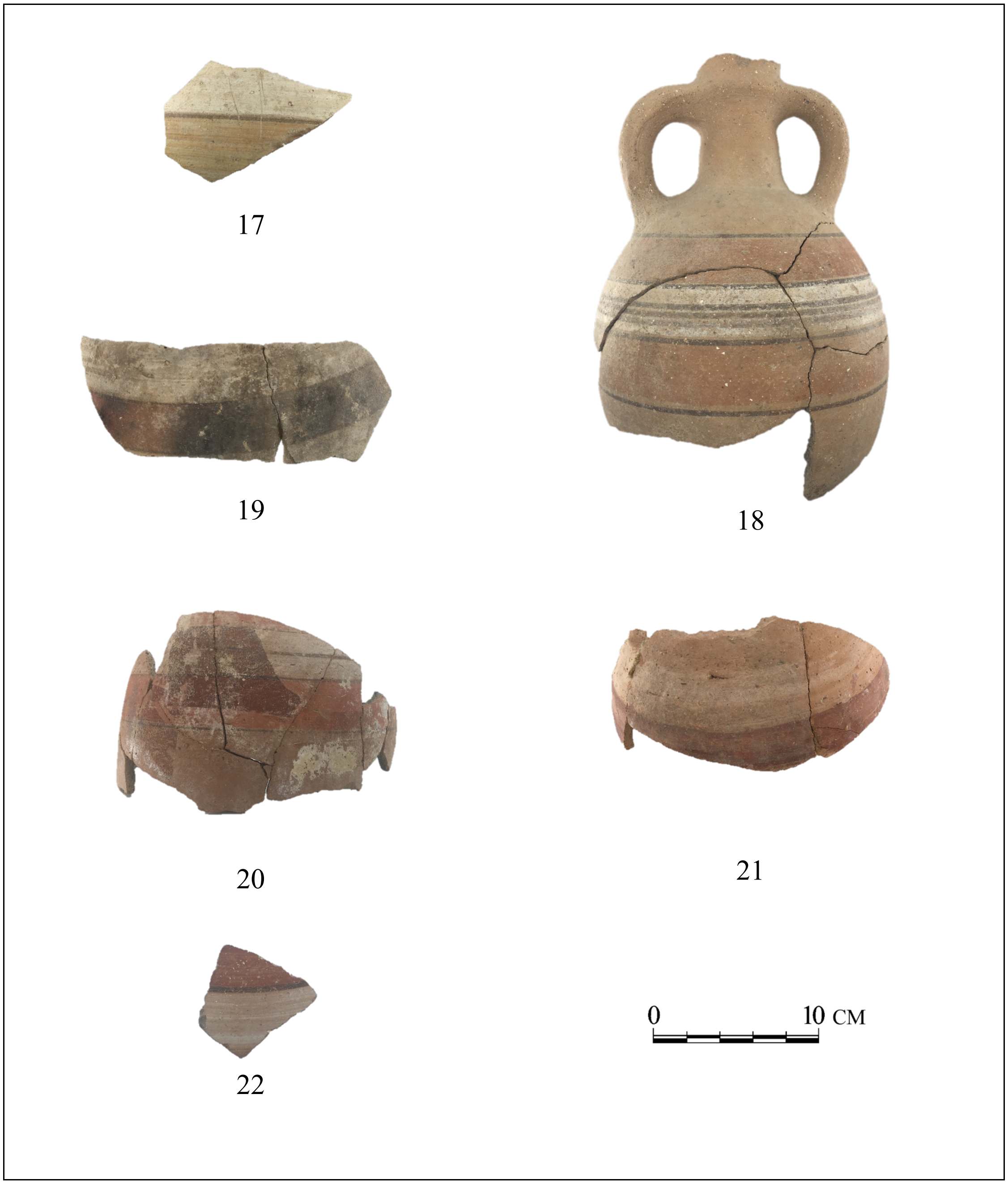


Figure 47, *continued*. Painted Pottery (G4:41).

Figure 47, *continued*. Painted Pottery (G4:41).

No	Type Group	Painted Type	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Fabric Color	
							Exterior	Interior
1	1KSSiTe	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.202.loc 41	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)
2	10BoRiSvTe	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.203.loc 41	5YR 5/6 (light brown)	5YR 5/6 (light brown)
3	1KSSiTe	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.299.loc 41	10R 6/4 (pale red)	5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow)
4	1bodsXXX	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1431.loc 41	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	10YR 6/2 (light brownish gray)
5	1bodsXXX	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1467.loc 41	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
6	1bodsXXX	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1481.loc 41	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	7.5YR 5/2 (brown)
7	1bodsXXX	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.496.loc 41	10R 5/6 (red)	10YR 5/1 (gray)
8	1bodsXXX	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.501.loc 41	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
9	1bodsXXX	YBR	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.502.loc 41	10YR 7/3 (very pale brown)	#N/A
10	1bodsXXX	PBR	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.503.loc 41	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 5/1 (gray)
11	1KSSiTe	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.301-302.loc 41	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
12	1KSSiTe	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.308-309.loc 41	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
13	1KSSiTe	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.349-350,1473-1480.loc 41	5YR 7/3 (pink)	5YR 7/3 (pink)
14	1PFXXX	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1442-1452,504.loc 41	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 5/2 (brown)
15	28JuRBsS	OBR	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1454-1459.loc 41	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)

Figure 47, *continued*. Painted Pottery (G4:41).

No	Type Group	Painted Type	Sq	Loc	Pail	Registration Number	Fabric Color	
							Exterior	Interior
16	1bodsXXX	YBR	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1464-1465.loc 41	10YR 7/3 (very pale brown)	10YR 7/3 (very pale brown)
17	1bodsXXX	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1466.loc 41	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
18	37JuXBsR1	OBW/R	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1468-1472.loc 41	5YR 7/3 (pink)	10YR 5/3 (brown)
							Exterior	Interior
19	1bodsXXX	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1482-1483.loc 41	10YR 7/4 (grayish orange)	#N/A
20	1bodsXXX	OBW/R	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.1484-1492.loc 41	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	2.5Y 5/1 (gray)
21	1bodsXXX	OBR	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.493-495.loc 41	5YR 7/4 (pink)	5YR 7/4 (pink)
22	1bodsXXX	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.500.loc 41	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)
23	21BoFSiTe	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.73-75 (1428-1430).loc 41	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
24	1KSSiTe	RBW	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.93(199).loc 41	7.5YR 8/3 (pink)	10YR 8/2 (very pale brown)
25	1bodsXXX	PBW/R	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.497-499.loc 41	10YR 6/3 (pale brown)	10YR 6/3 (pale brown)
26	1BoREvS	BZB	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.328-330.loc 41	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)
27	42JuRFeR1	PBZ	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.178.loc 41	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)
28	42JuRFeR1	PBZ	4	42	66	J2009.G4.66.186.loc 41	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)
29	1BoRSvS	BZB	4	41	64	J2009.G4.64.331-335.loc 41	2.5YR 6/8 (light red)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)

Figure 47, *continued*. Painted Pottery (G4:41).

Discussion of Painted Pottery in Square G4

There seems to be two major groups of painted pottery in Square G4: red slipped wheel-burnished ware and a design of multicolor bands. While the first group appears both in the Phases 2 and 1 Occupation and Post-Occupation layer, the second group seems to have a concentrated number in Phase 1. Also, it is this second group that has the largest in number of samples. Two pieces from Phase 2 (G4:35) are similar in style to several of the pieces from Phase 1 (G4:41), which may indicate either that multicolor bands were quite common during Iron Age IIB and therefore it could signal its introduction at Jalul.

The largest number of painted body sherds are in Phase 1 (G4:41), of which 29 pieces are studied here. Possibly these pieces belonged to large liquid containers, such as jars. There is a diversity in shapes and types of painted pottery including bowls, cooking pot, krater, pilgrim flask, and jugs.

Based only on the profiles of the identifiable rims, it is possible to connect this type of pottery with several sites such as Tall Mādabā, Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad on the Stratum 3B/2C/2B, Tawilan Area 3 Phase 3-Post 3/Area 1 Phase 4, Tall Jawa, Baluʿa, Hisban Stratum 16A, and even Ashkelon Burial 242. This last parallel could indicate local imitation. Some forms have a longer life such as the type **11CPRSiTe**, which has an **Iron Age IC-IIA** parallel at Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 3B (Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.9), **Iron Age IIA** in Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2C (Daviau 2017: 46, fig. 3.15.11) and Tall Jawa (Daviau 2003: 473, fig. 12.4.1), **Iron Age IIB** in Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Stratum 2B (Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.14). Tall Mādabā (Harrison et al. 2003: 134, fig. 5.21) produced a parallel but its stratigraphy allows us to make a general identification of this type as an **Iron Age II** piece.

Other forms such as the type **42JuRFeR1** seems to have a wider regional distribution being present in an **Iron Age IIA** context of Ashkelon Burial 242 (Master and Aja 2017: 154, fig. 20.4), and **Iron Age IIA-IIB** at Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad (Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.13). The parallel from Ashkelon has black (N 2.5/) painted bands similar to the type studied here.

Finally, some types seem to indicate a later development of this type of pottery. For instance, Type **10BoFSiTe** has an **Iron Age II/Persian** parallel from Tawilan, Area 3 Phase 3-Post 3(Bennett and Bienkowski 1995: 261, fig. 6.33.3). In Area 3, the pottery is homogenous and does not show evidence of marked development (Bienkowski 1995b: 48). Simillarly Type **1BORSVS** is found in an **Iron Age IIC/Persian** context in Tawilan Area 1 Phase 4 (Bennett and Bienkowski 1995: 215, fig. 6.10.4). Here it is important to highlight that there are no signs of reocupation after the Iron Age II/Persian level where this sherd was found (Bienkowski 1995a: 21). Of a similar date, the type **1KSSiTe** is found at Hisban Stratum 16A (Herr 2012: 141, fig. 2.35.21). Herr coments that "If this example were larger, it would be a krater" (Herr 2012: 146). Herr also finds a parallel for this type in a piece from a stratified **Iron Age IIB-C** corpus from Baluʿa (Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.11).

	Phase 2	Phase 1		Totals
Type / Locus	**35**	**29**	**41**	
Base				
2BsXXX			1	1
BsXXX		1		1
Body Sherds				
1bodsXXX	2		29	31
Bowl				
10BoFSiTe			1	1
1BoRSvS			2	2
Cooking Pot				
11CPRSiTe			1	1
1CPFSiTe	1			1
Jug				
28JuRBsS			1	1
37JuXBsR1			1	1
42JuRFeR1			2	2
48JuXXX			1	1
Krater				
1KSSiTe			7	7
Pilgrim Flask				
1PFXXX			1	1
Grand Total	**3**	**1**	**47**	**51**

Table 11. Multicolor painted pottery by layer and type of vessel.

There are at least 12 types of multicolored painted pottery. They have been classified in terms of the following considerations: (1) background color, (2) framing color, and (3) filling color, as it has been explained above. A design of multicolor bands appears both in Phase 2 (G4:35) and Phase 1 (G4: 41). Most of the types follow a recognizable pattern of three colors, with a reddish/pink/orange background, dark brown thin lines, and light yellow or whitish filling in between the lines. The few painted sherds from Locus 35 seem to be incomplete samples of the types of painted pottery from Locus 41.

No	Multicolor Painted Pottery Types	Paint Type Abbrev.	Loc	
			35 Phase 2	41 Phase 1
1	Brown background, no frames, black filling	BZB		2
2	Brown bands	ZZB	1	
3	Pink background, brown lines, zero filling	PBZ		2
4	Reddish background, brown lines, white filling	RBW	1	16
5	Reddish background, brown lines	RB	1	
6	Orange background, brown lines, reddish filling	OBR		2
7	Pale Yellow background, brown lines, reddish filling	YBR		1
8	Orange background, brown lines, white and reddish filling	OBW/R		2
9	Pink background, brown lines, white and reddish filling	PBW/R		1
10	Pink background, brown lines, reddish filling	PBR		1
11	Reddish background, brown lines, white filling, horizontal red bands	RBW		1
12	Pale brown background, brown lines, reddish filling	YBR		1
	Grand Total		3	29

Table 12. Types of color combination by loci.

Pottery with painted bands is known in several places in the Levant at the end of the Late Bronze Age and the beginning of Iron Age at sites such as Tell eṣ-Ṣafi (Itzhaq Shai et al. 2011: 116, fig. 6.15), Tayma (Kafafi 2014: 268, fig. 3), Tile Höyük (Summers et al. 1993: 98, fig. 37.1-5), Jaffa (Aaron et al. 2017: 94, fig. 4.2291), Hazor (Choi 2016: 137, fig. 2.91.1-2), Tell el-Far'ah (de Vaux and Steve 1946: 577, fig. 1.3; pl. 25), Tel Moza (Greenhut and De Groot 2009: 69-70), Beth Shean (Yadin and Geva 1986: 123, fig. 7.9), Megiddo (Choi 2016: 173, fig. 3.1.1-2), Tell es-Sa'idiyeh (van der Steen 1957: 122, fig. 7-15:2), and Jebel Nuzha (van der Steen 1957: 118, fig. 7-12:10-13), Samaria (Tappy 1992: 92, fig 1:6) among several others. A cluster of this type of pottery is Mycenean, along the Coast (Gitin and Dothan 1987: 201; Leonard 1987: 164-65; Mumford 2015: 111), Jordan Valley and even in Transjordan (Hennessy 1966; Herr

1983: 21; Wijngaarden and Jan 2002: 33). However, this last type of painting during the LB and the beginning of Iron Age is largely geometric or at least metopic in nature (Choi 2016: 172).

A closer regional and chronological quest for parallels bring us to consider **Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad**, which displays black/dark brown, red, and white bands (Steiner 2014: 776). There are some burnished vessels, and a few that have white paint. Similarly, a simpler painting style from **Tell El-Kheleifeh** show bands around the vessel (Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 135, fig. 28.7-9). Reddish and white bands with a brown thin line (RBW as in fig. 47.4, 24) is found at **Tall Jawa** (Daviau 2013: Fig. 2.4; Gitin 2015: 723, fig. 2.6.1.5) and **Tall Al-Hammam** (Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015). At **Dibon**, Iron Age II pottery has black and orange horizontal lines with a "trellis orange decoration" (Reed 1964: 53, fig. 78.5,13). It would seem that painted pottery with thin black lines and white or reddish bands is quite common in Moabite territory. However, Worschech (2000: 520) points out that this type of painted ceramic is also common in the corpora of Ammonite pottery. The basic designs of this painted pottery style differ from that of Edom, which includes elaborated geometric patterns (Mazar 1985).

It is likely that juglet type 42JuRFeR1 (fig. 47.27), with thin brown bands, is a local imitation of Cypro-Phoenician imports (Dolan 2007: 132; Reed 1964: pl. 77). Other parallels of this type of painting (PBZ) appear in **Tall Jawa** (Gitin 2015: 723, fig. 2.6.1.7) and **Wadi ath-Thamaed** (Dolan 2007: 286, fig. 4.3.8).

Red Slip Wheel-Burnished Ware

Red slip, wheel-burnished ware pottery is present in all loci studied in this chapter as shown in the chart below, with bowls being the most frequent type of pottery. There is a wide spectrum of vessel types that use this technique including bowls, hole-mouth jars, jugs, juglet, krater, and plates. It is also important to note that in the case of Locus 42 there are five out of a total of seventeen pieces that are red slip wheel-burnished.

	Phase 2		**Phase 1**			**Total**
Type / Locus	**35**	**42**	**28**	**29**	**41**	
Base						
3BsXXX					1	1
BsXXX	1					1
Bowl						
1BoRAeS				1		1
1BoRCiS				1		1
1BoRSoS		1				1
1BoRSvS					1	1
1BoRSvTe		1				1
1BoTSoS	1					1
23BoRSoS		1				1
23BoRSoTi					1	1
4BoRSvTs	1					1
6BoTSiS					1	1
6BoTSoS	1		1		2	4
6BoTSvS		1			2	3
8BoFSoHa	2					2
9BoFSiTe		1				1
Hole-mouth Jar						
38HMJTSiTe	1					1
Jug						
49JuSSoS					1	1
JuRBiR2					1	1
Juglet						
4JGTTSvR1	1					1
Krater						
14KRSiTs					1	1
2KFSvTi					1	1
4KTSvTi	1					1
5KRFiTe					1	1
Plate						
1PlFSoTi					1	1
8PlSAeS					1	1
Unidentified						
UXXX					1	1
Grand Total	**9**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**16**	**33**

Table 13. Red slip wheel-burnished ware by layer and type of vessel.

Red slip, hand-burnished bowls are known from Iron Age I in Philistia particularly in places such as Tel Ṣippor (Biran and Negbi 1966: 168, fig. 5.1-6) dated to the 11th to 10th centuries B.C.E., at Tel Miqne-Ekron Stratum V, dated to the first half of the 11th century B.C.E. (Gitin, Garfinkel, and Dothan 2016: 32), and Ashdod Strata 7-6 (Dothan 1971b: 159, fig. 74.2-3) and 6 (Dothan 1971b: 24, fig. 5.10,11,12,13,15-19). It is important to notice that the settlement uncovered in Stratum 7 extended from the 10th to the end of the 8th century B.C.E., and Stratum 6 dates from the late 8th to the late 7th centuries B.C.E. (Dothan 1971a: 38). Therefore, it is not possible to determine with precision the moment when red slip burnished ware was introduced at Ashdod. There are three types of burnishing found in these levels: irregular hand burnish in Strata 7 and 6 (Dothan 1971b: 159, fig. 74.2,3), hand burnish in Stratum 6 (Dothan 1971b: 159, fig. 74.12), and wheel burnish in Stratum 6 (Dothan 1971b: 159, fig. 74.8; 197, fig. 93.21,22; 199, fig. 94.2,4,5,8). Red slipped, wheel burnish ware also appears in Stratum 5 (Dothan 1971b: 197, fig. 93.28). Other places such as Tel Qashish produced some red slipped burnished bowls from the Iron Age II, with black decoration in Cypro-Phoenician style (Ben-Tor, Portugali, and Avissar 1981: 144, fig. 4.11,12). The clay is described as light-brown.

At Hazor, burnished red-slipped ware appears in Stratum Xb (Ben-Ami 2012: 117, fig. 2.3.4,13,15,16,18). This stratum dates to the mid-10th to the early 9th centuries B.C.E. (Ben-Tor, Ben-Ami, and Sandhaus 2012: 3).

At Tel Gezer, Holladay argues that burnished red-slipped ware was introduced around 950 B.C.E. and that unburnished red-slip came one generation earlier (Holladay 1990: 63). After digging in the Palace 10,000 at Gezer (Field III), Younker seems to confirm that conclusion (Younker 1991: 21), since unburnished red-slipped ware was plentiful in the fills below the level belonging to the foundations of the famous six-chambered gate (Younker 1991: 31). At Meggido there is just one sample of a red slip and hand-burnished goblet (Harrison 2004: 28). Other instances of red slip and hand burnishing are seen on jugs (Harrison 2004: 33) and pilgrim flasks (Harrison 2004: 36). Dark red slip and hand burnishing is seen on a cylindrical bottle (Harrison 2004: 38). Since Meggido VI is commonly dated to mid- to late-eleventh century B.C.E. and Meggido VA/IVB to the building activities of Solomon, ending during the campaign of Sheshonq I in 925 B.C.E. (Harrison 2004: 12-13), it seems safe to deduce that red slip and hand-burnished ware was first introduced at the very end of the 11th century B.C.E. However, Harrison (2004: 41) provides a note of caution by adding that some of these examples may be intrusive.

The correlations of red slipped burnished ware at Hazor, Meggido, Gezer and Ashdod seems to confirm Yigael Yadin's (1963: 290) Solomonic six-chamber gate theory. He argued that his theory was based on stratigraphic arguments[47] (Garfinkel 1997: 223-25; Yadin 1972: 135), and similarities both in design and in size of the gates at Gezer,[48] Hazor,[49] and Megiddo (Yadin 1958: 80-86; 1975: 193, 202). Some scholars disagree with this particular theory[50]

[47] Yadin (1963: 290) assigned Stratum X at Hazor to the Solomonic period due to several factors: It was below Stratum VIII (dated to the ninth century B.C.E.) and the pottery was identical to other tenth-century B.C.E. strata. Some of the pottery consisted of bowls, kraters, jugs and cooking pots. Parallels of cooking pots belonging to the tenth century are quite common.

[48] Yadin (1972: 135) argued that Gezer's city gates were not understood due to a lack of data available during the time Macalister's excavations. Since Meggido and Hazor were unknown at that time, Macalister called half of the six-chambered gate "stall-like spaces."

[49] Based on Meggido's city gate plan, Yigael Yadin (1975: 193, 202; 1972; 1958: 80-86) traced on the ground the same plan and ordered labourers to dig following the traced contours. His ecstasy was great when he discovered almost the same structure there.

[50] Recently Finkelstein challenged this interpretation based on renewed excavations by the Megiddo Expedition team (Finkelstein et al. 2019).

(Bodine 2010: 23; Finkelstein et al. 2019; Herzog 1997: 325). Handy suggests that theses gates represent a cultural continuity throughout much of the Levant (Handy 2005). However, historical, architectural, and ceramic parallels seem to synchronize with a 10th to 9th century B.C.E. dating for this type of pottery.

Kenyon (Kenyon 1957b: 94) found red-brown slipped ware at Samaria in Pottery Period I, which she describes as very distinctly browner than that used from Period IV onwards. She also mentions that in the same period, hand-burnishing was dominant, and wheel-burnishing began to appear. However entirely wheel-burnished ware only appeared in Pottery Period III (Kenyon 1957a: 200). In her view Pottery Periods I and II equal Megiddo IV, which results in dating the beginning of Megiddo IV to 850 B.C.E. (1957a: 200). In response, Wright (1959: 21) argued that Kenyon should have used the pottery above the floors to date the floors and the associated walls instead of the pottery below the floors as she did. That debate clearly has important implications for chronology. However, as Kenyon herself pointed out, the ceramics from Pottery Periods I and II are not very distinct from each other, and the pottery from Pottery Period III was a new development (Kenyon 1957b: 94). Wright (1959: 22) noticed that Samaria ware is a prominent characteristic of this Strata, and as Kenyon describes it, the ceramics from Pottery Period III retain the brownish red burnishing of Pottery Periods I-II, but the clay is similar to that of the following period (Kenyon 1957b: 95). These similar characteristics imply that Pottery Periods I-II were very closely related, and should not be identified with two separate strata, and that Pottery Period III corresponds better with a longer period, possibly the establishment of the first Building Period at Samaria and its subsequent reuses (cf. Stager 1990).[51]

A close look at the different variances of slip color in the group of sherds that I have been studied in this chapter shows that the Phase 1 has more sherds with light red or pink slip than the Phase 2 (Table 14). The lack of red slip burnished sherds in the probe of Locus 44 in Phase 1 can be explained by its partial excavation. Future excavations in this locus will hopefully yield more information about this type of pottery in earlier strata.

	Phase 2		***Phase 1***			***Totals***
Row Labels	**35**	**42**	**28**	**29**	**41**	
10R 5/6 (red)			1			1
10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown)		3				3
2.5YR 5/6 (red)	5	1		2	4	12
2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)					1	1
2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	3	1			6	10
2.5YR 8/3 (pink)					1	1
5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)					2	2
5YR 7/4 (pink)	1					1
7.5YR 7/4 (pink)					2	2
Grand Total	**9**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**16**	**33**

Table 14. Variances of slip color by locus.

Preliminary Conclusions

The total number of vessels analyzed in this chapter is 425 vessels. These vessels include a combination of bowls, jars, kraters, hole-mouth kraters, cooking pots, and liquids containers. This category is the largest in number with jars, jugs, and juglets (115 pieces all together). The smallest amounts by type of vessel belong to basins, chalices, pithos, cup/mugs, hole-mouth jars, mortars, pilgrim flasks, and storage jars.

[51] An alternative is to equate Pottery Period III with Building Periods I and II. Chronologically this goes from the kingdom of Omri (882-871 B.C.E.) to the end of the kingdom of Jehu (842-814 B.C.E.) (Avigad 1934: 1303; Wright 1959: 16).

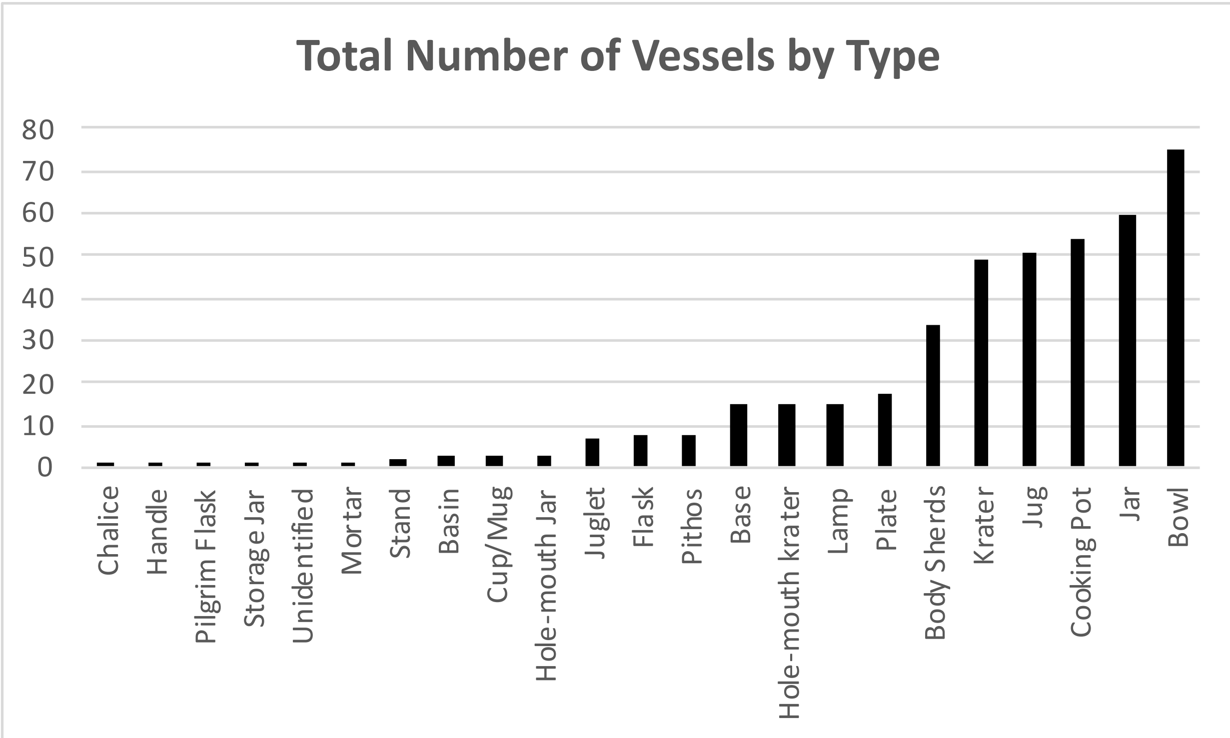


Table 15. Total Number of Vessels in Loci 28, 29, 35, 41, 42, 44 by type.

There is wide diversity of pottery in each loci studied in this chapter. Twenty-two types of vessels are distributed through Loci 28, 29, 35, 41, 42, and 44. Cooking pots, hole-mouth jars, hole-mouth kraters, kraters, bowls, jars, and jugs appear in all these loci. However, the Table 16 shows a concentration of pottery in Phase 2 (loci 35 and 41). Those two loci appear to show stratigraphic correspondence as has been discussed in the introduction of this chapter. On the other hand, the earliest stratigraphy corresponds to Loci 42 and 44, which contain a small number of vessel types, mainly bowls, jars, and jugs.

Shape	*Phase 3*	*Phase 2*	*Phase 1*	*Grand Total*
Base		9	6	15
Basin			3	3
Body Sherds		4	30	34
Bowl	1	17	57	75
Chalice			1	1
Collard Rim Jar			3	3
Cooking Pot		9	45	54
Cup/Mug			3	3
Flask	1		7	8
Handle		1		1
Hole-mouth Jar		1	2	3
Hole-mouth krater		7	8	15
Jar	2	4	54	60
Jug	1	3	47	51
Juglet		2	5	7
Krater		9	40	49
Lamp		1	14	15
Mortar			1	1
Pilgrim Flask			1	1
Pithoi		1	4	5
Plate		4	13	17
Stand		1	1	2
Storage Jar			1	1
Unidentified			1	1
Grand Total	**5**	**73**	**347**	**425**

Table 16. Types of vessel in Loci 28, 29, 35, 41, 42, and 44.

CHAPTER IV

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Typological Analysis

There seem to be three distinct assemblages of pottery in the Square G4: 1) Iron Age IIA-B (Locus 44), 2) Iron Age IIB (Loci 35, 42), and 3) Iron Age IIB-C (Loci 28, 29, 35, 41). This observation is consistent with the three different phases explained under "brief stratigraphic description" above. A summary of these three phases appears in Table 17, but a closer analysis will be found under its respective section.

Period/Phase	Courtyard room	Pottery room
Iron Age IIB-IIC Phase 1	Locus 28: Iron Age IIB-IIC Locus 29: Iron Age IIB-IIC	Locus 41: Iron Age IIB-C
Iron Age IIB Phase 2	Locus 35: Iron Age IIB	Locus 42: Iron Age IIB
Iron Age IIA Phase 3	Locus 44: Iron Age IIA	

Table 17. Summary of Phases by period and rooms.

The ceramics found in these loci include 425 pieces, with the highest concentration in Locus 41. This locus is also the most diverse in terms of specific types of vessels as can be seen in Table 18. In this table all the ceramic types are arranged by loci. Medium-sized storage vessels such as jars, jugs, and kraters seem be the largest group, while food-processing vessels such as cooking pots are among the smallest in number. A third small group is comprised of several other miscellaneous types such as lamps, flasks, stands, mortar, and plates. These observations will be considered later for interpreting the function of the Pottery-cache room. In addition, only some of the painted body sherds were studied, as they represent different categories. A complete study of body sherds needs to take place to restore as many as possible the vessels found in the Pottery room. It is my assumption that there will be more complete forms than observable today if that restoration takes place.

Types	**Phase 3**	**Phase 2**		**Phase 1**			**Totals**
	44	**35**	**42**	**28**	**29**	**41**	
Base							
1BsXXX						3	3
2BsXXX						1	1
3BsXXX						1	1
BsXXX		9			1		10
Basin							
1BaRFeS					2	1	3
Body Sherds							
1bodsXXX		4				30	34
Bowl							
10BoFSiTe						1	1
11BoRSoR1						1	1
12BoRAeS						2	2
13BoRSoTi						4	4
14BoRSoTi						1	1
15BoSFeS						1	1
16BoRSiTe						1	1
17BoFSoTi			1			9	10
18BoRSoS						1	1
19BoRSoS						1	1
1BoRAeS					1		1
1BoRCiS					1		1
1BoRSoS			1				1
1BoRSoTe	1						1

Table 18. Distribution of types by loci and forms.

Types	Phase 3	Phase 2		Phase 1			Totals
	44	35	42	28	29	41	
1BoRSvS			1			3	4
1BoRSvTe			1				1
1BoTSoS		1					1
20BoTSoS						2	2
21BoRSoS						2	2
22BoRSvTe						1	1
23BoRSoS		1	1		1	1	4
23BoRSoTi				1		3	4
24BoRSoS						1	1
2BoRSiTe		1					1
2BoRSoTi						2	2
3BoRAeS				1		3	4
3BoRSvR2		1					1
4BoRSvTs		1					1
4BoSAiTe						1	1
5BoRSoS		1					1
6BoTSiS						1	1
6BoTSoS		1		1		2	4
6BoTSvS			1			3	4
7BoFSvTi						1	1
7BoRAiTs		1					1
8BoFSiS						1	1
8BoFSoHa		2					2
9BoFSiTe			1			1	2
#N/A						1	1
Chalice							
1ChRSoS						1	1
Collard Rim Jar							
1CRJFSiTs						1	1
2CRJRSiTe						1	1
3CRJSSvS						1	1
Cooking Pot							
10CPRAiTe						2	2
11CPRSiTe		1	1	1		2	5
12CPRSiR2						2	2
13CPRSiR3						1	1
14CPRSiTe		3				4	7
15CPRSiTi						2	2
16CPRSiTs					1	1	2
17CPRSoTe						1	1
19CPRSiS						1	1
1CPFSiTe		1					1
1CPRiAiR2						1	1

Table 18, *continued*. Distribution of types by loci and forms.

Types	Phase 3	Phase 2		Phase 1			Totals
	44	35	42	28	29	41	
20CPRSvS						1	1
21CPRBiR1		1					1
21CPRBsR1			1			1	2
2CPRSiTe						1	1
2CPRSiTs			1			3	4
3CPRiSiR2						1	1
5CPRBiTe						7	7
6CPRFiTe					1	1	2
7CPSSvTe					1	4	5
8CPFSiTe						1	1
9CPRAiR2						4	4
Cup/Mug							
1CupRCoS						3	3
Flask							
43FlRAeS	1					7	8
Handle							
HnXXX		1					1
Hole-mouth Jar							
38HMJRSiTe						2	2
38HMJTSiTe		1					1
Hole-mouth krater							
11HMKRFiTi			1				1
3HMKRFiTe		3	3		1	7	14
Jar							
10JaRSiTe						2	2
11JaRSiTe						1	1
12JaRSiTe						1	1
13JaRSiTe						1	1
14JaRSiTe			1			3	4
15JaRSoS		1				5	6
16JaRSoTe						1	1
17JaRCsTe						6	6
18JaRSvTe						5	5
19JaRCsTe						1	1
1JaRBeS	1						1
1JaRCoTe						1	1
1JaRSoR2		1					1
1JaTAiTe					1		1
20JaRCsTe						1	1
22JaSSiTi						3	3
3JaFSiTe						2	2
41JaFSvS						1	1

Table 18, *continued*. Distribution of types by loci and forms.

Types	Phase 3	Phase 2		Phase 1			Totals
	44	35	42	28	29	41	
4JaFSvTs						1	1
50JaRSoS	1						1
5JaRSoTs						1	1
6JaRBiR1				1		3	4
6JaRBiTe						1	1
7JaRCoTe						7	7
8JaRSiS						1	1
9JaRSiTe						4	4
JaXXX		1					1
Jug							
1JuRAiTe				1			1
21JuRSvTe						3	3
25JuFSvTi						1	1
26JuRAiS						3	3
27JuRBiRm						1	1
28JuRBsS						1	1
29JuRBsTe						1	1
2JuASvP						1	1
2JuFSvTe		1					1
2JuRCiS					1		1
30JuRBsTe			2			1	3
31JuRBsTe						7	7
32JuRCiR1						1	1
33JuRiMiTe						1	1
34JuRSoS					1	1	2
35JuRSvTi						2	2
36JuRSvTi						1	1
37JuXBsR1						2	2
40JuRMsTe						1	1
42JuRFeR1						3	3
43JuRSoS	1						1
44JuTSvTe						3	3
45JuTSvR1						1	1
46JuTAeP						1	1
47JuTBsTe						2	2
48JuXXX						1	1
49JuSSoS						1	1
49JuSSoTe						2	2
JuRBiR2						1	1
JuSSoS						1	1

Table 18, *continued*. Distribution of types by loci and forms.

Types	Phase 3	Phase 2		Phase 1			Totals
	44	35	42	28	29	41	
Juglet							
23JGTRFeS						1	1
24JGTRSoTi						4	4
3JGTRAiR1		1					1
4JGTTSvR1		1					1
Krater							
10KRBiTe		1				2	3
11KRFiS						1	1
12KRSiTe		1				2	3
13KTSvTe						1	1
14KRSiTs						1	1
15KASvTi						1	1
15KFSiTi		1					1
16KTSiTe						1	1
1KFSoTe		1					1
1KSSiTe						8	8
2KFSvTi						2	2
4KRFiTe						1	1
4KTSvTi		1					1
5KRFiTe		3		1	3	5	12
5KRFiX		1					1
6KFSiHa					1		1
6KFSvHa						5	5
7KSBiTs						1	1
8KFSvR1						1	1
9KFSvR1						3	3
Lamp							
1LXXX		1				14	15
Mortar							
1MorFSvS						1	1
Pilgrim Flask							
1PFXXX						1	1
Pithoi							
1PithRAiTe						1	1
2PithRAiTs		1					1
2PithRSiTe						1	1
3PithRSiTe						1	1
4PithRSoTe						1	1
Plate							
1PlFSoTi						2	2
3PlRAeF		1				1	2
4PlRAeS						2	2
5PlRCoF						1	1

Table 18, *continued*. Distribution of types by loci and forms.

Types	Phase 3	Phase 2		Phase 1			Totals
	44	35	42	28	29	41	
6PlSAeF		2				4	6
7PlSAeS		1				1	2
8PlRAeS						1	1
8PlSAeS						1	1
Stand							
1SdRCoS						1	1
2SdXXX		1					1
Storage Jar							
39StorJaTSiR2						1	1
Unidentified							
UXXX						1	1
Grand Total	**5**	**56**	**17**	**7**	**17**	**323**	**425**

Table 18, *continued*. Distribution of types by loci and forms.

Location of Parallels

The search for parallels of the 425 pieces studied in this dissertation comprised twenty-nine sites listed below. Special attention was given to Hisban, ‘Umayri, and Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, in the vicinity of Tell Jalul, as they are the most completely published repertoires, with complete stratigraphic notations. However, whenever other sites in both Jordan and Cisjordan were helpful for illuminating the appropriate context of a particular type, they have been included.

A common problem in comparing the dates given in archaeological reports is that each one uses a slightly different system. For instance, while some publications distinguish between Iron Age IIA and IIB, others refer only to Iron Age II in general. Similarly, some use the label “early Iron Age I” while others are more specific and distinguish between Iron Age IA and Iron Age IB. In order to compare each system presented in the publications, I have provided a numeric label to each category depending in its level of specificity as it is shown in Table 19. If a publication records Iron Age IIB, the label “3.3.3” is placed at the side. Similarly, if a publication records only Iron Age II, the label “3.3” is noted. Because of this numeric arrangement, it is possible to compare more generally with more specific systems inside a searchable database. Note that transitional types are also given a numeric label.

1. LB
    1.1. LB I
        1.1.1. LB IA
        1.1.2. LB IB
    1.2. LB II
        1.2.1. LB IIA
        1.2.2. LB IIB
2. LB IIB/Iron IA
3. Iron
    3.1. Iron I
        3.1.1. Iron IA
        3.1.2. Iron IA/Iron IB
        3.1.3. Iron IB
        3.1.4. Iron IB/Iron IC
        3.1.5. Iron IC
    3.2. Iron IC-IIA
    3.3. Iron II
        3.3.1. Iron IIA
        3.3.2. Iron IIA/Iron IIB
        3.3.3. Iron IIB
        3.3.4. Iron IIB/Iron IIC
        3.3.5. Iron IIC
    3.4. Iron IIC/Iron III(Persian)
    3.5. Iron III (Persian)

Table 19. Numeric labels for each period.

Typological Summaries

The specific characteristics of each type and its parallels were discussed in the previous chapter. Thus, the only task remaining is that of summarizing and arranging the data for a typological discussion and conclusions. Each locus with its respective pottery types will be summarized and discussed in order to suggest an adequate archaeological horizon.

Phase 3 (Iron Age IIA)

Typological Summary of Locus 44

The latest types in Locus 44 seem to be Iron Age IIA based on the small fragments recovered from this locus. Type 1BoRSoTe (Herr 2012: 39, fig. 2.7.11; Battenfield 1991: 82, fig. 5.12.29) is probably the most distinct Iron Age I piece in this locus. However, the latest appearance of this carinated bowl seems to be during Iron Age IIA (Gitin 1990: pl. 8.7). Flaring simple rims of flask Type 43FlRAeS appear throughout Iron Age I, as well as in Iron Age IIA (Herr 2012: 91).

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
3.1	**Iron I**	1BoRSoTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 39, fig. 2.7.11)
			'Umayri	(Battenfield 1991: 82, fig. 5.12.29)
		1JaRBeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 34, fig. 2.6.24)
		43FlRAeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 34, fig. 2.6.19)
		43JuRSoS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 34, fig. 2.6.11)
		50JaRSoS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 30, fig. 2.5.13)
			'Umayri	(Clark 2002: 64, fig. 4.11.2)
3.1.1	**Iron IA**	43FlRAeS	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 44, fig. 3.22.11)
			Jebel Nuzha	(van der Steen 1957: 118, fig. 7-12:10-13)
		43JuRSoS	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 44, fig. 3.22.8)
		50JaRSoS	**'Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.2)
3.1.4	**Iron IB/Iron IC**	1BoRSoTe	**Gezer**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 26.20)
3.3	**Iron II**	43FlRAeS	**Tell El-Kheleifeh**	(Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 167, fig. 40.4)
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	1BoRSoTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 8.7)
			Hisban	(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.10)
		1JaRBeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 58, fig. 2.12.8)
		43FlRAeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 86, fig. 2.20.19)
		50JaRSoS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 58, fig. 2.12.19)

Table 20. Spectrum of dates in Locus 44 by types.

Phase 2 (Iron Age IIB)

This phase includes Loci 35 and 42. There is not a distinctive type of pottery that dominates this phase. Bowls and kraters are the most common, but they are diverse. Most of bowls have a round lip, a few have a thin or flat lip. Also, a large number of their rims stand straight slanting slightly outwards. Most of them are simple rims, but a few show special characteristics such a hammer-head shape or an exterior ridge. Kraters are also very diverse, showing most of them having a thickened rim. Probably the most distinctive one is holemouth krater type 3HMKRFiTe. This krater has an inverted 90-degree rim, and its ware is gray on the inside and reddish on the outside. Most of the painted pottery is the red slip, wheel-burnished that has been discussed above. There are a few multicolor items. It seems that there is not enough information to provide a date for them based on their colors and painting patterns. However, one of them in Fig. 41.3 reminds one of the colorful sherds from the next phase (Phase 2, Iron Age IIB-IIC). The parallels in this phase come from a wide range of contexts, from LB to Iron Age IIC/Persian, but only one pithos type 2PithRAiTs from Locus 35 (see below) can be considered as a typical Iron Age IIC/Persian pottery form. As an explanation for the appearance of this sherd in this phase, it is important to remember that the Phase 2 (Iron Age IIB) and the Phase 1 (Iron IIB-IIC) are a fill between the floor of the pillared building in Field G and the destruction layer of 7th century B.C.E. identified by Gregor (Gregor et al. 2011: 359).

Typological Summary of Locus 35

Locus 35 includes several types of vessels that have a long period of existence appearing in contexts from Iron Age IIA Age to IIC. Some examples are types 5KRFiTe, 3HMKRFiTe, 6BoTSoS, and 10KRBiTe. With the exception of the bowl 6BoTSoS, most of these vessels are kraters. A high footed plate (6PlSAeF), with a square lip and folded rim is among the latest ceramic types in this locus, dating to the Iron Age IIB-IIC. This vessel has a red/orange burnish, and is well levigated. A parallel from Samaria seems to show a close connection (Crowfoot 1957: 145, fig. 14.3). The only item in this locus that seems to date to Iron Age IIC/Persian is a holemouth, bulbous pithos (2PithRAiTs), with parallels at Hisban (Herr 2012: 119, fig. 2.28.2), and ‘Umayri (Clark 1991: 54, fig. 3.32.2). If it were not for this type, Locus 35 would seem to contain an homogenous Iron Age IIB assemblage.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
1.1.1	**LB IA**			
1.2	**LB II**	1CPFSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 98, fig. 4.17.8)
		1LXXX	**Baq‘ah valley**	(van der Steen 1957: 119, fig. 7-13:12)
1.2.2	**LB IIB**	1BoTSoS	**Amman**	(Kafafi 1983: 39, fig. 20.5)
		1JaRSoR2	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.10.3)
		23BoRSoS	**Amman**	(Kafafi 1983: 39, fig. 20.33)
			Jaffa	(Burke and Peilstöcker 2017: 49, fig. 2.27.JCHP 390)
3	**Iron**	14CPRSiTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech 2014: 95, fig. C16)
3.1	**Iron I**	15JaRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2002: 71, fig. 4.14.15)
		1LXXX	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 46, fig. 2.9.13)
3.1.1	**Iron IA**	14CPRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 114, fig. 4.28.4)
		15JaRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.11)
		15KFSiTi	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.12)
		1KFSoTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.17)
		2BoRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 49, fig. 3.24.10)
		4KTSvTi	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.1)
		5KRFiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.1)
		8BoFSoHa	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.17).
3.1.3	**Iron IB**	21CPRBiR1	**Khirbat Za‘kuk**	(Eisenberg 2012: 7, fig. 9.8)
3.2	**Iron IC/IIA**	10KRBiTe	**Gezer**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.24)
		11CPRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.9)
		1JaRSoR2	**Tel Moza**	(Greenhut and De Groot 2009: 72, fig. 3.6.8)
3.3	**Iron II**	11CPRSiTe	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 134, fig. 5.21)
		12KRSiTe	**Ḥorbat ‘Ofrat**	(Alexandre 2019: 87, fig. 22.11)
		1KFSoTe	**Tell El-Kheleifeh**	(Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 149, fig. 33.5)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Sahab**	(Ibrahim 2016: 261, fig. 3.54.2)
		4KTSvTi	**Zone Busayra**	(MacDonald, Herr, and Neeley 2004: 141, fig. ZB-RS23.2)
		5KRFiTe	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 133, fig. 4.13)

Table 21. Spectrum of dates in Locus 35 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
			Tell El-Kheleifeh	(Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 152, fig. 34.4)
			Ḥorbat ʻOfrat	(Alexandre 2019: 87, fig. 22.9)
		8BoFSoHa	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 133, fig. 4.8)
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	10KRBiTe	**Gezer**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.15)
				(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.19)
		11CPRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.6)
				(Daviau 2017: 35, fig. 3.9.11)
				(Daviau 2017: 46, fig. 3.15.11)
			Tall Jawa	(Daviau 2003: 473, fig. 12.4.1)
		15JaRSoS	**ʻUmayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 60, fig. 3.34.4)
		1BoTSoS	**ʻUmayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.8)
		1JaRSoR2	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 86, fig. 2.20.15).
		1LXXX	**Lachish**	(Katz and Faust 2014: 112, fig. 8.12)
		23BoRSoS	**ʻUmayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.10)
		2BoRSiTe	**ʻUmayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 41, fig. 3.23.14)
		2JuFSvTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 63, fig. 2.13.13)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.8)
				(Daviau 2017: 44, fig. 3.14.15)
			Tall Al-Hammam	(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.1)
				(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.2)
				(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.3)
		4KTSvTi	**ʻUmayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 41, fig. 3.23.19)
		5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 10.22)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.22)
				(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.22)
			Khirbat en-Nahas	(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.4)
				(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.8)

Table 21, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 35 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
			Tall Jawa	(Daviau 2003: 470, fig. 12.1.3)
		6BoTSoS	**Samaria**	(Kenyon 1957b: 100, fig. 1.4)
			'Umayri	(Lawlor 2002a: 41, fig. 3.23.10)
		7PlSAeS	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.1)
3.3.2	**Iron IIA/Iron IIB**	11CPRSiTe	**Wadi Faynan**	(Kafafi 2014: 274, fig. 7.1)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 105, fig. 2.24.2)
		7PlSAeS	**Kuntillet 'Ajrud**	(Ayalon 2012: 210, fig. 7.3.3)
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	11CPRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.14)
		12KRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.17)
		14CPRSiTe	**Khirbat 'Ataruz**	(Bates and Ji 2014: 71, fig. 10)
		1LXXX	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 116, fig. 2.27.11)
		21CPRBiR1	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 58, fig. 3.24.9)
		3HMKRFiTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 27, fig. 9.18-32)
		5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 20.20)
				(Gitin 1990: pl. 20.21).
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.12)
		6BoTSoS	**'Umayri**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 29, fig. 11.59)
		7PlSAeS	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 14.15)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.2)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau and Steiner 2000: 18, fig. 13.1)
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	10KRBiTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.12)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 73, fig. 3.34.19)
		1LXXX	**Ba'ja**	(Lindner and Farajat 1987: 181, fig. 4.6)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.15)
		6PlSAeF	**Samaria**	(Crowfoot 1957: 145, fig. 14.3)

Table 21, continued. Spectrum of dates in Locus 35 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
		8BoFSoHa	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 71, fig. 3.33.11)
3.35	**Iron IIC**	14CPRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 345, fig. 19.17.7)
		1CPFSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.8)
		1JaRSoR2	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.5)
		21CPRBiR1	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 331, fig. 19.10.26)
		23BoRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.5)
		2BoRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.12)
				(Herr 1989b: 339, fig. 19.14.6)
		2JuFSvTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.26)
		3BoRSvR2	**‘Umayri**	Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.12)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Hisban**	(Lugenbeal and Sauer 1972, pl. 6.358)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.6.7)
		4BoRSvTs	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 343, fig. 19.16.10)
		5BoRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 343, fig. 19.16.3)
		5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 27.24)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 2002: 51, fig. 3.30.6)
		6BoTSoS	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 24.2).
			‘Umayri	(Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.1)
		6PlSAeF	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002a: 51, fig. 3.30.10)
3.4	**Iron II/Persian**	5KRFiTe	**Busayra**	(Bienkowski 2002: 188, fig. 6.14.21)
	Iron IIC/Persian	11CPRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.15)
		14CPRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 1997: 31, fig. 3.12.11)
				(Clark 2014: 151, fig. 4.54.12)
		21CPRBiR1	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 67, fig. 3.39.2)
				(Clark 2014: 153, fig. 4.55.9)
		23BoRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.11)
		2PithRAiTs	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 119, fig. 2.28.2)
			‘Umayri	(Clark 1991: 54, fig. 3.32.2)
				(Clark 2014: 143, 4.50.5)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 129, fig. 2.30)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.23)
				(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.25)
				(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.26)
				(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.29)

Table 21, continued. Spectrum of dates in Locus 35 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
				(Clark 2014: 149, fig. 4.53.12)
			Ain Al-Baida	(Khairy and Kakish 2013: 223, fig. 5.12)
		5KRFiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 159, fig. 4.58.5)
		7PlSAeS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 151, fig. 4.54.9)
3.5	**Persian**	5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Dever et al. 1974: pl. 37:1)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 2002: 41, fig. 3.19.17)

Table 21, continued. Spectrum of dates in Locus 35 by types.

Typological Summary of Locus 42

Types 11CPRSiTe (Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.14) and 11HMKRFiTi (Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.13) are considered typical Iron Age IIB pottery. The rest of Iron Age IIC or the transition IIB/IIC are also found in earlier contexts. An example of this trend is the Type 3HMKRFiTe, which appears in contexts from Iron Age IIA (Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.1; Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.8; 44, fig. 3.14.15) through Iron Age IIC/Persian contexts.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
1.2	**LB II**	14JaRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.3)
		1BoRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.22)
		21CPRBsR1	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 98, fig. 4.17.6)
		30JuRBsTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.7)
1.2.2	**LB IIB**	17BoFSoTi	**Amman**	(Kafafi 1983: 39, fig. 20.12)
		23BoRSoS	**Amman**	(Kafafi 1983: 39, fig. 20.33)
			Jaffa	(Burke and Peilstöcker 2017: 49, fig. 2.27.JCHP 390)
3.1	**Iron I**	30JuRBsTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 46, fig. 2.9.9)
			‘Umayri	(Clark 2002: 64, fig. 4.11.12)

Table 22. Spectrum of dates in Locus 42 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
3.1.1	**Iron IA**	14JaRSiTe	**'Umayri**	(Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.10)
		17BoFSoTi	**'Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.3)
		21CPRBsR1	**'Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 125, fig. 4.33.12)
		30JuRBsTe	**'Umayri**	(Clark 2000: 82, fig. 4.30.10)
				(Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.1)
3.2	**Iron IC/IIA**	11CPRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.9)
3.3	**Iron II**	11CPRSiTe	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 134, fig. 5.21)
		21CPRBsR1	**ARNAS**	(MacDonald et al. 2012: 384, fig. RS 102.1)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Sahab**	(Ibrahim 2016: 261, fig. 3.54.2)
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	11CPRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.6)
				(Daviau 2017: 35, fig. 3.9.11)
				(Daviau 2017: 46, fig. 3.15.11)
			Tall Jawa	(Daviau 2003: 473, fig. 12.4.1)
		11HMKRFiTi	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002a: 41, fig. 3.23.7)
		14JaRSiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 58, fig. 2.12.2)
		17BoFSoTi	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.25)
		23BoRSoS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.10)
		2CPRSiTs	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 81, fig. 2.18.5)
				(Herr 2012: 81, fig. 2.18.6)
		30JuRBsTe	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 30, fig. 3.12.10)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.8)
				(Daviau 2017: 44, fig. 3.14.15)
			Tall Al-Hammam	(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.1)
				(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.2)
				(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.3)
3.3.2	**Iron IIA/ Iron IIB**	11CPRSiTe	**Wadi Faynan**	(Kafafi 2014: 274, fig. 7.1)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 105, fig. 2.24.2)
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	11CPRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.14)

Table 22, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 42 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
		11HMKRFiTi	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.13)
		1BoRSvS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 30, fig. 12.81)
			Tell El-Kheleifeh	(Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 135, fig. 28.7-9)
		2CPRSiTs	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 58, fig. 3.24.10)
		3HMKRFiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 27, fig. 9.18-32)
		6BoTSvS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 28, fig. 10.55)
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/ Iron IIC**	3HMKRFiTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.15)
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	14JaRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.24)
		23BoRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.5)
		2CPRSiTs	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002a: 51, fig. 3.30.13)
				(Herr 1989b: 345, fig. 19.17.6)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Hisban**	(Lugenbeal and Sauer 1972, pl. 6.358)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.6.7)
		9BoFSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 331, fig. 19.14.6)
3.4	**Iron II/ Persian**	1BoRSvS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.12)
				(Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.13)
			Tawilan	(Bennett and Bienkowski 1995: 215, fig. 6.10.4)
	Iron IIC/ Persian	11CPRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.15)
		1BoRSvS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 149, fig. 4.53.2)
				(Berge and Willis 2014: 219, fig. 5.28.4)
		23BoRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.11)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 129, fig. 2.30)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.23)
				(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.25)
				(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.26)

Table 22, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 42 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
				(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.29)
				(Clark 2014: 149, fig. 4.53.12)
			Ain Al-Baida	(Khairy and Kakish 2013: 223, fig. 5.12)

Table 22, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 42 by types.

Phase 1 (Iron Age IIB-IIC)

This phase includes Loci 28, 29, and 41. It contains 154 types of rims, among which bowls, cooking pots, jar/jugs, kraters, and plates are the main component. An important characteristic of the pottery collected in this phase is the large number of multicolor painted pottery, which contrasts with its scarcity in the previous phase. Twenty-one types out of the 154 types in this phase appear in Iron Age IIC contexts as the earliest date. A distinctive krater is the Type 1KSSiTe, which displays a colorful pattern of white, reddish, and brown lines on the outside, is representative. There are some Iron Age IIC parallels for this krater at Hisban (Herr 2012: 141, fig. 2.35.21), and ʻUmayri (Lawlor 1991: 28, fig. 3.13.2; Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.4).

Similarly, several types of jugs/juglets with exterior ridges appear in Iron Age IIC contexts. This is the case for Types 47JuTBsTe (Fisher 1997: 181, fig. 6.9.25), 45JuTSvR1 (Berge and Willis 2014: 211, fig. 5.25.12), and 32JuRCiR1 (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.18). Other small jugs/juglets also appearing in Iron Age IIC contexts have various types of rims, a straight neck, and interior thickening rims such as the Types 36JuRSvTi (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.4), 40JuRMsTe (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.4), and 24JGTRSoTi (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.27; Berge and Willis 2002: 127, fig. 5.14.1). There are also inverted and everted rims in Types 26JuRAiS (Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.12), and 46JuTAeP (Herr 1989b: 324, fig. 19.6.35).

The parallels found in connection with all these types seem to indicate that they appear in Iron Age IIC contexts. Some cooking pots with inverted rims and in some cases with exterior ridges seem to appear also in Iron Age IIC such as the Types 15CPRSiTi (Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.28), 19CPRSiS (Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.11), 17CPRSoTe (Herr 1989b: 333, fig. 19.11.3), and 3CPRiSiR2 (Herr 1989b: 333, fig. 19.11.11).

Other vessels with Iron Age IIC parallels include the following: 10JaRSiTe (Herr 1989b: 335, fig. 19.12.4), 11KRFiS (Herr 1989b: 327, fig. 19.8.25), 14KRSiTs: Iron Age (Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7), 16BoRSiTe (Herr 2012: 144, fig. 2.36.5), 18BoRSoS (Clark 2014: 149, fig. 4.53.4), and 38HMJRSiTe (Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.31), 11BoRSoR1 (Herr 1989b: 327, fig. 19.8.10), 7KSBiTs (Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 34.2), and 20BoTSoS (Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.1).

Despite these 21 types that have Iron Age IIC parallels in some archaeological contexts, the large majority (124 types) in this phase appear earlier in other archaeological contexts.

Typological Summary of Locus 28

Some types of kraters in this locus that had a long life, and appear in Iron Age IIA, IIB, and IIC contexts are kraters with a flat inverted rim. For instance Type 5KRFiTe is known in places such as Madaba (Harrison et al. 2033: 133, fig. 4.13), Gezer (Gitin 1990: pl. 10.22), Tall Jawa (Daviau 2003: 473, fig. 12.4.1), Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad (Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.22), Khirbat en-Nahas (Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.4), and Busayra (Bienkowski 2002: 188, fig. 6.14.21). Another type with a long life-span is a red burnished bowl, Type 6BoTSoS, known in Iron Age IIA context at Samaria (Kenyon 1957b: 100, fig. 1.4) and Iron Age IIC at Gezer (Gitin 1990: pl. 24.2). For a precise dating of this type of bowl, a technological analysis of its ware is needed. An analysis and comparison of its slip color reveals that this type of ware in Locus 28 probably belongs to either Iron Age IIB or IIC (see section "Red Slip Wheel-Burnished Ware"). Another type that is well known throughout Iron Age I and II are carinated out-curing bowls (3BoRAeS). As seen in the table below, this bowl appears at Hisban (Herr 2012: 30, fig. 2.5.15), Tel Miqne-Ekron (Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.1), and Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad (Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.2). Some particularities such as type of carination and type of ware determine its specific date.

A final example of a type with a long life is a cooking pot with a folded rim Type 11CPRSiTe. There are parallels for this cooking pot in the Iron Age IC/IIA stratum at Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad (Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.9), Iron Age II at Tall Mādabā (Harrison et al. 2033: 134, fig. 5.21), Iron Age IIB at Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad (Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.14), and Iron Age IIC/Persian at ʻUmayri (Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.15). The wide range of possible dates for the types of ceramics in this locus seem to indicate that Iron Age IIB/Iron Age IIC is the best dating. However, because Locus 28 is above Locus 29, it depends on the Locus 29's archaeological horizon.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
3	**Iron**	6JaRBiR1	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech 2014: 27, fig. A033)
3.1	**Iron I**	3BoRAeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 30, fig. 2.5.15)
				(Herr 2012: 39, fig. 2.7.13)
3.1.1	**Iron IA**	23BoRSoTi	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.2)
		3BoRAeS	**Tel Miqne-Ekron**	(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.1)
				(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.2)
				(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.3)
				(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.4)
				(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.5)
				(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.6)
				(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.7)
				(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.8)
		5KRFiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.1)
		6JaRBiR1	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.6)
3.2	**Iron IC/ IIA**	11CPRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.9)
		3BoRAeS	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.2)
3.3	**Iron II**	11CPRSiTe	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 134, fig. 5.21)
		5KRFiTe	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 133, fig. 4.13)
			Tell El-Kheleifeh	(Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 152, fig. 34.4)
			Ḥorbat ‘Ofrat	(Alexandre 2019: 87, fig. 22.9)
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	11CPRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.6)
				(Daviau 2017: 35, fig. 3.9.11)
				(Daviau 2017: 46, fig. 3.15.11)
			Tall Jawa	(Daviau 2003: 473, fig. 12.4.1)
		1JuRAiTe	**Beth Shean**	(Yadin and Geva 1986: 19, fig. 8.2)
		3BoRAeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.10)
				(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.11)
				(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.12)
				(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.13)
				(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.14)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 32: fig. 3.7.10)
				(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.15)
		5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 10.22)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.22)

Table 23. Spectrum of dates in Locus 28 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
				(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.22)
			Khirbat en-Nahas	(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.4)
				(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.8)
			Tall Jawa	(Daviau 2003: 470, fig. 12.1.3)
		6BoTSoS	**Samaria**	(Kenyon 1957b: 100, fig. 1.4)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 2002a: 41, fig. 3.23.10)
		6JaRBiR1	**Gezer**	(Dever et al. 1974: pl. 32.18)
				(Gitin 1990: pl. 8.3)
			Hisban	(Herr 2012: 86, fig. 2.20.15)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 2002: 41, fig. 3.23.4)
3.3.2	**Iron IIA/ Iron IIB**	11CPRSiTe	**Wadi Faynan**	(Kafafi 2014: 274, fig. 7.1)
		3BoRAeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 102, fig. 2.23.12)
				(Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.10,17,18,21)
				(Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.16)
		6JaRBiR1	**Kuntillet ‘Ajrud**	(Ayalon 2012: 227, fig. 7.14.8)
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	11CPRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.14)
		5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 20.20)
				(Gitin 1990: pl. 20.21).
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.12)
		6BoTSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 29, fig. 11.59)
		6JaRBiR1	**Tell El-Kheleifeh**	(Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 147, fig. 32.8)
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/ Iron IIC**	3BoRAeS	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 70, fig. 3.33.5)
				(Daviau 2017: 70, fig. 3.33.6)
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	1JuRAiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.17)
		5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 27.24)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 2002: 51, fig. 3.30.6)
		6BoTSoS	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 24.2).
			‘Umayri	(Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.1)
		6JaRBiR1	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.11)
3.4	**Iron II/ Persian**	5KRFiTe	**Busayra**	(Bienkowski 2002: 188, fig. 6.14.21)
	Iron IIC/ Persian	11CPRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.15)
		1JuRAiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Berge and Willis 2014: 211, fig. 5.25.3)
		5KRFiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 159, fig. 4.58.5)
3.5	**Persian**	5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Dever et al. 1974: pl. 37:1)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 2002: 41, fig. 3.19.17)

Table 23, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 28 by types.

Typological Summary of Locus 29

Locus 29 produced a significant number of forms belonging to Iron Age II. Some of these forms had a long life such as a krater with a flat inverted rim exteriorly thickened (5KRFiTe), which is present from Iron Age IIA (Daviau 2003: 470, fig. 12.1.3; Gitin 1990: pl. 10.22; Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.4) and was used into Iron Age IIC/Persian (Bienkowski 2002: 188, fig. 6.14.21; Dever et al. 1974: pl. 37:1). Similarly, a hole-mouth krater with a 90-degree flat-inverted rim (3HMKRFiTe) appears in Iron Age IIA (Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.1; Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.8) and was in use in Iron Age IIC contexts (Herr 2012: 129, fig. 2.30; Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.23). As Table 22 shows, the latest date for this locus is a jug (2JuRCiS) with an out-curving simple rim, which appears in Iron Age IIC contexts at ʻUmayri (Herr 1989b: 335, fig. 19.12.24). Despite this example, it seems that the transition of Iron Age IIB-IIC is the latest date for this group of ceramics. Two examples are a flat-everted V-shaped basin (1BaRFeS), and a cooking pot with an inverted rim (16CPRSiTs), both of which date to the transition of Iron Age IIB-IIC in other archaeological contexts.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
1.2.2	**LB IIB**	23BoRSoS	**Amman**	(Kafafi 1983: 39, fig. 20.33)
			Jaffa	(Burke and Peilstöcker 2017: 49, fig. 2.27.JCHP 390)
3	**Iron**	6CPRFiTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech 2014: 93, fig. C15)
		7CPSSvTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech 2014: 17, fig. A013)
				(Worschech 2014: 41, fig. A055)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Steiner 2009: 147, fig. 3.2)

Table 24. Spectrum of dates in Locus 29 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
3.1.1	**Iron IA**	1BoRAeS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 112, fig. 4.27.17)
		34JuRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2000: 85, fig. 4.31.7)
				(Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.7)
		5KRFiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.1)
3.3	**Iron II**	3HMKRFiTe	**Sahab**	(Ibrahim 2016: 261, fig. 3.54.2)
		5KRFiTe	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 133, fig. 4.13)
			Tell El-Kheleifeh	(Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 152, fig. 34.4)
			Ḥorbat ‘Ofrat	(Alexandre 2019: 87, fig. 22.9)
		6KFSiHa	**Tel Gat**	(Cohen 2006: 4, fig. 3.23)
		7CPSSvTe	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 134, fig. 5.24)
				(Harrison et al. 2033: 134, fig. 5.27)
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	1BoRCiS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.6)
		1JaTAiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.26)
		23BoRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.10)
		34JuRSoS	**Khirbat en-Nahas**	(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig. 16.5)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.8)
				(Daviau 2017: 44, fig. 3.14.15)
			Tall Al-Hammam	(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.1)
				(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.2)
				(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.3)
		5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 10.22)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.22)
				(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.22)
			Khirbat en-Nahas	(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.4)
				(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.8)
			Tall Jawa	(Daviau 2003: 470, fig. 12.1.3)
		6CPRFiTe	**Tall Al-Hammam**	(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 240, fig. 182.10)
				(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 240, fig. 182.9)

Table 24, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 29 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
		7CPSSvTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 46, fig. 3.15.22)
3.3.2	**Iron IIA/ Iron IIB**	3HMKRFiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 105, fig. 2.24.2)
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	1BoRAeS	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.3)
		3HMKRFiTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 27, fig. 9.18-32)
		5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 20.20)
				(Gitin 1990: pl. 20.21).
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.12)
		7CPSSvTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.15)
				(Steiner 2017: 177, fig. 6.2.2)
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/ Iron IIC**	16CPRSiTs	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.7)
				(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.8)
		1BaRFeS	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 74, fig. 3.35.9)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.15)
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	23BoRSoS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.5)
		2JuRCiS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 335, fig. 19.12.24)
		34JuRSoS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.34)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Hisban**	(Lugenbeal and Sauer 1972, pl. 6.358)
			'Umayri	(Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.6.7)
		5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 27.24)
			'Umayri	(Lawlor 2002: 51, fig. 3.30.6)
3.4	**Iron II/ Persian**	5KRFiTe	**Busayra**	(Bienkowski 2002: 188, fig. 6.14.21)
	Iron IIC/ Persian	1BaRFeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 133, fig. 2.32.1,2)
		1JaTAiTe	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 65, fig. 3.38.4)
		23BoRSoS	**'Umayri**	(Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.11)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 129, fig. 2.30)
			'Umayri	(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.23)
				(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.25)

Table 24, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 29 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
				(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.26)
				(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.29)
				(Clark 2014: 149, fig. 4.53.12)
			Ain Al-Baida	(Khairy and Kakish 2013: 223, fig. 5.12)
		5KRFiTe	**'Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 159, fig. 4.58.5)
3.5	**Persian**	5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Dever et al. 1974: pl. 37:1)
			'Umayri	(Lawlor 2002: 41, fig. 3.19.17)

Table 24, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 29 by types.

Typological Summary of Locus 41

There are 141 types in Locus 41, most of which are kraters, jars/jugs, cooking pots and bowls. Only 24 out of these 141 types have parallels in Iron Age IIC contexts as their earliest date (10JaRSiTe, 11BoRSoR1, 11KRFiS, 14KRSiTs, 15CPRSiTi, 16BoRSiTe, 17CPRSoTe, 1CPRiAiR2, 1CRJFSiTs, 1CupRCoS, 1KSSiTe, 20BoTSoS, 24JGTRSoTi, 26JuRAiS, 32JuRCiR1, 36JuRSvTi, 38HMJRSiTe, 3CPRiSiR2, 40JuRMsTe, 45JuTSvR1, 46JuTAeP, 47JuTBsTe, 7KSBiTs, 8KFSvR1). An example is an inverted rim bowl that is exteriorly thickened (16BoRSiTe), which appears at Hisban Stratum 16A (Herr 2012: 144, fig. 2.36.5). Another type is a cooking pot with an inverted rim exteriorly ridged (1CPRiAiR2), which appears at Busayra Area C Phase 4 (Bienkowski 2002: 177, fig. 6.11.13) and Hisban Stratum 16A (Herr 2012: 149, fig. 2.37.12). Probably the best example of a vessel that dates to Iron Age IIC is a cup/mug with an out-curving rim (1CupRCoS), which is similar to a parallel at Hisban Stratum 16A (Herr 2012: 144, fig. 2.36.23). A type of krater (8KFSvR1) with a flat and sometimes hammer-head lip seems to have only Iron Age IIC parallels at places such as 'Umayri Integrated Phase 3 (Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.12), Busayra Area B Phase 8 (Bienkowski 2002: 277, fig. 9.20.6), and Tawilan Area 1 Phase 4 (Bennett and Bienkowski 1995: 209, fig. 6.7.6). Another type of painted krater with a square, inverted rim (1KSSiTe) has Iron Age IIC/Persian parallels at Hisban (Herr 2012: 141, fig. 2.35.21) and ‘Umayri (Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.4). A close example, similar in profile, clay, and painted bands is found at ‘Umayri Field A Phase 3B (Lawlor 1991: 28, fig. 3.13.2).

The rest of the forms that are listed under Iron Age IIC appear also in previous periods. This is the case for a hole-mouth krater with an inverted, 90-degree rim (3HMKRFiTe), which appears in Iron Age IIA through Iron Age IIC contexts (Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.1; Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.8; Herr 2012: 105, fig. 2.24.2). Another example is a cooking pot with a ridged rim (12CPRSiR2), which appears in the Iron Age IIA stratum at Tall Al-Hammam (Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 240, fig. 182.5). Similarly, Type 1ChRSoS appears at Kuntillet ‘Ajrud in an Iron Age IIA-IIB stratum (Ayalon 2012: 210, fig. 7.3.20).

However, the quantity of types that are considered to be exclusively Iron Age IIC is small in comparison to the total of 141 types listed in Locus 41. This suggests that this Locus corresponds to the transition between Iron Age IIB and IIC.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
1.1.1	**LB IA**	1JaRSoR2	**Jaffa**	(Aaron et al. 2017: 94, fig. 4.2220)
		2KFSvTi	**Gezer**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: fig. 30.5)
1.1.2	**LB IB**	1SdRCoS	**Jaffa**	(Aaron et al. 2017: 96, fig. 7.2215)
1.2	**LB II**	12BoRAeS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.24)
		14JaRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.3)
		1BoRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.22)
		1CPFSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 98, fig. 4.17.8)
		1LXXX	**Baq‘ah valley**	(van der Steen 1957: 119, fig. 7-13:12)
		1SdRCoS	**Tell eṣ-Ṣafi/Gath**	(Shai et al. 2011: 116, fig. 6.10)
		21CPRBsR1	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 98, fig. 4.17.6)
		30JuRBsTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.7)
		44JuTSvTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 95, fig. 4.16.12)
		9KFSvR1	**Baq‘ah valley**	(van der Steen 1957: 119, fig. 7-13:18)
1.2.2	**LB IIB**	17BoFSoTi	**Amman**	(Kafafi 1983: 39, fig. 20.12)
		1BoTSoS	**Amman**	(Kafafi 1983: 39, fig. 20.5)
		1JaRSoR2	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.10.3)
		1PFXXX	**Tell es-Sa'idiyeh**	(van der Steen 1957: 122, fig. 7-15:2)
		21BoRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.10.6)
		23BoRSoS	**Amman**	(Kafafi 1983: 39, fig. 20.33)
			Jaffa	(Burke and Peilstöcker 2017: 49, fig. 2.27.JCHP 390)
		4PithRSoTe	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.10.1)
2	**LB IIB/Iron IA**	4PithRSoTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 19, fig. 2.1.2)
				(Herr 2012: 19, fig. 2.1.3)
				(Herr 2012: 19, fig. 2.1.5)
3	**Iron**	12CPRSiR2	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech 2014: 17, fig. A016)
		14CPRSiTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech 2014: 95, fig. C16)
		1CupRCoS	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech 2014: 53, fig. A067)

Table 25. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
		1JaRCoTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech 2014: 19, fig. A019)
		31JuRBsTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech 2014: 27, fig. A035)
		6CPRFiTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech 2014: 93, fig. C15)
		6JaRBiR1	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech 2014: 27, fig. A033)
		7CPSSvTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech 2014: 17, fig. A013)
				(Worschech 2014: 41, fig. A055)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Steiner 2009: 147, fig. 3.2)
3.1	**Iron I**	12BoRAeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 39, fig. 2.7.10)
		13KTSvTe	**ʻUmayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 49, fig. 3.24.7)
		15JaRSoS	**ʻUmayri**	(Clark 2002: 71, fig. 4.14.15)
		1BoRSoTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 39, fig. 2.7.11)
			ʻUmayri	(Battenfield 1991: 82, fig. 5.12.29)
		1JaRBeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 34, fig. 2.6.24)
		1LXXX	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 46, fig. 2.9.13)
		21JuRSvTe	**ʻUmayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 44.22.16)
		2BoRSoTi	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 43, fig. 2.8.11)
				(Herr 2012: 43, fig. 2.8.9)
			Tel Miqne-Ekron	(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 259, fig. 5.38.14)
				(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 259, fig. 5.38.16)
		30JuRBsTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 46, fig. 2.9.9)
			ʻUmayri	(Clark 2002: 64, fig. 4.11.12)
		3BoRAeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 30, fig. 2.5.15)
				(Herr 2012: 39, fig. 2.7.13)
		43FlRAeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 34, fig. 2.6.19)
		43JuRSoS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 34, fig. 2.6.11)
		44JuTSvTe	**ʻUmayri**	(Clark 2002: 64, fig. 4.11.17)
		50JaRSoS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 30, fig. 2.5.13)
			ʻUmayri	(Clark 2002: 64, fig. 4.11.2)
3.1.1	**Iron IA**	14CPRSiTe	**ʻUmayri**	(Clark 2014: 114, fig. 4.28.4)
		14JaRSiTe	**ʻUmayri**	(Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.10)
		15JaRSoS	**ʻUmayri**	(Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.11)
		15KFSiTi	**ʻUmayri**	(Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.12)
		17BoFSoTi	**ʻUmayri**	(Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.3)

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
		17JaRCsTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.9)
				(Clark 2014: 116, fig. 4.29.13)
		18JaRSvTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 116, fig. 4.29.12)
		1BoRAeS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 112, fig. 4.27.17)
		1KFSoTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.17)
		21CPRBsR1	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 125, fig. 4.33.12)
		23BoRSoTi	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.2)
		23JGTRFeS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 103, fig. 4.20.2)
		2BoRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 49, fig. 3.24.10)
		2KFSvTi	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 2017: 224, fig. 7.36.9)
		2PithRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.3)
			Megiddo	(Esse 1992: 91, fig. 3.2)
		30JuRBsTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2000: 82, fig. 4.30.10)
				(Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.1)
		31JuRBsTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.12)
		34JuRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2000: 85, fig. 4.31.7)
				(Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.7)
		3BoRAeS	**Tel Miqne-Ekron**	(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.1-8)
		3PithRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.2)
				(Clark 2014: 192, fig. 5.9.192)
		43FlRAeS	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 44, fig. 3.22.11)
			Jebel Nuzha	(van der Steen 1957: 118, fig. 7-12:10-13)
		43JuRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 44, fig. 3.22.8)
		4KTSvTi	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.1)
		4PithRSoTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 27, fig. 2.4.8)

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 2014: 37, fig. 3.14.1)
				(Lawlor 2014: 44, fig. 3.22.3)
				(Clark 2014: 116, fig. 4.29.3)
				(Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.6.1)
		4PlRAeS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2000: 85, fig. 4.31.8)
		50JaRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.2)
		5CPRBiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 2017: 227, fig. 7.37.16)
		5JaRSoTs	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.4)
		5KRFiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 121, fig. 4.31.1)
		6JaRBiR1	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 119, fig. 4.30.6)
		8BoFSoHa	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2000: 70, fig. 4.14.17).
3.1.3	**Iron IB**	21CPRBiR1	**Khirbat Za‘kuk**	(Eisenberg 2012: 7, fig. 9.8)
		21JuRSvTe	**Khirbat Za‘kuk**	(Eisenberg 2012: 10, fig.11.5)
		3PithRSiTe	**Khirbat Za‘kuk**	(Eisenberg 2012: 8, fig. 10.1)
		7JaRCoTe	**Gezer**	(Dever 1986: pl. 42.18)
3.1.4	**Iron IB/Iron IC**	1BoRSoTe	**Gezer**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 26.20)
3.1.5	**Iron IC**	18JaRSvTe	**Gezer**	(Dever 1986: pl. 43.1)
		27JuRBiRm	**Gezer**	(Dever 1986: pl. 46.4)
		2BoRSoTi	**Gezer**	(Dever 1986: pl. 45.16)
		4PithRSoTe	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 55, fig. 3.30.3)
		6KFSvHa	**Gezer**	(Dever 1986: pl. 43.6)
3.2	**Iron IC/IIA**	10KRBiTe	**Gezer**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.24)
		11CPRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.9)
		1JaRSoR2	**Tel Moza**	(Greenhut and De Groot 2009: 72, fig. 3.6.8)
		1PFXXX	**Tel Moza**	(Greenhut and De Groot 2009: 75, fig. 3.8.18)
		2CPRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 28: fig.3.5.8)
		2KFSvTi	**Gezer**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.20)
		3BoRAeS	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.2)
		42JuRFeR1	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.13)

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale		Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
	3.3	**Iron II**	10BoFSiTe	**Tell El-Kheleifeh**	(Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 103, fig. 16.6)
			11CPRSiTe	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 134, fig. 5.21)
			12KRSiTe	**Ḥorbat ‘Ofrat**	(Alexandre 2019: 87, fig. 22.11)
			16JaRSoTe	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 134, fig. 5.30)
			1KFSoTe	**Tell El-Kheleifeh**	(Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 149, fig. 33.5)
			21CPRBsR1	**ARNAS**	(MacDonald et al. 2012: 384, fig. RS 102.1)
			2CRJRSiTe	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison and Hesse 2000: 223, fig. 9.14)
			2JuASvP	**Tall Abū al-Kharaz**	(Fischer and Feldbacher 210: 454, fig. 5.5)
			31JuRBsTe	**Tell El-Kheleifeh**	(Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 167, fig. 40.2)
			33JuRiMiTe	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 134, fig. 5.33)
			3HMKRFiTe	**Sahab**	(Ibrahim 2016: 261, fig. 3.54.2)
			42JuRFeR1	**Tall Jawa**	(Daviau 2003: 476, fig. 12.5.6)
			43FlRAeS	**Tell El-Kheleifeh**	(Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 167, fig. 40.4)
			4KTSvTi	**Zone Busayra**	(MacDonald, Herr, and Neeley 2004: 141, fig. ZB-RS23.2)
			5KRFiTe	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 133, fig. 4.13)
				Tell El-Kheleifeh	(Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 152, fig. 34.4)
				Ḥorbat ‘Ofrat	(Alexandre 2019: 87, fig. 22.9)
			6KFSiHa	**Tel Gat**	(Cohen 2006: 4, fig. 3.23)
			6KFSvHa	**Dibon**	(Reed 1964: pl. 72.2)
			7CPSSvTe	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 134, fig. 5.24)
					(Harrison et al. 2033: 134, fig. 5.27)
			8BoFSoHa	**Tall Mādabā**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 133, fig. 4.8)
			8KFSvR1	**Khirbat al-Jariya**	(Levy et al. 2003: 269, fig. 11.9)

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	10BoFSiTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.5)
			Beth Shean	(Yadin and Geva 1986: 17, fig. 7.1)
		10KRBiTe	**Gezer**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.15)
				(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.19)
		11CPRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.6)
				(Daviau 2017: 35, fig. 3.9.11)
				(Daviau 2017: 46, fig. 3.15.11)
			Tall Jawa	(Daviau 2003: 473, fig. 12.4.1)
		11HMKRFiTi	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002a: 41, fig. 3.23.7)
		12BoRAeS	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 32: fig. 3.7.15)
				(Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.3)
				(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.4)
		12CPRSiR2	**Tall Al-Hammam**	(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 240, fig. 182.5)
		13CPRSiR3	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 41, fig. 3.23.21)
		14JaRSiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 58, fig. 2.12.2)
		15JaRSoS	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 60, fig. 3.34.4)
		17BoFSoTi	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.25)
		17JaRCsTe	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 41, fig. 3.23.2)
		19BoRSoS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.10)
		1BoRCiS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.6)
		1BoRSoTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 8.7)
			Hisban	(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.10)
		1BoTSoS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.8)
		1JaRBeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 58, fig. 2.12.8)
		1JaRCoTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 47, fig. 3.16.4)
			Tall Al-Hammam	(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 241, fig. 184.1)
		1JaRSoR2	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 86, fig. 2.20.15).
		1JaTAiTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.26)

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
		1JuRAiTe	**Beth Shean**	(Yadin and Geva 1986: 19, fig. 8.2)
		1LXXX	**Lachish**	(Katz and Faust 2014: 112, fig. 8.12)
		1PithRAiTe	Samaria	**(Kenyon 1957b: 100, fig. 1.14)**
			Tall Jawa	(Daviau 2003: 473, fig. 12.4.4)
		21BoRSoS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.11)
		21JuRSvTe	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 30, fig. 3.12.12)
			Beth Shean	(Yadin and Geva 1986: 25, fig. 9.10)
		22BoRSvTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.11)
		23BoRSoS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.10)
		24BoRSoS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.5)
		2BoRSiTe	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 41, fig. 3.23.14)
		2BoRSoTi	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 32: fig. 3.7.20)
			Samaria	(Kenyon 1957b: 100, fig. 1.5)
		2CPRSiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 81, fig. 2.18.5)
		2CPRSiTs	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 81, fig. 2.18.5)
				(Herr 2012: 81, fig. 2.18.6)
		2JuASvP	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.20)
		2JuFSvTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 63, fig. 2.13.13)
		2KFSvTi	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 73,7, fig. 2.16.11,12,15,16; 2.17.3,4)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.21)
		30JuRBsTe	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 30, fig. 3.12.10)
		34JuRSoS	**Khirbat en-Nahas**	(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig. 16.5)
		3BoRAeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.10)
				(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.11)
				(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.12)
				(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.13)
				(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.14)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 32: fig. 3.7.10)
				(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.15)

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
		3HMKRFiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.8)
				(Daviau 2017: 44, fig. 3.14.15)
			Tall Al-Hammam	(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.1)
				(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.2)
				(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.3)
		3PithRSiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 55, fig. 2.11.9)
		42JuRFeR1	**Ashkelon**	(Master and Aja 2017: 154, fig. 20.4)
		43FlRAeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 86, fig. 2.20.19)
		44JuTSvTe	**Tel Moza**	(Greenhut and De Groot 2009: 73, fig. 3.7.5)
			Beth Shean	(Yadin and Geva 1986: 17, fig. 7.14)
		4BoSAiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 69, fig. 2.14.5)
		4KTSvTi	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 41, fig. 3.23.19)
		4PithRSoTe	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 30, fig. 3.12.4).
		50JaRSoS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 58, fig. 2.12.19)
		5CPRBiTe	**Khirbat en-Nahas**	(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig. 16.9)
				(Smith and Levy 2014: 374, fig. 4.21.13)
		5JaRSoTs	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 36, fig. 3.10.3)
		5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 10.22)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.22)
				(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.22)
			Khirbat en-Nahas	(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.4)
				(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.8)
			Tall Jawa	(Daviau 2003: 470, fig. 12.1.3)
		6BoTSiS	**Samaria**	(Crowfoot 1957: 151, fig. 17.1)
		6BoTSoS	**Samaria**	(Kenyon 1957b: 100, fig. 1.4)

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 2002a: 41, fig. 3.23.10)
		6CPRFiTe	**Tall Al-Hammam**	(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 240, fig. 182.10)
				(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 240, fig. 182.9)
		6JaRBiR1	**Gezer**	(Dever et al. 1974: pl. 32.18)
				(Gitin 1990: pl. 8.3)
			Hisban	(Herr 2012: 86, fig. 2.20.15)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 2002: 41, fig. 3.23.4)
		6KFSvHa	**Tel Nagila**	(Shai et al. 2011: 32, fig. 7.9)
		7BoFSvTi	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 77, fig. 2.17.5)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.23)
		7CPSSvTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 46, fig. 3.15.22)
		7PlSAeS	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.1)
		8BoFSiS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 97, fig. 2.22.4)
		8PlRAeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 81, fig. 2.18.8)
		9CPRAiR2	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 9.19)
		9KFSvR1	**Gezer**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 34.29)
3.3.2	**Iron IIA/ Iron IIB**	11CPRSiTe	**Wadi Faynan**	(Kafafi 2014: 274, fig. 7.1)
		1ChRSoS	**Kuntillet ‘Ajrud**	(Ayalon 2012: 210, fig. 7.3.20)
		25JuFSvTi	**Khirbat en-Nahas**	(Smith and Levy 2008: 58, fig. 12.20)
		3BoRAeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 102, fig. 2.23.12)
				(Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.10,17,18,21)
				(Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.16)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 105, fig. 2.24.2)
		3PithRSiTe	**Khirbat ‘Ataruz**	(Bates and Ji 2014: 216, fig. 7.12)
		6JaRBiR1	**Kuntillet ‘Ajrud**	(Ayalon 2012: 227, fig. 7.14.8)
		7BoFSvTi	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 105, fig. 2.24.6)
		7PlSAeS	**Kuntillet ‘Ajrud**	(Ayalon 2012: 210, fig. 7.3.3)

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	10BoFSiTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 28, fig. 10.42)
		11CPRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.14)
		11HMKRFiTi	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.13)
		12KRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.17)
		13JaRSiTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 12:3)
		14CPRSiTe	**Khirbat 'Ataruz**	(Bates and Ji 2014: 71, fig. 10)
		16JaRSoTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 66, fig. 3.29.7)
		17JaRCsTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau and Steiner 2000: 18, fig. 13.4)
		1BoRAeS	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.3)
		1BoRSvS	**'Umayri**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 30, fig. 12.81)
			Tell El-Kheleifeh	(Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 135, fig. 28.7-9)
		1ChRSoS	**Samaria**	(Kenyon 1957b: 108, fig. 4.12)
		1LXXX	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 116, fig. 2.27.11)
		1PlFSoTi	**Samaria**	(Kenyon 1957b: 108, fig. 4.16)
		21CPRBiR1	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 58, fig. 3.24.9)
		25JuFSvTi	**Tel Nagila**	(Shai et al. 2011: 34, fig. 9.10)
		29JuRBsTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 12:21)
		2BoRSoTi	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.9)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau and Steiner 2000: 18, fig. 13.2)
		2CPRSiTs	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 58, fig. 3.24.10)
		2CRJRSiTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 26, fig. 8.1)
		2KFSvTi	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 13:4)
		2PithRSiTe	**Khirbat 'Ataruz**	(Bates and Ji 2014: 79, fig. 18)
		35JuRSvTi	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 66, fig. 3.29.1)
		3HMKRFiTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 27, fig. 9.18-32)

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
		4BoSAiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 116, fig. 2.27.5)
		4JaFSvTs	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 12:22)
		5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 20.20)
				(Gitin 1990: pl. 20.21).
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.12)
		6BoTSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 29, fig. 11.59)
		6BoTSvS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 28, fig. 10.55)
		6JaRBiR1	**Tell El-Kheleifeh**	(Pratico and Vandiver 1993: 147, fig. 32.8)
		7CPSSvTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 68, fig. 3.31.15)
				(Steiner 2017: 177, fig. 6.2.2)
		7PlSAeS	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 14.15)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.2)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau and Steiner 2000: 18, fig. 13.1)
		8CPFSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 65, fig. 3.28.6)
		8PlSAeS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 31, fig. 13.113)
		9CPRAiR2	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 13.13)
				(Gitin 1990: pl. 13.17)
				(Gitin 1990: pl. 14.2)
		9JaRSiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 58, fig. 3.24.20)
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/ Iron IIC**	10KRBiTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.12)
			Khirbat al-Mudayna	(Daviau 2017: 73, fig. 3.34.19)
		11JaRSiTe	**Khirbat ‘Ataruz**	(Ji 2016: 216, fig. 7.1)
		12JaRSiTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.10)
		16CPRSiTs	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.7)

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
				(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.8)
		1BaRFeS	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 74, fig. 3.35.9)
		1ChRSoS	**Samaria**	(Crowfoot 1957: 146, fig. 14.6)
				(Kenyon 1957b: 122, fig. 10.5)
				(Kenyon 1957b: 122, fig. 10.6)
		1LXXX	**Ba'ja**	(Lindner and Farajat 1987: 181, fig. 4.6)
		1PFXXX	**Ḥorbat Za‘aq**	(Yezerski and Nahshoni 2013: 55, fig. 15.5)
		28JuRBsS	**Tel 'Eṭun**	(Ganor, Ganor, and Kehati 2013: 7, fig. 7.7)
		3BoRAeS	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 70, fig. 3.33.5)
				(Daviau 2017: 70, fig. 3.33.6)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.15)
		42JuRFeR1	**Rogem Gannim**	(Greenberg and Cinamon 2011: 93, fig. 22.14)
		44JuTSvTe	**Ḥorbat Za‘aq**	(Yezerski and Nahshoni 2013: 38, fig. 4.11)
		4KRFiTe	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 73, fig. 3.34.17)
		4PlRAeS	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.1)
		5CPRBiTe	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.14)
		6KFSvHa	**Baluʿa**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.6)
		6PlSAeF	**Samaria**	(Crowfoot 1957: 145, fig. 14.3)
		8BoFSoHa	**Khirbat al-Mudayna**	(Daviau 2017: 71, fig. 3.33.11)
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	10JaRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 335, fig. 19.12.4)
		11BoRSoR1	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 327, fig. 19.8.10)
		11KRFiS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 327, fig. 19.8.25)
				(Herr 1989b: 341, fig. 19.15.11)
		12CPRSiR2	**Ba'ja**	(Bienert, Lamprichs, and Vieweger 2000: 128, fig. 14.1).
			‘Umayri	(Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.6).

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
		12JaRSiTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 345, fig. 19.17.8)
		13CPRSiR3	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 345, fig. 19.17.5)
				(Herr 1989b: 331, fig. 19.10.25)
		13JaRSiTe	**'Umayri**	(Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.10)
				(Herr 1989b: 333, fig. 19.11.6)
		13KTSvTe	**'Umayri**	(Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.29)
		14CPRSiTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 345, fig. 19.17.7)
		14JaRSiTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.24)
		14KRSiTs	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7)
		15CPRSiTi	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.28)
		17CPRSoTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 333, fig. 19.11.3)
		17JaRCsTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.24)
		18JaRSvTe	**'Umayri**	(Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.4)
				(Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.12.1)
		19CPRSiS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.11).
		1ChRSoS	**Megiddo**	(Singer-Avitz 2014: 126 ,fig. 1.3)
		1CPFSiTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.8)
		1CPRiAiR2	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 331, fig. 19.10.18).
		1JaRCoTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 335, fig. 19.12.21)
		1JaRSoR2	**'Umayri**	(Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.5)
		1JuRAiTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 319, fig. 19.4.17)
		1PithRAiTe	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 1991: 42, fig. 3.25.2)
				(Lawlor 2002: 48, fig. 3.29.3)
		20BoTSoS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.1)
		21CPRBiR1	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 331, fig. 19.10.26)
		21JuRSvTe	**'Umayri**	(Fisher 1997: 181, fig. 6.9.11)
		23BoRSoS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.5)
		23JGTRFeS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.24).
		24JGTRSoTi	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.27)
		25JuFSvTi	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 25.4).
			'Umayri	(Lawlor 1997: 88, fig. 4.32.9)
				(Lawlor 2002a: 48, fig. 3.29.8)
		26JuRAiS	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.12)
		27JuRBiRm	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.36)
		2BoRSiTe	**'Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.12)
				(Herr 1989b: 339, fig. 19.14.6)
		2CPRSiTs	**'Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002a: 51, fig. 3.30.13)

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
				(Herr 1989b: 345, fig. 19.17.6)
		2CRJRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 48, fig. 3.29.1)
				(Lawlor 2002: 54, fig. 3.32.1)
				(Herr 1989b: 335, fig. 19.12.11)
		2JuFSvTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.26)
		2JuRCiS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 335, fig. 19.12.24)
		2KFSvTi	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.6.6)
		31JuRBsTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 25.10)
		32JuRCiR1	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.18)
		34JuRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.34)
		35JuRSvTi	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.23)
		36JuRSvTi	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.4)
		38HMJRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.31)
		3BoRSvR2	**‘Umayri**	Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.12)
		3CPRiSiR2	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 333, fig. 19.11.11)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Hisban**	(Lugenbeal and Sauer 1972, pl. 6.358)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.6.7)
		40JuRMsTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 323, fig. 19.6.4)
		44JuTSvTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 345, fig. 19.17.13)
		46JuTAeP	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 324, fig. 19.6.35)
		47JuTBsTe	**‘Umayri**	(Fisher 1997: 181, fig. 6.9.25)
		4BoRSvTs	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 343, fig. 19.16.10)
		4PlRAeS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.10.12)
		5BoRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 343, fig. 19.16.3)
		5JaRSoTs	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002: 54, fig. 3.32.7)
				(Herr 1989b: 321, fig. 19.5.22)
		5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 27.24)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 2002: 51, fig. 3.30.6)
		6BoTSoS	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 24.2).
			‘Umayri	(Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.1)
		6JaRBiR1	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 1991: 59, fig. 4.7.11)
		6PlSAeF	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2002a: 51, fig. 3.30.10)
		7BoFSvTi	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.10)
		8KFSvR1	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 329, fig. 19.9.12)
		8PlRAeS	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 331, fig. 19.10.13)

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale		Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
			9BoFSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Herr 1989b: 331, fig. 19.14.6)
			9JaRSiTe	**Gezer**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 23.4).
			9KFSvR1	**Tel 'Aroer**	(Thareani 2010: 42, fig. 5.3)
	3.4	**Iron II/ Persian**	1BoRSvS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.12)
					(Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.13)
				Tawilan	(Bennett and Bienkowski 1995: 215, fig. 6.10.4)
			1CPRiAiR2	**Busayra**	(Bienkowski 2002: 177, fig. 6.11.13)
			1PlFSoTi	**Busayra**	(Bienkowski 2002: 90, fig. 4.8.9)
			31JuRBsTe	**Tawilan**	(Bennett and Bienkowski 1995: 253 fig. 6.29.4)
			5KRFiTe	**Busayra**	(Bienkowski 2002: 188, fig. 6.14.21)
			8KFSvR1	**Busayra**	(Bienkowski 2002: 277, fig. 9.20.6)
				Tawilan	(Bennett and Bienkowski 1995: 209, fig. 6.7.6)
			9KFSvR1	**Tawilan**	(Bennett and Bienkowski 1995: 209, fig. 6.7.5)
		Iron IIC/Persian	10BoFSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 153, fig. 4.55.8)
			11CPRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.15)
			11JaRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 65, fig. 3.38.65)
			14CPRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 1997: 31, fig. 3.12.11)
					(Clark 2014: 151, fig. 4.54.12)
			16BoRSiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 144, fig. 2.36.5)
			18BoRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 149, fig. 4.53.4)
			18JaRSvTe	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 1997: 34, fig. 3.15.20)
			1BaRFeS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 133, fig. 2.32.1,2)
			1BoRSvS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 149, fig. 4.53.2)
					(Berge and Willis 2014: 219, fig. 5.28.4)
			1CPRiAiR2	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 149, fig. 2.37.12)
			1CRJFSiTs	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 142, fig. 4.49.1)
			1CupRCoS	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 144, fig. 2.36.23)

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
		1JaRCoTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 119, fig. 2.28.18-20)
		1JaTAiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 65, fig. 3.38.4)
		1JuRAiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Berge and Willis 2014: 211, fig. 5.25.3)
		1KSSiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 141, fig. 2.35.21)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 1991: 28, fig. 3.13.2)
				(Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.4)
		21CPRBiR1	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 67, fig. 3.39.2)
				(Clark 2014: 153, fig. 4.55.9)
		23BoRSoS	**‘Umayri**	(Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.11)
		24JGTRSoTi	**‘Umayri**	(Berge and Willis 2002: 127, fig. 5.14.1)
		25JuFSvTi	**‘Umayri**	(Hopkins 2014: 282, fig. 6.14.7)
		2CRJRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 65, fig. 3.38.1)
		2PithRAiTs	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 119, fig. 2.28.2)
			‘Umayri	(Clark 1991: 54, fig. 3.32.2)
				(Clark 2014: 143, 4.50.5)
		3HMKRFiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 129, fig. 2.30)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.23)
				(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.25)
				(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.26)
				(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.29)
				(Clark 2014: 149, fig. 4.53.12)
			Ain Al-Baida	(Khairy and Kakish 2013: 223, fig. 5.12)
		42JuRFeR1	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 153, fig. 4.55.12)
		45JuTSvR1	**‘Umayri**	(Berge and Willis 2014: 211, fig. 5.25.12)
		4KRFiTe	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 131, fig. 2.31.3)
			‘Umayri	(Berge and Willis 2014: 222, fig. 5.29.2)
				(Berge and Willis 2002: 125, fig. 5.13.5)
		4PithRSoTe	**‘Umayri**	(Lawlor 2014: 65, fig. 3.38.2)
		5KRFiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 159, fig. 4.58.5)
		6KFSvHa	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 141, fig. 2.35.17-20)

Table 25, *continued*. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Period Scale	Period	Complete Typology	Location	Bibliography
			‘Umayri	(Herr 2017: 281, fig. 7.49.14)
		7BoFSvTi	**Hisban**	(Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.22)
		7KSBiTs	**Gezer**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 34.2)
		7PlSAeS	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 151, fig. 4.54.9)
		9JaRSiTe	**‘Umayri**	(Clark 2014: 143, fig. 4.50.9)
		9KFSvR1	**Gezer**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 34.1)
3.5	**Persian**	5KRFiTe	**Gezer**	(Dever et al. 1974: pl. 37:1)
			‘Umayri	(Lawlor 2002: 41, fig. 3.19.17)

Table 26. Spectrum of dates in Locus 41 by types.

Pottery with Surface Treatment

By comparing the information of possible date of each locus with the data about pottery with surface treatment, two main observations are can be drawn: (1) There is an important concentration of painted pottery in a proposed Iron Age IIB/IIC horizon, (2) Red slipped pottery seems to have appeared earlier, both in the Courtyard and Pottery room.

Period Scale	Period	Loc	Painted	Red slipped	Grand Total
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	35	3	9	12
		42		5	5
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	28		1	1
		29	1	2	3
		41	47	16	63
Grand Total			**51**	**33**	**84**

Table 27. Pottery with Surface Treatment by Period.

Typological Transformation of Long-Life Forms

As mentioned above, some types seem to have had a long-life of two or more centuries. In order to compare them with their parallels in more detail, three characteristics were taken into consideration: their rim angle, diameter, and ware color. These elements, except for rim angle, were chosen as being a common standard of measurement in most publications. The rim angle was obtained by measuring it manually on published drawings. On the other hand, this section does not intend to collect a complete dataset of parallels for each type; rather it intends to provide enough context of typological comparison.

Krater, Hemispherical with inverted rim (5KRFiTe)

Rim angle

The parallels of the Type 5KRFiTe seems to indicate that a closer angle was preferred in the Iron Age IIA, while there was a more open angle during Iron Age IIB through the Persian period, where it became the standard.

			Angle			
Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	0-40	40-80	80-120	120-160
3.3	**Iron II**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 133, fig. 4.13)		1		
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Daviau 2003: 470, fig. 12.1.3)		1		
		(Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.22)				1
		(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.22)		1		
		(Gitin 1990: pl. 10.22)		1		
		(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.4)			1	
		(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.8)				1
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	(Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.12)	1			
		(Gitin 1990: pl. 20.20)			1	
		(Gitin 1990: pl. 20.21).			1	
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 27.24)		1		
3.4	**Iron II / Persian**	(Bienkowski 2002: 188, fig. 6.14.21)			1	
3.5	**Persian**	(Dever et al. 1974: pl. 37:1)			1	
Grand Total			**1**	**5**	**5**	**2**

Table 28. Rim angle of parallels of Type 5KRFiTe Kraters.

There seems to be a close similarity of the rim angle of these vessels with that of the Type 5KRFiTe kraters studied here as seen in Table 28 below. This similarity may suggest that Iron Age IIB onwards, may be the archaeological horizon for this type of krater.

			Angle		
Period Scale	Period	Loc	0-39	40-79	80-119
3.33	**Iron IIB**	35		3	
3.34	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	29		2	1
		28		1	
		41	1	4	

Table 29. Rim angle of Type 5KRFiTe Kraters from Square G4.

Diameter

The range in diameter of krater type (5KRFiTe) seems to be uniformly consistent at 0.20 to 0.40 m from Iron Age IIA to the Persian period. This uniformity may indicate that its basic function as a container vessel did not fluctuate during these periods.

Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	20-40
3.3	**Iron II**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 133, fig. 4.13)	1
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Daviau 2003: 470, fig. 12.1.3)	1
		(Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.22)	1
		(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.22)	1
		(Gitin 1990: pl. 10.22)	1
		(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.4)	1
		(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.8)	1
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	(Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.12)	1
		(Gitin 1990: pl. 20.20)	1
		(Gitin 1990: pl. 20.21).	1
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 27.24)	1
3.4	**Iron II/Persian**	(Bienkowski 2002: 188, fig. 6.14.21)	1
3.5	**Persian**	(Dever et al. 1974: pl. 37:1)	1
Grand Total			**13**

Table 30. Diameter of parallels of Type 5KRFiTe Kraters.

The kraters analyzed in Square G4 follow the general trend of their parallels above, but those from Locus 35, whose diameter seems to range from 0.16 to 0.18 m. The rest of this type of kraters were found in Loci 29, 41, and 28, which are 0.20 to 0.40 m in diameter.

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Loc	0-20	20-40
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	35	3	
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	29		3
		41		5
		28		1
Grand Total			**3**	**9**

Table 31. Diameter of Type 5KRFiTe Kraters from Square G4.

Ware Color

The data collected from parallels are too few in number to suggest any general tendency. However, one can observe that the ware color during Iron Age IIB was in some cases brownish or light pink, and during Iron Age IIC was a darker reddish color. If this was a tendency among this type of vessel, it is yet to be verified with more data.

Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	10YR 8/4 (very pale brown)	2.5YR 6/8 (light red)	5YR 5/3 (reddish brown)	7.5YR 5/4 (brown)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	#N/A
3.3	**Iron II**	(Harrison et al. 2033: 133, fig. 4.13)						1
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Daviau 2003: 470, fig. 12.1.3)						1
		(Daviau 2017: 32, fig. 3.7.22)						1
		(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.22)						1
		(Gitin 1990: pl. 10.22)					1	
		(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.4)						1
		(Smith and Levy 2008: 66, fig.16.8)						1
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	(Daviau 2017: 63, fig. 3.27.12)						1
		(Gitin 1990: pl. 20.20)				1		
		(Gitin 1990: pl. 20.21).	1					
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 27.24)			1			
3.4	**Iron II/Persian**	(Bienkowski 2002: 188, fig. 6.14.21)						1
3.5	**Persian**	(Dever et al. 1974: pl. 37:1)		1				
Grand Total			**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**8**

Table 32. Ware color of parallels of Type 5KRFiTe Kraters.

Those vessels found in Locus 35 were light pink in contrast to the darker reddish, light brown or pale-yellow ware color of the vessels found in Loci 29, 28, and 41. These characteristics seems to coincide with the parallels mentioned above.

Period Scale	Period	Loc	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)	7.5YR 6/4 (light brown)	7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	#N/A
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	35							2	1
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	29		1					2	
		28				1				
		41	1	1	1		1	1		
Grand Total			**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**

Table 33. Ware color of Type 5KRFiTe Kraters from Square G4.

In summary, the combination of three data points (rim angle, diameter, ware color) suggests that the hemispherical kraters with inverted rim (5KRFiTe) in Square G4 could be identified as typical of Iron Age IIB or IIC.

Bowl, simple everted (3BoRAeS)

Rim angle

The parallels Type 3BoRAeS seem to indicate that their rim angle fluctuated indistinctly between 80 and 160 degrees during the Iron Age, without a specific pattern. However, more data are needed to verify if this observation holds true as a gerenal tendency for transitional Iron Age IIB/IIC.

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	80-120	120-160
3.1	**Iron I**	(Herr 2012: 30, fig. 2.5.15)	1	
		(Herr 2012: 39, fig. 2.7.13)	1	
3.1.1	**Iron IA**	(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.1)		1
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.2)	1	
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.3)		1
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.4)		1
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.5)		1
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.6)		1
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.7)	1	
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.8)	1	
3.2	**Iron IC / IIA**	(Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.2)	1	
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Daviau 2017: 32: fig. 3.7.10)		2
		(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.15)	1	
		(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.10)	1	
		(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.11)		1
		(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.12)		1
		(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.13)		1
		(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.14)	1	
3.3.2	**Iron IIA / Iron IIB**	(Herr 2012: 102, fig. 2.23.12)	1	
		(Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.10,17,18,21)		
		(Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.16)	1	
3.3.4	**Iron IIB / Iron IIC**	(Daviau 2017: 70, fig. 3.33.5)		1
		(Daviau 2017: 70, fig. 3.33.6)	1	
Grand Total			**12**	**11**

Table 34. Rim angle of parallels of Type 3BoRAeS Bowls.

The few samples of this type collected from Square G4 for the purpose of this study fall within the range of rim angles throughout the Iron Age. Therefore, rim characteristic alone does not provide enough reference data to establish a connection with a particular archaeological horizon.

			Angle	
Period Scale		Period	Loc	80-119
3.3.4	**Iron IIB / Iron IIC**	28		1
		41		3
Grand Total				**4**

Table 35. Rim angle of Type 3BoRAeS Bowls from Square G4.

Diameter

The diameter range for this type of bowl seems to fluctuate between 0.20 to 0.40 m during the Iron Age I. Apparently, during the Iron Age II this bowl become smaller in diameter (less than 0.20 m). However, a few samples of larger bowls suggest the contrary. More data is needed to verify if this is a general trend or not.

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	0-20	20-40
3.1	**Iron I**	(Herr 2012: 30, fig. 2.5.15)		1
		(Herr 2012: 39, fig. 2.7.13)	1	
3.1.1	**Iron IA**	(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.1)		1
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.2)		1
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.3)		1
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.4)		1
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.5)		1
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.6)		1
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.7)		1
3.2	**Iron IC/IIA**	(Daviau 2017: 28: fig. 3.5.2)	1	
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Daviau 2017: 32: fig. 3.7.10)	2	
		(Daviau 2017: 42, fig. 3.13.15)	1	
		(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.10)	1	
		(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.11)	1	
		(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.12)	1	
		(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.13)		1
		(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.14)		1

Table 36. Diameter of parallels of Type 3BoRAeS Bowls.

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	0-20	20-40
3.3.2	**Iron IIA/Iron IIB**	(Herr 2012: 102, fig. 2.23.12)	1	
		(Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.16)		1
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	(Daviau 2017: 70, fig. 3.33.5)	1	
		(Daviau 2017: 70, fig. 3.33.6)	1	
Grand Total			**11**	**11**

Table 36, *continued*. Diameter of parallels of Type 3BoRAeS Bowls.

If a smaller diameter is a characteristic of Iron Age II Type 3BoRAeS bowls, the few samples from Locus 28 and 41 fall into this group. As stated above, more samples and more data on parallels are needed to confirm this assumption.

			Angle
Period Scale	Period	Loc	0-20
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	28	1
		41	3
Grand Total			**4**

Table 37. Diameter of Type 3BoRAeS Bowls from Square G4.

Ware Color

The data collected suggests that there is a trend of the ware color shifting away from brown and yellow during the Iron Age I to gray, pink, and red during Iron Age II. However, more data from other locations is needed to confirm this observation.

Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	Brown	Gray	Pink	Red	Yellow
3.1	**Iron I**	(Herr 2012: 30, fig. 2.5.15)					1
3.1.1	**Iron IA**	(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.1)		1			
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.2)	1				
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.3)	1				
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.4)					1
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.5)	1				
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.6)	1				
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.7)			1		
		(Zukerman and Gitin 2016: 263, fig. 5.40.8)	1				
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.10)		1			
		(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.11)	1				
		(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.12)		1			
		(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.13)		1			
		(Herr 2012: 71, fig. 2.15.14)			1		
3.3.2	**Iron IIA / Iron IIB**	(Herr 2012: 102, fig. 2.23.12)			1		
		(Herr 2012: 137, fig. 2.34.16)				1	
Grand Total			**6**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**2**

Table 38. Ware color of parallels of Type 3BoRAeS Bowls.

The ware color of the few samples of this type of bowl coincides with what seems to be the trend for Iron Age IIA and IIB. They are either pink or pinkish white in color as the data on Table 38 indicate. More samples are needed to establish if this was also a trend at Jalul during Iron Age II.

Period Scale	Period	Loc	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white)
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	28		1	
		41	2		1
Grand Total			**2**	**1**	**1**

Table 39. Ware color of Type 3BoRAeS Bowls in Square G4.

In summary, the combination of three data points (rim angle, diameter, ware color) suggest that the simple everted bowls (3BoRAeS) in Square G4 are to be identified as typical Iron Age II vessels. However, it is not completely clear as to what the specific range of variables for the subperiods are. As mentioned previously, the data on rim angle and diameter of the parallels do not indicate a specific trend for Iron Age IIA, IIB or IIC bowls of this type. Instead, ware color appears to be the best predictor for defining the specific subperiod which, as discussed above, seems to be Iron Age IIB as the earliest date in this particular case.

Holemouth L-shaped, inverted rim (3HMKRFiTe)

Rim Angle

The parallels of the hole-mouth krater type 3HMKRFiTe suggest that from Iron Age IIA up to the transition of Iron Age IIB-IIC, its rim angle fluctuated between -40 to 80 degrees, and then during and after Iron Age IIC a steady range of -40 degrees became the main trend.

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	0-40	40-80
3.3	**Iron II**	(Ibrahim 2016: 261, fig. 3.54.2)	1	
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.1)		1
		(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.2)		1
		(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.3)		1
		(Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.8)	2	
		(Daviau 2017: 44, fig. 3.14.15)	2	
3.3.2	**Iron IIA / Iron IIB**	(Herr 2012: 105, fig. 2.24.2)	1	
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 27, fig. 9.18-32)		
3.3.4	**Iron IIB / Iron IIC**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.15)		1
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.6.7)	1	
		(Lugenbeal and Sauer 1972, pl. 6.358)	1	
3.4	**Iron IIC / Persian**	(Herr 2012: 129, fig. 2.30)		
		(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.23)	1	
		(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.25)	1	
		(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.26)	1	
		(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.29)	1	
Grand Total			**12**	**4**

Table 40. Rim angle of parallels of Type 3HMKRFiTe Kraters.

The few samples collected for the purpose of this study from Field G have a majority of samples with a rim angle below 40 degrees, and within the range of 40 to 49 degrees. This observation would seem to suggest a trend in this direction between Iron Age IIA up to the transition of Iron Age IIB-IIC.

			Angle		
Period Scale	Period	Loc	0-39	40-79	320-359
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	35	3		
		42	1	1	1
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	29	1		
		41	5	2	
Grand Total			**10**	**3**	**1**

Table 41. Rim angle of Type 3HMKRFiTe Kraters from Square G4.

Diameter

The diameter of the samples for this type of krater falls within the range of 0.20 to 0.40 throughout Iron Age II, with a few exceptions of a smaller diameter during Iron Age IIB-IIC and Iron Age IIC.

			Angle		
Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	0-20	20-40	40-60
3.3	**Iron II**	(Ibrahim 2016: 261, fig. 3.54.2)		1	
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.1)		1	
		(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.2)			1
		(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.3)		1	
		(Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.8)		2	
		(Daviau 2017: 44, fig. 3.14.15)		2	
3.3.2	**Iron IIA / Iron IIB**	(Herr 2012: 105, fig. 2.24.2)		1	
3.3.4	**Iron IIB / Iron IIC**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.15)	1		
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.6.7)		1	
		(Lugenbeal and Sauer 1972, pl. 6.358)		1	
3.4	**Iron IIC / Persian**	(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.23)		1	
		(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.25)		1	
		(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.26)	1		
		(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.29)		1	
Grand Total			**2**	**13**	**1**

Table 42. Diameter of parallels of Type 3HMKRFiTe Kraters.

The samples of this type from Locus 29 and 41 coincide with the range of diameters for Iron Age IIB-IIC/Persian. Five samples from Locus 35 and 42 fall within the range of Iron Age II diameters. The one sample from Locus 42 with a smaller diameter does not necessarily put this krater within the category of Iron Age IIB-IIC kraters, since Iron Age IIB diameters were not found among the parallels.

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Loc	0-20	20-40
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	35		3
		42	1	2
3.3.4	**Iron IIB / Iron IIC**	29		1
		41	1	6
Grand Total			**2**	**12**

Table 43. Diameter of Type 3HMKRFiTe Kraters from Square G4.

Ware Color

The few sherds with recorded data regarding ware color are insufficient to make suggestions about the trend of this type of krater during the Iron Age. However, it can be said that at least one Iron Age IIA/Iron Age IIB sherd shows a pink ware color on the interior, in contrast with the gray or reddish/pinkish gray of Iron Age IIC/Persian. If this marked a shift in the trend of this feature in this type of pottery, certainly it was an important one.

Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	2.5YR 4/0 (dark gray)	2.5YR 4/1 (dark reddish gray)	5YR 7/4 (pink)	7.5YR 5/0 (gray)	7.5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray)	#N/A
3.3	**Iron II**	(Ibrahim 2016: 261, fig. 3.54.2)		1				
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.1)						1
		(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.2)						1
		(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 239, fig. 181.3)						1
		(Daviau 2017: 34, fig. 3.8.8)						2
		(Daviau 2017: 44, fig. 3.14.15)						2
3.3.2	**Iron IIA/Iron IIB**	(Herr 2012: 105, fig. 2.24.2)			1			
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	(Herr and Bates 2011: 27, fig. 9.18-32)						1
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.15)						1
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Lawlor 2002: 28, fig. 3.6.7)		1				
		(Lugenbeal and Sauer 1972, pl. 6.358)						1
3.4	**Iron IIC/Persian**	(Herr 2012: 129, fig. 2.30)						1
		(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.23)				1		
		(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.25)	1					
		(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.26)					1	
		(Lawlor 1991: 25, fig. 3.12.29)				1		
Grand Total			**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**11**

Table 44. Ware color of parallels of Type 3HMKRFiTe Kraters.

The samples collected for the purpose of this study show a consistent pattern of gray color ware for the interior of this type of krater. This feature coincides with the Iron Age IIC parallels from the Table 44. However, it is not possible to conclude from this data how much early this feature began. If this stratigraphic sequence is correct, it is possible that this feature began during the Iron Age IIB at the earliest.

Period Scale	Period	Loc	10YR 4/1 (dark gray)	10YR 5/1 (gray)	10YR 6/1 (gray)	10YR 7/2 (light gray)	2.5Y 8/2 (pale yellow)	5PB 4/1 (dark bluish gray)	5YR 5/2 (pale brown)	7.5YR 5/1 (gray)	7.5YR 6/3 (light brown)
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	35		1						2	
		42	1	1							1
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	29						1			
		41	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	
Grand Total			**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**

Table 45. Ware color of Type 3HMKRFiTe Kraters from Square G4.

In summary, the combination of two data points (rim angle, diameter) suggest that this type of krater could be dated as early as Iron Age IIB. Some parallels suggest that the gray ware color on the interior of a vessel was a common characteristic during the Iron Age IIC. However, there is nothing that indicates that this feature did not appear during Iron Age IIB as seems to be the case at tell Jalul.

Bowl, red burnished slip, hemispherical (6BoTSoS)

Rim Angle

The two sherds of this type of bowl show that their rim angle falls within a range of 80 to 160 degrees from Iron Age IIA to Iron Age IIC. It is not possible to verify any evolution or trend of this feature. More data is needed to establish a more precise description.

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	80-120	120-160
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Kenyon 1957b: 100, fig. 1.4)	1	
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 24.2).		1
Grand Total			**1**	**1**

Table 46. Rim angle of parallels of Type 6BoTSoS Bowls.

The few samples of this type of bowl collected from Field G for the purpose of this dissertation seems to suggest that its rim angle varies within the range of 80 to 159 degrees from Iron Age IIB onwards.

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Loc	80-119	120-159
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	35		1
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	41	2	
		28	1	
Grand Total			**3**	**1**

Table 47. Rim angle of Type 6BoTSoS Bowls from Square G4.

Diameter

The parallels found for this type of bowl suggest a range of 0-0.20 m in diameter from Iron Age IIA to Iron Age IIC. More data is needed to confirm whether this is a general trend.

			Angle
Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	0-20
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Kenyon 1957b: 100, fig. 1.4)	1
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 24.2).	1
Grand Total			**2**

Table 48. Diameter of parallels of Type 6BoTSoS Bowls.

The collected samples from loci G4:28, G4:35, and G4:41 suggest that this type of bowl could be larger, within the range of 0.20 to 0.40 in diameter in at least three cases. More data is needed to confirm if this is a trend in Iron Age IIB and Iron Age IIB/IIC.

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Loc	0-20	20-40
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	28	1	
		35		1
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	41		2
Grand Total			**1**	**3**

Table 49. Diameter of Type 6BoTSoS Bowls from Square G4.

Ware Color

Even though Kenyon (1957b: 100, fig. 1.4) did not provide Munsell reading for this bowl, she describes its ware as drab buff, grey in the center, and red slip inside and out. During Iron Age IIC this bowl had a pink ware color. For a more detailed discussion on red slip wheel-burnished ware see the respective section above.

Period Scale	**Period**	**Bibliography**	**7.5YR 7/4 (pink)**	**#N/A**
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Kenyon 1957b: 100, fig. 1.4)		1
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Gitin 1990: pl. 24.2).	1	
Grand Total			**1**	**1**

Table 50. Ware color of parallels of Type 6BoTSoS Bowls.

The few samples of this bowl analyzed below show a consistent pattern of reddish or red ware color during the Iron Age IIB/IIC or a light red during Iron Age IIB, which seems to be consistent with Kenyon's (1957b: 100, fig. 1.4) description of this type of ware.

Period Scale	Period	Loc	10R 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	2.5YR 6/6 (light red)	5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow)
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	35			1	
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	41		1		1
		28	1			
Grand Total			**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**

Table 51. Ware color of Type 6BoTSoS Bowls from Square G4.

In summary, the combination of three data points (rim angle, diameter, ware color) leave open the possibility for dating this type of pottery as early as Iron Age IIB, its ware color being its most characteristic feature.

Krater, in-turned, exteriorly thickened (10KRBiTe)

Rim Angle

The rim angle of the parallels of this type of krater varies in the range of 40 to 80 degrees from as early as Iron Age IC to the transition of Iron Age IIB-IIC.

Period Scale	**Period**	**Bibliography**	**40-80**
3.2	**Iron IC/IIA**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.24)	1
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.15)	1
		(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.19)	1
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	(Daviau 2017: 73, fig. 3.34.19)	1
		(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.12)	1
Grand Total			**5**

Table 52. Rim angle of parallels of Type 10KRBiTe Kraters.

The rim angle of this type of krater from the selected loci of Square G4 falls in the range of the Iron Age II period without a specific subperiod identification. The one exception is slightly more open (85 degrees).

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Loc	40-79	80-119
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	35		1
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	41	2	
Grand Total			**2**	**1**

Table 53. Rim angle of 10KRBiTe Kraters from Square G4.

Diameter

The diameter of the parallels of this type of krater shows a range of 0.20 to 0.40 from Iron Age IC to the transition of Iron Age IIB-IIC.

			Angle
Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	20-40
3.2	**Iron IC/IIA**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.24)	1
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.15)	1
		(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.19)	1
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	(Daviau 2017: 73, fig. 3.34.19)	1
		(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.12)	1
Grand Total			**5**

Table 54. Diameter of parallels of Type 10KRBiTe Kraters.

The few samples from Square G4 fall into the range of diameters for Iron Age II kraters from an unspecified subperiod.

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Loc	0-20	20-40
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	35	1	
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	41		2
Grand Total			**1**	**2**

Table 55. Diameter of Type 10KRBiTe Kraters from Square G4.

Ware Color

One parallel has a pinkish gray color ware on the interior during the Iron Age IIA. Other references below do not provide information regarding the ware color.

Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray)	#N/A
3.2	**Iron IC/IIA**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.24)		1
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.15)		1
		(Dever, Lance, and Wright 1970: pl. 35.19)	1	
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	(Daviau 2017: 73, fig. 3.34.19)		1
		(Worschech, Rosenthal, and Zayadine 1986: 307, fig. 12.12)		1
Grand Total			**1**	**4**

Table 56. Ware color of parallels of Type 10KRBiTe Kraters.

The few samples of this type of krater collected from G4:35 and G4:41are pink or light reddish, which fits with the one parallel mentioned above.

Period Scale	Period	Loc	2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown)	7.5YR 7/3 (pink)	7.5YR 7/4 (pink)
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	35	1		
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	41		1	1
Grand Total			**1**	**1**	**1**

Table 57. Ware color of Type 10KRBiTe Kraters from Square G4.

In summary, the combination of three data points (rim angle, diameter, ware color) do not provide specifics on the features of this type of pottery linked to a particular subperiod. This leaves open the possibility for dating this type of pottery as early as Iron Age IIA or as later as Iron Age IIB-IIC.

Cooking pot, ridged (12CPRSiR2)

Rim angle

The rim angle of the parallels of this type of cooking pot falls between the range of 40 and 80 degrees for Iron Age II. The one parallel with a lesser angle (35 degrees) is still close to this range. On the other hand, the first reference (Worschech 2014: 17, fig. A016) is general and cannot be assigned to a subperiod.

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	0-40	40-80
3	**Iron**	(Worschech 2014: 17, fig. A016)	1	
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 240, fig. 182.5)		1
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Bienert, Lamprichs, and Vieweger 2000: 128, fig. 14.1).		1
Grand Total			**1**	**2**

Table 58. Rim angle of parallels of Type 12CPRSiR2 Cooking pots.

The two samples from G4:41 fall into the range of rim angles for Iron Age II pottery as described above. The one that is lesser than 40 degrees is close enough to this range (39 degrees).

				Angle	
Period Scale		Period	Loc	0-39	40-79
	3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	41	1	1
Grand Total				**1**	**1**

Table 59. Rim angle of Type 12CPRSiR2 Cooking pots from Square G4.

Diameter

The diameter of this type of vessel during the Iron Age II falls in the range of 0 to 0.40 m, which makes it small in size. As mentioned above, the general reference of Iron Age is not very precise in regards to a subperiod.

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	0-20	20-40
3	**Iron**	(Worschech 2014: 17, fig. A016)	1	
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 240, fig. 182.5)		1
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Bienert, Lamprichs, and Vieweger 2000: 128, fig. 14.1).	1	
Grand Total			**2**	**1**

Table 60. Diameter of Type 12CPRSiR2 Cooking pots.

The two samples of this type of cooking pot in G4:41 show a similar diameter to their Iron Age II parallels. It is not possible to verify a specific trend or development of this feature for each subperiod.

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Loc	0-20	20-40
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	41	1	1
Grand Total			**1**	**1**

Table 61. Diameter of Type 12CPRSiR2 Cooking pots from Square G4.

Ware Color

Unfortunately, the only reference to ware color for this type of cooking pot in the table below has only been broadly identified as Iron Age pottery. The other two references from Iron Age IIA and IIC do not contain ware color information.

Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	5YR 7/4 (pink)	#N/A
3	**Iron**	(Worschech 2014: 17, fig. A016)	1	
3.3.1	**Iron IIA**	(Collins, Kobs, and Luddeni 2015: 240, fig. 182.5)		1
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Bienert, Lamprichs, and Vieweger 2000: 128, fig. 14.1).		1
Grand Total			**1**	**2**

Table 62. Ware color of parallels of Type 12CPRSiR2 Cooking pots.

The two examples of this pottery in Square G4 are either red or light brown.

Period Scale	Period	Loc	2.5YR 5/6 (red)	5YR 6/4 (light brown)
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	41	1	1
Grand Total			**1**	**1**

Table 63. Ware color of Type 12CPRSiR2 Cooking pots from Square G4.

In summary, the combination of three data points (rim angle, diameter, ware color) do not provide specifics on the features of this type of pottery linked to a particular subperiod. This leaves open the possibility for dating this type of pottery to any point in Iron Age II.

Chalice, everted, simple (1ChRSoS)

Rim angle

The parallels of this type of chalice seem to indicate a pattern of 120 to 160 degrees of the rim angle between Iron Age IIA and Iron Age IIC. The one parallel with a lesser degree (118 degrees) during Iron Age IIB is close enough to this range to be considered a new trend. More data is needed to verify if this feature is in fact a trend among this type of vessel.

			Angle	
Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	80-120	120-160
3.3.2	**Iron IIA/Iron IIB**	(Ayalon 2012: 210, fig. 7.3.20)		1
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	(Kenyon 1957b: 108, fig. 4.12)	1	
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	(Crowfoot 1957: 146, fig. 14.6)		1
		(Kenyon 1957b: 122, fig. 10.5,6)		2
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Singer-Avitz 2014: 126, fig. 1.3)		1
Grand Total			**1**	**5**

Table 64. Rim angle of parallels of Type 1ChRSoS Chalice.

The single sample of this type of pottery from Locus 41 has a rim angle of 103 degrees, which is still close to the range described above.

			Angle
Period Scale	Period	Loc	80-119
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	41	1
Grand Total			**1**

Table 65. Rim angle of Type 1ChRSoS Chalice from Square G4.

Diameter

The diameter of the Iron Age II parallels of this type of vessel fall in the range of 0 to 0.20, which puts this vessel in the category of a small vessel.

			Angle
Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	0-20
3.3.2	**Iron IIA/Iron IIB**	(Ayalon 2012: 210, fig. 7.3.20)	1
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	(Kenyon 1957b: 108, fig. 4.12)	1
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	(Crowfoot 1957: 146, fig. 14.6)	1
		(Kenyon 1957b: 122, fig. 10.5,6)	2
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Singer-Avitz 2014: 126, fig. 1.3)	1
Grand Total			**6**

Table 66. Diameter of Type 1ChRSoS Chalice.

The one sample of this type of vessel falls within the range of Iron Age II vessels of this type. The range of possible periods to be linked with span from the transition of Iron Age IIA/Iron Age IIB to Iron Age IIC.

			Angle
Period Scale	Period	Loc	0-20
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	41	1
Grand Total			**1**

Table 67. Diameter of Type 1ChRSoS Chalice from Square G4.

Ware Color

The ware color of the parallels of this type of vessel seem to fit Kenyon's observation (1957b: 94) in Samaria I, II, and III, that earlier vessels have a brownish red burnishing, while later developments from Samaria Pottery Period IV onwards display a more reddish color. In the list below, Ayalon's (2012: 210, fig. 7.3.20) reading for Iron Age IIA/IIB seems to provide the information that confirms Kenyon's understanding of the development of red-slipped burnished wares.

Period Scale	Period	Bibliography	5YR 6/3 (light reddish brown)	Red / no munsell reading
3.3.2	**Iron IIA/Iron IIB**	(Ayalon 2012: 210, fig. 7.3.20)	1	
3.3.3	**Iron IIB**	(Kenyon 1957b: 108, fig. 4.12)		1
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	(Crowfoot 1957: 146, fig. 14.6)		1
		(Kenyon 1957b: 122, fig. 10.5)		1
		(Kenyon 1957b: 122, fig. 10.6)		1
3.3.5	**Iron IIC**	(Singer-Avitz 2014: 126, fig. 1.3)		1
Grand Total			**1**	**5**

Table 68. Ware color of parallels of Type 1ChRSoS Chalice.

The ware color of the only sample of this type of vessel from Square G4:41 in the table below may fit with the description of Iron Age IIA-IIB ware. It is important to highlight that this vessel seems unfinished and awaiting further surface treatment.[52]

[52] The ware of this vessel is smooth and polished, and in perfect condition for further applications.

Period Scale	Period	Loc	10YR 8/3 (very pale brown)
3.3.4	**Iron IIB/Iron IIC**	41	1
Grand Total			**1**

Table 69. Ware color of Type 1ChRSoS Chalice.

In summary, the combination of two data points (rim angle and diameter) do not provide specifics on the features for this type of pottery in terms of a particular subperiod. In contrast, ware color seems to be the best indicator of a specific subperiod, which in this case may be the transition of Iron Age IIB to Iron Age IIC.

Ware Color as Indicator of Typological Transformation

As it has been shown above, ware color is an important data that has been helpful to narrow down the options for identifying subperiods in long-life forms of vessel. This same data is also valuable for understanding the typological transformation that occurs in Square G4. By cross-examining the information about ware color, locus and suggested periods, it is possible to observe how ware color development changes gradually, even in short span of subperiods.

The Table 69 shows how some color seems to be likely connected with specific subperiods. This is the case for very pale brown that is connected with the transition of Iron Age IIB-IIC, while other colors seem not to lend themselves be identified with a specified particular period. This is the case for red and reddish brown that appears in all phases.

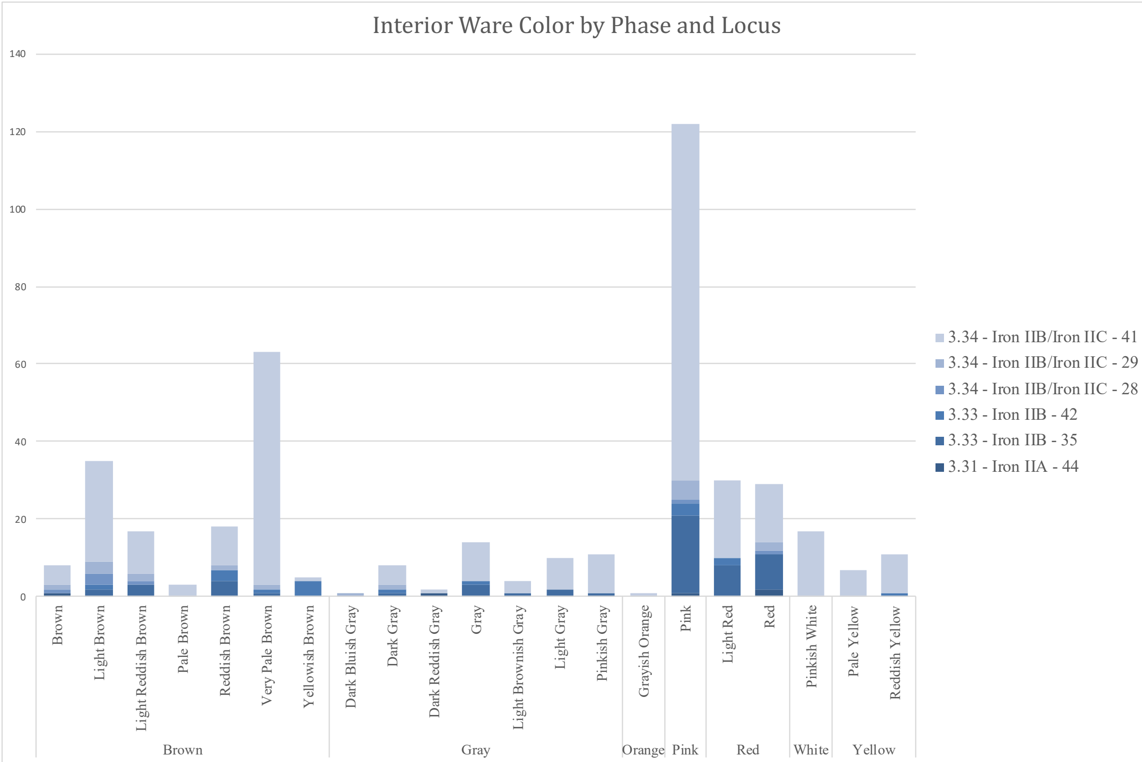


Table 70. Interior ware color by phase and locus.

The ware color on the exterior shows a slight difference in some cases, probably due the firing technique applied to the vessel that allowed the exterior to be exposed to higher temperatures than the interior. In the table below the main difference with the previous table is in the gray group. The gray color on the interior of some forms such as the holemouth krater with an inverted rim (3HMKRFiTe), has been explained by Herr (Herr and Bates 2011: 23) as the result of stacking the vessels in the kiln (Herr and Bates 2011: 23).

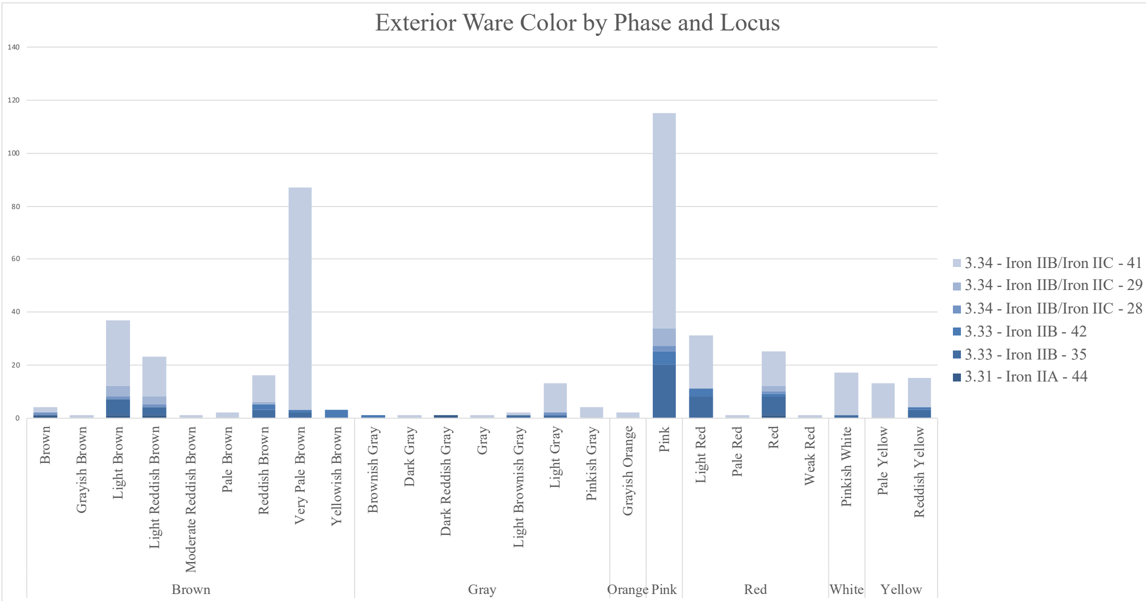


Table 71. Interior ware color by phase and locus.

Pottery Geographic Parallels

If one cross-references specific types, locations and periods of the sherds that were studied in this dissertation, it is possible to see that some places in Cisjordan such as Gezer and Samaria are important referents. This observation is especially important to explore in connection with Jalul and Israelite history. Meanwhile, as expected some sites in the neighborhood of Jalul such as Hisban, Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, and ‘Umayri, stand out as the better context to understand Jalul’s repertoire. Other parallels in both in southern and northern Jordan indicate that there was a common repertoire with local adaptations. Finally, parallels from distant sites such as Ekron may indicate trade.

Location / Date	LB IA	LB IIB/Iron IA	Iron	Iron I	Iron IA	Iron IB	Iron IB/Iron IC	Iron IC/IIA	Iron II	Iron IIA	Iron IIA/Iron IIB	Iron IIB	Iron IIB/Iron IIC	Iron IIC	Iron II/Persian	Iron IIC/Persian	Persian	Iron IC
Ashkelon										1								
Ba'ja													1	1				
Baluʿa													8					
Busayra															4			
Dibon									1									
Baluʿa			9															
Gezer	1					1	1	2		8		10		5		2	1	4
Hisban		3		12	1					26	6	3		1	2	11		
Khirbat ʻAtaruz											1	2	1					
Khirbat al-Jariya									1									
Khirbat al-Mudayna			1					5		30		18	6					
Khirbat en-Nahas										5	1							
Kuntillet ʻAjrud											3							
Lachish										1								
Megiddo														1				
Sahab									1									
Samaria										4		2	4					
Tall Abū al-Kharaz									1									
Tall Al-Hammam										7								
Tall Jawa									1	3								
Tall Mādabā									8									
Tawilan															4			
Tel 'Aroer														1				

Table 72. Parallels by Sites and Period/sub-period.

Location / Date	LB IA	LB IIB/Iron IA	Iron	Iron I	Iron IA	Iron IB	Iron IB/Iron IC	Iron IC/IIA	Iron II	Iron IIA	Iron IIA/Iron IIB	Iron IIB	Iron IIB/Iron IIC	Iron IIC	Iron II/Persian	Iron IIC/Persian	Persian	Iron IC
Tel Miqne-Ekron				2	8													
Tel Nagila										1		1						
‘Umayri				7	37					22		7		73		37	1	1
Wadi Faynan											1							
Ain Al-Baida																1		
Tel Moza								2		1								
Ḥorbat ‘Ofrat									1									
Tell El-Kheleifeh									5			2						
Jebel Nuzha					1													
Beth Shean										4								
Jaffa	1																	
Ḥorbat ‘Ofrat									1									
Tel Gat									1									
Rogem Gannim													1					
Khirbat Za‘kuk						3												
Tel 'Eṭun													1					
Ḥorbat Za‘aq													2					
ARNAS									1									
Zone Busayra									1									
Megiddo				1														
Grand Total	**2**	**3**	**10**	**21**	**47**	**4**	**1**	**9**	**23**	**103**	**12**	**45**	**24**	**82**	**10**	**51**	**2**	**5**

Table 72, *continued*. Parallels by Sites and Period/sub-period.

Preliminary Conclusions

The typological and statistical analysis of the 425 pieces studied in this dissertation suggest that there are three phases of ceramic development: Iron Age IIA and earlier forms, Iron Age IIB, and a transitional subperiod of Iron Age IIB-IIC (see Table 73). This phasing seems to be easier to distinguish in the Courtyard Room, which consists all of three phases, while the Pottery Room contains only two phases. An additional fact that helps to connect Iron Age IIB and Iron Age IIA pottery within the history of the Courtyard Room is the identification of a floor. It is possible that such a floor existed in the Pottery Room, but has not yet been excavated. Another important remark in relation to the type of repertoire contained in these two rooms is that there seems to be three major assemblages (see section on pottery with surface treatment above): (1) common Jordanian, (2) Red burnished ware, (3) and painted pottery. There is still need for more published material to connect the painted pottery studied here with Moab. Red slip, burnished sherds are present in Phase 2, with 13 pieces, and Phase 1, with 20 pieces. This distribution makes an almost even distribution on both phases. On the other hand, multicolor-painted pottery appears in larger numbers in the Phase 1 (47 pieces), and only a few in the Phase 2 (4 pieces).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

Phases of Courtyard and Pottery Room

The Courtyard and Pottery Room differ in their stratigraphy and ceramic accumulation. The Courtyard Room displays three phases of ceramic development: Iron Age IIA and earlier forms, Iron Age IIB, and a transitional subperiod of Iron Age IIB-IIC. This is consistent with the stratigraphy, which rests mainly on the architectural development of the building. Meanwhile the Pottery Room contains a solid transitional subperiod Iron Age IIB-IIC, and a probable phase of Iron Age IIB. Both rooms display a similar repertoire, but the Pottery Room seems to have undergone a different process of accumulation of both the debris and the pottery, especially during Iron Age IIB-IIC. Judging by the number, quality, and variety of vessels (Panitz-Cohen 2011: 96) found in the Pottery room, it seems safe to conclude that its residents belonged to a wealthy family.

As has been mentioned above, the identification of a floor in the Courtyard Room helps to connect the history of the building with its ceramic remains. Unfortunately, this feature is still missing in the Pottery Room. The connection between these two rooms rests mainly on their ceramic typological similitude for the transitional subperiod of Iron Age IIB-IIC. Whether the Pottery room contains earlier phases of ceramics repertoires remains for future excavations to discover.

Remarks on type of Pottery	Period/Phase	Courtyard room	Pottery room
Painted pottery, and Red burnished ware, typical Jordanian pottery	Iron Age IIB-IIC Phase 1	Locus 28: Iron Age IIB-IIC Locus 29: Iron Age IIB-IIC	Locus 41: Iron Age IIB-C
Red burnished ware, typical Jordanian pottery	Iron Age IIB Phase 2	Locus 35: Iron Age IIB	Locus 42: Iron Age IIB
Rough ware	Iron Age IIA Phase 3	Locus 44: Iron Age IIA	

Table 73. Remarks on type of pottery by phase and room.

Phase 3 (Iron Age IIA)

The floor, Locus G4:44, in the courtyard room, divides the Phase 3 from Phase 2 in the Pillared building. Below this floor (G4:44), there are a few pieces of Early Iron Age pottery. Most of them, 4 out of 5, are fluid containers such as jars/jugs or flasks. Judging from the type of ware and parallels, it seems possible to identify these rims as Iron Age IIA at the latest date. There is only one carinated bowl with parallels in Iron Age I and IIA. A jar handle shows three equidistant holes that seem to be a potter's mark. The Oval Storage Jars or *lmkl*-type Judahite Jars,[53] that developed from the 9th century B.C.E. onwards, is well known for special designs on their handles, but they have a noticeable contrast with this jar handle, both in terms of the shape of the vessel and the mark itself. The simple three equidistant holes, the rough ware, and the size

[53] Elaborate mark handle systems were in used during different stages of the monarchy period (Koch and Lipschits 2013; Lipschits, Sergi, and Koch 2011; Sergi 2011) such as *lmkl*-type stamps (8th century B.C.E. in Judah), then an adaptation of them (7th century B.C.E.), followed by concentric circles (7th century B.C.E.), and finally rosette symbols (7th century B.C.E.). Shai and Maeir (2003) have suggested the existence of pre-*lmkl* stamps during the late 9th century B.C.E. It is also interesting that it is possible that non-standardized jars existed during the 9th century B.C.E., which were slowly replaced by standardized jars (Sergi et al. 2012).

of the vessel may indicate that marking handles with simple designs was a common practice during Late Iron Age I or Iron Age IIA (Kirby and Kraft 2019: 340, 49, 66).

Phase 2 (Iron Age IIB)

This phase contains several types of jars/jugs, kraters, bowls, and cooking pots. Some types in this phase appear again during the following phase, but the ratio is relatively small (19 out of 154 types). Most of the vessels that represent this continuum are small ones (15 types) such as bowls, cooking pots, jars, jugs, lamps, and plates. Another observation concerning this group is that their parallels show that these types appear earlier in other archaeological contexts. In several cases as early as Late Bronze II, and in most cases as early as Iron Age I/IIA. In consequence, most of them might be remains of the previous Iron Age IIA Phase.

Almost in the same proportion, the ratio of types that appear exclusively in this phase and do not appear in the following phase is also relatively small (27 out of 154 types). Most of this repertoire belongs to small vessels such as bowls, jars, jugs, juglets, and cooking pots (19 types). Based on their parallels in other archaeological contexts, it appears that most of the types in this group are also remains of the previous Iron Age IIA Phase.

The degree of continuation and differentiation seems to indicate that both phases represent different periods sufficiently apart from each other to allow the introduction of new forms and the continuation of old ones.

Another important feature of the vessels in this phase is the existence of 11 types (9BoFSiTe, 8BoFSoHa, 1BoRSoS, 23BoRSoS, 1BoRSvTe, 4BoRSvTs, 6BoTSoS, 6BoTSvS, 38HMJTSiTe, 4JGTTSvR1, 4KTSvTi) of red burnished ware. Their parallels appear mostly in Iron Age IIA, IIB, and IIC, however a close look at their slip color points to Iron Age IIA or IIB (see above). There are also several red burnished ware in the following Iron Age IIB-IIC Phase

1. However, there are indications of a gradual change in types and slip color. There are only two types (6BoTSoS, 6BoTSoS) that appear again in the following phase out of a total of 23 types of red burnished ware extant in both phases. Additionally, the slip color in the Iron Age IIB-IIC Phase 1 tend to be light red or pink (Table 14). Other painted pottery such as the multicolor one that appears in large quantities in the following phase is almost completely absent here.

It seems that Phases 2 and 1 are represented by two different distinctive features, variances of red burnished ware, and the presence or almost complete absence of multicolor painted ware. The assemblage of pottery in this phase seems to be Iron Age IIB at the latest date.

Jars/Jugs

There are three main groups of jars/jugs in this phase: Bi-angular (30JuRBsTe, 1JaRSoR2, 2JuFSvTe, 3JGTRAiR1, 4JGTTSvR1), simple and standing straight (15JaRSoS), and round thickened rims (14JaRSiTe). Also, there is a hole-mouth jar with a triangular rim (38HMJTSiTe). Most of the types are small in size and only one type (4JGTTSvR1) is red burnished ware. Based on the parallels in other archaeological contexts, most of the types have a long life, spanning from Iron Age I (in some cases even earlier) to Iron Age IIC. However, the Hole-Mouth Jar Type 38HMJTSiTe seems to appear specially during Iron Age II. Therefore, Iron Age II is the best latest date that can be assigned to these groups of jars/jugs. This wide range cannot be more specific.

Kraters

There are two main groups of kraters, one with a 90-degree inverted rim (3HMKRFiTe), and another with a 45-degree inverted rim (5KRFiTe, 5KRFiX). Both groups have parallels in Iron Age I/Iron Age IIA to Iron Age IIC/Persian-period archaeological contexts in Transjordan and Cisjordan, which indicates that these types were quite common during these periods. It is hard to assign a specific subperiod for these types of pottery. Along this line, there are also other types of kraters (10KRBiTe, 4KTSvTi) that have a long life, covering the same subperiods. However, there are some types that seem to be characteristic of a particular time. For instance, Krater Types 15KFSiTi and 1KFSoTe seem to be specifically tied to Iron Age IA or Earlier Iron Age II. Also, it seems possible to detect a progression and slow evolution, both in terms of the general shape of the vessel and the degree of the stance of the rim in the case of the Type 3HMKRFiTe, all of which suggest that Iron Age IIB is the best date for this type. Considering all these factors, it seems safe to suggest that Iron Age IIB is the latest date for the kraters in this phase.

Bowls

Most bowls have an everted or straight rim. There are at least three groups of bowls: flat or hammerhead-like rims, round, and thinned. The main characteristics of the first group (9BoFSiTe, 8BoFSoHa, 17BoFSoTi) are flat lips and hammerhead-like or thickened rims either on the interior or exterior. This group has parallels from as early as Late Bronze IIB to Iron Age IIC, therefore it does not seem to be a very distinctive of a particular period. Most of the parallels come from the neighborhood (Hisban, ‘Umayri, Tall Mādabā) and some from Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, and Amman. Most of the types in the second group (7BoRAiTs, 2BoRSiTe, 1BoRSoS, 23BoRSoS, 5BoRSoS, 1BoRSvS, 1BoRSvTe, 4BoRSvTs) have either a simple or thickened rim. This group is basically an Iron Age IIA assemblage, but parallels are also found in later archaeological contexts, such as Iron Age IIC. Red slipped burnished ware (1BoRSoS, 23BoRSoS, 1BoRSvTe, 4BoRSvTs), are included in this group, which seems to be Iron Age IIA/IIB. Apart from red slipped, burnished ware, only one type shows an additional feature, of an external ridge (3BoRSvR2), and it seems to be a distinctive type typical of Iron Age IIC period (Herr 1989b: 325, fig. 19.7.12). Example with thinned rims have parallels from Late Bronze IIB to Iron Age IIB.

Based on all the parallels found, and lifespan of the bowls in this phase—except Type 3BoRSvR2—it seems safe to conclude that these bowls represent an Iron Age IIB assemblage, with remains of earlier assemblages. The long life of some of the forms, spanning from Iron Age I to as late as Iron Age IIC/Persian, is an indication that they cannot be used for determining the specific date of this phase.

Cooking Pots

There are three groups of cooking pots: inverted hammerhead-rim with a painted band, off-set rims with an exterior ridge, and slanting-inwards with thickened rims. There is only one type (1CPFSiTe) in the first group, which reminds one of the multicolor painted pottery in the following phase for its type of ware and its red band. However, there is a small variation in the size of the band, which is thinner, in this case, than in the multicolor type of the Iron Age IIB-IIC Phase. The second group, with off-set rims, include three types (21CPRBiR1, 21CPRBsR1, 11CPRSiTe) that differ mainly in the angle of the rim. The third group has two distinct thickened rim types (14CPRSiTe, 2CPRSiTs). In each case, there is no a distinctive type for a particular period. Parallels appear from Iron Age I to Iron Age IIC archaeological contexts. Most of them are from the neighborhood of Jalul (Hisban, ‘Umayri, Tall Mādabā), including other Transjordan sites, such as Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Tall Jawa, Khirbat ‘Ataruz, Wadi Faynan, Khirbat Za‘kuk and the ARNAS project in southern Jordan. Characteristic Iron Age IIC pottery is missing in this group, therefore it seems that this assemblage of cooking pots at the latest date.

Several Types of Vessels

There is only one type of lamp (1LXXX) and it is based on fragmentary remains that can be dated to Iron Age II. Also, there are three similar types of plates (3PlRAeF, 6PlSAeF, 7PlSAeS), two of them with folded rims (6PlSAeF, 7PlSAeS) that can be dated to Iron Age IIB or Iron Age IIC. It is interesting that some of the parallels of these types come from Samaria and Gezer. Finally, a neckless pithos (2PithRAiTs) with a bulbous rim appears in this phase. This type seems to appear in Iron Age IIC in Jordan. The absence of a floor between this phase and the following Iron Age IIB-IIC phase may explain the presence of later material.

Phase 1 (Iron Age IIB-IIC)

This is the largest group of types studied here. It consists of 154 types, discounting bases and painted body sherds. This group is mainly composed by bowls, jars, jugs, cooking pots, kraters, and plates. The large majority of types of vessels (124 types) in this phase appear mostly in Iron Age IIA or even earlier in other archaeological contexts. Only 21 types out of the 154 types in this phase appear in Iron Age IIC contexts as their earliest date. Multicolor painted vessels appear in this phase in large quantities. Discounting body sherds, there are nine types of vessels (10BoFSiTe, 1BoRSvS, 11CPRSiTe, 28JuRBsS, 42JuRFeR1, 37JuXBsR1, 48JuXXX, 1KSSiTe, 1PFXXX) with multicolor paint, and all of them are small or medium in size. There is a common pattern of an orange/pink/brown background with dark brown lines and reddish or white, filling in between these lines. It is interesting that these painted vessels appear in this phase much more frequently compared to the previous phase where they are almost absent—except for one sherd. In addition, most of their parallels appear in Iron Age IIA or even earlier archaeological contexts. All of which suggest that there was an important cultural transformation occurring at Jalul during Iron Age IIB-IIC. There is also an important group of 14 types of red burnished vessels (1BoRAeS, 1BoRCiS, 23BoRSoTi, 1BoRSvS, 6BoTSiS, 6BoTSoS, 6BoTSvS, JuRBiR2, 49JuSSoS, 2KFSvTi, 5KRFiTe, 14KRSiTs, 1PlFSoTi, 8PlSAeS), most of which are bowls. Only two of them (6BoTSoS, 6BoTSoS) appear also in the previous, Iron Age IIB Phase. Parallels to this group of red burnished vessels come from Iron Age IIA, IIB, and IIC.

Pithoi

There are seven types of pithoi (1CRJFSiTs, 2CRJRSiTe, 3CRJSSvS, 1PithRAiTe, 2PithRSiTe, 3PithRSiTe, 4PithRSoTe) in this phase, which can be grouped in three. The first contains neckless pithoi with a collar, better known as collared-rim jars (2CRJRSiTe, 3CRJSSvS). The second group contains standing straight rims (1PithRAiTe, 2PithRSiTe, 3PithRSiTe, 4PithRSoTe). Unfortunately, the restoration of the vessels is a work in progress, and at this point it is not possible to affirm or deny that they are also collared-rim jars. Nonetheless, their parallels seem to indicate that this group also represents the typical Iron Age I Collared-rim Jar (cf. Biran 1989: 72, fig. 4.1.-6). The third group contain only one type of a large high-shouldered collared pithos with a hammerhead-like rim (1CRJFSiTs). Most of the parallels for all the types of pithoi in this phase come from Iron Age IA to Iron Age IIA archaeological contexts. One type (1CRJFSiTs) appears in Iron Age IIC at ‘Umayri (Clark 2014: 142, fig. 4.49.1). However, it is possible that this type is a variant of an Iron Age IIA type— neckless with folded-out rim—from Jerusalem (Mazar, Ben-Shlomo, and Aḥituv 2013: 42, fig. 4.3).

Jars, Jugs, Juglets

This is the largest group of vessels in this phase, containing jars, jugs, and juglets, and is composed of 57 types of vessels. There are three main groups. The first group are jars with short neck (17JaRCsTe, 18JaRSvTe, 19JaRCsTe, 1JaRCoTe, 7JaRCoTe, 20JaRCsTe, 15JaRSoS, 16JaRSoTe). There are several variances on their rims. Sometimes they are incurving, out curving, straight. In most cases, they thicken symmetrically. There is an exterior ridge on Types 19JaRCsTe and 1JaRCoTe. Both of them are very similar. The general shape of the vessels seem to be oval, based on the most complete sherds presented here. The second group are neckless jars whose rims are mostly an extension of their sloping walls (10JaRSiTe, 11JaRSiTe, 12JaRSiTe, 13JaRSiTe). The third group are jugs with a cup-like mouth (1JuRAiTe, 24JGTRSoTi, 25JuFSvTi, 26JuRAiS, 27JuRBiRm, 28JuRBsS, 29JuRBsTe, 31JuRBsTe, 36JuRSvTi, 40JuRMsTe, 47JuTBsTe, 6JaRBiR1). In some cases, their shape is more defined than others. There are many other types that do not belong to any of the categories above. Most of the parallels come from Iron Age IIA, IIB, and IIC archaeological contexts. Also, there are at least three types of painted jugs (28JuRBsS, 42JuRFeR1, 37JuXBsR1). The first two could be dated to the transition of Iron Age IIB-IIC as their latest appearance. There is not a parallel for the last one. A few types (10JaRSiTe, 24JGTRSoTi, 26JuRAiS, 32JuRCiR1, 2JuRCiS, 40JuRMsTe, 40JuRMsTe, 36JuRSvTi, 36JuRSvTi, 46JuTAeP, 47JuTBsTe, 45JuTSvR1), especially small jugs seem to appear in Iron Age IIC as their earliest date. In other words, only 12 out of 57 types (21%) of jars, jugs, and juglets seem to be dated to Iron Age IIC. Based on the above, it seems safe to conclude that jars, jugs, and juglets in this phase represent the transition of Iron Age IIB-IIC as their latest date.

Kraters

There are 14 types of kraters that can be grouped in four. The first group have off-set rims (10KRBiTe). The parallels from Gezer, Baluʿa, and Khirbat al-Mudayna indicate that this type has a long life spanning at least from Iron Age IIA to IIC. There are not many parallels from the second group of triangular rims (12KRSiTe, 16KTSiTe). These types seem to appear throughout the Iron Age II. Something similar happens with the third group of in-turned rims

(11KRFiS, 4KRFiTe, 5KRFiTe, 3HMKRFiTe), and the fourth group of flattened rims (1KSSiTe, 6KFSiHa, 6KFSvHa, 8KFSvR1, 9KFSvR1). Most of the parallels for these types come from Iron Age IIA, IIB, and IIC archaeological contexts. Only four types (8KFSvR1, 11KRFiS, 14KRSiTs, 14KRSiTs) seem to appear in Iron Age IIC. Three types are red slipped (2KFSvTi, 5KRFiTe, 14KRSiTs). One type is painted with red, white, and brown bands (1KSSiTe).

Bowls

There are three main groups of bowls in this phase. The first group are open bowls with simple rims and round lips (12BoRAeS, 1BoRAeS, 18BoRSoS, 19BoRSoS, 21BoRSoS, 23BoRSoS, 24BoRSoS). The second group are open bowls with simple rims and flatten lips (8BoFSiS, 10BoFSiTe, 9BoFSiTe, 17BoFSoTi, 7BoFSvTi). Finally, the third group, are open bowls with internally thicken rims (13BoRSoTi, 14BoRSoTi, 23BoRSoTi, 2BoRSoTi). Other interesting types are globular bowls with straight simple rims (1BoRSvS), out-curving bowls with a "S" shape-like rim (3BoRAeS), and hemispherical red burnished bowls (6BoTSiS). The great majority of parallels come from Iron Age IIA contexts, but there are also parallels in Iron Age IIB, and the Iron Age IIC/Persian period. However, only a few types (11BoRSoR1, 16BoRSiTe, 20BoTSoS, 18BoRSoS) seem to appear for first time in Iron Age IIC.

Cooking Pots

Cooking pots types are not as diverse as jars, jugs, and juglets, however this is an important group. There are 19 types of cooking pots. The main groups are at least five. The first group have off-set rims (9CPRAiR2, 5CPRBiTe, 21CPRBsR1, 11CPRSiTe). The second group are square-rim cooking pots (7CPSSvTe, 6CPRFiTe). The third group have exteriorly ridged rims (1CPRiAiR2, 3CPRiSiR2, 13CPRSiR3). The fourth group have simple inverted rims (16CPRSiTs, 2CPRSiTe). The fifth group have bulbous inverted rims (10CPRAiTe, 14CPRSiTe). It also interesting the almost complete absence of painted cooking pots, which suggests that painting was used mainly on storing vessels and not on processing ones. Parallels for all these cooking pots come mainly from Iron Age IIA, IIB, and IIC archaeological contexts. However, only a few types—5 out of 19 (26%)—started to appear in Iron Age IIC (1CPRiAiR2, 3CPRiSiR2, 19CPRSiS, 15CPRSiTi, 17CPRSoTe). In the case of square-rim cooking pots, it seems that there are two developments. Based on their parallels, it seems that the Type 6CPRFiTe is an earlier development of the Type 7CPSSvTe. Their parallels come from Baluʿa, Khirbat al-Mudayna, Tall Mādabā, and Tall Al-Hammam .

Plates

There are eight types of plates that can be grouped in three. The first group have folded rims (3PlRAeF, 5PlRCoF). No parallels have been found for this group. The second group (6PlSAeF, 7PlSAeS, 8PlSAeS) of square rims, is similar to the group, and it seems that it represents a previous stage of development. This group has parallels in Iron Age IIA and IIB archaeological contexts. The last group, of flatten rims (1PlFSoTi), have parallels in Iron Age IIB-IIC. The parallels for the types in this phase come from Samaria, Busayra, ‘Umayri, Baluʿa, Hisban, Khirbat al-Mudayna, Kuntillet ‘Ajrud, and Gezer.

Other Vessels

There are a few types of small or medium size vessels such as cups (1CupRCoS), flasks (43FlRAeS, 1PFXXX), lamps (1LXXX), basins (1BaRFeS) and a stand (1SdRCoS) that belong to this phase. Apart from the Cup (Type 1CupRCoS) that seems to appear for the first time in Iron Age IIC in other archaeological contexts, the rest of types have parallels in Iron Age IIB or earlier artifacts. The only painted vessels is a beautiful form of Pilgrim Flask Type 1PFXXX, which has parallels at Tell es-Sa'idiyeh, Tel Moza, and Ḥorbat Za'aq. Its parallels point broadly to Iron Age II.

Pottery with a Long Life

The process of searching for parallels also leave some lessons about the life span of a particular ceramic type and assemblages. After comparing the earliest and latest appearances of parallels in different archaeological contexts, it is evident that several types have a long life, sometimes more than two centuries, and in some cases, there are parallels as early as Late Bronze IA. Table 74 introduces this fact by summarizing the highest rates of life span presented here. They have a life span of >0.3 according to the period scale of Table 19.

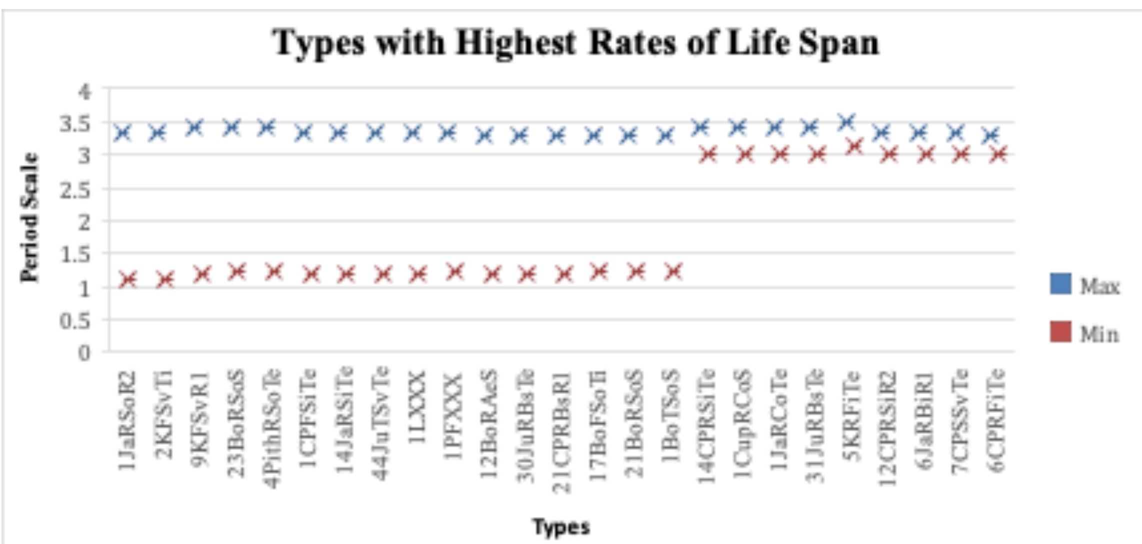


Table 74. Types with Highest Rates of Life Span

A closer look to the life span of Iron Age types shows that there are at least 36 types that can be dated anywhere in Iron Age II. Table 75 shows these types having a chronological range of >0.2 according to the period scale of Table 19.

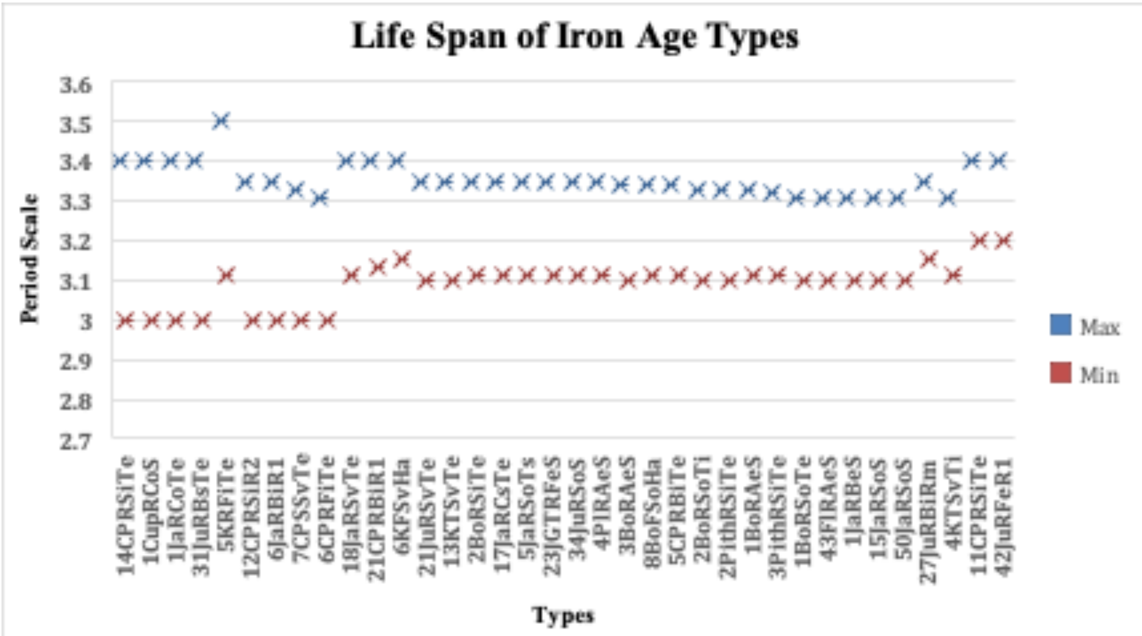


Table 75. Life Span of Iron Age Types

There can be several reasons for this phenomenon. One possible explanation that needs further exploration is that some ceramics of daily use are too basic and simple in their design that need little change to satisfy the essential necessities of a population throughout centuries. These types can be small or medium size vessels such as jars, lamps, cooking pots, and bowls.

Geographic Parallels and Pottery

The parallels found for the pottery studied in this dissertation suggest that there are three major assemblages: (1) common Jordanian, (2) Red burnished ware, (3) and painted pottery possibly connected with Moab.[54] Pottery from the neighborhood of Jalul such as Hisban, Khirbat

[54] Based on the parallels at Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad (Steiner 2014: 776), and Dibon (Reed 1964: 53, fig. 78.5,13), it would seem that painted pottery with thin black lines and white or reddish bands is quite common in Moabite territory. However, Worschech (2000: 520) points out that this type of painted pottery is also common in the corpora of

al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, and ‘Umayri have the best collections and are an appropriated context for understanding Jalul’s repertoire. Most of the parallels have been found in this area. They suggest connections with Ammonite and Moabite pottery. In regards to the latter, painted pottery and square-rim cooking pots seem to be the best candidates for establishing this association. However, there is still need for more data to confirm this relation. On the other hand, southern Jordanian parallels from places such as Busayra and Khirbat en-Nahas offer a few links to Edomite influence that probably inspired local imitations. From the other side of Jordan River, in Cisjordan, Gezer and Samaria stand out as important referents.[55] There is an important–though easy to overlook–of red slipped wheel-burnished ware of 33 pieces, which seems to have some common features with Iron Age IIB and Iron Age IIB-IIC pottery from Samaria and Gezer. The partial and poor conservation of their remains may indicate cultural substitution, in contrast to the best-preserved painted pottery of a later subperiod. In other words, it is probable that Jalul underwent a cultural transformation during the Iron Age IIB-IIC. This cultural change seems to suggest that destruction that occurred in the building enabled a new influx of material culture that became abundant during Iron Age IIB-IIC. This suggestion is an important topic of exploration for Jalul and its links with Israelite history.

Finally, distant parallels from locations, such as Ekron, may indicate that Jalul was not a pastoral village or something similar, but a hub of trade and commerce at the border with Moab and Ammon.

Ammonite pottery. An example of this connection is Tall Jawa (Daviau 2013: Fig. 2.4; Gitin 2015: 723, fig. 2.6.1.5).

[55] It is interesting that ‘Umayri’s pottery repertoire also has close connections with Cisjordan (Herr 1998: 51), specially with the highlands north of Jerusalem, which may indicate a dynamic influence of material culture between both sides of the Jordan River.

Painted Pottery

Painted pottery is the most likely the topic that most easily catches the attention of anybody studying the repertoire of the Pottery Room and Jalul's ceramics assemblage in general. There are at least 12 types of multicolor painted pottery classified by three elements: (1) background color, (2) framing color, and (3) filling color. The basic design of all these types is a reddish background, with thin brown thin lines, functioning as frames, filled with white bands. It is important to highlight that multicolor pottery in Square G4 only appears in Loci 35 and 41, which probably date to Iron Age IIB and Iron Age IIB-IIC layers respectively. If Loci 35 is to be identified to the Iron Age IIB, it may indicate that a new influx of material culture at that time.

Painted pottery from places such as Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad (Steiner 2014: 776) displays similar colors, although the main difference is that these vessels are burnished, and white paint is scarce. It seems that painted pottery with thin black lines and white or reddish bands were quite common in Moabite territory. For instance, at Dibon, Iron Age II pottery shows black and orange horizontal lines with a "trellis orange decoration" (Reed 1964: 53, fig. 78.5,13). However, a note of caution is needed as Worschech (2000: 520) has commented that painted ceramics are also common in the corpora of Ammonite pottery. On the other hand, painted pottery is also found in Edomite parallels, but they include elaborated geometric patterns (Mazar 1985; Singer-Avitz 2004). As new information comes to light through publications, it will be able to confirm or deny the association of this type of pottery with Moab.

Red Slipped Burnished Pottery

The wide diversity of red slipped burnished ware includes jugs, juglets, hole-mouth jars, kraters, bowls, and plates. This large group of types of vessels indicates that there is a separate ceramic tradition in Square G4, which precedes the appearance of painted pottery.

There seem to be some similarities with pottery from Tel Gezer and Samaria. Holladay argues that burnished red-slipped ware was introduced in Gezer around 950 B.C.E. and that unburnished red-slipped came one generation earlier (Holladay 1990: 63). On the other hand, Kenyon (Kenyon 1957b: 94) found red-brown slipped ware in Samaria in Pottery Period I, which she describes as very distinctly browner than that used from Pottery Period IV onwards (cf. Tappy 1992; 2000).

As regards Jalul's registry of red slipped burnished ware, it seems at least in both the Courtyard and Pottery Rooms that this type of pottery precedes the appearance of painted pottery during Iron Age IIB-IIC. If this is the case, there are significant implications for Jalul and its connection with Israelite history.

Historical and Geographical Context

As described in the second chapter, both the Hebrew Bible and the Mesha Stele probably do not refer to a specific moment in the history for the rebellion of Mesha, but rather describe a series of closely-connected events. From the biblical perspective (2 Kgs 1:1; 3:4-5, 24-27; 2 Chr 20:1, 23), Mesha's initial effort to find freedom from Israel was not counted as a victory. He was defeated at least once, but renewed attempts could have happened between 852 and 848 B.C.E. These dates are equivalent to the very beginning of Iron Age IIB in accordance with the high chronology. This historic interpretation seems to be in harmony with Mesha's inscription, which establishes that the last days of the oppression included military campaigns in the north, the reconstruction of several cities, and the recovery of Horonaim in the south. It seems unfeasible that such actions happened in just one year, because Mesha's revolt appears to have been a slow and steady process akin to most socio-political developments.

The new rebellion could have allowed an influx of new material culture, especially in the north where Mesha seems to have directed his efforts to limit the Israelite oppression. The new political configuration could have encouraged alliances between Moabites and Ammonites or even Edomites. This last possibility could explain the diversity of pottery during the Iron IIB-IIC.

The difference between historical reconstruction and history itself (Goldstein 1962) allows us to leave room for a more fluid and dinamic reality. At this point it is important to remember the concepts of *longue durée* and *histoire événementielle* (Braudel 1958; 1987; Roux and Courty 2013: 187-93; Simiand 1903; 1960), which help us to understand the differences between historical facts and historical processes. Archaeologists usually find much more evidence of long historical processes than that of a particular point in time. Definitely we are lucky to have a historical record of Mesha's revolt, which in combination with the Bible help us to make a historical reconstruction of the events. However, it is more likely to find archaeological remains of the socio-demographic processes that followed his rebellion. Usually these processes are slower and steadier than specific points in time such as the Mesha's rebellion itself. Along this line, the material culture of Iron Age IIB-IIC—especially the multicolor painted vessels—from the Phase 1 may be a reflection of what happened earlier during the Mesha's revolt.

Regarding the Discussion on Low and High Chronology

The knowledge of Iron IIA-IIC ceramics at Tell Jalul have been improved as a result of this research. The list of parallels indicate that several types have a long life, sometimes more than two centuries, while others have to a shorter range of time. Therefore, the idea of an assemblage lasting less than a century seen unfeasible.

Another important observation is that while there are important connections with Cisjordan pottery, there are also local and regional types. One regional group with particular characteristics is the multicolor painted pottery appearing in the Iron Age IIB pottery horizon. Nine types of vessels (10BoFSiTe, 1BoRSvS, 11CPRSiTe, 28JuRBsS, 42JuRFeR1, 37JuXBsR1, 48JuXXX, 1KSSiTe, 1PFXXX) and many body sherds with multicolor paint show that there was an important cultural influence starting during the Iron Age IIB and extending to Iron Age IIC. The introduction of painted pottery at this point is supported by the fact that the large majority of types of vessels (124 types) in the Phase 3 appear mostly in Iron Age IIA or even earlier in other archaeological contexts, and only 21 types out of the 154 types in this phase appear in Iron Age IIC contexts as their earliest date. This large number of Iron Age IIA types and smaller number of Iron Age IIC types indicate that multicolor painted pottery should be placed in the beginning of Iron Age IIB.

The existence of Moabite ceramics is substantiated by the parallels of multicolor painted pottery, and square rimmed cooking pots (7CPSSvTe). The parallels of multicolor painted pottery at Tall Mādabā, Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, Tall Jawa, Baluʿa, Hisban, Tall Al-Hammam, and Dibon, indicate that there is a geographical closeness with the Moabite territory. Similarly, the parallels of square rimmed cooking pots (7CPSSvTe) at Baluʿa, Khirbat al-Mudayna on the Wadi ath-Thamad, and Tall Mādabā, reinforce the idea of Moabite influence in this territory. While the equation of "pottery equal people" is by any means absolute, there is a clear cultural transformation or at least influence taking place at Tell Jalul during the Iron IIB.

Besides the more distinctive Moabite traits, there are other forms that form part of the Iron Age IIB pottery horizon which is seen in the Iron IIB room at Umari and in the Iron IIB forms found at Hesban and Madaba.

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