



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI ROMA «LA SAPIENZA»
DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE DELL'ANTICHITÀ
SEZIONE DI ORIENTALISTICA



COOKING POTS AS AN INDICATOR OF CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN LEVANTINE PEOPLES IN LATE BRONZE AND IRON AGES

*Origins, diffusion and typological development
of cooking ware in Levantine and Cypriot repertoires
(14th-7th centuries BC)*

FEDERICA SPAGNOLI



ROMA 2010
MISSIONE ARCHEOLOGICA A MOZIA

QUADERNI DI ARCHEOLOGIA FENICIO-PUNICA

VOLUME IV

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Sezione di Orientalistica - Dipartimento di Scienze
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Via Palestro, 63 - 00185 Rome
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pp. 336; 24 x 21 cm; B/W illustrations

ISBN 978-88-88438-08-4
ISSN 1824-4017

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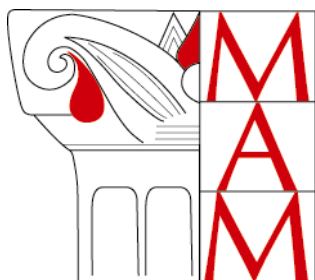
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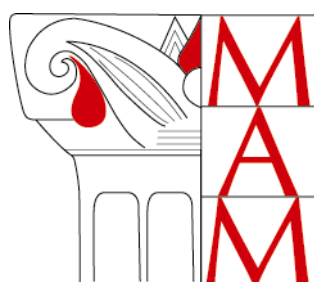
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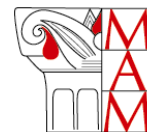
ARCHEOLOGIA FENICIO-PUNICA

IV

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Editor:

L. NIGRO

Editorial Board:

I. BRANCOLI VERGER

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PREFACE

This book is the adapted, revised and translated into English version of the PhD Thesis of Federica Spagnoli, discussed on 26th of June 2008 in Rome “La Sapienza” University, entitled “La ceramica da fuoco come osservatorio privilegiato di flussi e relazioni socio-economiche e culturali tra i popoli del Levante tra il Bronzo Tardo e l’Età del Ferro (XIV-VII secolo a.C.). Origine, diffusione e sviluppo tipologico e funzionale della ceramica da cucina nei repertori ceramici siro-palestinesi e ciprioti” (tutor myself). The work lasted more than three years, during which Federica Spagnoli, who is a Phoenician archaeologist trained on the dig at Motya, visited Cyprus, Syria and the Lebanon, completing a database and checking directly the object of her study.

Pottery studies in Italy and Europe, also under the strong and deep influx of Classical archaeology, provided Federica Spagnoli of a solid starting point (CUOMO DI CAPRIO 2007) to evaluate a distinct class of material, which Near Eastern studies often have treated mainly with a morphologic approach, sometimes underestimating its value as a cultural indicator, which only in the last decade has been reconsidered.

In the first chapter Cooking Ware is properly defined on technological grounds, which basically allow to enucleate cooking vessels from published inventories to be the object of a systematic typological and chronological reassessment, which is offered by chapter two.

Analyses of diachronic occurrences of types, functions and productions is the basis of interpretive chapter three, which illustrates the chronological development and different distribution of main shapes of cooking pots, suggesting a series of social, cultural and historical implications, such as the emergence, during Iron Age II, of closed cooking pots, which presumably reflects a faster and less articulated way of cooking.

The book, thus offers a complete diachronic typology of Cooking Wares, built up basing on published *corpora* from reliable archaeological contexts, and some observations concerning the passage from Bronze to Iron Age, which enlighten the historical reconstruction of this regenerating era.

The final catalogue with plates, including newly executed drawings of pottery vessels, shows the raw material which supports the scientific text, and is also an extremely precious tool for scholars.

Lorenzo Nigro

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I want to express my gratitude to my professor and PhD advisor Lorenzo Nigro, who transmitted to me the interest for the archaeology of the Levant and showed me the right approach to the archaeological issues; I owe him my scientific and vocational trainings.

A special mention to Dr. Vassos Karageorghis, who six years ago, during one of our most productive conversations in Cyprus, suggested that I undertake this research; I'd like to thank Dr. Sophocles Hadjisavvas for allowing me to study the cooking ware from unpublished Alassa excavations, Dr. Alison South who showed me the materials from Kalavassos-*Ayios Dhimitrios* and Director Dr. Pavlos Flourentzos for allowing me to study the materials from the Cypriot museums. A particular thanks to the staff of the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute of Nicosia, especially to the Director, Dr. Thomas W. Davis, and to the Executive Assistant of CAARI, Mrs Vathoulla Moustoukki, for their helpfulness and needful hospitality.

Sincere thanks to Dr. Rowena Giura for redrawing the published materials shown in this work, and to my colleague and friend Dr. Alice Caltabiano (University of Rome "La Sapienza") for her indications about the graphic documentation.

Warm thanks to Dr. Bice Miliao and Mrs Vally to allow me to use the library of the "G. and V. Pitigliani Centre of Rome"; thanks also to Dr. Daniela Ferro (CNR-ISMN - Institute of Nanostructured Materials) and Prof. Sandro Pace (Department of Physics "E.R. Caianiello", University of Salerno) and his staff for helping me in the study of ceramic samples.

I wish to thank my sister Chiara for editing the English version of the text and my husband Mauro for his precious suggestions and the fruitful discussions on the methodology and the critical approach to this matter.

Finally, deep thanks to my parents Anna Carla and Lorenzo to whom I dedicate this work.

Rocca Priora, 9th of June 2010

Federica Spagnoli

CHAPTER 1

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

1.1. INTRODUCTION: THE COOKING POTS

The functional ceramic class referred to as cooking pots is probably the most frequently occurring pottery in the inventory of common wares at Late Bronze and Iron Age sites, but it has only recently begun to receive attention. This ware has gained additional importance since the introduction of new analytical techniques that provide new insights into aspects such as pots usage, contents and methods of manufacture in relation to function. This availability of information on dietary habits, daily life, agricultural production, exploitation of natural resources and redistribution of staples gives a better understanding of social or political organization and cultural tradition thereby identifying social groups¹.

This work takes cue from my PhD Thesis discussed at University of Rome “La Sapienza”. This text deals with the study of cooking pots as a favorable indicator of cultural and social changes in Cyprus and the Levant between the Late Bronze and the Iron Age², focusing specifically on the problem of the transmission of cultural models from Cyprus to the Levantine coast during the Late Bronze and Iron Ages, particularly in relation to specific Cypriot-type cooking pots.

Items are classified and catalogued based on a hierarchically typology: starting from a generic prototype, samples are divided based on the presence or absence of specific attributes, in order to individuate specific types. This method has been created by J-P. Morel for the classification of *Ceramica Campana*. The utility of this method is twofold: on one hand it is formed as a traditional “closed” typology, on the other hand it allows to insert new shapes at any level of the structure without skewing it³.

Illustrated material have been re-drawn in scale 1:5. Pictures are in the same scale.

¹ PILIDES 2005, 171.

² The analysis is based on the material from 26 Cypriot sites and 45 sites on the Syro-Palestinian coast, where around 2000 pottery items dating back from a chronological range encompassing Late Bronze IIB to Iron Age IIC, all from reliable archaeological contexts, have been filed.

³ MOREL 1981, 33-34.

1.1.1. Physical characteristics

Cooking pots are one of the most easily identifiable groups of utilitarian vessels in any ceramic assemblage, characterized by a distinctive fabric usually distinguishable from other vessels⁴ and by the remnants of soot, or signs of fire, on the exterior⁵. The technological and chemical details of manufacture, such as shape, size, texture, inclusions⁶, porosity, permeability, surface treatment, are properties defining a ceramic vessel and useful, in the case of cooking pots, in specifying their function and also the cooking methods⁷. Vessels intended for cooking are expected to make efficient use of the heat, but also exhibit characteristics suited to particular cooking techniques. Cooking pots are generally likely to have rounded rather than angled contours to avoid thermal damage and to allow a better exposure to continuous heating of the vessel base, walls and contents⁸. They can also be expected to be relatively thin walled to conduct the heat more efficiently and to reduce the thermal difference between the surfaces; this however would affect their elastic behaviour⁹. Furthermore they are usually coarse textured, porous and tempered with material that have low thermal expansion coefficients (calcined shells, crushed potsherds) to accommodate thermal stresses¹⁰.

⁴ KELSO - PALIN THORLEY 1943, 98; 134-135.

⁵ The presence or absence of soot determines whether or not the pot was used for cooking: different types of soot are deposited on surfaces on varying temperature, and the pattern of soot depends on the height of the vessel over the fire (SKIBO 1992, table 3.1). Signs of soot on pot surfaces could be also useful to identify vessels used for boiling, frying or simmering: soot on both the base and sides indicates suspension above fire and use for simmering or frying, soot near the widest section indicates direct use on fire possibly for boiling, and a blackened interior will indicate post depositional burning or charring of food (SKIBO 1992, 147; BECK - SKIBO - HALLY - YANG 2002, 3; PILIDES 2005, 174-175).

⁶ VAN DOESBURG 1987, 74-86.

⁷ Cooking methods have been summarized by K. Reid (1989; 1990) who divides them into two categories: dry and wet. Of the types of dry cooking, which include broiling, roasting, backing and parching, only parching might involve a ceramic vessel. Wet cooking methods include simmering, boiling and steaming: steaming may be done in earth ovens, while simmering and boiling require a ceramic container (REID 1989; 1990, 9; BECK - SKIBO - HALLY - YANG 2002, 3).

⁸ RICE 1987, 237; CUOMO DI CAPRIO 2007, 137-138.

⁹ RYE 1981, 35.

¹⁰ BRONITSKY 1987; RYE 1981, 31; SKIBO 1992, 37. Fabric is a good indicator of the affiliation to this class, especially for the cooking pots from Late Bronze Age tombs of Cyprus that do not show signs of burning on their surface. In this period we can hypothesise specialized production for funerary use: PILIDES 2005, 178-179.

1.1.2. Morphology and technology

In Levantine and Cypriot cooking ware repertoires we can distinguish three principal morphological groups¹¹.

The first group includes open cooking pots¹² with a biconical carinated body, rounded base and wide opening¹³; the height is less than the maximum diameter; most of items do not have handles. This type of cooking vessel has a long-standing tradition in Palestine within the local Canaanite culture dating back to the beginning of the second millennium BC¹⁴. The vessels are hand-made, with a coarse temper with calcareous and chamotte inclusions¹⁵.

Closed cooking pots¹⁶ constitute the second typological group: vessels have a round or sack-shaped body, a cylindrical neck and mostly two handles. Dimensions are on average from 5 to 15 cm in diameter, the height ranges from 10 to 30 cm.

The third group is represented by the so-called cooking jugs¹⁷. These vessels have a tapered body, a cylindrical neck and one handle and, in Cypriot items, a disk base¹⁸. The diameter is on average 10 cm, the height varies from 13 to 15 cm.

Construction marks are visible on the surface of the vessels, and could indicate manufacturing methods¹⁹. Cooking pots are generally hand-made with the aid of a mould and a *tournette*²⁰. In open cooking pots a slab of clay was pressed on a mould for the shaping of the base; the base was sometime scraped²¹. The shoulder and the neck were formed on the base with coils, resulting in a sharp carination between the base and the shoulder. Handles were attached to the rim and to the carination, rarely halfway down the rim. The rim was

¹¹ RICE 1987, 219-222, figg. 7.6-7.7.

¹² PANITZ-COHEN 2009, 227-230, fig. 5. 4.

¹³ Diameters range from 25 to 40 cm, the height is on average 15-20 cm.

¹⁴ KILLEBREW 1999, 84; NIGRO 2010.

¹⁵ The first is composed of limestone rocks and bio-minerals such as marine shells or corals, the second, also called grog, of crushed sherds. Since the thermal expansion of calcite and chamotte is similar to that of average clays, stresses due to the differential expansion of clay matrix and temper are minimal when the vessels are heated and cooled during their use in cooking. Organic inclusions added in clay such a straw or stems, burning out during the firing, leave relatively large voids: these voids are of advantage because they interrupt cracks that cooking vessels temper forms as a consequence of thermal stresses during use (RYE 1981, 34).

¹⁶ PANITZ-COHEN 2009, 230-231, fig. 5. 4.

¹⁷ KILLEBREW 1999, 93; SHERRAT 2006, 364-365.

¹⁸ KILLEBREW 1999, 94.

¹⁹ FRANKEN 1969; CROWFOOT 1957, 470; VILDERS 1992, 191; 1993, 149-150; LONDON 1995, 603-606; Matson 1995, 1561-1562, fig. 6.

²⁰ ALBRIGHT 1932, 11-12; VILDERS 1992, 193; 1993, 149; GUNTER 1995, 1545, fig. 4; ROUX - DE MIROSCHEJII 2009. For the use of the *tournette* at Crete for manufacturing big amphorae at the end of the second millennium BC see MATSON 1995, 1557; for the stone specimens: YANNAI 1997, 257, fig. 1.

²¹ The outer surface of the base can be reinforced by little grains of stone, as Iron Age specimens from Tell Keisan show (pl. 50: 565-566).

hand-shaped and modelled with a *tournette*²². When the potters began to use the turntable²³ to finish the treatment the carination became less distinct, since one of the finishing touches is the smoothing of the shoulder and the carination with a piece of cloth, to remove the construction marks and to polish the surface²⁴. Late Bronze open cooking pots show both the sharp and the smoothed carination, while in Iron Age closed cooking pots and cooking jugs have mostly a round shape or a slight carination because of the constant use of the turntable. Cypriot closed cooking pots from Late Cypriot levels of Alassa and Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios are hand shaped maybe with the support of a *tournette*, whereas the contemporaneous cooking jugs from Athienou are probably wheel-made. These differences highlight heterogeneity in manufacturing methods applied at Cyprus at the end of the Late Cypriot period.

²² HODGES 1976, 26-28, fig. 2.

²³ RYE 1981, 147; VILDERS 1993, 150.

²⁴ Vessels were generally polished before cooking by applying a coat of clay on the external surface spread out using a cloth, a stick or a shell (CROWFOOT 1932, 185, fig. 12). Polishing have the purpose to improve the waterproofing of the pot (RICE 1987, 138). The lower part was unrefined in order to increase the heat-absorbing surface and the fire resistance (RICE 1987, 232).

1.2. COOKING POTS IN THE LEVANT AND CYPRUS: STATE OF ART AND PROPOSALS OF CLASSIFICATION

The Levantine background of common pottery productions at the end of the Late Bronze Age and the beginnings of the Iron Age is not homogeneous and unitary. Earliest *corpora* of Palestinian pottery assemblages, first of all J.G. Duncan²⁵, W.F. Albright²⁶, G.E. Wright²⁷ and R. Amiran²⁸, focused on the problem of the cultural diversity in the region; the archaeological explorations of last twenty years²⁹ definitively changed the idea of a homogeneous distribution of the same material culture and focused on the division in cultural sub-region and districts³⁰ with sloping and overlapping phenomena.

The lack of a publication summarising material from the Levantine coast and hinterland, and integrating the ceramic typologies discussed in new documents covering the recent excavations, makes it difficult to produce a comprehensive overview of the distribution and evolution of ceramic repertoires.

With regard to Cyprus, material from the most important centres, as Athienou³¹, Ayia Irini³², Enkomi³³, Kition³⁴, Hala Sultan Tekke³⁵, Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios³⁶, Pyla-Kokkinokremos³⁷, Palaepaphos³⁸ and Maa-Paleokastro³⁹ are extensively published, but other key-sites like Alassa-Paliotaverna and Alassa-Pano Mandilaris⁴⁰ are only partially known. Precious instruments for a classification of Late Cypriot and Cypro-Geometric cooking pots are the typological summaries of the earlier pottery repertoires⁴¹.

²⁵ DUNCAN *et alii* 1930.

²⁶ ALBRIGHT 1932.

²⁷ WRIGHT 1937.

²⁸ AMIRAN 1970.

²⁹ Recent excavations at Beirut (ELAY - SAYEGH 2000), Tyre (SEEDEN 1991, 39-87), Sidon (STUCKY 2001, 247-258), Tell 'Arqa (THALMANN 1991, 21-38), Tell Sukas (RIIS - JENSEN - BUHL - OTZEN 1996), Ras el-Bassit (COURBIN 1986, 107-120), Tell Afis (CECCHINI - MAZZONI 1998), the publication of important unpublished material as those from the necropolis of Achziv (MAZAR 2002), and the complete review of the Iron Age pottery of Samaria (TAPPY 2001).

³⁰ FINKELSTEIN 1990, 116-117.

³¹ DOTHAN - BEN-TOR 1983.

³² PECORELLA - ROCCHETTI 1985, 193-194.

³³ DIKAIOS 1969; COURTOIS 1981.

³⁴ HERSCHER 1988.

³⁵ *HST* 3, 7-8.

³⁶ SOUTH 1997; 2000.

³⁷ KARAGEORGHIS - DEMAS 1984.

³⁸ *Alt-Paphos* 3.

³⁹ KARAGEORGHIS - DEMAS 1988.

⁴⁰ HADJISAVVAS 1989; 1991; 1994; 1996a; 1996b.

⁴¹ *Alambra-Mouttes*: BARLOW 1982; 1991; 1993-94. On the *Handmade Burnished Ware*: PILIDES 1994.

1.3. AIMS AND METHODS OF THE RESEARCH

This study focuses on the problem of the transmission of cultural models from Cyprus to the Levantine coast and *vice versa* during the Late Bronze and Iron Ages⁴². While this phenomenon could also be associated to the movement of population from the West Mediterranean to the coast of the Levant, and to the incoming of the so-called Sea Peoples, we can not consider cooking ware as an absolute ethnic marker, given the partiality of archaeological data and the difficulty to connect a specific pottery production to an ethnic group⁴³. The transmission of cultural models, including technology, customs and dietary habits, results in numerous and complex phenomena such as acculturation and hybridization of the ceramic shapes, so it can therefore not lead to the equation “pots = people”⁴⁴.

Basing on a new classification of cooking pot material from Late Bronze and Iron Age levels of several Levantine and Cypriot sites, this study aims to point out the typological development of cooking pots and its chronology. A different approach to seriation of those material broadens the research field from the *archaeological data*, the typology, to the *archaeological fact*, i.e. the function of the pots in the daily life⁴⁵. In this perspective the morphological transformations of ceramic can be considered as indicators of social and cultural dynamics and can acquaint with technological⁴⁶, environmental and climatic⁴⁷ information.

⁴² Particularly in relation to specific Cypriot cooking ware as the cooking jugs.

⁴³ SHERRAT 1991; 1998, 302-303.

⁴⁴ MATTINGLY 2009, 287-288. An extensive report of this problem with bibliography can be seen in KILLEBREW 2006, in particular 555, 571-572. For a different opinion on this topic see BEN-SHLOMO - SHAI - ZUKERMAN - MAEIR 2008, 229.

⁴⁵ RENFREW - BHAN 1994, 28-29. In 1939 J.G.D. Clark published the first edition of *Archaeology and Society*, a milestone of the archaeological theory. In his manual Clark asserts that archaeology have to study how the personhoods lived in the past (CLARK 1939, 1): in this purpose the archaeological finds are considered as functional objects *tout court*. G. Childe (CHILDE 1949), as opposite, argues that archaeologists have to consider the artefacts as tangible expressions of the ideas and the thoughts of their authors/artificers, and so they hold a social and symbolic value. The main aim of the archaeological research is to re-enact the society by studying the economic processes and their internal dynamics which influence the social changes (TRIGGER 1996, 279-280; DUNNEL 1984, 490).

⁴⁶ Processual archaeology separates this matter from the ideological and symbolic values of the archaeological objects: the archaeological methodology, in fact, cannot probe them (BINFORD 1972, 400).

⁴⁷ CALDWEL 1958, 301.

CHAPTER 2

TYPOLOGY

2.1. PRINCIPLES OF SHAPE DISCRIMINATION

The repertoire of Levantine and Cypriot cooking pots can be divided into three large groups: open cooking pots, closed cooking pots and cooking jugs¹.

The first group, open cooking pots (1000), is characterised by the carinated and unequal shape of the body (1100), a large and flared opening, and a curved round shaped or slightly pointed base. Late Bronze and Iron Age I items have mostly a triangular rim (1110 and 1120); Iron Age pots, that are often double-handled, have a rather upright or inverted rounded rim (1130, 1160), and a broad external concavity which creates a pronounced ridge at the bottom of the neck, probably for holding a cover. Vessels of series 1200 present a slight carination².

The main characteristics of the closed cooking pots (2000) are the tight mouth with a grooved rim and the short cylindrical neck; the base is rounded or slightly pointed and the vessels often show a double handle. In this group there is a wide range of rim designs as well.

Cooking jugs (3000) are often mixed up with the globular pots group because of the similarities between several diagnostic parts such as the rim and the neck. The very distinctive element that allows to identify these groups is the ring base³: the rounded and everted rim, the shape of the body, the presence of one handle and the shortened dimensions contribute to individuate the typology.

In Levantine and Cypriot cooking pots handles are generally placed between the rim and the upper part of the body, but sometimes in Cypriot vessels they lay completely on the shoulder. Handles represent a key element for the determination of the typology, but they can be taken into consideration only when they appear on a complete vessel. It is possible to point out that open cooking pots have round handles⁴, whereas closed cooking pots and cooking jugs have plain ones⁵, basing on the investigated samples.

¹ See § 1.1.2., 2-3.

² Or “squatted body”: HENDRIX - DREY - STORFJELL 1997, 16, fig. 6.

³ Hybrid types of Levantine cooking jugs have a rounded or pointed base (see § 2.3.3.1. and § 2.3.3.2.).

⁴ Vertical loop round handles can be ear or elliptical shaped.

⁵ Plain handles of closed cooking pots and cooking jugs are vertical loop with oval section: HENDRIX - DREY - STORFJELL 1997, 19, fig. 8.

2.2. TERMINOLOGY OF THE BASIC VESSEL PARTS

2.2.1. *The rim*

The rim is the edge part of the vessel opening⁶. In this study the morphology of the rim is not considered as the decisive element for distinguishing different typologies. Repeated efforts to outline a development or evolution of the rim shapes, especially in Late Bronze-Iron Age I cooking pot repertoires, did not produce exhaustive issues: the variations in the rim shape must be considered rather as a characteristic of the single enterprise or workshop.⁷

1. Triangular rim: rim with a triangular profile. This is the commonest rim shape in Late Bronze Age Levantine pots, and it is attested in several ranges as pointed and grooved⁸. The triangle conformation of the rim is perhaps also functional for lifting the vessel.
2. Triangular elongated rim: rim with a triangular elongated profile. It is a variant of the previous rim type.
3. Straight or everted rounded rim: simple rim rounded on its edge part.
4. Straight or everted flattened rim: simple rim with the edge parallel to the base.
5. Symmetrical thickened rim: straight rim with increasing thickness.
6. Internal thickened rim: ridged rim with internal modeling.
7. Angular inverted rim: rim with a single inflection pointing to the vessel.

2.2.2. *The neck*

The neck is very rare in a cooking pot. However it is possible to find it, especially in latest vessels.

1. Short cylindrical neck: the height is not over 2 cm; the upper and lower diameters are the same.
2. Cylindrical neck: the height is over 2 cm, the diameters are the same.
3. Short convex neck: is characterized by a rounded shape of the walls.
4. Conical Δ -shaped neck: the neck has the shape of a cone sectioned by two horizontal plains.
5. Conical V-shaped neck: the neck has the shape of an upside-down cone.
6. Wrinkled neck: cylindrical or V-shaped neck with two or more parallel grooves on the external surface.

⁶ The distinction between rim and lip is not considered in this study: HENDRIX - DREY - STORFJELL 1997, 11, fig. 3.

⁷ MAZAR 1985, 51-53; KILLEBREW 1999, 91.

⁸ Maybe to hold the cover.

2.2.3. *The body*

The body of a cooking pot is the part that contains the food⁹.

1. Carinated biconical body: it is formed by two cones, one atop the other, and unequally divided.
2. Squatted body: biconical body with a very rounded carination.
3. Globular body: the shape of the body is nearly spherical.
4. Sack-shaped body: vertical ovoid shape wider at the bottom than at the top.
5. Tapered body: vertical ovoid shape wider at the top than at the bottom.

2.2.4. *The base*

The base is the bottom part of a vessel¹⁰.

1. Rounded base: base with curved walls.
2. Pointed base: it is similar to the previous shape but it is slightly pointed.
3. Flat base.
4. Disk base: it is a flat base with a very short cylindrical foot.

⁹ HENDRIX - DREY - STORFJELL 1997, 15, fig. 6.

¹⁰ HENDRIX - DREY - STORFJELL 1997, 15-16, fig. 7.

2.3. TYPOLOGY AND DISTRIBUTION

2.3.1. *Open cooking pots (1000)*

Open cooking pots are cooking vessels with a carinated and biconical body and a large mouth; the diameter-to-height ratio is two to one. The diameter ranges from 20 to 40 cm¹¹, the height is on average from 18 to 20 cm. Analysed pots are hand-made using a mould and a slow-wheel, and they have a coarse temper with calcareous and *chamotte* inclusions. Open cooking pots are cooking bowls with a long tradition in Palestine, going back to the beginning of the second millennium BC, and belonging to the local Canaanite repertoire¹².

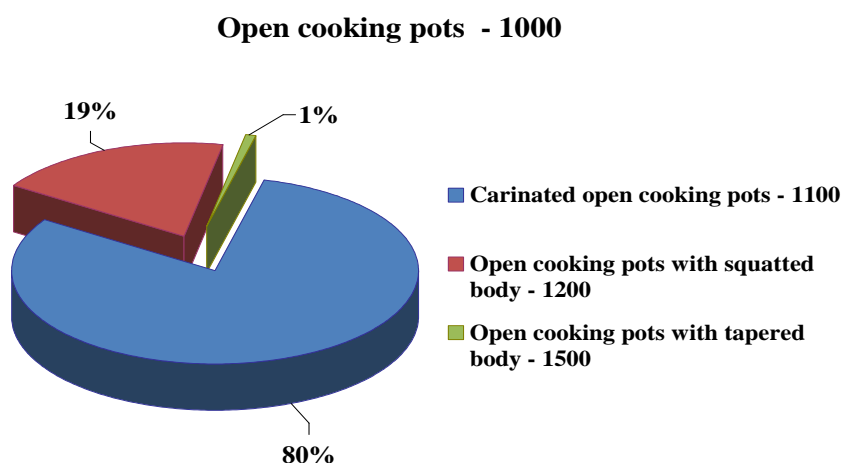


Fig. 2.1: percentages of attestations of open cooking pots at Cyprus and in the Levant, basing on the investigated sites.

¹¹ Items having a diameter between 50 and 60 cm are not rare: *Gezer* III, pl. 1: 26-27; *Lachish* II, pl. LV: 357.

¹² Pots belonging to this typological group (1000) are well attested in Middle Bronze Age levels of the checked sites (Sidon: DOUMET-SERHAL 2006, 39-68; Tell Arqa: THALMANN 2006, 33-67). The typologies are also frequent in to the ceramic repertoires of the inland Syrian sites (NIGRO 2002a; 2002b) such as Tell Afis on the North (MAZZONI 1998; 2002) and Tell es-Sa'idiyieh in southern Levant (PRITCHARD 1985; TUBB 1985; 1988; 1989; TUBB - DORRELL 1993; VILDERS 1992), attesting the capillary presence of this vessel in the region during the second millennium BC. The morphological similarities between the pots of Middle and Late Bronze Ages in the Levant are also discussed in PANITZ-COHEN 2006, 65-68 (specifically for Timnah-Tel Batash).

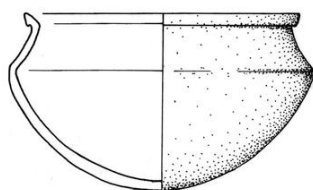
2.3.1.1. Carinated open cooking pots (1100)

This typology presents a large mouth and a marked carination in the body; pots are larger than wide and without handles. Several items present a groove on the internal part of the rim, probably as a support for the lid. The rim occurs in three distinct conformations:

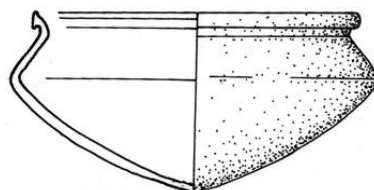
- 1110: triangular rim
- 1120: triangular elongated rim
- 1130: straight or everted rounded rim

1110: carinated open cooking pots with a triangular rim (298)

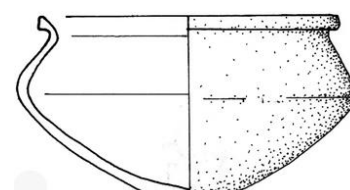
- 1111: carinated open cooking pots with triangular rim and rounded base (46)
- 1112: carinated open cooking pots with triangular rim and pointed base (7)
- 1113: carinated open cooking pots with triangular rim and flat base (8)



Cat. No. 898



Cat. No. 596



Cat. No. 721

This type, descending from the Middle Bronze Age tradition, is very common in the Levant during the periods under study; moreover it constitutes the most frequent type of cooking pots in Late Bronze Age and Iron Age I, whereas evidences of the type decrease during Iron Age II¹³. Items with handles occasionally appear in Iron Age IB¹⁴.

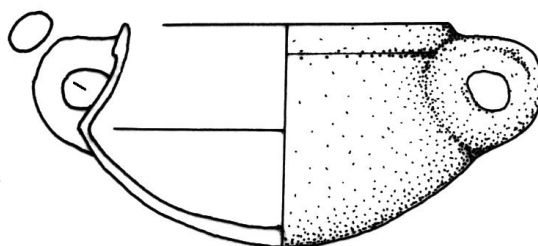
¹³ PANITZ-COHEN 2009, 227, fig. 5. 4: CP74, pl. 16. 3.

¹⁴ Khirbet el-Muqanna': MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, pl. 4: 12-13; Sarepta: PRITCHARD 1985, fig. 3: 30; Hazor: *Hazor* II, pl. LVII: 22; Tell Keisan: BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 175, pl. 46: 7; Tell Qasile: MAZAR 1985, 174, fig. 17: 20.

Late Bronze IB-IIB	164	Tell Arqa (1), Sidon (1), Sarepta (2), Megiddo (1), Tell Qasis (17), Tel Michal (10), Hazor (30), Tel Dan (19), Tell Abu Hawam (6), Ashdod (26), Khirbet el-Muqanna' (34), Lachish (16), Gezer (5), Tell Beit Mirsim (5), Beth Shemesh (1)
Iron Age IA	31	Sarepta (1), Tell Keisan (1), Hazor (1), Tel Qasis (7), Taanach (7), Khirbet el-Muqanna' (4), Gezer (2), Ashdod (5), Beth Shemesh (3)
Iron Age IB	40	Taanach (3), Tell Keisan (1), Samaria (1), Tell Qasile (16), Ashdod (6), Gezer (12), Palaepaphos-Skales (1)
Iron Age IIA	25	Tell Keisan (4), Hazor (3), Tel Dor (4), Tel Qiri (2), Tell Qasile (8), Khirbet el-Muqanna' (2), Gezer (2)
Iron Age IIB	10	Tyre (6), Hazor (1), Samaria (2), Gezer (1), Ashdod (1)
Iron Age IIC	1	Tell Keisan (1)

1120: carinated open cooking pots with triangular elongated rim (87)

- 1121: carinated open cooking pots with triangular elongated rim and double handle (14)

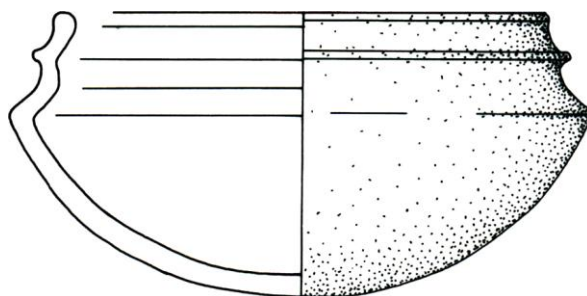


Cat. No. 535

The elongated and thinned shape of the rim belongs to the local Canaanite tradition, but its inversion allows to distinguish this different typology. Handles are ear-shaped, the base is rounded and flat and doesn't show the variety of the previous type, maybe because of the scanty records. The geographical range of this typology overlaps the previous one but the latter one is mainly attested in Iron Age, especially between Iron Age I and II.

Late Bronze IB-IIB	8	Tel Dan (1), Khirbet el-Muqanna' (2), Lachish (3), Tell Beit Mirsim (2)
Iron Age IA	4	Hazor (2), Ashdod (1), Khirbet el-Muqanna' (1)
Iron Age IB	30	Taanach (2), Megiddo (2), Tell Abu Hawam (1), Tell Keisan (11), Samaria (9), Ashdod (4), Gezer (1)
Iron Age IIA	26	Tell Keisan (9), Taanach (2), Tel Mevorach (5), Tel Qasis (3), Tel Qiri (3), Hurbat Rosh Zayit (1), Beth Shemesh (3)
Iron Age IIB	8	Tell Keisan (7), Samaria (1)
Iron Age IIC	4	Tell Keisan (3), Tell Beit Mirsim (1)

1130: carinated open cooking pots with straight or everted rounded rim (366)



Cat. No. 325

▪ 1131: carinated open cooking pots with straight rounded rim and double handle (25)

This is the predominant shape of Iron Age I and II pots from Palestinian sites, but it is attested in the same period to northern Phoenician sites as well.

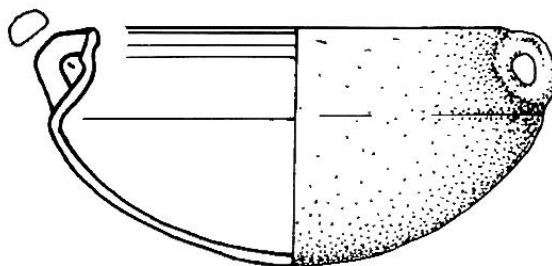
Most items show a marked carination, round base and rounded or flattened rim; thickened rims have an internal groove¹⁵. The basic form of the rims varies, therefore the shared characteristics of these ranges of shapes are the external protuberance and the common presence of double handles.

Late Bronze Age	7	Ras Ibn Hani (1), Sarepta (1), Kamid el-Loz (4), Ashdod (1)
Iron Age IA	43	Kamid el-Loz (2), Taanach (1), Tell Qasis (2), Hazor (36), Tel Dan (1), Tell Abu Hawam (1)
Iron Age IB	42	Tell Keisan (10), Megiddo (1), Taanach (3), Samaria (5), Tel Michal (2), Tell Qasile (14), Ashdod (5), Gezer (1)
Iron Age IIA	178	Tell Keisan (14), Taanach (37), Tell Qasis (2), Megiddo (2), Tel Jezreel (10), Tel Michal (3), Tel Qiri (5), Hazor (64), Tell Qasile (23), Tel Mevorach (16), Ashdod (2)
Iron Age IIB	39	Tyre (1), Khirbet Slim (1), Joya (1), Tell Keisan (1), Megiddo (2), Taanach (2), Hazor (18), Samaria (1), Ashdod (2), Gezer (9), Lachish (1)
Iron Age IIC	4	Tell Keisan (2), Ashdod (1), Beth Shemesh (1)
Iron Age III	1	Tell Qasis (1)

¹⁵ The typology is present also at Beth-Shean: PANITZ-COHEN 2009, 228-229, fig. 5. 4: CP71, pls. 26: 10 and 33: 10.

1160: carinated open cooking pots with inverted rim (20)

- 1161: carinated open cooking pots with inverted rim and double handle (4)



Cat. No. 160

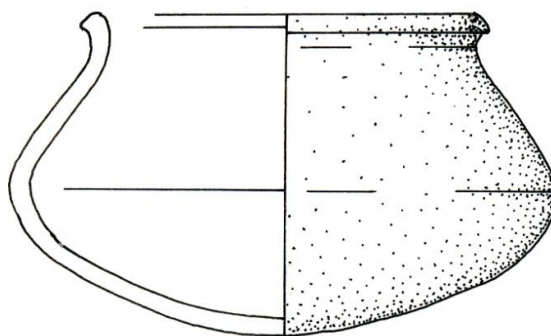
Open cooking pots belonging to this group don't show the external protrusion. The rim is rounded or inverted thickened and often presents one or multiple grooves, usually with a pronounced concavity where the rim is attached to the body of the vessel. The double-handles variety is well attested in Iron Age I and II especially in the south of the region.

Iron Age IA	2	Ashdod (1), Beth Shemesh (1)
Iron Age IIA	11	Tell Qasis (1), Dor (2), Gezer (8)
Iron Age IIB	7	Ashdod (1), Gezer (4), Dor (1) Hazor (1)

2.3.1.2. Open cooking pots with squatted body (1200)

Open cooking pots of type 1200 have a squatted body slightly carinated, and a short cylindrical neck that can be V-shaped (1210, 1290) or Δ -shaped (1230). The rim profiles and the presence of the external protrusion in several items allow to presume the use of a lid held inside (1210) or outside (1230). The presence of handles is remarkable enough to be a typological element in types 1230 and 1290; in undamaged pots the base is round-shaped.

1210: open cooking pots with squatted body and triangular everted rim (35)



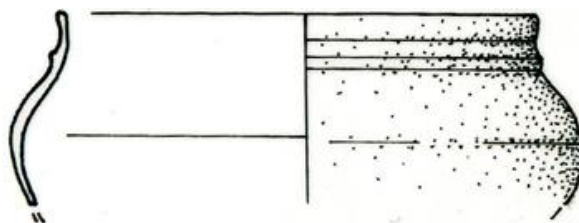
Cat. No. 1069

These cooking pots of Canaanite tradition are characterized by a triangular rim, which is rounded at its upper edge, and a very short cylindrical neck. The rim is slightly grooved on the inside, the base is round-shaped.

This group of cooking pots is common in coastal sites of southern Syria and Lebanon mostly during the Late Bronze Age, but it is attested also in Iron Age I and II.

Late Bronze	19	Tell Arqa (2), Sidon (1), Tyre (2), Kamid el-Loz (6), Megiddo (2), Beth Shemesh (5), Ashdod (1)
Iron Age IA	4	Tell Kazel (1), Tyre (2), Tel Qiri (1)
Iron Age IB	7	Tyre (1), Ashdod (6)
Iron Age IIA-B	5	Tyre (2), Dor (1), Gezer (1), Beth Shemesh (1)

1230: open cooking pots with squatted body and straight rounded rim (106)



Cat. No. 675

- 1231: open cooking pots with squatted body, straight rounded rim and double handle (8)

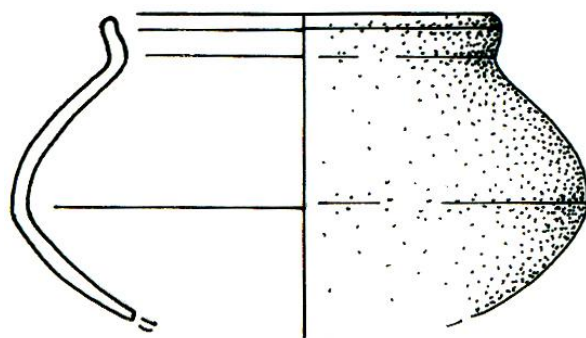
Cooking pots are characterized by a short cylindrical or Δ -shaped neck ending in a straight and rounded rim, with a small ridge protruding from the bottom of the rim. A wide range of ridge designs is observed in this group as well: ridges can be rounded or pointed, flat or prominent. Double handled items are so recurrent, so it is possible to presume the presence of handles in fragmentary specimens too.

The typology is attested to Syria and Palestine from Late Bronze Age II, but it is mostly diffused in Iron Age II. At Cyprus this type was found in to the destruction layers of the Sanctuary of Myrtou-Pigadhes and in contemporary contexts of Hala Sultan Tekke. Attestations are also in Iron Age tombs of Palaepaphos-Skales and probably at Marion and Lapithos¹⁶.

Late Bronze II	7	Myrtou-Pigadhes (1), Hala Sultan Tekke (1), Tyre (1), Tell el-Burak (1), Ashdod (2), Lachish (1)
Iron Age IA	11	Tell Kazel (2), Tell Arqa (1), Tell el-Burak (4), Tell Qasis (1), Tell Abu Awam (1), Gezer (1), Beth Shemesh (1)
Iron Age IB	6	Dor (2), Ashdod (4)
Iron Age IIA	32	Tyre (1), Tell Keisan (1), Taanach (11), Tell Qiri (1), Tell Qasis (1), Tel Jezreel (10) Tel Dor (2), Gezer (5)
Iron Age IIB	43	Palaepaphos-Skales (6), Tyre (3), Taanach (1), Megiddo (3), Hazor (17), Dor (3), Gezer (1), Ashdod (3), Lachish (4) Marion (2)
Iron Age IIC	10	Lapithos (2), Tell Keisan (6), Taanach (2)

¹⁶ For the sites of Lapithos and Marion the attributions are not based on drawings but only on pictures, and so they are uncertain.

1290: open cooking pots with squatted body and everted rim (31)



Cat. No. 925

These cooking pots are characterized by a simple rim slightly everted and concave in its internal side (like a cup-shape).

The body has a very rounded carination, the base is mostly simple and round-shaped, but at Tell Abu Hawam also the tripod base is attested. Handles are not present in analyzed items.

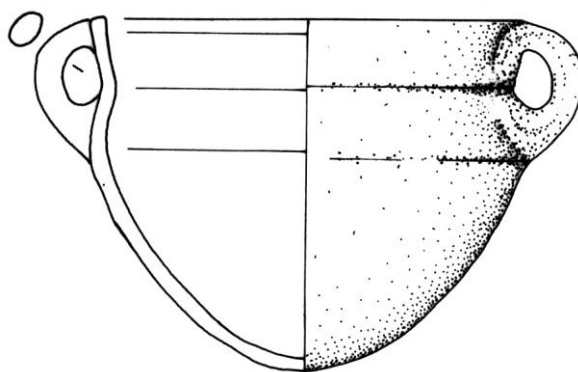
The typology is well attested to the Phoenician sites such as Tyre, Sidon and Sarepta in Late Bronze and Iron Age I.

Late Bronze Age	8	Sidon (3), Sarepta (2), Tell Abu Hawam (3)
Iron Age IA	9	Tell Kazel (2), Sidon (4), Sarepta (1), Tell el-Burak (2)
Iron Age IB	7	Tyre (7)
Iron Age IIA	2	Tyre (2)
Iron Age IIB	5	Tyre (5)

2.3.1.3. Open cooking pots with tapered body (1500)

1530: open cooking pots with tapered body, straight rounded or flattened rim (9)

- 1531: open cooking pots with tapered body, straight rounded or flattened rim and double handle



Cat. No. 26

These so-called *marmites*¹⁷ have a short cylindrical neck and a simple rim which is rounded or flattened at its upper edge. The opening diameter is more than 20 cm, the body is wider than large. Handles are vertical and round-shaped.

The typology is well-attested to Cyprus in Late Cypriot IIC-III A, especially at Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios and Alassa-Pano Mandilaris, and in contemporary levels of Syrian coastal sites such as Ras Ibn Hani and Tell Kazel. Compared to Cypriot items, pots from both the Syrian cities have a slightly V-shaped neck and a wider body.

These cooking pots have a limited diffusion including Cyprus and the northern coast of Levant, and a short period of occurrence.

Late Bronze/ Late Cypriot IIC-III A	9	Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios (1), Alassa-Pano Mandilaris (1), Ras Ibn-Hani (3), Tell Kazel (4)
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¹⁷ *Ras Ibn-Hani* I, 88, figs. 163-165.

2.3.2. Closed cooking pots (2000)

This group includes pots with a rounded or squatted body that is wider than large (diameters are on average from 10 to 25 cm). This group presents a wide range of forms, but technical and morphological peculiarities are the same in contemporary types.

Late Bronze Age and Iron Age I closed cooking pots are hand-made, coarse-textured, porous and tempered with limestone and *chamotte* inclusions, the walls are from 0.6 to 1 cm thick. Iron Age II closed cooking pots are generally wheel-made of a well-depurated clay with quartz and siliceous inclusions. The thickness of the walls varies depending on the part of the body: it is on average 1 to 1.2 cm at the base, but it ranges from 0.4 to 0.9 cm in the other parts of the vessel.

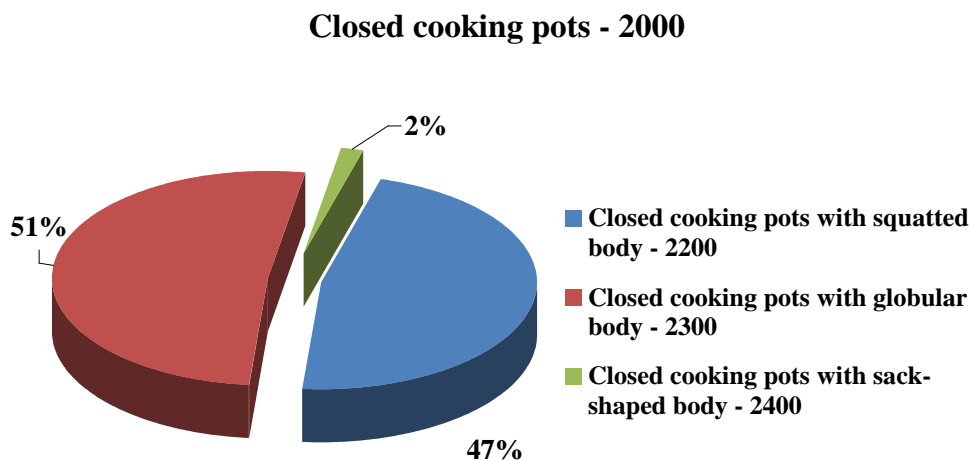
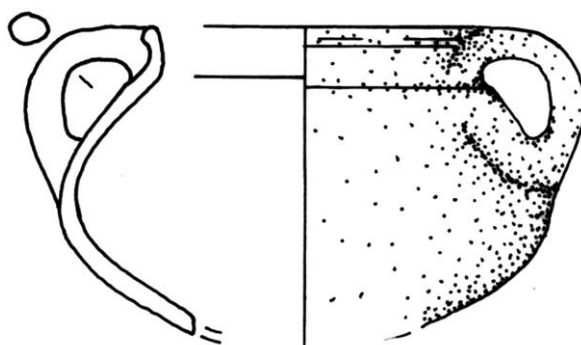


Fig. 2.2: percentages of attestations of closed cooking pots at Cyprus and in the Levant, basing on the investigated sites.

2.3.2.1. Closed cooking pots with squatted body (2200)

2210: closed cooking pots with squatted body and triangular rim (51)

- 2211: closed cooking pots with squatted body, triangular rim and double handle (23)



Cat. No. 577

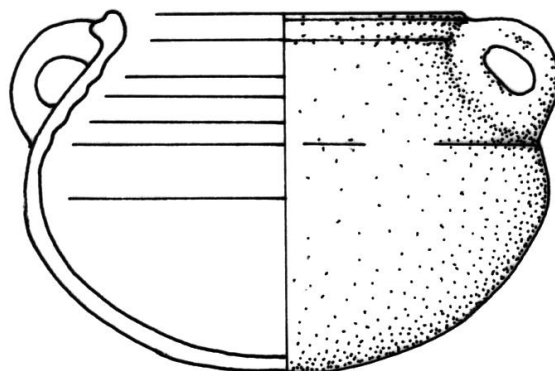
Vessels present a short cylindrical neck ending in a triangular rim. The rim often shows a groove in the internal side, probably to hold a lid. Some items show a groove set between the neck and the body. Opening is usually less large than the body's maximum diameter, the base is rounded or slightly pointed. In several items handles are preserved.

This typology is mostly attested to the north of Syro-Palestine region, particularly at Tyre, where the records are constant from the 14th to the 7th century BC, and at Hazor and Tell Keisan in Iron Age IB-II.

Late Bronze	11	Tell Arqa (6), Tell Kazel (2), Tyre (3)
Iron Age IA	6	Kition (3), Tell Kazel (1), Tyre (3), Tell Beit Mirsim (1)
Iron Age IB	1	Tyre (1)
Iron Age IIA	1	Palaepaphos- <i>Skales</i> (1)
Iron Age IIB	20	Kition (5), Tell Kazel (2), Tyre (6), Hazor (3), Ashdod (2), Gezer (1), Tell Qasile (1)
Iron Age IIC	9	Tell Keisan (5), Lachish (1), Idalion (3)

2270: closed cooking pots with squatted body and internal thickened rim (194)

- 2271: closed cooking pots with squatted body, thickened rim and double handle (122)



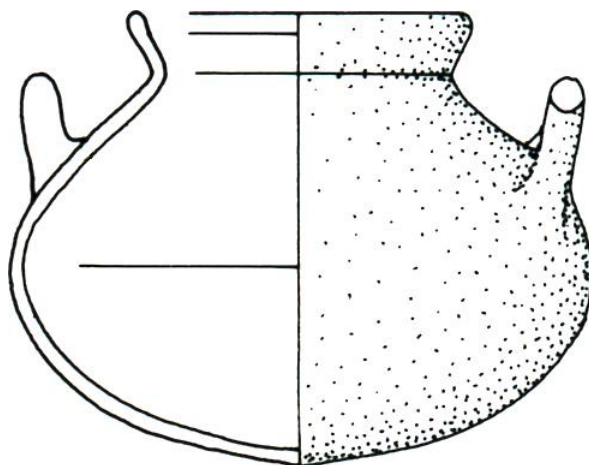
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Pots are characterized by a rim with a broad external concavity, which creates a pronounced ridge. The body is very slightly carinated or even rounded. The body shapes variety is probably due to the manufacturing methods rather than to a different functions of the vessels. Bases are generally rounded, handles have a circular shape.

Closed cooking pots of this type appear in Iron Age IIA but they represent the commonest cooking pots in Levantine ceramic assemblages of Iron Age IIB-IIC. They are attested principally to inland in Syro-Palestinian region; items are recorded earlier in the North, later in southern Levant.

Iron Age IIA	13	Hazor (3), Tel Qasis (1), Tel Dan (3), Dor (2), Tel Mevorach (1), Beth Shemesh (2), Tell Aitun (1)
Iron Age IIB	103	Tyre (1), Hazor (61), Tel Jezreel (2), Dor (3), Gezer (9), Tel Michal (2), Ashdod (1), Tell Beit Mirsim (3), Lachish (8), Tell Aitun (3)
Iron Age IIB-C	34	Dor (5), Tell Qasile (10), Ashdod (14), Tell Aitun (5)
Iron Age IIC	35	Tell Kazel (1), Tell Keisan (4), Megiddo (5), Taanach (2), Hazor (1), Lachish (9), Gezer (6), Ashdod (4), Tell Beit Mirsim (3)
Iron Age III	4	Tell Qasis (4)

2290: closed cooking pots with squatted body, straight rim and rounded horizontal handles - Stamnoid pots (5)



Cat. No. 1097

Cooking pots are characterized by the presence of two horizontal basket handles placed on the shoulder (like Greek *stamnoi*). The type belongs to the Hellenic tradition, it is well attested to Kommos (Crete) during the Late Minoan IIIA-B and to the contemporary sites of Greece and Greek islands¹⁸ where the vessels have a flat base and a tripod support. Vessels found in Cyprus have a straight and rounded rim, a V-shaped neck, thick walls and rounded base; items are recorded at Kalavassos-Ayios *Dhimitrios* and at Kition from the end of Late Cypriot IIC to Cypro-Archaic II periods.

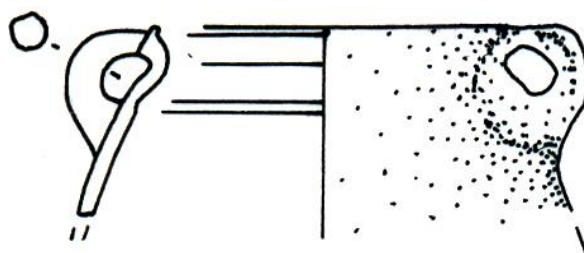
Late Cypriot IIC	3	Kalavassos-Ayios <i>Dhimitrios</i> (2), Tell Abu Hawam (1)
Cypro-Geometric III	1	Kition (1)
Cypro-Archaic II	1	Kition (1)

¹⁸ BLEGEN 1921, fig. 82; DÖHL 1973, fig. 18, H10; MOUNTJOY 2001, 117, n. 345.

2.3.2.2. Closed cooking pots with globular body (2300)

2310: closed cooking pots with globular body and triangular rim

- 2311: closed cooking pots with globular body, triangular rim and double handle (7)



Cat. No. 1085

This group includes presumably globular vessels (examined samples do not include complete items) characterized by a triangular rim, short V-shaped neck and deep concavity between neck and body. Handles are usually present. The type is recorded at Tyre in *strata* III and II (740-700 BC).

Iron Age IA	3	Sarepta (2), Tell Arqa (1)
Iron Age IIB-C	4	Tyre (3), Tell Keisan (1)

2330: closed cooking pots with globular body, straight round or flatten rim and one handle (128)

- 2331: closed cooking pots with globular body, straight round or flatten rim, one handle and rounded base (45)



Cat. No. 1204

- 2332: closed cooking pots with globular body, straight round or flatten rim, one handle and flat base (20)



Cat. No. 1203

Pots belonging to this typological group are medium and small sized (maximum diameter is on average 21 cm, height is 22 cm); they have a large opening and a globular body. The straight rim can be rounded or flattened at its edge part; the handle is rim-to-shoulder. The neck is generally V-shaped, and it is well marked from the shoulder. The base is rounded (2331) or flat shaped (2332); rounded bases¹⁹ often show a cross ridge on the bottom to reinforce the walls²⁰.

Closed cooking pots of type 2330 are generally hand-made with local clays; the surface is washed or smoothed on the outside and usually shows traces of use such as soot or internal abrasions.

This shape, characteristic of Helladic cooking-pot tradition²¹ too, belongs to the end of Early Cypriot and the Middle Cypriot²² periods, but it is well documented in Cyprus in Late Cypriot IIC-III A, especially into the sites having an outstanding economic role, such as Alassa, Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios²³, Enkomi and Hala Sultan Tekke. The production is carried on also in the new fortified sites of Pyla-Kokkinokremos²⁴ and Maa-Paleokastro founded after the abandonment or the destruction of the major Late Cypriot sites, showing a continuity of this shape that testifies to how it was deeply enrooted in the local pottery tradition²⁵.

Late Cypriot IIC-III A	126	Enkomi (1), Hala Sultan Tekke (9), Alassa-Paliothaverna (18), Alassa-Pano Mandilaris (56), Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios (11), Myrtou-Pigadhes (1), Morphou-Toumba tou Skourou (19), Morphou-Akera (2), Ayia Irini (1), Ayia Irini-Paleokastro (1), Lapithos (4), Idalion (2), Pyla-Kokkinokremos (1)
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¹⁹ Kalavassos II, 140, fig. 10: K-AD-0987 and K-AD-0988, catalogue pls. 111: 1184 and 112: 1194.

²⁰ As testified also at Lachish: *Lachish* II, pl. 55A, n. 352 (LB I).

²¹ BLEGEN 1921, fig. 82.

²² SCE I, 44, pl. XVII; STEWART 1962, 206-401; BARLOW 1993-94.

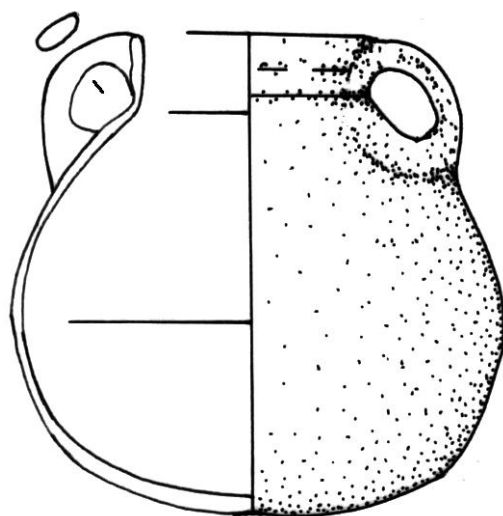
²³ Kalavassos II, 140, fig. 10: K-AD 986.

²⁴ KARAGEORGHIS - DEMAS 1984, 52, pl. XX: 102.

²⁵ See the *Red Polished Ware* pots from Alambra-Mouttes (BARLOW 1982, 73, fig. 12: B70 [AP 58], B72 [AP 60, AP 10]) and the cooking ware from the necropolis of Morphou-Toumba tou Skourou, catalogue pl. 109: 1167.

2340: closed cooking pots with globular body, straight rounded rim and wrinkled neck

- 2341: closed cooking pots with globular body, straight rounded rim, wrinkled neck and double handle (37)



Cat. No. 716

This group includes globular closed cooking pots characterized by a narrow opening with a diameter shorter than the height of the vessel. These globular pots have two rim-to-shoulder handles, straight rim rounded or thinned on its edge part, wrinkled cylindrical (rarely V-shaped) neck and round base.

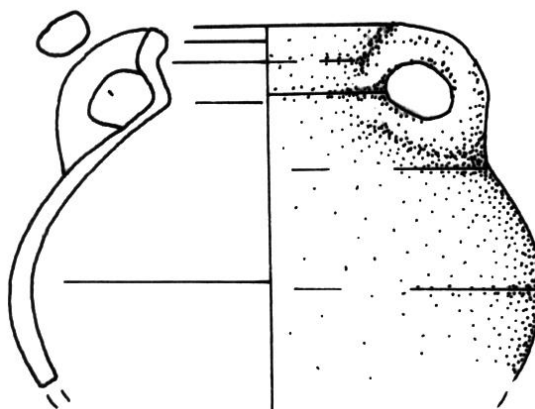
The typology is common in southern Palestinian assemblages of Iron Age IIB and Iron Age IIC periods²⁶.

Iron Age IIA	4	Taanach (4)
Iron Age IIB	9	Megiddo (1), Ashdod (1), Gezer (1), Lachish (6)
Iron Age IIC	24	Ashdod (4), Khirbet el-Muqanna' (1), Lachish (1), Tell Beit Mirsim (16), Tell Aitun (1), Gezer (1)

²⁶ Moreover attestations are recorded also at Beth-Shean: PANITZ-COHEN 2009, 230-231, fig. 5. 4: CP72, pl. 68: 3.

2360: closed cooking pots with globular body and angular inverted rim

- 2361: closed cooking pots with globular body, angular inverted rim and double handle (33)



Cat. No. 848

Globular closed cooking pots belonging to this typological group are characterized by the angular and inverted shape of the rim that can be rounded or flattened at the upper edge.

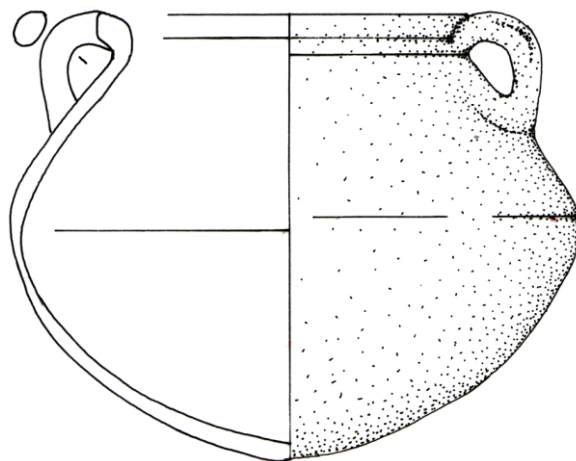
This group includes a variety of body shapes that can be different depending on the site of fabrication.

Attestations are concentrated in southern Palestine, especially at Tell Qasile, in Iron Age II; in the same period the type is recorded also in the North at Tyre, Sarepta, Megiddo, Tell Qasis, Taanach and Tel Michal.

Iron Age IA-B	9	Megiddo (1), Tell Qasile (6), Khirbet el-Muqanna' (1), Tel Michal (1)
Iron Age IIA	13	Tyre (1), Sarepta (2), Taanach (2), Tell Qasis (1), Tell Qasile (1), Gezer (3), Khirbet el-Muqanna' (2), Beth Shemesh (1)
Iron Age IIB	5	Tyre (1), Gezer (2), Lachish (1), Tell Aitun (1)
Iron Age IIC	6	Tyre (1), Ashdod (2), Lachish (2), Tell Aitun (1)

2380: closed cooking pots with globular body and everted thickened rim (10)

- 2381: closed cooking pots with globular body, everted thickened rim and double handle



Cat. No. 4

Pots are characterized by a thickened squared rim profile that creates a ridge between the rim and the body. The body can be globular or slightly pointed, the base is rounded. Fragmentary items had probably a double handle too.

This typology is common in Iron Age IIB sites of northern coast of the Levant²⁷.

Because of the morphological affinities with type 2211, this group could be a sub-type or a later and long-lived variety of that typology, because it is attested to Kition during the Cypro-Classic period²⁸.

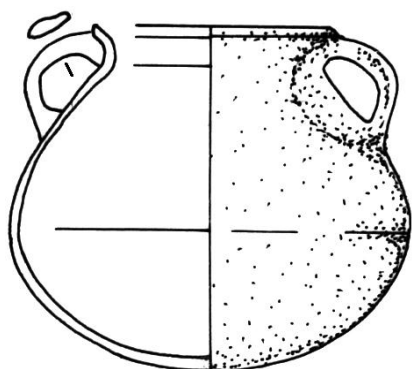
Iron Age IIA	1	Hazor (1)
Iron Age IIB	6	Tell Kazel (3), Tyre (3)
Iron Age IIC	3	Tyre (3)

²⁷ A Late Bronze item from Lachish, moreover, shows morphological affinities to this type (see pl. 59: 680).

²⁸ *Kition* VI, pl. CLXXX, n. 4335.

2390: closed cooking pots with globular body, everted thinned rim and rounded base

- 2391: closed cooking pots with globular body, everted thinned rim, rounded base and double handle (55)



Cat. No. 649



Cat. No. 1175

This group of cooking pots is characterized by a rim which is thinned at its upper edge and smoothed on the outside, almost forming a short narrow neck of the same thickness as the walls. There is a graduation between the neck and the body of the vessel.

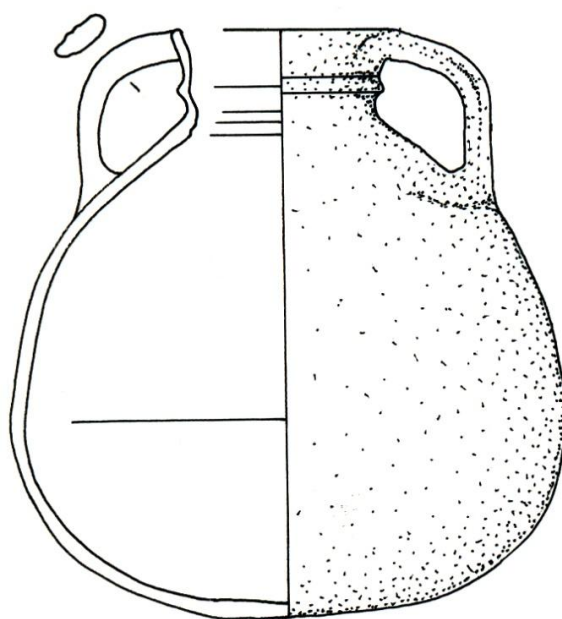
This typology is attested in Iron Age IB to Megiddo, where items are have one handle, and at Lachish and Khirbet el-Muqanna' in Iron Age IIB. Cypriot records are earlier than Levantine and mainly came from Late Cypriot IIIA-B levels of Enkomi and Hala Sultan Tekke.

Late Cypriot I	1	Enkomi (1)
Late Cypriot IIA-B	2	Enkomi (1), Myrtou-Pigadhes (1)
Late Cypriot IIC	6	Enkomi (1), Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios (5)
Late Cypriot IIIA-B	13	Enkomi (8), Hala Sultan Tekke (4), Maa-Paleokastro (1)
Late Bronze I	8	Tyre (2), Sidon (6)
Cypro-Geometric I	1	Kition (1)
Iron Age IB	5	Megiddo (1), Sarepta (1), Tyre (3)
Iron Age IIB	4	Lachish (2), Khirbet el-Muqanna' (1), Ashdod (1)

2.3.2.3. Closed cooking pots with sack-shaped body (2400)

2440: closed cooking pots with sack-shaped body, straight rounded rim and wrinkled neck

- 2441: closed cooking pots with sack-shaped body, straight rounded rim, wrinkled neck and double handle (9)



Cat. No. 718

This typology is different from type 2341 by the shape of the body that has the maximum diameter in the lower part. The area and period of diffusion are analogous to those of type 2341.

Iron Age IIA	2	Beth Shemesh (2)
Iron Age IIB	1	Lachish (1)
Iron Age IIC	6	Khirbet el-Muqanna' (1), Tell Beit Mirsim (4), Beth Shemesh (1)

2.3.3. Cooking jugs (3000)

Originating from the Aegean area, this typological group includes small vessel which height ranges from the 7 to 20 cm (rare items rise to 25 cm in height), the opening diameter being equal to or less than half of the height.

Aegean-Cypriot style cooking jugs²⁹ (type 3530) constitute a homogeneous group: they have generally one handle, a tapered body and a disk base. Vessels are wheel-made using a fine and siliceous clay. The attestation area includes also several sites of coastal Levant.

Levantine cooking jugs group encompasses the “hybrid types”³⁰ 3130 and 3370 that are not attested to Cyprus and descend from the Levantine pottery tradition³¹.

Cooking jugs - 3000

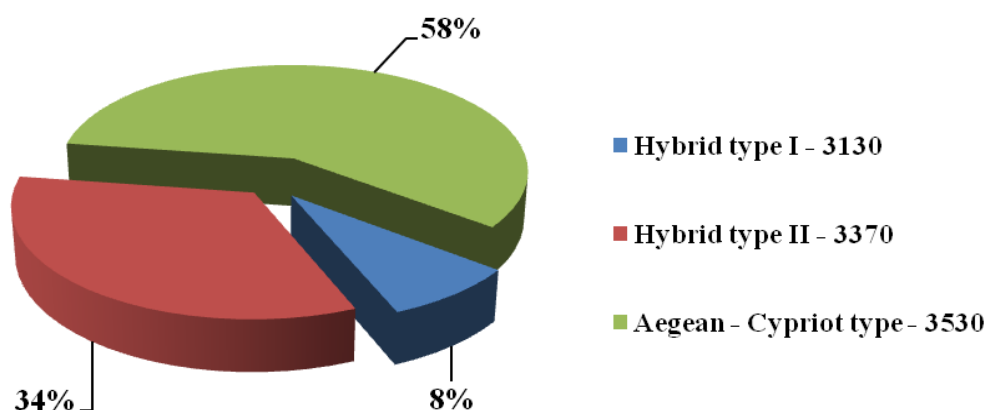


Fig. 2.3: percentages of attestations of cooking jugs at Cyprus and in the Levant, basing on the investigated sites.

²⁹ See *infra* § 2.3.3.3.

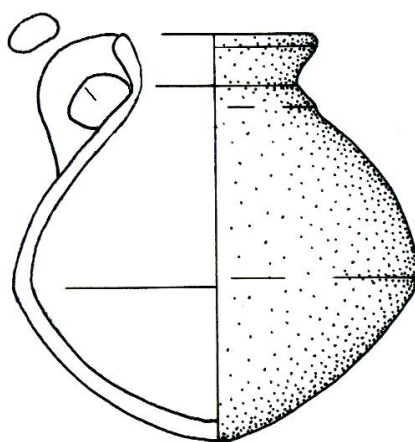
³⁰ BEN-SHLOMO - SHAI - ZUKERMANN - MAEIR 2008.

³¹ See note 3.

2.3.3.1. Cooking jugs with biconical and slightly carinated body (3100)

3130: cooking jugs with biconical and slightly carinated body and straight rounded rim - hybrid type I (12)

- 3131: cooking jugs with biconical and slightly carinated body, straight rounded rim, pointed base and one handle (5)



Cat. No. 761

- 3132: cooking jugs with biconical and slightly carinated body, straight rounded rim, pointed base and double handle (7)

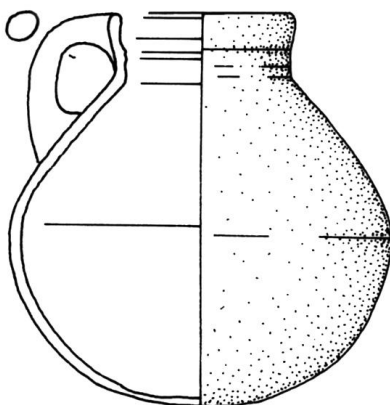
Hybrid type I cooking jugs is characterized by a narrow opening, a rounded or slightly thickened rim, and a V-shaped neck. The body has a rounded carination in the lower part, the base is nearly pointed. The presence of one or two handles may depend on the fortuity of the discoveries. The type is attested to Megiddo and Tell Keisan during the Iron Age IB and at the beginning of Iron Age IIA.

Iron Age IB	11	Tell Keisan (1), Megiddo (10)
Iron Age II	1	Tell Qiri (1)

2.3.3.2. Cooking jugs with globular body (3300)

3370: cooking jugs with globular body and straight rounded rim - Hybrid type II (49)

- 3371: cooking jugs with globular body, straight rounded rim and one handle (44)



Cat. No.1025

Hybrid type II f cooking jugs is characterized by a straight rounded rim and a high cylindrical neck. Handle is rim-to-shoulder, the body and the base are round. Vessels with a double handle are not ordinary.

The typology is attested to Cyprus in Late Cypriot IIC-III A levels of Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios, but mostly it is diffused in Iron Age II sites of Palestine, especially in southern coastal sites and in the North at Megiddo and Taanach.

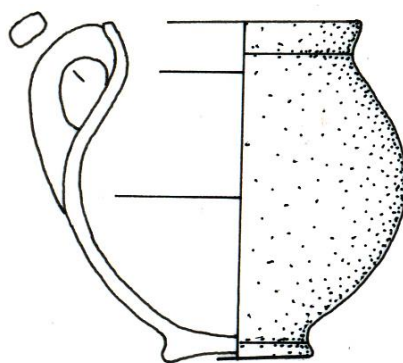
Late Cypriot IIC-III A	2	Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios (2)
Iron Age IA	2	Khirbet el-Muqanna' (2)
Iron Age IB	4	Megiddo (3), Tyre (1)
Iron Age IIA	21	Taanach (10), Megiddo (1), Tel Mevorach (3), Tel Michal (1), Gezer (2), Beth Shemesh (3) Tell Qiri (1)
Iron Age IIB	10	Megiddo (3), Lachish (5), Gezer (2)
Iron Age IIC	12	Lachish (9), Tell Beit Mirsim (2), Tell Aitun (1)

2.3.3.3. Cooking jugs with tapered body (3500)

3530: cooking jugs with tapered body, disk base and one or two handles - Aegean-Cypriot type (85)

This group of cooking jugs of Aegean and Cypriot tradition is characterized by the presence of a disk base; the rim is simple, rounded or flattened, the neck is V-shaped. This typological group can be divided in two sub-types differing in the presence of one or two handles.

- 3531: cooking jugs with tapered body, disk base and one handle (45)

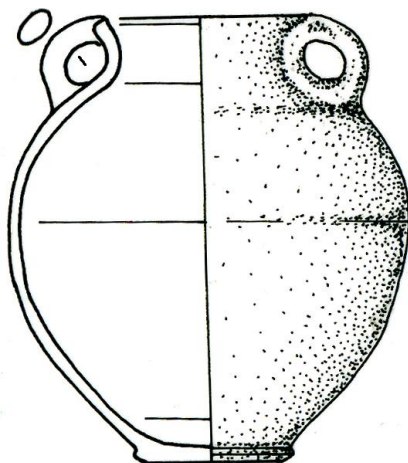


Cat. No. 1163

This group includes small and medium sized cooking jugs. These wheel-made vessels are very common in Cyprus between the Late Cypriot IIC-III A and the Cypro-Geometric II periods, especially at Athienou and in the necropolis of Palaepaphos-*Skales*, but also at Maa-*Paleokastro*, Kition and Enkomi.

Late Cypriot IIC	2	Kalavassos- <i>Ayios Dhimitrios</i> (2)
Late Cypriot III A	5	Athienou (3), Maa- <i>Paleokastro</i> (1), Enkomi (1)
Iron Age IA	14	Khirbet el-Muqanna' (12), Ashdod (2)
Iron Age IB	16	Tell Keisan (1), Khirbet el-Muqanna' (1), Ashdod (13), Gezer (1)
Iron Age IIA	3	Tell Qasile (1), Ashdod (1), Khirbet el-Muqanna' (1)
Iron Age IIB/ Cypro-Geometric I-II	22	Ashdod (2), Gezer (1), Palaepaphos- <i>Skales</i> (18), Kition (1)
Iron Age IIC	1	Gezer (1)
Cypro-Archaic IIB	2	Idalion (2)

- 3532: cooking jugs with tapered body, disk base and double handle (13)



Cat. No. 83

Cooking jugs with double handle are rare in Cyprus (*Maa-Paleokastro*, *Palaepaphos-Skales*), but they are well attested to the Levant, first at Ashdod and Khirbet el-Muqanna', where they appear in Iron Age I, later at Gezer and Megiddo.

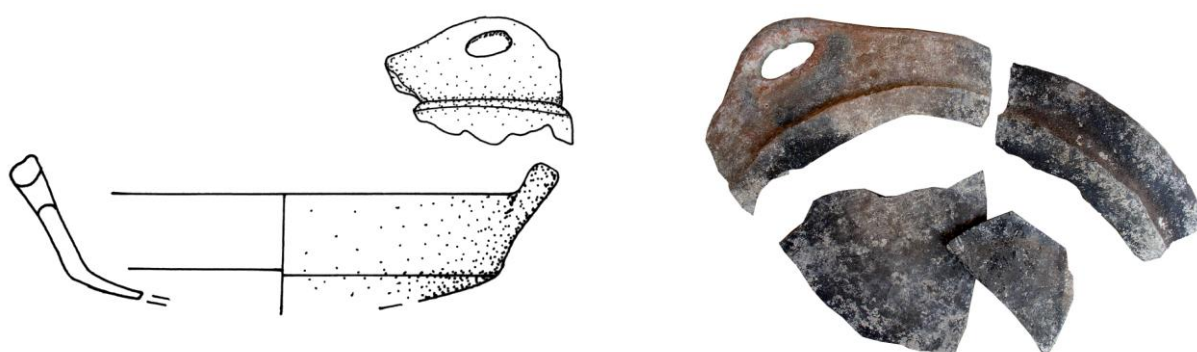
Late Cypriot IIIA	3	<i>Maa-Paleokastro</i> (3)
Iron Age IA	5	Ashdod (5)
Iron Age IB	6	Khirbet el-Muqanna' (1), Ashdod (2), Megiddo (3)
Iron Age IIA	1	Megiddo (1)
Iron Age IIB	1	Ashdod (1)
Cypro-Geometric I	1	<i>Palaepaphos-Skales</i> (1)

2.3.4. *Pans* (4000)

Pans are open and carinated cooking vessels, formed by a round base and straight walls on the higher part. This large group can be divided into three typologies.

2.3.4.1. Carinated or hemispherical pans (4100)

- 4111: carinated pans with round base, straight walls, loop horizontal handles (12)



Cat. No. 1195

Pans have a round or oval shape, loop handles are attached to the walls of the body.

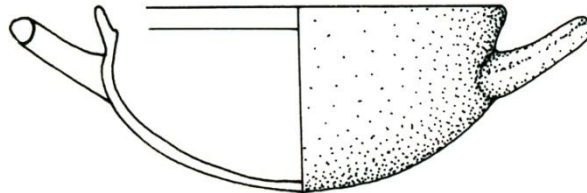
This typology is characteristic of Middle and Late Bronze Age greek repertoires³² and is attested also in Cyprus especially in Late Cypriot IIC-IIIa contexts ((Kalavassos-Ayios *Dhimitrios*, Enkomi, Hala Sultan Tekke).

In the Levant the insufficient number of attestations is maybe due to the scanty records.

Late Cypriot IIC-IIIa	11	Kalavassos-Ayios <i>Dhimitrios</i> (7), Enkomi (3), Hala Sultan Tekke (1)
Late Bronze	1	Tell Abu-Hawam (1)

³² *Kommos* III, figs. 21-25 (Late Minoan II-IIIa1). A similar item was found at Lipari (BERNABÒ BREA - CAVALIER 1980, pl. 184: 6).

- 4112: hemispherical pans with round base, straight rim and horizontal handles (3)



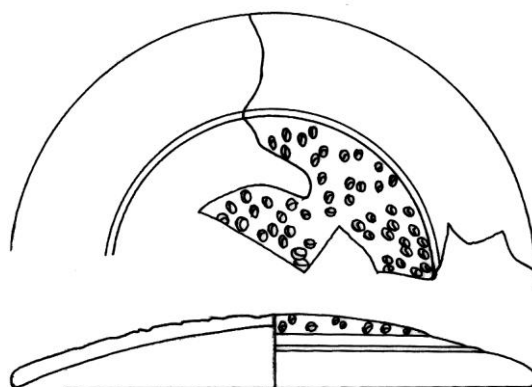
Cat. No. 1103

These small vessels belonging to the Greek ceramic tradition have a hemispherical body, a rounded opening and a straight rim with a groove as a support for the lid. The typology is attested at Kition during the Classical period³³.

Cipro-Classic	3	Kition (3)
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³³ Pl. 102:1002-1004.

2.3.4.2. Cooking dishes (4200)



Cat. No. 770

The cooking dish (also called “backing tray”) is a large plate with a convex profile and straight pierced or incised walls. It was used directly on the fire to cook the bread. Cooking dishes were employed also on heated stones or small hearts for frying the meat: in this case the inclination of the walls was useful to drain the suet³⁴. This practice could also explain the scarcity of pans remains in Palestine. Cooking dishes are attested to the Levant for a long period ranging from the Late Bronze to the Iron Age III.

Late Bronze II	1	Sarepta (1)
Iron Age IA	1	Tel Dan (1)
Iron Age IIA	3	Hazor (2), Tel Mevorach (1)
Iron Age IIB	5	Tyre (4), Gezer (1)
Iron Age III	3	Ashdod (3)

³⁴ HUNT 1987, 199.

IDENTITY AND DIVERSITY

3.1. DIACHRONIC ANALYSIS OF TYPOLOGIES: DISTRIBUTION AND CHRONOLOGY

A preliminary analysis of cooking ware of Levantine and Cypriot assemblages indicates above all the occurrence of specific morphological and diagnostic features into the three main groups of cooking pots, open cooking pots, closed cooking pots and cooking jugs. These features (shape of the body, the rim and base) have been used as a base for our typological classification¹. The homogeneity of types into each main group is due to the nature of cooking ware itself: in fact, cooking ware is strongly related to its everyday use and its shape is primarily connected to functionality standards. A cooking pot is supposed to be unrelated to *élite* and representative purposes but at the same time it possesses a sociological value: the morphology of a cooking pot can be also specific of a human group and can symbolize a group membership². However, in a homogeneous cultural context, a cooking pot doesn't represent the social *status* of its possessor: there is no differences between pots found in palatine compounds and those found in rural domestic contexts. With regard to the utilitarian pottery, as cooking and storage pots, the social marker is rather the quantity of items³.

Cooking ware is strictly connected to cooking traditions, which are essentially conservative: changes in typologies and also in volume can indicate, at least in part, a change in food, cooking knowledge and the social context in which the food is prepared and consumed⁴. The transmission of culinary traditions needs also a marked conservatism of food preparation practices. As a consequence, transformations in cooking ware can constitute, at least in part, an important marker of dietary modifications and the attainment of new cooking expertises, and finally also an indicator of social changes.

Levantine and Cypriot cooking pots present several shared characteristics related to their specific function: the predominance of rounded shapes (body and base) assures a homogeneous heat radiation and consequently a better resistance to thermal dilatation. Moreover body and base shapes are strictly connected to technological factors: biconical and globular bodies could derive, in fact, from different manufacturing methods⁵.

However, the repertoire of Levantine and Cypriot cooking ware presents many different morphological features that allow to trace a developing line of each typological group

¹ See Chapter 2.

² SKIBO 1992, 34.

³ As noticed in to the sites of Jezreel Valley in Iron Age: HUNT 1987, 209.

⁴ MILLS 1999, 100. The progressive decrease in volume of the Levantine cooking pots of Iron Age I can be connected to the emergence of food production and consumption uses in a domestic scale that substitute practices connected to the Palace, as testified at Dan; this phenomenon can be also connected to a typological specialization of cooking pots: ARIE 2006, 242. See also PANITZ-COHEN 2009, 229.

⁵ See § 1.1.2.

mentioned above. There is a need to consider these aspects in order to attain a correct typological distinction⁶. Therefore the typological analysis will be structured on two levels: the first one concerns the diachronic and geographic study of typologies included, the second points out the rotation and the overlapping of the typological groups in the region during the ages.

3.1.1. *Open cooking pots: series 1100, 1200, 1500*

Open cooking pots constitute the most common typology in the Levant: they represent, in fact, 59% of the samples⁷, of which 80% is the type with a carinated body (1100), 19% those with a squatted biconical body (1200) and 1% includes the series 1500, vessels with a tapered body (fig. 2.1).

Type 1110 and sub-types 1111, 1112 and 1113, are found in the majority of the Levantine sites during the Late Bronze and Iron Age with a concentration in the first period. In Palestine⁸ this typology, in fact, is mostly widespread in Late Bronze, whereas in Iron Age IA-B⁹ it is attested especially in the Centre and in the South. The largest frequency in Late Bronze is due to the connection of this typology to the local Canaanite tradition¹⁰, of which it is a late but lasting manifestation¹¹.

Open cooking pots with an elongated triangular rim (1120) are all the same present in to the main sites of the coast of Palestine and inland in the same period¹². Attestations of the type in Late Bronze and Iron Age I, comparing to the previous type 1110, are restricted to few items recovered in southern sites as Khirbet el-Muqanna'¹³, Lachish¹⁴ and Tell Beit Mirsim¹⁵ and in the North at Dan¹⁶. This type is a peculiar manifestation of the Levantine material culture in Iron Age IB-IIA, when it is found on the coast (Ashdod¹⁷), inland (Gezer¹⁸,

⁶ In open cooking pots of type 1110, for instance, it is useful to observe the gradual modification of the ratio between the diameter of the mouth and the height of the vessel, the accentuation of the body carination or the thinning of the rim, more than the changes in the single part of the vessel as the rim shape.

⁷ The *database* includes 2115 filed samples from Levantine, Cypriot and Aegean sites, belonging to a large chronological range, from the Early Bronze Age to the Persian Period. Between these, 1572 samples have been selected basing on their dating to the Late Bronze and Iron Age I and II, and their provenance from archaeologically and chronologically reliable contexts.

⁸ Pls. 7; 18; 26-28; 87.

⁹ Pls. 8-9; 11-12; 21; 23; 29-35; 56; 58; 84-85; 88-92.

¹⁰ MAZAR 1985, 51-52.

¹¹ The type 1110 is represented also in Iron Age II by several items; afterwards attestations are scanty and restricted. As a result, they are also named Canaanite cooking pots: KILLEBREW 1999, 94.

¹² As the previous, also the type 1120 belongs to the Canaanite tradition.

¹³ Pls. 53; 56.

¹⁴ Pl. 60: 683-685.

¹⁵ Pl. 14: 130.

¹⁶ Pl. 18: 183.

¹⁷ Pls. 8: 55-56; 9: 70, 79.

Samaria, Tel Mevorach¹⁹, Taanach²⁰, Tell Qasis²¹, Megiddo) and in the sites of the plain of Galilee (Tell Keisan²², Tell Abu Hawam). The type is present at Tell Keisan²³ in Iron Age IIB and IIC, and Samaria. Between the Iron Age I and II, therefore, type 1120 is strictly linked to the up-country regional production; its presence in coastal region is occasional and limited to Ashdod. The emergence of this type at the end of Late Bronze testifies to the first important morphological change in Canaanite open cooking pots consisting in a progressive closing of the mouth and the inverting of the rim.

Type 1130 is sporadically found in coastal sites such as Ashdod²⁴ in the South, Sarepta and Ras Ibn-Hani in the North, but it is mostly diffused since the 12th century BC, especially at Hazor²⁵, where this type constitutes 41% of items in Iron Age²⁶. In Late Bronze and Iron Age I it is attested in particular into inland sites as Tell Qasis²⁷, Taanach²⁸, Dan²⁹ and Kamid el-Loz; in Iron Age IB-IIA the most of the records belongs to the High Galilee sites (Tell Keisan³⁰), Philistine coastal cities (Tell Qasile³¹) and again to inland sites as Megiddo³², Taanach³³ and Samaria. The majority of attestations are concentrated in Iron Age II in coastal Palestine, especially at Tell Qasile³⁴ as well as inland, Jezreel valley³⁵ and Galilee (Tell Keisan³⁶ and Hazor³⁷). In Iron Age IIB type 1130 is more frequent in the South (Gezer³⁸, Ashdod³⁹, Lachish) but is still present in the sites mentioned for the previous period such as Hazor⁴⁰, and also at Tyre⁴¹ and the necropolis of Khirbet Slim and Joya⁴². In Iron Age IIC this

¹⁸ Pl. 21: 220.

¹⁹ Pls. 73: 772-774, 781; 74: 790.

²⁰ Pl. 88: 962, 964.

²¹ Pl. 85: 917-918, 922.

²² Pls. 45: 500, 505, 507, 509, 511; 46: 513-515, 517-519, 521; 47: 531; 48: 539-544.

²³ Pl. 49: 552-558.

²⁴ Pl. 8: 65.

²⁵ Pls. 29-37.

²⁶ With a documentary gap in Iron Age IB probably due to the scarcity of attestations.

²⁷ Pl. 84: 915.

²⁸ Pl. 88: 955.

²⁹ Pl. 18: 181,

³⁰ Pls. 45: 498-499, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512; 46: 516.

³¹ Pls. 76: 824; 77: 825-826; 78: 837-846; 79: 847, 850, 852-854, 858.

³² Pl. 68: 740, 742, 744, 745.

³³ Pl. 88: 955, 958, 960-961.

³⁴ Pls. 80; 82: 878-884.

³⁵ Pl. 57: 656-657.

³⁶ Pl. 46: 522-523, 525-526.

³⁷ Pls. 29; 30: 339, 341-352; 31-32; 33: 377-386.

³⁸ Pl. 23: 260, 262, 264, 267, 269, 271-273.

³⁹ Pl. 12: 116.

⁴⁰ Pls. 34: 390, 393, 395, 397, 398, 400-401; 35: 405, 408-409, 411, 413, 415.

⁴¹ Pl. 99: 1074.

type is represented only in those sites where it was already attested in Iron Age I and II, that is Tell Keisan⁴³, Ashdod⁴⁴ and Beth-Shemesh⁴⁵. It is also possible to notice a progressive decreasing of the quantity of items between Iron Age IIB and IIC, after the increase in attestations at the beginnings of Iron Age II.

It is intriguing to notice the similarities between the chronology and the diffusion of types 1120 and 1130⁴⁶: both types are concentrated in the central Galilee and the southern coast sites, where they are mostly widespread between the end of Iron Age I and the beginning of Iron Age II: in this period, in fact, they constitute on average 29% of items. The relations between these types involve also the morphology: it is often difficult to distinguish type 1120 from type 1130 because of the resemblances in rims conformation⁴⁷. Shared features are also the body, the presence of circular handles and above all the tendency to close the opening by means of a pronounced intruding of the rim. The latter maybe determines a different position of the lid, arranged outside of the rim and not inside, like in Late Bronze open cooking pots (1110). In these pots the triangular shape of the rim, extruded and detached from the body walls⁴⁸, probably represents a function marker because, as in others ceramic productions⁴⁹, it can be used as an easy handling spot to move the vessel or to pour its content. Moreover the shape of the upper part of type 1110 open cooking pots indicates an inner posting of the lid⁵⁰ so that it would not constitute an obstacle for lifting or pouring. In open cooking pots types

⁴² CHAPMAN 1972, 112, 164, fig. 22: 83, 217.

⁴³ Pl. 52: 586.

⁴⁴ Pl. 12: 116-119.

⁴⁵ Pl. 17: 159.

⁴⁶ See § 2.3.1.1.

⁴⁷ Types 1120 e 1130 correspond respectively to Mazar types 1b and 1c: MAZAR 1985, 52-53.

⁴⁸ It is not possible to outline a diachronic evolution in the rim shape of types 1110 and 1120 (see § 2.2.1.). Actually, despite of its variations, it is possible to assert that both the productions are based on an ideal model, as shown by the constant presence of the main characters of the vessels – biconical shape of the body, temper, dimensions. These materials respond to principles of simplicity, economy and ease of manufacturing and the constancy of these characteristics makes the group somehow homogeneous. The matter has been discussed by E. Nodet with regard of the Levantine Early Bronze III hole-mouth jars and the marmites. In spite of the wide variety of the shapes Nodet connects the numerous items to a fifteen typologies based on the openings diameter, the thickness of the walls and the manufacture signs, belonging to five different fabrics: NODET 1988, 133.

⁴⁹ VECCHIO 2002, 230; SPAGNOLI 2007, 95, note 130.

⁵⁰ The lid type most diffused in the Levant had actually both the functions of cover and cooking dish (§ 2.3.4.2., type 4200); this latter has straight walls, a rounded top surface, a simple rim and a pierced or incised and ribbed surface (MAZAR 1985, 79, fig. 26: 20; BIKAI 1978, pl. XXIX: 10; BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, pls. 46: 8, 8a; 52: 16; 55: 4-5). A type variant shows a deep body and rounded walls and one handle on the rim, and an external surface treatment only on the border (BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, pl. 50: 559, 562-563). If future archaeological investigations will confirm the orderliness of these morphological differences and the existence of two distinct typologies, it should be possible to postulate that, once again, specific shape corresponds to a specific function: cover and cooking dish for the first one, only cooking for the second.

1120 and 1130 the external part of the rim sticks to the body wall and the presence of the handles⁵¹ frees the rim from its holding function. These substantial changes in shape and inclination of the rim take place with the diffusion of types 1120 and 1130; Canaanite open cooking pots 1110 and 1210 gradually decrease at the end of Iron I and the first phase of Iron Age II⁵².

The new conformation of the opening of cooking vessels 1120 and 1130 will be one of the predominant characteristic of closed cooking pots in Iron Age II. This phenomenon can be related to different uses and functions of cooking vessels. As a matter of fact, Late Bronze open cooking pots could contain any kind of food, liquid or solid; in reverse a narrow opening seems to be suitable mainly for semi-solid foods. In this case the intruding of the rim has the double purpose of avoiding the push down of the content and slackening with the lid the evaporation of the liquids⁵³.

With regard to the dimensions of the vessels, Iron Age open cooking pots show a progressive decreasing in volume probably related to new needs coming from a different social context of food consumption and culinary praxis. The reduction in volume of the vessels is probably related to a decreasing in size of the family units⁵⁴ and to a scaled-down or household-scale production, compared to the previous grand-scale palatial production⁵⁵. Volumes and diameters are, however, more homogeneous than in Late Bronze pots: in the latter the capacity of the pots is on average 8-12 liters, and the diameter ranges from 20 to 50 cm (rarely more than 60 cm); in Iron Age the volume of types 1120 and 1130 open cooking pots is from 3 to 7 liters and the diameter varies from 20 to 40 cm in Iron Age IA and from 10 to 30 cm in Iron Age IIB-C⁵⁶. The uniformity in dimensions indicates a standardization of this ceramic production responding to different culinary habits.

Type 1160 is attested in Iron Age I into the Philistine cities such as Ashdod⁵⁷ and Tell Qasile⁵⁸, and in Iron Age II also along the northern coast, mainly at Dor⁵⁹. Gezer⁶⁰ is the site

⁵¹ The scarcity of the attestations of the handles in Iron Age I vessels are probably due to a documentary gap: MAZAR 1985, 53.

⁵² As noted by M. Hunt in his analysis of cooking ware of Tell Qiri: HUNT 1987, 206-207.

⁵³ RICE 1987, 240-241.

⁵⁴ KILLEBREW 1999, 107; STAGER 1985, 18.

⁵⁵ As presupposed by E. Arie basing on the analysis of the context and the circulation of the Megiddo pottery found inside the residences belonging to Iron Age I levels K-5 and K-4: ARIE 2006, 242. It is probable that as well the contacts with the urbanized Philistine should have raised the partial break-up of the large-family system: BEN-SHLOMO - SHAI - ZUKERMAN - MAEIR 2008, 239. An overview on Palestinian society in Iron Age II in DEVER 1998a.

⁵⁶ BEN-SHLOMO - SHAI - ZUKERMAN - MAEIR 2008, 238, note 82.

⁵⁷ Pls. 9: 81; 11: 97.

⁵⁸ Pl. 77: 833.

⁵⁹ Pl. 20: 201, 204.

⁶⁰ Pls. 22: 239, 241, 247, 249- 250, 252, 254; 24: 281, 283, 285.

with the largest amount of items, as in Iron Age IIB, when in the region the type becomes infrequent.

Type 1210 belongs to the Canaanite pottery tradition too. It is characterized by a triangular-shaped rim and a rounded carination that gives a squatted shape to the body. This latter, which marks the 1200 series, is probably due, as premised above⁶¹, to a technological rather than functional factor. The type is attested principally in Late Bronze Age Tell Arqa⁶², and into the Phoenician cities of Tyre and Sidon⁶³ in the same period, but it is also present at Ashdod⁶⁴ and Beth Shemesh. In Iron Age I and II the diffusion is limited to the Phoenician sites as Tyre⁶⁵ and Dor⁶⁶, and to the southern sites such as Beth Shemesh⁶⁷ and Ashdod⁶⁸, where probably it is a residual of earlier levels⁶⁹.

Type 1230 has a great variability in the rim, which can differ in dimensions and profile. The typology probably has a Levantine origin, but it is attested since the Late Bronze Age both in Cyprus⁷⁰ and the Levant. Cypriot items have a more shallow rim, compared to those of the Levantine pots, and do not show the outer groove. In the Levant this typology is initially attested to the Phoenician and Palestinian coastal sites⁷¹, and later it spreads out from the coast to the inland sites in Iron Age I⁷², and it reaches the peak of attendance in Iron II in central Galilee⁷³. In the same period it is still attested also in the South and the coast⁷⁴.

It is remarkable the presence of type 1230 at Cyprus, mainly at Myrtou-Pigadhes and neighbouring sites⁷⁵, in Late Cypriot IIIA and, after a documentary hiatus, in Cypro-Geometric tombs of Palaepaphos-Skales⁷⁶. The presence of a cooking pots type of Levantine origin in this funerary context could be related to a possible familiarity of Levantine people⁷⁷.

⁶¹ See § 1.1.2.

⁶² Pl. 1: 3, 7.

⁶³ Pl. 87: 942.

⁶⁴ Pl. 7: 51-52.

⁶⁵ Pls. 95: 1041, 1043; 96: 1049; 98: 1061, 1064.

⁶⁶ Pl. 20: 199.

⁶⁷ Pl. 17: 167.

⁶⁸ Pls. 8: 56; 9: 70, 75, 78.

⁶⁹ Ashdod VI, 111-113.

⁷⁰ Pls. 106: 1137-1139, 1142-1143; 107: 1151; 108: 1159.

⁷¹ As Ashdod (pl. 8: 68) and Lachish (pls. 59: 675; 60: 686).

⁷² Gezer (pl. 21: 217), Dor (pls. 19: 184; 20: 197) and Ashdod (pl. 9: 77-77bis, 80).

⁷³ Hazor (pls. 34: 391; 35: 402-404, 407, 410, 414; 36: 422; 39: 460-461), Tell Keisan (pls. 47: 291; 51: 570; 52: 578, 587), Tel Jezreel (pls. 57: 652, 654, 658-660; 58: 661-663, 665, 668-669, 673), and Taanach (pls. 89: 966; 90: 977, 984-985, 988-989).

⁷⁴ Ashdod (pl. 13: 127), Dor (pl. 20: 198, 202, 205, 207, 211) and Lachish (pl. 62: 694, 698-700, 702).

⁷⁵ The type is also present at Apliki: DU PLAT TAYLOR 1957, 34.

⁷⁶ Pl. 106: 1137-1139, 1143.

⁷⁷ Materials of the funerary equipments present in several cases a mixture of local, Levantine and Greek elements; in Tomb 49 an inscribed *obelos* with the name of the defunct (*Opheltas*), three cooking jugs, two

with the necropolis of *Skales*. If this is the case, the analysis of kitchen ware in this context allows a better understanding of the cultural and social components of one of the most important Cypriot sites at the beginning of the first millennium. At Palaepaphos, indeed, vessel of non-local tradition are locally produced as the result of the set up of Levantine cultural elements such as dietary habits and cooking traditions, in a society in which the non-local components were well differentiated from the native ones. This phenomenon can be compared to the local production of Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery and cooking jugs at Ashdod and Khirbet el-Muqanna' in Iron Age I⁷⁸.

The series 1500 includes the so-called *marmites*⁷⁹, large vessels with a wide opening, straight rim and shallow body with tapered walls. Types 1530 and 1531 are attested in Late Bronze Age Syrian coast⁸⁰ and in Cypriot sites such as Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios⁸¹ and Alassa-Paliothaverna⁸². The existence of a shared type between both areas evidences the close contacts between the cities of coastal Syria and Cyprus, in particular the centres of redistribution of the economic resources, and indicates the transmission of cooking knowledge due to a continuous inhabitation of Levantine peoples in southern Cyprus⁸³.

amphoras imported from the Levant, one of which is painted, and a Phoenician juglet were found: KARAGEORGHIS 2003, 125-130, figs. 263, 279-281.

⁷⁸ T. DOTHAN 1989, 5-6; KILLEBREW 1999, 94.

⁷⁹ *Ras Ibn Hani* I, 81.

⁸⁰ Tell Kazel (pls. 2: 12, 15; 3: 22-23), *Ras Ibn Hani* (pl. 5).

⁸¹ Pl. 112: 1188.

⁸² Pl. 114: 1206.

⁸³ SOUTH 1994; 1997; HADJISAVVAS 1991; HADJISAVVAS - HADJISAVVA 1997. An overview of the social and economic scene of Cyprus at the end of the second millennium BC in KARAGEORGHIS 1990.

3.1.2. Closed cooking pots: series 2200, 2300, 2400

Closed cooking pots represent 34% of the samples, of which a large part, on average 45%, includes the closed cooking pots with a squatted body (2200), 53% the closed cooking pots with a rounded body (2300) and a small part (2%) is constituted by the sack-shaped vessels (2400, fig. 2.2).

This typological group characterizes the Levantine pottery assemblages of Iron Age I and II as the predominant type⁸⁴, even if it is formerly attested in Late Bronze in to the main Cypriot sites and sporadically in to the Levantine coastal centres.

As discerned in Iron Age open cooking pots, also in closed cooking pots we can notice a gradual straightening of the vessels rim⁸⁵; the presence of handles is another typical element⁸⁶.

Type 2210, belonging to the series with a squatted body (2200), is documented in Late Bronze Age and Iron Age I at Tell Arqa⁸⁷, Tyre⁸⁸ and Tell Beit Mirsim⁸⁹; in Iron Age II it is still present at Tyre and Tell Kazel⁹⁰, Hazor⁹¹, Tell Keisan⁹² and Gezer⁹³. This type is attested to Cyprus in many sites, such as Kition⁹⁴, Idalion⁹⁵ and Palaepaphos-Skales⁹⁶, since Late Cypriot to Archaic periods without considerable variations during the long documentary period.

However, the most widespread shape in Palestinian Iron Age II assemblages belongs to type 2270, that includes closed cooking pots with squatted body, thickened rim and double handle. The typology shows several similarities to Canaanite pots of series 1200. Against a different ratio between opening diameter and height, resemblances pertain to the body, that often have a carinated shape, and to the base, that has a rounded shape, maybe to accomplish the same needs of fire resistance and cooking methods. Moreover excavation reports describe for these items a similar temper and the same manufacturing techniques with a mould and a

⁸⁴ MAEIR 2010, 43-45, fig. 1,

⁸⁵ This process get started in Palestine since the 12th century BC and in Syria not before the 9th century BC: CHARAF 2007, 81.

⁸⁶ The one-handled variant is rare compared to the handles of open cooking pots; the closed cooking pots handles are thinner and straight on the shoulder.

⁸⁷ Pl. 1: 1-2, 4, 6, 8.

⁸⁸ Pl. 95: 1035, 1037, 1039-1040, 1042.

⁸⁹ Pl. 14: 131.

⁹⁰ Pl. 2: 9-10.

⁹¹ Pl. 35: 406, 412.

⁹² Pl. 51: 567-569.

⁹³ Pl. 24: 286.

⁹⁴ Pls. 101: 1089, 1091-1092, 1095-1096; 102: 1098-1101.

⁹⁵ Pl. 107: 1147-1148, 1150.

⁹⁶ Pl. 106: 1140.

*tournette*⁹⁷. Therefore it is possible to assume the derivation of type 2270 from the local pottery tradition.

Type 2270 makes its appearance at the beginnings of Iron Age II in to the Palestinian inland sites and sporadically on the coast, in particular at Tel Mevorach⁹⁸ and Dor⁹⁹. In 9th-7th century BC it is attested to the coastal cities of Tyre¹⁰⁰, Dor¹⁰¹, Tel Michal¹⁰² and Tell Qasile¹⁰³; the typology is attested inland to Hazor¹⁰⁴, Tell Keisan¹⁰⁵ and Tel Jezreel¹⁰⁶, but the most considerable repertoires belong to the southern inland sites as Gezer¹⁰⁷, Lachish¹⁰⁸, Tell 'Aitun¹⁰⁹, Tell Beit Mirsim¹¹⁰ and, on the coast, Ashdod¹¹¹.

Type 2290 encompasses the vessels with *stamnos*-type handles, referring to a Greek vascular tradition. Although most of items are fragmentary, it is probable that these closed cooking pots could have a tripod base¹¹², as the analogous Greek vessels or a rounded base associated to a movable tripod¹¹³. Vessels found at Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios¹¹⁴ and Kition¹¹⁵ are locally made: temper is hard and compact and rich in limestone and small/medium quartz grits. They have usually a ridge on the lower part of the body, having the purpose to reinforce the base for a better durability to the heat. Most of items does not show traces of soot on the external surface nor abrasions inside, so it is possible to hypothesize, considering their large size, a short-term storage function.

The closed cooking pots with simple rim and one handle (type 2330) belong to a Greek tradition too¹¹⁶. They are the commonest cooking pots in Late Cypriot Cyprus¹¹⁷, with

⁹⁷ A different technique can be hypothesized for later items.

⁹⁸ Pl. 74: 796.

⁹⁹ Pl. 20: 200.

¹⁰⁰ Pl. 99: 1075-1076.

¹⁰¹ Pls. 19: 186-196; 20: 203, 206, 208-210.

¹⁰² Pl. 75: 806-807.

¹⁰³ Pl. 82: 888-893.

¹⁰⁴ Pls. 37: 427-429, 431-434, 437-439; 38; 39: 452-457, 459, 462-463; 40-42; 43: 491-495; 44.

¹⁰⁵ Pl. 52: 584-585.

¹⁰⁶ Pl. 57: 653.

¹⁰⁷ Pls. 23: 259, 261, 263, 268, 270; 25: 289-293.

¹⁰⁸ Pl. 63: 709-710.

¹⁰⁹ Pl. 6: 30, 33-40.

¹¹⁰ Pl. 14: 132-140.

¹¹¹ Pls. 12: 114, 121-122; 13: 123.

¹¹² See the *Barbarian Ware* found at Maa-Paleokastro (KARAGEORGHIS - DEMAS 1988, inv. no. 347) and Enkomi (DIKAIOS 1969, pl. 108: 10, n.i. 6333/1).

¹¹³ Tripod cooking pot found at Palaepaphos-Teratsoudhia (pl. 107: 1151).

¹¹⁴ Pl. 112: 1189.

¹¹⁵ Pl. 101: 1094, 1097.

¹¹⁶ MOUNTJOY 2001, 117, n. 344; DÖHL 1973, fig. 18: H10.

cooking jugs of types 3531 and 3532¹¹⁸. They are hand-made, coarse textured and tempered with calcined shells and biominerals. They can be considered the traditional Cypriot cooking pot of the end of 2nd millennium BC¹¹⁹ just like Canaanite open cooking pots of types 1100 and 1200 in Levantine ceramic repertoires.

Type 2390 occurs in the main cities of Late Cypriot period such as Enkomi¹²⁰, and Hala Sultan Tekke¹²¹, in the new fortified sites of 13th and 12th century BC as Maa-*Paleokastro*¹²² and in 11th century BC also at Kition¹²³. In Late Helladic IIIA Mycenaean¹²⁴ and Cretan¹²⁵ repertoires similar vessels are employed with a tripod base. Cypriot and Levantine items appear later with respect to Greek ones. In the Levant this typology is attested in Late Bronze Age at Sidon¹²⁶ and Tyre¹²⁷, and in Iron Age I also at Sarepta¹²⁸; in Iron Age II it is mostly common into the Philistine cities of Ashdod¹²⁹, Khirbet el-Muqanna'¹³⁰ and Lachish¹³¹, but it is also diffused inland the region. S. Gitin defined this kind of closed cooking pots "Inland Type" and afterwards "Judean Type"¹³². In this circumstance the latter definition is intended to be a geographic connotation and not have a ethnic nor cultural meaning because of the Aegean-Cypriot origin of the shape. The presence of this type on the Levantine coast and inland could be due to the Phoenician intermediary role in its transmission from Cyprus to the Levant. Cypriot items are wheel-formed, they have a metallic ware, tempered with little grits of limestone and quartz, and thin walls. They are morphologically similar to cooking jugs 3530 unless for the bottom, that is rounded and not disk shaped. This peculiarity involves a different use on the hearth, maybe in suspension on the high fire, as shown by the soot signs on the body, rim and handles.

¹¹⁷ Myrtou-Pigadhes (pl. 108: 1157-1158), Pyla-Kokkinokremos (pl. 110: 1179), Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios (pl. 112: 1190-1194) and Alassa (pls. 113; 114: 1202-1205, 1207-1209).

¹¹⁸ Cooking jugs are wheel-made with a solid temper with quartz inclusions: KILLEBREW 1999, 93.

¹¹⁹ Closed cooking pots with pie-crust rim, attested to Cyprus at the end of Late Cypriot are expression of a local ceramic tradition. They are found in to the grave goods of Morphou-Toumba tou Skourou (tombs I-II, IV-V, pl. 109: 1167-1173), Morphou-Akera (KARAGEORGHIS 1965, 100, fig. 27: 29), Ayia Irini- *Palaekastro* (pl. 109: 1164-1165) and later at Vouni (pl. 109: 1165 bis).

¹²⁰ Pl. 103: 1105-1108.

¹²¹ Pl. 110: 1174.

¹²² Pl. 110: 1175.

¹²³ Pl. 101: 1090.

¹²⁴ MOUNTJOY 2001, 118.

¹²⁵ FURUMARK 1941, 640, Form 45, FS320; MARTLEW 1988, 414-421; HAGGIS - MOOK 1993, 265-293.

¹²⁶ Pl. 87: 943-949.

¹²⁷ Pl. 96: 1053, 1055-1056.

¹²⁸ Pl. 86: 928

¹²⁹ Pl. 13: 124.

¹³⁰ Pl. 56: 649.

¹³¹ Pl. 64: 719-720.

¹³² GITIN 1989, 45, fig. 2.13: 13, 16.

Types 2340 and 2440 with a wrinkled neck and double handle (Gitin's "Coastal Type"¹³³), are frequent in Levantine Iron Age II pottery assemblages. Most of attestations are concentrated in the South, in particular into the Philistine cities¹³⁴, in 8th and 7th century BC, but also in the North at Taanach¹³⁵ and Tyre¹³⁶.

Closed cooking pots of type 2360 are a little more archaic than the previous type and they are also different for the rim and neck shape. They are attested from the beginnings of Iron Age at Tell Qasile¹³⁷ and Tel Michal on the coast and in not many inland sites as Megiddo¹³⁸. Items of Iron Age II are more numerous. They are present into the Philistine cities and in southern sites such as Khirbet el-Muqanna'¹³⁹, Gezer¹⁴⁰ and Lachish, and in Galilee, at Tell Qasis and Taanach¹⁴¹. Items are also documented in Phoenicia, especially at Tyre¹⁴² and Sarepta¹⁴³. We can thus discern a gradual diffusion of the type from the southern coast to the centre of the region and, afterwards, to the North in a local variant with a wider opening.

Finally the closed cooking pot with an everted thickened rim (2380) has a regional distribution since the Late Bronze Age (Tell Arqa¹⁴⁴), but it is principally diffused in Iron Age IIB-C, when it is circumscribed to a few Phoenician and Syrian coastal sites as Tyre¹⁴⁵ and Tell Kazel¹⁴⁶. Vessels have a wide opening and develop the body in depth, as already noticed for the *marmites* of series 1500. We can therefore argue that these morphological elements are typical of cooking pots of the northern coast; the chronology and the shared characteristics with closed cooking pots type 2211, attested in Iron Age IB in the same geographic sphere, probably indicate a possible relation between both categories.

¹³³ See the previous note.

¹³⁴ Tell 'Aitun (pl. 6: 32), Ashdod (pl. 13: 125-126, 128-129), Tell Beit Mirsim (pls. 15-16), Gezer (pl. 24: 275, 277; 25: 288), Khirbet el Muqanna' (pl. 56: 650-651), Lachish (pl. 64: 711-718), Beth Shemesh (pl. 17: 160-161).

¹³⁵ Pls. 93: 1018, 1023; 94: 1026, 1032-1033.

¹³⁶ Pl. 100: 1079.

¹³⁷ Pls. 76: 810, 812, 814; 77: 828-829; 79: 848.

¹³⁸ Pl. 71: 759.

¹³⁹ Pl. 55: 624-625.

¹⁴⁰ Pl. 22: 238, 240.

¹⁴¹ Pl. 93: 1019, 1022.

¹⁴² Pl. 100: 1082.

¹⁴³ Pl. 86: 930, 932, 934.

¹⁴⁴ Pl. 1: 5.

¹⁴⁵ Pls. 97: 1059-1060; 98: 1070; 100: 1081, 1083-1084.

¹⁴⁶ Pl. 4: 24; BADRE - GUBEL - CAPET - PANAYOT 1989-90, 53, fig. 30: b, d-e.

3.1.3. Cooking jugs: series 3100, 3300, 3500

Cooking jugs occur in Cypriots assemblages since the 12th century BC; their main characteristic is the disk base instead of the rounded bottom of the contemporary open cooking pots and closed cooking pots¹⁴⁷. Cooking jugs of Aegean-Cypriot type 3530 are long-attested in Cyprus and constitute one of the most frequent cooking ware types, together with the Late Cypriot one-handled closed cooking pots (2330) and the Cypro-Geometric closed cooking pots (2390). The appearance and the persistence of type 3530 in Cyprus are a consequence of the intense interaction between the island and the Mycenaean world at the end of Late Cypriot period, that is not only commercial and cultural but also real people displacements. The pottery and the cooking pot above all, is a valid marker of these events¹⁴⁸.

The situation in the Levant is rather different, because the first appearance of Aegean-Cypriot cooking jugs represents the breaking point with the Canaanite ceramic tradition. Cooking jugs indeed have no precedents in Palestine and show several differences in technology and shape from the local contemporaneous cooking ware. Cooking jugs are wheel-made, and they have a different use on the heat with respect to the large open cooking pots of Late Bronze Canaanite tradition.

The presence of cooking jugs belonging to the Aegean tradition in Late Cypriot Cyprus reflects the deep assimilation of Greek culture active in the island at least since the half of the second millennium BC, and thus it doesn't represent a *iatus* but suggests an assimilation and elaboration process already experienced in the island¹⁴⁹. Aegean-Cypriot cooking jugs in the Levant (3530), on the contrary, are a free cooking ware production and constitute, as previously asserted, a new kind of cooking pots.

Cooking jug is the predominant typology in Cyprus from Cypro-Geometric¹⁵⁰ (11th-8th centuries BC) to Cypro-Archaic II period¹⁵¹ (6th century BC). In Palestine cooking jugs are attested at first at Ashdod XIII¹⁵² and Khirbet el-Muqanna' VII¹⁵³ in Iron Age IA, and later in

¹⁴⁷ The presence of a tripod base in tableware class is attested to Crete: *Kommos* III, pl. 32, n. 1346.

¹⁴⁸ PILIDES 1994, 107, fig. 4; KARAGEORGHIS 2003, 71.

¹⁴⁹ See the amount of Late Minoan and Mycenaean pottery found into the Late Cypriot tombs of Morphou-*Toumba tou Skourou*, Ayia Irini-*Paleokastro* and Palaepaphos-*Teratsoudhia*, and the presence of Aegean bronze weapons (type B) and Cypriot types weapons in the same funerary equipment in 16th century BC: KARAGEORGHIS 2003, 15-16, fig. 25.

¹⁵⁰ In Late Cypriot closed cooking pots (2290, 2330, 2391) constitute on average 80% of the samples; open cooking pots (1230, 1530) 12% while the cooking jugs are 7.5%. The latter are localized at Kalavassos-Ayios *Dhimitrios* (K AD-992-993), Athienou (pl. 108: 1161-1163), Maa-*Paleokastro* (pl. 110: 1180). The cooking jugs attestations (pls. 101: 1093; 104-105) increase in frequency (41.6%) in Cypro-Geometric, following open cooking pots (30.5%) and closed cooking pots (27.7%).

¹⁵¹ Idalion: *SCE* II, 547-548, Pls. CLXIII; CLXX: 22.

¹⁵² Pl. 10: 83-88.

¹⁵³ Pl. 55: 619, 623, 626-630, 632-634, 636-637.

Iron Age IB-II¹⁵⁴ at Tell Qasile¹⁵⁵ and Gezer¹⁵⁶ in a high percentage¹⁵⁷. The amount of cooking jugs in Palestinian Iron Age assemblages gradually decreases after Iron Age IIA as far as it disappears in Iron Age IIC, when the closed cooking pots of series 2300 and 2400 get to be the commonest type of cooking ware¹⁵⁸. In Palestine, therefore, the evidence of Aegean-Cypriot cooking jugs is circumscribed to the Philistine district. However especially to the North, other types of cooking jugs, the so-called hybrid types, are attested (fig. 2.3).

Hybrid type I (3130), with biconical body and pointed base¹⁵⁹, is attested in Iron Age IB to Megiddo¹⁶⁰ and Tell Keisan¹⁶¹. These vessels are hand made and finished with the *tournette*.

Hybrid type II (3370), characterized by a globular body, straight rounded rim and one handle, is surely the most prevalent cooking jug type in Palestine for geographic diffusion and chronology. In Iron Age IA it is present at Khirbet el-Muqanna'¹⁶² and Megiddo¹⁶³, in Iron Age II it has a wider attestation that includes Taanach¹⁶⁴ and Tel Mevorach¹⁶⁵ in the North, Tel Michal, Gezer¹⁶⁶, Lachish, Tell Beit Mirsim¹⁶⁷, Tell Aitun¹⁶⁸ and Beth-Shemesh¹⁶⁹ in the South. About the manufacturing methods, it is probable the use of a double technique, both hand-made and wheel-thrown¹⁷⁰.

¹⁵⁴ At Tell Keisan a fragment attributable to type 3530 was found in level 9c (pl. 45: 503).

¹⁵⁵ MAZAR 1985, 222, fig. 41: 1.

¹⁵⁶ Pls. 21: 225; 23: 266.

¹⁵⁷ In Iron Age IA Ashdod cooking jugs constitute nearly the half part of attestations (43.7%), at Khirbet el-Muqanna' they are on average the 72.7% of the cooking pot repertoire. In Iron Age IIA attestations decrease at Ashdod to 9%, to 20% at Khirbet el-Muqanna'.

¹⁵⁸ In Iron Age II closed cooking pots represent the most diffused typology both at Ashdod (73.5%, open cooking pots are 18.4% and cooking jugs 8.1% of cooking ware attestations) and Khirbet el-Muqanna' (54.5%, while open cooking pots and cooking jugs constitute respectively 18.1% and 27.2%).

¹⁵⁹ In several reports items are often filed as jugs.

¹⁶⁰ Pls. 71: 758, 761-763; 72: 766.

¹⁶¹ Pl. 46: 520.

¹⁶² Pl. 55: 619, 633.

¹⁶³ Pl. 71: 764-765.

¹⁶⁴ Pls. 93: 1017, 1020-1021, 1024-1025; 94: 1027-1031, 1034.

¹⁶⁵ Pl. 74: 794-795.

¹⁶⁶ Pl. 22: 233-235, 246, 24: 278, 282.

¹⁶⁷ Pl. 15: 150.

¹⁶⁸ Pl. 6: 31.

¹⁶⁹ Pl. 17: 163, 165.

¹⁷⁰ PANITZ-COHEN 2009, 229; ROUX - DE MIROSCHEDJI 2009, 155, 160.

3.2. CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL IMPLICATIONS

The end of the second and the beginning of the first millennium BC is a period of turmoil for the Near East and the Levant: fundamental changes in politics, economy and culture are determined by the fall of the Late Bronze palatial system and unhinge dramatically the balances constituted since that moment. Moreover, the beginning of Iron Age is also marked by technological innovations having an important role in the reconstitution following the crisis years, such as alternative elements as the alphabetic writing and the metallurgy of the iron. Innovations did not have a foreign origin but, on the opposite, were developed from the local knowledge¹⁷¹. In this context of deep innovations, cooking ware constitutes on one hand an important element of continuity between both periods and on the other hand an indicator of the coexistence and the mutual influence of local features and foreign cues.

3.2.1. *Canaanite open cooking pots and cooking jugs: continuity and changes*

The conservatism of Canaanite open cooking pots with triangular rim (1110 and 1210) indicates a persistence of formal and technological models that reflects social habits related to the food consumption, originated in the Middle Bronze Age and deeply embedded in Palestine in Late Bronze and Iron Age I periods. It is possible to assert that after the downfall of palatine system, and consequentially the crisis of the urban and rural centres connected to it, only the nomadic or semi-nomadic populations living on the hills and in the desert fringes of Palestine at the end of second millennium BC, maintained the local cooking traditions, and consequently the Canaanite type of cooking ware¹⁷², since they were only marginally touched by the turmoil following the collapse of the Late Bronze political organization.

The main changes in cooking pots occur between the 9th and the 8th centuries BC and consist in the decreasing in Canaanite open cooking pots dimensions (1110, 1210) and its gradual disappearance into Levantine ceramic repertoires, and in the diffusion of a new typology of “close” pot (sporadically attested also in Late Bronze Age) showing the same body shape but a different narrower opening and double handle (1120, 1130, 1160). These phenomena were probably caused by pastoral semi-nomadic populations taking advantage of the collapse of the Late Bronze Age palatine system, and starting a sedentary way of life. However, the sedentarization is not a “seizure of power” but rather a reorganization of the

¹⁷¹ CAUBET 1992; T. DOTHAN 1992; BUNIMOVITZ 1998a; NEGBI 1998.

¹⁷² LIVERANI 1995, 550; DEVER 1992; WEINSTEIN 1992. However, the Levantine landscape is diversified in sub-regions and independent districts. In Palestine indeed the Bronze Age does not end with a single catastrophic event at the end of 13th century BC: several gradual changes taking place in one century (1350-1250 BC) bore to the fall of the palatine system and the emergence of new ethnic identities. Not all the Late Bronze cities are destroyed in this period, instead a cultural continuity, probably due to the persistence of the Egyptian hegemony in 12th and 11th century BC, appears in several southern Palestinian sites.

political structure in a tribal perspective¹⁷³. Iron Age urban centres are smaller with respect to the 14th century cities, and they are comparable to citadels with small public buildings and a restricted population¹⁷⁴. Social changes that took place in the Levant at the beginning of Iron Age, influence also the cooking ware repertoire: the decreasing in dimensions and the morphological changes are thus determined by the new sedentary way of life that lead to a gradual specialization of shapes¹⁷⁵. The disappearance of large Canaanite pots of 40-50 cm in diameter could be related also to a decreasing in number of the family units. The most part of the food, in fact, was probably prepared and consumed on a domestic scale and cooked directly on the hearth¹⁷⁶.

We must consider also the almost contemporary (or little later) appearance of foreign cooking vessels unknown in Canaanite repertoires such as the Aegean-Cypriot cooking jugs (3530) and the closed cooking pots (2330). These vessels are in fact characterized by a very narrow opening and two handles, and thus they could have been used as an ideal model for the local craftsmen. In a social and cultural perspective it is possible to read the “imitation” of these vessel parts as a consequence of the emergence of foreign dietary habits, especially in the South, together with the traditional ones. The open cooking pots production of the end of the second and the beginning of the first millennium BC proceeds initially in agreement with the traditional methods and techniques, but moves away when different cultural, social and logistic needs arise¹⁷⁷.

In Iron Age open cooking pots it is possible to notice a marked homogeneity in the dimensions¹⁷⁸: this characteristic is probably related to a high standardized production and to

¹⁷³ FINKELSTEIN 1998, 354-359.

¹⁷⁴ The re-settlement process begins in 13th century BC in the south of Transjordan and it evolves during the Iron Age (LIVERANI 1995, 652-654; MCGOVERN 1995). It is important to note that the first attestations of new cooking ware typologies are recorded in southern Palestine.

¹⁷⁵ KILLEBREW 1999, 107.

¹⁷⁶ KILLEBREW 1999, 107-108; About food consumption in Ancient Cyprus: MICHAELIDES 1998.

¹⁷⁷ KILLEBREW 1999, 106.

¹⁷⁸ Iron Age open cooking pots can be divided into two groups: the first one includes the pots with a diameter from 20 to 29 cm, the second comprises the vessels which the diameter ranges between 30 and 39 cm.

a regional or rather district distribution network¹⁷⁹ partially unrelated to the domestic context¹⁸⁰.

In Iron Age IB and II pots we can notice the same homogeneity in dimensions, consequent to a higher specialization of the open cooking pots production, probably connected to the diffusion of new cooking methods and different cooking vessels, such as the closed cooking pots and the cooking jugs to a small degree.

Cypriot panorama is quite different: it is strictly connected to the Aegean ceramic traditions and Mycenaean in particular, at least since the second half of the second millennium BC¹⁸¹. Moreover several Late Bronze productions of Syrian coast are present in the same period in the island (type 1530); similarly Levantine types of open cooking pots (i.e. 1230) are attested into the funerary equipments of Iron Age tombs of *Skales*. The presence at Cyprus of Levantine typologies could be a further evidence of the mutual transmission of cultural models, such as dietary habits related to the pots shapes, between Cyprus and the Levantine coast and *vice versa*.

Open cooking pots constitute thus the *trait d'union* between the Bronze Age and the Iron Age, and they are a shared element, even if diversified and not constantly attested, between Cyprus and the Levant on one side, and the Levantine coast with the inland region on the other side. In spite of the morphological modifications, open cooking pots are continuously employed in both regions together with the closed cooking pots and the cooking jugs, and never fall into disuse¹⁸².

Cooking jugs represent, at the opposite, the novelty element into the Levantine cooking ware repertoires. Cooking jugs appear in southern Palestine at the beginnings of Iron Age in the sites involved in the incoming of foreign peoples. The presence of this type of cooking vessels in this part of the Levant ought to be considered in a historical and ethnographic perspective that includes the emergence and the diffusion of further pottery productions.

¹⁷⁹ See the case of Tell Qiri in the Jezreel valley. The Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) on the items with incisions (not potter marks), together with a distributional analysis of the samples from the neighbouring sites indicated the presence of several ateliers that employed the same raw materials and the same manufacturing techniques. This study generated a hypothetical model of intra- and interregional commerce developed on two levels. At the lower stage are the production/distribution centres that supply the demand of the main city and the satellite towns (i.e. Yoqne'am, Megiddo and Mevorach); at the upper level the interregional commerce between the main production centres (i.e. Yoqne'am to Megiddo). The dynamics of these exchanges are still not well known, also because there are no qualitative differences between the objects of both commercial networks: SHARON - YELLIN - PERLMAN 1987, 232-233.

¹⁸⁰ Specialized workshops of common pottery were found at Ashdod and Khirbet el-Muqanna: *Ashdod* IV, 7; T. DOTHAN 1998b, 33-34.

¹⁸¹ KARAGEORGHIS 2003, 11, 15-17, 140.

¹⁸² The Iron Age ceramic tradition is conservative, so the shapes became infrequent but never completely disappear: HUNT 1987, 218.

3.2.2. *Luxury productions and cooking jugs: distribution data and cultural implications*

As previously explained, the first attestations of Aegean-Cypriot type of cooking jugs (3530) in the Levant are recorded at Ashdod XIIIb (Area G)¹⁸³ e Khirbet el-Muqanna' VII (Field INE)¹⁸⁴, with the presence of a monochrome painted pottery production, the so-called Mycenaean IIIC:1¹⁸⁵.

The occurrence of the Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery in the region could indicate the presence of a foreign population connoted by a Western/Aegean material culture¹⁸⁶ and related to an earlier settlement of Sea Peoples. In both Ashdod¹⁸⁷ and Khirbet el-Muqanna'¹⁸⁸ were several *ateliers* specialized for the production of Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery¹⁸⁹, in particular open vessels such as skyphoi and craters similar to those found at Enkomi in Cyprus and Sarepta in Phoenicia. The following period, Iron Age IB, sees the diffusion of a different painted pottery, the Philistine Bichrome Pottery which, after a little period of overlapping with the Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery¹⁹⁰, became the most widespread luxury production in the region.

¹⁸³ Ashdod V, 55-58.

¹⁸⁴ T. DOTHAN 1982, 151-154.

¹⁸⁵ The Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery found in Palestine is affiliated to the Cypriot and Aegean Mycenaean IIIC:1b pottery (White Painted Wheelmade III) but it is locally made (PERLMAN - ASARO 1982, 78; GUNNEWEG - PERLMAN - DOTHAN - GITIN 1986; KILLEBREW 1998; 2000). It is interpreted as a local imitation of the imported Aegean pottery (KLING 1989), that is the same phenomenon which occurred in Late Bronze Age Palestine and Late Cypriot IIC Cyprus (SHERRAT 1991; 1998, 302-303). This hypothesis is confuted by two factors: the first concerns the lack of Aegean imported pottery into the Mycenaean IIIC:1 levels, and in particular the contemporaneous interruption of importations when this pottery appears (OREN 1985, 55). The second pertains to the deep shapes diversification into the Mycenaean IIIC:1 assemblage of Ashdod, that includes also the plain ware, in respect to the Aegean repertoires; the stylistic similarities with the Late Cypriot pottery suggest rather a tight affinity between both productions: T. DOTHAN 1989, 2-3.

¹⁸⁶ Also the presence of pithoi of Cypriot style with relief decoration in Ashdod levels XIII and XII indicates a decisive shift from the material culture of the previous period. Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery has been found also at Tell Keisan and Beth-Shemesh and on the northern coast at Akko, Sarepta, Tyre and Ras Ibn Hani. The Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery found in Phoenicia and in southern Syria shows deeper relations with the Cypriot and Aegean productions in respect to those found at Ashdod and Khirbet el-Muqanna': M. DOTHAN 1989, 60.

¹⁸⁷ M. DOTHAN 1968, 253; 1969, 243-244; 1971, 175.

¹⁸⁸ T. DOTHAN 1989, 6, fig. 1: 3.

¹⁸⁹ T. DOTHAN 1982, 217-228, 289-296; T. DOTHAN 1989, 2-3. The Khirbet el-Muqanna' material culture differs from the Late Bronze pottery tradition since the 13th century BC (level VIIIA), with the appearance of NW Anatolian Gray Polished Ware craters: T. DOTHAN 1998b, 29.

¹⁹⁰ In Khirbet el-Muqanna' level VIA both the productions are attested. The discovery of a Mycenaean fragment with a bichrome decoration and the presence of the so-called Mycenaean Ware, that includes bell-cups and craters similar to the later in PhB, reveal also a mixture of both styles. In level V the Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery disappears: T. DOTHAN 1998b, 25-26.

The existence of two painted productions connected to the settlement of the Sea Peoples in the Levant is probably due to the establishment in groups not in one dramatic event alone but in several episodes and places¹⁹¹.

Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery is the one of the earliest witness of this phenomenon: indeed it is not a homogeneous production and the dissimilarities between the southern productions – Ashdod and Khirbet el-Muqanna' – and those of the North – i.e. Akko, Tyre and Sarepta, mostly related to the Cypriot and Aegean painted pottery – reflect the presence of different peoples sharing the same culture. These differences probably depend also on the intensity of the contacts between the new settled and Cyprus¹⁹². Thus the different Mycenaean IIIC:1 assemblages, homogeneously widespread in the Levant but diversified inwards, bring back to different human groups settled in the recovery region¹⁹³.

The Philistine Bichrome ware (PhB) partially overlaps to the diffusion of Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery, but it has a larger circulation¹⁹⁴ including not only the main Philistine cities with the most numerous and variegated assemblages¹⁹⁵, but also the Upper Galilee (Hazor and Dan), the northern coast of the Akko plain (Dor and Tell Keisan), the Jezreel Valley (Megiddo and Afula), the central hills (Shiloh, Bethel, Tell en-Nasbeh), the desert of the Negev (Beersheba and Tel Masos) and probably the Phoenicia, with only one fragment found in Tyre¹⁹⁶.

In southern Palestine, during the second half of 12th century BC, the Mycenaean IIIC:1 culture is related to the foreign identity of the ethnic group that it represents; this human group shares the cultural significance and the symbolic implications of this pottery production. According to this interpretation, Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery could be thus considered an ethnic marker¹⁹⁷.

¹⁹¹ T. DOTHAN 1992.

¹⁹² M. DOTHAN 1989, 67; GILBOA - COHEN-WEINBERGER - GOREN 2006, 305.

¹⁹³ As regards the presence of the Mycenaean IIIC:1 in Philistia, T. Dothan has supposed that this production could be related to the first settlement of the Philistines. Thus she proposed for the painted productions of southern Palestine a new denomination: the Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery is called Philistine I, the Philistine Bichrome ware Philistine II while the Philistine III pottery corresponds to the later production of PhB: DOTHAN - GITIN - ZUKERMANN 2006, 72.

¹⁹⁴ B.J. Stone suggests that the limited geographic diffusion of the Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery is due to the instable and transitional condition of its consumers/manufacturers probably owed to the new settlements in the region: STONE 1995, 22. The wide diffusion of PhB pottery also on the northern coast and in the Jezreel Valley is in all probability related to the expansion of Sea Peoples towards the North as testified by the Bible and the Egyptian texts. The presence of the same productions in the other parts of the region has been interpreted as the result of commercial relations: T. DOTHAN 1982, 69-82, 269; STERN 2000, 206-207.

¹⁹⁵ MAZAR 1985, 120-128; M. DOTHAN 1989, 64-68.

¹⁹⁶ BIKAI 1978, pl. XLI: 19.

¹⁹⁷ GILBOA - COHEN-WEINBERGER - GOREN 2006, 321.

The contemporary Aegean-Cypriot cooking jugs attested to those cities where the Mycenaean IIIC:1 was produced, undertake a comparable feature: cooking ware is, in fact, a better marker of ethnic identity than the painted pottery, because it has a diffusion limited in space with respect to the production site, because it is not used as exchange value and it is conservative rather than open to stylistic influences¹⁹⁸. The diffusion of a new cooking pot typology associated, in the early phase, to Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery points out the cultural diversities involved in cooking traditions and dietary habits in Iron Age Levant, and highlights the technological experiences that constitute the cultural background of a human group¹⁹⁹.

The achievement and the diffusion of PhB pottery, on the other side, take place in a period in which the cultural boundaries between foreign groups and the native Levantine population are not marked at all. Several scholars suggest that in this phase the PhB pottery represents at the same time a restricted foreign *élite* settled in to the Philistine cities and the neighboring native population. They thus assert that the PhB pottery cannot be considered an ethnic marker: this ceramic represents in fact the only luxury production available in the region at the time²⁰⁰. Concerning the symbolic importance of the emergence of PhB pottery, we can hypothesize that the passage from Mycenaean IIIC:1 to PhB pottery results from a conscious choice and corresponds to the emergence of a new ethnic group after the turmoil caused by the end of the Egyptian hegemony²⁰¹.

Aegean-Cypriot cooking jugs overlap to the Mycenaean IIIC:1 productions. They are still in use when the latter is no more produced²⁰², and they are attested in a larger area, where they overlap to PhB pottery at Gezer, Tell Qasile, Tell Keisan and Megiddo.

Series 3130 and 3370 are recorded from the beginning of Iron Age in southern Levant but they spread over the Centre and the North in parallel to the circulation of the PhB pottery, especially in the sites where this latter is better attested. With respect to the Aegean-Cypriot types, these cooking jugs share several morphological characteristics with local open cooking pots and closed cooking pots; that is the reason why they can be labeled as “hybrid types”. Hybrid type II (3370) presents a tall cylindrical neck similar to that of the closed cooking pots, and a rounded base, while hybrid type I (3130) has a carinated and biconical body and a pointed base as the local open cooking pots. The convergence of elements having reference to the traditional morphological codes in new typologies, as hybrid types, is twofold. On the one hand it concerns a technological data: the biconical shape of the body of hybrid cooking jugs is due to the persistence of traditional manufacturing techniques suitable for vessels that have

¹⁹⁸ KILLEBREW 1999, 109.

¹⁹⁹ BUNIMOVITZ - YASUR-LANDAU 1996, 91; DOTHAN - GITIN - ZUKERMANN 2006, 87.

²⁰⁰ BUNIMOVITZ 1990, 211; BUNIMOVITZ - YASUR-LANDAU 1996, 92.

²⁰¹ SHARON 2001, 581, 600-601.

²⁰² A. Killebrew points out that at Khirbet el-Muqanna' traditional open cooking pots cease to be attested in conjunction with the appearance of Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery: KILLEBREW 1998, 397.

the same coarse temper of open cooking pots; on the other hand the presence of local traditional features is related to cooking practices and methods: a rounded base involves, in fact, positioning the pots at a certain distance from the heat source. Thus, hybrid cooking jugs I and II could represent the reprocessing from a local viewpoint of a foreign typology, and they could also indicate the assimilation of foreign cooking habits throughout long-established procedures. A recent study published on the *American Journal of Archaeology* accords to these assumptions²⁰³.

The situation in the North is quite different: neither Aegean-Cypriot cooking jugs²⁰⁴ nor PhB pottery have been found on the Syrian coast; leaving out the numerous hypotheses advanced by scholars to explain this occurrence²⁰⁵, we would emphasize the conscious choice to not make use of the PhB production by the inhabitants of the northern Levant. The awareness of cultural, social and political value of this ceramic production outlines a “cultural boundary” between northern and southern Levant²⁰⁶: both PhB pottery and cooking jugs refer to the identity valiances. PhB pottery is related to common social practices, such as the feast and the symposium, while the cooking jugs concern the dietary habits: in this case the different eating, drinking and cooking habits connect to the society and outline the affiliation to a specific human group²⁰⁷.

Therefore, the interpretation of PhB pottery as the symbol of the identity of a foreign *élite* settled in the region after the fall of the Egyptian control of the region brings up further questions. The first one pertains to the beginning of the production and its affiliation to the PhB producers: that is whether the initial production of this pottery originated in the Canaanite sphere or among the Mycenaean IIIC:1 producers/consumers. The second has a stylistic purpose and concerns the western attributes of the different components of PhB ceramics, which could be derived from the local Mycenaean IIIC:1 repertoire or from the Late Cypriot IIIC pottery style; the third question is inherent to the nature of the typological interdependence (if any) between PhB ceramics, once these appear, and their Mycenaean IIIC:1 contemporaries, and the observation of the gradual differentiation of PhB repertoires with respect to the Mycenaean IIIC:1 ones.

²⁰³ BEN-SHLOMO - SHAI - ZUKERMAN - MAEIR 2008, 232-233, table 2. This study analyzes the temper of the traditional open cooking pots and hybrid cooking jugs underlining their similarities. See in particular the appendix “Supplementary Data” in *AJA Web site* (www.ajaonline.org).

²⁰⁴ Moreover, at Tell Taynat and Tell Kazel, during the last (unpublished) excavations, cooking jugs, probably of Aegean-Cypriot type pottery were found in association to Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery (personal communications of T.P. Harrison for Tell Taynat, Rome 2008 and E. Capet for Tell Kazel, Bologna 2007).

²⁰⁵ The lacking in cultural interchanges and a commercial strategy that did not provided for a wide range of diffusion from the centers of production are not efficient justifications. The intense contacts between the South and the North of the Levant are well testified by the large circulation of the others luxury goods, such as the Bichrome Phoenician pottery found at Tell Qasile: MAZAR 1985, fig. 41:12-13.

²⁰⁶ The same fact occurs in southern Shephelah: GILBOA - COHEN-WEINBERGER - GOREN 2006, 323-324.

²⁰⁷ CINTI - LO CASTRO 2007, 21.

If it can be demonstrated that PhB pottery originated in the autochthonous environment, it would be logical to suggest that the incentive for the use of elaborately-painted tableware among larger portions of the population in the nearby vicinity – a custom alien to Canaanite tradition – may have been a desire to emulate the customs of the foreign *élite* by producing a similar range of status-reinforcing pottery. This would mean that what is represented is a sought-for identity by the region's local *élite* rather than the emergence of a shared group identity.

The assumption is that the PhB pottery has originated from the local context: the attempt to emulate the customs of a foreign *élite* using its pottery, the Mycenaean IIIC:1, that is representative of its social status could have motivate the use of a painted pottery, the PhB, by the local population. The emergence of the PhB pottery implies the research of a social identity by the side of a local *élite* more than the raise of an ethnic shared identity²⁰⁸.

However, in both instances the replacement of these tableware productions and the development and the geographic diffusion of the PhB pottery indicate on the one hand a cultural osmosis between the human groups settled in Palestine, on the other hand point out the emergence of ethnic and cultural identities in a well-defined political geography that is at the base of the dawn of Iron Age national states²⁰⁹.

The cooking ware repertoire reflects the accomplishment of both phenomena. It includes, in fact, a long-lasting cooking jug typology (3530) that does not change during the transition from the Mycenaean IIIC:1 to the PhB pottery in the 12th and the 11th centuries BC; this type, moreover, overlaps to the diffusion range and chronological phases of both painted productions. The raise of the hybrid types occurs in the same period of the achievement of the PhB pottery as the main luxury pottery in the region with respect to the Mycenaean IIIC:1 tableware production, and in the same centres in which the latter is attested.

If the refusal of a specific pottery production can represent a cultural caesura between the North and the South of the Levant, in the South the situation is more problematic. The overlap of different productions of painted pottery reveals a marked permeability of the cultural horizons. In southern Palestine, in fact, traditional cooking pots, such as open cooking pots, and foreign and innovative typologies, such as Aegean-Cypriot cooking jugs, coexist in to the local repertoires.

²⁰⁸ GILBOA - COHEN-WEINBERGER - GOREN 2006, 324-325.

²⁰⁹ LIVERANI 1995, 654-655; FINKELSTEIN 1998.

3.2.3. *Cooking methods and kitchen installations*

Recent studies about cooking methods²¹⁰ argue that the technical features of vessels are related to their use on the fire. Quartz inclusions in the temper are suitable for a prolonged use in contact with the fire (i.e. for boiling). Morphological and technical characteristics of cooking jugs, such as a temper rich in quartz²¹¹ and a disk base, suggest an analogous utilisation: thin walls are suitable for boiling, the disk base balances the vessel and the handle is for an easy removal from the fire. The smaller dimensions of cooking jugs indicate that these vessels were intended to prepare small portions of meal, and that the most part of the food must be cooked directly on the hearth²¹².

To better understand the cooking methods and consequently the use of the cooking vessels it could be useful to review the different types of cooking installations in use in the Levant in Late Bronze and Iron Age. In particular three types of cooking installations are relevant for this study: ovens (tabuns), fire pits and hearths. In Late Bronze two types of ovens were used: the circular kind with straight walls, partially underlying and with a wide opening on the top, and the dome-like tabun with a circular narrow open top. These ovens are sometimes interpreted as cooking installations on which open cooking pots with a rounded bottom were placed²¹³. However, such use seems improbable, as the average below-carination diameter of a cooking pot is much smaller than the diameter of an average tabun. The main function of these units was probably to bake bread²¹⁴. Traditional-style cooking was possibly carried out instead in vessel set into simple hearths and fire pits, typically resulting in overall traces of ash on the lower part of open cooking pots. Such use also provides a firm support for the rounded base of these vessels.

In Iron Age I a new innovative Aegean style installation – the built hearth – was introduced in to the Philistine sites. These installations can be divided into rectangular ones lined with sherds and set on a brick platform and rounded pebble-lined ones set directly into the floor surface. These features were probably multifunctional, and one of their main uses was food preparation. Food was prepared in cooking jugs which stood on their edges on the flat surface of the hearth near the burning embers or coals²¹⁵. These types of cooking

²¹⁰ SASSMAN 1995, in particular 226.

²¹¹ Moreover, petrographic analyses (TSPA) on samples from Tell es-Safi and Khirbet el-Muqanna' show that the presence of quartz into the Aegean-Cypriot cooking jugs temper is not a constant. Philistine potters did not use a specific fabric recipe for this vessel type. The fabrics used for other pottery classes were commonly used for the cooking jugs as well; the temper composition of cooking jugs depends on the availability of the clay field around the production place: BEN-SHLOMO - SHAI - ZUKERMAN - MAEIR 2008, 232.

²¹² KILLEBREW 1999, 107.

²¹³ KILLEBREW 1999, 107-108.

²¹⁴ Probably cooking in pots over hot ash or coals was a secondary function: BEN-SHLOMO - SHAI - ZUKERMAN - MAEIR 2008, 235.

²¹⁵ KILLEBREW 1999, 106-107; BEN-SHLOMO - SHAI - ZUKERMAN - MAEIR 2008, 236-237

installations were used similarly in Cyprus and in the Aegean islands in Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages. The rounded burn marks on the sides of cooking jugs from Crete, mainland Greece and Palestine indicate that these vessels were heated in a similar way²¹⁶.

Faunistic analyses of Early Iron Age levels of Ashdod and Khirbet el-Muqanna'²¹⁷ indicate a larger diffusion of pigs and cattle with respect to ovine and goats²¹⁸; the increasing of pigs in the first period of Iron Age is usually related to the arrival of foreign populations to the region and, in spite of its short duration – approximately a century –, is considered so relevant to determine a change in dietary habits, and consequently a change in culinary customs that leads to the establishment of a new cooking vessel type²¹⁹.

Therefore, both open cooking pots and cooking jugs, since they are characterized by morphological and technological features, are reliable chronological indicators; moreover they reflect two particular human groups with different dietary habits²²⁰. Demographic changes in 12th century BC Palestine reverberate not only in luxury pottery production but also in common tableware. Cooking jugs can thus be interpreted as an indicator of a foreign cultural and technological tradition that presupposes food preparations different from the local and traditional ones. Cooking jugs constitutes one of the numerous features of Philistine culture showing a western origin related to the Aegean world and to Cyprus, where this type has a constant and long-lasting attestation.

²¹⁶ YASUR-LANDAU 2006.

²¹⁷ HESSE 1986; HESSE - WAPNISH 1997.

²¹⁸ HESSE 1986; BEN-SHLOMO - SHAI - ZUKERMAN - MAEIR 2008, 234-235 with bibliography.

²¹⁹ HESSE - WAPNISH 1997, 248, 263.

²²⁰ KILLEBREW 1999, 109.

3.2.4. *The emergence of closed cooking pots and its significance*

In this scenery of sloping horizons, the closed cooking pots represent the reply of the conservatism of Palestinian pottery tradition to the emergence of new culinary needs. Closed cooking pots can be divided into two main groups, of which the first includes types of Cypriot origins attested on the island since the 14th century BC, the second comprises local types which features are probably influenced by the cooking jugs.

The first group includes types 2330 and 2390, already attested at Cyprus since the second half of the second millennium BC. These types and the cooking jugs represent some of the most diffused cooking ware in Cypriot repertoires. These closed cooking pots types have probably a Greek origin, and they are gradually brought into Cypriot repertoires by the constant and continuous incoming of peoples from the Aegean that, in 15th-12th centuries BC, settled peacefully into the island, at least in the early phases; such populations brought a new material culture and technical knowledges that are completely absorbed by Cypriots at the end of Late Cypriot²²¹. Type 2330 is a Cypriot expression while the other (2390) is attested also into the Late Bronze Age levels of Phoenician cities, and gradually spreads over the Palestine during the Iron Age, especially at Megiddo and Philistia²²².

Type 2380 is mostly diffused in the North, early at Tyre and then also into coastal Syria and Galilee. The contemporaneous evidences at Tyre and Kition could indicate a deep merger between both centres and their neighbourhoods²²³ probably due to people movements.

Traditional closed cooking pots types, such as the ones with squatted body (2210, 2270 and 2310), wrinkled neck (2340 e 2440) and angular inverted rim (2360), belong to the second group. All these typologies share the morphological characteristics connected to the Late Bronze Age pottery tradition, especially type 2210 that shows a reduction of the opening and a decrease in volume like the Iron Age I open cooking pots. Also closed cooking pots types 2340, 2440 and 2360 derive from traditional morphological models, and make use of the technical local background as the wheel. Their morphology moreover is influenced by the new ceramic repertoires that foreign populations brought into the region. Furthermore, attestations of such closed cooking pots and cooking jugs are often overlapped, their diffusion being geographically and chronologically coincidental.

²²¹ SHERRAT 1992; KARAGEORGHIS 2003, 71-73.

²²² See § 3.1.2.

²²³ YON 1999.

CHAPTER 4

FINAL REMARKS

4.1. COOKING POTS BETWEEN TRADITION AND INNOVATION

The study of Cypriot and Levantine cooking ware repertoires suggests several cues pointing out the complexity of the cultural background of both geographical areas. The main factor is the co-existence into the typological groups of two different aims: on one hand we note a marked technological and morphological conservatism; on the other hand a deep acknowledge of foreign element and its reprocessing in to the local stylistic codes.

Moreover Cypriot and Levantine cooking pots, although with different origins, have several shared points derived from the acknowledgment of foreign typologies at the end of interregional long processes of acculturation and mutual influences. The cultural picture emerging from these observations indicates a deep permeability of the cultural boundaries between Cyprus and the Levant and outlines the implement of continuous and mutual exchanges that is not only commercial but includes also displacements of human groups.

4.2. COOKING POTS: A TYPOLOGICAL OVERVIEW AND DIACHRONIC DEVELOPING

Before concluding, here is a brief summation of what we have seen up to now, with references and further readings to the preceding chapters.

4.2.1. Cyprus

Late Cypriot cooking pot productions include several typologies of different origins.

Type 2330 of hand-made closed cooking pot with one handle belongs to the Middle-Cypriot pottery tradition and is the most attested cooking pot typology in Late Cypriot period. Such typology is present everywhere in the island but is mainly attested on the southern coast.

The contemporary occurrence at Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios and Alassa of open cooking pots of type 1530 (the so-called “marmites”) which characterizes the cooking pot assemblages of the coastal Syrian centres, testifies of the close movements or interchanges of goods, knowledges and individuals. Such interchanges can presuppose thus a settlement of Levantine and Cypriot peoples into the centres of both regions.

Type 2290 has probably an Aegean either Mycenaean or Minoan origin, and is attested to Cyprus mainly in Late Cypriot but also in Cypro-Geometric and Cypro-Archaic periods. Cypriot vessels with a rounded bottom were probably held by a tripod, as Cretan items. They could be also used as short-term storage vessels, as the lacking of marks such as soot at the base suggests.

Closed cooking pots of type 2390, characteristic of the Helladic cooking-pot tradition¹, are well documented in Cyprus from the Late Cypriot IIC-III A, especially in to the sites that in this period had an important economic role, such as Alassa, Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios², Enkomi and Hala Sultan Tekke. This typology also occurs in to the new fortified establishments of refugees from the Aegean such as Pyla-Kokkinokremos³ and Maa-Paleokastro. Type 3290 is attested in the Levant in Late Bronze levels of coastal Phoenician sites, and in Iron Age I in central Palestine. A larger diffusion is recorded in Iron Age II Palestinian southern coast.

Cooking jugs of type 3530 constitute the most widespread cooking ware typology at Cyprus. Its attestation ranges from the end of Late Cypriot to the Cypro-Geometric and Cypro-Archaic periods. We can hypothesize an Aegean origin of this type because of its early presence in Aegean and Asia Minor Greek colonies⁴. These cooking jugs appear in Cyprus during the 12th century BC⁵. The island plausibly held a mediation role between the Aegean

¹ BLEGEN 1921, fig. 82.

² Kalavassos II, 140, fig. 10: K-AD 986.

³ KARAGEORGHIS - DEMAS 1984, 52, pl. XX: 102.

⁴ GOLDMAN 1956, tav. 324, nn. 1220-1221 (Tarsus).

⁵ Earlier fragments of disk bases from Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios probably belong to cooking jugs: Kalavassos II, pl. II, K-AD-949-950; K-AD-992.

world and the Levant for the diffusion of the cooking jugs in southern Palestine during the Iron Age I. In this region, in fact, type 3530 is contemporaneous to the Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery and its production centers, and the users and the geographic range overlap; after the disappearance of Mycenaean IIIC:1 pottery, type 3530 is attested in association to PhB pottery.

4.2.2. *The Levant*

The overview of Levantine cooking ware repertoires denotes that pottery productions often overlap each others and generate episodes of coexistence of new and early ceramic traditions. The diachronic analysis of the different pottery productions allows us to individuate the main developing lines of each featured type.

Open cooking pot with carinated or squatted body and triangular rim (types 1100 and 1200) is the most diffused cooking vessel in the Levant. Its diffusion encompasses the Palestinian coast, the up-country and the Transjordan. The principal diachronic development in types 1120 and 1130 concern the gradual reduction of the opening, that leads to a different height-to-diameter ratio. In early open cooking pots of type 1110 such ratio is 1 to 2. At the same time we can observe a gradual intruding of the rim and a change in morphology: in later samples the rims have, in fact, a triangular elongated profile with a small ridge protruding from the bottom of the rim. The carination of the body gradually rounds off and the pot gradually develops a globular shape. Morphological variations are probably connected to a change in use: open cooking pots are multifunctional and suitable for cooking any kind of food, while the narrower closed cooking pots are appropriate for boiling liquid or semisolid dishes, because the tighten opening minimizes the evaporation of the liquids held inside. Sporadic and uncertain attestations of open cooking pots at Cyprus are recorded for the Late Bronze Age, whereas in an Iron Age II tomb at Lapithos a Levantine open cooking pot with squatted body (type 1231) of non-local production was found⁶.

Closed cooking pots appear in the Levant in Late Bronze Age and become more frequent in Iron Age assemblages. Closed cooking pots constitute a more diversified typological group compared to open cooking pots; moreover, it is possible to individuate two main sub-groups.

The first typological group comprises types 2330 and 2390 which probably have an Aegean or Cypriot origin, and are attested in Late Bronze Phoenician cities and in Iron Age southern Palestine, especially in 10th-9th centuries BC.

The second includes the “traditional” types 2210, 2310 and 2270, and the “innovative” types 2340, 2440, 2360.

Traditional types proceed initially in agreement with the Late Bronze Age Canaanite codes but are influenced by the innovations already observable in open cooking pots such as the rounding of the body and the reduction of the opening. The presence of handles and a

⁶ Pl. 110:1182.

depth greater than the diameter are peculiarities of these typologies. We can note a gradual decrease of the volume of the vessels that reflects both a domestic food production as in Late Bronze and a decrement in the number of the members of family-type units. Moreover the situation in the Levant is not uniform and presents significant variations related to the records distribution and the lacking of archaeological investigations. Traditional closed cooking pots are also attested to Cyprus in Cypro-Geometric period, in particular into the necropolis of Palaepaphos-*Skales* and Kition.

The innovative closed cooking pots group (types 2340, 2440, 2360) includes typologies characterized by a narrow and cylindrical neck, straight, grooved or wrinkled. Vessels are thin walled and their temper is firm and compact. These typologies are attested mainly in Iron Age II in central and southern Palestine. They could result from a local reprocessing of the internal changes of Palestinian cooking pot repertoires and the technological and morphological ceramic innovations introduced by the newcomers during the first centuries of Iron Age in the Levant.

Acculturation and assimilation phenomena that take place in the Levant at the beginnings of Iron Age determine the emergence of hybrid types of cooking jugs. Such original types present both local and foreign features. Hybrid categories include cooking jugs with a biconical body with a pointed base (3130 - Hybrid type I), and a globular body with a rounded bottom (3370 - Hybrid type II). The geographical range of hybrid types overlaps that of PhB pottery; furthermore neither Aegean-Cypriot nor hybrid cooking jugs are attested outside the PhB diffusion area⁷.

⁷ ZUKERMANN 2009, 506.

4.3. DIVERSITY, CULTURAL BOUNDARY AND *ETHNOS*: A TERMINOLOGICAL NOTE

The cultural landscape of Syria-Palestine at the beginnings of Iron Age is characterized by a non homogeneous mosaic of cultures and different ethnic groups. The end of the second millennium BC represents for the eastern Mediterranean a transitional period. This phase is marked by politic turmoil and radical changes in society. Between the 13th and 11th centuries BC we witness the fall of the economic and social system related to the Palaces and, consequently, the radical change of politic structures, demographic distribution and material culture⁸.

The different ethnic and cultural components of coastal Syria and Palestine at the beginnings of the first millennium BC are testified by the written fonts, such as the Bible, as well as by the archaeological evidence of material culture. To better understand their dynamics it is needed to point out the meaning of the terms “diversity”, “cultural boundary” and *ethnos*.

Diversity is the quantification of the variation coefficient of a given cultural assemblage. It is important in economically stratified societies, in which the standardization of pottery productions reflects the political structure. Stylistic diversity in material cultures is often exploited to individuate cultural variations in a referred system⁹. In this sense diversity is intended as an instrument to define the similarities or the differences between archaeological data or ceramic repertoires and, consequently, it can be useful for the insight of the production milieu. Diversity is here intended to highlight the differences or the variations in Levantine and Cypriot repertoires between the end of the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age, while the stylistic differences are not a sign of a distinct *ethnos*. Moreover sometimes this factor can be recognized as an ethnic marker which can be used to delineate the ethnic boundaries of the Levantine inhabitants¹⁰.

The enhancement of cultural interchanges between human groups settled in the region lead to both a homogeneity in ceramic repertoires and a boost to the development of a distinctive material culture in which the degree of negative reciprocity between human groups is reflected. In this case, as great is the competition between the groups as detectable are the dissimilarities in material cultures. In the Levant both scenarios can occur, especially in 12th-11th centuries BC¹¹.

The concept of cultural boundary circumscribes an ethnic and social group basing on its stylistic, functional and technological choices in material culture¹². We can recognize a

⁸ LIVERANI 1995, 629; T. DOTHAN 1992; BUNIMOVITZ 1998b, 320-327.

⁹ MALINA - VAŠÍČEK 1997, 142-146.

¹⁰ LIVERANI 2007, 76-81.

¹¹ See § 3.2.

¹² KILLEBREW 2005.

cultural boundary on the basis of the synchronic and diachronic variations of the archaeological records and their reference models.

The notion of “ethnic identity” has two main approaches¹³. The basic one is referred to a condition of unchangeable affiliation to a human group or *ethnos*; it requires a blood relationship and the sharing of language, mythology and religious beliefs¹⁴. As opposite, we can consider the ethnic bond as the result of a political interest and economic strategies: in this perspective material culture and its technological features do not reflect the degree of kinship. Fidelity based on circumstantial factors is usually flexible, changeable and influenced by politics, social situation and economics¹⁵; when these conditions change, the cultural boundaries of the group can change too. However, the affiliation to an ethnic group came from other reasons: in this case ethnic affiliation is considered as a dynamic process involving every aspect of the human life¹⁶. It is stronger in times of troubles because it has a political or defensive purpose. This is the scenario at the end of Late Bronze Age Palestine which sees the rising of small family units and the new settlement of foreign population described as well-defined ethnic groups by the biblical texts¹⁷.

¹³ WHITING 2007; a methodological approach in ANTONACCIO 2009, in particular 35-37, and TAMAR 2009.

¹⁴ RENFREW 1993, 21-22; MATTINGLY 2009, 288-289.

¹⁵ BENTLEY 1987, 24-27.

¹⁶ BUNIMOVITZ - YASUR-LANDAU 1996, 89-90.

¹⁷ BEN-SHLOMO - SHAI - ZUKERMAN - MAEIR 2008, 238, note 84.

4.4. COOKING POTS AS AN ETHNIC MARKER: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES AND WORKING HYPOTHESES

It's impossible to define an ethnic identity on the basis of material culture alone. Analysis of ceramic repertoires, in fact, often gives incomplete or partial data. Processual archaeology has taken a pessimistic attitude about the ethnic definition of material culture¹⁸. Moreover, recent studies have pointed out the importance of identification of the ethnic aspect as the key-element of the human behaviour; in this perspective material culture could be an expression of ethnic affiliation¹⁹.

Data which denote the presence of foreign human groups in a culturally homogeneous region, such as the Levant at the end of the Bronze Age²⁰, include the connection between the cultural identity of a population and its material culture as a reflection of a specific life style and technological knowledges²¹; the survival or the assimilation of this identity into the local cultural context depend on the adaptation to the ecological and cultural environment of its settlement, and on the natural development or internal evolution of this cultural system. Such changes can be due to the incoming of new needs that involve typological transformations into the ceramic production. The disappearing of these differences is also caused by the interactions between the new and the native cultures: the newcomers are exposed to the influences of the local traditions which determine, over the long period, a homogenization of several features of the material culture²².

As consequence of the above considerations, cooking pots are suitable as ethnic markers more than other luxury pottery productions²³. A population that settled in southern Palestine at the beginning of the first millennium BC, the Philistines, brought a peculiar material culture well discernible from the local Late Bronze tradition, both in painted pottery and in common pottery as the cooking ware²⁴. Archaeological evidences from Ashdod show a coincident use of a foreign cooking pot type, the cooking jugs, and the Canaanite open cooking pots that

¹⁸ TRIGGER 1977, 22-23; MAETZKE - RYSIEIVSKA - Tabaczyński - URBAŃCZYK 1977, 11-12.

¹⁹ KILLEBREW 2006, 566. About *ethnos* and material culture: LONDON 1989; BUNIMOVITZ 1990; FINKELSTEIN 1997.

²⁰ KILLEBREW 2006, 567.

²¹ Similarly the movements of populations from the Sinai-Negev desert to Palestine during the Early Bronze II determined comparable acculturation phenomena: consequently to these movements two distinct typologies of cooking vessels are present in Palestine. The first type have a globular body, a round base and thin walls, and is originated from the South (Sinai and Negev); the second presents thick and straight walls and flat base, and belongs to the north Canaanite pottery background. This situation probably indicates the coexistence of two different cooking traditions: GREENBERG 2006, 40-45.

²² DE MIROSCHEDJI 2006, 73.

²³ KLETTER 2006, 577.

²⁴ MAZAR 1985, 119-124; T. DOTHAN 1989; 1992, 1995; KILLEBREW 2005; BEN-SHLOMO - SHAI - ZUKERMAN - MAEIR 2008.

could indicate a pacific cohabitation between the local population and the new settlers²⁵. This hypothesis is related to the problem of the origin of the so-called “Israelite” material culture²⁶ whether actually belongs to the Late Bronze Age²⁷ or, according to Finkelstein, it appears as a new culture with local features²⁸, as shown by the typological analysis of its cooking ware. Iron Age closed cooking pots from Israelite centres result from an evolution already attended *in nuce* in Late Bronze Age and fully accomplished in Iron Age, such as the tendency to decrease the opening diameter increasing the depth of the vessel and the presence of an outer ridge for holding a lid. In the group of closed cooking pots we can distinguish such types that preserve the Canaanite features of the body shape, the round base and the lacking of the neck (types 2210 and 2270), and typologies that, though saving some traditional characteristics, develop innovative peculiarities as the long and narrow neck and a thin walled body (2340, 2440 and 2360). This second block of typologies is probably morphologically related to the cooking jugs. Connections between these closed cooking pots and cooking jugs are clearly visible in to the sharing of many structural elements, as the body shapes and the constant presence of the handles, and in to the manufacturing technique. The wheel, fallen into disuse in Late Bronze Age and put to use in Iron Age, determines, in cooking ware repertoires, a preponderance of roundish vessels, finer-grained tempers with respect to the Canaanite pots and thinner body walls. At the same time foreign types of cooking ware show these new morphological and technological standards that, fitted in the local pottery tradition, generate new cooking pot types such as the hybrid cooking jugs.

A similar development can be observed in Mycenaean IIIC:1b pottery at Cyprus. This ceramic production, in fact, is the result of an elaboration and an adaptation of the imported Mycenaean IIIB pottery to the local pottery style²⁹ rather than a complete acquisition of a pottery style originating in Greece³⁰. The difficulty to attribute to a group of Achaean newsettlers the Mycenaean IIIC:1b pottery depends on the long-period cultural contacts between Cyprus and the Aegean before the (presumed) incoming of Aegean peoples. Furthermore cultural interchanges encouraged the emergence in Cyprus of a variety of a

²⁵ BUNIMOVITZ - YASUR-LANDAU 1996, 92.

²⁶ We do not use the definition of “Proto-Israelites” to designate the populations living on the inland Palestinian hills in Early Iron Age according to R. Kletter: KLETTER 2006, 582.

²⁷ KEMPINSKY 1992, 6; DEVER 1993, 22-33; 1998b, 220-237.

²⁸ I. Finkelstein puts emphasis on the local and internal dynamics of the sedentarization process of the pastoral groups but he do not exclude a role of foreign elements: FINKELSTEIN 1988, 274-275, 336-351; 1996, 198-212; 1997, 216-237. For an overview on the theories about the origins and the processes of shaping the Israelites as a distinct ethnic group see KILLEBREW 2006, 559-566.

²⁹ BUNIMOVITZ - YASUR-LANDAU 1996, 94; ZUKERMANN 2009, 505.

³⁰ HADJISAVVAS 1991; SHERRAT 1991. The possibility that the emergence of new ceramic styles at Cyprus at the end of the 13th century BC ensuing from new models known from the maritime commercial contacts between Cyprus and the Aegean does not contradict the evidences of a steady and long-lasting migration of Aegean peoples to the island during the Late Cypriot II and IIIA: KARAGEORGHIS 2003, 87-88.

Greek-style pottery, such as the so-called “Pastoral Style” and same typologies of Decorate Late Cypriot III Ware, and avoid any tentative to identify the human groups basing on their pottery traditions. In Late Cypriot Cyprus the typologies having a Greek origin, as the tripod stamnoid pots and cooking jugs, already belongs to the culinary customs of the local population³¹.

The massive and mostly pacific incoming at Cyprus of human groups from the Aegean between the 14th and the 13th centuries BC precedes the settlement of Philistine peoples in southern Levant in 12th century BC. This phenomenon is contemporary to the sedentarization of the pastoral and semi-nomadic populations of the inland hill country. Thus, in Early Iron Age Levant an intensive process of merging and integration between the local and the foreign components occurs. Levantine pottery productions deriving from this experience reflect a new society and a new ethnic background³² in which local and foreign cultural elements are mixed and not easily distinguishable from each other. Israelite pottery, for example, shows a strong continuity with the local and long-lasting ceramic traditions but is at the same time influenced by the technological and stylistic innovations of Philistine pottery, from which, however, is always distinguishable³³.

This study points out the objective difficulty to relate unambiguously a pottery production to a specific *ethnos*: pottery production is certainly one of the most significant expression of the material culture of a population, but the social and demographic complexity of the Levant does not allow demarcating ethnic boundaries so undefined and elusive. For this reason a correct research of ethnic markers must be carried out with a particular attention to the semiotic values of the ceramic repertoires, in order to understand the meaning of the differences and the distinctive characteristics between the ceramic productions. These diversities represent, in fact, the concrete diversities between societies and sociologic systems. In this perspective, cooking ware hold a diagnostic value that on one hand does not respond, on the whole, to any aesthetic standard but, on the other hand, can be useful to better understand the distinctive features of the culture, such as the most peculiar and lively aspects, the everyday life, of an ancient population.

³¹ About the definition and the characteristics of the local Eteocypriot culture see IACOVOU 1999, 15-16.

³² IACOVOU 1989; 1991; BUNIMOVITZ - YASUR-LANDAU 1996, 96.

³³ BUNIMOVITZ - YASUR-LANDAU 1996, 96; KILLEBREW 2006, 567-568.

CHAPTER 5

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CATALOGUE AND PLATES

Plate 1

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1	2210	Tell Arqa	74/568.6	11, Silos 21.54	24	LB II	THALMANN 1978, 95-96, fig. 48: 2
2	2210	Tell Arqa	74/568.4	11, Silos 21.54	18	LB II	THALMANN 1978, 95-96, fig. 48: 3
3	1210	Tell Arqa	74/568.3	11, Silos 21.54	27	LB II	THALMANN 1978, 95-96, fig. 48: 1
4	2211	Tell Arqa	79/487a.1	12-B1	20	LB I	THALMANN 2006, pl. 113: 3
5	2380	Tell Arqa	74/545.1	11, Silos 21.54	20	LB II	THALMANN 1978, 95-96, fig. 48: 4
6	2210	Tell Arqa	95/235.6	12-B2	20.8	LB I	THALMANN 2006, pl. 113: 1
7	1210	Tell Arqa	81/371.100	12-B2	57.6	LB I	THALMANN 2006, pl. 113: 1
8	2210	Tell Arqa	81/335.6	12-A	22.4	LB I	THALMANN 2006, pl. 113: 2

Plate 2

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
9	2211	Tell Kazel	-	6 IIT	20	LB II	CAPET 2003, fig. 26: d
10	2210	Tell Kazel	-	6 IIT	20	LB II	CAPET 2003, fig. 26: c
11	1210	Tell Kazel	-	6 IIZ	29	Iron Age IA, 13 th century BC	CAPET 2003, fig. 32: k
12	1530	Tell Kazel	-	6 IIT	25	LB II	CAPET 2003, fig. 26: b
13	1530	Tell Kazel	-	5 N	27	Iron Age IA-B, 13 th -12 th century BC	CAPET 2003, fig. 40: b
14	1530	Tell Kazel	-	5 O	29	Iron Age IA-B, 13 th -12 th century BC	CAPET 2003, fig. 45: b
15	1530	Tell Kazel	-	6 II-I	26	LB II	CAPET 2003, fig. 23: e
16	1530	Tell Kazel	-	5 N	29	Iron Age IA-B, 13 th -12 th century BC	CAPET 2003, fig. 40: a

Plate 3

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
17	-	Tell Kazel	-	8	11.9	Iron Age IIA	BADRE - GUBEL 1999-2000, 129, fig. 5: c
18	1111	Tell Kazel	-	6	13.8	LB II, 14 th century BC	BADRE - GUBEL 1999-2000, 146, fig. 17: g
19	2211	Tell Kazel	-	5 L-M	15	Iron Age IA-B, 13 th -12 th century BC	CAPET 2003, fig. 37: a
20	1290	Tell Kazel	-	5D	22	Iron Age IA-B, 13 th -12 th century BC	CAPET 2003, fig. 38: b
21	1531	Tell Kazel	-	5 N	21	Iron Age IA-B, 13 th -12 th century BC	CAPET 2003, fig. 40: a
22	1530	Tell Kazel	-	5	12.6	LB II, 14 th century BC	BADRE - GUBEL 1999-2000, 129, fig. 41: b
23	1530	Tell Kazel	-	5	13.8	LB II, 14 th century BC	BADRE - GUBEL 1999-2000, 129, fig. 41: a

Plate 4

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
24	2381	Tell Kazel	-	4	22.2	Iron Age IIC	BADRE - GUBEL - CAPET - PANAYOT 1994, 294, fig. 28: h
25	1290	Tell Kazel	-	4	18.7	Iron Age IIC	BADRE - GUBEL - CAPET - PANAYOT 1994, 294, fig. 28: g

Plate 5

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
26	1531	Ras Ibn Hani	RIH 1+7	LB	31	LB IIB, 13 th century BC	<i>Ras Ibn Hani I</i> , fig. 163: 2
27	1531	Ras Ibn Hani	RHI 3	LB	28	LB IIB, 13 th century BC	<i>Ras Ibn Hani I</i> , fig. 163: 3
28	1531	Ras Ibn Hani	RHI 26+33	LB	50	LB IIB, 13 th century BC	<i>Ras Ibn Hani I</i> , fig. 163: 4
29	1531	Ras Ibn Hani	RHI11+16	LB	30	LB IIB, 13 th century BC	<i>Ras Ibn Hani I</i> , fig. 163: 5

Plate 6

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
30	2271	Tell 'Aitun	123/3	II	22	Iron Age IIB-C, beginnings of 8 th -701 BC	ZIMHONI 1985, 70-72, fig. 2: 1
31	3371	Tell 'Aitun	119/2	II	12	Iron Age IIB-C, beginnings of 8 th -701 BC	ZIMHONI 1985, 70-72, fig. 3: 10
32	2341	Tell 'Aitun	101/4	I	8	Iron Age IIB-C, beginnings of 8 th - 701 BC	ZIMHONI 1985, 70-72, fig. 5: 11
33	2271	Tell 'Aitun	120/4	I	34	Iron Age IIB-C, beginnings of 8 th -701 BC	ZIMHONI 1985, 70-72, fig. 7: 8
34	2271	Tell 'Aitun	152/1	II	26	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1985, 70-72, fig. 3: 5
35	2270	Tell 'Aitun	109/3	I	14	Iron Age IIB-C, beginnings of 8 th -701 BC	ZIMHONI 1985, 70-72, fig. 6: 9
36	2271	Tell 'Aitun	129/1	I	15	Iron Age IIB, second half of 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1985, 70-72, fig. 8: 6
37	2270	Tell 'Aitun	118/1	I	15	Iron Age IIB, second half of 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1985, 70-72, fig. 4: 11
38	2270	Tell 'Aitun	118/2	I	19	Iron Age IIB, second half of 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1985, 70-72, fig. 4: 12
39	2270	Tell 'Aitun	120/3	I	19	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1985, 70-72, fig. 7: 7
40	2270	Tell 'Aitun	116/1	II	19	Iron Age IIB-C, beginnings of 8 th -701 BC	ZIMHONI 1985, 70-72, fig. 3: 11

Plate 7

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
41	1120	Ashdod	B39/1	XV L.503	13	1450-1300 BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 79, fig. 19: 3
42	1111	Ashdod	B239/1	XV L.510	20	1450-1300 BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 79, fig. 19: 2
43	1110	Ashdod	B629/1	XVII L.552	24	first half of 14 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 81, fig. 33: 6
44	1110	Ashdod	B524/2	XVII L.537	25	first half of 14 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 81, fig. 33: 8
45	1110	Ashdod	H214/5	XII-XI L.5070	29	second half of 14 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 155, fig. 81: 9
46	1110	Ashdod	G2796/7	XV-XIV L.4241	31	LB II	<i>Ashdod</i> V, 45, fig. 11: 22
47	1110	Ashdod	H136/4	XII-XI L.5070	33	second half of 13 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 155, fig. 81: 8
48	1110	Ashdod	B176/1	XV L.506	30	1450-1300 BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 79, fig. 19: 5
49	1110	Ashdod	B630/1	XVII L.537	30	first half 14 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 81, fig. 33: 7
50	1110	Ashdod	H198/4	XVII L.537	35	second half of 13 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 155, fig. 81: 10
51	1210	Ashdod	G3539/1	XVI L.4406	33	LB II	<i>Ashdod</i> V, 40, fig. 9: 11
52	1210	Ashdod	G2796/1	XV-XIV L.4241	35	LB II	<i>Ashdod</i> V, 45, fig. 11: 21
53	1111	Ashdod	G1513/1	XIV L.4148b	38	LB II	<i>Ashdod</i> V, 48, fig. 12: 10
54	1110	Ashdod	G2931/2	XVI L.4287	39	LB II	<i>Ashdod</i> V, 40, fig. 9: 15

Plate 8

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
55	1121	Ashdod	H378/1	XII L.5003	31	second quarter 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 159, fig. 84: 11
56	1210	Ashdod	H1370/1	XII L.5197	33	Iron Age IB, 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 111-113, fig. 3.30: 14
57	1110	Ashdod	H2160A	XII L.5351a	29	Iron Age IB, 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 111-113, fig. 3.30, 12
58	1110	Ashdod	H2300/A	XIII b L.5351b	23	beginnings of 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 71, fig. 3.5: 23
59	1110	Ashdod	H2308/A	XIII b L.5351b	28	beginnings of 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 71, fig. 3.5: 25
60	1110	Ashdod	H1960/A	XIII b L.5316b	30	beginnings of 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 71, fig. 3.5: 22
61	1110	Ashdod	H2309/A	XIII b L.5351b	31	beginnings of 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 71, fig. 3.5: 24
62	1110	Ashdod	G2442	XIII b L.4227	28	Iron Age IA	<i>Ashdod</i> V, 58, fig. 17: 6
63	1110	Ashdod	B27/1	XIV L.519	34	1300-1200 BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 82, fig. 22: 10
64	1110	Ashdod	B18/1	XIV L.519	35	1300-1200 BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 82, fig. 22: 9
65	1130	Ashdod	H229/2	XII L.5030	31	1200 BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 156, fig. 82: 7
66	1110	Ashdod	G2931/3	XVI L.4287	32	LB II	<i>Ashdod</i> V, 40, fig. 9: 18
67	-	Ashdod	H3099/1A	X L.5341	38	Iron Age IB-IIA, 11 th -10 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 173, fig. 3.70: 5
68	1230	Ashdod	B23/1	XIV L.519	40	1300-1200 BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 82, fig. 22: 11

Plate 9

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
69	1110	Ashdod	C131/11	IX L.2001	26	Iron Age IB-IIA, 11 th -10 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 110, fig. 34: 17
70	1210	Ashdod	H1863	XII B L.5331a	20	Iron Age IB, 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 111- 113, fig. 3.30: 9
71	1120	Ashdod	C27/9	IX L.2001	29	Iron Age IB-IIA, 11 th -beginnings of 10 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 110, fig. 34: 18
72	1110	Ashdod	H2242/B	XII L.5351a	24	Iron Age IB, 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 111- 113, fig. 3.30: 11
73	1110	Ashdod	C183/1	IX L.2001	37	Iron Age IB-IIA, 11 th -beginnings of 10 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 110, fig. 34: 16
74	1110	Ashdod	H935/1	XII L.5120	27	Iron Age IB, 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 111- 113, fig. 3.30: 10
75	1210	Ashdod	H1370/1	XII L.5197	33	Iron Age IB, 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 111- 113, fig. 3.30: 14
76	1130	Ashdod	940	XI L.7202	27	Iron Age IB, half of 11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> IV, 10, fig. 3: 3
77	1230	Ashdod	C105/3	IX L.2001	20	Iron Age IB-IIA, 11 th -beginnings of 10 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 110, fig. 34: 21
77 bis	1230	Ashdod	C117/7	IX L.2001	20	Iron Age IB-IIA, 11 th -beginnings of 10 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 110, fig. 34: 19
78	1210	Ashdod	H935/1A	XII L.5120	31	Iron Age IB, 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 111- 113, fig. 3.30: 13
79	1120	Ashdod	C94/6	IX L.2001	25	Iron Age IB- IIA, 11 th - 10 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 110, fig. 34: 15
80	1230	Ashdod	H1705/2	X L.5306	35	Iron Age IB-IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 173, fig. 3.70: 6
81	1161	Ashdod	G1202/3	XIII b L.4107b	27	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> V, 58, fig. 17: 3
82	1161	Ashdod	D442/1	XVII(4) L.1015	34	Iron Age IIB-C, 9 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 133, fig. 36: 14

Plate 10

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
83	3532	Ashdod	G2744/1	XIII a L.4248	10	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> V, 63, fig. 23: 6
84	3530	Ashdod	H1784	XIII a L.5316a	8	Iron Age IA, beginnings of 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 71, fig. 3.5: 26
85	3532	Ashdod	G2765/1	XIII b L.4260	11	Iron Age IA, beginnings of 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> V, 58, fig. 17: 4
86	3530	Ashdod	G4290	XIII a L.4227	14	Iron Age IA, beginnings of 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> V, 63, fig. 23: 7
87	3532	Ashdod	G3073/1	XIII a L.4325/4250	9	Iron Age IA, beginnings of 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> V, 63, fig. 23: 5
88	3532	Ashdod	G2791/2	XIII b L.4260-L.4302-L.4309	11	Iron Age IA, beginnings of 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> V, 58, fig. 17: 5
89	3531	Ashdod	G1255/4	XII-XI L.4012	10	Iron Age IB, end of 12 th -11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> V, 78, fig. 34: 2
90	3530	Ashdod	H1304/C	XII L.5023	11	Iron Age IB, end of 12 th -11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 107, fig. 3.28: 9-10
91	3531	Ashdod	H1374/2	XII L.5184b	9	Iron Age IB, end of 12 th -11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 107, fig. 3.28: 7
92	3531	Ashdod	C17/5	IX L.2001	14	Iron Age IB-IIA, 11 th -10 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 110, fig. 34: 13
93	3530	Ashdod	H1382	XII L.5196	15	Iron Age IB, end of 12 th -11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 107, fig. 3.28: 11

Plate 11

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
94	1131	Ashdod	G413/1	X (6) N/9	23	Iron Age IB-IIA, end of 11 th -10 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 138, fig. 74: 9
95	3530	Ashdod	H1409/1	IX-VIII L.5109	10	Iron Age IIB, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 205, fig. 3.90: 2
96	3532	Ashdod	G806/4	X (7-6) L.4075	12	Iron Age IA-B, end of 12 th -11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 138, fig. 74: 6
97	1161	Ashdod	H657/1	XI-X L.5117	23	end of Iron Age IB-beginnings of Iron Age IIA, end of 11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 193, fig. 3.83: 12
98	1120	Ashdod	G353/1	X (6) L.4013	20	Iron Age IB-IIA, end of 11 th -10 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 138, fig. 74: 10
99	1130	Ashdod	239/21	X-IX L.7072	22	Iron Age IIA-B	<i>Ashdod</i> IV, 26, fig. 10: 14
100	1130	Ashdod	239/22	X-IX L.7072	32	Iron Age IIA-B	<i>Ashdod</i> IV, 26, fig. 10: 15
101	3531	Ashdod	H1759	XI a L.5303	11	Iron Age IB, 11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 151, fig. 3.58: 8
102	3530	Ashdod	H1389	XI b L.5170b	5 (base)	Iron Age IIB, end of 9 th -8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 151, fig. 3.58: 11
103	3531	Ashdod	H1401/3	XI b L.5205	9	Iron Age IIB, end of 9 th -8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 151, fig. 3.58: 7
104	3530	Ashdod	H1385/1	XI b L.5170b	5 (base)	Iron Age IIB, end of 9 th -8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 151, fig. 3.58: 10
105	1110	Ashdod	H1402/2	XI b L.5205	30	Iron Age IIB, end of 9 th -8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 152-155, fig. 3.58: 1
106	1110	Ashdod	H1823/A	XI a L.5303	41	Iron Age IB, 11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 152-155, fig. 3.58: 2
107	3531	Ashdod	H3268	XI a L.5358	13	Iron Age IB, 11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 151, fig. 3.58: 6
108	3531	Ashdod	H1030	XI a L.5149	5 (base)	Iron Age IB, 11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 151, fig. 3.58: 9

(Continued on the next page)

Plate 11 (Continued from previous page)

109	3532	Ashdod	H790/2	XII P.5139	11	Iron Age IB, 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 151, fig. 3.58: 12
110	3530	Ashdod	-	XI-X L.5134b	5 (base)	Iron Age IB, 11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 168, fig. 3.68: 8
111	3531	Ashdod	H1082/1	XI-X L.5134b	13	Iron Age IB, 11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 168, fig. 3.68: 13
112	3532	Ashdod	H758/1	XII P.5139	11	Iron Age IB, 12 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 151, fig. 3.58: 13

Plate 12

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
113	2271	Ashdod	D4001/1	VIII (3b) L.1114	14	Iron Age IIC, 8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 102, fig. 46: 8
114	2271	Ashdod	D703/1	VIII (3a) L.1151	14	Iron Age IIC, 8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 104, fig. 50: 8
115	2271	Ashdod	D233/2	VIII (3b-a) L.1003	16	Iron Age IIC, 8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 135, fig. 37: 16
116	1130	Ashdod	H1368	XI b L.5189	22	Iron Age IIB, end of 9 th -8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 152-155, fig. 3.58: 3
117	1130	Ashdod	H1266	XI a L.5173	24	Iron Age IB, 11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 152-155, fig. 3.58: 4
118	1131	Ashdod	D466/8	VIII (3b-a) L.1007	24	Iron Age IIC, 8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 135, fig. 37: 17
119	1130	Ashdod	H1878/ B	XI a P.5305	31	Iron Age IB, 11 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 152-155, fig. 3.58: 5
120	2370	Ashdod	D4911/1	VIII (3b) L.1167	20	Iron Age IIC, 8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 98, fig. 40: 9
121	2271	Ashdod	D1782/1	VIII (3b-a) L.1111	15	Iron Age IIC, 8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 95, fig. 37: 23
122	2271	Ashdod	D4223/1	VIII (3b) L.1115	19	Iron Age IIC, 8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 98, fig. 40: 11

Plate 13

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
123	2271	Ashdod	D1011/1	VIII (3a) L.1151	19	Iron Age IIC, 8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 104, fig. 50: 7
124	2391	Ashdod	D329/2	VII (2) L.1026	20	Iron Age IIC, second half of 8 th -beginnings of 7 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 141, fig. 40: 19
125	2341	Ashdod	D151/2	VIII (3a) L.1001	19	Iron Age IIC, 8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> I, 136, fig. 39: 5
126	2341	Ashdod	H3095/2	IX-VIII L.6151	12	Iron Age IIB, end of 9 th -8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> VI, 205, fig. 3.90: 1
127	1230	Ashdod	K446/1	VII L.6008	11	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 169, fig. 94: 9
128	2341	Ashdod	770/10	VIIb L.7070	16	Iron Age IIC, second half of 7 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> IV, 35, fig. 20: 6
129	2341	Ashdod	D1784/1	VIII (3b) L.1114	13	Iron Age IIC, 8 th century BC	<i>Ashdod</i> II-III, 102, fig. 46: 10

Plate 14

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
130	1120	Tell Beit Mirsim	1615	C	27	LB IIB, end of 14 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 40, pl. 47: 11
131	2211	Tell Beit Mirsim	1293	B	14	Iron Age IA-B, 13 th -11 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 1
132	2271	Tell Beit Mirsim	1205	A1	14	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 3
133	2271	Tell Beit Mirsim	1204	A1	21	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 2
134	2271	Tell Beit Mirsim	1570	A	26.8	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 10
135	2271	Tell Beit Mirsim	335	A	17.25	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 55: 7
136	2271	Tell Beit Mirsim	31	A	12	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 55: 9
137	2271	Tell Beit Mirsim	1196	A	13,5	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 11
138	2271	Tell Beit Mirsim	222	A	12	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 55: 5
139	2271	Tell Beit Mirsim	454	A	20	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 55: 4
140	2271	Tell Beit Mirsim	1631	A	42	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 9

Plate 15

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
141	2271	Tell Beit Mirsim	2512	A	38.8	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> III, 203, pl. 19: 2
142	2341	Tell Beit Mirsim	19	A	6	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 55: 8
143	2341	Tell Beit Mirsim	454	A	6	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 55: 4
144	2341	Tell Beit Mirsim	1197	A	9	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 5
145	2341	Tell Beit Mirsim	1261	A	11	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 4
146	2341	Tell Beit Mirsim	1616	A	13.3	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 7
147	2341	Tell Beit Mirsim	1148	A	10	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 8
148	2341	Tell Beit Mirsim	1095	A	12.1	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 6
149	2341	Tell Beit Mirsim	392	A	14	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 55: 10
150	3371	Tell Beit Mirsim	2182	A	9	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> III, 200, pl. 17: 10
151	2341	Tell Beit Mirsim	658	A	9	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 55: 3
152	2341	Tell Beit Mirsim	368	A	9	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 55: 6
153	2441	Tell Beit Mirsim	224	A	8	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 55: 11
154	2441	Tell Beit Mirsim	388	A	8.5	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 55: 12

Plate 16

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
155	2341	Tell Beit Mirsim	1097	A	10	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 14
156	2441	Tell Beit Mirsim	1160	A	10	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 12
157	2341	Tell Beit Mirsim	1097	A	10	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 13
158	2341	Tell Beit Mirsim	1148	A	10	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>TBM</i> I, 81, pl. 56: 8

Plate 17

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
159	1131	Beth Shemesh	-	II a	22	Iron Age IIC	AS IV, pl. LXIII: 36
160	1161	Beth Shemesh	-	III	16	Iron Age IA-B	AS IV, pl. LIX: 17
161	2441	Beth Shemesh	-	II c	12	Iron Age IIA-B	AS IV, pl. LXIV: 30
161 bis	2441			II b-c	12	Iron Age IIC	AS IV, pl. LXIV: 31
162	1120	Beth Shemesh	-	II a	25	Iron Age IIA-B	AS IV, pl. LXII: 45
163	3371	Beth Shemesh	-	II a	10.5	Iron Age IIA-B	AS IV, pl. LXII: 52
164	1120	Beth Shemesh	-	II a-b	30	Iron Age IIA-B	AS IV, pl. LXIII: 32
165	3371	Beth Shemesh	-	II a	10.2	Iron Age IIA-B	AS IV, pl. LXII: 51
166	1120	Beth Shemesh	-	II a-b	30	Iron Age IIA-B	AS IV, pl. LXIII: 31
167	1210	Beth Shemesh	-	II a-b	27	Iron Age IIA-B	AS IV, pl. LXIII: 39
168	1271	Beth Shemesh	-	II a-b	19	Iron Age IIA-B	AS IV, pl. LXIII: 37

Plate 18

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
169	1111	Dan	1936	VIIB T.386	17	LB IIA, end of 14 th century BC	<i>Dan II</i> , f ig. 2.55: 17
170	1111	Dan	6394	VIIB T.386	18	LB IIA, end of 14 th century BC	<i>Dan II</i> , fig. 2.55: 18
171	1111	Dan	6422	VIIB T.386	20	LB IIB, beginnings of 13 th century BC	<i>Dan II</i> , fig. 2.55: 21
172	1111	Dan	1869/2	VIIB T.386	10	LB IIB, beginnings of 13 th century BC	<i>Dan II</i> , fig. 2.55: 22
173	1113	Dan	1932/1	VIIB T.386	15	LB IIB, beginnings of 13 th century BC	<i>Dan II</i> , fig. 2.55: 19
174	1110	Dan	6401	VIIB-VIIA2 L.442	22	LB IIA-B, end of 14 th -13 th century BC	<i>Dan II</i> , fig. 2.30: 19
175	1111	Dan	1891/1	VIIB T.386	19	LB IIB, beginnings of 13 th century BC	<i>Dan II</i> , fig. 2.55: 20
176	1110	Dan	6307/4	VIIA2 L.363a	14	LB IIA-B, end of 14 th -13 th century BC	<i>Dan II</i> , fig. 2.31: 9
177	1111	Dan	6341	VIIB-VIIA2 L.437	24	LB IIA-B, end of 14 th -beginnings of 13 th century BC	<i>Dan II</i> , fig. 2.30: 2
178	1111	Dan	1950/2	VIIB T.386	20	LB IIB, beginnings of 13 th century BC	<i>Dan II</i> , fig. 2.55: 23
179	1110	Dan	24639/2	VIIB-VIIA2 L.7191	20	LBII A-B, end of 14 th -13 th century BC	<i>Dan II</i> , fig. 2.29: 9
180	1110	Dan	6307/10	VIIA2 L.363a-b	26	LB IIB, beginnings of 13 th century BC	<i>Dan II</i> , fig. 2.31: 8
181	1130	Dan	24639/1	VIIB-VIIA2 L.7191	21	LB IIA-B, end of 14 th -13 th century BC	<i>Dan II</i> , fig. 2.29: 12
182	1110	Dan	1584/3	VIIB-VIIA2 L.363	28	LB IIA-B, end of 14 th -13 th century BC	<i>Dan II</i> , fig. 2.29: 4
183	1120	Dan	1563	VIIB-VIIA2 L.362	40	LB IIA-B, end of 14 th -13 th cent. BC	<i>Dan II</i> , fig. 2.29: 13

Plate 19

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
184	1230	Dor	47363/2	9 L.4749	21	Iron Age IB- beginnings of II A, 11 th -10 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.10: 25
185	2281	Dor	10068/1	9 L.1007	20	Iron Age IB-II A, 11 th -10 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.5: 21
186	2271	Dor	11928/2	9 L.1240	13	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th -first half of 7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.5: 15
187	2271	Dor	10145/22	9 L.1023	11	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th -first half of 7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.5: 16
188	2270	Dor	10162/7	9 L.1022	37	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th -first half of 7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.5: 20
189	2370	Dor	11928/18	9 L.1240	14	Iron Age IIB-C, end of 8 th -first half of 7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.5: 13
190	2271	Dor	10145/22	9 L.1023	11	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th -first half of 7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.5: 16
191	2270	Dor	10154/6	9 L.1023	19	Iron Age IIB-C, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.5: 14
192	2270	Dor	10162/4	9 L.1022	17	Iron Age IIB-C, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.5: 12
193	2271	Dor	11928/2	9 L.1240	13	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th -first half of 7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.5: 15
194	2270	Dor	10121/1	9 L.1022	13	Iron Age IIB-C, 7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.5: 19
195	2270	Dor	11951/9	9 L.1242	16	Iron Age IIB-C, 7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.5: 18
196	2271	Dor	10107/3	9 L.1022	15	Iron Age IIB-C, 7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.5: 17

Plate 20

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
197	1230	Dor	10225/5	10 L.1028	30	Iron Age IB-IIA, 11 th -10 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.1: 17
198	1230	Dor	10239/2	10 L.1028	34	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th -9 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.1: 16
199	1210	Dor	10239/1	10 L.1028	45	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th -9 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.1: 15
200	2270	Dor	-	-	20	Iron Age IIA, beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 2.16: 22
201	1160	Dor	1209/10	7-8 L.46	16	Iron Age IIB-C, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 2.16: 6
202	1230	Dor	1180/4	7-8 L.40	14	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 2.16: 7
203	2270	Dor	10209/6	10 L.1028	18	Iron Age IIB-C, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.1: 22
204	1160	Dor	10190/8	10 L.1028	13	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.1: 20
205	1230	Dor	46647/14	7 L.4671	20	Iron Age IIB-C, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.8: 19
206	2270	Dor	48482/1	5b L.4922	14	Iron Age IIB-C, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.15: 20
207	1230	Dor	49351/4	5b L.4942	19	Iron Age IIB-C, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.15: 19
208	2270	Dor	47248/3	5b L.4745	16	Iron Age IIB-C, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.15: 21
209	2270	Dor	48482/12	5b L.4922	18	Iron Age IIB-C, 8 th -7 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.15: 22
210	2270	Dor	46676/6	7 L.4671	16	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.8: 21
211	1230	Dor	46647/14	7 L.4671	38	Iron Age IIB, 9 th -8 th century BC	<i>Dor II</i> , fig. 1.8: 18

Plate 21

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
212	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.414, No. 2	sub-XII L.38120	24	LB IIB, end of 14 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 1: 25
213	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.415, No. 12	sub-XII L.38120	44	LB IIB, end of 14 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 1: 23
214	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.400, No. 11	X L.38114	25	Iron Age IB, end of 12 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 4: 12
215	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.415, No. 7	sub-XII L.38120	41	LB IIB, end of 14 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 1: 22
216	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.399, No. 14	X L.38114	26	Iron Age IB, end of 12 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 4: 13
217	1230	Gezer	G73, VII.38.406, No. 9	XII L.38118	30	Iron Age IA, beginnings of 12 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 2: 23
218	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.403, No. 16	X L.38114	27	Iron Age IB, end of 12 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 4: 14
219	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.410, No. 19	XII L.38118	28	Iron Age IA, beginnings of 12 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 2: 22
220	1120	Gezer	G73, VII.38.401, No. 11	X L.38114	28	Iron Age IB, end of 12 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 4: 15
221	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.406, No. 12	XII L.38118	15	Iron Age IA, beginnings of 12 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 2: 21
222	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.392, No. 5	IX B L.38108°	23	Iron Age IB, beginnings of 11 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 5: 6
223	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.392, No. 6	IX B L.38108°	19	Iron Age IB, beginnings of 11 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 5: 7

224	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.393, No. 1	IX B L.38108A	32	Iron Age IB, beginnings of 11 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 5: 5
225	3530	Gezer	G73, VII.38.364, No. 5	IX A L.38107	7	Iron Age IB, half of 11 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 5: 15
226	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.377, No. 3	IX A L.38107	31	Iron Age IB, half of 11 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 5: 24
227	1130	Gezer	G73, VII.38.365, No. 2	IX A L.38107	21	Iron Age IB, half of 11 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 5: 20
228	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.375, No. 13	IX A L.38107	23	Iron Age IB, half of 11 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 5: 21
229	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.366, No. 6	IX A L.38107	29	Iron Age IB, half of 11 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 5: 25
230	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.373, No. 14	IX A L.38107	33	Iron Age IB, half of 11 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 5: 23
231	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.371, No. 6	IX A L.38107	31	Iron Age IB, half of 11 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 5: 26
232	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.38.374, No. 7	IX A L.38107	25	Iron Age IB, half of 11 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 5: 22

Plate 22

Cat.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Ph./Loc.	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
233-234	3371	Gezer Gate	-	UG-1 L.4053.1	7	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 39, fig. 9: 7-8
235	3371	Gezer Gate	G69, III.4.186, No.18	UG-1 L.4053.1	8	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 39, fig. 9: 6
236	-	Gezer Gate	G69, III.4.192, No. 68	UG-1 L.4053.1	-	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 39, fig. 9: 5
237	2361	Gezer Gate	G69 III, 1.279, No. 12	PG-2 L.1191	n.r.	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 33, fig. 6: 12
238	2361	Gezer Gate	G69, III.4.190, No. 22	UG-2 L.4050.1	18	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 45, fig. 11: 5
239	1160	Gezer Gate	G69, III.4.190, No. 52	UG-2 L.4050.1	22	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 45, fig. 11: 1
240	2361	Gezer Gate	G69, III.4.198, No.1	UG-2 L.4050.1	16	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 45, fig. 11: 6
241	1160	Gezer Gate	G69 III, 1.280, No. 25	PG-2 L.1192	29	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 33, fig. 6: 15
242	2360	Gezer Gate	G69, III.4.190, No. 64	UG-2 L.4050.1	19	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 45, fig. 11: 4
243	1130	Gezer	G72, VII.38.289/ 1	VII B L.38076A	26	Iron Age IIA	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 8: 21
244	1260	Gezer Gate	G69, III.4.190, No. 42	UG-2 L.4050.1	23	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 45, fig. 11: 3
245	1130	Gezer	G72, VII.38.268/ 10	VII B L.34115	28	Iron Age IIA	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 8: 22
246	3371	Gezer Gate	G69, III.4.188, No. 64	UG-2 L.4050.1	31	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 45, fig. 11: 8
247	1160	Gezer Gate	G69 III, 1.289, No. 16	PG-2 L.1194	16	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 33, fig. 6: 11
248	-	Gezer Gate	G69 III, 1.287, No. 42	PG-2 L.1194	14	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 33, fig. 6: 14
249	1160	Gezer Gate	G69 III, 1.289, No. 20	PG-2 L.1194	30	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 33, fig. 6: 13
250	1160	Gezer Gate	G70, III.1.299/1	PG-1 L.1203	30	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 29, fig. 4: 8
251	-	Gezer Gate	G70, III.1.296, No. 51	PG-1 L.1200	22	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 29, fig. 4: 9
252	1160	Gezer Gate	G69, III.4.192, No. 18	UG-1 L.4053.1	15	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 39, fig. 9: 2
253	1130	Gezer	G72, VII.38.380, No. 5	VII B L.38098	28	Iron Age IIA	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 8: 23
254	1160	Gezer Gate	G69, III.4.192/44	L.4053.1	13	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 39, fig. 9: 1
255	1130	Gezer	G72,VII.38.357, No. 1	VII B L.38078	26	Iron Age IIA	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 8: 24
256	1110	Gezer Gate	G69, III.4.186/21	L.4053.1	17	Iron Age IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, 39, fig. 9: 3
257	1130	Gezer	G72, VII.38.370/3	VII B L.38098	30	Iron Age IIA	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 8: 25
258	1210	Gezer Gate	G69, III.4.194/13	L.4053.1	23	Iron IIA	HOLLADAY 1990, fig. 9: 4

Plate 23

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Ph./Locus	Diam .	Dating	Bibliography
259	2270	Gezer	G73,VII.45.178, No. 5	VI B L.45070P	17	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68-70, pl. 22: 1
260	1130	Gezer	G73,VII.33.74, No. 1	VI B L.33042P	19	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68-70, pl. 22: 4
261	2270	Gezer	G73,VII.46.116, No. 4	VI B L.46017	18	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68-70, pl. 22: 2
262	1130	Gezer	G73,VII.44.173A, No. 4	VI B L.44079P	19	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68-70, pl. 22: 3
263	2271	Gezer	G73,VII.47.216, No. 6	VI B L.47018	14	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68-70, pl. 22: 5
264	1130	Gezer	G72, VII.37.186, No. 4	VII A L.37025	18	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 9: 16
265	1130	Gezer	G72, VII.37.186, No. 11	VII A L.38074	22	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 9: 17
266	3530	Gezer	G72, VII.44.248, No. 6	VII A L.44106	10	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 9: 15
267	1130	Gezer	G73, VII.37.231, No. 5	VII A L.37043	26	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 9: 18
268	2271	Gezer	G73, VII.34.261, No. 2	VII A L.34104	17	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 9: 21
269	1130	Gezer	G73, VII.44.248, No. 1	VII A L.44106	25	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 9: 20
270	2271	Gezer	G73, VII.34.261, No. 3	VII A L.34104	18	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 9: 22
271	1130	Gezer	G72, VII.38.248, No. 3	VII A L.38074	29	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 9: 24
272	1130	Gezer	G72, VII.38.238, No. 2	VII A L.38074	28	Iron Age IIB, half of 8 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 9: 23
273	1130	Gezer	G73, VII.37.236, No. 2	VII A L.37047	30	Iron Age IIB, half 8 th cent.BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, pl. 9: 19

Plate 24

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
274	2271	Gezer	G73, VII.45.197, No 1	VI B L.45085	32	Iron Age IIB, half of 9 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68-70, pl. 14: 9
275	2341	Gezer	G73, VII.46.188, No.10	VI B L.46030.1	14	Iron Age IIB, half of 9 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68, pl. 13: 13
276	2271	Gezer	G73, VII.35.200, No.1	VI B L.35055	16	Iron Age IIB, half of 9 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68-70, pl. 14: 3
277	2341	Gezer	G73, VII.46.211, No.10	VI B L.46044	14	Iron Age IIB, half of 9 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68, pl. 13: 14
278	3371	Gezer	G73, VII.45.193, No. 12	VI B L.45084	16	Iron Age IIB, half of 9 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68-70, pl. 14: 1
279	1230	Gezer	G73, VII.38.273, No.16	VI B L.38073	22	Iron Age IIB, half of 9 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68, pl. 13: 15
280	2271	Gezer	G73, VII.44.234, No. 2	VI B L.44094	19	Iron Age IIB, half of 9 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68-70, pl. 14: 2
281	1160	Gezer	G73, VII.33.80, No. 2	VI B L.33042.1	26	Iron Age IIB, half of 9 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68, pl. 13: 16
282	3371	Gezer	G73, VII.45.170, No. 5	VI B L.45077	21	Iron Age IIB, half of 9 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68-70, pl. 14: 4
283	1160	Gezer	G73, VII.47.248, No. 10	VI B L.47053A	27	Iron Age IIB, half of 9 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68, pl. 13: 17
284	1110	Gezer	G73, VII.46.188, No. 8	VI B L.46030.1	27	Iron Age IIB, half of 9 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68-70, pl. 14: 5
285	1160	Gezer	G72, VII.38.267, No.1	VI B L.38072	38	Iron Age IIB, half of 9 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68-70, pl. 14: 8
286	2211	Gezer	G73, VII.46.207, No. 1	VI B L.46041.1	13	Iron Age IIB, half of 9 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68-70, pl. 14: 19

Plate 25

Ca t. No .	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
28 7	2360	Gezer	G69, III.4.170, No. 37	UG-3A L.4050.1	20	Iron Age IIB, 926-918 BC	HOLLADAY 1990, 47, fig. 12: 13
28 8	2341	Gezer	G73, VII.35.143, No. 4	V B-V A L.35053	9	Iron Age IIC, end of 8 th -beginnings of 7 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68- 70, pl. 24: 15
28 9	2271	Gezer	G73, VII.35.184, No. 5	V B-V A L.35053	16	Iron Age IIC, end of 8 th -beginnings of 7 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68- 70, pl. 24: 17
29 0	2271	Gezer	G73, VII.44.150, No.2	V B-V A L.44057	15	Iron Age IIC, end of 8 th -beginnings of 7 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68- 70, pl. 24: 14
29 1	2271	Gezer	G73, VII.33.42, No. 8	V B-V A L.33024	22	Iron Age IIC, end of 8 th -beginnings of 7 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68- 70, pl. 24: 18
29 2	2270	Gezer	G72, VII.37.101, No. 3	V B-V A L.37016,1	22	Iron Age IIC, end of 8 th -beginnings of 7 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68- 70, pl. 24: 19
29 3	2270	Gezer	G73, VII.33.42, No. 13	V B-V A L.33024	41	Iron Age IIC, end of 8 th -beginnings of 7 th century BC	<i>Gezer</i> III, 68- 70, pl. 24: 13

Plate 26

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
294	1110	Hazor	A 5210/6	XIII L.365	12	LB IIB	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXIII: 4
295	1110	Hazor	C 1057/9	1b L.6225	12	LB IIB	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. CXIX: 12
296	1111	Hazor	-	XIII Pit 9024 (1)	27	LB IIB	<i>Hazor</i> I, pl. CXXVII: 7
297	1110	Hazor	B 5156/6	L.3297	15	LB II	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CXCIX: 17
298	1110	Hazor	A 5200/14	XIII L.335a	29	LB IIB	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXIII: 1
299	1110	Hazor	A 5751/14	XIV L.270b	31	LB IIA	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLVIII: 17
300	1110	Hazor	A 5753/6	XIV L.270b	33	LB IIA	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLVIII: 18
301	1110	Hazor	A 6430/2	XIII 280a	29	LB IIB	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXI: 21
302	1110	Hazor	A 6259/8	XV-XIII 256b	39	LB I-II	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXI: 20
303	1110	Hazor	B 5156/1	L.3297	25	LB II	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CXCIX: 20
304	1110	Hazor	A 6430/1	XIII 280a	41	LB IIB	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXI: 22
305	1110	Hazor	B 5156/2	L.3297	26	LB II	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CXCIX: 19
306	1110	Hazor	A 5958/1	XV-XIII 256b	49	LB I-II	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXI: 5

Plate 27

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
307	1111	Hazor	-	XIII Pit 9024	24	LB IIB	<i>Hazor I</i> , pl. CXXVII: 4
308	1111	Hazor	-	XIII Pit 9024	22	LB IIB	<i>Hazor I</i> , pl. CXXVII: 5
309	1111	Hazor	B 4628/1	L.3284	17	LB II	<i>Hazor III-IV</i> , pl. CC: 25
310	1110	Hazor	-	XIII Pit 9024	25	LB IIB	<i>Hazor I</i> , pl. CXXVII: 2
311	1111	Hazor	-	XIII Pit 9024	26	LB IIB	<i>Hazor I</i> , pl. CXXVII: 3
312	1111	Hazor	-	XIII Pit 9024	27	LB IIB	<i>Hazor I</i> , pl. CXXVII: 7
313	1110	Hazor	-	XIII Pit 9024	30	LB IIB	<i>Hazor I</i> , pl. CXXVII: 8
314	1110	Hazor	-	XIII Pit 9024	32	LB IIB	<i>Hazor I</i> , pl. CXXVII: 9

Plate 28

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
315	1110	Hazor	C 1003/1	1b L.6223	19	LB IIA	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. CXIX: 11
316	1111	Hazor	C 1001/1	1b L.6223	21	LB IIA	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. CXIX: 9
317	1111	Hazor	C 1341/1	1b L.6248	20	LB IIA	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. CXIX: 10
318	1110	Hazor	C 995/1	1b L.6215	30	LB IIA	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. CXIX: 13
319	1111	Hazor	-	XIII Pit 9024	22	LB IIB	<i>Hazor I</i> , pl. CXXVII: 1
320	1110	Hazor	A6628/12	XIII L.2181b	29	LB IIB	<i>Hazor III-IV</i> , pl. CLIX: 14
321	1110	Hazor	A5199/30	XIII L.335a	26	LB IIB	<i>Hazor III-IV</i> , pl. CLXIII: 3
322	1111	Hazor	A 5424/4	XIII L.363	30	LB IIB	<i>Hazor III-IV</i> , pl. CLXIII: 2
323	1111	Hazor	C1610/18	1b L.6243	33	LB IIB	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. CXIX: 17

Plate 29

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
324	1130	Hazor	B 4605/4	IX L.3281	19	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIX: 6
325	1130	Hazor	B 4592/1	IX L.3281	29	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIX: 1
326	1130	Hazor	B 4602/1	IX L.3281	25	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIX: 5
327	1130	Hazor	B 4580/1	IX L.3281	24	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIX: 4
328	1130	Hazor	B 1308/8	IX L.3281	30	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIX: 2
329	1130	Hazor	B 4605/2	IX L.3281	27	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIX: 8
330	1130	Hazor	B 4602/2	IX L.3281	24	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIX: 12
331	1130	Hazor	B 4692/2	IX L.3281	28	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIX: 9
332	1130	Hazor	B 4605/3	IX L.3281	28	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIX: 7
333	1130	Hazor	B 2727/1	IX L.3281	31	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIX: 3
334	1130	Hazor	B 4605/6	IX L.3281	34	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIX: 11
335	1130	Hazor	B 4607/2	XI L.3279	32	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIII: 7
336	1130	Hazor	B 4524/2	XI L.3258	40	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIII: 8
337	1130	Hazor	B 4602/3	IX L.3281	43	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIX: 10

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
338	2381 (?)	Hazor	B 4434/11	XI L.3275	12	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIII: 17
339	1130	Hazor	B 464871	XI L.3283	32	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIII: 10
340	1110	Hazor	B 4203/3	XI L.3258	33	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIII: 11
341	1130	Hazor	B 4381/13	XI L.3275	42	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCIII: 9
342	1130	Hazor	A 1747/3	X L.174b	30	Iron Age IIA, end of 11 th -10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LI: 13
343	1130	Hazor	A 1687/2	X L.64c	26	Iron Age IIA, end of 11 th -10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LI: 11
344	1130	Hazor	A 1746/3	X L.174b	33	Iron Age IIA, end of 11 th -10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LI: 12
345	1130	Hazor	B 4133/3	X L.3250	16	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCVII: 17
346	1130	Hazor	B 4290/3	X L.3265	33	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCVII: 9
347	1130	Hazor	B 4133/2	X L.3250	25	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCVII: 12
348	1130	Hazor	B 4362/26	X L.3274	26	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCVII: 11
349	1130	Hazor	B 4116/3	X L.3250	28	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCVII: 10
350	1130	Hazor	B 4290/2	X L.3265	27	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCVII: 15
351	1130	Hazor	B 4260/5	X L.3252	26	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCVII: 16
352	1130	Hazor	B 4260/3	X L.3252	33	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCVII: 14

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
353	1130	Hazor	B 1218/16	IX-X L.3104	23	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCX: 12
354	1130	Hazor	B 1218/11	IX-X L.3104	30	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCX: 11
355	1130	Hazor	B 1218/2	IX-X L.3104	29	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCX: 14
356	1130	Hazor	B 1218/10	IX-X L.3104	28	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCX: 13
357	1130	Hazor	B 1218/3	IX-X L.3104	31	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCX: 16
358	1130	Hazor	B 1218/15	IX-X L.3104	28	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCX: 15
359	1130	Hazor	B 1218/22	IX-X L.3104	28	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCX: 17
360	1130	Hazor	B 1218/5	IX-X L.3104	28	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCX: 22
361	1130	Hazor	B 1218/4	IX-X L.3104	32	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCX: 19
362	1130	Hazor	B 1218/8	IX-X L.3104	26	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCX: 21
363	1130	Hazor	B 1218/1	IX-X L.3104	33	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCX: 20
364	1130	Hazor	B 1218/7	IX-X L.3104	32	Iron Age IIA, second half of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCX: 18

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
365	1130	Hazor	A 3388/8	X b L.203d	27	Iron Age IIA, half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXI: 25
366	1130	Hazor	A 5124/2	X b L.344a	33	Iron Age IIA, half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXI: 21
367	1110	Hazor	A 3349/5	X b L.203d	26	Iron Age IIA, half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXI: 28
368	1130	Hazor	A 3305/3	X b L.200d	30	Iron Age IIA, half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXI: 24
369	1130	Hazor	A 3283/1	X b L.200d	29	Iron Age IIA, half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXI: 27
370	1130	Hazor	A 3298/5	X b L.210d	25	Iron Age IIA, half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXI: 26
371	1130	Hazor	A 3487/1	X b L.221d	36	Iron Age IIA, half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXI: 22
372	1130	Hazor	A 3476/3	X b L.221d	24	Iron Age IIA, half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXI: 20
373	1130	Hazor	A 3319/1	X b L.213d	36	Iron Age IIA, half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXI: 23
374	1130	Hazor	A 3361/6	X a L.221c	27	Iron Age IIA, half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXIV: 12
375	1130	Hazor	A 3277/1	X a L.203c	29	Iron Age IIA, half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXIV: 11
376	1110	Hazor	A 3214/2	X a L.200c	35	Iron Age IIA, half of 10 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXIV: 10

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
377	1130	Hazor	A 3244/5	IX b L.204b	29	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXV: 24
378	1130	Hazor	A3150/12	IX b L.208b	25	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXV: 28
379	1130	Hazor	A 3244/4	IX b L.204b	34	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXV: 26
380	1130	Hazor	A 3158/1	IX b L.209b	28	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXV: 27
381	1130	Hazor	A 3224/2	IX b L.218b	28	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXV: 25
382	1130	Hazor	A 3273/7	IX b L.204b	29	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXV: 23
383	1130	Hazor	A3230/17	IX a L.204a	29	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXIX: 3
384	1130	Hazor	A 3255/1	IX a L.200a	30	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXIX: 4
385	1130	Hazor	A3163/11	IX a L.204a	40	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXIX: 5
386	1130	Hazor	A 3172/7	IX a L.204a	39	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXIX: 6
387	4200	Hazor	-	IX a L.204a	38	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXIX: 21
388	4200	Hazor	-	IX a L.204a	31	Iron Age IIA, end of 10 th -beginnings of 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXIX: 22

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
389	1131	Hazor	A 3034/1	VII L.193a	18	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXX: 11
390	1130	Hazor	A 3049/5	VII L.193a	21	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXX: 12
391	1230	Hazor	A 157/1	8TH L.75a	12	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LVII: 1
392	2211	Hazor	A 1108/2	VIII L.152	11	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LVII: 22
393	1130	Hazor	A 1353/1	VIII L.173a	22	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LVII: 4
394	2271	Hazor	A1700/1	VIII L.156a	15	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LVII: 26
395	1130	Hazor	A 1154/2	VIII L.172a	32	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LVII: 8
396	2271	Hazor	A 36/2	VIII L.72a	15	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LVII: 16
397	1130	Hazor	A 322/1	VIII L.122	27	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LVII: 6
398	1130	Hazor	A 477/2	VIII L.134	35	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LVII: 19
399	1131	Hazor	A 1826/1	VIII L.136a	19	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LVII: 15
400	1130	Hazor	A 952/1	VIII L.154b	32	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LVII: 12
401	1130	Hazor	A 272/1	VIII L.97a	21	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LVII: 10

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
402	1230	Hazor	A 305/2	VIII L.75a	13	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LVII: 25
403	1230	Hazor	A 496/5	VIII L.123	22	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LVII: 17
404	1230	Hazor	A516/11	VIII L.123	15	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LVII: 21
405	1130	Hazor	A 297/5	VIII L.122	24	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LVII: 13
406	2210	Hazor	A 681/5	VIII L.119	11	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LVII: 24
407	1230	Hazor	A 682/2	VIII L.119	28	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LVII: 23
408	1130	Hazor	A 166/5	VIII L.97a	22	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LVII: 14
409	1130	Hazor	-	VIII -	31	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LVII: 3
410	1230	Hazor	A 389/1	VIII L.115	22	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LVII: 20
411	1130	Hazor	A 491/4	VIII L.134	24	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LVII: 11
412	2210	Hazor	A 529/2	VIII L.137	30	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LVII: 9
413	1130	Hazor	A1778/1	VIII L.156a	30	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LVII: 7
414	1230	Hazor	A 647/1	VIII L.120	32	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LVII: 5
415	1130	Hazor	A 681/7	VIII L.119	38	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LVII: 18

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
416	2271	Hazor	B 887/9	VI L.3115c	18	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th - beginnings of 7 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXX: 23
417	2271	Hazor	B 4323/1	VII L.3272	15	Iron Age IIA, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXVIII: 8
418	2271	Hazor	B 1851/1	VI L.3118c	20	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th - beginnings of 7 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXX: 22
419	2271	Hazor	B 5096/1	VIII-VII L.3318	14	Iron Age IIA, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXV: 7
420	2270	Hazor	B 4659	VII L.3264		Iron Age IIA, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXVIII: 7
421	2271	Hazor	B 2342/1	VII-VI L.3188	16	Iron Age IIB, 9 th -first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXV: 9
422	1230	Hazor	B 1963/19	V b L.3132b	32	Iron Age IIB, 740-732 BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXX: 20
423	2271	Hazor	B 4350/10	VIII L.3270	25	Iron Age IIA, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXV: 10
424	1130	Hazor	B 2366/2	VIII L.3167b	25	Iron Age IIA, 9 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXII: 32
425	1130	Hazor	-	VII-VI L.3188	26	Iron Age IIB, 9 th -first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXV: 8

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
426	1161	Hazor	A 2220/1	VI L.83a	17	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXXIV: 5
427	2271	Hazor	A 2406/2	VI L.80a	11	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXXIV: 8
428	2271	Hazor	A 2186/3	VI L.39a	15	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXXIV: 12
429	2271	Hazor	A 4143/1	VI L.243	20	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXXIV: 7
430	3371	Hazor	A 2293/1	VI L.82a	-	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXXIV: 11
431	2271	Hazor	A 4141/1	VI L.243	17	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXXIV: 6
432	2270	Hazor	A 17/2	VI L.112	11	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LXIX: 19
433	2270	Hazor	A 143/1	VI L.132	16	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LXIX: 15
434	2271	Hazor	A 99/2	VI L.111	17	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LXIX: 9
435	1130	Hazor	A 2196/6	VI L.83a	14	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXXIV: 13
436	1231	Hazor	A 2301/2	VI L.81	21	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CLXXXIX: 10
437	2270	Hazor	A 10/3	VI L.114	25	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LXIX: 13
438	2270	Hazor	A 124/12	VI L.44a	17	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LXIX: 7
439	2271	Hazor	A 178/1	VI L.130	22	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LXIX: 14

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
440	2271	Hazor	A 1198/10	VI L.155a	19	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 20
441	2271	Hazor	A 259/1	VI L.131	17	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 16
442	2271	Hazor	A 1197/2	VI L.155a	11	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 21
443	2271	Hazor	A 562/3	VI L.78	20	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 17
444	2271	Hazor	A 757/14	VI L.144a	12	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 22
445	2271	Hazor	A 1400/1	VI L.128a	14	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 18
446	2271	Hazor	A 2/5	VI L.113	33	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 4
447	2271	Hazor	A 99/2	VI L.111	17	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 9
448	2271	Hazor	A 118/3	VI L.132	11	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 12
449	2271	Hazor	A 960/1	VI L.148	33	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 11
450	2271	Hazor	A 95/2	VI L.44a	17	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 8
451	2271	Hazor	A 194/1	VI L.44a	12	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 th century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 10

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
452	2271	Hazor	A 178/1	VI L.130	22	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 ^h century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 14
453	2271	Hazor	A 1148/1	VI L.149	25	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 ^h century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 5
454	2271	Hazor	A 11/1	VI L.113	27	Iron Age IIB, first half of 8 ^h century BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXIX: 6
455	2271	Hazor	A 2137/1	V L.85	14	Iron Age IIB, 8 ^h century BC	<i>Hazor III-IV</i> , pl. CLXXXIX: 9
456	2271	Hazor	A 2007/1	V L.81	15	Iron Age IIB, 8 ^h century BC	<i>Hazor III-IV</i> , pl. CLXXXIX: 11
457	2271	Hazor	B 1706	V a L.3146	12	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor III-IV</i> , pl. CCXXX: 16
458	1231	Hazor	A 2301/2	V L.81	21	Iron Age IIB, 8 ^h century BC	<i>Hazor III-IV</i> , pl. CLXXXIX: 10
459	2270	Hazor	A 5895/7	V L. 357	19	Iron Age IIB, 8 ^h century BC	<i>Hazor III-IV</i> , pl. CXC: 2
460	1230	Hazor	-	V L. 357	20	Iron Age IIB, 8 ^h century BC	<i>Hazor III-IV</i> , pl. CXC: 8
461	1230	Hazor	-	V L. 357	25	Iron Age IIB, 8 ^h century BC	<i>Hazor III-IV</i> , pl. CXC: 9
462	2270	Hazor	A 6051/3	V L. 357	26	Iron Age IIB, 8 ^h century BC	<i>Hazor III-IV</i> , pl. CXC: 4
463	2270	Hazor	A 5895/8	V L. 357	20	Iron Age IIB, 8 ^h century BC	<i>Hazor III-IV</i> , pl. CXC: 3

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
464	2271	Hazor	B 1493/3	V a L.3112	8	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXXVII: 18
465	2271	Hazor	B 1745/4	V a L.3153	13	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXXVII: 19
466	2271	Hazor	B 1734/8	V a L.3163	14	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXXVII: 13
467	2271	Hazor	B 1714/1	V a L.3159	16	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXXVII: 15
468	2271	Hazor	B 1764/1	V a L.3153	16	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXXVII: 17
469	2271	Hazor	B 1731/11	V a 2271	15	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXXVII: 11
470	2271	Hazor	B 1860/1	V a L.3164	16	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXXVII: 20
471	2271	Hazor	B 1745/1	V a L.3153	21	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXXVII: 14

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
472	2271	Hazor	B 251/5	V a L.3094	14	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. XCIV: 17
473	2271	Hazor	B 898/67	V a L.3121	9	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. XCIV: 15
474	2271	Hazor	B 286/1	V a L.3090	16	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. XCIV: 14
475	2271	Hazor	B 863/1	V a L.3094	13	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. XCIV: 16
476	2270	Hazor	B 369/1	V a L.3106	16	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. XCIV: 19
477	2270	Hazor	B 228/1	V a L.3092	20	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. XCIV: 18
478	2271	Hazor	B 898/67	V a L.3094	9	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. XCIV: 19
479	2271	Hazor	B 863/1	V a L.3094	13	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. XCIV: 16
480	2271	Hazor	B 1655/6	V a L.3154	33	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor III-IV</i> , pl. CCXXVII: 12

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
481	2271	Hazor	B 286/1	Va L.3090	16	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. XCIV: 14
482	2271	Hazor	-	Va L.3090	13	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. XCIV: 11
483	2271	Hazor	-	Va L.3090	16	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. XCIV: 12
484	2271	Hazor	B 985/1	Va L.3100a/1	12	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXXXV: 6
485	2271	Hazor	B 670/3	Va L.3115a	19	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXXXV: 5
486	2271	Hazor	B 1048/7	Va L.3100a/2	14	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXXXV: 13
487	2271	Hazor	B 687/2	Va L.3103a	21	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXXXV: 2
488	2271	Hazor	B 773/2	Va L.3115a	18	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXXXV: 9
489	2271	Hazor	B 624/1	Va L.3093	34	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. XCIV: 13

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
490	1231	Hazor	B 955/2	Va L.3100a/1	30	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXXXV: 17
491	2271	Hazor	B 1199/1	Va L.3100a/2	18	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXXXV: 10
492	2271	Hazor	B 1244	Va L.3132a	20	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXXXV: 8
493	2271	Hazor	B 955/1	Va L.3100a/1	19	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXXXV: 4
494	2271	Hazor	B 1050/6	Va L.3100a/2	26	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXXXV: 7
495	2271	Hazor	B 1064/1	Va L.3120a	27	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor II</i> , pl. LXXXV: 1

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
496	2271	Hazor	B 1715/1	Va L.3154	32	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor</i> III-IV, pl. CCXXVII: 16
497	2271	Hazor	B 1033/1	Va L.3067a	35	Iron Age IIB, 760-740 BC	<i>Hazor</i> II, pl. LXXXV: 3

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
498	1130	Tell Keisan	6.936a	11-10 L.603	34	Iron Age IB, 11 th century BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 228, pl. 81: 8b
499	1130	Tell Keisan	6.936b	11-10 L.603	23	Iron Age IB, 11 th century BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 228, pl. 81: 8c
500	1120	Tell Keisan	6.936	11-10 L.603	34	Iron Age IB, 11 th century BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 228, pl. 81: 8a
501	1110	Tell Keisan	5.325	11-10 L.624	31.2	Iron Age IB, 11 th century BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 228, pl. 81: 8
502	1130	Tell Keisan	6.875b	9c F.6067	40	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 1f
503	3530	Tell Keisan	6.875s	9c F.6067	10.2	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 4
504	1130	Tell Keisan	6.875	9c F.6067	11.4	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 3
505	1120	Tell Keisan	6.875a	9c F.6067	39	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 1e
506	1130	Tell Keisan	6.875	9c F.6067	29	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 3d
507	1120	Tell Keisan	6.875	9c F.6067	27.6	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 1
508	1130	Tell Keisan	6.875	9c F.6067	32	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 3b
509	1120	Tell Keisan	6.875p	9c F.6067	36	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 1d
510	1130	Tell Keisan	6.875	9c F.6067	37	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 3c
511	1120	Tell Keisan	6.875h	9c F.6067	36	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 1c
512	1130	Tell Keisan	6.875	9c F.6067	36	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 3a

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
513	1120	Tell Keisan	6.875p	9c F.6067	36	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 1b
514	1120	Tell Keisan	6.875u	9c 40	16.2	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 2
515	1120	Tell Keisan	6.875g	9c F.6067	36	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 1a
516	1130	Tell Keisan	6.875r	9c F.6067	27	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 2e
517	1120	Tell Keisan	6.875j	9c F.6067	33	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 2c
518	1120	Tell Keisan	6.875u	9c L.613	40	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 2a
519	1120	Tell Keisan	6.875q	9c F.6067	34	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 2d
520	3132	Tell Keisan	6.874	9c F.6067	12	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 5
521	1120	Tell Keisan	6.875k	9c F.6067	38	Iron Age IB, 1075-1050	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 221, pl. 77: 2b
522	1130	Tell Keisan	6.617a	9a L.628a	32	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 4a
523	1130	Tell Keisan	6.617	9a L.606a	10.2	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 4
524	1110	Tell Keisan	6.415d	9a L.652b	25	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 4d
525	1130	Tell Keisan	6.617b	9a L.628a	30	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 4b
526	1130	Tell Keisan	6.532	9a L.634a	40	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 4c

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
527	1130	Tell Keisan	6.709	9a L.635a	41.4	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 5
528	1130	Tell Keisan	6.415b	9a L.503a	33	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 5a
529	1230	Tell Keisan	6.789	9a L.630b	n.r.	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 6
530	1110	Tell Keisan	6.351	9a L.528a	39.6	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 8
531	1120	Tell Keisan	6.611	9a L.632a	46.8	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 9
532	1130	Tell Keisan	6.691	9a L.606a	30	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 7
533	1130	Tell Keisan	6.611a	9a L.632a	30	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 9a

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
534	1130	Tell Keisan	6.145c	9a L.606a	27	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 1b
535	1121	Tell Keisan	6.145	9a L.606a	18	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 1
536	1130	Tell Keisan	6.145a	9a L.614a	29	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 1a
537	1130	Tell Keisan	6.712	9a L.609b	31.2	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 2
538	1130	Tell Keisan	6.611b	9a L.614b	28	Iron Age IIA, 980 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 210, pl. 63: 2a
539	1120	Tell Keisan	5.513	8 L.666a	35	Iron Age IIA, 980-900 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 194, pl. 55: 3b
540	1120	Tell Keisan	4.451	8a L.506b	32	Iron Age IIA, 980-900 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 194, pl. 55: 3a
541	1120	Tell Keisan	5.514	8a L.666a	30	Iron Age IIA, 980-900 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 194, pl. 55: 3d
542	1120	Tell Keisan	6.472	8a L.618a	34	Iron Age IIA, 980-900 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 194, pl. 55: 3c
543	1120	Tell Keisan	6.472	8b L.506b	31	Iron Age IIA, 980-900 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 194, pl. 55: 3e
544	1120	Tell Keisan	6.470	8a L.618a	25.2	Iron Age IIA, 980-900 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 194, pl. 55: 3

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
545	1110	Tell Keisan	5.515	8a L.666a	13.8	Iron Age IIA, 980-900 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 194, pl. 55: 8
546	1110	Tell Keisan	5.517	8a L.666a	n.r.	Iron Age IIA, 980-900 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 194, pl. 55: 8a
547	1120	Tell Keisan	6.470	8a L.618a	25.2	Iron Age IIA, 980-900 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 194, pl. 55: 3a
548	1130	Tell Keisan	6.858	8a L.636b	21	Iron Age IIA, 980-900 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 194, pl. 55: 7
549	1120	Tell Keisan	6.755	8a L.636c	19.8	Iron Age IIA, 980-900 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 194, pl. 55: 2
550	4200	Tell Keisan	3.942	8a L.505a	n.r.	Iron Age IIA, 980-900 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 194, pl. 55: 5
551	4200	Tell Keisan	3.941	8a L.505a	n.r.	Iron Age IIA, 980-900 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 194, pl. 55: 4
552	1120	Tell Keisan	6.612	6 L.646	33	Iron Age IIB, 850-800 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 184, pl. 49: 9
553	1120	Tell Keisan	6.612a	6 L.646	34	Iron Age IIB, 850-800 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 184, pl. 49: 9a
554	1120	Tell Keisan	6.464	7 Fr.6055	27.6	Iron Age IIB, 900-850 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 187, pl. 52: 13
555	1120	Tell Keisan	6.687	7 L.507a	31	Iron Age IIB, 900-850 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 187, pl. 52: 13a
556	1120	Tell Keisan	6.687b	7 Fr.6055	33	Iron Age IIB, 900-850 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 187, pl. 52: 13c
557	1120	Tell Keisan	6.687a	7 L.643a	36	Iron Age IIB, 900-850 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 187, pl. 52: 13b
558	1120	Tell Keisan	6.687c	7 L.507a	36	Iron Age IIB, 900-850 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 187, pl. 52: 13d

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
559	4200	Tell Keisan	6.689	7 L.507b	25	Iron Age IIB, 900-850 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 188, pl. 52: 16
560	1131	Tell Keisan	3.089	7 L.508a	10.2	Iron Age IIB, 900-850 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 188, pl. 52: 15
561	1291	Tell Keisan	6.475	7 L.508b	11.4	Iron Age IIB, 900-850 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 188, pl. 52: 14
562	4200	Tell Keisan	-	5 L.679	35	Iron Age IIC, 720-650 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 175, pl. 46: 8a
563	4200	Tell Keisan	-	5 L.679	26	Iron Age IIC, 720-650 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 175, pl. 46: 8
564	1111	Tell Keisan	6.563	5 L.679	11	Iron Age IIC, 720-650 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 175, pl. 46: 7
565	2271	Tell Keisan	6.693	5 F.5280	16	Iron Age IIC, 720-650 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 175, pl. 46: 4
566	2271	Tell Keisan	6.394	5 F.6078	12	Iron Age IIC, 720-650 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 175, pl. 46: 5-5a

Plate 51

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
567	2210	Tell Keisan	2.029	5 L.669	14	Iron Age IIC, 720-650 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 172, pl. 43: 6
568	2210	Tell Keisan	4.513	5 L.511	14	Iron Age IIC, 720-650 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 172, pl. 43: 7
569	2210	Tell Keisan	2.026	4 F.5049b	14	Iron Age IIC, 650-580 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 148, pl. 28: 4
570	1230	Tell Keisan	5.476	4 F.5049b	13	Iron Age IIC, 650-580 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 148, pl. 28: 6
571	2271	Tell Keisan	6.693a	5 L.645	18.5	Iron Age IIC, 720-650 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 175, pl. 46: 4a
572	2271	Tell Keisan	6.870	5 L.601	17.6	Iron Age IIC, 720-650 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 175, pl. 46: 6
573	2271	Tell Keisan	6.116b	5 L.645	29	Iron Age IIC, 720-650 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 175, pl. 46: 1b
574	1121	Tell Keisan	-	5 L.651	31	Iron Age IIC, 720-650 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 175, pl. 46: 1a
575	1121	Tell Keisan	6.116	5 L.651	33	Iron Age IIC, 720-650 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 175, pl. 46: 1
576	1121	Tell Keisan	6.467	5 L.651	26.6	Iron Age IIC, 720-650 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 175, pl. 46: 2

Plate 52

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
577	2211	Tell Keisan	4.370	4 L.414	15.6	Iron Age IIC, 650-580 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 148, pl. 34: 2
578	1230	Tell Keisan	4.258	4 L.414	15	Iron Age IIC, 650-580 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 148, pl. 34: 1
579	2311	Tell Keisan	5.485	4 L.557	19.2	Iron Age IIC, 650-580 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 148, pl. 34: 4
580	1231	Tell Keisan	5.468	4 L.557	15.6	Iron Age IIC, 650-580 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 148, pl. 34: 3
581	1231	Tell Keisan	3.934	4 L.403	13.2	Iron Age IIC, 650-580 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 148, pl. 34: 5
582	1231	Tell Keisan	4.479	4 L.403	9.6	Iron Age IIC, 650-580 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 148, pl. 34: 6
583	2211	Tell Keisan	4.500	4 L.403	15.6	Iron Age IIC, 650-580 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 148, pl. 34: 8
584	2271	Tell Keisan	4.501	4 L.401	16.8	Iron Age IIC, 650-580 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 148, pl. 34: 9
585	2270	Tell Keisan	4.421	4 L.558	14.4	Iron Age IIC, 650-580 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 148, pl. 34: 7
586	1130	Tell Keisan	6.468	4 L.405	18.6	Iron Age IIC, 650-580 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 148, pl. 34: 10
587	1230	Tell Keisan	-	4 6.468a	34	Iron Age IIC, 650-580 BC	BRIEND - HUMBERT 1980, 148, pl. 34: 10a

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
588	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.37.13 5.11	VII B L.37042	34	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.4:1
589	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.37.14 1.7	VII B L.37044	32	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.4:2
590	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.37 8.14	VII B L.36128	33	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.4:3
591	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.68.29 1.12	VII B L.68090	34	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.4,:4
592	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.37.14 1.2	VII B L.37044	30	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.4:5
593	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.40 7.12	VIII	27	LB IIB, end of 13 th -beginnings of 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig.3.1: 12
594	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.41 0.25	VIII	31	LB IIB	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.1:6
595	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.40 7.2	VIII	31	LB IIB, 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig.3.1: 11
596	1112	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.7.114. 10	X L.7023	25	LB IIA	KILLEBREW - DOTHAN - GITIN 1996, pl. 2: 5
597	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.7.190. 52	X L.7037	25	LB IIA	KILLEBREW - DOTHAN - GITIN 1996, pl. 2: 7
598	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.6.182	IX L.6022	24	LB IIA, end of 14 th -beginnings of 13 th century BC	KILLEBREW - DOTHAN - GITIN 1996, pl. 5: 6
599	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.39 5.10	VIII	26	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig.3.2: 12
600	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.38 1.2	VIII	29	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.2: 13
601	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.38 0.9	VIII	36	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig.3.2: 14
602	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.40 5.6	VIII	34	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig.3.2: 15
603	1120	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.37.13 0.6	VII B L.37042	40	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig.3.4:6
604	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.39 5.5	VIII	40	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.2:16

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
605	3331	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.340.4	VII B L.36112.1	14	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.10: 9
606	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.7.181/17	IX L.7043	21	LB IIA, second half of 14 th century BC	KILLEBREW - DOTHAN - GITIN 1996, pl. 4: 15
607	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.7.181/21	IX L.7036	22	LB IIA, second half of 14 th century BC	KILLEBREW - DOTHAN - GITIN 1996, pl. 4: 17
608	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.7.183.12	IX L.7036	30	LB IIA, second half of 14 th century BC	KILLEBREW - DOTHAN - GITIN 1996, pl. 4: 14
609	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.7.181/14	IX L.7043	25	LB IIA, second half of 14 th century BC	KILLEBREW - DOTHAN - GITIN 1996, pl. 4:16
610	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.335.50	VII B L.36115	28	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.9: 1
611	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.68.267.13	VII B L.68084	32	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.9: 2
612	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.68.270.19	VII B L.68084	32	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.9: 3
613	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.334.7	VII B L.36115	30	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.9: 4
614	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.68.264.6	VII B L.68084	32	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.9: 5
615	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.68.279.31	VII B L.68086	31	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.9: 6
616	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.349.6	VII B L.36115	33	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.9: 7
617	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	-	VII B	34	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	KILLEBREW - DOTHAN - GITIN 1996, pl. 4: 12
618	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	-	VII B	35	LB IIB, end of 13 th century BC	KILLEBREW - DOTHAN - GITIN 1996, pl. 4: 13

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/ Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
619	3371	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	XNW.77.1 16.1	VII B L.77036	12	Iron Age IA	T. DOTHAN 1998, pl. 1: 7
620	3531	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	XNW.89.1 4.4	VI A L.89003	11	Iron Age IA-B 1175-1125 BC	T. DOTHAN 1998, pl. 6: 7
621	3530	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.67.93. 3	V C L.67036.1	8	Iron Age IIA	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.32: 10
622	3531	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	XNW.90.1 2.2	VI A L.90007	12	Iron Age IA-B	T. DOTHAN 1998, pl. 6: 8
623	3331	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.28 4.14	VII A L.36104	13	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.15: 3
624	2360	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.35.10 7.8	V C L.35033.1	10	Iron Age IIA	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.33: 26
625	2361	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.67.35. 1	V B L.67020	10	Iron Age IIA	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.34: 17
626	3531	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	XNW.77.9 6.4	VII B L.77036	13	Iron Age IA	T. DOTHAN 1998, pl. 3: 14
627	3530	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.29 1.33	VII A L.36101	9	Iron Age IA, 12 th cent. BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.15: 4
628	3530	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.29 7.12	VII A L.36106	9	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.13: 8
629	3530	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.30 7.32	VII A L.36108	11	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.13: 5
630	3530	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.30 0.6	VII A L.36106	13	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.13: 7
631	3532	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.35.19 2.4	VI B-A L.35062	14	Iron Age IB, end of 12 th - beginnings of 11 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.30: 4
632	3531	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.32 3.1	VII A L.36110	9	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.12: 6
633	3371	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.68.17 7.4	VII A L.68061	13	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.19: 12
634	3531	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.36.32 2.8	VII A L.36110	11	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.12: 4
635	3531	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.67.19 2.1	VI B L.67059	7	Iron Age IB	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.28: 4
636	3531	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.68.19 7.1	VII A L.68075	14	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.12: 5
637	3530	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.68.24 4.11	VII A L.68079.1	12	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.12: 7

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
638	1120	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.6 8.287.1	VII B L.68088	29	end of 13 th - beginnings of 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.5: 3
639	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.3 6.325.13	VII A L.36111	32	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.12: 2
640	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.6 8.286.5	VII B L.68088	31	end of 13 th - beginnings of 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.5: 4
641	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.3 6.321.3	VII A L.36109	32	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.12: 3
642	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	XNW. 77.96.14	VII B L.77036	27	Iron Age IA, beginnings of 12 th century BC	DOTHAN 1998, pl. 3: 18
643	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	INE.3 6.361.4	VII B L.36116.1	31	end of 13 th - beginnings of 12 th century BC	MEEHL - DOTHAN - GITIN 2006, fig. 3.5: 17
644	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	XNW. 77.112.1	VII B L.77042	34	Iron Age IA, beginnings of 12 th century BC	T. DOTHAN 1998, pl. 1: 14
645	2360	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	XNW. 102.27.11	VI A L.102005	29	Iron Age IA-B, 1175-1125 BC	T. DOTHAN 1998, pl. 8: 9
646	1120	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	XNW. 101.17.2	VI A L.101005	29	Iron Age IA-B, 1175-1125 BC	T. DOTHAN 1998, pl. 8: 10
647	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	XNW. 77.10.29	V L.77008	34	Iron Age IIA, first half of 9 th century BC	T. DOTHAN 1998, pl. 11: 14
648	1110	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	XNW. 77.30.15	V L.77005.1	33	Iron Age IIA, first half of 11 th century BC	T. DOTHAN 1998, pl. 11: 15
649	2391	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	-	I B Room 26	10	Iron Age IIC, 7 th century BC	GITIN 1989, 38, 44, n. 12
650	2441	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	-	I B Room 14	14	Iron Age IIC, 7 th century BC	GITIN 1989, 37, 44, n. 16
651	2341	Khirbet el-Muqanna'	-	I B Room 14	12	Iron Age IIC, 7 th century BC	GITIN 1989, 37, 44, n. 13

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
652	1230	Tel Jezreel	7136/5	L.725	25	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, 61, fig. 3: 1
653	2270	Tel Jezreel	6599/1	L.118	19	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, fig. 9: 1
654	1230	Tel Jezreel	7136/1	L.725	28	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, 61, fig. 3: 2
655	2270	Tel Jezreel	6536/1	L.118	15	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, fig. 9: 2
656	1130	Tel Jezreel	6665/1	L.643	26	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, 61, fig. 4: 1
657	1130	Tel Jezreel	6764/1	L.643	28	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, 61, fig. 4: 2
658	1230	Tel Jezreel	6705/1	L.725	31	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, 61, fig. 3: 3
659	1230	Tel Jezreel	6731/1	L.725	31	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, 61, fig. 3: 4
660	1230	Tel Jezreel	6705/2	L.725	38	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, 61, fig. 3: 5

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
661	1230	Tel Jezreel	6655/2	L.643	24	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, 61, fig. 4: 3
662	1231	Tel Jezreel	1574/3	L.123	15	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, fig. 5: 3
663	1230	Tel Jezreel	6767/3	L.643	29	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, 61, fig. 4: 4
664	1130	Tel Jezreel	1603/1	L.123	22	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, fig. 5: 5
665	1231	Tel Jezreel	6944/2	L.643	29	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, 61, fig. 4: 5
666	1130	Tel Jezreel	1096/3	L.118	34	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, fig. 6: 13
667	1130	Tel Jezreel	1096/1	L.118	27	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, fig. 6: 8;
668	1230	Tel Jezreel	7002/1	L.725	37.5	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, 61, fig. 3: 6
669	1230	Tel Jezreel	1108/1	L.118	25	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, fig. 6: 14
670	1130	Tel Jezreel	1628/2	L.123	27	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, fig. 5: 4
671	1130	Tel Jezreel	1586/3	L.118	30	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, fig. 6: 9
672	1130	Tel Jezreel	1096/3	L.118	26	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, fig. 6: 12
673	1230	Tel Jezreel	1635/1	L.118	31	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, fig. 6: 11
674	1130	Tel Jezreel	1635/3	L.118	31	Iron Age IIA, 10 th -9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1992, fig. 6: 10

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
675	1230	Lachish	373	II L.144	22	LB IIA, 1400-1325 BC	<i>Lachish II</i> , pl. LVI: 373
676	1111	Lachish	371	III Pit 9017	20	LB IIB, 1325-1223 BC	<i>Lachish II</i> , pl. LVI: 371
677	1111	Lachish	1111	II-III L.146	25	LB IIA-IIB	<i>Lachish II</i> , pl. LVI: 370
678	1121	Lachish	2796	II-III A.III	32	LB IIA-IIB	<i>Lachish II</i> , pl. LVI: 369
679	2380	Lachish	-	II L.144	35	LB IIA, 1400-1325 BC	<i>Lachish II</i> , pl. LVI: 381
680	-	Lachish	-	II L.144	24	LB IIA, 1400-1325 BC	<i>Lachish II</i> , pl. LVI: 382

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
681	1130	Lachish	3300	II L.206	35	LB IIA, 1400-1325 BC	<i>Lachish</i> II, pl. LVI: 363
682	1112	Lachish	2672	II L.166	30	LB IIA, 1400-1325 BC	<i>Lachish</i> II, pl. LVI: 362
683	1120	Lachish	813/4	VI L.94c	28	LB IIB	<i>Lachish</i> V, pl. 39: 17
684	1120	Lachish	685/1	VI L.84	32	LB IIB	<i>Lachish</i> V, pl. 39: 15
685	1120	Lachish	81371	VI L.94c	30	LB IIB	<i>Lachish</i> V, pl. 39: 16
686	1230	Lachish	696/2	VI L.84	38	LB IIB	<i>Lachish</i> V, pl. 39: 14

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
687	1110	Lachish	7341	II-III E.III	25	LB IIA-IIB	<i>Lachish</i> II, pl. LVI: 364
688	1110	Lachish	7343	III E.III	30	LB IIB	<i>Lachish</i> II, pl. LVI: 365
689	1110	Lachish	800	II-III L.135	30	LB IIA-IIB	<i>Lachish</i> II, pl. LVI: 367
690	1110	Lachish	7342	II L.146	30	LB IIA	<i>Lachish</i> II, pl. LVI: 366
691	1111	Lachish	2257	II-III L.146	41	LB IIA-IIB	<i>Lachish</i> II, pl. LVI: 368

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
692	2230	Lachish	1018/1	V L.49	23	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	<i>Lachish</i> V, pl. 41: 16
693	2230	Lachish	957/2	V L.49	10	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	<i>Lachish</i> V, pl. 41: 15
694	1230	Lachish	7724/2	V L.3037	19	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1997b, 122, fig. 3.37: 5
695	2230	Lachish	575/2	V L.49	20	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	<i>Lachish</i> V, pl. 41: 17
696	2230	Lachish	7739/5	V L.3026	22	Iron Age IIB, second half of 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1997b, 122, fig. 3.37: 4
697	2230	Lachish	41179/1	IV L.3692	12	Iron Age IIB, second half of 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1997b, 122, fig. 3.37: 9
698	1230	Lachish	11019/4	V L.3570	18	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1997b, 122, fig. 3.37: 1
699	1230	Lachish	40264/1	IV L.3557	15	Iron Age IIB, second half of 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1997b, 122, fig. 3.37: 11
700	1230	Lachish	-	IV	21	Iron Age IIB, second half of 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1997b, 122, fig. 3.37: 10
701	2230	Lachish	8347/6	V L.3552	22	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1997b, 122, fig. 3.37: 3
702	1230	Lachish	8283/2	V L.3552	29	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1997b, 122, fig. 3.37: 2

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
703	1231	Lachish	41662/1	IV L.3710	18	Iron Age IIB, second half of 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1997b, 122, fig. 3.37: 8
704	1231	Lachish	40161/1	IV L.3641	18	Iron Age IIB, second half of 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1997b, 122, fig. 3.37: 7
705	1231	Lachish	40276/1	IV L.3642	31	Iron Age IIB, second half of 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1997b, 122, fig. 3.37: 13
706	1231	Lachish	40331/1	IV L.3642	24	Iron Age IIB, second half of 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1997b, 122, fig. 3.37: 12
707	1231	Lachish	1352/2	V L.3641	30	Iron Age IIB, 9 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1997b, 122, fig. 3.37: 6
708	2211	Lachish	5403	III L.1008	18	Iron Age IIC	<i>Lachish</i> III, pl. 93, n. 441
709	2271	Lachish	10389/2	III L.4014	18	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1990, 11, fig. 5: 2
710	2271	Lachish	10479/2	III L.4014	14	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1990, 11, fig. 5: 1

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
711	2341	Lachish	10450/3	III L.4014	9	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1990, 11, fig. 5: 4
712	2340	Lachish	10357/1	III L.4014	5	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1990, 11, fig. 5: 3
713	2341	Lachish	10408/1	III L.4014	9	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1990, 11, fig. 5: 9
714	2341	Lachish	10423/1	III L.4014	8	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1990, 11, fig. 5: 8
715	2341	Lachish	10580/1	III L.4014	10	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1990, 11, fig. 5: 6
716	2341	Lachish	10382/4	III L.4014	10	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1990, 11, fig. 5: 5
717	2341	Lachish	10598/1	III L.4014	8	Iron Age IIB, end of 8 th century BC	ZIMHONI 1990, 11, fig. 5: 7
718	2341	Lachish	6271	II L.3	10	Iron Age IIC, end of 7 th -586 BC	<i>Lachish</i> V, pl. 47: 21
719	2391	Lachish	107/12	II L.3	7	Iron Age IIC, end of 7 th -586 BC	<i>Lachish</i> V, pl. 47: 20
720	2391	Lachish	107/13	II L.3	12	Iron Age IIC, end of 7 th -586 BC	<i>Lachish</i> V, pl. 47: 19

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
721	1111	Megiddo	-	VIII	29	LB IIA	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 61: 27
721 bis	1111	Megiddo	-	-	24	-	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 38: 13
722	1112	Megiddo	-	-	25	-	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 38: 14
723	1111	Megiddo	-	-	31	-	<i>Megiddo I</i> , pl. 90: 5
724	1113	Megiddo	-	-	44	-	<i>Megiddo I</i> , pl. 90

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
725	-	Megiddo	-	-	13	LB I	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 46: 10
726	-	Megiddo	-	-	10	LB I	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 46: 9
727	1290	Megiddo	-	-	23	LB I	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 46: 6
728	1210	Megiddo	-	-	29	LB I	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 46: 5
729	1210	Megiddo	-	-	16	LB I	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 46: 8
730	1530	Megiddo	-	-	39	LB I	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 46: 7

Plate 67

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
731	1130	Megiddo	-	VI	17	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 85: 12
732	1131	Megiddo	-	VI	15	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 85: 13
733	1131	Megiddo	-	VI	20	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 85: 14
734	4200	Megiddo	-	VI	35	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 85: 11
735	1131	Megiddo	-	VI	30	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 85: 15
736	4200	Megiddo	-	VI	33	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 85: 10
737	1131	Megiddo	-	VI	35	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 85: 16

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
738	1112	Megiddo	P 6012	V L.1712	10	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 40: 21
739	1131	Megiddo	P 5915	V L.1697	14	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 40: 15
740	1130	Megiddo	P 6010	V-IV L.1702	24	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 40: 19
741	1111	Megiddo	P 6009	V L.1674	22	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 40: 18
742	1130	Megiddo	P 6011	V L.1721	29	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 40: 20
743	2281	Megiddo	P 6008	V L.1707	14	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 40: 17
744	1130	Megiddo	P 5885	IV L.1693	47	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 40: 13
745	1130	Megiddo	P 1304	V	46	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 40: 16

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
746	2271	Megiddo	P 3405	III L.994	14	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -first half of 7 th century BC	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 39: 9
747	2271	Megiddo	P 5504	II L.1522	14	Iron Age IIC	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 39: 8
748	2271	Megiddo	P 5449	III L.1468	15	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -first half of 7 th century BC	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 39: 11
749	2271	Megiddo	P 5488	III L.1494	12	Iron Age IIC, 8 th -first half of 7 th century BC	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 39: 7
750	2271	Megiddo	P 1913	I L.545	15	Iron Age IIC	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 39: 3
751	2271	Megiddo	P 5095	I L.721	15	Iron Age IIC	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 39: 1

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
752	2271	Megiddo	P 2173	II L.574	-	Iron Age IIC	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 39: 4
753	2271	Megiddo	P 2108	I L.558	-	Iron Age IIC	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 39: 2
754	1231	Megiddo	P 2169	II L.574	25	Iron Age IIC	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 39: 6
755	1231	Megiddo	P 2540	IV L.637	12	Iron Age IIB, 1000-800 BC	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 39: 12
756	1231	Megiddo	P 5155	II L.1252	42	Iron Age IIB, 1000-800 BC	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 39: 5
757	2271	Megiddo	P 3677	II L.826	26	Iron Age IIB, 1000-800 BC	<i>Megiddo</i> I, 172, pl. 39: 10

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
758	3131	Megiddo	-	-	11	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo I</i> , pl. 84: 1
759	2361	Megiddo	98/K/32/VS9	K-4	10	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo IV</i> , fig. 13.59: 11
760	3131	Megiddo	B 0796	VII A-VI L.3061 A	11	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo II</i> , pl. 67: 14
761	3131	Megiddo	98/K/32/VS12	K-4	9	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo IV</i> , fig. 13.59: 7
762	3131	Megiddo	-	-	11	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo I</i> , pl. 84: 2
763	3131	Megiddo	98/K/32/VS8	K-4	10	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo IV</i> , fig. 13.59: 8
764	3371	Megiddo	-	V L.52	8	Iron Age IB, 1050-1000 BC	<i>Megiddo I</i> , pls. 7: 167, 89: 3
765	3371	Megiddo	P 5870	V L.1685	10	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo I</i> , 172, pl. 40: 14

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
766	3131	Megiddo	96/K/113/VS1	K-4	12	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo</i> IV, fig. 13.59: 10
767	1130	Megiddo	98/K/24/VS6	K-4	35	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo</i> IV, fig. 13.59: 5
768	4200	Megiddo	-	K-4	35	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo</i> IV, fig. 13.62: 10
769	3532	Megiddo	04/K/62/VS2	K-5	11	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo</i> IV, fig. 13.51: 10
770	4200	Megiddo	00/K/72/VS3	K-4	35	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo</i> IV, fig. 13.57: 8
771	3132	Megiddo	98/K/32/VS13	K-4	12	Iron Age IB	<i>Megiddo</i> IV, fig. 13.59: 9

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
772	1120	Tel Mevorach	1187	VIII L.238	25	Iron Age IIA, end of 11 th -beginnings of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 20: 6
773	1120	Tel Mevorach	1568	VIII L.320	12	Iron Age IIA, end of 11 th -beginnings of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 20: 8
774	1120	Tel Mevorach	1553	VIII L.309	34	Iron Age IIA, end of 11 th -beginnings of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 20: 7
775	4200	Tel Mevorach	1309	VIII L.233	25	Iron Age IIA, end of 11 th -beginnings of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 20: 9
776	1130	Tel Mevorach	738	VII L.139	33	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 2
777	1130	Tel Mevorach	-	VII L.139	33	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 1
778	1130	Tel Mevorach	676	VII L.144	31	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 4
779	1130	Tel Mevorach	847	VII L.292	28	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 3
780	1130	Tel Mevorach	969/1	VII L.145	30	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 6
781	1120	Tel Mevorach	1094/1	VII L.216	27	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 14
782	1130	Tel Mevorach	647	VII L.144	35	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 5
783	1130	Tel Mevorach	608/10	VII L.E/9	30	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 8
784	1130	Tel Mevorach	639/2	VII L.130	25	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 7
785	1130	Tel Mevorach	536/3	VII L.129	26	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 12

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
786	1130	Tel Mevorach	859/3	VII L.167	23	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 18
787	1130	Tel Mevorach	703	VII L.144	32	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 11
788	1130	Tel Mevorach	94/2	VII L.144	27	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 17
789	1130	Tel Mevorach	613/1	VII L.132	26	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 13
790	1120	Tel Mevorach	1032/1	VII L.211	34	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 16
791	1130	Tel Mevorach	476/2	VII L.122	36	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 9
792	1130	Tel Mevorach	554/6	VII L.129	22	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 15
793	1130	Tel Mevorach	695	VII L.130	34	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 14: 10
794	3371	Tel Mevorach	83/4	VII L.7	10	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 13: 15
795	3371	Tel Mevorach	563/3	VII L.130	11	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 13: 14
796	2271	Tel Mevorach	82/5	VII L.7	19	Iron Age IIA-B, second half of 10 th century BC	STERN 1978, fig. 13: 13

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
797	L.983	Tel Michal	843072	XVI-XV L.983	29	LB II	HERZOG - RAPP - NEGBI 1989, fig. 5.6: 10
798	1110	Tel Michal	10411/1	XVI-XV L.1661	25	LB I	HERZOG - RAPP - NEGBI 1989, fig. 5.6: 9
799	1110	Tel Michal	6675/2	XVI-XV L.965	28	LB II	HERZOG - RAPP - NEGBI 1989, fig. 5.6: 4
800	1110	Tel Michal	8862/1	XVI-XV L.873	20	LB II	HERZOG - RAPP - NEGBI 1989, fig. 5.6: 3
801	1112	Tel Michal	8431/5	XVI-XV L.1259	22	LB II	HERZOG - RAPP - NEGBI 1989, fig. 5.6: 2
802	1111	Tel Michal	843171	XVI-XV L.1259	26	LB I	HERZOG - RAPP - NEGBI 1989, fig. 5.6: 7
803	1110	Tel Michal	9805/1	XVI-XV L.983	27	LB II	HERZOG - RAPP - NEGBI 1989, fig. 5.6: 6
804	1111	Tel Michal	8481/2	XVI-XV L.983	33	LB II	HERZOG - RAPP - NEGBI 1989, fig. 5.6: 5
805	1113	Tel Michal	8431/3	XVI-XV L.1259	26	LB II	HERZOG - RAPP - NEGBI 1989, fig. 5.6: 1
806	2271	Tel Michal	9541/1	XII L.1514	23	Iron Age IIB, second half of 9 th -8 th century BC	HERZOG - RAPP - NEGBI 1989, fig. 7.4: 6
807	2271	Tel Michal	4951/3	XII L.1501	17	Iron Age IIB, second half of 9 th -8 th century BC	HERZOG - RAPP - NEGBI 1989, fig. 7.4: 5

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
808	1110	Tell Qasile	3679	XII	>25	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 162, fig. 11: 20
809	1110	Tell Qasile	1790/16	XII L.180	17	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 9
810	2361	Tell Qasile	-	XII L.210	12	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 22
811	1110	Tell Qasile	2432/12	XII L.286	29	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 10
812	2360	Tell Qasile	1809/7	XII L.180	>21	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 23
813	1110	Tell Qasile	1487/22	XII L.156	31	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 16
814	2360	Tell Qasile	3782/7	XII L.331	>21	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 24
815	1110	Tell Qasile	1487/33	XII L.156	33	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 15
816	1110	Tell Qasile	3780/1	XII L.311	28	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 26
817	1110	Tell Qasile	3456/7	XII L.288	34	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 13
818	1110	Tell Qasile	2613/3	XII L.210	32	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 21
819	1110	Tell Qasile	1487/19	XII L.156	35	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 14
820	1110	Tell Qasile	2892/9	XII L.230	30	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 17
821	1110	Tell Qasile	2613/7	XII L.210	34	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 19
822	1110	Tell Qasile	2592/8	XII L.210	30	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 12
823	1110	Tell Qasile	3456/18	XII L.288	36	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 18
824	1130	Tell Qasile	3432/19	XII L.286	27	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 168, fig. 14: 25

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
825	1130	Tell Qasile	3749/6	XII L.320	25	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 170, fig. 16: 12
826	2360	Tell Qasile	3077/2	XII L.259	22	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 170, fig. 15: 30
827	2361	Tell Qasile	2626/12	XII L.220	>25	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 174, fig. 17: 14
828	2360	Tell Qasile	3116/6	XII L.256	21	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 170, fig. 15: 31
829	2360	Tell Qasile	3266/3	XII L.274	>25	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 174, fig. 17: 16
830	1131	Tell Qasile	3629	XII L.315	20	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 174, fig. 17: 22
831	1110	Tell Qasile	3735/5	XII L.314	29	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 174, fig. 17: 26
832	1110	Tell Qasile	3630/1	XII L.315	29	Iron Age IB, 1150-1100 BC	MAZAR 1985, 174, fig. 17: 20
833	1160	Tell Qasile	3217/23	XI L.269	32	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100- 1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 195, fig. 27: 13
834	1110	Tell Qasile	3081/1	XI L.174	>21	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100- 1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 195, fig. 27: 12
835	1110	Tell Qasile	3614/4	XI L.312	>35	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100- 1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 195, fig. 27: 14
836	1110	Tell Qasile	3217/22	XI L.269	29	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100- 1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 195, fig. 27: 10

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
837	1130	Tell Qasile	3487/15	XI L.296	20	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 186, fig. 23: 8
838	1130	Tell Qasile	2992	XI L.244	21	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 188, fig. 24: 17
839	1130	Tell Qasile	2856/27	XI L.242	26	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 186, fig. 23: 13
840	1130	Tell Qasile	3431/7	XI L.296	21	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 186, fig. 23: 16
841	1130	Tell Qasile	3344/10	XI L.290	29	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 186, fig. 23: 15
842	1130	Tell Qasile	2856/21	XI L.242	27	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 186, fig. 23: 11
843	1130	Tell Qasile	3487/11	XI L.296	28	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 186, fig. 23: 9
844	1130	Tell Qasile	3637/6	XI L.296	31	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 186, fig. 23: 12
845	1130	Tell Qasile	3452/4	XI L.296	32	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 186, fig. 23: 10
846	1130	Tell Qasile	2886	XI L.242	34	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 186, fig. 23: 14

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
847	1130	Tell Qasile	3186	XI L.261	32	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 190, fig. 25: 13
848	2361	Tell Qasile	2706	XI L.147	9	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 192, fig. 26: 11
849	1110	Tell Qasile	3318	XI L.276	30	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 190, fig. 25: 14
850	1130	Tell Qasile	1249/72	XI L.135	29	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 190, fig. 25: 12
851	1110	Tell Qasile	3258/6	XI L.283	31	Iron Age IB- IIA, 1100-1050 BC	MAZAR 1985, 190, fig. 25: 16
852	1130	Tell Qasile	1428/3	X L.142	19	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 220, fig. 40: 15
853	1130	Tell Qasile	233/8	X L.106	27	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 220, fig. 40: 17
854	1130	Tell Qasile	1243	X L.134	31	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 220, fig. 40: 16
855	1111	Tell Qasile	2691/2	X L.168	29	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 234, fig. 47: 5
856	1110	Tell Qasile	3294	X L.193	21	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 234, fig. 47: 6
857	1110	Tell Qasile	3384/4	X L.225	26	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 234, fig. 47: 8
858	1130	Tell Qasile	3293/4	X L.193	28	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 234, fig. 47: 7

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
859	1130	Tell Qasile	2228/2	X L.304	23	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 228, fig. 44: 25
860	1130	Tell Qasile	2759/6	X L.205	29	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 228, fig. 44: 13
861	1130	Tell Qasile	2047/5	X L.190	28	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 228, fig. 44: 11
862	1130	Tell Qasile	2864/3	X L.231	31	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 228, fig. 44: 27
863	1130	Tell Qasile	1054/13	X L.111	31	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR, 1985, 228, fig. 44: 12
864	1130	Tell Qasile	3738/4	X L.304	29	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 228, fig. 44: 28
865	1130	Tell Qasile	3738/10	X L.304	36	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 228, fig. 44: 24
866	1130	Tell Qasile	3225/3	X L.235	>40	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 228, fig. 44: 26
867	1130	Tell Qasile	2069/3	X L.204	34	Iron Age IIA, 1050-980 BC	MAZAR 1985, 226, fig. 43: 18

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
868	1131	Tell Qasile	1208	IX L.123	19	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 244, fig. 52: 4
869	1121	Tell Qasile	1260	IX L.123	20	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 244, fig. 52: 3
870	1110	Tell Qasile	1036/1	IX L.105	29	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 246, fig. 53: 21
871	1110	Tell Qasile	1144/1	IX L.103	24	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 246, fig. 53: 22
872	1130	Tell Qasile	1998/10	IX L.153	24	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 246, fig. 53: 18
873	2211	Tell Qasile	-	IX L.153	17	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 246, fig. 53: 14
874	1110	Tell Qasile	2607/5	IX L.198	27	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 246, fig. 53: 19
875	1130	Tell Qasile	1926/1	IX L.105	31	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 246, fig. 53: 17
876	1290	Tell Qasile	1251/13	IX L.136	33	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 246, fig. 53: 15
877	1110	Tell Qasile	2561/13	IX L.207	38	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 246, fig. 53: 20

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
878	1130	Tell Qasile	2307	VIII L.196	>15	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 248, fig. 54: 18
879	1130	Tell Qasile	2306/14	VIII L.196	26	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 248, fig. 54: 19
880	1130	Tell Qasile	2307 bis	VIII L.196	25	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 248, fig. 54: 20
881	1130	Tell Qasile	1304	VIII L.144	25	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 248, fig. 54: 1
882	1130	Tell Qasile	2207	VIII L.196	28	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 248, fig. 54: 21
883	1130	Tell Qasile	2160/7	VIII L.196	21	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 248, fig. 54: 16
884	1130	Tell Qasile	2207	VIII L.196	28	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 248, fig. 54: 22
885	2360	Tell Qasile	2555/7	VIII L.208	24	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 250, fig. 55: 8
886	1131	Tell Qasile	1541/4	VIII L.120	>35	Iron Age IIA-B, 10 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 248, fig. 54: 17
887	2341	Tell Qasile	1168/11	VII L.121	10	Iron Age IIC, 7 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 252, fig. 56: 16
888	2271	Tell Qasile	2715/3	VII L.228	14	Iron Age IIC, 7 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 252, fig. 56: 15
889	2270	Tell Qasile	1159/26	VII L.121	11	Iron Age IIC, 7 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 252, fig. 56: 10
890	2271	Tell Qasile	1349/6	VII L.642	14	Iron Age IIC, 7 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 252, fig. 56: 13
891	2271	Tell Qasile	2870/2	VII L.240	15	Iron Age IIC, 7 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 252, fig. 56: 17
892	2270	Tell Qasile	1157/20	VII L.121	21	Iron Age IIB-C, 7 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 252, fig. 56: 12
893	2270	Tell Qasile	1852/4	VII L.186	17	Iron Age IIC, 7 th century BC	MAZAR 1985, 252, fig. 56: 11

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
894	1110	Tell Qasis	2020/8	VI L.244	24	LB II	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 271, fig. 108: 13
895	1110	Tell Qasis	2026/6	VI L.244	22	LB II	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 271, fig. 108: 11
896	1110	Tell Qasis	2020/9- 2253/8	VI L.244-349	24	LB II	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 271, fig. 108: 14
897	1110	Tell Qasis	2020/7	VI L.244	29	LB II	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 271, fig. 108: 12
898	1111	Tell Qasis	1848	VI L.244	28	LB II	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 271, fig. 108: 10
899	1111	Tell Qasis	2020/5	VI L.244	34	LB II	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 271, fig. 108: 9

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/ Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
900	1110	Tell Qasis	2495/4	V L.371	26	LB II	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 336, fig 127: 11
901	1110	Tell Qasis	2466/1	V/IV L.374	24	LB II- Iron Age I	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 340, fig 128: 1
902	1110	Tell Qasis	2495/3	V L.371	29	LB II	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 336, fig 127: 12
903	1110	Tell Qasis	2466/2	V/IV L.374	26	LB II- Iron Age I	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 340, fig 128: 2
904	1110	Tell Qasis	2523/7	V L.371	30	LB II	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 336, fig 127: 13
905	1110	Tell Qasis	2450/1	V/IV L.374	29	LB II- Iron Age I	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 340, fig 128: 3
906	1110	Tell Qasis	2523/6	V L.371	28	LB II	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 336, fig 127: 14
907	1110	Tell Qasis	2543/4	V L.371	32	LB II	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 336, fig 127: 15
908		Tell Qasis	798/8	V/IV L.214	30	Iron Age IA	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 340, fig 130: 14
909	1110	Tell Qasis	2486/2	V L.371	34	LB II	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 336, fig 127: 16
910	1110	Tell Qasis	798/7	V/IV L.214	30	Iron Age IA	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 340, fig 130: 15
911	1110	Tell Qasis	2147/1	IV L.331	24	Iron Age IA	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 336, fig 131: 5
912	1110	Tell Qasis	798/15	V/IV L.214	29	Iron Age IA	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 340, fig 130: 13
913	1110	Tell Qasis	2167/9	IV L.331	30	Iron Age IA	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 336, fig 131: 6
914	1110	Tell Qasis	798/11	V/IV L.214	30	Iron Age IA	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 340, fig 130: 16
915	1130	Tell Qasis	2147/4	IV L.331	29	Iron Age IA	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 336, fig 131: 7
916	1110	Tell Qasis	810/1	V/IV L.214	36	Iron Age IA	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 340, fig 130: 17

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
917	1120	Tell Qasis	244/6	III A L.37	19	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 352, fig. 135: 3
918	1120	Tell Qasis	244/1, 4	III A L.37	26	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 352, fig. 135: 1
919	1130	Tell Qasis	206/2	III A L.29a	24	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 352, fig. 135: 9
920	1130	Tell Qasis	252/1	III A L.29b	28	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 352, fig. 135: 17
921	1130	Tell Qasis	206/6	III A L.29a	37	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 352, fig. 135: 8
922	1120	Tell Qasis	244/3	III A L.37	36	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 352, fig. 135: 2
923	1130	Tell Qasis	672/11	III B L.201	36	Iron Age IIA, 10 th century BC	BEN TOR - PORTUGALI - AVISSAR 1981, 349, fig. 134: 2

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
924	1290	Sarepta	-	G1 L.27-1	26	LB IIB	<i>Sarepta</i> I, 224, pl. 28: 7
925	1290	Sarepta	-	F - 27	17.6	Iron Age IA	<i>Sarepta</i> I, 223, pl. 30: 2
926	2311	Sarepta	-	E - 26	22	Iron Age IA	<i>Sarepta</i> I, 225-226, pl. 31: 24
927	2311	Sarepta	-	F - 27	26	Iron Age IA	<i>Sarepta</i> I, 225-226, pl. 30: 6
928	2391	Sarepta	-	D1	26	Iron Age IB- IIA	<i>Sarepta</i> I, 223, pl. 33: 16
929	1110	Sarepta	-	F L.29-1	24	Iron Age IA	<i>Sarepta</i> I, 225, pl. 30: 3
930	2361	Sarepta	-	C2	14	Iron Age IIB	<i>Sarepta</i> I, 221, pl. 36: 8
931	1290	Sarepta	-	F L.29-1	21	Iron Age IA	<i>Sarepta</i> I, 223, pl. 30: 4
932	2361	Sarepta	-	D1	18	Iron Age IB- IIA	<i>Sarepta</i> I, 224, pl. 33: 10
933	4200	Sarepta	-	C2	25	Iron Age IIB	<i>Sarepta</i> I, pl. 35: 22
934	2361	Sarepta	-	D1	26	Iron Age IB- IIA	<i>Sarepta</i> I, 224, pl. 33: 15

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
935	1290	Sidon	-	“Sunken Room”	16	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	DOUMET-SERHAL 2002, 200, pl. 6: 2
936	1290	Sidon	-	“Sunken Room”	16.8	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	DOUMET-SERHAL 2002, 200, pl. 6: 3
937	1290	Sidon	-	“Sunken Room”	22	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	DOUMET-SERHAL 2002, 200, pl. 6: 4
938	1290	Sidon	-	“Sunken Room”	17.2	LB IIA-B	DOUMET-SERHAL 2002, 200, pl. 6: 7
939	1290	Sidon	-	“Sunken Room”	23.4	Iron Age IA, 12 th century BC	DOUMET-SERHAL 2002, 200, pl. 6: 5
940	1290	Sidon	-	“Sunken Room”	22.4	LB IIA-B	DOUMET-SERHAL 2002, 200, pl. 6: 6
941	1110	Sidon	-	“Sunken Room”	24	LB IIA-B	DOUMET-SERHAL 2002, 200, pl. 6: 8
942	1210	Sidon	-	“Sunken Room”	25.2	LB IIA-B	DOUMET-SERHAL 2002, 200, pl. 6: 1
943	2390	Sidon	-	L.2154	n.r.	LB IB	DOUMET-SERHAL 2004, 69, pl. 5: 23
944	2390	Sidon	-	L.2154	n.r.	LB IB	DOUMET-SERHAL 2004, 69, pl. 5: 21
945	-	Sidon	-	L.2154	7	LB IB	DOUMET-SERHAL 2004, 69, pl. 5: 20
946	2390	Sidon	-	L.2154	43	LB IB	DOUMET-SERHAL 2004, 69, pl. 5: 24
947	2390	Sidon	-	L.2154	n.r.	LB IB	DOUMET-SERHAL 2004, 69, pl. 5: 22
948	2390	Sidon	-	L.2020	n.r.	LB IB	DOUMET-SERHAL 2003, 194, pl. 14: 2
949	2390	Sidon	-	L.2020	n.r.	LB IB	DOUMET-SERHAL 2003, 194, pl. 14: 3

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
950	1110	Taanach	157	I A L.80	23.5	Iron Age IA	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 2: 6
951	1110	Taanach	-	I A L.80	22.5	Iron Age IA	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 2: 3
952	1110	Taanach	-	I A L.80	24	Iron Age IA	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 2: 5
953	1110	Taanach	77	I A L.45	29.5	Iron Age IA	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 3: 15
954	1110	Taanach	155	I A L.80	23	Iron Age IA	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 2: 4
955	1130	Taanach	158	I A L.80	29.5	Iron Age IA	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 2: 8
956	1110	Taanach	159	I A L.81	27.5	Iron Age IA	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 2: 2
957	1110	Taanach	-	I A L.80	34	Iron Age IA	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 2: 7
958	1130	Taanach	226	I B L.103	22.5	Iron Age IB	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 17: 15
959	1110	Taanach	427	I B L.158	25	Iron Age IB	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 14: 11
960	1130	Taanach	226	I B L.103	34.5	Iron Age IB	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 17: 14
961	1130	Taanach	-	I B L.104	32	Iron Age IB	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 17: 13
962	1120	Taanach	425	I B L.186	30	Iron Age IB	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 14: 12
963	1110	Taanach	220	I B L.106	34.5	Iron Age IB	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 17: 12
964	1120	Taanach	424	I B L.186	28.5	Iron Age IB	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 14: 13
965	1110	Taanach	227	I B L.104	37	Iron Age IB	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 17: 11

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
966	1230	Taanach	50/66	II B L.28/L.33	22	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 49: 3
967	1130	Taanach	146/208	II B L.59/L.61	35	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 49: 1
968	1130	Taanach	36	II B L.26	22.5	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 49: 2
969	1230	Taanach	119	II B	37.5	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 66: 15
970	1130	Taanach	113	II B	27	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 66: 11
971	1130	Taanach	116	II B	26.5	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 66: 13
972	1130	Taanach	107	II B	33	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 66: 1
973	1130	Taanach	156.313	II B	32	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 53: 2
974	1130	Taanach	156.314	II B	34	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 53: 3
975	1130	Taanach	156.313	II B	47	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 53: 4

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
976	1130	Taanach	111	II B	27	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 10
977	1230	Taanach	109	II B	30	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 8
978	1130	Taanach	117	II B	31	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 14
979	1130	Taanach	124	II B	30.5	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 4
980	1130	Taanach	121	II B	32	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 19
981	1130	Taanach	107	II B	33	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 1
982	1130	Taanach	114	II B	36.5	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 12
983	1130	Taanach	131	II B	35.5	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 6
984	1230	Taanach	110	II B	36	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 9
985	1230	Taanach	126	II B	34.5	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 20
986	1130	Taanach	120	II B	36	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 18
987	1130	Taanach	112	II B	39	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 3
988	1230	Taanach	136	II B	40	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 16
989	1230	Taanach	138	II B	40	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 17
990	1130	Taanach	40	II B	50	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 7

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
991	1130	Taanach	180	II B	35	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 5
992	1130	Taanach	108	II B	39	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 2
993	1130	Taanach	69	II A	35	Iron Age IIA, 1020-960 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 29: 2
994	1130	Taanach	68	II A	28	Iron Age IIA, 1020-960 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 29: 1
995	1121	Taanach	66	II A	30	Iron Age IIA, 1020-960 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 29: 4
996	1130	Taanach	122	II B	27.5	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 30
997	1230	Taanach	139	II A	20.5	Iron Age IIA, 1020-960 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 23: 10
998	1130	Taanach	-	II A	33	Iron Age IIA, 1020-960 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 29: 3
999	1130	Taanach	143	II A	32	Iron Age IIA, 1020-960 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 23: 9
1000	1121	Taanach	-	II A	30	Iron Age IIA, 1020-960 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 29: 5
1001	1130	Taanach	118	II B	37	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 66: 29
1002	1230	Taanach	86	II A	32	Iron Age IIA, 1020-960 BC	<i>Taanach I</i> , fig. 19: 9

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1003	1130	Taanach	127	II B	36	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 66: 21
1004	1130	Taanach	123	II B	17	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 66: 35
1005	1130	Taanach	128	II B	36	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 66: 33
1006	1130	Taanach	141	II B	22	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 66: 27
1007	1130	Taanach	129	II B	42	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 66: 34
1008	1130	Taanach	125	II B	27	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 66: 32
1009	1130	Taanach	139	II B	41.5	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 66: 26
1010	1130	Taanach	115	II B	27.5	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 66: 28
1011	1230	Taanach	137	II B	37	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 66: 31
1012	1130	Taanach	132	II B	26.5	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 66: 22
1013	1230	Taanach	-	IV L.36	23	Iron Age IIB, 750-732 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 72: 9
1014	1130	Taanach	41.67	III L.41	32	Iron Age IIB, 850-800 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 70: 6
1015	1130	Taanach	-	IV L.36	32	Iron Age IIB, 750-732 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 72: 8
1016	2270	Taanach	TT 1863	V L.16	26.5	Iron Age IIC, 700-650 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 76: 6

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1017	3371	Taanach	97	II B	10	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 67: 4
1018	2341	Taanach	102	II B	8.5	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 68: 7
1019	2361	Taanach	127	II A	12	Iron Age IIA, 1020-960 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 21: 5
1020	3371	Taanach	Bas. 218	II B	10	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 67: 5
1021	3371	Taanach	TT 472	II B L.57	10	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 50: 2
1022	2361	Taanach	TT 456	II B L.60	10	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 50: 1
1023	2341	Taanach	98	II B	10	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 68: 2
1024	3371	Taanach	99	II B	10	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 67: 6
1025	3371	Taanach	TT 692	II B	10	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 67: 3

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1026	2341	Taanach	104	II B	10	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 68: 5
1027	3371	Taanach	TT 65	II B L.27	-	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 50: 3
1028	3370	Taanach	103	II B	8.5	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 68: 4
1029	3371	Taanach	15	II B	10	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 68: 3
1030	3370	Taanach	105	II B	10.5	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 68: 8
1031	3371	Taanach	101	II B	12	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 68: 1
1032	2341	Taanach	100	II B	11	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 68: 6
1033	2341	Taanach	98	II B	10	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 68: 2
1034	3371	Taanach	101	II B	12	Iron Age IIA-B, 960-918 BC	<i>Taanach</i> I, fig. 68: 1

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1035	2210	Tyre	A 463	XVI	18	LB IIA	BIKAI 1978, pl. XLVIIA: 12
1036	1230	Tyre	74/11/206	XVI	28	LB IIA	BIKAI 1978, pl. XLVIII: 1
1037	2210	Tyre	A 462	XVI	21	LB IIA	BIKAI 1978, pl. XLVIIA: 19
1038	2390	Tyre	A 503	XV	24	LB IIB	BIKAI 1978, pl. XLII: 20
1039	2210	Tyre	A 464	XVII	21	LB IA	BIKAI 1978, pl. XLIX: 21
1040	2210	Tyre	A 456	XIV	23	Iron Age IA	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXXIX: 16
1041	1210	Tyre	A 471	XIV	27	Iron Age IA	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXXIX: 24
1042	2210	Tyre	A 451	XIV	24	Iron Age IA	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXXIX: 19
1043	1210	Tyre	A 254	XIV	52	Iron Age IA	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXXIX: 29

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1044	3371	Tyre	A 420	XIII-1	13	Iron Age IB	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXXV: 3
1045	1290	Tyre	A 442	XIII-1	11	Iron Age IB	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXXV: 2
1046	1290	Tyre	74/11/207	XIII-1	14	Iron Age IB	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXXV: 4
1047	1290	Tyre	A 467	XIII-1	18	Iron Age IB	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXXV: 1
1048	1290	Tyre	A 421	XIII-1	24	Iron Age IB	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXXV: 5
1049	1210	Tyre	A 259	XIII-1	22	Iron Age IB	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXXV: 9
1050	1290	Tyre	A 238	XIII-1	17	Iron Age IB	Bikai 1978, 52, pl. XXXV: 6
1051	1230	Tyre	-	XIII-1	30	Iron Age IB	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXXV: 7
1052	1290	Tyre	A 228	XIII-1	20	Iron Age IB	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXXV: 8
1053	2390	Tyre	A 237	XIII-2	21	Iron Age IB	BIKAI 1978, pl. XXXVII: 18
1054	2210	Tyre	A 469	XIII-2	22	Iron Age IB	BIKAI 1978, pl. XXXVII: 17
1055	2390	Tyre	A 438	XIII-2	22	Iron Age IB	BIKAI 1978, pl. XXXVII: 20
1056	2390	Tyre	A 237	XIII-2	17	Iron Age IB	BIKAI 1978, pl. XXXVII: 19

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1057	2210	Tyre	A 472	IV	18	Iron Age IIB, 800-750 BC	BIKAI 1978, pl. XVII: 2
1058	1230	Tyre	A 458	IV	7	Iron Age IIB, 800-750 BC	BIKAI 1978, pl. XVII: 1
1059	2381	Tyre	74/11/171	IV	24	Iron Age IIB, 800-750 BC	BIKAI 1978, pl. XVII: 3
1060	2381	Tyre	74/11/156	IV	22	Iron Age IIB, 800-750 BC	BIKAI 1978, pl. XVII: 4

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1061	1210	Tyre	-	V	17	Iron Age IIB, 750 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XVIII: 9
1062	1290	Tyre	A 216	V	17	Iron Age IIB, 750 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XVIII: 15
1063	1290	Tyre	A 430	VI	14	Iron Age IIB, 800-760 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XVIII: 19
1064	1210	Tyre	A 444	XI	30	Iron Age IIB, second half of 10 th century BC	BIKAI 1978, pl. XXIX: 11
1065	1290	Tyre	A 249	X-2	16	Iron Age IIB, 850 BC	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXVII: 6
1066	1290	Tyre	74/11/423	X-2	20	Iron Age IIB, 850 BC	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXVII: 10
1067	1291	Tyre	-	X-2	12	Iron Age IIB, 850 BC	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXVII: 5
1068	1290	Tyre	A 276	X-2	17	Iron Age IIB, 850 BC	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXVII: 8
1069	2211	Tyre	74/11/250	X-2	19	Iron Age IIB, 850 BC	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXVII: 9
1070	2381	Tyre	A 252	X-2	15	Iron Age IIB, 850 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XXVII: 7
1071	1290	Tyre	74/11/339	X-2	24	Iron Age IIB, 850 BC	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXVII: 12
1072	2211	Tyre	74/11/163	X-2	21	Iron Age IIB, 850 BC	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XXVII: 11

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1073	1230	Tyre	A 217	VIII	10	Iron Age IIB, 850-800 BC	BIKAI 1978, pl. XX: 12
1074	1130	Tyre	A 253	IX	35	Iron Age IIB, 850-800 BC	BIKAI 1978, pl. XX: 11
1075	2270	Tyre	A 431	VIII	14	Iron Age IIB, 850-800 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XX: 13
1076	2271	Tyre	A 220	IX	21	Iron Age IIB, 850-800 BC	BIKAI 1978, 52, pl. XX: 10
1077	4200	Tyre	A 423	IX	30	Iron Age IIB, 850-800 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XX: 16
1078	4200	Tyre	74/11/195	X	34	Iron Age IIB, 850-800 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XX: 18

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1079	2441	Tyre	74/1/433	III	15	Iron Age IIB-C, 740-700 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XII: 25
1080	2311	Tyre	A 107	II	9	Iron Age IIB-C, 740-700 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XII: 28
1081	2381	Tyre	74/11/85	III	10	Iron Age IIB-C, 740-700 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XII: 24
1082	2361	Tyre	A 273	II	16	Iron Age IIB-C, 740-700 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XII: 29
1083	2381	Tyre	A 221	III	20	Iron Age IIB-C, 740-700 BC	BIKAI 1978, pl. XII: 32
1084	2381	Tyre	A 214	I	10	Iron Age IIC, 700 BC	BIKAI 1978, pl. I: 17
1084 bis	2311	Tyre	A 433	II	14	Iron Age IIB-C, 740-700 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XII: 27
1085	2311	Tyre	A 435	II	11	Iron Age IIB-C, 740-700 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XII: 26
1086	2271	Tyre	A 454	II	17	Iron Age IIB-C, 740-700 BC	BIKAI 1978, pl. XII: 30
1087	2311	Tyre	A 432	III	9	Iron Age IIB-C, 740-700 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XII: 31
1088	-	Tyre	A 452	II	18	Iron Age IIB-C, 740-700 BC	BIKAI 1978, 50, pl. XII: 33

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1089	2211	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	2000	I-II Court D	11	LC IIIB:2-CG I, 1125/1100-1050 BC	<i>Kition</i> V, 202, pl. CLVII
1090	2391	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	659/1	I	11	CG I, 1050-1000 BC	<i>Kition</i> V, 69, pls. XXXIII, LV
1091	2211	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	3457	IV Temple 2, room 24	13	LC IIC, first quarter of 12 th century BC	<i>Kition</i> V, 89, pls. CVIII, CLXXXVII
1092	2211	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	1712	3 Bothros 9	9.5	CG III-CA I, 800- 725 BC	<i>Kition</i> VI, 27, pl. CXXI
1093	3531	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	318	I	7	CG I, 1050-1000 BC	<i>Kition</i> V, 69, pl. LV: 318
1094	2290	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	3028	3 Bothros 9	11.3	CG III-CA I, 800- 725 BC	<i>Kition</i> VI, 32, pl. CXXI
1095	2211	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	3517	3-2A Bothros 9	17.5	CA I	<i>Kition</i> VI, 66, pl. CXXIX
1096	2211	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	1712	3 Bothros 9	11.3	CG III-CA I, 800- 725 BC	<i>Kition</i> VI, 27, pl. CXXI
1097	2290	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	2060	2 Bothros 9	11.8	CA II, 550-350 BC	<i>Kition</i> VI, 122, pl. CLXX

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1098	2211	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	3837	2A-2 Bothros 6A	16	CA I	<i>Kition</i> VI, 96, pl. CLII
1099	2211	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	3731	2 Bothros 6A	14.6	CA II, 550-350 BC	<i>Kition</i> VI, 128, pl. CLXXIV
1100	2211	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	4335	1 Bothros 18	12	350-321 BC	<i>Kition</i> VI, 151, pl. CLXXX
1101	2211	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	4336	1 Bothros 18	14.6	350-321 BC	<i>Kition</i> VI, 151, pl. CLXXX
1102	4112	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	3970	1	16	350-321 BC	<i>Kition</i> VI, pl. CLXXXI
1103	4112	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	4359	1	21	350-321 BC	<i>Kition</i> VI, pl. CLXXXI
1104	4112	Kition <i>Kathari</i>	4360	1	19	350-321 BC	<i>Kition</i> VI, pl. CLXXX

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1105	2391	Enkomi	3648/14	I	21	LC I, 1575-1425 BC	DIKAIOS 1969, pl. 121
1106	2391	Enkomi	3874/3	III A	22	LC IIIA, 1220/10-1190 BC	DIKAIOS 1969, pl. 121: 27
1107	2391	Enkomi	2762/15	II B	21	LC IIC, 1300-1200 BC	DIKAIOS 1969, pl. 121
1108	2391	Enkomi	1821	II A	9	LC IIA-B, 1450-1300 BC	DIKAIOS 1969, 259, pl. 121
1109	4111	Enkomi	2523/10	III A	25	LC IIIA, 1200-1100 BC	DIKAIOS 1969, pl. 121
1110	4111	Enkomi	2653/1	II A	-	LC IIA-B, 1450-1300 BC	DIKAIOS 1969, pl. 121
1111	4111	Enkomi	-	II A	-	LC IIA-B, 1450-1300 BC	DIKAIOS 1969, pl. 121
1112	4111	Enkomi	3679/4	II A	-	LC IIA-B, 1450-1300 BC	DIKAIOS 1969, pl. 121
1113	2271	Amatunte	G/cw.3	-	10.8	CA II, 600-475 BC	FOURRIER - HERMARY 2006, 126, n. 447
1114	2271	Amatunte	G/cw.2		15.6	CA II, 600-475 BC	FOURRIER - HERMARY 2006, 126, n. 446

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Cat. no.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1115	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T82.26	T.82	8	beginnings of CG II, 950 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CLXIV: 26
1116	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T82.36	T.82	8	beginnings of CG II, 950 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CLXIV: 36
1117	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T58.67	T.58	6.3	first half of CG I, 1050-1000 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CXIV: 67, pl. LXXXIII
1118	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T82.30	T.82	10.5	beginnings of CG II, 950 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CLXIV: 30
1119	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T45. 64	T.45	10.2	end of CG IB, 900 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. LXIII: 64
1120	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T.49.181	T.49	9.7	CA IA-B, 1050-900 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. LXXXVII: 181
1121	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T58.63	T.58	8.5	First half of CG I, 1050-1000 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, Fig. CXIV: 63, pl. LXXXIII
1122	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T67.161	T.67	11	CG II, 950-850 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CXXIII: 161, pl. CXI
1123	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T84.12	T.84	11.2	CG IA, 1050-1000 a.C.	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CLXIX, 12, pl. CLXXV
1124	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T.49.180	T.49	9	CG I A-B, 1050-900 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. LXXXVII: 180
1125	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T84.22	T.84	13	CG IA, 1050-1000 a.C.	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CLXIX: 22, pl. CLXXV
1126	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T43.162	T.43	11.5	CG I A-B, 1050-900 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, pl. XXV: 161
1127	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T67.184	T.67	9.5	CG II, 950-850 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CXXV: 184, pl. CXI

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Cat. no.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1128	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T49.177	T.49	14.2	CG IA-B, 1050-900 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. LXXXVII: 177
1129	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T49.178	T.49	13	CG IA-B, 1050-900 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. LXXXVII: 178
1130	3532	Palaepaphos-Skales	T58.56	T.58	25	first half of CGI, 1050-1000 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CXIV: 56, pl. LXXXIII
1131	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T58.45	T.58	9	first half of CGI, 1050-1000 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CXIV: 45, pl. LXXXIII
1132	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T58.42	T.58	13	first half of CG I, 1050-1000 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CXIV: 42, pl. LXXXIII
1133	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T58.57	T.58	13.7	first half of CGI, 1050-1000 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CXIV: 57, pl. LXXXIII
1134	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T.82.22	T.82	15	beginnings of CG II, 950 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CLXIV: 22
1135	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T.82.18	T.82	14	beginnings of CG II, 950 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CLXIV: 18
1136	3531	Palaepaphos-Skales	T.82.24	T.82	14	beginnings of CG II, 950 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CLXIV: 24

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Cat. no.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1137	1231	Palaepaphos-Skales	T91.54	T.91	19.4	CG I, 1050-900 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CXC VII: 54, pl. CXC IV
1138	1231	Palaepaphos-Skales	T91.55	T.91	17.5	CG I, 1050-900 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CXC VII: 55, pl. CXC IV
1139	1231	Palaepaphos-Skales	T43.167	T.43	18.5	CG IA-B, 1050-900 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. XLII: 167
1140	2211	Palaepaphos-Skales	T67.160	T.67	15.3	CG II, 950-850 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CXXIII: 160, pl. CXI
1141	1131	Palaepaphos-Skales	T43.160	T.43	20.6	CG IA-B, 1050-900 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. XLII: 160, pl. XXV
1142	1231	Palaepaphos-Skales	T80.61	T.80	16.3	end of CG II, 850 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CLIV: 61
1143	1231	Palaepaphos-Skales	T43.161	T.43	22	CG IA-B, 1050-900 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. XLII: 161, pl. XXV
1144	2271	Palaepaphos-Skales	T83.126	T.83	16	CG IB, 950-900 BC	<i>Alt Paphos</i> 3, fig. CLXVII: 126, pl. CLXVI

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1145	2331	Idalion	73.9959/1	4 45 (pit 10)	9	CA I, 7 th century BC	STAGER - WALKER 1989, 110, fig. 6: 4
1146	2331	Idalion	75.3169	4 45 (pit 10)	7	CA I, 7 th century BC	STAGER - WALKER 1989, 110, fig. 6: 3
1147	2211	Idalion	77.1676	5 US.31	17	CA II, end of 6 th -half of 5 th century BC	STAGER - WALKER 1989, 28, fig. 7: 11
1148	2211	Idalion	77.1725	5 US.30	12	CA II, end of 6 th -half of 5 th century BC	STAGER-WALKER 1989, 28, fig. 7: 20
1149	-	Idalion	77.1827	5 US.32	18	CA II, end of 6 th -half of 5 th century BC	STAGER - WALKER 1989, 28, fig. 7: 22
1150	2211	Idalion	77.477	3 US.32	17	CA II, end of 6 th -half of 5 th century BC	STAGER - WALKER 1989, 28, fig. 7: 36
1151	1230	Palaepaphos- <i>Teratsoudhia</i>	P207	T.104	15	LC II, 1450-1200 BC	KARAGEORGHIS 1990, 41, pls. XXIX, L

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Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1152	2331	Myrtou-Pigadhes	124-AP208	VI cd 4	-	LC II-III, 13 th -12 th century BC	DU PLAT TAYLOR 1957, 34, fig. 16
1153	2391	Myrtou-Pigadhes	115-P119	IV-V Room 27	13, 6	LC IIB-C, 1300 BC	DU PLAT TAYLOR 1957, 34, fig. 16
1154	2331	Myrtou-Pigadhes	122-AP100	III cd 4	-	LC II, 1400 BC	DU PLAT TAYLOR 1957, 34, fig. 16
1155	-	Myrtou-Pigadhes	127-P340	-	-	LC II-III, 13 th -12 th century BC	DU PLAT TAYLOR 1957, 34, fig. 16
1156	2331	Myrtou-Pigadhes	121-AP266	VI Room 12	-	LC II-III, 13 th -12 th century BC	DU PLAT TAYLOR 1957, 34, fig. 16
1157	2331	Myrtou-Pigadhes	116-AP26	IV-VI cd 4	-	LC II-III, 13 th -12 th century BC	DU PLAT TAYLOR 1957, 34, fig. 16
1158	2331	Myrtou-Pigadhes	119-AP89	VI Room 12	13.6	LC II-III, 13 th -12 th century BC	DU PLAT TAYLOR 1957, 34, fig. 16
1159	1231	Myrtou-Pigadhes	126-AP189	VII Room 7	20	LC III, 1175 BC	DU PLAT TAYLOR 1957, 34, fig. 16
1160	-	Myrtou-Pigadhes	571-P319	VIII Deposit	8.8	CG II-III, 10 th -8 th century BC	DU PLAT TAYLOR 1957, 74, fig. 31
1161	3531	Athienou	2214	II	9	LC IIIA, 12 th century BC	DOTHAN - BEN TOR 1983, 110
1162	3531	Athienou	5004/4	II	10	LC IIIA, 12 th century BC	DOTHAN - BEN TOR 1983, 36, fig. 6: 9
1163	3531	Athienou	2112-2200	II	10	LC IIIA, 12 th century BC	DOTHAN - BEN TOR 1983, 110, fig. 50: 7, pl. 33: 1

Plate 109

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1164	2331	Ayia Irini- <i>Palaeokastro</i>	T.20.107	T.20	21	LC IA:2, 1450 BC	PECORELLA 1977, 124, fig. 310: 107
1165	2331	Ayia Irini- <i>Palaeokastro</i>	274	V	11.1	LC IA:1-2, 1450 BC	QUILICI 1990, 96, fig. 316b, n. 274
1165 bis	2331	Vouni	T.13.14	T.13	9	CC II	SCE III, 301, pl. XCIX
1166	2331	Ayia Irini- <i>Palaeokastro</i>	T.221/670	T.221	12.5	LC IA:1-2, 1450 BC	-
1167	2331	Morphou- <i>Toumba tou Skourou</i>	T.VI.26/P1070- N	T.6	10	LB II	VERMEULE - WOLSKY 1990, 314
1168	2331	Morphou- <i>Toumba tou Skourou</i>	T.IV.15/P691 N	T.4	10	LB II	VERMEULE - WOLSKY 1990, 278
1169	2331	Morphou- <i>Toumba tou Skourou</i>	T.IV.77/P753 N	T.4	8	LB II	VERMEULE - WOLSKY 1990, 284
1170	2331	Morphou- <i>Toumba tou Skourou</i>	T.V.03/P948 N	T.5	10.5	LB II	VERMEULE - WOLSKY 1990, 294
1171	2331	Morphou- <i>Toumba tou Skourou</i>	T.V.04/P949 N	T.5	11.2	LB II	VERMEULE - WOLSKY 1990, 294
1172	2331	Morphou- <i>Toumba tou Skourou</i>	T.VI.73/P1106	T.6	13	LB II	VERMEULE - WOLSKY 1990, 314
1173	2331	Morphou- <i>Toumba tou Skourou</i>	T.V.09/P954 N	T.5	12.7	LB II	VERMEULE - WOLSKY 1990, 294

Plate 110

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1174	2391	Hala Sultan Tekke	N1787 (F1750)		13	LC IIIA: 1-2, 1150-1125 BC	-
1175	2391	Maa- <i>Paleokastro</i>	358	floor I	12.4	LC IIIA: 1-2, 1150-1125 BC	KARAGEORGHIS - DEMAS 1988, 199, pls. CLIII, CCXLV
1176	3532	Maa- <i>Paleokastro</i>	374	floor II	12.3	LC IIIA: 1-2, 1150-1125 BC	KARAGEORGHIS - DEMAS 1988, 127, pls. LXXX, CXCXV
1177	2331	Pyla- <i>Kokkinokremos</i>	104	-	9	LC IIC-III A	KARAGEORGHIS - DEMAS 1984, 52, pl. XX
1178	2391	Maa- <i>Paleokastro</i>	11	-	12.2	-	KARAGEORGHIS - DEMAS 1988, 163, pls. CXVIII, CCXIX
1179	2331	Pyla- <i>Kokkinokremos</i>	102	-	11.3	LC IIC-III A	KARAGEORGHIS - DEMAS 1984, 52, pl. XX
1180	3532	Maa- <i>Paleokastro</i>	425	floor II	12	LC IIIA: 1-2, 1150-1125 BC	KARAGEORGHIS - DEMAS 1988, 125, pl. LXXX
1181	2331	Alambra- <i>Mouttes</i>	AP. 58	-	14	MC II	BARLOW 1982, 72-73, fig. 12: B70
1182	1231	Lapithos- <i>Kylistra</i>	T.402.16	T.402	16.5	CG III, 850-750 BC	SCE I, 183, pls. CXXXIX, XLII

Plate 111

Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1183	2391	Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios	K-AD-0986	-	16	end of LC IIC, 1325-1200 BC	<i>Kalavassos</i> II, 140, fig. 10
1184	2391	Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios	K-AD-0987	-	21.5	end of LC IIC, 1325-1200 BC	<i>Kalavassos</i> II, 140, fig. 10
1185	2391	Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios	K-AD-0994	-	20	end of LC IIC, 1325-1200 BC	<i>Kalavassos</i> II, 141, fig. 10
1186	2391	Kalavassos-Ayios Dhimitrios	K-AD-0990	-	22	end of LC IIC, 1325-1200 BC	<i>Kalavassos</i> II, 140, fig. 10

Plate 112

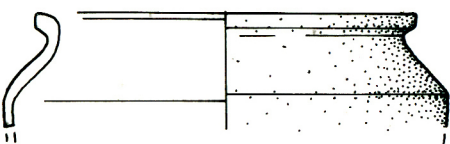
Cat. No.	Type	Site	Inv. No.	Phase/Locus	Diam.	Dating	Bibliography
1187	2391	Kalavastos-Ayios Dhimitrios	K-AD-0127	-	14	end of LC IIC, 1325-1200 BC	-
1188	1531	Kalavastos-Ayios Dhimitrios	K-AD-0977	-	15	end of LC IIC, 1325-1200 BC	<i>Kalavastos</i> II, 140, fig. 8
1189	2291	Kalavastos-Ayios Dhimitrios	K-AD-0995	-	23	end of LC IIC, 1325-1200 BC	<i>Kalavastos</i> II, 141
1190	2331	Kalavastos-Ayios Dhimitrios	K-AD-1918	-	12.3	end of LC IIC, 1325-1200 BC	-
1191	2330	Kalavastos-Ayios Dhimitrios	K-AD-0991	-	13.5	end of LC IIC, 1325-1200 BC	<i>Kalavastos</i> II, 140, pl. III
1192	2331	Kalavastos-Ayios Dhimitrios	K-AD-1150	-	15	end of LC IIC, 1325-1200 BC	-
1193	2331	Kalavastos-Ayios Dhimitrios	K-AD-1919	-	17.5	end of LC IIC, 1325-1200 BC	-
1194	2331	Kalavastos-Ayios Dhimitrios	K-AD-0988	-	21	end of LC IIC, 1325-1200 BC	<i>Kalavastos</i> II, 140, fig. 10
1195	4111	Kalavastos-Ayios Dhimitrios	K-AD-1854	-	30	end of LC IIC, 1325-1200 BC	-

Plate 113

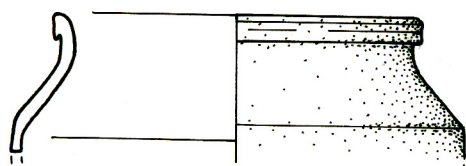
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1196	2330	<i>Alassa-Pano Mandilaris</i>	Al II 4a	-	17	LC IIC-III A	<i>Unpublished</i>
1197	2332	<i>Alassa-Pano Mandilaris</i>	Al 85 LXXVII	Δ 75	15.8	LC IIC-III A	<i>Unpublished</i>
1198	2332	<i>Alassa-Pano Mandilaris</i>	Al 84 CLXXVIII	-	13	LC IIC-III A	<i>Unpublished</i>
1199	2332	<i>Alassa-Pano Mandilaris</i>	Al 85 LXXV	Δ 80	17	LC IIC-III A	<i>Unpublished</i>
1200	2332	<i>Alassa-Pano Mandilaris</i>	Al 84 257	-	-	LC IIC-III A	<i>Unpublished</i>
1201	2332	<i>Alassa-Pano Mandilaris</i>	Al 85 LXXVI	Δ 75	14	LC IIC-III A	<i>Unpublished</i>

Plate 114

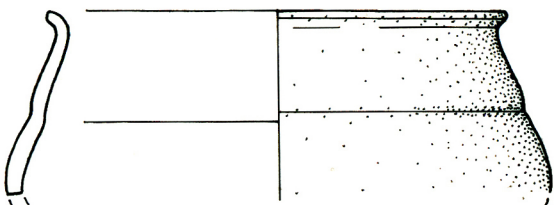
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1202	2332	<i>Alassa-Pano Mandilaris</i>	94/26	-	13.5	LC IIC-III A	<i>Unpublished</i>
1203	2332	<i>Alassa-Pano Mandilaris</i>	84/67	-	15	LC IIC-III A	<i>Unpublished</i>
1204	2332	<i>Alassa-Pano Mandilaris</i>	84/29	-	13.8	LC IIC-III A	<i>Unpublished</i>
1205	2331	<i>Alassa-Pano Mandilaris</i>	AI 84/58	-		LC IIC-III A	<i>Unpublished</i>
1206	1531	<i>Alassa-Palio- Paliotaverna</i>	85/131	-	21	LC IIC-III A	<i>Unpublished</i>
1207	2332	<i>Alassa-Palio- Paliotaverna</i>	AI- Palio- 85/121	-	18	LC IIC-III A	<i>Unpublished</i>
1208	2332	<i>Alassa-Pano Mandilaris</i>	AI- Palio- 85/126	-	7.3	LC IIC-III A	<i>Unpublished</i>
1209	2331	<i>Alassa-Pano Mandilaris</i>	AI 84/85	-	-	LC IIC-III A	<i>Unpublished</i>



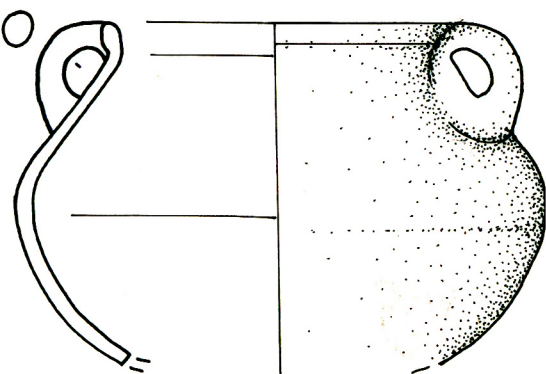
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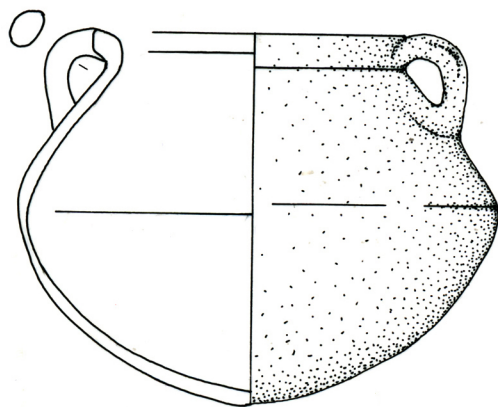
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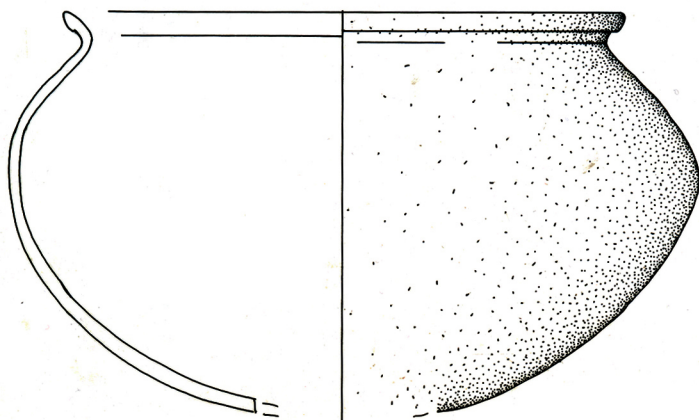
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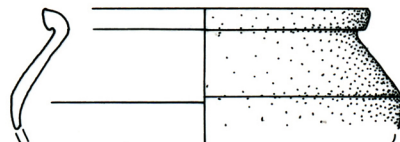
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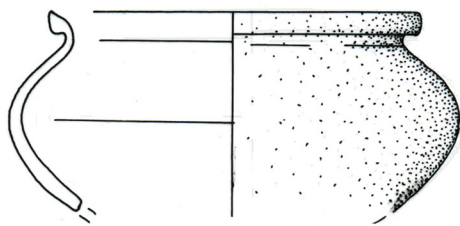
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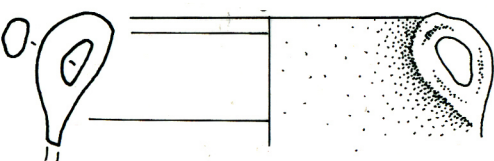
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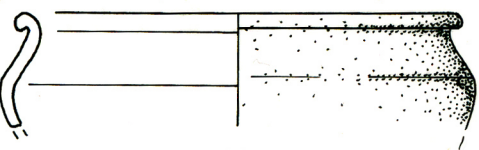
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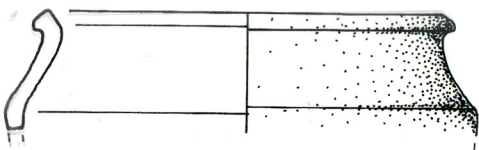
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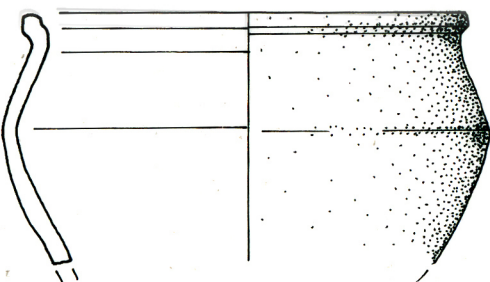
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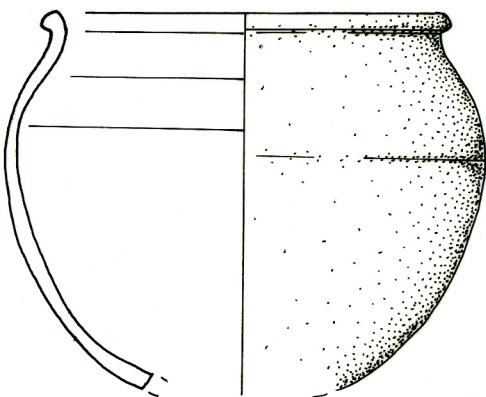
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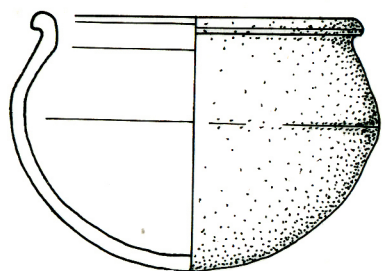
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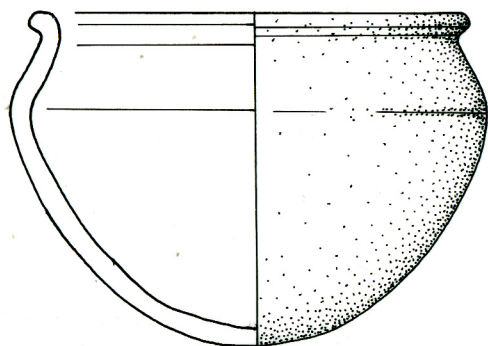
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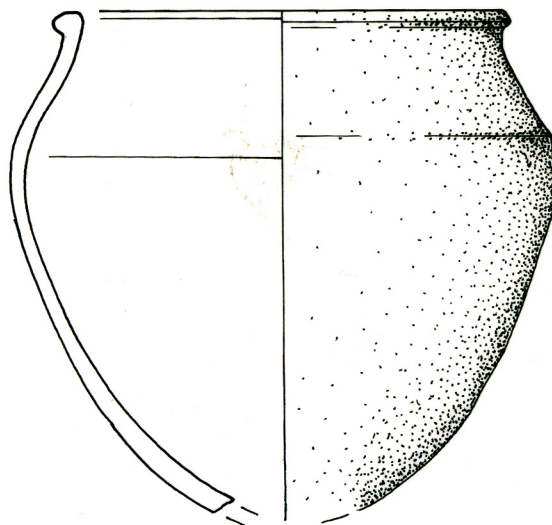
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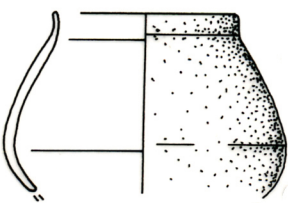
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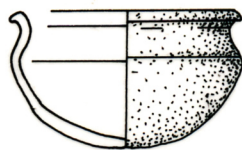
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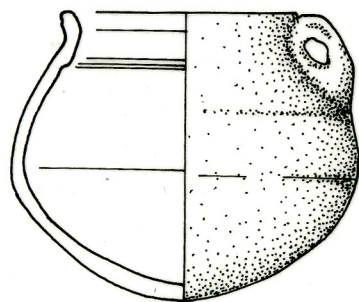
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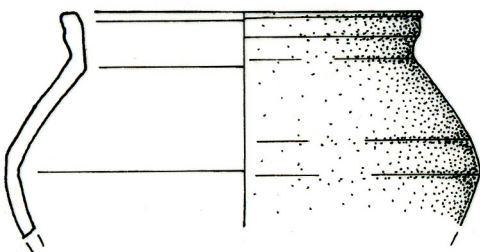
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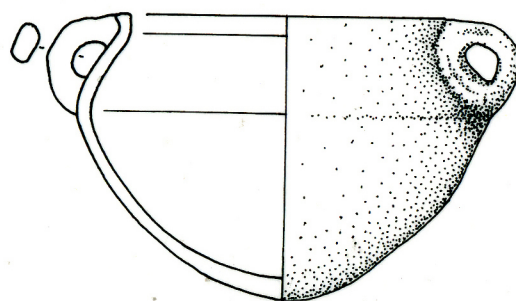
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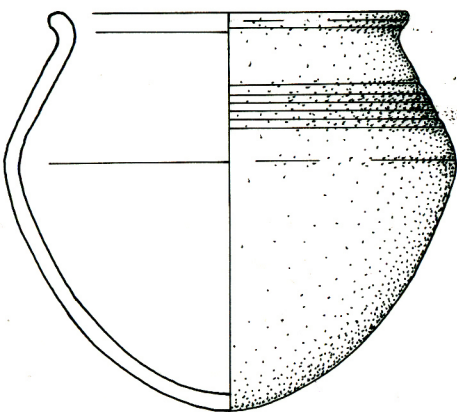
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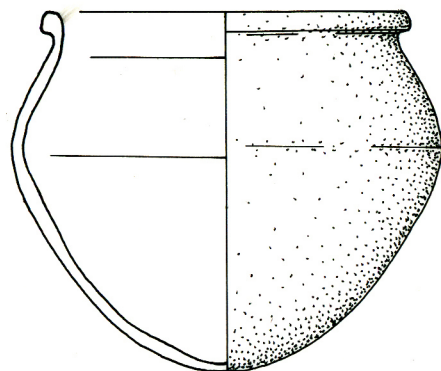
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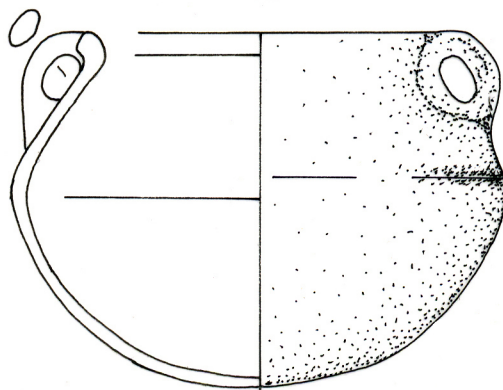
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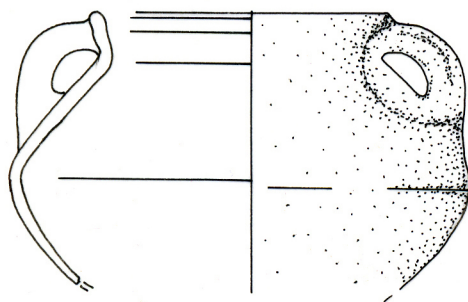
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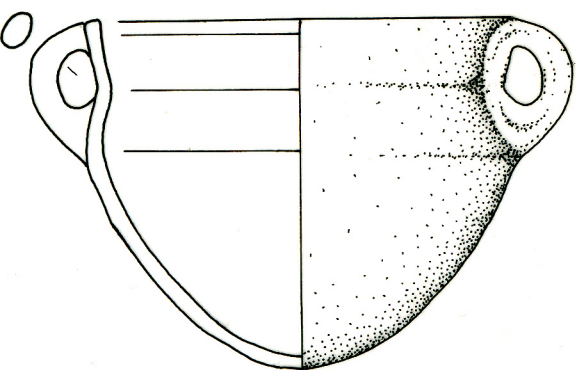
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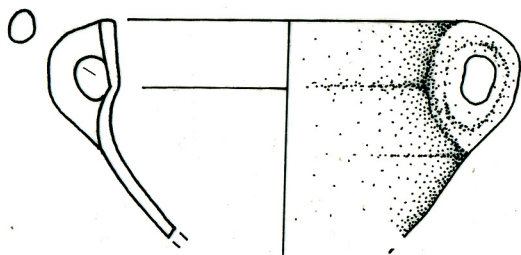
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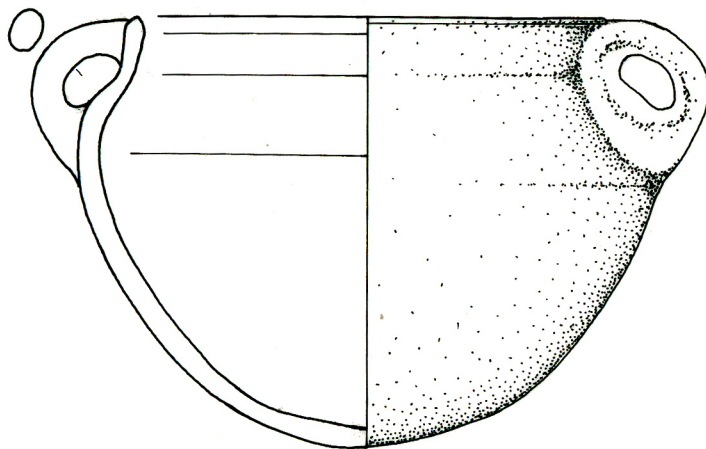
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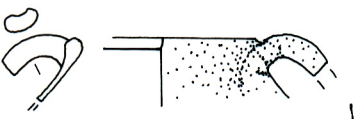
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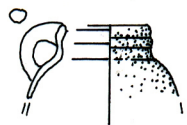
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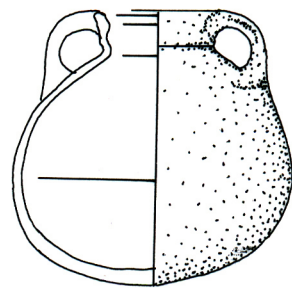
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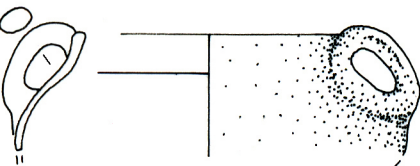
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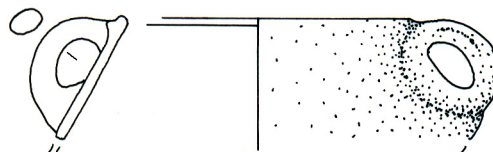
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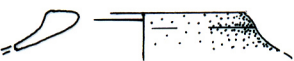
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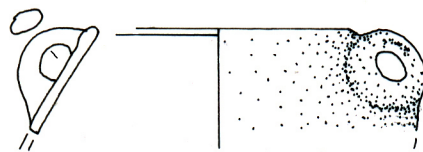
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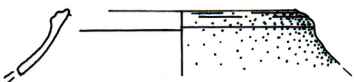
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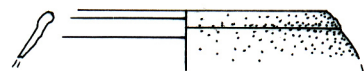
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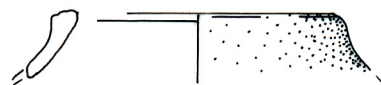
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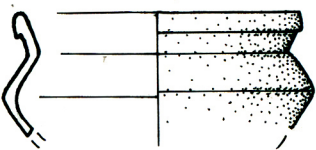
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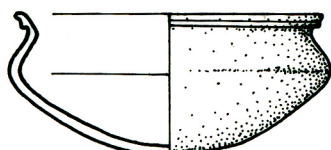
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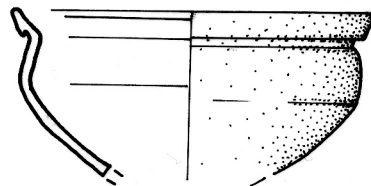
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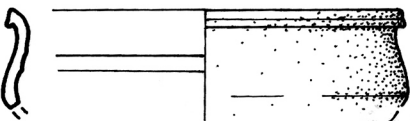
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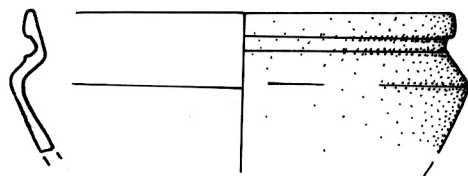
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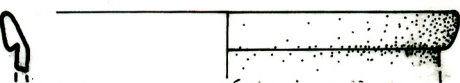
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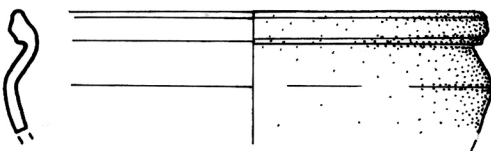
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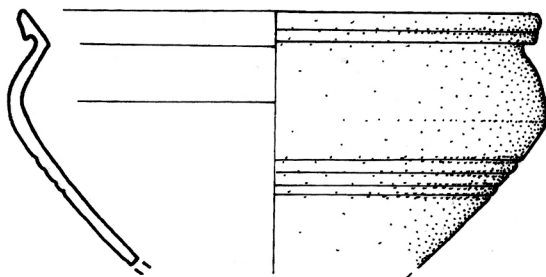
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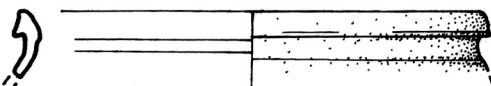
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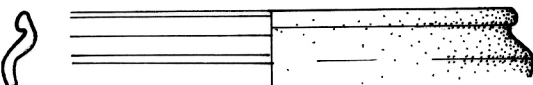
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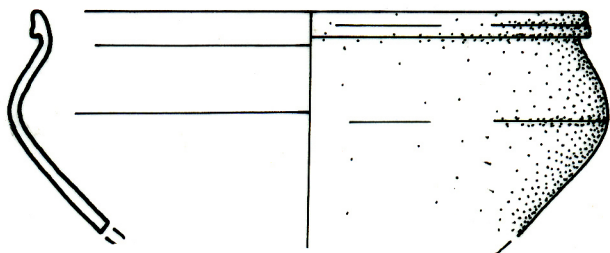
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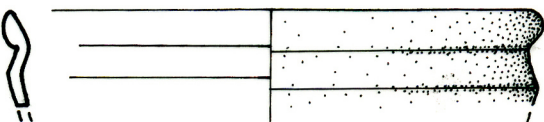
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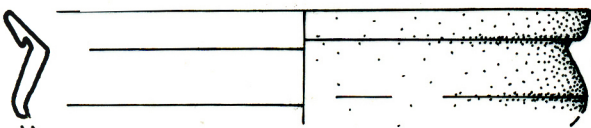
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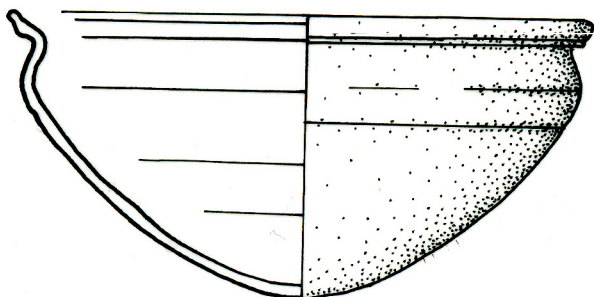
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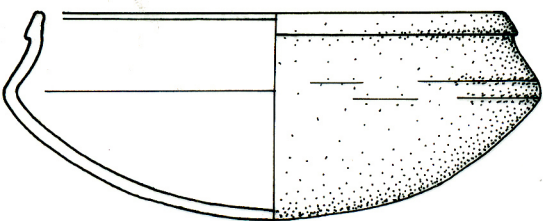
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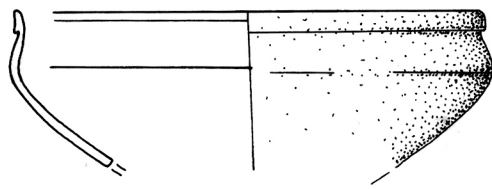
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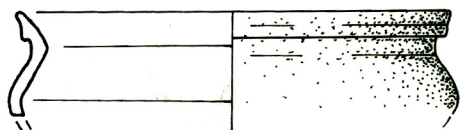
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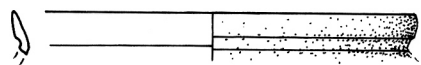
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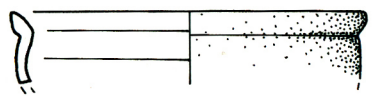
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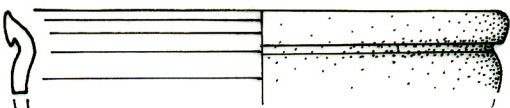
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57



58



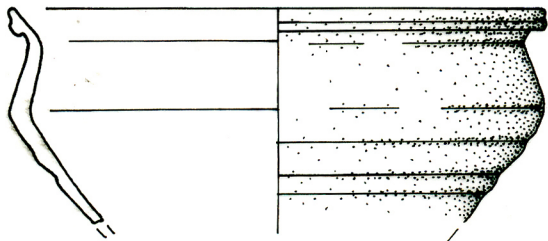
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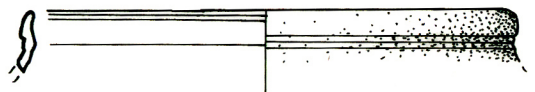
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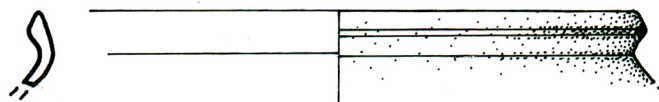
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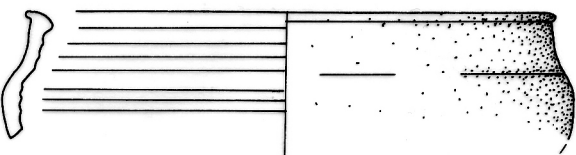
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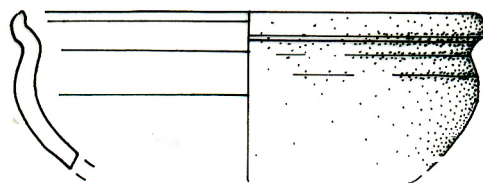
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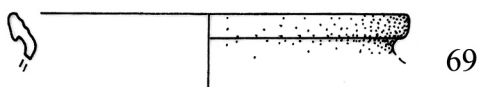
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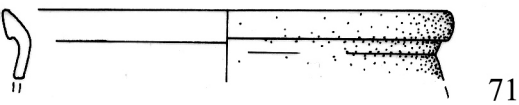
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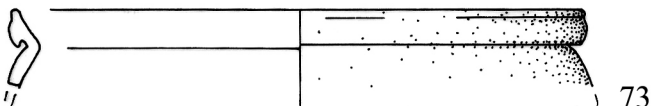
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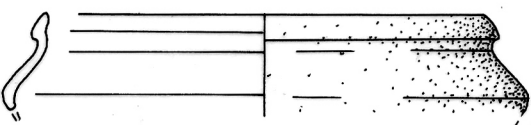
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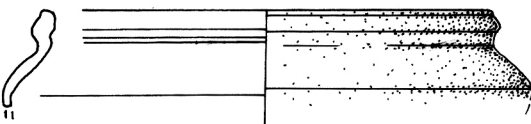
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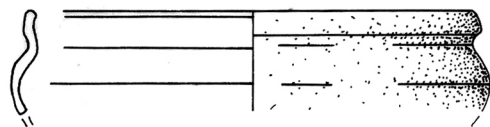
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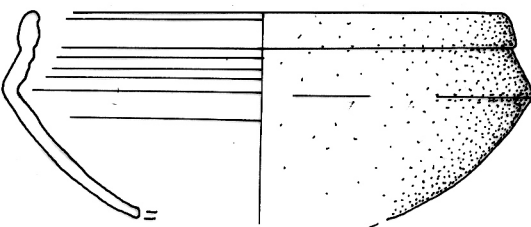
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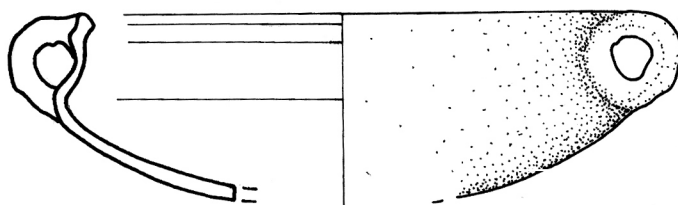
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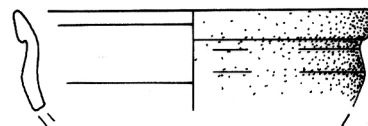
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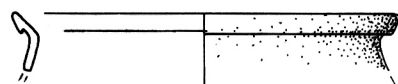
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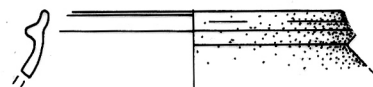
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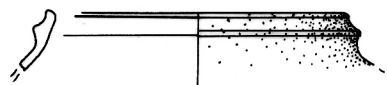
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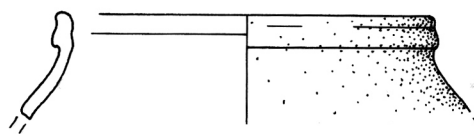
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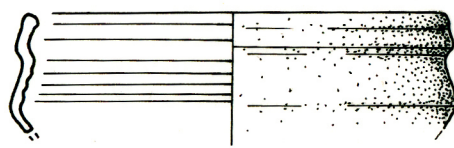
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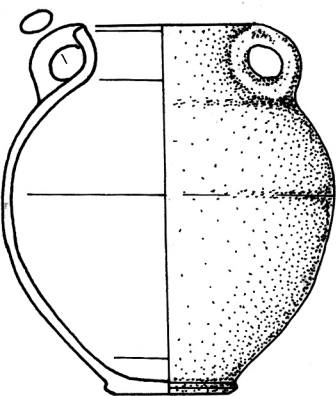
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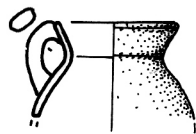
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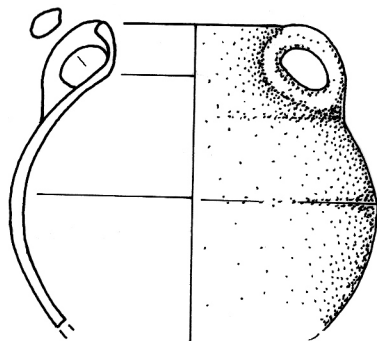
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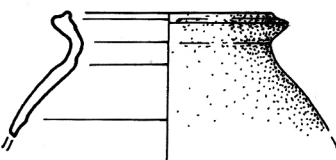
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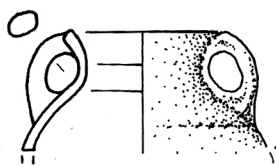
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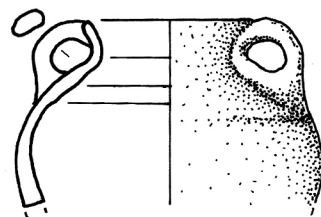
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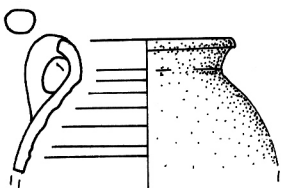
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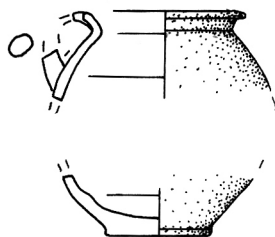
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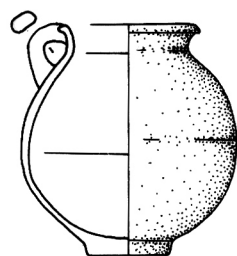
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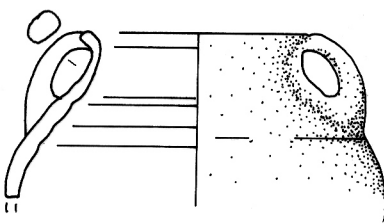
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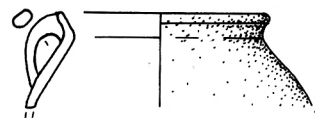
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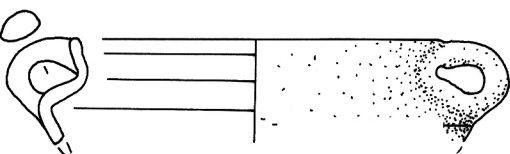
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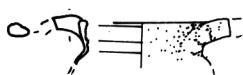
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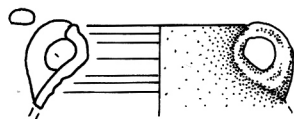
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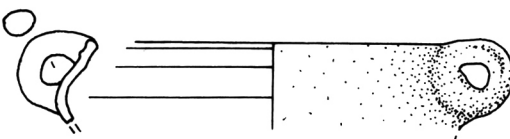
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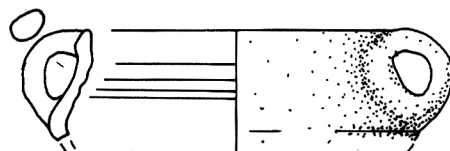
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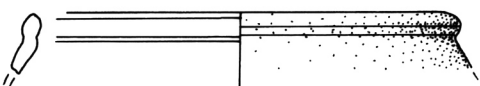
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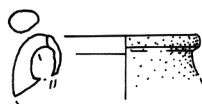
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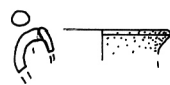
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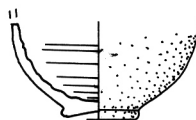
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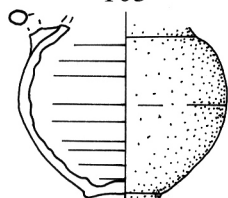
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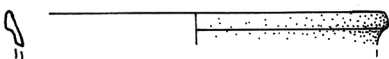
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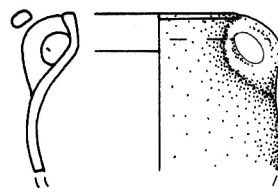
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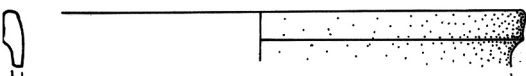
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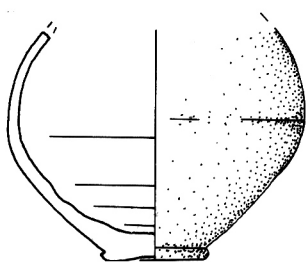
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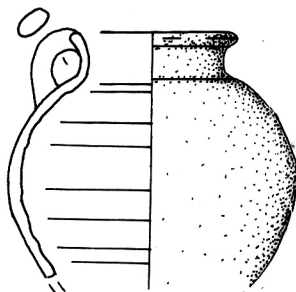
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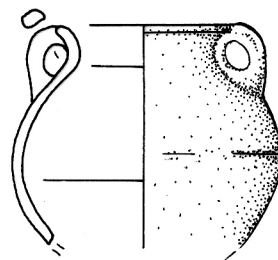
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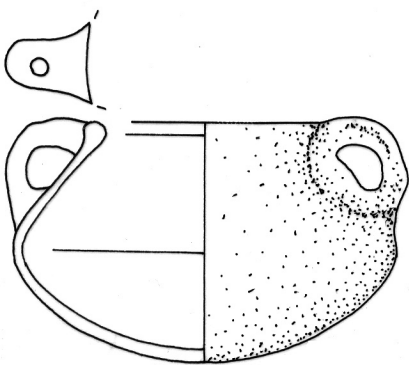
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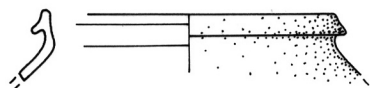
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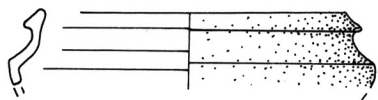
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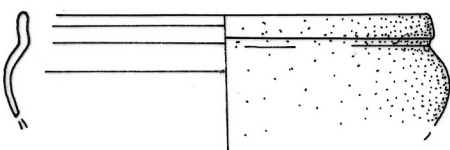
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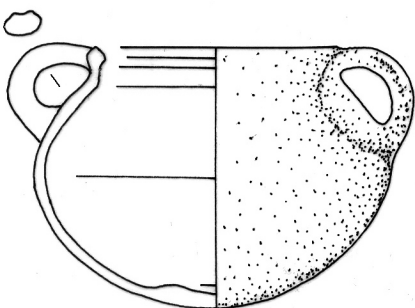
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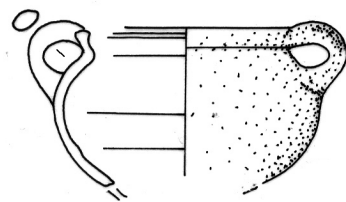
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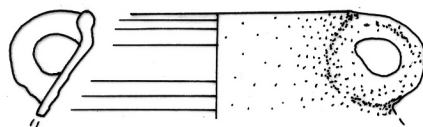
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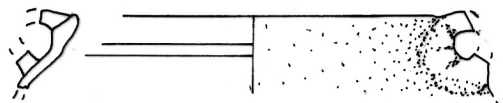
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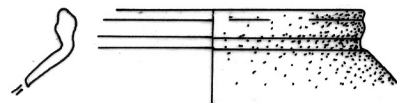
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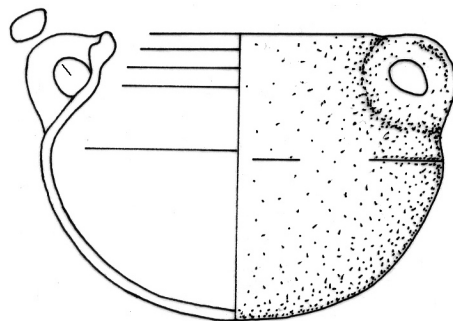
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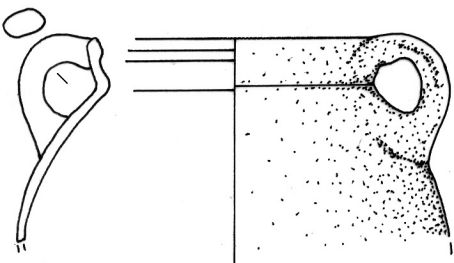
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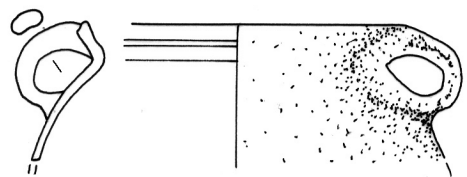
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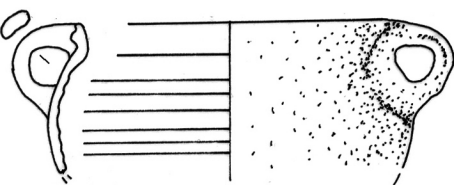
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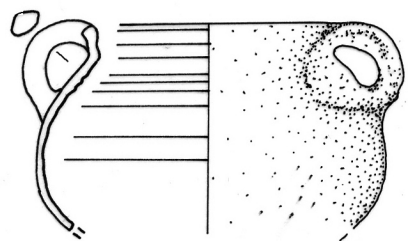
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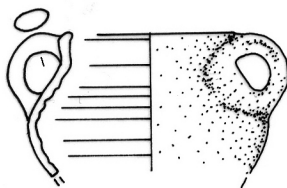
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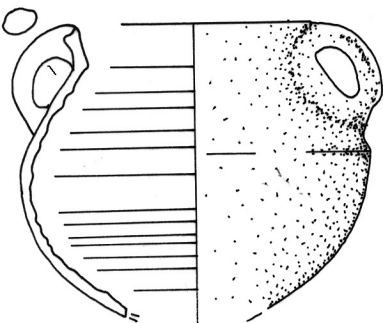
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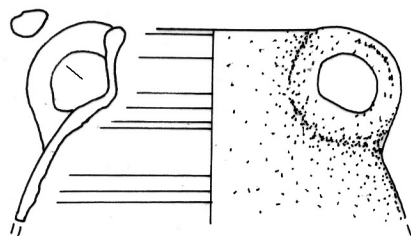
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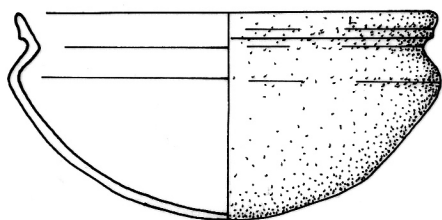
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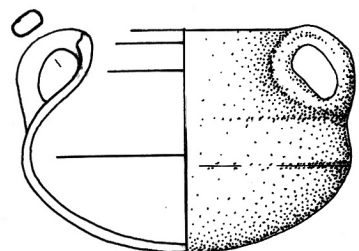
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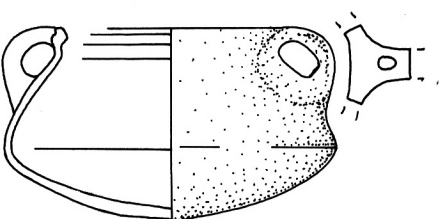
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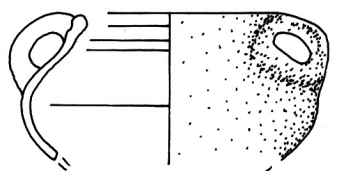
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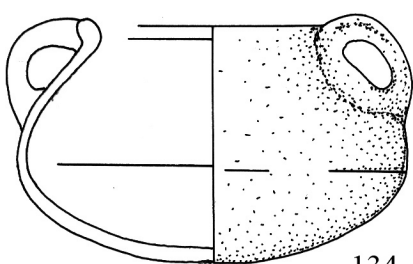
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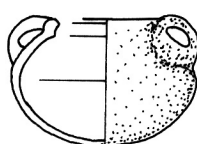
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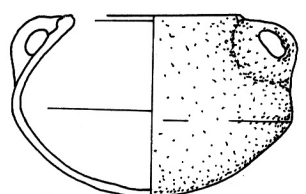
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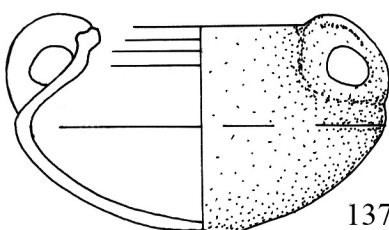
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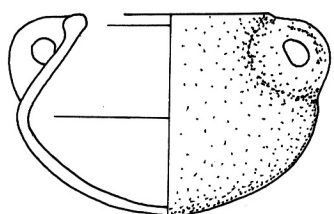
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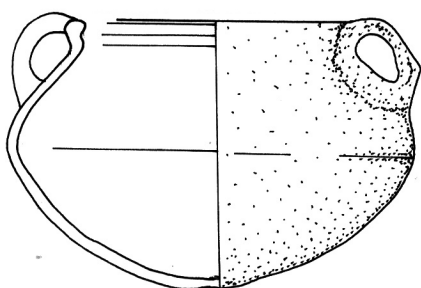
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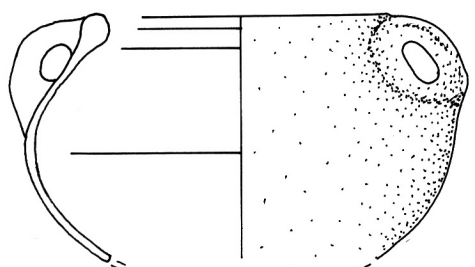
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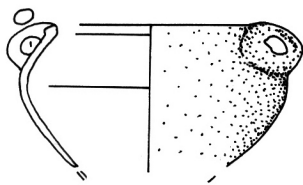
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139



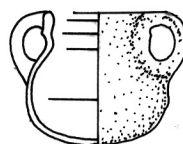
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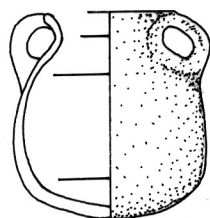
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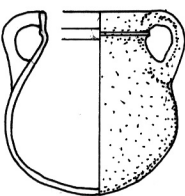
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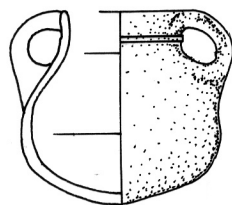
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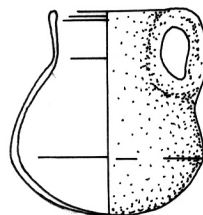
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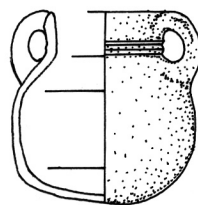
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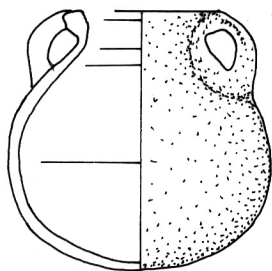
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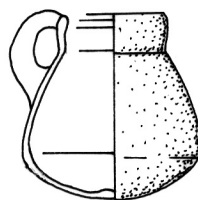
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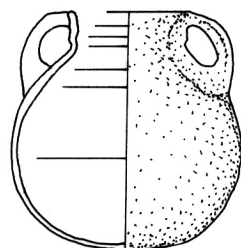
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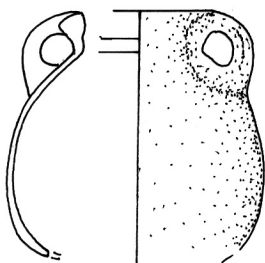
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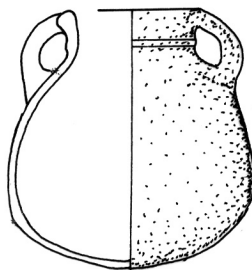
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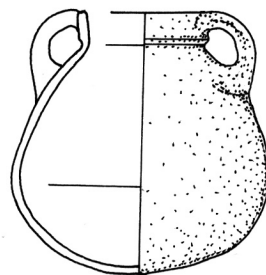
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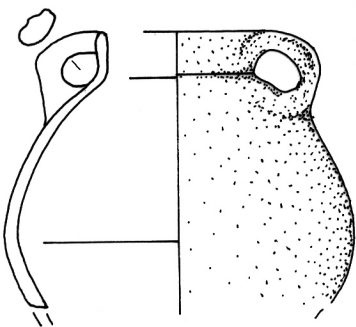
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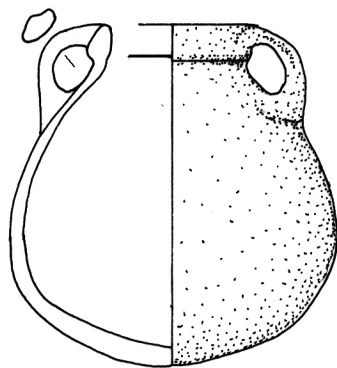
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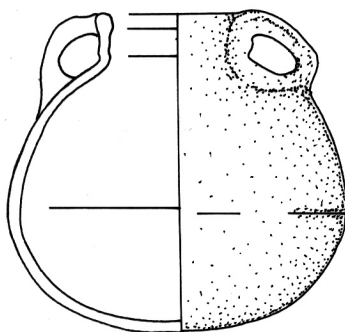
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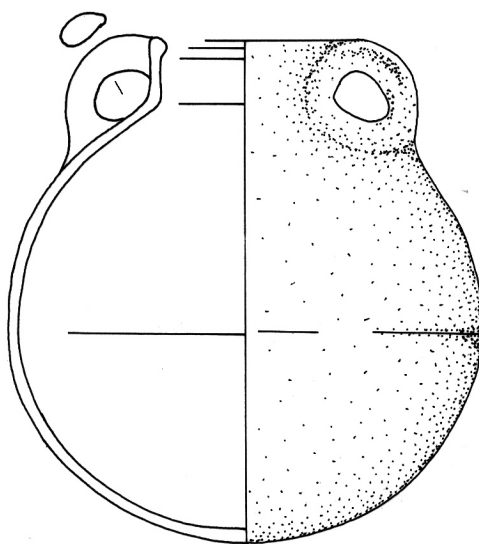
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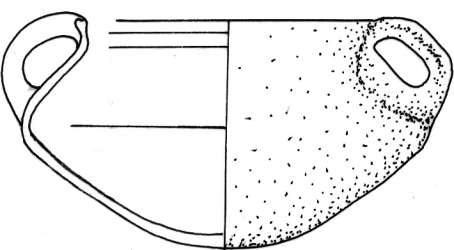
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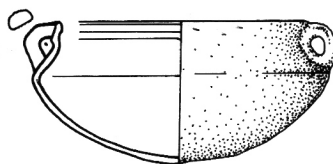
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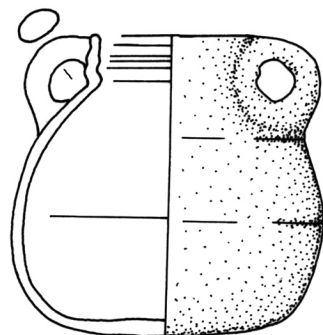
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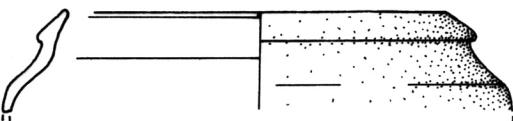
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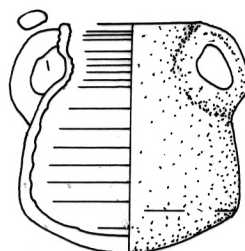
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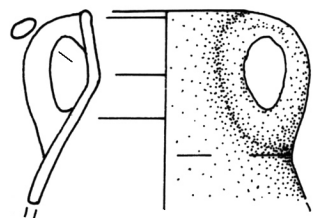
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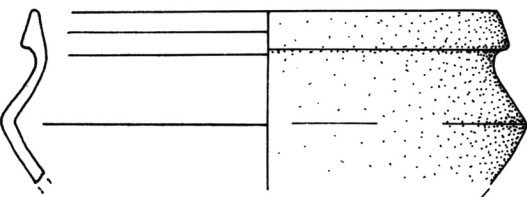
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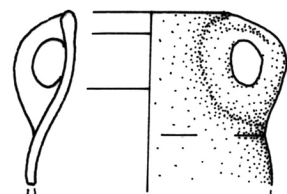
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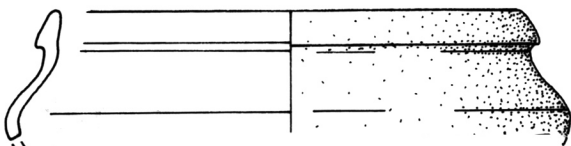
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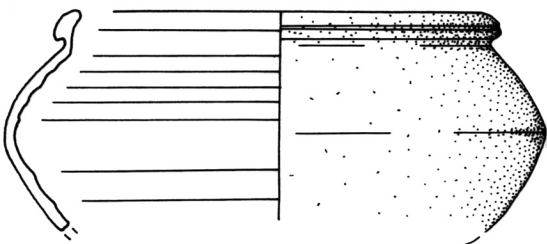
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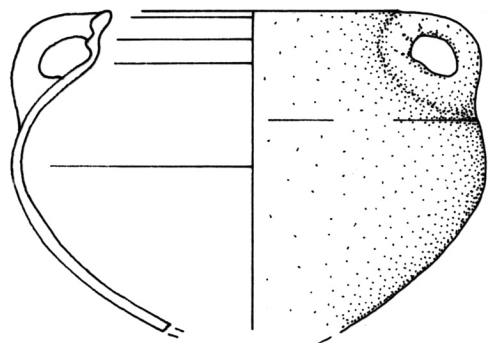
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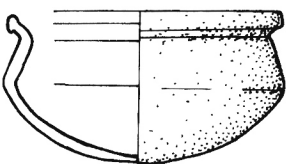
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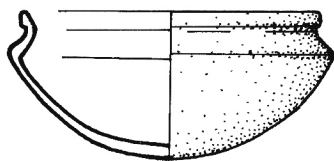
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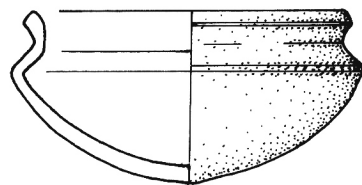
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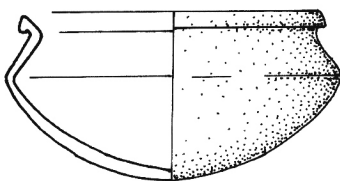
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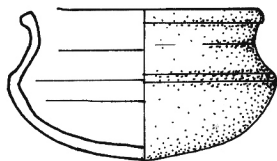
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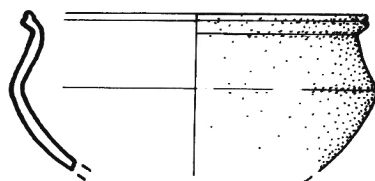
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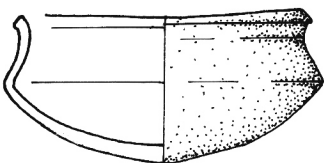
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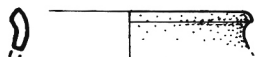
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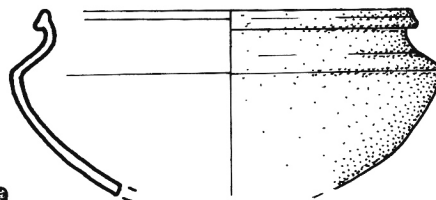
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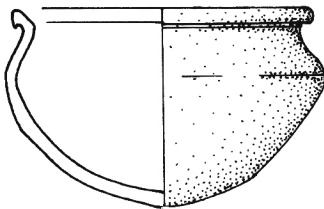
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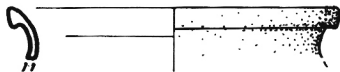
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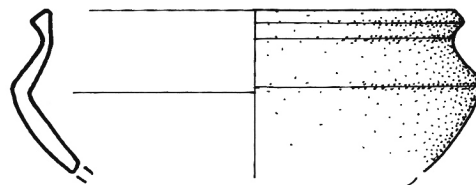
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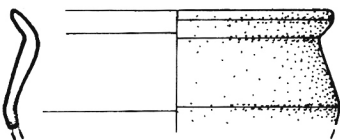
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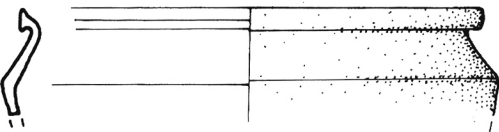
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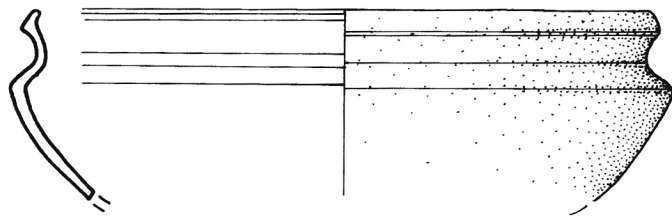
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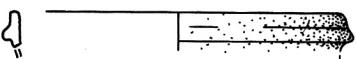
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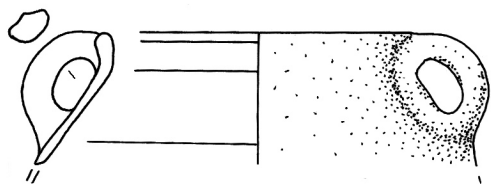
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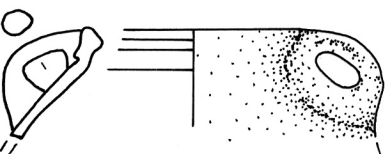
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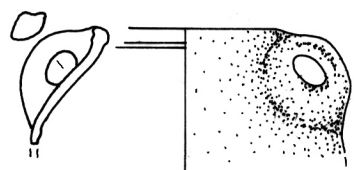
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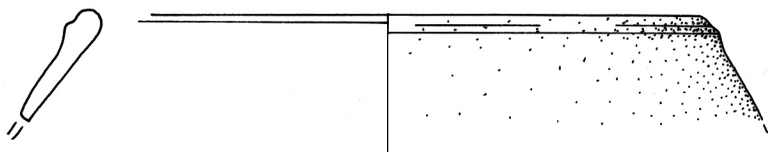
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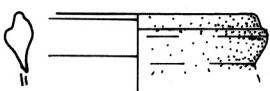
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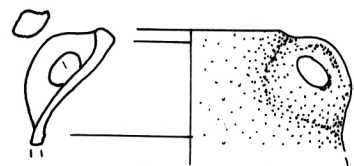
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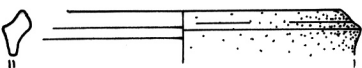
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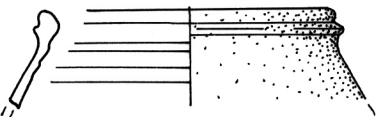
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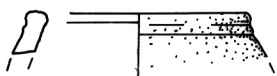
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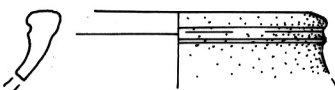
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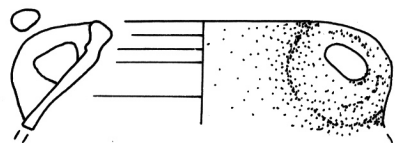
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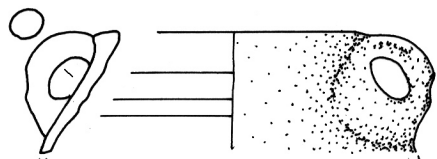
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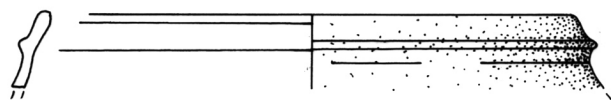
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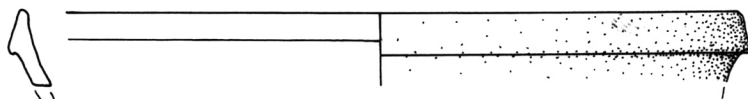
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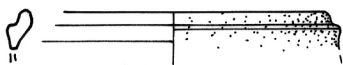
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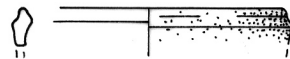
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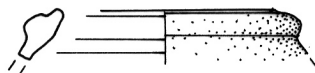
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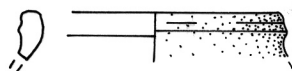
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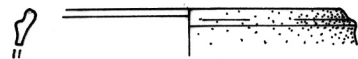
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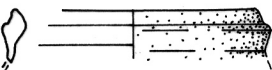
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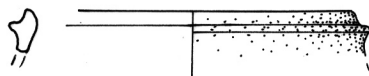
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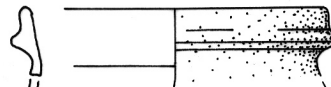
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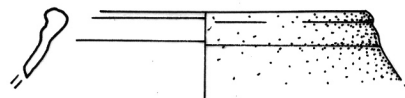
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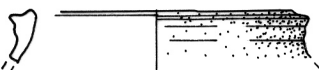
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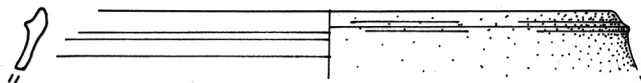
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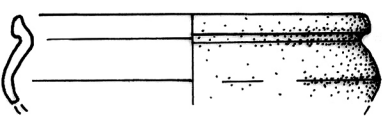
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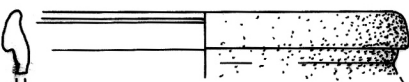
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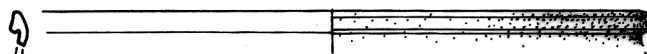
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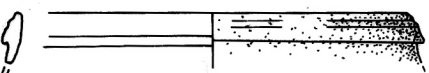
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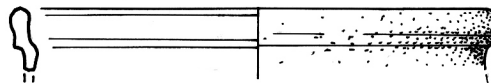
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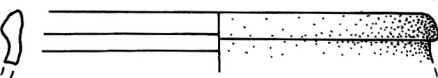
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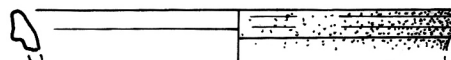
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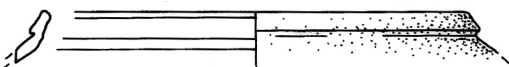
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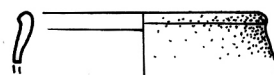
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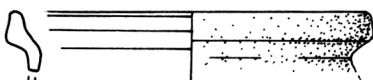
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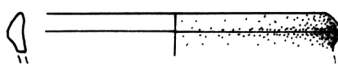
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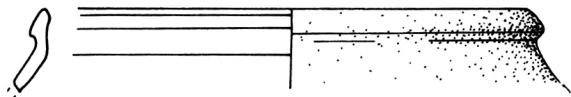
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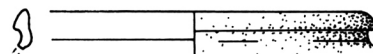
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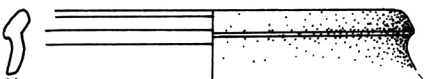
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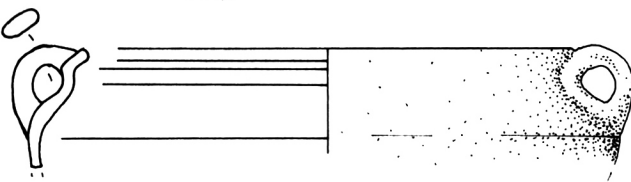
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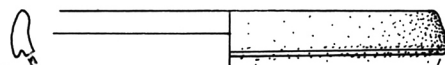
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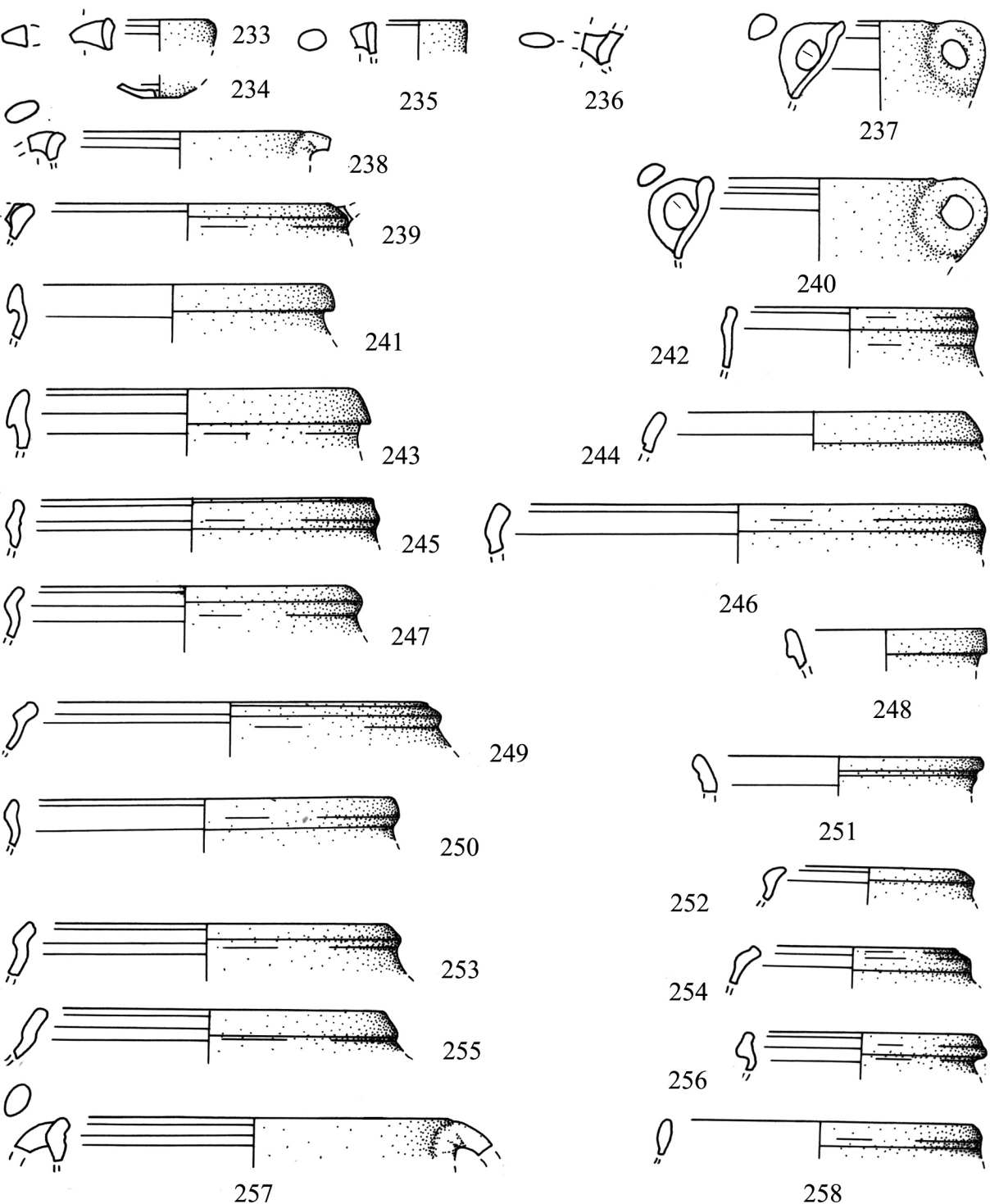
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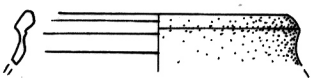


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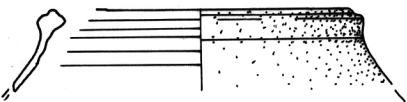


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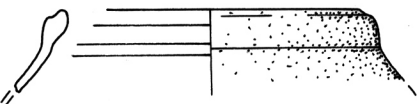




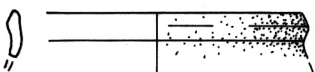
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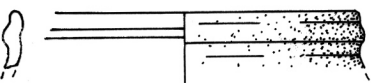
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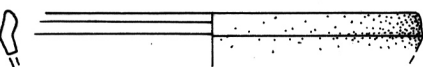
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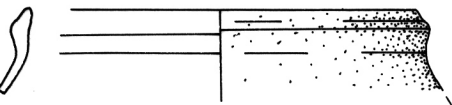
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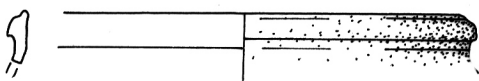
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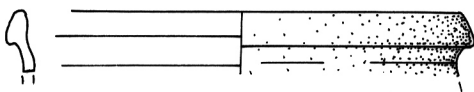
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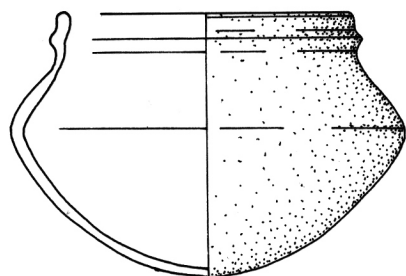
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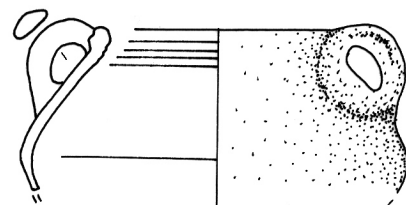
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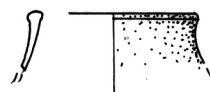
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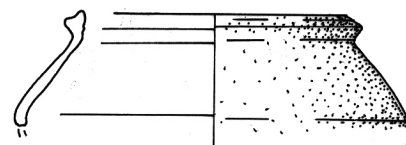
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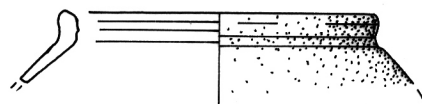
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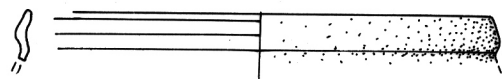
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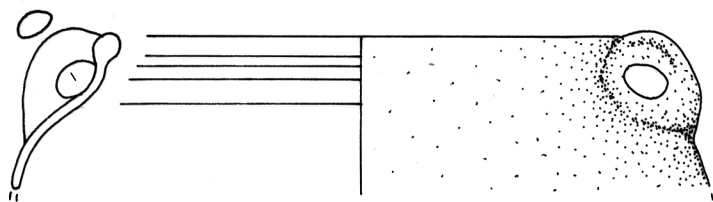
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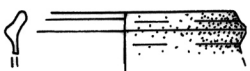
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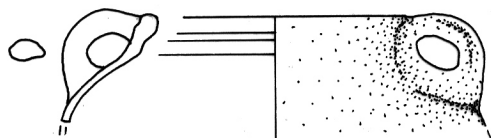
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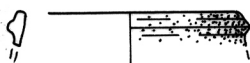
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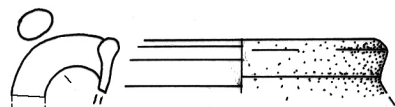
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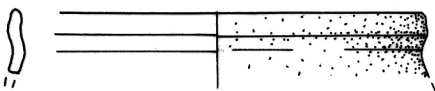
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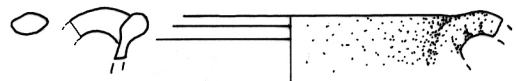
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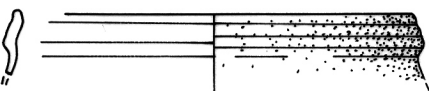
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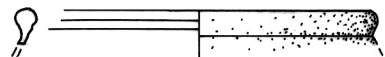
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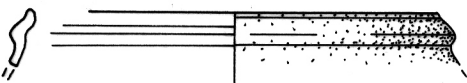
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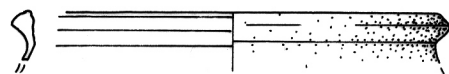
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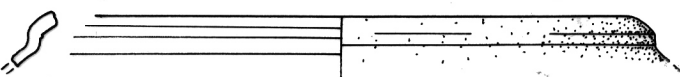
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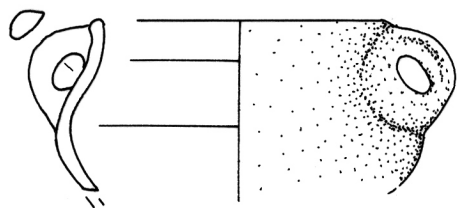
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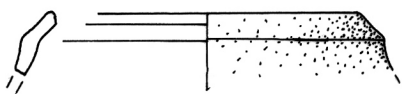
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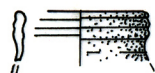
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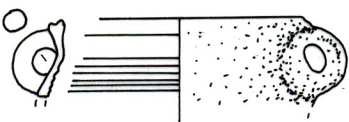
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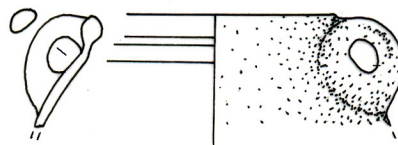
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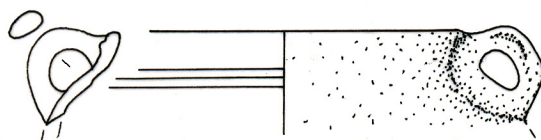
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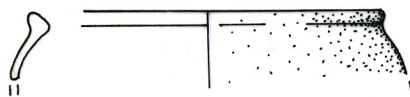
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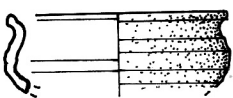
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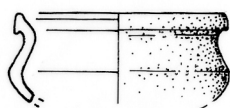
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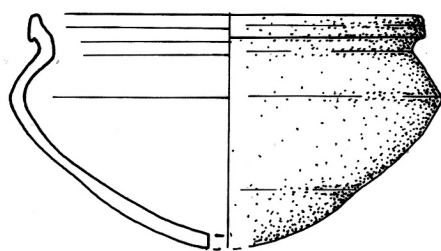
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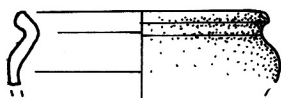
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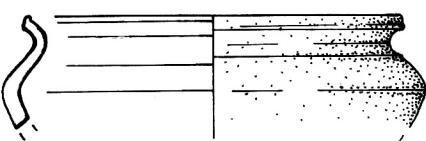
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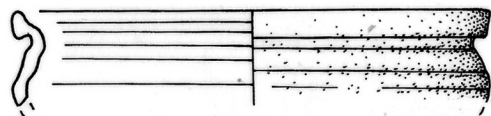
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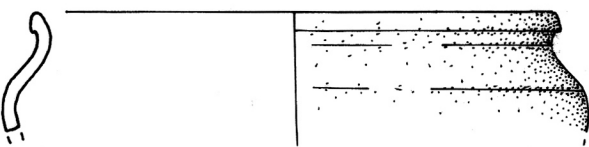
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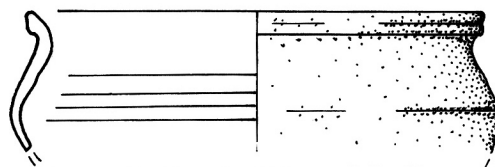
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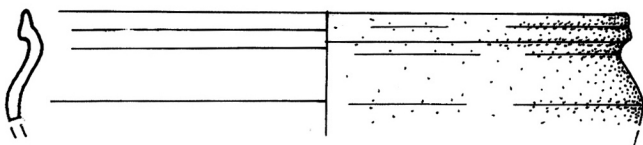
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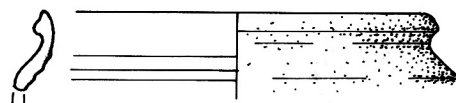
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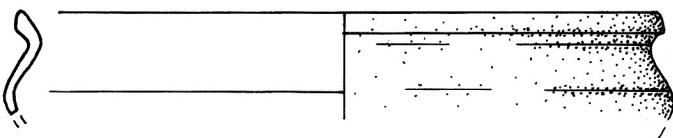
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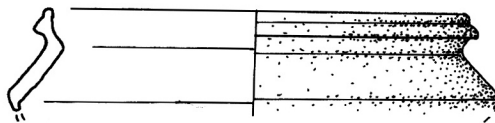
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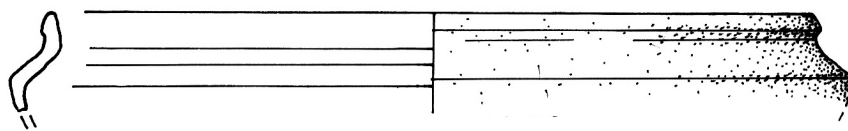
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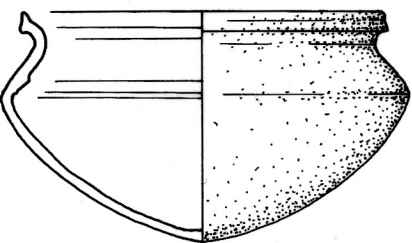
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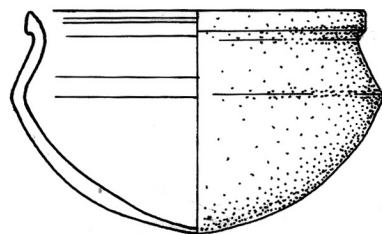
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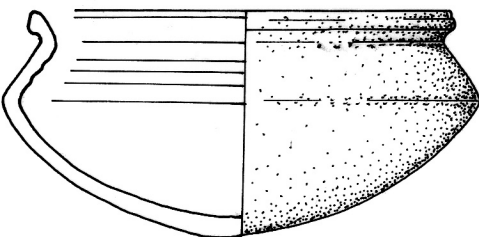
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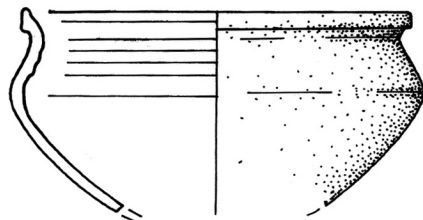
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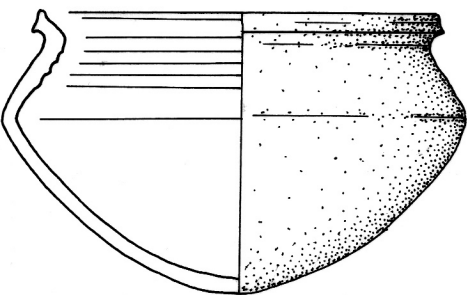
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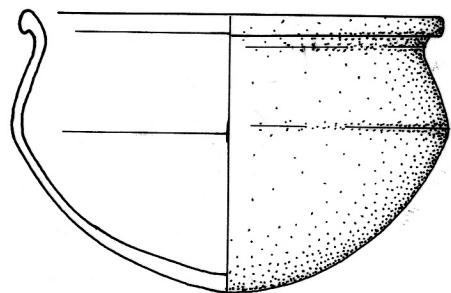
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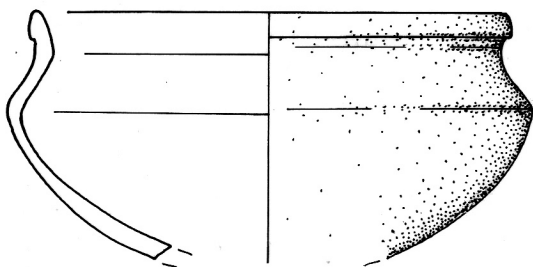
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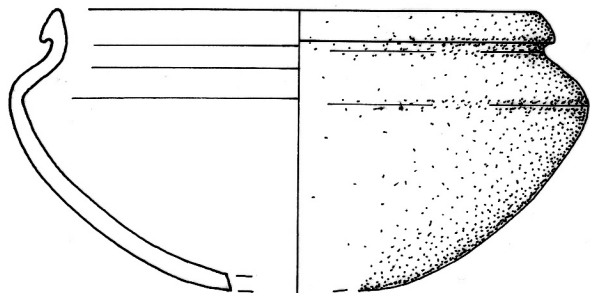
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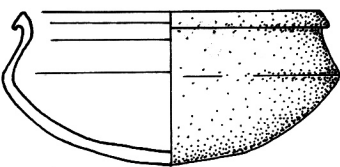
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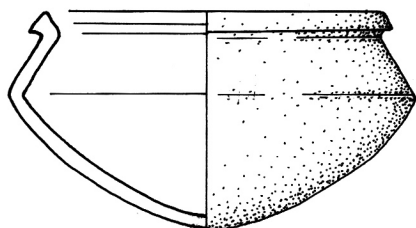
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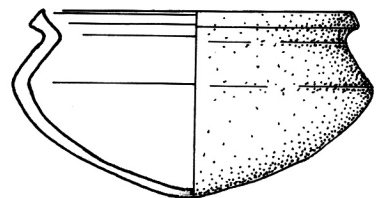
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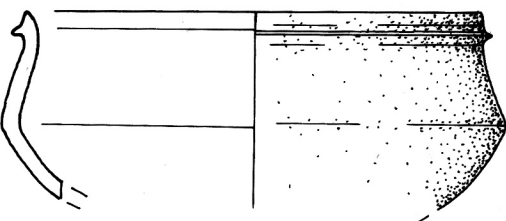
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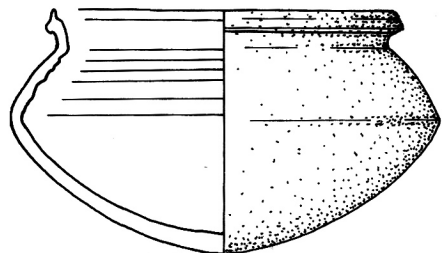
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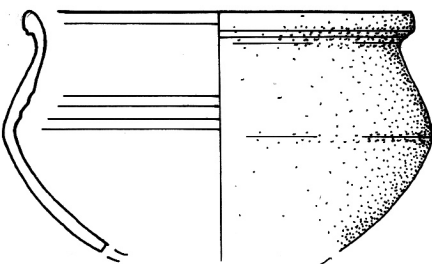
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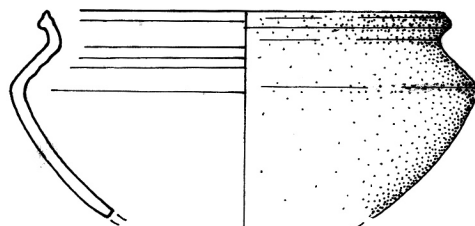
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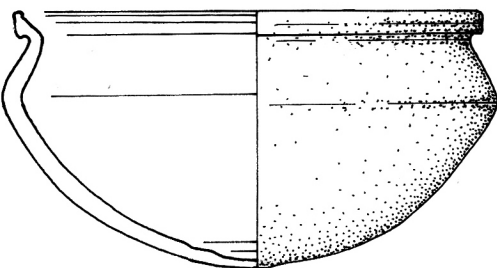
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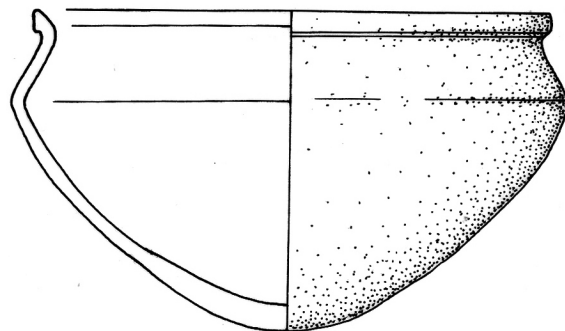
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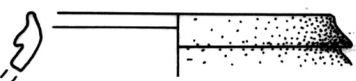
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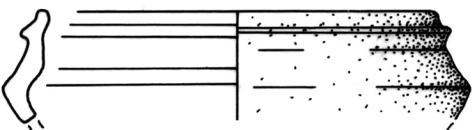
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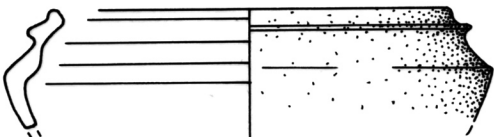
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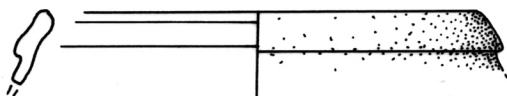
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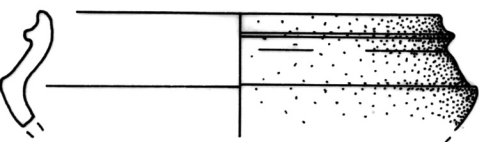
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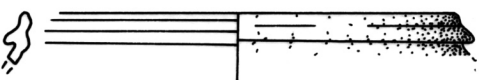
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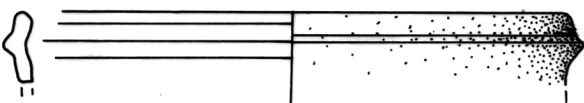
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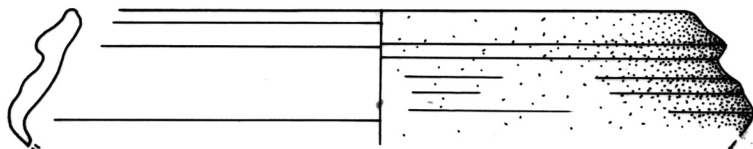
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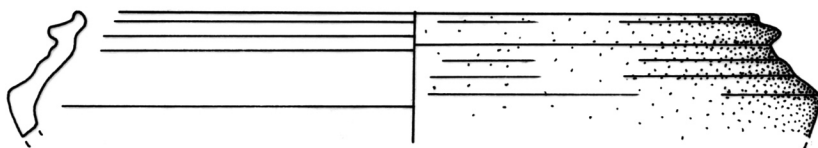
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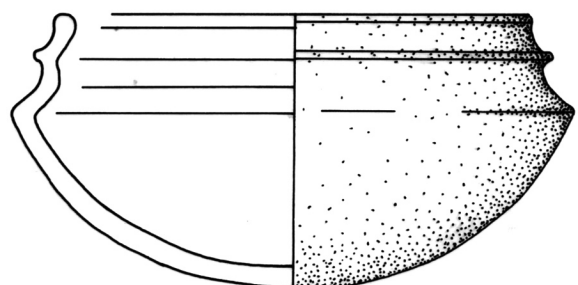
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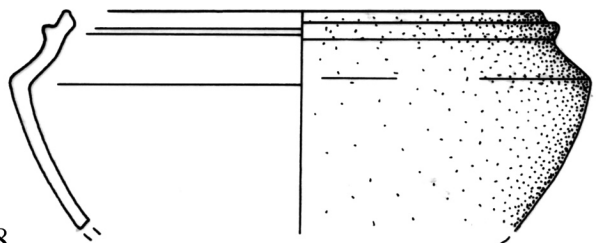
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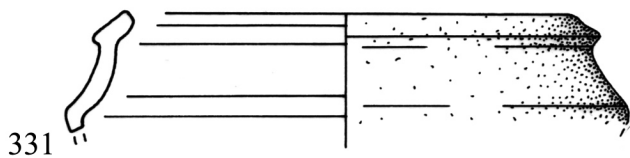
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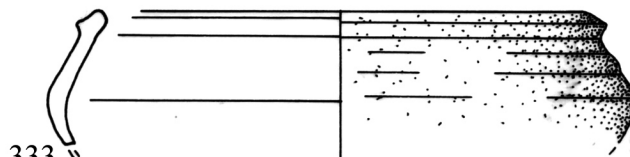
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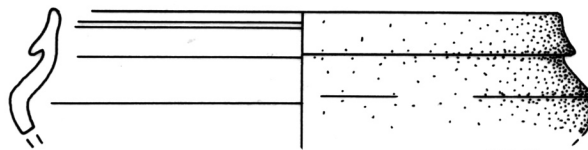
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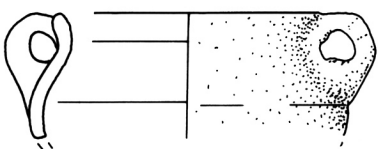


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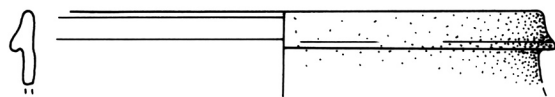


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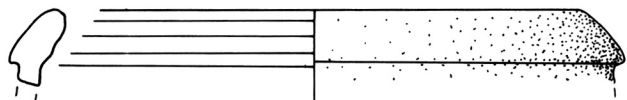
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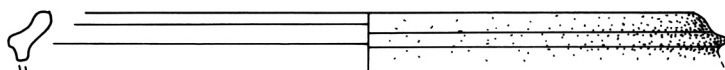
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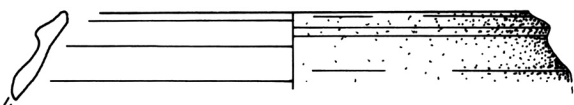
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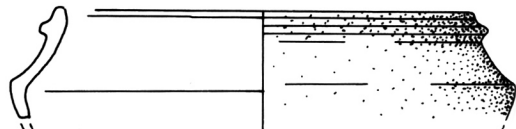
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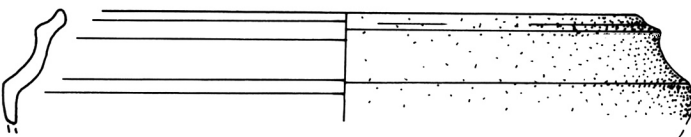
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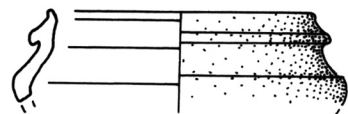
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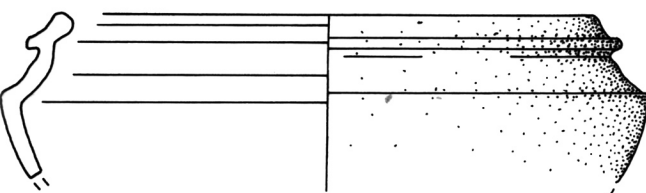
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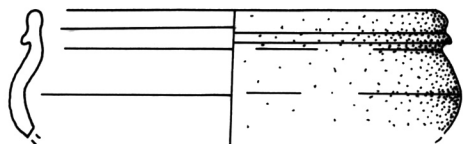
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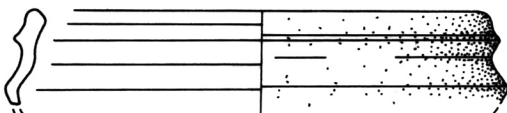
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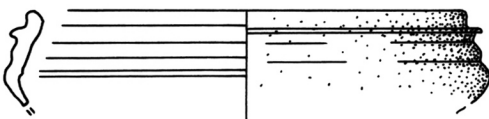
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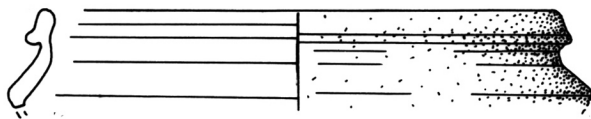
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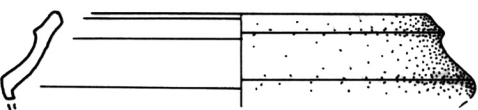
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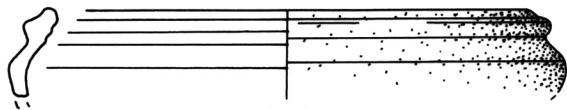
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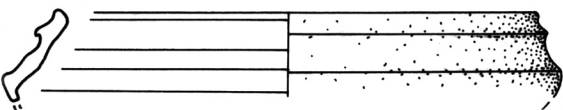
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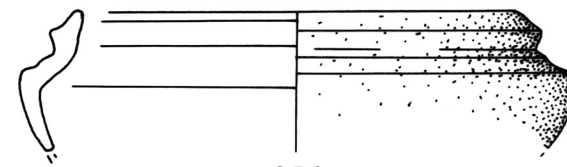
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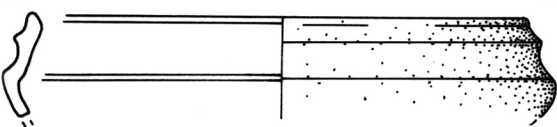
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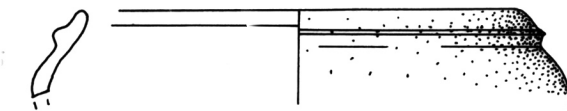
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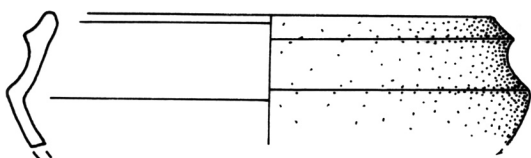
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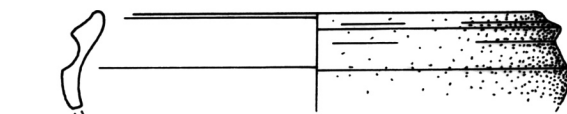
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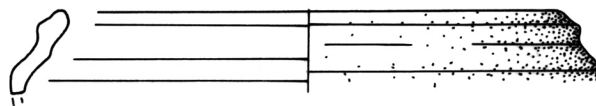
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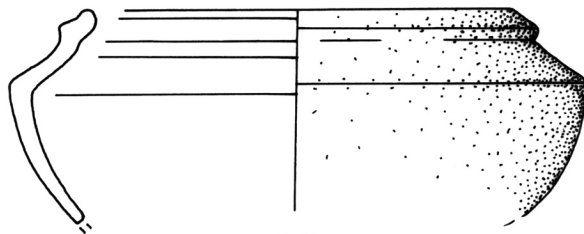
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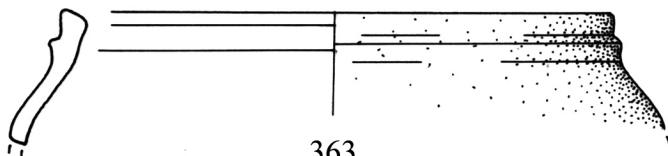
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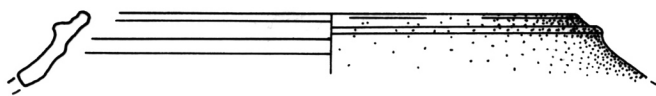
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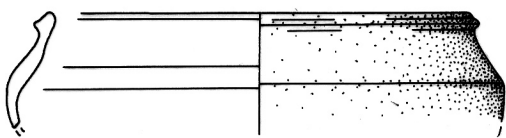
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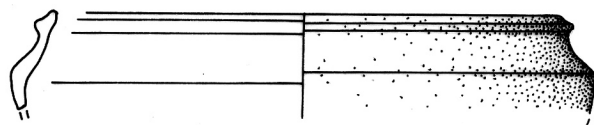
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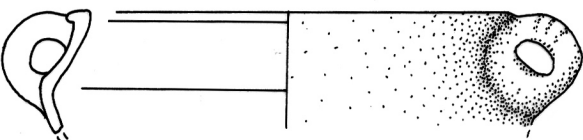
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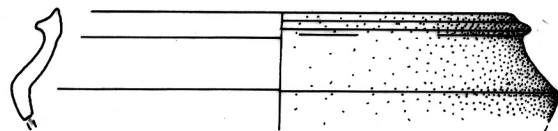
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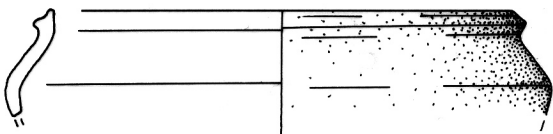
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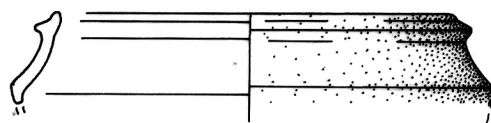
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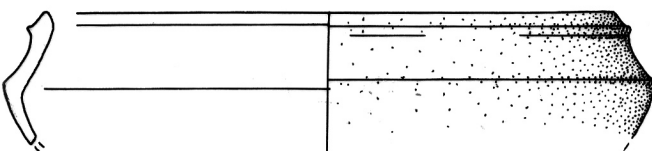
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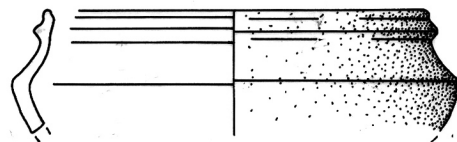
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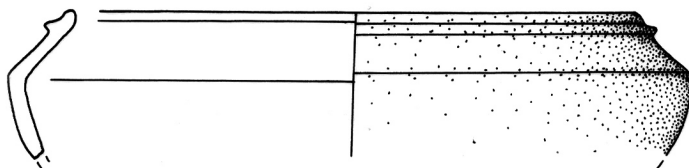
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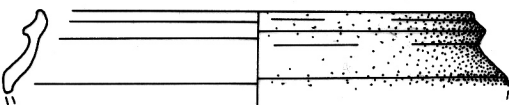
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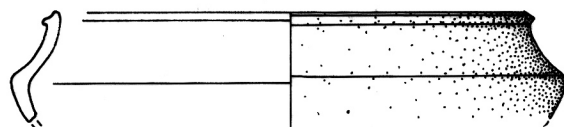
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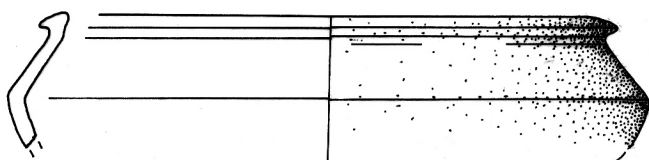
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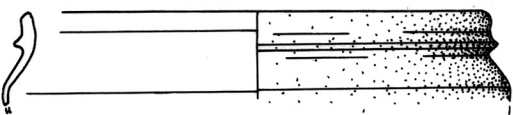
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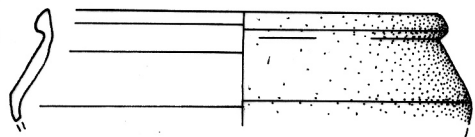
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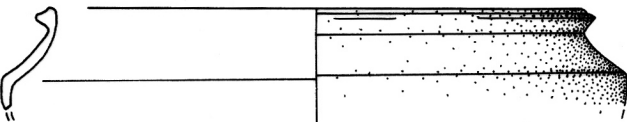
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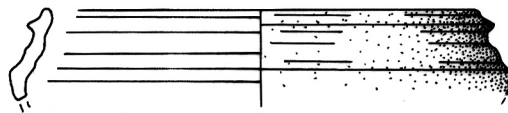
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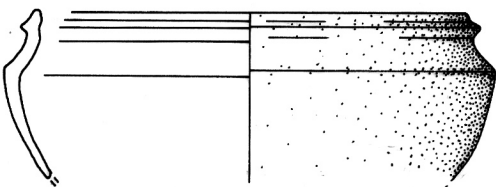
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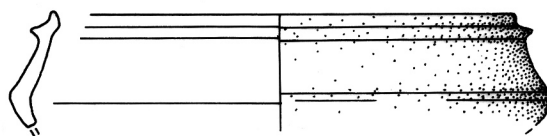
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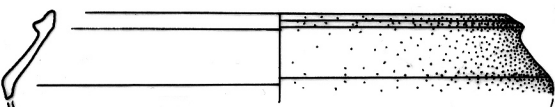
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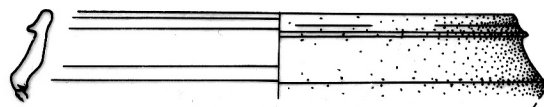
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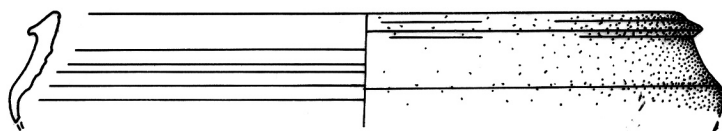
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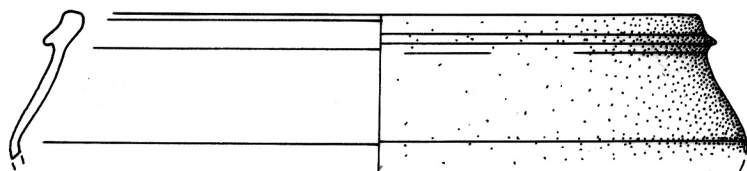
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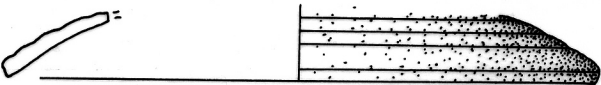
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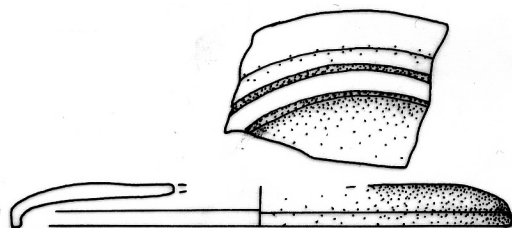
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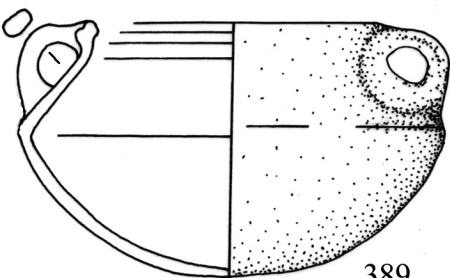
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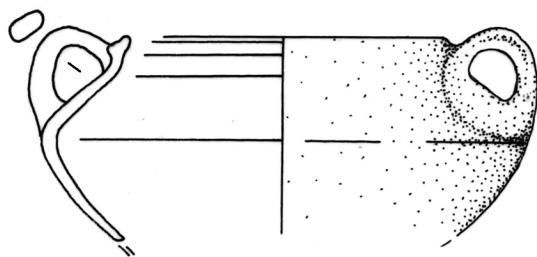
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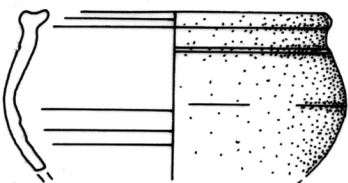
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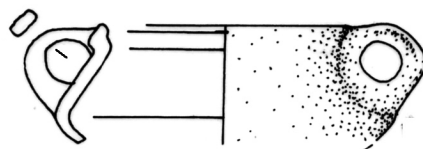
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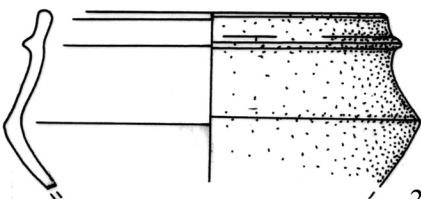
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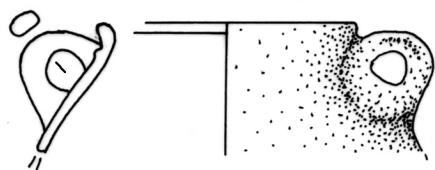
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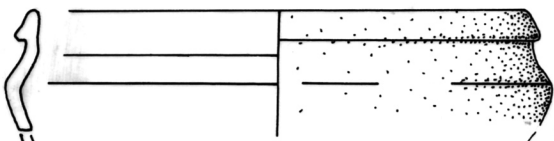
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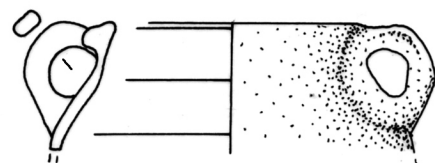
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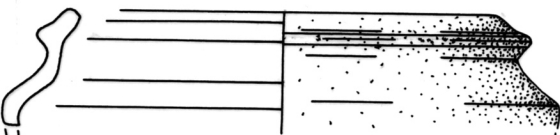
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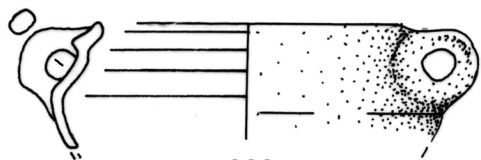
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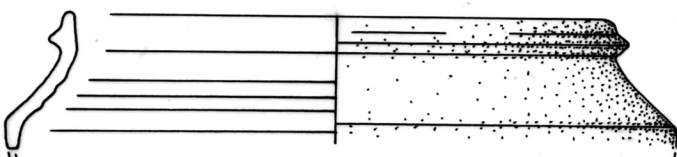
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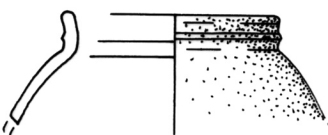
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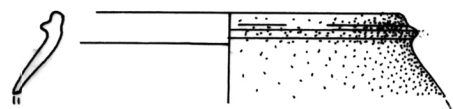
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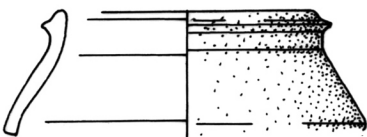
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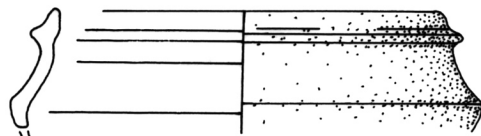
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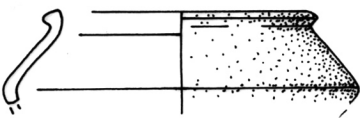
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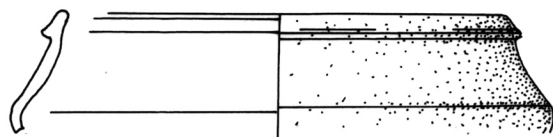
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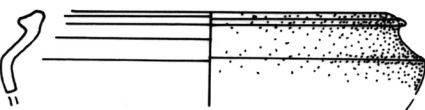
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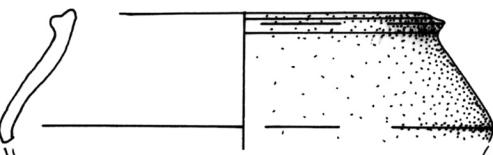
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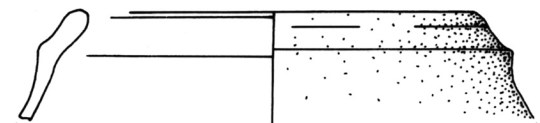
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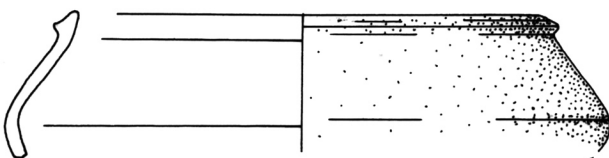
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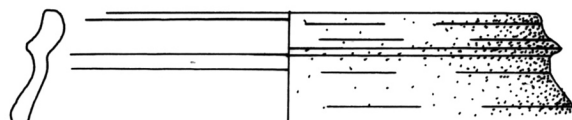
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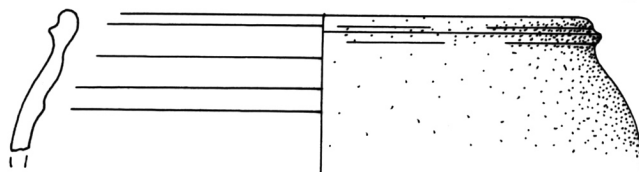
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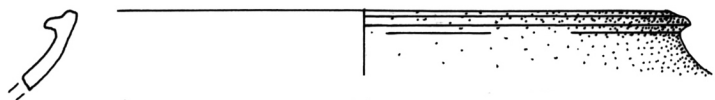
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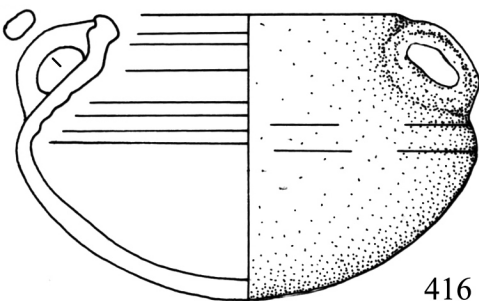
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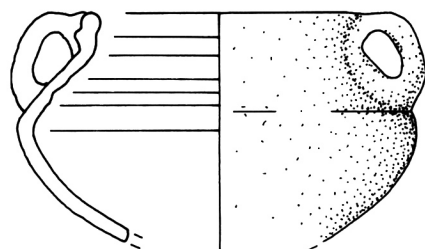
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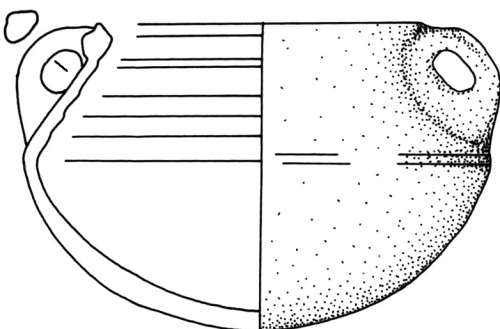
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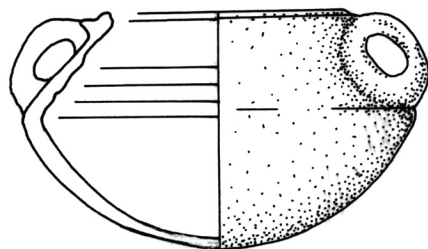
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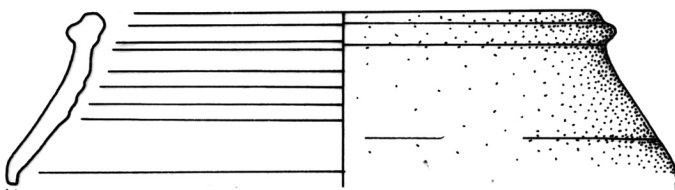
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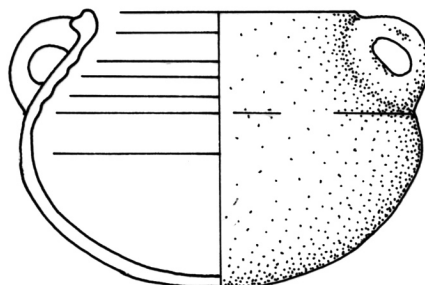
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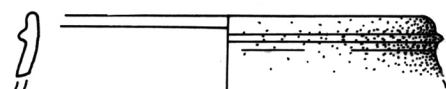
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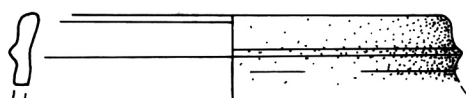
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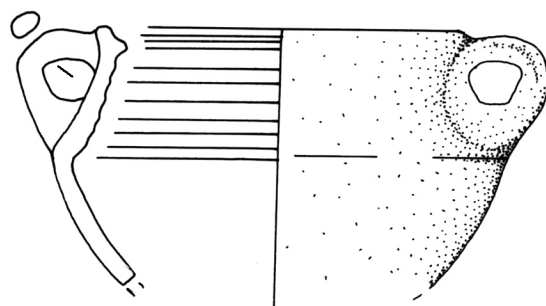
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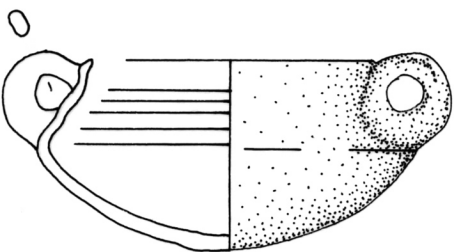
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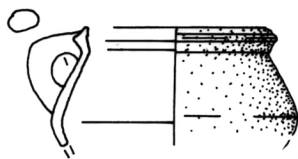
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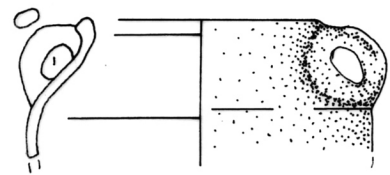
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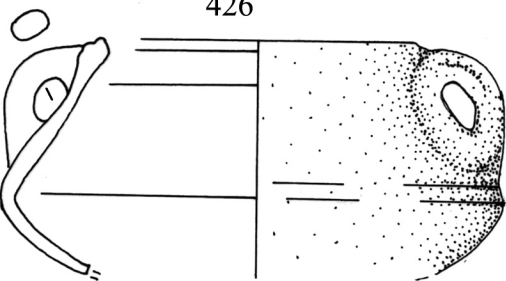
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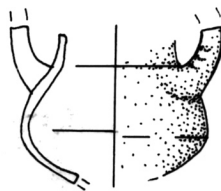
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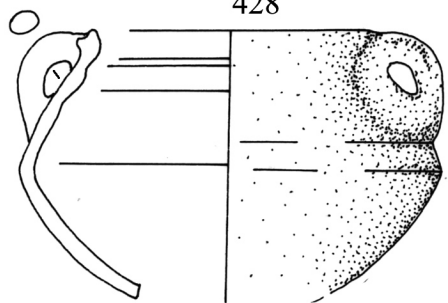
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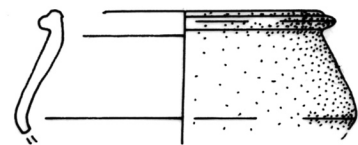
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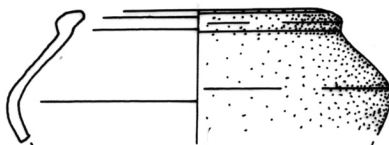
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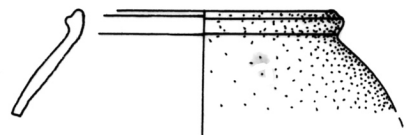
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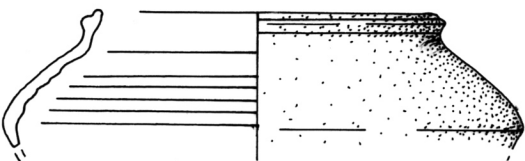
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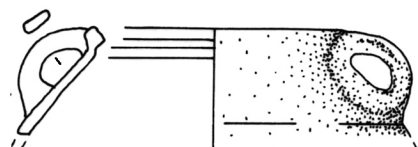
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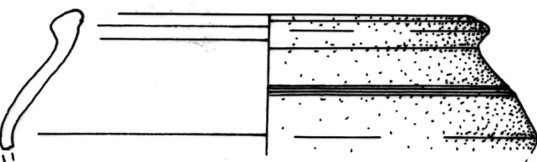
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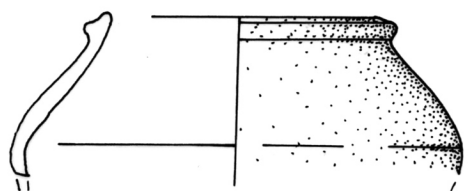
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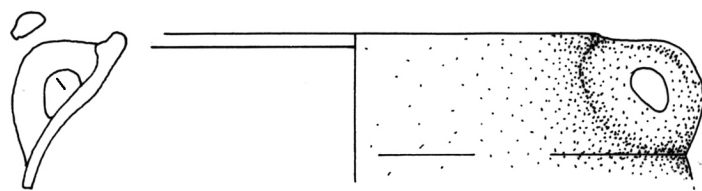
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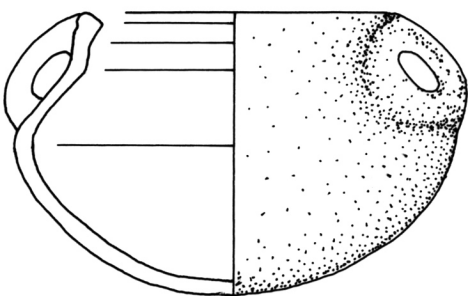
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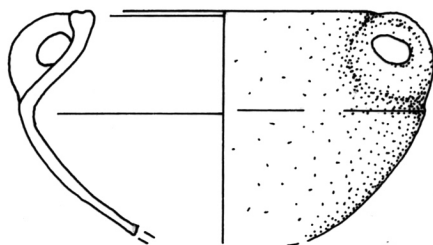
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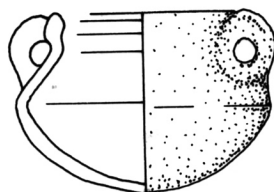
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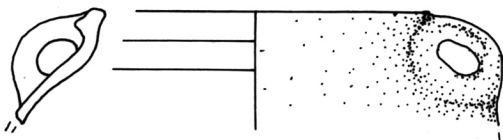
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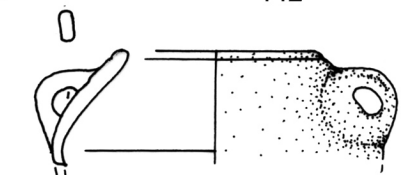
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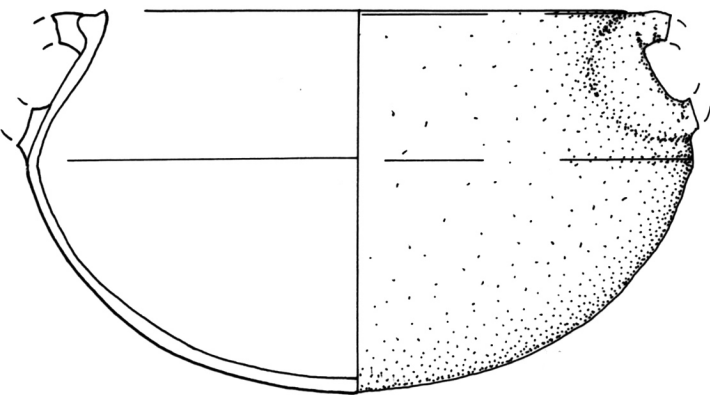
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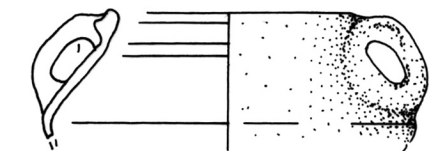
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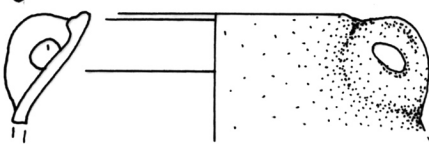
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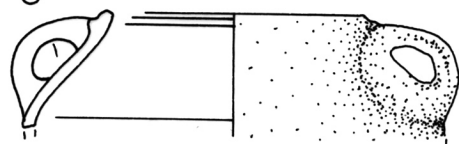
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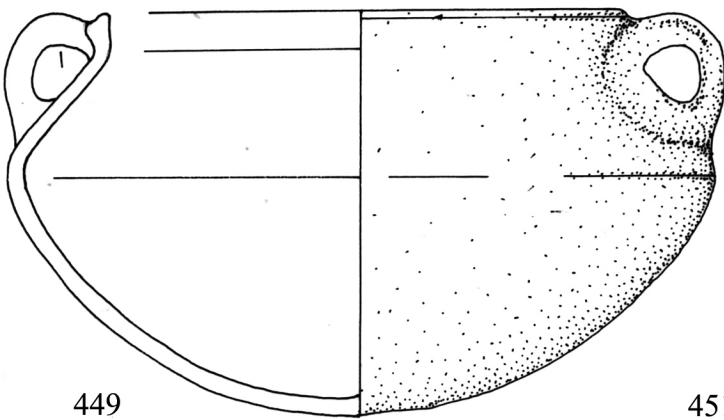
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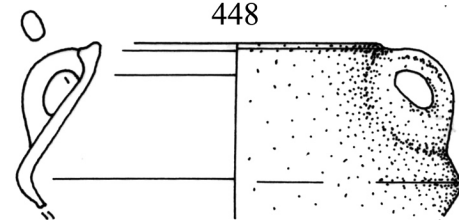
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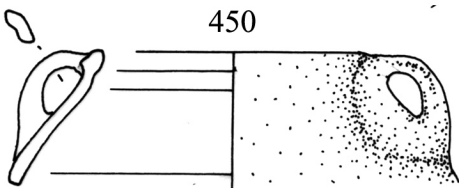
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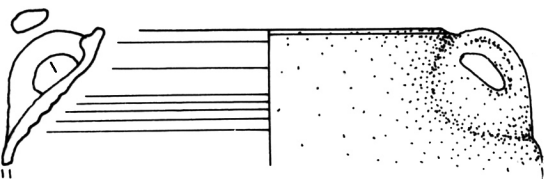
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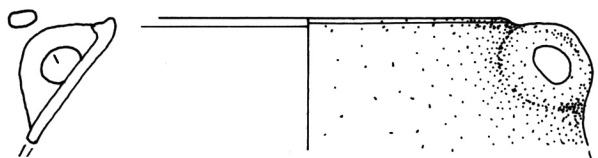
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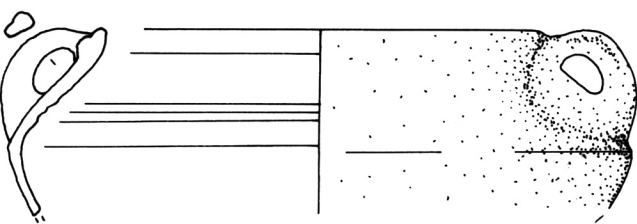
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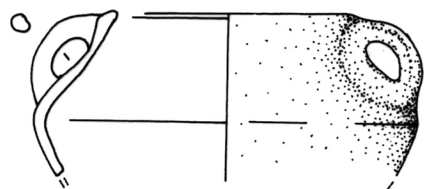
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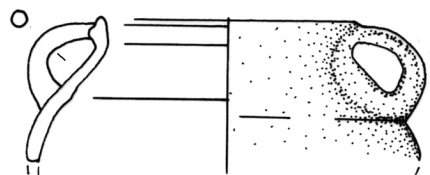
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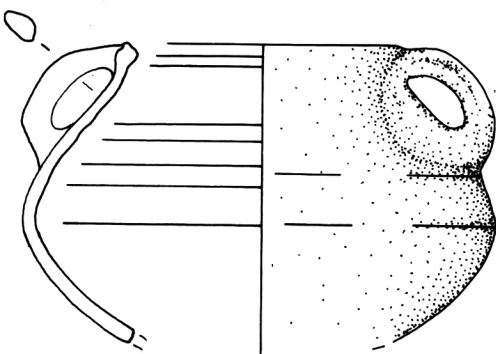
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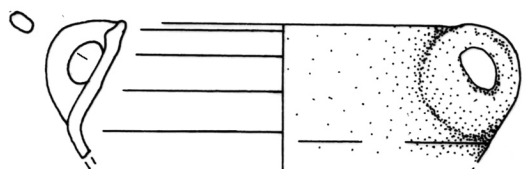
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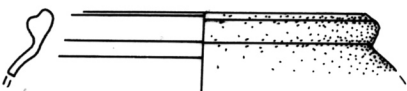
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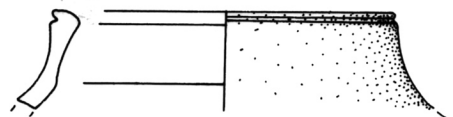
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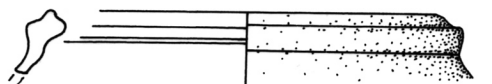
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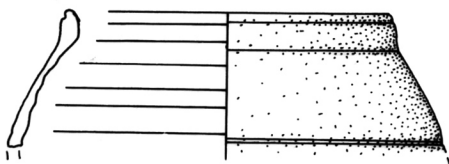
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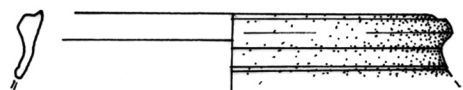
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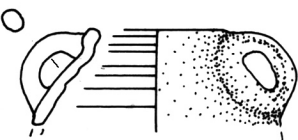
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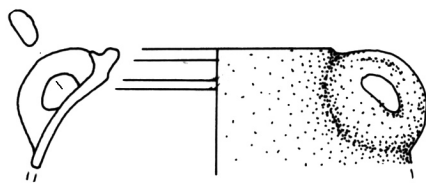
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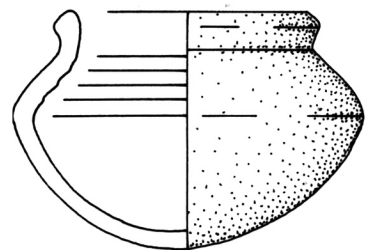
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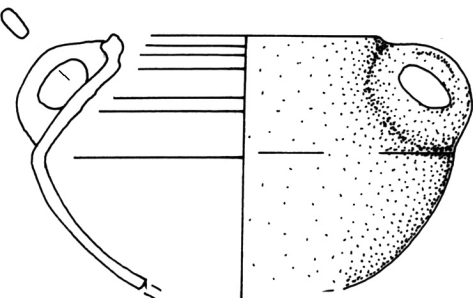
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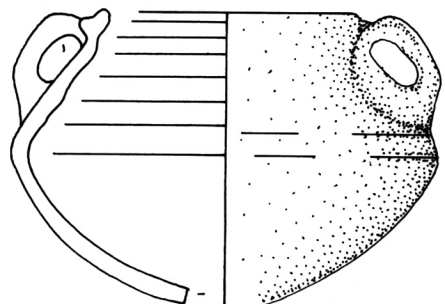
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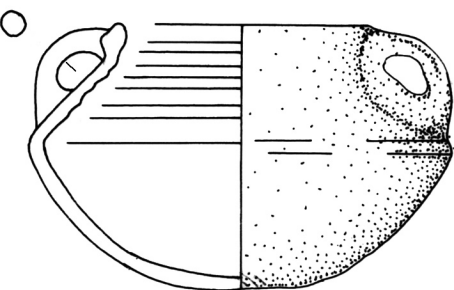
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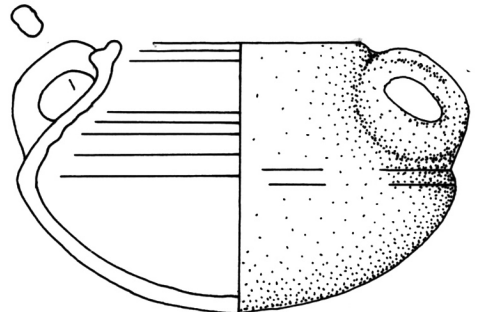
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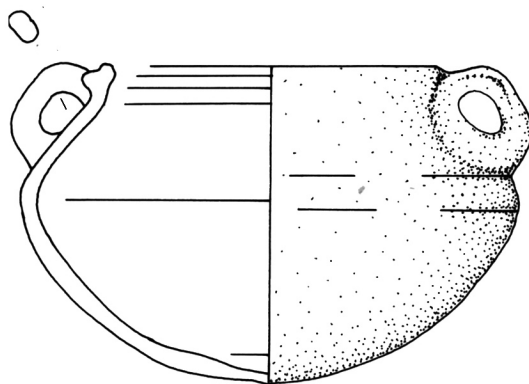
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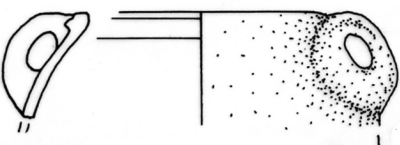
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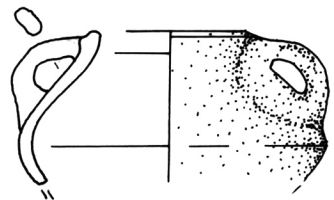
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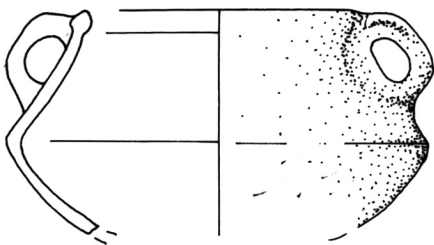
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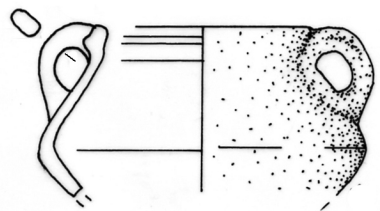
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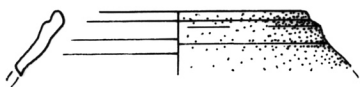
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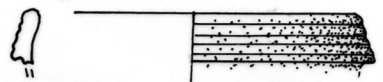
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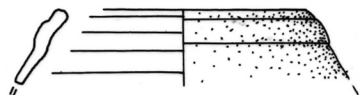
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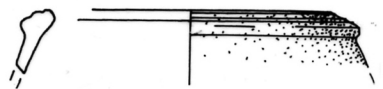
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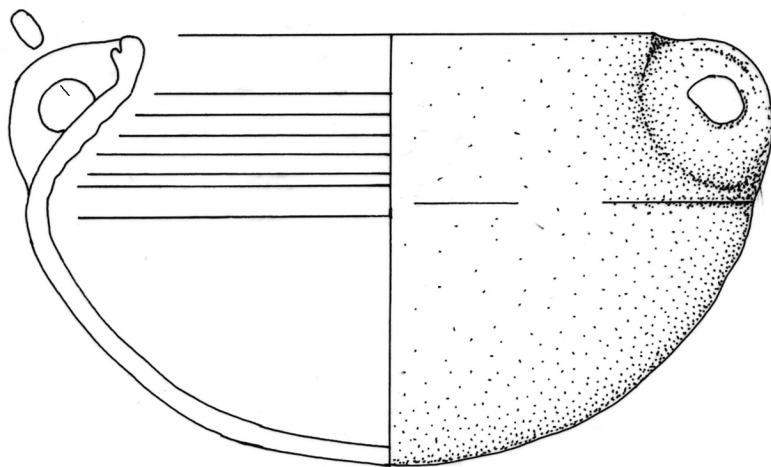
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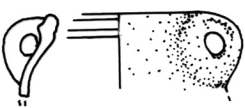
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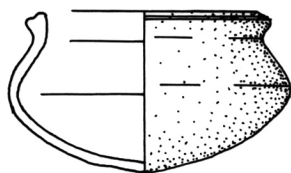
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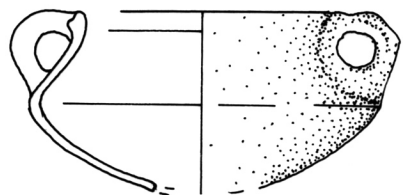
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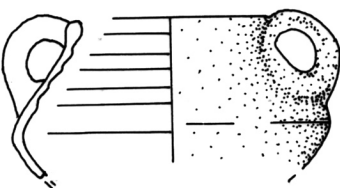
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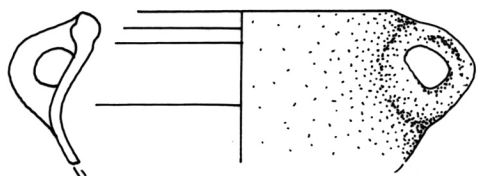
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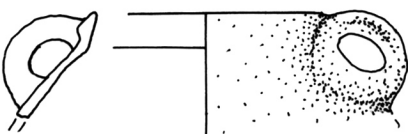
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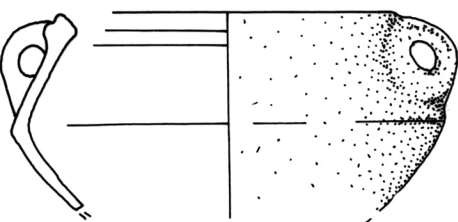
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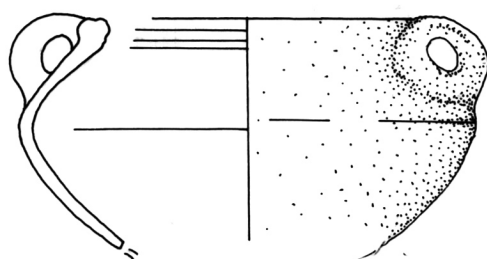
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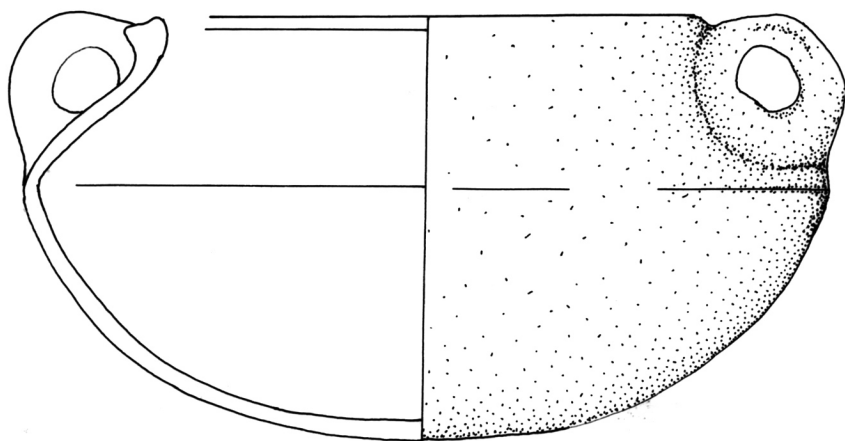
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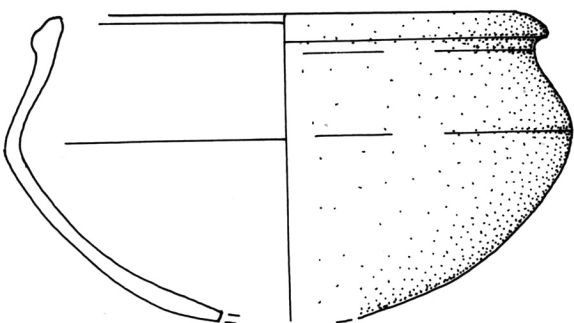
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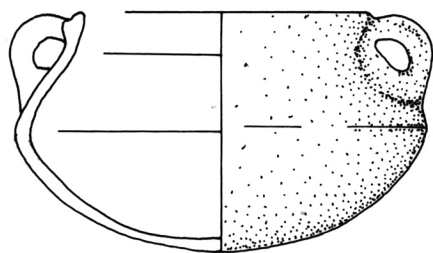
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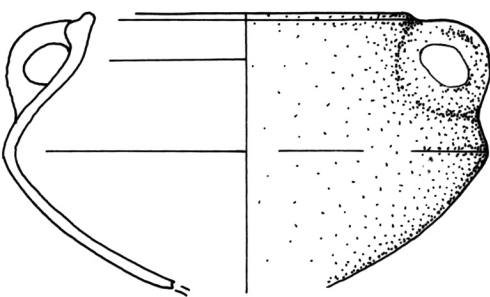
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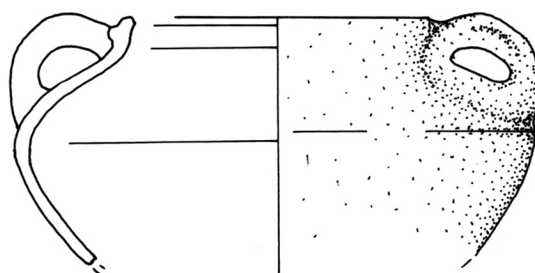
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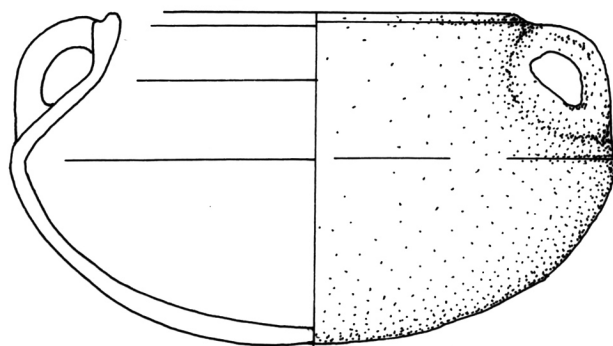
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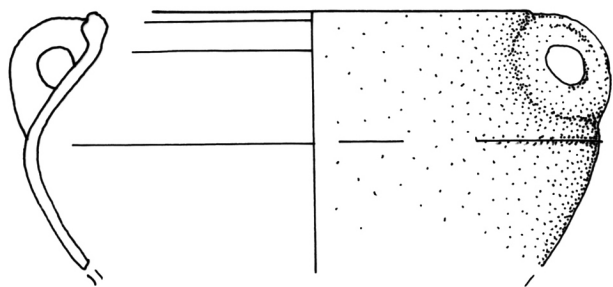
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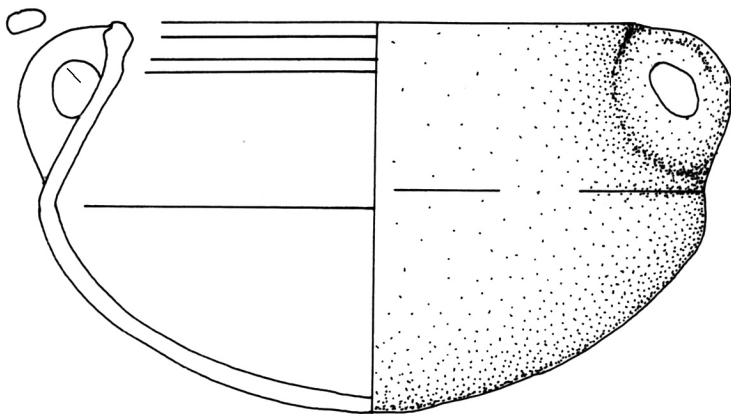
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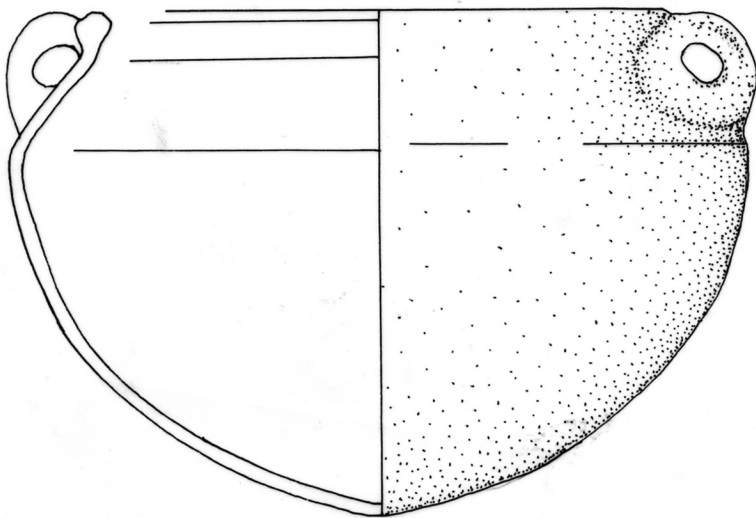
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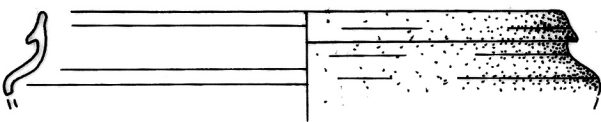
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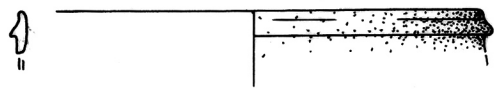
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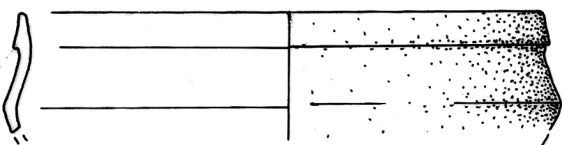
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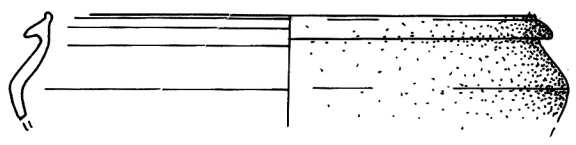
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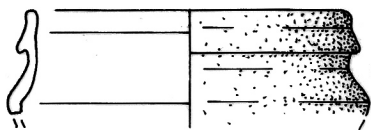
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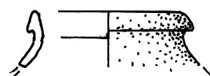
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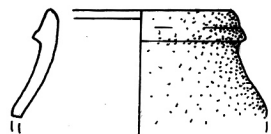
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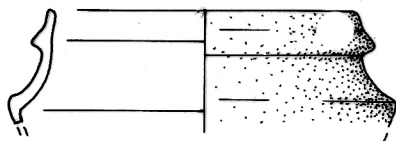
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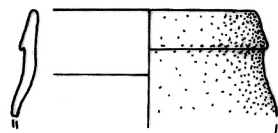
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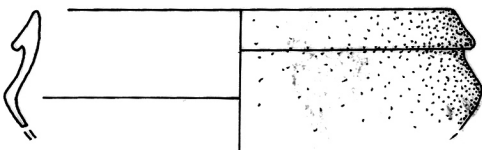
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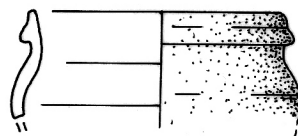
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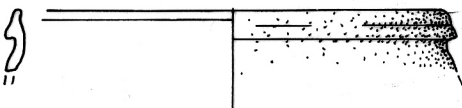
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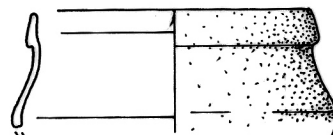
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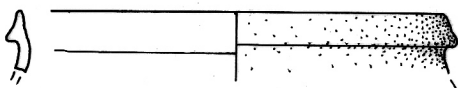
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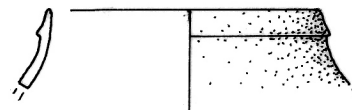
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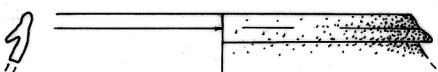
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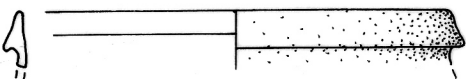
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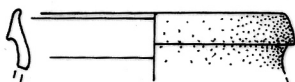
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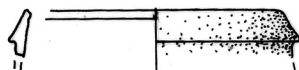
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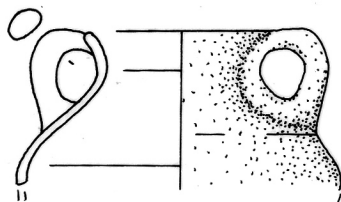
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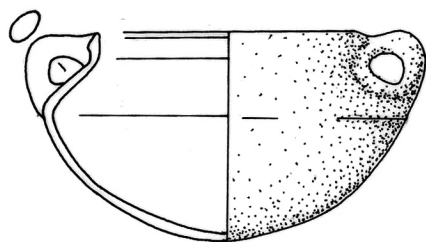
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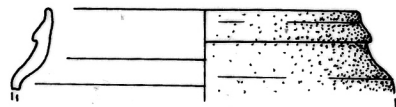
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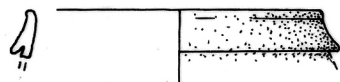
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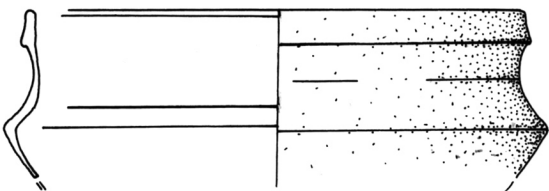
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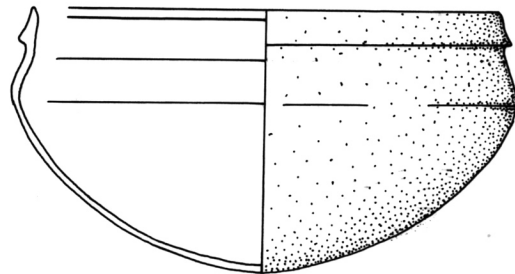
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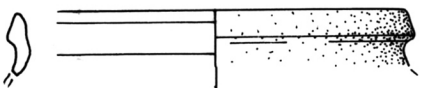
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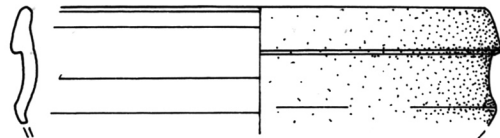
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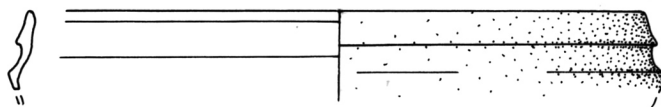
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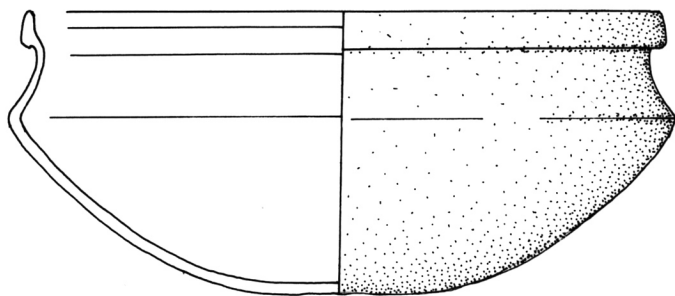
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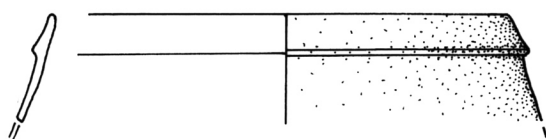
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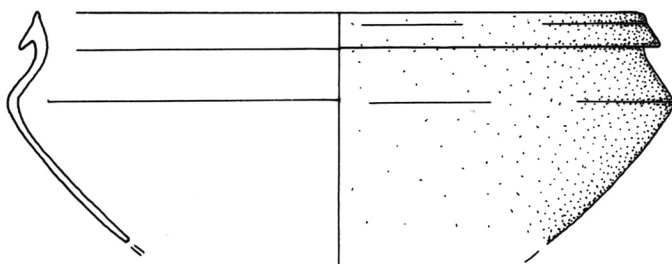
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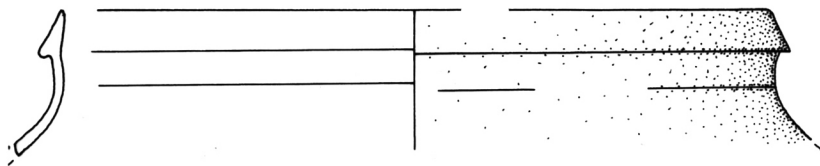
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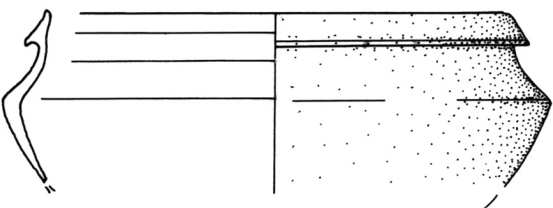
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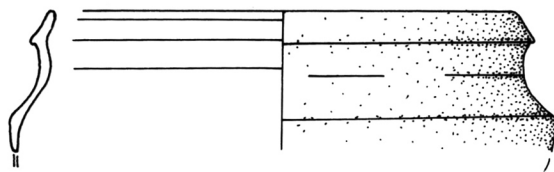
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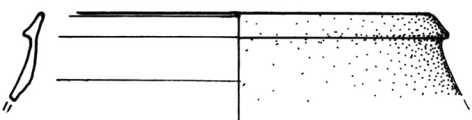
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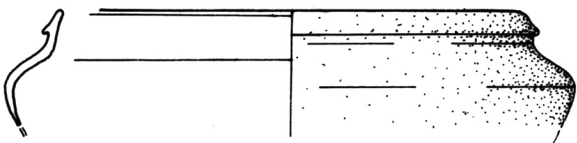
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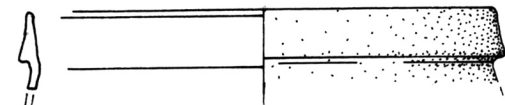
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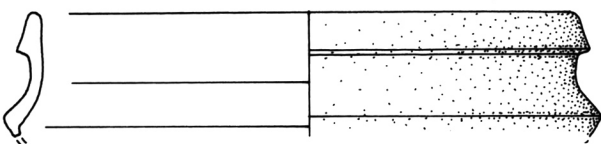
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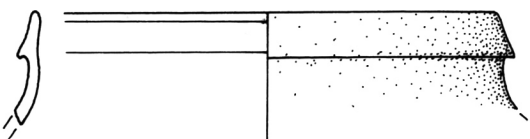
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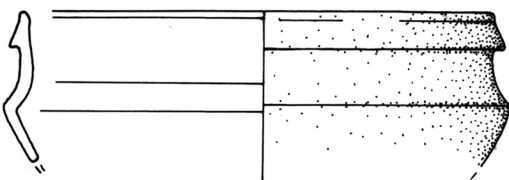
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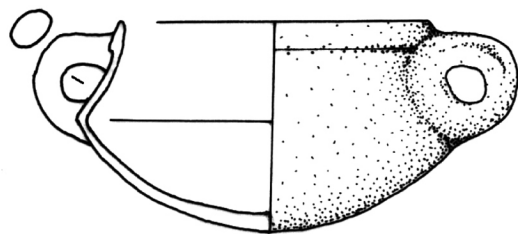
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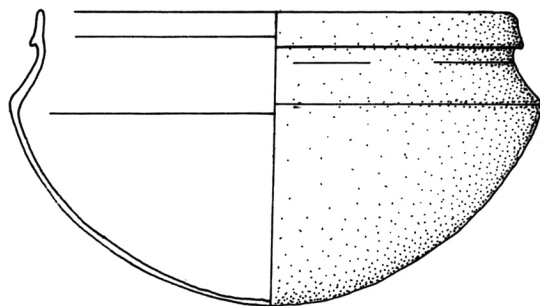
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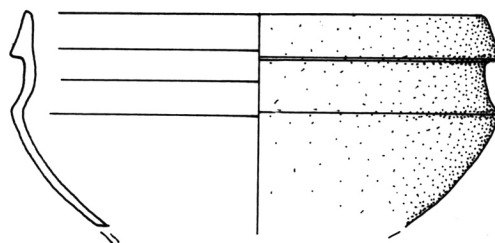
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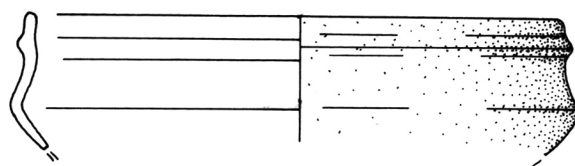
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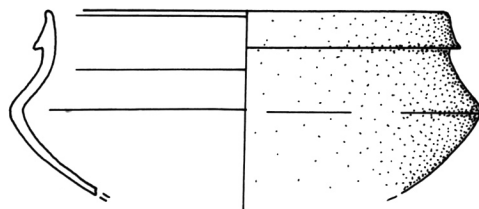
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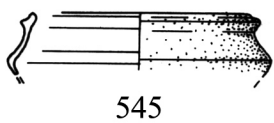
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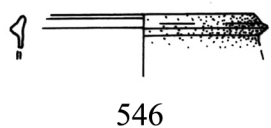
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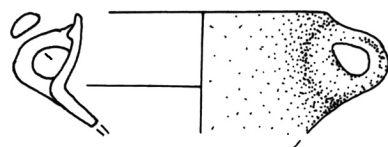
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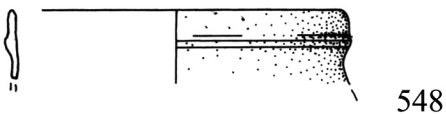
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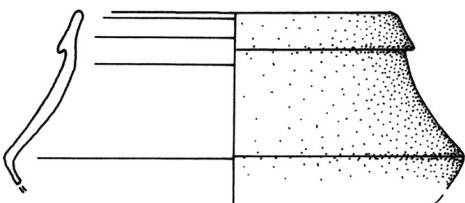
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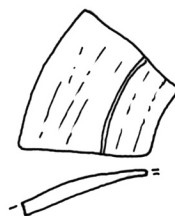
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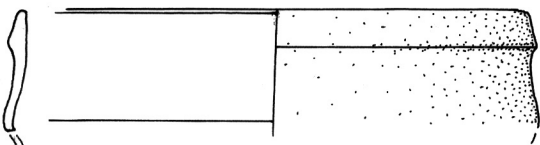
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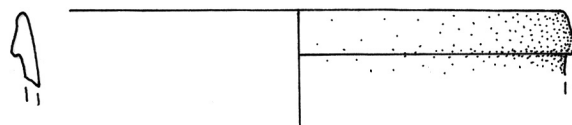
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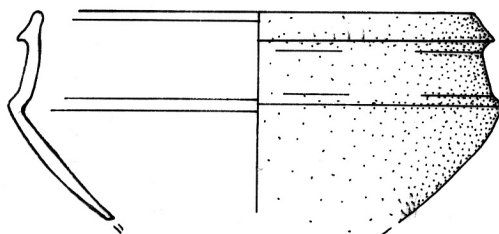
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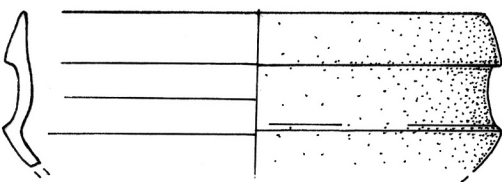
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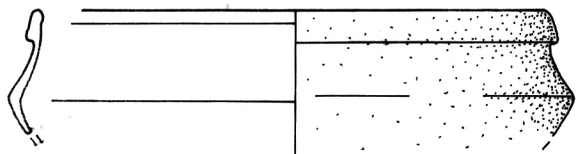
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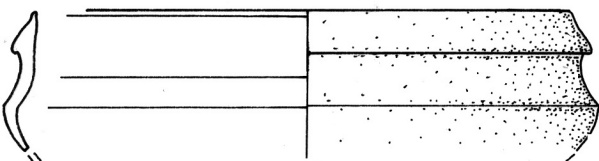
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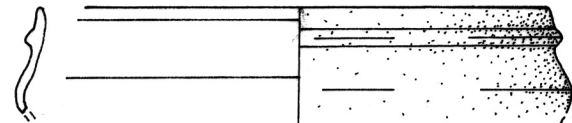
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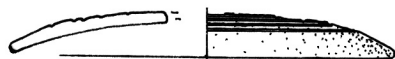
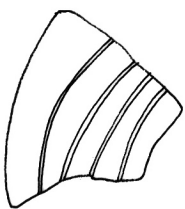
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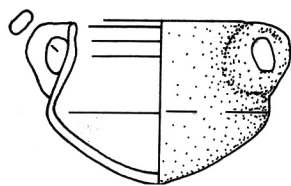
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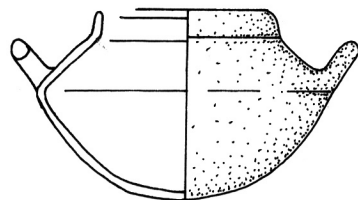
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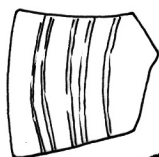
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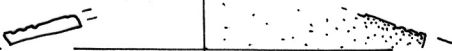
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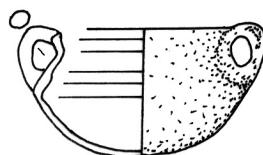
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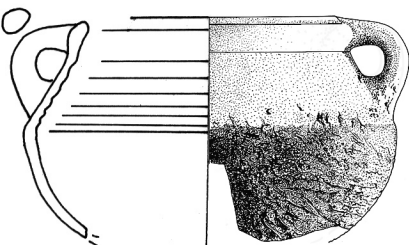
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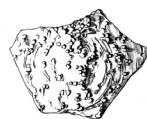
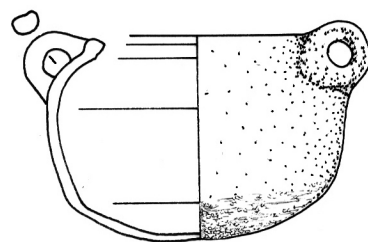
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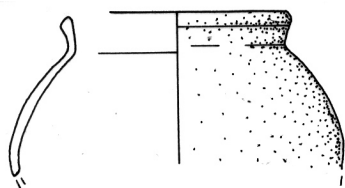
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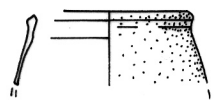
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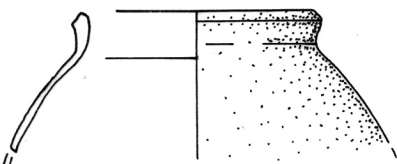
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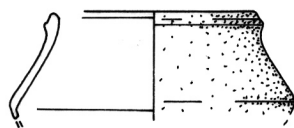
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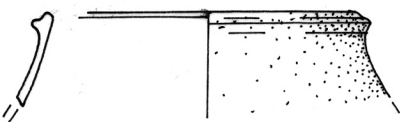
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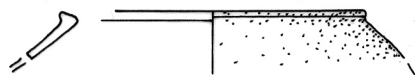
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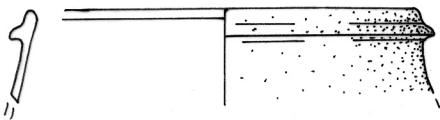
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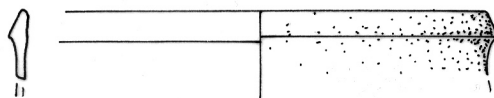
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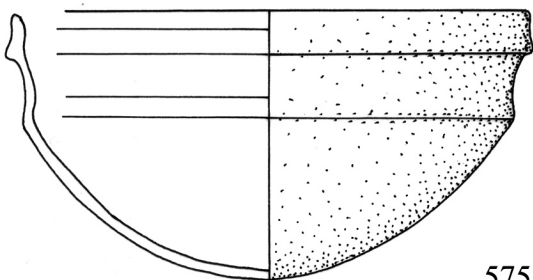
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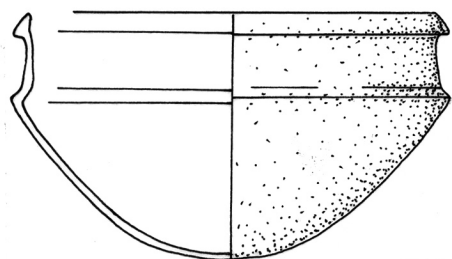
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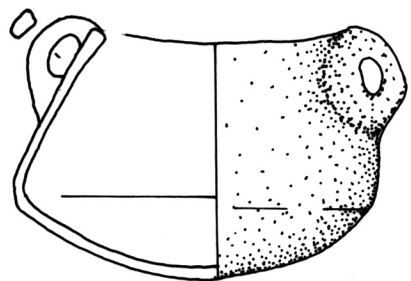
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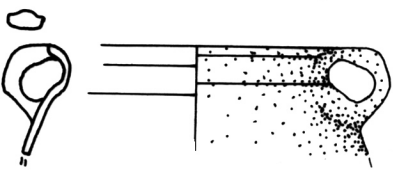
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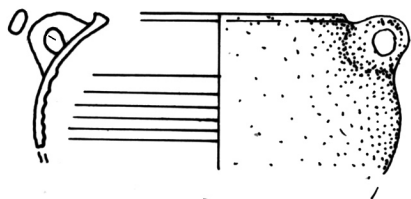
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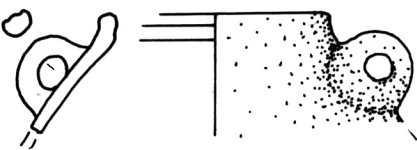
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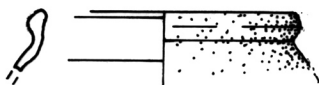
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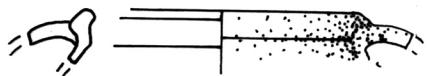
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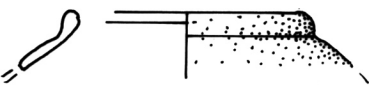
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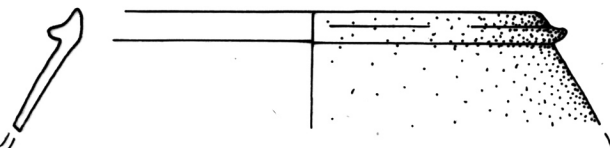
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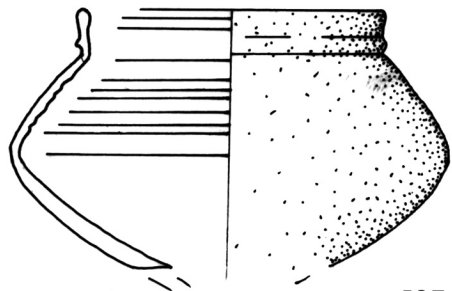
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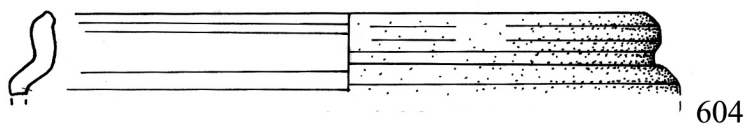
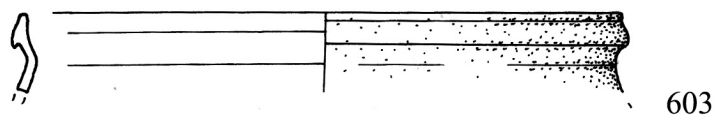
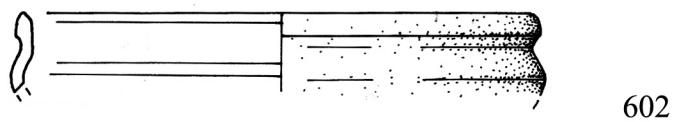
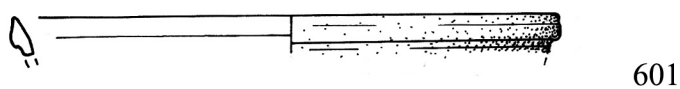
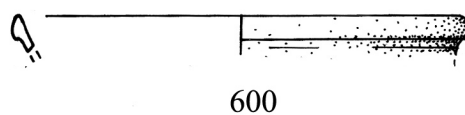
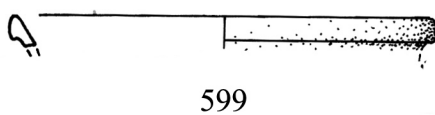
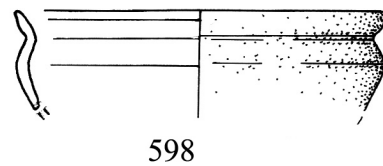
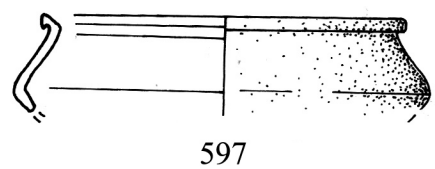
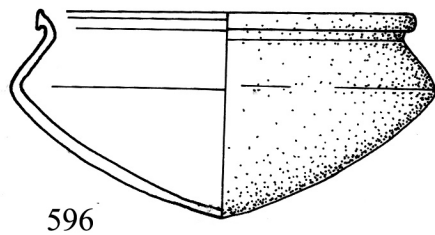
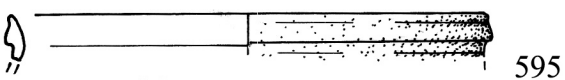
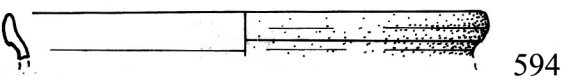
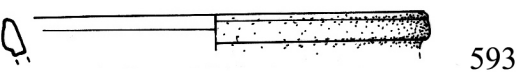
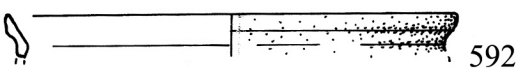
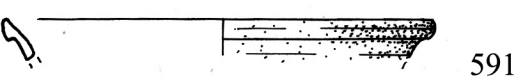
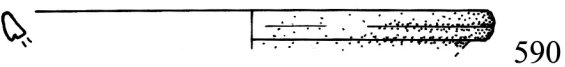
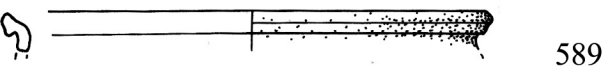
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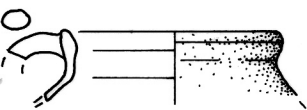


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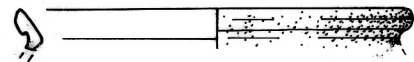


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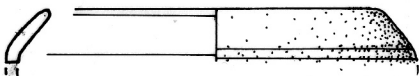




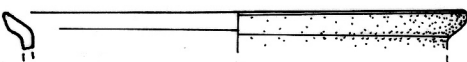
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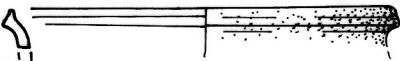
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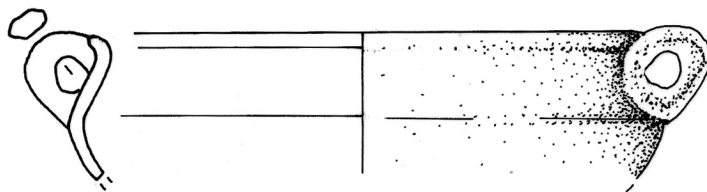
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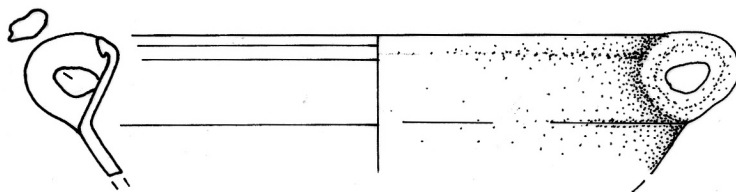
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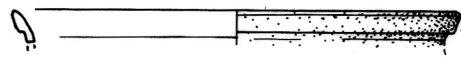
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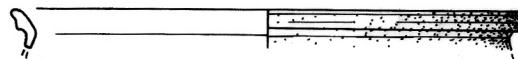
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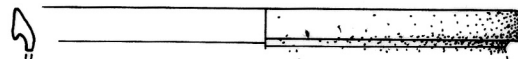
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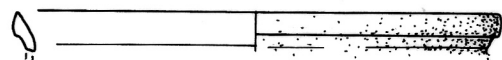
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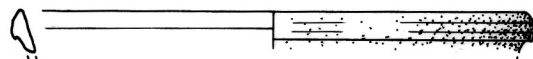
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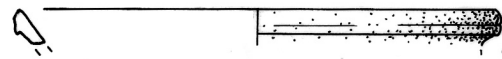
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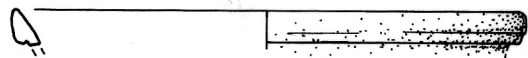
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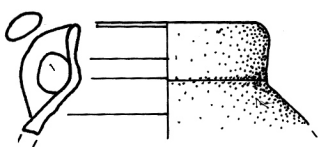
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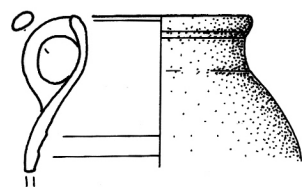
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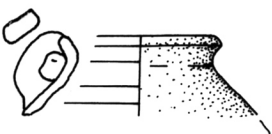
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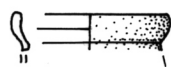
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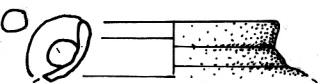
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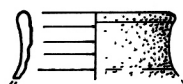
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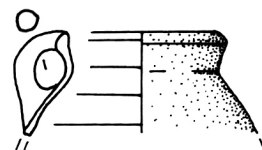
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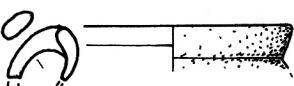
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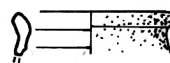
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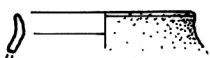
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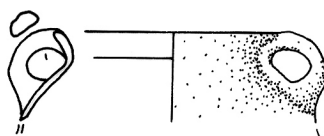
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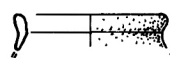
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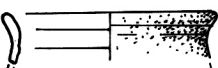
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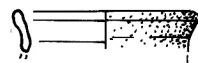
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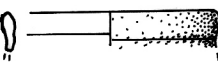
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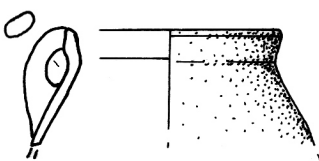
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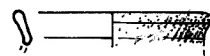
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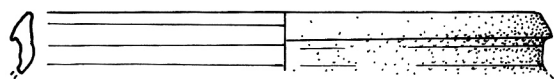
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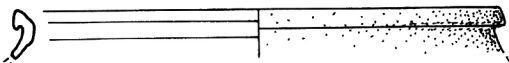
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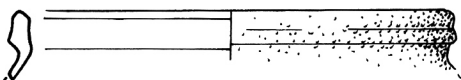
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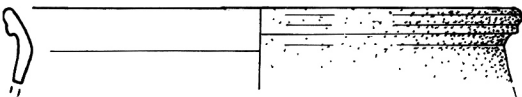
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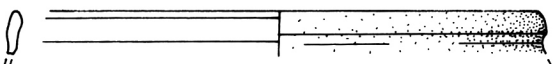
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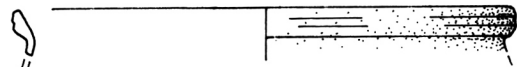
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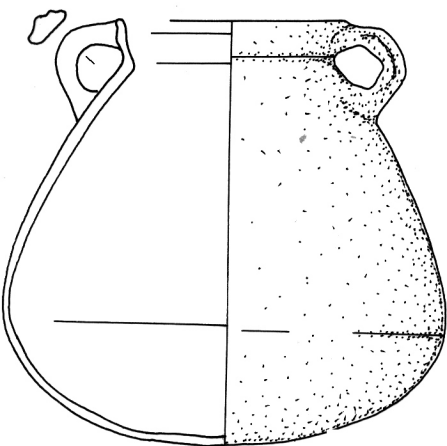
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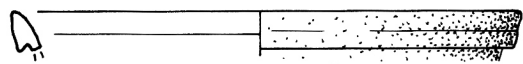
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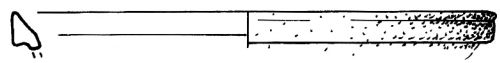
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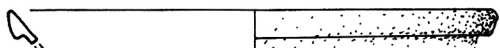
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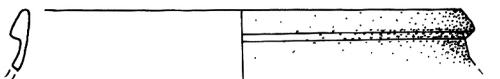
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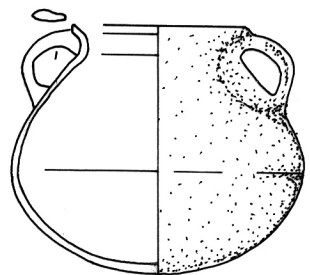
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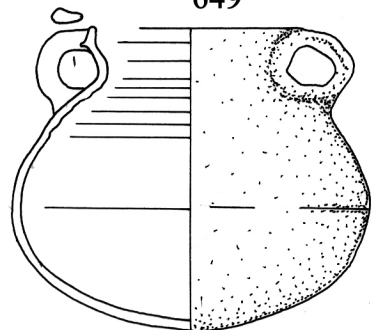
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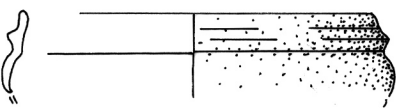
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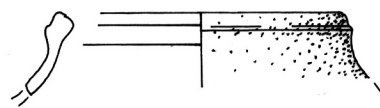
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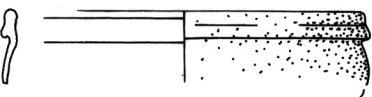
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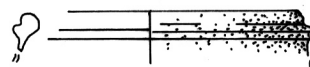
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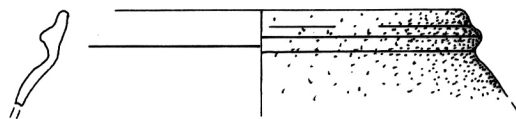
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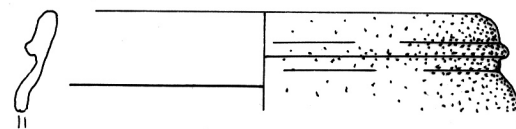
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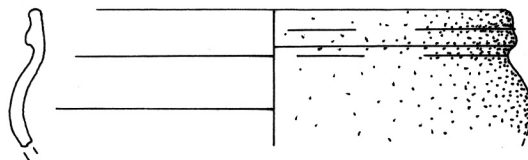
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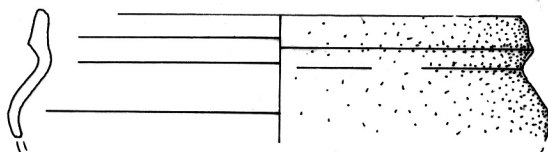
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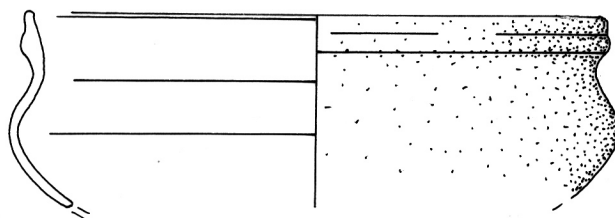
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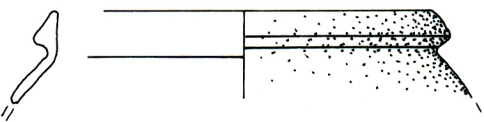
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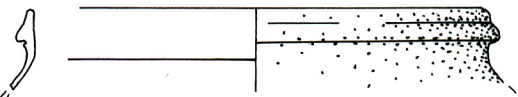
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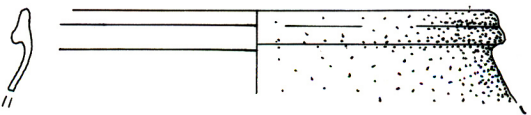
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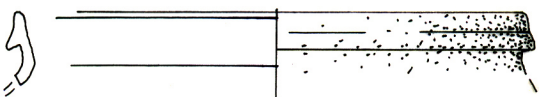
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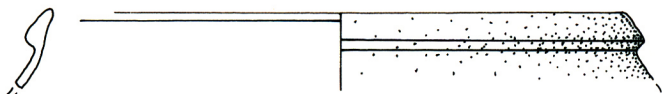
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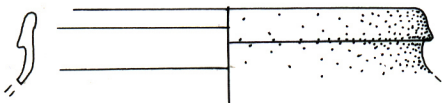
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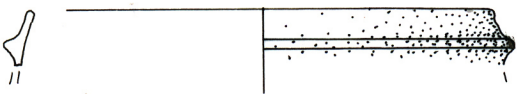
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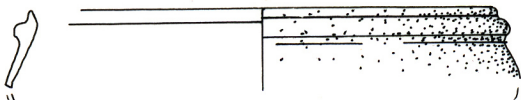
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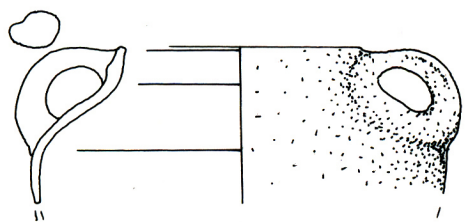
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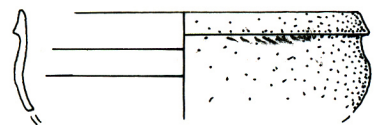
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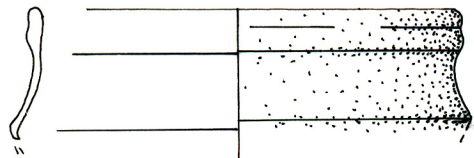
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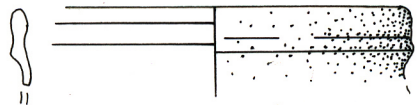
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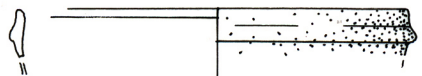
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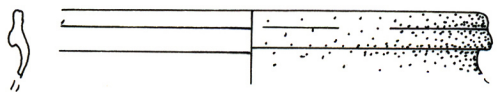
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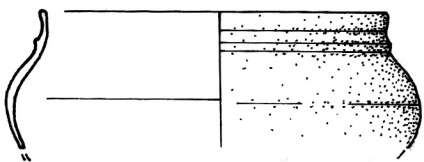
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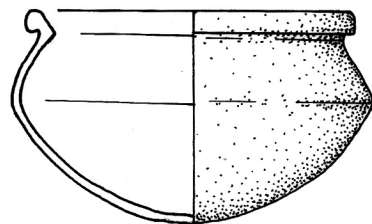
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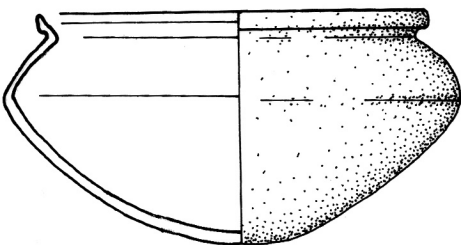
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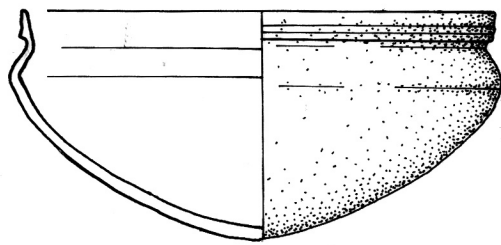
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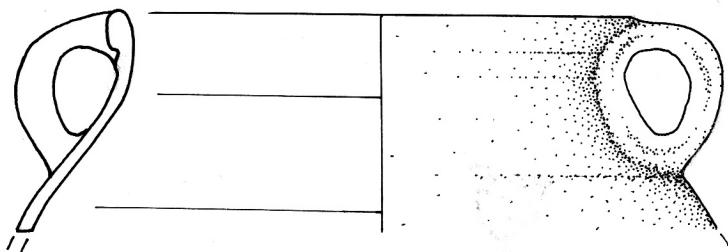
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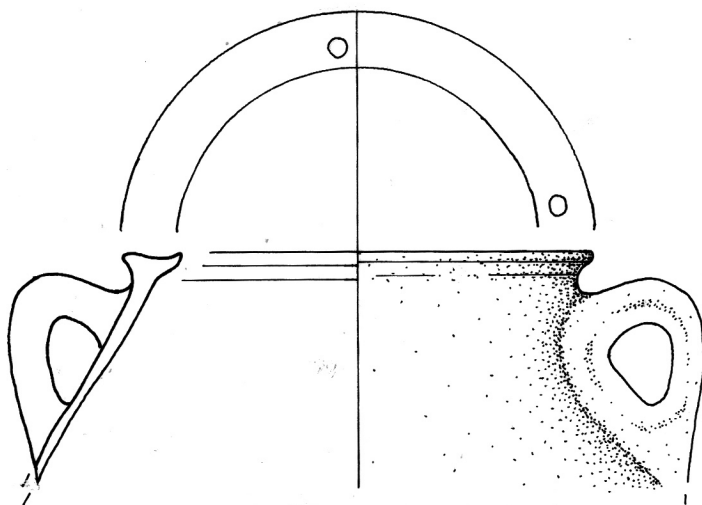
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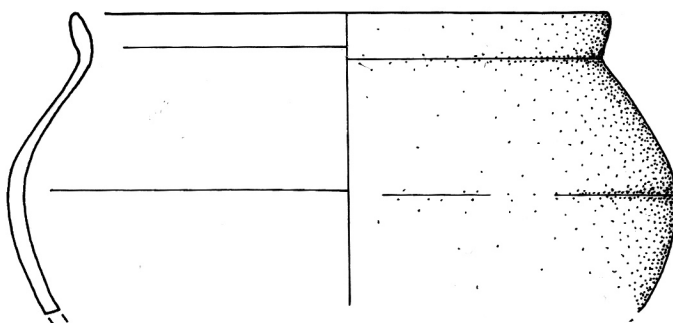
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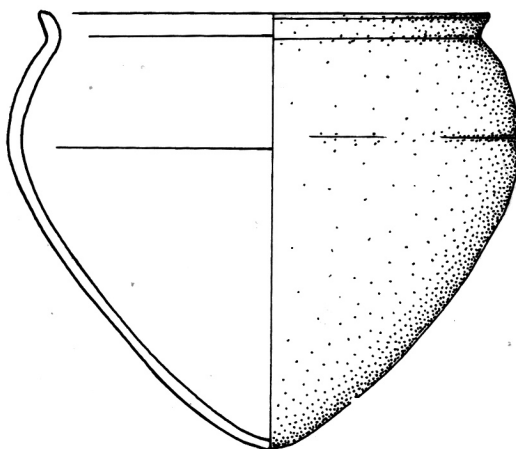
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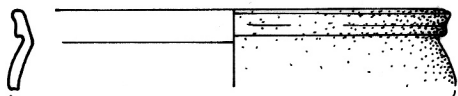
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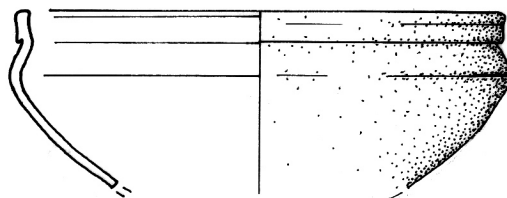
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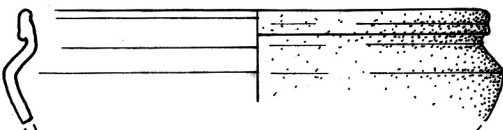
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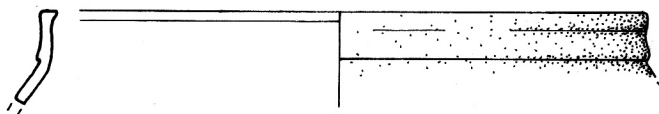
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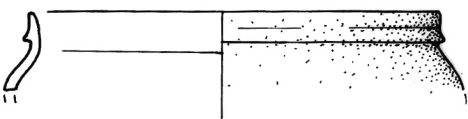
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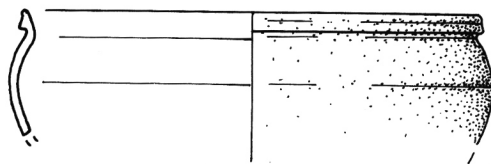
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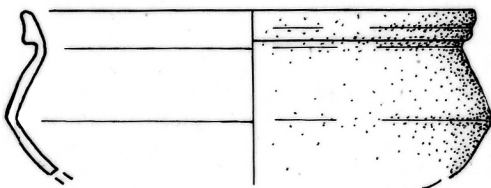
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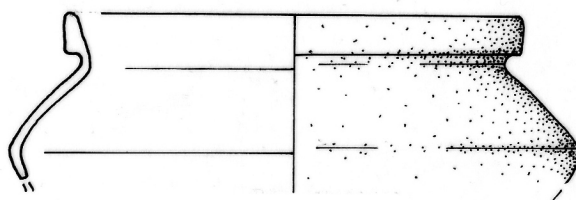
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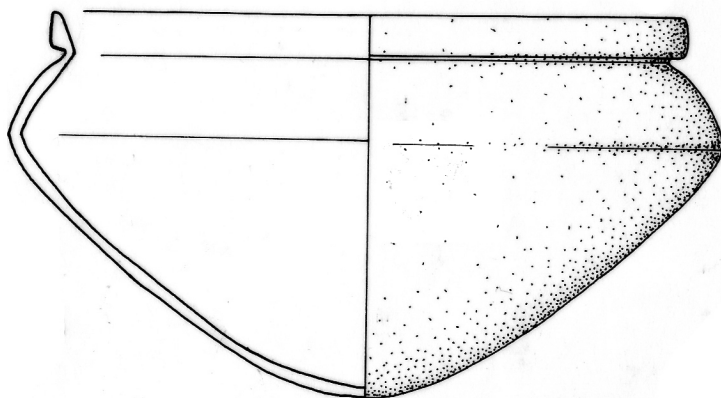
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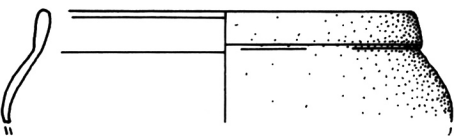
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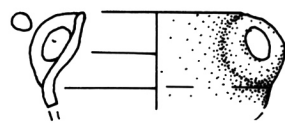
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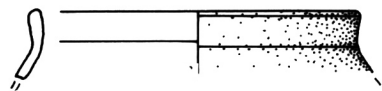
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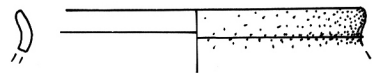
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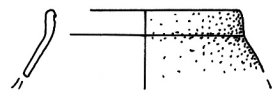
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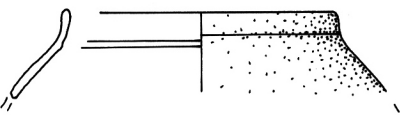
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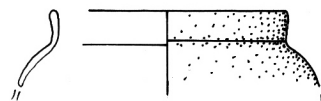
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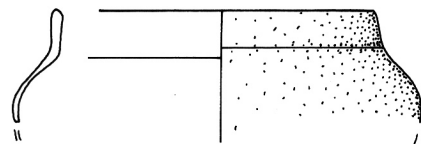
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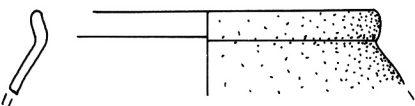
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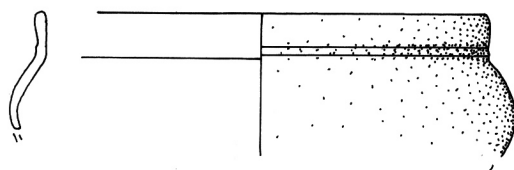
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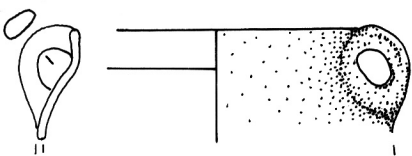
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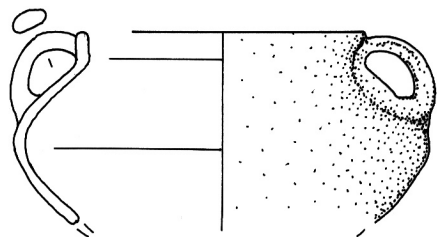
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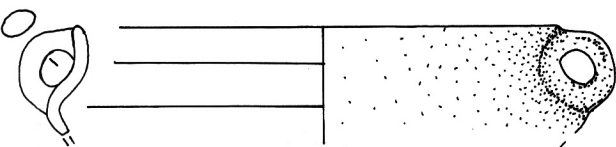
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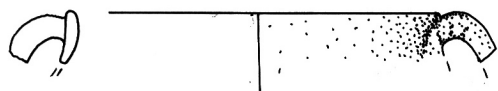
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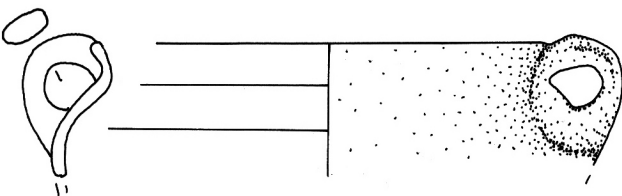
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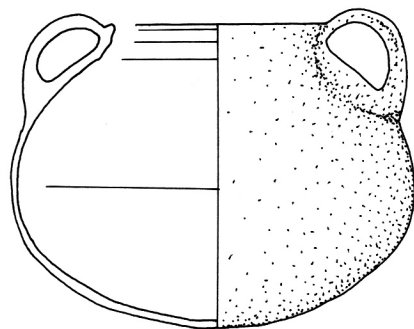
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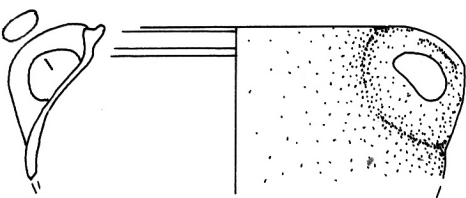
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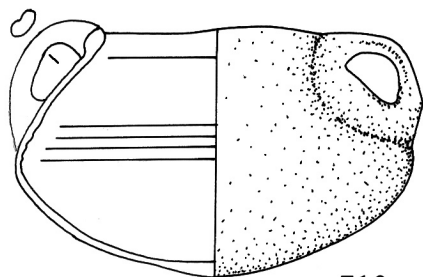
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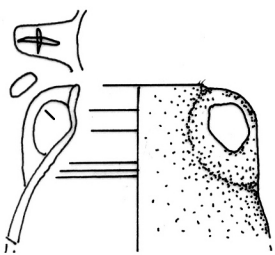
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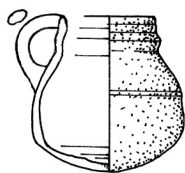
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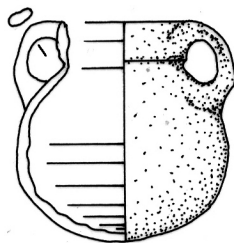
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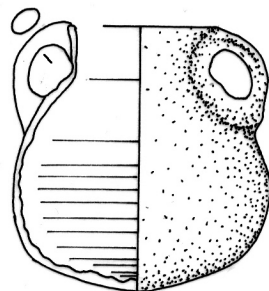
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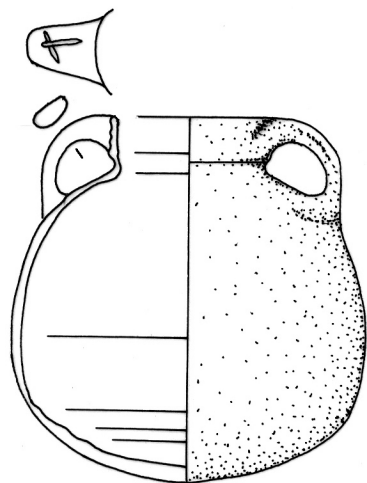
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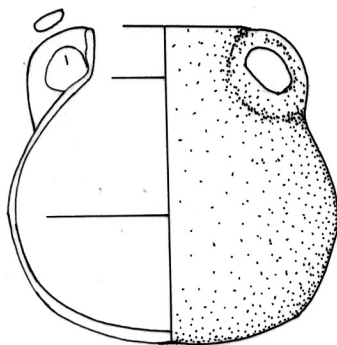
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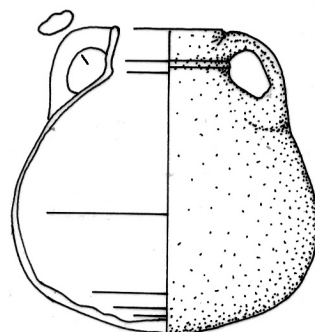
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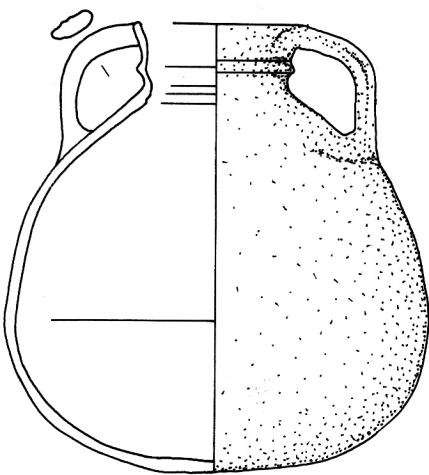
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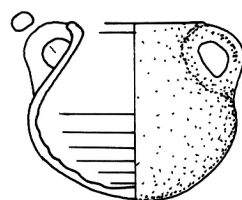
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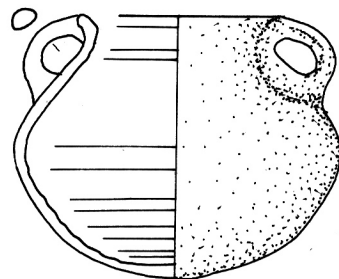
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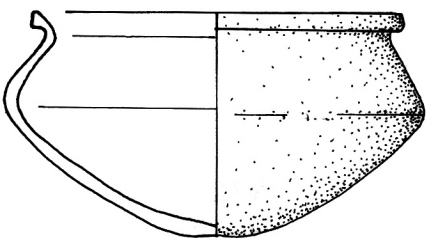
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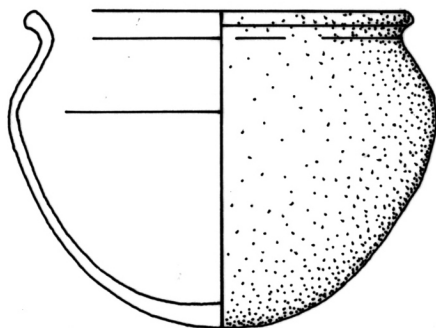
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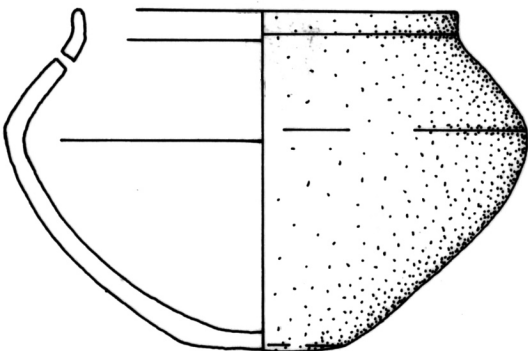
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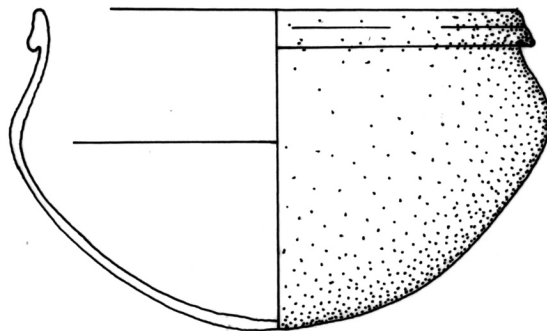
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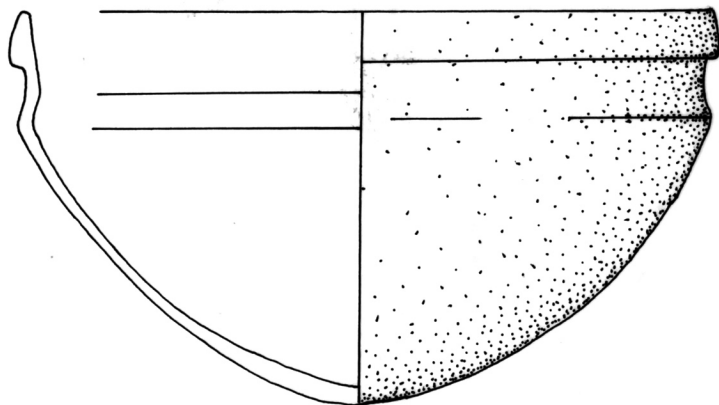
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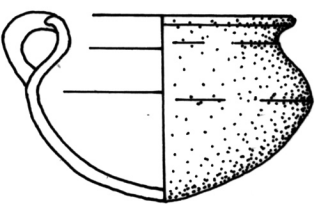
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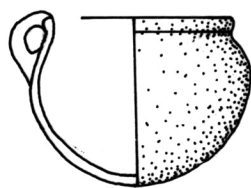
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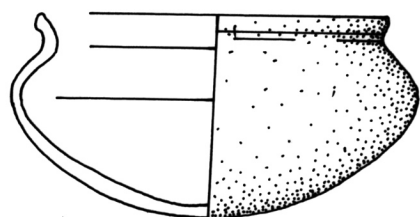
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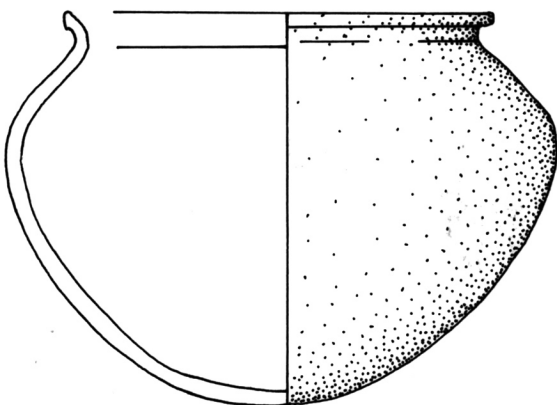
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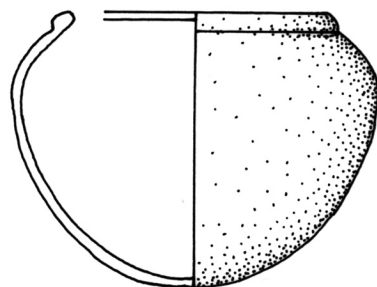
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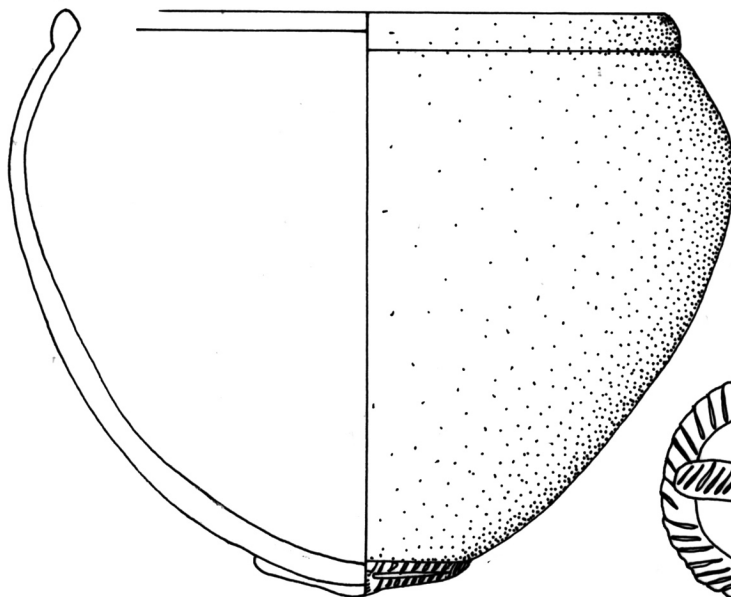
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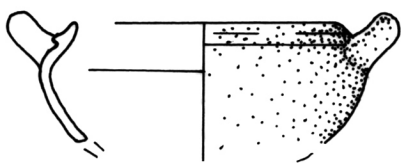
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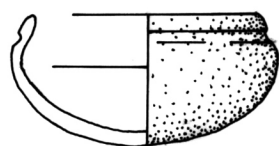
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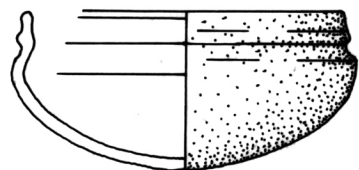
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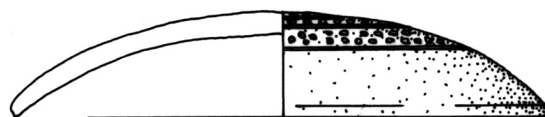
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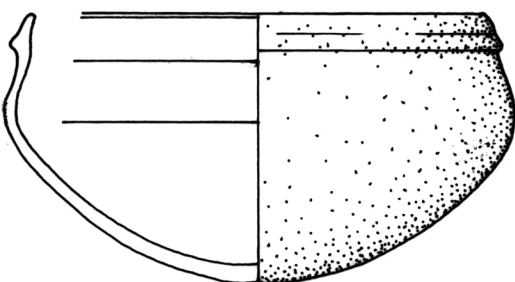
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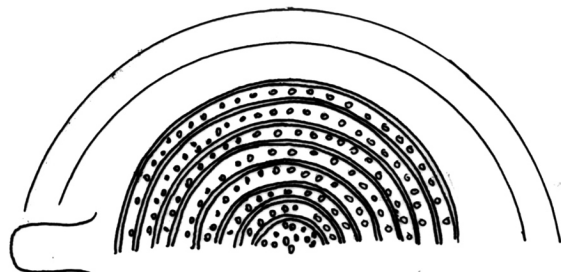
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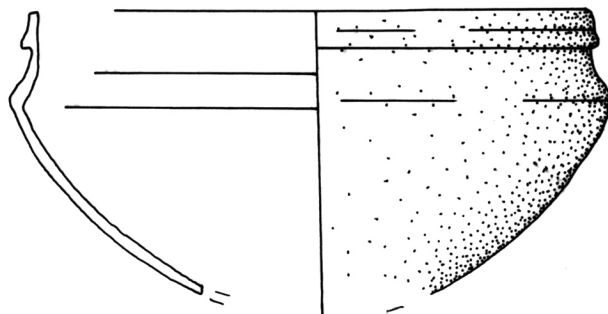
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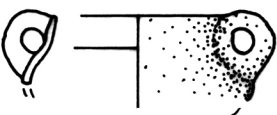
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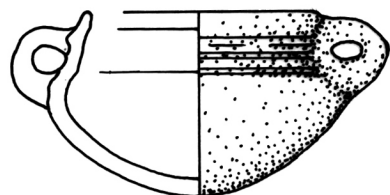
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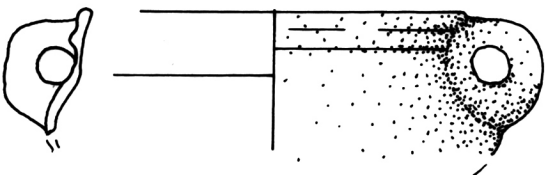
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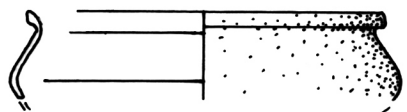
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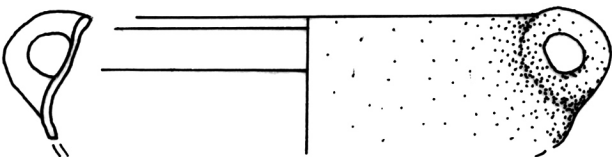
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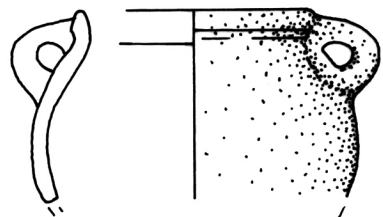
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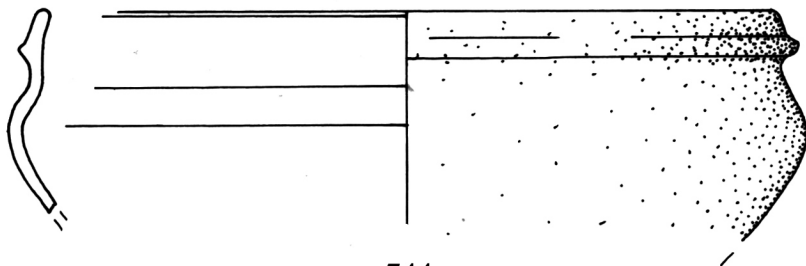
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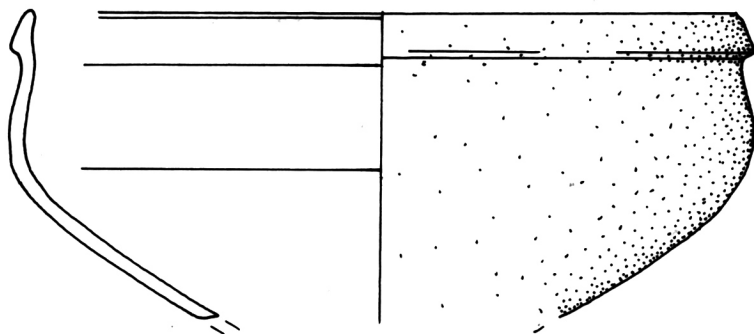
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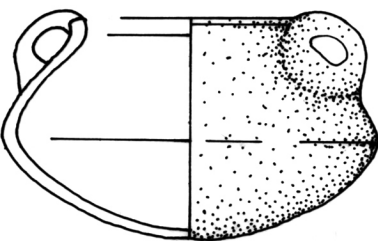
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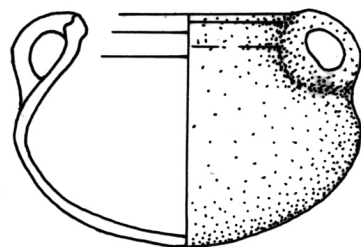
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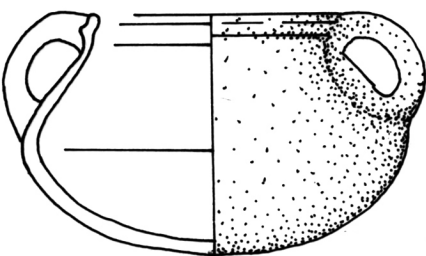
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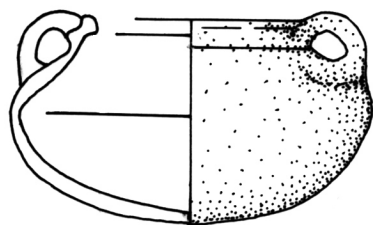
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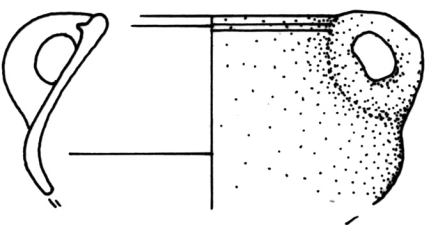
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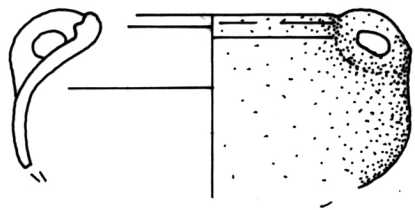
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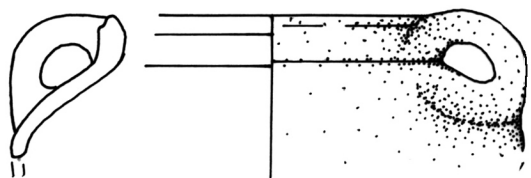
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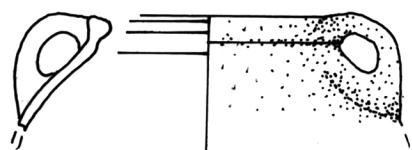
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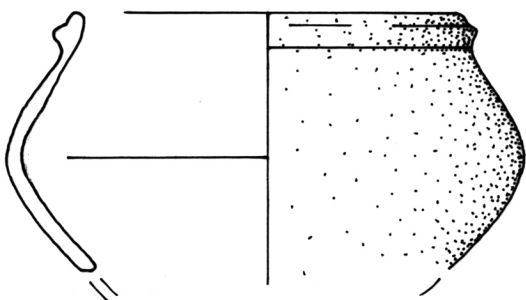
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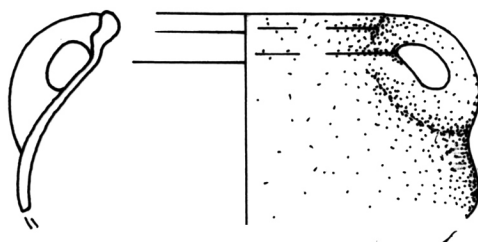
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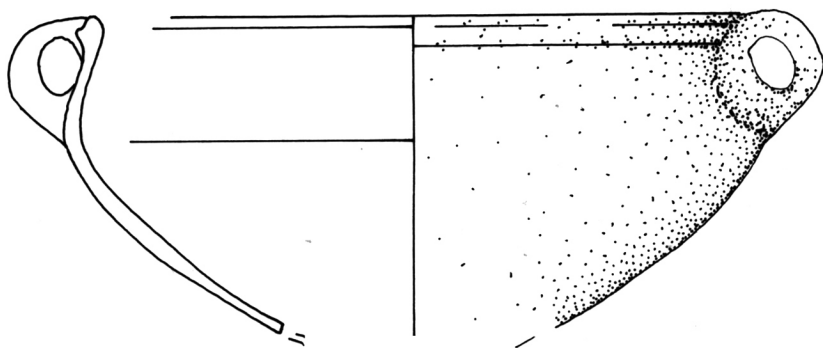
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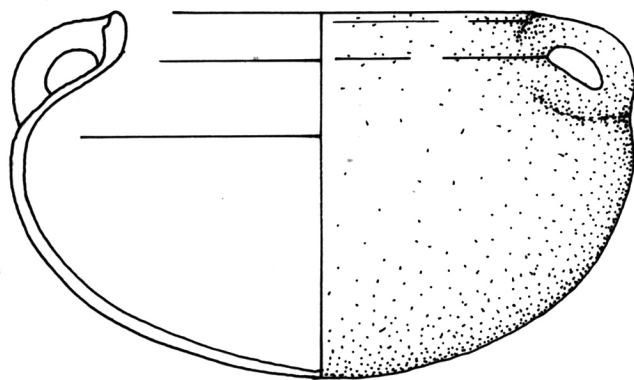
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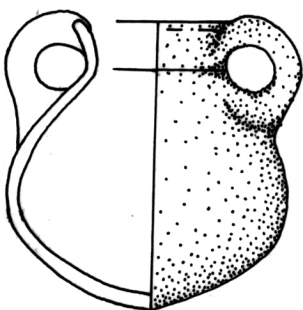
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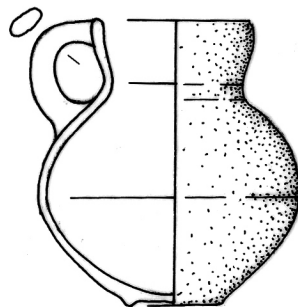
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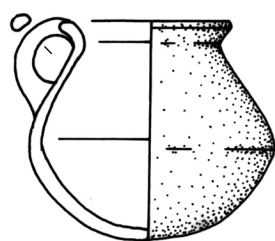
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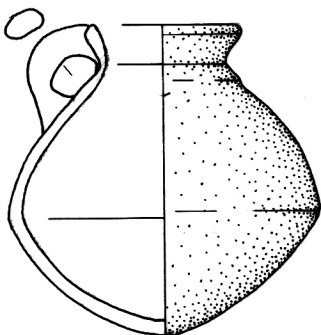
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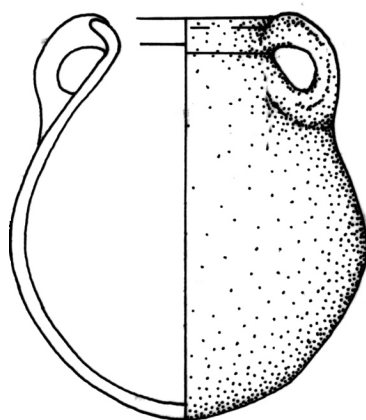
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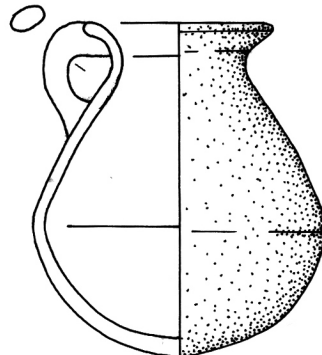
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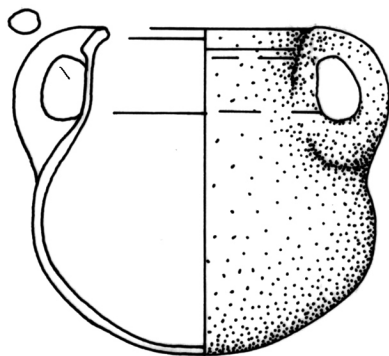
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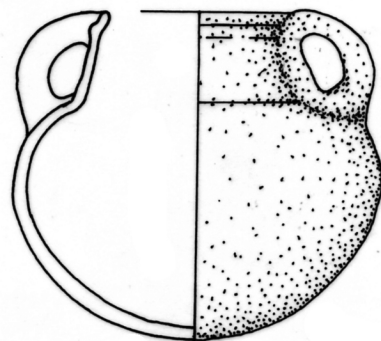
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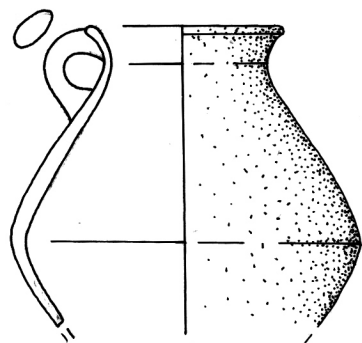
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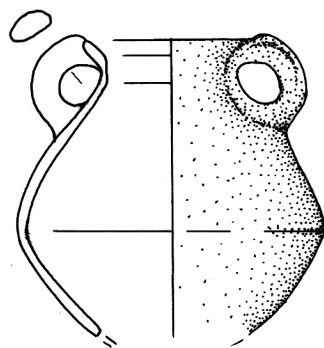
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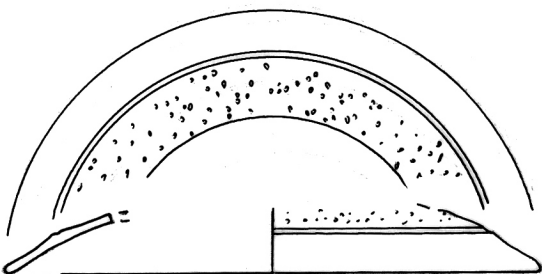
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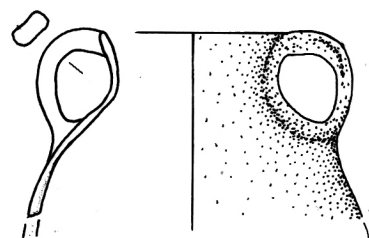
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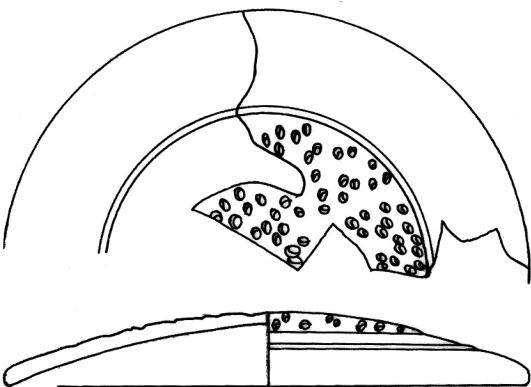
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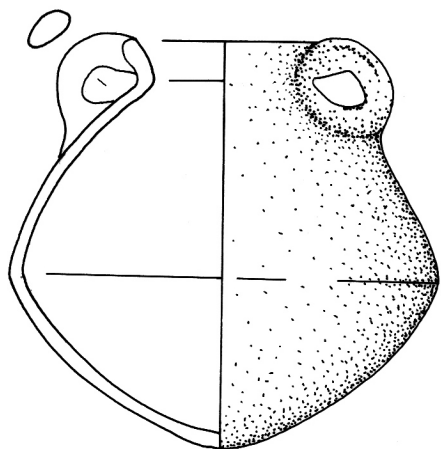
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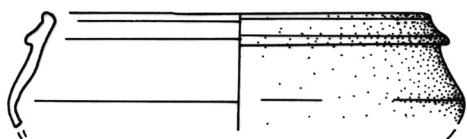
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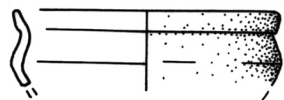
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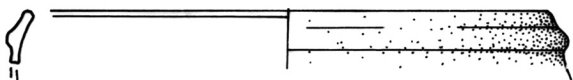
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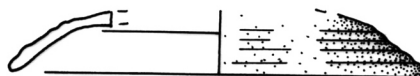
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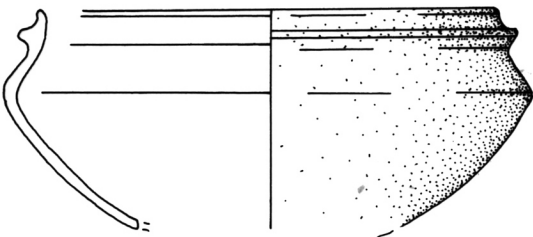
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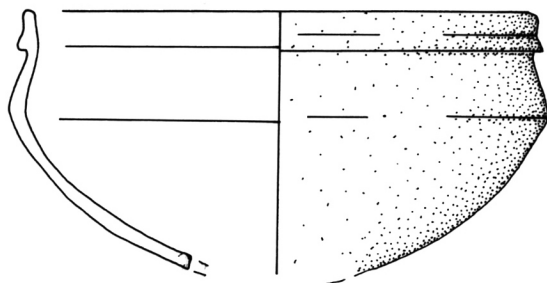
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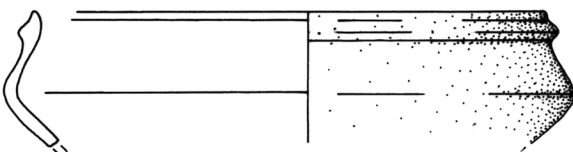
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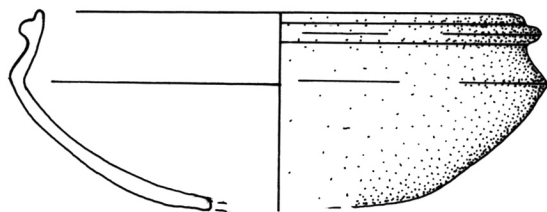
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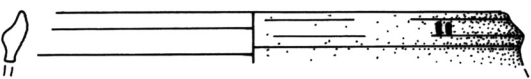
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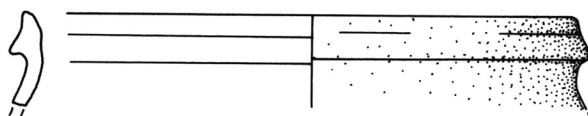
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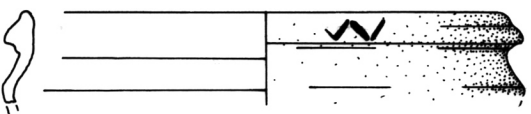
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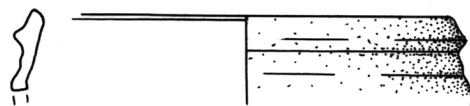
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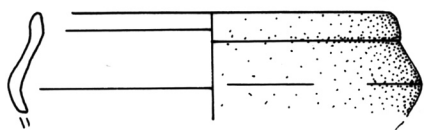
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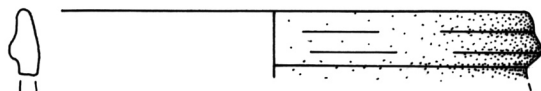
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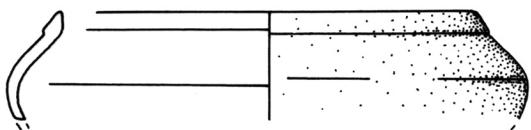
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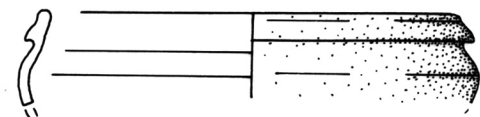
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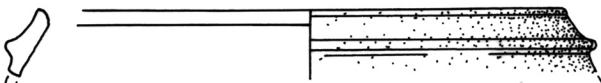
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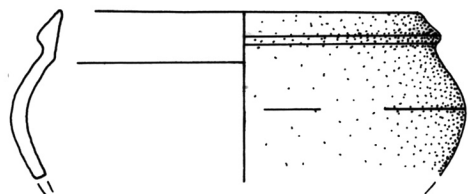
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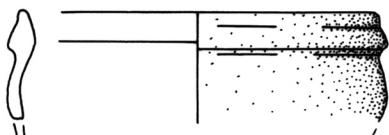
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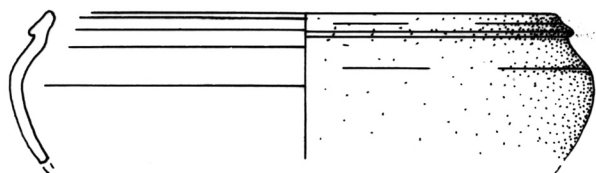
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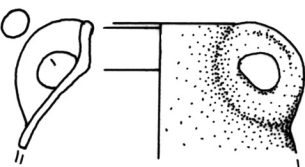
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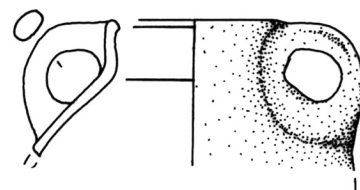
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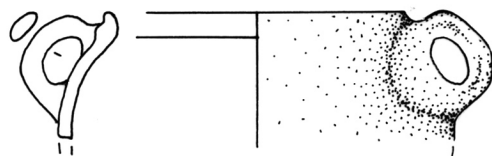
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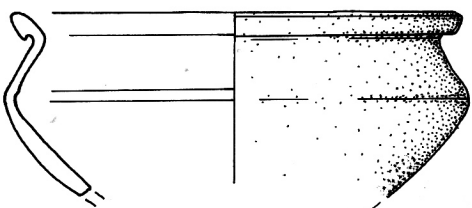
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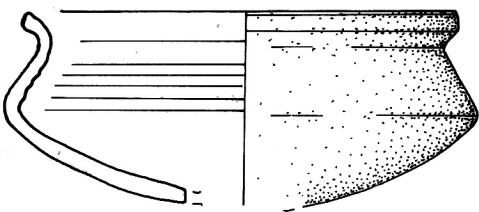
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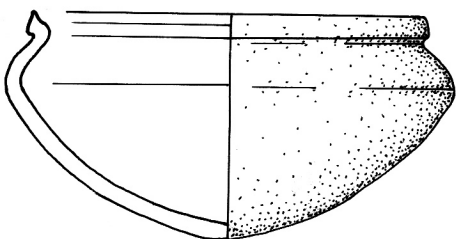
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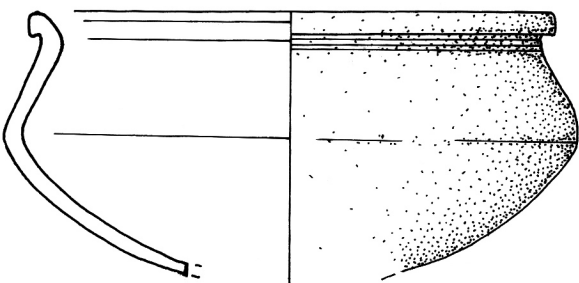
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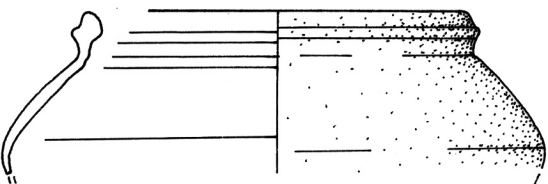
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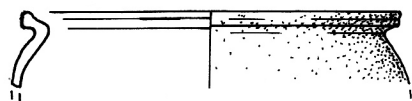
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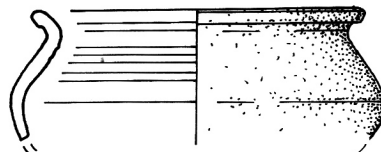
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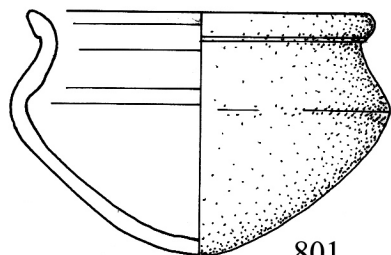
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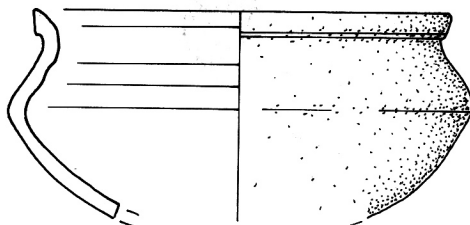
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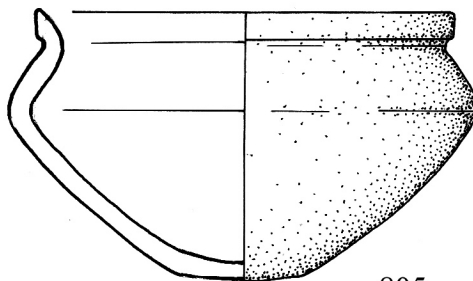
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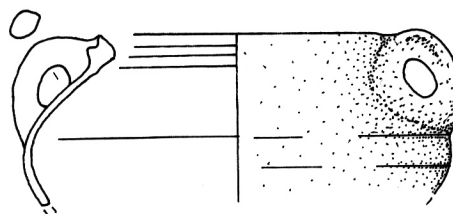
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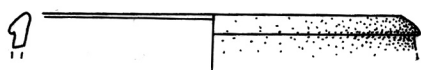
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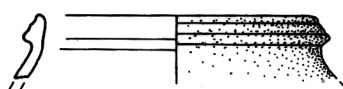
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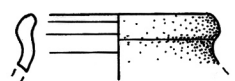
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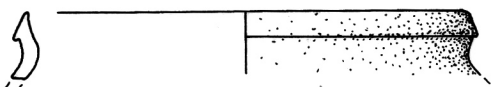
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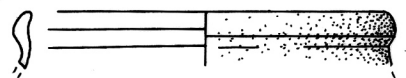
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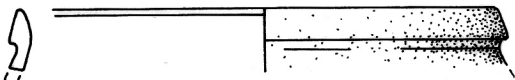
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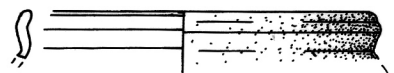
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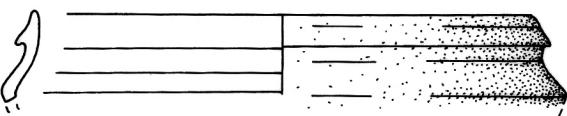
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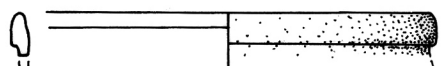
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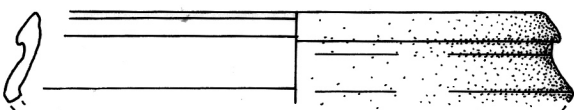
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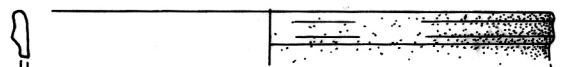
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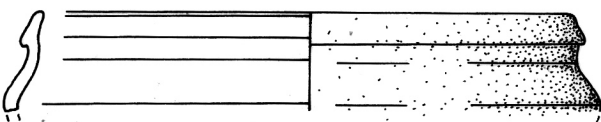
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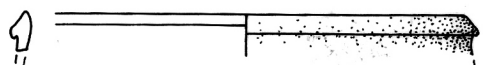
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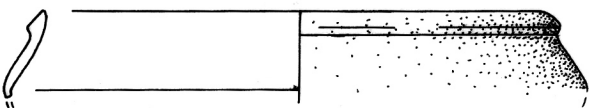
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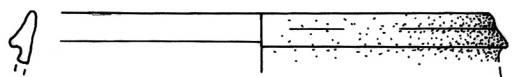
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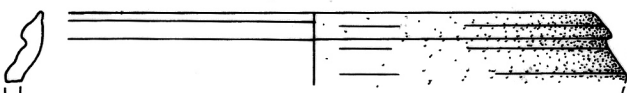
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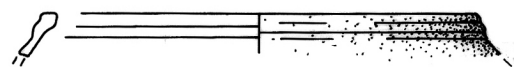
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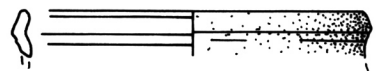
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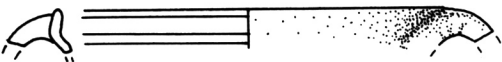
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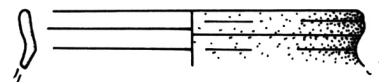
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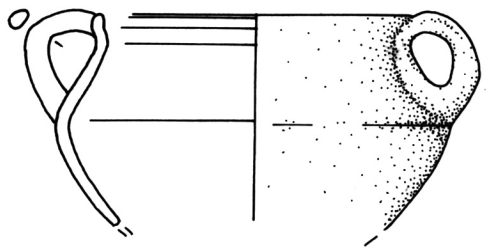
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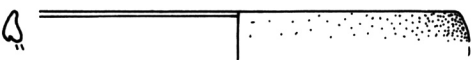
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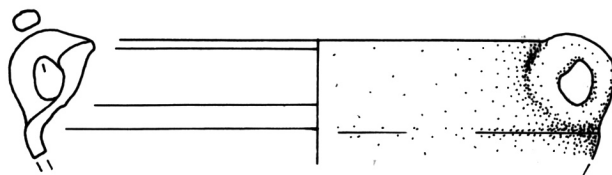
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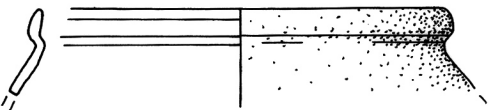
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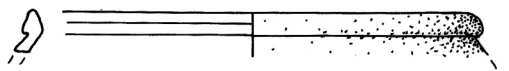
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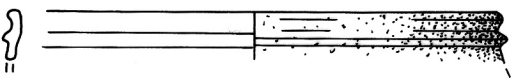
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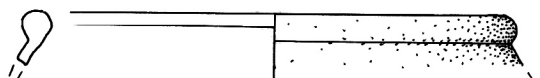
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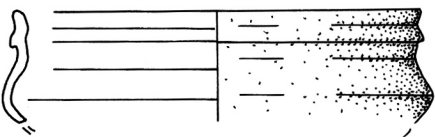
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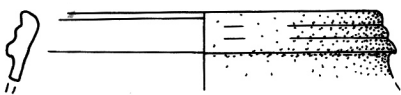
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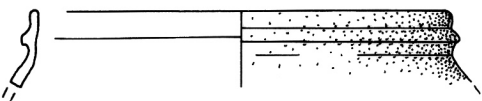
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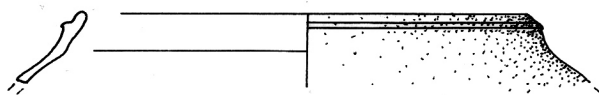
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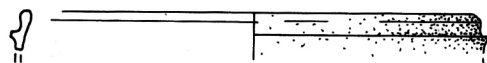
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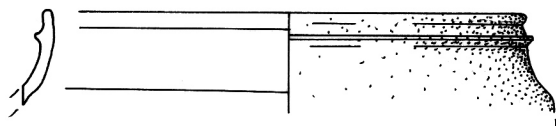
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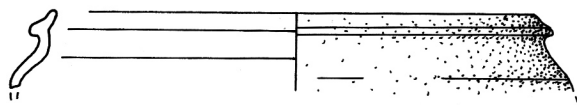
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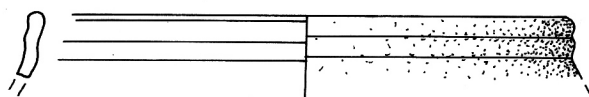
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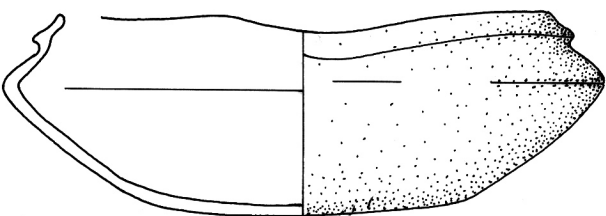
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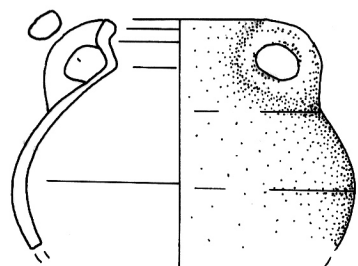
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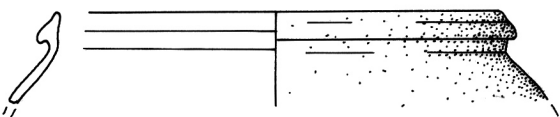
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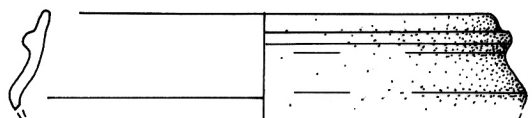
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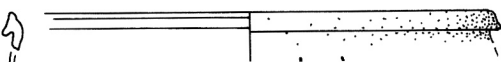
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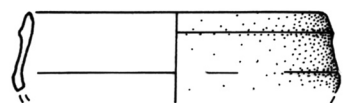
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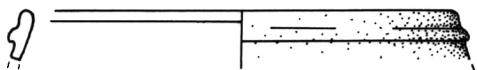
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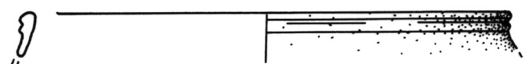
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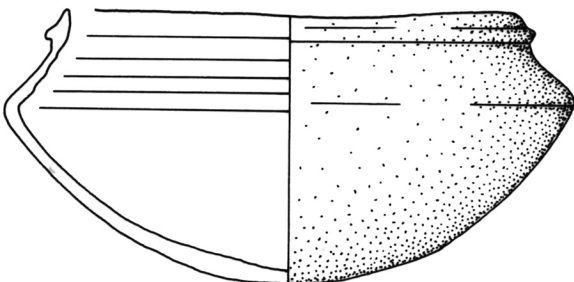
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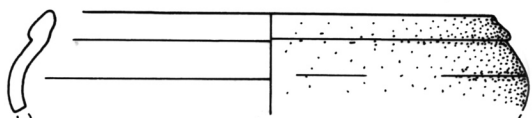
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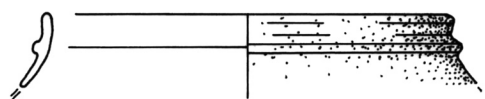
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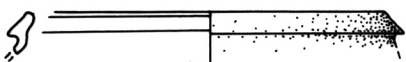
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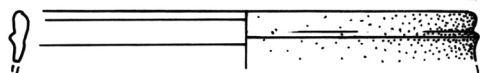
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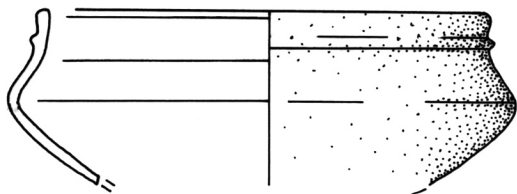
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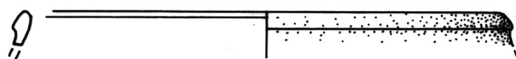
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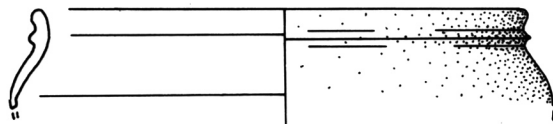
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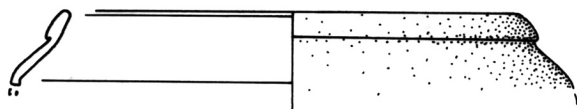
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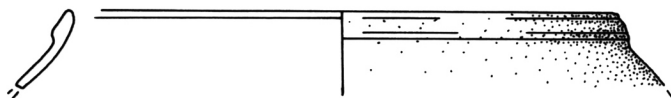
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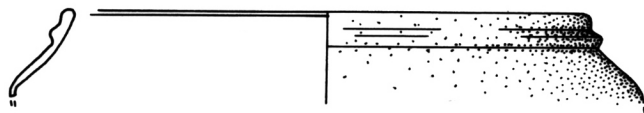
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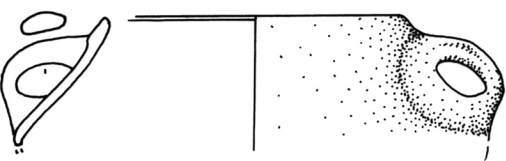
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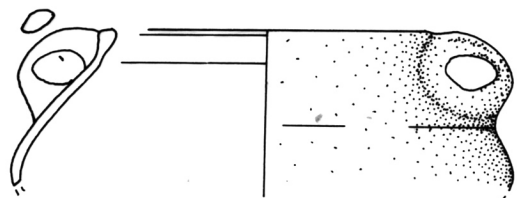
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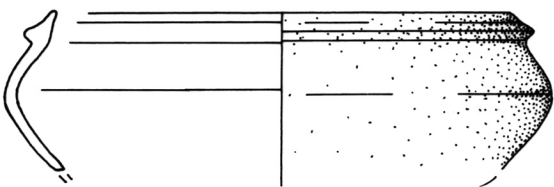
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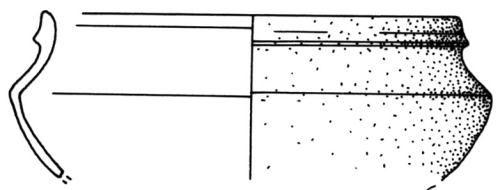
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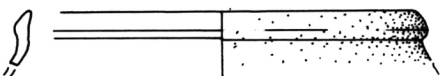
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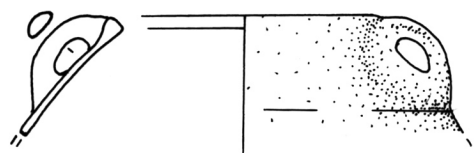
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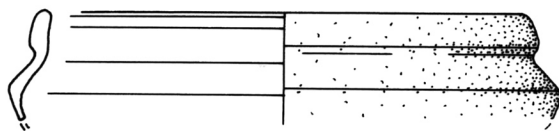
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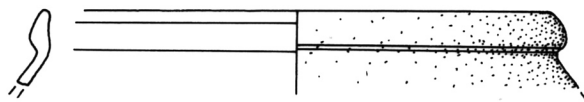
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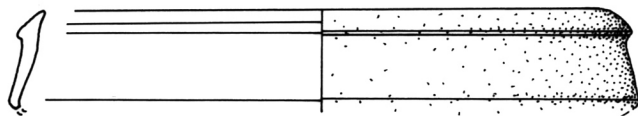
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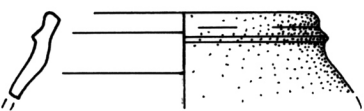
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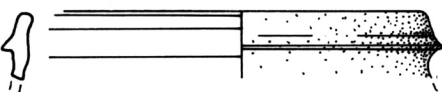
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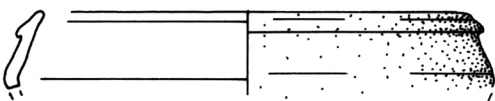
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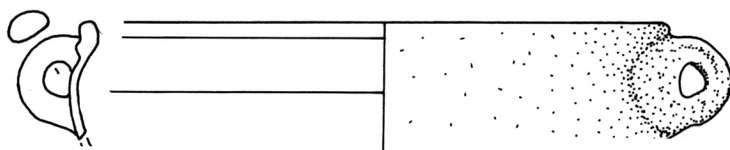
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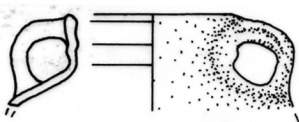
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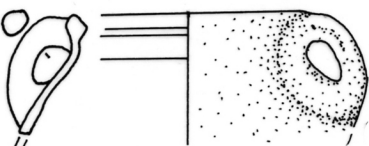
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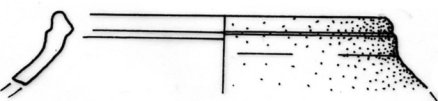
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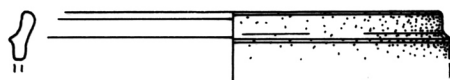
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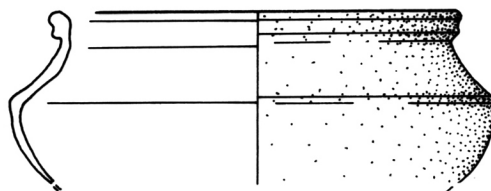
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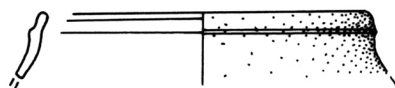
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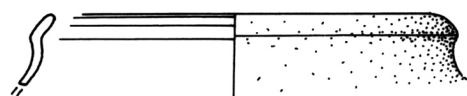
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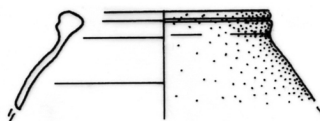
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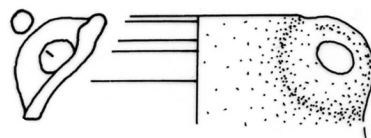
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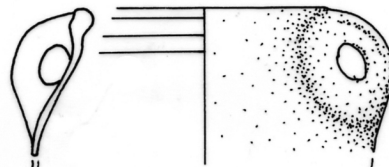
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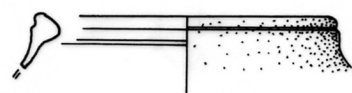
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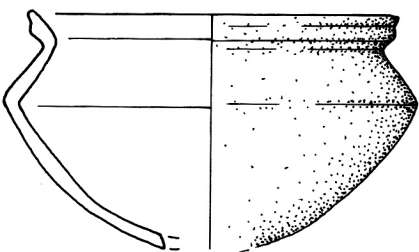
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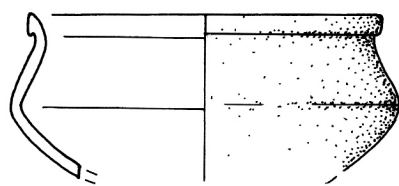
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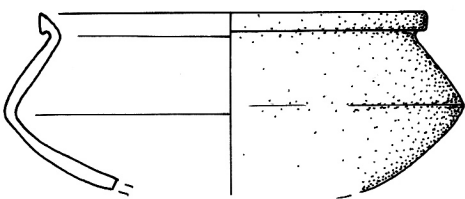
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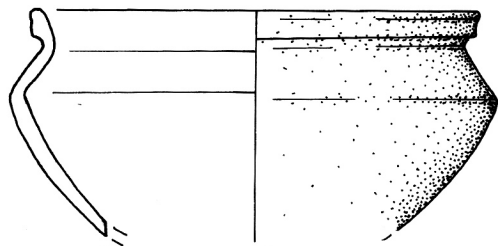
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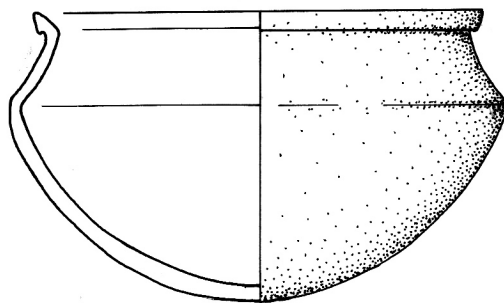
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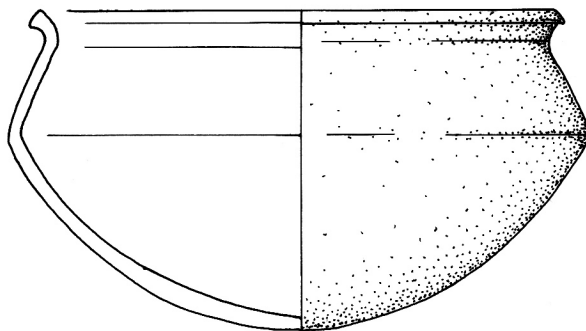
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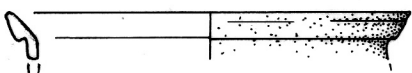
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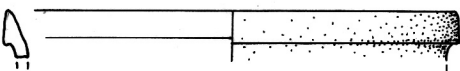
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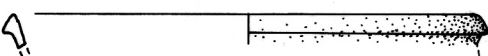
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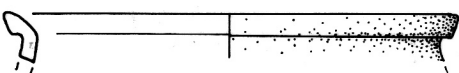
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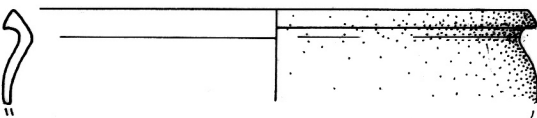
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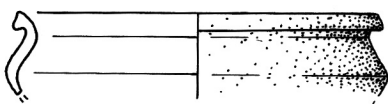
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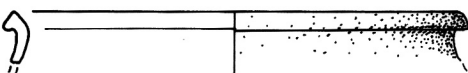
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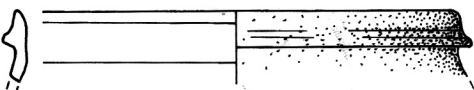
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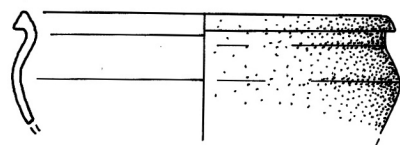
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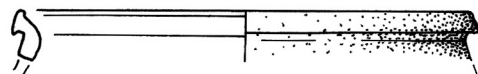
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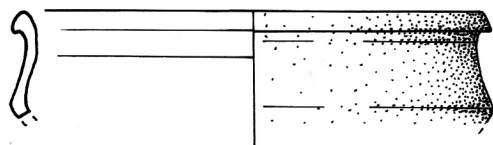
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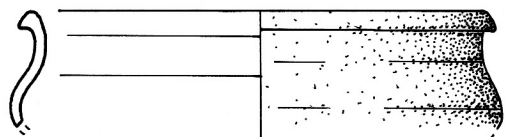
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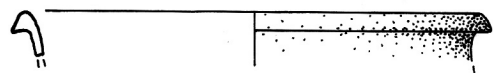
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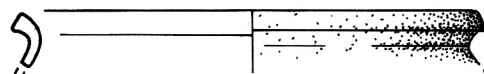
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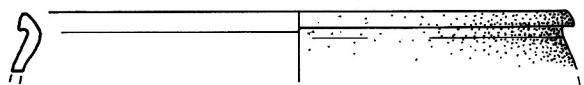
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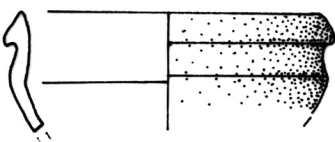
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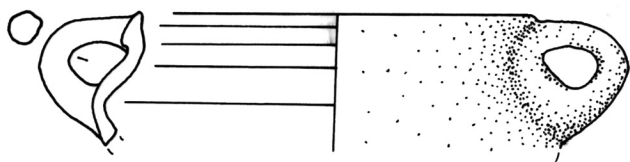
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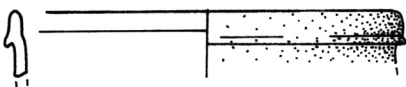
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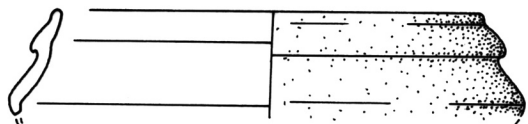
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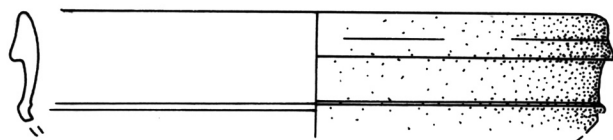
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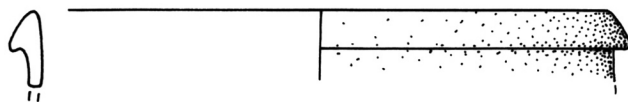
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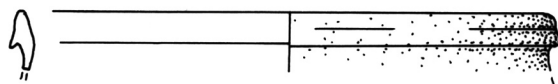
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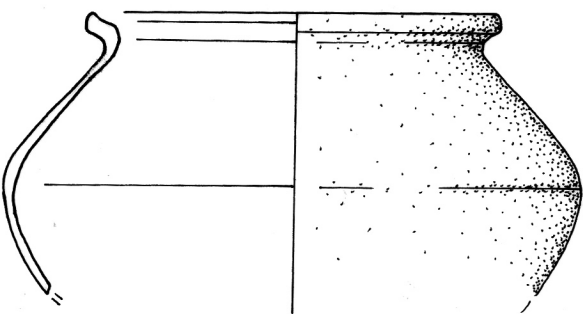
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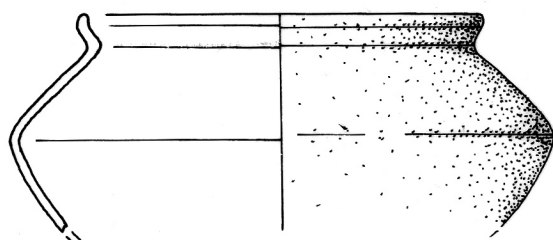
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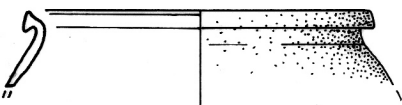
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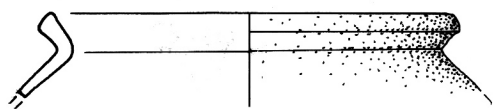
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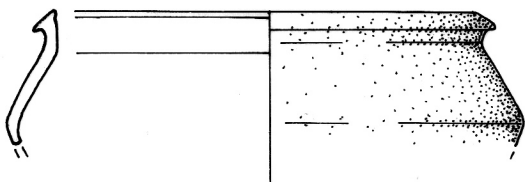
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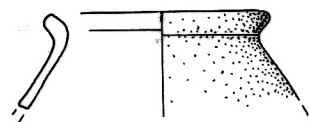
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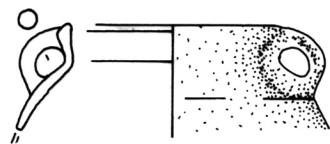
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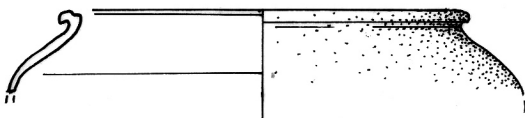
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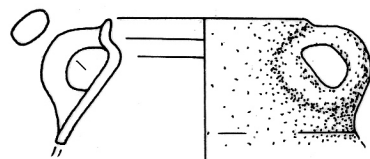
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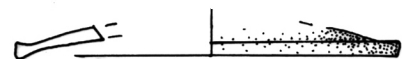
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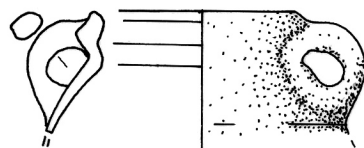
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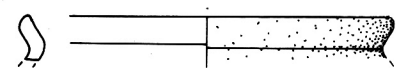
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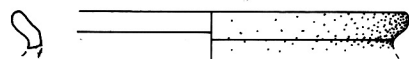
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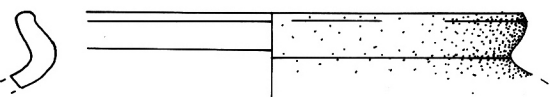
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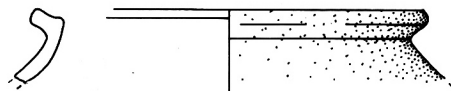
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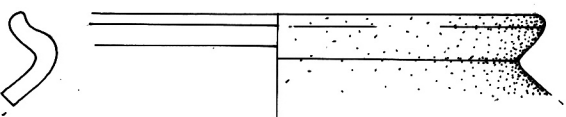
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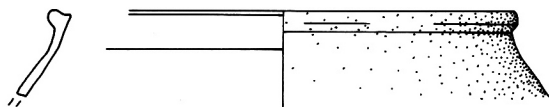
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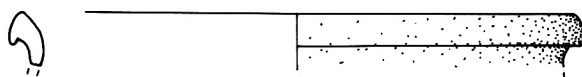
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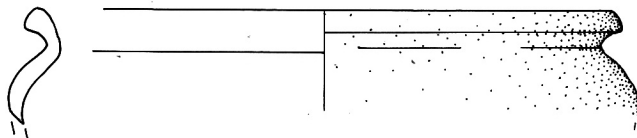
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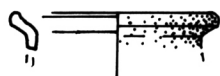
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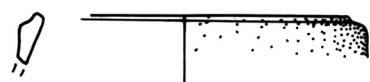
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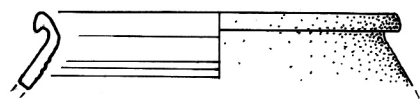
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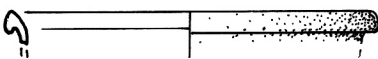
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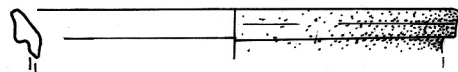
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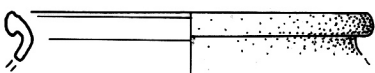
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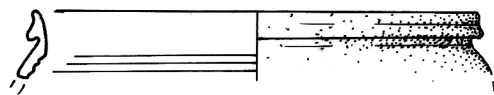
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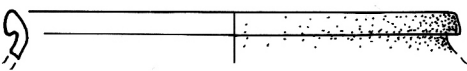
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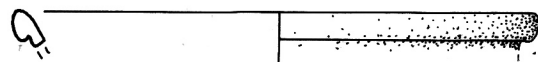
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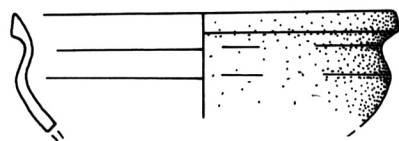
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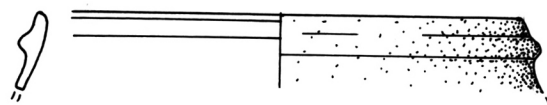
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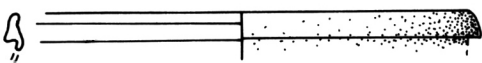
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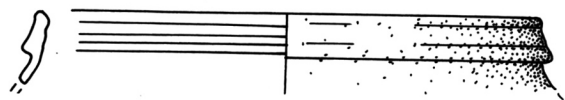
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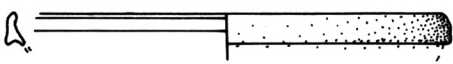
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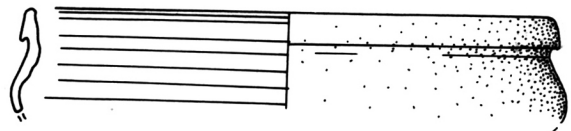
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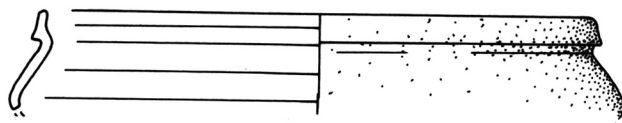
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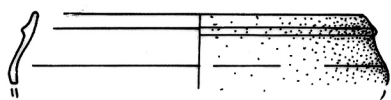
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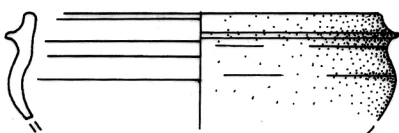
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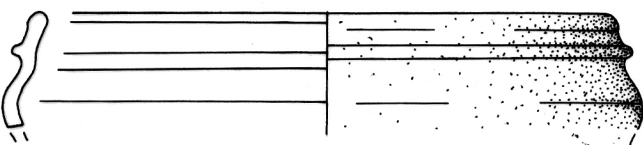
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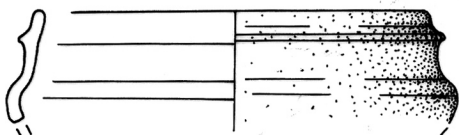
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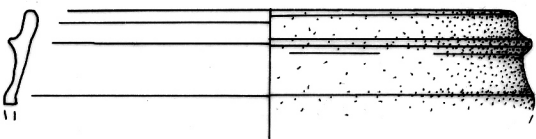
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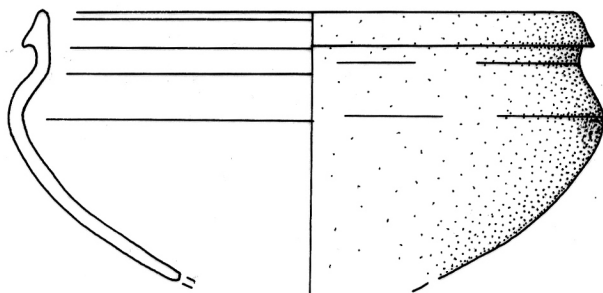
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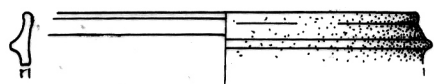
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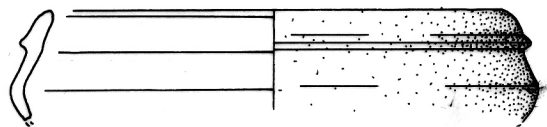
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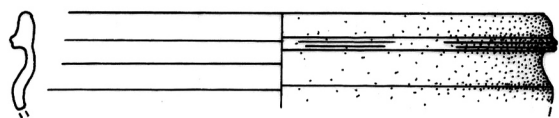
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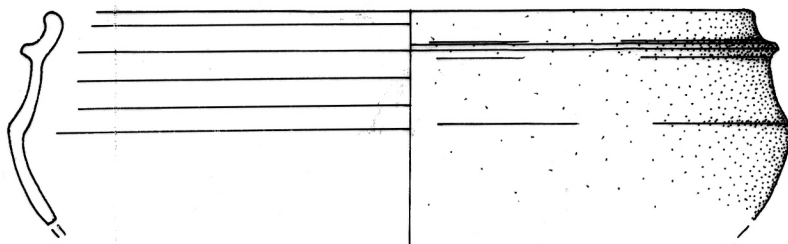
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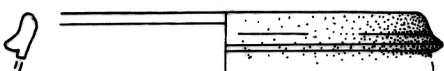
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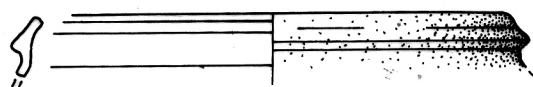
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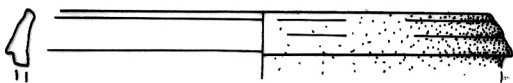
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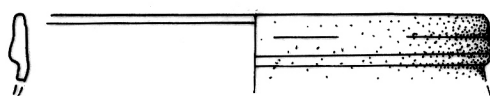
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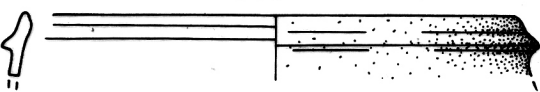
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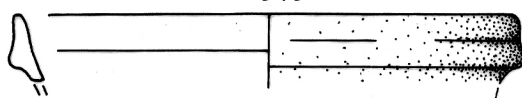
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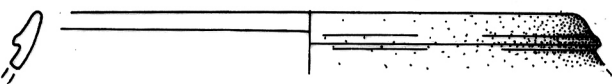
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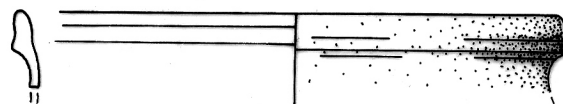
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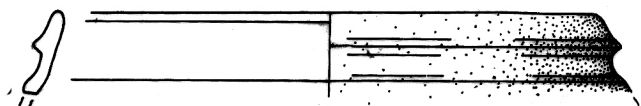
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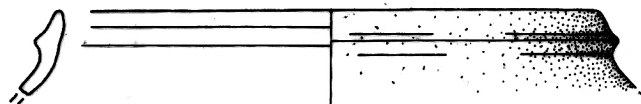
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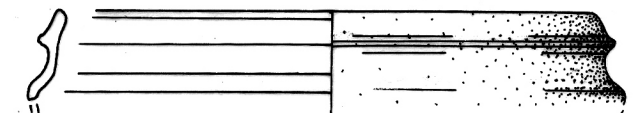
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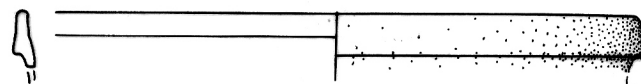
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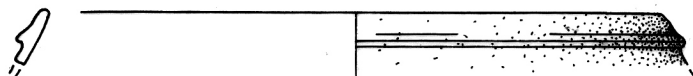
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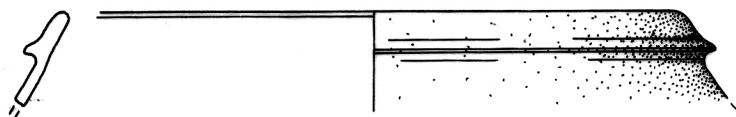
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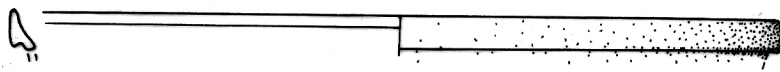
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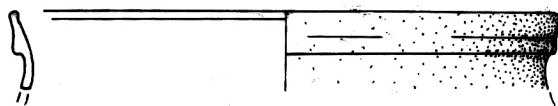
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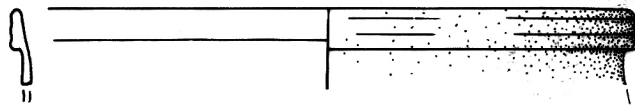
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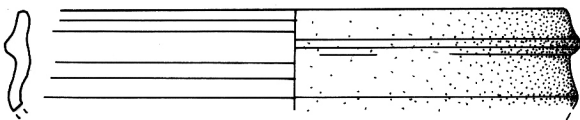
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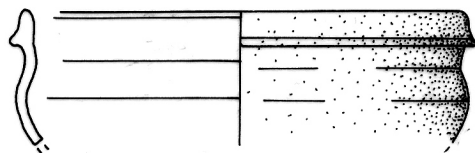
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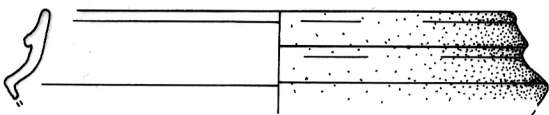
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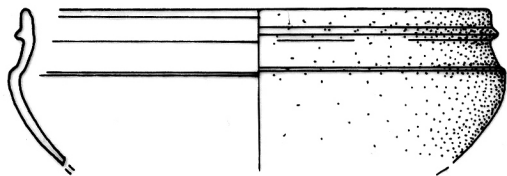
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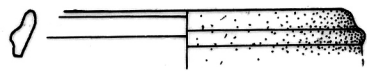
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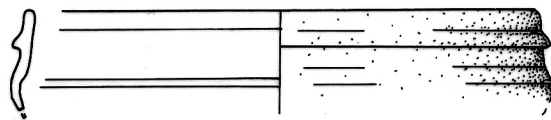
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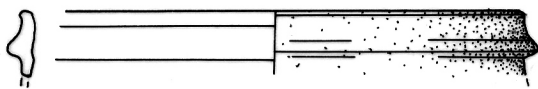
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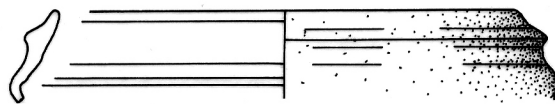
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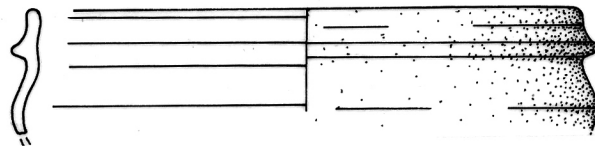
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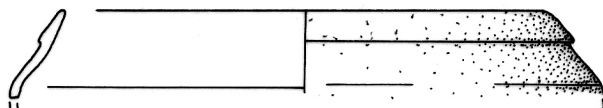
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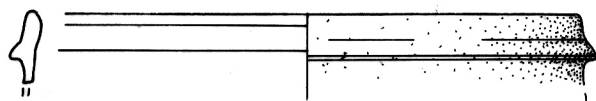
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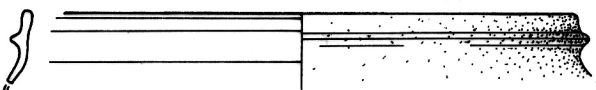
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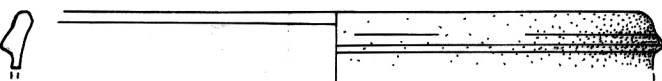
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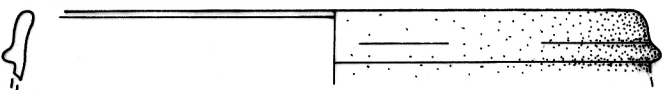
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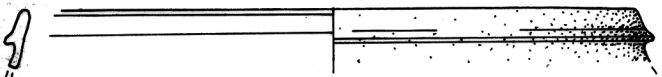
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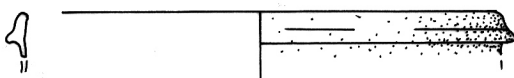
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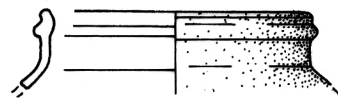
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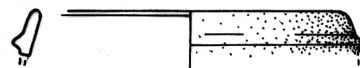
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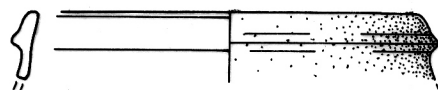
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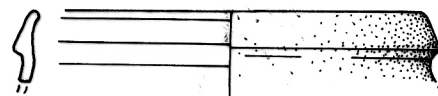
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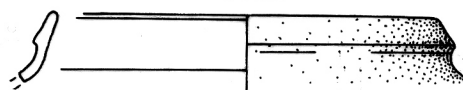
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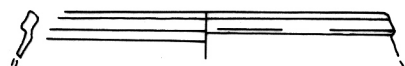
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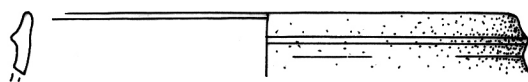
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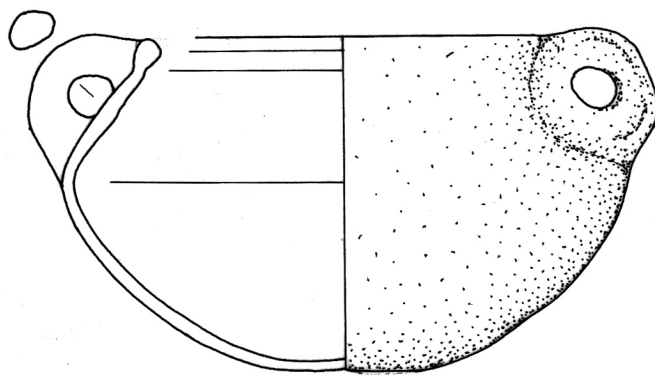
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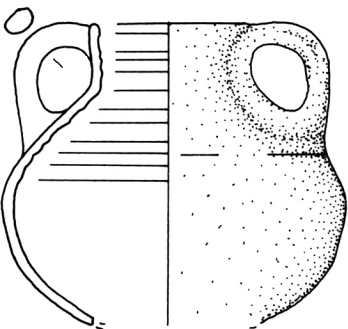
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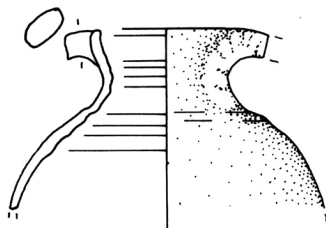
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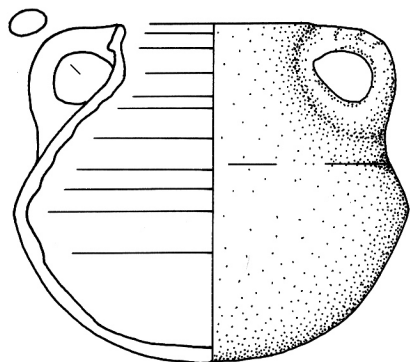
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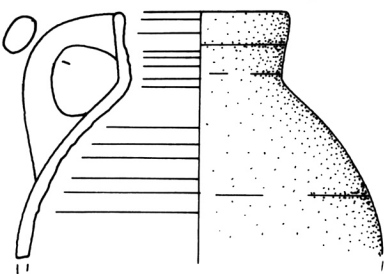
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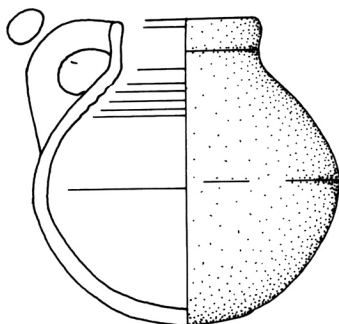
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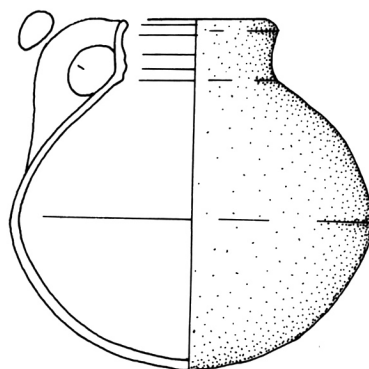
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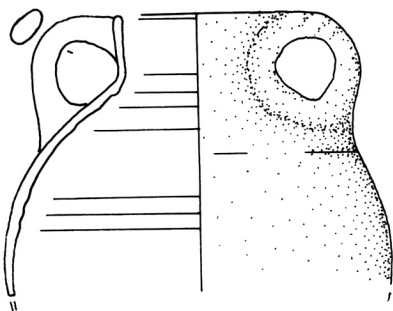
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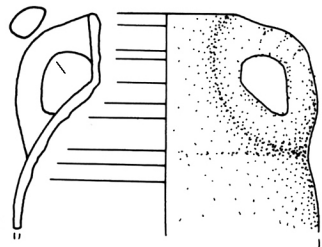
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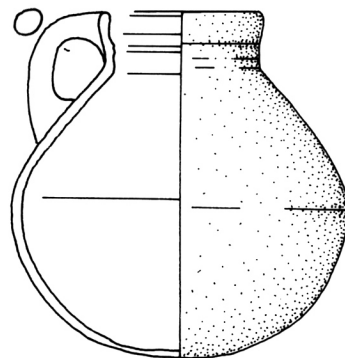
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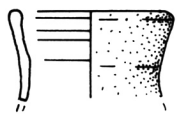
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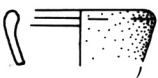
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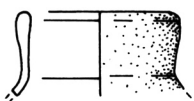
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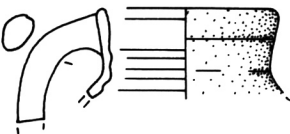
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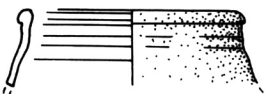
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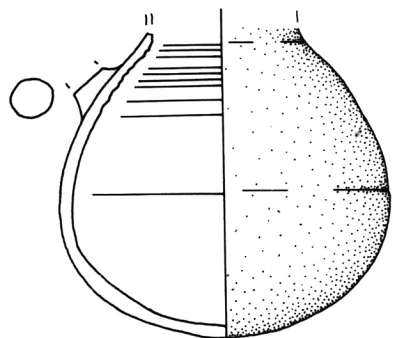
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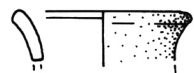
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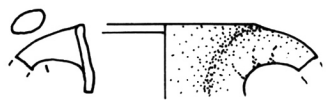
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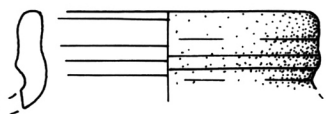
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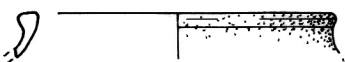
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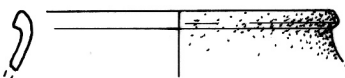
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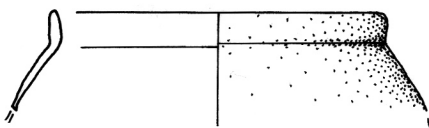
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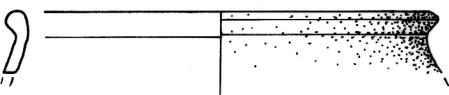
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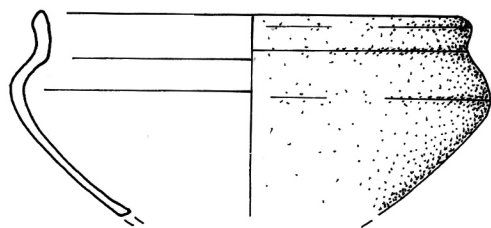
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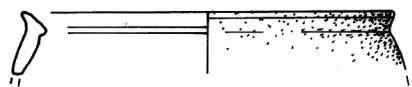
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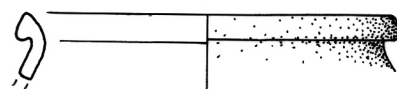
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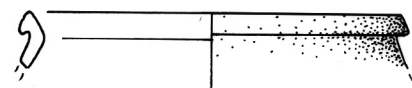
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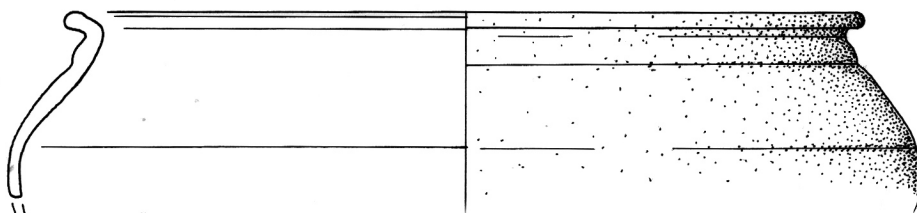
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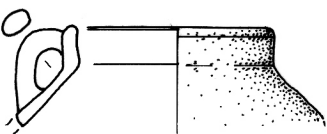
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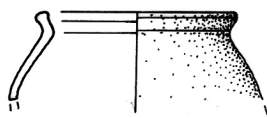
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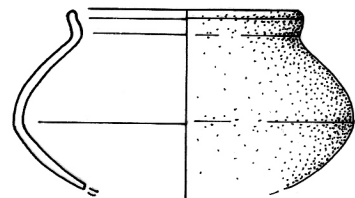
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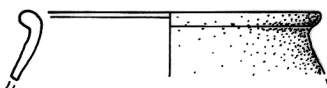
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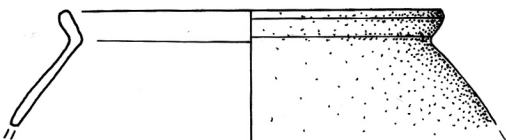
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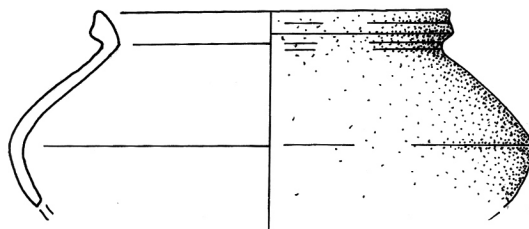
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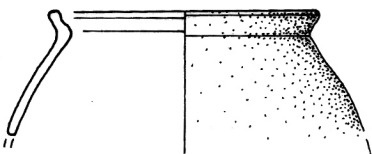
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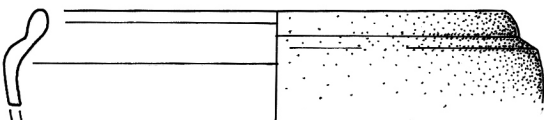
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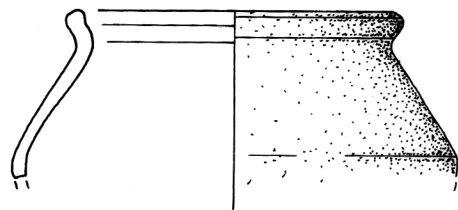
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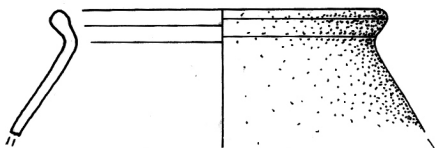
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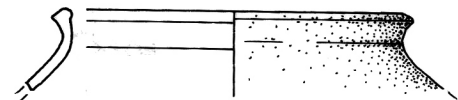
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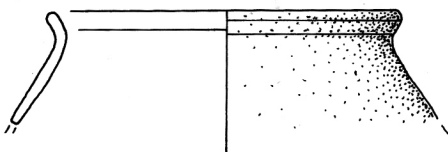
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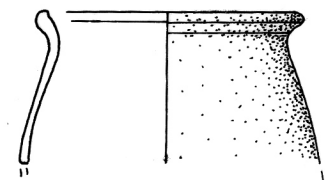
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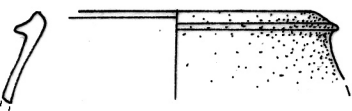
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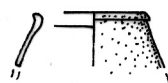
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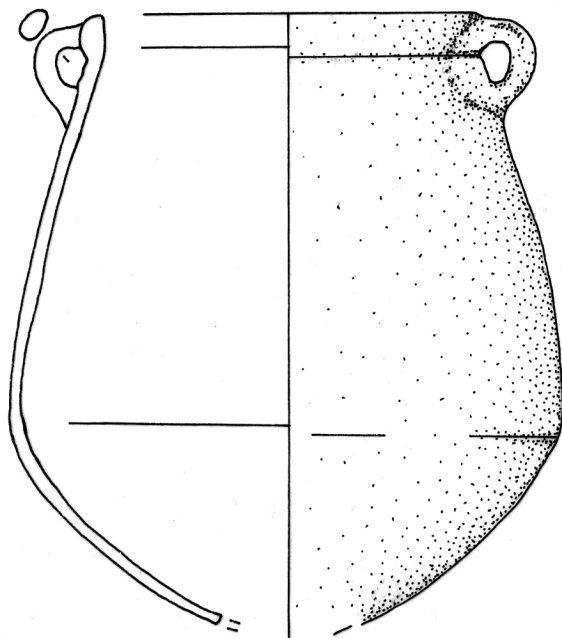
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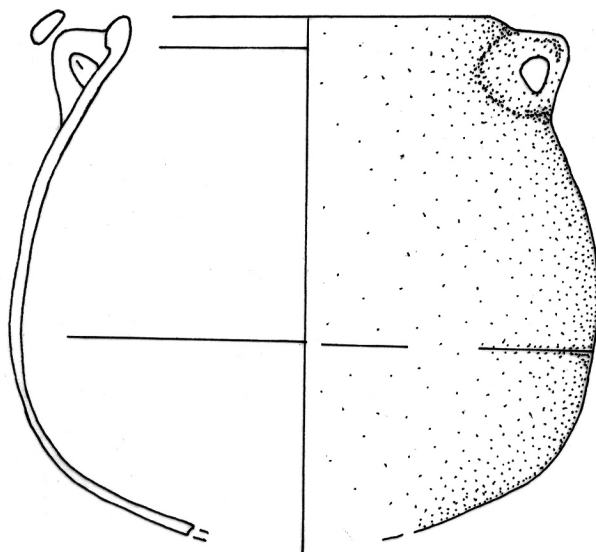
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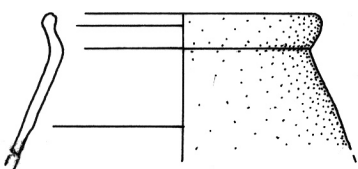
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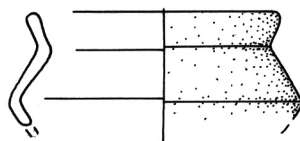
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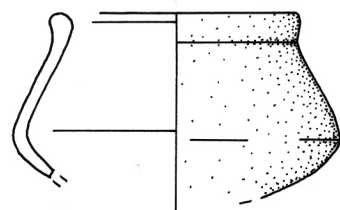
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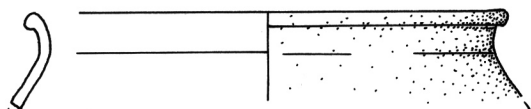
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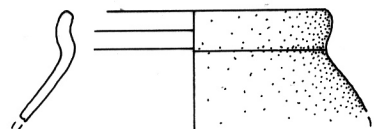
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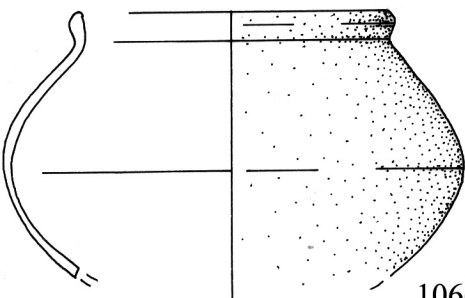
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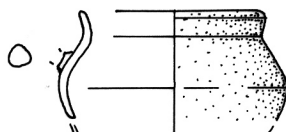
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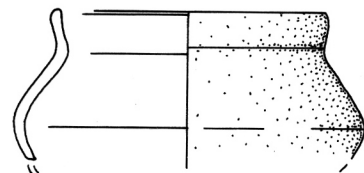
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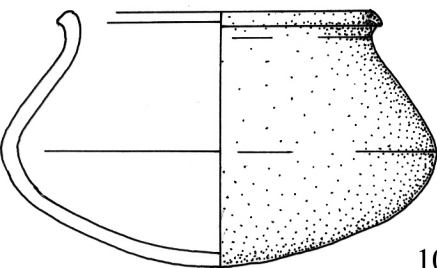
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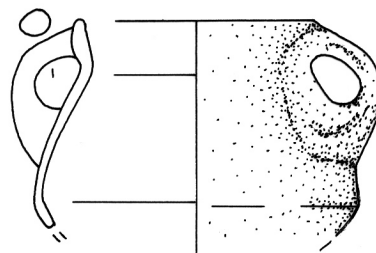
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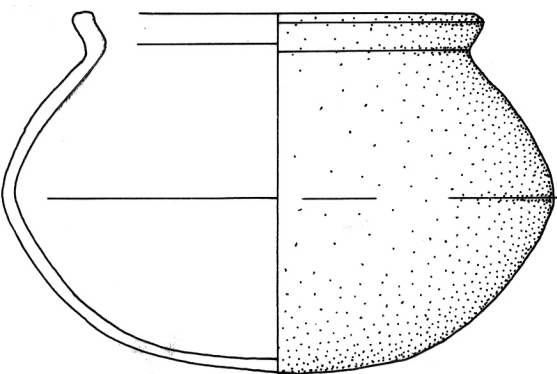
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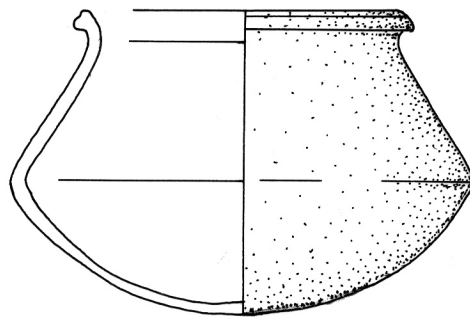
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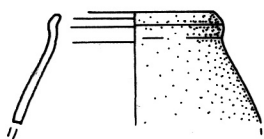
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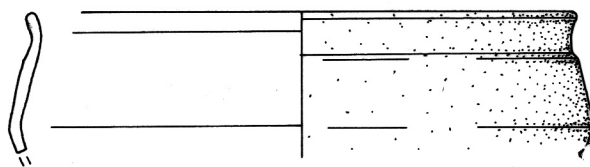
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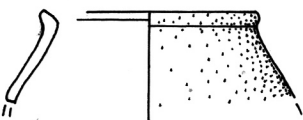
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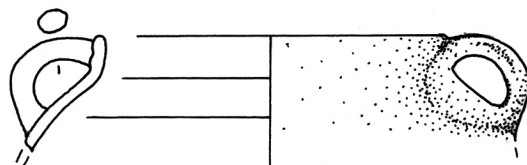
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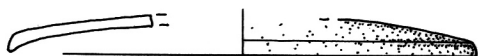
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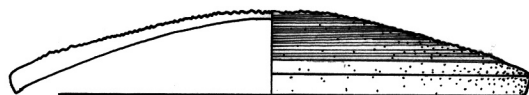
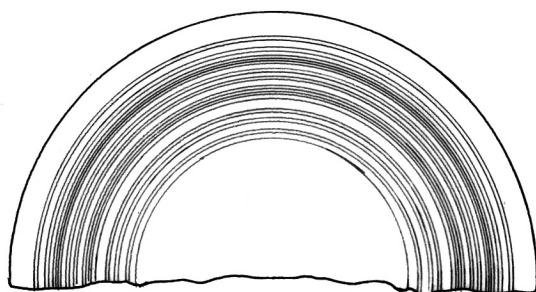
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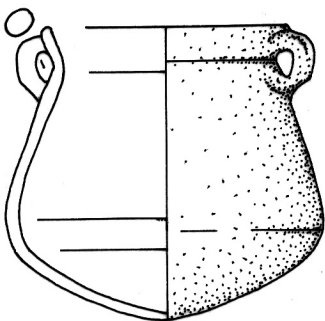
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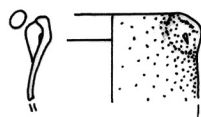
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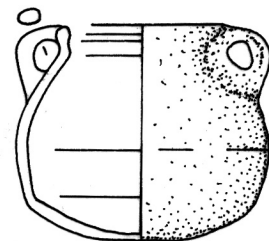
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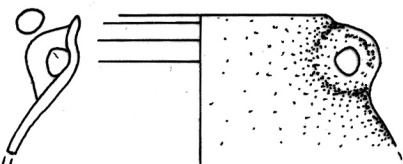
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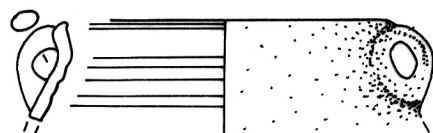
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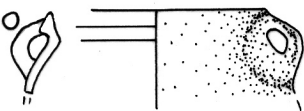
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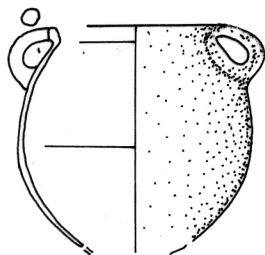
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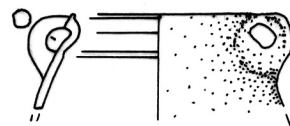
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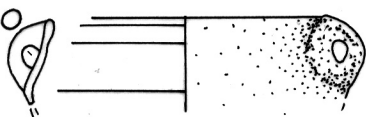
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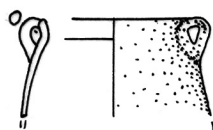
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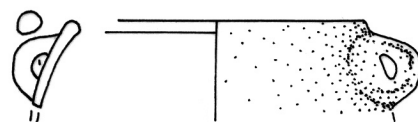
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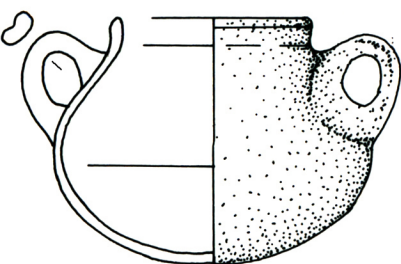
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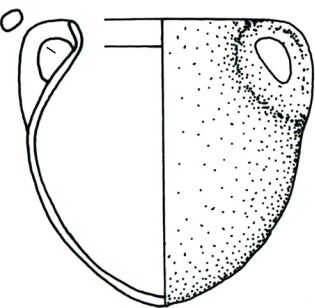
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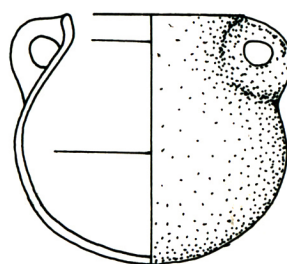
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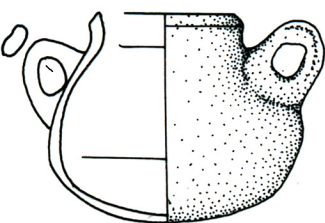
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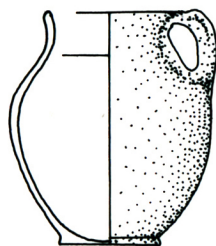
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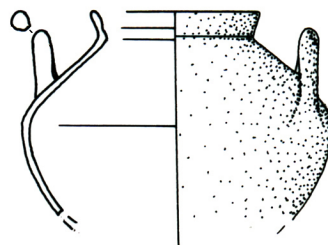
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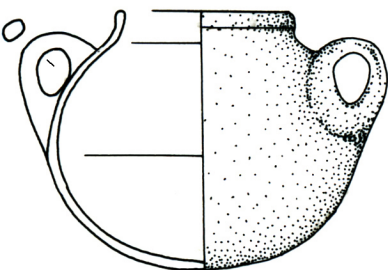
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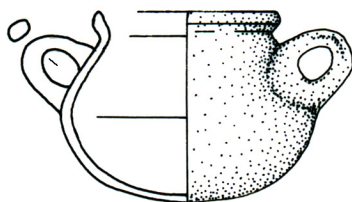
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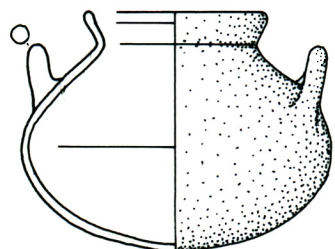
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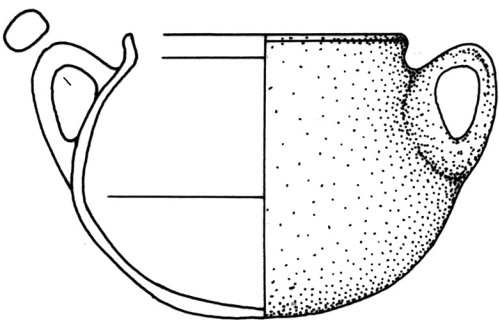
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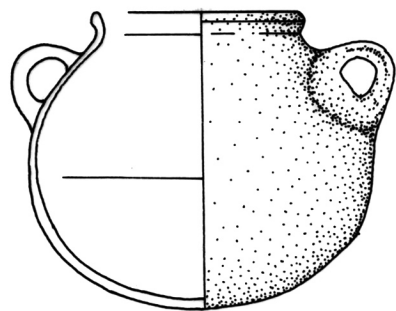
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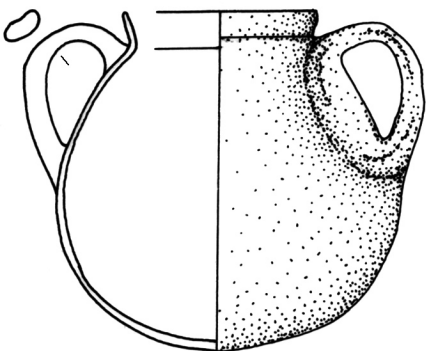
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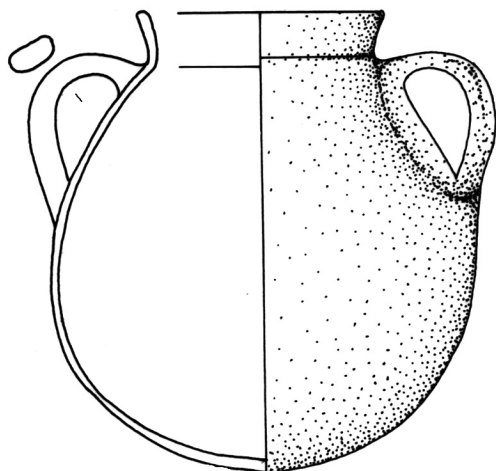
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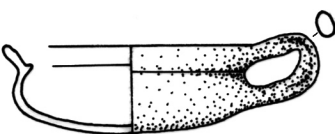
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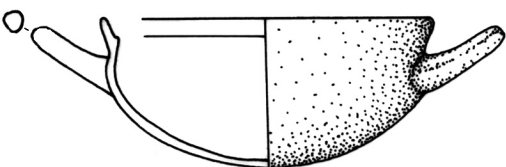
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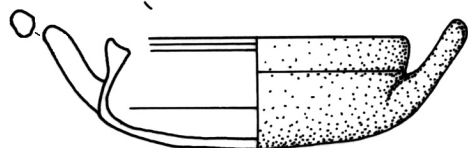
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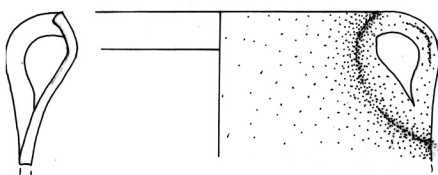
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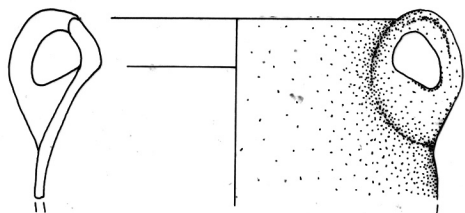
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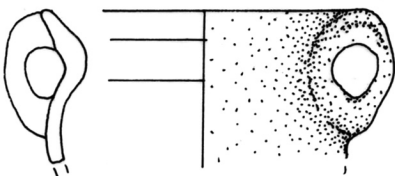
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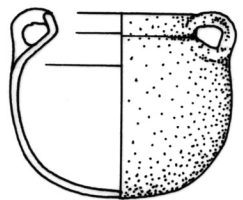
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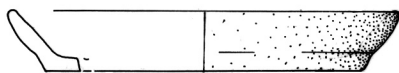
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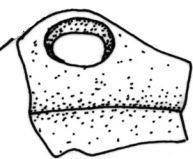
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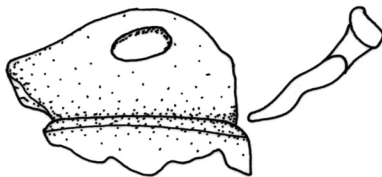
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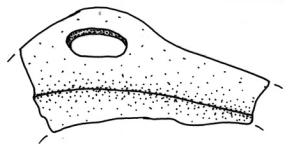
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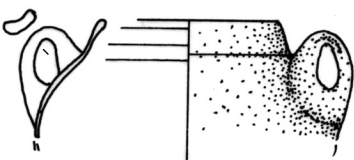
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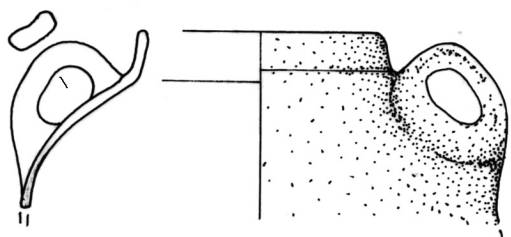
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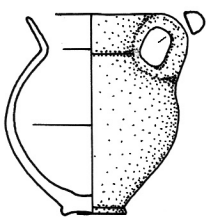
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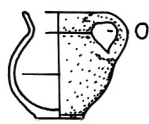
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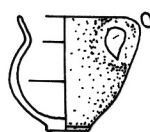
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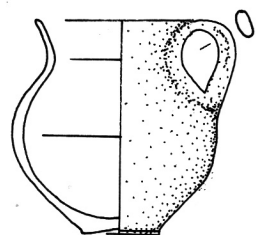
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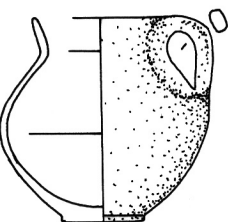
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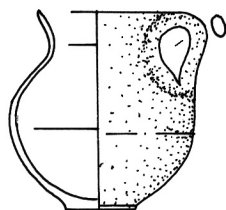
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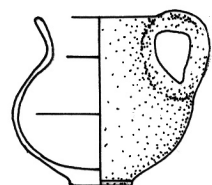
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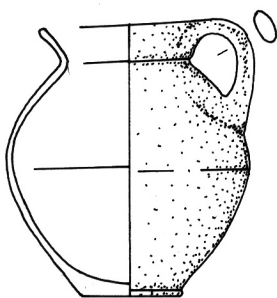
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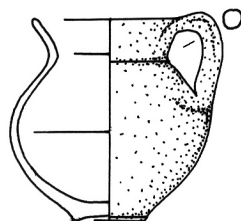
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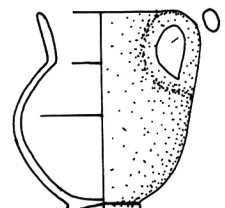
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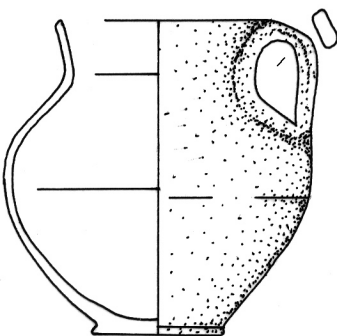
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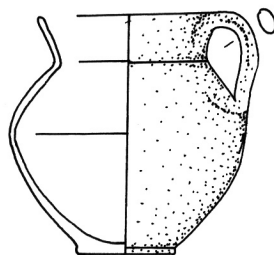
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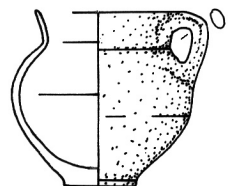
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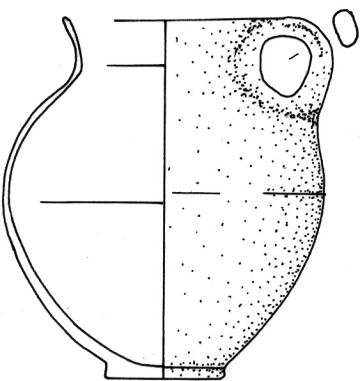
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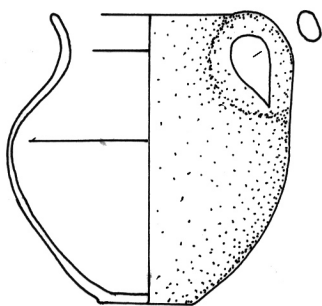
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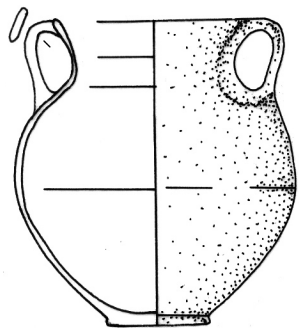
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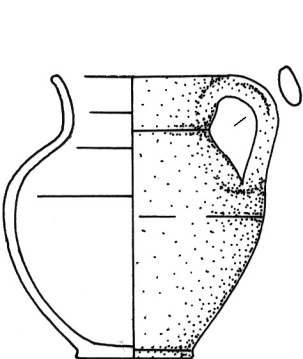
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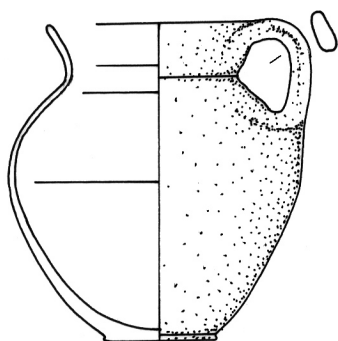
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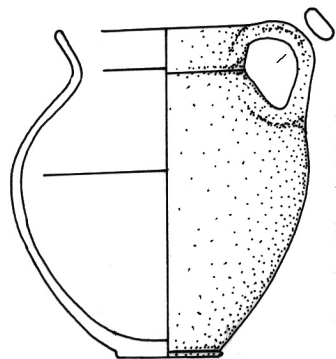
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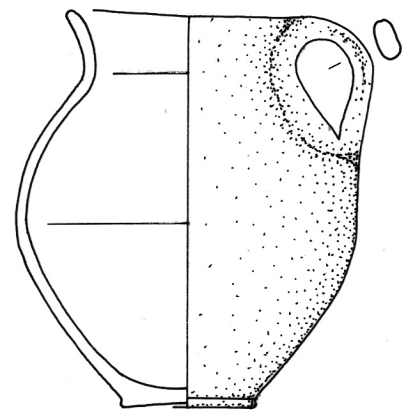
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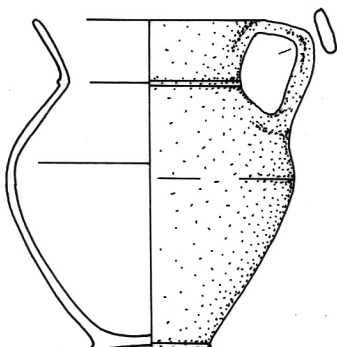
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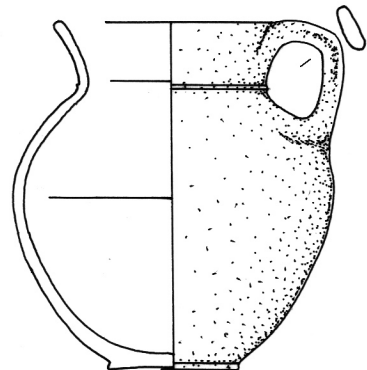
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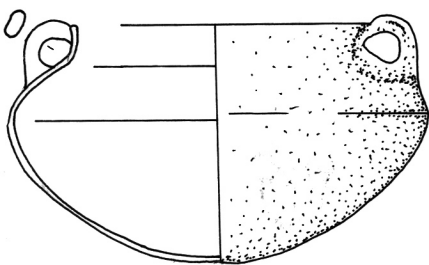
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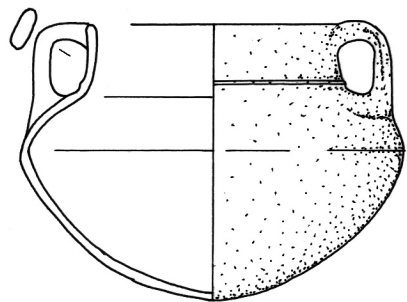
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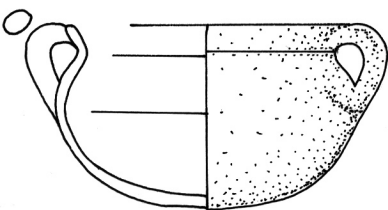
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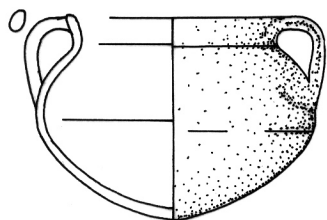
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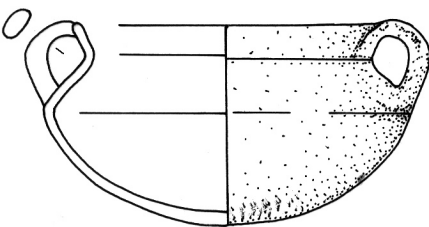
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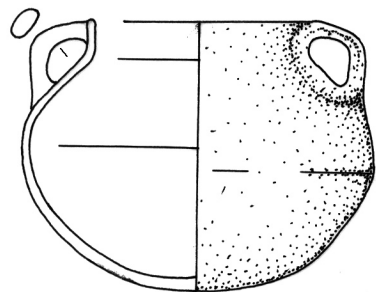
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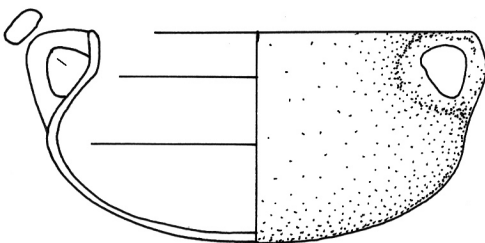
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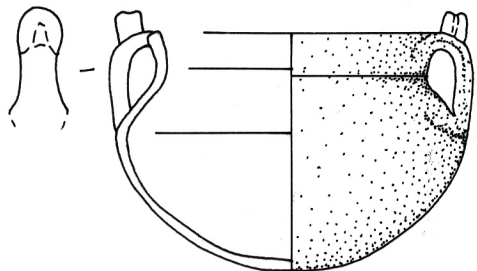
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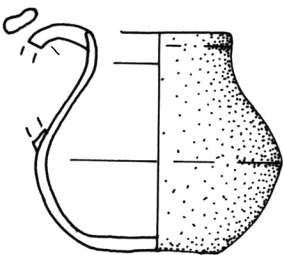
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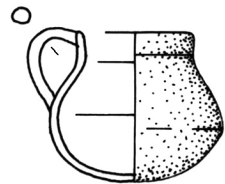
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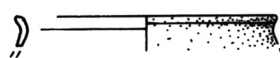
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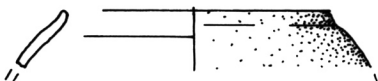
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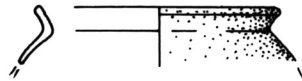
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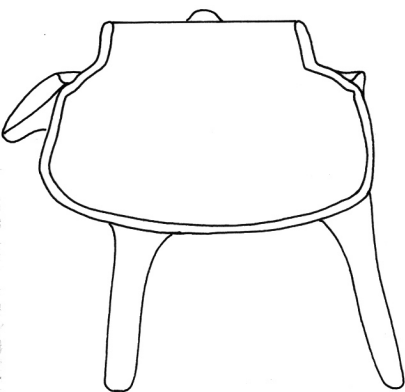
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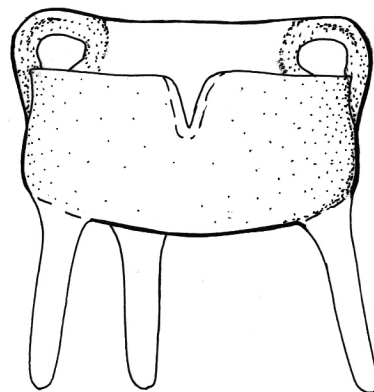
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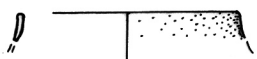


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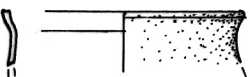


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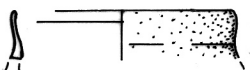




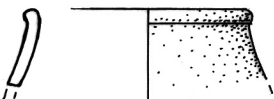
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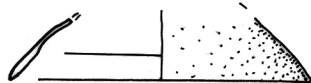
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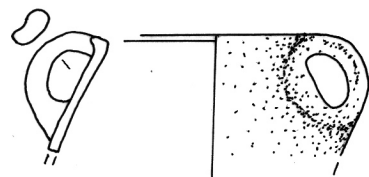
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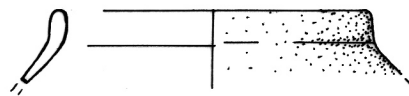
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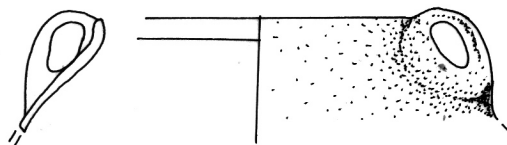
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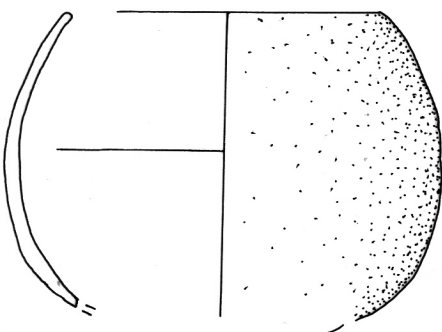
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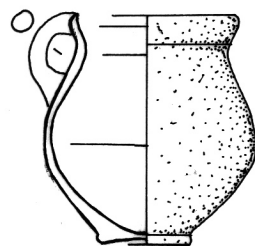
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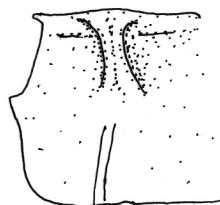
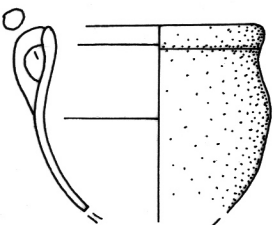
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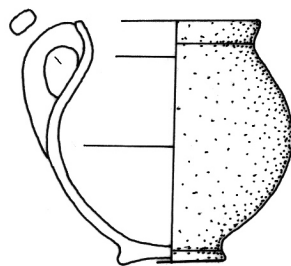
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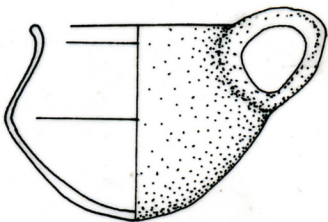
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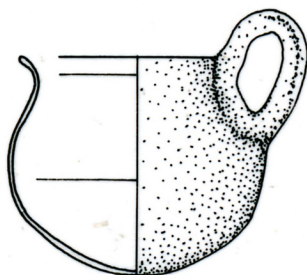
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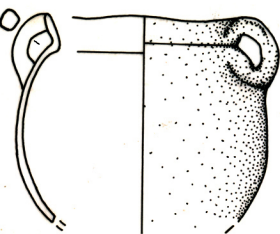
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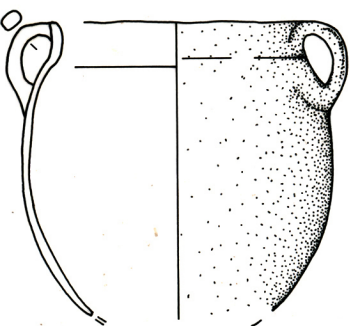
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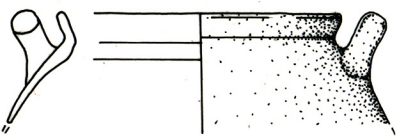
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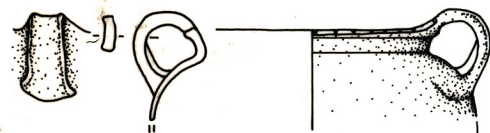
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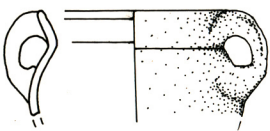
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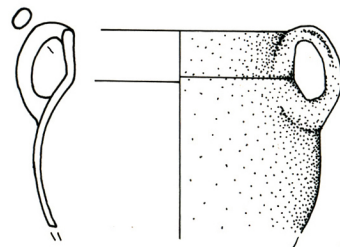
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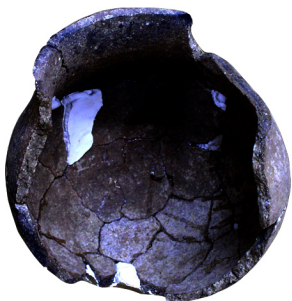
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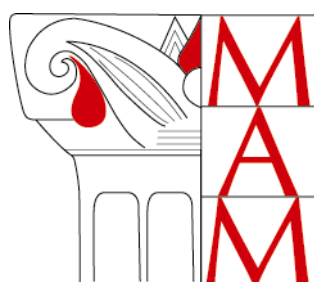
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ISBN 978-88-88438-08-4
ISSN 1824-4017

€80