

CHAPTER 3 THE POTTERY: TYPO-CHRONOLOGICAL CONCLUSIONS

Peter M. Fischer

Introduction

The typo-chronological discussion is mainly based on vessel shapes as discussed in the previous volumes on the Early to Late Bronze Ages of Tell Abu al-Kharaz (FISCHER 2006a; 2008a). It has been demonstrated in the material from Tell Abu al-Kharaz (and nearby sites)⁶⁴ that the typological series based on shapes demonstrated a clear superiority over the typological series based on fabrics for the defining of chronologically distinct assemblages.

The vessel types are grouped according to their general shapes and assumed functions.⁶⁵ The following order of description has been used: bowls (rounded, straight-sided and carinated), incense cups, tripod bowls, chalices, goblets, kraters,⁶⁶ juglets,⁶⁷ jugs⁶⁸ and pilgrim flasks,⁶⁹ jars and storage jars,⁷⁰ lamps, pyxides,⁷¹ and cooking pots.⁷² Vessels were produced on a fast wheel, unless otherwise stated in the discussion.

The diachronic development of the vessels from Phase IX to Phase XV⁷³ will be described phase-wise, except for the types of which only a few are recorded, and general traits and certain distinctions will be highlighted.⁷⁴ Only a few references to other sites will be given in this chapter as there will be a more thor-

ough discussion in the last chapter where more parallels will be considered. Another reason to restrict the number of references in this chapter is to allow the material from Tell Abu al-Kharaz to be presented as objectively as possible, uninfluenced by typologies from related sites.

The information on fabric (colour, hardness/firing temperature, possible cores etc.), surface treatment, decoration and additional details such as the size and the colour of the inclusions⁷⁵ can be found in the descriptions of the individual vessels which are associated with specific loci and phases (see Chapter 2). The figure numbers in brackets in the headings of each figure refer to Chapter 2 where the vessels and their context are described in detail. The volumes which are recorded in the text to the figures are in litres. Figures in italics are reconstructed volumes of incomplete vessels. The statistics can be studied in Tables 71–74.

Statistics of vessel shapes

It is important to understand the recording system which is used at Tell Abu al-Kharaz and the divisions between Find Classes 1 to 4 correctly in order to interpret accurately the next tables on statistics. A short

⁶⁴ See e. g. Pella in BOURKE *et al.* 2006: 30.

⁶⁵ The majority of the vessels are produced on a wheel. There are nevertheless vessels which were thrown on a slow wheel and finished on a turntable. Consequently hand-made vessels are extremely rare. Hand-made or mould-made examples are mentioned in the text whenever they occur. All others are wheel-made.

⁶⁶ This group of vessels also includes vessels with a hole-mouth.

⁶⁷ Juglets are usually distinguished from jugs by their lower height, which is defined in this publication as below 20 cm. There are of course hybrids. Black Juglets form a separate group.

⁶⁸ Jugs include spouted jugs, jugs with false spouts and jugs with built-in sieves.

⁶⁹ The term pilgrim flask is used when the body of the vessel is manufactured from two wheel-made halves.

⁷⁰ The size of a vessel defines to which group it belongs. Subjective criteria are used.

⁷¹ The designation of such a vessel as “pyxis” does not correspond to that of similar vessel shapes from the Mycenaean sphere of culture, where they are termed “alabastra”. Nev-

ertheless, the term “pyxis/pyxides” for our vessel shapes is widely used in the Levant. It is therefore kept in order to follow conventional Levantine terminology (contra FISCHER 1997f: 24, note 41).

⁷² There are of course hybrids, and the assignation of certain vessel types to the previously defined group of vessels is based on subjective criteria.

⁷³ Phase IX is restricted to Area 9. It was sometimes difficult to distinguish Phase XIV from Phase XV contexts. Phase XV, obviously of short duration, produced only a small number of vessels: this phase will be treated together with Phase XIV.

⁷⁴ For the definition of the terms which are used in the description of the vessel types see the chapters on the pottery in FISCHER 2006a, 2008a; cf. ANDERSON 1988: 453–462.

⁷⁵ Speculations on the nature of the inclusions based only on visual examination are avoided because it is the author's belief that only petrographic or micro-analytical analyses can provide the correct information. The results of the petrographic analysis will be presented in a forthcoming publication.

repetition of the properties of the four find classes which are presented in detail in Chapter 1 follows:

Find Class 1 are usually complete or almost complete objects, which means that there is no doubt about the vessel shape to which they belong.

Find Class 2 are all diagnostic sherds and/or restored vessels of major importance. There are rarely any doubts about the vessel shape to which they belong.

Find Class 3 are sherds which can often but not always provide the shape of a vessel, sherds with pot marks or decoration.

Find Class 4 are non-diagnostic sherds, viz. body sherds of undefined vessel shapes, and sherds without decoration.

Consequently, there are rarely any doubts concerning the group of vessels to which finds from Find Classes 1 and 2 belong. Sherds from Find Class 3 are sometimes difficult to associate with defined vessel shapes. A single sherd, for instance, may be part of a rounded or carinated bowl or a goblet, another sherd part of a krater or a jar etc. Accordingly, a reliable classification is impossible as regards sherds belonging to Find Class 4. These circumstances are mirrored in Tables 71–73.

There are 1109 sherds in total in Table 71A (Find Classes 1 and 2) and 10516 sherds in Table 72A (Find Classes 1–3). Leaving aside the logical differences in the total numbers there are obvious differences in the statistics of the classified vessels. For example, the percentage of rounded / carinated bowls is almost identical in both tables (18.8 % Classes 1 and 2, and 17.9 % Classes 1–3), but, there are differences in the distribution between the two vessel groups: 11.2 % / 7.7 % (Classes 1 and 2) and 15.9 % / 2.0 % (Classes 1–3). It had been said before that these differences depend on the possibility of misreading Class 3 sherds, which in the case of bowls is obvious: numerous sherds deriving from carinated bowls do not differ from those from rounded/straight-sided bowls. In many cases only the rim, in addition to the carinated part itself, is of diagnostic significance.

Similar figures can be seen in the distribution of kraters, 17.7 % Classes 1 and 2, and 14.0 % Classes 1–3; jugs, 7.5 % and 15.7 % respectively; and storage jars, 7.8 % and 23.3 %. These differences can be sufficiently explained by reading non-indicative vessel parts of Class 3 in a different way. The figures for the cooking vessels may appear more surprising because

cooking pot sherds are usually amongst the easiest to classify: 21.8 % Classes 1 and 2, and 14.3 % Classes 1–3. One explanation for the diverging numbers is that cooking-pot rims are amongst the most important chronological indicators, maybe representing *the* most important vessel group for relative dating. They are therefore more often classified as belonging to Classes 1 and 2 than sherds from other groups of vessels.

Apart from the fact that Tables 73A and B (all find classes) demonstrate the total number of excavated sherds from Iron Age contexts, namely 92059, its value in the typological discussion must be questioned, and this is – although to a lesser degree – also true of Table 72A. In consequence only Table 71A (Classes 1 and 2) will be considered in the discussion on the statistics (cf. the differences in Tables 71B and 72B). It should therefore be kept in mind that the numbers/percentage of specific vessels in Table 71A merely reflect all reliable classifications and not the total number of Iron Age shapes from the site.

BOWLS: ROUNDED AND CARINATED (Figs. 389, 390:1–5, 391–395)

General observations

Rounded and carinated bowls are the second most common type of vessels in the Iron Age assemblage. Clear diagnostic shapes of both groups – 124 / 11.2 % in the former and 85 / 7.7 % in the latter⁷⁶ – together comprise 209 diagnostic vessels/sherds from all phases (18.8 % of all shapes).

This type of vessel was used as a platter or bowl for preparing, serving and drinking/eating liquids/food-stuffs. The rim diameters vary between roughly 10 cm and 35 cm (except for the two hand-made miniature bowls from Phase IX, see Figs. 390:1 and 2). The general profile of the first group is most often convex or, less frequently, straight. The position of the carination varies in the second group, with no clear preference, from high to medium and low. The majority of the bowls show self-slip but they are occasionally also red-slipped on the interior and/or exterior, and a few are burnished. There are also those which are decorated with red bands below the rim on the exterior.

The majority of the vessels are locally produced Canaanite types. There are, nevertheless, shapes which resemble Egyptian types but all of these are manufactured from local clays (see discussion below). This should not come as a surprise since the nearby

⁷⁶ Numbers / % within each phase. All reconstructable volumes are compiled at the end of this chapter under the heading “Volumes”.

Phases	IX		X		XI		XII		XIII		XIV		XV		XIV or XV		Total	
Vessel shapes	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bowls, rounded	18	9.0	15	17.4	10	6.9	24	14.5	19	11.9	29	9.6	1	14.3	8	17.8	124	11.2
Bowls, carinated	6	3.0	6	7.0	19	13.2	17	10.3	12	7.5	22	7.3	0	0	3	6.7	85	7.7
Incense cups	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.2	0	0	2	0.7	0	0	0	0	4	0.4
Mugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2
Tripod bowls	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	2	1.3	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	4	0.4
Chalices	3	1.5	2	2.3	0	0	1	0.6	0	0	3	1.0	0	0	0	0	9	0.8
Goblets	4	2.0	1	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.5
Kraters	24	11.9	13	15.1	34	23.6	27	16.4	33	20.6	60	19.9	2	28.6	3	6.7	196	17.7
Hole-mouth vessels	0	0	0	0	1	0.7	4	2.4	0	0	2	0.7	0	0	0	0	7	0.6
Juglets	12	6.0	2	2.3	2	1.4	15	9.0	16	10	40	13.3	3	42.9	0	0	90	8.1
Jugs	26	12.9	4	4.7	11	7.6	16	9.7	10	6.3	15	5.0	0	0	1	2.2	83	7.5
Strainer-jugs	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	2	4.4	4	0.4
Decanters	0	0	0	0	4	2.8	1	0.6	1	0.6	10	3.3	0	0	1	2.2	17	1.5
Pilgrim flasks	6	3.0	1	1.2	1	0.7	1	0.6	1	0.6	2	0.7	0	0	0	0	12	1.1
Jars	22	10.9	11	12.8	12	8.3	4	2.4	7	4.4	33	10.9	0	0	7	15.6	96	8.7
Storage jars	24	11.9	3	3.5	6	4.2	11	6.7	22	13.8	19	6.3	0	0	1	2.2	86	7.8
Pyxides	8	4.0	0	0	1	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.8
Lamps	5	2.5	1	1.2	2	1.4	1	0.6	4	2.5	7	2.3	0	0	0	0	20	1.8
Cooking pots	30	14.9	26	30.2	40	27.8	35	21.2	30	18.8	51	16.9	1	14.3	19	42.2	232	20.9
Cooking jugs	9	4.5	1	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0.9
Lids	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	3	0.3
Rhyta	0	0	0	0	1	0.7	0	0	1	0.6	3	1.0	0	0	0	0	5	0.5
Frying pan	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Stands	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	0	0	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	3	0.3
Basins/troughs	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2
Total diagnostic shapes	201	100	86	100	144	100	165	100	160	100	301	100	7	100	45	100	1109	100

Table 71A Distribution of vessel shapes between Phases (Find Classes 1 and 2)

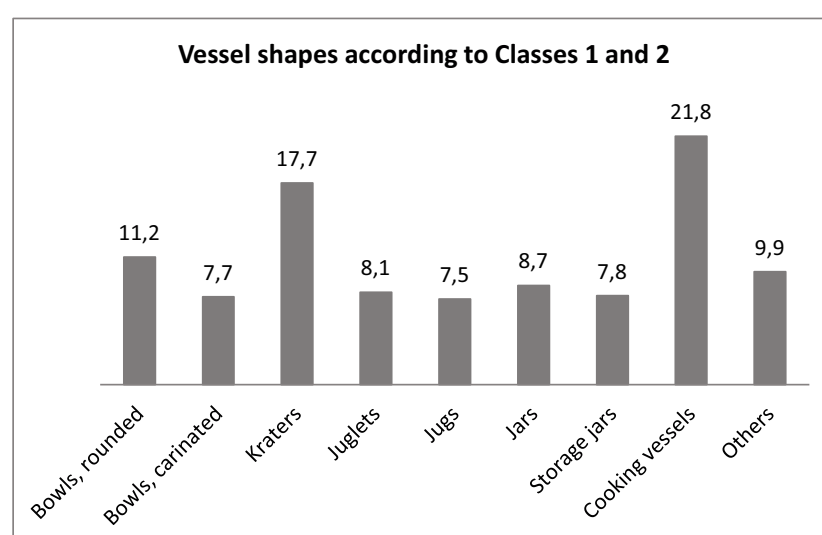


Table 71B Distribution of vessel shapes in all phases according to Find Classes 1 and 2

Phases	IX		X		XI		XII		XIII		XIV		XV		XIV or XV		Total	
Vessel shapes	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bowls, rounded	174	11.5	97	14.0	144	16.0	518	22.7	241	14.2	442	14.7	7	11.9	54	15.2	1677	15.9
Bowls, carinated	9	0.6	16	2.3	25	2.8	40	1.8	37	2.2	72	2.4	0	0	7	2.0	206	2.0
Incense cups	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1	0	0	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	4	<0.1
Mugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<0.1
Tripod bowls	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.3	11	0.6	6	0.2	0	0	1	0.3	25	0.2
Chalices	9	0.6	7	1.0	2	0.2	5	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.1	0	0	1	0.3	29	0.3
Goblets	5	0.3	1	0.1	0	0	2	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.1	0	0	0	0	14	0.1
Kraters	211	13.9	88	12.7	179	19.9	264	11.6	268	15.7	421	14.0	9	15.3	28	7.9	1468	14.0
Hole-mouth vessels	3	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.4	15	0.7	4	0.2	4	0.1	1	1.7	1	0.3	33	0.3
Juglets	76	5.0	22	3.2	43	4.8	117	5.1	86	5.1	129	4.3	5	8.5	10	2.8	488	4.6
Jugs	364	24.0	137	19.8	132	14.7	297	13.0	241	14.2	451	15.0	4	6.8	23	6.5	1649	15.7
Strainer-jugs	3	0.2	0	0	1	0.1	4	0.2	2	0.1	0	0	3	5.1	2	0.6	15	0.1
Decanters	0	0	2	0.3	8	0.9	7	0.3	9	0.5	14	0.5	2	3.4	1	0.3	43	0.4
Pilgrim flasks	6	0.4	1	0.1	8	0.9	5	0.2	2	0.1	4	0.1	0	0	0	0	26	0.2
Jars	170	11.2	66	9.5	97	10.8	115	5.1	117	6.9	150	5.0	9	15.3	24	6.7	748	7.1
Storage jars	299	19.7	138	19.9	102	11.4	490	21.5	419	24.6	894	29.6	2	3.4	109	30.6	2453	23.3
Pyxides	10	0.7	2	0.3	3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0.1
Lamps	17	1.1	9	1.3	9	1.0	19	0.8	10	0.6	22	0.7	0	0	1	0.3	87	0.8
Cooking pots	147	9.7	103	14.9	137	15.3	363	15.9	249	14.6	392	13.0	17	28.8	88	24.7	1496	14.2
Cooking jugs	8	0.5	3	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0.1
Lids	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1	1	<0.1	2	0.1	1	<0.1	0	0	2	0.6	8	0.1
Rhyta	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1	3	0.1	0	0	0	0	5	<0.1
Cult vessels	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1	1	<0.1	0	0	1	<0.1	0	0	0	0	4	<0.1
Frying pan	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<0.1
Stands	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	1	<0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.3	3	<0.1
Basins/troughs	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<0.1
Funnels	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<0.1
Water pipes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.8	3	<0.1
Total diagnostic shapes	1515	100	693	100	898	100	2277	100	1702	100	3016	100	59	100	356	100	10516	100

Table 72A Distribution of vessel shapes between Phases (Find Classes 1–3)

Beth-Shean produced Egyptian-style bowls in Area N Strata 4–3a (13th–12th cent. BCE according to MAZAR 2009a: 13, table 1.2; see also PANITZ-COHEN 2009: 202–203, and MARTIN 2009: 434–477). Phase IX also produced a number of vessels with affinities with Philistine pottery.

Phase IX (rounded bowls 18 / 9.0 %, carinated bowls 6 / 3.0 %; Figs. 389 and 390:1–5)⁷⁷

The limited number of bowls are all from Area 9 East because only this area provides secure Phase IX contexts. The bowls show traits which resemble the pottery from the outgoing Late Bronze Age assemblage of Phases VIII/VII (Figs. 389:3 and 8; cf. FISCHER 2006a: 217, fig. 255 lower) but other shapes are not at home in the Late Bronze Age tradition. Three of our Phase IX bowls resemble Egyptian types, for

⁷⁷ The figure numbers in brackets in the captions of each figure refer to Chapter 2 where the vessels and their context are described in detail.

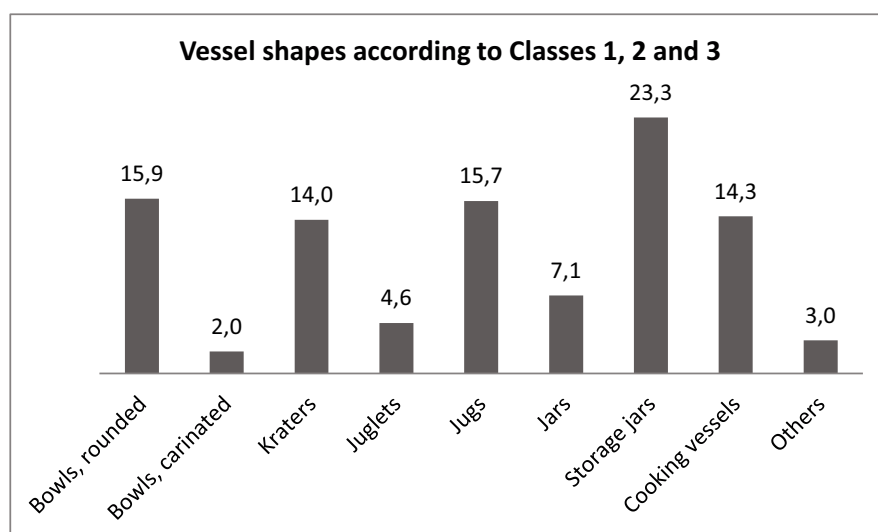


Table 72B Distribution of vessel shapes in all phases according to Find Classes 1, 2 and 3

	Diagnostic		Handles	Undiagnostic, decorated	Undiagnostic, undecorated	Total
	No.		No.	No.	No.	No. / % of all Phases
	Classes 1 and 2	Class 3	Class 4			Classes 1-4
Phase IX	201	1314	0	0	22399	23914 / 26.0
Phase X	86	607	0	0	5463	6156 / 6.7
Phase XI	144	754	17	12	7597	8524 / 9.3
Phase XII	165	2112	39	35	15938	18289 / 19.9
Phase XIII	160	1542	10	7	8786	10505 / 11.4
Phase XIV	301	2715	46	24	18470	21556 / 23.4
Phase XV	7	52	0	3	147	209 / 0.2
Phase XIV or XV (Area 10)	45	311	36	5	2509	2906 / 3.2
Total	1109	9407	148	86	81309	92059 / 100
Total of Classes 1, 2 and 3	10516					

Table 73A Distribution of vessels / sherds between Phases (Find Classes 1–4)

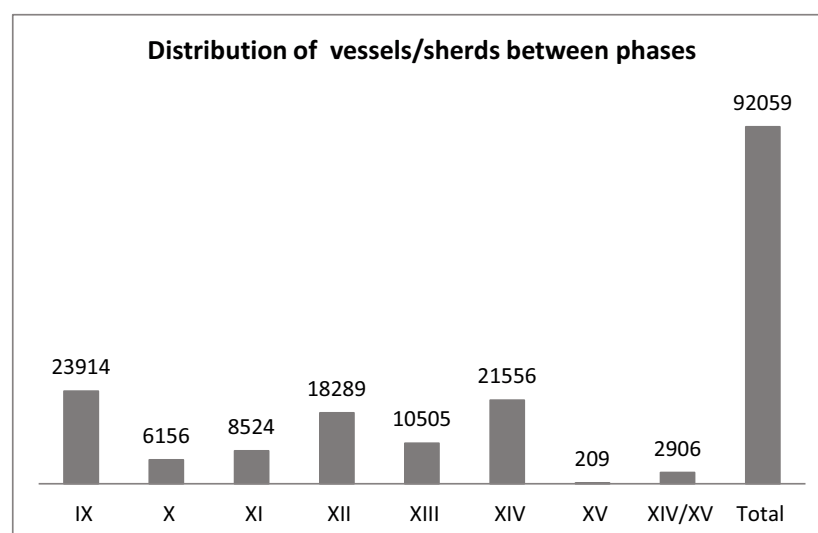


Table 73B Numbers of vessels / sherds in Phases IX–XIV (Find Classes 1–4)

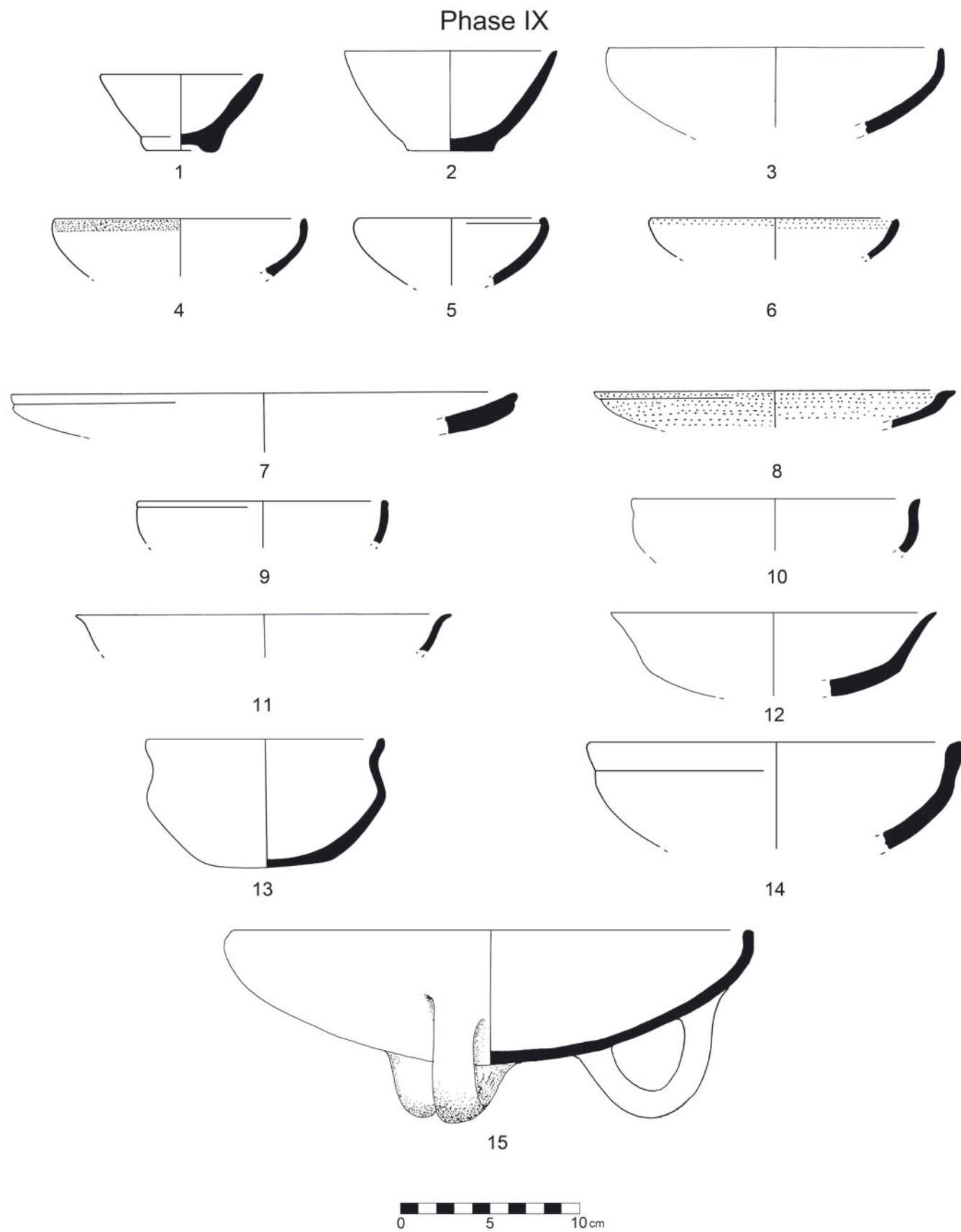


Fig. 389 Bowls and their volumes, Phase IX (in litres, reconstructed volumes of incomplete vessels in italics): 1 (280:2) = 0.08; 2 (280:1) = 0.25; 3 (280:7) = 0.85; 4 (280:6) = 0.41; 5 (280:4) = 0.19; 6 (280:5); 7 (280:9); 8 (280:10); 9 (280:8); 10 (280:11); 11 (280:13); 12 (280:14) = 0.55; 13 (280:15) = 0.57; 14 (280:16) = 1.29; 15 (280:17) = 2.69

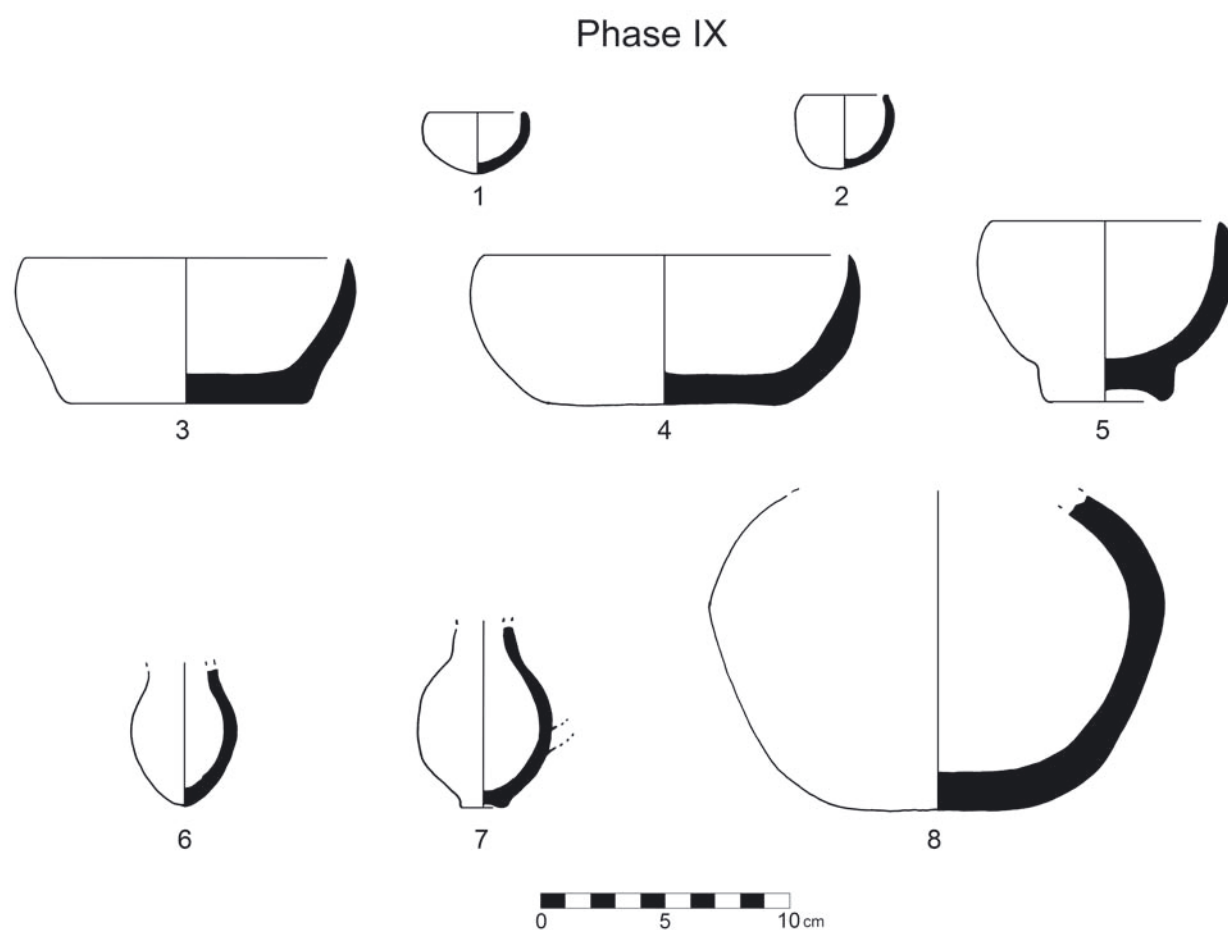


Fig. 390 Miniature/hand-made bowls, jug and juglets and their volumes, Phase IX: 1 (340:7) = 0.01; 2 (340:8) = 0.02; 3 (340:5) = 0.44; 4 (340:6) = 0.65; 5 (340:4) = 0.25; 6 (340:10) = 0.03; 7 (340:9) = 0.06; 8 (340:11)

instance, from Beth-Shean (Figs. 389:1, 4 and 7; cf. MARTIN 2009: 435, fig. 6.1, BL 70c, BL 74, CB).

A special case is represented by a bowl, 28.8 cm in diameter, standing on three loop-handles (Fig. 389:15). The use of three loop handles as a vessel support is a tradition which goes back to the Middle Bronze Age and experiences a revival in the Early Iron Age, where it is found, for instance, at Tell el-Far‘ah South (AMIRAN 1969: 198, Pl. 63:10) and Megiddo (FINKELSTEIN *et al.* 2000: 253, Fig. 11.6.11; see also ARIE 2006: 195; 280, Fig. 13.75.B17). Three loop handles as vessel support were found as late as in Phase XIV at Tell Abu al-Kharaz (see the krater in Fig. 407:2). Our so far unique vessel has a thick white slip which is exceptional in the Iron Age I assemblage at Tell Abu al-Kharaz. Although it is without painted decoration, there are certain traits which one may relate to Philistine pottery.

Several hand-made and in most cases very soft-fired bowls represent another, uncommon, group of

pottery (Figs. 390:1–5). Two of the bowls represent a special class of miniature vessels (see also the juglets in Figs. 390:6 and 7).

Phase X (rounded bowls 15 / 17.4 %, carinated bowls 6 / 7.0 %; Fig. 391)

The vessel shapes differ to some extent from the previous phase. The rims of the rounded and carinated bowls show more variations: there are in addition to simple rims also rims which are internally and/or externally thickened, which anticipate the later “T-rim” bowls (Figs. 391:1–3). One type of shallow, fairly large, bowl differs from the standard repertoire (Fig. 391:4): below an almost square rim profile is a ridge on which vestigial handles are applied just above a pronounced carination. A few of the carinated bowls show some resemblance to the tradition of the outgoing Late Bronze Age with flat bases or low ring-bases. They are occasionally red-slipped on both the exterior and interior.

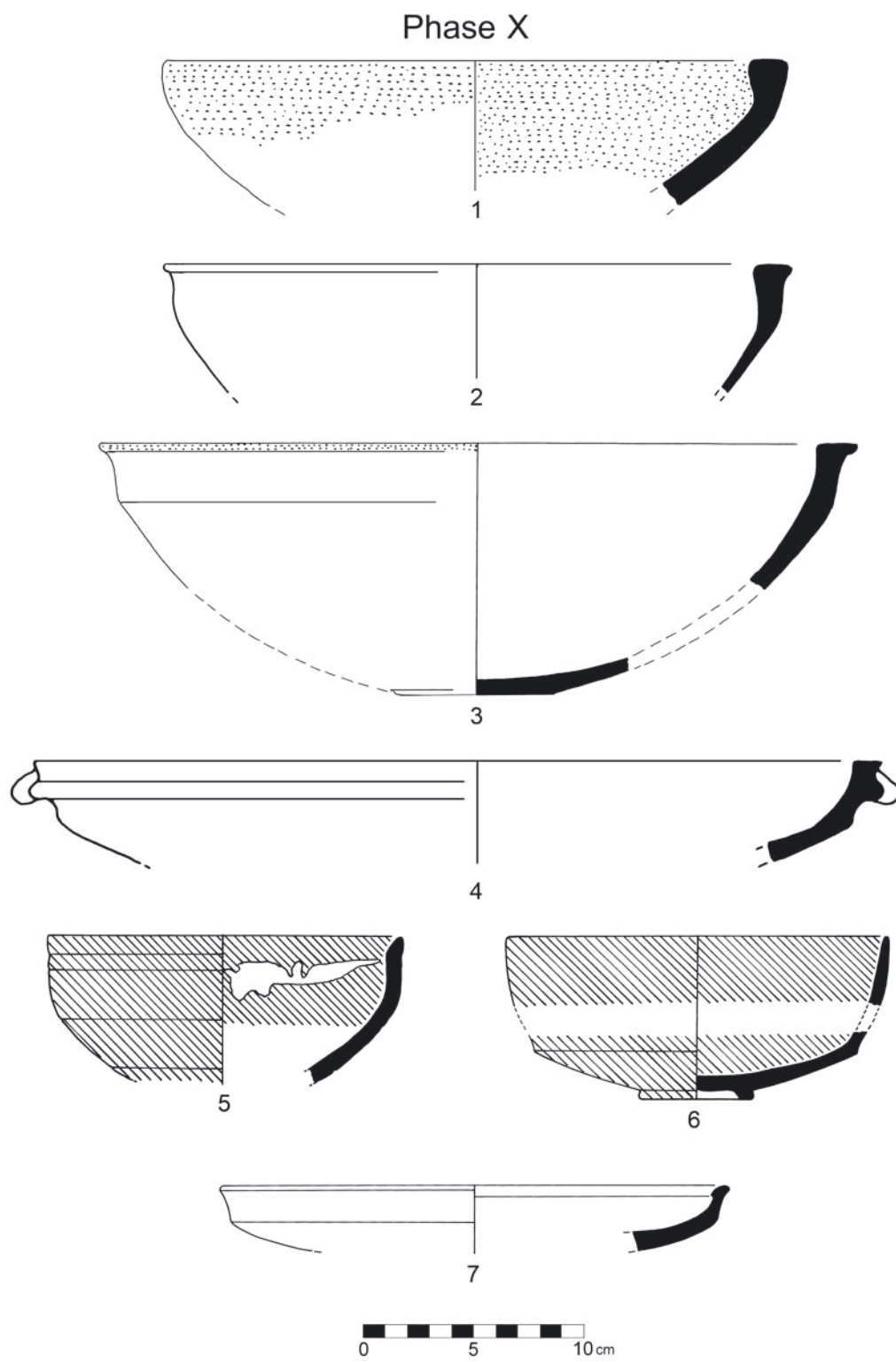


Fig. 391 Bowls and their volumes, Phase X: 1 (361:4); 2 (361:6); 3 (361:7) = 5.17; 4 (361:8); 5 (99:5) = 0.84; 6 (99:6) = 1.03; 7 (99:7)

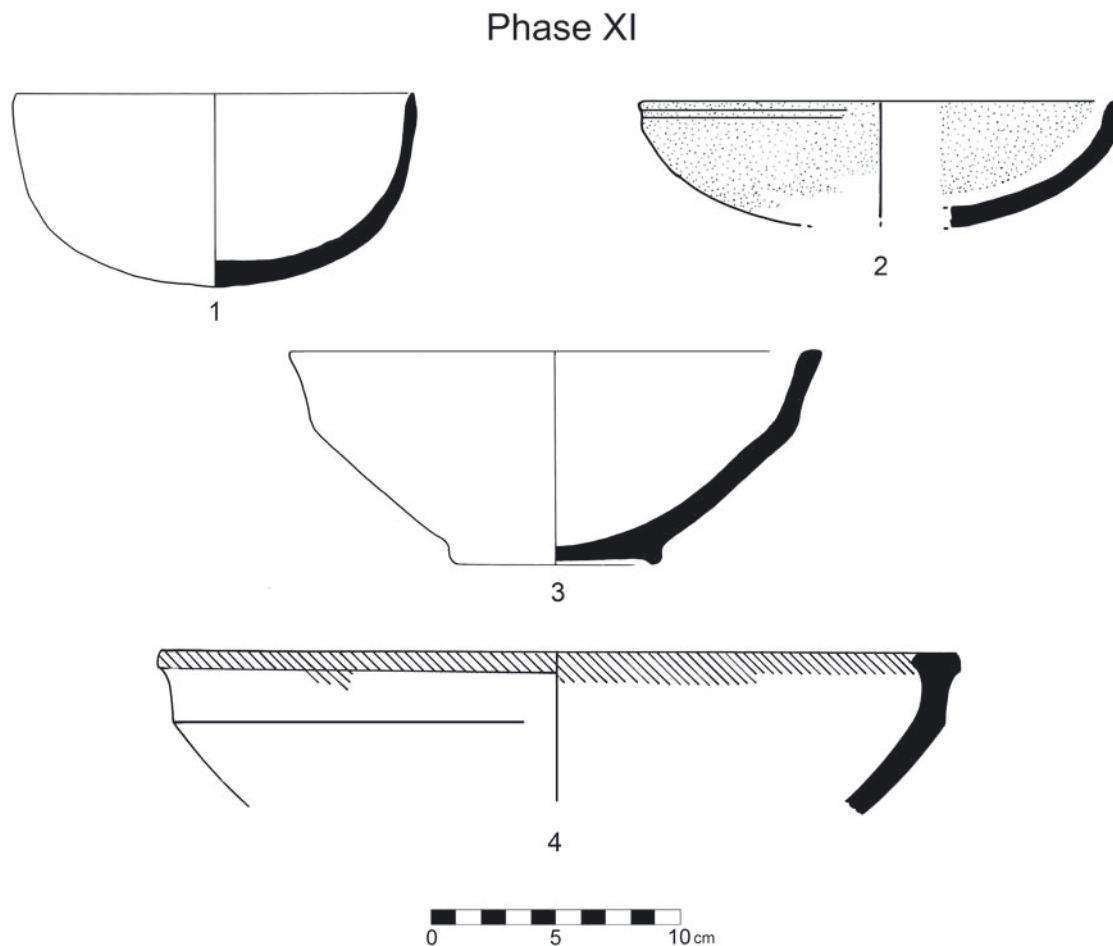


Fig. 392 Bowls and their volumes, Phase XI: 1 (242:1) = 0.92; 2 (242:3) = 0.77; 3 (370:3) = 1.33; 4 (122:1)

Phase XI (rounded bowls 10 / 6.9 %, carinated bowls 19 / 13.2 %; Fig. 392)

There are hemispherical bowls, and bowls with simple rims and a slight concavity just below the rim (Fig. 392:2). Bowls of T-rim type become more common (Fig. 392:4). The carinated bowls follow the earlier tradition. The bowls with rounded bottoms resemble Egyptian-style bowls (Fig. 392:1).

Phase XII (rounded bowls 24 / 14.5 %, carinated bowls 17 / 10.3 %; Fig. 393)

Hemispherical bowls with simple upright or incurved rims are common (Figs. 393:1 and 2). The T-rim bowl is now well established. Triangular rims are not uncommon. The plastic trumpet decoration, which forms a kind of second carination, appears in Phase XII on a carinated bowl (Fig. 393:12). Many bowls are red-slipped on the interior and/or exterior, sometimes only on the rim, and burnishing is rare.

The bowl in Figure 393:9 is different from the standard repertoire: in fact it very much resembles Egyptian-style bowls (cf. MARTIN 2009: 435, fig. 6.1, BL 74).

Phase XIII (rounded bowls 19 / 11.9 %, carinated bowls 12 / 7.5 %; Fig. 394:1–8)

There are only small differences compared to the previous phase. There is a bowl with an unusual rim (Fig. 394:6).

Phase XIV (rounded bowls 29 / 9.6 %, carinated bowls 22 / 7.3 %; Figs. 394:9–16; 395); *Phase XIV or XV* (rounded bowls 8 / 17.8 %, carinated bowls 3 / 6.7 %)

Differences in shape and general design compared with the previous phase are small. One of the most typical shapes in this phase is the painted, carinated bowl with a T-rim (Fig. 395:3). There are odd shapes in Figures 395:7 and 8, which are considered imports because of the fabric and overall design. No. 8 is especially interesting because it differs in most respects from the local ceramic repertoire: this bowl has an

Phase XII

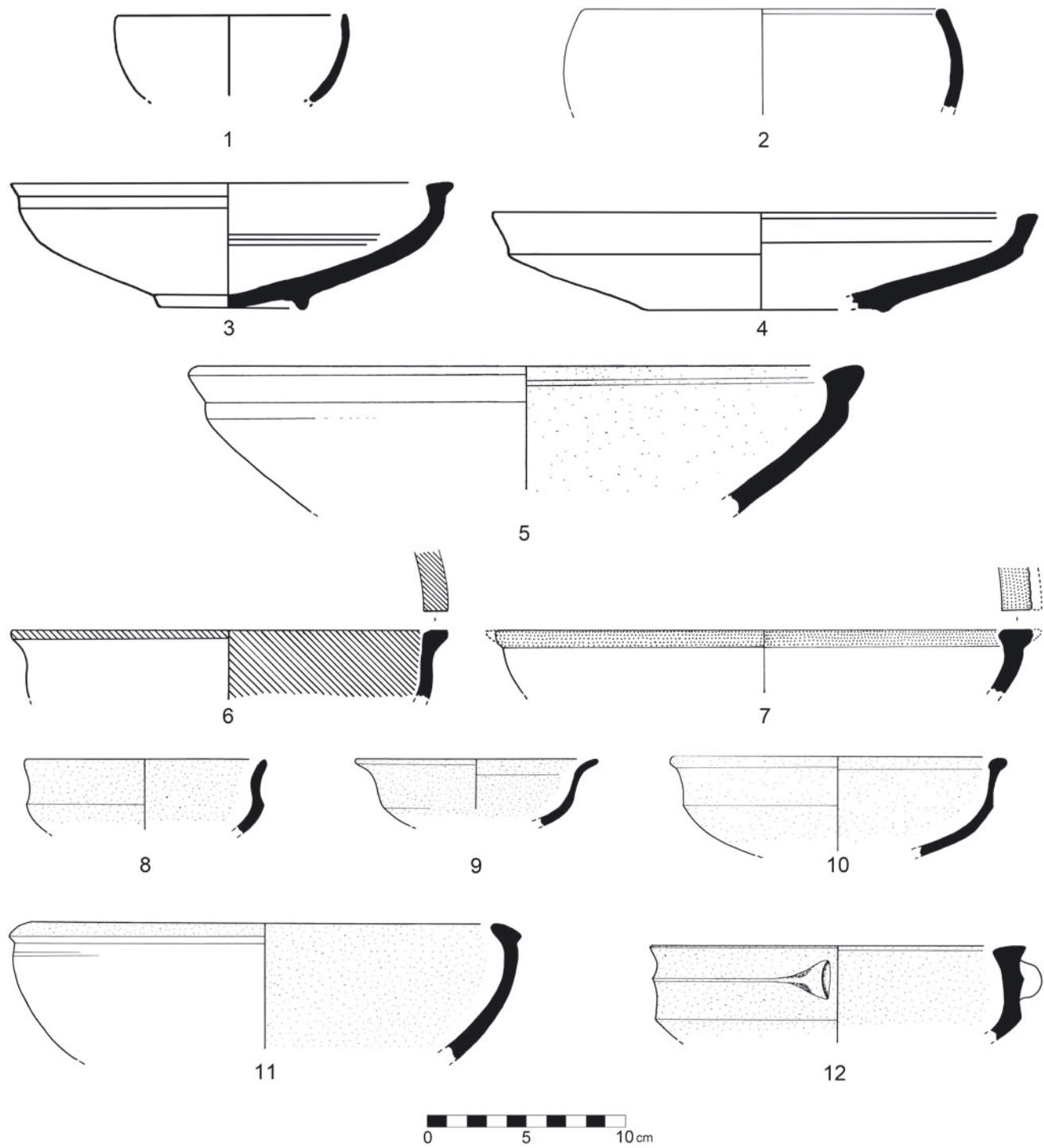
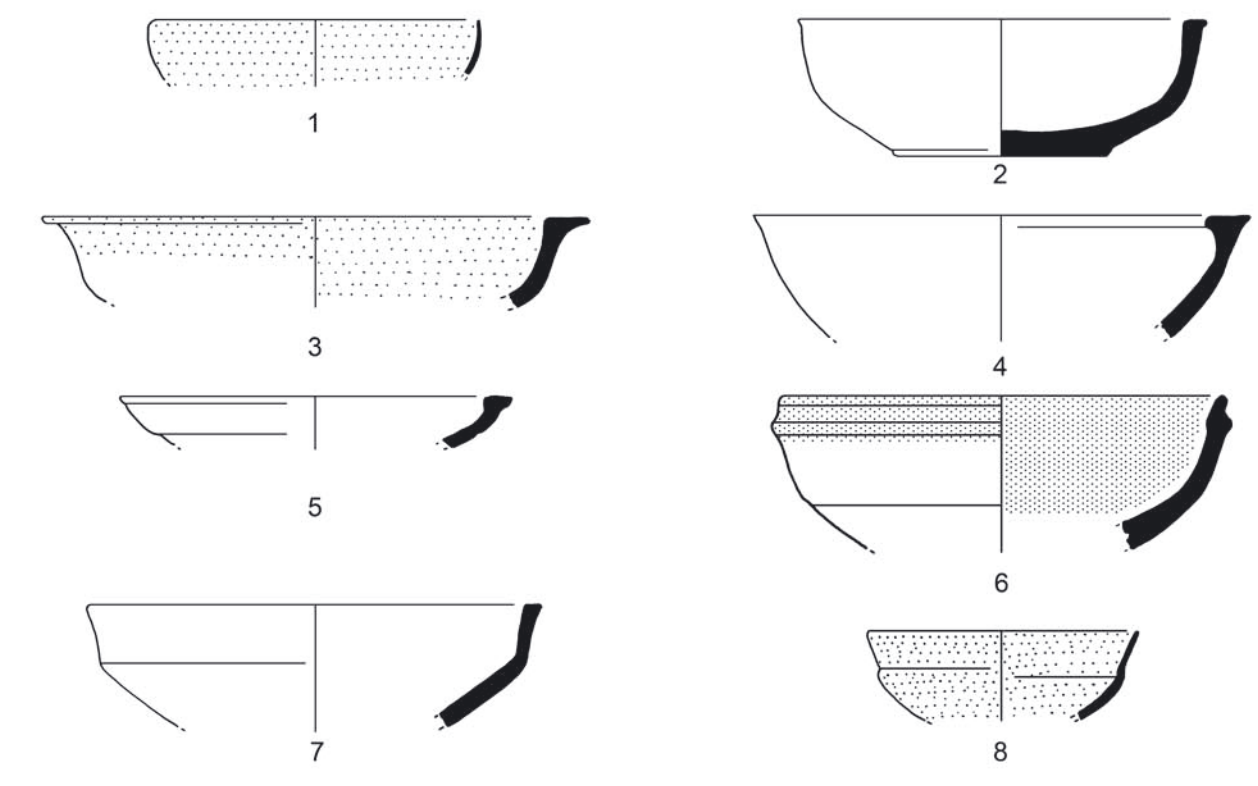


Fig. 393 Bowls and their volumes, Phase XII: 1 (149:1) = 0.39; 2 (245:1); 3 (149:7) = 1.10; 4 (149:6) = 1.42; 5 (21:10); 6 (64:1); 7 (64:2); 8 (21:2) = 0.35; 9 (21:3) = 0.20; 10 (21:4) = 0.69; 11 (21:8); 12 (21:7)

Phase XIII



Phase XIV

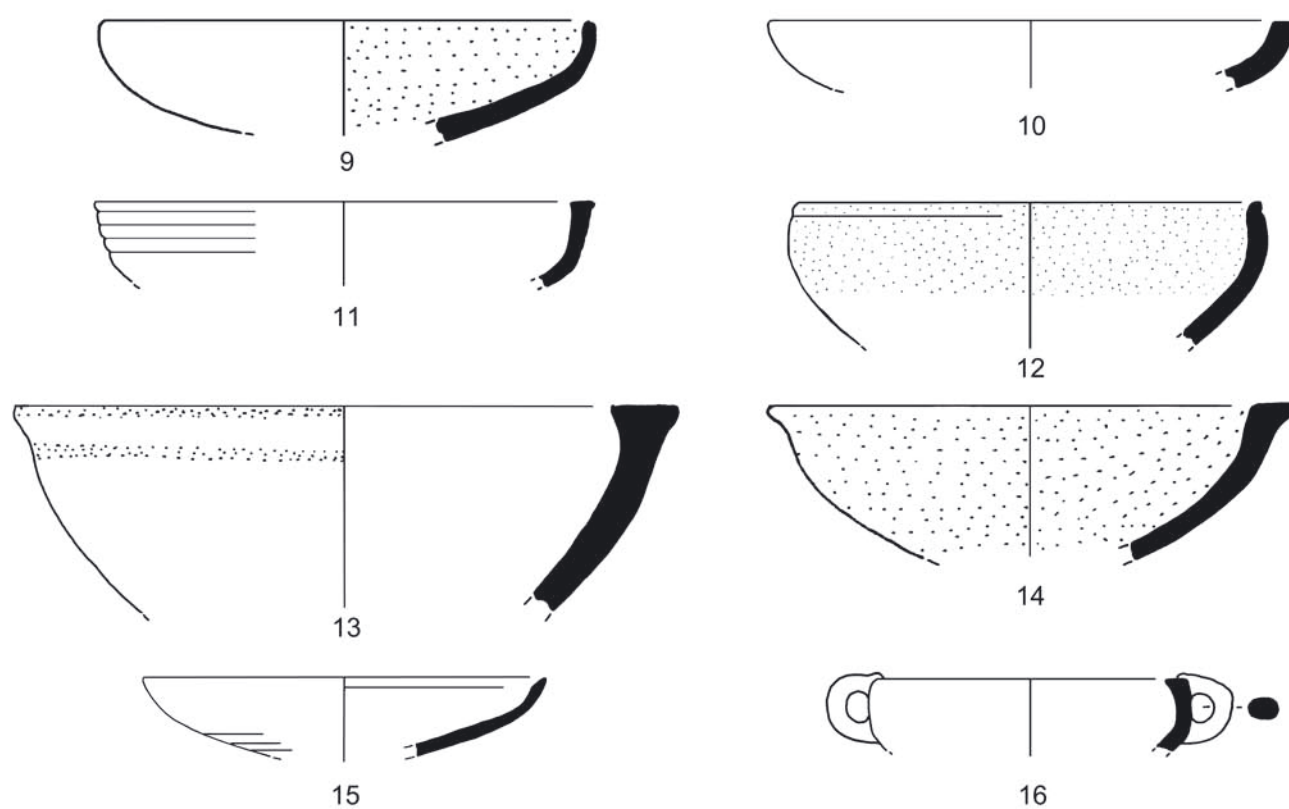


Fig. 394 Bowls and their volumes, Phases XIII (1–8) and XIV (9–16): 1 (159:2); 2 (159:5) = 0.59; 3 (159:6); 4 (159:8); 5 (159:9); 6 (159:15); 7 (159:12); 8 (159:16) = 0.22; 9 (191:1) = 0.82; 10 (192:1); 11 (192:5); 12 (191:3); 13 (191:6); 14 (191:7) = 0.96; 15 (192:2) = 0.33; 16 (192:12)

Phase XIV

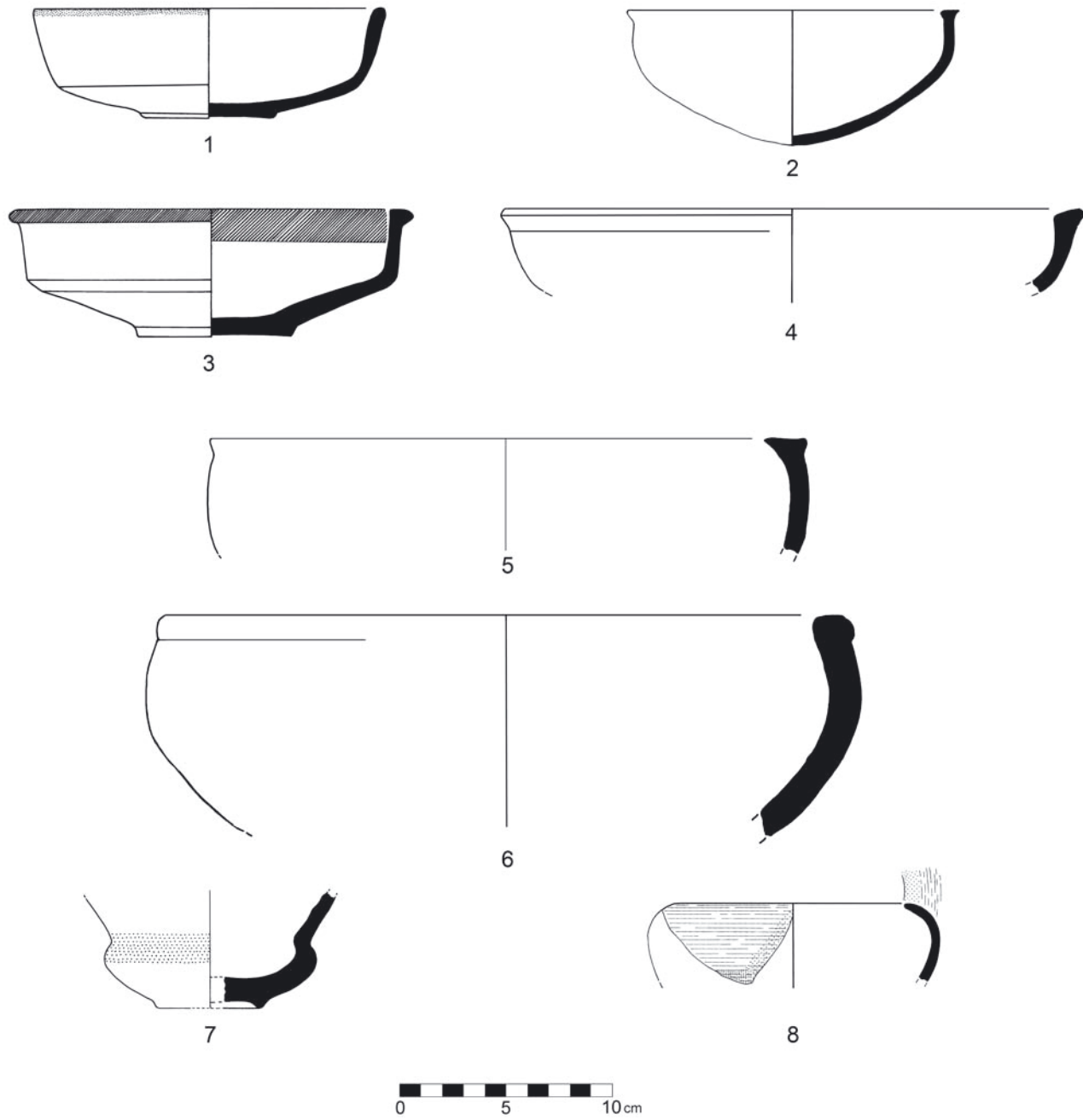


Fig. 395 Bowls and their volumes, Phase XIV: 1 (192:3) = 0.64; 2 (192:6) = 0.62; 3 (33:5) = 0.82; 4 (192:11); 5 (192:10); 6 (191:5); 7 (33:7) = 0.24; 8 (191:11)

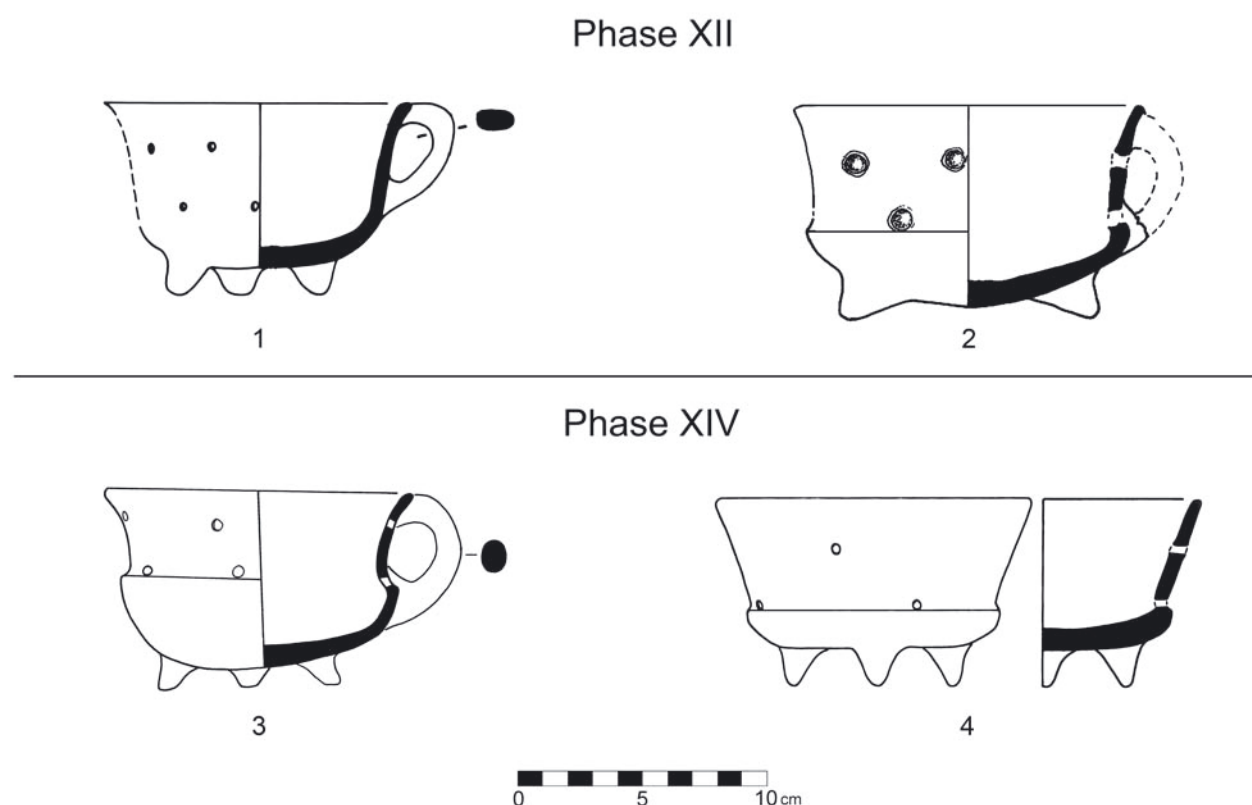


Fig. 396 Incense cups and their volumes, Phases XII (1–2) and XIV (3–4): 1 (82:6) = 0.36; 2 (125:2) = 0.66; 3 (193:1) = 0.39; 4 (193:2) = 0.38

incurved stance⁷⁸ and is very hard-fired with a light red, very fine, fabric, light yellowish-green slip with bright red spots and wheel-burnished to a high lustre, almost glazed. Another odd shape is a bowl with two vertical lug handles (Fig. 394:16).

INCENSE CUPS (Fig. 396)

Phase XII (2 / 1.2 %; Figs. 396:1 and 2)

Phase XIV (2 / 0.7 %; Figs. 396: 3 and 4)

The terminology of the shapes of these vessels is not uniform: they are named “bowls on three stump legs”, “tripod cups”, “tripod sieves”, and “Räuchertassen” / “incense cups”; other terms are also used (see e. g. AMIRAN 1969; see the thorough discussion in ZWICKEL 1990: 3–7 where he prefers the term “Räuchertassen” or “incense cups”; see also DAVIAU 2001a: 205–208).

The cups from these two phases are all discussed together since they differ only to a very small extent from each other. Some words on their function: these vessels are sometimes also termed “sieves” which does not make sense because – if this had been their princi-

pal function – the holes should have been placed in the bottom. Another explanation by DE VAUX (1951: 412) is that they could have been used for the production of cheese. Neither is this explanation convincing, because the holes are not arranged evenly and the carination would have been a hindrance when removing the mature cheese from the vessel. The author suggests instead that their main function was that of a container for burning incense. This hypothesis is supported by finds of soot and ash on the interior and exterior of our vessels (see e. g. Fig. 194 left). In addition, our vessels have the holes placed in the upper two-thirds of the bowl, which makes sense when it is used as suggested: at the bottom of the vessel burning charcoal was placed in the area where there are no holes, and the incense was placed above the charcoal permitting the fumes to evaporate through the holes. A lid may have been used. It has been suggested (DAVIAU 2001a: 207) that they were cultic vessels for scented materials which were used in domestic ceremonies but not necessarily for burning resins. The latter is contradicted by our vessels which show traces of

⁷⁸ Stance is defined as the direction of the rim in relation to the general section of the vessel.

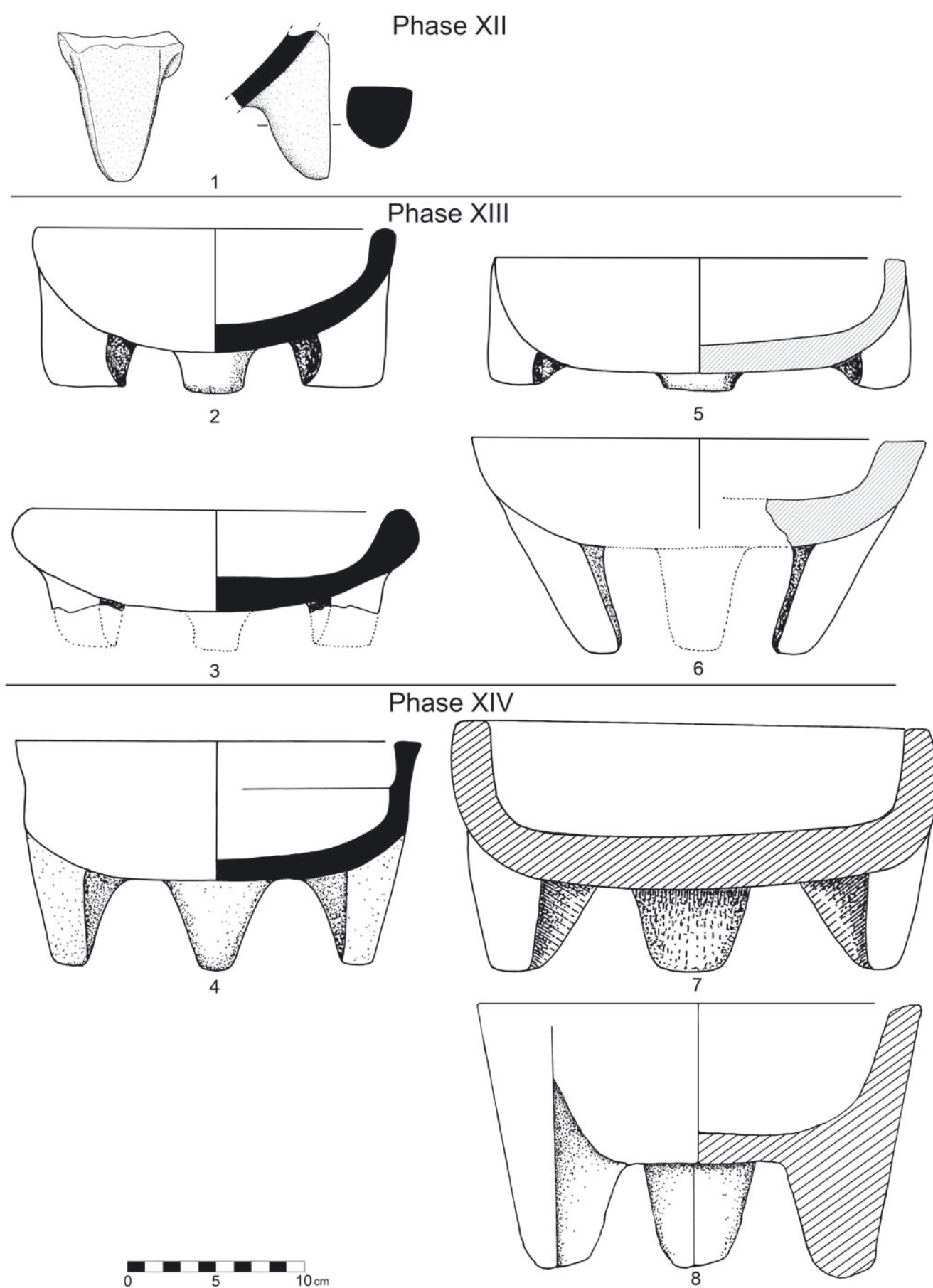


Fig. 397 Tripod bowls (1–4 clay, 5–8 basalt) and their volumes, Phases XII (1), XIII (2–3, 5–6) and XIV (4, 7–8): 1 (23:4); 2 (160:1) = 0.93; 3 (160:2) = 0.82; 4 (193:3) = 1.70; 5 (160:3) = 1.34; 6 (160:4) = 0.89; 7 (220:2) = 2.44; 8 (220:1) = 2.03

soot and ash. The author therefore maintains the term “incense cup” which includes both functions.

The first incense cups appear at Tell Abu al-Kharaz in Phase XII and are also represented in Phase XIV. There are no incense cups in Phase XIII but this must be accidental. They are fairly standardized as far as their general design is concerned: outcurved or more rarely straight profile, quite pronounced carination, one handle and standing on three stump legs. The perforations are in the upper part of the vessels and vary in size and number. These vessels show only self slip.

TRIPOD BOWLS (Fig. 397)

Phase XII (1 / 0.6 %)

Phase XIII (2 / 1.3 %)

Phase XIV (1 / 0.3 %)

The prime function of these vessels was that of mortars, as is evident from the wear on the interior, but they were certainly also used as containers, for instance, for fruit. This type of vessel is a development of the bowls of basalt with flat or ring bases from Tell Abu al-Kharaz which appear in Phase IV/1 (MB III) and continue throughout the remainder of the Middle and Late Bronze Ages (FISCHER 2008a: 355–356). These older bowls are most often fairly shallow with ring bases or more rarely with flat bases. Tripod bowls of basalt appear at the site at approximately the same time or maybe a little later. Tripod bowls of fired clay do not exist in the Middle and Late Bronze Ages, at least not at Tell Abu al-Kharaz.

The first Iron Age tripod bowl appears in Phase XII, where it is of fired clay (Fig. 397:1) and seems to represent a budget version of the more elaborated bowls of basalt (Figs. 397:5–8). The shape of this bowl is difficult to determine because only one leg is preserved but it seems to be of the fairly shallow type. The two bowls from Phase XIII (Figs. 397:2 and 3) are also fairly shallow and represent counterparts of the tripod bowls of basalt from the same phase (Figs. 397:5 and 6). The most recent bowl from Phase XIV (Fig. 397:4) is different from the others: it is deeper and has an internal carination. Its counterparts of basalt from Phase XIV are also somewhat deeper than the older types (Figs. 397:7 and 8). Ceramic tripod bowls have either self slip or light red slip, and in one case a yellowish-green slip (the latter is from Phase XIV).

CHALICES (Fig. 398)

Phase IX (3 / 1.5 %)

Phase X (2 / 2.3 %)

Phase XII (1 / 0.6 %)

Phase XIV (3 / 1.0 %)

Chalices are large serving and drinking vessels with a stem of varying height.⁷⁹ Their general profile is convex. Carinations occur. The chalices of the Late Bronze Age, although of a somewhat lower overall quality than goblets, were attributed to the group of “fine table ware” (FISCHER 2008a: 224, fig. 259). This is not valid for our Iron Age examples because they are of the same, often mediocre, quality as simple bowls. Of the nine recorded chalices three are red-slipped, two have red and brown wash, three have red paint and one is wheel-burnished. The surface treatment is not of any chronological value in the case of the chalices.

The oldest Iron Age types (Phase IX) have high stems and varying stances: incurved, inverted and upright (Figs. 398:1–3). The stems are straight downwards diverging or bulging. The chalices from Phases X–XIV (here only transitional chalice/bowl representatives of Phases X and XII in Figs. 398:4 and 5) are rounded or slightly carinated and have in general lower stems going straight downwards with diverging or flared bases. The chalice/bowl mortar of Phase X (Fig. 398:4) represents a special case: there are pattern-impressed dots in three zones at the bottom, which facilitated the grinding of foodstuffs.

GOBLETS (Fig. 399)

Phase IX (4 / 2.0 %)

Phase X (1 / 1.2 %)

Goblets are drinking vessels with a stem but without handles. They are small to medium-large vessels with a narrow opening which is most often smaller than the maximum diameter of the body. Their general profile is convex and they are proportionally much deeper than chalices. Their bases are usually somewhat raised. Goblets belong to the pottery group which can best be described as “fine table ware”.⁸⁰ All of them are red or brown slipped. One of the goblets from Phase IX is brown slipped and decorated with dark brown bands (Fig. 399:1). The single goblet from Phase X is bichrome-decorated and resembles rather

⁷⁹ The classification of vessels as bowls with high-raised ring bases or as chalices is floating.

⁸⁰ The group “fine table ware” can be defined as vessels of which the majority are of a higher quality than the remain-

ing pottery assemblage as regards production technique, fabric and surface treatment. They were very likely only used on specific occasions.

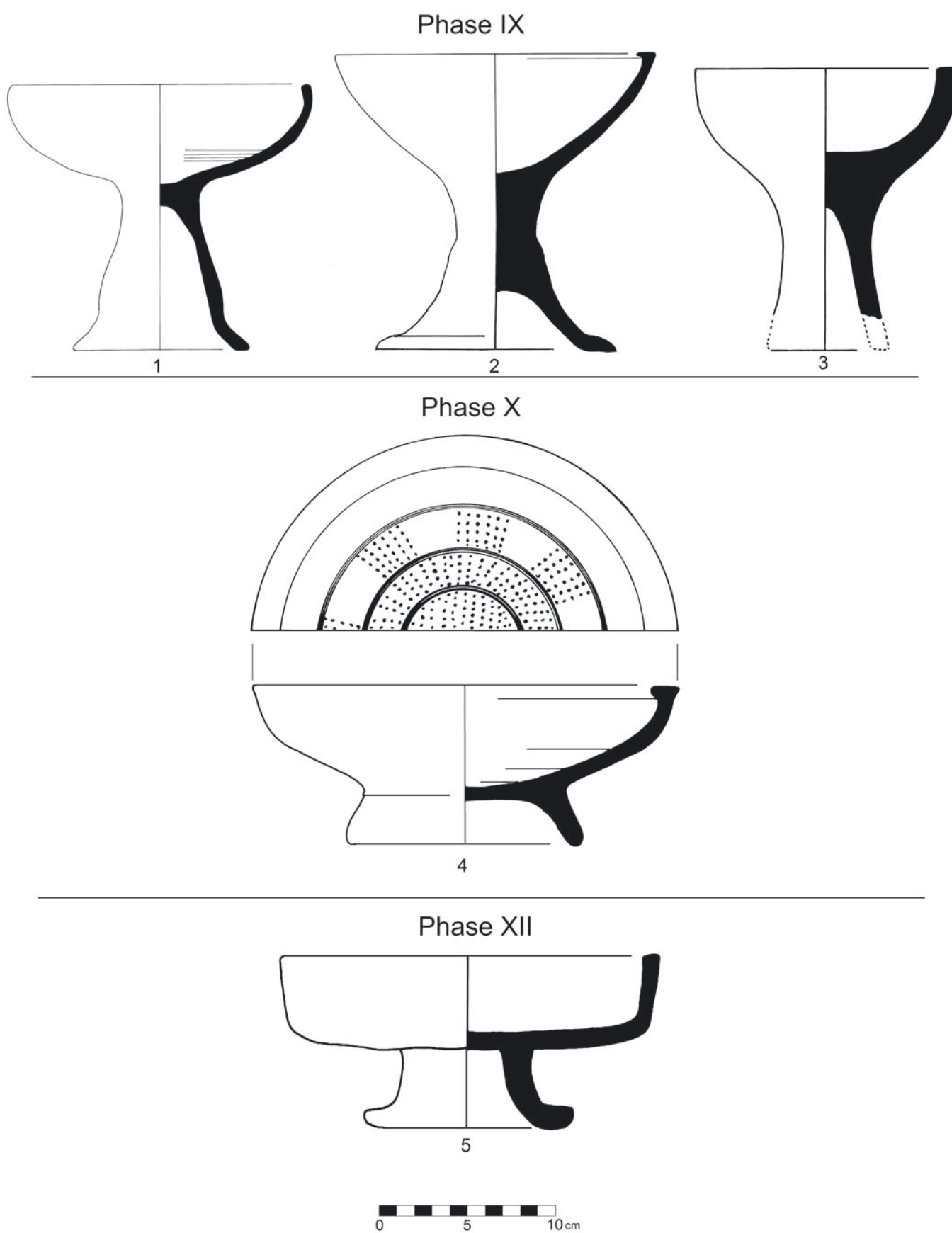


Fig. 398 Chalices and their volumes, Phases IX (1–3), X (4) and XII (5): 1 (282:1) = 0.75; 2 (282:2) = 0.78; 3 (328:1) = 0.44; 4 (362:2) = 1.39; 5 (125:3) = 1.17

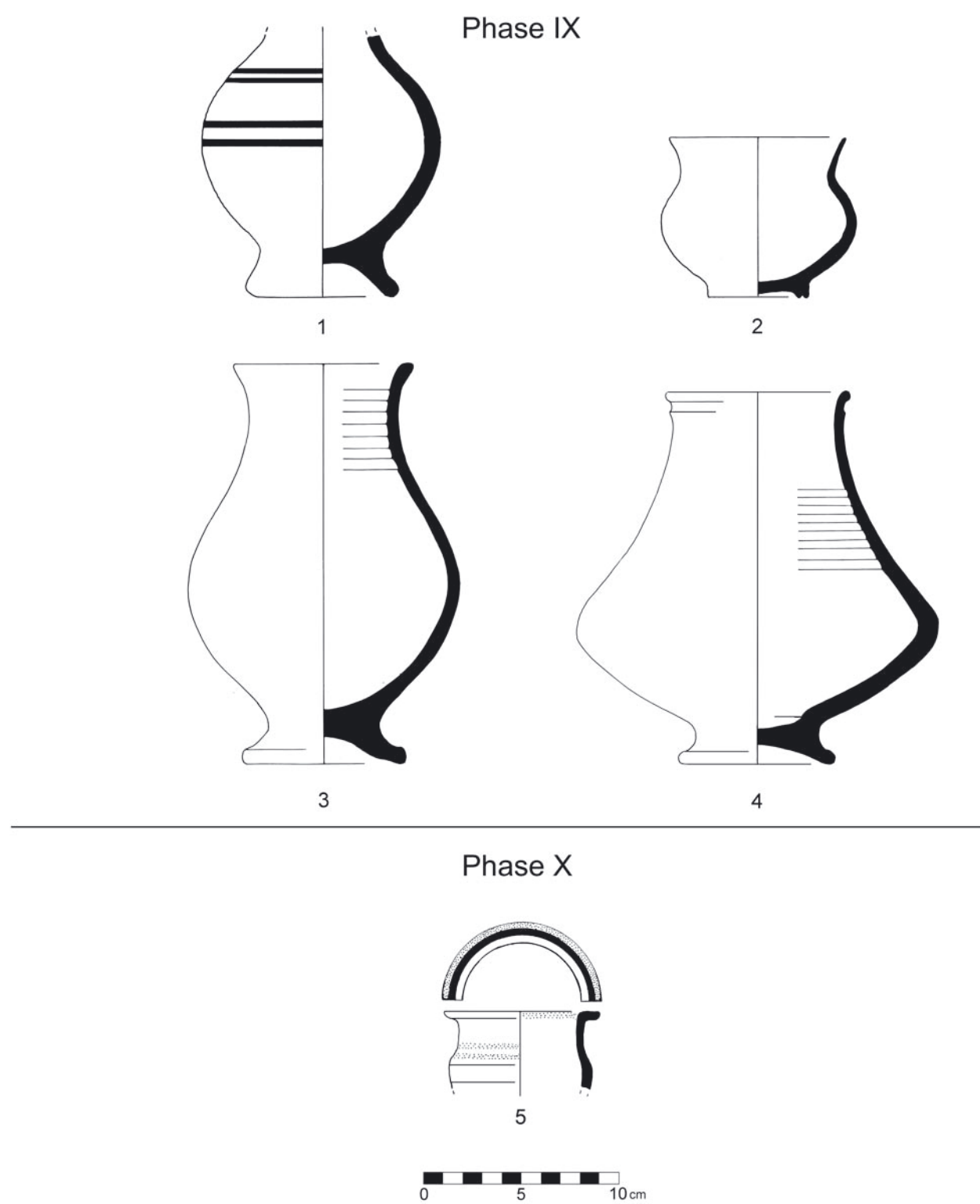


Fig. 399 Goblets and their volumes, Phases IX (1–4) and X (5): 1 (292:1) = 0.55; 2 (292:2) = 0.33; 3 (292:3) = 1.19; 4 (292:4) = 1.63; 5 (362:1)

Phase IX

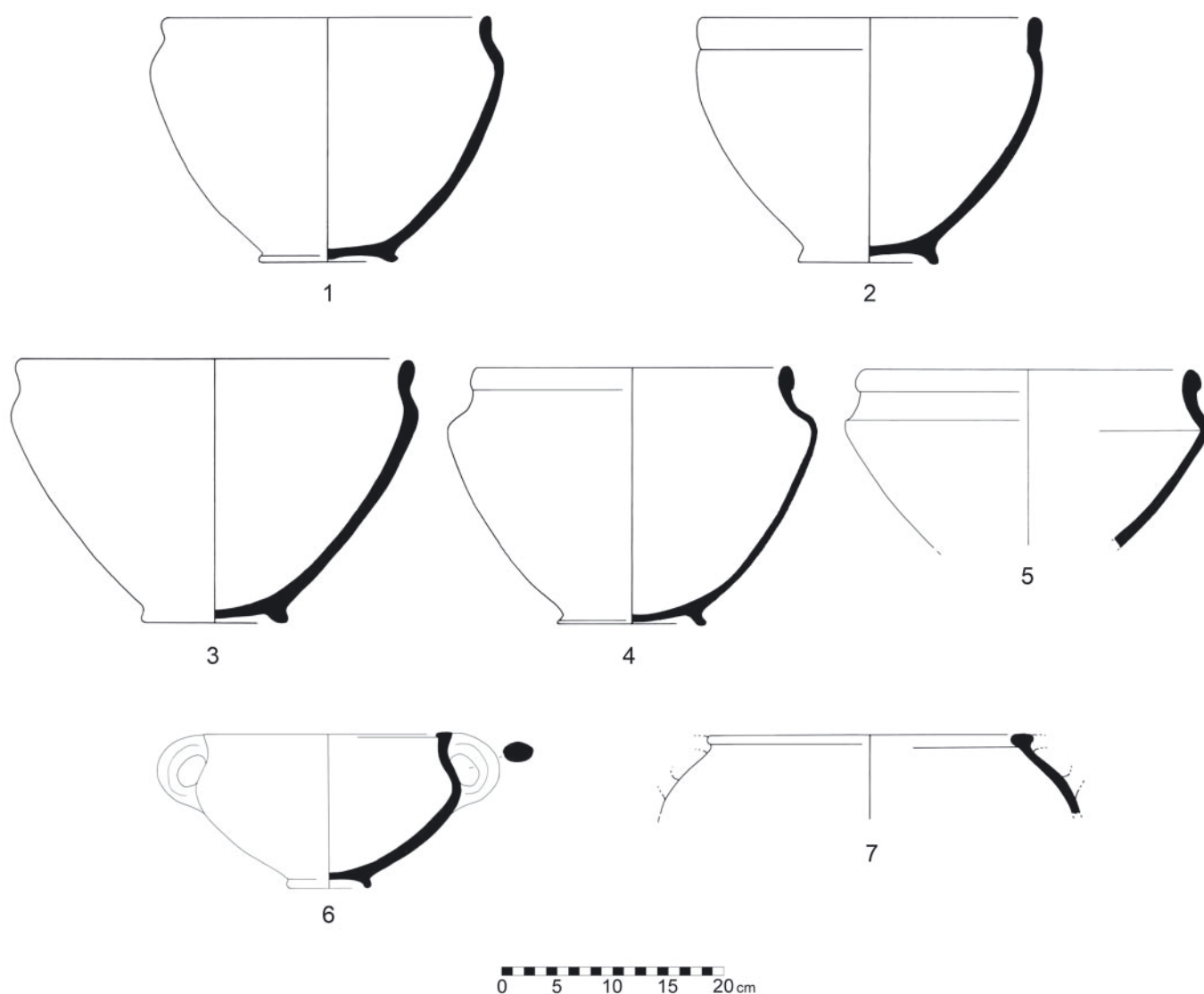


Fig. 400 Kraters and their volumes, Phase IX: 1 (288:1) = 9.86; 2 (288:2) = 9.32; 3 (288:3) = 12.43; 4 (283:4) = 11.31; 5 (285:1); 6 (287:1) = 3.08; 7 (283:1)

a representative of the Late Bronze Age (Fig. 399:5; cf. FISCHER 2006a: 222, fig. 258). It may be a residual piece. Goblets are recorded only from Phase IX and X contexts. It is, nevertheless, not unlikely that minor parts of goblets have been interpreted as bowls in the later assemblage.

⁸¹ The hole-mouth type could as well be included in the jar group. Their distribution is as follows: Phase XI 1 / 0.7 %, Phase XII 4 / 2.4 %, XIV 2 / 0.7 %.

KRATERS (Figs. 400–407)

Kraters are the fourth most common vessel type (196 / 17.7 %). Kraters are vessels for mixing, serving and storing liquids/foodstuffs. Kraters are in general cyma-shaped but variations, such as hole-mouth shapes⁸¹ and globular profiles, exist in addition to odd types. These vessels are deep, usually quite large with a wide mouth which, however, is narrower in most examples than the widest part of the body. The stances vary: flared, upright, everted and incurved occur. The most significant difference between the earlier and the later kraters is that the latter show more varia-

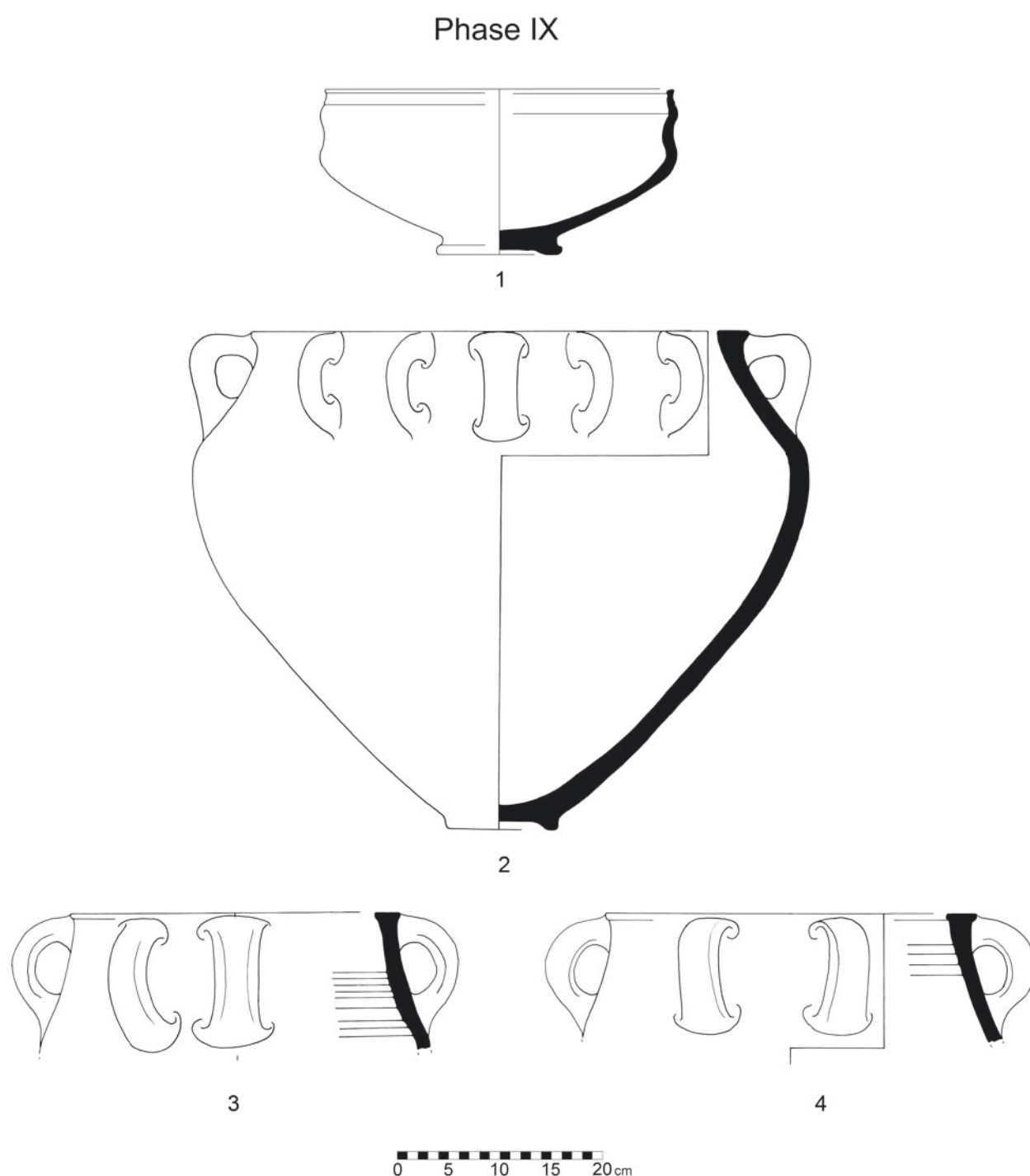


Fig. 401 Kraters and their volumes, Phase IX: 1 (290:1) = 8.49; 2 (287:2) = 67.94; 3 (287:4); 4 (287:5)

tions in their shapes. There are kraters without handles and kraters with either two, four, six or even twelve handles which are all more or less elliptical in section. Kraters most often have a ring base, sometimes a flat base, and they are rarely standing on three loop handles. Decorated kraters exist but are uncommon.

Phase IX (24 / 11.9 %; Figs. 400 and 401)

There are five principal types but all have a low ring base: one is quite a standardized cyma-shaped type without handles. It has evenly rounded or externally thickened rims and a concavity below the rim (see Figs. 400:1–5). The shoulder is most often pronounced and sometimes even carinated (Fig. 400:5). The sec-

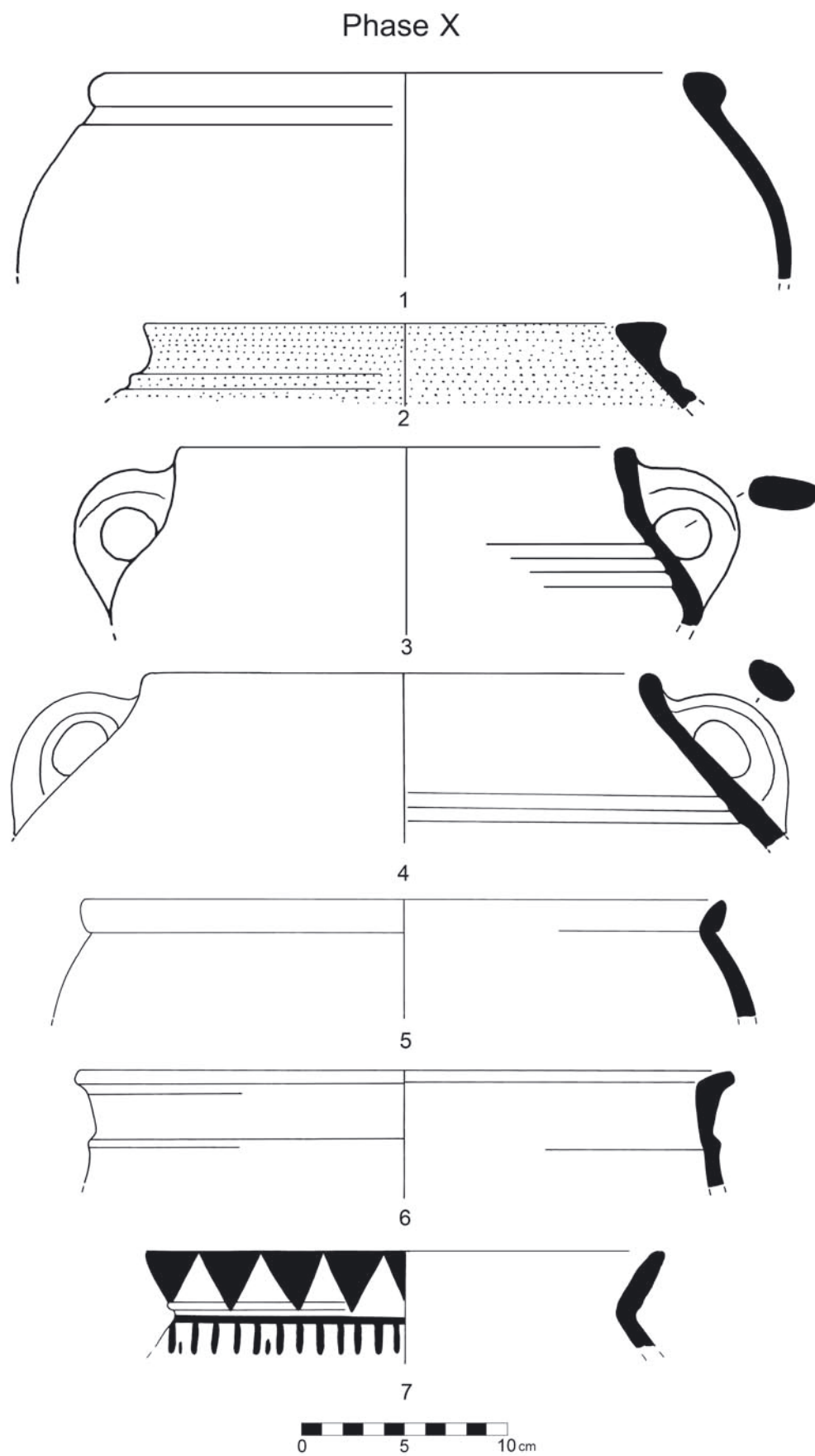


Fig. 402 Kraters, Phase X: 1 (362:4); 2 (362:5); 3 (362:3); 4 (100:7); 5 (100:1); 6 (100:3); 7 (362:6)

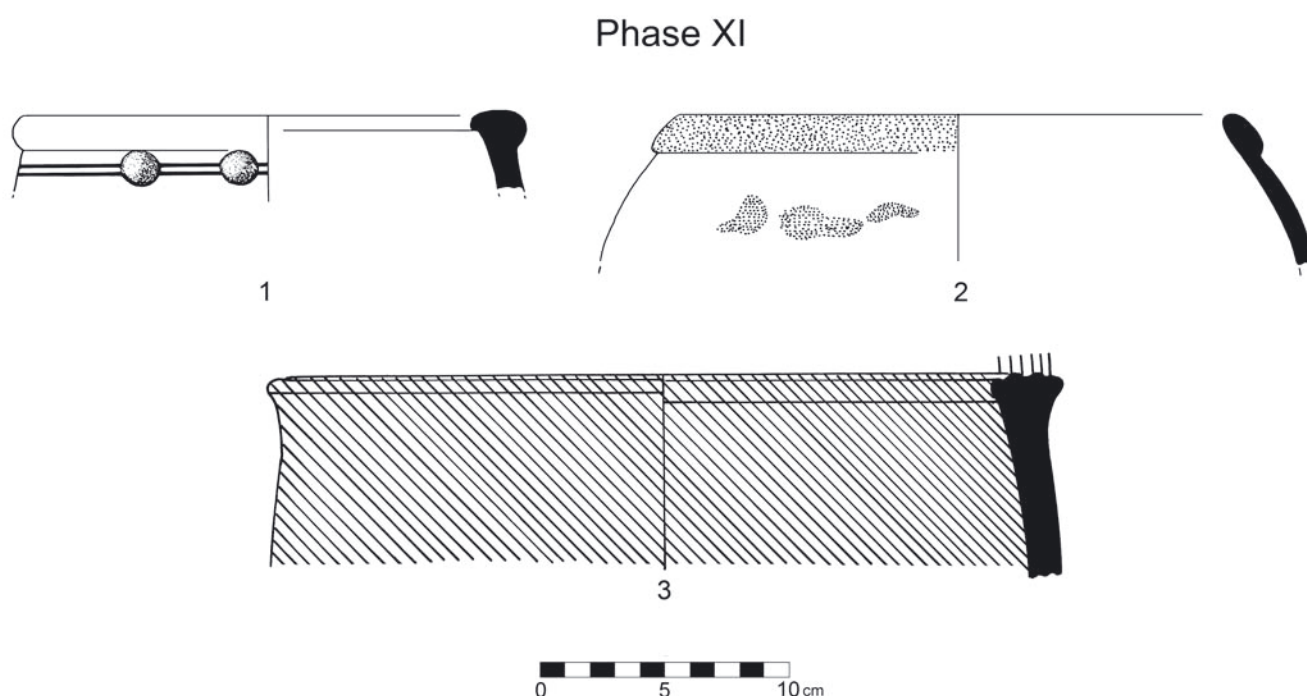


Fig. 403 Kraters, Phase XI: 1 (370:5); 2 (370:6); 3 (122:5)

ond has a flattened rim, a slight concavity below the rim and a pronounced shoulder without the typical cyma-shape, and up to twelve handles (Figs. 401:2–4). The third is quite a small krater of cyma-shape with a T-rim and two handles (Fig. 400:6). The fourth differs from the others: it has a globular shape, a pronounced T-rim and two handles (Fig. 400:7). The fifth has an upright upper profile with a slight carination just below the rim which is somewhat thickened (Fig. 401:1). All the kraters have self slip and none has painted decoration.

Phase X (13 / 15.1 %; Fig. 402)

There are greater variations in this phase where their general shapes are concerned. The typical cyma-shaped type is virtually absent and the globular shape dominates. The stances are upright or everted, the rims rounded, simple or thickened, T-shaped and triangular. There are never more than two handles. Kraters may be red-slipped or washed. One shape differs markedly from the others, viz. a krater with everted stance and an unusual decoration:⁸² dark red triangles standing above a “comb” pattern. There is a related krater from Beth-Shean Stratum N-3b which

is dated to the first half of the 12th century BCE (PANITZ-COHEN 2009: 216:e; 307, pl. 11:15; MAZAR 2009a: 13, Table 1.2).

Phase XI (34 / 23.6 %; Fig. 403)

The general shapes do not differ from the previous phase but there are certain decorative elements which are innovative: Figure 403:1 shows a krater with T-rim and plastic decoration of a band of knobs just below the rim. Figure 403:3 shows a krater with fluted incisions on the rim. Examples with more than two handles do not occur. Red slip and wash are common.

Phase XII (27 / 16.4 %; Fig. 404)

Some shapes continue from the previous phase. There is one innovative trait, namely a carination below the rim (see Figs. 404:1, 3 and 4). Kraters with two handles are most common. Surface treatment includes red slip and wash and band decoration, and incised herringbone pattern.

Phase XIII (33 / 20.6 %; Fig. 405)

Globular shapes with T-rims dominate. The majority of the kraters of this phase have two handles but there is one with three (405:9). Neck-ridges and plastic

⁸² There is another one with triangles and dots. The “comb” pattern is certainly part of another pattern but not much of this vessel is preserved.

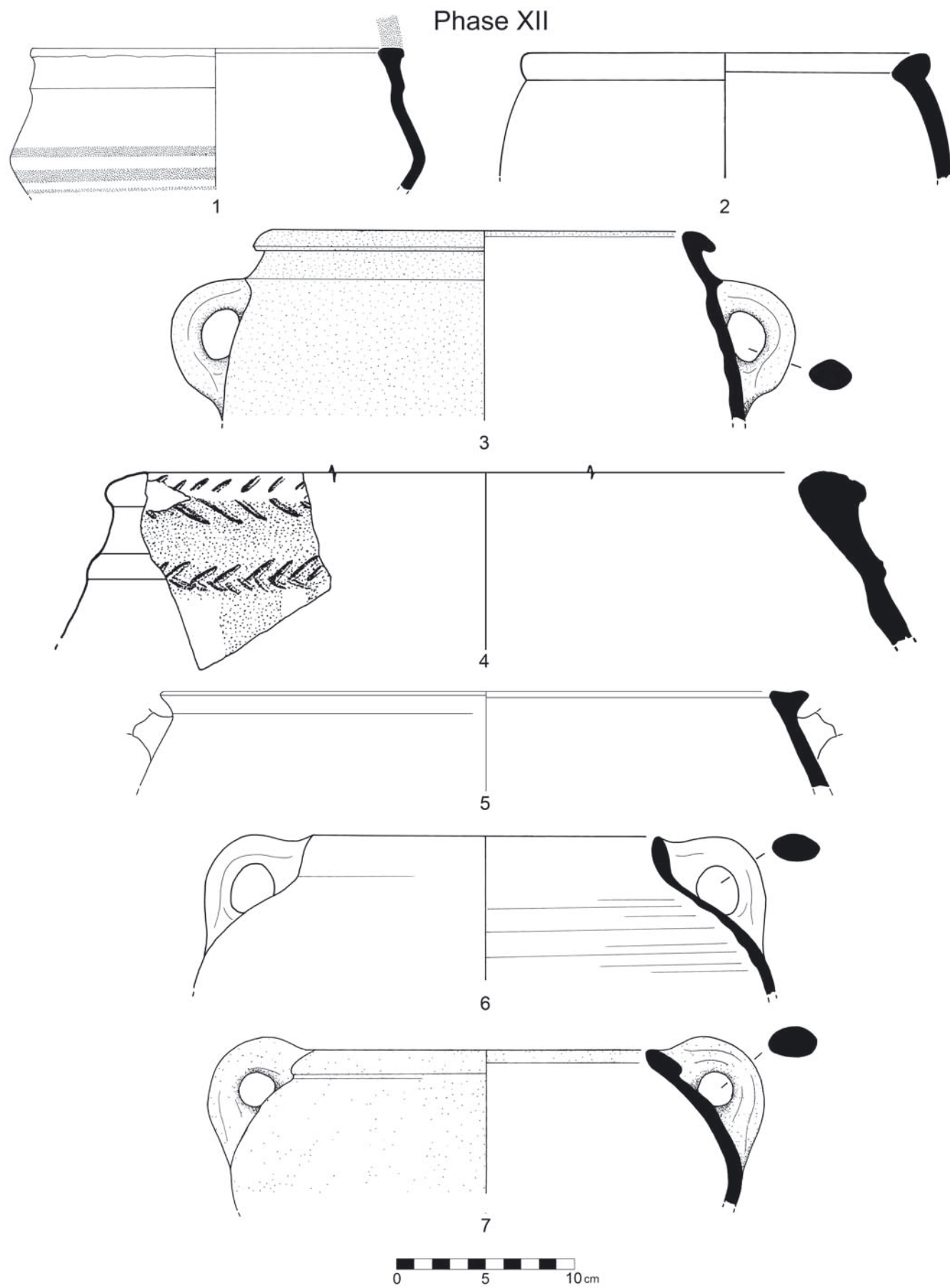


Fig. 404 Kraters, Phase XII: 1 (150:5); 2 (112:1); 3 (22:2); 4 (150:6); 5 (150:3); 6 (22:1); 7 (22:5)

Phase XIII

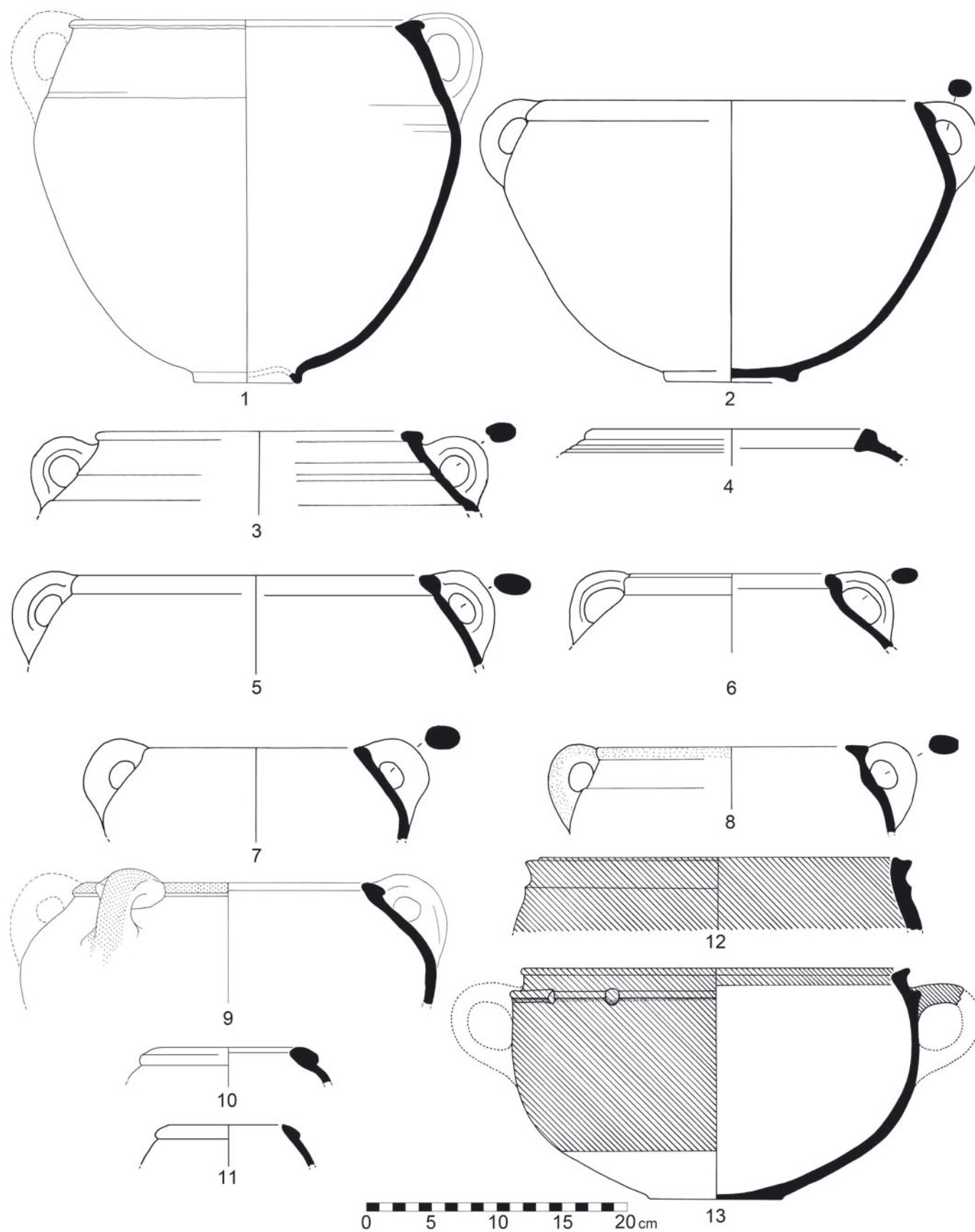


Fig. 405 Kraters and their volumes, Phase XIII: 1 (248:4) = 13.84; 2 (164:1) = 11.76; 3 (163:5); 4 (163:2); 5 (164:7); 6 (164:8); 7 (164:2); 8 (163:4); 9 (162:2); 10 (164:5); 11 (164:6); 12 (119:4); 13 (119:2) = 8.81

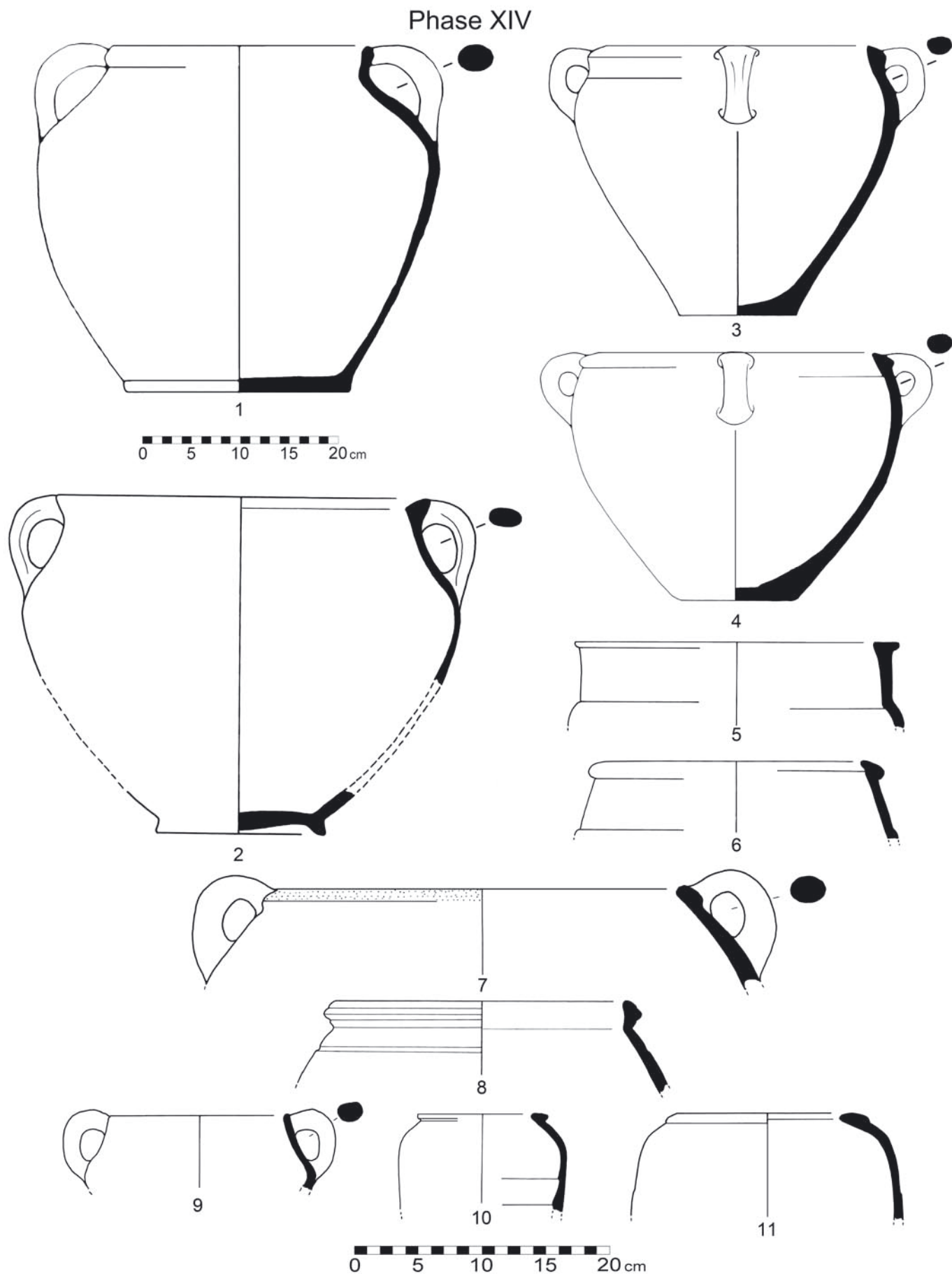
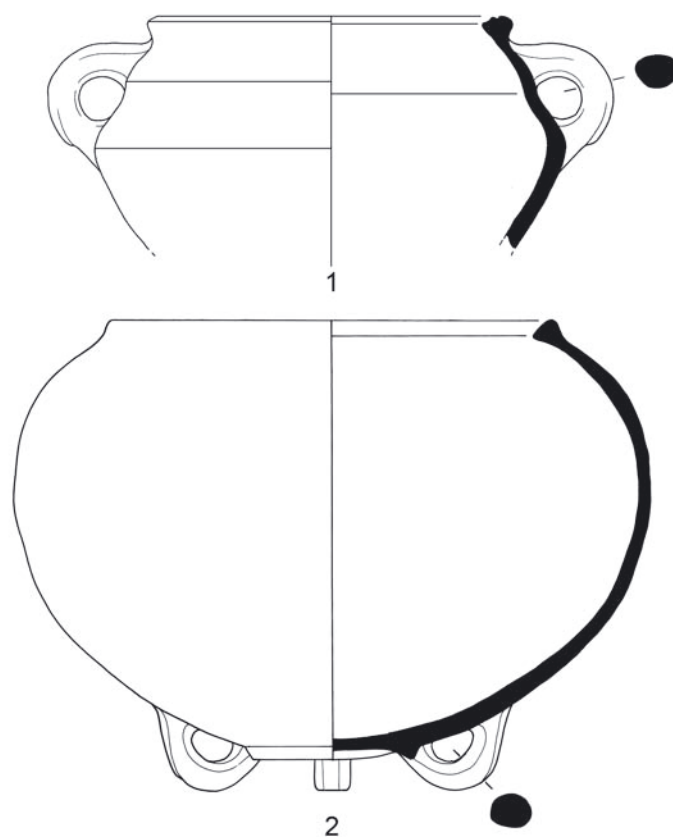


Fig. 406 Kraters and their volumes, Phase XIV: 1 (195:3) = 26.05; 2 (193:4) = 14.35; 3 (195:1) = 5.25; 4 (195:2) = 5.78; 5 (198:2); 6 (198:1); 7 (197:3); 8 (195:13); 9 (198:6); 10 (196:1); 11 (196:3)

Phase XIV



Phase XV

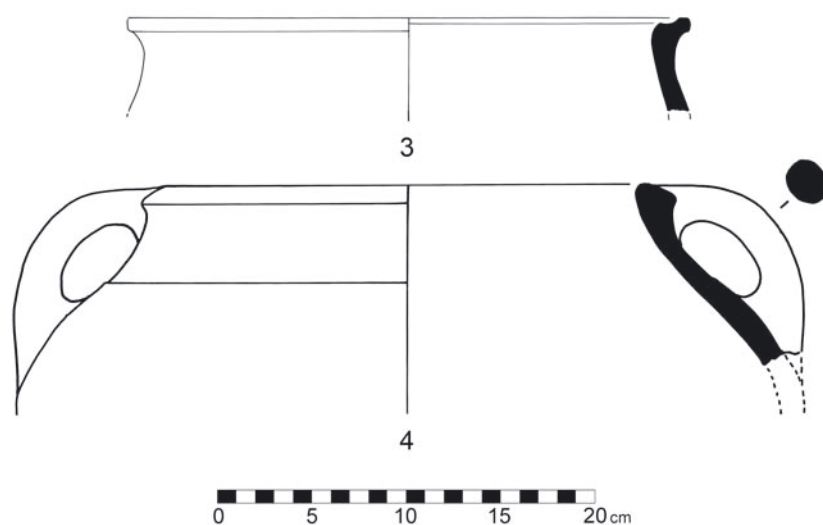


Fig. 407 Kraters and their volumes, Phases XIV (1–2) and XV (3–4): 1 (35:6); 2 (34:6) = 14.06; 3 (47:3); 4 (47:4)

trumpet/dot decoration occur (Fig. 405:13). Many of the kraters are red-slipped or washed either completely or only on the rim and handles. A new shape appears: the hole-mouth krater/jar (Figs. 405:10–11).⁸³ They are quite small and more elongated than kraters but the upper part of these vessels with their folded-over rims show close similarities with kraters.

Phase XIV (60 / 19.9 %; Figs. 406, 407:1 and 2)

The kraters with the cyma shape are revived (cf. Phase IX). The cyma-shape (Figs. 406:1 and 2) and the globular types (Fig. 406:4) dominate but there are also more than a few kraters with a convexity between rim and shoulder (Fig. 407: 1). Figure 406:8 shows a krater with an elaborate rim. The small and medium-sized hole-mouth vessel with a folded-over rim was still in production (Fig. 406:10). A new, rare, shape makes its entrance (Fig. 407:2): the globular krater with incurved stance and T-rim standing on three loop handles. It is interesting to note that a sort of amalgamation of the latter and the hole-mouth krater/jar already existed at the end of the Late Bronze Age (FISCHER 2006a: 229, fig. 263:6).

Phase XV (2 / 28.6 %; Fig. 407:3 and 4); *Phase XIV or XV* (3 / 6.7 %)

The scanty evidence from Phase XV does not allow any firm conclusions but the ceramic assemblage does not seem to differ from that of the previous phase.

JUGLETS, JUGS⁸⁴ AND PILGRIM FLASKS (Figs. 408–421)

Juglets, jugs, strainer-jugs, decanter-jugs and pilgrim flasks together belong to the third most common group of vessels (206 / 18.6 %). These are ovoid, globular and depressed globular vessels with a narrow mouth and usually one or two handles. They were mainly used for serving and storing liquids. Juglets were used as containers of more valuable liquids, such as cooking oils, scented oils and drugs.

Phase IX (juglets 12 / 6.0, Figs. 408:1–6 and 9, 409:2; jugs 26 / 12.9 %, Figs. 408:7–8, 409:1 and 3, 410, 411:1–4; strainer-jugs 1 / 0.5 %, Fig. 411:5; pilgrim flasks 6 / 3.0 %, Fig. 412)

There are three types of juglets: the slender dipper juglet (Figs. 408:1–3), the juglet with a wide body and usually a fairly wide mouth (Figs. 408:6–9), and the juglet with a low carination on the wide belly (Fig.

409:2). The latter, which is the only type which is decorated, is an import, judging by the fabric. As far as the dipper juglets are concerned they differ from those from the later part of the Late Bronze Age, namely Phases VII and VIII, by the absence of a marked shoulder (cf. FISCHER 2006a: 238, fig. 271:8–9): in Phase IX the transition from the neck to the shoulder is smooth, which resembles the dipper juglets from the outgoing Middle Bronze Age (*ibid.*: fig. 271:1). The juglet with two handles is unique (Fig. 408:4), and the juglets with wide mouths and depressed globular bellies, with either rounded or flat bases, are variations of the same theme and new at the site (Figs. 408:6–9). One of the juglets (Fig. 408:6) was found sealed with a lid which certainly also had the function of a stand.

The general shapes of the jugs differ greatly but low ring bases are a common feature in this phase. They are globular or depressed globular with one or two handles from the rim or just below the rim to the shoulder or one handle on the shoulder (Figs. 410 and 411). They are quite often decorated but lack the sophisticated and colourful patterns of the Late Bronze Age (FISCHER 2006a: 231–235). The monochrome decoration includes zigzag lines and horizontal bands. A special type is the spouted and decorated strainer-jug (Fig. 411:5). Another type of jug (Fig. 409:1) resembles Late Bronze Age shapes.

The jug with thick white slip represents a special case (Fig. 409:3). It is definitely an import according to fabric, general shape and surface treatment. There are some traits which are related to traditions of the outgoing Aegean Late Bronze Age. The monochrome decoration of semicircles and wavy lines below the neck resembles decoration on pottery from the Aegean/Cyprus/Philistia.

The pilgrim flasks (Figs. 412:1 and 2), of which the first is bichrome- and the second monochrome-decorated, are imports related to Philistine pottery. The other pilgrim flasks (Figs. 412:4–6) seem to derive from the Phoenician sphere of Culture. The globular jug of fine fabric with bichrome, matt red and black, decoration on a light reddish-yellow burnished slip is of Phoenician origin (Fig. 412:7). These types of vessels occur only in Phase IX.

In addition to the hand-made miniature bowls (see above) there is also a group of hand-made miniature juglets and a hand-made jug (see Figs. 390: 6–8).

⁸³ MAZAR (2006: 354) lists them under the heading hole-mouth jars.

⁸⁴ These include common and dipper juglets. Juglets and jugs are treated together. In earlier publications by the author

jugs were distinguished from juglets by their height, which was defined as higher than 20 cm. This criterion is still used here (FISCHER 2006a: 230).

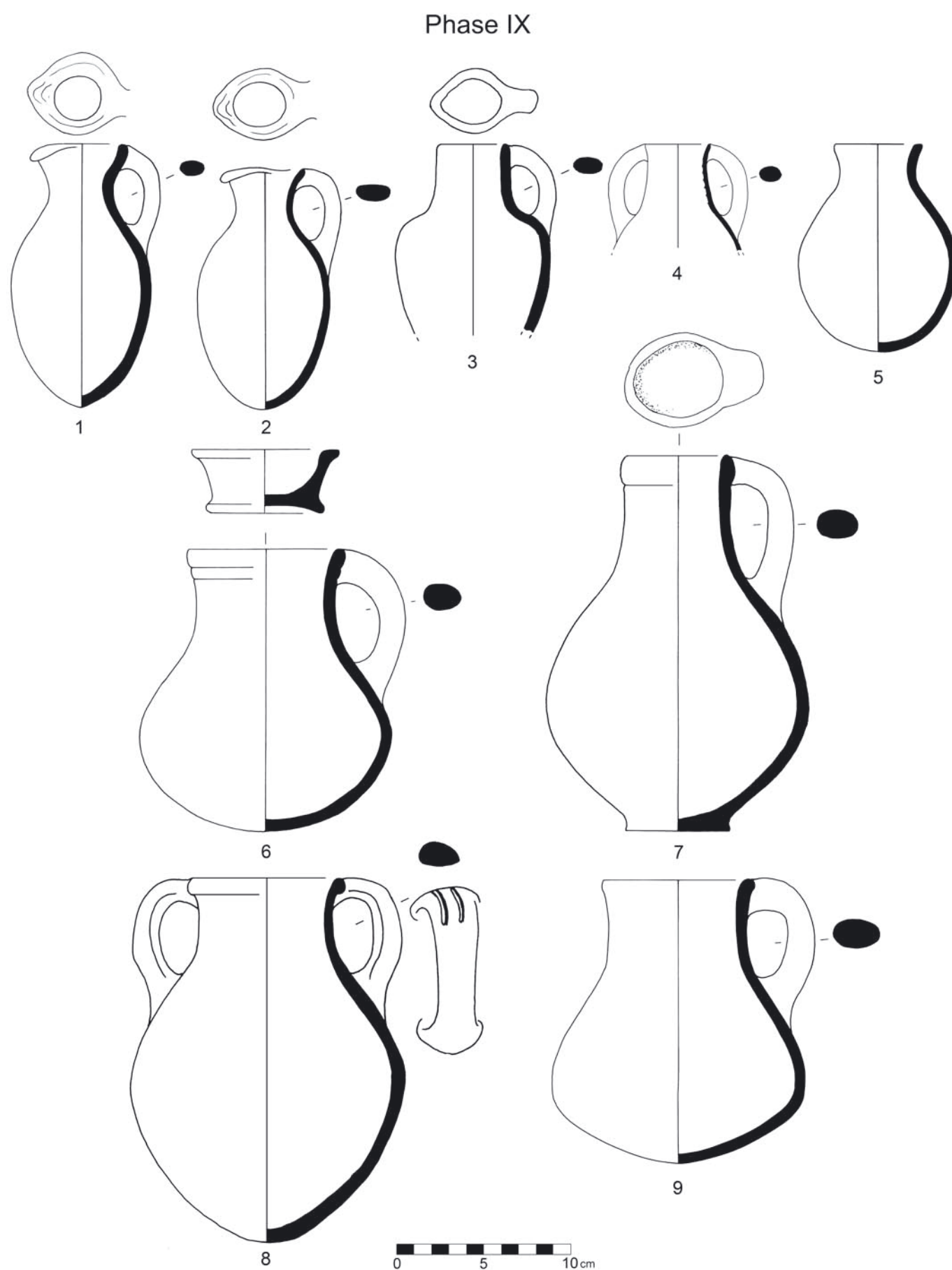


Fig. 408 Juglets (1–6, 9) and jugs (7–8) and their volumes, Phase IX: 1 (290:5) = 0.25; 2 (290:7) = 0.23; 3 (290:2) = 0.39; 4 (292:5); 5 (290:6) = 0.32; 6 (292:8) = 1.11; 7 (292:6) = 1.35; 8 (297:5) = 1.67; 9 (292:7) = 1.13

Phase IX

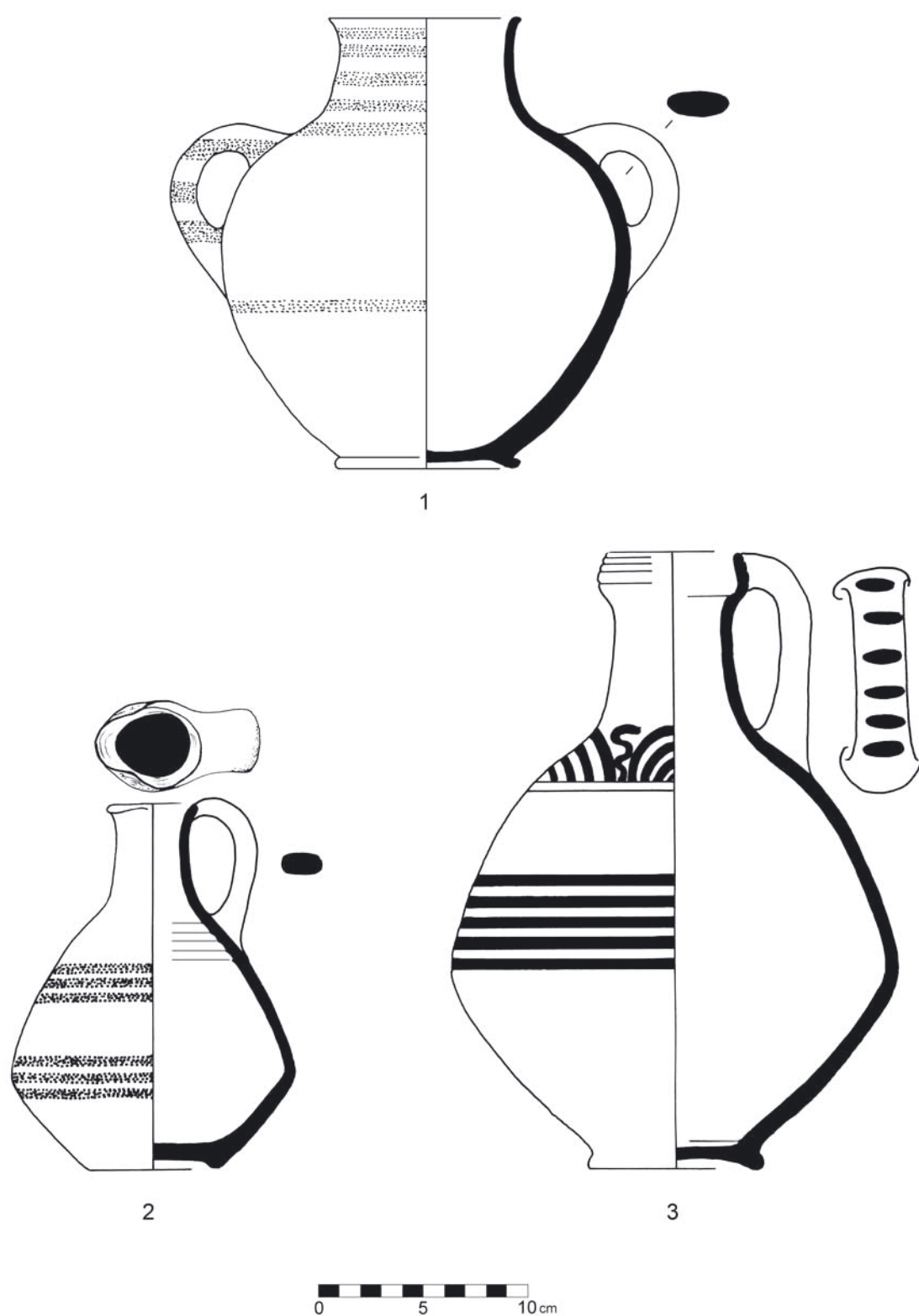


Fig. 409 Jugs (1, 3) and juglet (2) and their volumes, Phase IX: 1 (297:2) = 2.48; 2 (297:3) = 0.79; 3 (297:1) = 3.67



Fig. 410 Jugs and their volumes, Phase IX: 1 (305:1) = 9.79; 2 (301:5) = 6.41; 3 (301:4); 4 (301:1) = 8.28

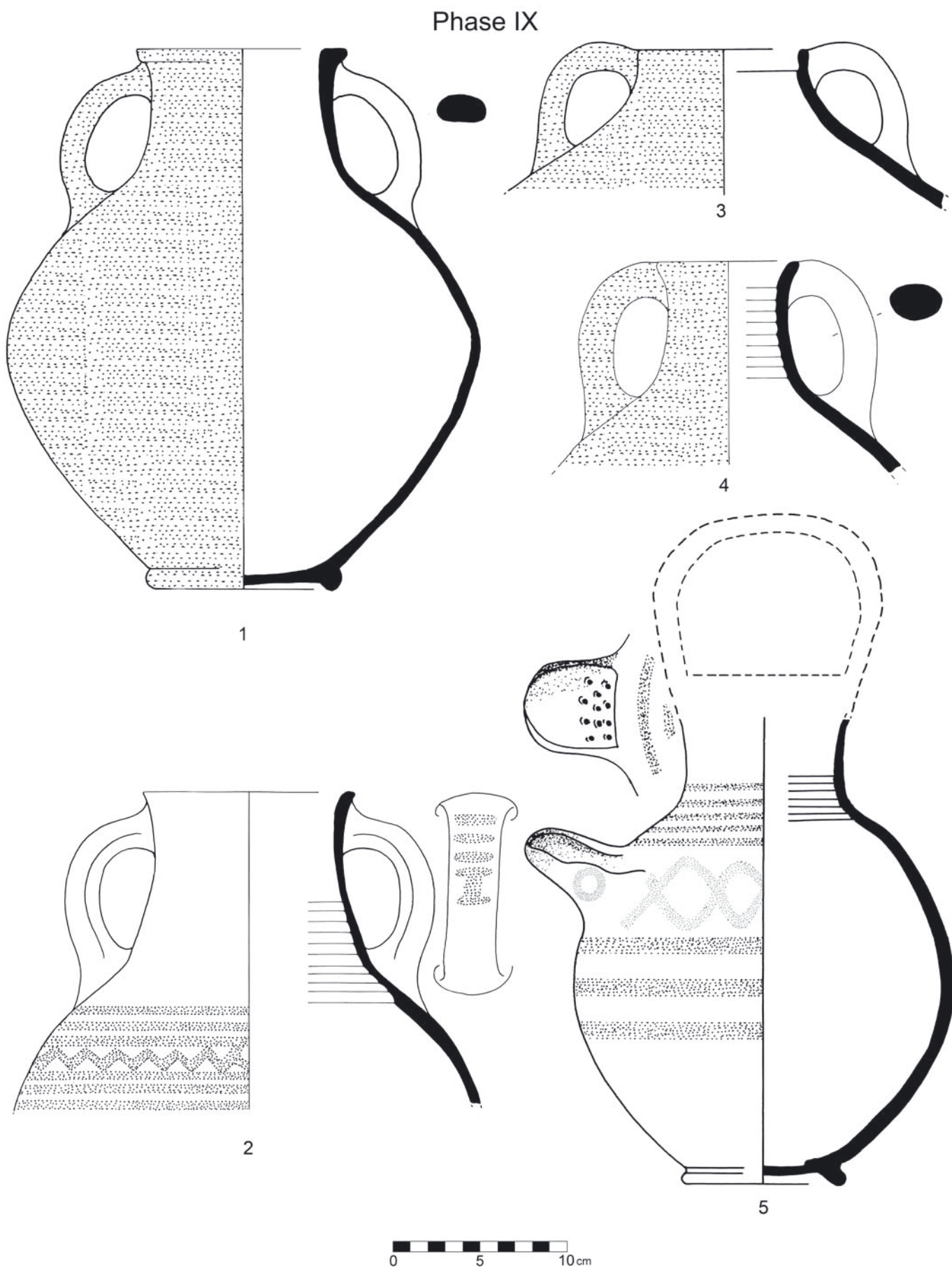


Fig. 411 Jugs and their volumes, Phase IX: 1 (302:1) = 7.59; 2 (302:4); 3 (302:3); 4 (302:2); 5 (305:2) = 4.65

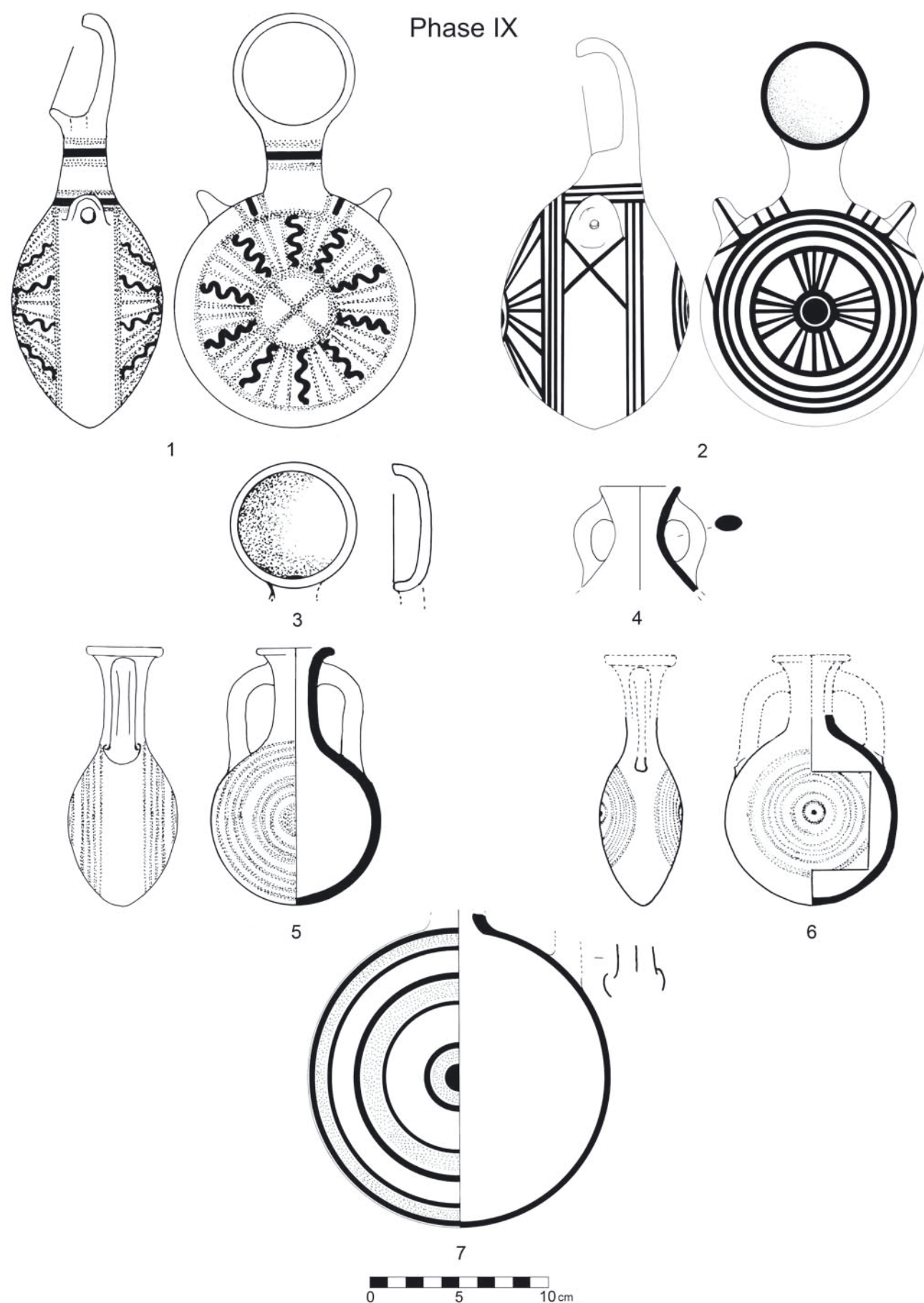


Fig. 412 Pilgrim flasks (1–6) and globular jug (7) and their volumes, Phase IX: 1 (321:1) = 0.40–0.70; 2 (321:2) = 0.50–0.75; 3 (321:3); 4 (321:4); 5 (321:5) = 0.15–0.30; 6 (321:6) = 0.10–0.25; 7 (321:7) = 2.12

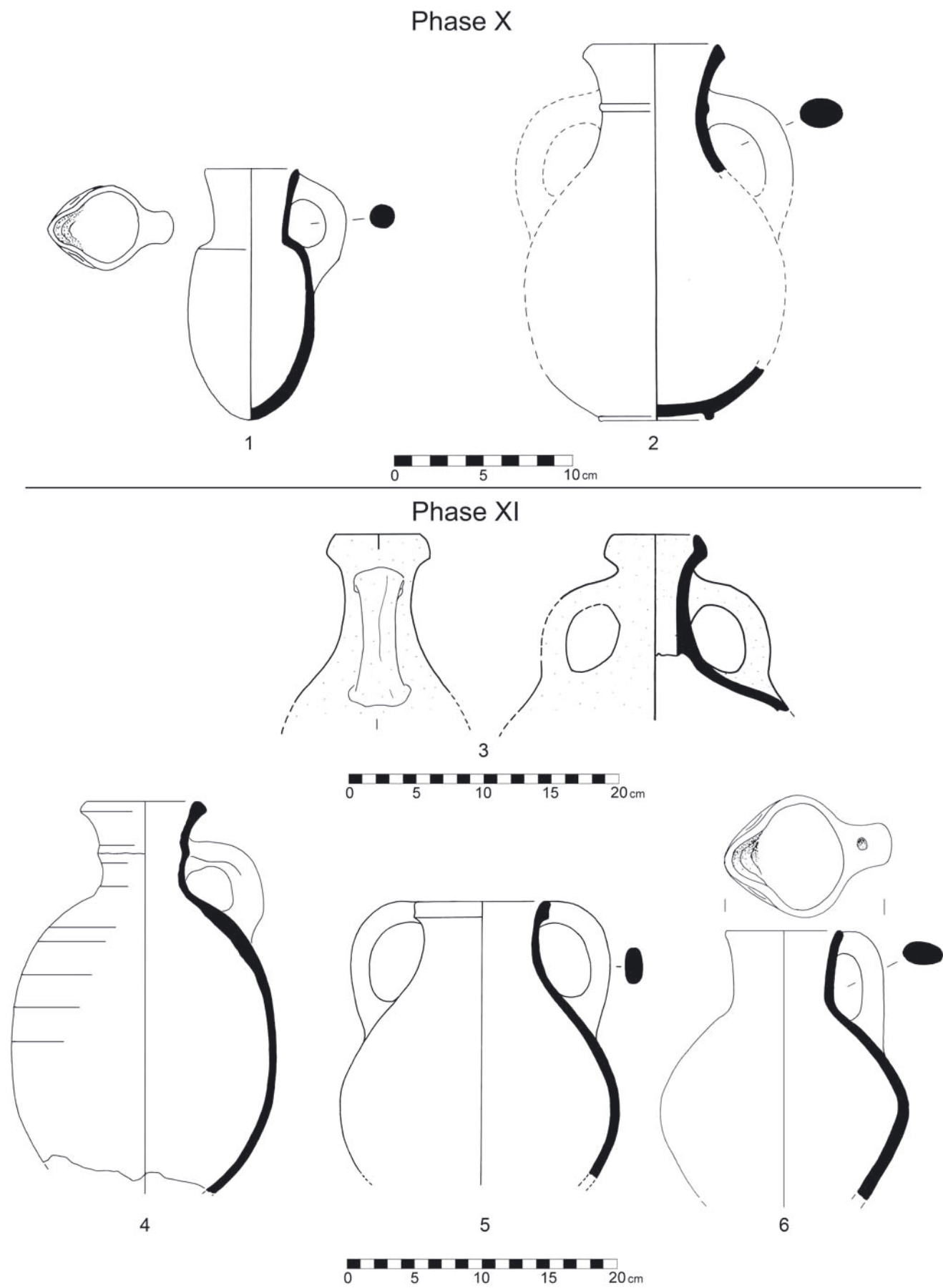


Fig. 413 Juglet (1), jugs (2, 4–6) and pilgrim flask (3) and their volumes, Phases X (1–2) and XI (3–6): 1 (363:1) = 0.24; 2 (363:3) = 1.29; 3 (89:2); 4 (242:6) = 4.01; 5 (107:1) = 3.35; 6 (370:11) = 2.20

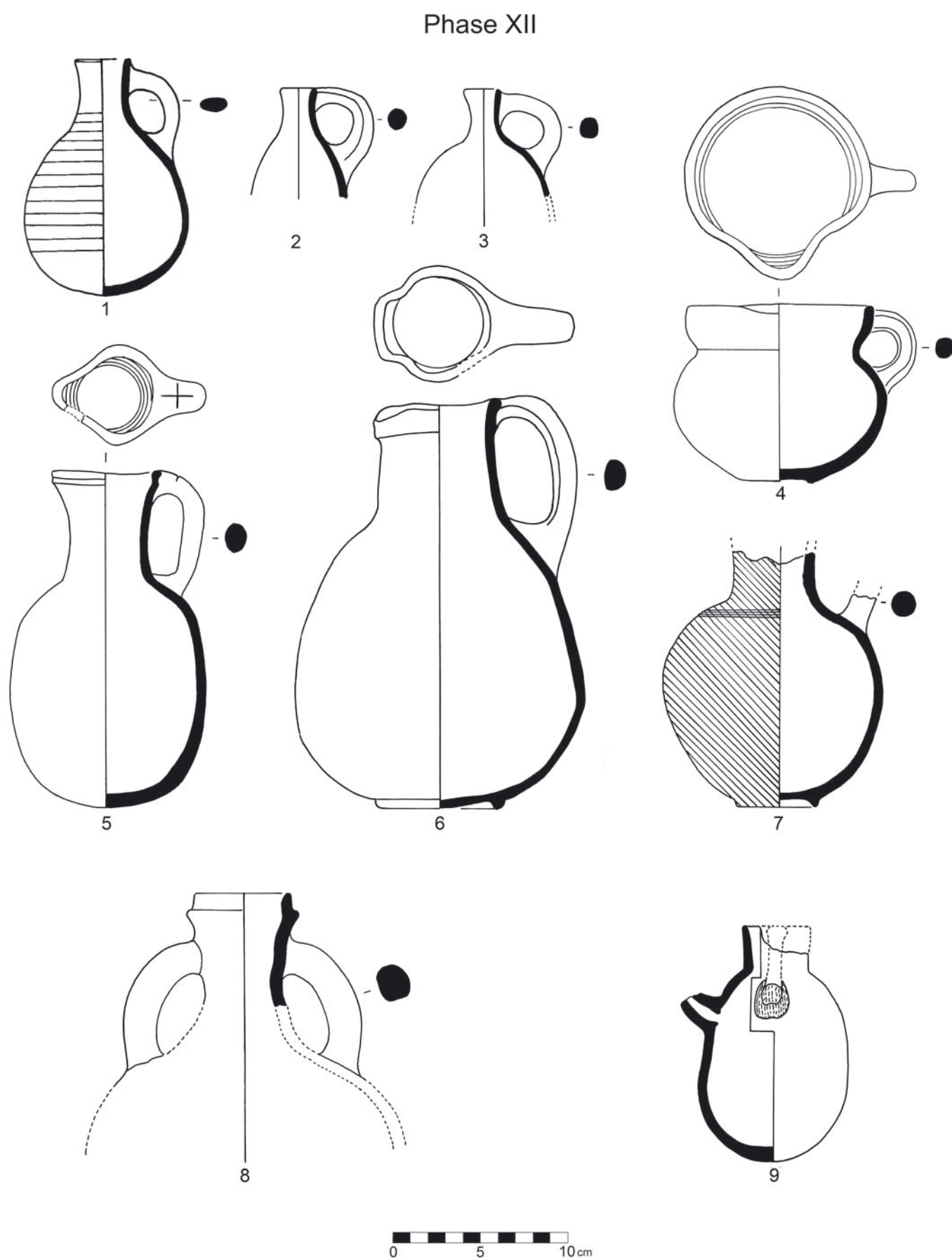


Fig. 414 Juglets, jugs, mug and pilgrim flask and their volumes, Phase XII: 1 (151:1) = 0.38; 2 (126:1); 3 (112:5); 4 (151:6) = 0.64; 5 (112:9) = 0.81; 6 (126:2) = 2.13; 7 (112:8) = 0.68; 8 (112:3); 9 (112:6) = 0.31

Phase X (juglets 2 / 2.3 %; jugs 4 / 4.7; Figs. 413:1 and 2)

The small number of vessels from these phases allow only limited conclusions. The juglet (Fig. 413:1) has a relatively wide mouth and a marked shoulder. The jug (Fig. 413:2) has two handles and a neck ridge.

Phase XI (juglets 2 / 1.4 %; jugs 11 / 7.6 %; decanters 4 / 2.8 %; pilgrim flask 1 / 0.7 %; Figs. 413:3–6)

A sort of prototype with neck ridge and one handle from the neck to the shoulder (Fig. 413:4), which will become common in later phases (cf. e.g. Figs. 418:8 and 9), appears in this phase. The other vessels do not differ from those of the previous phase. Figure 413:3 shows a typical pilgrim flask.

Phase XII (juglets 15 / 9.0 %; jugs 16 / 9.7 %; decanter 1 / 0.6 %; mugs 2 / 1.2 %; pilgrim flask 1 / 0.6 %; Fig. 414)

There is a group of juglets which is new in this phase: narrow mouth and bulbous body with one handle (Fig. 414:1–3). Another juglet (Fig. 414:5) is very much related to previous types, whereas the juglet with bright red slip and incised lines on the shoulder is new in the repertoire of Phase XII (Fig. 414:7). The spouted juglet is also a new shape (Fig. 414:9). The type of jug in Figure 414:6 appears for the first time and was also produced with variations later: it has the typical tapering neck on a depressed globular body and a handle from the rim to the shoulder. A new shape is the mug (Fig. 414:4). The pilgrim flask (Fig. 414:8) differs only as regards the shape of the rim from the example from Phase XI (Fig. 413:3). Vessels are mainly slipped. Decorated vessels are rare.

Imports from Phase XII are shown in Figure 415. The first three are termed “Phoenician-style” vessels in the description of the individual vessels in Chapter 2.⁸⁵ They are imports beyond any doubt because of their totally different manufacturing technique: thin and very hard fired, rarely any inclusions in a clay which resembles cretaceous clay. The slip, the excellent burnish and the decoration all point to non-locally produced vessels.

The juglet (Figure 415:4) is of the genuine Cypriote Black-on-Red Ware and not a locally produced copy: the well-levigated clay, which is thin-walled and hard-fired, and the decoration of black (dark brown) horizontal lines and circles, the latter being compass-drawn, all point to a Cypriote import of the Black-on-Red I ware.

Phase XIII (juglets 16 / 10.0 %; jugs 10 / 6.3 %; strainer-jug 1 / 0.6 %; decanter 1 / 0.6 %; pilgrim flask 1 / 0.6 %; Figs. 416 and 417)

There is a great variation in shapes: juglets with wide mouths and two (Fig. 416:4) or three handles (Fig. 416:5), Black Juglets (Figs. 416:7 and 8), spouted juglets (one in Fig. 416:1), juglets with four lug handles and band decoration (Fig. 416:6) and those with four horizontally placed vestigial handles (Fig. 416:3). This is the phase where the Black Juglets are firmly established.⁸⁶ The jug with two handles and self slip is local copy of a Phoenician-style vessel (Fig. 416:9; cf. Figs. 415:1–3). The jug with bright red slip (Fig. 416:10) is obviously a Phoenician import.

The globular “Metallic Ware” jug with T-rim and raised neck, three handles and a juglet support is of thin, very hard-fired, Lower Cretaceous clay (Fig. 417:1). Its metallic appearance and sound when struck are typical. It is 31 cm high and its capacity is 8.50 litres. There are three horizontal concentric incisions on the shoulder just above where the lower part of the handles is attached. It is obviously from the same workshop as AM54 from Beth-Shean; however the capacity of our vessel is lower (MAZAR 2006: 358 and 359, Photo 12.53; capacity 11.62).⁸⁷ The strainer jug follows the “tapering-neck-style” from Phase XII (Fig. 417:2). The general shape of the globular jug with three zones of incised concentric lines on either side resembles pilgrim flasks (Fig. 417:3). The bichrome-decorated jug (Fig. 417:4) comes from a test trench in Area 11 which is on the eastern edge of the upper tell just to the north of Area 10 (it was found in October 2013, i.e. after the submission of the manuscript; context description in FISCHER and BÜRGE in press e).

Phase XIV (juglets 40 / 13.3 %; jugs 15 / 5.0 %; decanters 10 / 3.3 %; pilgrim flasks 2 / 0.7 %; Figs. 418–420)

This is the phase from where the vast majority of juglets with greatest variation in shape derives. In general the Black Juglets (Figs. 418:13–17) do not differ from those from Phase XIII, with one exception (Fig. 418:18): whereas this juglet has a handle from neck to shoulder, all the others have handles from the rims to the shoulders. There are plain juglets (Figs. 418:1 and 2) and a somewhat taller decorated juglet (Fig. 418:3) which resemble the shapes of their counterparts in the Black Juglet repertoire and seem to

⁸⁵ This should be considered as a “working term” because good parallels from Phoenicia itself are missing (personal communication F.J. Núñez 8 July, 2009).

⁸⁶ There is one Black Juglet from Phase XI which may derive from a disturbed context.

⁸⁷ This is somewhat surprising considering that our jug is only a little smaller.

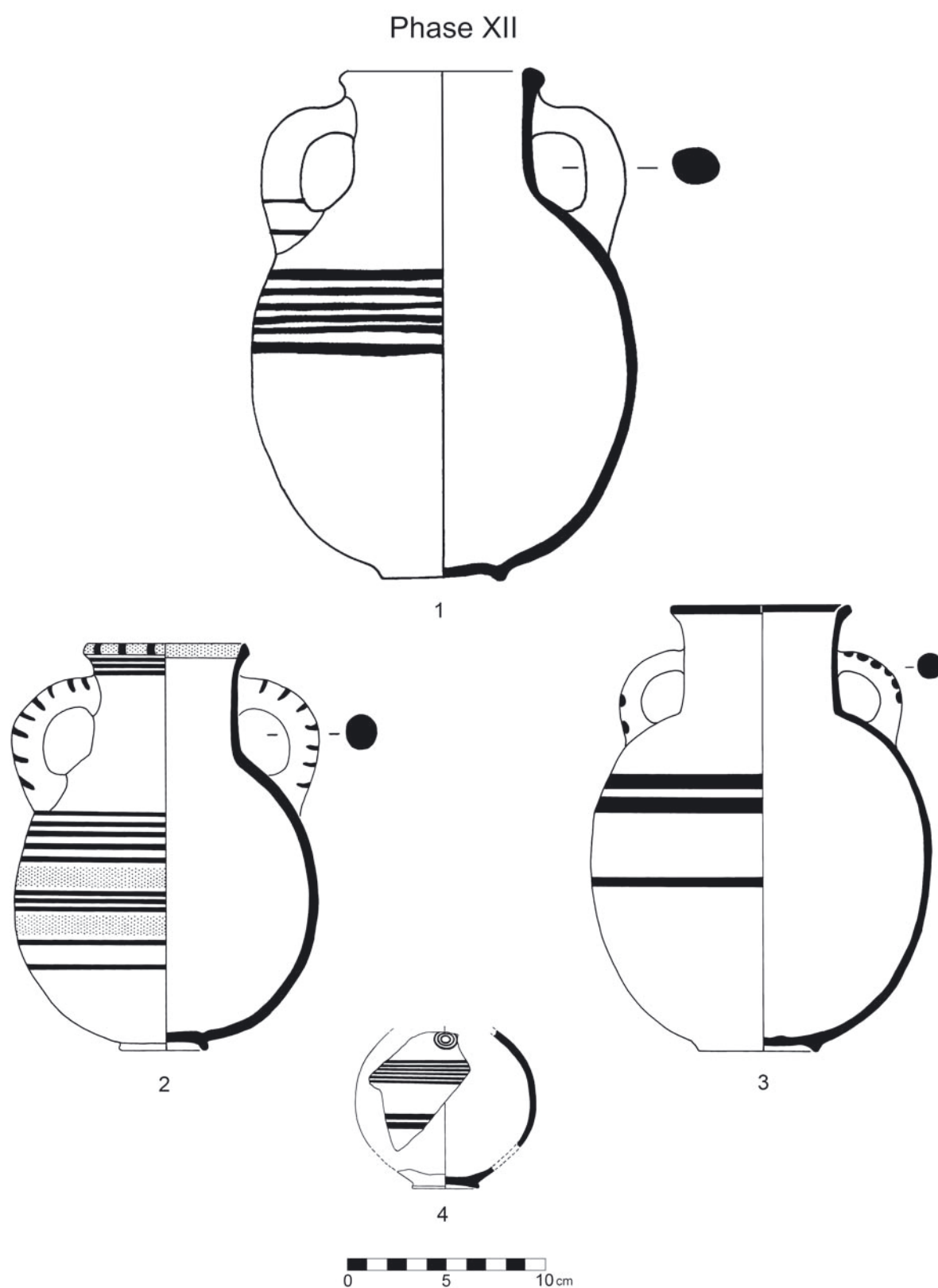


Fig. 415 Phoenician-type jugs (1–3) and Cypriote Black-on-Red I juglet (4) and their volumes, Phase XII: 1 (126:3) = 3.77;
2 (151:8) = 1.76; 3 (112:7) = 2.64; 4 (151:9)

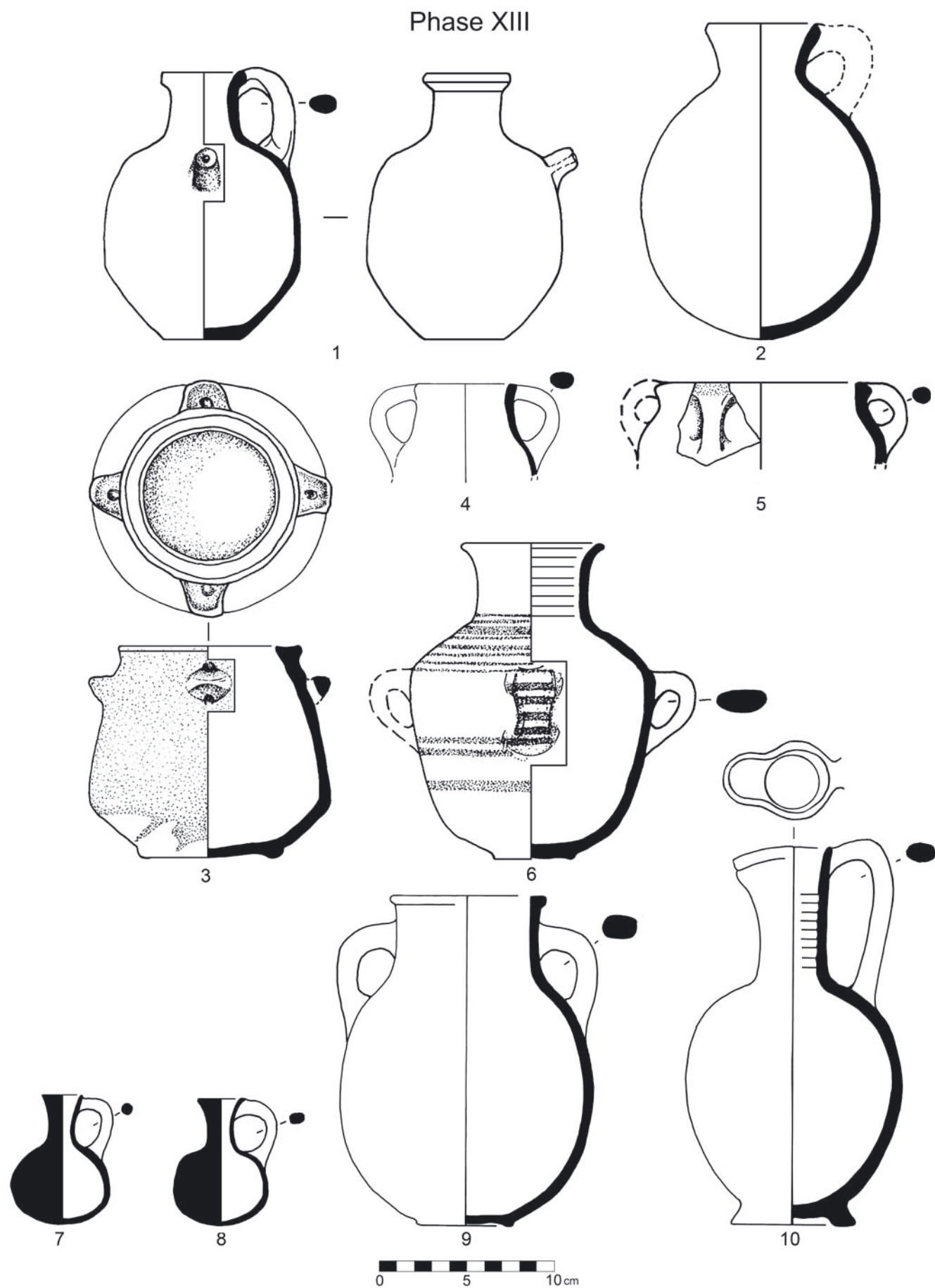


Fig. 416 Juglets and jugs and their volumes, Phase XIII: 1 (165:1) = 0.65; 2 (165:2) = 1.25; 3 (165:7) = 1.03; 4 (70:1); 5 (165:6); 6 (165:8) = 1.27; 7 (165:5) = 0.05; 8 (165:3) = 0.05; 9 (170:5) = 1.59; 10 (170:1) = 0.83

Phase XIII

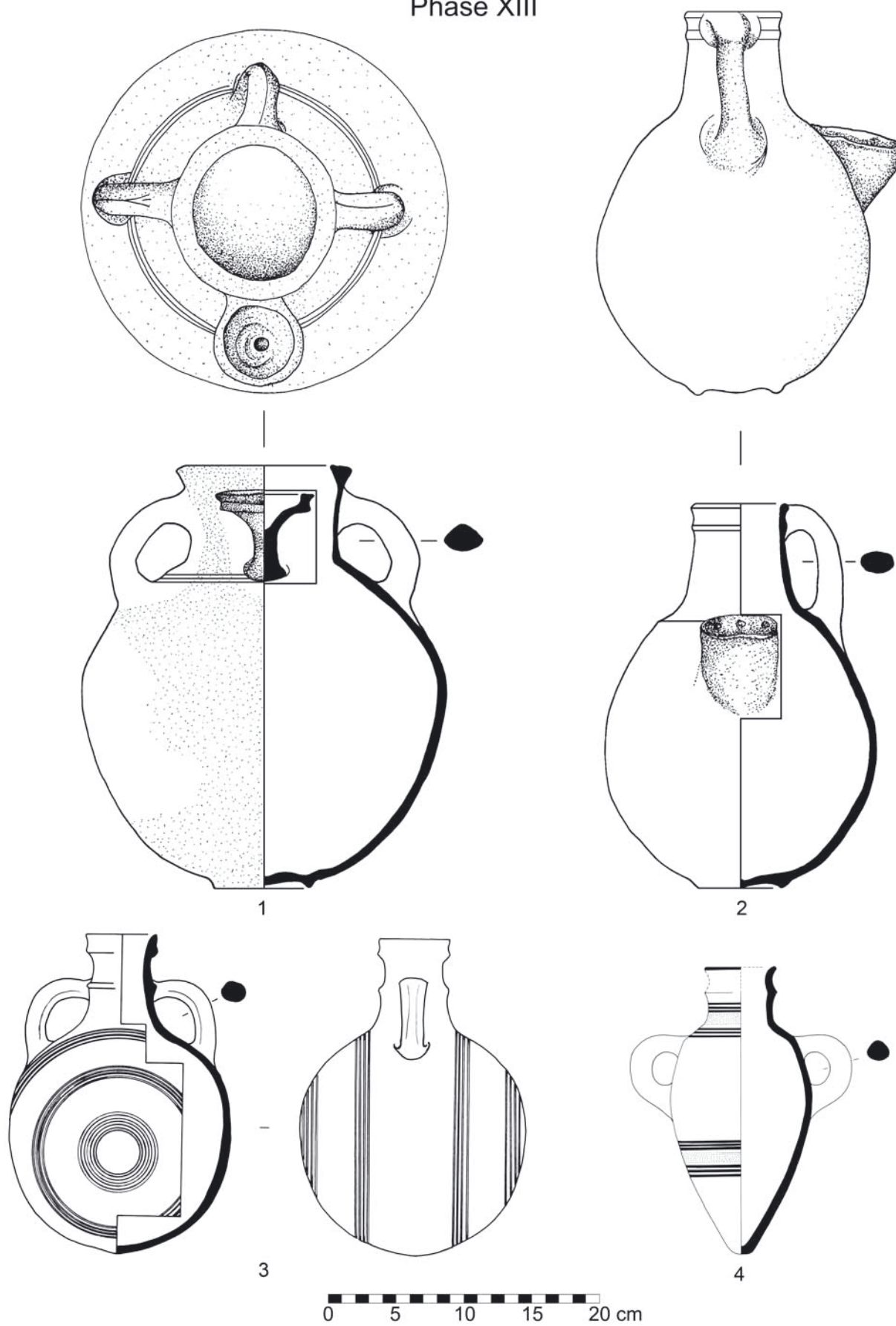


Fig. 417 Jugs and their volumes, Phase XIII: 1 (168:1) = 8.50; 2 (168:2) = 3.84; 3 (170:9) = 2.21; 4 = 0.71

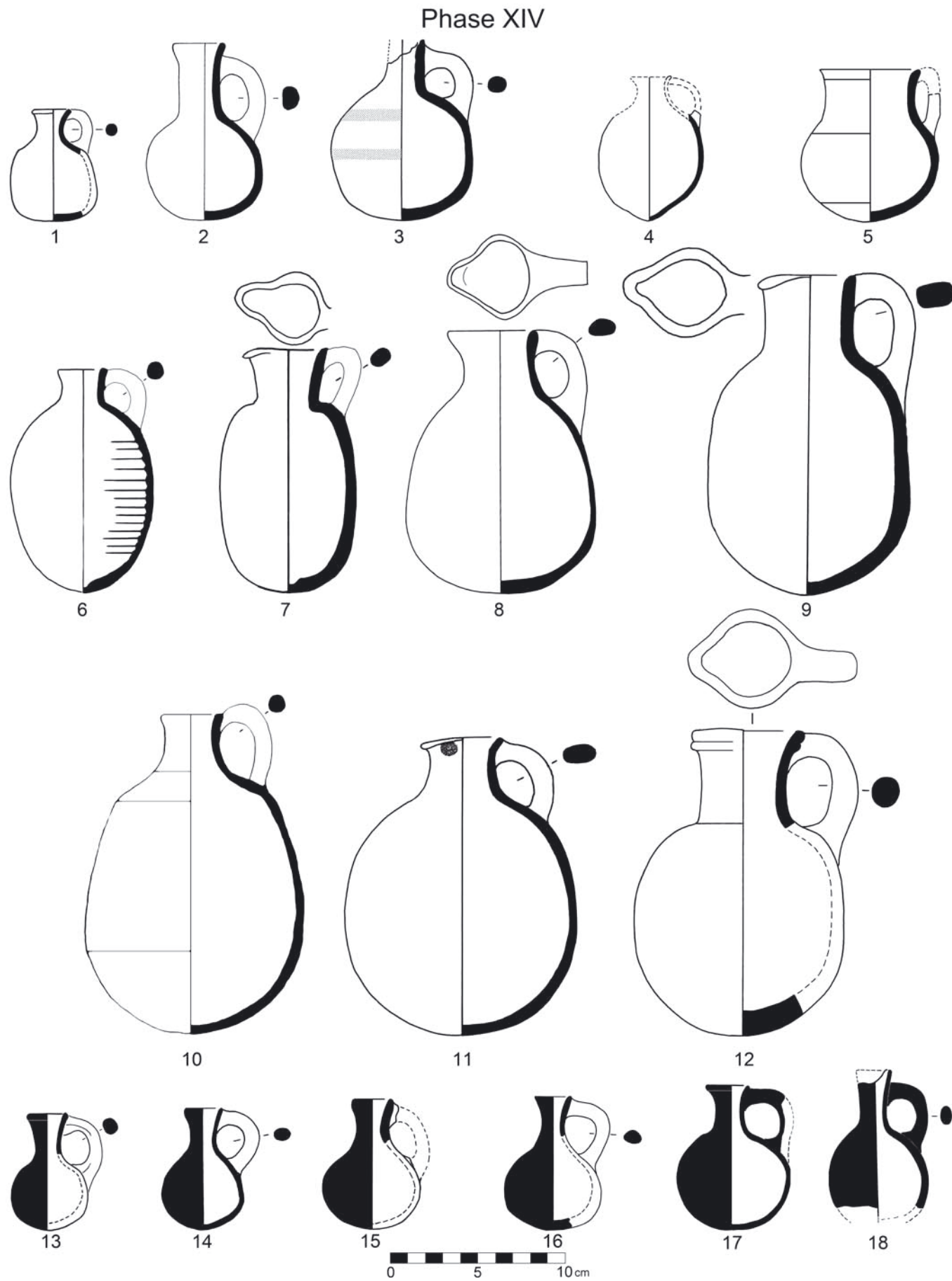


Fig. 418 Juglets and their volumes, Phase XIV: 1 (205:7) = 0.04; 2 (33:11) = 0.09; 3 (33:10) = 0.19; 4 (205:10) = 0.10;
 5 (205:11) = 0.18; 6 (205:5) = 0.30; 7 (205:6) = 0.26; 8 (33:9) = 0.62; 9 (204:9) = 0.78; 10 (204:3) = 1.11; 11 (204:6) = 1.07;
 12 (204:1) = 0.70; 13 (205:12) = 0.03; 14 (205:13) = 0.03; 15 (89:1) = 0.05; 16 (33:13) = 0.04; 17 (205:14) = 0.09; 18 (205:15) = 0.07

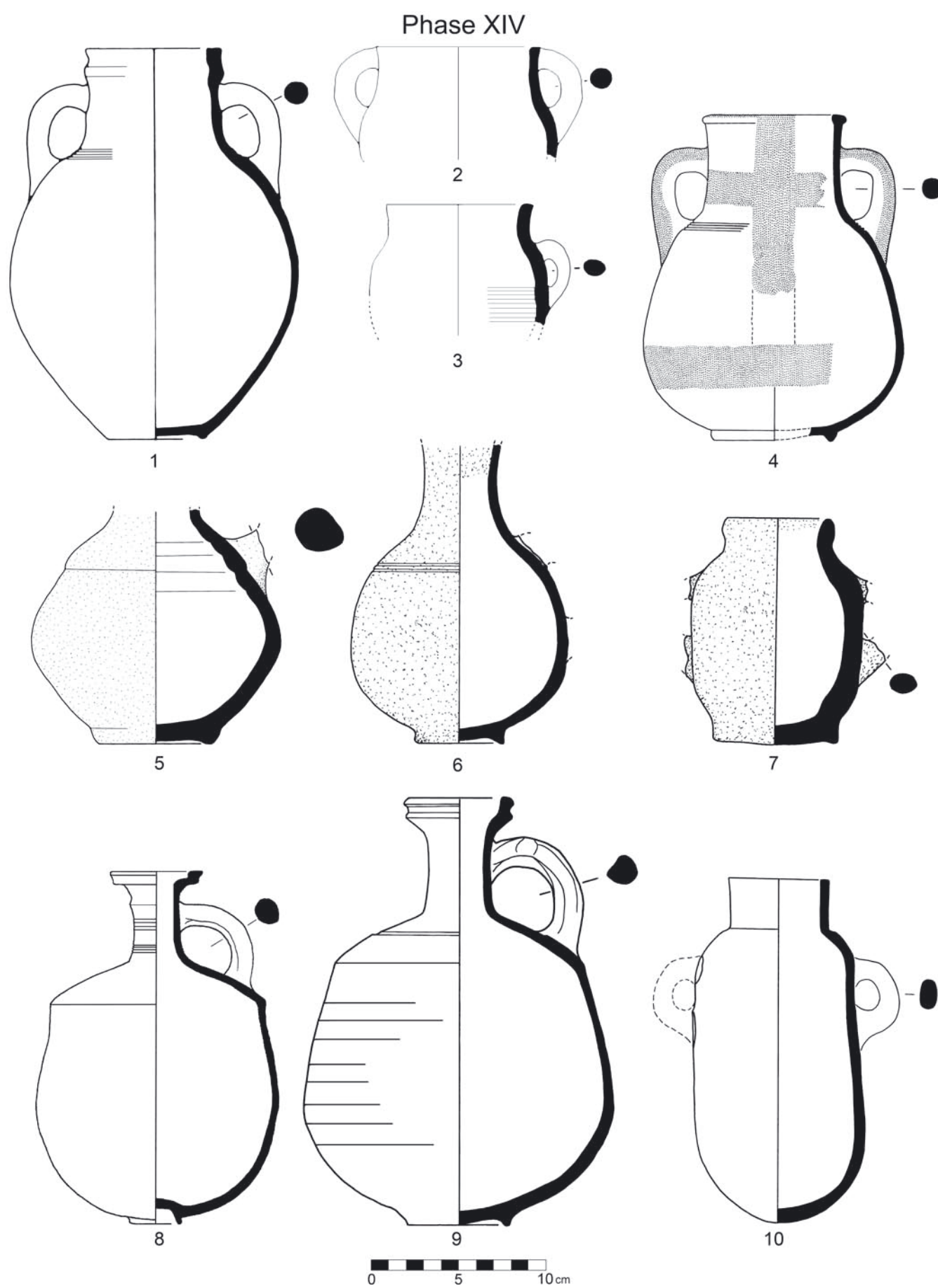


Fig. 419 Juglets and jugs and their volumes, Phase XIV: 1 (203:1) = 2.24; 2 (203:8); 3 (203:9); 4 (203:7) = 1.56; 5 (33:8); 6 (204:4) = 0.78; 7 (205:3) = 0.35; 8 (198:9) = 1.36; 9 (198:8) = 2.29; 10 (205:1) = 0.77

Phase XIV

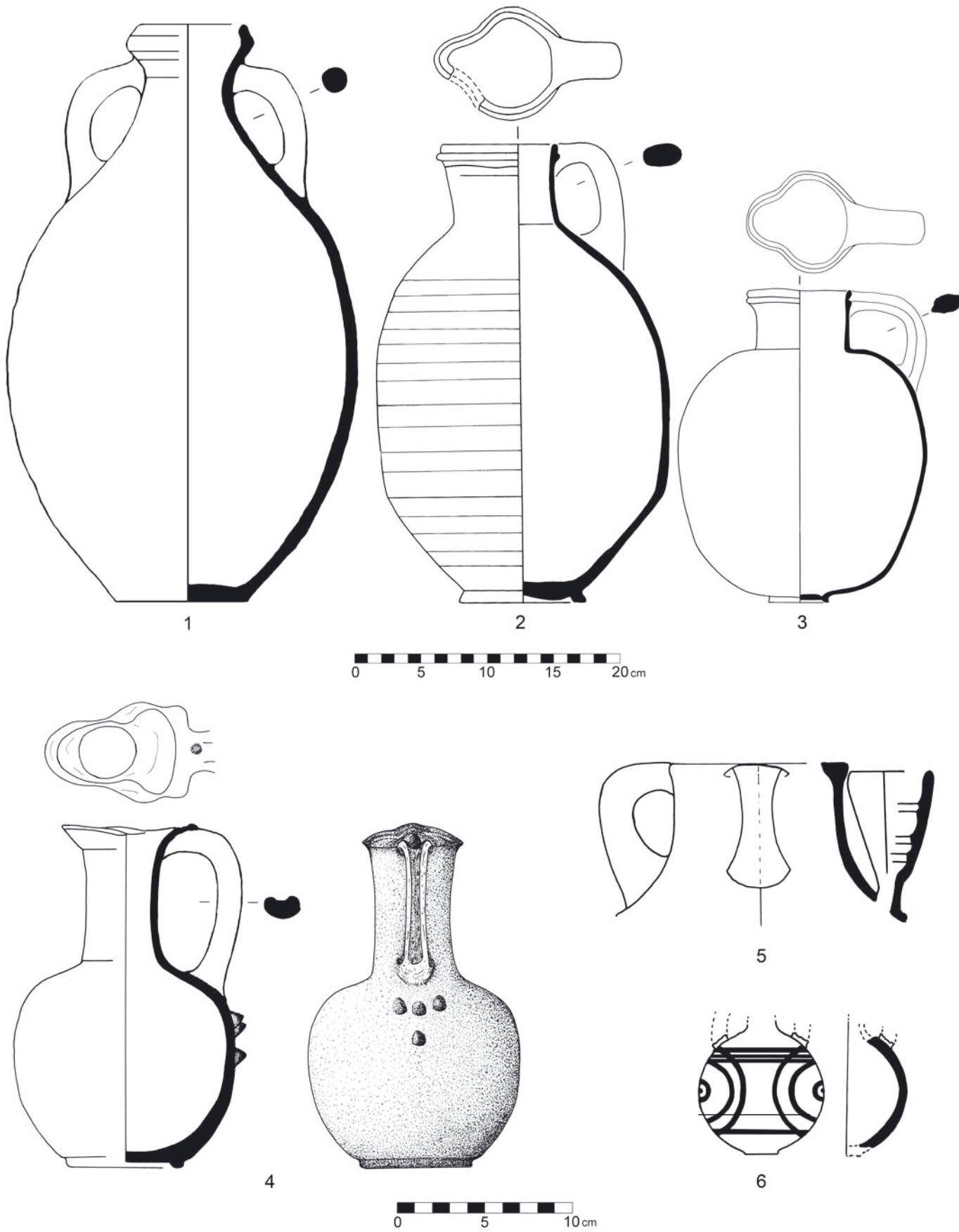


Fig. 420 Jugs and their volumes, Phase XIV: 1 (200:1) = 9.75; 2 (200:3) = 6.88; 3 (200:2) = 3.52; 4 (219:1) = 0.81; 5 (203:2); 6 (218:7) = 0.10

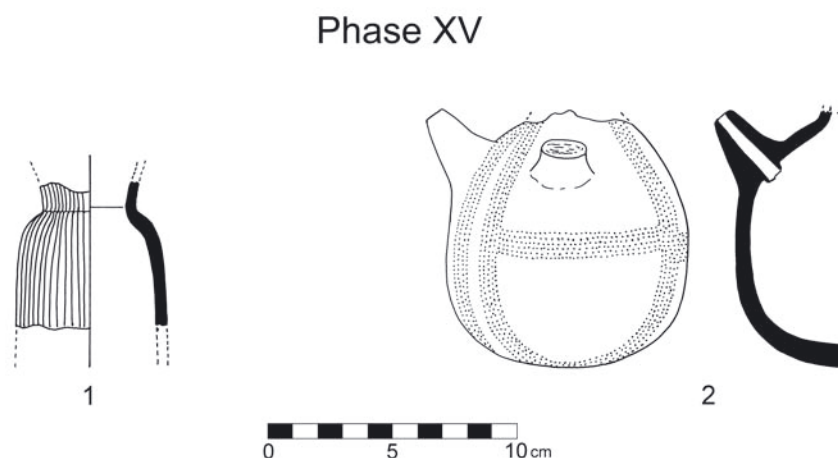


Fig. 421 Juglets and their volumes, Phase XV: 1 (47:1); 2 (47:2) = 0.32

represent imitations. Amongst the other juglets are several which first appear in the preceding Phase XII (Figs. 418: 4, 6–9, 12). The juglet with a wide mouth and one handle (Fig. 418:5) has its counterpart in Phase XIII where it has two handles (cf. Fig. 416:4). New shapes are the bulbous juglets with narrow mouths (Figs. 418:10 and 11), one of which has an “eye-impression” which makes the upper part resemble a bird (Fig. 418:11).

There are other new shapes amongst juglets and jugs but older shapes were still in use. The latter are represented, for instance, by the juglet/jug with the wide mouth and two handles (Fig. 419:2; in Phase XIII: Fig. 416:4), and the red-slipped juglet (Fig. 419:6; in Phase XII: Fig. 414:7). The general shape of the jug, which is decorated with broad red bands (Fig. 419:4), is identical with those which were described as being of the Phoenician type in Phase XII (cf. Figs. 415:1–3) and their imitation in Phase XIII (cf. Fig. 416:9). Other new shapes are a juglet with a step on the shoulder (Fig. 419:5), the low, almost cylindrical, juglet with two large vertical handles on mid-body (Fig. 419:7), and the oblong cylindrical juglet with two small handles below the shoulder. Decanter-jugs of Metallic Ware (Lower Cretaceous clay) are now well-established (Figs. 419:8 and 9).

Another new type is the tall jug with two handles from the neck to the shoulder (Fig. 420:1), and two other jugs are variations of an older style (Figs. 420: 2 and 3). The large Metallic Ware jug is a variant of the jug from Phase XIII (Fig. 420:5; cf. in Phase XIII:

Fig. 417:1). Another vessel which is Phoenician-inspired has some interesting traits (Fig. 420:4). It is a clear imitation of a counterpart in metal because of the indicated five plastic “rivets”: one on top of the handle and four below the handle. Also the concave section of the handle imitates metal handles. This vessel resembles the one in Phoenician-style from Phase XIII (Fig. 416:10). The juglet (Figure 420:6) is most likely of the genuine Cypriote Black-on-Red Ware and not a locally produced copy (BoR I).

Phase XV (juglets 3 / 42.9; Fig. 421)

There are just a few vessels which clearly belong to this phase which in fact in most spots is identical with the surface layer. One is a juglet with marked shoulder, red slip and a knife-burnish (Fig. 421:1). Another one is a spherical spouted juglet with a decoration of red bands (Fig. 421:2).

JARS⁸⁸ (Figs. 422–429)

Jars are the fifth most common vessel group (182 / 16.4 %). The main function of jars was the storage of liquids and foodstuffs, mainly grain. Large storage jars were hardly used for transportation of liquids and foodstuffs because of their size and weight. There are painted examples in Phases IX–XI. Plain jars are the rule in Phases XII–XIV.

Phase IX (46 / 22.9 %; Figs. 422–425)

There are several medium-sized jars with painted decoration (Figs. 422:1–4). The decoration consists of horizontal bands and wavy lines, and in one case a

⁸⁸ The classification of certain vessels as jugs or jars is not based on strict criteria. Transitional types are common; however, vessels which are more heavily built and most often have two handles are considered jars whereas jugs are

usually of a more slender construction with a varying number of handles. Our jar group comprises (common) jars and storage jars.

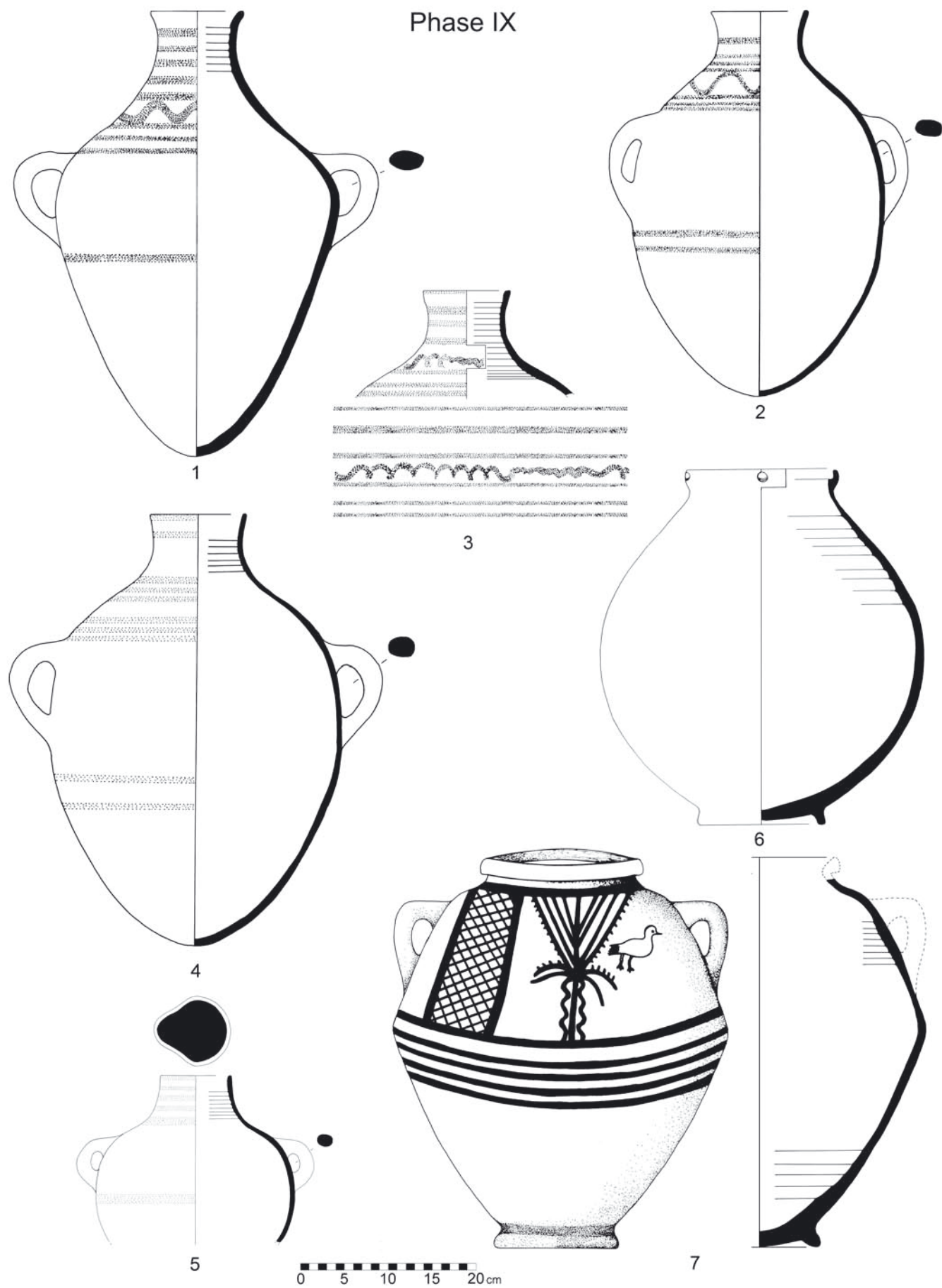


Fig. 422 Jars and their volumes, Phase IX: 1 (308:3) = 15.91; 2 (305:4) = 13.99; 3 (308:6); 4 (305:3) = 21.96; 5 (308:5); 6 (310:1) = 21.85; 7 (320:3) = 24.24

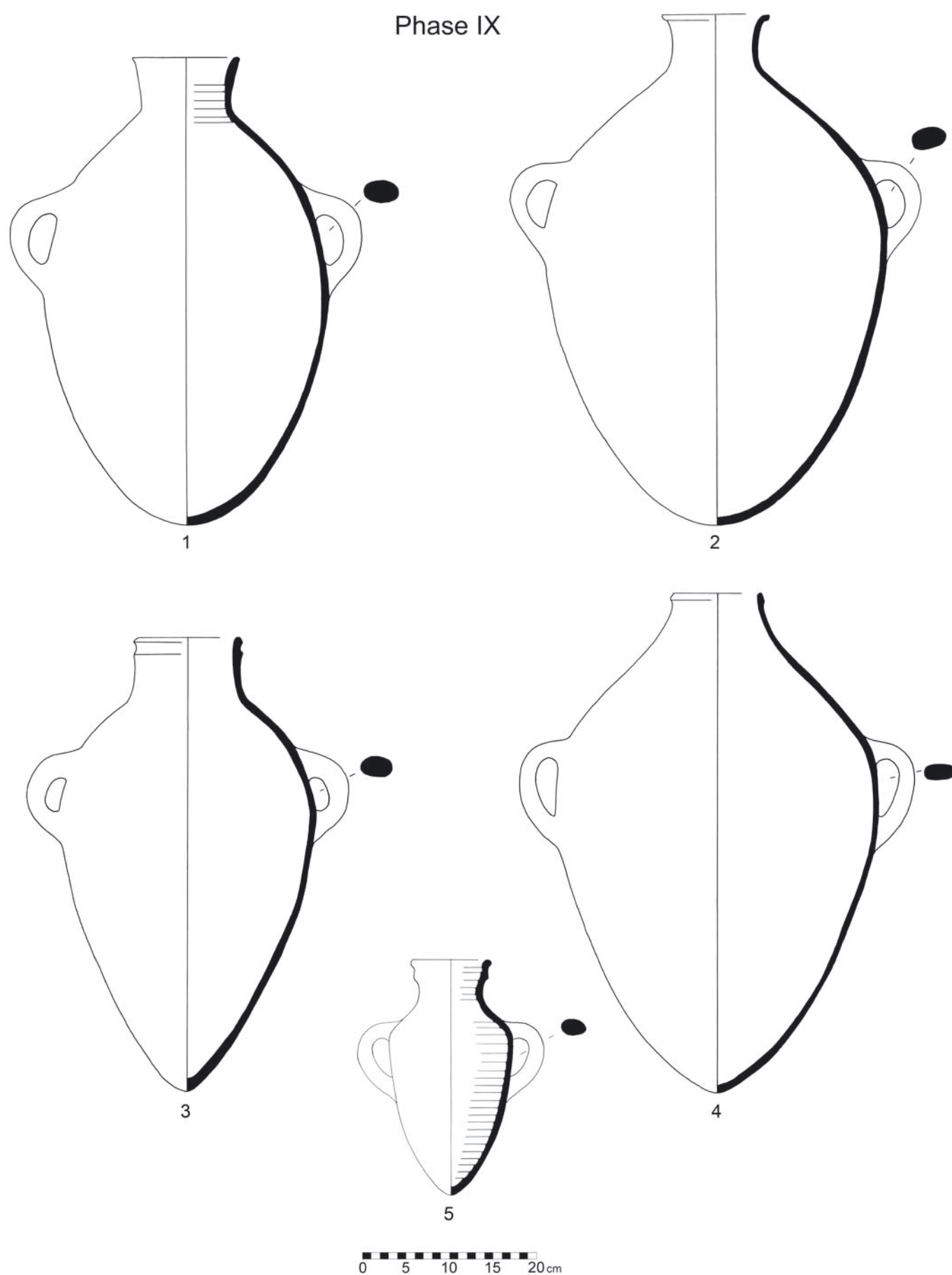


Fig. 423 Jars and their volumes, Phase IX: 1 (313:1) = 21.15; 2 (314:2) = 32.95; 3 (313:4) = 15.39; 4 (314:1) = 28.80; 5 (297:4) = 1.71

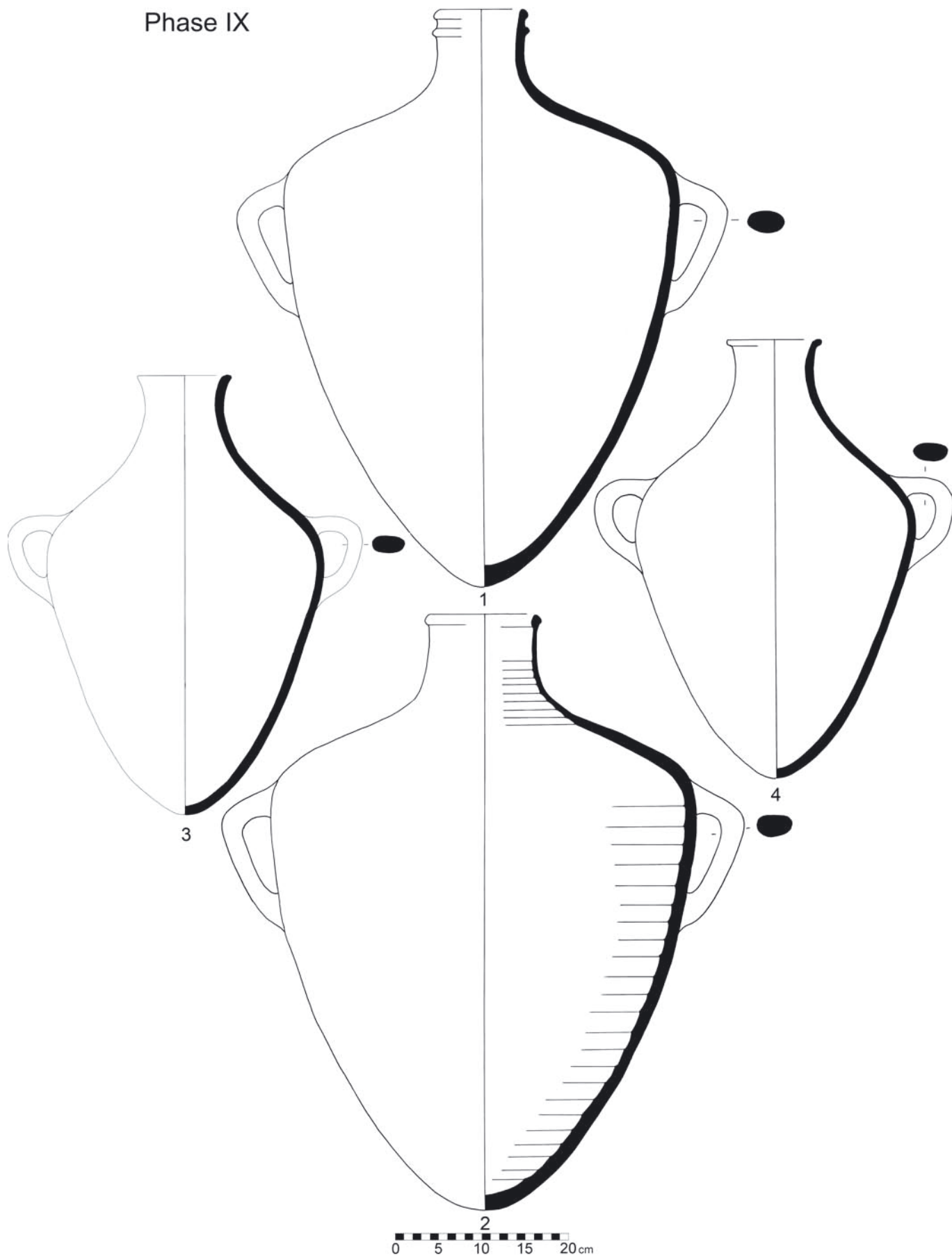


Fig. 424 Jars and their volumes, Phase IX: 1 (310:2) = 45.54; 2 (311:1) = 54.68; 3 (311:2) = 15.55; 4 (311:3) = 15.06

Phase IX

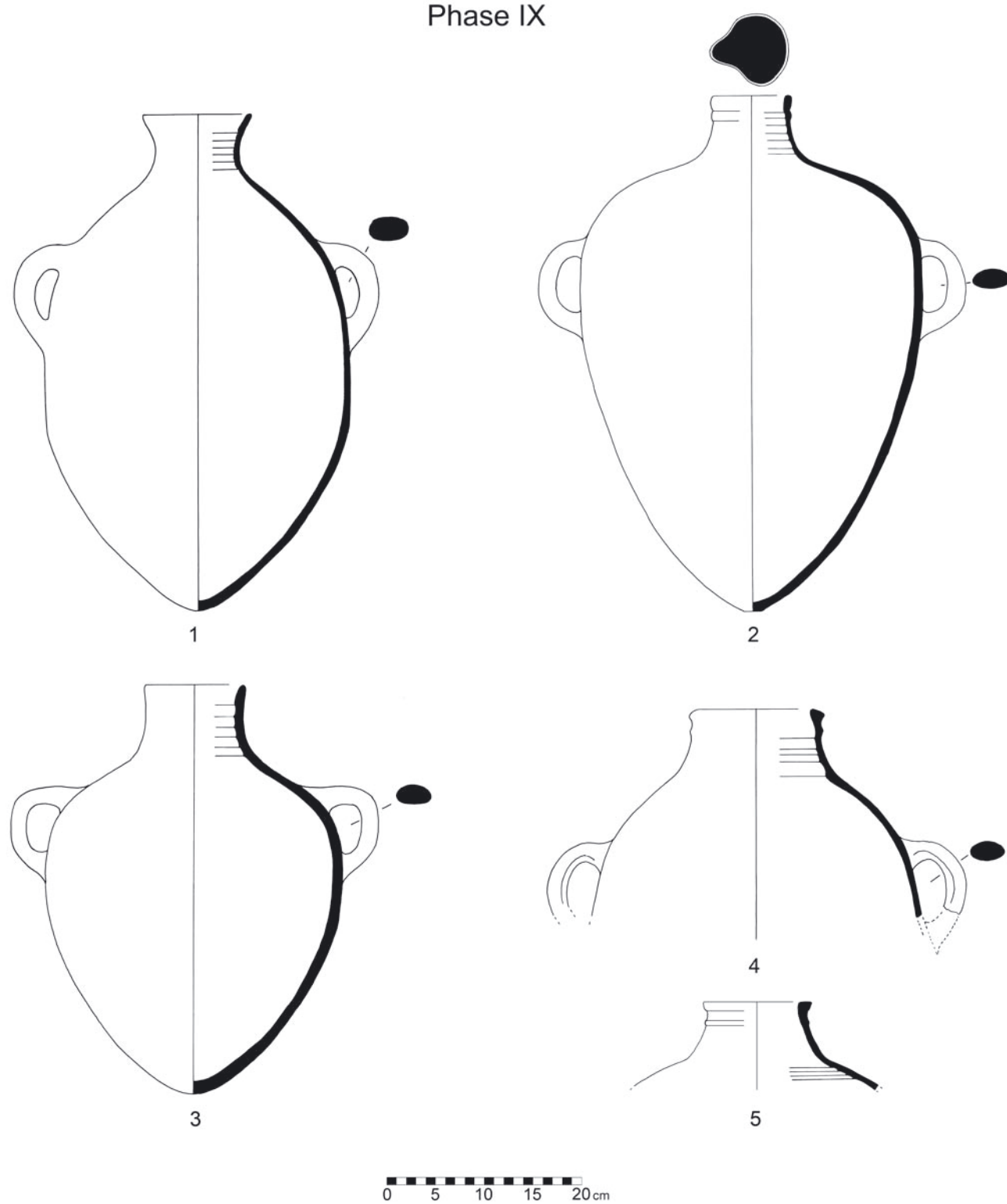


Fig. 425 Jars and their volumes, Phase IX: 1 (314:5) = 19.68; 2 (317:1) = 24.63; 3 (317:6) = 13.27; 4 (317:5); 5 (317:4)

Phase X

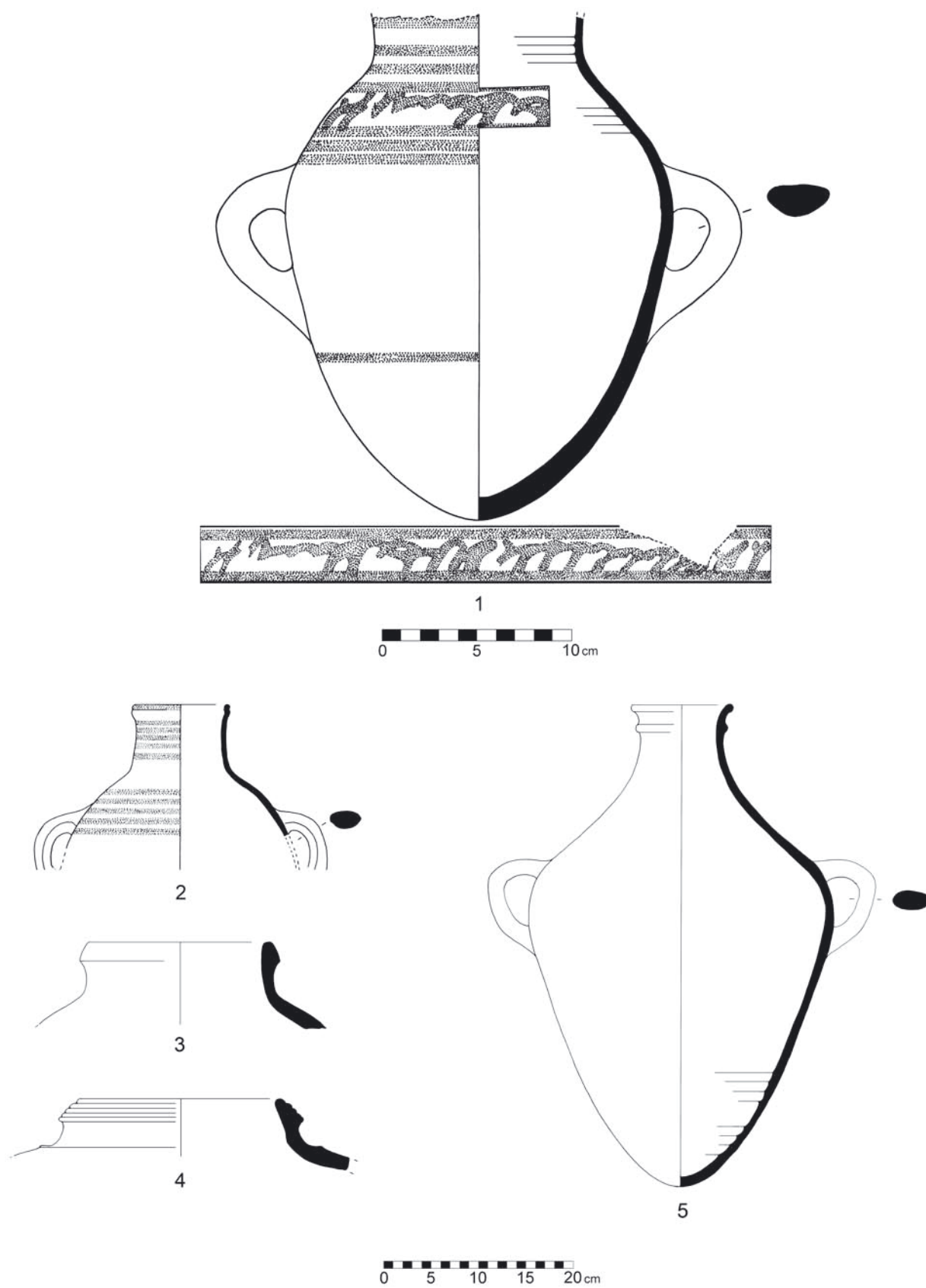


Fig. 426 Jars and their volumes, Phase X: 1 (363:6) = 4.34; 2 (365:1); 3 (365:3); 4 (365:4); 5 (365:2) = 15.96

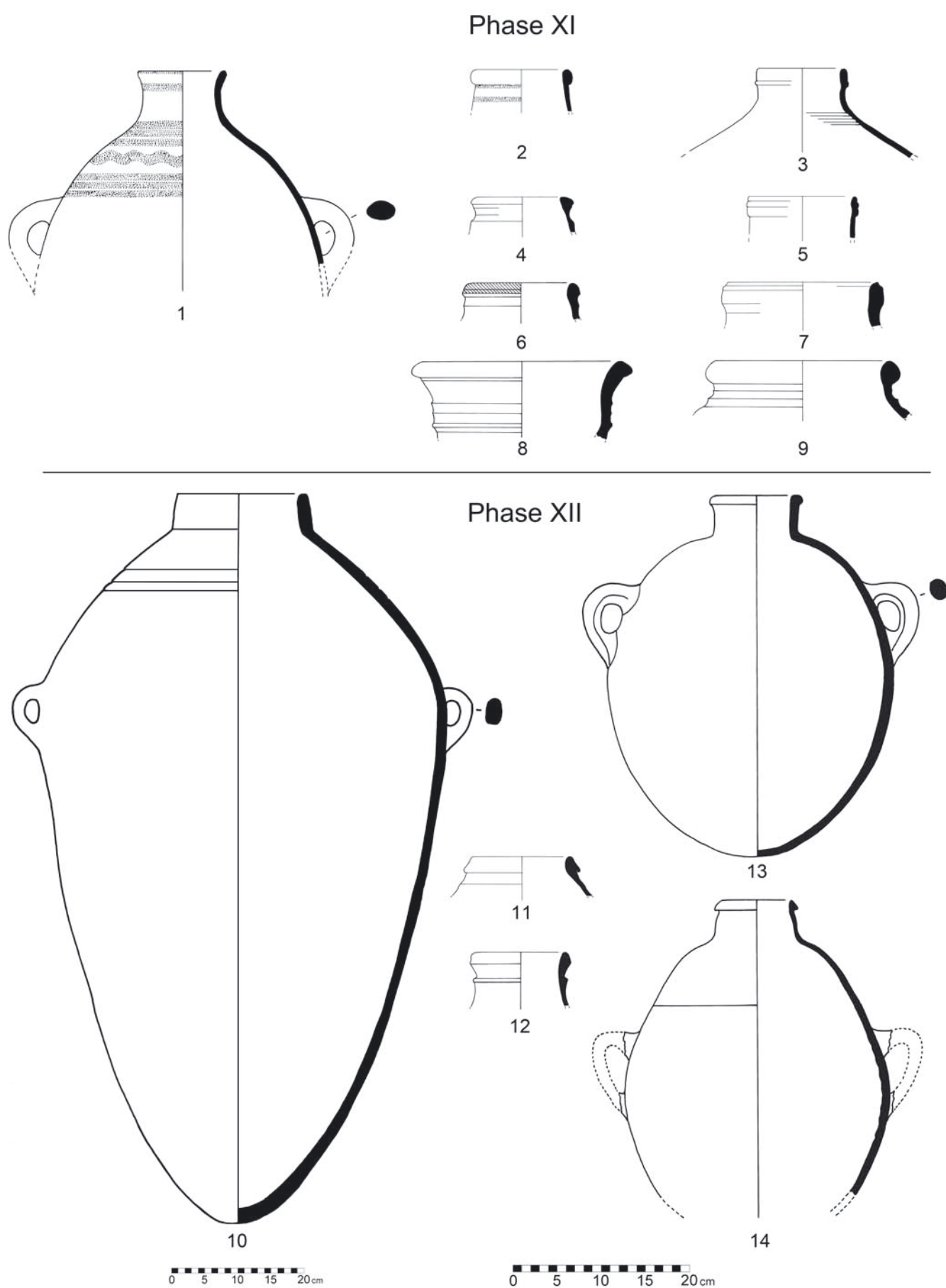


Fig. 427 Jars and their volumes, Phases XI (1–9) and XII (10–14): 1 (371:2); 2 (371:3); 3 (371:5); 4 (107:4); 5 (371:6); 6 (107:3); 7 (107:6); 8 (107:5); 9 (107:7); 10 (125:6) = 164.29; 11 (115:3); 12 (115:2); 13 (115:5) = 14.85; 14 (115:4) = 13.20

curvilinear decoration resembling a script (Fig. 422:3; cf. the similar decoration of a jar from Phase X, Fig. 426:1). Horizontal lines below the belly are a trait which only rarely occurs in the Late Bronze Age but in this phase this type of decoration is not uncommon. Their bodies are ovoid, sometimes with a marked shoulder. The painted jar with a trefoil mouth is uncommon (Fig. 422:5). The plain group which dominates includes various shapes: the ovoid type which corresponds to that of the decorated group (e.g. Figs. 423:1 and 2), the ovoid type with a somewhat pointed base (e.g. Figs. 423:3 and 4) and the group with marked shoulders (Fig. 424). An unusual type is the globular jar with a wide mouth, a lid device and plastic knob decoration (Fig. 422:6). The small jar with a wide mouth, neck ridge and quite large handles from shoulder to belly is quite uncommon (Fig. 423:5). The most common type of rim is the simple rim but there are also thickened rims. Ridges below the rim or on the neck occur (e.g. Figs. 423:3 and 5, 424:1, 425:2 and 4, the latter with a wide mouth, and Fig. 425:5) and one of the larger jars has a trefoil mouth (Fig. 425:2).

A biconical jar with a palm-tree and bird motif (422:7) resembles Late Bronze Age types, both in shape and decoration.

Phase X (14 / 16.3 %; Fig. 426)

Painted jars are still in use (Figs. 426:1 and 2). The neck ridge of one of the jars (Fig. 426:5) is fairly pronounced and resembles a jar from Phase IX (Fig. 424:1, except for the upright rim and the lower placed handles). There are just a few, incomplete, large storage jars ("pithoi"; Figs. 426:3 and 4) which do not occur in Phase IX. A very special jar is shown in Figure 426:1: ovoid in shape with a wide neck (and rim) and a decoration of horizontal bands bordering a curvilinear decoration resembling a script.

Phase XI (18 / 12.5 %; Figs. 427:1–9)

This is the last Iron Age phase at Tell Abu al-Kharaz with decorated jars (Figs. 427:1, 2 and 6). The rim of the first follows the earlier tradition of Phase IX. General traits are the greater variations in the shapes of the rims in comparison with the previous phase (Figs. 427:4–9)

Phase XII (15 / 9.1 %; Figs. 427:10–14)

One of the largest vessels ever at Tell Abu al-Kharaz derives from this phase (Fig. 427:10, capacity 164.29 l). Its general shape with three incised lines on the shoulder is new to the site. The same can be said about the smaller jars (Figs. 427:13 and 14). Variations of the shapes of these two jars are repeatedly found in the coming Phases XIII and XIV.

Phase XIII (29 / 18.1 %; Fig. 428)

This phase, too, produced a number of large storage jars of ovoid shape. Several of them are decorated with an incised wavy line on the neck (Figs. 428:1 and 4). The smaller jars follow the tradition of the previous phase (Figs. 428:6 and 7). The rims and necks show numerous variations.

Phase XIV (52 / 17.3 %; Fig. 429)

Numerous variations of large and small jars were produced. Amongst the large jars (Figs. 429:1 and 2) is one with a capacity of 171 litres (Fig. 429:1). The second illustrated (Fig. 429:2) has a very wide mouth and a T-shaped rim which is a new trait. The smaller jars often have straight or incurved rims, sometimes neck ridges, ovoid or pear-shaped bodies, with rounded or marked shoulders, occasionally with a carination on the shoulder. They are rarely decorated with wavy lines. The small jar with a very wide mouth and pointed base is rare (Fig. 429:4).

PYXIDES (Phase IX, Figs. 430:1–8; Phase XI, Fig. 430:9)

There are too few pyxides to provide diachronic traits: eight were found in Phase IX (4.0 %) and only one in Phase XI contexts (0.7 %). It is nevertheless interesting to study the variants from Phase IX. There are two squat types with an almost low angular body profile, but the position of the small handles differs: on the first they are placed quite low on the shoulder (Figs. 430:1 and 4) and in the second case they are high up on the carinated shoulder just below the neck (Figs. 430:2 and 3). There is one squat pyxis with band decoration just above the carinated belly (Fig. 430:5). Another pyxis has a band-decoration on the belly and a kind of "simplified" metope-pattern (Fig. 430:4). Traces of metope decoration were found on a third pyxis (Fig. 430:3). One of the pyxides has an uncommon shape with a conical body profile and a flat base: this shape resembles both "standard pyxides" and bottles (Fig. 430:6). The small vessel with upright-standing horizontal lug handles is a hybrid and may as well be discussed under a different heading (Fig. 430:7). The double-pyxis is unique at the site (Fig. 430:8): two pyxides, one with a false spout, join at the shoulder/belly and are further connected by a basket handle. The decoration of brownish-red paint on a light yellowish-brown slip is also unique: it shows a kind of metope pattern with framed wavy lines, framed dots and a framed "power-line insulator" pattern on the body and framed vertical lines just above the shoulder; also the handle is decorated with encircling bands. The "pyxis" from Phase XI differs in many aspects from the others

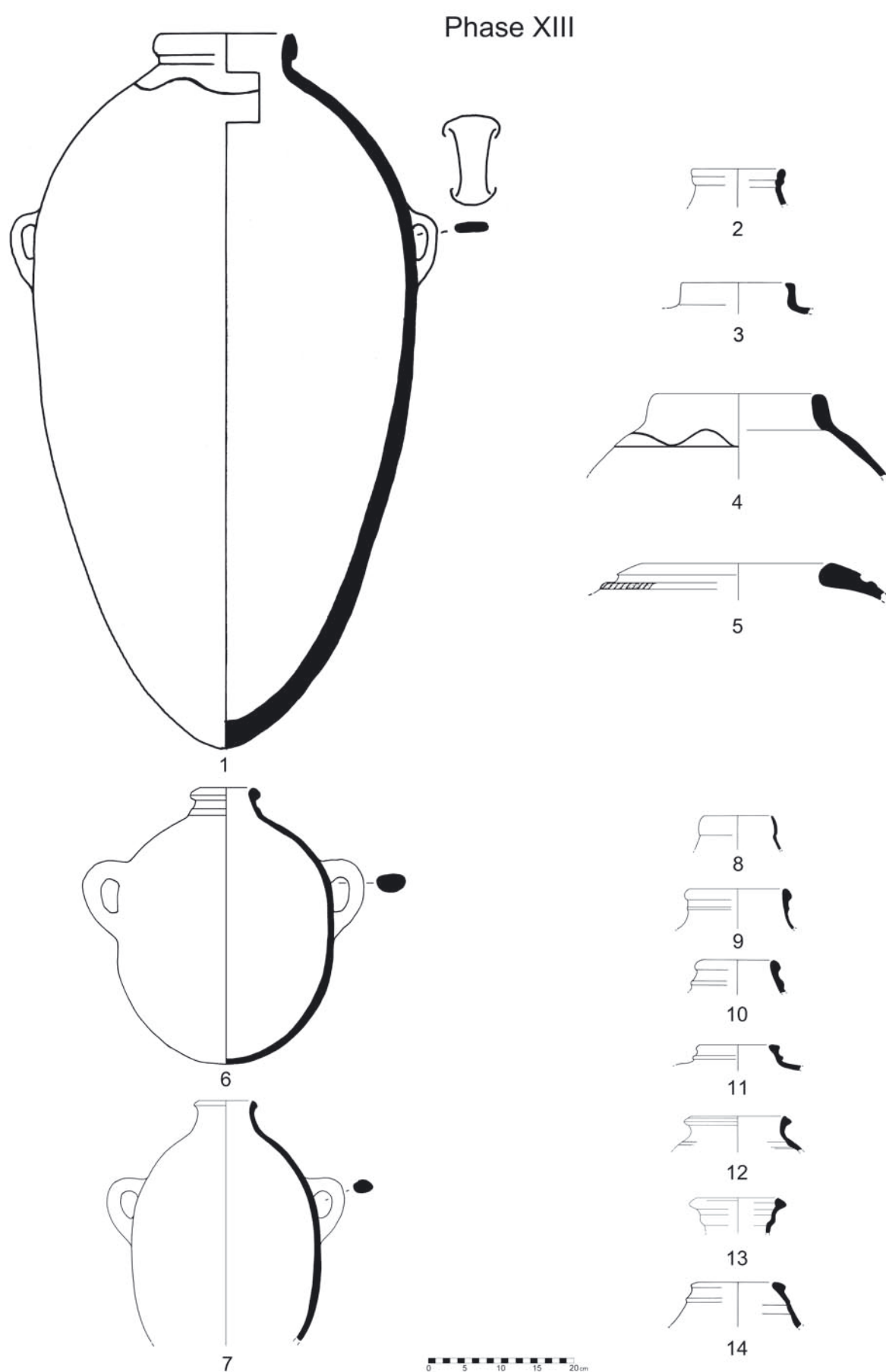


Fig. 428 Jars and their volumes, Phase XIII: 1 (174:1) = 104.49; 2 (174:2); 3 (174:3); 4 (174:4); 5 (174:5); 6 (173:1) = 13.50; 7 (173:3) = 11.27; 8 (173:4); 9 (173:5); 10 (173:6); 11 (173:9); 12 (173:10); 13 (173:12); 14 (173:13)

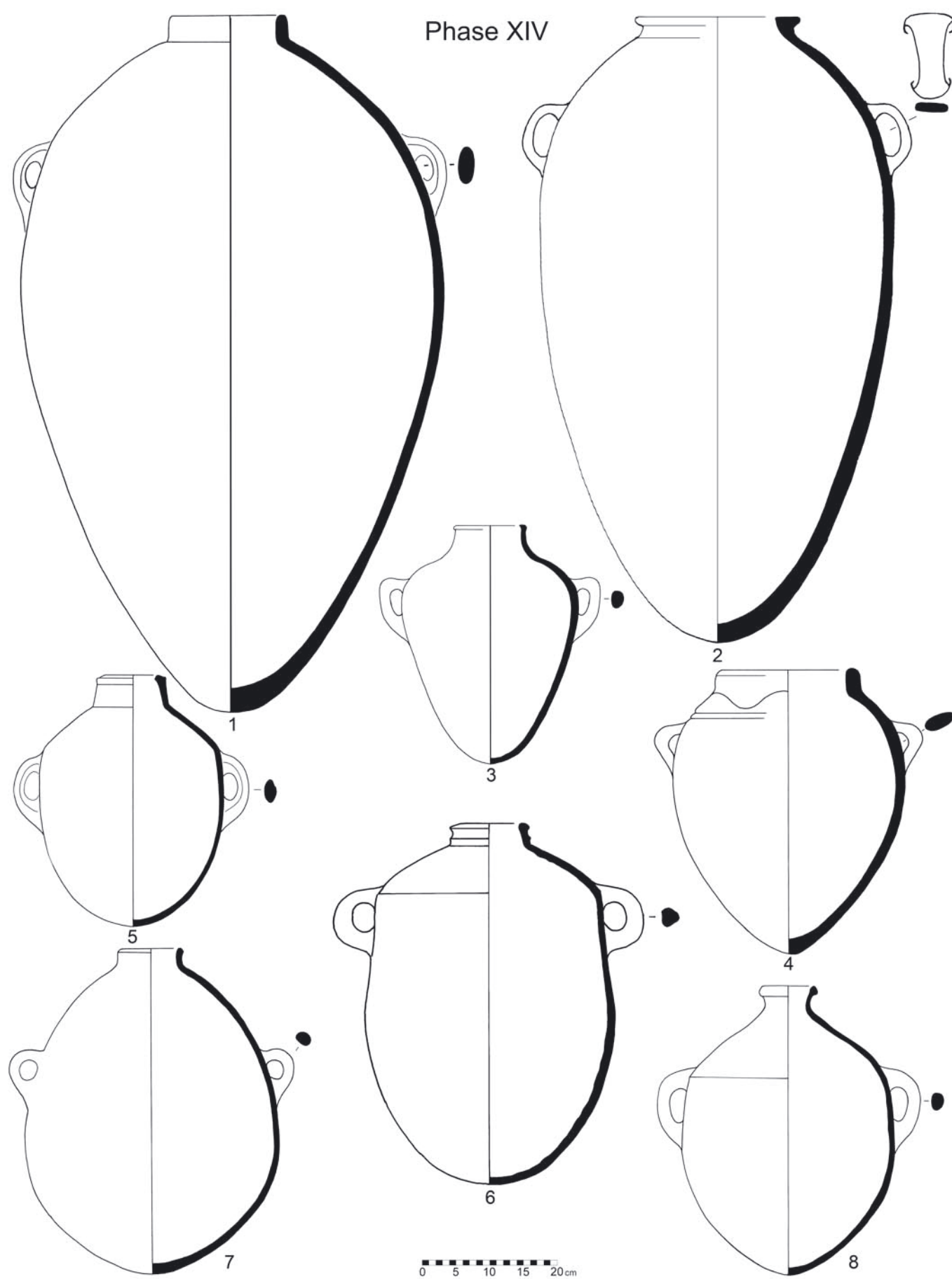


Fig. 429 Jars and their volumes, Phase XIV: 1 (208:1) = 171.38; 2 (209:1) = 102.54; 3 (208:6) = 8.22; 4 (209:2) = 18.74;
5 (208:5) = 11.09; 6 (36:2) = 32.78; 7 (208:3) = 28.24; 8 (36:4) = 16.75

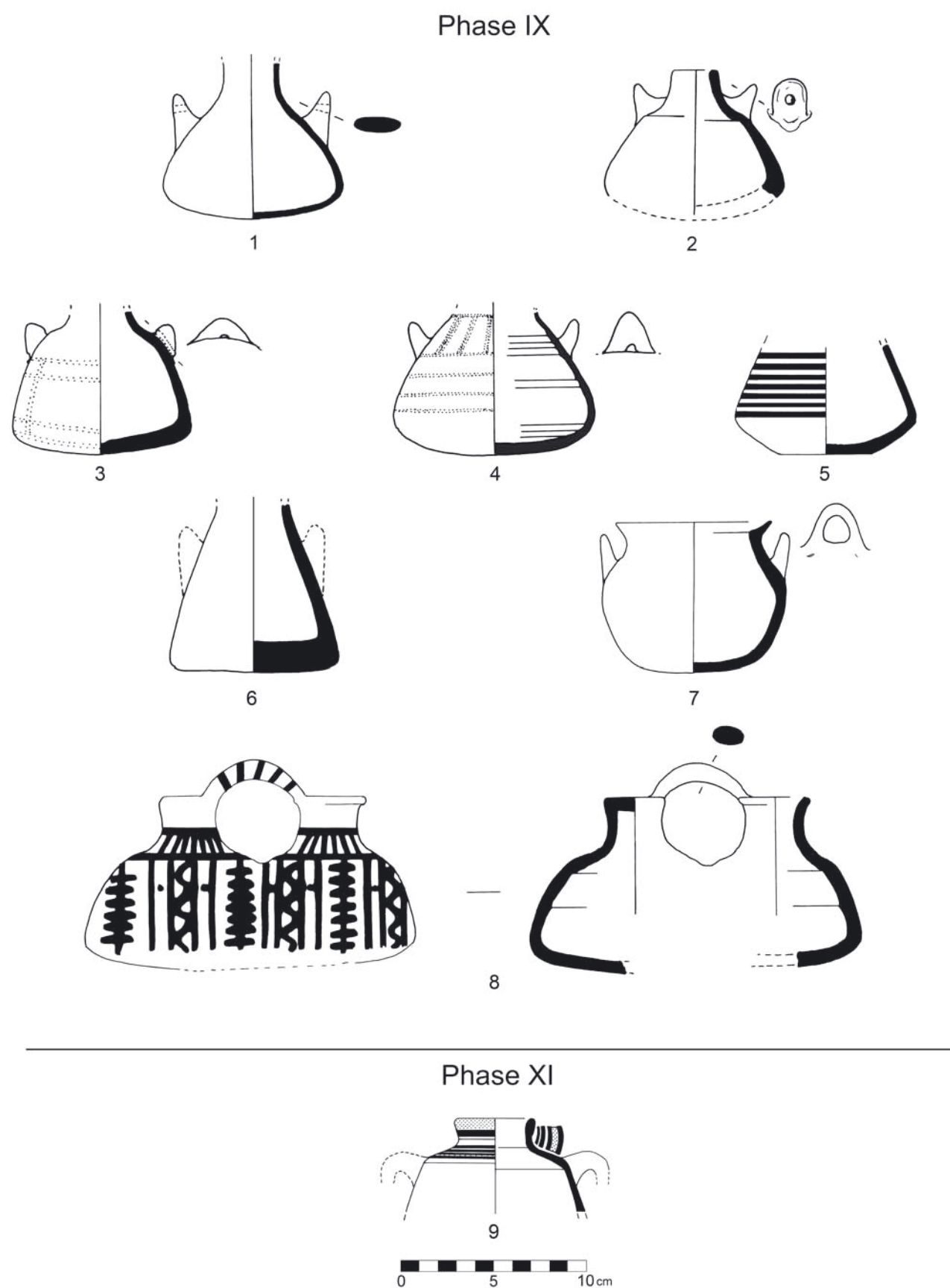


Fig. 430 Pyxides and their volumes, Phases IX (1–8) and XI (9): 1 (325:1) = 0.22; 2 (325:2) = 0.15; 3 (325:3) = 0.25; 4 (325:4) = 0.36; 5 (325:5); 6 (325:6) = 0.17; 7 (325:7) = 0.32; 8 (325:8) = 0.35; 9 (123:2)

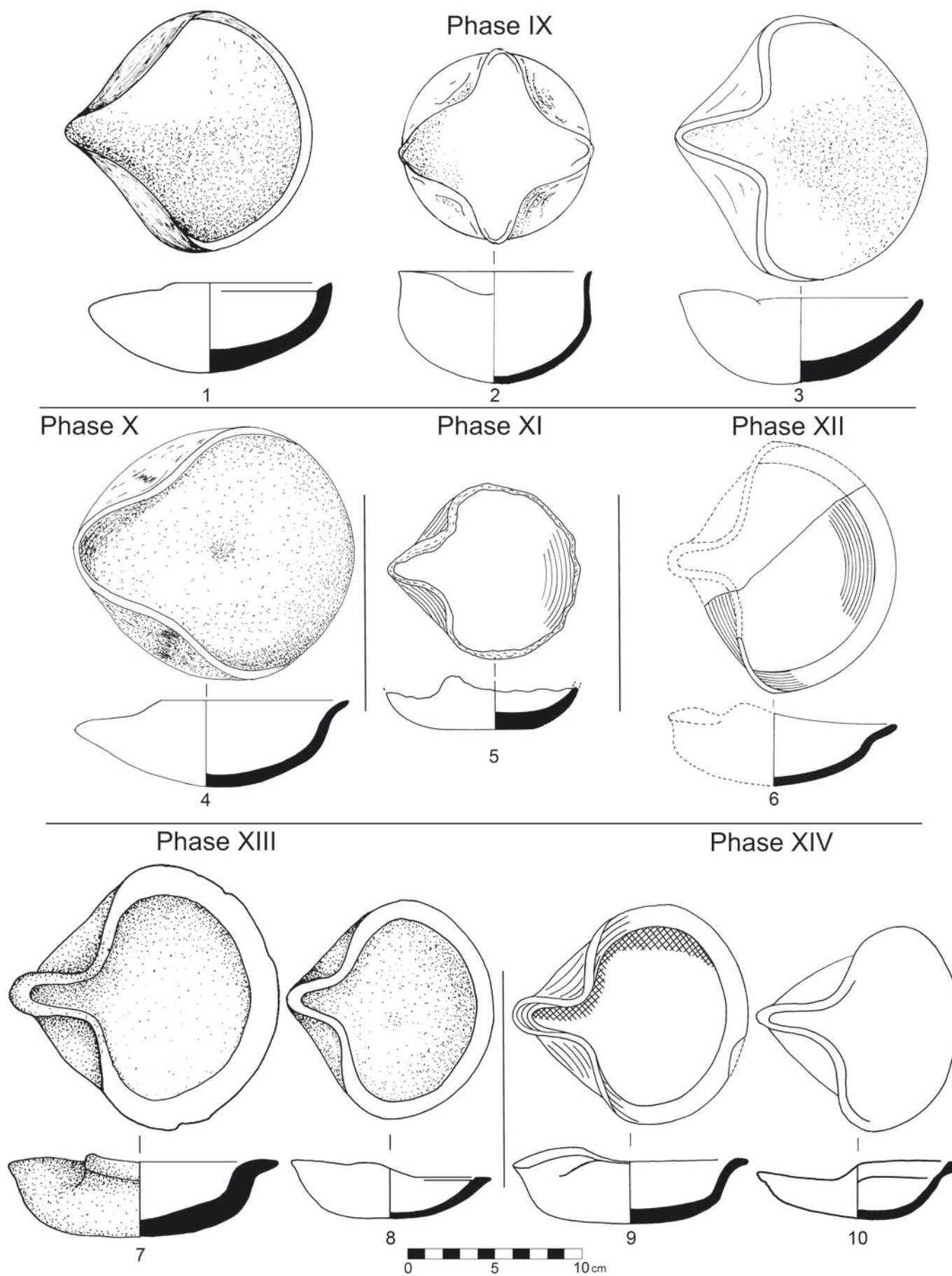


Fig. 431 Lamps and their volumes: 1 (330:4) = 0.33; 2 (330:2) = 0.38; 3 (330:3) = 0.26; 4 (365:7) = 0.44; 5 (107:10) = 0.11; 6 (115:6) = 0.21; 7 (177:8) = 0.23; 8 (177:9) = 0.09; 9 (211:1) = 0.20; 10 (211:2) = 0.10

(Fig. 430:9): it has a marked shoulder and vertical handles from the shoulder to the belly. The fine fabric is covered by a light yellowish-brown burnished slip on which a red and black band-decoration is painted.

LAMPS (Fig. 431)

There are altogether 20 lamps: 5 / 2.5 % in Phase IX, 1 / 1.2 % in Phase X, 2 / 1.4 % in Phase XI, 1 / 0.6 % in Phase XII, 4 / 2.5 % in Phase XIII and 7 / 2.3 % in Phase XIV. Lamps commonly have one spout but there are two with multiple spouts: one quite deep lamp from Phase IX has four spouts (Fig. 431:2) and another from Phase XIV has seven (Fig. 212 left). The latter was mounted on a stem which is not preserved. Although not a significant trait there is a tendency for the older lamps to be deeper with a straight rim, and for those from Phase XII onwards to have a more pinched mouth with a flared rim.

COOKING POTS (Figs. 432–442)

Cooking pots are the most common group of vessels (242 / 21.8 %). Cooking pots are one of the best chronological markers. This distinct group was used over an open fire for the preparation of foodstuffs and liquids. Consequently they usually show traces of secondary firing/blackening. The easily recognized, distinctive, fabric is usually coarse to very coarse with large inclusions (mainly calcite and/or sand) to withstand high temperatures and rapid changes of temperature (cf. RICE 1987: 228–230). Temporary storage was certainly another function considering the shapes of the rims. Some specialized rim shapes were designed to fit lids and/or strings. The latter were certainly used together with hides or tissue in order to protect the contents during storage or, during cooking, to reach higher temperatures faster. Cooking pots are not painted and the decorative elements are restricted to incisions and impressions.

The large numbers of cooking pots are certainly influenced by the tendency of these vessels to break more often than others because of the frequent chemical and physical stress to which they are exposed; moreover, the breakage pattern of a cooking pot usually produces more sherds than result from breakage of other comparable vessels which are not exposed to open fire and heat.

Phase IX (39 / 19.4 %; Figs. 432–434)

There are three distinct cooking-pot shapes, all of which are represented by complete or intact vessels: the most common is the wide-open, cyma-shaped, cooking pot with a triangular rim ranging in diameter from 38 cm to 26 cm, no handles (Fig. 432), and some-

times one or two incisions on the upper part of the rim (Figs. 432:5–7) or impressed dots (Fig. 432:3). The second type, also cyma-shaped (Fig. 433:1), which has two handles, is a derivative of the Late Bronze Age types, often only a little more than 20 cm in diameter (cf. FISCHER 2006a: 248–251); it has a rounded and slightly trimmed rim (both types 30 / 14.9 %). The third type is the so-called cooking jug (9 / 4.5 %), which differs to the largest extent from local traditions: it has a closed shape with a raised body and always has two handles; the rims differ in this group: incurved, straight and everted rims occur (Figs. 433:2–5 and 434).

Phase X (27 / 31.4 %; Figs. 435 and 436)

There are three types of open-shaped cooking pots. In the first group, the tradition from the previous phase persists: the vast majority of the cooking pots lack handles, are cyma-shaped and have the typical triangular rims (Figs. 435:5 and 6; 436:1 and 2), which sometimes bear incisions; a variant of these traditional shapes is the cooking pot with a carination at the widest part of the body (Fig. 436:1). The second group represents an innovative development of the rim profiles of the first group: the slight concavity on the upper part of the rim develops into a pronounced concavity and eventually an incurved rim (Figs. 436:3–6). The third group represents a new shape: wide mouth with upright stance/rim which is either thickened externally (folded-over; Fig. 435:2) or externally profiled (Fig. 435:3). Cooking pots of closed shape (Fig. 435:1) occur only sporadically in Phase X.

Phase XI (40 / 27.8 %; Fig. 437)

The triangular-rim type with derivatives still exists (Figs. 437:1–3). The simple, thickened rim from Phase X is also still in use (Fig. 437:4). A new type is the cooking pot with a slightly thickened rim and a carination below the rim (Fig. 437:5). Another type has a stepped inverted rim with two handles (Fig. 437:6). Yet another new type is the cooking pot with a narrow mouth and simple externally thickened rim and handles (Fig. 437:7).

Phase XII (35 / 21.2 %; Fig. 438)

A faded derivative of the cooking pot with a triangular rim is still in use (Fig. 438:1). The common repertoire of cooking pots in this phase includes those with thickened and slightly incurved rims (Fig. 438:3) and carinations below the rim (Fig. 438:2) which both stem from Phase XI. A new shape which is a development of the earlier so common triangular rims appears (Fig. 438:5): the triangular shape is reduced to an external thickening below the rim. The majority of the cooking pots have handles.

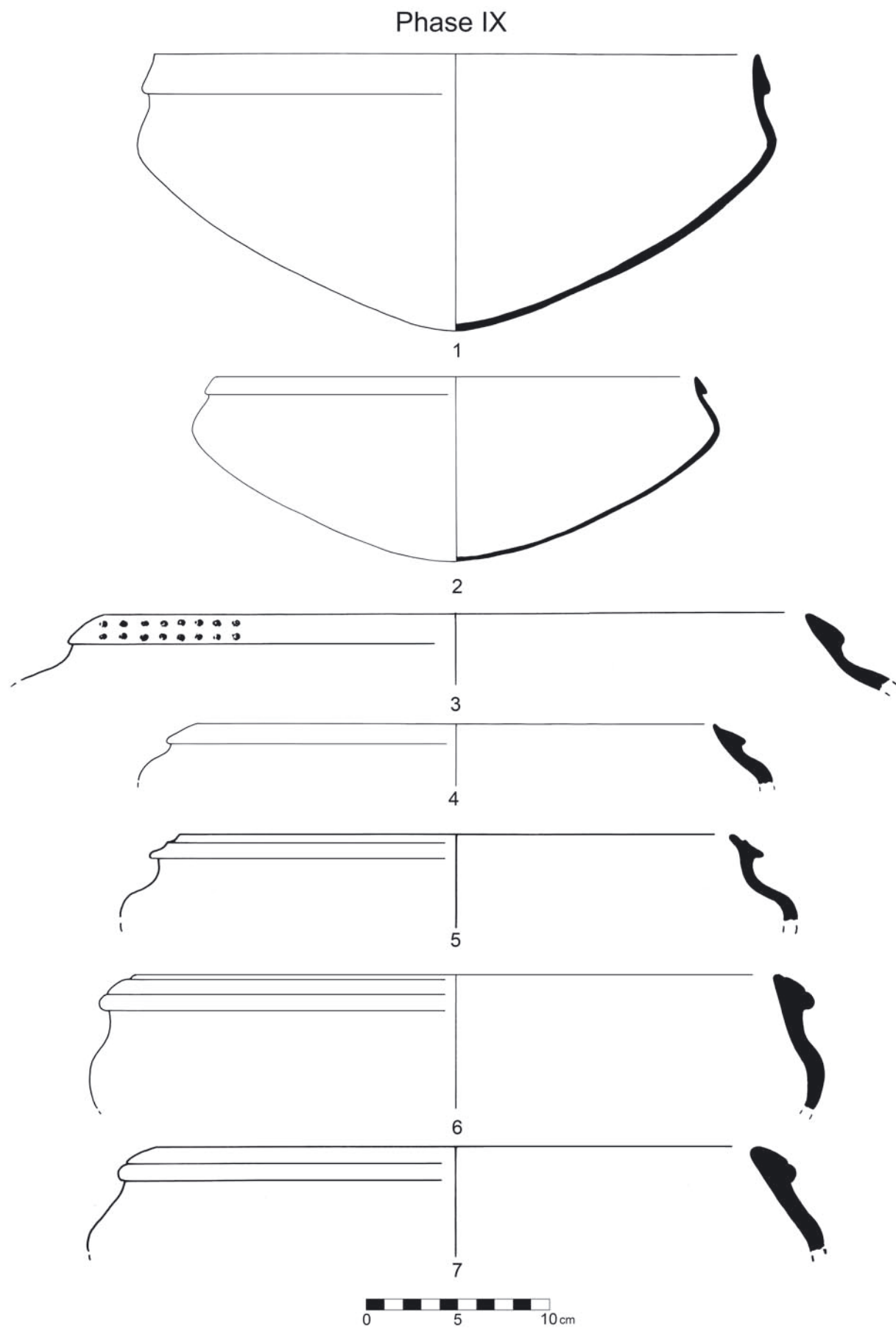


Fig. 432 Cooking pots and their volumes, Phase IX: 1 (333:5) = 8.42; 2 (333:6) = 3.72; 3 (334:8); 4 (334:6); 5 (335:4); 6 (335:2); 7 (335:3)

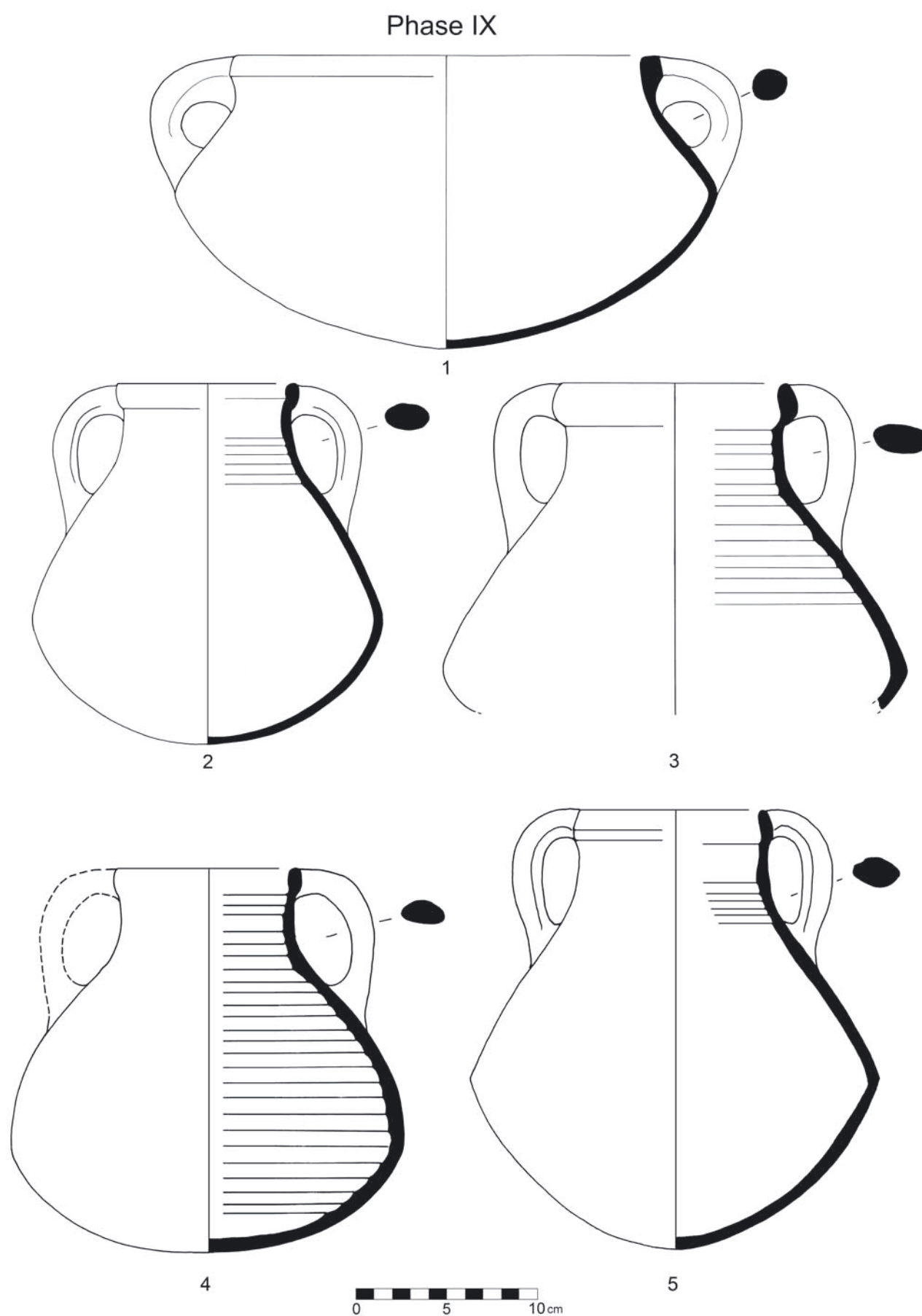


Fig. 433 Cooking pot/jugs and their volumes, Phase IX: 1 (335:1) = 6.46; 2 (338:1) = 2.67; 3 (338:2) = 4.55; 4 (338:3) = 3.50; 5 (338:4) = 3.93

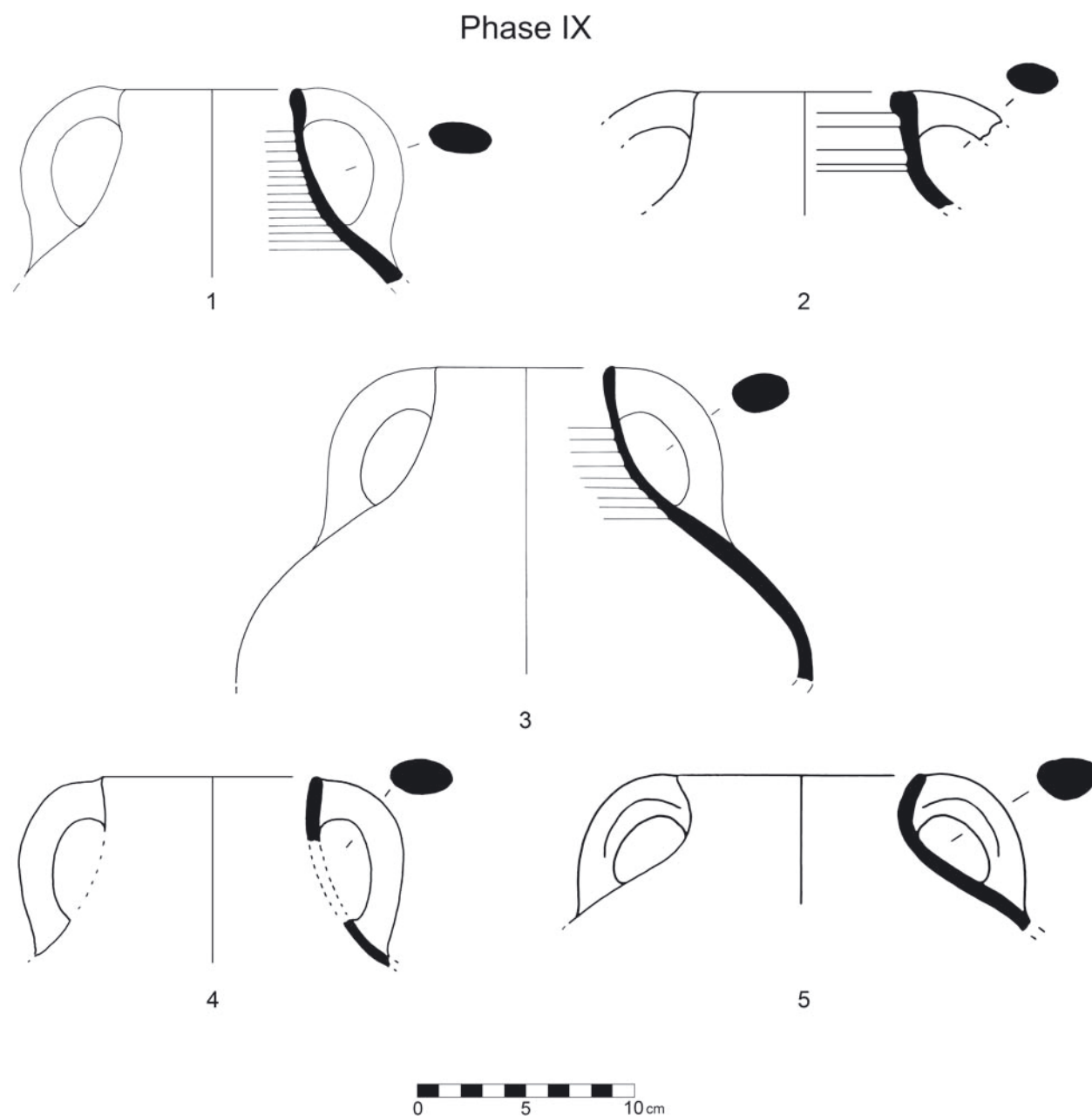


Fig. 434 Cooking jugs, Phase IX: 1 (340:2); 2 (338:5); 3 (340:1); 4 (338:6); 5 (340:3)

Phase XIII (30 / 18.8 %; Figs. 439 and 440)

The type with the external thickening below the rim and handles from the previous phase becomes common (Figs. 439:1–3). Other variants are cyma-shaped cooking pots with derivatives of the triangular-rim type (Fig. 440:1), the externally thickened-rim type (Fig. 440:2) and the type with an upright, rounded rim (Fig. 440:3). Other variants also occur (Figs. 439:4–8). An odd type is the small cooking pot with an externally and internally thickened rim, a carination low on the body and handles (Fig. 439:9).

Phase XIV (51 / 16.9 %; Figs. 441 and 442:1–8)

Simple upright or inverted, rounded or trimmed rims are common (Fig. 441). The type with the external thickening below the rim and handles from the previous two phases is still in use (Figs. 442:1 and 2). Harbingers of the cooking-pot type which becomes common in the later part of the Iron Age appear (Fig. 442:3–8).

Phase XV (Fig. 442:9)

While there are cooking pots from Area 10 which derive from either Phase XIV or XV there is only one

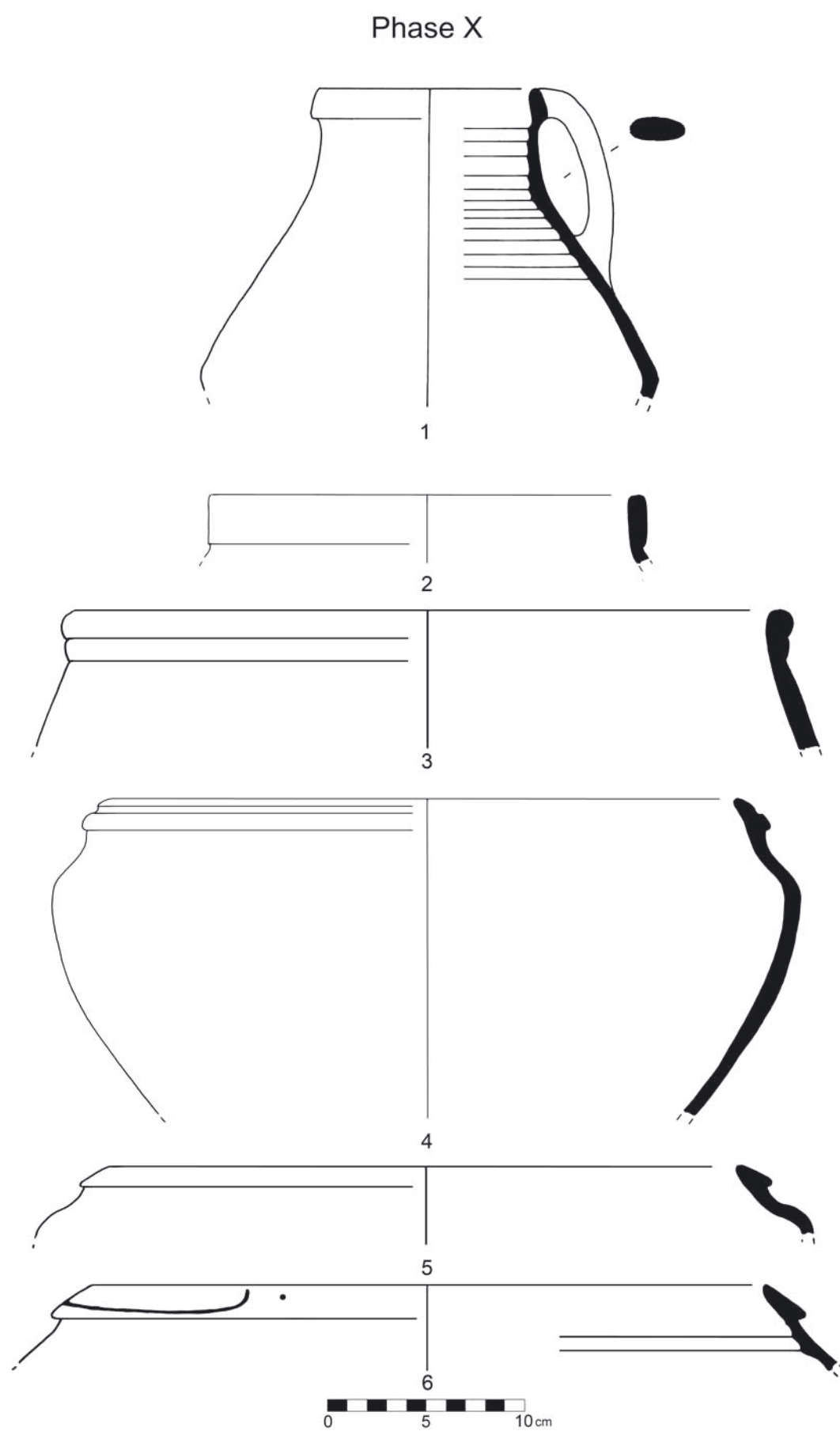


Fig. 435 Cooking jug/pots and their volumes, Phase X: 1 (368:7) = 4.36; 2 (368:2); 3 (368:1); 4 (367:1); 5 (367:3); 6 (367:6)

Phase X

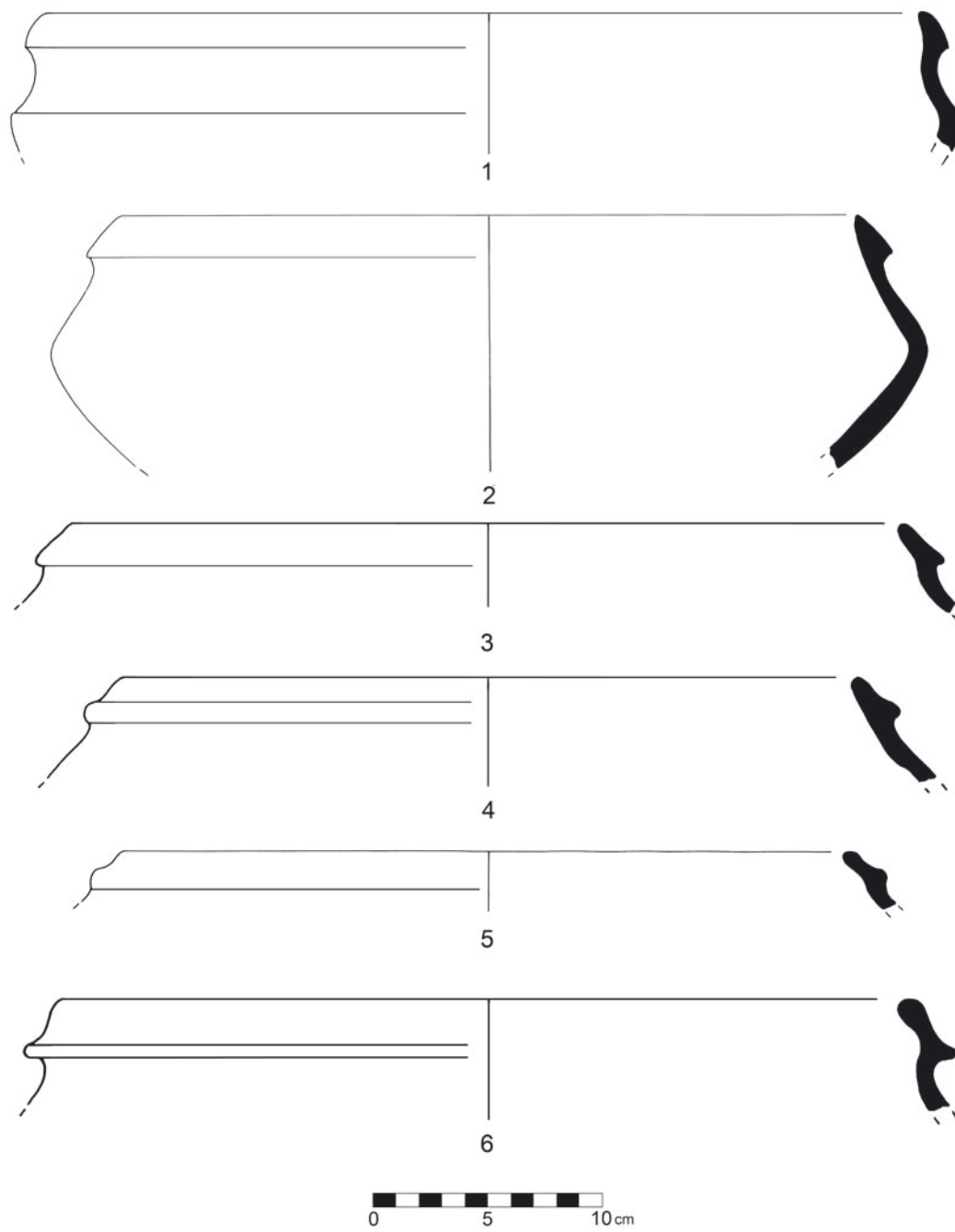


Fig. 436 Cooking pots, Phase X: 1 (368:3); 2 (366:1); 3 (366:3); 4 (366:5); 5 (366:6); 6 (366:8)

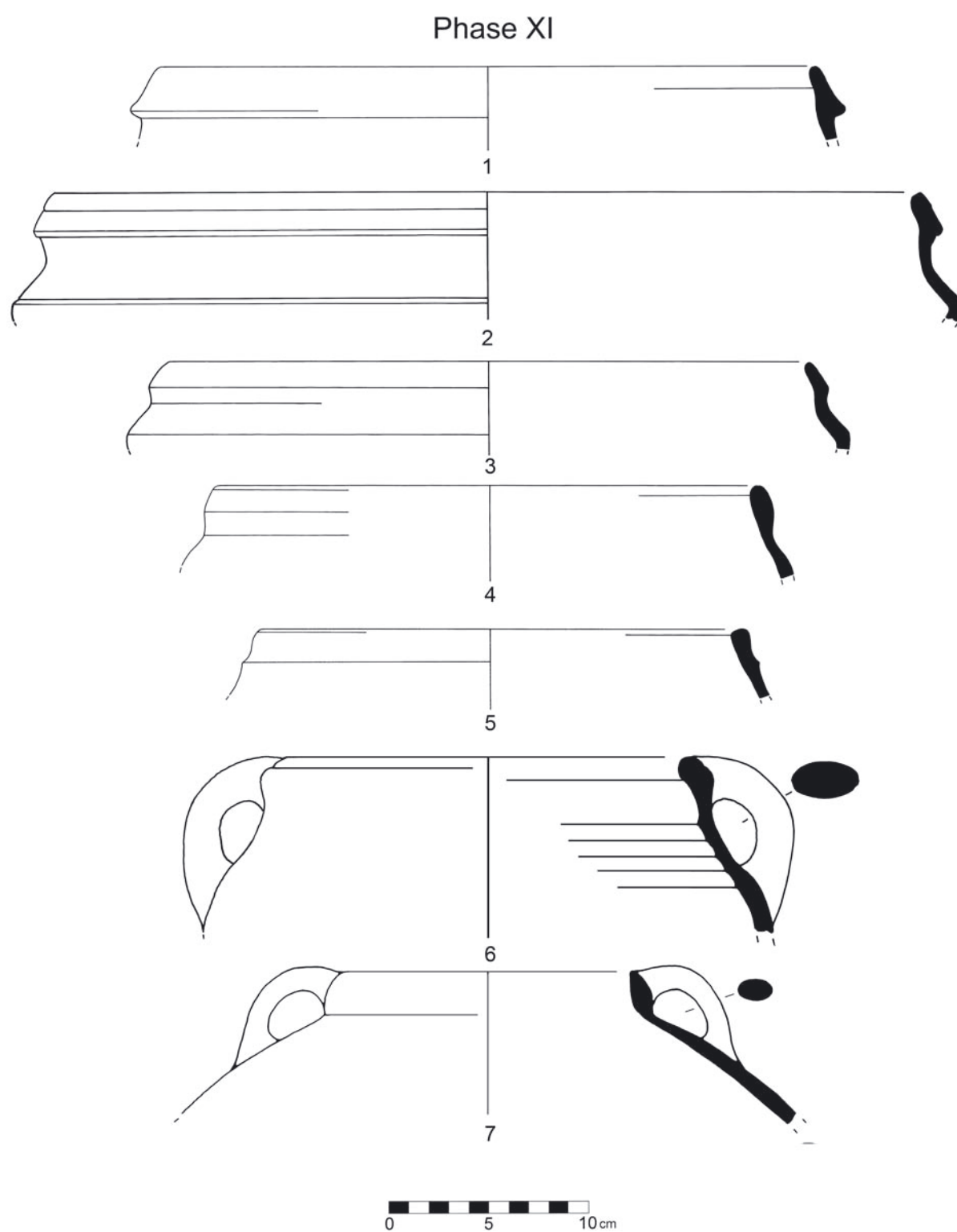


Fig. 437 Cooking pots, Phase XI: 1 (108:1); 2 (108:4); 3 (108:9); 4 (108:2); 5 (108:3); 6 (371:7); 7 (371:8)

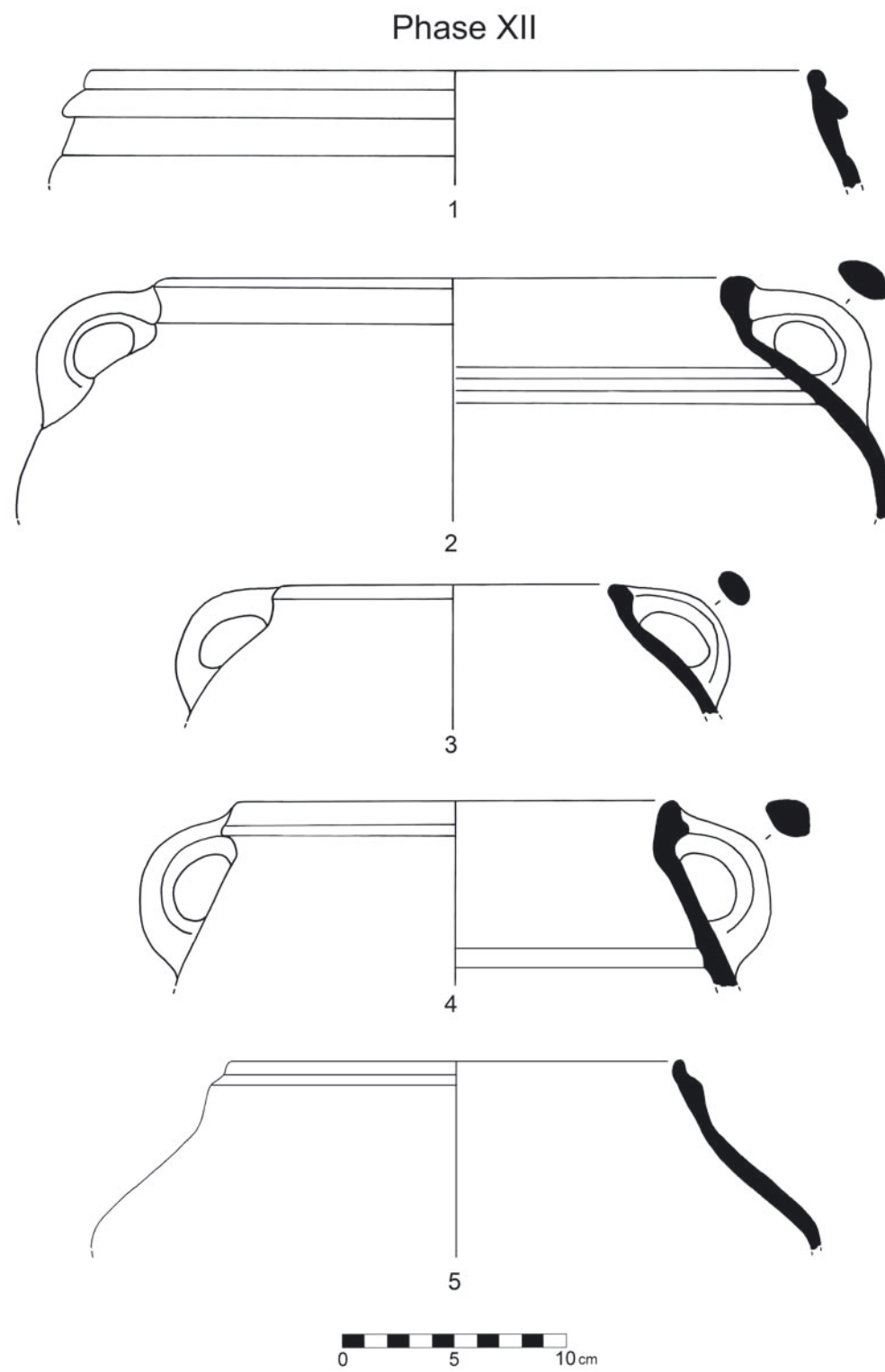


Fig. 438 Cooking pots, Phase XII: 1 (116:1); 2 (116:3); 3 (116:4); 4 (116:5); 5 (155:6)

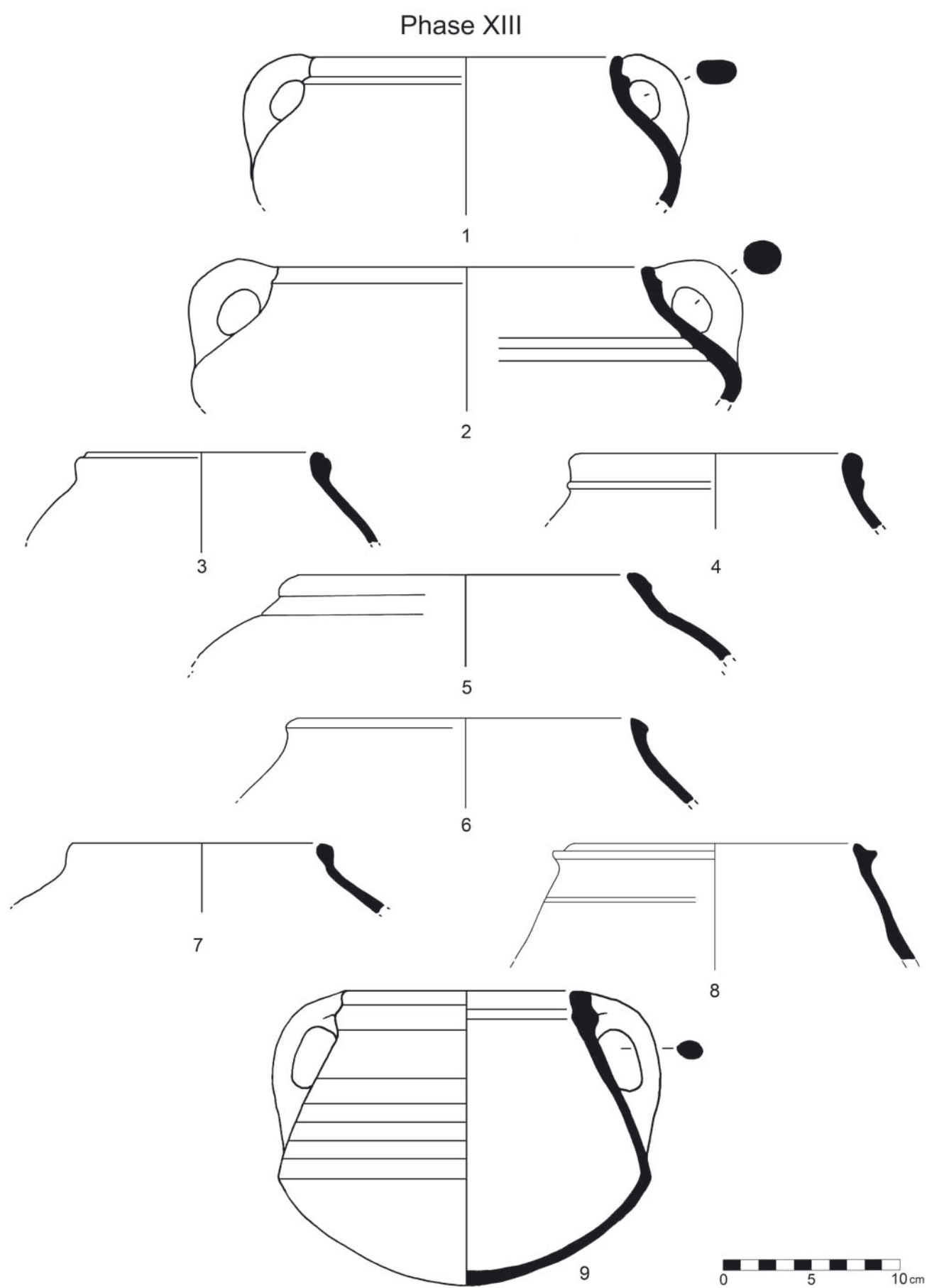


Fig. 439 Cooking pots and their volumes, Phase XIII: 1 (175:3); 2 (175:4); 3 (177:2); 4 (176:2); 5 (177:1); 6 (177:4); 7 (177:3); 8 (176:3); 9 (176:1) = 3.01

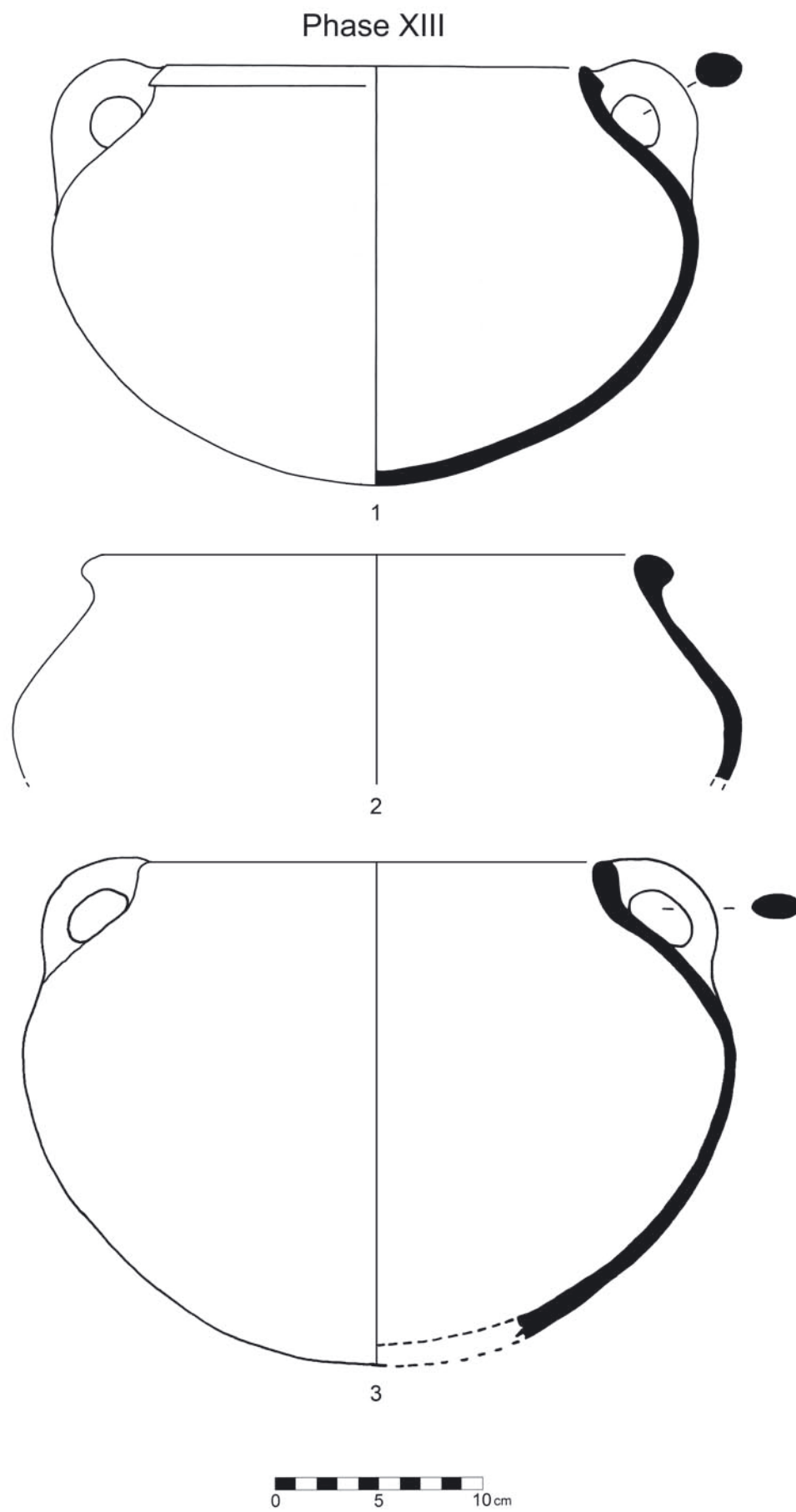


Fig. 440 Cooking pots and their volumes, Phase XIII: 1 (175:1) = 8.55; 2 (177:7); 3 (176:5) = 13.46

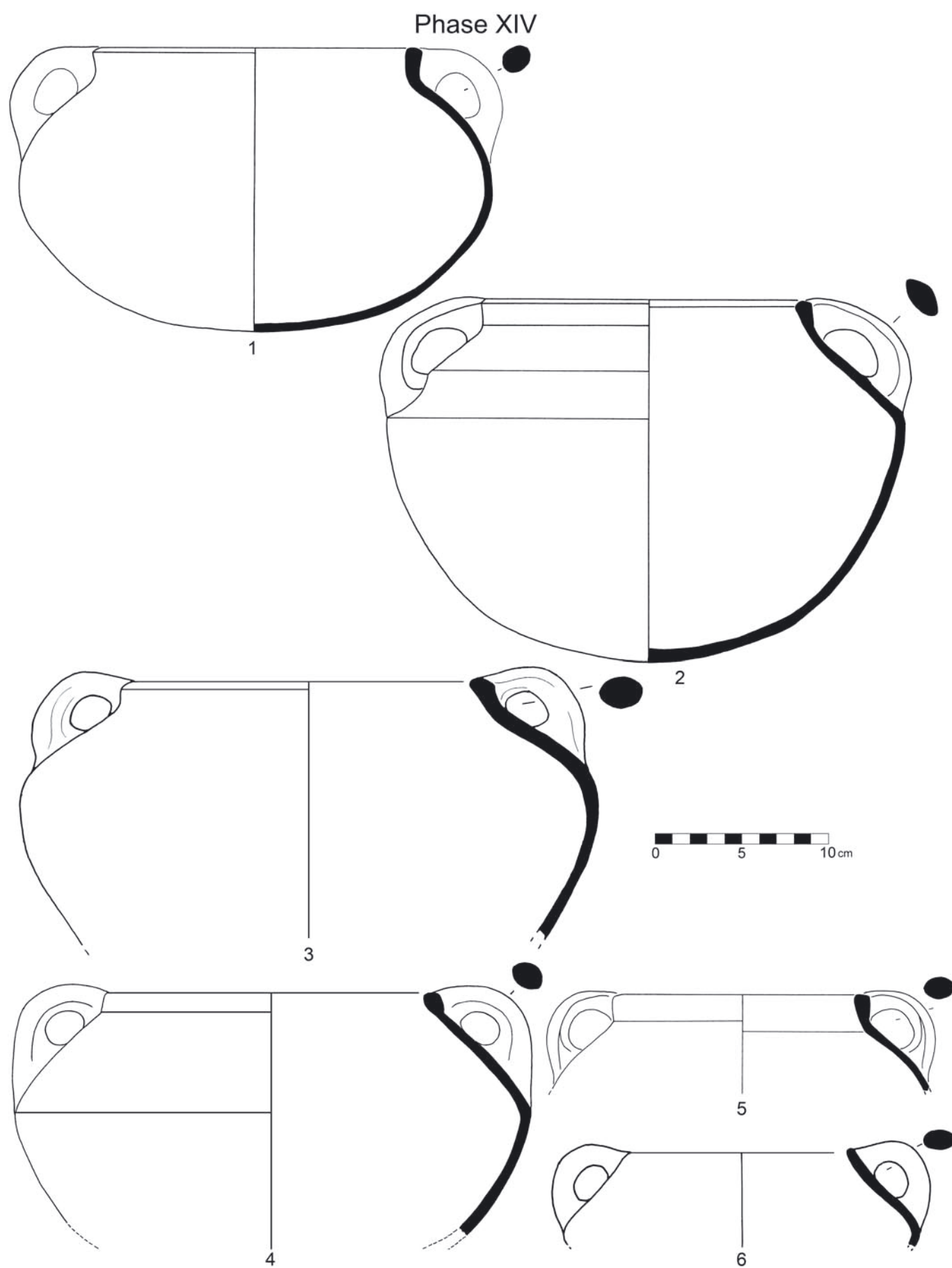


Fig. 441 Cooking pots and their volumes, Phase XIV: 1 (211:5) = 5.99; 2 (213:2) = 8.13; 3 (215:1); 4 (38:2) = 7.23; 5 (215:2); 6 (216:6)

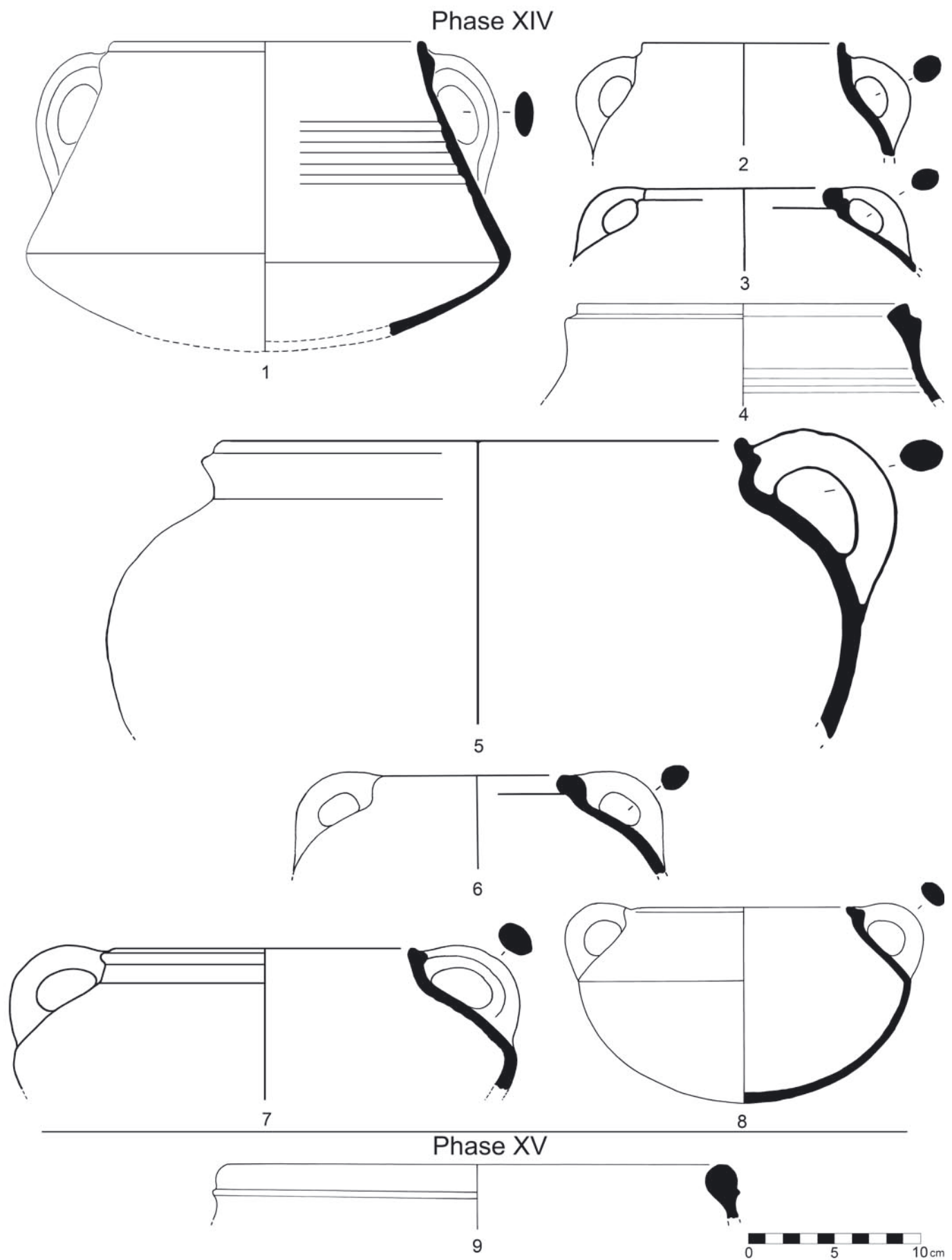


Fig. 442 Cooking pots and their volumes, Phases XIV (1–8) and XV (9): 1 (213:3) = 6.27; 2 (218:4); 3 (218:3); 4 (37:1); 5 (217:3); 6 (218:2); 7 (37:4); 8 (37:2) = 1.86; 9 (47:5)

from a secure Phase XV context. It is a development of the cooking pot with the thickened rim and the small carination just below the rim (see Fig. 442:3 from Phase XIV).

VOLUMES

Table 74 shows the diachronic distribution of vessel types which are complete or almost complete. The volumes are given in litres. Reconstructed volumes of incomplete vessels are in italics. The calculation of the volumes has been carried out with the “Pot_Utility1.05” programme.

Vessel type / pottery	Phases							
	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV		XV
Rounded /straight bowls	0.08		0.92	0.39		0.82		
	0.25		0.22					
	0.25							
	0.44							
	0.65							
	0.19							
	0.41							
	0.85							
Carinated bowls	0.57	1.03	1.33	1.10	0.59	0.62		
	2.69	0.84	0.77	1.42	0.22	0.64		
	0.55	5.17		0.20		0.82		
	1.29			0.35		0.24		
				0.69		0.33		
						0.96		
Miniature bowls	0.01							
	0.02							
Incense cups				0.36		0.38		
				0.66		0.39		
Tripod bowls					0.82	1.70		
					0.89	2.03		
					0.93	2.44		
					1.34			
Chalices	0.44	1.39		1.17				
	0.75							
	0.78							
Goblets	0.33							
	1.19							
	1.63							
	0.55							
Kraters	3.08		6.25		8.81	5.25		
	8.49				11.76	5.78		
	9.32				13.84	14.06		
	9.86					26.05		
	11.31					14.35		
	12.43							
	67.94							
Juglets	0.14	0.24		0.31	0.05	0.03	1.36	0.32
	0.23			0.38	0.05	0.09	1.56	
	0.25			0.64	0.65	0.09	0.03	
	0.32			0.81	0.83	0.18	0.04	
	0.79			1.76	1.03	0.26	0.04	
	1.11			0.68	1.25	0.30	0.05	

Table 74 Vessel types and volumes

Vessel type / pottery	Phases							
	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV		XV
Juglets	1.13				1.27	0.35	0.07	
	1.35				1.59	0.62	0.10	
	0.39					0.77	0.10	
						0.78	0.19	
						0.81	0.70	
						1.07	0.78	
						1.11		
Miniature juglets	0.03							
	0.06							
Jugs	1.67	1.29	2.20	2.13	2.21	2.24		
	2.12		3.35	2.64	3.84	2.29		
	2.48		4.01	3.77	8.50	3.52		
	3.67					6.88		
	6.41					9.75		
	7.59							
	8.28							
	9.79							
	4.65							
Pilgrim flasks	0.10 - 0.25							
	0.15 - 0.30							
	0.40 - 0.70							
	0.50 - 0.75							
Jars / storage jars	1.71	21.96	15.96	21.95	14.85	13.50	8.22	
	13.27	24.63	4.34		164.29	104.49	11.09	
	13.99	28.80	11.93		13.20	11.27	16.75	
	15.06	32.95	20.22				18.74	
	15.39	45.54					28.24	
	15.55	54.68					32.78	
	15.91	10.16					102.54	
	19.68	16.23					171.38	
	21.15	24.24						
	21.85							
Pyxides	0.32							
	0.35							
	0.15							
	0.17							
	0.22							
	0.25							
	0.36							
Lamps	0.26		0.11	0.21	0.09	0.10		
	0.33				0.23	0.20		
	0.38							
	0.26							
Cooking pots	3.72	8.48			3.01	1.86		
	6.46				8.55	5.99		
	8.42				13.46	8.13		
						6.27		
						7.23		
Cooking jugs	2.67	4.36						
	3.50							

Table 74 continued Vessel types and volumes

Vessel type / pottery	Phases						
	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
Cooking jugs	3.93						
	4.55						
Tananeer/ovens	15.60						
	17.35						
	40.92						
Frying pan?	0.15						

Vessel type / alabaster	Phases						
	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
Bowl	0.17						
Juglet /pyxis	0.11						
Small jar	0.08						
Pyxis	0.09						

Table 74 continued Vessel types and volumes

