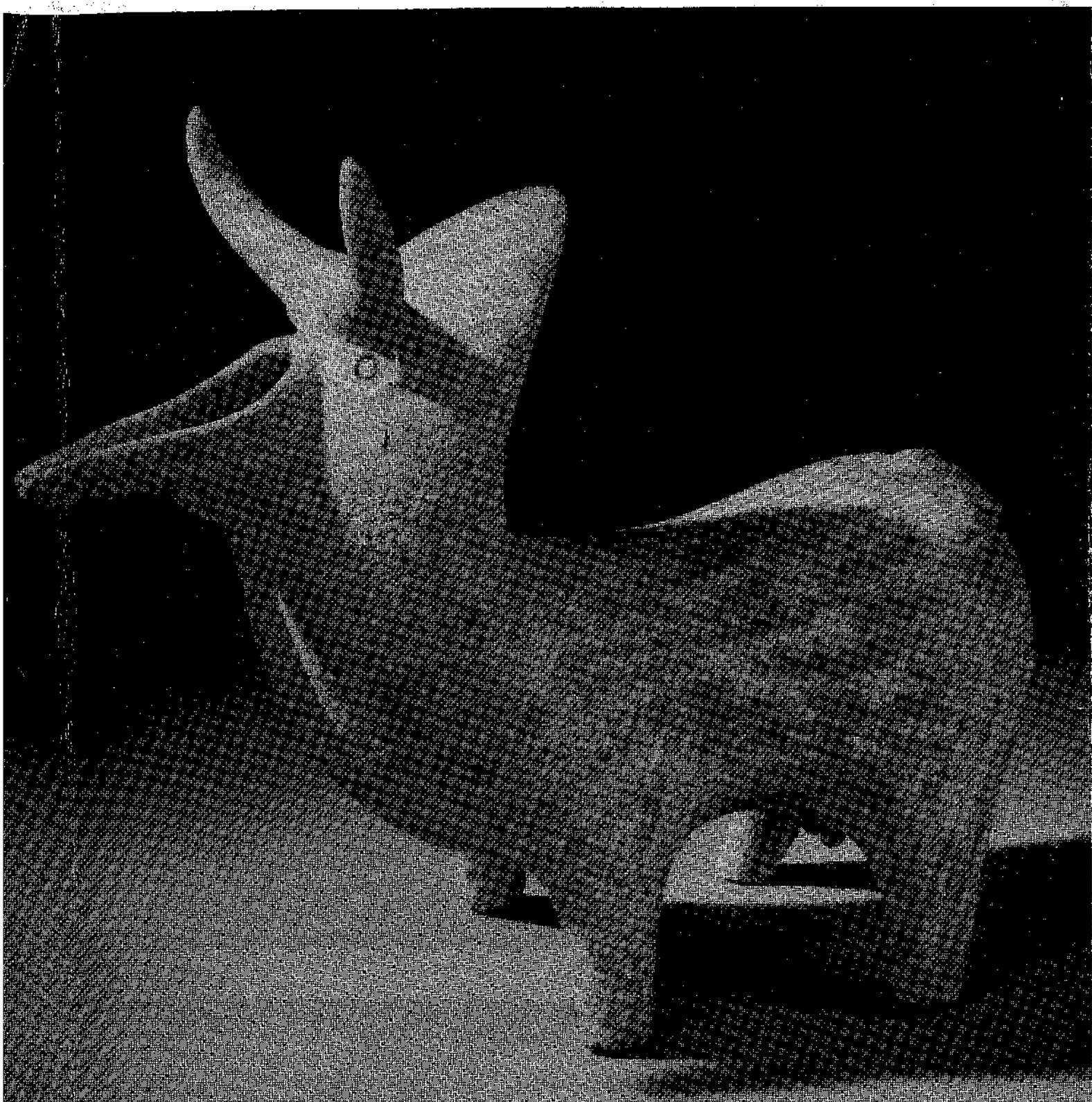


ANCIENT MIDDLE EASTERN CERAMICS AND



AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**RMIT**

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CATALOGUE  
of  
ANCIENT MIDDLE EASTERN POTTERY  
from Palestine, Cyprus & Egypt

in the  
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&

ESSAYS ON AUSTRALIAN CONTRIBUTIONS  
TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE  
ANCIENT NEAR EAST

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 &  
**AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE MIDDLE EAST**  
 Essays on Australian Contributions to the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East

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## PALESTINIAN POTTERY

by Thomas L. McClellan

Melbourne is fortunate to have outstanding collections of ancient Palestinian pottery covering a period of several millennia. Close to fifty years ago the Australian Institute of Archaeology began forming its collection by supporting excavations in Palestine, notably at Jericho which was excavated by the British archaeologist John Garstang. Among artefacts obtained from his excavations is Middle Bronze II Tomb 352. After World War II Kathleen Kenyon renewed excavations at Jericho, and proved it to be one of the most important Neolithic settlements in the Near East. Throughout her campaigns in the 1950's the Australian Institute of Archaeology continued to provide financial assistance to the excavations. In return for this support several important tomb groups were sent to Melbourne, the Proto-Urban Tomb A94, Early Bronze Age Tomb F4, Middle Bronze Age II Tombs J54 and H13. Meanwhile the Department of Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Melbourne began developing a ceramics collection through support of excavations in Palestine and purchase of several small collections. It received a portion of a large Iron Age II deposit from Cave 1 in Jerusalem, which was excavated by Kenyon in the 1960's. Important collections of Iron Age II sherds and vessels were also obtained from excavations at Arad and Beersheba, conducted by the Israeli archaeologist Yohanan Aharoni. The large and important Proto-Urban (Early Bronze I) ceramic collection from Tomb A72 South, from the Transjordanian site of Bab edh-Dhra was purchased through the Department of Antiquities of Jordan. Pottery selected from these tomb groups constitutes the majority of vessels on display.

Some of the pottery in the exhibit, eg. from Jericho Tomb A94, is well known to Palestinian archaeologists, for it is such ceramic collections from properly excavated deposits that are the basis of archaeological chronologies. This fact points to the key way in which archaeologists use pottery - for dating purposes. By observing changes in ceramic styles, such as shape, painted decoration, burnishing techniques, slips, and fabrics, archaeologists can trace developmental trends that reflect the passage of time. Beyond chronological systems, archaeologists find ancient pottery useful in understanding the functions of different contexts in which it is found. Store rooms often contain quantities of storage jars, sometimes filled with carbonized grain; in contrast incense stands and bowls and finely made vessels appear in temples and shrines. Special quantitative analysis of pottery is sometimes used to determine the socio-economic status of groups within ancient societies and even their ethnic background. Pottery is also studied, with varying degrees of success, to understand ideologies and value systems of ancient peoples. Use of ceramics as funerary gifts surely provided potters with one of their main markets; in fact some vessel types were specifically produced for burials. In recent years Palestinian pottery has been studied by trained ceramicists interested in the pottery for its own sake, and they have shed new light on manufacturing methods, firing techniques, and clay preparation.

Arrangement of the Palestinian pottery from the collections of the Australian Institute of Archaeology and the Department of Middle Eastern Studies of the University of Melbourne is chronological, from the Proto-Urban period (ca. 3200 B.C.) to the Iron Age II period (ca. 550 B.C.).

## THE PROTO-URBAN PERIOD (Early Bronze Age I)

Handmade pottery in the form of shallow bowls and juglets is characteristic of the Proto-Urban A period, represented by Tomb A94 at Jericho. The bowls usually have slightly rounded bases, curving sides and plain rims. Bag-shaped bodies with round bases, plain slightly everted rims, and high loop handles occur on most juglets. A carbon - 14 date for cremation remains from Tomb A94 dates it to ca. 3200 B.C.

The relationship of the pottery from Bab edh-Dhra' Tomb A72 South with the Proto-Urban A pottery is moot; the two groups may represent distinct traditions of contemporary date, or the Bab edh-Dhra' pottery may be slightly earlier. In Tomb A72 South bag-shaped juglets, approximately similar to those in Jericho Tomb A94, are also quite common, but they differ in several ways. They are generally better made vessels; their ware is finer, being thinner and more carefully finished, and they often have a red slip that was hand burnished. Bases of the juglets are sometimes flat or have small disk-shape impressions, which may reflect a manufacturing technique.

Bowls and jars are also better made at Bab edh-Dhra'. Jars often are decorated with punctured bands, raised bands with sharp slashes, and small knobs of clay, and jars sometimes have ledge handles. In terms of shape, bowls and jars usually have flat bases and the bowls are deeper and larger than those at Jericho Tomb A94.

## THE EARLY BRONZE AGE II-III

Early Bronze Age pottery is usually finished with a red slip (sometimes black) and continuously burnished. A simple potter's wheel came into use during this period, but all the vessels in the exhibit from Jericho Tomb F4 are handmade. Jugs now commonly have oval or spherical bodies and symmetrically shaped necks and bases (AIA 10.191, Cat. No. 27, AIA 10.189, Cat. No. 30). One common variation of this shape is the stump-base jug (AIA 10.189). Decorated jugs similar to these have been found at Abydos in Egypt.

The hallmark of the Early Bronze Age III period is the presence of a new type of pottery known as Khirbet Kerak Ware, which is intrusive to Palestine and has its origins in the Caucasus Mountains and eastern Anatolia. It possesses a highly lustrous finish achieved by the continuous burnishing or polishing of a heavy red slip. Often the red changes to black on the same vessel, a decorative feature achieved by reduced oxidation in firing. Fluting and knobs are also used to decorate the surface of this distinctive pottery. The bowl sherd from Beth Shan (AIA 10.1, Cat.No. 31) exhibits all these features.

## THE INTERMEDIATE EARLY BRONZE-MIDDLE BRONZE AGE PERIOD (Early Bronze Age IV and Middle Bronze Age IA)

The Early Bronze-Middle Bronze Age witnessed the end of cities of the Early Bronze Age and the appearance of new pottery traditions. Slips and burnishing disappeared. Vessels are often formed by joining hand-made bodies to wheel-made necks and rims. In shape, most vessels have wide flat bases and flaring necks and plain rims. Ledge handles are still used, but more commonly jars are handleless or have small loop handles at the juncture of the body and neck. Small squat vases with spouts, known

to archaeologists as teapots (AIA 10.92, Cat. No. 39), are common, but usually in an undecorated state. A number of different groups and traditions have been recognized in the burial practices of these Early Bronze Age-Middle Bronze Age peoples. For example, the teapot (AIA 10.92, Cat.No. 39) belongs to the *Megiddo Group* and its hard grey ware, grey slip and white painted lines suggest it was imported from northern Syria.

### THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE II PERIOD

The pottery of the Middle Bronze II period is thought by many to be the best made in the history of ancient Palestine. The fast wheel was introduced in this period, and with it the potters produced a number of sharply carinated shapes imitating metal vessels. This new style may be observed on the carinated bowl (AIA 10.252, Cat.No. 67) from Jericho. The ware is relatively thin, and its rim flares out from a point of double, or S-shaped, carination. It has been suggested that the small disk ring in the interior is not merely decorative, but represents the marks where the vessel was placed upside down on a small pole when the ring base was finished, because the unfired thin flaring rim could not support the weight of the vessel. Many of the Middle Bronze II vessels are finished with a cream slip that is highly burnished; this is best seen on the pedestal vase (AIA 10.346, Cat. No. 73) from Tomb H13 of Jericho.

Small juglets with burnished grey or black slips now appear. Their bodies are sometimes barrel-shaped (AIA 10.225, Cat. No. 64), but more commonly inverted piriform-shaped with button bases. One distinctive class of pottery is known as Tell el-Yahudiyeh Ware, which normally occurs only in inverted piriform-juglet shapes and has a similar finish as those juglets just mentioned, but with the additional decorative device of small grooves and punctures filled with white paste that form linear designs on the body (AIA 10.1534, Cat.No. 76).

### THE LATE BRONZE AGE

In the Late Bronze Age Palestinian pottery locally made consisted of plain open bowls, jugs and juglets, enriched by the presence of many imports from Cyprus, the Aegean region, and Syria. One import of Cypro-Palestinian origin is Bichrome Ware. This style has distinctive vessel shapes and decoration. Black and red painted designs decorate the shoulders and necks of jugs and kraters. Motifs found in Bichrome Ware include birds, fish, ibexes, union jacks, and a variety of linear designs (AIA 10.497 Cat. No. 77; AIA 10.496, Cat. No. 78).

### THE IRON AGE I PERIOD

The end of the Late Bronze Age was marked by the collapse of city-states in Palestine and Syria and the great empires of the Hittites and Egypt. The exact causes of the collapse remain debated, but invasions by Sea Peoples, the Israelites, and Aramaeans ushered in the Iron Age. The biblical Philistines are the same as the *Peleset*, one of the tribes of Sea Peoples mentioned by Rameses III in his inscription at Medinet Habu. They settled along the southern coast of Palestine and began producing a distinctive pottery style known as Philistine Ware that was an amalgam of Late Bronze Age Mycenaean, Egyptian and local Palestinian traditions. The one Philistine piece in the exhibit (AIA 10.750, Cat. No. 81) shows the use of painted spirals, lozenge and linear designs that are typical of Philistine decoration. Although superficially similar to earlier Bichrome Ware, Philistine is quite distinct from it. The bottle (AIA 10.402, Cat. No. 82) has a very rare shape, but its decoration is related to Mycenaean and Philistine styles.

## IRON AGE II PERIOD

This period spans the time of David and Solomon and the Divided Monarchy when the Northern kingdom of Israel had its capital at Samaria until its destruction in 721 A.D, and the Southern kingdom Judah, its capital at Jerusalem until the final destruction of 587 B.C. by the Babylonians. In the Iron Age II period the favored decorative technique was *ring burnishing* or wheel burnishing. It consists of burnishing the leather-hard vessel as it turned on the wheel, intentionally leaving gaps between the narrow bands of burnishing, eg. decanter (3598, Cat. No. 102), dish (UM 1607, Cat. No. 84), and the shallow bowl (UM 1623, Cat. No. 86). A continuous red burnishing technique was also known (UM 1703, Cat. No. 85). A finer highly burnished red slip ware known as Samaria Ware emerged in northern Palestine and Phoenicia. Burnishing was also common on juglets (UM 31, Cat. No. 100; UM 12,423, Cat. No. 101).

The decanter is one of the best known shapes in the Iron II period. It has a truncated conical body with a narrow ridged neck. Variations exist in details among decanters from northern (Israel) and southern (Judah) Palestine. In the north the fabric is a hard-ringing ware, usually unburnished and the rim is flanged (i.e. analogous to screw tops on modern bottles). In the south, decanters are usually ring-burnished and have a softer ware and a simple flaring rim. Decanter 3598, Cat. No. 102 of unknown provenience, possesses mixed attributes and is difficult to pinpoint as southern or northern.

Saucer lamps, which occur from the Middle Bronze Age to the Hellenistic period, are unusually frequent in burials of the Iron Age II period. In the earlier periods until late in the Iron II period, lamps usually have round bases, but from the 7th century B.C. onward disk bases and high disk bases became common and their spouts are pinched in to a greater degree (UM 1693, Cat. No. 97). Cooking pots (jars with two handles) and jugs (jars with one handle) are also part of the Iron II repertoire, particularly in southern Palestine. The one Iron II storage jar on display (UM 5185/2, Cat. No. 106) is very typical of southern Palestine. Related types often are marked on their handles with the seal impression of the king of Judah; it is believed that they were the labels of a state winery system. In the north storage jars had much narrower bodies, hence are called torpedo jars or wasp-waist jars. The very large diameter bowls (UM Cave 1 241, Cat. No. 92; UM Cave I.71, Cat. No. 93) are limited to southern Palestine.

## TIME CHART

Neolithic	8000-4000 B.C.
Chalcolithic	4000-3200 B.C.
Proto-Urban (Early Bronze I)	3200-2900 B.C.
Early Bronze II-III	2900-2350 B.C.
Intermediate Early Bronze Middle Bronze Age	2200-2000 B.C.
Middle Bronze II	2000-1550 B.C.
Late Bronze Age	1550-1200 B.C.
Iron Age I	1200-1000 B.C.
Iron Age II	1000-550 B.C.

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## CATALOGUE OF PALESTINIAN POTTERY

Collection of sherds from the Jordan Valley illustrating aspects of ceramic technology.

### PROTO-URBAN (EARLY BRONZE AGE I)

#### JERICHO TOMB A94

Juglet  
Drab Ware, fired pinkish, dark patch on one side  
Ht. = 8.0  
Jericho, Tomb A94:42  
UM 401

Juglet  
Drab ware, burnt patch on one side  
Ht. = 7.0  
Jericho, Tomb A94 :156  
UM 403

Bowl  
Hard, coarse, gritty ware, fired pinkish orange  
D. = 14.0  
Jericho, Tomb A94  
UM 405

Bowl  
Drab ware with some white grits  
D. = 15.5  
Jericho, Tomb A94 : 5 3  
UM 402

Bowl  
Greyish drab ware with some grits, pinkish yellow slip; incised traces on wall and incised crossing lines on interior base.  
D. = 15.0  
Jericho, Tomb A94 : 229  
UM 404

Juglet  
Drab ware  
Ht. = 7.1  
Jericho, Tomb A94 : 206  
AIA 10.2014a

Juglet  
Drab ware  
Ht. = 7.4  
Jericho, Tomb A94 : 99  
AIA 10.2006a

- 9 Juglet  
Drab ware  
Ht.= 6.6  
Jericho, Tomb A94 : 55  
AIA 10.2004a
- 10 Juglet  
Drab ware, white grits  
Ht.=6.6  
Jericho, Tomb A94 : 28  
AIA 10.2002a
- 11 Bowl  
Drab ware, many white grits  
Rd. 12.9  
Jericho, Tomb A94 : 131  
AIA 10.2010a
- 12 Bowl  
Drab ware  
Rd. 14.0  
Jericho, Tomb A94 : 218  
AIA 10.2012a

**BAB. EDH-DHRA' TOMB A72 SOUTH**

- 13 Bottle  
Buff ware with white grits; red slip  
Ht.= 13.0  
Bab edh-Dhra, A72 S. p.41 (1424)  
UM
- 14 Bottle  
Buff ware with white grits; red slip  
Ht.= 10  
Bab edh-Dhra, A72 S. P24 (1407)  
UM
- 15 Juglet  
Buff ware with white grits  
Ht.= 10.5  
Bab edh-Dhra, A72 S. P34 (1417)  
UM
- 16 Juglet  
Light buff ware with some white grits; red slip  
Ht. = 10.5  
Bab edh-Dhra, A72 S. P39 (1422)  
UM

Juglet

Buff ware with white grits; red slip

Ht.= 11.1

Bab edh-Dhra, A72 S. P29 (1412)

UM

Juglet

Coarse buff ware with large black grits and some large white grits.

Ht.= 9.0

Bab edh-Dhra, A72 S. P38 (1421)

UM

Two handled jug

Buff ware with some white grits; red slip. Incised decoration around rim.

Ht.= 13.0

Bab edh-Dhra, A72 S. P36 (1419)

UM

Two handled jug

Buff ware with some white grits; red slip. Incised decoration around rim.

Ht.= 14.0

Bab edh-Dhra, A72 S. P40 (1423)

UM

Jar with ledge handles

Buff ware with finewhite grits; red slip

Ht. = 23.0

Bab edh-Dhra, A72 S. P13 (1396)

UM

Bowl

Buff ware with red slip; incised and knob decoration.

D = 16.5

Bab edh-Dhra, A72 S. P3 (1386)

UM

Bowl

Buff ware with red slip; incised and knob decoration.

D = 23.0

Bab edh-Dhra, A72 S. P42 (1425)

UM

Bowl

Buff ware with red slip; incised and knob decoration.

D = 21.5

Bab edh-Dhra, A72 S. P2 (1385)

UM

Bowl

Buff ware with red slip; lug handles.

D = 30.0

Bab edh-Dhra, A72 S. P33 (1416)

UM

26 Bowl  
Buff ware with red slip.  
D = 14.5  
Bab edh-Dhra, A72 S. P23 (1406)  
UM

#### EARLY BRONZE AGE

27 Flat-based jar  
Drab ware, reddish slip, burnished.  
Ht.= 17.1  
Jericho, Tomb F4 : 262  
AIA 10.191

28 Miniature Juglet  
Drab ware, many grits  
Ht.= 3.7  
Jericho, Tomb F4 : 126  
AIA 10.186

29 Bowl, inverted rim.  
Drab ware, many grits, reddish slip, burnished.  
D.= 18.7  
Jericho, Tomb F4 : 129  
AIA 10.187

30 Tall jug, stump base.  
Grey ware, black slip, burnished; traces of lattice pattern, applied lugs.  
The broken neck has been trimmed for use after breakage.  
Ex.Ht.= 21.0  
Jericho, Tomb F4 : 201  
AIA 10.189

31 Khirbet Kerak Ware  
Bethshan  
Level XI  
AIA 10.1

32 Khirbet Kerak Ware  
AIA 10.2

33 Khirbet Kerak Ware  
AIA 10.31

34 Khirbet Kerak Ware  
AIA 10.35

INTERMEDIATE EARLY BRONZE-MIDDLE BRONZE AGE (MIDDLE BRONZE AGE I)

35

Jar  
Drab ware, many grits  
Ht.= 14.0  
Jericho, Tomb G53 : 6  
AIA 10.154

36

Jar  
Drab ware, many grits  
  
Jericho, Tomb G53 : 10  
AIA 10.158

37

Jar with two handles  
Drab ware, many grits  
Ht.= 21.0  
Jericho, Tomb L8 : 1  
AIA 10.181

38

Jar with wavy ledge handles  
Drab ware, many grits, cream slip  
Ht.= 14.5  
Jericho, Tomb D2 : 5  
AIA 10.172

39

Low teapot  
Grey ware, grey slip, white painted bands.  
D = 12.4  
Megiddo, Tomb 877 A2  
AIA 10.92

Jar  
Grey ware, combed decoration on shoulder  
Ht.= 32.0  
Lachish, D2110A  
UM 801

Teapot with pierced lug handle  
Light buff ware, medium white grits  
Ht.= 10.5  
Palestine  
UM

Jar  
Buff ware, some white grits  
Ht.= 17.4  
Jericho, Tomb M4 : 4  
UM 802

- 43 Lamp, four spouts  
Drab ware, large white grits  
Rd.=10.0  
Palestine, Purchase order E3559  
UM

MIDDLE BRONZE AGE II

JERICHO TOMB J54

- 44 Shoulder-handle Jar  
Buff ware, shite grits, buff slip.  
Ht.=46.5  
Jericho, Tomb J54 :29  
AIA 10.1593

- 45 Bowl  
Fine ware, fawn slip  
Ht.= 11.0  
Jericho, Tomb J54 : 77  
AIA 10.1640

- 46 Carinated Bowl  
Drab ware, fawn slip.  
Rd.= 15.3  
Jericho, Tomb J54 :19  
AIA 10.1583

- 47 Vase with three loop feet  
Light buff ware, buff slip.  
Ht. = 14.7  
Jericho, Tomb J54 : 78  
AIA 10.1641

- 48 Piriform juglet  
Grey ware, traces of black slip  
Ht.= 8.5  
Jericho, Tomb J54 : 72  
AIA 10.1635.

- 49 Piriform juglet  
Drab ware, red slip, burnished  
Ht.= 14.5  
Jericho, Tomb J54 : 22  
AIA 10.1586

- 50 Dipper Juglet  
Buff ware, cream slip  
Ht.= 18.4  
Jericho, Tomb J54 : 6  
AIA 10.1570

- 51 Pedestal vase  
Drab ware, buff slip  
Ht.= 12.7  
Jericho, Tomb J54 : 8  
AIA 10.1572
- 52 Vase  
Drab ware, grey grits, yellowish slip  
Ht.= 11.7  
Jericho, Tomb J54: 23  
AIA 10.1587
- 53 Pedestal vase  
Drab ware, cream slip  
Ht.= 17.3  
Jericho, Tomb J54 : 25  
AIA 10.1589
- 54 Piriform juglet  
Buff ware, cream slip, burnished  
Ht.= 11.7  
Jericho, Tomb J54 :39  
AIA 10.1602
- 55 Carinated Bowl  
Drab ware, fawn slip  
D = 14.2  
Jericho, Tomb J54 : 27  
AIA 10.1591
- 56 Bowl  
Drab ware, fawn slip  
D = 23.7  
Jericho, Tomb J54 : 16  
AIA 10.1580
- 57 Deep Bowl with three loop feet  
Drab ware, buff slip  
Ht.= 22.1  
Jericho, Tomb J54 : 45  
AIA 10.1608
- 58 Carinated Bowl  
Fine buff ware  
Rd.= 11.9  
Jericho, Tomb J54 : 91  
AIA 10.1654
- 59 Piriform juglet  
Grey ware, grey slip, burnished  
Ht.= 8.0  
Jericho, Tomb J54: 17  
AIA 10.1581

60 Piriform juglet  
Grey ware, black slip, burnished.  
Ht.= 7.7  
Jericho, Tomb J54 : 5  
AIA 10.1569

61 Piriform juglet  
Grey ware, black slip, burnished.  
Ht.= 8.7  
Jericho, Tomb J54 : 11  
AIA 10.1575

62 Goblet  
Fine light buff ware, burnished.  
Ht.= 13.7  
Jericho, Tomb J54 : 43  
AIA 10.1606

JERICHO TOMB 352

63 Pedestal vase  
Drab ware, cream slip.  
Ht.= 19.4  
Jericho, Tomb 352 : B3  
AIA 10.222

64 Cylindrical Juglet  
Grey ware, grey slip, burnished.  
Ht.= 13.5  
Jericho, Tomb 352 : B25  
AIA 10.225

65 Carinated bowl  
Drab ware, buff slip.  
D= 15.0  
Jericho, Tomb 352 B23  
AIA 10.217

66 Small Dish  
Drab ware.  
Rd.= 13.0  
Jericho, Tomb 352  
AIA 10.218

67 Carinated bowl  
Drab ware, cream slip.  
Rd.= 16.0  
Jericho, Tomb 352 b20  
AIA 10.252



JERICHO TOMB H13

- 68 Bowl  
Drab ware.  
Rd.= 23.0  
Jericho, Tomb H13 : 27  
AIA 10.365
- 69 Dipper juglet  
Drab ware, cream slip, burnished.  
Ht.= 18.1  
Jericho, Tomb H13 : 15  
AIA 10.353
- 70 Pedestal-vase Platter  
Drab ware, cream slip.  
Rd= 33.4  
Jericho, Tomb H13 : 19  
AIA 10.357
- 71 Pedestal vase  
Drab ware, cream slip.  
Ht.= 22.8  
Jericho, Tomb H13 : 42  
AIA 10.380
- 72 Pedestal vase  
Drab ware, cream slip, traces of burnish.  
Ht.= 12.0  
Jericho, Tomb H13 : 28  
AIA 10.366
- 73 Pedestal vase  
Buff ware, cream slip, highly burnished.  
Ht.= 12.5  
Jericho, Tomb H13 : 8  
AIA 10.346
- 74 Piriform juglet  
Black slip, burnished.  
Ht.=10.0  
Jericho, 33 42d3  
AIA 10.262
- 75 Shoulder-handled Jar  
Reddish ware, traces of slip.  
Ht.= 13.5  
Tell el-Ajjul, 1551  
AIA 10.212

- 76 Piriform juglet  
Tell el-Yahudiyeh Ware. Grey ware, grey slip, punctured design filled with white paste, traces of burnish.  
Ht.= 10.2  
Jericho, Tomb D6 : 1  
AIA 10.1534

#### LATE BRONZE AGE

- 77 Krater sherd  
Bichrome Ware; Union Jack motif.  
Tell el-Ajjul  
AIA 10.497
- 78 Jug  
Bichrome Ware. Buff ware, cream slip, burnished, bichrome painted decoration.  
Ht.= 20.0  
Tell el-Ajjul, Locus unknown  
AIA 10.496
- 79 Narrow-necked Jug  
Buff ware, traces of slip, horizontal painted bands.  
Ht.= 13.8  
Jericho, 13.a.12  
AIA 10.487
- 80 Biconical Jug  
Buff ware, many white grits, buff slip, burnished, reddish brown painted lines.  
Ht.= 29.4  
Megiddo, Tomb 38  
AIA 10.455

#### IRON AGE I PERIOD

- 81 Krater sherd  
Philistone ware. Buff ware, cream slip, reddish-brown painted design, burnished.  
Megiddo, Stratum VI  
AIA 10.750
- 82 Bottle  
Drab ware, cream slip, red painted decoration, traces of slip.  
Tell el-Far'ah (south)  
Tomb 984  
AIA 10.402

#### IRON AGE II PERIOD

- 83 Saucer lamp  
Buff ware with some white grits, lime encrustation.  
D.= 11.0  
Jerusalem, Jmp L14.33 (7490)  
UM 1609

JERUSALEM CAVE 1

- 84 Bowl  
Buff ware with some white grits. Red slip on upper surface; ring burnished.  
D = 16.0  
Jerusalem, Jmp A Cave 1 (641)  
UM 1607
- 85 Bowl  
Buff ware with some white grits. Red slip, ring burnished; broken.  
D = 19.0  
Jerusalem, Jmp Cave 1 (1162)  
UM 1703
- 86 Bowl  
Buff ware with some white grits. Red slip on upper surface; ring burnished.  
D = 22.0  
Jerusalem, Jmp A966.4f Cave 1 (601)  
UM 1623
- 87 Bowl  
Buff ware, fairly coarse; broken.  
D = 14.5  
Jerusalem, Jmp A966.4h Cave 1 (521)  
UM
- 88 Bowl  
Drab ware, some white grits. Red slip, ring burnished; broken.  
D = 17.5  
Jerusalem, Jmp A966.4m Cave 1 (338a)  
UM 1604
- 89 Jug  
Reddish orange ware.  
Ht.= 17.0  
Jerusalem, Jmp Cave 1 (303a)  
UM 1634
- 90 Jug  
Red ware.  
Ht.= 18.0  
Jerusalem, Jmp A966.43 Cave 1 (934)  
UM 1635
- 91 Cooking pot  
Red ware with red slip.  
Ht.= 15.0  
Jerusalem, Jmp Cave 1 (980)  
UM 1626

- 92 Large krater with handles  
Buff ware with fine white grits; white slip; ring burnished on interior.  
Rd.= 42.5  
Jerusalem, Jmp A Cave 1 (241)  
UM
- 93 Large krater with handles  
Buff ware with white grits; white slip; ring burnished on interior.  
Rd.= 34.5  
Jerusalem, Jmp Cave 1 (71)  
UM
- 94 Shallow Bowl  
Red ware, red slip on interior.  
Rd.= 18.0  
Jerusalem, Jmp A966.3m Cave 1 (824)  
UM
- 95 Saucer lamp with disk base  
Buff ware with some white grits.  
D = 12.0  
Jerusalem, Jmp A 1101.43 (6959)  
UM 1608
- 96 Saucer lamp with disk base  
Buff ware with some white grits.  
D = 13.0  
Arad, 895 (6484/1)  
UM 1690
- 97 Saucer lamp with high disk base  
Buff ware with white grits.  
D = 12.0  
Arad, 771A; Stratum 8  
UM 1693
- 98 Saucer lamp  
Light buff ware with some white grits.  
D = 12.0  
Palestine.  
UM
- 99 Juglet  
Buff ware, burnished.  
Ht.= 10.0  
Beersheba, 522 (4697/1)  
UM 1696
- 100 Black burnished juglet  
Grey ware; black slip, vertical burnish.  
Ht.= 8.5  
Palestine, Unknown (No. 31)  
UM

- 101 Black burnished juglet  
Grey ware; black slip, vertical burnish.  
Ht.= 9.0  
Palestine, Unknown (38 12? 423 5168)  
UM
- 102 Decanter  
Red ware with white grits.  
Ht.= 22.5  
Palestine, Unknown (purchase No. 3598)  
UM
- 103 Jar  
Buff ware.  
Ht.= 22.5  
Palestine.  
UM
- 104 Cooking pot  
Buff ware.  
Ht.= 14.0  
Palestine., Purchase No. 3601  
UM
- 105 Cooking pot  
Red ware.  
Ht.= 16.5  
Beersheba, Locus 63  
UM 1695
- 106 Storage Jar  
Buff ware.  
Ht.= 48.0  
Arad, Locus 779b Stratum 9  
UM



PLATE 1



PLATE 2