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Anne McKinney Dehnisch
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The Dissertation Committee for Anne McKinney Dehnisch Certifies that this is the approved version of the following dissertation:

The Local Iron Age Pottery from Selected Strata at Tel Yin'am, Eastern Lower Galilee, Israel

Committee:

Harold A. Liebowitz, Supervisor

Robert Folk

Piotr Bienkowski

Kim Shelton

Andy Dearman

**The Local Iron Age Pottery from Selected Strata at Tel Yin'am, Eastern Lower
Galilee, Israel**

by
Anne McKinney Dehnisch, B.S.

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DEDICATION

To my parents, Sam and Oti McKinney, who have instilled in me a love of learning,

and

To my husband, Frank, and my two sons, Rus and Scott. They have supported me, encouraged me, and inspired me through the years it has taken me to arrive at this

point.

This dissertation is dedicated to them.

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Lastly, but most importantly, I wish to thank my husband, Frank, and my two sons, Rusty and Scott, who have been with me on this, at times, arduous, at other times, joyous, but always, long journey. They have encouraged me, even prodded me. I could not have accomplished this without them.

The Local Iron Age Pottery from Selected Strata at Tel Yin'am, Eastern Lower Galilee, Israel

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Tel Yin'am and nearby Khirbet Beit Gan are the only excavated sites in the Yavne'el Valley, which constituted part of an ancient international highway that connected the hinterland of the Hauran (modern-day Syria) with the Mediterranean coast. As one of the few multi-occupational, small rural sites excavated in the Eastern Lower Galilee, Tel Yin'am, which was occupied intermittently from the Neolithic period to the Roman period (6500 BCE-325 CE), provides a critical link in the occupation history and material culture of northern (modern-day) Israel.

Concentrating on critical selected Iron Age strata (1200-732 BC), this study focuses on the mostly unpublished domestic pottery assemblages, subjecting the various ceramic forms to classification and development analysis, and comparing them to contemporary pottery assemblages from proximate and distant, rural and urban sites in Cisjordan and Transjordan. Through diachronic and synchronic analyses, I succeeded in: 1) developing a picture of the ceramic history of domestic types at Tel Yin'am during the Iron Age; 2) providing both relative and absolute dates for this ceramic assemblage; 3) placing the assemblage into the broader ceramic context of the Iron Age in northern Cisjordan and Transjordan; 4) highlighting the important role of roads and ancient highways and how they impacted on the history of Tel Yin'am and its material culture in the Iron Age, thereby closing a gap in the knowledge of the history of rural life and culture in the Yavne'el Valley in the Iron

Age; and 5) gaining an understanding of the approximately 500-year history of consistent and changing points of contact between Tel Yin'am and other sites that lay along the highways traversing the northern Lower Galilee.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	XIV
LIST OF CHARTS	XV
LIST OF MAPS	XVI
LIST OF PLANS	XVII
INTRODUCTION	1
Location and Description of the Site	4
History of Exploration and Excavation.....	5
The Pottery Assemblages.....	6
Terminology.....	6
Pottery Typology and Methodology.....	7
Chronology.....	11
Interconnections.....	11
Summary.....	12
CHAPTER I: IRON AGE STRATIGRAPHY OF TEL YIN'AM	14
Iron I	16
Stratum XI.....	17
Room 2	18
Room 3	19
Room 4	19
Room 5 or Open Area East of Room 4	19
Room 6	20
Stratum X.....	22
Stratum IX.....	25
Stratum VIII	26
Building 1	27

Building 2	28
Stratum VII.....	31
Stratum VI.....	32
Building 1, Room 1, Courtyard.....	32
Room 2	34
Room 3	34
Room 4	34
Stratum V	34
The North House.....	35
The South House.....	36
Stratum IV.....	36
Building 1	37
The East Wing: Rooms 1-3.....	38
The West Wing: Room 4 and 5.....	41
Buildings West of Building1, Rooms 2 and 3	42
Building 2	43
Outside Building 2	45
Building 3	45
North of Building 1	45
Stratum III.....	46
Building 1	46
Building 2	47
Stratum II	48

**CHAPTER II: TYPOLOGY OF LOCAL POTTERY FROM SELECTED STRATA
AT TEL YIN'AM 51**

Stratum XI.....	52
Bowls (BWL).....	52
Kraters (KR)	55
Cooking Pots (CP).....	57
Jugs (JG).....	71
Storage Jars (SJ).....	74

Pithoi (PTH)	80
Pyxis (PYX)	82
Stratum X	83
Bowls (BWL).....	83
Chalices (CH).....	86
Kraters (KR)	88
Cooking Pots (CP).....	96
Jugs (JG).....	102
Juglets (JGT).....	111
Storage Jars (SJ).....	113
Stratum VIII	123
Bowls (BWL).....	124
Chalices (CH).....	129
Kraters (KR)	131
Cooking Pots(CP).....	135
Jugs (JG).....	140
Juglets (JGT).....	143
Storage Jars (SJ).....	144
Pithoi (PTH).....	151
Stratum VI.....	155
Bowls (BWL).....	155
Chalices (CH).....	162
Kraters (KR)	163
Cooking Pots (CP).....	168
Jugs (JG).....	191
JG Bases	194
Juglets (JGT).....	195
Storage Jars (SJ).....	200
Storage Jar Bases	208
Stratum IV.....	210
Bowls (BWL).....	210

Chalices (CH).....	222
Kraters (KR)	228
Cooking Pots (CP).....	237
Jugs (JG).....	253
Juglets (JGT).....	263
Storage Jars (SJ).....	268
Pithos (PTH).....	288
Stratum II	289
Bowls (BWL).....	289
Chalices (CH).....	300
Kraters (KR)	301
Cooking Pots (CP):	306
Jugs (JG).....	314
Storage Jars (SJ).....	317
Conclusions	323
Archaeological Implications for Iron Age Tel Yin'am.....	325
CHAPTER III: PETROGRAPHY OF THE IRON AGE POTTERY	327
Introduction.....	327
Iron Age local pottery petrography.....	327
Conclusions	330
CHAPTER IV: THE HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF IRON AGE POTTERY TYPES AT TEL YIN'AM	332
Bowls	333
Chalices.....	344
Kraters.....	346
Cooking Pots	354
Jugs	367
Juglets	377
Storage Jars	380
Pithoi.....	392

Miscellaneous Forms	394
Pyxides	394
Small Jars	395
Lamps.....	395
Conclusions: The History of Development of Iron Age Pottery Types ..	396
Bowls.....	397
Chalices	399
Kraters	400
Cooking Pots.....	400
Jugs	401
Juglets.....	402
Storage Jars.....	402
Pithoi	403
Miscellaneous Vessels.....	404
Final Remarks.....	404
CHAPTER V: IMPLICATIONS OF THE POTTERY TYPOLOGY FOR THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE IRON AGE STRATA AT TEL YIN'AM	407
Introduction.....	407
Typology and Chronology for Selected Strata	409
Stratum XI	409
Stratum X.....	410
Stratum VIII.....	412
Stratum VI	413
Stratum IV	414
Stratum II.....	416
Controversy over High and Low Chronology.....	417
CHAPTER VI: IMPLICATIONS OF THE POTTERY PARALLELS FOR THE STUDY OF TRADE AND INTERCONNECTIONS	420
History of Iron Age Pottery Collection and Interconnections.....	421
Primary Vessel Categories and their Interconnections	423
Bowls.....	423

Kraters	424
Cooking Pots.....	425
Jugs	426
Storage Jars.....	426
Role of Roads in Trade and Interconnections	427
Conclusions	432
FIGURES	434
BIBLIOGRAPHY	508
VITA	520

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Bowl Chronological Distribution and Frequency.....	334
Table 2: Chalice Chronological Distribution and Frequency	344
Table 3: Krater Chronological Distribution and Frequency	346
Table 4: Cooking Pot Chronological Distribution and Frequency.....	354
Table 5: Jug Chronological Distribution and Frequency	368
Table 6: Juglet Chronological Distribution and Frequency.....	377
Table 7: Storage Jar Chronological Distribution and Frequency.....	380
Table 8: Pithoi Chronological Distribution and Frequency.....	392
Table 9: Miscellaneous Form Chronological Distribution and Frequency	394
Table 10: Chronological Distribution and Frequency of Iron Age Vessel Types at Tel Yin'am.....	396
Table 11: Chronological Percentage of Iron Age Vessel Types at Tel Yin'am	397

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 1: Vessel Frequency in Selected Iron Age Strata at Tel Yin'am.....	398
Chart 2: Comparative Stratigraphy	407

LIST OF MAPS

- Map 1:** Location of Tel Yin'am in the Eastern Lower Galilee 2
- Map 2:** Topographical and Location of Tel Yin'am in the Yavne'el Valley with other sites 3
- Map V.I:** Road System in Northern Israel. Areas in yellow are primary areas for interconnections during Iron I and II. Area in blue is ancillary trading partner in Iron I and II, and green indicates area of interconnection in Iron II only..... 429

LIST OF PLANS

<i>Plan I.1. Area B.</i>	16
<i>Plan I. 2: Stratum XI</i>	18
<i>Plan I.3. Stratum X</i>	24
<i>Plan I.4. Stratum IX.</i>	25
<i>Plan I.5. Stratum VIII</i>	26
<i>Plan I.6: Stratum VII</i>	31
<i>Plan I.7: Stratum VI</i>	32
<i>Plan I.8: Stratum V</i>	35
<i>Plan I 9: Stratum IV</i>	37
<i>Plan I.10. Stratum III</i>	47
<i>Plan I.11: Stratum II</i>	49

INTRODUCTION

Tel Yin'am (Tell en-Na'am), an open-air, multi-occupational¹ rural site situated in the Yavne'el Valley in the Eastern Lower Galilee (Map 1), was intermittently occupied from the Late Neolithic Period to the Roman Period. This study concentrates on mostly unpublished, selected domestic local pottery collections from the Area B Iron Age strata, dating from early 12th century BCE to the late 8th century BCE: (Iron IA) Stratum XI; (Iron IB) Strata X, VIII, and VI; (Iron IIA) Stratum IV;² and (Iron IIC) Stratum II.³ The Iron Age architecture at Tel Yin'am is domestic in nature, as is the pottery found within these structures; none of the structures or pottery can be ascribed to cultic installations, or identified as cultic forms. Moreover, the cemetery associated with this site was not located, nor was any evidence of defensive walls found at the site in any of the periods excavated.

The stratigraphy is complex; particularly since some of the phases are separated from one another by only a few centimeters, and some of the strata have little extant coherent architecture. As will be noted, the assemblages of some periods are larger and more representative than other periods.

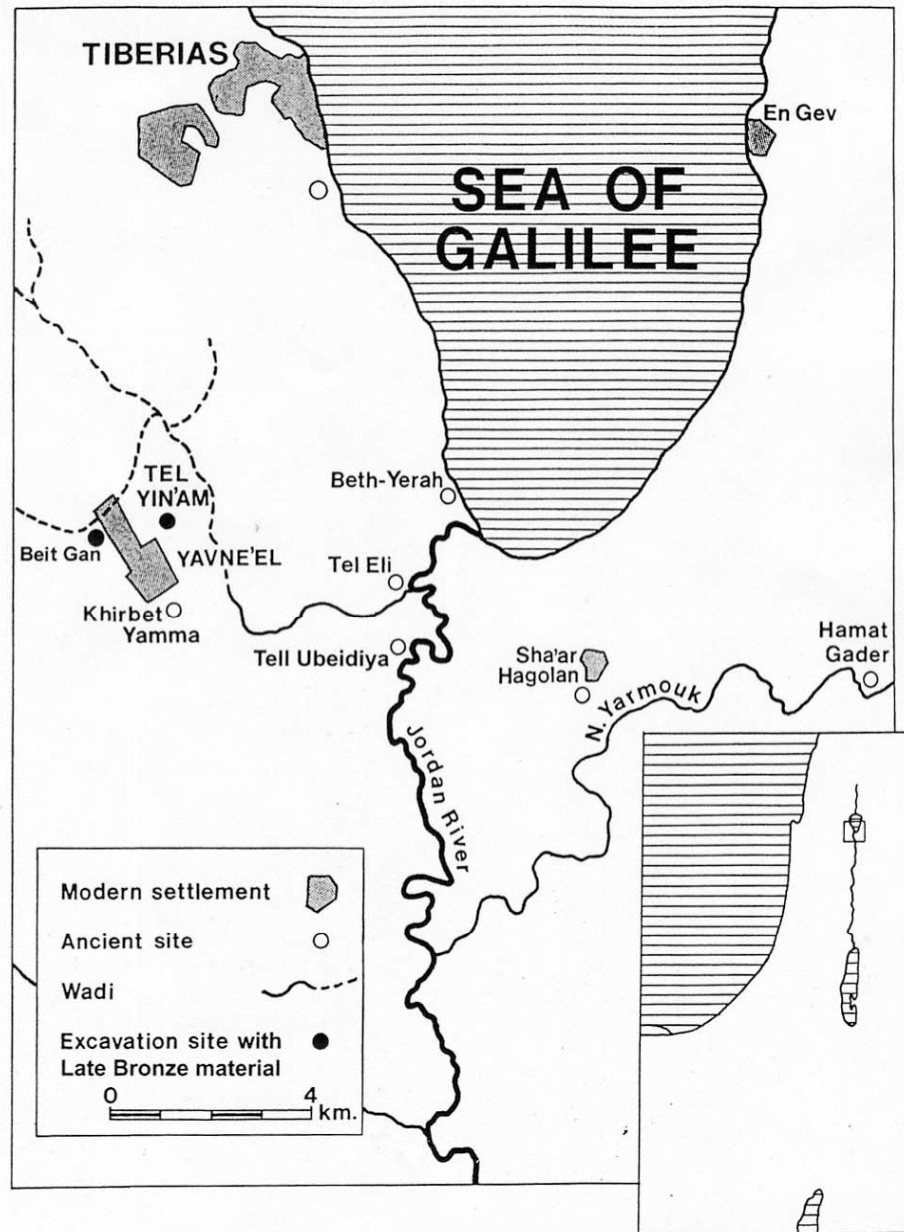
The Iron Age pottery assemblage from Tel Yin'am is important, since Tel Yin'am, a small, rural site, with a long history of occupation, is the only site in the eastern Lower Galilee that has thus far been extensively excavated. The material in this study furthers our knowledge of this relatively little known region, and provides a

¹ The occupation history includes, in addition to Iron I and II, Late Neolithic, Early Bronze I, Middle Bronze IIB, Late Bronze II, Persian, and Late Roman (Liebowitz 2003: 16-18).

² Stratum IV at Tel Yin'am is divided into two phases, Stratum IVA, the last 10th century occupation, which was destroyed by a massive conflagration; and Stratum IVB, the poorly preserved earliest 10th century occupation below it. As I am not including Stratum IVB in my paper and pottery analysis, I will refer to Stratum IVA as "Stratum IV".

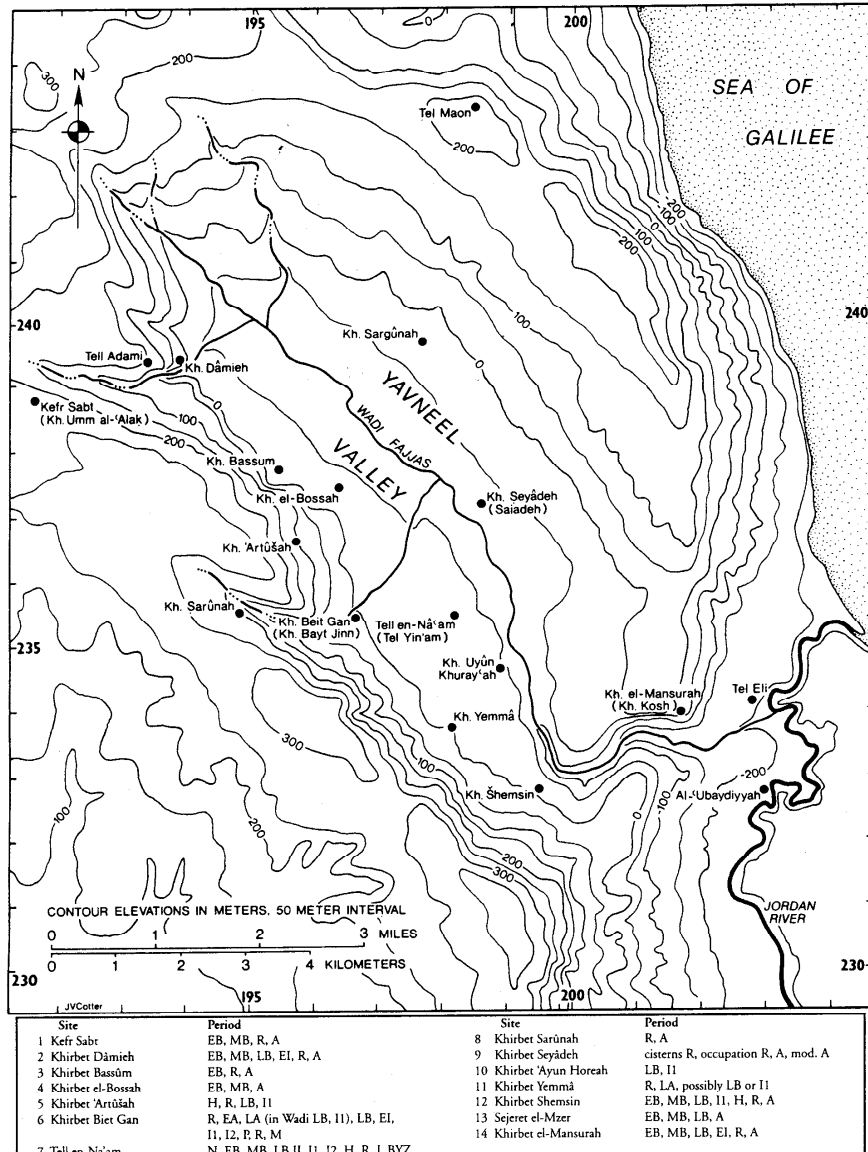
³ See above note 2. The same situation is found in Stratum II: the stratum is divided into two strata: Stratum IIA, the last Iron IIC occupation at Tel Yin'am, which was destroyed in ca. 732 or 722 BCE; and Stratum IIB, the poorly preserved earlier Iron IIC level below it. To avoid confusion, as I am just studying the last, largest Iron IIC occupation level, Stratum IIA, I will refer to this level as "Stratum II".

picture of a pottery assemblage of a rural, yet sophisticated site with a long history of occupation.



Map 1: Location of Tel Yin'am in the Eastern Lower Galilee⁴

⁴ From *Tel Yin'am: The Late Bronze Age* (Liebowitz 2003: 6)



Plan 1:2 Topographic and Location Map of Sites in the Yavne'el Valley. N=Neolithic, EB=Early Bronze, MB=Middle Bronze, LB=Late Bronze, EI=Early Iron, I1=Iron I, I2=Iron II, H=Hellenistic, P=Persian, R=Roman, A=Arabic, LA=Late Arabic, L BYZ=Late Byzantine, M=Mamluk.

Map 2: Topographical and Location of Tel Yin'am in the Yavne'el Valley with other sites⁵

Location and Description of the Site (Maps 1, 2)

Tel Yin'am is situated on the western side of the floor of the Yavne'el Valley, an approximately ten kilometer long northwest-southeast trending valley near the modern settlement of Moshavah Yavne'el, founded in 1901. The site sits on an alluvial fan that spreads eastward along a basalt scarp towards the nearby Wadi Fajjas which drains the fault valley, is one of a series of thirteen settlements located in this valley (Folk and Liebowitz 2003: 22-23). The site's location on this alluvial fan at the base of the basalt scarp provided ample boulders for construction and the making of groundstone artifacts. The archaeological site consists of a rather small, circular mound, and a large terrace settlement to the west of the mound. The mound itself was probably not significantly larger than 85 meters in diameter. The highest point on the mound, which is approximately seven meters above the terrace settlement, is 47.80 below sea level, and rises approximately 12 meters above the alluvial fan on which it is built (Liebowitz 2003: 8).

The northern slope of the mound was vandalized in 1972 when an ellipsoid-shaped area was removed by bulldozer to prepare the area for agriculture. It is evident by study of the topographic map (Map 2) that the natural slope of the mound, particularly the eastern slopes, were steep. However, the southern slope of the mound is gradual, and fans out to the west.

In addition to the bulldozer cut, much of the mound was removed by farmers in the early 20th century who dug the western slopes for stone and mud for construction of their houses which were built with stone sockles and mudbrick superstructures (Liebowitz 2003: 8).

⁵ From *Tel Yin'am: The Late Bronze Age* (Liebowitz 2003: 7).

History of Exploration and Excavation

The site was initially surveyed by the Palestine Exploration Fund (PEF) in the course of a survey of western Palestine undertaken in 1873, and described in the PEF report in 1881 (Conder and Kitchener 1881: 417). Subsequently, it was sherded by A. Saarisalo in the 1920s, who did trial excavations at undisclosed locations (Saarisalo 1927: 44, 45), some of which were identified by Liebowitz in the course of excavation of Area B on the west side of the mound (Liebowitz 2003:8, 69). The site was also sherded by Y. Aharoni, R. Amiran (Liebowitz 2003: 11-12), and Zvi Gal, who in his survey, identified Iron II and Persian Period sherds (Gal 1992: 33).

Regular excavations at the site, undertaken by The University of Texas at Austin, under the direction of Harold Liebowitz, began with a pilot two-week probe in an area later designated as Area A on the north side of the mound in 1975. Subsequent seasons of excavations occurred in 1976, 1977, 1979-1981, 1983-1989. A ten-meter square probe consisting of four squares on the terrace settlement, fifty meters west of the western edge of the mound, took place in 1978 (Liebowitz 2003: 12, 13).

Excavations identified occupation levels from the Early Bronze I, Middle Bronze IIB, Late Bronze IIA and B, Iron I, Iron IIA-C, the Persian Period, and the Roman Period.⁶ The Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic occupations were evidenced only by sherds, lithics, and groundstone artifacts.

The site was initially identified by Egyptologists with Yenoam of the Egyptian New Kingdom sources. However, this identification was subsequently questioned. Nevertheless, the identification of the Iron Age settlement with Yavne'el (Jabne'el) cited in Joshua (Jos. 19: 33) is likely (Liebowitz 2003: 11).

⁶ A preliminary report on the Early Bronze Age pottery was presented in an unpublished M.A. thesis by Sergio Iruegas. The Late Bronze Age pottery was published by Harold Liebowitz as a part of the final report on the Late Bronze Age (Liebowitz 2003). The Persian Period pottery appears in an unpublished M.A. thesis by Sterling Hayes; and the Roman period pottery was prepared for an M.A.

The Pottery Assemblages

The Iron Age pottery from Tel Yin'am is domestic in nature. While petrographic analysis has indicated that several vessels from different strata have aberrant inclusions, suggesting an unidentified non-local source, the majority of the pottery is likely local in origin. There is no Philistine ware, or imports from Lebanon, Cyprus, or the Phoenician coast.

Terminology

I have utilized commonly (though not universally) used terminology (see Glossary) for descriptions of the vessels, i.e. “egg-shaped,” “globular,” “piriform,” “biconical” body. Although several scholars have sought to develop an “objective” terminology (i.e. Shepard 1980; Rice 1987, Hendrix, *et al.* 1996), pottery typology and description remains subjective, and to assume that a widely accepted set of applied terms can avoid this subjectivity is naïve.

For example, there is even a problem in determining what is a bowl versus a krater. How large does a vessel have to be before it could be classified as a krater? Are there other criteria? Scanning the literature, it is abundantly clear that there is no uniformity in nomenclature. In my study, I have classified the vessels as follows: though bowls are generally smaller, they are not always small, particular in Iron II (rim diameters range from ca. 11-16 cm rim diameter in Iron I to ca. 30 cm. in Iron II). The primary differentiating criterion is proportion: usually kraters are deeper than they are wide, whereas bowls are generally wider than they are deep. A secondary distinguishing feature is the presence of usable handles (most kraters generally have two opposing handles, but can have multiple handles), which kraters commonly have, whereas bowls do not. In Iron IIA, some of the bowls exhibit a bar-handle, which is decorative and functionally useless.

thesis by Ulrike Stangelmaier. Pottery from selected phases of the Iron Age occupation is presented in this study by the author.

In comparative studies, I have found that jugs and juglets are inconsistently identified. While I have used three criteria for naming a vessel either a jug or juglet, 1) size; 2) the presence of a base enabling the vessel to stand; and 3) the presence of usable handles, the presence of a base is the most critical feature. Juglets at Tel Yin'am only have rounded or rounded-conical bases, and cannot stand on their own. Jugs, on the other hand, have either ring or disc bases. Size alone is insufficient. While most of the juglets found at Tel Yin'am are smaller than the jugs, there are juglet forms at Tel Yin'am which are larger, or as large as some jug examples.

Moreover, when the pedestal base of a chalice is missing, it is difficult to distinguish between a chalice and a shallow, open bowl. The chalice is really a shallow, open bowl on a stand, so it is difficult to determine if the "bowl" is just a bowl, or is a chalice without its pedestal. At Tel Yin'am, the chalice rims are of a limited variety; they are either splayed and flaring, or flanged, or with a pendant. This is a clue as to the identification of the vessel as a "chalice" but some bowls at Tel Yin'am have similar rims,⁷ so the question remains and sometimes, these vessels are probably misidentified.

Storage jars are relatively large closed vessels with a narrow orifice, usually two opposing vertical handles and a base that is rounded or conical, but cannot stand upright without a stand or leaning against something.

Pottery Typology and Methodology

My classification of the Tel Yin'am pottery assemblage, combines both function-based and form-based typology, using function-based typology for gross classification (i.e., "cooking pot," "storage jar"), and form-based typology for "type" and "subtype" assignment within the gross categories (i.e. Cooking Pot Type 1A, etc),

⁷ From Tel Dan, St. V (Biran 1994), Pl. 98.4,5, 2 examples of chalices which look exactly like bowls: they are deep, rims like bowl-types. The distinction is that the "bowl" is attached to a pedestal and base, so if only the "bowl" is the only preserved feature, one might incorrectly identify the vessel as a "bowl" and not a "chalice".

which is based primarily on rim configuration since most of the pottery examples are rim sherds. The advantages for this dual approach are that most site reports (particularly sites in Israel) use function-based terminology and typology; and it affords a more precise identification of pottery characteristics and parallels. This exercise is critical in order to more accurately understand pottery trends and development at Tel Yin'am, and the position and status of the Tel Yin'am assemblages within the larger regional picture and chronological scope. For the purpose of this study, I have paid only scant attention to manufacturing and technical considerations, though they are important aspects of pottery analysis.

While the overall contour of a vessel is the most important criterion in the establishment of my types and subtypes within a particular vessel category when applied to preserved whole vessels, a persistent problem, which has made this classification process difficult, is that most of the pottery examples are rim sherds, commonly preserved with some part of the neck or shoulder. Though in some cases certain vessels have a typical rim type or limited range of rims (e.g., the so-called "hippo jar," SJ Type 1N, seen in Stratum IV, exhibits a specific body contour that is associated with a particular rim form); in other cases, the same vessel contour has more than one rim form, or one rim form is associated with several different vessel types (e.g. everted straight, simple rims are found on carinated, semi-carinated or straight-sided bowls). This makes identification of a vessel type on the basis of the rim type alone difficult. Nevertheless, since the majority of the preserved Iron Age pottery examples in my study are rim sherds, I am left with no choice but to find the best way of classifying them. In deciding how to "type" a particular rim sherd, I consider rim diameter and general contour, ware and inclusions (particular ware and inclusions are identifying markers for all forms of cooking vessels at Tel Yin'am), any similarities to complete or nearly complete vessels at Tel Yin'am as well as to similar vessels elsewhere, noting that in most cases, only configuration are parallel or similar, and not fabric, inclusions or surface treatment. I consider variations between

rim forms of a common category (e.g. krater rims) noteworthy, and commonly assign these varied rim sherds to different, but related subtypes.

The implication of these variations in vessel form is unclear (different workshops, different functions, chronological and/or regional development of each individual rim type), yet the problem warrants recognition and demands a more refined typological separation in expectation of noting chronological and regional trends, and type development.

While I may be overzealous in my tendency to note distinctiveness, and my typology may suffer from what may be considered uninformative detail and subjectivity, in my view, such detailed analysis contributes to development of a better-honed, more sensitive typology, which recognizes significant details that are apparently not accidental. By assessing and categorizing details, patterns emerge.

The type headings and descriptions occasionally vary for a known type, when they are found in different strata, and when variations and modifications of forms necessitated a change in the overall type-heading. This slight change does not alter the fact that the particular type category and its associated vessels throughout the Iron Age are to be understood as closely related, and thus reflect the continuation and modification of this type throughout the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am. These variations and modifications, as well as the vessel's morphological history, are noted and clarified in the body of the type description in each of the associated strata, and noted in further detail in Chapter III. To retain standardization as much as possible, when a specific type or subtype is not represented in one of the periods, the unrepresented type number and name is omitted, for example, BWL Type 3 may follow BWL Type 1. While this may lead to some confusion, it permits ready comparison of any given type throughout the periods represented.

In assessing the potential parallel material, my approach is to highlight the feature or features that make the Tel Yin'am vessel what it is. Once I isolate in my mind's eye, the distinctive features on the Tel Yin'am vessel, I, then am ready to assess other pottery to find examples that share this distinctive nature. Sometimes, the

parallels are close, sometimes similar or even distantly related, if partial correspondence is present. But I do not take the approach, for example, when assessing the Tel Yin'am red-slipped, burnished carinated bowl, of associating it generally with other red-slipped, burnished carinated bowls from elsewhere, and call them "parallels," although I will note that (in this instance) that the red-slipped, hand-burnished bowls from Tel Yin'am are part of a larger, well-known Iron IIA type that is seen commonly at many sites.

Parallels are listed in tables with the closest parallels listed first, similar and distantly related forms are listed second and third, respectively. Finding and identifying parallel material is more complex than generally recognized, and I wish to note that I am frequently not convinced that parallels cited by some members of the archaeological community for their respectively comparative pottery analyses are truly parallels.

Presentations of the vessel types proceed from open to closed forms: bowls, chalices, kraters, cooking pots, jugs, juglets, storage jars, pithoi, small jars, pyxides, and lamps. Due to the accident of discovery, not every category of vessel was found in every stratum.

The illustrations are drawn at 1:5, unless otherwise noted. When describing the configuration of a rim or vessel, I describe it from the perspective of the exterior. Vessel measurements are calculated as follows: rim diameters are measured from exterior rim to exterior rim, except when otherwise stated. Widths are measured at the widest part of the vessel, and height is measured from the highest point of the vessel to the lowest part of the base.

For the sake of convenience, abbreviations will be used, particularly in Chapters I and II, to represent the full name of the different pottery category. The abbreviations are as follows:

BWL	=	Bowl	CH	=	Chalice
KR	=	Krater	CP	=	Cooking Pot
CJG	=	Cooking Jug	JG	=	Jug

JGT	=	Juglet	SJ	=	Storage Jar
PTH	=	Pithos	SmJ	=	Small Jar
PYX	=	Pyxis	LP	=	Lamp

Chronology

The dating of the strata and subphases is based on correlations with pottery assemblages at the sites that yielded the closest parallels to the assemblages at Tel Yin'am. My first objective was to identify the parallels and establish correlations and a relative chronology. My second objective was to establish absolute dates (as much as possible), based on evidence for the dating of the assemblages from the sites providing the closest parallels.

However, since currently there are major debates concerning the long established dating of the key Iron Age strata, I have had to deal with this issue. My treatment of this question and my dating of the strata of the key sites, and consequently, the dating of the strata at Tel Yin'am, appears in Chapter IV.

Interconnections

One of the major objectives of the study was to identify the key trading partners of the occupants of Tel Yin'am. In the absence of texts describing Tel Yin'am's interconnections, I depend on pottery parallels.

While I have studied the pottery of sites in central, southern and coastal Cisjordan (i.e. Beersheba, Lachish, Tel Qasile, Samaria, Tel Keisan, Kh, Rosh Zayit, and Tel Abu Hawam), in addition to those assemblages from northern sites (i.e., Hazor, Megiddo, Beth Shean), my primary emphasis, and most careful scrutiny, was directed towards the ceramic repertoires from neighboring sites in the northern valleys of modern Israel (Jezreel, Netofa, Jordan Valleys) and in the Lake Kinneret region (En Gev, Bethsaida, Tel Kinneret), and a representative selection of sites in southern Cisjordan and northern Transjordan (i.e. Tell el-Hammah, Tel'Amal, Deir 'Alla, Tell es-Sa'idiyeh, and Pella).

In order to gain a better and more accurate picture of the nature of interconnections, (as well as to reduce the subjectivity of the pottery typology), I have utilized petrographic analysis of a small but representative collection, and conducted neutron activation analysis on 120 representative pottery samples.

The results of the petrographic analysis, which somewhat established clustering of pottery groups based upon mineral inclusions in the clays, are found in the descriptive section on the pottery figures for each stratum. In addition to the identification of “typical” Iron Age Tel Yin’am inclusions, this analysis confirmed atypical inclusions, which were correlated with the different, atypical configuration of a vessel.

We also attempted to analyze the chemical contents of the clays, through neutron activation analysis, by subjecting more than 120 samples for analysis.⁸ However, because of undetermined reasons, we were unable to come up with coherent groupings. Almost each one of the vessels represent a different composition. Thus, this method, that holds so much promise, did not bear fruit.

Therefore, I have had to rely upon parallel studies and petrographic analysis to arrive at the conclusions that are presented in Chapter V.

Summary

In Chapter I, I deal with an abbreviated version of the stratigraphy to provide a framework for my subsequent typological studies. In Chapter II, I discuss the typology of the local pottery, by which I mean pottery not coming from beyond the borders of Cisjordan and Transjordan. In Chapter III, I deal with the history of the development of the specific pottery types and subtypes that are identified at Tel Yin’am. In Chapter IV, I address the issue of the implications of the correlation between the Tel Yin’am assemblages and those from elsewhere to develop a chronology for the pottery assemblages and the strata in which they are found. In

⁸ See Chapter V, note 3 for citations.

Chapter V, the parallels cited in Chapter II (Local Iron Age Pottery Typology), and to a lesser degree, petrographic analysis, are used to reconstruct patterns of Tel Yin'am interconnections with other sites, and propose reasons for these patterns. The study closes with a summary of the importance of this site and its ceramic assemblages.

CHAPTER I: IRON AGE STRATIGRAPHY OF TEL YIN'AM

The purpose of this chapter is to provide the stratigraphic and architectural context for the pottery, which is discussed in this study. The primary area Iron Age strata represented on the mound were found on its western slopes (Plan I.1). In this area, designated Area B, all of the phases of the Iron Age are represented.⁹ Of the secondary areas excavated on the mound, Area A, located on the north side of the mound, was the next in importance. Since the pottery presented in this study comes almost exclusively from Area B, that Area is the focus of this abbreviated treatment of the Iron Age architecture and stratigraphy.

Excavation of the Iron Age I and II strata in Area B, totaling an accumulation of c. 2.40 – 2.60 m from the earliest Iron I phase to the end of the Iron IIB¹⁰ yielded a sequence of superimposed architectural phases separated from one another in some instances by only a few centimeters, evidence of continuous occupation during Iron Age I-II.

Because of erosion resulting from natural processes and from human digging activity along the west side of the tell, the later Iron Age layers have more limited exposure than the earlier layers. Nevertheless, we succeeded in identifying distinct strata based on the combination of stratigraphic, architectural and ceramic data.

Based on these data we present the following stratigraphic and chronological framework for the Iron Age occupation.

Stratum XI c. 1200 – 1150 BCE

⁹ Area E, while providing a relatively large collection of Iron IIC (Stratum II) pottery, has very little extant architecture, only sections of walls and disturbed flooring. Area C, the site of a Roman *mikvah*, is not discussed in this paper.

Stratum X c. 1150 BCE

Stratum IX c. Late 12th century

Stratum VIII c. Early 11th century

Stratum VII c. Second quarter of 11th century

Stratum VI c. Mid 11th century – early 10th century

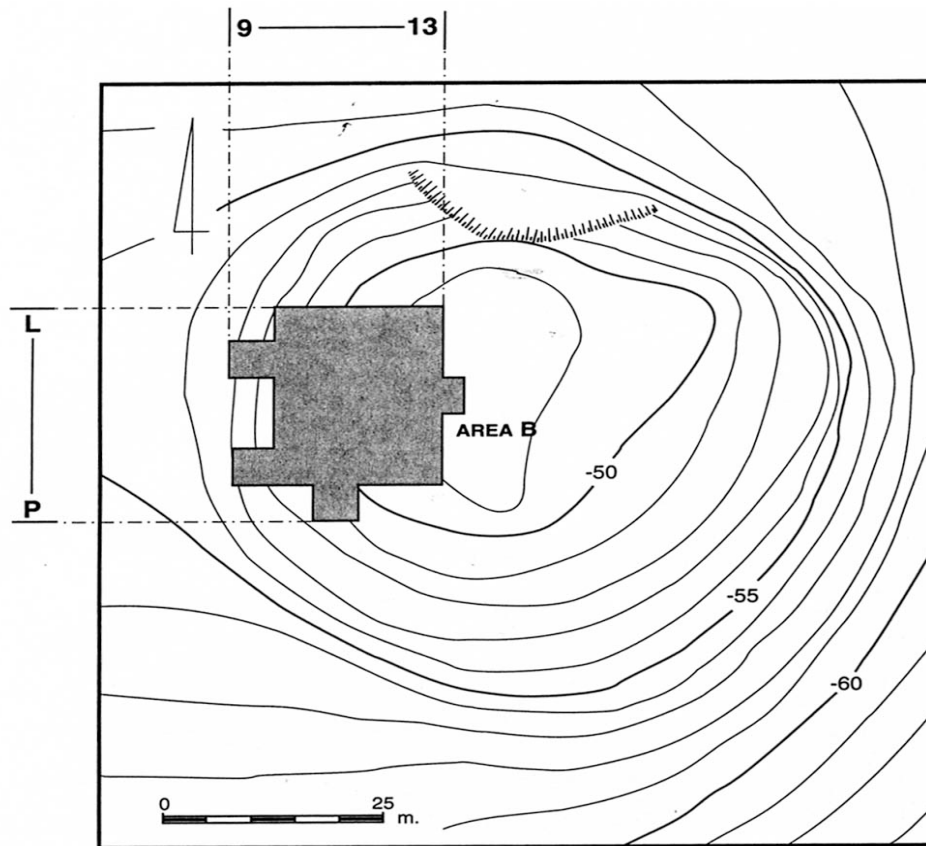
Stratum V c. Early 10th century

Stratum IV 10th century – 925/900 BCE

Stratum III 9th century

Stratum II c. 750 – 734/722 BCE

¹⁰ Iron IIC was not found in the area where the primary sequences were discovered. Indeed where it was found was at a lower level, and thus does not readily factor into estimates of the height of the accumulation.



Plan I.1. Area B.

Iron I

A relatively short period separated the destruction of the Late Bronze settlement from the rise of the first of a series of Iron I settlements.¹¹ Indeed in some places, the walls of the Late Bronze buildings, which remained standing, were

¹¹ As with many sites destroyed during the latter part of the thirteenth century (Hazor XIII, Megiddo VIII) the agent of destruction is unknown. For a fuller discussion, see Liebowitz 2003.

reused¹² and new floors were laid in directly above the destruction debris of the Late Bronze Age building.

Orientation of the buildings remains essentially unchanged and the use of stone sockles and mudbrick superstructures continues throughout the Iron I period, apparently representing continuity of the architectural tradition from the Late Bronze Age. Floors were still frequently cobbled. In other cases, particularly as in the case of courtyards, the floors are of beaten earth. There is little evidence for plastered floors.

Stratum XI (Plan I.2; Figures XI.1–2)

Stratum XI, the earliest Iron I phase, c. 1200–1150, is represented by a complex of contiguous rooms, or parts of one or more buildings constructed around the western periphery of the mound found in squares L10 to P10. Curiously, while the east-west and western walls of these enclosures were located, with one exception, we did not find their associated eastern closing walls.

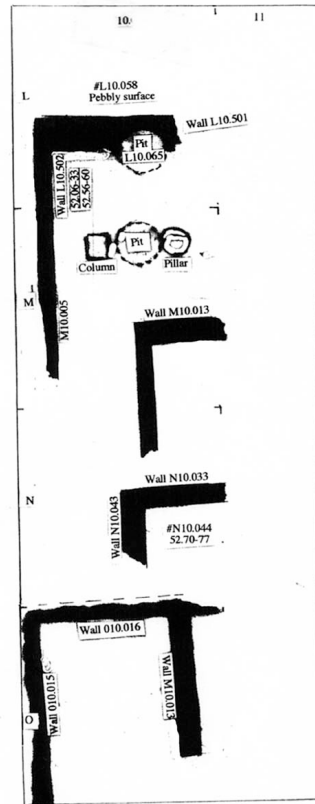
The western walls of the complex, which were generally well preserved, considering that they were close to the modern surface, were offset from one another, so that they did not form a straight line. Though the walls of these structures are surprisingly well preserved, the associated floors are not well-preserved and yield few finds, making dating difficult.

Room 1

The northernmost room was bounded on the north by Wall L10.501 and on the west by Wall L10.502. Where the western wall continues south into square M10 (M10.005) it was eroded practically down to its foundation. While a pebbly surface (L10.058) was identified north of the wall, no convincing surface was found in the room. However, the room had three inexplicably, closely placed lower parts of stone

¹² As in the case of the west wall of Late Bronze Age Building 1, where part of the sockle of a later Iron Age I wall rested on the top of the sockle of Late Bronze Age wall.

stacked columns: a 0.55 m high stacked stone column in the northeast sector, two large stones stacked to 0.75 m to the south, southwest, and a toppled stacked stone column to the southeast. An intrusive pit (L10.012) was cut through the southern face of the north wall of the room.



Plan I. 2: Stratum XI

Room 2

A crude east-west, one row wide, one course high wall (M10.013) which was the southern wall of this room had a doorway on the west, which gave access into the room to the south. Apparently at a slightly later date, a two row wide N-S wall was added at the western end of M10.013, which turned to the south. The room was bounded on the south by Wall N10.033. Once again no convincing surface was found within this room.

Room 3

South of Room 2 there was another, small room, bounded on the north by Wall N10.033 preserved to a height of almost 1 m, and on the west by Wall N10.043., N10.043, in turn ran to the south, where it abutted O10.016, the north wall of Room 3.

Room 4

Room 4, the best preserved of these rooms, was a rectangular space bordered on the north by wall O10.016, part of which is preserved to a height of 4-5 courses, on the west by Wall O10.015 protruding the west balk, and on the east by wall O10.013, which running diagonally immediately over the western wall of the Late Bronze, Building 1, terminates in a doorway, and on the south by wall P11.011.

While the north wall, O10.016 may have continued east of the juncture of Wall O10.013, Pit 010.404 cut through the juncture of Walls O10.016 and O10.013, obscuring the anticipated north wall extension of the building to the east, and the eastern continuation of the building. Moreover, it was obscured in the unexcavated northern balk of square 010. Consequently, we lack evidence that the area east of Room 3 was a room, and not an outside surface. Finds from the earth surface (O10.021) associated with Room 3 consisted of a scoria scrubber and a few non-diagnostic sherds.

Room 5 or Open Area East of Room 4

This area apparently represents either a courtyard or, alternatively, an open area east of Room 4. The floor of this area or room consisted of an uneven hard earth surface littered with an undulating thick layer of phytoliths approximately 0.2 m in places,¹³ from an estimated meter thick layer of straw burnt in situ,¹⁴ overlying the

¹³ According to Folk, the thickness of the phytoliths layer suggests an original accumulation of several feet of grain or straw.

LB debris (burned toppled mudbrick O10.017) east of wall O10.013, above a basal layer of black ash with little pottery. The area east of square O10 was unexcavated down to this level because of an excessive heavy overburden.

Room 6

Room 6, south of Room 4 was separated from Room 4 by Wall P10.011. Room 6 had a loosely cobbled floor (P10.013) that extended across the entire room. Though we have not found an eastern closing wall of Room 6 and its cobbled floor, we have a curved north-south wall in square P11 with a reused one row wide E-W wall which abuts the western face. An earthen surface (P11.129) with limestone chips was made up to this wall P11.119/123 north of wall P11.122. A small bin or cooking area (P11.133) was built against the west face of wall P11.123. The sherds from this surface are datable to EB I, LB II and Iron I.

South of wall P11.122 there was no evidence for a surface, though some large sherds were found in the loose soil of the locus.

The closing wall of Room 6 is represented by wall Q10.007, a two-row wide wall which was preserved only on the east side of the square.

South of wall Q10.007 we found however, remnants of two superimposed flagstone floors, also preserved only on the eastern side of the room. Being close to the modern surface and being riddled with animal burrows, the pottery on and above these floors was mixed through the assemblages consist primarily of Iron I sherds.

To the east, in square M13, the northeast corner of a building founded on, and slightly dug into, a thick layer of yellow ash (M13.048, M13.050), was located. The juncture of the two walls, Wall M13.029 and Wall M13.031, preserved to height of approximately 0.7 m was robbed out, apparently when a pit, (M13.042) with vertical

¹⁴ Oral communication, Robert Folk.

earth walls lined in part with small flat slabs and with phytoliths lining the floor and the inner face of the pit, was cut.

The floor associated with this building consists of an earth surface, M13.038. This surface rides over M13.046, characterized by phytoliths and ash which was the same elevation as the top of M12.048, east of wall M13.031, and which apparently antedates this building. No significant finds, such as pottery or worked stone were found on the M12.038 floor. An ash pit (M13.036), which disturbed the floor, was found in the southwest corner of the square within the room formed by walls M13.029 and M13.031. A basalt pestle was the only object found in the ash pit.

East of the room complex, on the east side of square M12, a surface is identified as a distinct dark gray ash layer that can be clearly seen in the east balk and on the east side of the south balk. On the east, the ash line clearly rides over wall M12. 230, and on the south it runs up to the top of the wall M12. 238. A relatively thick layer of either mud brick or yellow ash overlay the dark ash layer. In square M13 to the east, the black ash layer rides over a very thick, ca. 1 m., accumulation of almost sterile yellow ash.¹⁵

To the east, in square M13, the northeast corner of a building was located that was founded on, and slightly dug into, a thick layer of the yellow ash. The juncture of the two walls, Wall M13.029 (founded at 52.50-56), and Wall M13.031 (founded at 52.65, preserved to height of approximately .70m), was robbed out, apparently when a pit (M13.042) with vertical earth walls, lined in part with small flat slabs, and with phytoliths lining the floor and the inner face of the pit, was cut.

The floor associated with this building consists of an earth surface, M13.038, which rides over M13.046, is characterized by phytoliths and ash, which was the same as the top of M12.048, east of wall M13.031, and which apparently antedates this building.

No significant finds, such as pottery or worked stone were found on the M12.038 floor. An ash pit (M13.036), which disturbed the floor, was found in the southwest corner of the square within the room formed by walls M13.029 and M13.031. A basalt pestle was the only object found in the ash pit.

Based on excavation of squares to the east, which yielded traces of only one additional structure, it would appear that the center of the mound in this period was left largely open, a situation that accords with what is known from most of the Iron IA sites, with few exceptions.

Stratum X (Plan I.3; Figures X.1.5)

The most prominent architectural feature associated with this phase consists of an enigmatic, disturbed apse-shaped wall (M12.202), consisting of elongated headers and rounded boulders which curves to the south. On the east, it becomes a narrow, one-row-wide, north-south trailing wall (M12.210). The western end of the apsidal wall is not preserved. Part of a poorly constructed east-west wall (M12. 215) protruding the south balk of square M12 was the southern closing wall of the room.

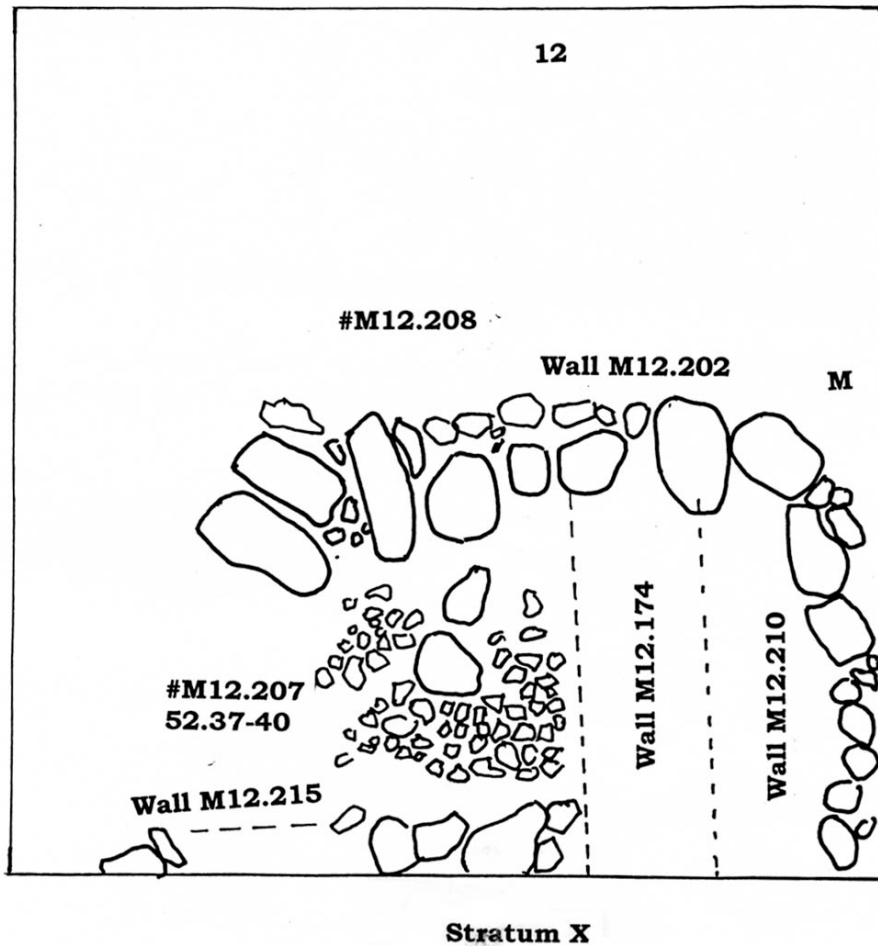
A patchy pebble floor (M12.207) was found within the apsidal structure, and seems to have been made up to the west face of a three course high wall M12.174,¹⁶ perpendicular to the south face of Wall M12.202. Though no trace of this surface was found east of Wall M12.174, we suggest that M12. 174 postdates Stratum X, and that when constructed in Stratum IX, its foundation was cut down to the surface of Stratum X, obliterating the eastern extension of surface M12.207.

¹⁵ I wish to thank Paul Goldberg for identification of this substance as ash. However, the function of this deposit is unknown.

¹⁶ Though surface M12. 207 is apparently associable with wall M12. 202 and antedates wall M12. 174, it is peculiar that the pebbled surface made up to wall M12. 174 was found neither below 174 nor did it extend beyond 174. Though in terms of elevations the pebbled floor 207 could readily be associated with Stratum X, since it is made up to wall 174 but neither goes beneath nor to its east, this pebbled surface and wall M12. 174 may date to Stratum I.

A few thick-walled sherds apparently from a pithos were found on the pebbled floor (M12. 207). Sherds of additional vessels were found in Locus M12.205, just above locus M12.207. Pottery was also found on the earth surface (M12.208) to the north of the apse.

A crusty earth surface (M11.125), with flat-lying sherds, animal bones and a few pieces of plaster was found at el. 52.37, below phytoliths layer M11.124.1. Earth surface M12.208 with flat-lying sherds, bone and a small ash patch was found north of apsidal wall, M12. 202.



Plan I.3. Stratum X.

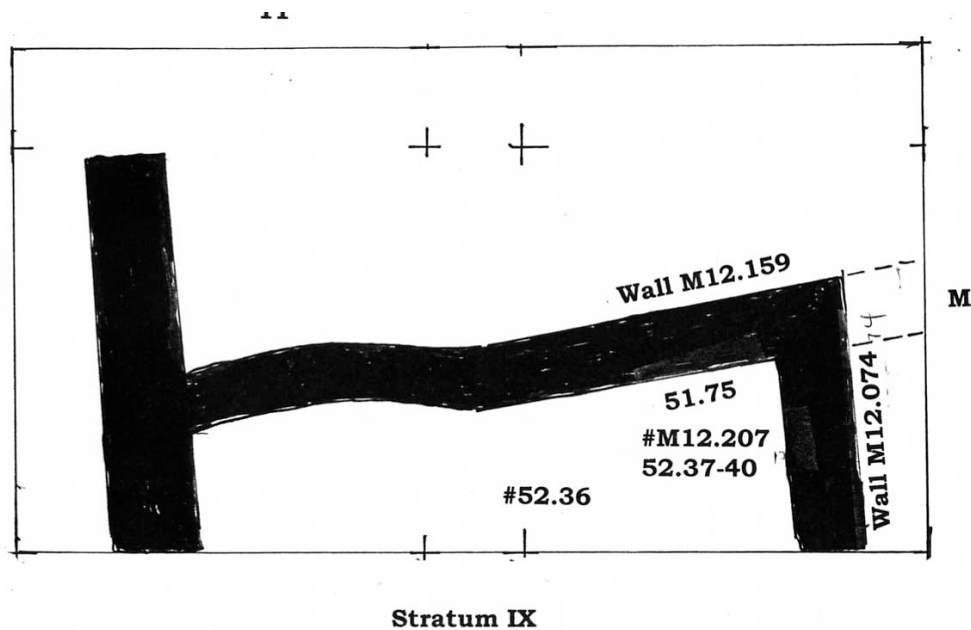
Two pits are associated with this phase. Pit (L10.006 = L:10.052) was cut into the eastern end of the south face of Wall L10.010;501 (Plan 1:1). The pit contained a well-worn quern, a complete bowl, a biconical jug, and a restorable large juglet (Fig. 00).

The second pit, M10.012, was confined to a circle, within which the pottery was found helter-skelter with the largest concentration of pottery against the walls of pit west of the northern stacked column, in Room 1, Stratum XI, going down to the

presumed floor level of this room, postdating the column and its associated walls. Based on ceramic parallels, the cache which postdated Stratum XI is early in the Iron I sequence

Stratum IX (Plan I. 4)

The partially preserved buildings of this phase are built along new lines. The phase is architecturally best represented by the northern part of a relatively large domestic building located in squares M11 and M12.



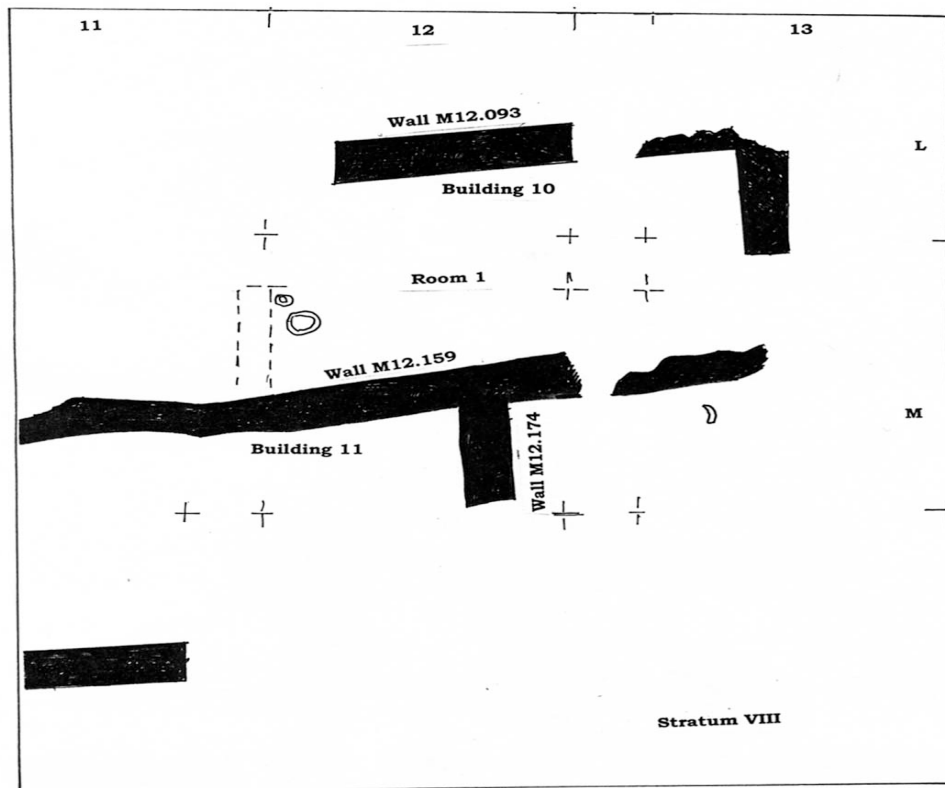
Plan I.4. Stratum IX.

The north wall (M12.159), which bonds with the east wall (M12.174), apparently forms the northeast corner of the building. The eastern extension of wall M12.159, beyond the bond, at the point where 159 is less carefully built, is apparently an addition in Stratum VIII. The western end of Wall M12.159 extends to wall M11.046 which terminates in a doorway on the north side.

Little of the earth surface with dark organic soil on the west, and an 0.4 m diameter ash patch adjacent to Wall M12.174, was preserved, and few objects were found on surface M12.172. The finds included a cooking pot rim, a krater rim, a bronze blade and animal bone.

Stratum VIII (Plan I.5; Figures VIII.1–4)

This phase is represented by disjointed parts of one or more large east-west oriented, domestic buildings. While not enough of the buildings have been preserved to permit us to present coherent plans for each contiguous building, or even definitely determine whether these rooms are part of one building, for convenience sake, we are labeling the northern wing “Building 1” and the southern wing “Building 2”.



Plan I.5. Stratum VIII.

Building 1

Building 1 consists of a long east-west area, bounded on the north by Wall L12.093 = L13.068, on the east by Wall L13.069, and on the south by Wall M11.104=M12.159= M13.029¹⁷, a two row, 0.60. wide wall. These walls enclosed a partially paved courtyard (Room 1) with a well-preserved cylindrical oven and reused upside-down collared rim store jar cooking installation set in soil on the west side of the room. A cluster of helter-skelter large field stones, roughly aligned north-south west of the oven, may have originally been part of an anticipated fallen closing wall, against which the oven was located. In the section west of these stones, in a section referred to as “Room 2”, we found evidence for a cobbled floor on the east side of the room. Much of this room was paved with patches of small flagstones which continued eastward into southwest quadrant of M13, and south into the northwest quadrant of square M12, Locus M12.192. Flagstones were not found south of this area.

An ash surface (M12.165) associated with the oven consisted of layers of soil and ash, supporting the outdoor character of this cooking and baking area. This surface continued into the west balk of square M12, where the surface now had some loose cobbling, but not into square M11. Earth surface L12.079 is also associated with this phase.

Based on analogous oven placements in the LB and Iron Ages, we would have expected these cooking and baking installations to be located near a wall, but, no wall (either E-W or N-S) were found in close proximity. Just south of wall L12.093 the associated surface L12.102 consisted of small flagstones ranging in elevations from – 51.88-52.00. Earth surface L12.100 north of Wall L12.093 consisted of ash, charcoal and bone]

¹⁷ Though these wall segments are not connected, they are apparently part of the same wall system.

Building 2

Building 2 consists of a northern E-W wall (M11. 104 = M12. 159 = M13 029), which apparently also served as the south wall of Building 10.

Room 1

Room 1 on the east is separated from Room 2 on the west by a bonded N-S wall (M12.174). The eastern room (room 1) had a partially preserved oven on the north side (M13.024). Room 2, which is bounded on the south by N11.037 (and possibly by its western continuation N10.033 which is associated with the poorly preserved wall N10.004), has scattered patches of flagstone.

Finds from this room included an almost complete juglet leaning against the north face of the wall N11.037 on the west side of the room, in locus N11.084, characterized by ash and charcoal and flat lying sherds.

In a late Stratum VIII layer, a poorly built and poorly preserved one to two row wide wall (N11.069) was built over wall N11.037. A fairly good cobbled floor (N11.074) was laid in west of wall N11.069. Indeed the cobbling north of wall N11.037, (N11.079) is of better quality, than the cobbling south of the wall. Elsewhere the cobbling seem to continue south and over wall N11.037

The north wall of the courtyard (Wall L12.093) lay directly below the L12.082/085 of Stratum VI. Wall M12. 159 originally constructed in Stratum IX was reused in Stratum VIII¹⁸, continued westward through the west balk of square M12 (1981), and into square M11, and eastward into square M13 (wall M13.029). In square M11, the wall, M11.104, is somewhat serpentine and poorly preserved. This wall is paralleled to the south in square N11 by a sturdy two-row wide wall N11.037, which apparently continued west into square N10 where it (wall N10.033) meets up

¹⁸ The builders of Stratum VIII reused the wall from Stratum IX which was protruding this surface indicated that not much time elapsed between Strata VIII and IX. Diana (M12. P. 120) in 1980 notes that ca. 30 cm. loose layer separating Stratum VIII from IX suggests long period of abandonment.

with wall N10.004¹⁹, a poorly preserved western closing wall of the building. This space which is divided in two by a N-S wall (M12.062) which generally overlays wall M12. 174 is roughly perpendicular to the south face of M12.059.

Room 2

M12.163, on the east, was characterized by earth surfaces with patches of roughly laid cobbles and flagstones. A patch of relatively closely packed cobbles overlaid by yellow-brown soil, mudbrick, ash animal bone, and lime bits (M11.120) was found on the west side of the room.

A soft, moist soil layer (M12.160), just above the M12.163 surface also had a high percentage of bone, and some pottery of mixed. This cobbled floor extends westward into M11 (M11.120) which slopes to the west.

Room 3

A corresponding earth surface (N11.085), south of wall N11.037 was also characterized by charcoal and ash. Finds include a sickle blade fragment, bone and oven fragments. The latter suggest that this room was a courtyard.

The finds from this surface are sparse. Pottery from this room consisting of bowls, cooking pots and storage jars sherds (Fig. 20), the embedded upside down collared rim pithos, reused as a cooking installation, was located south of locus L12. 102, north of oven M12. 148. Further east, the patchy flagstone layer, L13.069 yielded some sherds, but the associated surface L13.060 yielded storage jar rim and base sherds, part of a painted pilgrim flask and a fragment of a carinated vessel (Fig. 21). Finds from south of wall M12.159 = M11.104, and west of wall M12.163 and north of wall N11.037 include: a storage jar rim found on the L12.102 cobbling and

¹⁹ Since the juncture of walls N10.033 and N10.004 is so close to the modern surface, and the walls are badly disturbed, we cannot tell whether these walls bond or abutt.

its associated earth surface L12.079. Finds included, bone, pottery two stone mortars
two stone mortars

The lower Stratum VIII flagstone and cobbling M12.198 was substantial and had crushed pottery on it. Apparently have same surface to the east of 165, but there it is crusty, yet also multilayered hard-pack earth surface (M12.181; 181.1; 182) with many sherds and some animal bone apparently was apparently used with in association with the oven.

Wall M12.159 extends the full length of M12 though it is disturbed on the east where the north-south wall (M12.174) bonds to it. The presence of a collared rim pithos in association with typical Iron Age I cooking pot rims confirms that Stratum VIII also dates from the twelfth century.

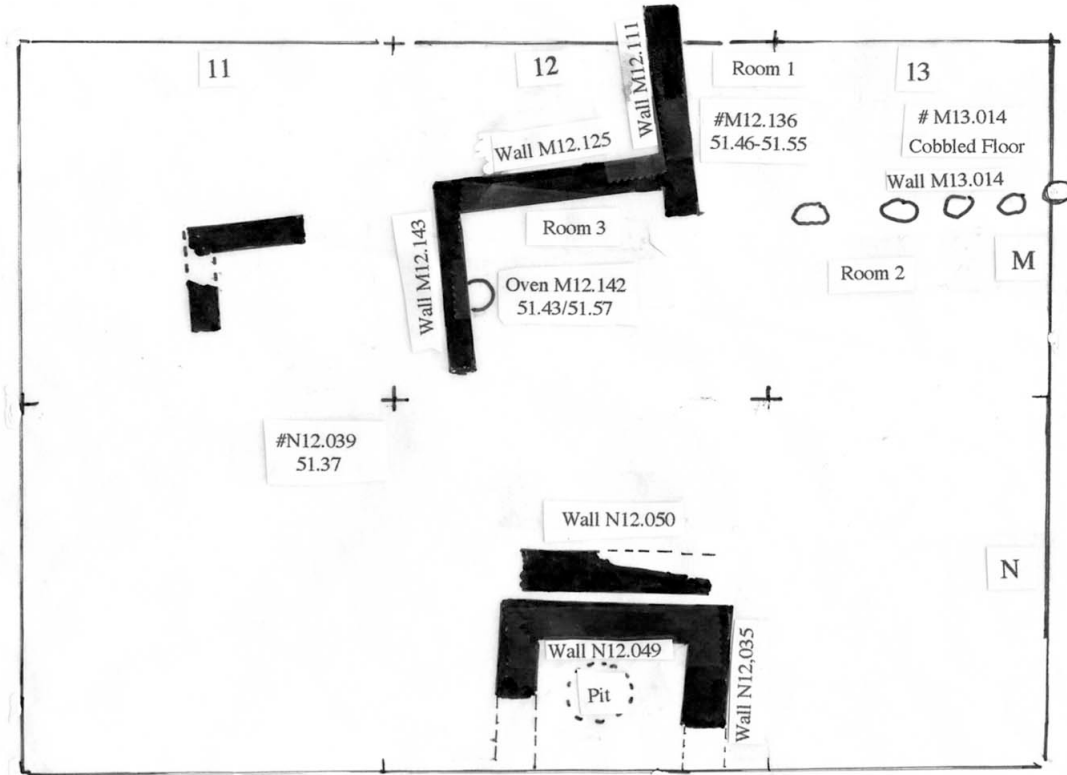
Two upright storage jars were found next to each other on the West side of the N balk of Square M11 at el 52.16 north of wall M11.027, though we have no evidence associating these vessels with that wall.

We found the remains of an apparently Iron I structure in squares L10 and M10 which we associate with this stratum. The parts of the structure uncovered includes wall M10.002B = M10.008, a poorly constructed wall on the east side of the square, which continues north as Wall L10.004, a well laid cobbled floor M10.004, made up to Wall M10.002B on the east and Wall L10.000 on the north, dividing the area into two rooms. The top of wall M10.005 on the west, which is associated with Stratum XI, may have been reused in this phase, and served as the western wall of the room. However, being close to the modern surface of the tell, no trace of the upper courses, or evidence for reuse of this wall was preserved. Elsewhere, the cobbled floor is badly disturbed since it is only within a few centimeters below the modern surface of the tell. Wall M10.002B continues as wall L10.004 northward into square L10 to form a northern room. No evidence of cobbling, or any other evidence for a living surface was found in this northern room.

The finds associated with this occupation phase consisted of a small, yet significant assemblage of artifacts, including two jugs, sherds of two cooking pots, two storage jars, and a small millstone.

Stratum VI (Plan 1.7; Figures VI.1–5)

Stratum VI is represented by parts of a large, sprawling, well-constructed domestic structure with at least five rooms, yielding ample ceramic finds. While the northern and southern closing walls (L12.085; N12.050) were located, the eastern and western closing walls were not located.



Plan I. 7: Stratum VI

Building 1, Room 1, Courtyard

A large courtyard was located in the excavated northeast corner of the building. The courtyard was enclosed by a partially preserved, two row, .90 m. wide wall on the north a two row, 0.68-0.77 m. wide wall on the west, and a column wall on the south. Access to the courtyard on the north-west side was gained through a doorway between Walls L12.085 and L12.083.

Oven L12.048 was built against the south face of wall L12.085. The large circular, .50 m. diameter, crushed oven founded on a ring of stones, is associated with consecutive ash layers from periodic cleaning of the oven extended south of wall L12.085 for approximately two meters. A large mass of mudbrick, possibly fallen from Walls L12.085 and L12.083=M12.111 lay over the ash layer.

Whereas the floor of the western side of the room consisted of beaten earth, the floor on the east side of the room consisted of cobbles and flagstones. The room yielded a rich assemblage of pottery, and some small finds. One assemblage of pottery vessels was restored from sherds which lined the exterior of Oven L12.048.

An additional assemblage of pottery vessels was found adjacent to the east face of wall M12.111, south of oven L12.048. This assemblage was found *in situ* on the beaten earth surface (M12.136) within a .28-.18 m loess layer (M12. 127) within a poorly preserved, incomplete one row high stone bin. Two additional, less well-preserved vessels were found just south of the eastern wall of the bin.

North of the bin, between the oven and the bin, parts of two storage jars and a krater were found on an ash and earth surface (L12.054) south of oven L12.048.

A complete storage jar was found between the oven and the bin, above the ash from the oven, within the heavy concentration of mudbrick (L12.051) which apparently fell from the L12.085 wall.

In addition to pottery vessels, the finds associated with this room, include lithics, ground stone artifacts, shell and animal bone.

While the *in situ* vessels suggest destruction of Stratum V, the mudbrick accumulation failed to show evidence of burning. Moreover, a loess accumulation surrounding the five complete vessels within the bin is more suggestive of sudden abandonment, rather than destruction.

Room 2

Little of the room south of column wall M11.014 was excavated. However, it yielded two restorable vessels found just above a phytoliths layer south of wall M11.014.

Room 3

Partially excavated Room 3, southwest of the courtyard had a well-laid, stone pavement (M12.139) composed of large flagstone in the northeast corner and smaller cobbles in the center and large, flat, well-set flagstone in the southwest.

Remains of oven M12.142 and associated ash (L12.072), with surface pottery were found on the flagstone floor adjacent to the western wall of the room.

The associated Stratum VI surface in square M11 is represented by a series of beaten earth loci that apparently represent one phase. Aside from pottery, other finds from this area include a scoria scrubber, and half of a spindle whorl.

Room 4

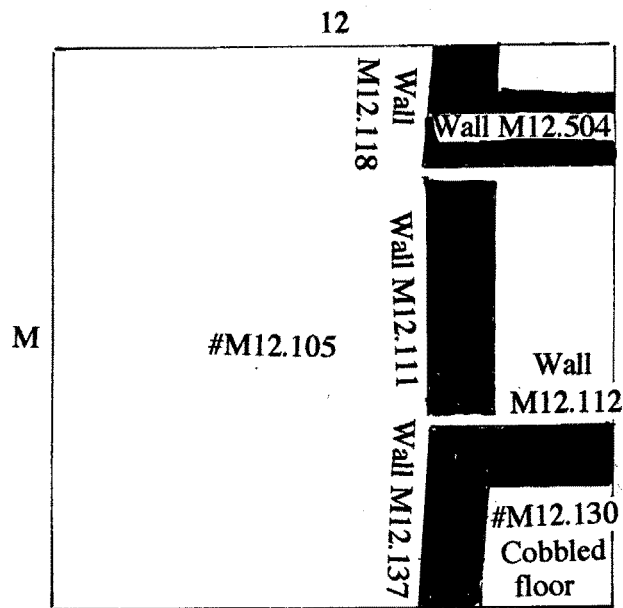
Room 4 is bound on the north by Wall L12.085, on the east by Wall L12.083=M12.111, and on the south by Wall M12.125. Neither the western closing wall, nor living surfaces found within this room.

Stratum V (Plan I. 8)

Little of this phase has been recovered. Architecturally, it is represented by the southwest corner of one building and the northwest corner of another, which were

apparently connected by the undisturbed part of the Stratum VI Wall M12.111. The builders of the south house apparently dismantled part of Wall M12. 111 of Stratum VI which had apparently run further south to lay in the walls of the new structures, leaving the central part of Wall M12.111 standing to connect both structures, perhaps creating one structure, with the remains of Wall M12.111 serving as part of the western closing wall.²⁰

Only paltry finds, consisting of a complete juglet, some sherds, and a few ground stone basalt implements, are associated with this phase.



Plan I. 8: Stratum V

The North House

The south wall of the north building (M12. 504) extended eastward into square M13. The western wall (M12. 118) located in square M12 continued northward into L12. Yet, and no evidence for a floor was found in this building. The

²⁰ Why they would not have simply left up all of wall M12.111, and used it as an abutting wall is incomprehensible.

one-row wide wall M12.073 = M12.500 may possibly have represented an abutting eastern continuation of wall M12.504.

The South House

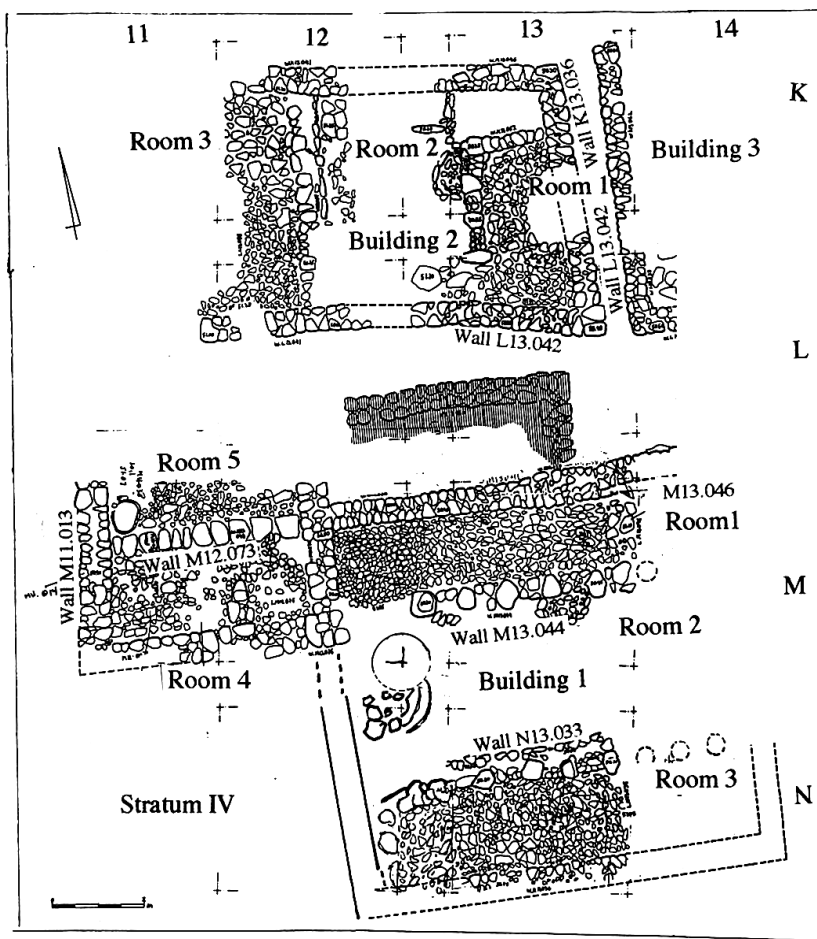
The south house consisted of the northwest corner of a building with narrow, yet sturdy walls. Its north wall continued for only 1.5 m. to the east, and then apparently turned into column wall M13.044 of Stratum IV Building 1. Since a column wall is inappropriate for a closing wall, it may have been an interior wall of the South house.

The western wall apparently continued south into square N12. Though there is a gap, the continuation of the M12. 137 wall was found in the NE quadrant of square N12, where it terminated in a well-built doorway giving access to the “South House.”. The remainder of the western wall was disrupted by a clutch of walls to the south. Only sherds were found in M12. 107, the debris above the floor.

A series of poor earthen surfaces in the open areas outside of this building complex were found. Earth surface M12. 105 yielded a complete juglet.

Stratum IV (Plan I. 9; Figures IV. 1–10)

Parts of at least three houses were excavated in Stratum IV. While there is evidence for phasing of the buildings in this period, represented by re-floorings, and the addition of secondary walls, only the later phase (Stratum IVA) is well-represented by a rich array of finds, particularly in Building 1, which enable us to securely date the building to the latter part of the 10th century. Building 2 yielded significantly less finds. Since only a small part of Building 3 was excavated, the finds from that building are meager.



Plan I. 9: Stratum IV

Building 1

Building 1, a partially excavated east-west oriented large house, consists of two distinct, yet attached parts. The east wing consists of a courtyard and two flanking side rooms. Based on parallels to other 10th century houses it may have also had a broad room at its un-excavated eastern end. The exterior north-south dimensions of the eastern wing are 8.6 m. Based on an apparent turn in the north wall the east west exterior dimension of the east wing was at least 9.2 m.

The western wing of the building, consisting of Rooms 4 and 5, may either be part of an independent building, or the western extension of Building 1. Since there is some reason to assume that it is an independent building, it is identified here as the west wing. The evidence to suggest that they are part of an independent building is the fact that Wall M12.068, the north wall of Building 1, abuts Wall M12.072, the east wall of Building 2, also suggesting that Building 2 apparently antedates Building 1 by an indefinite, though probably short period of time. Moreover, the layout is somewhat unusual. Nevertheless, the western wall of the eastern unit is too flimsy for it to have functioned as a closing wall.

The East Wing: Rooms 1-3

Room 1: The North Room

This long room is bounded on the north by wall M12.068 =M13.038A; M13.041, on the west by M12.072, and on the south by a stone-stacked column wall M13.011=M13.044 with rubble filled interstices.

An earlier phase of cobbling in this room in Stratum IVB, consisting of rather large cobbles and some flag stones is uneven and undulating, generally fluctuating between 51.20 and 51.30, though one section went as deep as 51.45. This cobbled floor inexplicably terminates abruptly both on the east and west. Patches of cobbling consisting of smaller stones continue between the columns into the north side of Room 2. No significant assemblage of sherds other than a krater rim, a jar and pilgrim flask rim were found on this poorly cobbled surface, which was covered by a layer of phytoliths.

In the following, primary Stratum IVA phase of this building, Room 1, was well-cobbled from its western closing wall to the eastern terminus of the excavation, at the east balk of square M13. The interior space of the room was 1.70 m N-S and at least 6.70 m E-W.

A 0.7 m. thick deposit of dark, organically rich soil, including mudbrick debris, ash and charcoal was found distributed across the entire extent of the room. The mudbrick debris deposit in square M12 (M12.074) is not as thick as in square M13, being no more than 0.4 m. A discrete group of nine complete, large mudbricks, which apparently fell from Wall M13.038A, were found standing vertically, resting on an accumulation of mudbrick debris which descends to just above the cobbled floor. A deposit of charcoal and ash (M12.074) was found immediately above the cobbles.

This room yielded a significant assemblage of pottery vessels. Five pottery vessels were found along the west wall of the room. A relatively large, five-handled krater with rope decoration was found upside down, directly on the cobbles in the northwest corner of the room, and a cluster of four additional vessels were found on the floor in the southwest corner of the room. Additional pottery vessels were found on the north side of the center of the room.

In addition to pottery, the room yielded an assemblage of five basalt pestles, and a small three-legged stone mortar (Liebowitz and Dehnisch 2001), was found high in the destruction debris, a conical stamp seal, a fragment of a horizontally perforated scaraboid, and forty-five unbaked clay loom weights found in 2 clusters on the north side of the room that `apparently came from one or two adjacent vertical looms.

Room 2: Courtyard

The north wall of the courtyard consists of stacked basalt field stones, with interstices filled with smaller stones. The south wall of the room (wall N13.029) is similar in style, but has a subsidiary row of stones (N13.033), that may have served as a bench, against the north face of wall N13.029.²¹ Wall N12.036, the west wall of the

²¹ Such a low parallel wall is also known found parallel to the east face of wall L12.069 in Building 3.

room, is narrower than the other closing walls of the building, somewhat serpentine, and does not line up with Wall M12.072, but lay to its east.

In Stratum IVB, the courtyard was sparsely cobbled (M13.012), with some cobbles continuing south between the columns of Wall M13.011 = M13.044. Yet little of this surface and little diagnostic pottery was found.

In the later, primary phase, Stratum IVA, the courtyard was unpaved, though cobble patches were located on the south side of the room. Two stone bins dating to the later phase were located on the north side of the room against the north wall. The less, well-preserved bin (not illustrated) with an earth floor was found to the west of the bin with the paved floor.

Evidence for the production of olive oil was found on the western side of the courtyard: A cylindrical press, an olive cracking installation to its south, consisting of a reused large, 0.87 fragment of a well-carved regular basalt basin and subsidiary closely-fitted fieldstones sealed with plaster, some of which was still adhering to the to the western face of the installation, and two large stone weights with a hole for suspending each weight from a beam was found near the press, as were charred olive pits and ground stone implements.

Relatively little, though datable pottery was found on the floor of this room.

Though ovens were typically located in courtyards, no trace of an oven, or even ash, generally associated with ovens were found in the area excavated, though it is possible that an oven was located in the un-excavated area to the east.

Room 3: The South Room

The interior space of Room 3 was 2.80 m N-S and at least 5.20 m E-W. This room like Room 1 was cobbled.

The pottery assemblage found in this room consists of a normal domestic range of forms. Two assemblages of vessels were found on the south side of the cobbled floor adjacent to wall N13.036.

Proposed Broadroom

A broadroom may have existed at the eastern end of the building, but this area was not excavated. However, since there is evidence that the north wall continued eastward into the north balk of M14 for another 2.25 m we may assume that either Room 1-3 were longer than that which was excavated, or that a broadroom existed at the eastern end of the building.

In spite of the parallels to building with three long parallel rooms, with a cobbled room on either side of an earth floor courtyard, recalling store houses known from Israelite sites from the ninth century onward (Mazar 1990: 446, 447), the absence of a plethora of storage vessels in the cobbled rooms, the presence of typical domestic forms, the loom weight and the oil press imply that the building was a large domestic structure in which small-scale cottage industries took place. The large dimensions of the building, considering even just the east wing, suggest the possibility that this structure was the home of an affluent official.

The West Wing: Room 4 and 5

The area is divided into two rooms (4 and 5) by a one-row-wide, one-course-high wall (M11.036 = M12.073) consisting of large, flattish stones which rises only a few cm. above the elevation of the cobbled surface may have served as a surface for a row of wooden beams to support a roof over one of the rooms. Nevertheless, no evidence for a second course was found in the debris near the wall. While the southern room is generally well-preserved, the northern part of Room 5 was apparently demolished in a subsequent period, precluding reconstruction of the northern end of this structure

Room 4: The Southern Room

The interior space of Room 4 measures 4.35 m east-west and 1.75-90 north-south. The floor is paved with relatively closely-packed cobbles with gaps in the floor located in the northeast and southeast corners, and in the center of the room, though there were no convincing signs of pits.

Finds on the floor include typical domestic pottery and a composite bimetallic utility knife found on the west side of the room within a shallow deposit of burnt mudbrick. Additional objects found on, or, immediately above the floor include the lower two thirds of a storage jar, a lower millstone (Fig. 00), a scoria scrubber (scraper), animal bone, charred seed, a chert sickle blade and two slag fragments.

Room 5: The Northern Room

Only the southern part of this room was preserved. Thus, while the east west dimension of the room accords with that of Room 4, the maximum north-south extension of the room, based on the preserved length of wall M11.014 and the cobbled floor is 1.1m. However, evidence for a doorway through wall M11.014 suggests that Room 5 may have been larger than Room 4.

The floor, which slopes to the north and west, was well-cobbled, yet also had an irregularly-shaped gap on the east side of the room. An oblong oven lined with cooking pot sherds, was founded directly on the cobbled floor in the southwest corner of the room. The buildup above the floor included ash deposits, soil and mudbrick debris.

Few finds were associated with this room.

Buildings West of Building1, Rooms 2 and 3

The architecture of these buildings, which were exceptionally sturdy, is incoherent, since we found a plethora of parallel wall which we are unable to isolate as belonging to coherent structures

Building 2

Building 2, like the eastern wing of Building 1, is oriented east-west, and its exterior dimensions measure approximately 5.4 - 5.7 m north-south and 10.4 m east-west. As such, this building was apparently smaller than the east wing of Building 1. The construction of this building is of relatively poor quality. Though this building was only partially excavated, and was badly disturbed by subsequent construction, its plan with three relatively small broad rooms, is more coherent than that of Building 1, being a rectangular structure.

The center of the east wall was robbed out when a 1.6 m wide, 1.15 m deep pit was dug from above, cutting through the wall, and reaching the floor, robbing out a semi-circular part of the cobbled floor of Room 1 lining only the eastern interior face of the pit with stone.

The approximate middle of the north wall, like the middle of the south wall, was also disrupted by the laying in of a later north-south wall. While the western end of the north wall and approximately three quarters of the western closing wall were un-excavated, the southern part of the apparent western closing wall (L11.015) of the building was found.

This building had at least two phases though evidence for re-flooring is found only in Room 3, during which time the interior space of Building 3 underwent minor renovation, including the addition of a flimsy divider wall separating the projecting eastern rectangular section of Room 2 from the remainder of that room.

Room 1: The North Cobbled Room

The interior space of Room 1, measuring 3.30-3.75 m. north-south, was cobbled. Finds on and above this floor, within a 20 cm. deposit of ash and mudbrick, include three restorable vessels, and an intact and *in situ* lower millstone.

Room 2: The Courtyard

Room 2 was an L-shaped courtyard. The west side of the courtyard was paved with flagstones and cobbles. Part of this paving was robbed out when a later north-south wall (K12.007) was built. A semi-circular two course high bin, with a paved stone floor, was built against west face of the north side of wall, and a bench was built abutting the western face of the column wall. An ash layer, associated with oven fragments was found west of the bench, and attest to the existence of an oven in the room.

Finds from the room included a complete lower millstone lying obliquely on a rock-filled debris layer, along with the oven remains, supporting identification of this room as a courtyard, and a basalt pestle above the lower millstone, an almost complete juglet, and a faience bead.

Room 3: The South Cobbled Room

The wall separating Rooms 2 and 3 consisted of Wall K12.029 = L12.069. As noted above only the eastern end of the north wall (K12.041) was preserved. The eastern part of the southern wall was also disrupted, but its location is known.

A large, arc-shaped part of the cobbling on the west was removed apparently when a pit was cut through the floor forming part of an oblong or circular gap in the cobbling. This pit, about which we know little, partially accounts for the absence of the western closing wall of the building, and the cobbling at the western end of the room.

An approximately .30-40 m deposit of soil and destruction debris was found above the latest floor. The few finds associated with Room 3 include a millstone fragment and a chert core.

Outside Building 2

A bread oven was found abutting the exterior southeast corner of Building 3 within locus L13.037. But since the base elevation of the oven is given at -50.88 (some 60+ cm. above the Building 3 cobbled surfaces mentioned above) and the placement of it is awkward (in an alley or passageway), this may represent a later phase.

Building 3

Only the western part of Building 3 was excavated. The building's two row wide west wall was excavated for a length of almost 6 m. from the southwestern corner of the building until the un-excavated north balk of square K13. No evidence for a turn in the wall on the north to the east was found, and indeed the wall just seemed to terminate, though a jog on the wall, where it continued further north, a bit east of its original line, was noted. Only the western 2 meters of the disturbed southern wall (L14.028) and a small part of the associated floor, consisting of interspersed flagstones (L14.031) on the southern side of the room at el. 51.18, were found, since none of square K14 was excavated.

Pottery was found on the flagstone surface (L14.0931) in the southwest corner of the building.

Though little of Building 3 was excavated, it and parts of nearby buildings provide evidence for two distinct phases represented more by rebuilding than by destruction layers, the earlier one of which, along with Building 2, may antedate construction of Building 1, and may accord with Stratum V.

North of Building 1

In stratum IVB there was a series of closely placed buildings north of Building 1. Building 4, south of Building 3, is represented by Walls L14.045, an east west wall, south of, and adjacent to Wall L14.028, the south wall of Building 3 and

Wall L14.044, a north-south wall, forming the north-west corner of Building 4, although the juncture of these walls was not preserved. The lower floor phase, yielded rims of an unusual long-necked jug, another jug, a cooking pot, and the base of a large jug.

The upper deposit, still ascribable to this early phase, yielded diagnostic pottery, which also included a ceramic horse head, and a copper/bronze wire ring.

Stratum III (Plan I. 10)

Several Iron Age phases were identified above the destruction debris of the upper 10th-9th century phase, postdating the 10th century level, yet antedating the Iron IIC period. Thus, it is likely to date to the 9th century since there is no typical Iron IIC pottery in the assemblage), though the dating is not yet secure.

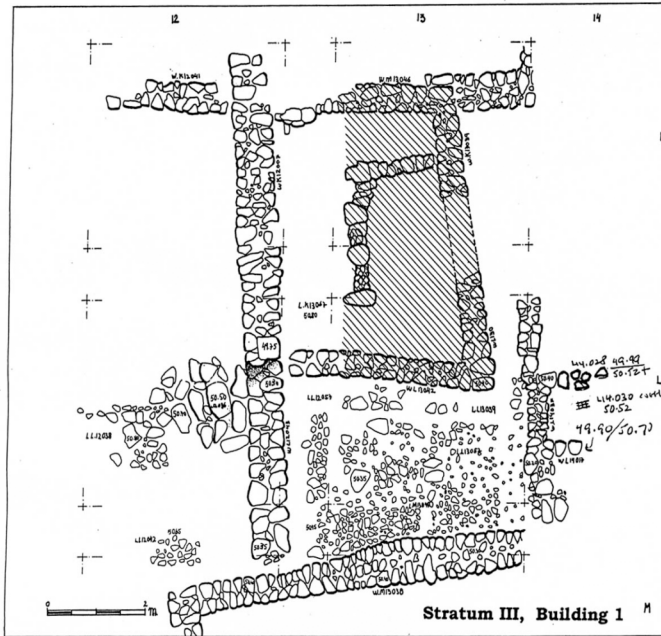
The architecture associated with this phase is not clearly understood, since it only consists of parts of some buildings, which are in some cases poorly preserved. However, we cannot account for the paucity of architecture in this phase.

Building 1

The largest building identified with this phase, is Building 1. The most characteristic aspect of this building is a peculiar cobbled floor, unattested elsewhere. The cobblestone floor, best preserved on the south, consists of two layers: a lower stone bedding, later identified as consisting of angular basalt stones, with the broken end of the jug and storage jar handles wedged into the spaces between the cobbles, that served as the foundation for an upper cobbled floor bounded by one or more 10th-9th century walls that have not been preserved higher than the level of the floor.

Though the cobbling extends all the way across square L14, rides over the top of the southern wall of Stratum IV Building 2, and eastward into the eastern balk of the of southern part of square L14, it does become diffuse. No evidence for the continuation of this cobbled floor, or for that matter any surface at or near that level, was found south of Wall M13.038 or further west of square M13, in squares M11 and

M12, we suggest that Wall M18.038, which may at the time have risen higher than its preserved level, served as the southern boundary for this floor.



Plan I.10. Stratum III.

Building 2

Part of a poorly-preserved building was found in squares M11 and M12. A flimsy, enigmatic east-west, one row wide wall (M12.026), which ran along the south side of squares M11 and M12, bonds on the east with a two row wide north-south wall (Wall M12.032), which bows out to the west, and is preserved for at least three courses.²² The eastern part of M12.026 was preserved for two courses. The western part of the wall, though still one row wide, and one course high, was enigmatically offset from the western side of the wall, running somewhat to the north of the eastern part of the wall, and is more irregular. The western continuation of this wall (M11.007) is once again preserved to a greater height in square M11. The north face

²² Part of the wall was disturbed by a medieval burial, which cut through the wall.

of the east side of Wall M12.026 is built of headers, some of which are sufficiently deep to be the width of a two row wide wall, suggesting that wall M12.026 was originally two rows wide. Wall M12.032 which continued south of its juncture with wall M12.026, to join with wall M12.035A which protrudes the south balk of M12, and ran parallel to, and south of wall M12.026. A mixture of brown soil with charcoal and ash sloped westward from the west face of wall M12.032.

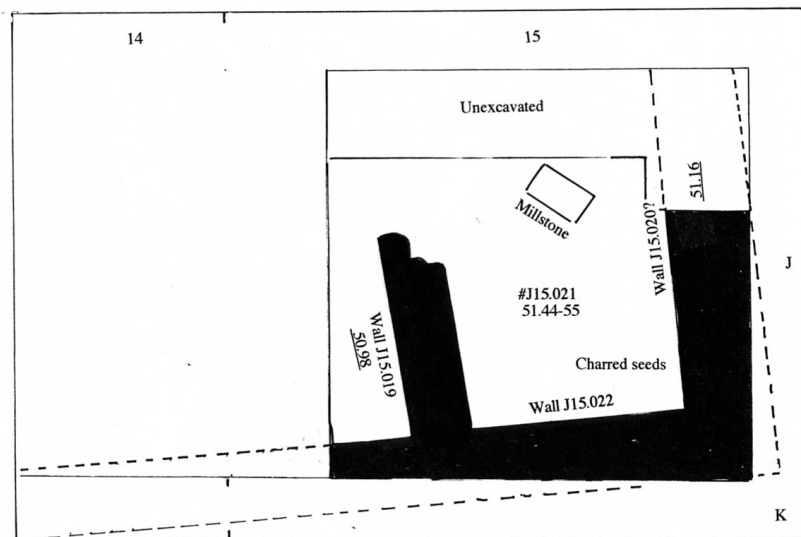
An elongated oval-shaped, narrow bin, or crude bench, was built north of wall M12.026. However, neither pottery vessels nor small objects were found in the space between the bin and the north face of wall M12.026. A hard earth surface (M12.061) located west of wall M12.032, is associated with this building. This surface slopes sharply from 50.44 on the east to 50.74 on the west. Few objects were found on this rock-strewn earth surface.

Stratum II (Plan I. 11; Figures II.1-9)

The Iron IIC period is one of the least architecturally well-represented Iron Age occupation on the tell. In several squares where we excavated to Iron IIA, Iron I and Late Bronze II, and where the overlaying subsequent Persian and even Roman phases were preserved, we still failed to find Iron IIC above the 10th and 9th century levels. In some squares, it is clear that the Iron IIC was disrupted or removed by the Persian period builders who leveled entire areas to found their buildings. While many Iron IIC sherds were found on the tell, few Iron IIC architectural remains and intact surfaces were preserved.

However, excavation of Squares J15 and K14, below the Persian stratum, yielded coherent architectural remains in square J15, but disturbed and confusing architectural remains in square K14. In square J15, we found the southern part of a room which was enclosed on the east, south, and west with two-row- wide walls. In all likelihood, the eastern and southern walls represent the southeast corner of the building since they are wider and more substantial than the western (0.6 m wide) wall

enclosing the 2 meter wide room. The south wall of J15 apparently continued westward, protruding the unexcavated north balk of K14, indicating that the building had at least two rooms. There was a disturbed opening, apparently a doorway, in the west wall (J15.019), through which one would have apparently passed into the room to the west, which remained unexcavated. Since square J14 was not excavated to this level, we have no information on the size of Room 2, to the west.



Plan I. 11: Stratum II

Nevertheless, we have reason to believe that that we have two Iron IIC phases. This assertion is based on the discovery of two distinct Iron IIC floor levels in square J15, each with its characteristic pottery, and an important early Iron IIC pottery assemblage associable with the early phase, which was found below the floor of a Persian Period platform in square K11.²³

Square J15 yielded the best assemblage of Iron IIC pottery found at Tel Yin'am, and the only assemblage found *in situ*. Thus, while little of the Iron IIC

²³ The assemblage from square K11 while being from a sealed locus, is not associated with an architectural context, and the plethora of pottery from this area cannot be explained.

settlement was preserved, the relatively homogeneous pottery assemblage, and to a lesser extent the small worked stone assemblage, and an iron sickle, is sufficient to provide us with a picture of the material culture of the site during the latter part of the 8th century.

This room was, in all likelihood, a courtyard since it had an earth surface (J15.021), and was partially covered with a layer of ash apparently from an unlocated oven. Though we did not find the oven, the oven was apparently somewhere on the north side of the room since the ash layer was found there. Since ovens were typically placed near walls, it had apparently been located either adjacent to the west wall, north of the doorway, or adjacent to the west side of the unexcavated north wall. Part of a charred beam was found near the east wall, suggesting roofing.

This room yielded our primary pottery repertoire and source of information for the Iron IIC period at Tel Yin'am. The south wall of J15 apparently continued westward and protrudes the unexcavated north balk of K14.

Concentrations of mudbrick debris were found resting on the earth surface at the north face of the eastern end of the south wall (J15.022) and east of the opening of the west wall (J15.019). A charred beam was found in the northeastern part of the excavated area; hence, the northern part of the room may have been roofed. A significant Iron IIC pottery assemblage and a well-preserved lower millstone were found in this room.

In Area E (Squares V16, W15-17), we found sections of walls and disturbed flooring and mixed pottery, including rare Iron IIC sherds.

The Iron IIC occupation was apparently of long duration, since excavation in a narrow probe in the southeast corner of the room during the last hours of the season of excavation yielded evidence for an earlier surface at approximately 0.50 meters lower. At the lower elevation the south wall stood 4 to 5 courses above the floor. However, the founding elevation of the walls remains unknown.

CHAPTER II:
TYOLOGY OF LOCAL POTTERY FROM SELECTED STRATA AT TEL
YIN'AM

In this chapter I describe the local ceramic assemblage from selected strata that represent almost the entire range of the Iron Age, including Iron IA (Stratum XI), Iron IB (Strata X, VIII and VI), Iron IIA (Stratum IV) and Iron IIC (Stratum II). While the pottery from Strata IX, VII, V, and III are not included in this study, the discussed pottery covers, with the gaps noted, the period from the early 12th century to close to the end of the 8th century, a period of almost five hundred years.

The objectives of this chapter are a description of the morphology of the ceramic repertoires, identification of comparable assemblages from elsewhere, the dating of the Iron Age strata at Tel Yin'am, and identification of the areas and sites where the closest parallels to the assemblages from Tel Yin'am were found, which serves as a basis for my discussion about trade and interconnections that appears in Chapter VI.

Almost all categories of domestic pottery known from the Iron Age are represented in this discussion. However, neither cultic vessels nor foreign imports were found at Tel Yin'am. Most of the restorable pottery came from destruction debris, above floors, or floors that were associated in most cases with remnants of domestic buildings.

Every type and/or subtype discussed is illustrated by a representative example of the type, which follows a discussion of that specific vessel type. Discussion of parallel material follows the illustrations. Additional examples of the type or subtype are featured in the pottery figures, which are organized according to strata, and appear in a separate section at the rear of the dissertation.

Stratum XI

There are 31 domestic vessels in the earliest Iron IA Stratum XI repertoire that reflect a broad spectrum of domestic use vessels with fourteen cooking pots and eight storage jars comprising the majority of the smallest Iron Age repertoire. All vessels were all found in a domestic context.

Bowls (BWL)²⁴

Two bowls, comprising 10% of the Stratum XI ceramic collection, represent two subtypes of BWL Type 1, round-sided bowls. This heterogeneous small bowl group is the smallest bowl collection of the whole Iron Age assemblage at Tel Yin'am, and is the only bowl type that is represented in this early Iron period. Straight-sided, semi-carinated and carinated bowls are absent from the repertoire in this period.

BWL Type 1A is a common, undistinguished bowl that appears in Late Bronze Tel Yin'am, and, later, at many Iron Age northern and southern sites in Cisjordan and Transjordan. It becomes less common in later Iron II. BWL Type 1B, on the other hand, is not well-represented at Tel Yin'am or elsewhere, and is restricted to early Iron I at Tel Yin'am.

Stratum XI bowls are round-sided, relatively small, and of plain ware. Type 1A, particularly, is a common, unremarkable bowl form that has parallels from northern and southern sites. Type 1B is a more uncommon form but still has a number of parallels, although they are generally larger in size.

Both types are relatively deep, small, and of plain ware.²⁵ No bases of either type are preserved, although one flat disc bowl base (not illustrated) was found but it is unclear if it was associated with either of these two bowl types.

²⁴ A plain disc bowl base is part of the Stratum XI bowl collection, which is added to the percentage and vessel count, but is not included in the overall typological discussion.

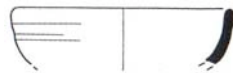
Bowl Type 1: Round-sided bowls

There are two subtypes of round-sided bowls: Type 1A: Relatively deep round-sided bowls with plain vertical rounded rims; and Type 1B: Relatively deep rounded-sided bowls with everted rims. Type 1A continues into Stratum X, but Type 1B does not appear after this period.

Bowl Type 1A: Relatively deep, round-sided bowl with plain vertical rim

BWL Type 1A is an unremarkable, common type, both chronologically and geographically, that is represented at Tel Yin'am in Stratum XI by a rim and upper body sherd, AM130751 (Fig. XI.1.1). It comprises 33% of the Stratum XI bowl repertoire.²⁶ The bowl is relatively deep with a vertical plain rim. Its rim diameter is 14.75 cm. This bowl type is most common in Iron I at Tel Yin'am and elsewhere, but it continues in broad distribution throughout Iron II.

Example: AM130751 (Fig. XI.1.1)



Parallels: This common bowl form continues from Late Bronze Tel Yin'am where it represents 10% of the Late Bronze assemblage. It continues to be a common Iron I bowl form that is seen at many sites, both northern and southern, and continues into Iron II: Tel Keisan 9, Iron I Tell 'Ein Zippori, Megiddo VIIB-VI, Ta'anach IA-IIA, Beth Shean V and IV, Deir 'Alla B, Cave A4 from the Baq'ah Valley Project, Tell Qasile XII, and Gezer XI.

²⁵ I am referring to the surface decoration or lack thereof, when labeling a vessel as "plain ware". For discussion about the petrography of the Iron Age pottery, see Chapter III.

²⁶ See Chapter III for further discussion about the small vessel quantities at Tel Yin'am and the problem of statistical reliability.

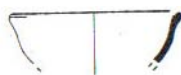
Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 1:5; 2:1; 6:2; 13:1; 31:1	A common bowl at LB Tel Yin'am; good antecedent
Megiddo VIIIB-VI	Loud 1948: Pls. 65:5; 68: 12	Parallels
Ta'anach IA-IIA	Rast 1978: Figs. 3:10; 13:6; 18; 5	Parallels
Iron I Tell "Ein Zippori	Jorgensen 2002: Fig. 57, p. 539	Parallel
Cave A4, Baq'ah Valley Project	McGovern 1986: Fig. 49: 1	Parallel
Tell Qasile XII	Mazar 1985: Fig. 12:3	Parallel
Gezer XI	Gitin 1990: Pl. 3: 10, 12, 13	Parallels
Tel Keisan 9	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl. 79: 5d-e	Parallels
Beth Shean V and IV	James 1966: Figs. 63: 32; 67: 26	Parallels

BWL Type 1B: Relatively deep, round-sided bowl with everted pointed rim²⁷

This type, represented by one example, AM130550 (Fig. XI.1.2) comprises 33% of the Stratum XI bowl collection. It is a relatively deep thin-walled bowl with slightly everted sides and a more everted pointed rim. It is easy to confuse this bowl with the more common, widely distributed "S-shaped" bowl. Type 1B has flaring, rounded sides with a short, acutely everted rim, as opposed to the S-shaped bowl with a longer, slightly everted rim. The rim diameter of the Type 1B bowl is 11.25 cm., which is smaller than most of the known parallels.

Type 1B does not continue beyond Stratum XI.

Example: AM130550 (Fig. XI.1.2)



Parallels: Although poorly represented, Late Bronze antecedents are known from Tel Yin'am, but the Late Bronze examples are shallower and larger. Iron Age parallels are known from Tel Keisan 9c, Megiddo VII-VIA, Tel Kinneret IV, Deir 'Alla B; Beth Shean 4, and Cave A4, Baq'ah Valley Project.

²⁷ This type is not to be confused with the more common "S-shaped" bowls seen at Late Bronze Tel Yin'am (Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 11:4), and at other Iron Age sites such as Beth Shean (Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 22: 13) and Megiddo (Loud 1948: Pl. 74:6).

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 1:3, 3:1, 26:1, 41:3	These examples are larger and shallower
Tel Keisan 9c	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.79.5a	Parallel; red slipped lip; 18 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Keisan 9c	Ibid., Pl.79.5a	Parallel; red slipped lip; 18 cm. Rim diameter.
Megiddo VII-VIA	Loud 1948: Pl. 71: 20, 25	Parallels but one example is larger; 19 cm, and 13.5 cm rim diameter, respectively
Tel Kinneret IV	Fritz 1990: Pl. 96: 1	Red-slip on rim; 14 cm. rim diameter
Deir 'Alla B	Franken 1969: Fig. 49: 83	Parallel
Beth Shean 4	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 22:8	Parallel; 20.5 cm. external rim diameter
Cave A4, Baq'ah Valley Project	McGovern 1986: Fig. 49:10	Parallel

BWL-BS Type 1: Disc base

This common base type, represented by one example AM130758 (not illustrated), comprises 33% of the Stratum XI bowl assemblage. As is it unclear what kind of bowl this base was originally associated with, it is not included in the general typological discussion, but is included in the overall vessel count and percentage calculation. The base is of plain ware.

Kraters (KR)

Two kraters, representing KR Type 1A, comprise 7% of the Stratum XI ceramic assemblage. KR Type 1A, with variants, is a well-represented Iron Age krater type at Tel Yin'am and continues into Iron IIC Stratum II. These Stratum XI kraters are handleless, are of plain ware, and have no preserved bases.

Of additional note is the change of krater rims from the Late Bronze antecedents. In Late Bronze Tel Yin'am, the rims of kraters and cooking pots were commonly the same. Beginning in the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am, this characteristic

alters so that the typical range Iron Age krater rims at Tel Yin'am and the typical range of cooking pot rims at Tel Yin'am are usually different.²⁸

Krater Type 1A: Closed krater with inverted shoulder and inverted thickened rim

This type, which continues into Iron II in variant forms at Tel Yin'am, is represented in Stratum XI by a rim sherd, AM130195 (Fig. XI.1.3), and a variant rim sherd, AM130192 (Fig. XI.1.4). They comprise the entirety of the Stratum XI krater assemblage. Generally, the extant shoulder is inverted or slightly inverted, as is the rim. The rim usually has an elongated, rounded, external convex thickening and an opposing internal concavity. A variant form, AM130192 shares the same characteristics with the exception of the rim shape: an elongated rim with a rounded rim top without rim thickening. The elongated rim does, however, exhibit internal concavity and an opposing slight convexity. The rim diameter ranges between 28 and 28.75 cm.

Example: AM130195 (Fig. XI.1.3)



Parallels: KR Type 1A has a related Late Bronze antecedent from Tel Yin'am. Related Iron I and some Iron II forms are known from Iron I Tel 'Ein Zippori; Hazor XII; Ta'anach IB; Deir 'Alla B-D, and later L; and late Tel Qiri V/VI.

²⁸ At Late Bronze Age Tel Yin'am (see Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 3: 10; 9: 3, 5), the kraters and cooking pots commonly shared the same rim and upper body form. The differentiating feature was the shape of the base: usually kraters had low ring bases, and cooking pots had rounded bases, and the absence of calcite inclusions. With the exception of three krater types, KR Types IE, IH, and IJ that appear in Stratum X and Stratum IV, respectively, all Iron Age krater rim forms at Tel Yin'am have distinctly different contours from those of Iron Age cooking pots. Of further note is that these krater types do not exhibit the specific rim contours that mimic cooking pot rims in other examples from the same subtype category from other strata. (see Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 3: 10; 9:3, 5).

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 45:3	Related, but not close antecedent; although has same convex rim, it is shorter and more vertical than Iron I example
Iron I Tel 'Ein Zippori	Jorgensen 2002: Fig. 89, p. 548	Related
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCIII: 12	Related
Ta'anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 16:4	Related
Deir 'Alla B-D, L	Franken 1969: Figs. 49:30, 31, 52; 53: 68; 56: 50, 51; 77: 16	Related
Tel Qiri V/VI	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 23:4	Late but similar

Cooking Pots (CP)

Fourteen cooking pots make up the largest group, or 50%, of the vessels in the Stratum XI repertoire. Although these cooking pots represent seven subcategories, they fall within four primary types comprising a relatively homogeneous group. Primary CP Type 1A is the largest group with 7 associated examples.

Generally, the vessels continue the Late Bronze Age Tel Yin'am traditions. Most of the examples are only preserved from the rim to the upper neck, but those that are better preserved, reflect an above or slightly above mid-body break, either a sharp carination or a prominent "bulge." Another Iron I Tel Yin'am characteristic, which carries over from the Late Bronze Age, is the absence of handles. All pots were fabricated from a red-brown ware²⁹ with crushed sparry calcite inclusions in the fabric temper that was a distinctive characteristic of all of the Late Bronze Age Tel Yin'am cooking pots.³⁰ This traditional technique of adding calcite temper³¹ to the basic dark red-brown fabric at Tel Yin'am carries over into the Iron Age as evidenced by the Stratum XI, as well as all other Iron Age strata, cooking ware.

²⁹ Munsell reading is 10R 4/4 weak red to 10R 4/2 weak red.

³⁰ Liebowitz 2003, 235-6.

³¹ For further information about calcite temper in cooking pots at Tel Yin'am and possible reasons for it, see Liebowitz 2003, 235-6.

However, a significant difference between Late Bronze Age and Iron I cooking pots is the departure of the Iron I potters to usually produce kraters and cooking pots with similar rim and body configurations.³²

Although, the early Iron I cooking pots seen in Stratum XI commonly continue the Late Bronze Age tradition, there is change in the rim shape, stance or proportion in some vessels. As most of the Stratum XI examples are only rim sherds, categorization is based on rim configuration, though there is no demonstrable correlation between rim profile and that of the rest of the vessels.³³

Cooking Pot Type 1 (CP): Traditional, wide-mouth, handleless cooking pot

CP Type 1 is the only cooking pot category-type represented in Stratum XI, and it continues (for the most part) the Late Bronze Age cooking pot tradition,³⁴ although with some variations. It is the only primary cooking pot type until Stratum VI. It is defined by the following characteristics (also see, f. 4, below): 1) a wider than tall (ca. 2:1) body configuration³⁵; 2) a rim diameter to vessel width³⁶ of ca. 1:1 or 9:10, occasionally 4:5 proportion; 3) a range³⁷ in size from 29-30 cm. (CP Type 1A1) to 30-37.5 cm. (CP Type 1A2); 4) is handleless; 5) usually exhibits deviation

³² See note 5, above.

³³ Those few examples that are preserved from the rim to below the carination are also classified according to the rim contour. If the shoulder or carination is distinctive, the vessel will be classified in a separate subgroup.

³⁴ Characteristics of Late Bronze cooking pots: 1) external rim diameters range from 18.5 cm. to 47.5 cm. with most having rim diameters of 30-36 cm.; the pots tend to be large with few examples of small cooking pots; 2) most width to height ratios are 2:1 or 5:2.³⁴; 3) a variety of carination positions from high on the vessel to mid-body; 4) a variety of carinations from a sharp carination to a rounded, bulging carination; 5) long or short shoulders that can also vary from convex to straight to concave; 6) rims are generally short, although some are more elongated, with a slight concave profile. Variant rim forms include elongated triangular rims and ridged rims among others. External rim ridges are common as well as external rim pendants; 7) the pots are handleless.

³⁵ The common 2:1 width to height ratio (measured maximum external vessel width and maximum vessel height) that characterize about half of the Late Bronze Tel Yin'am cooking pots cannot be verified with the Stratum XI pots because so little of these pots are preserved. What can be measured is the rim diameter and these are generally consistent with the rim diameters of the Late Bronze Tel Yin'am cooking pots, and exhibit the great range of sizes although the rim diameters of most of the Iron Age cooking pots range between 25-35. However, some are as small as 15-16 cm. rim diameter.

³⁶ Measured internal rim diameter and internal maximum vessel width.

from the krater configuration; 6) is fabricated of red-brown³⁸ ware; 7) has crushed sparry calcite inclusions in the clay matrix.

Four subtypes comprise CP Type 1 in Stratum XI: Type 1A (with two subdivisions and some variations): Cooking pot with concave rim with upper thickening and lower ridge, representing 46% of the Stratum XI cooking pot assemblage; Type 1B (with two subdivisions): Cooking pot with triangular rims, representing 30% of the Stratum XI assemblage; Type 1C (with variations): Cooking pot with elongated rim with internal and external ridges, representing 15%; and Type 1D: Cooking pot with incurving flattened rim with prominent, horizontal, rounded ridge, representing 8% of the Stratum XI cooking pot repertoire.

Although the cooking pot rims (predominately rims) fall into defined types, there is some variety within those distinctive types and subtypes. There are no examples of any Type 1 cooking pots that are “alike” or uniform.

CP TYPE 1A: Cooking pot with concave rim with upper thickening and lower ridge

CP Type 1A is the most well-represented type in Stratum XI, with eight associated vessels comprising 57% of the cooking pot collection of this period. The type is further divided into two subgroups: Type 1A1: Cooking pot with concave rim with small upper rim and prominent lower ridge; and Type 1A2: Cooking pot with concave rim and prominent upper thickening and lower ridge. The size of the rim thickenings and the rim stance varies within each group. The cooking pots of Type 1A1 are slightly smaller (29-30 cm.) than those of Type 1A2 (30-37.5 cm.) in Stratum XI but the diameter of two vessels of Type 1A1 cannot be ascertained. It is possible that they are somewhat larger. With the known information, the range of the diameters of Type 1A1 pots are on the lower end of the representative range of this general cooking pot class, as compared to the few known parallels mentioned below,

³⁷ Based on external rim diameters.

³⁸ Munsell reading is 10R 4/4 weak red to 10R 4/2 weak red.

whereas the rim diameters of Type 1A2 are well within, or slightly above the typical rim diameter range of comparative material.

This type is well represented in various forms throughout Iron I and Iron II until Iron IIC when this type disappears from the cooking pot repertoire at Tel Yin'am.

CP Type 1A1: Cooking pot with concave rim and small upper rim and prominent lower ridge

CP Type 1A1, represented by two examples, AM130505 (Fig. XI.1.6), AM130257 (Fig. XI.1.11) as well as one variant form³⁹, AM130013 (Fig. XI.2.1), comprises 21% of the Stratum XI cooking pot repertoire. Two of them are rim sherds, and one is preserved from the rim to below the carination. While all examples have a concave rim but there are slight differences between the examples. The upper rims of AM130257 and variant AM130013 exhibit an internal oblique slope whereas the other two examples have narrow, rounded upper rims. One vessel, AM130505 has a prominent, external, lower ridge. On the other hand, AM130013 has a short ridge, and AM130257 exhibits a short pendant. Additionally, there is a hint of an internal gutter for AM130257, and possibly, AM130013. The rim stances also vary somewhat from slightly inverted to vertical to slightly everted.

A characteristic that distinguishes Type 1A1 from 1A2 is the size of the upper part of the rim. Type 1A1 has a rounded rim tip that is equivalent in size to the external ridge, whereas the upper rim of Type 1A2 is larger than the external, lower ridge. The rim length of the two subtypes is approximately the same.

The rim stances of Type 1A1 are varied: variant AM130013 has an everted rim with a slight pointing on the upper rounded rim; AM130505 has a slight inverted stance, and AM130357 has a vertical stance.

³⁹ Although the other examples of Type 1A1 also demonstrate differences from each other, AM130013 differs more dramatically: the rim is everted whereas the other rims are vertical or slightly inverted.

The external rim diameters⁴⁰, of AM130505 (30 cm.) and AM130257 (29 cm.) fall within the lower range of typical rim diameters of comparative vessels. The rim diameter of AM130031 cannot be ascertained.

Type 1A1 is a stable form at Iron Age Tel Yin'am that continues to appear in similar percentages throughout Iron I and into Iron II at Tel Yin'am. However, it disappears from the cooking pot repertoire in Iron IIC Stratum II.

This type recalls the Late Bronze Age examples from Tel Yin'am that exhibit short, concave rims.

Example: AM130505 (Fig.XI.1.6)



Parallels: Some close Late Bronze age antecedents are known from Tel Yin'am. Parallels that accord closely with AM130505 and AM130257 are known from Deir 'Alla A and C, Ta'anach 1B and IIA, Beth Shean 3. More distantly related forms are also known from Ta'anach IIA and IIB.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 14: 4; 22:9; 32: 8	Three Late Bronze antecedents; Fig. 32: 8 more closely accords with variant pot AM130013
Deir 'Alla A, C	Franken 1969: Fig. 46: 1: 53: 51	Parallels; 30, 36 rim diameter, respectively.
Ta'anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 17: 14	Parallel; 33 cm rim diameter.
Ta'anach IIA	Ibid: Fig. 29: 3-5	Parallels; rim diameter range: 31.25-34 cm.
Beth Shean 3	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 11: 7	Parallel, shoulder are shorter and the carination are slightly different; 36 cm. rim diameter.
Ta'anach IIA	Rast 1978: Fig. 23: 10	Related smaller cooking pots; 21.5 cm. rim diameter.
IIB	Ibid: Fig. 49: 3	Related smaller cooking pots 10 th century; 22 cm. rim diameter.
IIB	Ibid: Fig. 66: 9, 17-19, 21,31	Larger related pots from 10 th century; Rim diameter range: 32-40 cm.

The everted nature of the AM130013 rim give the vessel a distinctly unusual look although enough as to be assigned to a different type.

⁴⁰ The rim diameters of AM130013 and AM130497 are not available.

CP Type 1A2: Cooking pot with elongated, pinched, concave rim with prominent upper thickening and smaller lower, external ridge

Type 1A2, represented by three rim and body sherds, AM130493 (Fig.XI.1.7), 1M127006 (Fig. XI.1.10), and variant AM130152 (Fig. XI.1.8), comprises 21% of the Stratum XI cooking pot assemblage. It is related to Type 1A1 but its rim is longer and exhibits a more prominent upper rim thickening compared to the smaller external ridge than Type 1A1. The rim stances vary: both AM130152 and 1M127006 have a slight inverted stance, whereas AM130493 has a vertical stance. Likewise, there is variety in the shoulder contour although all examples exhibit an elongated shoulder: AM130152 has a straight, inverted shoulder, whereas AM130493 and 1M127006 have concave shoulders. The carination is approximately mid-body on all examples but AM130152 differs in its carination contour. AM130152 and 1M127006 have sharp body carination but AM130152 has a bulging carination. Additionally, a hint of an internal rim gutter at the rim base characterizes all Type 1A2 examples.

These cooking vessels are within the general size range,⁴¹ even on the higher range end, of (other) Iron Age examples from elsewhere, both parallel and distantly related.

Although the rims of Type 1A2 are not closely paralleled in Late Bronze Age Tel Yin'am examples, the body shapes are seen in the Late Bronze Age examples, with the exception of variant AM130152 with its distinctive combination of bulging carination, elongated, straight shoulder and pinched, concave rim with prominent upper thickening.

This popular Stratum XI type does not appear in Stratum X and VIII for an unexplained reason (accident of discovery?), but reappears as a dominant type in Stratum VI and IV. Thereafter, it disappears with no representation in Stratum II.

⁴¹ The external rim diameters of CP Type 1A2 are: 34.75 cm (AM130152); 30.75 cm. (AM130493); and 37.5 cm. (1M127006).

Example: AM130493 (Fig. XI.1.7)



Parallels: One Late Bronze age cooking antecedent is known from Tel Yin'am. Iron Age parallels are known from Hazor XII and later Hazor X; Deir 'Alla C, E, Beth Shean 3 and later Ta'anach IIB. Distantly related examples are also known from Hazor XII and later Hazor X-IX, Deir 'Alla B-C, E, Beth Shean 4, Ta'anach IB and later IIA.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003:Fig. 20: 7	Late Bronze age antecedent that exhibits the rim form of Type 1A2, but the stance is everted and the upper thickening is not quite as wide; it has an upper slightly rounded carination with a vertical, short, undulating shoulder.
Hazor XII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCI. 15.	Iron Age parallel that shares the same rim shape, stance and carination; 48.5 cm rim diameter.
Hazor X	Ibid., Pl. CCVII: 10.	A later parallel; 30.5 cm. rim diameter.
Deir 'Alla C, E	Franken 1969: Fig. 53: 51, 56; 59: 13.	Parallels; 36, 42, 34 cm. rim diameter, respectively.
Beth Shean 3	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 11: 8.	Parallel with a 33 cm rim diameter.
Hazor IX-X	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCX: 22.	Distantly related
Ta'anach IIA	Rast 1978: Fig. 29: 1-3.	Distantly related, both of these examples exhibit a similar rim contour, but the rim stance is inverted contrasting to the generally vertical stance of Type 1A2.
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 66: 13	Distantly related, 10th century cooking pots; 26.5 rim diameter.
Ta'anach IIB	Ibid., Fig. 53: 2; 66: 30	Recalls the variant Tel Yin'am vessel AM130152, but has a slightly shorter shoulder.
Hazor XII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CLXV: 14.	Distantly related; 30 cm rim diameter.
Deir 'Alla B-C, E	Franken 1969: Fig. 49: 12; 53: 58; 59: 20.	Distantly related example
Beth Shean 4	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 25. 2.	Distantly related example with a 34.5 cm rim diameter.
Ta'anach	Rast 1978:Fig.	Distantly related

Site	Reference	Comments
IB	17: 14.	

CP Type 1B: Cooking pot with triangular rim

CP Type 1B, comprising two subtypes: Type 1B1: a cooking pot with short, relatively wide triangular rim and external pendant; and Type 1B2: a cooking pot with elongated, narrow triangular rim with external pendant, represents 28% of the total Stratum XI cooking pot assemblage. Both types are represented, although poorly, in Late Bronze Age antecedents at Tel Yin'am. Rim sherds with the exception of 1M120804, which is preserved to just above the base, represent most of these examples. The rim stances of these pots vary from inverted to vertical to everted.

CP Type 1B1: Cooking pot with short, triangular rim and external pendant

This type, represented by two rim sherds, AM130506 (Fig. XI.1.9) and AM130197 (Fig. XI.1.5), comprises 14 % of the Stratum XI cooking pot assemblage. These vessels have a short, relatively wide triangular rim with slight bend and a prominent pendant. The upper rim is narrow and rounded. The stances vary: AM130197 is slightly everted while AM130506 is inverted.

Type 1B1 appears again in Stratum VIII after a gap in Stratum X, but subsequently disappears from the Tel Yin'am cooking pot repertoire. It is a poorly represented subtype, whereas the associated subtype CP Type 1B2 has more parallels and related vessels from elsewhere. With rim diameters of 31.5 and 34.5 cm. respectively, this type is closer to Deir 'Alla in similar vessel size and larger than the other known comparable vessels.

Example: AM130506 (Fig. XI.1.9)



Parallels: There are no close Late Bronze Age Tel Yin'am antecedents for this type, although three distantly related forms generally recall the type.

This type is poorly represented at other Iron Age sites with few known related forms. A parallel is known from Tel Keisan 10-11 and distantly related forms are known from Ta'anach IA and later Hazor IX.

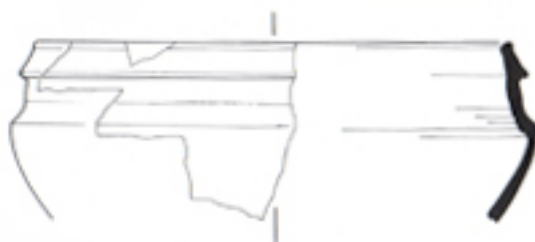
Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003, Figs. 8: 7; 14.5; 22:8	Late Bronze Age vessels that are distantly related; narrower with a concavity or have a short pendant that varies from Type 1B1; 36.5, 32.5, and 23.5 cm. rim diameters, respectively
Tel Keisan 10-11	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.81.11c	Parallel; 18 cm. Rim diameter.
Ta'anach IA	Rast 1978: Fig. 2:3	Distantly related; more everted and thicker; 23.75-25 cm. rim diameter
Hazor IX	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961:Pl. CCXII: 25.	Distantly related vessel that has a similar pendant shape, but the rim profile is distinctly concave which differs from Type 1B1; 20 cm. rim diameter.

CP Type 1B2: Cooking pot with elongated, narrow, triangular rim and external pendant or ridge

This type, represented by two examples, a large rim and body section 1M120804 (Fig. XI.2.5) and a rim sherd AM130507 (Fig. XI.2.2), comprises 14% of the Stratum XI cooking pot repertoire. This subtype contrasts with Type 1B1 in its elongated, narrow triangular rim. 1M120804 has an incised horizontal line just below the rounded rim tip separating it from the rest of the rim section AM130507 does not exhibit this characteristic but does exhibit a slight internal gutter at the rim base. Although AM130507 does have an external pendant, 1M120804 has a prominent ridge. The rim stance varies: 1M120804 is slightly inverted, while AM130507 is slightly everted. It is unknown whether or not AM130507 had a similar body configuration, but 1M120804 has a slightly above, sharp, mid-body carination with an elongated, inverted, concave shoulder. The external rim diameters of AM130507 (34.25 cm.) and AM130804 (39 cm.) are comparable to the sizes of the comparable cooking pots.

Type 1B2 does not continue beyond Stratum XI, although the general type, Type 1B (cooking pots with triangular rims), continues in variant forms into early Iron II. However, it is poorly represented throughout the period. Type 1B2 has more parallels and related cooking pots from elsewhere than its related subtype, Type 1B1.

Example: 1M120804 (Fig. XI.2.5)



Parallels: A Late Bronze age antecedent is known from Tel Yin'am that particularly recalls 1M120804, while other Late Bronze examples recall AM130507. The best parallels are known from Megiddo V-IV "and earlier", Deir 'Alla A-C, and Iron I Tel en-Zippori. Related and distantly related forms are also known from Deir 'Alla B, E and G, Tel Qiri VIII, Megiddo VI and V, and later Ta'anach IIB and Beth Shean 1.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 6:7; 20:11; 31: 4,5	Fig. 6:7 recalls 1M120804 but it is more shallow and its carination is not as sharp; Figs 20: 11; 31:4,5 recalls AM130507 but have slightly shorter rims and lacks the slight internal gutter with a range of rim diameters from 35.5-37 cm.
Megiddo V-IV["and earlier"]	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 40: 16.	Parallel
Deir 'Alla A, B, C	Franken 1966: Figs. 46:2; 49: 1, 3, 10; 53: 50.	Parallels but Fig. 46: 2 has an indication of a different vertical, convex shoulder; 40, 30, 36, 38, 38 cm. rim diameter, respectively.
Iron I Tel 'Ein Zippori	Jorgensen 2002: Figs. 90, 93.	Parallel; 32.25-33.75 cm. rim diameter.
Deir 'Alla B, E and G	Ibid: Figs. 49: 2, 9; 59: 1, 2, 6; 63: 60, 61, 67	Related but not close parallels
Tel Qiri VIII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 16:5.	Related form; 38 cm. rim diameter.
Tel Qiri VIII	Ibid., Fig. 16: 4.	Generally recalls Type 1B2, but the body form differs from that of the Tel Yin'am example; 35 cm. rim diameter

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo VI and V	Loud 1948: Pls. 85: 15; 90: 6	Two examples that recall the rim and stance of AM130507 but lack the pendant of the Tel Yin'am; have a short external ridge.
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 66: 28	Related cooking pot, known from 10th century that shares some of the attributes of Type 1B2, particularly AM130507, but it lacks the flaring pendant that characterizes the Tel Yin'am example.
Beth Shean I	Yadin and Geva 1986:Fig. 7: 3	A related vessel known from later 10 th century that has a slightly different ridge, but it generally recalls the rim shape and stance of Type 1B2.

CP Type 1C: Cooking pot with elongated rim with internal and external ridges

CP Type 1C represents 14% of the Stratum XI cooking pot repertoire. Like the two main types 1A and 1B, primary CP Type 1C is comprised of two subtypes: Type1C1: cooking pot with elongated rim with internal and external ridges and upper internal hook; and Type 1C2: cooking pot with elongated, narrow, rounded rim with internal and external ridges. Both are unusual forms, which are not well represented at Tel Yin'am. There is only one example of each subtype in Stratum XI and this trend continues in Stratum X where there is one example of Type 1C1, and in Stratum VIII where there is one example of Type 1C2. The two subtypes do not appear after Strata X and VIII, respectively.

It is noteworthy that this type of cooking pot is the only kind of cooking pot that is found in the latest phases of the Late Bronze Age sanctuary at Tell Deir 'Alla.⁴² It had a short lifespan as it came into use in the latest phase of the Late Bronze age sanctuary and disappears after the destruction of the sanctuary ca. first quarter of the 11th century. The illustrated examples (Franken 1969; Fig. 26) show parallels with Tel Yin'am cooking pot Types 1C1 and 1C2. Although there are a few distantly related Late Bronze Age antecedents at Tel Yin'am, none of them are as closely paralleled to the Iron Age Tel Yin'am Types 1C1 and 1C2 as are the Late Bronze Age Deir 'Alla examples, but, as mentioned above, these numerous parallels do not continue with the same frequency into Iron Age Deir 'Alla. The few parallels noted in Iron Age levels at Deir 'Alla are in about the same proportion and frequency

as are the CP Types 1C1 and 1C2 at Tel Yin'am, and are poorly represented at both sites in the Iron Age.

CP Type 1C1: Cooking pot with elongated rim with internal and external ridges and upper internal hook

CP Type 1C1, represented by a rim sherd, AM130341 (Fig. XI.2.4), comprises 7% of the Stratum XI cooking vessel assemblage. It has a distinctive elongated rim with internal and external ridges that suggest a serpentine profile. The rim is vertical with an unusual, rounded, internal hook at the upper rim edge. The upper part of the rim is plain, narrow, and rounded at the top of the rim. The rim diameter of AM130341 cannot be determined.

This type is poorly represented at Iron Age Tel Yin'am but continues, in variant form into Strata X; thereafter, it disappears.

Example: AM130341 (Fig. XI.2.4)



Parallels: There are no close Late Bronze age antecedents for this type at Tel Yin'am, and it is poorly represented elsewhere in the Iron Age with only a few parallels known from Beth Shean VI and a distantly related form from Deir 'Alla L.

Site	Reference	Comments
Beth Shean VI	James 1966: Figs. 53:11; 53:7	Close parallels that (Fig. 53:7) that recalls Type 1C1, but the rim contour is more compressed; 40 cm rim diameter; and that (Fig. 53:11) shares the same rim contour and internal rim "hook," although the hook is not as exaggerated as the Tel Yin'am example; 35 cm rim diameter.
Deir 'Alla L	Franken 1969: Fig. 74: 38	A distantly related later cooking pot that recalls Type 1C1, but the rim deviates somewhat exhibiting a prominent internal ridge; has the distinctive internal rim "hook;" 40 cm. rim diameter.

⁴² Franken 1969, pp.118-119.

CP Type 1C2: Cooking pot with elongated, narrow rounded rim with internal and external ridges

CP Type 1C2, represented by one rim sherd, AM130259 (Fig. XI.2.3), comprises 7% of the Stratum XI cooking pot assemblage. It has an elongated, narrow, rounded, everted rim with an internal ridge at the rim base and an opposing external ridge at the rim base. It has an external rim diameter of 32.5 cm., which is comparable to similar forms elsewhere.

This type, like Type 1C1, is poorly represented at Iron Age Tel Yin'am, but does have a Late Bronze age krater rim antecedent. Although it does not appear in the subsequent Stratum X, a single example is known from Stratum VIII. Thereafter, it disappears from the cooking pot repertoire at Tel Yin'am.

Example: AM130259 (Fig. XI.2.3)



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Parallels: The rim of a Late Bronze age krater recalls the rim of CP Type 1C2, but otherwise no Late Bronze antecedents are known from Tel Yin'am.

Like Type 1C1, this type is poorly represented elsewhere with only a few similar and distantly related parallels known from Beth Shean VI, Hazor XII, later Deir 'Alla L .

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 14: 3	The rim of a Late Bronze age krater that recalls the rim of CP Type 1C2, although its rim is vertical, and is a different class of vessel
Beth Shean VI	James 1966: Fig. 53:8	Similar cooking pot that generally recalls Type 1C2, but the rim is thicker and its internal and external rim ridges are not prominent; 30 cm rim diameter
Deir 'Alla L	Franken 1969: Fig. 74: 41	Similar but later cooking pot that recalls Type 1C2 but it exhibits an additional upper rim groove that the Tel Yin'am example doesn't have, and its lower internal rim ridge is not as pronounced; 40 cm. rim diameter.
Hazor XII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl.	A distantly related example that generally recalls the stance and elongated character of Type 1C2 but its external ridge is not as

	CLXV: 1	prominent and an internal ridge is non-existent; 32.5 cm rim diameter
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CP Type 1D: Cooking pot with incurving flattened rim with prominent, horizontal, rounded ridge

CP Type 1D, represented by a single rim sherd, AM130409 (Fig. XI.2.6), comprises 7% of the Stratum XI cooking pot repertoire. It has a distinctive slightly inverted, incurving rim with a flattened rim edge and a prominent, horizontal, external, rounded ridge. Its size cannot be ascertained.

Type 1D has possible related Late Bronze age antecedents from Tel Yin'am but the type is poorly represented, and continues to be so in Iron I Tel Yin'am. CP Type 1D does not appear at Tel Yin'am after Stratum XI.

Example: AM130409 (Fig. XI.2.6)



Parallels: Although not a close parallel, a Late Bronze Age cooking pot from Tel Yin'am, generally recalls Type 1D. CP Type 1D is poorly represented elsewhere; only one close parallel is known from Hazor XII, although similar and related forms are known from Hazor XII, Megiddo V-IV ("and earlier"), and 10th century Ta'anach IIB.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 32: 11	Late Bronze age cooking pot that generally recalls Type 1D although its profile is not as exaggerated. Its rim has a slight incurving "hook" and its external ridge is not prominent; 35 cm. rim diameter.
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CLXV. 19	An unusually large cooking pot parallels Type 1D, but its incurving rim is not as exaggerated as that of Type 1D; rim diameter 56 cm.
Hazor XI	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. III.19.3	Parallel; 32.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor XI	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. III.19.2	Similar; 43.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 66:26, 28	Fig. 66:26: A large related 10 th century vessel that generally recalls Type 1D, but the Ta'anach vessel has a thicker rim and the upper rim is not as incurving; 41.5 cm rim diameter; Fig. 66: 28: Distantly related 10 th century example; external rim has a straight oblique angle that forms an abrupt edge; no external ridge; 27.5 cm rim diameter
Megiddo V-IV ("and earlier")	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 40: 13	Large cooking vessel that is distantly related to Type 1D but; upper rim is not as incurving and inverted; external ridge is more rounded and not as prominent; 49 cm rim diameter.

Jugs (JG)

In Stratum XI jugs, represented by two examples, comprise 7% of the entire pottery assemblage of the period. These two jugs, preserved in rim sherds, exemplify two subgroups (JG Types 1A and 1B) of primary Type 1, jugs with narrow necks and everted rims.

JG Type 1: Jug with narrow neck and everted rim

Primary JG Type 1, exemplified by two subcategories: JG Type 1A, jug with narrow, everted neck and everted rim with double external rounded thickening; and JG Type 1B, jug with narrow, everted neck and everted rim with external pointed thickening, comprises 6% of the entire Stratum XI ceramic assemblage.

While Type 1A and 1B do not appear after Stratum XI, the general category of JG Type 1 does appear sporadically throughout the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am. This is not to say, however, that all of the Type 1 jugs⁴³ are closely related in rim and body configuration. Based on parallel studies⁴⁴ that were primarily founded on rim comparisons, the associated jug bodies did vary in configuration, so that there is not a direct link between rim form and body configuration. Though, in all likelihood JG Type 1 had handles, there is no evidence for handles on any of the Type 1 jugs in either Strata XI or X. Unless otherwise noted, the jugs are of plain ware.

A variant form of JG Type 1 continues into Stratum X, and one related form is seen in Stratum IV. JG Type 1 is well-represented at Tel Yin'am, but its best representation is in Stratum XI.

JG Type 1A: Jug with narrow neck, everted rim with a double, external, rounded thickening

JG Type 1A, represented by a rim sherd AM130551 (Fig. XI.2.9), comprises 50% of the small Stratum XI jug assemblage. While both JG Types 1A and 1B have everted rims, JG Type 1A is more dramatically everted, and the external, doubled thickening is rounded. With an external rim diameter of 12.5 cm, and the upper internal neck diameter of 8.5 cm., the jug is smaller than the known similar and related parallels.

This subtype does not continue beyond Stratum XI.

Example: AM130551 (Fig. XI.2.9)



⁴³ In this case when I am speaking of “jugs” I am referring to the original complete vessel, which is unknown in all cases for Type 1 throughout the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am.

⁴⁴ It is unknown what kind of vessel these rim forms are associated with, but parallel and related rims forms are associated with decanters and storage jars as well as jugs.

Parallels: The rim of a Late Bronze Age vessel from Tel Yin'am recalls that of Iron Age JG Type 1A, but the example is identified as a “storage jar” and it is a larger vessel.

While no close Iron Age parallels are known for this type, some later (10th and 9th cent) similar and related forms are known from Hazor IX, Beth Shean IV, and Deir 'Alla L.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 41:6	This slightly larger example is a Late Bronze antecedent for Type 1A1, but its external thickenings are more angular, equal-sized and separated by a groove; 14 cm external rim diameter; upper internal neck 10 cm. diameter.
Hazor IX	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCXIII. 3	A similar rim form but not as everted and its external thickenings are not as prominent; 14 cm rim diameter
Deir 'Alla L	Franken 1969: Fig. 75: 91	Related, the rim is as everted but no double thickening, also very large ; 20 cm rim diameter
Beth Shean IV	James 1966: Fig. 46:1	The rim is related although vessel is identified as a “decanter”; size N/A

JG Type 1B: Jug with narrow, everted neck and everted triangular rim

JG Type 1B, represented by rim sherd AM137000 (Fig. XI.2.7), comprises 50% of the Stratum XI jug collection. Types 1A and 1B are related but Type 1B is larger and it exhibits a straighter neck and a triangular rim with an external angular thickening. With a rim diameter of 16.5 cm., the jug is larger than JG Type 1A and mostly known similar and related parallels.

This form first appears in Stratum XI but does not continue into later strata, although a related jug rim Type 1C appears in Stratum X.

Example: AM137000 (Fig. XI.2.7)



Parallels: Unlike Type 1A, no Late Bronze antecedents are known for Type 1B. An Iron Age parallel is known from Iron I Tel 'Ein Zippori, and similar and related vessels are known from Ta'anach IA, and later Hazor IX-X and Deir 'Alla L.

Site	Reference	Comments
Iron I Tel 'Ein Zippori	Jorgensen 2002: Fig. 40, p. 530	Parallel in form but smaller; 13.25 cm. rim diameter
Ta'anach IA	Rast 1978: Fig. 4: 7	Similar but rim has a rounded external thickening; 11.75 rim diameter
Hazor IX-X	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCXI. 11	This related rim form is identified as a "storage jar"; 14.5 cm. rim diameter
Deir 'Alla L	Franken 1969: Fig. 75.91	Related rim form, also used in Type 1A1, has an everted rim like Type 1A1 but thickening like Type 1A2, from large vessel; 20 cm. rim diameter

Storage Jars (SJ)

Eight storage jars comprise the second most numerous group in the small Stratum XI assemblage, or 18% of this domestic collection. These jars represent 5 different types; consequently, over 60% of the jars are heterogeneous. This trend continues throughout the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am where greater than half the storage jars from any stratum are heterogeneous, and this trend contrasts with the homogeneous picture of storage jars at Late Bronze Tel Yin'am. The only type which has more than one example, is SJ Type 1A with three parallels and one variant. This is also one of the only two subtypes (SJ Type 1B is the other subtype) that continue into Stratum X.

All of these Stratum XI jars are represented by rim and neck sherds only. There is no evidence for handles on any of these jars, but as only the rims and upper necks are preserved, and the handles of Iron I storage jars characteristically are attached between the lower shoulders and upper body, one would not expect to see any evidence of handles. Unless otherwise noted, all the storage jars are of plain ware with no surface decoration.

Although there is a great deal of variety displayed in this storage jar repertoire, the general characteristics of Stratum XI storage jars are as follows: 1) none of the jars recall any Late Bronze antecedents from Tel Yin'am; 2) although the necks are not preserved in these examples, based on parallels, the necks of these jars were probably elongated; 3) they are made of plain ware; 4) with the exception of one example, the jars are thin-walled; 5) the group in general reflects a heterogeneity, which is in contrast to the Late Bronze storage jar repertoire at Tel Yin'am.

SJ Type 1: Storage Jar with elongated neck and a variety of rim contours

SJ Type 1, a primary class that includes five subtypes in Stratum XI, comprises the whole of the Stratum XI storage jar repertoire. Since all of the storage jars consist of rim and neck sherds only, the typology will focus on the neck and the rim. All the examples in Type 1 indicate an elongated neck⁴⁵, and the subtypes describe the varieties of rim shapes: SJ Type 1A: Storage jar with vertical rim with upper rounded thickening and lower external ridge; SJ Type 1B: Storage jar with vertical, flattened rim and low external ridge; SJ Type 1C: Storage jar with convex, vertical neck and triangular rim; SJ Type 1D: Storage jar with vertical neck and externally thickened and internally hooked rim; SJ Type 1E: Storage jar with everted, concave, pointed rim and external ridge.

SJ Type 1A: Storage jar with vertical rim with upper rounded thickening and lower external ridge

Type 1A, represented by three rim and neck sherds and one variant, AM110433 (Fig. XI.2.10), AM130501 (Fig. XI.2.15), AM130514 (Fig. XI.2.16), AM130437 (v)⁴⁶ (Fig. XI.2.13), comprises 50% of the Stratum XI storage jar assemblage. The vertical, elongated rim has a prominent, elongated, rounded upper thickening and a lower small external ridge. The variant example, AM130437 has an everted rim that is uncommon. The external rim diameters of this early SJ Type 1A range between 9.5 cm. and 11.25 cm., which are comparable to those of parallel storage jars.

SJ Type 1A is the largest subtype in Stratum XI, which continues into Strata X and VIII with increased frequency. This type is seen in a modified form in Stratum

⁴⁵ Though the sherds do not exhibit the full length of the neck, the residual neck indicates some length. In Iron II, the storage jar necks at Tel Yin'am are shorter, or, in the case of two new types of jars (Types 2 and 3), very short to non-existent.

⁴⁶ Variant

IV with much less frequency. It does not appear in the last Iron Age stratum at Tel Yin'am.

Example: AM130433 (Fig. XI.2.10)



Parallels: Close parallels are known from Deir 'Alla B-F, Ta'anach IB, and Iron I Pella., and related forms are known from Deir 'Alla B-D.

Site	Reference	Comments
Deir 'Alla B-F	Franken 1969: Figs. 51:2; 57:31; 60:31; 62:9	Parallel rims; 11, 14, 10 cm. rim diameter, respectively
Iron I Kinneret	Fritz 1990 : Pl.56.3	Parallel; 10 cm. rim diameter.
Ta'anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 11: 7-10	Parallels; 10.25, 11, 11.75, 10 cm, rim diameter, respectively.
Iron I Pella	Hennessy, et al. 1983: Fig. 12:9	Parallel
Deir 'Alla B-D	Franken 1969:Figs. 50: 107; 51: 3,8, 12-14; 54: 103, 106; 57: 28	Related; 11, 10, 10, 12, 12, 10 cm. rim diameter, respectively

SJ Type 1B: Storage jar with vertical, flattened rim and low external ridge

This type, represented by a rim sherd, AM130322 (Fig. XI.2.11), comprises 12% of the Stratum XI storage jar assemblage. The vertical rim has a flattened rim top and a small external ridge. There is a hint of an internal gutter at the rim base. The external rim diameter is 10.25 cm., which is comparable with the Tel 'ein-Zippori jar but smaller than the Ta'anach vessel.

SJ Type 1B continues into Stratum X with increased frequency.

Example: AM130322 (Fig. XI.2.11)



Parallels: Close parallels are known from Ta'anach IB and Tel 'Ein Zippori IIIB.

Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 11:5	Parallel; 12.25 cm. rim diameter
Tel 'Ein Zippori IIIB	Jorgensen 2002: Fig.33, pl. 527	Parallel; 10.25 cm. rim diameter

SJ Type 1C: Storage jar with convex, vertical neck and triangular rim

This type, represented by a rim and upper neck sherd, AM137000 (Fig. XI.2.12), comprises 12% of the Stratum XI storage jar assemblage. The unusual neck is vertical and convex. The slightly everted, triangular rim has a low internal ridge at the rim base.

Although the triangular rim appears in later strata on different jar types, this particular type with its convex neck does not appear after this stratum. The external rim diameter is 12.5 cm.

Example: AM137002 (Fig. XI.2.12)



Parallels: There are no parallels for this unusual type at Tel Yin'am or elsewhere.

SJ Type 1D: Storage jar with convex rim

SJ Type 1D is a long-lived, though infrequent, general storage jar type that first appears in Stratum XI with one example and reappears, represented by one closely related and two distantly related subtypes, in Stratum IV. All SJ Type 1D examples have a convex rim. SJ Type 1D1 from Stratum XI is a short, compact convex rim with a rounded external thickening and internal rim hook. While later Stratum IV subtypes, SJ Types 1D1, 1D2, and 1D3 do not exhibit an internal rim hook, all continue the convex rim, and Stratum IV SJ Type 1D2, in particular, recalls

Stratum XI SJ Type 1D1. The neck length of this type varies from relatively short to elongated. The type does not continue beyond Stratum IV, and there is a significant gap in appearance at Iron Age Tel Yin'am from Stratum XI to Stratum IV.

SJ Type 1D1: Storage jar with short, compact convex rim with external rounded thickening and internal rim hook

SJ Type 1D1, represented by a rim sherd, AM130309 (Fig. XI.2.8), comprises 12% of the Stratum XI storage jar assemblage. The vertical rim has a prominent, rounded, external thickening, and an internal, "rolled" hook. Although other inverted "rolled" rims are known from storage jars in Stratum IV, none of the later jars exhibit this exaggerated "hooked" rim of Type 1D. It is a type that does not appear after this stratum at Tel Yin'am. The external rim diameter is 11 cm., which is smaller than the Late Bronze antecedent, but comparable to some of the Iron Age vessels.

Example: AM130309 (Fig. XI.2.8)



Parallels: Related antecedents are known from Late Bronze Tel Yin'am but they do not closely parallel SJ Type 1D. Although there are no close Iron Age parallels to this type, numerous related jars are known from Tel 'Ein Zippori IIIB, Ta'anach 1A and Hazor XII. An additional parallel is known from a later context at Ta'anach IIA.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 45: 5	Related Late Bronze antecedent but not close parallel; 16 cm. rim diameter
Tel 'Ein Zippori IIIB	Jorgensen 2002: Fig. 23, p. 522; Figs. 42, 43, p. 531	Related; 11.75, 13, 12.5 cm. rim diameter, respectively
Ta'anach IA	Rast 1978: Figs. 3: 3,4; 6:8	Related; 8.75 and 6.25 cm. rim diameter, respectively, both these examples identified as "jugs"
Ta'anach IIA	Ibid., Fig. 20:3	Later related example; 9.75 cm. rim diameter.
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pls. CLXVII: 4,,6; CLXVIII: 18, 19	Related jars

SJ Type 1E: Storage jar with everted, concave, pointed rim and external ridge

This type, represented by a rim and upper neck sherd, AM130538 (Fig. XI.2.14), comprises 12% of the Stratum XI storage jar assemblage. The unusual pointed, concave rim has a low external ridge, and the overall stance of the rim and neck is everted. The external rim diameter is 10.75 cm., which is slightly smaller than the parallel examples.

This type does not appear after this stratum.

Example: AM130538 (Fig. XI.2.14)



Parallels: There are no Late Bronze Tel Yin'am antecedents for this type, and only one known close Iron Age parallel from a later Iron Age context, (ca. 10th century) Tell Kinneret V, and a few similar early Iron Age vessels known from Deir 'Alla Phase A, early Iron Pella, Megiddo VIB. Another later 10th century, distantly related example is known from Ta'anach IIA.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tell Kinneret V	Fritz and Munger 2002: Abb.8:1	Parallel rim form; 12.5 cm. rim diameter
Deir 'Alla Phase A	Franken 1969: Fig. 46: 78, 85	Similar rim forms; 11 and 11 cm. rim diameter, respectively
Iron I Pella	Hennessy, et al. 1983: Fig. 14:4	Similar
Megiddo VIB	Loud 1948: Pl. 73: 7	Similar
Ta'anach IIA	Rast 1978: Fig. 25: 4	A later, distantly related example; 8.25 cm. rim diameter.

Pithoi (PTH) Type 1

PTH Type 1 is comprised of two subtypes, Type 1A (seen in Stratum XI) and Type 1B (seen in Stratum VIII) are members of the same general pithos family. This association is based on the close relationship between rim and neck sherds of Stratum XI Type 1A to several Hazor pithoi identified as “Galilean” pithoi.⁴⁷ However, it is difficult to accurately ascertain whether or not these Tel Yin'am pithoi are, in fact, Galilean pithoi. The rims are similar on Galilean and the well-known “collared-rim” pithoi, which is more characteristic of central Cisjordan than upper Cisjordan.

Pithoi (PTH) Type 1A: Pithos with concave neck and thick, rounded rim with internal gutter and slight external ridge

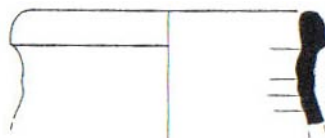
PTH Type 1A, represented by a single rim sherd, AM130321 (Fig. XI.2.17), comprises the complete Stratum XI pithos collection, and represents 3% of the Stratum XI domestic assemblage. The neck is slightly inverted and concave. The vertical rim is thick, rounded and offset with an internal gutter and a slight external ridge. There is no evidence of any surface decoration. Its exterior rim diameter of 21 cm. and neck wall thickness of 1.25 cm. is comparable to several of the parallels from Hazor XII and Ta'anach 1A. It is larger, however, than other parallel examples, and it

⁴⁷ Finkelstein notes that only “Galilean” pithoi are found at Hazor (to the exclusion of true collared rim pithoi and another pithoi type, “Tyrian”). He further notes that neither “Galilean” or “Tyrian” pithoi are found south of the Jezreel Valley. The true “collared-rim” pithoi is “unknown either in the northern part of Lower Galilee or in Upper Galilee”; the jars found at Tel Dan are similar to the true collared-rim pithoi, “but not identical” (Finkelstein 1988: 108, 280).

is larger than the two Tel Yin'am pithoi from Stratum VIII, one of which is definitively a collared-rim example.

This Stratum XI pithos is consistent in size with the parallels from Hazor XII and Ta'anach 1A.

Example: AM130321 (Fig. XI.2.17)



Parallels: While Late Bronze Tel Yin'am yielded a few examples of pithoi, none of them parallel or resemble the Iron Age pithoi, either from Stratum XI Type 1 or Stratum VIII (PTH Types 1 and 2). The closest Iron Age parallels for PTH Type 1 are known from Hazor XII. Other parallels are known from Ta'anach 1A, Tel Keisan 9c, Shiloh V. A later parallel is known from 10th century Tel Kinneret V. Most of these parallels are comparable in size to the Tel Yin'am pithos although two Hazor examples are slightly smaller, which might be an indication of the difference between "Galilean" pithoi and true "collared-rim" pithoi.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CLXVII: 6	Parallel but no collar rim; external rim diameter 22.5 cm., neck thickness 1.5 cm., body thickness 1 cm.
Hazor XII	Ibid. Pl. CLXVIII: 20	Parallel rim but smaller than this Stratum XI example; 17.5 cm rim diameter; 1 cm wall thickness
Hazor XII	Ibid.: Pl. CCII: 14	Parallel rim, not clear if collar-rim, smaller than Stratum XI TY example and most others; 17 rim diameter
Ta'anach IA	Rast 1978: Fig. 4:1	Parallel but rim is more everted, internally rounded, and neck shorter than Tel Yin'am example; 21 cm. rim diameter
Tel Keisan 9c	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.68.1,2	Parallel; rim diameter N/A
Shiloh V	Finkelstein, et al. 1993: Fig. 6.48. 4	Parallel rim and neck form and size, but since Tel Yin'am example is only rim sherd cannot tell if whole pithos was parallel; 21 cm. rim diameter
Tell Kinneret V	Fritz and Munger 2002: Abb. 8. 3	Very similar rim with collar rim but rim has multiple low external ridges; ca. 19 cm. rim diameter
Hazor XII	Yadin et al. 1961: Pl. CLXVIII: 18, 19	Similar but the rims are more everted, not clear if collared-rim examples; both have rim diameters of 25 cm.; ca. 1 cm wall thickness

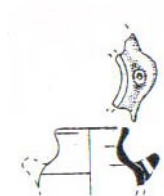
Pyxis (PYX)

PYX Type 1: Pyxis with short concave neck and everted, blunt rim with internal pointing

PYX Type 1, represented by a rim and upper body fragment, AM130549 (Fig. XI.2.18), comprises the whole of the Stratum XI pyxis repertoire. The flattened, everted rim is thickened with a slight internal pointing. Its short neck is sharply concave leading to a sharply carinated shoulder. The preserved handle is horizontal and attached to the shoulder carination. It probably had two opposing handles originally based on parallel material. Its external rim diameter is 4.75 cm. and its maximum body width is 6.75 cm. It is plain ware with no surface decoration.

Pyxides are poorly represented at Iron Age Tel Yin'am, and this solitary vessel is the only example found in any of the major Iron Age strata, with the exception of a pyxis handle sherd found in Stratum VIII.

Example: AM130549 (Fig. XI.2.18)



Parallels: This Iron Age example recalls somewhat the form of Late Bronze pyxides from Tel Yin'am but they are slightly larger and generally decorated. A similar Iron Age pyxis is known from Megiddo VIIA-VIA.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 12:6	Larger Late Bronze antecedents; rim diameter 5 cm., Ht. 10 cm.
Megiddo VIIA-VIA	Loud 1948: Pl. 73.12	Similar but the shoulder of this example is not as sharply carinated and it is decorated.

Stratum X

There are 33 domestic vessels in the Stratum X repertoire. Twenty-four of these domestic vessels are from two pottery caches found in two pits. The paucity of cooking pots in this phase is noteworthy in contrast to the large number of kraters, which is the reverse of the picture in the earlier Iron I Stratum XI and for all other Iron I and Iron II strata. It is unclear why there is such a large number of kraters as opposed to all other vessel categories. It might have something to do with their find spots, which were storage pits. The pits did not seem to be refuse pits as these vessels, while broken, were generally all restorable.

Bowls (BWL)

In Stratum X, three bowls, comprising 7% of the Stratum X pottery collection, represent the second smallest bowl collection of the whole Iron Age repertoire. This heterogeneous collection is comprised of two primary bowl types with subtypes: round-sided BWL Type 1: 1A1: A relatively-deep bowl with a thin, slightly inverted rim; and Type 1C: A relatively deep bowl with an everted, elongated, slightly concave rim ; and a new carinated BWL Type 2: Type 2A: Relatively deep, carinated bowl with lower carination, uneven thickened, slightly concave sides and vertical pointed rim. In Stratum X, round-sided Type 1 bowls outnumber the carinated Type 2 bowls 2:1, and this trend continues into Stratum VIII.

All the bowl types continue into Stratum VIII although in modified forms.

The bowls are of plain ware unless otherwise noted, and bases are not preserved unless otherwise noted.

Bowl Type 1: Round-sided bowls

Round-sided bowls continue from Stratum XI under new subtypes: BWL Type 1A1: a relatively deep bowl with a thin, slightly inverted rim; and BWL Type 1C: a relatively deep bowl with an elongated slightly concave, everted, plain rim.

Both bowls⁴⁸ appear for the first time in Stratum X, and continue into Stratum VIII in variant form.

Bowl Type 1A1: Relatively-deep truncated conical bowl with a thin, slightly inverted rim

This subtype, represented by a complete bowl, 9L101711 (Fig. X.1.1), comprises 33% of the Stratum X bowl assemblage. Although the bowl has a truncated conical configuration and might be considered almost straight-sided, the sides have a slight curve so that this bowl is associated with the round-sided bowl group. The rim is thin in comparison with the lower body and slightly inverted. The base is a flat disc and is string-cut. Unburnished red slip decorates the upper interior rim area, which drips over the rim edge forming an irregular pattern on the upper exterior rim. The rim diameter is 12 cm.

It is related to Stratum XI BWL Type 1A, but the thickness of the walls are not as uniform and the red-slipped rim and narrow inverted rim makes Stratum X BWL Type 1A1 distinctive.

Example: 9L101711 (Fig. X.1.1)



Parallels: Close parallels are known from Pella III-IIb, Beth Shean VI, and Gezer X. Similar bowls are known from 9th century Jezre'el and Tel Qasile XII.

Site	Reference	Comments
Pella III-IIb	Hennessy, et al. 1983: Fig. 12:4	Parallel, has a "red-brown paint over the rim"

⁴⁸ BWL Type 1A1 is a variant subtype to Type 1A, therefore related, but it does exhibit distinctive differences which are new.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.66.7	Parallel; N/A cm. rim diameter.
Beth Shean VI	James 1966: Fig. 57: 2	Parallel
Gezer X	Gitin 1990: Pl. 4: 3	Parallel
9 th century Jezre'el	Zimhoni 1997: Figs. 1.3.5; 2.3.1	Similar, recalls general shape
Tel Qasile XII	Mazar 1985: Fig. 18: 3	Similar, recall general shape; 13 cm. rim diameter

BWL Type 1C: Relatively deep bowl with an everted, elongated, slightly concave rim

This type, represented by a rim sherd, 6M100498 (Fig. X.1.2), comprises 33% of the Stratum X bowl collection. BWL Type 1C is a relatively deep bowl with an everted, elongated, slightly concave rim. The top of the rim is plain and narrower than the lower part of the rim. There are two horizontal, external, incised lines at the base of the rim, which encircle the bowl. The rim diameter is 11.9 cm., making this Tel Yin'am bowl type much smaller than the bowls with similar rims from Deir 'Alla and Ta'anach.

Though this type also recalls the "S-shaped" bowls⁴⁹, BWL Type 1C is a distinct type with non-congruent sides, unlike the sides of "S-shaped" bowls.

Example: 6M100498 (Fig. X.1.2)



Parallels: There are no Late Bronze antecedents for this type at Tel Yin'am and it is poorly represented at other Iron Age sites, with similar larger parallels only known from Deir 'Alla B and Ta'anach IA.

Site	Reference	Comments
Deir 'Alla B	Franken 1969: Fig. 50: 69	Similar bowl; 30 cm. rim diameter

⁴⁹ As previously mentioned in the description of Stratum XI BWL Type 1B, BWL type 1C is not to be confused with the more common "S-shaped" bowls seen at Late Bronze Tel Yin'am and at other Iron Age sites such as Beth Shean, Megiddo, etc. (for references, see note 1).

Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IA	Rast 1978: Fig. 8:9	Similar example; 26 cm. rim diameter

BWL Type 2: Carinated bowls

Carinated bowls make their first appearance in Stratum X. They are less common in early Iron I at Tel Yin'am, but become increasingly more common during later Iron I and Iron II. There is only one example in Stratum X, and it is unusual:

BWL Type 2A: Relatively deep bowl with lower carination, vertical uneven thickened sides and vertical pointed rim.

BWL Type 2A: Relatively deep, carinated bowl with carination low on the bowl, slightly concave sides, vertical pointed rim, and uneven thickening of the body

This unusual type, represented by an almost complete bowl, 5K110999 (Fig.X.1.3), comprises 33% of the Stratum X bowl assemblage. It is relatively deep with slightly concave sides that rise above a low body carination. The sides are of uneven thickness that diminish in thickness from the carination to the rim. The tip of the rim is vertical and pointed.

Example: 5K110999 (Fig. X.1.3)



Parallels: A 10th century parallel is known from Tel Kinneret IV.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Kinneret IV	Fritz 1990: Pl. 84: 3	A later 10 th century parallel

Chalices (CH)

Chalices are poorly represented in Iron I levels at Tel Yin'am. Unless otherwise noted, chalices are of plain ware with no surface decoration.

CH Type 1: Relatively shallow chalice with everted, splayed rim

CH Type 1, breaking with Late Bronze chalice tradition at Tel Yin'am, exhibits an everted or splayed rim, which is a hallmark of Iron Age chalices at Tel Yin'am. The earlier CH Type 1 examples are relatively shallow, whereas the later Iron Age chalices are deeper. None of the bases are preserved on any of the chalice types. Surface decoration can vary, but most chalices at Tel Yin'am, independent of the type, are of plain ware.

In Stratum X, CH Type 1A, an unusual subtype, first appears and reoccurs in Stratum VI, after a gap in Stratum VIII. Later Iron Age strata yield other CH Type 1 subtypes that continue to the end of the Iron Age.

CH Type 1A: Shallow chalice with everted convex sides and a splayed convex, pointed rim

CH Type 1A, represented by a rim and upper body sherd, 6M100368 (Fig. X.1.4)⁵⁰, comprises the whole Stratum X chalice assemblage. The chalice is shallow with flaring convex sides that extend to a splayed pointed rim that bends at its base to form a convex curve.

This unusual chalice, while not well represented, appears again in Stratum VI in a smaller, though parallel example.

Example: 6M100368 (Fig. X.1.4)



Parallels: The best parallels are known from Deir 'Alla C.

⁵⁰ While this sherd is identified as a chalice, the contour, which accords with some lamp profiles, may indeed be a lamp fragment. However, the small sherd does not display any shift in the angle of the rim, which typically occurs as it approaches the nozzle.

Site	Reference	Comments
Deir 'Alla C	Franken 1969: Fig. 54: 72	Parallel but not quite as convex; 20 cm. rim diameter

Kraters (KR)

Stratum X has the largest number of krater types than any of the other Iron Age strata at Tel Yin'am. They constitute 20% of the Stratum X pottery collection representing three primary krater types (and five subtypes): Type 1A: Krater with a mid-body carination, a slightly inverted concave shoulder and an inverted rim with a rounded external thickening; Type 1B: Carinated krater with congruent walls, almost vertical convex shoulder and off-set vertical rounded rim; Type 1C: Krater with a rounded carination, an inverted shoulder and an internally and externally pointed, oblique rim; Type 1D: Krater with upper body carination, an inverted shoulder and a vertical rim; Type 1E: Carinated krater with concave shoulder and vertical, short triangular rim; Type 2A: Closed krater with inverted, straight shoulder and sharply everted squared rim; and Type 3A: Krater with molded /modeled sides ,an everted shoulder and rim with a prominent rounded lower external ridge. Only Types 1A (with variants) and 1E (with variants) continue beyond this stratum.

Unless otherwise noted, all kraters are of plain ware with no surface decoration. Only KR Type 1C appears to have handles; all others do not; and unless otherwise noted, the bases are not preserved.

KR Type 1: Relatively shallow carinated krater with simple rim

This primary type comprises the largest group of kraters, which are generally characterized by a relatively shallow bowl with its greatest diameter at the gently or sharply carinated juncture of the shoulder and body. The carination is located at the upper third of the krater.

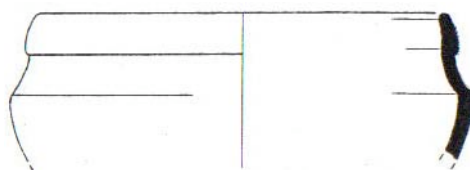
From one perspective, the Type 1 kraters from Stratum X are homogeneous: they are primarily Type 1 kraters with carinated bodies and are fabricated from similar ware without any surface treatment. On the other hand, these kraters are

somewhat heterogeneous because each of these five vessels represents one of five subtypes based on the treatment of the rims.

Krater Type 1A: Krater with a mid-body carination, a slightly inverted concave shoulder and an inverted rim with a rounded external thickening

Type 1A, which continues from Stratum XI, is represented in Stratum X by a rim and body sherd, 6M107000 (Fig.X.1.5) and comprises 9% of the krater assemblage. It continues the KR Type 1A tradition of an upper body rounded carination, an inverted rim and shoulder position, an elongated, external, rounded thickening with an opposing internal concave rim curve.

Example: 6M107000 (Fig. X.1.5)



Parallels: No close parallels are known for this type but related forms are known from Iron I Tel ‘Ein Zippori, Hazor XII, Ta’anach IB, and Deir ‘Alla B-D, L.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel ‘Ein Zippori	Jorgensen 2002: Fig.. 80, p. 548	Related form
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCIII: 12	Related form
Ta’anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 16:4	Related form
Deir ‘Alla B-D, L	Franken 1969: Figs. 49: 30, 31, 51, 52; 53: 68; 56: 50, 51; 77: 16	Related forms

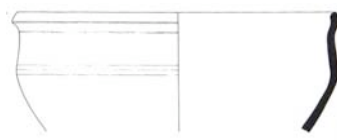
Krater Type 1B: Carinated krater with almost vertical, convex shoulder and offset vertical rounded rim

This uncommon type, represented by an almost complete krater, 6M100341 (Fig. X.1.7), comprises 9% of the Stratum X krater repertoire. The body has a mid-line rounded carination with a vertical slightly convex shoulder extending to an offset

vertical plain rim with a rounded internal thickening, a rounded internal gutter at the base of the rim, and a low external ridge. Three parallel incised horizontal lines encircle the krater at the point of carination, otherwise the krater is undecorated.

This type, with no Late Bronze antecedents, only appears in Stratum X.

Example: 6M100341 (Fig. X.1.7)



Parallels: There are no Late Bronze antecedents for this type and it is unique at Iron Age Tel Yin'am. The only known parallels are from Deir 'Alla A-C.

Site	Reference	Comments
Deir 'Alla A-C	Franken 1969: Figs. 46: 11, 20; 49: 43, 44; 54: 9	Parallels; 26, 24, 28, 24, 22 cm. rim diameter, respectively

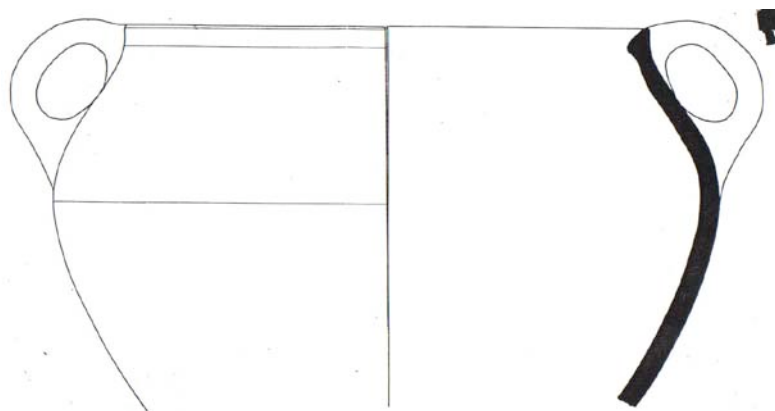
Krater Type 1C: Krater with a rounded carination, an inverted shoulder and an internally and externally pointed, oblique rim

KR Type 1C, represented by three rim and body sherds, 6M100368 (Fig.X.1.8), 6M100340 (Fig. X.1.6), and 6M100360 (Fig. X.2.2), comprises 27% of the Stratum X krater assemblage. The body has an upper rounded carination, an inverted convex shoulder and a rim with an inverted oblique slant and internally and externally pointing. The rim and shoulder of 6M100360 differs somewhat from the other two examples in the increased length and concavity of the shoulder, and the more prominent external pointing. The external thickening of the rim is more pronounced than the internal thickening. The rim diameters range from 35cm to 37.7 cm.

KR Type 1C is the only krater type⁵¹ in the Iron Age repertoire at Tel Yin'am that has handles: two opposing vertical handles obliquely attached from the rim to the base of the shoulder.

It is a krater type that first appears in Stratum X and is relatively well-represented in this Stratum X Tel Yin'am krater repertoire, but it does not continue beyond this Iron I period.

Example: 6M100368 (Fig. X.1.8)



Parallels: There are no Late Bronze antecedents from Tel Yin'am for this type. A few Iron Age parallels are known from Ta'anach IA, Tel 'Ein Zippori, and related kraters are known from Cave A4 in the Baq'ah Valley Project and Iron I Pella.

Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IA	Rast 1978: Fig. 4:9	Parallel
Jerusalem 14	Ariel, et al. 2000: fig 15:12	Parallel krater with no handles; 28 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel 'Ein Zippori IIIB	Jorgensen 2002: Fig. 82, p. 549	Parallel
Cave A4, Baq'ah Valley Project	MeGovern 1986: Fig. 51: 25	Related
Iron I Pella	Hennessy, et al. 1983: Fig. 13: 1	Distantly related

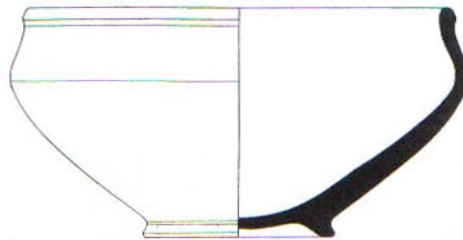
⁵¹ Other krater types from Tel Yin'am might have originally had handles as well, but they were not preserved. Additionally, the parallel examples do not exhibit handles, suggesting that the other krater types probably never had handles.

KR Type 1D: Krater with upper body carination, an inverted shoulder and a vertical rim

KR Type 1D, represented by a complete vessel, 6M100315 (Fig. X.2.1), has a rounded upper-body carination, almost straight, inverted shoulders, and slightly inverted rim with external thickening. There is a slight angularity on the external thickening forming a low ridge. There is no evidence of handles. The width to height ratio is almost 2:1.

While this krater type does not continue beyond Stratum X, it is closely related to Type 1E, a more common type which does continue into Iron II at Tel Yin'am.

Example: 6M100315 (Fig. X.2.1)



Parallels: The only known close parallel is from Iron I Pella. Other related forms are from Iron II Pella, Cave A4 in the Baq'ah Valley Project; Megiddo VIII-VIA, Megiddo VIIA-VI, Hazor XII, Deir 'Alla A and Tell el-Farah (N) VIIb. Distantly related kraters are known from Beth Shean 4, and Ta'anach IA.

Site	Reference	Comments
Iron I Pella	Potts, et al. 1988: Fig. 11:1	Close parallel
Iron I Pella Phase IA	Potts, et al. 1988: Fig. 11.1	Parallel; 22.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Qashish IV	Ben-Tor, et al. 2003: Fig. 131.4	Parallel; 13 cm. Rim diameter.
Cave A4, Baq'ah Valley Project	McGovern 1986: Fig. 55: 63	Similar
Megiddo VIII-VIA	Loud 1948: Pls. 69: 12; 78: 14	Similar
Megiddo VIIA-VI	Ibid., Pl. 84: 22	Similar
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pls. CCI: 8; 79: 120a	Similar
Deir 'Alla A	Franken 1969: Figs. 46: 19; 49: 52	Similar
Tell el-Farah (N) VIIb	Chambon 1984: Pl. 54: 2	Similar
Iron II Pella	Potts, et al. 1988: Fig. 15: 2	Similar
Beth Shean 4	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 23:3	Distantly related
Ta'anach IA	Rast 1978: Fig. 4:11	Distantly related

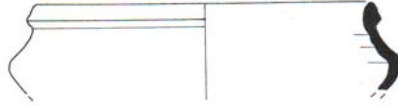
KR Type 1E: Sharply carinated krater with concave shoulder and vertical, short triangular rim

This type, which continues into later levels at Tel Yin'am, is represented in Stratum X by a rim and body sherd, 1M110471 (Fig. X.1.10), and comprises 9% of the Stratum X krater collection. The vessel has a high body carination like the other krater-type of this stratum, but the carination on this krater type is particularly acute and sharp. The inverted shoulder is concave and the short, triangular rim is vertical and pointed. In addition, the rim has a low, external ridge. There is no evidence for handles.

This is the only krater type at Tel Yin'am that has some rim similarities to cooking pots rims, which continue the Late Bronze Tel Yin'am tradition of comparable rims for both kraters and cooking pots. A new development, which contrasts to the Late Bronze tradition, is the absence of an external pendant on the krater rim.

This type is the most common krater type (with variations) elsewhere during the Iron Age. Of all the krater types at Tel Yin'am, none of the other main krater types have as many parallels and related forms at both northern and southern sites in Cisjordan and Transjordan. The picture is different at Tel Yin'am. While the krater type is consistently present through Stratum VI, it is not particularly well-represented.

Example: 1M110471 (Fig. X.1.10)



Parallels: A Late Bronze Tel Yin'am krater⁵² closely recalls Type 1E. Iron Age parallels are known from Deir 'Alla A- B, Tel Mevorakh VIII, Tell Qasile XII, XI, and X, Tell es-Sa'idiyeh VII and V, and 10th /early 9th century Beersheba IV. Surface decoration varies somewhat. More distantly related kraters are known from Tel Keisan 9c.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 8:6	Close antecedent for KR Type 1E
Deir 'Alla A-B	Franken 1969: Figs. 46: 5, 7, 9; 49: 17	Parallels
Tell Mevorakh VIII	Stern 1978: Fig. 20: 4, 5	Parallels
Tell Qasile XII, XI, and X	Mazar 1985: Figs. 17: 15; 26: 19; 44: 29; 45: 21; 47: 4	Parallels
Tell es-Sa'idiyeh VII and V	Pritchard 1985: Figs. 1:8; 12:3	Parallel kraters
Beersheba IV	Aharoni 1973: Fig. 55:11	Parallel krater
Tel Keisan 9c	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl. 78: 2a-d	Distantly related

KR Type 2A: Closed krater with inverted, straight shoulder and sharply everted squared rim

This unusual type, represented by a rim and upper shoulder sherd, AM130319 (Fig. X.1.9), comprises 9% of the Stratum X krater assemblage. KR Type 2A is a closed vessel with straight, inverted shoulders and a sharply everted, straight rim with a squared rim tip. The rim diameter is 17.5 cm.

KR Type 2A is an anomalous Iron Age type at Tel Yin'am with some Late Bronze antecedents. It does not continue beyond Stratum XI.

⁵² It is noteworthy, particularly since I have noted a close affinity based on configuration between this Late Bronze vessel and this Iron Age krater example, that this krater is identified as a probably

Example: AM130319 (Fig. X.1.9)



Parallels: A Late Bronze antecedent is known from Tel Yin'am, and Iron Age parallels are known from late contexts: Tell es-Sa'idiyeh VII and VI, and Hazor IX and Beth Shean Lower V. Some distantly related decorated vessels are also known from Tel Qiri IX-VIII.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 50:3	Parallel antecedent
Tell es-Sa'idiyeh VII and VI	Pritchard 1985: Figs. 1: 2-5; 8:2	Parallels, though the rim tops are not as blunted as the Tel Yin'am example, angular bend not quite as sharp
Tel Keisan 10-11	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.81.14	Similar
Tel Qiri IX-VIII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1986: Figs. 18: 1; 19: 31	Distantly related
Hazor IX	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCXII: 23	Distantly related
Beth Shean Lower V	James 1966: Fig. 45: 4	Distantly related

KR Type 3A: Carinated krater with an everted concave shoulder and rim with a prominent, rounded lower external ridge

This unique type, represented by a rim and body sherd, 1M110301 (Fig. X.2.4), comprises 9% of the Stratum X krater assemblage. KR Type 3A has an everted, concave shoulder, and an everted rim with a prominent external thickening at the lower external rim. The dramatically everted, concave sides rise above a sharp carination to an even more everted, plain, rounded rim. There is a slight internal gutter at the rim base. The wall thickness varies, and the vessel is handleless. As the

originating elsewhere than Tel Yin'am (Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 8:6; p. 120), and is not characteristic of the Late Bronze Tel Yin'am krater repertoire.

rim diameter is 29 cm., it is larger than the Late Bronze krater, which slightly recalls this later form.

Example: 1M110301 (Fig. X.2.4)



Parallels: A Late Bronze krater from Tel Yin'am generally recalls this krater but it is not a close parallel. The shoulder of the Late Bronze example is more elongated and the everted rim has a simple external wedge thickening. The krater is anomalous at Iron Age Tel Yin'am with no known Iron Age parallels elsewhere.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 26:6	Generally recalls but not close antecedent; 14.5 cm. rim diameter

(KR-BS) Krater Base Type 1: Ring bases⁵³

KR-BS Type 1 is represented by two examples, 6M100044 (Fig. X.2.8) and 6M107002 (Fig. X.2.9). Ring base 6M100044 is flaring and relatively thin, whereas Base 6M1070002 is somewhat flaring with a thick, rolled profile.

Cooking Pots (CP)

Cooking Pot Type 1 (CP): Traditional, wide-mouth, handleless cooking pot

Four subtypes, comprising the Stratum X cooking pot assemblage, represent 20% of the entire Stratum X repertoire. All four subtypes are members of the traditional Type 1 cooking pot. Two types, Types 1A1 and 1C1, continue from

Stratum XI but two subtypes, while they are distantly related to Types 1A and 1B, appear for the first time: Type 1A3: Cooking pot with inverted rim and very short, concave shoulder and bulging carination; Type 1B3: Cooking pot with everted, wide, triangular rim with pointed rim top and rounded, external ridge.

Continuing forms Type 1A1, comprising 44% of the Stratum X cooking pot assemblage and Type 1C1, comprising 22%, increase slightly in frequency as compared to Stratum XI. New forms represent 33% of the cooking pot assemblage in Stratum X: Type 1A3, comprises 11% and Type 1B3, comprises 22%.

The new types are: Type 1A3: Cooking pot with inverted rim and very short, concave shoulder and bulging carination; Type 1B3: Cooking pot with everted, wide, triangular rim with pointed rim top and rounded, external ridge. Both new subtypes disappear after this period.

CP Type 1A1: Cooking pot with concave rim and small upper rim and prominent lower ridge

In Stratum X, this type, represented by three rim and body sherds, 9N100497 (Fig. X.2.3), 3L100482 (Fig. X.2.5), 5K110918 (Fig. X.3.1), and one variant, 3L100482A (Fig. X.2.6), comprises 44% of the cooking pot assemblage. It continues the tradition seen in Stratum XI with no discernable difference. The carination is usually sharp, the shoulder is slightly inverted or vertical and concave, and the slightly inverted or vertical rim relatively elongated and concave. The thickening of the upper part of the rim is relatively small and sometimes oblique, and the external ridge is prominent. Variant example 3L100482A is a thicker-walled pot with a vertical, almost everted, neck-shoulder and rim stance. The neck-shoulder region undulates slightly and, while the rim exhibits a concavity, it is thicker and shorter than the other examples.

⁵³ Although this type will not be included in the typological discussion and charts, the bases will be included in the overall vessel count of Stratum X. No parallel analysis was undertaken for this type because this base type is common to various kraters.

This unremarkable rim form continues into later Iron I and early Iron II at Tel Yin'am with little change. It is possible that there is change in the shoulder and carination but that is unknown as most of the examples consist of rim sherds.

Example: 9N100497 (Fig. X.2.3)



Parallels: This Iron Age type recalls some Late Bronze antecedents from Tel Yin'am, one of which is more distantly related. Iron Age parallels are known from Ta'anach IB, later IIA; Beth Shean 3 (Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 11:7 [36 cm. rim diameter]). Parallels are also known from later contexts at Ta'anach IIA and IIB. However, no parallels are known for the variant vessel, AM130013.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 14: 4; 22: 9; 32: 8.	Late Bronze Age parallel cooking pots; also 46:1 is distantly related form
Hazor XII-XI	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. III. 20.16	Parallel; 38 cm. Rim diameter.
IIA	Rast 1978: Fig. 29: 3-5	Iron Age parallel; rim diameter range: 31.25-34 cm.
Ta'anach IB	Ibid: Fig. 17: 14	Iron Age parallel; 33 cm rim diameter.
Beth Shean 3	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 11: 7	Iron Age parallel; shorter shoulders and slightly different carination; 36 cm. rim diameter.
Kinneret V	Fritz: Pl.57.7	Similar; inverted more; 27.6 cm. Rim diameter.
Ta'anach IIA	Rast 1978: Fig. 23: 10	Smaller related cooking pots; 21.5 cm. rim diameter.
Ta'anach IIB	Ibid: Fig. 66: 9, 17-19, 21,31	Larger Related pots from the 10 th century; rim diameter range: 32-40 cm.

CP Type 1A3: Cooking pot with inverted rim and very short, concave shoulder and bulging carination

In Stratum X, this unusual type represented by one rim and body sherd, 1M110472 (Fig. X.2.7), comprises 11% of the cooking pot repertoire. The distinctive carination is bulging (not all of the carination is preserved, but enough is extant to allow for recognition), the shoulder is truncated, inverted and concave; and the

inverted, elongated rim is concave with a small upper, rounded rim top and a small, external ridge.

It is an uncommon cooking pot form at Iron Age Tel Yin'am and does not continue beyond this period.

Example: 1M110472 (Fig. X.2.7)



Parallels: A parallel is known from Late Bronze age Tel Yin'am, and Iron Age parallels are known from Deir 'Alla B, Tell el-Hammah Phase 3a, Hazor XII (also examples noted in strata X, IX, VIII, and VII), Tel Qiri VII, and Beth Shean Lower V and Beth Shean 2.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 32: 6	Late Bronze age parallel; the rim is an elongated triangular rim rather than an elongated slightly concave rim of Type 1A3.
Deir 'Alla B	Franken 1969: Fig. 49: 11	Iron Age cooking pot that closely resembles Type 1A3 with its bulging carination, truncated, inverted shoulder and elongated, inverted, concave rim.
Tell el-Hammah Phase 3a	Van der Steen 2004: Fig. 8-10: 4	Parallel rim form; 38 cm. rim diameter
Deir 'Alla B and C	Franken 1969: Fig. 49: 12; 53: 58	Closely related cooking pots
Hazor XII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CLXV: 14	Cooking pot that reflects the general stance and character of the Tel Yin'am example, but it has a sharp carination and an exaggerated concave rim.
Hazor XII, X, IX, VIII and VII	Ibid: Pl. CCI: 11-14; CCVII: 910, 14,15; CCIX: 4; CCX: 11, 13, 14, and 19; CCXII: 29, 30; CCXV: 11; Yadin, et al. 1960: Pl. LII: 15; LVII: 6, 12	Popular, long-lived Iron Age cooking pots that generally recall the Type 1A3 profile.
Tel Qiri VII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1986: Figs. 11: 10; 24: 2	Related cooking pot, generally recalls Type 1A3, but the rim differ slightly and the shoulders are longer. 24, 22.5 cm. rim diameter, respectively

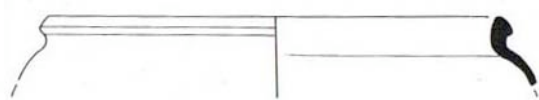
Site	Reference	Comments
Beth Shean Lower V	James 1966: Fig. 61: 14	Related cooking pot; not quite as inverted and the external ridge is more prominent, but it generally recalls Type 1A3.
Beth Shean 2	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 9: 7	Cooking pot that recalls the overall stance and character of Type 1A3, but its rim is more elongated and concave, and the carination is rounded.

Type 1B3: Cooking pot with everted, wide, triangular rim with pointed rim top and rounded, external ridge

Type 1B4, represented by two rim and shoulder sherds, 5K110917 (Fig. X.3.3) and 1M110471A (Fig. X.3.5), comprise 25% of the Stratum X cooking pot repertoire. This unusual type presents an inverted, convex shoulder⁵⁴ and a dramatically everted, triangular rim with a pointed rim top and rounded or pointed external ridge. The everted rim curves dramatically, forming an internal convex arc. The rim diameters range from 31.25 cm. to 33.25 cm.

This type is anomalous at Tel Yin'am and does not survive Stratum X.

Example: 5K110917 (Fig. X.3.3)



Parallels: There are no close Late Bronze age parallels for this type. Parallels are known from Tel 'Ein Zippori IIIB, Ta'anach IA (Rast 1978: Fig. 2: 2,3 5). Other similar cooking pots also from Ta'anach IA. Related examples are known from Megiddo V.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel 'Ein Zippori IIIB	Jorgensen 2002: Fig. 89, p. 552	Smaller Iron Age vessel that exhibits a slightly rounder rim profile, but otherwise closely resembles the Tel Yin'am type; 28 cm. rim diameter.
Ta'anach IA	Rast 1978: Fig. 2: 2,3 5	Other parallels
Ta'anach IA	Ibid: Fig. 2: 4, 6, 7	Similar cooking pots that have a more angular everted rim or the rim is thicker; rim diameter varies from 21.75 to 35 cm., but the average is 25 cm.
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 40: 18	Related pot; 24 cm. rim diameter.

CP Type 1C1: Cooking pot with elongated rim with internal and external ridges and upper internal hook

This type that continues from Stratum XI, comprises 22% of the Stratum X cooking pot assemblage. It is represented by two rim sherds, 0L107009 (Fig. X.3.2) and AN111324 (Fig. X.3.4), which is a variant. This type is slightly modified from the earlier Stratum XI example. The internal and external ridges are more exaggerated and prominent, particularly the external ridge that is thickened and squared. However, the upper internal hook is not as “hooked” and the lower internal ridge is smaller. There is a deep narrow, horizontal groove between the upper rim and lower external ridge. Variant example, AN111324, exhibits a similar rim but the rim is everted.

This unusual type that first appears in Stratum XI, disappears after Stratum X.

Example: 0L107009 (Fig. X.3.2)



Parallels: One Late Bronze age antecedent⁵⁴, known from Tel Yin'am, although slightly different, recalls the Stratum X Type 1C1 example more than the Stratum XI Type 1C1 example. This type continues to be poorly represented at Tel

⁵⁴ It is possible that 1M110471 does not have a convex shoulder. Its short concave “neck” is slightly longer than the other example, 5K110917, but the contour of its shoulder remains unknown.

⁵⁵ See “Type 1C” description, above, p. 11, for details about Late Bronze parallels for this type.

Yin'am and elsewhere, although a close parallel, as well as a similar vessel are known from Beth Shean VI. Another similar vessel is known from Deir 'Alla L.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 19: 6	Late Bronze age antecedent that recalls the Stratum X Type 1C1 example more than the Stratum XI Type 1C1 example; 35 cm. rim diameter
Beth Shean VI	James 1966: Fig. 53:11	A close parallel; shares the same rim contour and internal rim "hook," although the hook is not as exaggerated as the Tel Yin'am example; 35 cm rim diameter.
Beth Shean VI	Ibid; Fig. 53:7	Similar cooking pot that recalls Type 1C1, but the rim contour is more compressed; 40 cm rim diameter.
Deir 'Alla L	Franken 1969: Fig. 74: 38	Related cooking pot that is more closely related to Stratum XI Type 1C1 than this more exaggerated Stratum X example.
Deir 'Alla L	Franken 1969: Fig. 74: 38	Distantly related cooking pot that recalls Type 1C1 with its internal rim "hook," but the rim deviates somewhat exhibiting a prominent internal ridge.

Jugs (JG)

In Stratum X five jugs, representing three jug types, comprise 18% of the entire domestic assemblage. JG Type 1C: Jug with a narrow flaring neck and an everted rim; JG Type 2: Biconical jugs (with subtypes); and Type 3: Globular jugs (with subtypes).

With the exception of JG Type 1C that is related to the Type 1 jugs in Stratum XI, none of the other three jug types, appear before Stratum X. JG Types 1, 2 and 3 continue into Strata VIII, VI and IV but disappear at the end of Stratum IV.

As mentioned in the opening discussion of jugs of Stratum XI, there is no continuation of the Late Bronze jug tradition from Tel Yin'am. The only jug form that recalls any Late Bronze feature is Type 2C, a bi-conical jug with a single handle and unburnished red slip on the rim and exterior base. While the wide body does recall the Late Bronze biconical jugs (Liebowitz 2003, pp. 126-132), the neck of the Iron Age Type 2C is narrower than the Late Bronze jug, and the overall red decoration differs from the geometric and figurative motifs seen on these earlier Late Bronze examples at Tel Yin'am. The remainder of the biconical Type 2 jugs differ from the Late Bronze tradition in their configuration, however, the bi-conical treatment is indebted to Late Bronze tradition at Tel Yin'am. Indeed, the largest

biconical Iron Age jug collection at Tel Yin'am reaches its apogee in this period. After Stratum X, only two similar examples appear in Stratum IV; otherwise, this general jug type disappears from the Iron Age jug repertoire at Tel Yin'am.

All of the jug types, JG Types 1, 2, and 3, continue in variant and modified form into later Iron periods at Tel Yin'am.

Unless otherwise noted, the jugs are plain ware with no surface decoration.

JG Type 1C: Jug with a narrow flaring neck and an everted, externally and internally thickened rim

Type 1C, represented by a rim sherd, 1M110474 (Fig. X.3.6), comprises 12% of the Stratum X jug collection. The rim flares dramatically and is almost horizontal. In addition, the rim has an internal and external angular thickening. The external rim diameter is 14.25 cm. and the internal upper neck is 9.5 cm., which is smaller than most parallel vessels..

While Type 1C first appears in Stratum X, related forms Types 1A and 1B appear in Stratum XI. While never well represented at Tel Yin'am, another subtype of Type 1 appears in Strata IV.

Example: 1M110474 (Fig. X.3.6)



Parallels: Although not well-represented at other sites, an early Iron Age parallel is known from Tel 'Ein Zippori and Afula IIIA, and later Iron Age parallels are known from Hazor IX_A, and Deir 'Alla L. An early Iron Age related form is also known from Deir 'Alla E.

Site	Reference	Comments
Iron I Tel 'Ein Zippori	Jorgensen 2002: Fig. 39, p. 530	Parallel; 17.5 cm. rim diameter
Afula IIIA	Dothan 1955: Fig. 14: 5	Parallel but thicker-walled; 16 cm. rim diameter
Hazor IX _A	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CLXXIX: 10	Parallel although Hazor rim example is irregular; 12.5 cm rim diameter
Deir 'Alla L	Franken 1969: Fig. 75:91	Large parallel; 20 cm. rim diameter
Deir 'Alla E	Ibid. Fig. 60: 24	Related, thick-walled, flat rim top; 16 cm rim diameter

JG Type 2: Biconical jugs⁵⁶

JG Type 2 is a general category of jugs that are biconical, with elongated, slightly convex or convex shoulder and one or two opposing handles. The subcategories include: Type 2A: Two-handled jug with concave neck and vertical, elongated, oblique rim with prominent, horizontal ridge; Type 2B: Biconical jug with elongated, inverted, convex shoulders, vertical, convex neck and vertical “comma-shaped” rim with internal hook and external rounded thickening; Type 2C: Bi-conical jug with elongated slightly convex shoulder, elongated concave neck and everted, “comma-shaped” rim.; and Type 2D: : Biconical jug with elongated, inverted shoulder, narrow neck, single handle and red banded decoration.

While specific features of this general type vary, a basic characteristic of Type 2 is a “bi-conical” body. Variations features include different rim contours, the presence of one or two handles, and presence or lack of surface decoration. Parallel studies indicate that these jugs have varying sizes of ring bases.

JG Type 2 with its Stratum X subcategories first appear in this period and comprises the majority, or 63% of the Stratum X jug assemblage. While Types 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D disappear after this period, other Type 2 jug forms, JG Types 2E1, 2E2, and 2F, each exemplified by a single example, continue in Stratum IV after a gap in Strata VIII and VI.

⁵⁶ These Stratum X biconical jugs differ from the Late Bronze Tel Yin'am jugs, which are wide-bodied, wide-necked, and decorated.

JG Type 2A⁵⁷: Two-handled jug with concave neck and vertical, elongated, oblique rim with prominent, horizontal ridge

JG Type 2A, represented by a large jug rim and body, 6M100349 (Fig. X.4.1) and a variant rim and neck sherd, 6M100351 (Fig. X.3.7), comprises 25% of the Stratum X jug repertoire. The shoulder of this type is elongated and slightly convex and the neck is relatively short and concave. The straight, oblique rim is set at an inverted angle and has a prominent, horizontal ridge. In addition, an internal gutter is found at the rim base. Two opposing handles are attached at the rim and upper shoulder.⁵⁸ The variant thin-walled example, 6M100351 exhibits a relatively straight, inverted neck⁵⁹ and a slightly everted rim. While the variant rim exhibits the same general configuration of the primary form, this rim is shorter with an external, vertical, concavity, and opposing internal convexity. In addition, the external ridge is not as prominent as the primary example, and the internal gutter is not as prominent.

This subtype does not continue after Stratum X.

Example: 6M100349 (Fig. X.4.1)



⁵⁷ The lower body of Type 2A is not preserved, so it is not clear if this subtype is bi-conical or not. However, its similarity to JG Type 2B in upper body configuration and the angle of the shoulder greatly suggests that this type did have a bi-conical body.

⁵⁸ Although the draftsman has indicated two opposing handles on variant jug 6M100351, but there is no preserved evidence for any handles. On the basis of its close similarity to 6M100349, the variant jug probably did have at least one handle, perhaps two.

⁵⁹ There is some difference in the external view and the section profile of the neck. The external view suggests a definitely straight inverted neck, while the section profile illustrates a hint of convexity. For this reason my description includes the qualifying word “relatively”.

Parallels: This biconical form is poorly represented elsewhere with only one known related jug from Deir ‘Alla G.

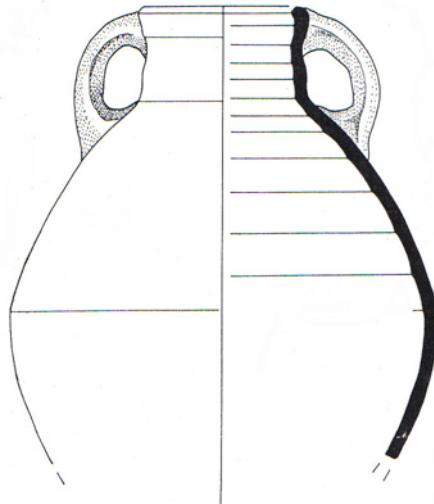
Site	Reference	Comments
Deir ‘Alla G	Franken 1969: Fig. 65: 30	Related rim but neck configuration differs; rim diameter N/A

JG Type 2B: Biconical jug with elongated, inverted, convex shoulder, vertical, convex neck and vertical rim with “comma-shaped”, internal hooked rim with external rounded thickening

JG Type 2B, represented by an almost complete two-handled, rounded, biconical jug with a tall neck, 5K110895 (Fig. X.3.8), comprises 13% of the Stratum X jug repertoire. Its general body configuration is similar to Type 2A in its elongated, inverted shoulder and vertical neck. However, differences are noted in the width of the shoulder and the shape of the neck and rim, the carination of Type 2B is rounded, and both the shoulder and the neck are convex. The incurving rim is “comma-shaped,” with an internal upper hook and a hint of a internal channel under the rim hook. The two opposing handles are attached at the rim and the upper shoulder. The base is not preserved.

This subtype disappears after Stratum X.

Example: 5K110895 (Fig. X.3.8)



Parallels: The closest parallel is from a later 10th context, Tel Kinneret V. Two distantly related jugs are known from Megiddo V and Deir ‘Alla K.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Kinneret V	Fritz and Munger 2002: App. 8. 2	Parallel large jug except the jug is slightly narrower and neck is straighter; 12 cm. rim diameter; Ht. ca. 40 cm.; W. 27 cm.
Deir ‘Alla K	Franken 1969: Fig. 72:98	Related small jug, rim only; 8 cm. rim diameter
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 22: 128	Distantly related, the complete jug is squat with everted neck and thick upper rim; Ht. 30.6 cm; W. 26.6 cm; and 12.6 cm rim diameter

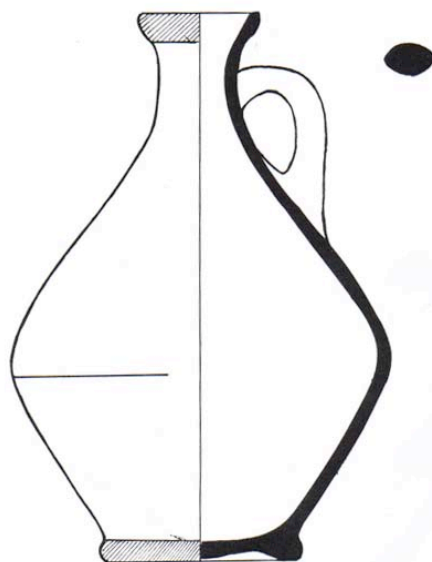
JG Type 2C: Bi-conical jug with elongated slightly convex shoulder, elongated concave neck and everted, “comma-shaped” rim

Type 2C, represented by a complete jug, 7L101853 (Fig. X.3.9), comprises 13% of the Stratum X jug collection. This sharp bi-conical jug type differs from the other JG Type 2 forms in its exaggerated elongated, relatively straight shoulder⁶⁰ and the slightly inverted, concave narrow neck. The everted rim is “comma-shaped” with an upper internal hook and an internal, horizontal channel under the rim hook. One arched handle is attached at mid-neck and mid-shoulder. In addition, the jug has a wide diameter, thick ring base. The rim and external base ring is red-slipped. With a height of 17 cm, a maximum width of 12 cm. and rim diameter of 4.25 cm., this jug is comparable in size to parallel and similar material.

This subtype disappears after Stratum X.

Example: 7L101853 (Fig. X.3.9)

⁶⁰ The illustration indicates a straight, inverted shoulder on the section profile and a convex shoulder on the exterior view. I cannot be certain which view is correct, therefore, I am using the qualifying term “relatively” when describing the shoulder contour.



(See Figure X. 3 for correct scale)

Parallels: Parallel and similar jugs are known from Beth Shean 4, Ta'anach IA, Beth Shean VI, Tel 'Ein Zippori, and a related form from Ta'anach IA. All of these examples are rim sherds, so it is unknown how parallel or similar the jug bodies might have been.

Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IA	Rast 1978:Fig. 3:4	Rim parallel although no surface decoration; 6.25 cm. rim diameter
Beth Shean 4	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 27:5	Similar parallel although some noteworthy differences: wide neck and red slip on exterior surface; W. 17 cm. and Ht. From base to lower handle 18.5 cm.
Beth Shean VI	James 1966: Fig. 52: 22	The body is similar but carination not as sharp and shoulder not as long; it is unknown what kind of rim and handle, light red wash; 12.5 cm. vessel width; preserved height 15 cm.
Tel 'Ein Zippori	Jorgensen 2002: Fig. 44, p. 532	Similar rim (only) but more everted, not decorated; 10.5 cm. rim diameter
Ta'anach IA	Rast 1978: Fig. 3:3	Related larger rim; 8.75 cm. rim diameter

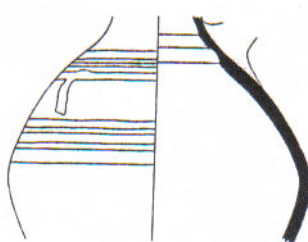
JG Type 2D: Biconical jug with elongated, inverted shoulder, narrow neck, single handle and red banded decoration

JG Type 2D, represented by a large decorated body section, 0M107006 (Fig. X.4.2), comprises 13% of the Stratum X jug repertoire. The body is bi-conical, thick-

walled with a convex, elongated shoulder and a narrow neck. The preserved single handle base is attached high on the shoulder. Two zones of painted multiple horizontal red bands decorate the shoulder: just above the carination and at the upper shoulder. The upper red-banded register was applied sloppily as there is a trailing red irregular band that hangs vertically from the lowest red band.

This subtype disappears after Stratum X.

Example: 0M107006 (Fig. X.4.2)



Parallels: Two parallel jugs are known from Beth Shean V and Afula IIIB.

Site	Reference	Comments
Beth Shean V	James 1966: Fig. 18: 20	The body and two red banded registers recalls that of the Tel Yin'am jug; ring base; W. 21.5 cm; preserved body Ht. 22.5 cm.
Afula IIIB	Dothan 1955: Fig. 19: 15	Parallel but no surface decoration; W. 17.2 cm.; Ht. from base to top of handle 22 cm.

JG Type 3: Jugs with globular bodies

Type 3 appears for the first time in Stratum X in subtype 3A with one example. Although poorly represented in this stratum, JG Type 3 continues with the same limited frequency into Stratum VI with a gap in Stratum VIII, but reaches its apogee in Stratum IV with three associated subtypes. While JG Type 2, a biconical jug type is the most prevalent jug form in the early Iron Age at Tel Yin'am, Type 3, a globular jug type becomes the most predominate jug form in later Iron I and early Iron II at Tel Yin'am.

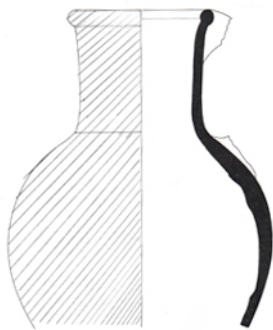
Since the base is not preserved, the nature of the base is unknown. However, Stratum X parallels suggest that this type had a ring base. Subsequent parallels have both ring and disc bases.

JG Type 3A⁶¹: Jug with a globular body, an elongated, almost vertical neck, a slightly everted, rounded rim and single handle

JG Type 3A, represented by an almost complete vessel, 6M100111 (Fig. X.4.3), comprises 13% of the Stratum X jug collection. The body of Type 1B is globular with an elongated, almost vertical neck with a slightly everted rim. The rim has a rounded, “ball-like” thickening. The partially-preserved single handle is attached at the rim and shoulder. The base is not preserved. The exterior is decorated with an unburnished light brown slip. The height is 26.4 cm., vessel width 17.5 cm. and the external rim diameter is 9.6 cm., which is generally comparable to much of the parallel material.

While this type is represented in Stratum X by one example, JG Type 3A, other Type 3 jugs continue in Stratum VI and with the greatest frequency in Stratum IV, The type with all associated subtypes disappears at the end of Stratum IV.

Example: 6M100111 (Fig. X.4.3)



⁶¹ Although there are no other Type 3 jug subtypes that would necessitate the use of subgroups such as 3A, 3B, etc., because there are later, different Type 3 forms that differ from the Type 3 jug example in Stratum X, I decided to anticipate the later inevitability for differentiated named subtypes and designate the single Type 3 Stratum X example, Type 3A

Parallels: The parallels and related jugs exhibit ring bases suggesting that Type 3A most likely had a ring base. Of all the Stratum X jug forms at Tel Yin'am, the most parallels and related jugs are known for Type 3A. The best parallels are known from Megiddo VIB and V. Similar and related vessels are also known from Megiddo V, Beth Shean VI, Samaria III, Deir 'Alla C and J.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo VIB	Loud 1948: Pl. 73:1	Parallel but neck is slightly shorter, rim and neck slightly everted, does not demonstrate the separating "line" between the neck and body that the Tel Yin'am and Megiddo V examples exhibit; Ht. 22.5 cm.; W. 16.5 cm.; rim diameter 8.5 cm.
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 6:160	Parallel but neck is everted, surface decoration is "spaced, vertical hand-burnishing; Ht. 26.6 cm; W. 20 cm., neck W. 10-11.3 cm; ext. rim diameter; 12 cm.
Megiddo V	Ibid. Pl. 6:160	Similar but body is not as rounded, concave neck; Ht. 24.6 cm.; W. 17.3 cm.; neck W. 8.6 cm.; rim diameter 10.6 cm.
Beth Shean VI	James 1966: Fig. 1:9	Similar but plain, straight, thick-walled rim, thick ring-based; Ht. 19.5 cm.; W. 14.5 cm.; ext. rim diameter 8 cm.
Samaria III	Crowfoot 1957: Fig. 22:8	Related but different trefoil rim; red slip, ring base, other smaller examples that excavator says are parallel to this Samaria type; Ht. 28.8 cm.; W. 19.6 cm.; rim diameter 9.2 cm.
Deir 'Alla C and J	Franken 1969: Figs. 54: 125; 70: 37, 40	These rim examples are related, but do not exhibit the "ball-like" rim top; all examples have 10 cm. rim diameters

Juglets

Juglets in general are not well-represented in Iron Age levels at Tel Yin'am. JGT Type 1, large piriform juglets, is the only type represented in Stratum X with a single example. This general type continues sporadically throughout Iron I and into early Iron II represented by two subtypes, JGT Type 1A (Strata X and IV) and JGT Type 1B (Stratum VIII).

JGT Type 1: Large piriform juglets

JGT Type 1 is an inverted piriform juglet with the greatest width at the shoulder tapering to a narrower base. The neck width varies from wide to relatively narrow. In addition, this type is the largest juglet form with representative examples ranging in a height greater than 14.13 cm to slightly greater than 25 cm. (no

represented juglet is completely preserved so these height measurements are preserved heights; the original dimensions would be slightly higher). When preserved, the bases are flattened. All of these juglets are of plain ware.

JGT Type 1A: Inverted piriform juglet with a narrow lower body, a wide shoulder with an inverted elongated neck and single handle

JGT Type 1A, represented by a large body section, 6M100339 (Fig. X.4.4), comprises the whole of the Stratum X juglet assemblage. The Type 1 body is an inverted piriform shape with a wider shoulder diameter and tapering lower body. Above the slightly bulging shoulder, the lower preserved neck is inverted and narrows as it rises. The preserved base of a single handle is attached at the upper shoulder. There is a possibly unintentional incised, encircling, exterior line at the base of the shoulder; otherwise there is no surface treatment. The vessel maximum width is 12.6 cm. and the preserved length is 14.13 cm., which is comparable to the Beth Shean juglet but smaller than the Megiddo juglet.⁶² The height to width ratio of this early JGT Type 1A is 4:5, which contrasts with later JGT Type 1A that has a height to width ratio of 1:2.

JGT Type 1A appears again in a similar parallel, although larger, example in Stratum IV, and another related subtype (1B) appears in Stratum VIII.

Example: 6M100339 (Fig. X.4.4)



Parallels: Although no close parallels are known for this type, some similar jug bodies are known from Megiddo VI and later Beth Shean 2.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo VI	Loud 1948: Pl. 81:15	Similar but different neck configuration, base is pointed, button-like, rim not preserved; Ht. 24.5 cm. and W. at upper widest body 14.5 cm.
Beth Shean 2	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 9:2	Similar but neck is wider; W. 12 cm. and Ht. From base to top of body 14.5 cm.

Storage Jars (SJ)

Storage jars comprise 28% of the complete Stratum X collection. There are 14 jars representing 10 different types of storage jars, therefore over 70% of the jars are heterogeneous. This heterogeneity is greater in this stratum than it was in earlier Stratum XI when this difference was over 60%.

Only two types, SJ Type 1A (storage jar with a vertical rim with upper rounded thickening and lower external ridge) and 1B (storage Jar with a vertical rim with a flat ledge and a lower external ridge), continue from Stratum XI. The remaining 6 (includes, as well, 3 new subtypes) types appear for the first time: Type 1G: Storage Jar with an everted neck and vertical pointed rim with external thickening and an oblique, external ridge; Type 1H⁶³: Storage jar with an elongated shoulder, a vertical, concave neck, and a slightly off-set rim with an external thickening and an internal gutter; Type 1J⁶⁴: Storage jar with elongated, inverted neck and vertical rim with rounded, external thickening; Type 1K⁶⁵: Storage Jar with a concave elongated neck and an everted, pointed rim with an external rounded thickening; Type L (includes 1L1, 1L2, 1L3): storage jar bodies.

⁶² The base is not preserved on this example, therefore, I am unable to determine the width to height ratio of this juglet in order to compare it to the JGT Type 1A in Stratum IV. The width to height ratio of the Stratum IV juglet is 1:2, which contrasts to a 3:5 ratio for JGT Type 1B in Stratum VIII.

⁶³ Like SJ Type 1K, this type has Late Bronze antecedents from Tel Yin'am. This type, also, does not appear in the earliest Iron stratum at Tel Yin'am and does not continue after Stratum X.

⁶⁴ The letter "I" is not used.

⁶⁵ An exception is SJ Type 1K that has Late Bronze antecedents. It does not, however, appear in the first Iron occupation at Tel Yin'am. For further discussion about the Late Bronze predecessors, see the primary discussion of SJ Type 1K in Stratum X.

Only continuing Types 1A, 1B, and new forms, 1F, 1H, and 1L (all new subtypes) continue into Stratum VIII. SJ Type 1G reappears in Stratum VI, with a gap in Stratum VIII, although in a variant form.

Although most of the jars are heterogeneous, general characteristics of Stratum X storage jars include: 1) elongated necks; 2) predominately plain ware; 3) proportions of 2:5 to almost 3:4 [width to height]; 4) and a great deal of variety exhibited in a limited repertoire. This is in contrast to the homogeneity exhibited at Late Bronze Tel Yin'am.

SJ Type 1A: Storage Jar with a vertical rim with upper rounded thickening and lower external ridge

This type which continues from Stratum XI is represented in Stratum X by a rim sherd, 1M110287 (Fig. X.4.5) and a variant example, 6M100750 (Fig. X.4.6). The type has changed slightly as the rim length from upper rim to lower external rim thickening is shorter, and the upper thickening is also more compact. In addition, the upper rim thickening of 1M110287 is prominent and pointed. The variant example has an angular upper rim with an oblique external slope. The interior rim has a horizontal groove at its base. The preserved neck of variant 6M100750 is elongated and concave.

This type, with variations, increases in popularity in later Stratum VIII where more examples are seen.

Example: 1M110287 (Fig. X.4.5)



Parallels: As noted in the parallels of this type in Stratum XI, most of the parallels are from Deir 'Alla A-J. Other parallels are known from Hazor XII-XI and Jerusalem 14. A distantly related jar is known from Iron I Tel 'Ein Zippori.

Site	Reference	Comments
Deir 'Alla A-J	Franken 1966: Figs. 46: 79, 82; 50: 107; 51; 1-3, 8, 12, 33; 54: 106, 112, 116; 57: 27, 29, 33; 60: 7, 8, 15; 62: 9, 11, 12; 65: 9, 10, 22, 23, 67: 35, 36, 39, 42, 44: 70: 35	Parallel examples: 10, 11, 11, 12, 11, 10, 10, 10, 12, 12, 10, 10, 12, 14, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 12, 12, 10, 12, and 10 cm. rim diameter, respectively.
Hazor XII- XI	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. III.30.13	Large parallel, pithos?; 21 cm. Rim diameter.
Jerusalem 14	Ariel, <i>et al.</i> 2000: fig 15: 27	Parallel storage jar; 14 cm. rim diameter.
Iron I Tel 'Ein Zippori	Jorgensen 2002: Fig. 34, p. 528.	Distantly related jar 12.5 cm. rim diameter

SJ TYPE 1B: Storage Jar with a vertical rim with a flat ledge and a lower external ridge

This continuing type is represented by three examples in Stratum X: two upper jar sections, 6M100354 (Fig. X.4.8) and 6M100343 (Fig. X.4.9), and a rim and neck sherd, 6M100345 (Fig. X.4.7). The flattened ledge rim that was suggested on the Stratum XI Type 1B jar, is fully developed in Stratum X. There is also some variation in the rim shape: all have a vertical rim with a horizontal, flattened ledge and a lower, sharp, external ridge; but 6M100343 and 6M100354 have a distinct horizontal, internal groove at the rim base. Additionally, the neck of 6M100354 is unusually wide, wider than that of 6M100343, but the ratio of neck height to width for both jars is unusual: 6M100354 has a 2: 5 ratio and 6M100343 has an almost 1:2 ratio.⁶⁶ This differs from many Iron I storage jars that have closer to a ratio of 1:1, neck height to width. The shoulders of both large jar sections are squared and the lower sides of 6M100354 are vertical. There is no evidence of handles. The rim diameter of 6M100345 is 11.7 cm., of 6M100354 is 12.6 cm., and of 6M100343 is 13.4 cm., all of which is slightly larger than most comparable material.

Example: 6M100345 (Fig. X.4.7)



⁶⁶ The neck height of 6M100345 is not preserved enough to allow for measurement.

Parallels: Most parallels for this distinctive type are known from Deir ‘Alla A-D. Other related jars are known from Ta’anach 1B, Megiddo VIB-VIA, Hazor XII, Tell el-Hammah Phase 3a, and late 10th century contexts at Tell Kinneret V and Tel Qashish IIIC.

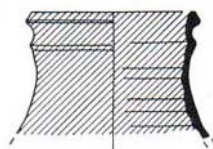
Site	Reference	Comments
Deir ‘Alla A-D	Franken 1969: Figs. 46: 86; 51: 13, 14; 54: 114, 115	Parallels; 9, 12, 10 cm. rim diameter, respectively.
Tell el-Hammah Phase 3a	Van der Steen 2004: Fig. 8-10: 24	Parallel but slightly everted; 11 cm. rim diameter
Tell Kinneret V	Fritz 1990: Pl.58.1	Similar; 11.1 cm. rim diameter.
Ta’anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 11:5	Similar jar; 12.25 cm. rim diameter
Megiddo VIB-VIA	Loud 1948: Pl. 73: 8	Similar
Hazor XII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CLXVIII. 4	Similar
Tel Qashish IIIC	Ben Tor, <i>et al.</i> 2003: Fig. 132:9	Similar

SJ Type 1F: Storage jar with elongated neck and double-ridged rim

This type, represented by two rim and neck sherds, 0L107010 (Fig X.4.11) and 5K110904 (Fig. X.4.10). Jar 5K110904 has an elongated, concave, vertical neck and a rim with two equivalent external ridges. The rim top is pointed. Only 5K110904 is decorated with red-slip on the exterior surface and interior upper surface.

This type that first appears in this stratum continues into Stratum VIII.

Example: 5K110904 (Fig. X.4.10)



Parallels: Parallel rim forms are known from Megiddo VIIB-VIA and Tell el-Hammah Phase 3a.

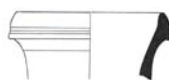
Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo VIIIB-VIA	Loud 1948: Pl. 76.2	Parallel rim form; it is whole jar which is similar to Tel Yin'am SJ Type 1L1 body
Megiddo VIIIB-VIA	Ibid., Pl. 64. 2	Parallel rim; but undecorated
Tell el-Hammah Phase 3a	Van der Steen 2004: Fig. 8-10: 24	Parallel rim form

SJ Type 1G: Storage Jar with an everted neck and vertical pointed rim with external thickening and an oblique, external ridge

This type, represented by a rim and neck sherd, 1M110495 (Fig. X.4.13), has an everted neck and vertical, pointed rim. In addition, the rim has an elongated, rounded thickening with a prominent, oblique, external ridge.

Although this is an unusual type at Tel Yin'am, it appears again in Stratum VI after a gap in Stratum VIII.

Example: 1M110495 (Fig. X.4.13)



Parallels: SJ Type 1G is poorly represented elsewhere, with only a few related jars known from Deir 'Alla A-B and Hazor XII.

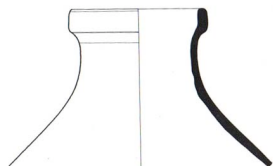
Site	Reference	Comments
Deir 'Alla A-B	Franken 1969: Figs. 46: 83; 50: 94	Related jars; 10 cm. rim diameter
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CLXX: 16	Related jars

SJ Type 1H: Storage jar with an elongated shoulder, a vertical, concave neck, and a slightly offset rim with an external thickening and an internal gutter

SJ Type 1H, represented by a rim and body section, 6M100342 (Fig. X.4.12), has an elongated shoulder, a vertical, concave neck and vertical rim. The rim has an elongated external thickening, which is "off-set" from the line of the neck forming an internal gutter at the rim base. There is no evidence of handles.

This type has Late Bronze antecedents but does not appear in Iron I until this stratum. It continues in a variant form in Stratum VIII.

Example: 6M100342 (Fig. X.4.12)



Parallels: Late Bronze antecedents for this type are known from Tel Yin'am although these rims are more everted than SJ Type 1H. The closest Iron Age parallels are known from Hazor XII, Deir 'Alla B-D, Beth Shean VI and Jerusalem 14. Additionally a parallel is known from a later 10th century context at Tell Kinneret V and a distantly related example is known from Beth Shean VI.

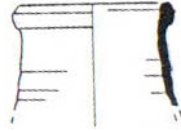
Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 25: 9; 45: 4,5	Several Late Bronze antecedents but they are more everted than Iron Age example
Jerusalem 14	Ariel, et al. 2000: fig 15: 21	Similar, rim more everted; 13 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pls. CLXVIII: 18; CLXIX: 1; CCII: 13	Parallels
Deir 'Alla B-D	Franken 1969: Figs. 51: 20-24; 54: 120	Parallels
Beth Shean VI	James 1966: Figs. 51: 5; 53: 13	Parallels
Tell Kinneret V	Fritz 1990: Pl.58.3	Parallel; 16.6 cm. Rim diameter.
Beth Shean VI	Ibid., Fig. 57: 34	Distantly related

SJ Type 1J: Storage jar with elongated, inverted neck and vertical rim with rounded, external thickening

SJ Type 1J, represented by a rim and neck sherd, 5K110906 (Fig. X.4.14), has an elongated, inverted neck and a vertical rim with a rounded, external thickening.

It appears in Stratum X and reappears in a variant subtype in Stratum VI, after a gap in Stratum VIII. It is not a common type at Tel Yin'am although a similar jar is common elsewhere.

Example: 5K110906 (Fig. X.4.14)



Parallels: Although the rims are slightly more everted than the Tel Yin'am example, similar jars are known from early Iron Pella, Ta'anach IA and Tel 'Ein Zippori IIIB. A similar form is also known from a 10th century context.

Site	Reference	Comments
Iron I Pella Phase IA	Potts, et al. 1988: Fig. 11.5	Parallel rim; 4.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel 'Ein Zippori IIIB	Jorgensen 2002: Fig. 25, p. 523	Parallel although this rim example is more everted than the Tel Yin'am jar
Iron I Pella	Hennessy, et al. 1983: Fig. 12: 12	Similar jar
Ta'anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 1:3	Similar jar
Jerusalem 14	Ariel, et al. 2000: fig 15: 22	Similar storage jar; 10.5 cm. Rim diameter.

SJ TYPE 1K: Storage Jar with a concave elongated neck and an everted, pointed rim with an external rounded thickening

Type 1K, represented by a rim and upper neck sherd, 1M110475 (Fig. X.4.15), has an elongated, concave neck with an everted, pointed rim. In addition, the external rim has a rounded thickening.

It is the only storage jar type in early Iron I at Tel Yin'am that has Late Bronze antecedents. This type does not appear in the earliest Iron I level, Stratum XI, only in Stratum X, and it does not appear after Stratum X.

Example: 1M110475 (Fig. X.4.15)



Parallels: This Iron Age storage jar type recalls many Late Bronze storage jars from Tel Yin'am. No Iron Age parallels are known for this type.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 4:5; 17: 9; 18: 1; 22: 13; 26: 14; 28: 3, 5; 36: 1; 41: 7; 43: 8; 44: 2; 45: 7	Numerous parallel antecedents

SJ Type 1L: Storage Jar Bodies

This type includes examples of storage jars without rims, the criterion generally used for classification. In all likelihood, the storage jar types discussed above, classified on the basis of rim configuration, belonged to one or more of these three subtypes.

Type 1L is subdivided into three subtypes in Stratum X: Type 1L1: Storage jar with large globular body, broad rounded base and two opposing handles; Type 1L2: Storage jar with egg-shaped body, narrow base and two opposing handles; and Type 1L3: Storage jar with narrow body, and narrow, pointed base.

The basic shapes of these jars continue into later Iron strata at Tel Yin'am with varied rims. Type 1L3 is the most uncommon body shape, and does not continue after Stratum X. It does not continue into Iron II. Although Type 1L2 is a more common shape (it recalls storage jar shapes from Late Bronze Tel Yin'am, i.e.), after Stratum VIII, it disappears. The broad, squat shape of Type 1L1 is the most long-lived form continuing in variant form into Iron II, Stratum IV. The more narrow-bodied, narrow-based storage jars are more characteristic of earlier Iron I and become less popular in later Iron I and Iron II at Tel Yin'am.

SJ Type 1L1: Storage jar with large globular body, broad rounded base and two opposing handles

This type, represented by a jar body, 80033013 (Fig. X.5.1), has a broad, squat body (ratio of ca. 3:4, width to height) with a broad, wide base. The two opposing handles are attached at the lower shoulder and mid-body.

This type, more than the other two subtypes, continues into Iron II although with variations. The ratio of almost 3:4 is more common in later Iron I and into Iron I.

Example: 80033013 (Fig. X.5.1)



(Not to scale)

Parallels: This Stratum X type recalls a relatively well-represented Late Bronze storage jar type from Tel Yin'am., but it is not well-represented in Iron Age Tel Yin'am and is poorly represented at other Iron Age sites with only one close parallel known from Hazor XII.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Pls. 17:11; 37: 3	Parallel body forms but unknown whether rim forms is comparable
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CLXIX.2	Parallel body form

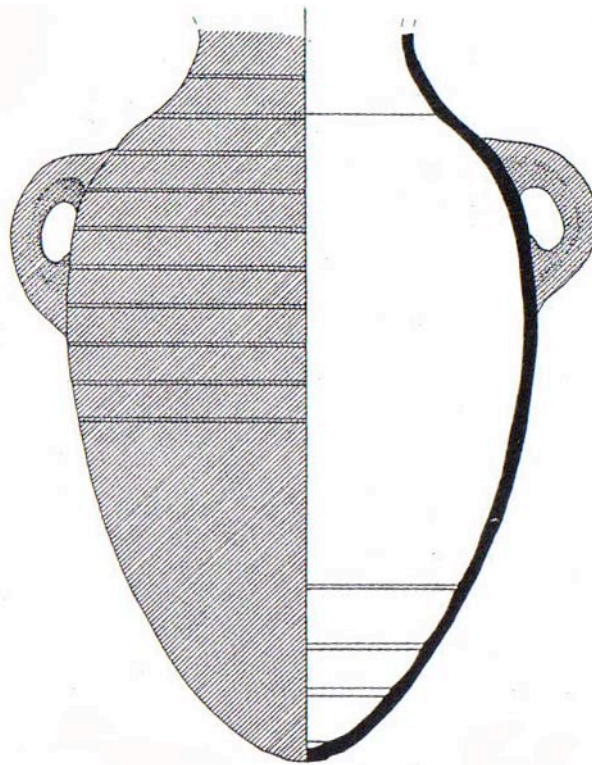
SJ Type 1L2: Storage jar with egg-shaped body, narrow base and two opposing handles

This type is represented by a jar body, 5K110915 (Fig. X.5.3). The body is egg-shaped recalling the general shape of Late Bronze storage jars at Tel Yin'am (Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 44.8), although the proportion of width to height is different: a typical ratio of width to height in an Late Bronze storage jar is greater than 1:2 but not quite 3:4, whereas this Iron Age jar has a ratio of 1:2. The base is narrow and the two opposing handles are attached at the shoulders, contrasting with the handles of the Late Bronze examples that were attached at mid-body. 5K110915, Fig. 2:x has red

slip on the exterior and a series of incised horizontal lines from the lower neck region to below the mid-body region.

This subtype continues into Stratum VIII in variant form.

Example: 5K110915 (Fig. X.5.3)



Parallels: Parallel storage jar body forms are known from Megiddo VIIB-VIA.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo VIIB, VIIB-VIA	Loud 1948: Pls. 64.2; 76.2	Similar body forms

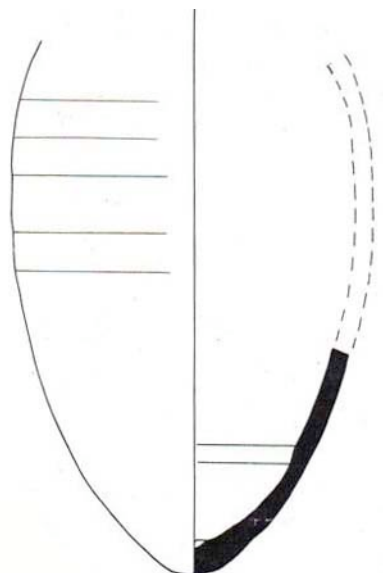
SJ Type 1L3: Storage jar with narrow body, and narrow, pointed base

This type, represented by a jar body, 5K110896 (Fig. X.5.2), has a narrow body (ratio of width to height is 2:5) with a narrow, almost pointed base. The handles are not preserved.

The contours of this jar (elongated with narrow rim) is a general characteristic of the Iron I Tel Yin'am storage jars, however, the more exaggerated narrow width of this Type set it apart from the slightly wider Iron I jar examples.

Type 1L3 appears in this single example only in Stratum VI.

Example: 5K110896 (Fig. X.5.2)



Parallels: Parallel storage jar body forms are known from Megiddo VIIIB/A-VI and Tel Keisan 9a-b, and similar jars are also from Megiddo and Tel Keisan.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo VIIA-VIA, VIB-VIA	Loud 1948: Pls. 76.3; 76.5	Parallel body forms
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Briend and Humbert: Pl. 6	Parallel body
Megiddo VIIIB-VI	Ibid., Pl. 82.9	Similar body contour
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Ibid. Pl. 58: 5	Similar body but not as narrow

Stratum VIII

The pottery repertoire from Stratum VIII includes 34 vessels and reflects a broad scope of domestic vessels: five bowls (18%), one chalice (2%), three kraters

(13%), six cooking pots (21%), two jugs (8%), one juglet (2%), and ten storage jars (31%). The storage jars at 31% make up the largest component of the assemblage, cooking pots are the next most numerous vessel, and bowls are the third most common.

Bowls (BWL)

In Stratum VIII, five bowls comprise 18% of the Stratum VIII ceramic assemblage. In addition to the previous bowl types and subtypes seen in Stratum X (Types 1A, 1C), subtypes are introduced: round-sided BWL Type 1D: Shallow round-sided bowl with everted sides and almost vertical, slightly flattened rim; carinated BWL Type 2A1: deep carinated bowl with everted, elongated, serpentine sides, and a slightly everted, plain rim; and BWL Type 2B: sharply carinated bowl with concave vertical upper sides and everted rim with external thickening.

This heterogeneous bowl group comprises the fourth largest bowl collection in the complete Iron Age assemblage. As in Stratum X, round-sided bowls outnumber carinated bowls at a ratio of 3:2. This trend does not continue into Stratum VI.

Unless otherwise stated, the Stratum VIII bowls are plain ware.

BWL Type 1A(v): ⁶⁷ Round-sided relatively shallow bowl with everted sides and slight concavity below everted plain rim

This variant of BWL Type 1A is represented by a rim and upper body sherd, 0M120172 (Fig. VIII.1.1). This unremarkable bowl is very similar to Stratum XI Type 1A example, but this Stratum VIII example has more everted sides and is a relatively shallow bowl, unlike the relatively deep bowl of Stratum XI. Nevertheless, it is closely related. There is a hint of carination high on the body, yet not enough to classify the bowl as carinated. Its rim diameter of 23.75 cm. makes it almost twice the size of the previous Stratum XI and X Type 1A/1A1 bowls.

⁶⁷ variant

Example: OM120172 (Fig. VIII.1.1)



Parallels: The most numerous and best Iron Age parallels are from Megiddo VIII-VIIA that are slightly smaller than the Tel Yin'am example. Related bowls are also known from Beth Shean VI and V, and Hazor XI and X_B.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo VIII-VIIA, VII	Loud 1948: Pls. 65: 10; 68: 16; 68: 15	Parallels though slightly smaller than Tel Yin'am example
Beth Shean VI, V	James 1966: Figs. 52: 14; 57: 3; 58: 5; 59: 6	Related examples
Hazor XI, X _B	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pls. CCIII: 1; CLXXI: 1	Related bowls; Pl. CCIII: 1 is decorated

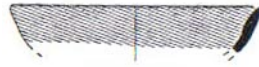
BWL Type 1C (v)⁶⁸: Relatively shallow bowl with a lower internal, rounded rim thickening and an everted pointed rim edge

BWL Type 1C (v) is represented by a rim and upper body sherd, 9M120636 (Fig. VIII.1.2). The everted, incongruent sides have an internal, elongated, rounded thickening and the everted, pointed rim. This example is a variant type of earlier bowl Type 1C from Stratum X, which is relatively deep. The two rims are parallel, except that the stance on this Stratum VIII example is everted. Unlike the Stratum X example, this later Iron I example has red slip on the interior surface and exterior rim area. The rim diameter is 16.75 cm.

This type does not continue into later strata but a distantly related bowl, 4L137016, a semi-carinated bowl in Stratum VI recalls this Stratum VIII Type 1C (v) bowl.

⁶⁸ variant

Examples: 9M120636 (Fig. VIII.1.2)



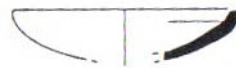
Parallels: While BWL Type 1C was uncommon at Late Bronze Tel Yin'am, several related antecedents are known but have a more exaggerated rim curve. In the Iron Age, this bowl is poorly represented but does recall deeper, larger bowls from Hazor XII and Beth Shean VIII.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 12A: 1; 41:3	Not closely related, have more exaggerated rim curve
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CLXIV: 20	Similar, deep, large bowl
Beth Shean VIII	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 22: 8	Similar

BWL Type 1D: Shallow bowl with everted sides and almost vertical, slightly flattened rim

BWL Type 1D, represented by an almost complete example, AL120390 (Fig. VIII.1.3), is a new type which doesn't appear at Tel Yin'am after Stratum VIII. It is a shallow bowl with everted sides that curve up to an almost vertical slightly flattened rim. The slight gutter on the interior of the lower rim is formed by a bend in the vessel wall that transitions the bowl wall to the rim. The rim diameter is 15 cm.

Example: AL120390 (Fig. VIII.1.3)



Parallels: This is an anomalous type at Iron Age Tel Yin'am, but more common during the latest Late Bronze Age Stratum XIIA at Tel Yin'am.

There are no close Iron Age parallels, but a few similar bowl forms are known from Hazor XII-X, Megiddo VIB and Beth Shean VI-Lower V. As opposed to BWL

Type 1D, these related bowls exhibit a faint “carination” or “semi-carination” and slightly larger size.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 30: 3-5; 40: 2	Common (represent 11% of bowl assemblage) Late Bronze antecedents although they vary somewhat
Hazor XII-XI	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CLXIV. 5, 21	Similar forms
Megiddo VIB and VIA	Loud 1948: Pl. 74. 5; 78. 11	Similar forms but not close parallels
Beth Shean VI and Lower V	James 1966: Fig. 22:10	Similar form but exhibits a slight carination, and are slightly larger

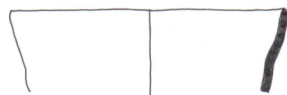
BWL Type 2: Carinated Bowls

BWL Type 2A1, a variant of BWL Type 2A from Stratum X, and a new subtype, BWL Type 2B, comprise the Stratum VIII carinated bowl collection. Type 2A or 2A1 does not continue after this stratum but Type 2B continues in variant forms into Iron IIC Stratum II, with a gap in Stratum IV.

BWL Type 2A1: Deep carinated⁶⁹ bowl with everted, elongated, serpentine sides, and a slightly everted, plain rim

In Stratum VIII Type 2A1, represented by a large rim and body sherd, 0M121084 (Fig. VIII.1.4), has elongated, everted, serpentine sides and a plain, everted rim. The rim diameter is 11 cm., which ranks this Iron Age bowl type at the lower end of the rim diameter range for comparable bowl forms. This anomalous, carinated bowl type does not appear after Stratum VIII.

Example: 0M121084 (Fig. VIII.1.4)



Parallels: This bowl type recalls the carinated bowl tradition that originated in the Middle Bronze Age and continued into the Late Bronze period at Tel Yin'am where it is well attested.

There are no close Iron Age parallels, but related bowls are known from Megiddo VIIA-VIA, Pella V, and Tel 'Amal III.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 1:4; 24:1	A well-represented bowl type which dates back to Middle Bronze (see Liebowitz 2003: 113-114)
Megiddo VIIA-VIA	Loud 1948: Pl. 78; 13	Related but not close parallel
Pella V	Hennessy, et al. 1983: Fig. 7:1	Related form
Tel 'Amal III	Levy and Edelstein 1972: Fig. 15. 15	Related form; red-slipped krater

BWL Type 2B: Sharply carinated bowl with concave vertical upper sides and everted rim with external thickening

BWL Type 2B, represented by a rim and body sherd, 0M121155 (Fig. VIII.1.5), is a relatively shallow, sharply carinated bowl with a vertical, concave sides and slightly everted rim with an external thickening. Its rim diameter is 15.4 cm., which makes it rank at the lowest end of this type which ranges between 15 and 21 cm. rim diameter.

This type continues into Strata VI and II, with a gap in Stratum IV.

Examples: 0M121155 (Fig. VIII.1. 5)



⁶⁹ Although 0M121084 is not preserved to the assumed carination, based on its general similarity to the Stratum X Type 2A bowl and on parallel studies some related bowls exhibit low carination (see Parallels).

Parallels: Unlike other bowl types from Stratum VIII, BWL Type 2B has no Late Bronze Age antecedents at Tel Yin'am. Good Iron Age parallels are known from Beth Shean and Tel 'Ein Zippori IIIB. Related bowls are known from Megiddo VIIIB-VIA, VIIA-VIA, VIA, VIB and VIA, and Iron I Tel Dan.

Site	Reference	Comments
Beth Shean	James 1986: Fig. 19:10	Close parallel
Tel 'Ein-Zippori IIIB	Jorgensen 2002: pp. 205-207; Fig. 64, p. 541	Close parallel
Megiddo VIIIB-VIA, VIB-VIA	Loud 1948: Pl. 72.1; 74. 7,8	Related forms but not close parallels
Megiddo VIB-VIA	Finkelstein, et al. 2000: Figs. 11: 6:7; 11.9:6	Related forms
Iron I Tel Dan	Biran 1994: Fig. 93. 2	Related form

BWL-BS Type 1: Disc base

This common base type is represented by two examples, 1M127009 (Fig. VIII.1.6) and 0M121082 (Fig. VIII.1.7). As is it unclear what kind of bowl these bases were originally associated with, they are not included in the general typological discussion and charts, but are included in the overall vessel count. They are of plain ware. The base diameters are unavailable.

Chalices (CH)

In Stratum VIII, chalices continue to be poorly represented, yet the class is represented by a new Type 1 subtype, CH Type 1B. This common chalice form perseveres with variation into Stratum II, the last Iron Age stratum at Tel Yin'am. Not only is it the best-represented chalice subtype at Tel Yin'am, it is commonly represented at many sites.

Chalice Type 1B: Shallow, thick-walled chalice with everted, slightly convex sides and gently everted pointed rim

CH Type 1B, represented by a rim and upper body section, 0M121127 (Fig. VIII.1.8), comprises the whole of the Stratum VIII chalice assemblage. The chalice is shallow with thick, everted sides and a gently, more everted pointed rim.

CH Type 1B continues the general CH Type 1 tradition, but it differs from CH Type 1A noted in Stratum X, in the treatment of the rim. While CH Type 1A has an unusual convex rim, CH Type 1B has a more common, slightly everted rim, and is thick-walled, whereas, the earlier chalice is (relatively) thin-walled.

CH Type 1B is of plain ware with an exterior rim diameter of 18.4 cm. which falls well within the range of 16-21 cm. rim diameters for chalices found elsewhere.

The subtype appears again in Strata IV and II, although in modified form.

Example: 0M121127 (Fig. VIII.1.8)



Parallels: Although there are no known close parallels for this early CH Type 1B, similar and related forms are known from Beth Shean 4, Ta'anach IB, Megiddo VIB and V, Tel Qiri VIII/IX and Tell el-Farah (N) VIIb.

Site	Reference	Comments
Beth Shean 4	Yadin and Geva 1986: fig. 22:10	Similar rim but identified as "bowl"; 15.5 cm. rim diameter
Ta'anach IB	Rast 1978: fig. 14: 16	Related but thick-walled and deeper chalice; 20 cm. rim diameter
Ta'anach IB	Ibid., fig. 17: 16	Related but deeper and has exterior rim thickening; 18 cm. rim diameter
Tel Qiri VIII/IX	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 29.3	Similar; 22.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Megiddo VIB	Loud 1948: pl. 74: 17	Similar but deeper chalice, rim is "bent" rather than gently everted; is closer to Stratum II Type 1B chalice; 18.5 cm. rim diameter
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: pl. 33: 18.20	Similar but these rims "bend" horizontally, like Stratum II CH Type 1B, whereas this Stratum VIII example is "gently" everted. Stepped base that might be generally associated with chalices that have everted rims, no surface decoration; ext. rim diameter ranges from 18.6 to 19.3 cm.
Tell el-Farah (N) VIIb	Chambon 1984: pl. 60: 10	Related but deeper; flaring base, burnished? 20.8 cm rim diameter

Kraters (KR)

Kraters, comprising 13% of the Stratum VIII ceramic assemblage, include three subtypes of Type 1, that continue from Stratum X; and a new distinctive type, KR Type 4A that doesn't appear after this stratum.

The three subtypes of the Type 1 krater are: Type 1A (variant): Krater with an inverted shoulder and rim with external rounded thickening; Type 1A1: Krater with elongated, inverted shoulder and rim; and Type 1E: Sharply carinated krater with concave shoulder and vertical, short triangular rim. Types 1A and 1E continue into later Iron I, Stratum VI, whereas Type 1A1 does not. KR Type 4A: Double carinated krater with a molded angular externally thickened rim with an internally oblique rim edge and internal gutter below the rim edge is an unusual form that is unique in the Iron Age Tel Yin'am ceramic repertoire. This type does not continue beyond this period.

None of the bases are preserved. All are handleless, and with the exception of a Type 1E variant, all are of plain ware.

KR Type 1A: Krater with an inverted shoulder and rim with external rounded thickening

This type is represented by one variant rim and body sherd, AM127001 (Fig. VIII.1.9) continues, with some variation, the traditional elongated, external, rounded thickening with opposing slight internal concavity.

This type with variations continues into Iron II at Tel Yin'am.

Example: AM127001 (Fig. VIII.1.9)



Parallels: A parallel is known from Tel Qasile X (Mazar 1985: Fig. 45: 22). Other generally related kraters are known from: Megiddo Stratum VIIA-VI, Beth

Shean V, and Bethsaida IIB. A distantly related larger krater is also known from Iron I Tel Dan.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Qasile X	Mazar 1985: Fig. 45. 22	Parallel form
Megiddo VIIA-VI	Loud 1948: Pls. 69: 12; 84: 22	Related but not close parallels
Beth Shean V	James 1966: Fig. 7:10	Related form
Bethsaida IIB	Arav and Freund 1999: Fig. I.3.6	Related form
Iron I Tel Dan	Biran 1994: Fig. 9	Distantly related form

KR Type 1A1: Krater with elongated, inverted shoulder and rim

KR Type 1A1 is related to KR Type 1A, but the distinctive nature of the rim and shoulder, 0M121083 (Fig. VIII.1.10) warrant a separate sub-category. The vessel retains the overall inverted, close nature of Type 1A but, without an external rim thickening. The line between the elongated, inverted shoulder and elongated, inverted rim cannot easily be ascertained, although there is a slight short concavity that separates the two sections. In addition, the sides of the rim and shoulder have a very slight undulating, incongruent line.

This subtype does not appear before Stratum VIII and does not continue beyond this period, although other variations of the general Type 1A do continue throughout the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am.

Example: 0M121083 (Fig. VIII.1.10)



Parallels: Similar vessels are known from 'Ta'anach IA, Afula IIIA, Megiddo V, and Tel Qasile X.

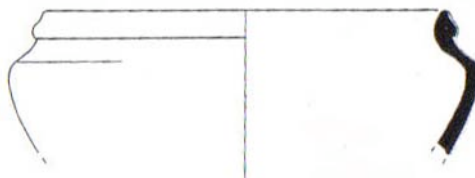
Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IA	Rast 1978: Fig. 1:11	Similar vessel
'Afula IIIA	Dothan 1955: Fig. 12. 25	Similar vessel

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 29: 111	Similar; 25 cm. rim diameter
Tel Qasile X	Mazar 1985: Fig. 45. 20	Similar

KR Type 1E: Carinated krater with concave shoulder and vertical, short triangular rim

This type is represented by two rim and body sherds, 0M127001A (Fig. VIII.1.12) and 5M130006 (not illustrated), which vary some from the Stratum X example. The carination is more rounded and the shoulder is shorter. The rim of 0M127001 is parallel to the earlier Stratum X example, but 5M130006 is narrower and more pointed at the rim tip. Although the rim diameter of 5M130006 cannot be ascertained, the rim diameter of 0M127001 is 26.5 cm., and the vessel width is 31.5 cm.

Example: 0M127001A (Fig. VIII.1.12)



Parallels: Some close parallels are known from 'Afula IIIA and IIIB, Tel Keisan 9a-b, and Beth Shean 4. Some related forms are known from Tell el-Farah (N) VIIb, Deir 'Alla B, Tel Mevorakh VIII, Kh. Rosh Zayit IIa. Surface treatment varies on these parallel forms. These kraters are closer parallels to Stratum VI Type 1E than Type 1E in Stratum VIII.

Site	Reference	Comments
'Afula IIIA and IIIB	Dothan 1955: Fig. 12; 16-17; 22-24; 17: 11-14	Close parallels
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pls. 65: 9; 64: 1,4,8	Close parallels
Beth Shean 4	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 23.5	Parallels
Tel Keisan 9c	Briend and Humbert 1980:	Similar; 32 cm. Rim diameter.

Site	Reference	Comments
	Pl.78.2d	
Tell ed-Farah (N) VIIIb	Chambon 1984:Pl. 54. 7	Related form
Deir 'Alla B	Franken 1966: Fig. 49: 17	Related form
Tel Mevorakh VIII	Stern 1978: Fig. 20: 4,5	Related form
Kh. Rosh Zayit IIa	Gal and Alexandre 2002: Figs. III.87.15; III.87.6	Related forms but Fig, III.87.6 is smaller

KR Type 4A: Double-ridged carinated body with an angular externally thickened rim, an internally oblique rim edge and an internal gutter below the rim

KR Type 4A, represented by a rim and body sherd, 0M127045 (Fig. VIII.1.13), comprises 20% of the Stratum VIII krater assemblage. The unusual carinated body and rim varies from other carinated krater types at Tel Yin'am: the rim, shoulder and carination are a series of angles: the carination is a low, double-ridged bulge, the shoulder is straight and inverted, and the distinctive rim has a squarish parallelogram shape: an inverted oblique top edge forming an internal gutter and lower exterior ridge. The rim diameter is 30 cm., which is similar to the sizes of the comparable kraters.

This type is confined to Stratum VIII.

Example: 0M127045 (Fig. VIII.1.13)



Parallels: A distantly related Late Bronze antecedent is known from Tel Yin'am. Only related and distantly related forms are known from Megiddo V, Tel Keisan 9c, Hazor X and Jerusalem 14.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 35.8	Distantly related form
Megiddo V (IV filling)	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 32: 160	Related, light red wash interior and on rim; 36.6 cm. rim diameter

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Keisan 9c	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.78.1f	Related; 30 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor X	Ben-Tor and Ben-Ami 1998: Fig. 12.7	Related form
Jerusalem 14	Ariel, et. al. 2000: fig 15: 13	Distantly related; 26.5 cm. Rim diameter.

Cooking Pots

CP Type 1: Traditional, wide-mouth, handleless cooking pot

Eight cooking pots, comprising 21% of the Stratum VIII pottery assemblage, represent five cooking vessel subtypes: Type 1A1: Cooking pot with concave rim and small upper rim and prominent lower ridge; Type 1B1: Cooking pot with short, triangular rim and external pendant; Type 1B4: Cooking pot with everted, wide, triangular rim with pointed rim top and rounded, external ridge; Type 1B5: Cooking pot with sharp mid-body carination, elongated, inverted, concave shoulder, and slightly everted short, compact triangular rim ; and Type 1C2: Cooking pot with elongated, narrow rounded rim with internal and external ridges.

Three of the subtypes, Types 1A1, 1B1, and 1C2, continue from Strata XI and/or X. Types 1B4 and 1B5 appear for the first time. Of all five subtypes, Types 1A1 and 1B4 continue into later strata; the remaining forms disappear from the Tel Yin'am cooking vessel repertoire.

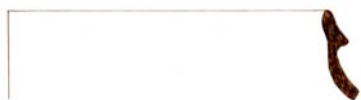
CP Type 1A1: Cooking pot with concave rim and small upper rim and prominent lower ridge (Figures VIII.1,2)

Type 1A1, represented in Stratum VIII by three rim sherds, 0M121135 (Fig. VIII.1.11), 0M121087 (Fig. VIII.1.16), AL120388 (Fig. VIII.1.15), and one variant sherd, AL127007 (Fig. VIII.1.14); comprise the majority type or 50% of the Stratum VIII cooking pot collection. The inverted or almost vertical rim continues to be elongated, slightly concave with an external ridge or pendant. The only example where the shoulder is preserved continues the 1A1 tradition of an elongated, concave shoulder. Variant cooking pot AL127007 presents a shorter, slightly concave rim with

a prominent, horizontal ridge. It is the only rim that is everted. A wide range of external rim diameters⁷⁰ characterizes Type 1A1 with measurements from 43 cm. to 25.4 cm.

Since Stratum XI, this unremarkable type has been the dominant Iron Age cooking pot at Tel Yin'am. It continues to appear in subsequent Iron Age periods and disappears only in the last Iron Age Stratum II at Tel Yin'am when CP Type 3 replaces all other cooking pot types.

Example: 0M121135 (Fig. VIII.1.11)



Parallels: A Late Bronze age antecedent recalls two different subtypes from Tel Yin'am: Type 1B5 and Type 1A1, but it is not a close parallel to either but its similarity to these Iron Age types, attests to a long-lived tradition at Tel Yin'am.

This general form of cooking pot (handleless, carinated cooking pot with slightly concave rim with external ridge) is ubiquitous at Iron I sites but close parallels are harder to find. Related, but not closely parallel, cooking pots are known from Hazor XI, Megiddo VI, Tel Dan, Beth Shean 3, Tel Qiri, VII, and Samaria II.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 6: 7	Late Bronze age antecedent that recalls two different subtypes from Tel Yin'am: The rim is a compact triangle that is similar to the compact triangular rim of Type 1B5, but the external profile has a slight concavity which is closer to the rim of Type 1A1.
Tel Keisan 9c	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.77.1e	Parallel; 39 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor XI	Yadin 1961; Pl. CCIII.7, 10	Related, but not closely parallel, cooking pots; both have a 34 cm rim diameter.
Megiddo VI	Loud 1948; Pl. 85. 16	36 cm. rim diameter.
Beth Shean	Yadin and Geva	36 cm. rim diameter.

⁷⁰ AL120388 has an external rim diameter of 37 cm.; AL127007 has an external rim diameter of 30.5 cm; 0M121153 external rim diameter 43 cm; and 0M121087 has an external rim diameter of 25.4 cm.

Site	Reference	Comments
3	1986; Fig. 11. 7	
Tel Qiri, VII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987, Fig. 11. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8	Related forms
Samaria II	Crowfoot, et. al 1957: Fig. 3.13.	Related form
Tel Dan	Biran 1994 Fig. 98:7	Related form

CP Type 1B1: Cooking pot with short, triangular rim with pendant

This type, represented by a rim and shoulder sherd, 5M130007 (Fig. VIII.2.2), comprises 13% of the Stratum VIII cooking pot repertoire. Although the representative percentage is greater in Stratum VIII than Stratum XI⁷¹, the vessel type decreases in frequency having only one example opposed to two representative examples in Stratum XI. Further, the type has changed little since its earlier appearance, although 5M130003 more closely parallels AM130506 in Stratum XI more than AM130197. The rim and inverted shoulder is concave and the inverted rim has a straight interior and exterior profile, in contrast to the slightly irregular profiles of the Stratum XI examples, with a prominent pendant. The external rim diameter is 39 cm.

This distinctive form appears in Stratum XI and after a gap in Stratum X, reappears with less frequency in Stratum VIII. Type 1B1 appears again in variant form in Stratum IV after a gap in Stratum VI. Following this later appearance, the type disappears.

Example: 5M130007 (Fig. VIII.2.2)



⁷¹ The total cooking pot assemblage in Stratum VIII is smaller than that of Stratum XI.

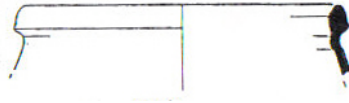
Parallels: While not close, three Late Bronze Age examples from Tel Yin'am generally recall CP Type 1B1. There are no known Iron Age parallels for this Stratum VIII CP Type 1B1.

Type 1B4: Cooking pot with wide, squat triangular rim with rounded upper rim and external ridge

This type, represented by a rim and shoulder sherd, 1M1270220 (Fig. VIII.2.1), comprises 13% of the Stratum VIII cooking pot assemblage. This example differs from the earlier Stratum X Type 1B4 example, in its inverted, straight shoulder; otherwise, the rim shape is quite similar.

Although this type is not well represented at Tel Yin'am, it continues into Stratum VI.

Example: 1M120220 (Fig. VIII.2.1)



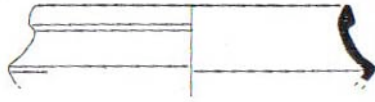
Parallels: There are no Iron Age parallels known for this type.

CP Type 1B5: Cooking pot with sharp mid-body carination, elongated, inverted, concave shoulder, and slightly everted short, compact triangular rim

This type, represented by one rim and body sherd, 1M117004 (Fig. VIII.2.3), comprises 13% of the Stratum VIII. It is a very angular form with a sharp, mid-body carination, an elongated, inverted, concave shoulder, and a slightly everted, short, compact triangular rim. The rim is pointed at the top and at the lower, external rim edge.

This type, which is poorly represented at Iron Age Tel Yin'am, appears for the first time in Stratum VIII, but doesn't continue beyond this period.

Example: 1M117004 (Fig. VIII.2.3)



Parallels: Two Late Bronze cooking pots generally recall this Stratum VIII type but there are some variations. No close Iron Age parallels are known for CP Type 1B5 but similar and related pots are from Hazor IX, Tel Qiri VII, and Deir ‘Alla G.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin’am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 6: 7; 46: 3	Late Bronze age cooking pots that are similar to Type 1B5, but has a slight rim concavity or slight medial rim “bend” that Type 1B5 doesn’t display.
Hazor IX	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CLXXV: 26, 28	Two later cooking pots; generally recall the characteristics of Type 1B5, but are not close parallels; 26-35.5 cm. rim diameters.
Tel Qiri VII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 12: 3; pp. 224-235	Later cooking pot that is an example of the marked cooking pots that appear, at other sites as well.
Deir ‘Alla G	Franken 1969: Fig. 63: 66	Possible parallel, since too little of the shoulder is preserved; it might not be as close a parallel as anticipated.

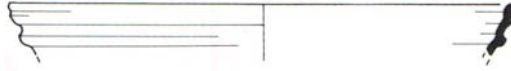
Type 1C2: Cooking pot with elongated rounded rim with external ridges⁷²

This type, represented by one rim sherd, AL127006 (Fig. VIII.2.4), comprises 12% of the Stratum VIII cooking pot collection. This type in Stratum VIII is modified from its earlier Stratum XI appearance. Its rim develops into a thicker upper rim and loses its internal lower ridge. Yet, the lower, external ridge, rim stance and the overall character of a modeled rim are retained. The external rim diameter is 34 cm.

The form continues from Stratum XI with a gap in Stratum X but is a poorly represented type at Tel Yin’am in Stratum XI as well as in Stratum VIII.

⁷² Although this Stratum VIII example and the Stratum XI example are assigned to the same cooking pot subtype, Type 1C2, the descriptive heading for each differs from each other in order to reflect the modifications that occurs to this type through the Iron Age at Tel Yin’am.

Example: AL127006 (Fig. VIII.2.4)



Parallels: Four distantly related rim forms are known from Late Bronze age Tel Yin'am.

While there were some similar Iron Age parallel cooking pots known for earlier Stratum XI CP Type 1C2, there is only one known related cooking pot from Deir 'Alla L for this later modified type.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs.10.5; 14:3; 19:6; 47:4. ⁷³	Four distantly related rim forms from the Late Bronze age; (Ibid: Figs. 14: 3; 47:4) are identified as "kraters." It is common, even characteristic; at Late Bronze age Tel Yin'am to find cooking pots and kraters with similar rims and upper body forms. ⁷⁴
Deir 'Alla L	Franken 1969: Fig. 74: 41	Related cooking pot that recalled Stratum XI Type 1C2 and Stratum VIII Type 1C2, but its upper rim is not as thick and it has an internal ridge that Stratum VIII Type 1C2 does not have.

Jugs (JG)

In Stratum VIII, two jug examples representing two types, Types 3B and 5, comprise 8% of the complete Stratum VIII pottery assemblage⁷⁵. JG Type 3B (Globular jug with elongated neck with medial ridge, a bulging, rounded base with low ring and two handles), is a subtype that first appears in Stratum X. Another new general type is JG Type 5: Narrow jug with two large, opposing, vertical handles.

⁷³ This type is known with numerous parallels at Late Bronze Deir 'Alla sanctuary (Franken 1969: pp. 118-119). See p. 11, above, for more information about this parallel material.

⁷⁴ This Late Bronze tradition at Tel Yin'am is not continued into the Iron Age. See pp. 1-2, above, for more information about Late Bronze and Iron Age cooking pot and krater traditions at Tel Yin'am.

⁷⁵ The ring base of Fig. VIII.2. X was also found, and is included on the plates and in the vessel count, but not included in the typology because its unremarkable configuration and its association with different jug types.

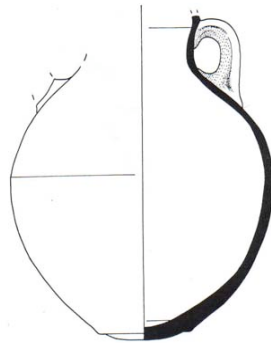
Type 5 does not continue beyond this period, but Type 3 with additional subtypes, continues into Strata VI and IV.

Unless otherwise stated, the vessels are plain ware with no surface decoration.

JG Type 3B1: Globular jug with elongated neck with medial ridge, a bulging, rounded base with low ring and two handles

Type 3B, represented by an almost complete jug, 5M130996 (Fig. VIII.2.9), comprises 50% of the small Stratum VIII jug assemblage. Although 5M130996 is classified as a “Type 3” globular jug, it does have a hint of a mid-body carination, but it is so faint that the jug is better classified with round or globular jug forms, although the body is not as rounded as Stratum X Type 3A. The neck is relatively wide with a ridge.⁷⁶ The base is rounded and bulging with a low encircling, not too functional attached ring. Because of this bulge, and the high placement of the ring, the jug would not be stable and sit upright. Two opposing arching handles originally were attached at the medial neck ridge and upper shoulder. Only one handle is preserved. The width is 25 cm. and the preserved height from base to neck ridge is 30.5 cm.

Example: 5M130996 (Fig. VIII.2.9)



(correct scale on Figure plate)

⁷⁶ Since the upper part of the neck is missing, the original height of the neck and the rim profile is unknown. Thus, I am not certain whether it has a medial ridge.

Parallels: Most parallels and related jugs are known from Beth Shean V, although other parallels and similar jugs are known from Lachish IVB, Tel Rehov, Ta'anach IIB. one example is known from Ta'anach IIB.

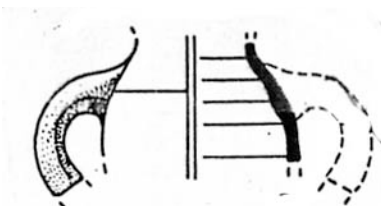
Site	Reference	Comments
Beth Shean V	James 1966: Fig. 20: 22	Parallel but has disc base and only one handle; W. 15.5 cm; Ht. from base to medial neck ridge: 18.5 cm.
Beth Shean (Stelae Room)	Ibid. Fig. 4:9	Parallel base, but upper vessel not preserved; 14 cm base diameter
Lachish IVB	Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 25.33.9	Parallel except only has one handle; 6.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Rehov C-1, E-1	Mazar 1999: Fig. 24.14	Parallel; body is Parallel; 9 cm. Rim diameter.
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 37: 1	Similar but neck and base is different, only one handle; W. 23.25 cm.; Ht. 31.5 cm.
Beth Shean (Stelae Room)	James 1966: Fig. 4:6	Distantly related; W. 16.5 cm.; Ht. Base to medial neck ridge: 22.5 cm.

JG Type 4: Narrow jug with two large, opposing, vertical handles

Type 4, represented by a body and attached handle sherd, 5M131096 (Fig. VIII.2.5), comprises 50% of the Stratum VIII jug assemblage. Although the body diameter cannot be ascertained, it is narrow and elongated, and probably had only one vertical, large handle, which stands away from the jug like an ear and is attached at the shoulder and presumed lower body.

This unusual form does not continue beyond Stratum VIII.

Example: 5M1301096 (Fig. VIII.2.5)



Parallels: No parallels are known for JG Type 5.

Juglets (JGT)

Juglets are poorly represented in the Stratum VIII domestic repertoire, with only one example, which represents a general type of juglet that first appeared in Stratum X: JGT Type 1, large piriform juglets.

JGT Type 1: Large piriform juglet

This general type first appears in Stratum X reflected in subtype 1A. In Stratum VIII, a new subtype is introduced, JGT Type 1B (juglet with flattened base, an elongated body and unusually wide neck), which does not continue beyond this period. The distinguishing feature of this new subtype is its unusually wide neck.

JGT Type 1B: Juglet with flattened base, an elongated body and unusually wide neck

JGT Type 1B, represented by a juglet, body preserved from the lower part of the rim to the base, 1N110608 (Fig. VIII.2.6), comprises the whole of the Stratum VIII juglet repertoire. It is a large undecorated juglet with an inverted slightly piriform body that tapers to a flattish base and a distinctive wide neck. While no rim⁷⁷ or handle is preserved, this vessel in all likelihood had a handle based on parallel examples cited below. The upper body is thin-walled but increases in thickness as it approaches the base. The preserved height is 22 cm, width of 13.75 cm., and neck diameter is 8.5 cm., which is comparable to the parallel examples. The body width to height ratio of this subtype is 3:5, contrasting to the 4:5 ratio of Stratum X JGT Type 1A.

⁷⁷ The rim is not preserved in the Tel Yin'am but based on the related parallels from Beth Shean (Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 9.2) and Megiddo (Loud 1948: Pl. 81.13), the Tel Yin'am juglet probably had a trefoil rim; however, a gray ware "jar" with 19.4 cm. height from Beth Shean VI illustrated in Amiran's *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land* (Amiran 1970: Pl.83.4) has a pointed everted rim with a ridge on the upper neck.

Example: 1N110608 (Fig. VIII.2.6)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Beth Shean 2 and Megiddo VI and a variant two-handled “jar” is known from Beth Shean VI.

Site	Reference	Comments
Beth Shean 2	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 9:2	Parallel, but base is rounded taper and body is V-shape; Ht. 21.5 cm., W. 11.5 cm., ext. neck width 8 cm.
Megiddo VI	Loud 1948: Pl. 81: 13	Parallel but body and base are more oval; Ht. 22 cm., W. 12.5 cm., ext. neck width 7.5 cm.
Beth Shean VI	Amiran 1969: Pl. 83: 4	The body parallels the Tel Yin'am example but is slightly smaller and is more V-shaped; Ht. 18.24 cm., W. 10 cm., neck W. 6.47 cm.

Storage Jars (SJ)

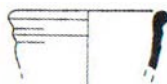
Twelve storage jars, comprising 31% of the Stratum VIII ceramic assemblage, represent 10 different types. Three of the subtypes continue from earlier Iron strata, XI and X. The majority of them are new. Most of the types, including both old and new forms, do not continue after this stratum; only variants of Type 1A, a variant form of Type 1L, and Type 1M continue.

Although there is a significant amount of heterogeneity, the general characteristics of Stratum VIII storage jars include: 1) elongated necks; 2) plain ware; 3) elongated, egg-shaped or oval bodies; 4) relatively narrow bases; 5) predominately everted rims; 6) width to height ratios of > 1:2 (linked to complete storage jars); and 7) a heterogeneous jar collection.

SJ Type 1A1: Storage jar with elongated neck and vertical rim with rounded external thickening and low external ridge

SJ Type 1A which has continued in modified forms (Type 1A1) in the Iron Age storage jar repertoire at Tel Yin'am since Stratum XI, is represented in Stratum VIII, by two rim and neck sherds, 1N110516 (Fig. VIII.2.7) and 0 M121089 (Fig. VIII.2.9), and one variant example, 5M130012 (Fig. 3: X). In this modified Type 1A1, rather than the elongated rim with the elongated upper rounded thickening, the rim is shorter and the upper rounded thickening is more compact. The external rim ridge is the same. The variant example of this type, 5M130012, has an everted rim and the neck sides are incongruent.

Example: 1N110516 (Fig. VIII.2.7)



Parallels: Similar parallels are known from Ta'anach IB and Beth Shan 4.

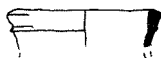
Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 11. 7, 9	Similar forms
Beth Shean 4	Yadin and Geva 1986: Figs. 28. 1; 29. 1-4	Similar forms

SJ Type 1B (v)⁷⁸: Storage jar with an everted rim with a flat, horizontal ledge and a lower external ridge

In Stratum VIII, this type, which has continued since Stratum XI, is a variant of the traditional Type 1B that has been seen in earlier strata. It is represented by a rim and neck sherd, AL120387 (Fig. VIII.2.) that has an everted rim, rather than the usual vertical rim. Otherwise, this variant jar shares the characteristic flat, horizontal ledge rim with a low, external ridge. Although not deep enough to suggest a gutter, the interior rim has a slight concave depression at its base.

⁷⁸ Variant

Example: AL120387 (Fig. VIII.2.8)



Parallels: A close parallel is known from Megiddo VIB-VIA.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo VIB-VIA	Loud 1948: Pl. 73.8	Parallel jar

SJ Type 1B1⁷⁹: Storage jar with egg-shaped body, a relatively straight neck and a flat ledged rim with a lower external ridge

This type is represented by a complete jar, 5TYBLK7062 (Fig. VIII.2.10) which has a related rim form to those of earlier Stratum X Type 1B. Although the body shape of the “accompanying jar” is unknown, the rims are generally parallel to this later Iron Age example. The body is an exaggerated egg-shape (ratio of width to height is 3:5) with a wide mid-body diameter and a tapering lower body with a narrow flattened base. The two vertical opposing handles are set at an oblique angle on the lower part of the elongated, slightly convex shoulders. The neck is almost vertical and the rim is thickened, with a horizontal flat ledge and a prominent external ridge. The internal rim has a slight gutter at its base. The jar is 34 cm high and 22.3 cm wide.

Example: 5TYBLK7062 (Fig. VIII. 2.10)



(See Figure plate for scale)

⁷⁹ This jar is classified according to its rim shape (SJ Type 1B1) instead of its body as the other “body” forms have been, under the rubric of Type 1L, because it is the only example of SJ Type 1B which has a whole form and represents an association between rim and body form. It might not be the only association but it is one, and therefore important.

Parallels: One parallel is known from a late context, Tel Kinneret V, and a distantly related rim parallel known from an earlier context at Hazor XII.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Kinneret V	Fritz: Pl.58.1	Parallel; 11.1 cm. rim diameter.
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CLXVIII. 4	Distantly related rim form but better parallels Stratum X SJ Type 1B.

SJ Type 1F (v):⁸⁰ Storage jar with elongated neck and double, triangular ridged rim

SJ Type 1F which continues from Stratum X, is represented in Stratum VIII by two variant rim and neck sherds, 0M121074 (Fig. VIII.3.1) and 0M121091 (not illustrated). Although the necks of these examples are not fully preserved based on the earlier parallels from Stratum X and the angle of the extant necks, they were likely elongated. Like the earlier examples, these Stratum VIII jars have external double triangular ridged rims, although these examples are more exaggerated than the previous jars. The ridges are of equal sizes. The variation is noted in the everted stance of the rims, but the rim of 0M121074 is dramatically everted. There is no evidence for handles. The ware of both examples is plain.

After Stratum VIII, this type only appears in variant form.

Example: 0M121074 (Fig. VIII.3.1)



Parallels: There are no parallels for these variant Type 1F examples.

⁸⁰ Variant

SJ Type 1H (v): Storage jar with a slightly off-set rim and an internal gutter

Type 1H, which continues from Stratum X, is represented in Stratum VIII by a variant example, 0M121090 (Fig. VIII. 3. 2). The characteristic “off-set” rim is seen in this Stratum VIII example, although the contour is not quite as distinct.

After Stratum VIII, this type no longer appears.

Example: 0M121090 (Fig. VIII. 3.2)



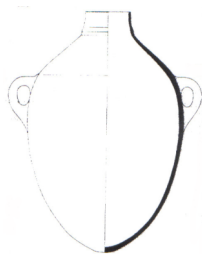
Parallels: Parallels are known from Hazor XII.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor XII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pls. CLXVIII.18; CLXIX. 1; CCII. 13	Parallel forms

SJ Type 1L2 (v)⁸¹: Storage jar with egg-shaped body and relatively narrow base

This type is a variant of Type 1L2 first seen in Stratum X and is represented in Stratum VIII by a jar body, 5TYBLK7063 (Fig. VIII. 4.1). Although generally this type and Type 1L4 have similar body shapes, Type 1L2 (v) does not have a carinated shoulder and the body is more elongated. The base is relatively narrow and tapered, and the two opposing handles are attached at the lower shoulder and mid-body. Unlike SJ Type 1L4 and the earlier Stratum X Type 1L2, this Stratum VIII type is not decorated. The jar is preserved to a height of 31.4 cm high, and its width is 20.3 cm.

Example: 5TYBLK7063 (Fig. VIII.4.1)



(See Figure plate for scale)

⁸¹ Variant

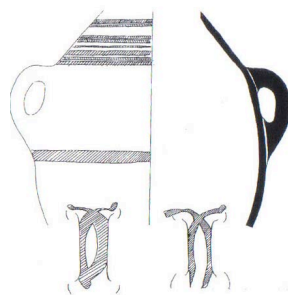
Parallels: While egg-shaped cooking pot bodies are relatively common, particularly in early Iron I contexts, such as at Megiddo VIB-VIA, no known close parallels are known for this particular jar form.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo VIB-VIA	Loud 1948: Pls. 73: 8; 76: 4	Similar body types but not close parallel

SJ Type 1L4: Storage jar with ovoid body shape, elongated, straight shoulders, and two opposing handles

Type 1L4, represented by a large body section, 9M1221520 (Fig. VIII. 3.4), is unique at Iron Age Tel Yin'am. The body is ovoid and the shoulders are elongated and straight. The rim and base are not preserved. The two opposing handles are attached at the shoulder carination and the mid-body. The body shape is not unusual, in fact, it recalls another storage jar from Stratum VIII, Type 1L2 (v), Fig. 3.31. The characteristic that distinguished this jar is its decoration: two sections of horizontal red and black bands are sloppily applied to the shoulder, and an elaborate X decoration is applied to each handle. This red decoration is more characteristic of early Iron pottery, generally reflecting the Late Bronze tradition, than later Iron Age pottery.

Example: 9M1221520 (Fig. VIII. 3.4)



(See Figure for correct scale)

Parallels: Parallels for jar configuration as well as decorative elements are known from Megiddo VIIA-VIB. The red-banded motif is also known from earlier Late Bronze jar from Tel Yin'am, and an Iron I jar from 'Afula IIIA.

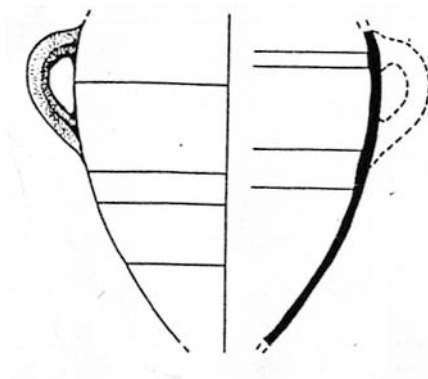
Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 2:15	Red-banded motif known from jar at Late Bronze Tel Yin'am
Megiddo VIIA-VIB	Loud 1948: Pls. 68. 2; 73. 10	Parallel jar form and decorative elements
'Afula IIIA	Dothan 1995: Fig. 11. 2	Parallel
Tel Keisan 9c	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.69.6	Similar; N/A cm. rim diameter.

SJ Type 1L5: Storage jar with a V-shaped body and narrow base⁸²

This type, represented by a jar body, 5M131057 (Fig. VIII.3.7), has a V-shaped body with flaring, everted sides and a narrow base. The two opposing handles are attached at the mid-body. The rim, neck and base tip are not preserved.

This type first appears in Stratum VIII and continues into Stratum VI. After Stratum VI, however, the type disappears.

Example: 5M131057 (Fig. VIII.3.7)



Parallels: A close parallel is known from Beth Shean 3.

Site	Reference	Comments
Beth Shean 3	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 12.2	Close parallel

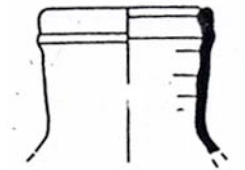
⁸² Although the end of the base is not preserved, most of the base section is extant, therefore assessment is possible.

SJ Type 1M: Storage jar with elongated, almost vertical neck and plain, vertical rim with a slight internal thickening and a lower external thickening

This type, represented by a rim and neck sherd, 0M117028 (Fig. VIII.3.3), has an elongated, almost vertical neck and plain, vertical rim. The rim has a slight internal thickening at the upper rim and a slight lower, external thickening.

This type first appears in this stratum and does not continue after this period.

Example: 0M117028 (Fig. VIII. 3.3)



Parallels: Similar parallels are known from Hazor XII and later 10th contexts at Tel Kinneret IV and Jerusalem 14.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CLXX. 14	Similar but concavity to neck; 10 cm. rim diameter
Tel Kinneret IV	Fritz: Pl.56.3	Similar; 10 cm. rim diameter.
Jerusalem 14	Ariel, et al. 2000: fig 15: 19	Related, rim more everted; 11.5cm. rim diameter.

Pithoi (PTH)

Two examples comprise the Stratum VIII pithoi assemblage, representing 5% of the overall vessel collection. PTH Type 1, recalling somewhat the example from Stratum XI, continues into Stratum VIII. In addition, another type, PTH Type 2, is introduced but as it is found in a secondary, reused context, its original appearance was somewhat earlier than Stratum VIII, or earlier in Stratum VIII than the material found in the destruction debris of Stratum VIII.

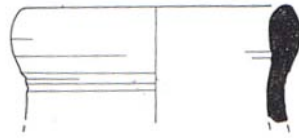
Both examples are of plain ware.

PTH Type 1B: Pithos with slightly inverted, concave neck and vertical, slightly pointed rim with internal and external thickening and a slight internal gutter

PTH Type 1B, represented by a rim and upper neck sherd, 5M137012 (Fig. VIII.3.4), comprises 50% of the Stratum VIII pithoi repertoire. While it is related to PTH Type 1A, this type is more rounded and elongated with an internal thickening that the earlier Type 1A did not exhibit. Further, PTH Type 1B has a slight rim pointing and an elongated, rounded external thickening, without an external ridge.

The external rim diameter is 19 cm.; the wall thickness is 1 cm.

Example: 5M137012 (Fig. VIII.3.4)



Parallels: The closest parallels are known from Hazor XII, although they are somewhat larger than the Tel Yin'am pithos.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CLXVII: 1	Best parallel for Tel Yin'am example 5M137012; 23.5 rim diameter; 1.5 cm wall thickness
Hazor XII	Ibid. Pl. CLXVIII: 3	Close parallel rim to 5M137012, but this example is larger with 27 cm rim diameter; 1.5 cm wall thickness.
Shiloh V	Finkelstein, et al. 1993: Fig. 6.48. 2	Parallel rim form; since Tel Yin'am example is only preserved in rim cannot tell if whole pithos is parallel; 16 cm. rim diameter

PTH Type 2: Pithos with elongated, slightly convex shoulder, two shoulder and neck ridges, an elongated, inverted, concave neck, and prominent externally thickened rim

PTH Type 2, represented by a large rim to shoulder fragment, TYCRSJ4001 (Fig. VIII.3.5), comprises 50% of the Stratum VIII pithoi assemblage. It has a

prominent ridge at the juncture of the neck and the shoulder,⁸³ a concave neck with another low thin ridge halfway down the neck, and a vertical, externally thickened, rounded, sloping rim, which is almost squarish in profile.

The external rim diameter is 17.5 cm. and the wall thickness is .8. cm. The vessel is of plain ware.

The external rim diameter is 17.5 cm. and the wall thickness is .8. cm. The vessel is of plain ware.

This vessel was found upside-down in a courtyard, sunken into the earthen surface⁸⁴ where it had been reused as a cooking installation. Therefore, it originally is dated to an earlier period than the Stratum VIII surface on which it was found, although its age may not be significantly earlier.

PTH Type 2 is a member of a well-known pithos family more commonly referred to as “collared-rim” storage jars or pithoi. They are, in fact, more accurately described as “pithoi” rather than storage jars based on their large size, usually greater than a meter, and their weight, which made them difficult to move.⁸⁵ These features plus the requisite collar or ridge, which decorated the lower neck or upper shoulder, distinguished this type from other pithoi. Although these features were identifying characteristics of this type, the rim configurations, and the number and placement of the “collar” varied.⁸⁶ (For further detail about this pithos type versus other pithos types, see Stratum XI PTH Type 1 discussion.)

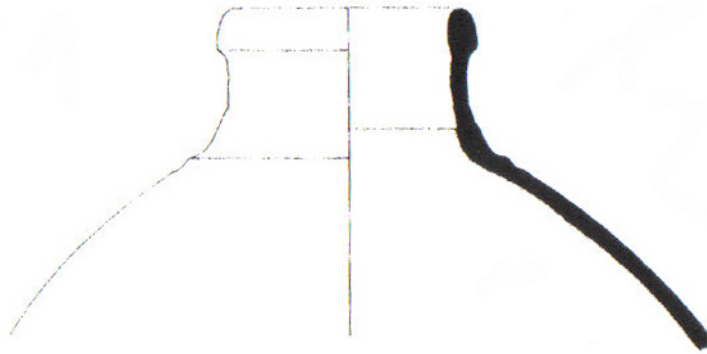
Example: TYCRSJ4001 (Fig. VIII.3.5)

⁸³ This differs from the manner of treatment of the neck of most examples elsewhere. The ridges are placed as follows: 3.7 cm from the bottom of rim to first ridge, and 6.9 cm from the bottom of rim to the main prominent ridged collar.

⁸⁴ Partially buried, upside-down storage jar necks and shoulders are found at Hazor XII and IX A (Yadin, *et al.* 1961: Pls. XVII. 4; XXIII. 2.

⁸⁵ Esse 1992: 96.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 99; for variety in rim form, see Mazar 1981: 28-29



Parallels: Parallels and related forms are known from Hazor XII.⁸⁷ Similar forms are also known from Ta'anach 1A, Tel Qiri VIII, 'Afula IIIA, and Shiloh V.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor XII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCII: 14	A close parallel to the rim diameter size of TYCRSJ4001, and similar in configuration, but Hazor example is thicker-walled; 17 cm rim diameter; 2 cm. wall thickness
Hazor XII	Ibid., Pl. CLXVIII: 20	Similar parallel to rim of TYCRSJ4001 and rim diameter is parallel; 17.5 cm rim diameter; 1 cm wall thickness
Hazor XII	Ibid., Pl. CLXVII: 5-7	Similar parallels but rims are slightly different; rim diameter varies from 22 to 25 cm.
Tel Keisan 9c	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.68.1	Similar form and decoration; N/A cm. rim diameter.
Ta'anach 1A	Rast 1978: Fig. 4:1	Similar but rim and neck more everted, shorter neck; 20.75 cm. rim diameter; .75 cm wall thickness
Tel Qiri VIII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987:Fig. 31: 3	Related, but only has one ridge that is placed higher on neck, neck shorter, rim more rounded; 22 cm. rim diameter
'Afula IIIA	Dothan 1955: Fig. 11: 25	Related, rim more rounded, slightly everted; 25. 6 cm. external rim diameter
Shiloh V	Finkelstein, <i>et.al.</i> 1993: Fig. 6.48. 1	Similar rim form and stance but collar varies; 20 cm. rim diameter

⁸⁷ Finkelstein noted that no collared rim store jars or pithoi were found at Hazor, only pithoi known as "Galilean" pithoi (Finkelstein 1988: 108). Yet, PTH Type 2 from Tel Yin'am is a true collared-rim pithos and it closely parallels a pithos (Pl. CCII: 14) from Hazor XII, which is a rim and neck sherd. The lower vessel is not preserved, so it is open to question as to whether or not the Hazor vessel is indeed a collared-rim pithos.

Stratum VI

Sixty-three domestic vessels in Stratum VI, consisting of seven bowls (11%), one chalice (2%), five kraters (8%), 29 Type 1 cooking pots (48%) and three cooking jugs (5%), five jugs (8%), three juglets (6%), seven storage jars (14%), makes it the second largest Iron I assemblage at Tel Yin'am.

Bowls (BWL)

In Stratum VI, seven bowls comprise 11% of the Stratum VI ceramic repertoire and is the third largest bowl collection in the complete Iron Age assemblage. The heterogeneous bowl collection includes Type 1, round-sided bowls, Type 2, carinated bowls, and a new Type 3, semi-carinated bowls. For the first time, round-sided bowls represent the fewest number in the bowl repertoire. Carinated bowls and semi-carinated⁸⁸ bowls are equally represented with the largest number. There are no straight-sided bowls in the Tel Yin'am bowl collections, which is in contrast to other Iron I sites.

Types 1A (v), 2C, and 2D (a variant subtype) continue into Stratum IV, but other bowl types disappear. The exception is BWL Type 2B (v) which skips Stratum IV but appears in greater number in Iron IIC Stratum II. The bowl types that comprise the Stratum VI collection are: Type 1A(v)⁸⁹: Relatively shallow round-sided bowl with plain vertical rim and external ridge; Type BWL Type 3, semi-carinated bowls first appear in this stratum and become more common in Iron II at Tel Yin'am.

All Stratum VI bowls are of plain ware, with the exception of one carinated bowl; and no bases are preserved.

⁸⁸ As stated above, the problem of bowl assignment to carinated or "semi-carinated" category is difficult. The bowls that I have assigned to Type 3, semi-carinated bowls, might, in fact, be carinated bowls. Most of the parallels I have listed however, are what I refer to as "semi-carinated".

⁸⁹ variant

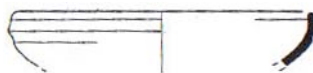
Bowl Type 1: Round-sided bowls

In Stratum VI, there is a continuation of the enduring, ubiquitous, round-sided BWL Type 1A, but in variant form. Although there are fewer round-sided examples in this stratum than in previous Iron I strata, in Iron II, the number of round-sided bowls increase at Tel Yin'am, though the subtypes change.

BWL Type 1A (v): Relatively shallow round-sided bowl with plain vertical rim

BWL Type 1A (v), represented by a rim and upper body sherd, 5M130702 (Fig. VI.1.1) is a continuation, albeit a variation, of the ubiquitous, unremarkable, relatively plain, round-sided bowl type. This example differs from the usual in its rim treatment. Although the tip of the rim is vertical and plain, it has a low external ridge with a horizontal, slight, narrow groove under the ridge.

Example: 5M130702 (Fig. VI.1.1)



Parallels: There are no close parallels for this bowl type but related bowls are known from Ta'anach IB, Beth Shean V, and Qasile XII.

Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 17.3	Related form but not close
Beth Shean V	James 1966: Fig. 63.17	Related bowl form
Qasile XII	Mazar 1985: Fig. 12.8	Related form

BWL Type 2: Carinated Bowls

In Stratum VI, four types of carinated bowls are represented: Type 2B (v)⁹⁰: Relatively deep bowl with inverted sides above the sharp carination and inverted rim

⁹⁰ Variant

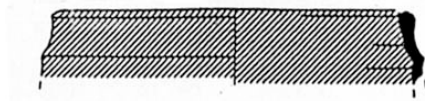
with external ridged thickening; Type 2C: Relatively deep carinated⁹¹ bowl with everted sides and everted slightly flattened rim; Type 2D: Carinated bowl with everted sides and slightly everted, pointed rim with an internal pointed thickening; Type 2E: Deep, closed bowl with rounded, bulging carination and significantly inverted sides with inverted plain rim. Types 2C, 2D and 2E are new types that continue, together with Type 2B into subsequent strata.

BWL Type 2B (v)⁹²: Relatively deep bowl with inverted sides above the sharp carination and inverted rim with external ridged thickening

In Stratum VI Type 2B(v) is represented by a rim and upper body sherd, 0M120941 (Fig. VI.1.2). While it recalls a Type 2B Stratum VIII bowl (0M121155), it varies. Rather than vertical concave sides above the carination, 0M120941 has inverted sides and an inverted rim. Additionally, the rim has more of an external thickening than the earlier Stratum VIII bowl, and it is red-slipped on the interior and exterior surfaces.

This type in modified form will continue in Iron IIC Stratum II.

Example: 0M120941 (Fig. VI.1.2)



Parallels: There are no close parallels for this bowl form.

⁹¹ These examples are assigned to carinated bowl Type 2 based on parallel studies that illustrate this rim shape combined with a carinated body (see Parallels).

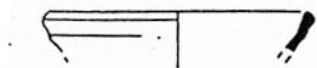
⁹² Variant

BWL Type 2C: Relatively deep carinated⁹³ bowl with everted sides and everted slightly flattened rim

Type 2C, represented by two rim sherds, 0M120907 (Fig. VIII.1.4) and AL120001 (not illustrated), is a relatively deep bowl type with variations: AL120001 has thick sides, whereas 0M120907 is thin-walled, with a very low external ridge just below the rim. Further difference is exhibited in the everted oblique rim shape: 0M120907 has a slight internal pointed thickening and a slightly flattened rim top, whereas AL120001 has a more prominent internal rim point, a slight internal groove and a flattened rim top.

This type continues into Stratum IV and Stratum II in a variant type.

Example: 0M120907 (Fig. VIII.1.4)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Megiddo V-IV; Hazor VI and IV; Tel Kinneret I, IC, and IB; Ta'anach 1B; Deir 'Alla B, G and H; Tel 'Amal III-IV; Tel Qiri VII and VI; and Samaria IV.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo V-IV	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 28: 97, 98	Parallel rims, 28: 97 dark red wash, wheel burnish; 28: 98: red wash interior and over rim to shoulder, wheel and hand burnish; 18, 16 cm. rim diameter, respectively
Hazor VI	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.34.1	Parallel with red slip exterior rim; 17.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor IV	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.40.5,7	Parallel; red slip exterior, interior lip; 19 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Kinneret I, IC, and IB	Fritz 1990: Pls. 63: 11, 67: 3; 69: 5-7, 11, 16, 17	Parallel forms
Ta'anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 13.10	Parallel
Deir 'Alla B, G, H	Franken 1969: Figs 49:63; 63: 55; 67:25	Parallels
Tel 'Amal III-IV	Levy and Edelstein 1972: Fig. 15: 13	Parallel

⁹³ These examples are assigned to carinated bowl Type 2 based on parallel studies that illustrate this rim shape combined with a carinated body (see Parallels).

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Qiri VII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 10: 10	Parallel; 20 cm. rim diameter
Tel Qiri VI	Ibid. Fig. 9:1	Red-slipped example; 22 cm. rim diameter
Samaria IV	Crowfoot, <i>et al.</i> 1957: Fig. 7:2	Parallel

BWL Type 2D: Carinated bowl with everted sides and slightly everted, pointed rim with an internal pointed thickening

BWL Type 2D, represented by a rim and body sherd, AL120115, Fig. VI.1.5), has flaring sides, an upper body carination and a slightly pointed rim with a low internal ridge formed by an oblique slope from the rim tip to the internal ridge. The rim diameter is 12 cm.

This is an unusual type that first appears in Stratum VI and continues in a larger, decorated variant type category in Stratum IV.

Example: AL120115 (Fig. VI.1.5)



Parallels: Two larger Late Bronze bowls from Tel Yin'am share the peculiar pointed rim configuration with the internal rim ridge, and high body carination although these bowls differ somewhat.

No close parallels are known for this type but a related form is known from Megiddo V-IV.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 8:4; 40: 2	Antecedents but are shallower and larger with more everted rims, of plain ware; rim diameters range from 26-27.5 cm.
Megiddo V-IV	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 28: 99	Related, wheel and hand burnish, 16 cm. rim diameter

BWL Type 2E: Deep, closed bowl with rounded, bulging carination and significantly inverted sides with inverted plain rim

BWL type 2E, represented by a large rim and body sherd, 5L122052 (Fig. VI.1.3), is an unusual form. It is a closed bowl with a rounded, bulging carination and dramatically inverted sides with an inverted plain narrow rim. There is a slight internal ridge at the rim base. The rim diameter is 13.75 cm. and the maximum body width is 16.25 cm.

It first appears in Stratum VI and continues in a variant form in Stratum IV.

Example: 5L122052 (Fig. VI.1.3)



Parallels: Although this bowl has no close parallels, distantly related bowls are known from Megiddo V-IV, Lachish IVA and V, ‘Afula IIIB, and Deir ‘Alla G.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo V-IV	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 28: 105	Parallel, brown ochre wash, wheel and hand burnish, 19.3 cm. rim diameter
Lachish IVA	Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 25.39.9	Parallel form; red slip interior and exterior; 19.5 cm. Rim diameter.
‘Afula IIIB	Dothan 1955: Fig. 17.32	Distantly related bowl
Lachish V	Zimhoni 1997: Fig. 3.10. 9	Distantly related form; slipped and burnished
Deir ‘Alla G	Franken 1966: Fig. 64: 55	Distantly related bowl form

BWL Type 3: Semi-carinated bowls

A bowl type appears in Stratum VI, represented by a single rim sherd that is difficult to identify whether it is from a round-sided Type 1, a carinated Type 2, or a straight-sided Type 4 bowl. The straight configuration initially suggests that the rim is associated with a straight-sided bowl, however, parallel studies suggest otherwise. Parallel rims with a similar stance are associated with semi-carinated bowls

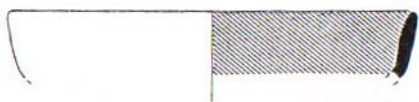
(sometimes carinated), not straight-sided bowls. Therefore, I am associating this rim with exhibit this straight rim sherd with the new semi-carinated bowl Type 3.⁹⁴

Although there is only one Type 3 example in Stratum VI, there are more examples in Strata IV and II. In general during late Iron I and into Iron II, these bowl forms are seen at various sites, i.e. Hazor, Ta'anach and Deir 'Alla. The everted plain blunt-tipped rims that characterize the rim sherds in Strata VI and IV, to a less extent, Stratum II, find parallels on bowls that are either carinated⁹⁵ or semi-carinated. This phenomenon is characteristic of a bowl type or types at various sites in late Iron I and Iron II.

BWL Type 3A: Relatively deep, semi-carinated bowl with almost vertical sides with elongated, internal rounded thickening and narrow pointed rim

This bowl type is represented by a rim and upper body sherd, 4L137016 (Fig. VI.1.6). Although this bowl type is semi-carinated, it closely recalls the round-sided Type 1C bowls from Strata X and VIII. The difference is the slight carination that the other bowls do not exhibit.⁹⁶ The sides above the semi-carination are almost vertical with an elongated, internal rounded thickening and narrow, pointed rim that BWL type 1C also displays. In contrast to the earliest Stratum X round-sided bowl, but similar to the Stratum VIII round-sided bowl (9M120636), 4L137016 is red-slipped on the interior.

Example: 4L137016 (Fig. VI.1.6)



⁹⁴ I am not associating the sherd with carinated bowls because the parallels indicate the “popularity” of this kind of bowl with a rim that corresponds to the Tel Yin'am example.

⁹⁵ If carinated, the carination would have to be a low body carination, based on the length and stance of the rim sherd.

⁹⁶ Bowl 9M120636, St. VIII, does slightly hint of a carination but not enough to change its status as a “round-sided” bowl.

Parallels: Similar parallels are known from Hazor X_B, IX_B, and IX; Deir ‘Alla J; Ta’anach IIB, and Samaria III (Crowfoot, et. al. 1957, Fig. 4:6).

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor X _B , IX _B , IX	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pls. CLXXI. 1; CLXXV: 8; CCVIII: 4	Similar parallels
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 30: 132, 134	Parallel rim, red wash, hand burnish; 15.3, 20 cm. rim diameter, respectively
Tel ‘Amal III	Levy and Edelstein 1972: Fig. 15.4	Parallel; 13.8 cm. Rim diameter.
‘Ein Gev V	Mazar et. al. 1964: Fig. 4.2,3	Similar; red slip all interior and exterior; 15.3 cm. Rim diameter.
Deir ‘Alla J	Franken 1969: Fig. 69: 67	Similar
Ta’anach IIB	Rast 1978: Figs. 45:1. 8; 48: 4; 65:11	Similar forms; 48:4 is red-slipped
Samaria III	Crowfoot, et al. 1957: Fig. 4:6	Similar form

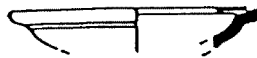
Chalices (CH)

CH Type 1A: Shallow chalice with an almost horizontal, splayed convex rim

CH Type 1A, represented by a rim and upper body sherd, 0M110740 (Fig. VI.1.7), comprises the whole of Stratum VI chalice assemblage. This example closely recalls Stratum X CH Type 1A but it is more horizontal and the rim tip is blunted with a slightly external thickening.

CH Type 1A is an unusual, poorly-represented type that does not continue after Stratum VI.

Example: 0M110740 (Fig. VI.1.7)



(not to scale)

Parallels: CH Type 1A is a poorly represented chalice with few parallels and related forms. The best parallels are known from Deir ‘Alla C, and related forms are known from ‘Afula III, as well as Deir ‘Alla C.

Site	Reference	Comments
Deir 'Alla C	Franken 1966: figs. 54: 72	Parallel but does not have external rim thickening and blunted rim tip; 20 cm. rim diameter
'Afula III	Dothan 1955: fig. 18:15	Related
Deir 'Alla C	Franken 1966: fig. 54: 52	Similar but rim is not as convex, or as horizontal or with blunt rim tip; 26 cm. rim diameter

Kraters (KR)

Kraters comprise 8% of the complete Stratum VI ceramic assemblage. The Stratum VI types include: Type 1A2: Krater with inverted neck and rim with internal and external thickenings; and a new primary type; Type 1E: Carinated krater with concave shoulder and vertical, short triangular rim; Type 1F: Krater with almost vertical concave neck and shoulder and everted rounded triangular rim; and KR Type 5A, complete this collection.

Of all the types listed above, KR Types 1F and 5A appear for the first time in this stratum, but do not continue beyond this period.

Unless otherwise stated, all the kraters are of plain ware with no surface treatment are handleless, and no bases are preserved, unless otherwise stated.

KR Type 1E: Carinated krater with inverted, straight shoulder and vertical, short triangular rim

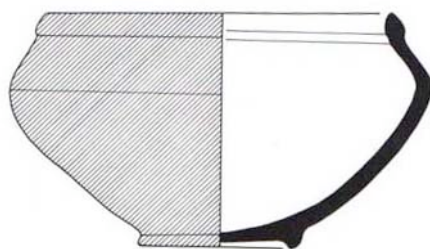
Stratum VI KR Type 1E, represented by a complete vessel 5L130063 (Fig. VI.1.10), recalls four earlier Iron I kraters from Strata XI, X and VIII Tel Yin'am. Unlike the earlier Type 1E examples, 5L130063 is externally red-slipped. The rim diameter is 24.5 cm., height is 15.75 cm and its maximum width is 28 cm.

This type which continued in vogue since early Iron I at Tel Yin'am, no longer appears in its original form: the rim is no longer distinctly triangular but becomes more rounded and less angular. As a result of this morphological change, there are more parallels to this general Iron Age krater type; however, most of the

parallels are slightly larger than KR Type 1E. In addition, many of the parallels are of plain ware.

KR Type IE does not continue into Stratum IV.

Example: 5L130063 (Fig. VI.1.10)



Parallels: While the general configuration of this krater type is well-known from the end of the Late Bronze Age through the Iron Age in the north, the best parallels are known from Megiddo VIII-VIA, Megiddo V, Deir ‘Alla A-E, Beth Shean 4, Beth Shean VI, Tel Qiri VIII and IX; ‘Afula IIIA and IIIB; Ta’anach IIA and IIB; Kh. Rosh Zayit IIA; Tel Mevorakh VIII; and 9th century Tel Jezre’el.

Related vessels are also known from Megiddo IV-II; Megiddo VIIA-VIB; Beth Shean 1 and Beth Shean VI.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo VIII-VIA	Loud 1948: Pl. 1: 23; 78: 14	Parallels
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1937: Pl. 31: 158	Parallels
Deir ‘Alla A-E	Franken 1969: Fig. 46: 5,7, 9,10; 49: 17-19; 54: 21; 59: 28, 29	Parallels
Beth Shean 4	Yadin and Geva 1986: Pl. 23. 3	Parallel
Beth Shean VI	James 1966: Fig. 49: 19	Parallels
Tel Qiri VIII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 16: 2	Parallel
Tel Qiri IX	Ibid. Fig. 16: 2	Parallel but bigger vessel; 22.5 cm. rim diameter.
‘Afula IIIA	Dothan 1955: Fig. 12: 16-17, 22-24	Parallel
‘Afula IIIB	Ibid. Fig. 17: 11-14	Parallel
Ta’anach IIA and IIB	Rast 1978: Figs. 24. 4; Fig. 42.1,2; 63.3	Parallels
Kh. Rosh Zayit IIA	Gal and Alexandre 2002: Fig. III.87.6, 15	Parallels

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Mevorakh VIII	Stern 1978: Fig. 20. 4,5	Parallel
9 th century Tel Jezre'el	Zimhoni 1997, p.18; Figs. 1.3. 12; 2.12.1	Parallels; these are decorated but form is parallel.
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.64.1b	Parallel; 31 cm. rim diameter.
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Ibid., Pl.65.9	Parallel; N/A cm. rim diameter.
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Ibid., Pl.64.8	Parallel; N/A cm. rim diameter.
Tel Keisan 9c	Ibid., Pl.78.2d	Similar; 32 cm. rim diameter.
Megiddo VIIA-VIB	Loud 1948: Pl. 74:12; 84: 20, 22	Related forms
Megiddo IV-II	Lamon and Shipton 1937: Pl. 28: 89	Related forms
Beth Shean I	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 6:13	Related forms
Beth Shean VI	James 1966: Fig. 49: 20	Related form

KR Type 1F: Krater with almost vertical concave neck and shoulder and everted rounded triangular rim

Stratum VI KR Type 1F is represented by a rim and upper body sherd 5L126380 (Fig. VI.1.8). Its elongated concave neck has an almost vertical stance but the compact rounded triangular rim is everted. The external rim diameter is 20.4 cm.

This type first appears in this stratum and does not continue beyond this occupation level.

Example: 5L126380 (Fig. VI.1. 8)



Parallels: This krater type is unique at Tel Yin'am, and not well-represented elsewhere with similar parallels only known from Tel Keisan 10-11, 9a-b; Deir 'Alla B, and Gezer IXA. Surprisingly, there is a similar vessel from early Iron I Hazor XII, but it is identified as a cooking pot.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Keisan 10-11	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.81.17	Similar; N/A cm. rim diameter.
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.64.6	Similar; N/A cm. rim diameter.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor XII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CLXV. 1	Similar form
Deir 'Alla B	Franken 1969: Fig. 49: 26	Similar form
Gezer IXA	Gitin 1990: Pl. 6: 20	Similar form

KR Type 1G: Closed krater with inverted shoulder and rounded, externally thickened rim

Type 1G is represented by a rim and shoulder, 0M127016 (Fig. VI.1.11) and a variant rim sherd, 5L126388 (not illustrated). KR Type 1G has a rim with an internal and external rounded thickening with a slight external lower ridge and a slight internal gutter at the rim base. The variant has a straight inverted internal profile with no hint of a gutter, and the external rounded thickening has no hint of a ridge. It is a subtype that will continue, with a gap in Stratum IV, into Iron IIC Stratum II.

Example: 0M127016 (Fig. VI.1.11)



Parallels: The majority of the parallels are known from Deir 'Alla A-G, though other parallels are known from Hazor VII, Ta'anach IB, Beth Shean 1; Gezer IXA and VIIB; and Tell es-Sa'idiyeh V.

Site	Reference	Comments
Deir 'Alla A-G	Franken 1969: Figs. 46: 5-11; 49: 15-25, 28; 59: 53, 60-70; 54: 8-13; 56: 50-54; 59: 22-32; 61: 48-54; 64: 25-34, 36	Parallels; interesting that so many parallels are from the same site
Hazor VII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCXLVII: 24	Parallel; has two handles
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 16:4	Parallel
Beth Shean 1	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 6:12, 14	Parallels
Bethsaida IIB	Arav 1999: Pls. I.3, 6	Parallel forms; sizes N/A
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 32: 161, 163, 165	Parallel forms, 32:165 red wash interior and over rim to shoulder; 32.6, 37.3, 26.6 cm. rim diameter, respectively

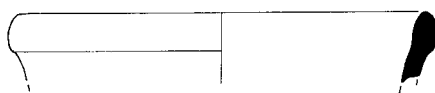
Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VIII	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.43.22	Parallel; 41.6 cm. rim diameter.
Gezer IXA and VIIB	Gitin 1990: Pl. 5: 24; 8: 16	Parallel
Tell es-Sa'idiyeh V	Pritchard 1985: Fig. 12: 15, 16	Parallel
Megiddo IV-II	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 28: 89	Similar; 26 cm. rim diameter
Hazor III	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.58.16	Similar; red slip interior and exterior lip; 30 cm. rim diameter.

Krater Type 5A: Krater⁹⁷ with a flaring neck and everted internally and externally thickened rim

This type, represented by a rim and short neck sherd, 0M120843 (Fig. VI.1.9), varies from most of the OP 3 krater types in its everted stance. The short preserved neck is flaring and the rim is everted. There is a slight rounded, internal thickening and a larger external thickening with a horizontal line separating the rim and neck section. The top of the rim is pointed and there is a very slight hint of an internal gutter at the base of the rim. This krater type is unusually thick-walled with a wall thickness of 1.25 cm. The rim diameter is 28 cm.

This type first appears in this Stratum VI and does not continue beyond this period.

Example: 0M120843 (Fig. VI.1.9)



Parallels: This type is anomalous at Tel Yin'am, and is not well represented elsewhere, though, there are two parallels known from Deir 'Alla B and

⁹⁷ It is possible that this vessel is not a krater. It is anomalous in the Tel Yin'am Iron Age ceramic repertoire, and is poorly represented elsewhere with the only distantly related? candidate a large (33 cm) "pithos" from Iron I Tel 'Ein Zippori (Jorgensen 2002: P. 537; Fig. 53).

F. Additionally, there is a variant Iron II krater from Deir ‘Alla E. A distantly related form is known from Tel ‘Ein-Zippori.

Site	Reference	Comments
Deir ‘Alla B and F	Franken 1969: Fig. 49: 45; 61: 58	Parallels
Deir ‘Alla E	Ibid. Fig. 59: 41	Similar form
Tel ‘Ein-Zippori	Jorgensen 2002: Fig. 53, p. 537	Distantly related larger form; 33 cm. rim diameter

Cooking Pots (CP)

Cooking pots are the most numerous domestic vessels in the Stratum VI repertoire, numbering 32 vessels representing 51% of the complete assemblage. In addition, this cooking pot collection is the most heterogeneous of any Iron Age cooking assemblage at Tel Yin’am.

The two key types of cooking pots in Stratum VI are: CP Type 1, the traditional wide-mouth, handleless cooking pot with a pendant or ridged rim, comprising 93% of the Stratum VI cooking pot repertoire; and CJG⁹⁸ Type 2, a distinctive, new, smaller type, a cooking jug with one or two handles, comprising 7% of the assemblage. Both of these basic types had rounded bases and were composed of the same red-brown fabric with the same calcite temper that has characterized Tel Yin’am cooking pots since the Late Bronze age (Liebowitz 2003: pp. 235-6). The jug-shaped cooking pots vary some in size and volume, and their orifice is smaller than that of the traditional cooking pots, suggesting that these jugs apparently served different cooking functions. The fact that both types are fabricated from the same ware, include the same temper, and exhibit blackening on the extant bases indicate that both types were used over some kind of direct heat as opposed to being used primarily for food storage or serving.

⁹⁸ Instead of using the CP abbreviation for cooking jugs, the abbreviation of CJG is used.

The proportions of Type 1 and Type 2 are generally consistent and allow for ease of categorization based on these ratios: The general external maximum height to maximum external width ratio for Type 1 is 1:2; whereas this ratio for Type 2 is commonly 4:5, however in Stratum VI where two early examples of this new type is seen, this ratio differs and reflects a 1:1 or 5:4 (the height is greater than the width). These early ratios do not reflect the norm; the standard is generally is 4:5. The ratio of the internal rim diameter to internal vessel width for Type 1 is generally 9:10 (the rim diameter is ca. 90% of the vessel width), or 1:1, whereas the same ratio of Type 2 is usually 3:5.

Type 1 cooking pot with its subtypes had been the only type found throughout Iron I at Tel Yin'am until this period. This cooking jug (type 2), introduced in Stratum VI continues to increase in popularity and frequency through Stratum IV, though never superseding Type 1. Both Types 1 and 2 almost completely disappear in Stratum II, to be replaced by another new form: Type 3. Type 1 continues in subsequent Stratum IV to be the dominant cooking pot type, but Type 2 gains some ground in frequency. However, in Iron IIC Stratum II, the last Iron Age level at Tel Yin'am, both CP Types 1 and 2 disappear almost entirely to be replaced by CP Type 3: a closed cooking pot.

The change in, and introduction of new cooking forms suggest some kind of cultural change, either in subsistence patterns or ethnic group, or exposure to a new ethnic group. Cooking ware is a subsistence-level type of pottery, which is usually stable, not subject to much change over time, particularly within the same ethnic group. At Tel Yin'am while cooking pots are constructed from the same red-brown "cooking ware fabric" with the same crushed sparry calcite inclusions, the cooking jug, which makes its appearance in Stratum VI, is a radically different cooking vessel. The same amount and kind of food cannot be prepared in it. Although mentioned before, it is noteworthy that the cooking jug never superseded or replaced the traditional Type 1 cooking pot at Tel Yin'am or elsewhere, but its introduction into

the cooking vessel repertoire, noted at many northern and southern sites as well as at Tel Yin'am, suggests some kind of cultural and/or subsistence change.

Neither Type 1, the traditional cooking pot nor Type 2, the cooking jug, continue into Iron IIC Stratum II, when Type 3 replaces both types. This change in form may once again be a function of another cultural group or, perhaps, change in subsistence patterns. Though the Type 3 cooking pot is not generally as small with as narrow an opening as Type 2 cooking jug, it is a more closed vessel than Type 1. However, it is possible that the same kind of foods could be prepared in Type 3 as in Type 1, since it is only slightly smaller, whereas in Type 2, the same kinds and amounts of food could not be prepared. Perhaps, the women who used the cooking pots, and the potters who made them, who might be the same people, decided to combine some advantages of both: generally, the size and volume of the Type 1 cooking pot and the handles with an accompanying slightly more closed profile of the Type 2 cooking jug.

Further comment and inquiry into reasons why these cooking forms changed at Tel Yin'am, while critical for the understanding of the subsistence patterns and cultural implications, is dependent upon analysis of the Iron Age floral and faunal remains, which is beyond the scope of this study.

CP Type 1: Traditional, wide-mouth, handleless cooking pot

Twenty-six Type 1 cooking vessels, representing 13 subtypes, comprise 93% of the Stratum VI cooking pot assemblage. This Type 1 assemblage includes four subtypes that continue from earlier Iron levels, Types 1A1, 1A2, 1B1 and 1B2. Nine subtypes are new: Types 1A4, 1A5, 1B4, 1E, 1F, 1G (with two subcategories), 1H, 1J⁹⁹, and 1K. Of these thirteen, only older subtypes 1A1, 1A2, and new subtypes 1E and 1J continue into Stratum IV. All the rest disappear.

⁹⁹ The letter "I" was omitted.

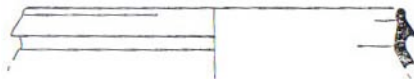
The new forms are: CP Type 1A4: Cooking pot with elongated, concave rim with internal gutter, rounded upper thickening and prominent external pendant; CP Type 1A5: Cooking pot with straight inverted shoulder and slightly concave rim with a globular upper rim thickening and sharp prominent external ridge; CP Type 1E: Cooking pot with slightly upper body carination, slightly inverted shoulder, and elongated, external, double ridged rim; CP Type 1F: Sharply carinated cooking pot with vertical, concave shoulder and inverted straight, thick rim with lower truncated pendant; CP Type 1G (with 2 subtypes): Cooking pot with offset, pointed rim with external projections and internal gutter; CP Type 1H: Sharply carinated cooking pot with vertical, concave shoulder and double convex rim ; CP Type 1J: Cooking Pot with flaring neck and rim with rounded internal thickening and prominent, squared external ridge; and CP Type 1K: Cooking pot with concave shoulder and everted, elongated, rounded rim with rounded, thick rim top and truncated, small pendant.

CP Type 1A1: Cooking pot with concave, rim and small upper rim and external pendant

CP Type 1A1, represented by one rim sherd, 0M127019 (Fig. VI. 1. 12) and variant AL120295 (not illustrated), comprises 8% of the Stratum VI Type 1 cooking pot collection. In Stratum VI, Type 1A1 continue the long-lived tradition with a slightly concave, vertical or nearly vertical rim. Variant example AL120259 has a more elongated rim and pendant than usual. In addition, it has a slight internal gutter.

This unremarkable, traditional type while not well-represented in this stratum, has continued steadily from Late Bronze age Tel Yin'am into Stratum IV with modified forms and into Stratum II, the last Iron Age stratum at Tel Yin'am, with one variant form.

Example: 0M127019 (Fig. VI.1.12)



Parallels: Two Late Bronze antecedents are known from Tel Yin'am. While Iron Age parallels are only known from Hazor XII, 9th century Jezre'el. Deir 'Alla E and K, and Tel Keisan 9c, similar and related pots are known from Beth Shean 3 and VI, Ta'anach IB, IIA and IIB, Deir 'Alla B and C, Hazor XII-XI, and Tel Qiri VII.

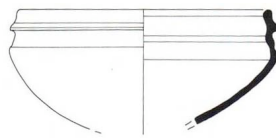
Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Age Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 14:4; 32:8	Late Bronze age antecedents, see Stratum XI parallel discussion for more detail
Hazor XII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> , 1961: Pl. CLXVI: 8	The rim of this early Iron example parallels Type 1A1 in Stratum VI, but it is unknown whether the body shape parallels the Tel Yin'am example as well;
9 th century Jezre'el	Zimhoni 1997: Fig. 1.5.4	This rim parallels Type 1A1 with exception that the external ridge is thicker and more rounded
Deir 'Alla E	Franken 1969: Fig. 59: 10	Parallel although the rim is thicker and slightly longer; 44 cm. rim diameter
Deir 'Alla K	Ibid. Fig. 71: 29	This parallel has a pendant rather than an external ridge; 32 cm. rim diameter
Tel Keisan 9c	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.77.1c	Parallel; 36 cm. Rim diameter.
Beth Shean 3	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 11:7	Similar but thicker and stance is different; 36 cm. rim diameter
Hazor XII-XI	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. III.20.4	Similar; 32.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Ta'anach IIA, IIB	Rast 1978:Figs. 29: 1-3; 66: 30	Similar parallels but some differences: thicker rim, different stance; 29.75; 36. 25; 34; 27.5 cm. rim diameters, respectively.
Ta'anach IIB	Ibid. Fig. 66: 18-20	Similar rims but stance and shoulders are different; 36, 32, 34.5 cm. rim diameters, respectively.
Deir 'Alla C and D	Franken 1969: Figs. 53: 51; 56: 43	Related but important differences: thicker, longer rim; and the external projection is not as prominent; 36 and 32 cm. rim diameters, respectively.
Ta'anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 17: 14	This related early example has a thicker rim and different rim stance without a hint of internal gutter; 33 cm. rim diameter
Beth Shean VI	James 1966: Fig. 53: 6	Early distantly related vessel, the rim and shoulder are inverted; rim diameter N/A
Tel Qiri VII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 11:8	Distantly related; 32 cm. rim diameter.

CP Type 1A2: Cooking pot with elongated, pinched, concave rim with prominent upper thickening and smaller lower, external ridge

This type is represented by six examples, 5L130124 (Fig. VI. 1. 13), 5L122050, 0M120622, AN130401, and 0M119000; and three variants, AL120295, 0M127018, and 0M127018. This type comprises 23% of the Stratum VI Type 1 cooking pots. While there is variety in the extant body contours, all the examples, and to some degree, the variants, share the same rim shape: a relatively elongated, pinched, concave rim with a prominent upper thickening and a prominent, lower, external ridge. The rim stances vary some from an inverted to a slightly inverted stance. While it may not be generally true at other sites, it is evident from these examples, that this same rim shape is associated with at least two different body shapes at Tel Yin'am.¹⁰⁰ 5L130124 has a relatively narrow lower body, an upper, slightly bulging carination with a slightly inverted, undulating shoulder profile.¹⁰¹ On the other hand, AN130401 has an apparently wide lower body, a sharp carination, and an inverted, concave shoulder.

For an unexplained reason, this dominant type has not appeared since Stratum XI, but in Stratum VI it has increased in frequency since that earlier period. It continues into Stratum IV but with slightly less frequency, and disappears, altogether in Stratum II.

Example: 5L130124 (Fig. VI. 1.13)



(See Figure for correct scale)

¹⁰⁰ I noted in my methodology chapter that typology would be assigned initially on the complete vessel form if available. If not, then typology would be based on rim shape. Although, there are two large different rim and body sections in Type 1A2, I am assigning both large examples to this type in spite of their different body configurations because they share a common rim form.

¹⁰¹ The exterior view of the pot does not reflect this profile.

Parallels: The closest parallel is known from Tel Kinneret V, however, other parallel forms, which are not as close, are known from Ta'anach IIA and IIB, Hazor XII-XI, and Deir 'Alla B and C. Similar and distantly related forms are known from Beth Shean Upper V and 2, Tel Keisan 9c, and Ta'anach IIB.

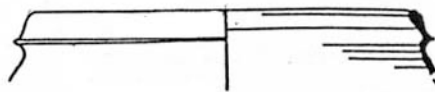
Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Kinneret V	Fritz and Munger 2002: App.7. 3	Parallel complete cooking pot; ca. 40.5 cm. rim diameter; W. 43. 5 cm. and Ht. 22 cm.
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCI. 15	Parallel
Ta'anach IIA and IIB	Rast 1978: Figs. 29: 2; 53:4; 66: 13, 18, 19, 24,29, 31	Parallels
Hazor XII-XI	Ben-Tor, et al. 1997: Fig. III.30.6	Parallel; 15 cm. Rim diameter.
Deir 'Alla B and C	Franken 1969:Figs. 49 12; 53:58	These rims exhibit a pointed, narrow external ridge whereas the Tel Yin'am type generally has a thick, rounded prominent ridge.
Tel Keisan 9c	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.77.1f	Similar; 40 cm. rim diameter.
Beth Shean 2	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 9: 6,7	Distantly related, both rim and shoulders are more inverted; 29 and 29.5 cm. rim diameter, respectively
Beth Shean Upper V	James 1966: Fig. 66: 8	Distantly related
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 66: 32, 34	Variant related vessels;

CP Type 1A4: Cooking pot with straight inverted shoulder and slightly concave rim with a globular upper rim thickening and sharp prominent external ridge

CP Type 1A4, represented by a rim and upper neck sherd, 0M110743, comprises 4% of the Stratum VI Type 1 cooking pot assemblage. It is a member of the larger Type 1A cooking pot group that shares the same general concave rim characteristic, but is differentiated from the other 1A types by its distinctive globular upper rim thickening and sharp, prominent, external ridge. The rim and extant shoulder have an inverted stance. In addition, there is a deep, relatively wide, internal groove at the rim base.

This type, although it is similar to other Type 1A cooking pots, first appears in Stratum VI and disappears after this period.

Example: 0M110743 (Fig. VI.2.1)



Parallels: Type 1A4, poorly represented at Tel Yin'am, has a few parallels from Deir 'Alla F-H and Tel Keisan 9a-b. Similar and related vessels are known from Deir 'Alla B, G and L, and from early contexts at Beth Shean 4 and Hazor XII.

Site	Reference	Comments
Deir 'Alla F	Franken 1969: Fig. 61: 42	This form is parallel in shape but a small vessel; 16 cm. rim diameter
Deir 'Alla G and H	Ibid., Figs. 64: 11; 66; 35	While these examples have parallel rims and shoulders, they have handles; there is no evidence that Type 1A4 has handles; 24 and 30 cm. rim diameters, respectively
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.63.9a	Parallel; 30 cm. Rim diameter.
Beth Shean 4	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 9: 6, 7	These early examples are related but not close parallels; 29 and 29.5 cm. rim diameters, respectively.
Deir 'Alla B, G and L	Franken 1969: Figs. 49: 12; 64: 3; 74: 28, 31	These vessels are distantly related but are not close parallels; 40, 26, 22, and 44 cm. rim diameters, respectively.
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pls. CLXV: 8: CCI: 14, 17	These early forms are distantly related but not parallel; 25, 35 and 35 cm. rim diameters, respectively

CP Type 1A5: Cooking Pot with inverted shoulder and a slightly concave, elongated, vertical rim with thick, external ridge

CP Type 1A5, represented by an upper shoulder and rim sherd, 0M110723 (Fig. VI.2.2), comprises 4% of the Stratum VI Type 1 cooking pot assemblage. It is a member of the larger Type 1A cooking pot group that has as a common feature a rim that is, either to a greater or lesser degree, concave. Other rim and body features differentiate the various subtypes. The preserved shoulder of Type 1A5 is inverted and straight or slight convex, while the elongated, concave rim is vertical with rounded rim top and a thick external ridge. A relatively wide horizontal, external channel separates the rim from the shoulder.

Type 1A5 appears in Stratum VI although it is closely related to other Type 1A cooking pot forms. Its last appearance is a single example in Stratum IV.

Example: OM110723 (Fig.VI.2.2)



Parallels: Type 1A5 not common at Tel Yin'am or elsewhere. Close parallels are known from Iron I Tel Qiri IX and Tell el-Hammah Phase 3a, and similar forms are known from later Tel Qiri VII, Tel Keisan 9a-b and Ta'anach IIB.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Qiri IX	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 20:4	This early example closely parallels Type 1A5; 38 cm. rim diameter
Tel Qiri VII	Ibid., Fig. 11: 8	This later example is very similar but not a close parallel; 32 cm. rim diameter
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.63.4a	Parallel; 32 cm. rim diameter.
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 66: 6	Related to Type 1A5 but not close parallel; 35.5 cm. rim diameter

CP Type 1B1: Cooking pot with triangular rim and elongated, hooked pendant

CP Type 1B1, represented in Stratum VI by one rim sherd, 5L122051 (Fig.VI.2.3) and a rim and body sherd, 5M130698, comprises 8% of the Type 1 cooking pot collection in this period. The carination is relatively sharp and the inverted shoulder is slightly undulating in profile. The vertical rim is triangular and wide forming an arrow shape. The rim top is rounded, and the pendant is prominent, hooked, and stands away from the shoulder. In addition, the internal rim is slightly concave.

While not a well-represented form at Iron Age Tel Yin'am, it has been a steady member of the cooking pot repertoire appearing in early Iron Strata XI and VIII, with a gap in Stratum X. It does not, however, continue beyond Stratum VI.

Example: 5M130698 (Fig. VI.2.3)



Parallels: Late Bronze age antecedents are known from Tel Yin'am, as well as Iron Age parallels from 'Afula, and distantly related forms from Beth Shean and Ta'anach.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Age Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 14: 5; 20; 4, 8, 11	Although not close parallels, these Late Bronze age examples provide a tradition, particularly Fig. 20: 11; 32.5, 33m 26.5 and 37 cm. rim diameters, respectively.
'Afula III	Dothan 1955: Fig. 12. 10, 13	Similar vessel
Beth Shean Upper V	James 1966: Fig. 14: 2	Distantly related form with different upper rim; 33 cm. rim diameter
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 17:11	A distantly related form that has a ridge not a pendant; 38 cm. rim diameter

CP Type 1B2: Sharply carinated cooking pot with elongated, narrow, triangular rim and external pendant

CP Type 1B2, represented in Stratum VI by a large rim and body sherd, 0M127047 (Fig. VI.2.4) and variant rim and upper shoulder sherd, 0M127017, comprises 8% of the Type 1 cooking pot assemblage in this period. This type exhibits a sharp upturned projecting carination, a vertical, concave, elongated shoulder and a vertical, elongated, triangular rim¹⁰² with a flaring, upturned pendant that was not exhibited in the earliest appearance of this type. The earliest examples have a straight pendant or a short ridge. The variant form has an upper inverted shoulder and inverted, elongated, narrow triangular rim with a rounded pendant.

Though not a common cooking pot form at Iron Age Tel Yin'am, Type 1B2 continues from Stratum XI where it appeared with more frequency. There is a gap in Strata X and VIII, but it appears again in slightly modified form in this period. It

¹⁰² Although the rim exhibits a slight external concavity but it is still better placed in this "1B" triangular cooking pot type.

continues in decreased frequency in Stratum IV, but disappears at the close of the period.

Example: OM127047 (Fig. VI.2.4)



Parallels: Although Stratum VI is dated to ca. the late 11th to early 10th century, a Late Bronze antecedent is known from Tel Yin'am for this later Iron Age form. In addition, while there are numerous examples of “triangular” rim shaped cooking pot forms at various Iron Age sites (e.g. Tel 'Ein Zippori, Beth Shean, Megiddo, Tel Qiri, Ta'anach), the combination of particular carination, elongated rim with elongated flaring rim presented by Stratum VI Type 1B2 are poorly represented with few similar or related forms, most of which are known from Deir 'Alla B-G, and some from early Hazor XII, IX and IX_A, Tel Qiri VIII, 'Afula III, and Ta'anach IIA and IIB.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Age Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 20:11	Although other Late Bronze age examples were cited in Stratum XI for those Type 1B2 examples, the best, closest LB antecedent for Stratum VI Type 1B2 is Fig. 20:11; 37 cm. rim diameter
Deir 'Alla F	Franken 1969: Fig. 61: 37	This example is the closest parallel of the numerous similar and related cooking pots from various phases; 40 cm. rim diameter
'Afula III	Dothan 1955: Fig. 17: 6	This vessel closely parallels variant form Type 1B2
Deir 'Alla B-D	Ibid. Figs. 49: 3; 53: 50; 56: 36	These forms are similar or related, the rims or shoulder profile do not closely accord with Type 1B2; 36, 38, 42, 42 cm. rim diameters, respectively.
Deir 'Alla C, G	Ibid. Figs. 53: 55; 63: 63	These two examples accord well with the variant example of Type 1B2; 42 and 46 cm. rim diameters, respectively.
Hazor IX _A	Yadin, et al., Pl. CLXXIX: 5	This is distantly related to Type 1B2; 42.5 cm. rim diameter.
Hazor IX	Ibid., Pl. CCXII: 27	Related but not closely, the rim is distinctly concave but the pendant and vessel form are similar; 23 cm. rim diameter.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor XII	Ibid.1961: Pls. CLXV: 12, 16, 18; CLXVI: 2	These are related to variant Type 1B2, though they are early; 31.5, 27, 30, 31.5 cm. rim diameters, respectively.
Tel Qiri VIII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 16: 6, 8	These are distantly related forms that exhibit [6] a pointed pendant, and [8] a longer rim with a rounded upper thickening that Type 1B2 does not have; 31 and 32 cm. rim diameters, respectively.
Ta'anach IIA	Rast 1978: Fig. 19:9	Related form
Ta'anach IIB	Ibid. Fig. 66:16	Related form

CP Type 1B4: Cooking pot with wide, squat triangular rim with rounded upper rim and external ridge

In Stratum VI, Type 1B4, represented by a rim and shoulder sherd, 3L100482 (Fig. VI.2.5), comprises 4% of the Type 1 cooking pot collection. The type has modified from the Stratum VIII example. In Stratum VI, the neck is undulating and slightly everted. The rim, likewise, is slightly everted with a slight concavity on the exterior surface that the earlier example did not exhibit. However, the two rim forms are clearly from the same tradition.

This type is poorly represented at Tel Yin'am with only these two chronologically separated examples. The form disappears after this period.

Example: 3L100482 (Fig. VI.2.5)



Parallels: No parallels are known for this unusual cooking form.

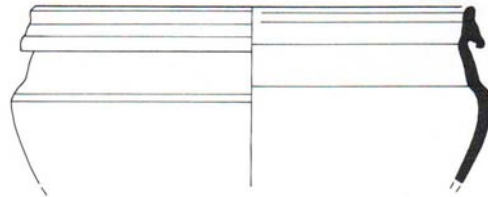
CP Type 1E: Cooking pot with slightly upper body carination, slightly inverted shoulder, and elongated, external, double ridged rim

In Stratum VI, this second-most popular type is represented by five examples: an almost complete vessel, AL120181 (Fig. VI.2.6), two rim and shoulder sherds,

AL120294 and 5L121003; and two rim sherds, 0M120923 and AL120014. This type comprises 19% of the Stratum VI Type 1 cooking pot repertoire. The carination, based on one extant example (AL120181), is above mid-line, and is pronounced but not particularly sharp. The shoulder shape varies: AL120181 exhibits an inverted, slightly convex shoulder while the other examples exhibit an inverted, slightly elongated, concave shoulder. While there is slight variability in rim contour among the five examples, the distinctive characteristic of a rounded, thickened, upper rim with an external mid-rim ridge and a lower, prominent ridge or pendant, is found on all of the examples. Some of the rims are slightly inverted (AL120294, 5L121003, AL120014) with internal rim gutters (AL120014, 5L121003), another is vertical (0M120923), and yet another is slightly everted with an internal rim ridge (AL120181). Additionally, most of the rims have prominent external rim pendants (AL120014, 0M120923, AL120181, AL120294), but one example (5L121003), has a prominent external, horizontal ridge. These cooking pots, with rim diameters ranging from 29.5 cm. to 33 cm., are slightly smaller than parallel vessels from Ta'anach.

Although there are related examples from Late Bronze age Tel Yin'am, Type 1E appears for the first time at Iron Age Tel Yin'am in Stratum VI with substantial representation and continues into Stratum IV with lesser frequency.

Example: AL120181 (Fig. VI.2.6)



Parallels: Two similar cooking pots from Late Bronze age Tel Yin'am generally recall the rim contour of Type 1E but otherwise vary from this Iron Age form.

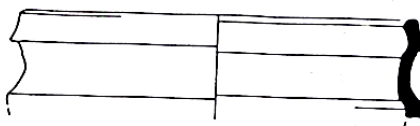
Relatively popular Tel Yin'am CP Type 1E is poorly represented at other sites with two known parallels and five similar and related forms from early and later Iron I contexts: Ta'anach IB and IIB, Hazor XII, Beth Shean 1, Tel Qiri XI/VIII and Tel Kinneret IV.

Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 17:13	Good parallel; 34 cm rim diameter
Ta'anach IIB	Ibid., Fig. 66:2	Good parallel: 39 cm rim diameter
Hazor XII	Yadin et al. 1961: Pl. CLXV: 13	Similar parallel but slight concavity to rim; 40 cm. rim diameter
Hazor XII	Ibid., Pl. CLXVI: 1	This distantly related form has prominent horizontal ridge and different medial ridge; 46.5 cm. rim diameter
Beth Shean 1	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 7: 5,6	Similar rims but they do not exhibit narrow pendant of Type 1E; rim diameters range from 30-35.5 cm.
Kinneret IV	Fritz: Pl.59.7	Distantly related; 37 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Qiri VIII/IX	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 29: 12	This distantly related form exhibits a concave, ridged rim; 23 cm. rim diameter

CP Type 1F: Sharply carinated cooking pot with vertical, concave shoulder and inverted straight, thick rim with lower truncated pendant

CP Type 1F, represented by a rim and shoulder sherd, 0M119001 (Fig. VI.2.7), and one variant, 0M120908, comprises 8% of the Stratum VI Type 1 cooking pot assemblage. The basic characteristics of this type are a sharp carinated body, a vertical, concave shoulder, and an off-set, elongated, inverted, thick, straight rim with a rounded thickening at the rim top and a truncated, pointed pendant. In addition, there is an internal, wide gutter at the rim base. Variant example, 0M120908 shares a similar rim form but its elongated rim is narrow with an external triangular thickening in place of a pendant. In addition, its extant, relatively thick shoulder narrows considerably just below the rim.

Example: 0M119001 (Fig. VI.2.7)



Parallels: Although not well represented, parallels and related forms are known from Iron I Tel ‘Ein Zippori, Hazor X, Beth Shean 2, Ta’anach, IIB, Tel Keisan 9a-b, Tel Qiri IX/VIII, Deir ‘Alla F, and Iron IIA Bethsaida.

Site	Reference	Comments
Iron I Tel ‘Ein Zippori	Jorgensen 2002: Fig. 93, p. 93	This example parallels 0M119001 more than variant; 32.5 rim diameter
Hazor X	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. III.21.5	Parallel; 26.5 cm. rim diameter.
Beth Shean 2	Yadin and Geva 1987: Fig. 9:5	Although this example is thick-walled, its contour is parallel to variant 0M120908; 30.5 cm rim diameter
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.63.4b	Similar; 30 cm. rim diameter.
Tel Qiri VIII/IX	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 29: 10	Similar but exterior rim is not as straight as Type 1F; 22.5 rim diameter
Ta’anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 66:14	Similar parallel but medial external low ridge contrasts with Type 1F; 31 cm. rim diameter
Deir ‘Alla F	Franken 1969: Fig. 61: 38	Similar but shoulder is different; 42 cm. rim diameter
Iron IIA Bethsaida	Arav 1999: Pl. XVI. 4	Similar; rim diameter N/A
Hazor X	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. III.21.16	Related; 25 cm. rim diameter.
Hazor X	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. III.21.12	Related; 21.5 cm. rim diameter.
Ta’anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 17:15	Distantly related; 23.75 cm. rim diameter

CP Type 1G: Cooking pot with offset, pointed rim with external projections and internal gutter

Type 1G has two subtypes: Type 1G1: Cooking Pot with sharply everted, angled, compact rim, internal ridge, and double external triangular ridges; and Type 1G2: Cooking Pot with almost vertical shoulder and off-set, vertical, narrow triangular rim with rounded truncated pendant. Both subtypes recall Late Bronze Age antecedents from Tel Yin’am, but both do not appear before Iron Age Stratum VI. Both disappear after this period.

CP Type 1G1: Cooking Pot with sharply offset, vertical, compact rim, internal ridge, and double external triangular ridges

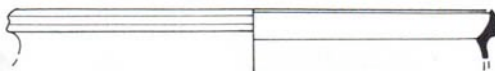
CP Type 1G1, represented by a rim sherd, AL120296 (Fig.VI.2.8), comprises 4% of the Stratum VI Type 1 cooking pot assemblage. The small extant shoulder is

vertical and convex. The offset, vertical rim is sharply bent, forming an internal ridge at the base of the gutter rim. The rim is pointed with two external triangular ridges, the upper one is more angular, and the lower one is rounded and more prominent. The internal profile of the rim is concave. The external rim diameter is 32.75 cm. The vessel has small black unidentified inclusions, not the usual white or calcite grit that typically characterizes the Late Bronze Age (Liebowitz 2003: pp. 235-6).

The size of this type (32.5 cm. rim diameter) corresponds closer to the cooking pots from Ta'anach than to the earlier Late Bronze Age antecedents from Tel Yin'am.

Type 1G1 first appears in the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am in Stratum VI and disappears after this period.

Example: AL120296 (Fig. VI.2.8)



Parallels: Type 1G1 recalls four Late Bronze Age cooking pots¹⁰³ from Tel Yin'am as well as two vessels from Ta'anach and 'Afula.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Age Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 9:7	Similar Late Bronze age antecedent, that is possibly a krater; 26.5 cm. rim diameter
Late Bronze Age Tel Yin'am	Ibid., Figs. 20: 9; 43: 1	Variant forms but related; 40.5 and 40 cm. rim diameters, respectively.
Late Bronze Age Tel Yin'am	Ibid., Fig. 23: 9	Identified as "cooking pot" or "krater"; 35.5 cm. rim diameter
Ta'anach IA	Rast 1978: Fig. 2:6	Related form but not as parallel as those listed below from IB; 21.75 cm. rim diameter
Ta'anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 14: 12, 13	Both are parallels to Type 1J; 31.5 and 30 cm. rim diameters, respectively
'Afula III	Dothan 1955: Fig. 12: 3	Distantly related rim form that is not as everted and not as angular; rim diameter N/A

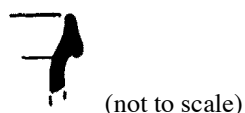
¹⁰³ Two of the Late Bronze vessels might be "kraters," but as previously noted, it was common practice at Late Bronze Tel Yin'am to use common rim forms and body shapes on cooking pots and kraters.

CP Type IG2: Cooking Pot with almost vertical shoulder and offset slightly vertical narrow triangular rim with rounded stubby pendant

This type, represented by a rim and upper shoulder sherd, AN120462 (Fig.VI.2.9), comprise 4% of Stratum VI Type 1 cooking pot repertoire. The preserved part of the shoulder of this type is almost vertical, and the rim is offset and vertical. In addition, the top of the rim is pointed. These rim characteristics are shared by both Type 1G2 and Type 1G1. The difference between the two types relates to the external projections: Type 1G2 has a slightly concavity above a truncated, rounded pendant.

Type 1G2 first appears in Iron Age Stratum VI and disappears after this period.

Example: AN120462 (Fig.VI.2.9)



Parallels: Late Bronze age antecedents are known from Tel Yin'am for this type, as well as for the related Type 1G1. Early and later Iron Age parallels and related forms are known from Tel Keisan 9a-b, 'Afula III, Iron I Tel 'Ein Zippori, Ta'anach IB and IIB, Tel Qiri IX, and Deir 'Alla D and F.

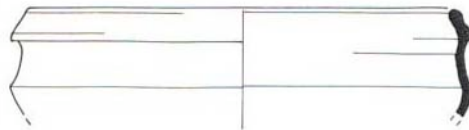
Sites	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze age Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 9:7; 20:9; 23: 9; 43: 1	See entries under Type 1G1 for the Late Bronze age antecedents
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.63.5	Parallel form
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 66:7	Large parallel; 50 cm. rim diameter
'Afula III	Dothan 1955: Fig. 17: 5	Parallel; rim diameter N/A
Iron I Tel 'Ein Zippori	Jorgensen 2002: Fig. 91; p.552	Similar parallel; 33.5 cm. rim diameter
Tel Qiri IX	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 29:11	Similar parallel but the rim is more elongated than Type 1G2; 29 cm. rim diameter
Deir 'Alla D and F	Franken 1969: Figs. 56: 55; 59: 12	Related but not closely; 24 and 38 cm. rim diameters, respectively
Ta'anach IB and IIB	Rast 1978: Figs. 17:12; 66: 3,5	Distantly related but not close parallels; 35, 39 and 35 cm. rim diameters, respectively

CP Type 1H: Sharply carinated cooking pot with vertical, concave shoulder and double convex rim

This type, represented by a large rim and body sherd, 0M127020 (Fig. VI.2.11), comprises 4% of the Stratum VI Type 1 cooking vessel collection. The sharp carination is projected to be approximately mid-body and the vertical shoulder is concave. The inverted rim has an upper, external convex thickening, and a lower, smaller, convex thickening ending in a hooked pendant.

This anomalous type first appears in Stratum VI and disappears after this period.

Example: 0M127020 (Fig. VI.2.11)



Parallels: Type 1H is anomalous at Iron Age Tel Yin'am and uncommon elsewhere. Three similar rim forms are known from early and later Iron Age contexts: Hazor XII, Tel Kinneret IV, Tel Qiri VII, and Lower V Beth Shean.

Site	Reference	Comments
Beth Shean Upper V	James 1966: Fig. 66: 9	The rim is parallel but the body differs; 17 cm. rim diameter
Tel Qiri VII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 11: 9	Parallel rim but the shoulder differs; 31.5cm. rim diameter
Hazor XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CLXV: 15	This large, early example recalls the rim shape of Type 1H, but its body size and shape differ; 42 cm. rim diameter
Tell Kinneret IV	Fritz 1990: Pl. 59: 12	Similar but carination is not as sharp and pendant not as prominent; 30 cm. rim diameter

CP Type 1J¹⁰⁴: Cooking Pot with flaring neck and rim with rounded internal thickening and prominent, squared external ridge

CP Type 1J, represented by a rim sherd, 0M110799 (Fig. VI.2.10), comprises 3% of the Stratum VI Type 1 cooking pot assemblage. The everted rim has a rounded interior thickening, an upper ridge and a more prominent lower squared external ridge.

This unusual cooking pot type appears for the first time in Stratum VI and continues in Stratum IV in variant form.

Example: 0M110799 (Fig. VI.2.10)



Parallels: Type 1J is poorly represented at Tel Yin'am and elsewhere, with only two parallels and three related vessels and three related vessels known from Deir 'Alla E, G, K, and L.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor III	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.58.11	Parallel; 22 cm. rim diameter.
Deir 'Alla K and L	Franken 1969: Figs. 71: 34; 74: 30	The inverted rim stance varies from Type 1J, nevertheless the rim shapes are parallel; 40 and 20 cm. rim diameters, respectively.
Deir 'Alla E	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 59: 15	Distantly related: the upper rim and interior gutter differs from Type 1J; 30 cm. rim diameter
Deir 'Alla G	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 63: 69	Distantly related: the lower ridge is thicker and the rim stance is different; 30 cm. rim diameter
Deir 'Alla L	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 74: 29	Distantly related: upper rim is much thicker and stance is different; 24 cm. rim diameter

¹⁰⁴ The letter "I" was skipped to avoid confusion.

CP Type 1K: Cooking pot with concave shoulder and everted, elongated, rounded rim with rounded, thick rim top and truncated, small pendant

This type, represented by a rim and upper shoulder sherd, 0M110739 (Fig. VI.1.3), comprises 4% of the large, diverse Stratum VI Type 1 cooking pot collection. It is an unusual type with a slightly inverted, concave shoulder and a slightly everted, elongated, rounded rim with a thick, rounded rim top and a truncated, small rounded pendant. The rim is set close to the shoulder of the pot with no flare to the pendant. In addition, there is an internal, narrow, horizontal groove just under the rim top.

This type is known from Late Bronze age context at Tel Yin'am with its initial Iron Age appearance in Stratum VI. This form is not seen after this period.

Example: 0M110739 (Fig. VI.3.1)



Parallels: Late Bronze age antecedents are known from Tel Yin'am, although one of the antecedents is a krater.¹⁰⁵ Although there is no known close Iron Age parallel for Type 1K, a distantly related pot is known from Deir 'Alla C.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze age Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 2: 10; 28:2	Fig. 2: 10 is a close parallel (rim diameter N/A), while Fig. 28: 2 is distantly related, but is also a krater; 35.5 cm. rim diameter
Deir 'Alla C	Franken 1969: Fig. 53: 59	Distantly related; 36 cm. rim diameter

¹⁰⁵ The characteristic of similar rim and upper body configurations of kraters and cooking pots seen at Late Bronze Tel Yin'am (Liebowitz 2003), as previously mentioned, allows for duplication of rim forms on these two types. This is not the case at Iron Age Tel Yin'am where cooking pots and kraters do not share either rim or body configurations.

CP Type 2: Cooking Jugs¹⁰⁶

Type 2 initially appears in Stratum VI with two examples and reaches its apogee in Stratum IV, with two main subtypes and additional divisions. In Stratum VI, the two examples represent subtype Type 2A1: Bi-conical cooking jug with vertical neck, inverted, hooked rim and single handle.

The Type 2 cooking jugs are biconical, generally with a gentle carination, convex shoulders, one handled or with two opposing vertical handles which extend from the rim to close to the base of the shoulder, and internally thickened rims with external, stepped ridges which give way to the concave neck. In Stratum VI, the ratio of the width to height is 4:5, although one unusual example is 1:1.

Although it is obvious that Type 1, a relatively shallow open bowl form, and Type 2, a closed, jug form, are completely different cooking pots, comparative dimensions proved to be very informative. Four dimensions allow for two sets of ratios: the internal rim diameter compared to the internal maximum vessel width; and the external maximum vessel width compared to the vessel height. Whereas the ratio of internal rim diameter to internal maximum width of Type 1 is between 1:1 and 9:10, the internal rim diameter compared with the internal maximum width of Type 2 is ca. 2:5. The maximum external width to height of Type 1 throughout the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am is ca. 2:1, whereas the same measurements of Type 2 reflect a 1:1 or 4:5 in Stratum VI. The width to height ration differs somewhat in the Type 2 examples of Stratum IV but the internal rim diameter to internal width diameter are consistent.

Though Type 2 is made from the same red-brown clay fabric that characterize Types 1 and 3, it is a smaller vessel than the Type 1 and Type 3 cooking pots. Its specific function is unknown, although, undoubtedly, it was a cooking vessel of some

¹⁰⁶ Although Type 2 is a cooking pot because it is a jug shape, the abbreviation is CJG rather than CP for all forms of Type 2 cooking vessels.

kind as its matrix includes a heavy concentration of crushed sparry calcite that characterizes all cooking vessels at Tel Yin'am since the Late Bronze Age.

The proportions of the Type 2 cooking jugs are different from Type 1 and Type 3. The usual ratio of internal rim diameter to internal maximum vessel width with this type in Stratum VI and IV is ca. 2:5. The ratio of maximum vessel external width and height varies between the two examples of Type 2A in Stratum IV from 1:1 to ca. 4:5. Most of the Type 2 cooking jugs do not have a 1:1 proportion, but range between 4:5 and 9:10 (height to width). It is interesting that in Stratum VI, the proportion of the larger Type 2A1 cooking jug (0M120875) is 4:5 (width to height), whereas in Stratum IV, the cooking jugs have changed and characteristically have an opposite width to height ratio of 5:4.

In Stratum VI, the cooking jug and the jugs are *not* alike (in rim as well as body shape), whereas in Stratum IV, some regular jug rim forms are similar to the cooking jug rim forms, although it is unknown whether or not the body forms (not including the base) are parallel because the Stratum IV jugs and cooking jugs are only rim sherds.

CP Type 2A: Cooking jug with single handle

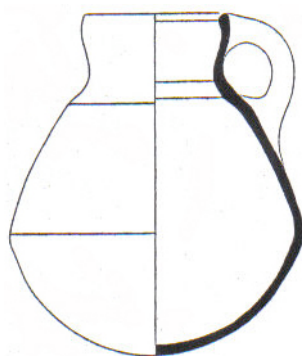
Although there are only two extant Type 2 examples from Stratum VI, they are alike in everything but size. Since this new type burgeons in Stratum IV, in order to have consistency in identification, the two initial Stratum VI cooking jugs will be typed under the rubric of Type 2A: cooking jug with a single handle; and a further classification under a subsidiary grouping of Type 2A1: Bi-conical cooking jug with single handle, concave neck and inverted rim.

CP Type 2A1: Bi-conical cooking jug with one handle, concave neck and inverted rim

Type 2A1, represented by two complete vessels, 0M120875 (Fig.VI.3.3) and 0M120919 (Fig.VI.3.2), comprises 6% of the Stratum VI cooking pot assemblage.

Type 2A1 has a rounded base, a bi-conical body, a convex shoulder, a carination at the base of the neck, and a short concave throat. The concave neck and rim have a mostly vertical stance although the rim top curves inward. The single handle extends from the top of the rim to the shoulder. While 0M120919 is relatively squat (ratio of 1:1, width to height), 0M120875 is taller (ca. 4:5, width to height). 0M120919 holds 1.3 liters while 0M120875 holds 2.3 liters. The dimensions of 0M120919 are: external rim diameter 9.4 cm, internal rim diameter 7.8 cm; wall thickness at base: .9 cm; at shoulder: .6 cm; Height. 17.4 cm.; maximum width: 17 cm. The dimensions of 0M12.0875 is: Ht. 22 cm.; W. 19.5 cm; body thickness at shoulder .4 cm.

Example: 0M120919 (Fig. VI.3.2)



Parallels: Numerous parallels are known from several northern and southern sites, but they have two handles, whereas these Tel Yin'am cooking jugs have one handle.

Parallels are known from northern and southern sites: Ta'anach IIB, Tel Qiri and Lower V and Upper V Beth Shean, Tell Abu Hawam III, Tel Mevorakh VII, Megiddo V and V-II and Tel 'Amal IV. Similar parallels are known from Lachish IVB, Tel 'Amal IV and Hazor V.

Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Figs. 50: 1; 67: 3,5	10 th century parallel.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Qiri	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 9: 5	Iron II parallel.
Beth Shean Lower V	James 1966: Fig. 16:1	Iron II parallel.
Tell Abu Hawam III	Hamilton 1934: Fig. 80, p. 22	Parallel pot
Tel Mevorakh VII	Stern 1978: Fig. 13: 14, 15	Parallel
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 20:115	Parallel; Ht. 26.6 cm. W. 28 cm.; Ht. to W ratio 9:10; 12 cm. rim diameter; rim diameter to width ratio: 2:5
Megiddo V-III	Ibid., Pl. 5:118, 119	Parallel but 5:119 is smaller; 5:118 Ht. 17 cm. W. 18.5 cm. 9 cm. rim diameter, 1:1 ht to W ratio, rim diameter to W ratio 2:5; 5:119 Ht. 13.5 cm. W. 14.5 cm. 8.5 cm. Ht. to W ratio 9:10, Rim diameter to W ratio 2:5
Tel 'Amal IV	Levy and Edelstein 1972: Fig.9.8	Parallel; 10 cm. rim diameter.
Lachish IVB	Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 25.33.6	Similar; cm. rim diameter.
Tel 'Amal IV	Levy and Edelstein 1972: Fig. 9.4	Similar; 10 cm. rim diameter.
Tel 'Amal IV	Ibid., Fig. 9.3	Similar; 11.5 cm. rim diameter.
Hazor V	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.36.11	Similar; 9.5 cm. rim diameter.

Jugs (JG)

In Stratum VI, four jugs representing three types comprise 8% of the complete pottery assemblage. JG Type 3 continues into Stratum VI, with new subtype 3A1. Another new jug type, JG Type 6, debuts in this period: Jug with narrow, everted neck and inverted rim with rounded upper thickening and external small rounded ridge. While JG Type 3 continues into Stratum IV, JG Type 6 disappears after this period.

Unless otherwise stated, the jugs are of plain ware.

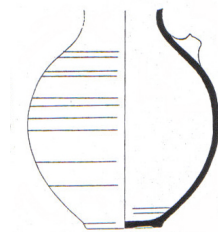
JG Type 3A1: Globular jug with concave neck, single handle and low ring base¹⁰⁷

In Stratum VI, JG Type 3A1 is represented by a large body section, 0M120920 (Fig. 5:X) and a variant, 5M130739 (Fig. 5:X). Jug 0M120920 has a rounded, globular body and a relatively wide concave neck. It differs from the earlier Stratum XI jug that exhibits a rounded body and a distinct seam where the elongated, almost vertical neck is attached to the jug body, so there is no transitional curve from the shoulder to the neck. This feature disappears in this stratum. The jug has a low ring base, and the preserved handle stub is attached at the upper shoulder. Variant jug 5M130739 is less rounded and globular with a slightly wider upper body and a narrower neck. The jug has a ring base but there is no evidence of a handle. This type is represented by one almost complete example, 0M120920 (Fig. VI.3.4). The rim, upper neck and most of the handle is not preserved. The body is globular with a low ring base. The preserved lower handle is attached to the convex shoulder.

Type 3A1, a division of Stratum X subtype 3A, has a large globular body but it is not as rounded as the earlier Stratum X jug. Further, 0M120920 exhibits a concave neck that curves out of the shoulder in a continuous line, in contrast to the Stratum X Type 3A jug that has a distinctive linear separation between the neck and the upper shoulder. This feature disappears in later strata.

The vessel width is 30 cm., and the preserved height is 34.5 cm.

Example: 0M120920 (Fig. VI.3.4)



(See Figure for correct scale)

¹⁰⁷ The title description changes from that in Stratum XI because the Stratum VI jugs are slightly modified from earlier Iron example and this change and additional information is reflected in the title.

Parallels: Parallel studies for Type 3A1 are based on the body profile, since the example of this type at Tel Yin'am does not have a preserved rim and neck. However, the parallel jugs occur with an assortment of rim types. It is noteworthy, that at least at some sites, potters chose to use different rims on one jug form as opposed to restricting a single rim and neck type to a single body type. This approach is also evident in cooking vessels at Tel Yin'am where one can see several types of rims used on the same cooking body form, all of which renders basing typology on rims alone precarious.

Parallels and related jugs are known from Megiddo V and IV-III, Ta'anach IIB, and Beth Shean 4. They are smaller than the Tel Yin'am example.

Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Figs. 60: 4; 62:6	Parallel body and neck; W. 23 cm., preserved Ht. 25 cm.
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 6: 159	Parallel body, plain everted rim; W. 17.3 cm., Ht. 24 cm.
Megiddo IV-III	Ibid. Pl. 3:74	Parallel body with rim with rounded upper thickening and external ridge, rim is parallel to JG Type 6; unknown whether or not JG Type 6 and JG Type 3A1 go together; W. 20 cm., Ht. 26.6 cm., rim diameter 11.3 cm.
Megiddo VIB	Loud 1948: Pl. 73:1	Similar body and neck but juncture between the neck and shoulder is not as curved; W. 16.5 cm., Ht. 23 cm.
Megiddo V	Ibid. Fig. 6: 158	Related but neck and shoulder juncture is not parallel; W. 16 cm., Ht. 16.5cm.
Beth Shean 4	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 27:1	Related but narrower neck; W. 27.5 cm, Ht. 36 cm.
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 62:6	Related but narrower neck; W. 16.5 cm., preserved Ht. 17.5 cm.

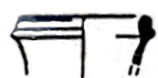
JG Type 5: Jug with everted neck and inverted rim with prominent, rounded, upper thickening and small, rounded, external ridge

In Stratum VI JG Type 5, represented by a rim and upper neck sherd, 0M110741, (Fig. VI.3.6), comprises 33% of this jug small repertoire. The preserved neck is everted and the slightly inverted rim has a prominent, rounded, upper thickening and a small, rounded external ridge. A slight gutter is found at the internal

rim base. It is the smallest example with an external rim diameter of 5 cm., compared to other similar and related rim forms from Megiddo and Ta'anach.

This unusual type is poorly represented at Tel Yin'am, initially appearing in Stratum VI but not continuing into later strata.

Example: OM110741 (Fig. VI.3.6)



(Not to scale)

Parallels: As noted above, this rim form is found on several different forms of jugs, therefore it is difficult to identify true parallels. Similar and related rim forms are known from Megiddo VI, VII-VIA, III and II; and Ta'anach IIB.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo VIB	Loud 1948: Pl. 73: 2	A decorated jug with a similar rim; 7 cm. rim diameter
Megiddo VI	: Pl. 75: 3, 4	Two thick-walled jugs have a similar rim but the neck is vertical; 6, 7 cm. rim diameters, respectively
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 37. 2	Related, trefoil mouth; 9.5 cm rim diameter.
Megiddo III	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Fig. 2:72	Similar trefoil rim; 6 cm. rim diameter
Megiddo II	Ibid. Pl. 2:70	Trefoil mouth but looks similar; 6.6 cm. rim diameter

JG Bases

Other than classifying the bases according to basic configuration, I will not undertake any parallel analysis for this group because these bases are so generic and associated with several different types of jugs. The two types of jug bases seen in Stratum VI are JG-BS Type 1: Low ring base; and JG-BS Type 2: Disc base. Although not generally preserved, these two types are seen through Stratum IV. The only preserved jug bases in Stratum II are ring bases.

JG-BS Type 1: Low ring base

This type, represented by a base and lower body fragment, 6M110474 (Fig. VI. 00), likely was an example of JG Type 3A1 in this stratum. This base and lower

body section is parallel to that of JG Type 3A1 but for the sake of caution, since more of JG-BS Type 1 body is not preserved, it is listed here.

Juglets (JGT)

Five¹⁰⁸ juglets, representing three new types comprise 6% of the Stratum VI domestic assemblage. The types include: JGT Type 2: Small, black burnished piriform juglet¹⁰⁹ with pointed button base; JGT Type 3: Juglet with an elongated globular body, wide neck and an inverted rim; JGT Type 4A: Juglet with a squat, rounded body; JGT Type 4B: Juglet with a globular body and narrow elongated neck.

None of these juglet types appear before Stratum VI. JGT Types 2 and 3 and other subtypes of JGT Type 4 continue into Stratum IV.

JGT Type 2: Small, black, burnished, piriform juglet with pointed base, elongated, vertical neck and thick single handle

JGT Type 2, represented by an almost complete juglet, 6M110300 (Fig. VI.3.7), comprises 20% of the Stratum VI juglet collection. The small body is a squat, inverted piriform shape with a pointed, button base. The neck is narrow and elongated, and the single, thick handle is attached at the neck, below the rim, and at the lower part of the shoulder. The upper part of the neck and the rim are not preserved. The ware is blue-black, and the vessel is vertically hand-burnished.

This juglet type, identified by Albright (Albright 1943: 151-152) and Crowfoot (Crowfoot, et al. 1957: 169-170) as a “perfume bottle,” was characterized by its small size, “inverted piriform” body shape (Albright 1943: 152), elongated “chimney-like” neck (Crowfoot 1957: 171), and black vertical hand-burnish. The juglets were abundant at some sites, such as Megiddo and Tel Beit Mirsim, but not as

¹⁰⁸ A trefoil mouth juglet, 0M120623, Fig. 4: 38, represented by a red-slipped rim sherd, is added to the overall juglet count for Stratum VI, but will not be individually typed because this rim form is found on several different juglet body types. The dimensions of this trefoil rim are 4.75 cm. (width) and 5.25 cm. (front to back).

common at other sites such as Tel Yin'am and Samaria. Albright associates the larger "perfume bottles" with 9th and 10th centuries, but remarks that this juglet type also was frequent in 8th and 7th century contexts at Tel Beit Mirsim (Albright 1943: 151-2).¹¹⁰

JGT Type 2 appears again in Stratum IV but does not continue subsequently.

Example: 6M110300 (Fig. VI.3.7)



Parallels: Many parallels and related forms are known from Hazor X-XI, Megiddo V-I, Ta'anach IIB, Tell es-Sa'idiyeh, Tel el-Farah (N) VIIb, Tel Beit Mirsim, Samaria III-VI, Tell Abu Hawam III, Iron IIB Pella, Tel Masos II, Beersheba II, and Arad 12.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor X-XII	Yadin, et al., 1961: Pl. CLXIV: 8	Parallel; Ht. 4 cm.
Tell Es-Sa Idiyeh XII	Tubb. 1988: Fig. 19:17	Parallel; 2 cm. Rim diameter.
Tell Es-Sa Idiyeh XII	Ibid., Fig. 19:13	Parallel; 2.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Iron IIB Pella Phase B	Potts, et al. 1988: Fig. 14.4	Parallel; black burnished interior; 7.8 cm. High; N/A cm. rim diameter.
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 40: 5, 6	Parallels although 40:5 is larger than Tel Yin'am example; Ht. 9.75; 7.5 cm. rim diameters, respectively
Tel el-Farah (N) VIIb	Chambon 1984: Pl. 50: 17-32	Numerous parallels and similar juglets, sizes vary some, larger juglets not closely parallel to Tel Yin'am example; Ht. varies from 6-10 cm.
Megiddo IV-I	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 2: 49, 50	Parallels although the base is not quite as pointed; Ht. 6.6; 7.3 cm., respectively

¹⁰⁹ Although this juglet is piriform like JGT Type 1 juglets, its character is so different and distinctive that it is given its own type.

¹¹⁰ Megiddo examples confirm that 9th-10th century examples tend to be larger (greater than 8 cm in height), whereas earlier (Hazor X-XII) and later (Megiddo IV-I) examples tend to be smaller. According to Crowfoot (1957: 169), the "more elegant types with handle below the rim" are more characteristic of Early Iron I at Tell Beit Mirsim, whereas "those more squat with handle on the rim are typical of E.I.II" (Early Iron II). Crowfoot continues by noting that this differentiation is not present at Megiddo where both types are seen in Stratum III. At Samaria, both types were also found together and range from Period III-VI, "the latter providing most of the examples (169)."

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo V-IV	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 5: 124, 127, 129	Parallels; Ht. 10.6; 8.6; 12.6 cm., respectively
Tell Abu Hawam III	Hamilton 1934: Pl. XIII. 91	Similar; Ht. N/A
Tel Beit Mirsim A	Albright 1943: Fig. 18: 1-9	Fig. 18: 3, 6,7 and 9 are similar parallels whereas the others are related but not as closely; Ht. sizes range from 6.5 to 7.5 cm.
Tel Masos II	Fritz and Kempinski 1983: Pl. 140: 7	Similar but base is not as pointed, still clearly same general type; Ht. 4.2 cm
Beersheba II	Pls. 62: 126-128; 70: 14; 72: 22	Related but base configuration and neck length varies from Tel Yin'am type; Ht. Ca. 6.5 cm.
Samaria III-VI	Crowfoot, et al. 1957: Fig. 23: 1	Similar, part of the same genre; although one example is listed, author comments eight additional eg; 6.6 cm is smallest; Fig. 23.1 is 8.33 cm in height
Arad 12A	Aharoni: Pl. 4:4	Related but elongated neck is slightly concave, and base is not pointed; Ht. 8.5 cm.

JGT Type 3: Juglet with elongated globular body, short convex neck and inverted, hooked rim

JGT Type 3, represented by a complete juglet, 9M121334/6 (Fig. VI.4.1), comprises 20% of the Stratum VI juglet collection. The type has a wide, elongated, globular body with a flattish base; a wide, short, convex, vertical neck; an incurving hooked rim, and one handle attached at the top of the rim and shoulder. The vessel height is 12 cm., the width is 7.75 cm. and the external rim diameter is 4.25 cm.

The general body width to height ratio is 2:5 in contrast to JGT Type 1, which has a ratio of 4:5 (JGT Type 1A, in Stratum X, but 1:2 in Stratum IV) and 3:5 (JGT Type 1B).

This type appears for the first time at Tel Yin'am in Stratum VI and continues into Stratum IV with more frequency. It disappears after Stratum IV.

Example: 9M121334/6 (Fig. VI.4.1)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Hazor IX, Tell el-Farah (N),

VIIb, Tell Beit Mirsim A, and similar juglets are known from Ta'anach IIA and IIB.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tell Beit Mirsim A	Albright 1943: Pls. 18: 17,21; 26B: 1	Parallel, no slip but burnished; Ht. 11.5; 12.5; 12 cm., W. 6.5; 7; 6 cm., respectively
Hazor IX	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCVIII.36	Similar but the neck and rim are straight, not decorated; Ht. 13.5 cm., W. 8 cm.
Ta'anach IIA, IIB	Rast 1978: Figs. 22:6; 40: 11	A base parallels the base of the Tel Yin'am example; the complete jug is similar but shorter; Ht. 11.25 cm., W. 7.75 cm.
Megiddo III	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 1:20	Similar, base more pointed; Ht. 10 cm. W. 6 cm

JGT Type 4: Rounded juglets

JGT Type 4 is a general type of rounded juglet with one or two handles. Variant features are characterized by four subtypes. Two of which only appear in Stratum VI: JGT Type 4A: Squat, rounded juglet with single handle; and JGT Type 4B: Slightly elongated, rounded juglet with a narrow, elongated neck and single handle. The remaining two subtypes appear only in Stratum IV: JGT Type 4C: Rounded juglet with vertical, mid-ridged neck and slightly everted plain rim and single handle; and JGT Type 4D: Rounded juglet with vertical neck and rim and two opposing handles.

There is only one occurrence of each subtype, and all examples of this general JGT Type 4 category disappear after Stratum IV. Surface decoration varies from no decoration to burnish without slip to red-slip with or without burnish. The ratio of body width to height of Type 4 varies from subtype to subtype: Type 4A is 2:5; Type 4B is 3:10; and Type 4C is 7:10 (Type 4D cannot be ascertained).

JGT Type 4A: Squat, rounded juglet with single handle

JGT Type 4A, represented by an almost complete juglet, preserved from the base of the neck to the base, 0M121032 (Fig. VI.4.4), comprises 20% of the Stratum VI juglet collection. The body is squat and rounded with irregular wall thickness. Its base is broad and rounded. The partially preserved handle is attached at the lower shoulder. The neck and rim are not preserved. The body width to height ratio for JGT Type 4A is 2:5.

This general type first appears in Stratum VI and, while JGT Type 4A does not continue, related subtypes, JGT Type 4C and 4D, continue the Type 4 tradition into Stratum IV. The general juglet type does not appear in Stratum II.

Example: 0M121032 (Fig.VI.4.4)



Parallels: Parallels are known from ‘Afula IIIB, Hazor V_A, Tell Beit Mirsim A, and Ta’anach IIB. Two related juglets are known from Beth Shean V.

Site	Reference	Comments
‘Afula IIIB	Dothan 1955: Fig. 14:17	Likely parallel but not certain because the Tel Yin’am vessel is incomplete; preserved Ht. 15.7 cm., W. 11.7 cm.
Megiddo II	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 1:23	Parallel body; Ht. 9 cm. W. 6.5 cm.
Beth Shean V	James 1966: Fig. 6: 9, 13	Similar
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 5: 136	Similar, red slip; irregular hand burnish; Ht. 12 cm., W. 8 cm., rim diameter 2.6 cm.
Hazor V _A	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCXXVIII. 19	This example has concave, everted neck and everted rim; Ht. 11.5 cm., W. 8 cm.
Tell Beit Mirsim A	Albright 1943: Pl. 18: 13-15	Parallel body forms; Ht. range 10-12 cm.
Ta’anach IIB	Rast 1968: Fig. 62:9	Neck is relatively wide, long; Ht. 10.25 cm., W. 7 cm.

Juglet Type 4B: Slightly elongated, rounded juglet with a narrow, elongated neck and single handle

In Stratum VI, JGT Type 4B, represented by an almost complete juglet, 0M110738 (Fig. VI.4.2), comprises 20% of the juglet collection. While the body is rounded like JGT Type 4A, it is slightly elongated with a rounded base and an elongated, unusually narrow neck, which gives the vessel its distinctive look. The single, thick handle is attached at the mid-neck and shoulder. The rim is not preserved. The body width and height is 3:10.

JGT Type 4B is confined to this period, although related forms (JGT Types 4C and 4D) appear in Stratum IV.

Example: OM110738 (Fig. VI.4.2)



Parallels: While there are numerous rounded juglets from various sites, only a few parallels to JGT Type 4B are known from Tel Kinneret 1A and 'Afula IIIA.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Kinneret 1A	Fritz 1990: pl. 79:8	Parallel, and just like the Tel Yin'am juglet, the rim of this example is not preserved; W. 8.5 cm., external rim diameter 2.5 cm.; 3:10 proportion (width to rim diameter)
'Afula IIIA	Dothan 1955: Fig. 14: 17	Similar, the body is irregular and wider, not as slender, upper neck and rim not preserved; W. 11.7 cm.

Storage Jars (SJ)

Nine storage jars, comprising 14% of the Stratum VI assemblage, represent six¹¹¹ different types. There are no new types in the strata; all are modifications of earlier types or slight variant forms. At the end of Stratum VI, two types, SJ Type 1A1 and 1J1, continue into Iron II Stratum IV; all others disappear.

The types include: Type 1A(v): Storage Jar with elongated, slightly everted neck and elongated, everted rim with prominent thickening and external ridge; Type 1A2: Storage jar with elongated, inverted neck and vertical rim with rounded, external thickening; SJ Type 1A3: Storage Jar with short concave neck and slightly inverted rim with upper rounded thickening and lower external small ridge; Type 1G: Storage Jar with concave neck and vertical, slightly pointed rim with an external, horizontal, squared ridge; Type 1J1: Storage jar with elongated, inverted neck and

¹¹¹ Bases are not included in this count. If they were, the types would number 8, a different type for each example.

vertical, triangular rim with external angular thickening ; Type 1L5 (v): Storage jar with narrow, ellipsoid body and a narrow, elongated neck ; and Type 1M: Storage jar with elongated, convex shoulder, elongated, vertical neck and vertical plain rim with internal thickening. In addition, two bases, SJ Bases Type 1 and 2 are described because of their distinctive nature. Unless otherwise stated, these jars are of plain ware, and the bases are not preserved.

General characteristics of Stratum VI storage jars include: 1) elongated necks; 2) no new forms which are at variance with forms known from the other previous Iron I strata; and 3) a continuation of heterogeneity in the jar types. It is surprising because, even though the count is low, the percentage (75%) remains high for different types compared to the number of jars.

SJ Type 1A (v)¹¹²: Storage Jar with elongated, slightly everted neck and elongated, everted rim with prominent thickening and external ridge

SJ Type 1A (v), represented by a rim and neck sherd, 0M127015 (Fig. VI.4.5), harks back to the earliest Iron Age Stratum XI. It varies somewhat in its elongated, slightly everted neck and elongated, everted rim, but the general characteristics are the same. The elongated rim has a prominent globular thickening and an almost non-existent, external ridge. In addition, the internal rim has a slight gutter at its base.

This type hasn't been seen in the Tel Yin'am repertoire since Stratum XI where it was well represented, but it is poorly represented in Stratum VI after a gap in Strata X and VIII. After Stratum VI, this traditional Iron I form disappears, although variant and modified, newer forms of this type continue into Strata IV and II.

¹¹² Variant

Example: OM127015 (Fig. VI.4.5)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Iron I Deir ‘Alla B (Franken 1966: Fig 51: 2, 12); D (Fig. 57: 28). Related forms are known from Iron II Deir ‘Alla H (Franken 1966: Fig. 67: 36, 39); Ta’anach IB (Rast 1978: Fig. 11: 7-10).

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Keisan 9c	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.69.2a	Parallel; as long but parallel rim; 9 cm. Rim diameter.
Deir ‘Alla B, D	Franken 1966: Fig. 51: 2, 12; 57: 28	Parallel forms
Deir ‘Alla H	Ibid. Fig. 67: 36, 39	Related forms
Ta’anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 11: 7-10	Related forms

SJ Type 1A2: Storage Jar with ovoid body, elongated, slightly concave shoulders, elongated, narrow, vertical neck, and rim with upper thickening and lower, external ridge

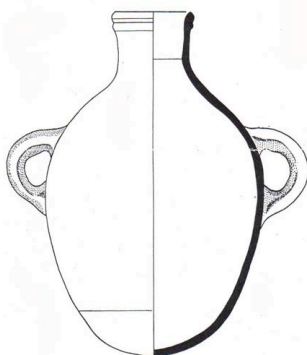
Type 1A2, represented by a complete storage jar, 5L120635, (Fig.VI.4.6), has an ovoid body with a broader base than the earlier storage jar examples from Strata X and VIII. The base, while broad, is narrower than the upper body which is characteristic of Iron I forms but not fully developed Iron II storage jars. The shoulders are elongated and slightly convex, and the neck is still elongated, both features characteristic of earlier Iron Age storage jars at Tel Yin’am. It is slightly everted, as is the pointed rim with a larger, upper, external thickening and small, lower, rounded ridge.

The vessel height is 40.5 cm., vessel width: 25.75 cm.; external rim diameter: 9.75 cm.; neck length: 4.75 cm.; and wall thickness: .75 cm. The ratio of width to height is a little greater than 3:5.

Although two different Iron I storage vessels (elongated body form), still appear in later Stratum IV, this Stratum VI example is one of the last storage jars that

recall Iron I storage jar traditions of more elongated bodies and elongated necks. However, it also exhibits a newer type of transitional broad base that will become the standard and broader in Iron II, replacing the older, traditional Iron I narrow or pointed base.

Example: 5L120635 (Fig. VI.4.6)



(See Figure for correct scale)

Parallels: The closest parallels are known from Iron IIA and B Bethsaida, 10th/9th century Tell el-Hammah,¹¹³ and Hazor IX. Similar parallels are known from Tel Keisan 9c and Tell Kinneret IV.

Site	Reference	Comments
Bethsaida IIB, IIA	Arav 1999: Pls. III.9; XV.6	Parallel; rim diameters N/A
Tell el-Hammah	Cahill, et al. forthcoming:	Parallel
Hazor IX	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCXIII.9	Parallel rim form
Tel Keisan 9c	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.69.2	Similar; N/A cm. rim diameter.
Tell Kinneret IV	Fritz 1990: Pl.59.13	Similar; 10 cm. rim diameter.

SJ Type 1A3: Storage Jar with short concave neck and slightly inverted rim with upper rounded thickening and lower external small neck ridge

SJ Type 1A3, represented by a rim and neck sherd, 0M110810 (Fig. VI.4.7), is a precursor to the mature Iron II storage jar rim types at Tel Yin'am. While it is

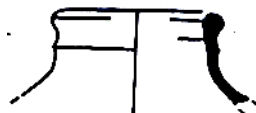
¹¹³ I wish to thank Jane Cahill for permission to cite her forthcoming article, "The Excavations at Tell el-Hammah: A Prelude to Amihai Mazar's Beth-Shean Valley Regional Project," A. Maeir and P. de Miroschedji, (eds.) in *Festschrift for Professor Amihai Mazar in Honor of his 60th Birthday*.

closely related to Type 1A, 1A1 and their variants, this vessel was assigned to a new subtype within this jar family because of the traditional rim's association with a short neck, and the move of the exterior rim ridge to the neck. The rims of all previous members of this common, long-lived storage jar family at Tel Yin'am are associated with elongated necks, characteristic of Iron I. Stratum VI Type 1A3 is the initial appearance of a transitional form that heralds change in the storage jar repertoire.

The traditional rim has a slight inverted stance and a prominent, external, rounded, upper thickening with an external, slight, lower ridge. This new subtype has a short, slightly inverted neck and a low neck ridge, which was formerly part of the rim. The earlier SJ Type 1A had rims with exterior low ridges that were clearly associated with the rim rather than the elongated neck. This new form exhibits a much short neck and the rim and neck region are compressed, so that the exterior ridge is located at the medial neck.

This persistent type continues into Stratum IV in a further modified form, and into Stratum II in a more traditional Iron I form.

Example: OM110810 (Fig. VI.4.7)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Hazor VIII and VII, Tel Yoqne'am 11, Ta'anach IIB, Deir 'Alla F, and Hazor VII. Although not parallel similar forms are known from Deir 'Alla G, H, and L.

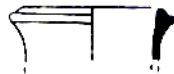
Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VIII	Yadin, et. al. 1958: Pl. L; 33 .34	Parallel; 10 cm. and 13.5 cm. rim diameter, respectively
Hazor VII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCXVI. 4	Parallel form
Tel Yoqne'am 11	Ben-Tor et. al. 1983: Fig. 13.4	Parallel; 6 cm. rim diameter.
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 52:1	Parallel form
Deir 'Alla F	Franken 1966: Fig. 62: 12	Parallel form
Hazor X	Ben-Tor, et al. 1997: Fig. III.22.10	Similar; 11.5 cm. rim diameter.
Deir 'Alla G, H, and L	Franken 1966: Figs. 65: 10, 13; 67: 51; 75: 83	Similar forms but not close parallels

SJ Type 1G1 Storage Jar with concave neck and vertical, slightly pointed rim with an external, horizontal, squared ridge.

SJ Type 1G, represented by a rim and upper neck sherd, 0M120765 (Fig. VI.4.8). has the beginning of a slightly concave neck and a vertical, slightly pointed rim with an external, horizontal, squared ridge.

This type is related to Stratum X Type 1G, but modifications in the form suggest a new subtype. In Stratum X, Type 1G has a dramatically everted rim, thicker walls and an exaggerated pointed rim form with this characteristic external, prominent ridge. The earlier external ridge is more rounded than this later Stratum VI squared ridge. This type continues with further modification into Stratum IV.

Example: 0M120765 (Fig. VI.4.8)



Parallels: A close parallel is known from Deir ‘Alla B (Franken 1969: Fig. 50. 95), but this jar is decorated. A similar undecorated jar is also known from Deir ‘Alla J.

Site	Reference	Comments
Deir ‘Alla B	Franken 1966: Fig. 50: 95	Parallel
Deir ‘Alla J	Ibid. Fig. 70: 39	Similar but not a close parallel

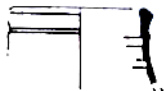
SJ Type 1J1: Storage jar with elongated, inverted neck and vertical, triangular rim with external angular thickening

SJ Type 1J1, represented by a rim and neck sherd, 0M127014 (Fig. VI.4.9), has an elongated, slightly concave, inverted neck and vertical, triangular rim. In addition, the triangular rim has an external angular thickening with an exterior, oblique slope. The lower external rim has an incised, horizontal groove.

Type 1J1 is closely related to Stratum X Type 1J. They both share the same neck configuration and general rim stance and size. The difference is the rim shape:

This later Stratum VI jar has a triangular thickening whereas the earlier Iron example had a rounded thickening. This angular, simple rim is more characteristic of later storage jars (with variations) at Tel Yin'am and elsewhere than the simple, rounded rim. Type 1J1 continues in a modified form into Stratum IV, and a distantly related version into the Stratum II, the last Iron Age level at Tel Yin'am.

Example: 0M127014 (Fig. VI.4.9)



Parallels: The closest parallels are known from Ta'anach IIA and early Iron Age Pella, however, it is not known, however, if the Tel Yin'am example has the same body as the Ta'anach vessel. Other similar jars are known from Ta'anach IA and IIA, and Deir 'Alla F and J.

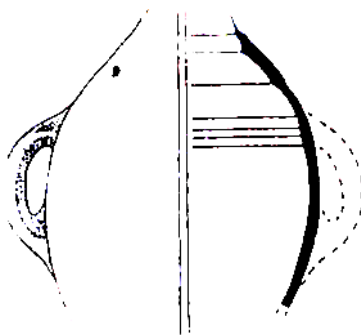
Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IIA	Rast 1978: Fig. 20: 1	Parallels
Iron I Pella	Hennessy, <i>et al.</i> 1983: Fig. 12:10	Parallels
Hazor VIII	Yadin, <i>et. al.</i> 1958: Pl.LXXII.2	Similar.
Ta'anach IA and IIA	Ibid. Figs. 6: 9, 10; 20: 1	Similar forms
Deir 'Alla F and J	Franken 1966: Figs. 62: 20; 67: 53, 56; 70: 38	Similar forms

SJ Type 1L5 (v): Storage jar with narrow, ellipsoid body and a narrow, elongated neck

Type 1L5 (v), represented by a large body section, 5L121043 (Fig.VI.5.1), has a narrow, ellipsoid body with the suggestion of a narrow, elongated neck, most of the which is not preserved. (The extant remains of the neck narrows significantly from the lower body suggesting the nature of the original neck.) Although only one handle, attached at mid-body, is preserved, an opposing handle can reasonably be assumed. The handle is attached at the mid-body. The size cannot be ascertained.

This type recalls the earliest occurrence of Type 1L5 in Stratum VIII, and does not appear to have changed since this earlier period. This type ceases to appear after Stratum VI.

Example: 5L121043 (Fig. VI.5.1)



Parallels: Parallel jar forms are known from Beth Shean 3, and a related jar is known from 'Afula IIIB.

Site	Reference	Comments
Beth Shean 3	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 12.2	Parallel
'Afula IIIB	Dothan 1955: Fig. 16L 2	Related form but not close parallel

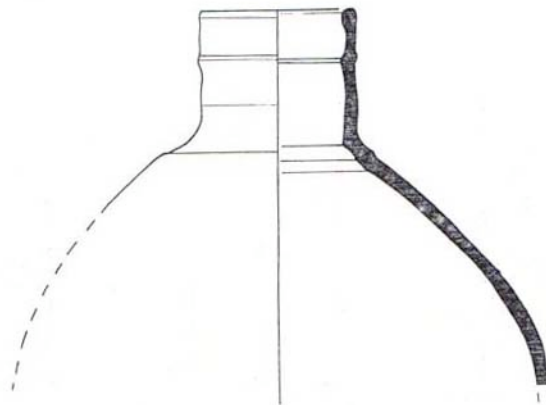
SJ Type 1M (v)¹¹⁴: Storage jar with elongated, convex shoulder, elongated, vertical neck and vertical plain rim with internal thickening

In Stratum VI, Type 1M, represented by a large rim and body section 5M130563 (Fig. VI.5.2), has an elongated, convex shoulder, an elongated, vertical, mid-ridged neck and vertical, plain rim with an internal, rounded thickening. Other incised lines, decorating the lower neck and neck base, perhaps indicate original production techniques, i.e. the seam where the neck was attached to the shoulder. A residual handle stump is attached to the lower shoulder. It is reasonable to assume that originally there were two opposing handles.

¹¹⁴ Variant

This type recalls Type 1M in Stratum VIII but varies from that vessel somewhat in its vertical rim. Nevertheless, both examples reflect the same tradition. This example, together with other forms (Types 1A, 1A2, 1A3, and Base Type 1) that are the last remnant of Iron I traditional storage jar types. Hereafter, shoulders and necks will become shorter (shoulders more gradually change than necks) and most rim forms will be more complex.

Example: 5M130563 (Fig. VI.5.2)



Parallels: No close parallels are known for this Stratum VI type.

Storage Jar Bases

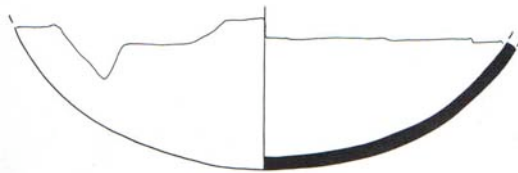
While most base sherds are not described in this study, the two bases, described below, warrant special consideration because of their unusual configuration. Type 1 is a very wide, broad base that is anomalous in the Tel Yin'am storage jar repertoire. It is unknown what kind of jar this base type was associated with as there are no parallels to it at Tel Yin'am or elsewhere (so far). Type 2 is a small, pointed, button base that is also anomalous at Tel Yin'am, but known elsewhere although it is not a common base form.

SJ Base Type 1: Storage jar with broad base

This type, 5L120964 is represented by a large base section which is unusually broad. While the contour of the body is unknown, parallel studies would help theoretically to reconstruct the body shape, but there are no parallels for this base form.

Like SJ Type 1A3 and SJ Type 1A2, this base is a herald of Iron II forms that change dramatically from the traditional Iron I types. Bases varied some in Iron I but they usually are more narrow than wide, unlike this anomalous base. However, even the fully developed Iron II bases are not quite as wide as this example.

Example: AL120964 (Fig. VI.5.3)



Parallels: Possible parallels are known from Deir 'Alla D, F J and K (Franken 1969: Figs. 56: 6; 61: 2; 69: 2; 71: 1,2), but not enough of these bases are illustrated to confidently determine the degree of similarity.

SJ Base Type 2: Narrow, pointed, button base

Base Type 2 is represented by a base sherd, 5L121044 (Fig. VI.4.10). The base is narrow and pointed with a button at the base end. The walls of the base are relatively thick measuring .75 cm.

Example: 5L121044 (Fig. VI.4.10)



Parallels: This type is anomalous at Tel Yin'am, and with similar and related parallels known from Megiddo III and Tel Keisan 9a-b, but is it unclear

whether or not the remainder of the Tel Yin'am jar paralleled these jars from either Megiddo or Tel Keisan.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl. 59: 4	Similar storage jar base but not as pointed as Tel Yin'am example
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Ibid. Pls. 59: 2; 60: 5	Similar bases
Megiddo III	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 16: 82	Parallel base but unknown whether jar is parallel

Stratum IV

In Stratum IV, one hundred and twelve vessels represent the largest Iron Age collection at Tel Yin'am. They are all domestic vessels and are from three domestic buildings.

Bowls (BWL)

Twelve bowls in Stratum IV comprise 11% of this ceramic repertoire, and represent the third most common vessel-type in the whole Iron Age collection. These heterogeneous bowls represent five examples of round-sided bowl Type 1; three examples of carinated bowl Type 2, and four examples of semi-carinated bowl Type 3. Type 4, the straight-sided bowl, is still not represented in this period, which is in contrast to other contemporary Iron Age sites, such as Hazor.

Among the three groups, round-sided bowls compose the largest group; semi-carinated¹¹⁵ are the next most numerous. Carinated bowls are the least represented. More burnished, red-slipped bowls appear, and bowls with bar-handles, which have not appeared before Stratum IV. In addition, more whole bowls were found than in any other strata under a very thick, widespread destruction layer.

¹¹⁵ These rim sherds are assigned to BWL Type 3, "semi-carinated" bowls, but the lower bowl sections are not preserved, and it is possible that the bowls were distinctly carinated. Initially, these rims might also better placed with straight-sided bowls as the upper rim is everted and generally

The bowl types that appear in Stratum IV generally continue with some variation into Stratum II. Seventy-five percent of these bowls are decorated. Two types exhibit bar-handles. There are three types of round-sided Type 1 bowls, Type 1E, 1F, and 1G, that are much larger than many of the earlier Iron I bowls at Tel Yin'am. This category of large bowls (together with smaller bowls) continue into Iron IIC Stratum II.

Bowl Type 1: Round-sided bowls

Type 1A (round-sided, thick-walled bowl with vertical-stanced rim with internal pointed thickening), together with new variant Type 1A2 (closed, relatively shallow, thin-walled bowl with vertical convex sides and inverted rounded rim) continue into Stratum IV. In addition, three new distinctive Type 1 subtypes are introduced: Type 1E: Relatively large round-sided bowl with everted sides and rim with internal pointed ridge and external thickening ; Type 1F: Relatively shallow large round-sided bowl with prominent internally and slight externally pointed rim and bar handle; and Type 1G: Relatively shallow, large bowl with flaring almost straight sides and vertical rim with internal and external thickening and external groove. Of these various subtypes, new BWL Type 1G and traditional, long-lived Type 1A do not continue beyond this stratum.

BWL Type 1A (v)¹¹⁶: Round-sided, thick-walled bowl with vertical-stanced rim with internal pointed thickening

This type, common throughout the Iron Age at many sites, is represented at Tel Yin'am by a rim and upper body sherd, 4M130530 (Fig. IV.1.1).¹¹⁷ This example

straight. After further parallel analyses, however, these "straight" rim sherds are better paralleled by carinated or semi-carinated bowls with a similar kind of rim.

¹¹⁶ variant

¹¹⁷ It is possible that 4M130530 [BWL Type 1D] had vertical convex sides like 4M130512, BWL Type 1E. If so, then the bowl would be part of that uncommon type of round-sided bowl type 1E.

is thick-walled and undecorated. The vertical-stanced rim has a prominent internal narrow, almost pointed thickening forming almost a ridge. It is a variant of the common round-sided bowl Type 1A which appears in variant forms since early Iron I. It does not continue after Stratum IV. The size cannot be determined.

Example: 4M130530 (Fig.IV.1.1)



Parallels: Although this basic bowl type is fairly common at northern and southern sites, this variant Type 1A (v) has no close parallels. Many related rim parallels are known from Megiddo VII-VIA, although it is not decorated; Rosh Zayit St. 1; Megiddo V and IV-III; and Deir ‘Alla A-F, H.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo VII-VIA	Loud 1948: Pl. 78.2	Not close but related
Rosh Zayit St. 1	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig. III.121. 10, 11	Not close but related
Megiddo V and IV-III	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 30: 123; 24: 46	Not close but related
Deir ‘Alla A-F, H	Franken 1969: Fig. 46: 54; 49: 56, 58; 50: 17, 18, 32; 54:48, 63, 64; 57: 14; 61: 86; 66: 73, 74	Not close but related

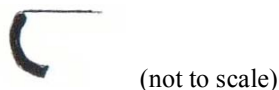
BWL Type 1A2: Closed, relatively shallow, thin-walled bowl with vertical convex sides and inverted rounded rim

This more unusual, closed bowl subtype of Type 1A, is represented by a sherd 4M130512 (Fig. IV.1.2) with an almost complete profile, lacking only the base which

However, based on the extant rim and body sherd and its comparison to the very upper parts of parallel bowls, I am placing the bowl into the round-sided common bowl type with lower flaring sides and upper vertical-stanced rims. This contrasts with the extant bowl section of 4M130512, BWL Type 1E which exhibits almost a complete bowl profile that is closed with vertical convex sides, an uncommon form throughout the Iron Age with few parallels, elsewhere in the north or south.

was probably rounded¹¹⁸. It is thin-walled, relatively shallow with vertical-stanced convex sides and rim. The rim is plain, rounded and inverted. The bowl is red-slipped. The size cannot be determined.

Example: 4M130512 (Fig. IV.1.2)



Parallels: This closed, shallow type is unique in the Tel Yin'am repertoire but related parallels are known from Ta'anach IB and IIA; Beth Shean 1 and IV; Hazor X-XII; Deir 'Alla C-F; Gezer IXA, and a slightly later red-slipped example from Gezer VIIA.

A distant later parallel from Hazor V suggests that a variant form continued into the latter 8th century although altered somewhat. This example has more elongated sides and with red slip on the interior surface and rim edge only. Another later related bowl is known from 9th-8th century Kh. Rosh Zayit.

Site	Reference	Comments
Kinneret I	Fritz 1990: Pl.63.18	Parallel; red slip all interior; 15 cm. Rim diameter.
Ta'anach IB, IIA	Rast 1978: Fig. 17: 2; 25: 8	Similar
Beth Shean 1	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 6:2	Similar
Beth Shean IV	James 1966: Fig. 67: 22	Similar
Hazor X-XII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CLXIV: 4	Red burnished bowl
Deir 'Alla C-F	Franken 1969: Figs. 46: 38; 54: 65, 77; 57; 59: 96, 98; 61: 78	Similar
Gezer IXA	Gitin 1990: Pl. 6: 8	Similar
Gezer VIIA	Gitin 1990: Pl. 10: 3	Similar
Hazor V	Yadin, <i>et. al</i> 1961: Pl. CCLI: 4	Similar
9 th /8 th century Kh. Rosh Zayit	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig. VII.11.7	Similar

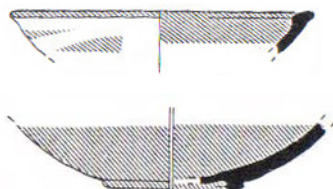
¹¹⁸ Based on parallels; see Parallel section.

BWL Type 1E: Relatively large round-sided bowl with everted sides and rim with internal pointed ridge and external thickening

BWL Type 1E, represented by two sherds, a rim and upper body sherd 5K130092 (Fig.IV.1.3), and a base sherd 5L130330 (Fig. IV.1.6), has flaring sides and an everted rim. The rim has an internal pointed ridge, a slightly rounded top and an external horizontal thickening. Although the two sherds do not align, parallels and generally parallel surface decoration¹¹⁹ suggest that these sherds were from the same type of bowl. The base is a low, slightly thick ring base. Both interior and exterior surfaces are red-slipped. The external rim diameter of 5K130092 is 20 cm. The base diameter of 5L130330 is 10.5 cm.

It is the first appearance of this bowl type but it continues into the Iron IIC period at Tel Yin'am with variation: the bowl is slightly deeper and is not decorated.

Example: 5K130092 (Fig. IV.1.3)
5L130330 (Fig. IV.1.6)



Parallels: Parallels are known from several phases at Deir 'Alla A, E, G,H and K; Ta'anach IIB. Other related bowls are also known from Deir 'Alla J, K and L.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 30: 129	Parallel form, burnt umber wash, wheel and hand burnish; 22.6 cm rim diameter
Iron IIB Pella Phase B	Potts, et al. 1988: Fig. 14.6	Parallel; red slip all interior and exterior; 28.2 cm. Rim diameter.
Tell Qiri VII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 10:6	Parallel with a red slip exterior and interior; 28.5 cm. Rim

¹¹⁹ There is no evidence of burnishing on the base sherd, 5L130330.

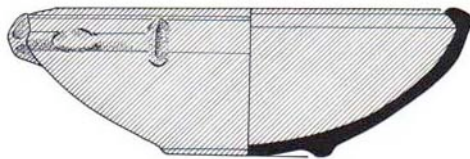
		diameter.
Deir 'Alla A, E, G,H and K	Franken 1969: Figs. 46. 51; 59: 89; 64: 95; 65. 73; 66: 73; 72: 26; (ibid.: Fig. 70: 14; 71: 93, 96; 72: 26, 33-34, 41; 75: 62, 64	Parallel forms
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 65. 5	Parallel
Deir 'Alla M	Vilders 1992: Fig. 5.22	Similar; 62 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VIII	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.43.26	Similar; 30.8 cm. Rim diameter.

BWL Type 1F: Relatively shallow large round-sided bowl with prominent internally and slight externally pointed rim and bar handle

BWL Type 1F is represented by a complete bowl 5N130889 (Fig. 5:\$). While this Type 1F is round-sided, it is also part of the bar-handle class that includes another example, a carinated bowl (Type 4E). This decorated type of bowl first appears in this Stratum IV. The type is represented by a complete, relatively large vessel, 5N130889, Fig. 5:4, with flaring sides and a distinctive rim with a prominent internal oblique projection and a smaller external ridge. The top of the rim forms a rounded oblique external curve. The two extended bar-handles have a knob at each extremity, both the internal and external surfaces have a burnished red-slip. The base is a vertical low ring base. Its rim diameter is 29.5 cm. and its height is 10 cm.

This type in slightly variant forms (different decorative pattern and no bar-handle) continue into Stratum II.

Example: 5N130889 (Fig. 5: --)



Parallels: There are no known parallels to the contour of the rim form and bar-handle, which characterize this bowl. The closest parallels are from Kh. Rosh Zayit

and Hazor V_A. The other rim form parallels, imperfect as they are¹²⁰, are found on relatively late examples at Hazor VI, Hazor V, Hazor V_B and to a lesser extent at Tombs 9 and 15 at Tel 'Ira (Beit-Arieh and Baron 1999: Fig. 4: 17; 4, 33).

Some related bowls are known from Beth Shean 1; Beth Shean I and Tel Qiri V/VI and VI.

The bowl contour (without slip and bar-handle) is common in later Iron contexts such as Tel Kinneret IA; Megiddo III-II; Hazor VII though the interior pointing is less dramatically pointed. None of these examples reflect all of the features of Type 1F.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Keisan 9a-b	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.66.12	Parallel; N/A cm. rim diameter.
Hazor V	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.50.4	Parallel; red slip interior; 41.25 cm. Rim diameter.
Kh. Rosh Zayit	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig. VII: 8	Somewhat similar
from Beth Shean 1	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 6:6	Somewhat similar
Beth Shean IV	James 1966: Fig. 48: 7; 68: 10,11	Somewhat similar
Tel Qiri V/VI and VI	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 8:2; 9:3	Somewhat similar
Tel Kinneret IA	Fritz 1990: Pl. 77: 10	Somewhat similar
Megiddo III-II	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pls. 23: 28; 24: 36-39; 25: 62,64	Somewhat similar
Hazor VII	Ben -Tor, <i>et. al</i> 1997: Fig. 72: 18	Somewhat similar
Lachish III	Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 26.27.10	Parallel body form but without bar handles, no red slip but has "dense radial wheel-burnish"; N/A rim diameter; height 9.5 cm.

BWL Type 1G: Relatively shallow, large bowl with flaring almost straight sides and vertical rim with internal and external thickening and external groove

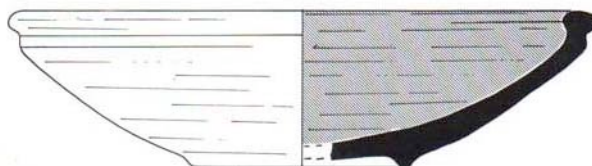
BWL type 1G, represented by a complete vessel, 4M130462 (Fig.IV.1.7), is a relatively deep bowl with a low vertical ring base, flaring sides and a vertical rim. Although this bowl is considered round-sided, the walls of the bowls are almost

¹²⁰ The internal rim pointing of these bowls is less dramatic than that of the Tel Yin'am example.

straight. The vertical-stanced rim is slightly rounded at the top and has internal and external prominent thickenings. There is a external, wide, horizontal groove below the rim. The bowl is red-slipped and burnished on the interior and the exterior¹²¹. The external rim diameter is 38 cm.

This type does not continue into Stratum II.

Example: 4M130462 (Fig. IV.1.7)



Parallels: Although not close, related parallels are known from Hazor and Beth Shean.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor IXB	Yadin, et. al 1961: Pl. CLXXV: 15	Related form but not close
Hazor IX-X	Yadin 1958: Pl. XLV: 16	Related form but not close
Beth Shean	James 1966: Fig. 26: 13	Related form but not close

Bowl Type 2: Carinated Bowls

There are two examples of unusual carinated bowls in Stratum IV. BWL Type 2D is in the same tradition as TYPE 2D from Stratum VI, however, BWL Type 2E, while part of a well-documented class of red-slipped bar-handled vessels, is anomalous. Neither subtype survives beyond Stratum IV.

¹²¹ The illustration does not indicate red-slip on the exterior but it is present.

BWL Type 2E: Closed bowl with sharp carination, lower everted sides, upper inverted sides and inverted, narrow rim

BWL Type 2E, represented by a rim to mid-body sherd, 4M130501 (Fig. IV.1.4), recalls BWL Type 2E from Stratum VI, 5L122052. The difference is the sharp carination the Stratum IV bowl exhibits compared to the “softer”, bulging carination of the earlier Stratum VI. 4M130501 has dramatically inverted sides above the carination. The inverted rim is narrow and pointed. The residual lower body indicates a flaring stance, which abruptly becomes inverted above the sharp carination. The upper body and rim have an inverted stance. The top of the plain rim is narrow and pointed.

Example: 4M130501 (Fig. IV.1.4)



(not to scale)

Parallels: Parallels are known from Hazor, Megiddo and Lachish.

Site	Reference	Comments
Lachish IVA	Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 25.39.9	Parallel form; red slip interior and exterior; 19.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 28: 105	Parallel form; brown ochre wash, wheel and hand burnish; 19.3 cm. rim diameter
Hazor VII	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCXIV: 20	Similar bowl form

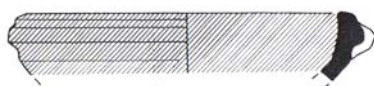
BWL Type 2F: Carinated bowl with slightly everted molded triangular rim and bar handle

BWL Type 2F is represented by a wide rim section, 5L121033 (Fig. IV.1.8). The carination is very high on the vessel. The vertical rim is generally triangular in section with a prominent angular external stepped thickening. There is a horizontal

groove between the carination and the rim. The bar handles span the triangular thickening and the carination. Like round-sided bowl Type 1F, this vessel is part of a distinctive decorative class of bar-handled, red burnished vessels, but is, nevertheless, unique. The red slip is applied externally and internally. The external rim diameter is 24.5 cm.

This type does not appear after Stratum IV.

Example: 5L121033 (Fig. IV. 1. 8)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Hazor and Tel ‘Amal.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VI	Yadin, et al. 1958: Pl. LXIX: 21	Related, interior and exterior brown slip; 29.5 external rim diameter
Hazor V _A	Yadin <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCXXVI: 12	Late decorated bowl parallel
Hazor VI-VII	Yadin <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCXX. 14	Similar-part of general red-slipped bar-handled bowl group
Tel ‘Amal III	Levy and Edelstein 1972: Fig. 15. 9	Similar

Bowl Type 3: Semi-carinated bowls

Two subtypes are found in this category in Stratum IV: Type 3C and Type 3D. While neither subgroup¹²² has appeared before at Tel Yin’am, only BWL Type 3C continues into Stratum II.

¹²² BWL Type 3C is closely related to Stratum VI carinated bowl Type 2C. It is possible that the rims of BWL Type 3C originally were from carinated bowls, rather than semi-carinated bowls.

BWL Type 3B: Relatively shallow bowl with very thin everted walls and everted pointed rim with slight internal and prominent external thickening

This type is represented by a rim and upper body sherd, 4M137016, Fig. 5:6. It is a very thin-walled, deep bowl with everted sides and everted plain rim that is pointed on its tip, and with an elongated slight internal and a slight external thickenings. It is red-slipped on the exterior and interior surfaces.

This bowl is unique in the Tel Yin'am Iron Age repertoire.

Example: 4M137016 (Fig. 5:6)



Parallels: Although there are no close parallels for this type, a similar bowls is known from Tel Kinneret and Hazor.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor III	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.58. 17	Similar; not as thin walled; red slip interior and exterior lip; 19 cm. Rim diameter.
Kinneret I	Fritz 1990: Pl.36.6	Similar

BWL Type 3C: Semi-carinated open bowl with everted walls and external oblique rim

BWL Type 3C is represented by two rim and body sherds, 4M137024 (Fig.IV.1.10); and 5L130336, Fig. 5: 10. 4M137024 is the more common example (it has a parallel in the Iron IIC Stratum II assemblage) with the semi-carinated low on the body. The slightly rounded rim top is externally sloping and has a rounded external thickening. 5L130336 is a variant form with thicker walls and a semi-carinated high on the body. Its rim top is flattened and externally sloping. Additionally, there is a slight external and internal pointed thickening. Both examples

have red slip on the interior and exterior surfaces. This type continues with less frequency in Stratum II.

Example: 4M137024 (Fig. IV.1.10)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Rosh Zayit and Tel Kinneret, with a known similar form from Hazor.

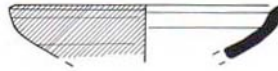
Site	Reference	Comments
8 th -9 th century Kh. Rosh Zayit Area B	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig. VI.11.9	Parallel form
Tel Kinneret II	Fischer 1990: Pl. 86: 3,4, 6; 89: 8, 12	Parallel forms
Hazor IX	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCXII. 18	This example parallel variant form 5L130336
Hazor IV	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.40.5,7	Similar; red slip exterior, interior lip; 19 cm. Rim diameter.

BWL Type 3D: Relatively shallow bowl with flaring sides, semi-carination high on the body and slightly everted, pointed, narrow rim and low internal ridge

BWL Type 3D is represented by a rim to lower body sherd, 5L140781 (Fig.IV.1.11). The lower sides are straight and flaring. The semi-carination is high on the vessel wall leading to a slightly everted narrow pointed rim. There is a low internal ridge near the top of the rim. The bowl is decorated with a red slip on the exterior surface. It closely recalls a Type 2D carinated bowl from Stratum VI, AL120115. Although this Stratum IV Type 3D bowl exhibits the “soft” carination that defines Type 3, it clearly is part of the same tradition as carinated BWL Type 2D in Stratum VI. The external rim diameter is 18 cm.

This type does not continue into Stratum II.

Example: 5L140781 (Fig IV.1.11)



Parallels: The closest parallels are known from Late Bronze antecedents and a carinated Type 2D bowl¹²³ from Stratum VI at Tel Yin'am. Similar and related Iron Age parallels are known from Tel Kinneret and Megiddo.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 8:4; 40: 2	Parallel antecedents; one is carinated and the other is semi-carinated
Kinneret I	Fritz 1990: Pl.63.11	Similar; red slip all interior and exterior; 18.8 cm. Rim diameter.
Megiddo V-IV	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 28: 99	Related, wheel and hand burnish; 16 cm. rim diameter

BWL-BS Type 2: Ring base

This common base type is represented by one example 4M130502 (Fig.IV.1.12) in Stratum IV. As is it unclear what kind of bowl this base was originally associated with, it is not included in the general typological discussion and charts, but is included in the overall vessel count. The base is of plain ware; the base diameter measurement is unavailable.

Chalices (CH)

Five chalices representing two types (with subtypes) comprise 3% of the total Stratum IV pottery collection. In this period, Ch Type 1 (chalice with an everted rim), continuing from earlier Iron strata, is reflected in different subtypes, while CH Type 2 (chalice with pendant rim) appears for the first time in an Iron Age context at Tel Yin'am. It, however, is not a new chalice type to Tel Yin'am. CH Type 2 is an indebted form to the Late Bronze Tel Yin'am Type 1A chalice (see Liebowitz

¹²³ See BWL Type 2D, *Parallels*, p. 47 for further discussion about these Late Bronze and Iron Age bowl examples.

2003:117), though the intervening links are unknown, and no earlier Iron Age stratum from Tel Yin'am has yielded any evidence of this Late Bronze chalice type until Stratum IV. While the Iron Age chalice does not exhibit the same internal thickening that the Late Bronze form does, it clearly is in the same tradition. What is noteworthy is that CH Type 1 is the only type that continues into Stratum II. CH Type 2 does not appear after Stratum IV.

Except for one Type 1 chalice, all the forms are of plain ware and no bases are preserved.

CH Type 1

Generally, Stratum IV CH Type 1 chalices are deeper than the earlier Iron I Type 1 chalices, and increase in popularity with two subtypes that include three chalices: CH Type 1B, relatively deep chalice with everted, splayed, ledged rim; and CH Type 1C, relatively deep, semi-carinated chalice with short, slightly everted rim. CH Type 1B, modified from its earlier Stratum VIII appearance, is deeper with a longer ledged rim that splays outward. CH Type 1C is a new subtype that includes two chalices, one of which is red-slipped and burnished with a bar-handle.

CH Type 1B: Relatively deep chalice with everted, splayed ledged rim

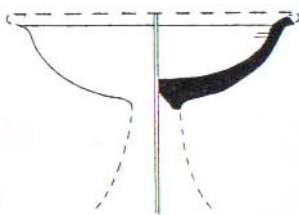
CH Type 1B is represented by two bowl and rim sections, 5M130539 (Fig. IV.1.13) and 9M11CH12 (Fig. IV.1.14).¹²⁴ As opposed to the shallower examples of earlier Type 1B chalices, Stratum IV Type 1B is relatively deep with rounded sides and an elongated ledged rim that splays outward. Although a flared base is suggested on chalice 5M130539 by the draftsman, there is no indication of

¹²⁴ Originally, I thought this vessel was a pot lid or a pedestalled bowl but it is parallel to this Stratum IV chalice form 1B so I am assigning the vessel to this type. What is noteworthy about the example is the "base". The "base" is a flat, wide ring base, horizontal and string-cut. There is an internal depression on the inside of the inner ring. It sits flat on a surface and yet is not really stable because the "base" is so narrow. I suggest that this is a chalice that is not broken from its pedestal, but yet it is not complete. Perhaps, the upper bowl part was made separately from the pedestal base and the two parts were fitted together later and covered by more clay.

what kind of base this Stratum IV chalice had. Based on parallel studies, the pedestal base could have been either a stepped or a simple flared base.

This type continues into Stratum II although in modified form.

Example: 5M130539 (Fig. IV.1.13)



Parallels: CH Type 1B is a common chalice type with parallels known from Tell Abu Hawam III, Ta'anach IIA and IIB; Megiddo VI and V_A; Tel 'Amal III, Deir 'Alla C and E. Related forms are known from Ta'anach IB and IIB, Tel Qiri VII, VIII, and IX and 8th century Tell En Gev.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tell Abu Hawam III	Hamilton 1934: p. 23, no. 88	Parallel;
Deir 'Alla E	Dornemann 1983: Fig. 24.11	Parallel.
Tel 'Amal III	Levy and Edelstein 1972: Fig. 16.5	Parallel; 19.2 cm. Rim diameter.
Tell Qiri VII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 10:11	Parallel; 18 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel 'Amal III	Levy and Edelstein 1972: fig. 16: 5	Parallel, stepped base; 21.6 external rim diameter
Ta'anach IIA	Rast 1978: fig. 27: 2	Parallel, simple flared pedestal base; 20 cm. rim diameter
Ta'anach IIB	Ibid., fig. 53:5	Parallel, stepped pedestal base; 21 cm. rim diameter
Megiddo VI	Loud 1948: pl. 87: 6, 9	Both are parallel, one has stepped base, the other has flaring plain pedestal base; 16; 20.5 cm respectively
Megiddo V _A	Ibid., pl. 90: 8	Parallel rim configuration, faintly stepped pedestal base, red wash interior and exterior, burnished; 20 cm. rim diameter
Ta'anach IIB	Ibid., fig.69: 5	Similar but not rim as dramatically splayed; 15 cm. rim diameter
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: pl. 33: 18,20	Parallel
Tel Michal XIV-XII	Herzog, et al. 1989: Fig. 7.5.5	Similar; 15 cm. Rim diameter.

Site	Reference	Comments
Deir 'Alla C, E, F, J	Franken 1966: figs. 54: 32, 33; 61:66; 69: 28	Parallels, not sure if Fig. 54: 33 is bowl or not, but rim is parallel; 16; 16; 18; 17.7 cm. rim diameter, respectively
Tel el-Farah (N) VIIb	Chambon 1984: pl.60: 8	Parallel, stepped pedestal base; 16.6 cm. rim diameter
8 th century pillared building Tel En Gev	Sugimoto 1999: fig. 2-1: 8	Related, but rim is horizontal; rim diameter N/A
Ta'anach IB and IIB	Rast 1978: figs. 17: 16; 69: 5)	Related
Tel Qiri VII, VIII and IX	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: figs. 10:11; 29:3	Related
Tel el-Farah (N) VIIb	Chambon 1984: pl. 60: 6	Similar but this chalice has a dramatically concave rim; 20 cm. rim diameter

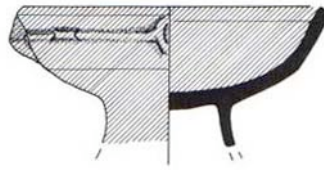
CH Type 1C Relatively deep chalice with a short, everted rim

CH Type 1C is represented by an almost complete chalice, 4M130481 (M13.047), Fig.IV.1.15)i, lacking only the lower part of the pedestal and the base, and a bowl section of chalice 4M130511 (Fig. IV.1.16). These two examples comprise 40% of the Stratum IV chalice collection. Although both chalices are relatively deep, 4M130511 is slightly deeper and it exhibits a slight semi-carination. The rim is the same for both vessels: it is short and slightly everted with a flattened oblique rim tip.

4M130481 is related to a group of internally and externally red-slipped, hand-burnished bowls (ware¹²⁵) with two opposing bar handles with knobs on either end that appears in Stratum IV. Its pedestal base is wide and flaring. These decorative features set this chalice apart from 4M130511, which is of plain ware with no handles, but the contour profile of the bowl part of the two chalices is the same. The external rim diameters are: 13.75 cm. (4M130511) and 20.5 cm. (4M130481).

¹²⁵ See Stratum IV Bowl Type IF, a red-slipped, hand-burnished bowl with bar-handle.

Example: 4M130481 (Fig.IV.1.15)



Parallels: No parallels are known for CH Type 1C.

CH Type 2: Relatively deep chalice with pendant rim

CH Type 2, represented by two subtypes, CH Type 2A (Relatively deep chalice with everted sides and an elongated triangular rim with a short pendant): and CH Type 2B (Relatively deep chalice with a small internal thickening and a prominent external pendant), comprises 40% of the Stratum IV chalice repertoire. These chalices are of plain ware and the pedestal bases are not preserved.

While this general type does not appear before Stratum IV, it is heir to a Late Bronze chalice tradition at Tel Yin'am¹²⁶. It does not continue beyond Stratum IV.

CH Type 2A: Relatively deep chalice with everted sides and an elongated triangular rim with a short pendant

CH Type 2A, represented by a rim and upper body sherd, 4M130541 (Fig.IV.1.17), comprises 20% of the Stratum IV chalice assemblage. The sides are flaring and the bowl of the chalice is relatively deep. The rim is an elongated triangle with an upper pointing and a short external pendant that hangs vertically.

¹²⁶ Known as Chalice Type 1A at Late Bronze Tel Yin'am, Liebowitz illustrates two relatively shallow examples with "internally and externally thickened and pointed rims" (Liebowitz 2003: 117-118; fig. 27: 1,2). While the Iron Age chalices, particularly CH Type 2A, do not reflect as prominent an internal thickening as this Late Bronze chalice type, clearly the Iron Age form is indebted to the earlier Late Bronze form. Iron Age type 2 is not as closely related to Late Bronze chalice type 1B (Chalices with internally thickened and pointed rims).

Example: 4M130541 (Fig. IV.1.17)



Parallels: While no close parallels are known for CH Type 2A, similar and related forms are known from Tel Qiri VIII, Ta'anach IA, and Megiddo VII.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Qiri VIII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: fig. 15: 4	Similar to both CH Type 2A and B, might be a pedestal bowl rather than a "chalice" but is identified by excavators as "chalice"; 13 cm. rim diameter
Ta'anach IA	Rast 1978: fig. 89: 3	Related but rim has prominent external ridge rather than pendant, is parallel to Late Bronze Tel Yin'am chalice; 15 cm. rim diameter
Megiddo VII	Loud 1948: pl. 72: 13	Similar but this example has red decoration on rim edge; flaring plain pedestal base; 16 cm. rim diameter

CH Type 2B: Relatively deep chalice with a slight carination high on the vessel, a small internal thickening and a prominent external pendant

CH type 2B, represented by a rim and upper body sherd, 5L130768 (Fig. IV.1.18), comprises 20% of the Stratum IV chalice repertoire. This subtype is more closed than related CH Type 2A. The rim has an internal pointed thickening and a prominent external pendant that stands at an oblique angle away from the body. The external rim diameter is 13.25 cm.

Example: 5L130768 (Fig. IV.1.18)



Parallels: While no close parallels are known for CH Type 2B, similar chalice rim forms are known from Tel Qiri VIII and Megiddo VII.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Qiri VIII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: fig. 15: 4	Similar to both CH Type 2A and B, might be a pedestal bowl rather than a "chalice" but is identified by excavators as "chalice"; 13 cm. rim diameter
Megiddo	Loud 1948: pl. 72:	Similar but this example has red decoration on rim edge; flaring

VII	13	plain pedestal base; 16 cm. rim diameter
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Kraters (KR)

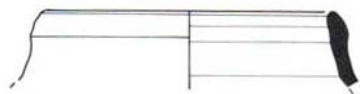
Kraters comprise 6% of the complete Stratum IV assemblage. Krater types represented in this period are: Type 1A: Krater with inverted shoulder and rim with external, rounded thickening; Type 1A3: Krater with vertical, rounded rim with short external, ridged, thickening and concave neck; Type 6A: Krater with irregularly shaped wide body, modeled rim and neck with plastic decoration and multiple handles; related Type 6A1: Krater with a wide modeled rim and neck; and Type 7A: Krater with convex shoulder and horizontal ledged rim.

With the exception of a complete krater 9M121224 (Fig. 1A. 1), these Stratum IV kraters are represented by rim sherds. The kraters are handleless with the exception of KR Type 6A and one example of KR Type 6A1, and are of plain ware unless otherwise stated.

KR Type 1A (v)¹²⁷: Closed krater with inverted shoulder and inverted thickened rim

KR Type 1A (v), represented a variant example, AL120772 (Fig.IV.1.19), has a concave shoulder, an external, rounded rim thickening, and a slight internal rim gutter which is characteristic of this type. This basic krater type does not continue beyond Stratum IV except in a variant form, Type 1A2 seen in Stratum II. The general body features are still present but the rim size and shape change somewhat.

Example: 4M130509 (Fig.IV.1.19)



¹²⁷ Variant

Parallels: Similar vessels are known from Beth Shean 1 and Hazor VII and V, whereas more distantly related forms are known from Tel Mevorakh VII; Gezer VIIB; and a red-slipped krater from Hazor IX.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor III	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.58.24	Parallel; 30 cm. Rim diameter.
Beth Shean 1	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 6: 8, 13	Similar vessels
Hazor VII and V	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCXLVII. 24; CCLIII. 4	Similar forms
Hazor VII krater	Ibid. Pl. CCXLVII. 24	This parallel has handles, which the Tel Yin'am example might have had
Tel Mevorakh VII	Stern 1978: Fig. 13: 1,2,5	Distantly related forms
Gezer VIIB	Gitin 1990: Pl. 8. 24	Distantly related forms
Hazor IX	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCXII. 24	Red-slipped, distantly related forms; the rim of this example more closely parallels Type 1A Stratum II krater

KR Type 1G: Krater with inverted convex neck and rim with external rounded thickening

Type 1G, represented by variant rim and shoulder sherd, 4M130509 (Fig.IV.1.21), continues in this stratum from Stratum VI. This example, like its Stratum VI predecessor, has a convex shoulder, although its internal rim is slightly concave. Further, the external rounded rim thickening is more elongated than the Stratum VI example.

KR Type 1G continues into Iron IIC Stratum II reflecting the rim and shoulder characteristics of the Stratum VI example, rather than this variant Stratum IV form.

Example: 4M130509 (Fig. IV.1.21)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Tel Yoqne'am and Megiddo.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Yoqne'am 11	Ben-Tor et al. 1983: Fig. 12.10	Parallel; 15 cm. Rim diameter.
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 32: 161, 163, 165	Parallel forms; 32.6, 37.3, 26.6 cm rim diameters, respectively

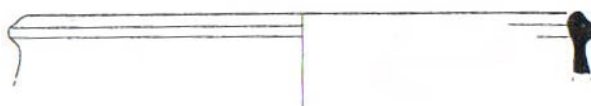
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 31: 153, 154	Similar forms; both have a 23.3 rim diameter
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KR Type 1H: Krater with vertical, rounded rim top with short, external ridged thickening and concave neck.

KR Type 1H, represented by a rim and neck sherd, 4M137021 (Fig. IV.1.22), has a slightly inverted rim with a vertical, rounded rim top with short, external ridged thickening and concave neck, which recalls somewhat the compact, thick rim form of Stratum IV CP Type 1B7.¹²⁸ The upper preserved vessel wall is of uneven thickness, which narrows under the rim base. It is a relatively large krater with a rim diameter of 37.5 cm., which is larger than the distantly related parallel krater forms. The characteristic of this krater type, in recalling a similar rim form to that of Stratum IV CP Type 1B7, is unusual as most Iron Age cooking pots and kraters at Tel Yin'am are distinctly different from each other.

This type does not appear after Stratum IV.

Example: 4M137021 (Fig. IV.1.22)



Parallels: Only a few distantly related forms are known from Hazor 4, Tell Kinneret II and Ta'anach IIB.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor 4	Ben-Tor, et al. 1997: Fig. 41.10	Related rim form but lacks the "pinched" rim feature, vessel indicates possible two handles; 33.5 cm. rim diameter
Tell Kinneret II	Fritz 1990: Pl. 66.4	Distantly related rim form; body shape that is preserved is different; ca. 30 cm.

¹²⁸ At Late Bronze Tel Yin'am, it was common for kraters and cooking pots to share similar rim and upper body configurations (Liebowitz 2003), but it is atypical at Iron Age Tel Yin'am. For an unexplained reason, the rims, and to some degree, the upper bodies of Iron Age cooking pots and kraters diverged from the Late Bronze pattern. While some of the Iron Age cooking pots at Tel Yin'am continue the Late Bronze cooking pots traditions (although the rims are not as everted), generally, the Iron Age kraters do not continue the Late Bronze krater tradition.

Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 42: 3,4	Distantly related burnished, red-slipped kraters; 20.25 and 16.5 cm. rim diameters, respectively

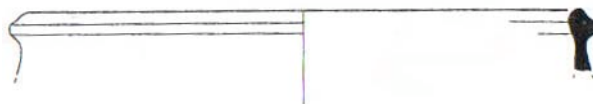
KR Type IJ¹²⁹: Krater with slightly inverted shoulder and vertical, pinched rim with external ridge

This type, represented by a rim and shoulder, AL130772A (Fig.IV.1.23), has an unusual rim configuration for a krater. Like Stratum X KR Type 1E that shares this characteristic, the Type 1J rim is similar to Iron Age Tel Yin'am Type 1 cooking pot rims.¹³⁰

In the case of KR Type 1J, the rim is similar to rims of cooking pot (CP) Type 1C: the rim has a "pinched" configuration with a rounded rim top and a low external ridge. The vertical rim is slightly offset from the almost vertical shoulder, forming a slight internal gutter at the rim base.

The possibility that AL130772A is a cooking pot has been eliminated on the basis of the vessel's fabric and inclusions. As previously stated (Liebowitz 2003: 235-6), at Tel Yin'am cooking pots are without exception constructed of a red-brown fabric with crushed sparry calcite inclusions. The fabric and inclusions of AL130772A have a much different character.

Example: AL130772A (Fig. IV.1.23)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Megiddo V.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 31: 156	Similar form: 30 cm. rim diameter

¹²⁹ There is no "I" in order to avoid confusion with the use of double "I"'s in the typology designation.

¹³⁰ See note 102, above.

KR Type 6: Krater with wide, modeled rim

KR Type 6, represented by two subtypes, KR Type 6A (Krater with irregularly shaped wide body, modeled rim and neck with plastic decoration and multiple handles) and KR Type 6B.

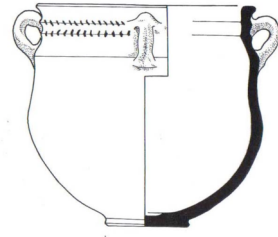
KR Type 6A: Krater with irregularly shaped wide body, modeled rim and neck with plastic decoration and multiple handles

KR Type 6A is represented by a complete example, 9M121224 (Fig.IV.2.1). It is a large krater (Ht. 39.5 cm; W. 44.5 cm; Rim D. 41. cm) with complex contours¹³¹: a carinated shoulder, mid-body concave “waist” and rounded lower body. The rim edge is horizontally flattened with external edge thickening. The lengthened neck has two horizontal applied bands of diagonally incised rudimentary “rope” or “braid” decoration (which form 2 ridges in profile). The applied bands are placed equidistant from the top rim edge thickening and the shoulder carination. There is a concave wide channel below the thick flattened rim that separates the rim from the applied decoration. Below the decoration, the neck angles outward to the shoulder junction forming a softened carination. Originally there were probably 5 vertical handles placed equidistant from each other (only 4 are preserved) that extend from the top incised band to the carinated shoulder. The vessel has a narrow ring base. Although the drawing does not indicate such, based on residual slip near the base, apparently, the vessel originally had red slip on the exterior¹³². The krater is handmade, and although it has various complex and numerous features, it is crudely fashioned. For example, the handles are attached in a sloppy fashion, the body is not symmetrical, and the diagonal incisions on the applied band are irregular in length and diagonal direction. Most of the top band incisions lean to the left, but the lower band incisions vary from slightly diagonal to vertical, and are not as long as the top band incisions.

¹³¹ Terminology from Shepard, A.O. Ceramics for the Archaeologist. p. 231.

This kind of applied incised “rope” or “braid” decoration is also found on a Stratum IV pithos, 9M127020, also from Building 1.

Example: 9M121224 (Fig. IV.2.1)



(Correct scale on Figure IV.2.1)

Parallels: This type and Type 6B listed below are distantly related to Late Bronze kraters from Tel Yin’am (Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 7:6: 11: 7; 13:3). The Late Bronze and Iron Age examples exhibit a large body size, a heavy modeled neck, ledged rim, and multiple handles (although Type 6A1 has only two handles). Differences are apparent in the inverted stance of shoulder and rim of the Late Bronze kraters, as well as the length of the shoulder and neck, and the lack of multiple ridges under the ledged rim. The decorative features vary as well.

There are no close parallels to the KR Type 6A from Tel Yin’am, although large kraters with multiple handles, and some with applied decoration, are found at several Iron Age sites (Dan VI, Hazor XII, IX, VII and V; Megiddo V, 9th century Tel Rehov¹³³; Deir ‘Alla G and J, Ta’anach IIB, Samaria VI, Tel Michal XIII)¹³⁴, and the rim contour is paralleled from Hazor IXb (Ben-Tor and Ben-Ami 1998: Fig. 12.5¹³⁵); VIII (Yadin, et al. 1960: Pl. LVI. 6).

¹³² This is unclear, however. There doesn’t appear to be any residual slip remaining in the diagonal incisions that would likely retain some of the slip due to the rough irregularity of the surface at those places.

¹³³ I wish to thank Nava Panitz-Cohen of Hebrew University, Jerusalem, for permission to cite this unpublished krater. “Tel Rehov has similar vessels from 10th century levels but they are generally smaller and none are multi-handles” (written communication, December 22, 2004).

¹³⁴ Related examples are: Hazor IX (Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCVIII.35) Megiddo V (Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 32: 167) Tel Michal XIII (Singer-Avitz 1989: Fig. 7.3: 2)—LIST OTHERS

¹³⁵ The authors associate this krater with “parallels” from Tel ‘Amal (Levy and Edelstein 1972: Fig. 14:7,9); Megiddo V (Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 32: 167); Hazor (Ben-Tor, et al. 1997: Fig. II.28.23;

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 21: 125	Distantly related, body configuration differs, shoulder and rim are inverted; Ht. 49.3 cm; W. 46.6 cm

KR Type 6B: Krater with a wide modeled rim and neck

KR Type 6B, represented by two rim and neck sherds, 5N130643 (Fig.IV.2.2) and 5M130537 (Fig. IV.2.3), is related to KR Type 6A. The rim profile, not including the applied plastic decoration of Type 6A, is similar.

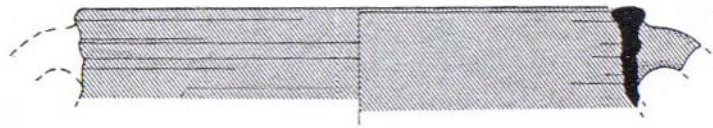
The rims of both kraters are characterized by a rounded rim top with internal pointed thickening and an external more rounded thickening, and mid-neck ridge, however, with some variations. The mid-neck ridge of 5M130537 is wide and blunt whereas the ridge of 5N130643 is narrow and pointed. 5N130643, unlike 5M130537, also exhibits a partially preserved vertical handle that is attached to the rim edge. An opposing handle was likely originally present. Further, the exterior and interior surfaces of 5N130643 are red-slipped, whereas 5M130537 is not.

Both of these kraters are smaller than Type 6A, but 5M130537 is the larger of the two Type 6A1 kraters, with an external rim diameter of 37.5 cm compared to the external rim diameter of 27.5 cm of 5N130643. The vertical rim width of 5M130537 is 5 cm compared to the rim width of 3.75 cm of 5N130643.

This new type does not appear after Stratum IV.

II.32.4) I do not agree with their assessment. While the Hazor X krater and the other examples generally accord with body size and rims that are heavy, thick, and ledged, the specific contours do not accord. In my view, they would be distantly related at best.

Example: 5N130643 (Fig. IV.2.2)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Hazor VIII and Bethsaida IIB, however there is a larger group of large kraters with heavy ledged rims that generally accords with KR Type 6B, but they are not close parallels. Additional related examples are known from Hazor IXb, IX, Megiddo V, Tel Michal XIII. Decoration varies on these related kraters.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VIII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1960: Pl. LVI. 6);	Parallel
Bethsaida IIB	Arav and Freund 1999: Fig. 1: 2, 5	Parallel
Hazor IXb	Ben-Tor and Ben-Ami 1998: Fig. 12. 3	Related form
Hazor IX	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCVIII.35	Related form
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 32: 167	Related form; 45 cm. rim diameter
Tel Michal XIII	Singer-Avitz 1989: Fig. 7.3: 2	Related form

KR Type 7: Closed Krater with convex shoulder and ledged rim

This primary krater type is confined to Iron II. It first appears in Stratum IV represented by subtype KR Type 7A (Krater with convex shoulder and horizontal ledged rim). The general type increases in popularity in Stratum II where it is represented by continuing subtype 7A and new subtype 7B. These two subgroups together comprise the most popular krater class in Stratum II. The forms are generally of plain ware, but one example (KR Type 7A) in Stratum II is red-slipped.

KR Type 7A: Krater with convex shoulder and horizontal ledged rim

KR Type 1B is represented by a rim and neck sherd, 5K130041 (Fig.IV.3.1). The shoulder is inverted and convex. The top of the rim is flat, horizontal and extends externally to form a horizontal ledge. The size cannot be ascertained.

This type first appears in Stratum IV and continues in greater number and variant forms into the later Stratum II period.

Example: 5K130041 (Fig.IV.3.1)



Parallels: Some Late Bronze antecedents are known from Tel Yin'am, although with some variations. Iron Age parallels and related vessels are known from Tel 'Ein Zippori; Beth Shean IV; Tell es-Sa'idiyeh VI; Bethsaida IIB (Arav and Freund 1999: Fig. V.17); Hazor VII, and Bethsaida IIB. Similar and distantly related forms are known from Hazor X and VII; and Tel Kinneret.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 24: 3; 49: 3	Parallel antecedents: 36.5 and 29.5 cm rim diameter, respectively
Tel 'Ein Zippori	Jorgensen 2002: p. 550; Fig. 84	Parallel
Beth Shean IV	James 1966: Fig. 68: 16	Parallel
Tell es-Sa'idiyeh VI	Pritchard 1985: Fig. 8.14	Parallel
Bethsaida IIB	Arav and Freund 1999: ; Figs. 1: 2, 5; V.17	Parallel
Hazor VII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1960: Pl. LXIV. 2, 6	Parallel
Kinneret IV	Fritz 1990: Pl.95.8	Similar; 31 cm. Rim diameter.
Kinneret III	Ibid. Pl.60.4	Similar rim; 29.4 cm. Rim diameter.
Bethsaida IIB	Arav 1999: Pl. I. 2	Similar form
Hazor X	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1960: Pl. LI.10	Distantly related
Hazor VII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCXLVIII. 4	Distantly related

Cooking Pots (CP)

In Stratum IV, twenty-five cooking pots represents three distinct types: continuing Types 1: the traditional handleless wide-mouth; and 2: the cooking jug¹³⁶ with one or two handles, and a new type, Type 3, a closed cooking pot with two opposing vertical handles.

CP Type 1: Wide-mouth handleless cooking pot

This traditional handleless cooking vessel, numbering 14 vessels, continues to be the predominate cooking vessel type during Stratum IV comprising 56% of the Stratum IV cooking pot assemblage. Four Type 1 subtypes continue from Stratum VI, Types 1A1, 1A2, 1E and 1J; and three new Type 1 subtypes appear, Types 1B6, 1B7, and 1L. With the exception of a single example in Type 1A1, none of the Type 1 cooking pots continue into Stratum II. The only cooking vessel present in the last days of Iron Age Tel Yin'am, with the exception of a variant form of Type 1A1, is Type 3 that supercedes both Types 1 and 2.

Total vessel count and percentages of each type within main cooking pot Type 1. The percentage reflects the pot's percentage within the Type 1 corpus of Stratum IV, not including Types 2 and 3. That percentage of Type 1 contrasting with those of Types 2 and 3 are mentioned in the general introductory discussion at the beginning of each major class-form (e.g. "Bowls," "Cooking Pots," etc.) within each stratum.

¹³⁶ R. Linton notes that early semi-nomadic peoples of America and far northern Eurasia use pottery adapted for "food boiling" (1944: 372)—not wide-mouth vessels; the wide-mouth pots, specifically, "broad, round-bottomed pots" are associated with "agricultural and sedentary" peoples (1944: 373). "Handles, flaring rims and other features which might be functionally related to suspension were common" (1944: 373). The "form of vessel themselves indicates that they were used *over* rather than *in*" (like the narrow [taller than wide] food boiling vessels) the fire. The smaller ones may have been hung from a frame of some sort, while the larger ones were probably supported on rests high enough to allow stoking from below." (1944: 372) Theorized heat source for "food-boiling" vessels was direct flame; for wider, more squat vessels, coals (373).

CP Type 1A1: Cooking pot with thickening, concave, relatively short rim with external ridge or pendant

In Stratum IV, Type 1A1 is represented by two rim sherds, AL130775 (Fig. IV.3.3) and 5L140782 (Fig. IV.3.2). Type 1A1 has developed into a slightly modified form that varies somewhat from the earlier strata (thus the difference in the title description). Earlier Type 1A1, which has continued since Late Bronze age Tel Yin'am, exhibited narrower, more elongated, slightly concave rims with varied stances and with prominent external ridges, or sometimes, pendants. In Stratum IV, however, the rims are slightly shorter and thicker.

This type continues into Stratum II with one variant example.

Example: 5L140782 (Fig. IV.3.2)



Parallels: Although Type 1A1 recalled Late Bronze age antecedents at Tel Yin'am, the similarities between this Iron Age type and the Late Bronze Age examples have disappeared with the developments within Type 1A1 over the centuries. Iron Age parallels are known from Hazor X and 'En Gev V.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor X	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. III.21.7	Parallel; 32.5 cm. Rim diameter.
'En Gev V	Mazar <i>et al.</i> 1964: Fig. 4.12	Parallel; red slip all interior and exterior; 14.7 cm. Rim diameter.

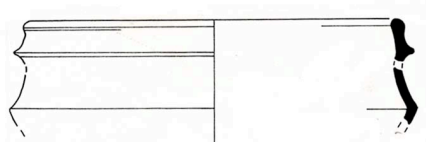
CP Type 1A2: Cooking pot with pinched, concave, elongated rim with upper rounded thickening and external ridge

In Stratum IV, Type 1A2 is represented by 3 large rim and body sherds, AN130605 (Fig. IV.3.4), 5L126390 (Fig. IV.3.6), and three variant forms: 9M117003 (Fig. IV.3.5), 3L120984 (Fig. IV.3.7) and 4M130524 (not illustrated). The

three large examples have the same rim on two different body types.¹³⁷ This varied combination also occurred in Stratum VI (see CP Type 1A2, Stratum VI). The rim in this period varies from vertical to slightly inverted to inverted; it is thick with the distinctive rounded upper thickening and lower, external, prominent ridge, or in the case of 5L126390, a pendant. The bodies of AN130605 and 5L126390 have a sharp mid-body carination and an elongated, slightly inverted, concave shoulder. The mid-body carination is a later development. Earlier Type 1A2 vessels, as well as other cooking pots with extant carinations, exhibit an above mid-body carination. The body of 9M117003, on the other hand, has a slightly bulging carination and a vertical, multi-ridged, relatively straight shoulder. In addition, an unusual wide, horizontal, internal ridge below the rim forms an upper gutter.

This type disappears from the cooking pot repertoire at Tel Yin'am after this period, after having been, in its varying forms, a persistent type since the Late Bronze Age.

Example: AN130605 (Fig. IV. 3.4)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Tel Keisan, Bethsaida, Tel Rehov, Tel Michal, Kh. Rosh Zayit, and Tel Qiri.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Keisan 9c	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl. 77: 400	11 th century parallel to 5L126390
Tel Keisan 9c	Ibid., Pl.77.1f	Parallel; 40 cm. Rim diameter.
Iron IIA	Arav 1999: Pl. XVI: 1,4; IV: 1,2; VI: 17,	Similar forms but not close parallels,

¹³⁷ While it is premature to draw any conclusions based on four examples (2 vessels Stratum VI, 2 in Stratum IV), the fact that this rim type is used on four different cooking pot bodies suggests that at least in some cases, a corpus of rims and corpus of bodies were combined variously. It is not clear how common this practice was, if it reflects the norm or an occasional practice, as most of the Tel Yin'am examples are rim sherds.

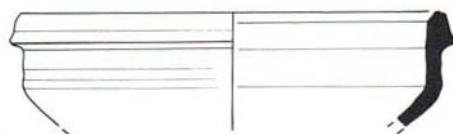
Bethsaida	XV: 7	more inverted
9 th -10 th century Tel Rehov C-1, E-1	Mazar 1999: Fig. 24.9	Related; 17.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Michal XIV- XII	Herzog, et al. 1989: Fig. 7.5.10	Distantly related, rim is parallel; 23.5 cm. Rim diameter.
9 th -10 th century Kh. Rosh Zayit	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig. III. 1. 13, 16; III. 77. 7; III. 72. 8; III. 82. 25; III. 87. 19; III. 91.1; III. 93. 3-5; III. 95. 7	Body contours generally accord with Tel Yin'am example but rim differs; some examples have similar rims
9 th century Kh. Rosh Zayit	Ibid. Figs. III. 121. 15; VI. 12.8	Generally parallel
Tel Qiri V/VI	Ben-Tor and Portugail 1987: Fig. 23:7	Related form

CP Type 1B6: Cooking Pot with mid-body carination, vertical, straight shoulder and rounded, thick, triangular, everted rim with external ridge

In Stratum IV, Type 1B6, represented by a single rim and body sherd, 5L140777 (Fig. 5:X), has an unusual body shape both in the straight vertical stance of the shoulder, and in the rim and mid body diameters. The external lower body width is narrower than the external rim diameter. In all other Iron Age cooking pot Type 1 examples at Tel Yin'am the external rim diameters and vessel width (usually measured at the carination) were either in a 1:1 proportion or 9:10, with the rim constituting 90% of the maximum vessel width. However, this type has an external rim ratio of a little more than 10:9 (width is narrower). The internal rim diameter/vessel width however is 1:1.

This single example only appears in Stratum IV.

Example: 5L140777 (Fig.IV.3.8)



Parallels: Although uncommon, this form recalls a similar cooking vessel from Kh.. Rosh Zayit IIa.

Site	Reference	Comments
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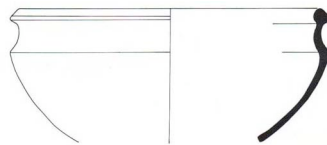
Kh. Rosh Zayit IIa	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig. III.89. 13	Although this is a larger vessel, it exhibits the same kind of unusual profile
Kh. Rosh Zayit IIa	Ibid. Fig. VI.12.10	A late example of a similar cooking pot

CP Type 1B7: Sharply carinated cooking pot with vertical, short, concave shoulder and squat triangular rim

In Stratum IV, Type 1B7, represented by an almost complete vessel, 4M130461 (Fig. IV.4.1), has a sharp carination placed high on the vessel, a feature that is increasingly uncommon in Stratum IV, when mid-body carination is more prevalent. The short, concave, vertical shoulder is also unusual, since most of the extant shoulders are elongated at Tel Yin'am. The rim has a vertical stance and is squat and compact. The internal rim is very rounded forming a gutter at its base but the overall configuration is triangular. The prominent external base of the triangle extended slightly downward and is pendant-like.

This type has no parallel at Tel Yin'am and only appears in Stratum IV. It is interesting to note that the rim is similar to Stratum IV KR Type 1H, which is unusual as most Iron Age cooking pots and kraters at Tel Yin'am are different from each other.

Example: 4M130461 (Fig. IV.4.1)



(for correct scale, see Figure IV.4)

Parallels: Although this type is relatively well-represented in Stratum IV at Tel Yin'am, it is not well-represented elsewhere with no known parallels.

CP Type 1E: Cooking pot with elongated, inverted double-ridged rim

In Stratum IV CP Type 1E is represented by a rim sherd, AL130775A (Fig.IV.3.9) and variant example, 4M130497 (Fig. IV.14.7). The rim has a rounded or pointed top, a medial low ridge and another ridge at the base of the rim. The ridges on 4M130497 are not as distinct but are more numerous. Additionally, the lower ridge is not as elongated and pointed; rather it forms a short triangular wedge. The rim stance of this type can vary from a slightly inverted to a distinctly inverted stance.

Type 1E, first appearing Stratum VI with more frequency, decreases in frequency in Stratum IV and after this period, it disappears.

Example: AL130775A (Fig. IV.3.9)



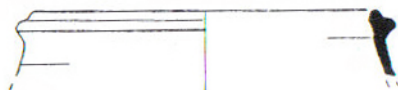
Parallels: Type 1E recalls earlier Late Bronze antecedents at Tel Yin'am as well as early Iron examples from Ta'anach IB and Hazor XII. In addition, more parallels are known from Ta'anach IIB, Tel Kinneret IV, Beth Shean I and Tel Qiri VIII/IX.

Site	Reference	Comments
Late Bronze Age Tel Yin'am	Liebowitz 2003: Figs. 26: 11; 31: 7	Related antecedents but some differences, rim stance and shoulders differ; 27.5 and 31.5 cm. rim diameters, respectively.
Tell Kinneret IV	Fritz 1990: Pl. 59: 7,8	Parallels; 40.6 and 40 cm., respectively
Ta'anach IB	Rast 1978: Fig. 17:13	Good parallel; 34 cm rim diameter
Ta'anach IIB	Ibid., Fig. 66:2	Good parallel: 39 cm rim diameter
Hazor XII	Yadin et al. 1961: Pl. CLXV: 13	Similar parallel but slight concavity to rim; 40 cm. rim diameter
Hazor XII	Ibid., Pl. CLXVI: 1	This distantly related form has prominent horizontal ridge and different medial ridge; 46.5 cm. rim diameter
Beth Shean I	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig. 7: 5,6	Similar rims but they do not exhibit narrow pendant of Type 1E; rim diameters range from 30-35.5 cm.
Tel Qiri VIII/IX	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 29: 12	This distantly related form exhibits a concave, ridged rim; 23 cm. rim diameter

CP Type 1J: Cooking pot with inverted shoulder and rim with small rounded rim top and very prominent triangular ridge

CP Type 1J is represented by one example, a rim and shoulder sherd, 9M121106 (Fig. IV.4.1). The shoulder is straight and inverted, and the rim is unusual in its contour. Usually, (as in CP Type 1A), the top of the rim is larger than the external ridge (or pendant), but in this type, the upper part of the rim is relatively small with an angular thickening and a somewhat pointed rim top. The large, prominent external ridge projects, and is generally triangular in section. There is a hint of an internal gutter at the rim base.

Example: 9M121106 (Fig.IV.4.1)



Parallels: This type is poorly represented elsewhere with few known parallels. One parallel is known from a late context at Hazor III.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor III	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.58.11	Parallel; 22 cm. Rim diameter.

CP Type 1L: Cooking pot with small “ball-shaped”/rolled rim top and short, thin pendant

CP Type 1L, represented by a rim and shoulder section, AL130767 (Fig.IV.4.2), is a unique, thin-walled vessel. The rounded convex shoulder extends to an inverted concave neck and slightly everted tall rim. The top of the rim has a small ball-like thickening with an inverted stance. The external pendant is thin and short. There is a narrow internal channel below the rounded rim top.

This solitary example only appears in Stratum IV.

Example: AL130767 (Fig.IV.4.2)



Parallels: Few parallels and similar vessels known for this unusual cooking pot are from Hazor VI and Tel Kinneret IV.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VI	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.33.10	Parallel; 17.5 cm. rim diameter.
Hazor VI	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. II.33.9	Similar; 19 cm. rim diameter.
Tel Kinneret IV	Fritz 1990: Pl. 59.3	Similar; ca. 33 cm. rim diameter

CJG Type 2: Cooking Jugs

Ten Type 2 cooking jugs represent 40% of the Stratum IV cooking pot assemblage, all of which were found in Building 1. Type 2 initially appeared in Stratum VI, where it was represented by two examples. In Stratum IV, this type reaches its apogee comprising two main subtypes, Type 2A and Type 2B, with several further subdivisions. After this period, the type disappears. It is not clear what specific function the cooking jug had other than it was generally associated with cooking activities. It has a relatively short lifespan (at least at Tel Yin'am) with parallels, similar and related cooking vessels known from widespread and numerous sites. The possible function of this vessel is beyond the scope of this paper but it was a closed vessel that would not accommodate large pieces of food because of the narrow orifice and neck and general small nature of the pot.

The cooking jugs fall into two principal groups: the more common, one-handed, simple-rimmed Type 2A; and the less common, two-handed type, with varying profiles: Type 2B. The preserved bases of all the Type 2 examples are

rounded, and all of the vessels are fabricated from the same red-brown ware¹³⁸ with crushed sparry calcite inclusions, also characteristics of the Type 1 cooking pots.

CJG Type 2A: Single-handled cooking jug

CP Type 2A, with its subtypes 2A1 and 2A2, represented by seven vessels comprises 70% of the Type 2 cooking assemblage.

Based on complete or nearly complete vessels, the Stratum IV Type 2A cooking vessels are generally smaller than those of Type I, have a closed profile, and are oval to spherical in shape, as opposed to the Stratum VI, Type 2A that are bi-conical. The rims of all the vessels of this type are either simple or gutter rims with an internal thickening with either a concave or vertical rim profile. These relatively simple Type 2A rims contrast with the more complex rims of CP Type 2B.

This type first appears in Stratum VI (seen in Type 2A1), and is the predominate Type 2 cooking jug in Stratum IV. At the close of the period, all Type 2 cooking jugs disappear.

While cooking jugs commonly occur at numerous sites such as Kh. Rosh Zayit, Beth Shean, Megiddo, Ta’anach, Samaria, Tel Qiri, Tell Mevorakh, Tel Abu Hawam, and Gezer, many of these examples do not parallel the cooking jugs of Stratum IV Tel Yin’am. While individual vessels from these sites have some features in common with Type 1A1, and others in common with Type 2A2. However, commonly no one vessel has all the features that characterize one subtype or the other. For this reason, these “parallels” and “related” vessels are listed below in this general Type 2A discussion. Parallels and related forms that more closely accord with a specific subtype are listed under that vessel’s discussion.

Site	Reference	Comments
H. Rosh Zayit IIa	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig. III.91.5	One-handled, slightly inverted neck and everted rim
Kh. Rosh Zayit IIa	Ibid. Fig. III.91.6	Two handled cooking jug with short concave rim, everted rim and lower ridged thickening

¹³⁸ Munsell reading is 10R 4/4 weak red to 10R 4/2 weak red.

Site	Reference	Comments
H. Rosh Zayit I (9 th cent)	Ibid. Fig. III.121.19	Short, squat, spherical cooking jug with vertical neck
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 20: 115	One-handed cooking jug with spherical body, vertical neck, sloping rim with thickenings
Beth Shean 2	Yadin and Geva 1986: Fig.9:8	Recalls general Type 2A class but not parallel
Beth Shean VI, Lower V and Upper V	James 1966: Figs.16:1; 58: 3; 63:19	Recalls general type but not parallel
Tel Qiri VIII, VII, V	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Figs. 9: 5; 25:6; 17:2; 13:1; 22:12	Related but have some different features
Tell Mevorakh VII	Stern 1978: Fig. 13: 14, 15	Assumed to have had two handles, hooked internal rim
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 50. 1; 67: 3,5	Parallel types
Tell Abu Hawam III	Hamilton 1934: p. 22; Fig. 80	Parallel type; jug with internal rim hook and one handle

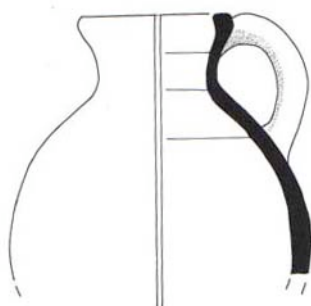
CJG Type 2A1: Cooking jug with concave neck and convex rim with internal hook

CJG Type 2A1, represented by 3 examples, 4M130520 (Fig.IV.4.3) , 4M130506 (not illustrated), 9M127009¹³⁹ (Fig. IV.4.4), and 1 variant example 4M130514/516 (not illustrated), comprises 40% of Type 2 cooking vessels in Stratum IV. Although there is some variety, all the members of this subtype share the general characteristics of a concave or angled neck, which rises above the shoulder. The rim has a rounded thickening in varying degrees of thickness with an internal hook. Variation is seen in the neck length or degree of curve or the size of the internal hook, but generally these 4 jugs favor each other. 4M130520 is the only example that is almost complete and exhibits a somewhat elongated globular body, although the exact dimensions cannot be determined. A variant cooking jug, 4M130514/516 exhibits a

¹³⁹ The illustration of 4M137009 indicates a second opposing handle, but there is no evidence for such a decision, and there is precedent for single handled cooking jug, so I am skeptical.

sharply angled juncture between the neck and the shoulder and the convex rim forming an unbroken curve.

Example: 4M130520 (Fig. IV.4.3)



Parallels: Numerous parallels are known from wide-spread sites: Hazor, Megiddo, Beth Shean, Tell Abu Hawam, Kh. Rosh Zayit, Tel Michal, Tel Mevorakh, and Tel Qiri.

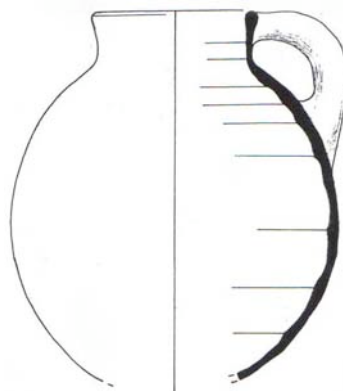
Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Michal XIV-XII	Herzog, <i>et al.</i> 1989: Fig. 7.5.11	Parallel; 9 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Michal XIV-XII	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 7.2.8	Similar; 10 cm. Rim diameter.
Tell Mevorakh VII	Stern 1978: Fig. 13: 14, 15	Parallel types
Tel Qiri VII, VI	Fig. 9:5 2	
Tel Qiri VIII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 17: 1-3	Fig. 1 has two handles rather than one; but rim differs; Fig. 2 varies somewhat
Beth Shean V	James 1966: Fig. 16: 1	Parallel
Hazor X _B ,	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1960: Pl. CLXXII: 5	Parallels
Megiddo III-II, V-III, III; 20.115	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 5.118, 119; 5.112; 20: 115	Parallels
Kh. Rosh Zayit IIa	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Figs. III.1.19; III.91. 4	Parallel but closer to CJG Type 2A2
Tell Abu Hawwam	Hamilton 1934: p. 22; Fig. 80	Parallel

CP Type 2A2: Cooking jug with vertical straight neck and rim

Type 2A2, represented by an almost complete jug, 9M121593 (Fig. IV.4.5), a rim sherd, 5N130898 (not illustrated), and a rim and shoulder section, 5N130900 (not illustrated), comprises 30% of the Type 2 cooking pot repertoire in Stratum IV.

9M121593 has a spherical body form, a short neck and thickened plain rim. The other two examples share the same straight neck and plain rim, although in contrast to 9M121593, jug 5N130900 has a straight, more elongated, oblique shoulder meeting the neck at a sharp angle.

Example: 9M121593 (Fig. IV.4.5)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Samaria VIII, Tell el-Farah (N) VIIb and 9th-10th century Tel Rehov.

Site	Reference	Comments
Samaria VIII	Crowfoot, <i>et al.</i> 1957: Fig. 12:12.	Close 7 th -6 th century parallel; short vertical neck and plain rim
Samaria VIII	Ibid. Fig. 12:11.	Parallel; hint of an internal thickening; neck is straight and vertical.
Tell el-Farah (N) VIIb	Chambon 1984: Pl. 53: 11	Parallel
Tel Rehov C-1, E-1	Mazar 1999: Fig. 24.11	Parallel; 10 cm. Rim diameter.

CP Type 2B: Cooking pot with two vertical handles cooking pot

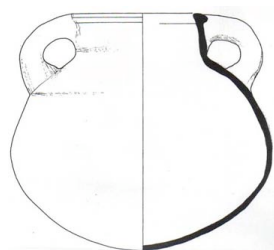
Each of the three different examples of Type 2B two-handled cooking jug comprising 30% of the Type 2 cooking pot repertoire in Stratum IV, represent a different subtype: Type 2B1, Type 2B2 and Type 2B3. Types 2B1 and 2B2 exhibit a general bi-conical, somewhat squat body shape whereas 2B3 is not preserved enough

to determine the body configuration. In all cases, the handles extend from the top of the rim to the upper shoulder. Although closely related to CP Type 2A, relatively larger than CP Type 2A, and exhibit a range of more complex rim shapes. This type had a short lifespan at Tel Yin'am, and is represented only in Stratum IV. As true of the single handled variety, CP Type 2B ceased to exist at Tel Yin'am after this period.

CP Type 2B1: Cooking jug with elongated inverted neck and rim with pointed interior thickening and wedge-shaped external thickening

CP Type 2B1, represented by a complete jug, 9M122359 (Fig.IV.4.6), has a semi-carinated body, with the carination low on the body. The juncture of the body and the shoulder (at the base of the handle) is slightly carinated. The neck, is straight and elongated. The neck is relatively wide, much wider than that of Type 2A3, and slightly wider than that of Type 2A2. The rim likewise is inverted, with a rim top that slopes to the exterior. The interior and exterior rim have wedge-shaped thickenings although the exterior wedge is slightly larger than that of the interior thickening.

Example: 9M122359 (Fig. IV.4.6)



(see Figure IV.4 for correct scale)

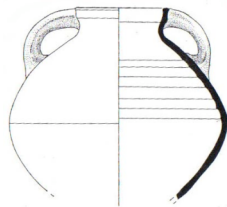
Parallels: Parallels are known from Kh. Rosh Zayit and Megiddo V.

Site	Reference	Comments
Kh, Rosh Zayit IIa	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig. III. 89. 14	Close parallel although the neck of this example is more vertical and body more spherical
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 40: 14	Similar but shoulder bulge and rim shape differ slightly

CP Type 2B2: Biconical Cooking Jug with short concave neck and everted rim with interior and exterior upper rim pointed thickenings and low external ridge

CP Type 2B2, represented by an almost complete jug, 5N130881 (Fig.IV.5.1), has a mid-body carination, a short concave neck with a vertical stance, and an everted rim. The inverted shoulder is convex. The neck width is not as wide as Type 2A1 but wider than Type 2A3. The rim has pointed interior and exterior upper thickenings and a low external ridge. A small section of the apparently round base is not preserved.

Example: 5N130881 (Fig. IV. 5.1)



(see Figure IV.5 for correct scale)

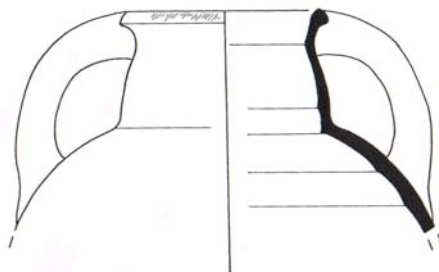
Parallels: Parallels are known from Kh. Rosh Zayit III, Tell ‘Amal IV, and Tell ell-Mazar V.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel ‘Amal IV	Levy and Edelstein 1972: Fig. 9.1	Parallel; 13.8 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel ‘Amal IV	Ibid., Fig. 9.2	Similar; 10 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel ‘Amal IV	Ibid., Fig. 9.7	Similar; 13.8 cm. Rim diameter.
Kh, Rosh Zayit III	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig. III. 1.19;	Parallel two-handled cook jug; Ht. 29 cm, W. 26.5 cm. ; Rim diameter 11 cm; parallel to Type 2a in manner of rim treatment but parallel to Type 2B in two handle characteristic
Tell el-Mazar V	Yassine 1983: Pl. CXII. 2	Similar cook jug

CP Type 2B3: Cooking Jug with convex shoulders, inverted convex elongated neck, and everted rim

CP Type 2B3, represented by a rim to shoulder sherd, 4M130505 (Fig. IV.5.2) has a more curved convex shoulder than the other two vessels in Type 2B. The juncture of the shoulder and the neck forms a sharp corner. The neck is elongated, slightly inverted, distinctly convex and narrow, compared with Types 2A1 and 2A2. The juncture of the neck and everted rim also forms a sharp corner. The external rim has a prominent pointed ridge.

Example: 4M130505 (Fig. IV.5.2)



Parallels: Although the excavator does not identify a similar vessel from Hazor V as a cooking pot, and the inclusions (“black and white grit”), are inconclusive yet, it recalls the distinctive shoulder and neck of 4M130505.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor V	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCLII. 16	Recalls this cook jug type but it is not identified as a cooking pot; some variation from Tel Yin’am example: convex rim and one handle

CP TYPE 3: Closed cooking pot with offset, double- thickened, elongated rim and two opposing vertical handles

In Stratum IV, a single example of CP Type 3, comprising 4% of the cooking repertoire, heralds a type that will eventually supersede Type 1 and 2 in Stratum II. This type is characterized by a more closed profile than wide-mouth traditional Type 1 but not as closed as the Type 2 cooking jug. Further, its two opposing vertical handles contrasts to Type 1 that does not have any handles, and Type 2A that only has 1 handle. The only characteristic, Type 3 shares with CP Type 2B is the two

handles attribute; otherwise, it differs completely from the closed jug form. As in all types of cooking pots at Tel Yin'am, the base of Type 3 is rounded, and *the fabric and inclusions are the same as found in other cooking vessels at Tel Yin'am.*

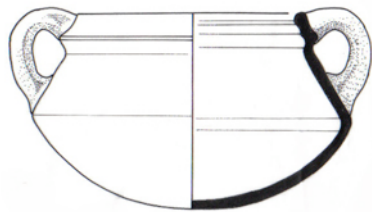
The inaugural vessel, Type 3A, demonstrates the ratios characteristic of Type 3: the internal rim diameter to internal maximum vessel width is ca. 3:5, and the height to external maximum vessel width is ca. 3:5. However, the rim shape of Type 3A is not characteristic of the mature Stratum II Type 3 examples, but exhibits a transitional rim form that is similar to the rim contour of Type 1A2.

CP Type 3A: Closed carinated cooking pot with thick pinched inverted rim with upper rounded thickening, a lower external ridged thickening and internal gutter with two opposing handles which extend from the rim to the carination

CP Type 3A, represented by a complete form, 5L130220 (Fig.IV.5.3), comprises 4% of all cooking pot repertoire in Stratum IV. The sharp carination is low on the body and the inverted, elongated shoulders extend to an elongated, pinched, thick, inverted rim. The rim is offset with an upper and lower thickening: the top of the rim has a rounded thickening and the external lower ridge has a prominent thickening. Additionally, there is an internal gutter at the base of the rim. The two opposing vertical handles extend from the top of the rim to the carination.

This two-handled type supersedes Types 1 and 2 in Stratum II.

Example: 5L130220 (Fig. IV.5.3)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Hazor VIII and Samaria I and IV for CP Type 3A. The 3:5 proportions is maintained in the parallels for this type.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VIII	Yadin, et al. 1960: Pl. LVII. 15	Parallel: ext. rim diameter: 21 cm., int. rim diameter: 19 cm., int. width: 24 cm., ext width: 26 cm.,
Samaria I, IV	Crowfoot, et al. 1957: Figs. I. 21; 6. 31	Parallel but has longer rim and only one handle; Kenyon notes this vessel is “abundant” ¹⁴⁰

Jugs (JG)

In Stratum IV, twelve jugs¹⁴¹ representing eight types comprise 15% of the complete jug collection. The types include: JG Type 1D: Jug with everted, pointed rim with internal and external ridges; JG Type 2E1: Biconical jug with elongated slightly everted neck with medial carination and ring base; JG Type 2E2: Biconical jug with elongated, slightly everted neck with medial carination and rounded base; JG Type 2F: Slightly biconical jug with convex elongated vertical neck and offset, vertical, elongated rim; JG Type 3A1: Globular jug with wide, concave neck and everted, plain rim and single handle; JG Type 3A2: Globular jug with straight, elongated, vertical neck and vertical, internally thickened rim; JG Type 3B1: Globular jug with wide, vertical neck with medial ridge and rim with external rounded thickening and two opposing handles; JG Type 6: Jug with everted concave neck and thickened vertical rim ; JG Type 7: Jug with elongated, everted neck with medial ridge and thickened, everted rim.

Unless otherwise noted, all jugs are of plain ware.

JG Type 1D: Jug with everted, pointed rim with internal and external ridges

JG Type 1D is represented by a rim sherd, 5K130094 (Fig. IV.5.4). The everted rim has a pointed end with lower internal and external ridges.

¹⁴⁰ Kenyon notes that this vessel is abundantly represented at Samaria, “running right on to Period VI, though decreasing in number. Kenyon further states that “the evidence from Megiddo and ‘Ain Shems is similar” (Crowfoot, *et al.* 1957: 102)

¹⁴¹ A jug base, 5L140776 (Fig. 5:16), superficially recalls the base and lower body of JG Type 3B in Stratum X, but it is conjecture as too little of the jug is preserved, so this representative vessel will be counted for the Stratum IV jug assemblage, but not “typed” and described in the “Typology” chapter.

This type recalls other Type 1 jugs with everted rims found in Strata XI and X. It is not a well-represented form at Tel Yin'am and appears irregularly throughout the Iron Age. All Type 1 jugs disappear after Stratum IV.

Example: 5K130094 (Fig. IV.5.4)



Parallels: No close Iron Age parallels are known for this type.

JG Type 2: Biconical jugs

Two new types of biconical jugs appear in Stratum IV: Type 2E and Type 2F, after a lapse in appearance in Strata VIII and VI. This jug type is not seen as frequently as previously in Stratum X, and it discontinues completely after this period.

JG Type 2E: Biconical jug with elongated, slightly everted neck and single handle

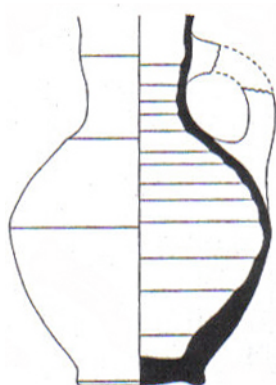
This type is represented by two subtypes, JG Type 2E1 and JG Type 1E2. The basic body configuration of the two subtypes, exemplified by two jugs, is the same: a biconical shape with an elongated, narrow, slightly everted neck with a medial carination. In addition, both jugs have a single handle which extends from the medial neck carination to the mid or lower shoulder region. The bases and ware of the two groups differentiates the two jugs.

JG Type 2E1: Biconical jug with elongated slightly everted neck with medial ridge and single handle and thick ring base

JG Type 2E1 is represented by an almost complete jug, 9M121138 (Fig.IV.5.6). JG Type 2E1 has a thick, low ring base with a central rounded bulge. The preserved height of this jug is 39.5 cm. and its maximum width is 28 cm.

Although Type 2¹⁴² has continued since Stratum X, this subtype 2E1 first appears in Stratum IV but does not continue beyond this period.

Example: 9M121138 (Fig.IV. 5.6)



Parallels: No close parallels are known for this type although a distantly related jug is known from 9th century Jezre'el.

Site	Reference	Comments
9 th century Jezreel (Locus 214, Omride enclosure)	Zimhoni 1997: Fig. 2.9.3	Distantly related whole jug, red-slip with vertical burnish, rim not as everted; 10.5 cm rim diameter

JG Type 2E2: : Biconical jug with elongated slightly everted neck with medial ridge and single handle and rounded base

JG Type 2E2 is represented by an almost complete jug, 9M121239¹⁴³ (Fig.IV.6.1). Like JG Type 2E1, this type has a biconical body configuration, an elongated, slightly everted neck with a medial carination, and a single handle. It

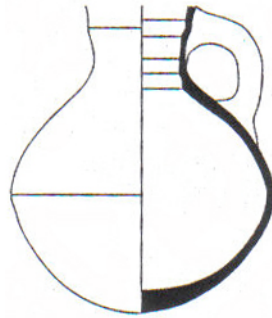
¹⁴² Although biconical jugs were characteristic of the jug repertoire at Late Bronze Tel Yin'am, the Iron Age Type 2 biconical jugs are different.

¹⁴³ Jug 9M121259 probably was used as a jug and not a cooking jug although the rounded base suggests a likeness to CP Type 2A. There is no evidence of calcite grit, a usual inclusion in Tel Yin'am cooking vessels, and the neck is much narrower than other examples in CP Type 2A. It is slightly discolored on the exterior surface, but it is not clear if that discoloration is due to hearth fires. The heat-related discolorations of the CP Type 2A members is distinctive. However, the size is comparable to cooking jug 0M120919, Fig. 4: X.

differs from Type 2E1 in its rounded base. Its preserved height is 33.25 cm. and maximum width is 28.5 cm.

JG Type 2E2 is confined to this period.

Example: 9M121239 (Fig. IV. 6.1)



Parallels: One similar jug is known from Megiddo V, which somewhat recalls this jug type.

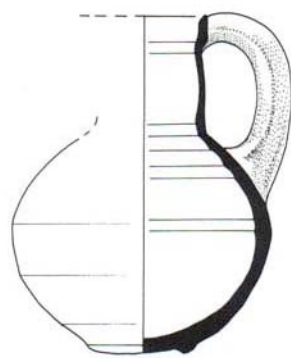
Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 7:171	Similar; dark red wash, irregular hand burnish; Ht. 25 cm. W. 16.8 cm.

JG Type 2F: Slightly biconical jug with convex elongated vertical neck and offset vertical elongated rim

JG Type 2F, represented by 5M130877 (Fig. IV.6.2), is an almost complete jug missing only a section of rim and neck opposite the handle. The slightly biconical body (with hints of carination also at two points below the mid-body carination) has a low ring base which extends below the vessel's rounded base, and an elongated, slightly convex vertical neck. The rim, likewise is vertical, but it is elongated and offset forming an internal gutter at the rim base. The single handle extends from the rim edge to the shoulder.

This subtype first appears in Stratum IV and does not continue beyond this period.

Example: 5M130877 (Fig IV. 6.2)



Parallels: Although the body of this jug is similar to other jug forms from various sites, no close parallel is known for this type. A similar and a related jug are known from Kh. Rosh Zayit IIa.

Site	Reference	Comments
Kh. Rosh Zayit IIa	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig.III. 84. 6	Similar with similar neck contour
Kh. Rosh Zayit IIa	Ibid. Fig III. 91. 9	Related form but different neck

JG Type 3: Globular jugs

Globular jugs, representing the largest group in the Stratum IV jug repertoire, comprises 83% of the total number. Ten jugs exemplify three subtypes: JG Type 3A1: Globular jug with wide, concave neck and everted, plain rim and single handle; JG Type 3A2: Globular jug with straight, elongated, vertical neck and vertical, internally thickened rim; and JG Type 3B1: Globular jug with wide, vertical neck with medial ridge and rim with external rounded thickening and two opposing handles. JG Type 3A2 is the largest group with eight associated examples.

JG Type 3A1: Globular jug with wide, concave neck and everted, plain rim and single handle

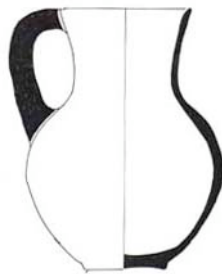
In Stratum IV, JG Type 3A1 is represented by a complete jug, 9M121470 (Fig. IV.6.3) that comprises 10% of the Type 3 assemblage. The body is globular with

a flat disc base, an everted, concave neck and an everted, plain rim. The single handle is attached at the rim and the shoulder.

The Stratum IV JG Type 3A1 is closely related to the Stratum VI Type 3A1 examples sharing the characteristic of body configuration, but it differs in the wide neck displayed by the Stratum IV example. The exterior surface has horizontal burnishing.

This type does not appear after Stratum IV.

Example: 9M121470 (Fig. IV.6.3)



Parallels: Although not well-represented, one similar parallel is known from Kh, Rosh Zayit IIa. While the globular body is relatively common, the flaring everted neck and rim of the Tel Yin'am example are more unusual.

Site	Reference	Comments
Kh. Rosh Zayit IIa	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig. III. 91. 8	Similar parallel

JG Type 3A2: Globular jug with straight, elongated, vertical neck and vertical, internally thickened rim

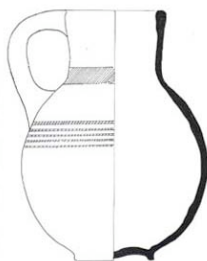
Type 3A2 is represented by five examples. The best preserved example, 9M12AB01 (Fig. IV.6.4) has a ring base, a compact, globular body; a straight, slightly everted neck; and a rim with a double internal thickening. The other preserved rim examples exhibit a single internal rim thickening.

All examples exhibit surface decoration of hand-burnished red slip (9M120163, Fig. IV.6.5, and 4M130523, Fig. IV.6.8). In addition, three examples, 9M12AB01, AN130494 (Fig. IV.7.1), and 9M121274 exhibit two types of painted

banded decoration on top of the overall red slip: either two groupings of horizontal red bands (the upper group has two bands and the lower group has four bands), or one large group of five horizontal red bands.

This type disappears after this period, as do all the subtypes of JG Type 3.

Example: 9M12AB01 (Fig. IV. 6. 4)



(For correct scale, see Figure IV. 6)

Parallels: Similar and related forms are known Hazor VII and Ta'anach IIB.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VII	Hazor V: Fig. III.46.7	Similar, red-slip with horizontal bands
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1978: Fig. 57: 2	Distantly related; is representative of common type of red-slipped globular jug, 2 handles; Ht. 29 cm., W. 21 cm., rim diameter 11 cm.
Hazor VII	Hazor V: Fig. II.46.12	Parallel red-slipped base;

JG Type 3B1: Globular jug with wide, vertical neck with medial ridge and rim with external rounded thickening and two opposing handles

Type 3B1, represented by a complete jug 9M121136 (Fig. IV.6.6), comprises 10% of the Type 3 jug assemblage in Stratum IV. The jug exhibits a rounded body with a slightly concave disc base and a wide, vertical neck with a medial ridge and a vertical rim with an external rounded thickening. The two opposing vertical handles are attached at the medial neck ridge and the shoulder. The surface has a burnished red-slip.

This subtype recalls the Stratum VIII Type 3A globular jug with a medial neck ridge and two opposing handles. The characteristic of this type that differentiates it from other Type 3 globular jugs is the wide neck with the medial

ridge and the two opposing vertical handles that are attached at this ridge. Differences are the smaller size of the Stratum IV body, its distinctive roundness, disc base, distinct line where the neck is attached to the body, and the surface decoration.

Although not well-represented at Tel Yin'am, Type 3A and related 3A1 disappear after Stratum IV.

Example: 9M121136 (Fig. IV.6.6)



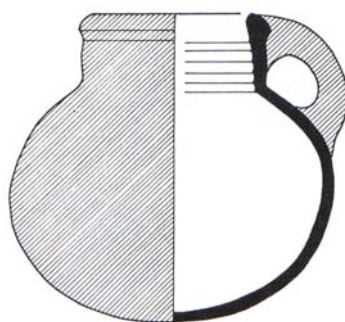
Parallels: Parallels are known from Megiddo V. A similar jug is known from Megiddo VI-VA.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pls. 19: 107; 22:129	Parallels; 19: 107 red wash, vertical hand burnish; 22:129 elongated ridged neck is slightly inverted, rim is everted, burnished, red slip; 19: 107 Ht. from base to neck ridge 16.6 cm. W. 15.3 cm.
Megiddo VI-VA	Loud 1948: Pl. 89:1	Similar

JG Type 3C: Squat, globular jug with short vertical neck and rim with internal and external thickenings

JG Type 3C, represented by a complete jug, 3M120402 (Fig. IV.6.7) has the configuration of a cooking jug with a rounded base and wide, short, vertical neck but this jug has an exterior red slip. The triangular rim has an internal thickening, an externally sloping rim top and a low rounded external ridge. The single handle extends from the rim edge to the lower shoulder.

Example: 3M120402 (Fig. IV.6.7)



Parallels: A parallel and a related pot are known from Megiddo V but their type-name is not identified, and they are of plain ware. An additional jug is known from Kh. Rosh Zayit I but is identified as a cooking jug. This Tel Yin'am jug does look more like a cooking jug than a regular non-cooking jug particularly since it has a rounded base, but the red-slip on the exterior indicates a non-cookware vessel. In Iron IIA, jug and cooking jugs do, in many cases, share similar body and rim contours. Normally, the differentiating feature is the base, which as just mentioned in the case of this Tel Yin'am example is unusual for a non-cooking jug.

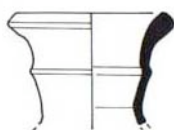
Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 7: 167	Parallel but it is not identified as a cooking pot or jug; Ht. and W. 18 cm. , rim diameter 10 cm.
Megiddo V	Ibid. Fig. 6: 157	Similar but not as closely parallel as example above, has disc base; Ht. 15.3 cm., W. 13.3 cm., rim diameter 8 cm.
Kh. Rosh Zayit I, IIA	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Figs. III. 91. 4, 5 III.121.19	Although these Rosh Zayit jugs is quite similar to the Tel Yin'am type, they are identified by Gal and Alexandre as a "cooking jug" not a regular jug.

JG Type 6: Jug¹⁴⁴ with elongated, everted neck with medial ridge and thickened, everted rim

JG Type 6 is represented by a rim and neck sherd, 5M130897 (Fig. IV.7.2). The elongated, everted neck has a medial ridge, and the everted rim has an elongated, gradual, external thickening with a flattened rim top.

JG Type 6 appears for the first time in Stratum IV but does not continue beyond this period.

Example: 5M130897 (Fig. IV. 7.2)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Megiddo V, ‘En Gev V, Iron II Bethsaida, Kh. Rosh Zayit IIb, and 8th/9th century Kh. Rosh Zayit.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 7: 174	Parallel to JG type 8
‘En Gev V	Mazar et al. 1964: Fig. 4.18	Parallel; 10 cm. Rim diameter.
Bethsaida Iron II	Arav 1999: Pl. XIII. 5	Parallel; rim diameter N/A
Kh. Rosh Zayit IIb	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig. III.72.13	Distantly related
9 th ?century Kh. Rosh Zayit	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig. VI. 13.13	Distantly related
8 th -9 th century Kh. Rosh Zayit (Area C)	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig. VII.12.14	Related

Jug Bases¹⁴⁵

There are three jug bases in the 10th century repertoire: two flat disc bases (Type A), and one low ring base with a rounded protrusion of the inner base ring.

¹⁴⁴ While this rim and neck sherd is closely paralleled by a pilgrim flask example from Beth Shean IV (James 1966: Fig. 72:2), it is likely that 5M130897 is a jug and not a pilgrim flask. There is no indication of handles on this rim sherd. Since the pilgrim flask had two handles the likelihood is high that there would be any remnant of one of the two handles on this Stratum IV example.

Type A recalls the bases on JG Type 3, 4 and 9; whereas Type B recalls the base on JG Type 5.

Juglets (JGT)

Eight juglets representing four general types, comprise 6% of the overall domestic Stratum IV repertoire. All of the main types have appeared previously although two new subtypes (Types 4C and 4D) of general JGT Type 4 appear for the first time in Stratum IV.

The four general types include: JGT Type 1: Large piriform juglet; JGT Type 2: Small, black, burnished piriform juglet; JGT Type 3: Juglet with elongated, globular body; and JGT Type 4: Rounded juglet (includes two subtypes).

The juglets are of plain ware unless otherwise stated.

JGT Type 1: Large, inverted piriform juglet

JGT Type 1 initially appeared in Stratum X (JGT Type 1A) and continued in a variant subtype (JGT Type 1B) in Stratum VIII. After a gap in Strata VIII and VI, JGT Type 1A again appears in this period. The general type disappears after Stratum IV. None of the examples of JGT Type 1 are decorated.

JGT Type 1A: Large juglet with piriform body, everted neck, and flattish, narrow base

JGT Type 2B is represented by a body and lower neck section, 9M122357 (Fig. IV.7.3). The body is an upside-down piriform shape with the widest diameter of the body at the shoulder. The base is thickened, narrow and flattish. The preserved fragment of the neck is slightly everted. Additionally, there is a handle remnant, which is attached at the shoulder. The preserved height is 25 cm. and the maximum

¹⁴⁵ While these bases are counted in the overall jug count for this stratum, they are not described in detail, and no parallel studies are done. These bases are not illustrated.

width is 18.75 cm. The body width to height ratio is 1:2, which contrasts to the 4:5 ratio of the earlier Stratum X JGT Type 1A, and to the 3:5 ratio of related JGT Type 1B.

Example: 9M122357 (Fig. IV.7.4)



(not to scale)

Parallels: This form is uncommon with few known parallels. A juglet from Megiddo I has a similar lower body configuration but it has two handles and is decorated. The Tel Yin'am example is not decorated nor are there any indications of handles.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo I	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 9: 23	Decorated juglet, two handles

JGT Type 2: Small black burnished juglet with elongated neck¹⁴⁶

JGT Type 2, represented by a rim and neck sherd, AN130311 (Fig. IV.7.4), comprises 17% of the Stratum IV juglet assemblage. While only the rim, upper neck and handle fragment are preserved, clearly the black hand-burnished sherd is part of the JGT Type 2 family. As previously discussed (see Stratum VI JGT Type 2), this type is a distinctive form that is frequently seen at many sites throughout the Iron Age.

¹⁴⁶ Although this Stratum IV example shares the same type designation as the JGT Type 2 in Stratum VI, the title description varies to reflect the nature of the preserved Stratum IV example, which is only a rim and upper neck sherd.

For as common as this form is at many sites (see Stratum VI JGT Type 2), only two examples are known from Tel Yin'am, this Stratum IV example and the earlier Stratum VI juglet.

Example: AN130311 (Fig.IV.7.5)



Parallels: (see Parallels, Stratum VI)

Site	Reference	Comments
Iron IIB Pella Phase B	Potts, et al. 1988: Fig. 14.4	Parallel; black burnished interior; 7.8 cm. High; N/A cm. Rim diameter.
Tell es-Sa idiyeh XII	Tubb. 1988: Fig. 19:13	Parallel; 2.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Tell es-Sa idiyeh XII	Tubb. 1988: Fig. 19:17	Parallel; 2 cm. Rim diameter.

JGT Type 3: Juglet with ellipsoid body, vertical, slightly convex neck and vertical rim with slight internal, rounded thickening

JGT Type 3 is represented by two complete vessels, 9M111336 (Fig. IV.7.3) and 9M11335 (not illustrated), one almost complete juglet, 0N110781 (Fig. IV.7.7) and one variant form 0N111206 (Fig.IV.7.6). The type is characterized by a globular, slightly elongated body with a broad, rounded base, and a vertical slightly convex neck. On the other hand, variant juglet 0N111206 has an inverted slight piriform body configuration.

The rim of JGT Type 3 is vertical and has an internal rounded thickening. The single handle extends from the top of the rim to the upper shoulder. Three juglets, 9M111335, 0N110781, and 0N111206 are red-slipped on the exterior surface but not burnished. The height of 9M121335 is 12.4 cm., the width is 7.3 cm. (the rim is not preserved on this example). The size of 9M121336 with a height of 9M121336 11.5 cm., width of 7.1 cm. and rim diameter of 4.1 cm., is within the range of the parallel juglets. The height to body width ratio ranges between 1:2 and 3:5 for this Stratum IV JGT Type 3.

This type does not continue beyond this period.

Example: 9M111336 (Fig.IV.7.3)



Parallels: Parallels are known from 10th/9th century Tell el-Hammah¹⁴⁷, Tell Beit Mirsim A, Tel ‘Amal III, and similar and related forms are known from Hazor IX and Ta’anach IIA and IIB. A late parallel is known from Megiddo III.

Site	Reference	Comments
10 th /9 th Tell el-Hammah	Cahill, et al. forthcoming: Fig. 8a.10	Parallel, red slip on exterior; Ht. 12 cm, W. 7 cm., 4.5 cm. rim diameter
Tell Beit Mirsim A	Albright 1943: Pls. 18: 17,21; 26B: 1	Parallel, no slip but burnished; Ht. 11.5; 12.5; 12 cm., W. 6.5; 7; 6 cm., respectively
Tel ‘Amal III	Levy and Edelstein 1972: Fig. 13.11	Parallel; 3.8 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel ‘Amal III	Ibid., Fig. 13.10	Parallel; N/A cm. Rim diameter.
Megiddo III	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 1: 20	Parallel but base has slight pointing; light red wash; Ht. 12.6 cm., W. 7.3 cm., rim diameter 4.6 cm.
Hazor IX	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCVIII.36	Similar but the neck and rim are straight, not decorated; Ht. 13.5 cm., W. 8 cm.
Ta’anach IIA, IIB	Rast 1978: Figs. 22:6; 40: 11	A base parallels the base of the Tel Yin’am example; the complete jug is similar but shorter; Ht. 11.25 cm., W. 7.75 cm.

JGT Type 4: Rounded juglets

This general type that first appeared in Stratum VI continues into Stratum IV represented by two subtypes: JGT Type 4B: Juglet with rounded body, an elongated, slightly everted ridged neck, an everted, plain rim and single handle; and JGT Type 4C: Jug with rounded body, an elongated neck and two opposing, vertical handles.

Surface decoration varies, and the height to body width ratio can only be ascertained for JGT Type 4C, which is 7:10.

JGT Type 4 disappears after Stratum IV.

JGT Type 4C: Rounded juglet with vertical, mid-ridged neck and slightly everted plain rim and single handle

JGT Type 4C, represented by a complete vessel, 9M120869 (Fig.IV.7.8), comprises 20% of the Stratum IV juglet assemblage. The body is compact, rounded, and relatively thick-walled. The neck is slightly everted and has a low medial horizontal ridge. The slightly everted rim is plain and rounded. The single handle extends from the mid-neck ridge to the shoulder and is bent at a rounded 90 degree angle. Residual red-slip indicates that the exterior was slipped but there is no evidence of burnishing. The vessel height is 10.9 cm., the width is 7.9 cm. and the external rim diameter is 2.6 cm. The height to body width ratio for JGT Type 4C is 7:10.

The type does not continue beyond this period.

Example: 9M120869 (Fig. IV.7.8)



(not to scale)

Parallels: Parallels are known from Ta'anach IIB and III-VI, and Megiddo III,

Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IIB	Rast 1968: Fig. 92:4	Parallel; Ht. 11.25; 10 cm., W. 7.25; 6.5 cm., rim diameter 3; 2.5 cm., respectively
Ta'anach III-VI	Rast 1968: Fig. 95:7	Parallel, burnished handle; Ht. 10 cm., W. 7 cm., rim diameter 3 cm.
Megiddo III	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 1: 39	Parallel but this example is more irregular in shape than the Tel Yin'am example; upper neck and rim not preserved; flat disc base; light red slip; W. 7.3 cm.
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton	Similar; more everted rim, dark red wash, vertical hand burnish;

¹⁴⁷ See note 23, above.

1939: Pl. 5: 135	Ht. 13.3 cm., W. 9.3 cm., 4.6 cm.
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JGT Type 4D: Rounded juglet with vertical neck and rim and two opposing handles

JGT Type 4C is represented by a complete vessel, 9M121258? (Fig. IV.7.9). The body is rounded with a narrow, vertical neck and rim, and two opposing vertical handles, which extend from the rim edge to the upper shoulders. The juglet is of plain ware. The size cannot be ascertained.

JGT Type 4D is confined to Stratum IV.

Example: 9M121258 (Fig. IV.7.9)



(Not to scale)

Parallels: Two similar juglets are known from Beth Shean Lower V.

Site	Reference	Comments
Beth Shean Lower V	James 1966: Fig. 62: 3,4	Related juglets but not as rounded, 62:3 is more elongated with wide rounded base, neck and rim not preserved; 62:4 is squat with concave neck and pointed base; two handles stand out like ears, and are attached at upper shoulder and mid-body; Ht. 10.5 cm., W. 6.5, 7 cm., respectively

Storage Jars (SJ)

Thirty-two storage jars, comprising 28% of the Iron Age assemblage, are represented by 18 types, or 56% of the jars are heterogeneous. This is in contrast to earlier Iron Age strata where 70-75% of the vessels were heterogeneous.¹⁴⁸ In Stratum IV, for the first time, there is more homogeneity between the vessels than seen before at Iron Age Tel Yin'am, although there still is a great deal of variety.

¹⁴⁸ Stratum XI had only 60% of the represented vessels were heterogeneous, or not as many forms differed from each other, as was the case in Strata X-VI.

In Stratum IV, of the eighteen types, four types (sometime in variant form) continue from earlier strata: Type 1A3: Storage Jar with short, vertical rim section with prominent, rounded, everted upper rim thickening and slight, external, lower ridge; Type 1D1: Storage Jar with elongated neck, convex rim with external, elongated rounded thickening; Type 1G: Storage Jar with elongated slightly concave vertical neck and rim with rounded internal thickening, external pointed ridge, and slight internal gutter; Type 1J1: Storage Jar with elongated inverted straight shoulder and inverted rim with external thickening ; Type 1F: Storage Jar with prominent upper ledged rim and lower external ridge.

Fifteen types are new: Type 1D2: Storage jar with convex rim with prominent internal oblique ledge; Type 1D3: Storage Jar with elongated convex rim with internal ridge; Type 1J2: Storage Jar with elongated concave vertical neck and triangular externally thickened rim; Type 1J3: Storage Jar with elongated everted convex neck and short, everted, triangular rim with external pointing; SJ Type 1J4: Storage Jar with rounded triangular rim and neck carination; Type 1L5: Storage Jar with an elongated, ellipsoid body; Type 1L6: Storage Jar with egg-shaped body, narrow base, collar-rim on shoulder, concave neck; Type 1N: Squat squarish storage jar with broad rounded base, shoulder carination, short vertical neck and thick vertical rim with very prominent thick external upper ledge and thick lower ridge; Type 1P¹⁴⁹: Squat storage Jar with wide lower body, rounded shoulders, short, concave almost non-existent neck and tall, internally-hooked rim; Type 1R¹⁵⁰: Squat storage Jar with wide lower body, rounded shoulders, short, concave almost non-existent neck and tall, internally-hooked rim; Type 1S: Storage Jar with wide body, semi-carinated shoulder, short vertical concave neck and flat ledge, externally-thickened rim; Type 1T: Storage Jar with elongated, inverted, convex neck and plain, inverted rim; Type 2A: Handleless cylinder jar with short, everted rim; Type 2B: Handleless cylinder jar

¹⁴⁹ The letters “O” and “Q” were not used in order to avoid confusion.

¹⁵⁰ See above note.

with an angular straight short rim; and Type 2C: Handleless cylinder jar with an angular short rim with an external ridge.

The general characteristics of the Stratum IV collection are: 1) this is the largest collection of storage jars in the entire Iron Age ceramic repertoire; 2) it is the most homogeneous collection of any of the strata, although there still is a great variety within the assemblage; 3) this is the last strata that has the traditional Iron Age jar with an elongated, relatively narrow base with an elongated neck; after this strata, the new squat, bag-shaped, broad-based jar form is the only body type; 4) this is a transitional strata where several jar types are seen for the first time, but not seen subsequently.

Of these forms, old and new, only three continue into Stratum II: the long-lived common, Type 1A1, Type 1J2 and Type 1N1. All the other forms, old and new, disappear.

Unless otherwise stated, the storage jars are of plain ware, and the bases are not preserved.

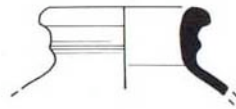
SJ Type 1A3: Storage Jar with short, vertical rim section with prominent, rounded, everted upper rim thickening and slight, external, lower neck ridge¹⁵¹

SJ Type 1A3, represented by an rim and upper shoulder sherd, 5N110897 (Fig. IV.7.10), continues the general Type 1A rim tradition of a prominent upper rim thickening and slight lower neck ridge that has last appeared in Stratum VI. This Stratum IV example has a more prominent, rounded, everted, upper thickening than previously seen, whereas the slight, external lower ridge retains its same character. SIZE?

Although this subtype does not continue beyond Stratum IV, a related subtype, SJ Type 1A1 does continue the general SJ Type 1A representation into the last Iron Age level at Tel Yin'am.

¹⁵¹ This rim type might be the rim type to complete storage jar Type 1N, but it is not clear, so I am "typing" the rim type (SJ Type 1A3) separately.

Example: 5N110897 (Fig IV. 7.10)



Parallels: Similar parallels are known from Megiddo, Tell es=Sa'idiyeh, Bethsaida, Pella, and Hazor.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tell es-Sa idiyeh VI	Prichard 1985: Fig. 9:6	Parallel; 6.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Tell es-Sa idiyeh IX	Tubb. 1988: Fig. 11:4	Parallel; 10 cm. Rim diameter.
Bethsaida IIB, IIA	Arav 1999: Pls. III. 9; XV,6	Parallel forms; sizes N/A
Iron IIB Pella Phase C	Potts, et al. 1988: Fig. 13.7	Similar; 10.2 cm. Rim diameter.
Iron IIB Pella Phase C	Ibid., Fig. 13.6	Similar; 8.7 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VIII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1958: Pl.L.35	Similar.
Hazor VII	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.46.101	Similar; 9.2 cm. Rim diameter.
Megiddo IV-III	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 14:70	Similar form; 10.6 rim diameter

SJ Type 1D: Storage jar with convex rim

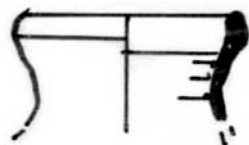
SJ Type 1D is a relatively uncommon general storage jar type that first appears in Stratum XI with one example and reappears with greater frequency in Stratum IV. All SJ Type 1D examples have a convex rim. Three subtypes represent the overall storage jar type in Stratum IV: SJ Type 1D1, 1D2, and 1D3. The type does not continue beyond Stratum IV.

SJ Type 1D1: Storage jar with elongated, concave neck and vertical, rim with elongated, rounded, external thickening and internal gutter

Type 1D1, represented by a rim and neck sherd, 5L110778 (Fig. IV.7.11) recalls an early Iron I Stratum XI example (Type 1D), although the internal “hook” of the early example is absent in this later type. The neck is elongated and sharply concave. The vertical rim has an elongated, rounded external thickening with a corresponding internal gutter at the rim base.

This subtype, not common at Tel Yin'am, reappears in the storage jar repertoire after a lengthy absence. It does not appear after Stratum IV.

Example: 5L110778 (Fig. IV.7.11)



(Not to scale)

Parallels: Parallels are known from Bethsaida, Hazor and Tel Qashish.

Site	Reference	Comments
Bethsaida II	Arav 1999: Pl. XIII.15	Parallel form; size N/A
Hazor IX-X	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCXI: 7	Similar rim form
Tel Qashish IIIB	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 2003: Fig. 134.4	Similar; 9 cm. Rim diameter.

SJ Type 1D2: Storage Jar with slightly convex rim with prominent internal oblique ledge

SJ Type 1D2 is represented by a rim sherd, 9M121112 (Fig. IV.7. 13). It is a member of the general SJ Type 1D, storage jars with convex rims. This example exhibits a slightly convex, slightly inverted rim with a prominent, internal oblique ledge. A shallow internal groove is found under the internal rim ledge. The external rim diameter is 7.5 cm.

This subtype does not continue after Stratum IV.

Example: 9M121112 (Fig. IV.7.13)



Parallels: This jar type is poorly represented with few parallels known from Hazor IX-X and Jerusalem 12.

Site	Reference	Comments
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Hazor IX-X	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> Pl. CCXI: 7	Parallel rim; 9.5 cm rim diameter
Jerusalem 12	Ariel, et al. 2000: fig 18: 10	Similar; 10 cm. Rim diameter.

Type 1D3: Storage Jar with elongated convex rim with internal ridge

SJ Type 1D3 is represented by a rim sherd, 4M130516 (Fig.IV.7.15). It is a member of an uncommon storage jar family with convex rims. This type has an elongated vertical convex rim with a rounded thickened rim tip. The internal and external surfaces have low concentric horizontal ridges; the jar example is of plain ware. The external rim diameter is 8.75 cm.

Example: 4M130516 (Fig. IV.7.15)



Parallels: This rim form is common noted on later Iron Age elongated “sausage-shaped jars”. Whether or not, this Tel Yin’am storage jar type is an example of this kind of storage jar is unknown. To date, no preserved or partially preserved jars have been found in Iron Age contexts at Tel Yin’am that would clearly indicate this kind of vessel. Rim parallels are relatively common at other sites but these vessels generally come from later Iron contexts at Hazor VIII, VI, Megiddo IV-I and Kh. Rosh Zayit are examples of some of these sites.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VI	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1960: Pl. LXXII: 7,8	These two examples are just two among many examples of a similar rim form; all related to the “sausage-shaped” jar form
Megiddo IV-I	Lamon and Shipon 1939: Pl. 14: 72;	Parallel rim form on a ‘sausage-shaped’ storage jar
Kh. Rosh Zayit IIa	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Fig. III.90.3	Similar rim form; on elongated jar but not a “sausage-shaped” jar
9 th -8 th century Kh. Roah Zayit Area A,B and C	Ibid. Figs. V.5. 19; VI.12. 16, 17, 19; VII..12,12	Similar and related rim forms
Hazor VIII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1960: Pl. LX: 9	This rim is related and it does not appear to be on a “sausage-shaped” jar; some other unidentified jar

		type
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SJ Type 1F: Storage Jar with prominent upper ledged rim and lower external ridge

SJ Type 1F, represented by three rim sherds, 5K130093 (Fig. IV. 8.1), 9M120481 (Fig. IV. 7.12), and 5L122056 (Fig. IV.8.2), continues from Stratum VIII with a gap in Stratum VI. Although there is some variation in these rim contours, all of them share the same general characteristics: a slightly larger upper triangular ledge with external pointing and a slightly smaller lower triangular pointed thickening. The external pointed thickenings are almost equivalent in size. In Stratum VIII, these thickenings were equivalent in size. Additionally, there is a deep concave horizontal channel which is between the upper and lower external thickenings. While the inner rim wall of 5K130093 and 9M110481 are vertical and straight, the extant neck of 5K130093 is sharply everted, whereas the extant upper neck of 9M110481 is vertical. The rim and neck stance of ?L122086, however is everted.

Examples: 9M120481 (Fig. IV. 7. 12)



Parallels: A parallel is known from Tel Yoqne'am for this type.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Yoqne'am 9 th -8 th century	Ben-Tor and Rosenthal 1978: Fig.13.9	Parallel; 6.5 cm. Rim diameter.

SJ Type 1G: Storage Jar with elongated slightly concave slightly inverted neck and rim with rounded internal thickening, external pointed ridge, and slight internal gutter

Type 1G, represented by a rim and upper neck sherd, 9M121108 (Fig. IV. 7.10), continues from Strata VIII and VI. This type also continues to develop and change slightly but it still retains its characteristic rim. In Stratum IV, the extant neck is concave with a slightly inverted stance. The rim, unlike the examples in Strata VIII

and VI, has a vertical stance with an external rounded thickening and the characteristic prominent, pointed, horizontal ridge. Unlike its predecessors, this example has residual red slip on the top of the rim.

After Stratum IV, this type does not appear.

Example: 9M121108 (Fig. IV. 7. 10)



Parallels: A parallel is known from Deir ‘Alla, and a related form is known from Hazor VII.

Site	Reference	Comments
Deir ‘Alla J	Franken 1966: Fig. 70:39	Parallel
Hazor VII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCXVI: 5	Distantly related

SJ Type 1J1: Storage Jar with elongated inverted straight shoulder and inverted rim with external thickening

SJ Type 1J1, represented by two rim and neck sherds, 4M13041 (Fig. IV.7.15) and 4M130535 (not illustrated), continues with slight variation from Stratum VI. The neck is elongated and inverted, and the inverted rim has a triangular externally thickening.

This type is one of the few that continue into Stratum II although in further variant form.

Example: 4M130541 (Fig IV. 7. 15)



(not to scale)

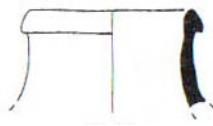
Parallels: This type is poorly represented with one parallel known from Bethsaida.

Site	Reference	Comments
Bethsaida II	Arav 1999: Pl. XIII.1	Parallel form; size N/A

SJ Type 1J2: Storage Jar with elongated concave vertical neck and triangular externally thickened rim

SJ Type 1J2 is represented by two rim and neck sherds, 9M121107 (Fig.IV.8.3) and 4M130536 (Fig. IV.8.4). The neck is elongated and slightly concave, yet with a generally vertical stance. The rims are generally triangular. The external thickening of 9M121107 is more prominent and is almost pendant-like.

Examples: 9M121107 (Fig. IV.8.3)



Parallels: Type 1J2 is a relatively common type known at several sites such as Megiddo, Hazor, Tel Kinneret, Tel Rehov, and ‘En Gev.

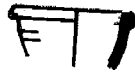
Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 21:123	Parallel form; 11.3 rim diameter
Hazor VI	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.33.21	Parallel; 12 cm. Rim diameter.
Kinneret II	Fritz: Pl.87.14	Parallel; 8.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Rehov C-1, E-1	Mazar 1999: Fig. 24.13	Parallel rim; 9 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor I VIII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1958: Pl.LVIII.3	Parallel; 10 cm. Rim diameter.
‘En Gev III	Mazar <i>et al.</i> 1964: Fig. 8.2	Parallel rim; 7.2 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor V	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.36.12	Similar; 8 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor V	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. II.38.14	Similar; 8.5 cm. Rim diameter.

SJ Type 1J3: Storage Jar with elongated everted convex neck and short, everted, triangular rim with external pointing

Type 1J3, represented by two rim and neck sherds, 5L120392 (Fig. IV.8.5) and 4M130508 (Fig. 5:X), is related to Type 1J1 and 1J2: all these vessels share a triangular or a rounded triangular rim. Variations include stance and neck orientation. Storage jar 5L120392 has an elongated, everted, convex neck with a short, everted, triangular rim and an external pointing, whereas 4M130508 has a slightly inverted neck and rim stance. 4M130508 has an external rim diameter of 14 cm.----

Although this subtype is not seen after Stratum IV, the general 1J type continues in variant form into Stratum II.

Example: 5L120392 (Fig IV.8.5)



(not to scale)

Parallels: No parallels are known for this type.

SJ Type 1J4: Storage Jar with rounded triangular rim and neck carination

SJ Type 1J4, represented by two rim sherds, 9M111474 (Fig. 5:X) and 9M127002 (Fig. 5:X), and one variant rim sherd, 9M117010 (Fig. 5:X), comprises --- % of the Stratum IV storage jar assemblage. Although it is a new subtype it recalls SJ Type 1J2. The primary difference between the two subtypes is the medial or upper neck carination present on the SJ Type 1J4 examples. The prominent triangular or rounded triangular rim characteristic is shared by both subtypes. Variant vessel 9M117010 exhibits a more elongated, irregularly thickened rim with a lower external rounded rim ridge. Its neck carination is almost, itself, a ridge. The external rim diameter ranges between 11.75 and 12.5 cm.

This new subtype is confined to Stratum IV.

Example: 9M111474 (Fig. 5:X)



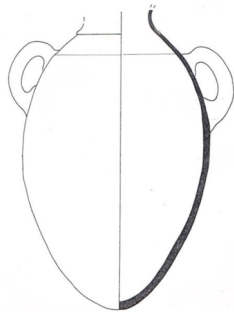
Parallels Parallels are known from Hazor and Tel Yoqneam.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor III	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.58.15	Parallel; 10 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Yoqne'am 11	Ben-Tor <i>et al.</i> 1983: Fig. 13.1	Parallel; 5 cm. Rim diameter.

SJ Type 1L6: Storage Jar with egg-shaped body, relatively short, collar-ridged shoulder, concave neck and relatively narrow base

Type 1L6, represented by an almost complete jar, 5N133025 (Fig. IV.14.1), like Type 1L6 is the last of a series of storage jars with roots in Late Bronze and Iron I Tel Yin'am. There have been modifications (compared with Late Bronze antecedents) but the general characteristics of an "egg-shaped" body, a relatively narrow base, and handles placed relatively high on the jar walls. The widest diameter is below the two oblique opposing handles that extend from the lower shoulder to mid-body. There is a line demarcating the shoulder from the body but there is no indication of a carination. The shoulders are short and convex with a "collar-ridge" at the top of the shoulder demarcating the shoulder from the neck. The partially preserved neck is vertical and concave. The upper part of neck and rim are not preserved. The ratio of width to approximate height is a little greater than 1:2.

Example: 5N133025 (Fig.IV.14.1)



(See Figure IV. 5 for correct scale)

Parallels There are no known parallels for this type.

SJ Type 1N: Squat squarish storage jar with broad rounded base, shoulder carination, short vertical neck and thick vertical rim with very prominent thick external upper ledge and thick lower ridge¹⁵²:

This type, represented by two examples, a complete jar, AO101102 (Fig. 5:X) and an almost complete vessel, 5N131068 (Fig. 5:X), are also known as “hippo jars”¹⁵³. This distinctive jar type is characterized by: a squat, squarish body, broad, rounded base, shoulder carination, convex shoulder set off from the body by a carination, short vertical neck and vertical heavy rim. Although this vessel is assigned to Type 1N, the rim parallels Type 1A1 rims with a thick upper horizontal ledge and lower external thick ridge that are separated from each other by a deep horizontal channel.

Jars of this type have two opposing, vertical handles, which extend from the shoulder carination to the mid-body. There are two incised concentric lines that encircle 5N131066-69 at mid-shoulder, which Gal and Alexandre note are characteristic of the “hippo” jar (Gal and Alexandre 2000: 44). Both vessels are high-fired. The maximum vessel width of 5N131066-9 is 42.5 cm; the external rim diameter is 13.5 cm. The projected height is ca. 50 cm or slightly greater. The height of AO101102 is 57 cm and maximum width is 42.25 cm. The external rim diameter is

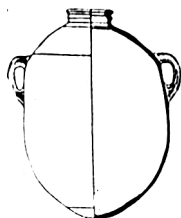
¹⁵² Although the rim of SJ Type 1N generally accords with SJ Type 1A,1 the Type 1N rim is distinctively thick and squat with a dramatically prominent upper thickening. The proportions of the rim of this “hippo” jar are greater than the smaller, more “delicate” SJ Type 1A1 rim.

¹⁵³ Gal and Alexandre (Gal and Alexandre 2000) associate specific characteristics which identify the true “hippo” jar and set it apart from other storage jars which might look similar: “a large bulbous body, a broad, slightly rounded shoulder sloping down to a distinct carination, a distinctly profiled, ridged neck and rounded rim turned out and over. The base is rounded and the jar has two large loop handles attached to the carination and the body. The standard jar has two incised circles in the middle of the shoulder, and an incised potter’s mark on one handle . . . Although there is a significant degree of uniformity in the basic concept of the vessels, and most of the vessels have almost all of the characteristics described above, there is a certain variety in the details which is a clear indication that these vessels were not mass-produced.” (44-45). A further identifying marker for these vessels is its “ringing” grayish or greenish-gray ware that reflects the high firing temperature (45-46). The sizes ranges from 57-61 cm in height and have a range in diameter of 42-48 cm, mostly 44-46 cm. The volume of a representative jar with a height of 60 cm and diameter of 46 cm was 68 liters. (45) In the opinion of Gal and Alexandre, the generally “standardized” nature of these jars with their dimensions, suggest that they were intended to be a “standard type with an exceptionally large capacity”(45).

13.25 cm. The hippo jars from Tel Yin'am are generally consistent yet somewhat larger than the typical hippo jars noted by Gal and Alexandre.

SJ Type 1N is only found in Stratum IV at Tel Yin'am, which accords with Gal and Alexandre dating of the hippo jar to late 10th or early 9th century.¹⁵⁴

Example: 5N131066-9 (Fig. 5: 00)



(See Figures for correct scale)

Parallels: Parallels are known from Megiddo, Hazor, En Gev, Tel 'Amal, Tel Rehov and Yoqne'm. Further, Gal and Alexandre (Gal and Alexandre 2000: p. 47) conclude that as these jars appear to be limited to an area "north of the country from Rosh Zayit near the north coast, to Hazor inland and the northern Jezreel and Bet She'an Valleys as far as the east bank of the Jordan Valley . . . sites located along the main northwest to southeast route from the northern Mediterranean coast to the Jordan Valley" (47). This suggests to Gal and Alexandre that these jars were made in a single workshop and transported along this route (47). Rims are paralleled at Hazor IX (Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCXIII. 8)

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VIII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1960: Pl. LX: 1, 4, 6, 7	Parallels
Megiddo IV-II	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 15: 76-77	Parallel rim but body differs slightly; Ht. 58.6, 56.6 cm.; W. 40, 41.3 cm.; 12.6, 11.3 cm. rim diameter, respectively
'En Gev III	Mazar et al. 1964: Fig. 8.5	Parallel; 8.75 cm. Rim diameter.

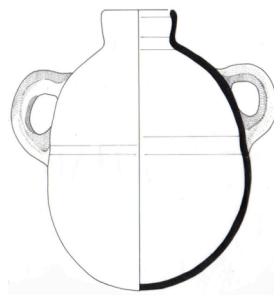
¹⁵⁴ Gal and Alexandre 2000: 48; Alexandre 1995: 81.87. Gal and Alexandre note that these jars are "markers" for chronology: many of the northern sites in the Beth Shean, Jezreel and Central Jordan Valley were allegedly destroyed by Shishak ca. 925 BCE. Following these destructions, the 'hippo' jar ceased at these sites however, at Rosh Zayit and Hazor were presumably not reached by Shishak, so their material culture was unaffected. It is likely that the "hippo" jar at these sites continued into the first quarter of the 9th century BCE (Gal and Alexandre 2000: 48).

Tel 'Amal IV-III	Levy and Edelstein 1972: Fig. 8.5-9	Parallel; 5.4 (all) cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor IV	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.41.7	Parallel rim; 10 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VI	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. II.55.2	Parallel rim; 20 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Rehov C-1, E-1	Mazar 1999: Fig. 24.12	Parallel; 8 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Yoqne'am 11	Ben-Tor <i>et al.</i> 1983: Fig. 13.4	Parallel; 6 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor IX	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. III.25.13	Parallel body; N/A cm. Rim diameter.

SJ Type 1P: Squat storage Jar with wide lower body, rounded shoulders, short, concave almost non-existent neck and tall, internally-hooked rim

SJ Type I is represented by a complete vessel, 5L130213, Fig. 5: --; and a rim sherd 4M130516, Fig. 5: X. In addition, there is a rim sherd of a variant of the type, 9M121112, Fig. 5: X Superficially, this type seems to have much in common with SJ Type 1N, the so-called “hippo” jar, but distinctive features of Type 1P set it apart: The lower body and base of the jar is wider than the middle and shoulder area, the shoulders are rounded and the rim is internally hooked. Rim and neck sherd 4M130516 exhibits more internal and external ribbing on the rim profile but otherwise is parallel, while variant rim and neck sherd, 9M121112, is not as elongated or as concave, and has a more angular squared “hook” that is angled obliquely, as opposed to a rounded “hook”.

Example: 5L130213 (Fig. 5: X)



(See Figures for correct scale)

Parallels: Parallels are known from 10th century Tell el-Hammath¹⁵⁵, Tel Keisan 9c and Deir ‘Alla L. Similar forms are also known from Hazor IX, ‘Ein Gev III and Megiddo V.

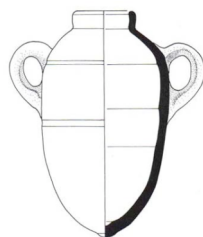
Site	Reference	Comments
Tell el-Hammah	Cahill, et al. 1989: p. 36	Parallel vessel;
Tel Keisan 9c	Briend and Humbert 1980: Pl.67.3	Parallel rim; body differs some; N/A cm. rim diameter.
Deir ‘Alla L	Franken 1969: Fig. 76: 2	Parallel:
Hazor IX	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. III.25.12	Similar body; N/A cm. rim diameter.
‘Ein Gev III	Mazar et al. 1964: Fig. 8.6	Similar; 8.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 20: 120	Similar form; Ht. 50.66 cm.; W. 34.6 cm.

SJ Type 1R: Storage Jar with elongated body, “button” base, rounded, sloping shoulders, short concave neck and internally hooked rim

SJ Type 1R, represented by a complete vessel, 5N130894, Fig. 5: --, has an internally hooked rim similar to Type 1P, but the neck of Type 1R is shorter. In addition, the body is relatively narrow, elongated and tapers slightly to a “button” pointed base. Being thick-walled, it is also quite heavy¹⁵⁶. The two opposing handles are prominent, obliquely angled with the tops of the handles projecting like ears.

This type disappears after Stratum IV.

Example: 5N130894 (Fig. 5: --)



(See Figures for correct scale)

¹⁵⁵ It is unclear what the precise rim shape is as these jars are seen in a photograph, but clearly they are parallel examples to this Tel Yin’am jar type (Cahill, et al., 1989; pp. 33-38)

¹⁵⁶ This is not scientific but not having a scale with me, I approximated the weight of the empty jar to be ca. 2.7 to 3.1 kilograms (6-7 pounds). [Compare with the size, this weight is surprising. I was unable to take a sample for petrographic analysis].

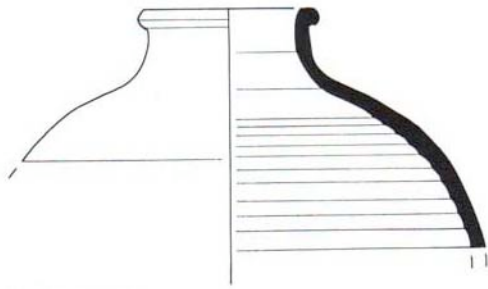
Parallels: There are no known parallels for this type.

SJ Type 1S: Storage Jar with wide body, semi-carinated shoulder, short vertical concave neck and flat ledge, externally thickened rim

This type is represented by a single example, an upper body section, 4M130493, Fig. 5: --. The body below the shoulder region is broad and the division between the shoulder and body is semi-carinated. The neck is short, concave and slightly inverted extending to a vertical rim with a flat rim ledge and a prominent, rounded, external thickening.

This type first appears in this stratum and does not continue beyond this period.

Example: 4M130493 (Fig 5: --)



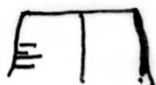
Parallels: There are no known parallels for this type.

SJ Type 1T: Storage Jar with elongated, inverted, convex neck and plain, inverted rim

This unusual type, represented by a neck and rim sherd, 5L130510 (Fig. IV.5.x), comprises 3% of the Stratum IV storage jar assemblage. The elongated neck has incongruent sides that are inverted and slightly convex. The plain, inverted rim is an extension of the neck.

Type 1T is unique at Tel Yin'am and first appears in Stratum IV. It does not continue into Stratum II.

Example: 5L130510 (Fig. IV.5.x)



(not to scale)

Parallels: Although unique at Tel Yin'am and poorly represented elsewhere, a similar parallel is known from Hazor VII. Another similar form is known from a later context at Pella Phase C.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VII	Yadin, et al. 1960: Pl. LXV.9	Similar rim form, but has a vertical stance
Iron IIB Pella Phase C	Potts, et al. 1988: Fig. 13.8	Similar; 10.2 cm. Rim diameter.

SJ Type 2: Handleless, elongated cylinder jar with short inverted shoulder and short flaring rim

This type is found only in Stratum IV at Tel Yin'am and is represented by eight vessels, 4 of which are complete. The body form is elongated and cylindrical with a rounded base. The orifice is particularly wide compared with its body size in contrast to the usual relatively narrow orifice of most storage jars at Tel Yin'am and elsewhere. Three flaring rim forms are associated with this type at Tel Yin'am: Type 2A: a concave short rim; Type 2B: an angular straight short rim; and Type 2C: an angular short rim with an external ridge. Jars of this type have no handles.

Parallels: This is a common type at many northern and southern sites. Some are close parallels to the Tel Yin'am jars, others are distantly related, and still others are very different even though they are associated with the distinctive handleless cylinder jar genre particularly common in Iron II. Although not close to any of the three subtypes of cylinder jars at Tel Yin'am, the general jar type is known from northern sites such as late 10th/ early 9th century Tel Dan (Biran 1994: illustration

140, p. 179); Horvat Rosh Zayit St. I (Gal and Alexandre 2002: Fig. III. 122.2); Beth Shean Upper V (James 1966: Fig. 64: 4, 6, 7; 65: 2); Tel Qiri VI/VII (Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 30: 1); and Hazor VIII (Yadin, et al. 1960:PL. LXI: 2-12).

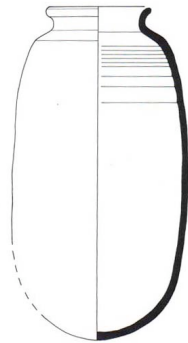
Although it is difficult to ascertain the precise rim shape,¹⁵⁷ there are parallels to this general Tel Yin'am storage jar form from Tel el-Hammath (Cahill, J., et al, 1989: 33-38)

SJ Type 2A: Handleless cylinder jar with a concave short rim

Type 2A is represented by five examples, a complete jar, 5N130651 (Fig 5:x) and four rim and shoulder sherds: AN130552 (Fig. IV.14.2), 5N130988 (Fig. IV.14.4), 5N130986 (not illustrated), 5N130655-658 (Fig. IV.14.5). The jar is elongated with a short, inverted, convex shoulder and a sharply everted rounded rim. Some of the examples have a hint of carination at the shoulder. Although the rims look nearly identical, they vary in size from 11.75 to 15.25 cm. The ratio of vessel width to height on this subtype is 1:2. This subtype is handleless as are the other two subtypes and the bases are rounded. None of the jars are decorated.\

This subtype is more common than the related jars, Type 2B and 2C, both at Tel Yin'am and elsewhere. After Stratum IV, this jar subtype no longer appears.

Example: 5N130651 (Fig. 5: X)



(correct scale on Figure plate)

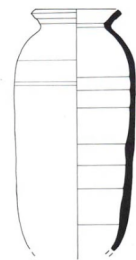
Parallels: Similar parallels are known from Horvat Rosh Zayit, Pella, Megiddo, Hazor, Deir ‘Alla, En Gev, and Tel ‘Amal.

Site	Reference	Comments
Iron IIA Pella Phase C	Potts et al. 1988: Fig. 14.1	Parallel; 11.4 cm. Rim diameter.
‘Ein Gev III	Mazar et al. 1964: Fig. 8.8	Similar; 20 cm. Rim diameter.
Deir ‘Alla L	Franken 1966: Fig. 76: 1	Parallel
Hazor VIII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1960: Pls. CCVII: 26 CCXVIII. 10, 13, 14; LXI: 1	Related forms
Horvat Rosh Zayit IIB and IIA	Gal and Alexandre 2002: Fig. III.72.12; III.80.15; III.95.17	Parallel forms
Tel ‘Amal III	Levy and Edelstein 1972: Fig.8.1	Similar; 12.3 cm. Rim diameter.
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 20:116	Similar form; Ht. 32 cm., W. 20 cm., 14 rim diameter

SJ Type 2B: Handleless cylinder jar with an angular straight short rim

This type, represented by two examples: an almost complete jar, 5N130352 (Fig. IV.); and a rim sherd, 9M121572 (Fig.IV.14.3), has a slightly different body and rim. The cylinder shape narrows to the base in Type 2B and an angled, everted rim with a blunt rim edge. Like Types 2A and 2C, this type does not appear after Stratum IV.

Example: 5N130352 (Fig.IV.)



(correct scale on Figure plate)

¹⁵⁷ The jars from Tell el-Hammath are seen in a photo in Qadmoniot 22, p. 36 (Cahill, et. al, 1989; pp. 33-38).

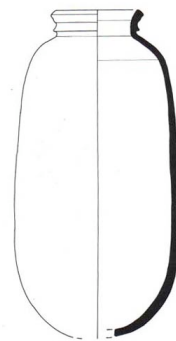
Parallels: Parallels are known from Horvat Rosh Zayit III, Hazor X_a and IX, Deir ‘Alla M, and ‘En Gev III.

Site	Reference	Comments
Kh. Rosh Zayit III	Gal and Alexandre 2000: Figs. III.3.1, ¹⁵⁸ III.90.1	Parallel
Deir ‘Alla M	Vilders 1992: Fig. 5.38	Parallel; 13 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor X _a	Ben-Tor and Ben-Ami 1998: Fig. 14.6	Parallel
Hazor IX	Ibid. Fig. 14:7	Parallel
‘En Gev III	Mazar et al. 1964: Fig. 8.7	Similar; 20 cm. Rim diameter.

SJ Type 2C: Handleless cylinder jar with an angular short rim with an external ridge

This type is represented by a complete example, 5N130347, Fig. 5: X. This subtype, like Type 2A, has a uniform cylinder body and a slightly carinated shoulder. The distinguishing difference is the ridged rim of SJ Type 2C: the rim is everted, squared at the rim tip with a ridge near the base of the external rim.

Example: 5N130347 (Fig. 5:X)



(correct scale on Figure plate)

Parallels: This form is more uncommon than the two other related cylinder jars. Only one parallel is known from 9th-10th century Tel Rehov.

¹⁵⁸ Although appearing in early 10th century at Rosh Zayit, this form reaches its apogee during the latter half of the 10th century and into the early 9th century (Gal and Alexandre 2000: 53-54). Its typical size is 36 cm. in height, 18 cm in width, with a rim diameter of 19 cm, having a capacity of 6 liters (ibid: 53).

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Rehov C-1, E-1	Mazar 1999: Fig. 24.15	Distantly related; 12 cm. Rim diameter.

Pithos (PTH)

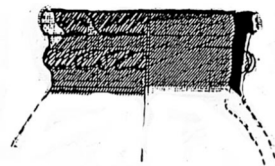
PTH Type 3: Large pithos with wide molded rim section with double horizontal “rope”/ “braid” bands

PTH Type 3, represented by a large molded rim and neck section, 9M127020, Fig. 4:--, comprises the whole of the Stratum IV pithoi assemblage. This type is characterized by a wide molded rim with applied double “braided” bands. While the uppermost band is applied to the external face of the rim, the second band is located below at the height of the middle of the almost straight, slightly everted neck. The bands, formed by the application of two rounded coils and slashed obliquely from upper right to lower left, are in high relief. The hand-made nature of the vessel is evident in the uneven incision segments as well as the absence of wheel-marks. Any evidence for handles has not been preserved.

The plastic surface decoration of this pithos is similar to the large handmade krater, 9M121224 (Fig. 1A. 1)., found in Building 1, Room 1 that also had applied bands with oblique incisions forming a “braid” or “rope” decoration. These are the only two vessels that exhibit this kind of plastic decoration at Iron Age Tel Yin’am.

PTH Type 3 is only found in Stratum IV.

Example: 9M127020 (Fig. X: --)



Parallels: No parallels are known for PTH Type 3.

Stratum II

There are 63 vessels¹⁵⁹ in this last Iron IIC Stratum II assemblage. With the exception of juglets, all basic forms of domestic ware is represented. It is noteworthy that for the first time in this stratum, bowls, together with cooking pots comprise the majority of the assemblage.

Bowls (BWL)

Seventeen bowls, the largest bowl collection in the entire Iron Age assemblage, represent 30% of the Stratum II bowl assemblage. Of this large group, round-sided bowls represent the largest group; semi-carinated bowls represent the next largest group and carinated bowls the third largest. The first appearance of a straight-sided bowl occurs in Stratum II and it represents the least well-represented.

This representation at Tel Yin'am reflects a different picture than is seen at major sites such as Hazor VI and V, Megiddo IV-II, and Beth Shean where shallow straight-sided bowls are more common. With the exception of large round-sided bowls like BWL Type 1E, 1E1 and 1F which are common; round-sided bowls, in general, are not as popular as straight-sided bowls, carinated bowls, and "semi-carinated" bowls, in that approximate order.

BWL Type 1: Round-sided Bowls

Types 1E and 1F, representing the round-sided bowl collection in Stratum II, are large bowls, sometimes decorated bowls preserved only in rim sherds. These two types have continued from Stratum IV and have retained much of the character of the original example.

¹⁵⁹ Lamp (Fig. II.4.8) and Small Jar (Fig. II. 7) , while illustrated on the Figures, are not discussed.

BWL Type 1E: Relatively deep bowl with rounded rim top and internally and externally rounded thickening

This bowl type which continues from Stratum IV, is represented in Stratum II by two rim and body sections, AV160130 (Fig. II.1.2). and AV160148 (Fig. II. 1. 1). The lower sides are flaring and rounded, and the upper body below the rim is slightly concave, although the walls of DJ150724 are straighter. There is also rim variation: AV160148 has a slightly concave internal oblique rim top; AV160130 has an oblique rounded rim top; and DJ150724 has a rounded rim top but it is horizontal rather than oblique. These examples are plain ware. The external rim diameters¹⁶⁰ range from 18 to 22 cm.

Example: AV160130 (Fig. II.1.2)



Parallels: Most of these parallels are larger than the Tel Yin'am bowl.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VI	Yadin, et al. 1960: Pl. LXVI: 23	Parallel to DJ150724, brown slip on rim edge; 28.5 cm. external rim diameter
Iron IIB Pella Phase B	Potts et al.. 1988: Fig. 15.4	Parallel; red slip on rim; 36 cm. Rim diameter.
Iron IIB Pella Phase B	Potts et al.. 1988: Fig. 14.6	Parallel; red slip all interior and exterior; 28.2 cm. Rim diameter.
Deir 'Alla M	Vilders 1992: Fig. 5.22	Parallel; 62 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor V	Ben-Tor et al.. 1997: Fig. III.42.22	Parallel; 26.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Bethsaida II	Arav 1999: Pl. VIII.6, 7,8	Parallel forms; sizes N/A
Hazor VII	Yadin et al. 1960: Pl. LXIII: 17	Similar to DJ150724, rim more vertical and more rounded; plain ware; 25 cm. external rim diameter
Tell Es-Sa Idiyeh VII	Prichard 1985: Fig. 2:7	Similar; 35 cm. Rim diameter.
Megiddo IV-II	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 24:30	Similar, ochre wash on interior and over rim to shoulder; 20 cm. rim diameter

¹⁶⁰ AV160130 has a rim diameter of 18 cm; DJ150724 has a rim diameter of 19 cm; and AV160148 has a rim diameter of 22 cm.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor V _A	Yadin et al. 1960: Pl. LXXXI: 16	Related to DJ150724; more vertical rim and bowl more carinated; 27.5 cm. external rim diameter

BWL Type 1E1: Large round-sided bowl with everted rounded rim

BWL Type 1E1 is represented by a rim sherd, DJ150724 (Fig. II.1.14). The everted rim is broad and rounded with a prominent angular external thickening and a smaller internal ridge. Red slip decorates the interior surface and extends over the exterior rim..

Example: DJ150724 (Fig. II.1.14)



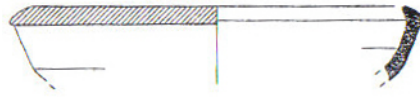
Parallels: Parallels are known from Hazor VII, VI and V.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VII	Yadin et al.1960: Pl. LXIII: 16, 18	Parallels but rim tops are flatter, brown burnished slip on interior and upper exterior, rim; 27 and 31.5 cm. external rim diameters, respectively
Hazor VI	Yadin et al.1961: Pl. CLXXXII: 6	Parallel but plain ware; 27 cm. external rim diameter
Hazor V	Yadin et al. 1958: Pl. LIII: 17	Parallel but large; interior brown slip and over rim edge; 49 cm. rim diameter

BWL Type 1F: Relatively deep bowl with flattish everted oblique rim with prominent larger interior pointed thickening and smaller exterior pointed thickening

This bowl type, represented by two rim and body sherds, AV163027, Fig.II.1.4 and AV163042 (not illustrated), recalls the Stratum IV Type 1F example, 9M120889??. Its flaring rounded sides extend to an external oblique slightly flattened rim. The rim additionally has a prominent internal pointing thickening and a smaller external pointed thickening. AV163042 has burnished red-slip on the interior and exterior rim edge, but AV163027 is only red-slipped on the exterior rim edge. This is a large bowl type with consistent internal rim diameters of 24-25 cm.

Example: AV163027 (Fig.II.1.4)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Hazor V, Tel Yoqneam, Tell es-Saidiyeh, Megiddo, Tel Kinneret IA and IB, Kh. Rosh Zayit and Lachish.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor V	Ben-Tor et al. 1997: Fig. II.50.3	Parallel; red slip interior; 42.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Yoqne'am IV	Ibid., Fig. 8.7	Similar; interior red slip; 13.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Kinneret IA	Fritz 1990: Pl.77.8	Similar; 27.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Kinneret IB	Ibid. Pl. 84:5, II; 86: 10,12 7; 89: 19, 20);	Similar forms
Kh. Rosh Zayit	Gal and Alexandre 2000: 156, Fig. V.5. 5; VII.8.1	Similar forms
Tell Es-Sa Idiyeh VII	Prichard 1985: Fig. 2:1	Similar; 32.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Megiddo IV-I; III-II	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pls.25: 64; 23:18	Similar bowls: 25:64 has red wash on interior and on rim; 23:18 is large, external ridge is not as exaggerated; 28, 39,3 cm rim diameters, respectively
Lachish III	Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 26.27.10	Parallel body form, no red slip but has "dense radial wheel-burnish"; N/A rim diameter; height 9.5 cm.
Beersheba VI	Brandfon 1984 Fig. 26: 15	Parallel form

BWL Type 1H: Large bowl with relatively straight, everted sides and vertical rim with prominent, rounded, external thickening and external groove under rim

This distinctive type is represented by a large rim and upper body sherd, AV160132 (just illustrated here). The lower sides are flaring and relatively straight with little curve. The rim has a vertical stance and a prominent, rounded, external thickening and horizontal, external groove under the rim. It has some general similarities to Type 1F. The interior and exterior surface treatment is horizontally wheel-smoothed with concentric horizontal burnishing on the interior surface and the upper exterior rim surface. The burnishing does not extend to the exterior surface

below the rim, although the exterior surface has a thin pale red slip or wash. The horizontal thin-band wheel-smoothing is characteristic of the entire bowl surface except on the exterior rim thickening or “collar” and the area just above the carination. The clay paste and inclusions are very fine. Additionally, the vessel is very high-fired. There is a repair hole at the point of the carination near one broken edge (ancient break?). It is a very large bowl with an approximate internal rim diameter of 37 cm and a body thickness of ca. 9-10 cm.

Example: AV160132 (Fig. II. 5. 6)



(not to scale)

Parallels: The best parallel is known from Beersheba II. This kind of large bowl with a large thick collared-rim is characteristic of southern sites more than northern sites.

Site	Reference	Comments
Beersheba II	Aharoni 1973: Pl.59.71	Parallel; 22 cm. Rim diameter.

BWL Type 1H1: Large, shallow bowl with slightly rounded, everted sides with blunt rim tip and internal pointed thickening

Type 1H1, represented by a rim and body sherd, AV160119 (Fig. II.1.7), is distantly related to BWL Type 1H (listed above). Both are large, relatively shallow bowls with a thickened rim and have a narrow, horizontal groove encircling the bowl under the external rim. BWL Type 1H is slightly larger but both are large bowls: AV160119 has an approximate 32.25 cm rim diameter. The differences are this Type 1H1 bowl is more shallow and the rim thickening is restricted to the interior and it is pointed. Unlike Type 1H, this Type 1H1 has no surface treatment.

Example: AV160119 (Fig. II.1.7)



Parallels: A smaller parallel is known from Ta'anach IV.

Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IV	Rast 1978: Fig. 72: 7	A smaller parallel; 22 cm, rim diameter

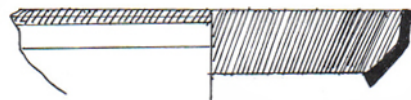
BWL Type 2: Carinated Bowls

This is the second most common bowl type in Iron IIC Stratum II at Tel Yin'am. All of the vessels within this type are examples or variant examples of BWL Type 2B which has a long history at Tel Yin'am, although this subtype has never been so well-represented as in this Iron IIC stratum. Two new subtypes are BWL Type 2B1 and BWL Type 2B2.

BWL Type 2B: Carinated bowl with concave vertical upper sides and everted rim with external thickening

BWL Type 2B is represented by two examples, DK140832 (Fig. II.1.11) and AV163026 (not illustrated). Generally the bowl type has a sharp carination, but can exhibit a "softer" carination. The upper concave sides vary with a vertical to everted stance. The rim is flattened to slightly rounded and set at an externally oblique angle. DK140832 has burnished red-slip on the interior surface and exterior rim edge; and AV163009 has burnished red-slip on the interior and exterior surfaces. This type might characteristically have had two opposing vertical handles, but in this Iron IIC group, only bowl AV163026 exhibits this feature. None of the bases are preserved. The interior rim diameters range from 22.5 cm to 28.5 cm.

Example: DK140832 (Fig. II.1.9)



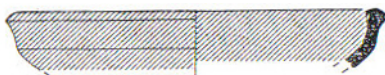
Parallels: Parallels are known from Tel Yoqne'am, Hazor, Bethsaida, and Tel Qiri.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Yoqne'am IV	Ben-Tor et al. 1979: Fig. 8.5	Parallel; interior red slip; 16 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VI	Ben-Tor et al. 1997: Fig. II.54.12	Parallel; red slip interior and exterior; 20.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VIII	Ben-Tor et al. 1997: Fig. II.42.27	Parallel; red slip interior and exterior; 22.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VIII	Yadin et al. 1960: Pl. LV: 18, 22	Parallel form but slightly shallower, all over brown burnished slip, rounded rim, identified as "Samaritan"; 25 and 23.5 cm. external rim diameter, respectively
Hazor VII	Ibid., Pl. LXIII: 28	Parallel, but shallower, brown burnished slip, identified as "Samaritan"; 26 cm. external rim diameter
Bethsaida II	Arav 1999: Pl. VIII.16	Parallel form; sizes N/A
Tel Qiri VII	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 10:2	Parallel with a red slip exterior and interior; 18 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor V	Yadin et al. 1958: Pl. LIV: 9	Similar, interior and exterior brown burnished slip; 17.5 cm external rim diameter

BWL Type 2B1: Carinated bowl with rounded rim and prominent external ridge

BWL Type 2B1 is represented by a large bowl fragment, AV163009 (Fig. II. 1.8). It is closely related to BWL Type 2B (see above) but its distinct rounded rim top sets it apart from the more angular rim exhibits by Type 2B. Likewise, the carination is "softer" and not as sharp. The bowl is decorated on the interior and exterior surface with burnished red slip. Its external rim diameter is 17.5 cm.

Example: AV163009 (Fig. II. 1. 8)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Tel Yoqneam, Kinneret 1A, Jerusalem 12, and Hazor VIII.

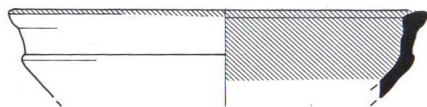
Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Yoqne'am 11	Ben-Tor et al. 1983: Fig. 12.6	Parallel; red slip exterior band

Site	Reference	Comments
		(top); red slip interior; 18 cm. Rim diameter.
Kinneret IA	Fritz: Pl.60.21	Parallel; red slip interior and exterior; N/A cm. Rim diameter.
Jerusalem 12	Ariel, et al. 2000: fig 19:16	Similar; 25.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VIII	Ben-Tor et al. 1997: Fig. II.43.12	Related; red slip interior, red slip upper exterior; 31.66 cm. Rim diameter.

BWL Type 2B2: Bowl with bulging carination and flattened, internally oblique rim

BWL Type 2B2 is represented by two rim and body sherds, DJ150727 (Fig. II.1.6) and AV163011 (Fig. II.1.5). While this type closely recalls BWL Type 2B, two features distinguish this subtype: a bulging carination and an internally oblique, flattened rim with a prominent external thickening and a small internal ridge. The rim is oriented in an opposite direction from BWL Type 2B. The type is internally red-slipped and burnished. The external rim diameter of this example is 22.5 cm.

Example: DJ150727 (Fig. II.1.6)



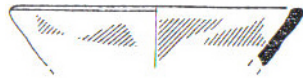
Parallels: Parallels are known from Hazor X, VIII, VII, and V.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor X	Yadin et al. 1960: Pl. LI: 4	Parallel body form but decoration is different, brown burnished slip on upper exterior and rim edge; 21.5 cm. external rim diameter
Hazor VIII	Ibid., Pls. LIII: 13; LV: 35	Parallel body form, plain ware; all over brown burnish, respectively; 21.5 and 19.5 cm external rim diameters, respectively

BWL Type 2G: Carinated¹⁶¹ bowl with straight, everted upper sides and plain everted rim

This type, represented by a rim sherd, AV160120 (Fig. II. 1.9), has everted, straight upper sides and an everted plain rim. The sides and rim form a continuous line. There is residual red slip on the interior and exterior surfaces.

Example: AV160120 (Fig. II. 1.9)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Megiddo, Tel Yoqneam, Hazor and Tel Kinneret.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo IV-I	Lamon and Shipton 1939:Pl. 24: 28	Parallel, red wash interior and over rim, wheel burnished; 20 cm. rim diameter
Tel Yoqne'am 9 th -8 th century	Ben-Tor and Rosenthal 1978: Fig.10.8	Similar; red slip lip; irregular outside; 13 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VII	Ben-Tor et al. 1997: Fig. II.45.6	Similar; red slip exterior lip and all interior; 17.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Kinneret I	Fritz 1990: Pl. 94: 7	Similar

BWL Type 3: Semi-Carinated Bowls

BWL Types 3B and 3C are continuing subtypes which have a tradition at Tel Yin'am since Stratum VI and IV, respectively; and they both continue in the same proportion that they did previous strata.

BWL Type 3B: Relatively deep, semi-carinated bowl with everted sides with elongated, internal rounded thickening and narrow pointed rim

This type, recalling Type 3B from Stratum VI, and related to Type 1C from Stratum X and VIII, is represented by a single rim and upper body sherd, DJ150600 (Fig. II.1.3). Although there is variation in the stance of the walls within this type, and

¹⁶¹ Although the rim sherd, AV160120 gives no hint of any carination, based on parallel studies, the

some variation in the lack or degree of “carination” as seen in the different related bowl types, DJ150600 has everted sides and a mid-body semi-carination. It is red-slipped on the exterior surface. The internal rim diameter is 14.5 cm. Though not a well-represented bowl at Tel Yin’am, it remains a constant type from the late Iron I through the Iron II periods.

Example: DJ150600 (Fig. II.1.3)



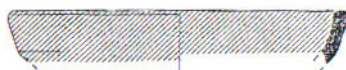
Parallels: Parallels are known from Hazor VII, VI and VA.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VII	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961:Pl.CLXXXI.7, 9	Parallels; 13, 16 cm. rim diameter, respectively

BWL Type 3C: Semi-carinated open bowl with everted walls and external oblique rim

In Stratum II, Type 3C is represented by example, AV168217 (not illustrated); and a variant, AV160123 (Fig. II.1.12). AV168217 is a more everted form like that of earlier Stratum IV Type 3C at Tel Yin’am, whereas variant AV160123 is a deeper bowl with more vertical sides. The generally everted rims are slightly rounded or flattened. Both bowls have surface treatment: AV168217 has burnished red slip on the interior surface and exterior rim edge; AV160123 has burnished red-slip on both interior and exterior surfaces. The internal rim diameter of AV160123 is 20.5 cm.

Example: AV160123 (Fig. II.1.12)



rim form probably was associated with a low carinated bowl (see Parallels).

Parallels This Stratum II Type 3C, continuing from Stratum IV, has known parallels from from Tel Kinneret I and II, Megiddo IV-II and IV-V, Iron IIB Pella, Hazor IV, Tel Qashish, and Tel Yoqne'am.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo IV-II	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 24: 48	Parallel, wheel burnish, red wash on interior and over rim to shoulder; 19.3 cm. rim diameter
Kinneret I, II	Fritz: 1990 Pls.63.11; 86: 4, 6; 89: 12	Parallel; red slip all interior and exterior; 18.8 cm. Rim diameter.
Iron IIB Pella Phase C	Potts, et al. 1988: Fig. 13.3	Parallel; exterior red slip and burnish; 19.2 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor IV	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.40.5,7	Similar; red slip exterior, interior lip; 19 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Qashish Iron age pit.	Ibid., 2003: Fig. 140.7	Similar; red slip exterior; 20 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Yoqne'am 9 th -8 th century	Ben-Tor and Rosenthal 1978: Fig.10.8	Similar; red slip lip; irregular outside; 13 cm. Rim diameter.
Megiddo V-IV	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 28: 97, 98	Related but these bowls are carinated, dark red wash, wheel and hand burnish; 18, 16 cm rim diameter, respectively

BWL Type 4: Straight-sided bowls

Type 4 first appears in Stratum II and is represented by one subtype: Type 4A: Open bowl with flaring straight sides and everted plain rim. This type, exemplified by one example, has red-slip decoration on the rim. Otherwise, the vessel is of plain ware. this new subtype, BWL Type 4A is first seen in Stratum II. It is an unremarkable, simple bowl form that sometimes has burnished red slip. It is the least represented bowl type in Iron IIC Stratum II.

BWL Type 4A: Open bowl with flaring straight sides and everted plain rim

This type, represented by one large rim sherd, DK140839, Fig. II.1.10, is an open bowl with flaring straight sides and an everted rim. The rim of DK140839 is slightly pointed with red slip on the exterior rim. The rim diameter of DK140839 cannot be ascertained.

Example: DK140839 (Fig. II.1.10)



Parallels: Simple, straight-sided bowls are ubiquitous at many sites throughout the Iron Age. The Type 4 bowl from Tel Yin'am is not distinctive and has parallels from Megiddo III-II and IV-III; Tell es-Sa'idiyeh VII, Tel Yoqne'am IV, and Hazor VI.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo III-II	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 24: 42, 43	Parallel rim forms but two different bases, red wash on interior and over rim, wheel burnish; 20.6, 21.3 cm. rim diameter, respectively
Tell es-Sa'idiyeh VII	Prichard 1985: Fig. 2:20	Parallel with a red slip and two interior bands; N/A cm. rim diameter.
Tel Yoqne'am IV	Ben-Tor, et al. 1979: Fig. 8.2	Parallel upper decoration; red slip on interior; 10.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VI	Ibid., Fig. II.53.1	Similar; 17.5 cm. Rim diameter.

BWL-BS Type 2: Ring base

This common base type is represented by one example DJ150802 (Fig. II.1.13) in Stratum II. As is it unclear what kind of bowl this base was originally associated with, it is not included in the general typological discussion and charts, but is included in the overall vessel count. The base is of plain ware.

Chalices

In Stratum II, chalices are as poorly represented, as they were in the early Iron I strata. One Type 1 chalice represents the complete Stratum II chalice repertoire. It is not only representative of the general type (CH Type 1), but it is also representative of the specific subtype (CH Type 1B) that spans most of the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am.

CH Type 1B: Chalice with everted, splayed rim

CH Type 1B is represented by a rim sherd, DJ150804 (Fig. II.1.15) from Stratum II. Although in Iron II at Tel Yin'am, the trend has been for chalices to be deeper contrasting to the earlier shallower Iron I chalices, in Stratum II, the

representative chalice is relatively shallow. The sides are flaring and the short rim bends to a horizontal position, being modified from its previous Stratum IV elongated, curved configuration.

This chalice is of plain ware. Its external rim diameter is 14.75 cm. places this type at the lower size range for these chalices.

Example: DJ150804 (Fig. II.1.15)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Megiddo VI, VIB and V, and 8th century Tel En-Gev.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo VI	Loud 1948: pl. 87: 5	Parallel, stepped base; 16 cm. rim diameter
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: pl. 33: 18.20	Parallel, these rim “bend” horizontally, like Stratum II CH Type 1B. Stepped base, no surface decoration; external rim diameter ranges from 18.6 to 19.3 cm.
8 th century pillared building, Tel En-Gev	Sugimoto 1999: fig. 2-1: 8	While Sugimoto identifies this example as a “bowl”, he also notes the possibility that this vessel is a “chalice”, its rim is slightly longer than the Tel Yin’am chalice, but the rims are generally parallel; external rim diameter not clear
Megiddo VIB	Loud 1948: pl. 74: 17	Similar but deeper chalice, rim is “bent” rather than gently everted; is closer to Stratum II Type 1B chalice, flaring plain pedestal base; 18.5 cm. rim diameter

Kraters (KR)

Kraters comprise 11% in the last Iron Age level, Stratum II at Tel Yin’am. The types represented are: Type 1A3: Krater with inverted rim with internal rounded hook and external handle; Type 1G: Krater with inverted shoulder and folded-over inverted rim with rounded, external thickening; and Type 7A: Krater with convex shoulder and horizontal ledged rim.

Type 1A3 is the only krater type with handles, although the others might have had handles that are not preserved. The kraters are of plain ware unless otherwise stated, and the bases are not preserved

KR Type 1A2: Krater with inverted rim with internal rounded hook and external handle

This variation of Type 1A, KR Type 1A2 is represented by a rim and upper body sherd, AV163013, Fig.II.1.18). The rim and shoulder of this krater, like Type 1A2 above and other kraters of this broad category, is inverted, with a convex internal rim curve. Type 1A2 however, has an additional internal rim hook that recalls the configuration of the Type 2A1 cooking jug at Tel Yin'am. However, the fabric, surface decoration ¹⁶², and estimated rim diameter of AV163013 indicate a krater and not jug or a cooking jug¹⁶³.

KR Type 1A2 is a subtype of Type 1A which has continued in various forms from the earliest Iron I Stratum XI to the last stratum of the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am.

Example: AV163013 (Fig. II.1.18)



Parallels: This subtype of KR Type 1A has few counterparts known from elsewhere: Tell es-Sa'idiyeh V, Tel Yoqne'am IV, and an earlier context, Hazor IX, which is also listed as a parallel for KR Type 1A in Stratum IV.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor IX	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCXII. 24	An early similar form
Tell Es-Sa Idiyeh V	Prichard 1985: Fig. 12:15	Parallel; 26.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Yoqne'am IV	Ben-Tor, et al. 1979: Fig. 8.9	Similar; top rim red slip exterior; 15.5 cm. Rim diameter.

¹⁶² There is red slip on the handle and upper interior rim.

¹⁶³ All the cooking vessels at Tel Yin'am are a consistent red-brown ware with calcite inclusions.

KR Type 1G: Krater with inverted, convex shoulder and folded-over inverted rim with rounded, external thickening

KR Type 1G that first appeared in Stratum VI and in variant form in Stratum IV is represented in this last Iron Age period by two rim sherds, DJ150854 (Fig. II.2.5) and AV163019 (II.1.1). KR Type 1G has an inverted convex shoulder and inverted rim which is clearly folded-over, compact and externally rounded. Krater AV163019 has residual horizontal burnished red slip on the rim edge, but DJ150854 is of plain ware.

Example: DJ150854 (Fig. II.2.9)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Tell es-Sa'idiyeh V; Ta'anach IIA and IV, Hazor V_B, and Deir 'Alla VIII. Numerous two-handled kraters¹⁶⁴ with parallel rims are also known from Hazor VII, V_B, V_A. Some of these parallels have a red slip applied to the rim edges; other examples exhibit red slip on the complete interior surface.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo III, IV-II	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pls. 27: 87; 28: 89	Parallel rims; 27: 87 burnish interior and on rim; 34, 26 cm. rim diameters, respectively
Hazor VIII	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.42.7	Parallel; 25 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VIII	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. II.42.4	Parallel; red slip interior; 21.6 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VI	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. II.54.22	Parallel; 31.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VIII	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. II.43.22	Parallel; 41.6 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor IV	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. II.41.5	Parallel; red slip all over; 27.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VII, V _A	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1960: Pl. LXIV: 3, 15; CCXXVI: 15; Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1960: Pl. LXXXIV: 3; CVII: 11, 19	This rim form is found on different krater types at Hazor V _A so the rim parallels could be from either krater type.
Hazor V _B	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pls. CCXXII. 28, 30; CCXXIII. 20-22; CCXXII. 28-30	Parallel forms

¹⁶⁴ It is possible that Tel Yin'am krater Type 1E1 originally had handles, but it is unknown

Site	Reference	Comments
Ta'anach IIA and IV	Rast 1978: Fig. 22: 8; 72: 5	Parallel rim form; 31.25 cm. rim diameter
Tell es-Sa'idiyeh V	Pritchard 1985: Fig. 12: 15,16	Parallel forms
Deir 'Alla VIII	Franken 1969: Fig. 59: 26	Parallel forms
Tel Yoqne'am 11	Ben-Tor et al. 1983: Fig. 12.10	Similar; 15 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Yoqne'am 10	Ibid., Fig. 11.10	Parallel; red slip exterior lip; red slip interior; 18 cm. Rim diameter.
Kinneret IIA	Fritz: Pl.62.1	Similar; red slip interior lip; 27.4 cm. Rim diameter.
Bethsaida IIB	Arav 1999: Pls. I.3, 6	Very similar forms; sizes N/A
Megiddo V	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 161, 163, 165	Similar but these rims are more elongated than St. II Tel Yin'am example; 32.6, 37.3, 26.6 cm. rim diameters, respectively

KR Type 7A: Krater with convex shoulder and horizontal ledge rim

This Stratum II type, represented by two rim and shoulder sherds, DJ150706 (Fig. II.2.5), AV163029 (Fig. II.2.4); and a variant example, AV163022 (Fig. II.2.2) continues from Stratum IV, when it initially appears. There is little significant variation in the two primary examples: The shoulder is convex and the rim is horizontal, flattened with an extended, external ledge. The rim to shoulder angle is more acute in DJ150706 than AV163029, and the red-slip surface treatment is different. DJ150706 has red-slip on the interior surface and exterior rim edge, whereas AV163029 has red-slip on the exterior rim. The variant kraters have important distinctions: AV163022 has a short vertical neck that leads into the convex shoulder. In addition, it is not decorated. AV163019 (Fig. II.1.20) has a rounded rim top rather than a flattened ledge. Its external projection is rounded.

Example: DJ150706 (Fig. II.1.19)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Beth Shean IV Hazor X_A, VI, V_B, V nad IV; Megiddo IV-I, Tel Kinneret IV and III, Iron IIB Pella, Tell es-Sa'idiyeh V, and Bethsaida IIB.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo IV-I	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 27: 84	Parallel rim, red wash on interior and over rim to shoulder, wheel burnish; 38.6 cm. rim diameter
Beth Shean IV	James 1966: Pl. 69: 7, 9, 10	Parallel forms
Hazor X _A , VI, V _B , V, and IV	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1960: Pl. LXXXIV: 13; LXVIII. 1-2, 3, 8; CCXV. 2; CCXIX: 16); CCXXIII. 20-22; CCLII. 2,4; Pl. XCIX: 39	Parallel forms
Kinneret IV	Fritz: Pl.95.8	Parallel; red slip on rim; 31 cm. Rim diameter.
Iron IIB Pella Phase B	Potts, et al. 1988: Fig. 15.2	Parallel; 12 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor IV	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.41.5	Parallel; red slip all over; 27.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Tell Es-Sa'idiyeh V	Prichard 1985: Fig. 12:3	Parallel, except no red slip; 22.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Bethsaida IIB	Arav 1999: Pl. I. 2	Similar form; sizes N/A
Kinneret III	Fritz: Pl.60.4	Similar; 29.4 cm. Rim diameter.

KR Type 7B: Krater with inverted ledge rim with prominent internal and smaller external thickening

Type 7B, represented by one rim sherd, DJ150803 (Fig.II.2.1), has a similar rim shape, and rim and shoulder alignment to Type 7A but Type 7B has an internal, pointed rim thickening that Type 7A does not exhibit. It is not known what kind of the body accompanied Type 7B and, theoretically, can only be answered through parallel studies.

This type does not appear before Stratum II.

Example: DJ150803 (Fig, II.2.1



Parallels: Parallels are known from Tell es-Sa'idiyeh and Tel Qiri.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tell es-Sa idiyeh V	Prichard 1985: Fig. 12:2	Parallel; 24.2 cm. Rim diameter.
Tell Qiri V	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 22.16	Similar; 12.5 cm. Rim diameter.

Cooking Pots (CP):

Nineteen cooking pots, representing 30% of the Stratum II pottery repertoire, comprises two primary types, Type 1 and Type 3. Only one variant example of Type 1A1 is represented in Stratum II, otherwise Type 3 represents the remainder of the examples.

CP Type 1A1: Cooking pot with inverted, short, thick, rounded rim with short, external ridge

Type 1A1, represented by a rim sherd, DK140835 (Fig.II.2.8), comprises 6% of the Stratum II cooking pot assemblage. This example, with its short, thick, inverted profile with a hint of concavity and truncated ridge as well, is greatly modified from the traditional Type 1A1.

Example: DK140835 (Fig. II.2.8)



Parallels: The few close parallels that are known for this type are from Tell es-Sa'idiyeh and Bethsaida.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tell Es-Sa Idiyeh VI	Prichard 1985: Fig. 6:26	Parallel; 22 cm. Rim diameter.
Iron IIB and IIA Bethsaida	Arav 1999: Pls. IV: 1, XII: 8	Similar; rim diameters N/A

CP Type 3: Closed cooking pot with thick, multiple ridged rim and two opposing vertical handles¹⁶⁵

In Stratum II, Type 3 comprises the majority, or 95%, of the cooking pot types. It includes subtypes, which have not appeared previously. In Stratum IV, a single precursor indicated the inception of a new type that was to subsume all other cooking pot types at Tel Yin'am. The predecessor, Type 3A with its rim that recalls a variant of a Type 1A2 rim does not continue beyond Stratum IV, but its essence of a more closed cooking pot form that is not a closed as a cooking jug but more than the traditional Type 1, a thick rim, two opposing vertical handles and 3:5 proportions (internal rim diameter to internal maximum vessel width; and height to width ratios), does continue being reflected in the new subtypes of Type 3 in Stratum II. The majority of the examples are differentiated by rim configurations because with the exception of Type 3D the body contours in those vessels with extant body sections are the same.

The new subtypes are: Type 3B: Closed cooking pot with prominent rounded internal thickened rim with small external stepped ridge; Type 3C: Closed cooking pot with rounded mid-body carination, elongated, inverted, convex shoulder and a inverted rim with a prominent externally rounded thickening with internal pointing; Type 3D: Closed, smaller cooking pot with relatively sharp carination, elongated, inverted, convex shoulder and vertical rim with double rounded, external ridges; Type 3E: Closed cooking pot with rounded, convex, internal rim thickening and external, oblique ridge; Type 3F: Closed cooking pot with inverted, convex shoulders and inverted rim with external, elongated, rounded thickening and small internal hook ; Type 3G: Closed cooking pot with inverted rim with two upper convex thickenings and external, lower ridge.

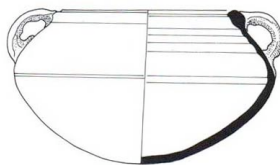
¹⁶⁵ The title description of Type 3 differs from the one in Stratum IV because the rim configuration has changed and the title reflects that change.

CP Type 3B: Closed cooking pot with prominent internally thickened rim with small external, oblique ridge (Figs. II.2, 3, 4)

Type 3B, represented by nine vessels: a complete cooking pot, DJ150622 (Fig.II.3.11), a large rim and body section, AV160131 (Fig. II.3.5); and six rim sherds, DJ157002, AV163007, DK147000, AV163014, AV163044, DK140311, AV163098, and variant AV163044, comprises 50% of the Type 3 cooking pot collection in Stratum II. A rounded mid-body carination and an elongated, inverted, convex shoulder characterize this type. The rim varies slightly from vessel to vessel but generally the rim has a prominent, internally thickened, inverted rim with small, oblique, external ridge. In addition, an internal groove is found under the prominent internal rim thickening, and an external groove is found between the internal upper thickening and the external ridge. The two opposing vertical handles are attached at the rim and the lower shoulder.

Type 3B external rim diameters¹⁶⁶ ranges between 16.5 and 24 cm. with the most vessels clustering around 24 cm. However, there appears to be two groups: a smaller cooking vessel with a rim diameter of ca. 16.5-18.5 cm (even 20 cm.) and a larger type with a rim diameter of 23.25-24 cm. (also includes 21 cm.). As there is only one complete cooking vessel in this group, it is unknown how closely the height (18.5 cm.) and width (31.25 cm.) of DJ150622 accord with its counterparts, but it is comparable to the size of Type 3C DJ150593.

Example: DJ150622 (Fig. II.2.11)



(see Figures for correct scale)

¹⁶⁶ The dimensions of the examples of Type 3B are as follows: (DJ150622) Height: 18.5 cm., Width: 31.25 cm., external rim diameter: 24 cm.; (AV160131): external rim diameter: 24 cm.; (DJ157002) external rim diameter: 21.5 cm., AV163098 external rim diameter 20 cm., DK147000 external rim

Parallels: Parallels and similar forms are known from Hazor VI and III, Megiddo IV-I, Tel Michal XII, Beersheba II, Deir ‘Alla M, Tell es-Sa’idiyeh VII, VI and V, and Tel Kinneret IIA.

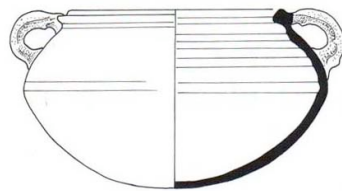
Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VI	Yadin, et al. 1961: Pl. CCXX. 22, 23	Parallel; cooking pot #22: ext. rim diameter: 21.5cm. int. rim diameter 19 cm, internal width 29 cm, ext. width 30.5 cm and height 21 cm.; #23: int. rim diameter 17 cm., int. width 28 cm., ext width 30 cm., height 19 cm.
Megiddo IV-I	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 39: 7, 8	Parallels; both 15.3 cm. rim diameter; ca. 3:5 proportion rim to width diameter, and height to width
Tel Michal XII	Herzog, et al. 1989: Fig. 7.4.6	Parallel; 24 cm. Rim diameter.
Beersheba II	Aharoni 1973: Pl.60.78,80	Parallel; 15.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Deir ‘Alla M	Vilders 1992: Fig. 5.4	Parallel; 28 cm. Rim diameter.
Tell Es-Sa Idiyeh VII	Tubb. 1988: Fig. 7:14	Parallel; 25 cm. Rim diameter.
Tell Es-Sa Idiyeh VI	Prichard 1985: Fig. 6: 31,34,35,37	Parallel; 15-26 cm. Rim diameter range.
Tell Es-Sa Idiyeh V	Ibid., Fig. 13:10, 13, 19, 20, 21	Parallel; 17.5-24 cm. Rim diameter range.
Hazor VI	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.54.26	Parallel; 21.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor III	Ibid., Fig. II.58.26	Parallel; 29 cm. Rim diameter.
Kinneret IIA	Fritz: Pl.62.3	Similar; 18.8 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor V	Yadin, et al. 1958: Pl.L	Similar; body more rounded; Height 17 cm., width 23cm., and 20 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor V _A	Ibid. 1961: Pl. CCXXXI. 9	Similar parallel; ext. rim diameter 26.5 cm.
Tel Michal XII	Herzog, et al. 1989: Fig. 7.4.5	Similar; 17.5 cm. Rim diameter.

diameter 23.25 cm., AV163014 external rim diameter 18.5 cm., AV163007 external rim diameter 24 cm., and AV163044 external rim diameter 16.5 cm.

CP Type 3C: Closed cooking pot with rounded mid-body carination, elongated, inverted, convex shoulder and a inverted rim with a prominent externally rounded thickening with internal pointing (Figs. II. 2)

Type 3C, represented by a complete vessel, DJ150593 (Fig. II.3.1) and a rim and shoulder sherd, AV160126 (Fig. II.2.11), comprises 11% of the Type 3 cooking pot assemblage in Stratum II. While the body with its handles is the parallel to that of Type 3B,s the rim varies. The inverted rim has a prominent upper, rounded thickening with an internal hooked pointing and an internal groove under the pointing. The height of DJ150593 is 18 cm., width is 30.5 cm., and external rim diameter is 23 cm; the external rim diameter of AV160126 is 18 cm

Example: DJ150593 (Fig. II.3.1)



(see Figures for correct scale)

Parallels: The only known parallels are from southern sites of Lachish III and Beersheba II.

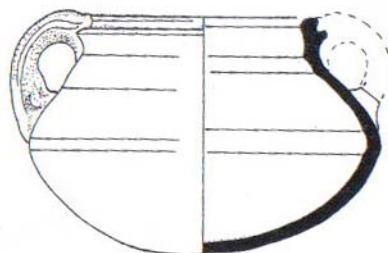
Site	Reference	Comments
Lachish III	Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 26.4.9	Parallel; 15 cm. Rim diameter.
Beersheba II	Aharoni 1973: Pl.70.19	Parallel; 26 cm. Rim diameter.
Lachish III	Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 26.34.1	Similar; very large; 29 cm. Rim diameter.

CP Type 3D: Closed, small cooking pot with relatively sharp carination, elongated, inverted, convex shoulder and vertical rim with double rounded, external ridges

Type 3D, represented by a complete cooking pot, DJ150777 (Fig. II.2.12), comprises 5% of the Type 3 cooking pot repertoire in Stratum II. Though the shoulder of this subtype recalls that of other subtypes: elongated, inverted, and convex, this type differs from the other Type 3 subtypes in its body configuration. While its carination is mid-body, it is slightly sharper. The rim, is particularly

distinctive: it is vertical with a vertical, rounded ridge and an external, oblique, rounded ridge. The handle placement is parallel to other Type 3 examples. The height is 15.5 cm., width is 23.25 cm. and its external rim diameter is 16.75 cm.

Example: DJ150777 (Fig. II.2.12)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Lachish III, Hazor VI, and similar forms are known from Hazor V_A, Megiddo IV-I, Lachish III, and Tel Yoqne'am, although most of the examples are larger or much larger than Type 3D.

Site	Reference	Comments
Lachish III	Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 26.35.3	Parallel; 9 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VI	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.48.28	Parallel; 19.2 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor V _A	Yadin, <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCXXVII. 12, 14, 17, 19	These cooking pots have very similar rims; 35, 22.5, 17.5, and 15.5 cm rim diameter, respectively.
Megiddo IV-I	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl.39:1	Similar; 18 cm. rim diameter
Lachish III	Zimhoni 2004: Fig. 26.21.9	Similar; 16.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Yoqne'am IV	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1979: Fig. 8.16	Similar; 9 cm. Rim diameter.

CP Type 3E: Closed cooking pot with convex, rounded internal rim thickening and external, oblique ridge (Figs. II.2,3)

Type 3E, represented by four rim sherds, DJ150748 (Fig. II.3.5), AV163015, AV163036, and DJ150745, comprises 22% of the Type 3 cooking pot repertoire in Stratum II. The inverted rim exhibits a convex, rounded, internal thickening and an external, oblique ridge with a deep horizontal groove separating the two rim areas. In addition, an internal gutter is at the rim base.

The rim diameters¹⁶⁷ exhibit a wide range between 15 cm. and 27 cm. Two of the vessels have rim diameter less than 20 cm. and two have rim diameters greater than 20 cm.

Example: DJ150748 (Fig. II.3.5)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Beth Shean IV, Megiddo IV-I, Hazor VI, Iron IIB Pella, Tell ed-Sa'idiyeh VI and V, Jeusalem 12, and Tel Qiri V-VI.

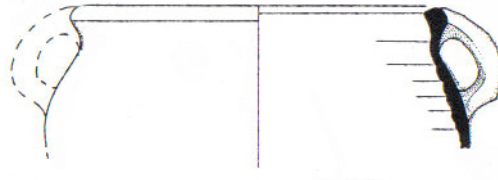
Site	Reference	Comments
Beth Shean IV	James 1966: Fig. 38: 4	Parallel; rim diameter N/A
Megiddo IV-I	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 39: 12	Parallel; 20 cm. rim diameter
Hazor VI	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II 48.42	Parallel; 22.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Iron IIB Pella Phase B	Potts, <i>et al.</i> 1988: Fig. 15.6	Parallel; 15 cm. Rim diameter.
Tell Es-Sa Idiyeh VI	Prichard 1985: Fig. 6:33	Parallel; 15.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Tell Es-Sa Idiyeh V	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fig. 13:11-12, 14-15, 18	Parallel; 19-21.5 cm. Rim diameter range.
Jerusalem 12	Ariel, <i>et al.</i> 2000: fig16: 20	Parallel; 28.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Tell Abu Al-Kharaz	Fischer 1991: Fig. 8:15	Parallel
Tell Qiri V/VI	Ben-Tor and Portugali 1987: Fig. 23.7	Similar; 23 cm. Rim diameter.

CP Type 3F: Closed cooking pot with inverted, convex shoulders and inverted rim with external, elongated, rounded thickening and small internal hook

Type 3F, represented by a large rim and body sherd, DK140310 (Fig. II.4.2), comprises 5% of the Type 3 cooking pot assemblage in Stratum II. The type exhibits a similar elongated, inverted, convex shoulder that is noted in other Type 3 forms but the rim differs. The elongated, inverted rim has an external, rounded thickening with an internal small hook that forms an internal gutter at the rim base.

Example: DK140310 (Fig. II.4.2)

¹⁶⁷ The rim diameter of AV163015 is 15 cm., AV163036 is 19.5 cm., DJ150748 is 23.5 cm. and DJ150745 is 27 cm.

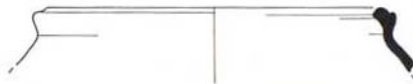


Parallels: There are no known close parallels for this type.

CP Type 3G: Closed, small cooking pot with inverted rim with two upper convex thickenings and external, lower ridge

Type 3G, represented by a rim and upper shoulder sherd, AV163005 (Fig.II.3.5), comprises 5% of the Type 3 cooking pot assemblage. The inverted rim is relatively thin and has two upper convex curves separated by a horizontal groove. The internal rim edge forms a point and the external, lower rim edge is a horizontal ridge. The external rim diameter of AV163005 is 16 cm.

Example: AV163005 (Fig. II.3.5)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Kinneret, Yoqneam, Pella and Tell es-Sa'idiyeh.

Site	Reference	Comments
Kinneret II	Fritz: Pl.66.5	Parallel; 8 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Yoqne'am 10	Ben-Tor et al. 1983: Fig. 12.1	Parallel; beveled and ridged exterior lip; 10.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Iron IIB Pella Phase B	Potts, et al. 1988: Fig. 15.5	Parallel; 18 cm. Rim diameter.
Tell es-Sa'idiyeh V	Prichard 1985: Fig. 13:7	Parallel; 13 cm. Rim diameter.

Jugs (JG)

Five jugs¹⁶⁸ comprise 9% of the Stratum II ceramic repertoire. Three jugs exemplify two new types, JG Type 7 and JG Type 8. None of the earlier jug types survive into this last Iron IIC period at Tel Yin'am.

JG Type 7: Bag-shaped jug with carinated shoulder, elongated, ridged, vertical neck and single handle

Type 7, the predominate jug type in Stratum II at Tel Yin'am is represented by two subtypes: JG Type 7A: Narrow bag-shaped jug with carinated shoulder, vertical neck with medial ridge, vertical T-shaped rim with rounded upper thickening and single handle; JG Type 7B: Wide bag-shaped jug with elongated neck and single handle.

Unless otherwise noted, the jugs are of plain ware.

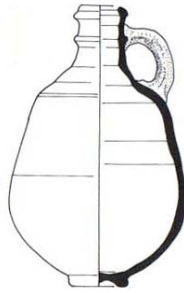
JG Type 7A: Narrow bag-shaped jug with carinated shoulder, relatively short, vertical neck with medial ridge and vertical T-shaped rim with rounded thickening, and single handle

Type 7A, represented by a complete jug, DJ150619 (Fig. II.4.7), is closely related to JG Type 7B but it is a narrower vessel with a shorter neck, a mid-neck ridge, and a rounded "T-shaped" rim. The single handle is attached at the mid-neck ridge and above the shoulder carination. The jug has is a narrow, vertical, low ring base.

This subtype does not appear before Stratum II.

¹⁶⁸ Three of the jug examples represented by two rim sherds, DK140887? And DJ150805, and one base sherd, DJ150808 are not included in the typological description, although they are included in the vessel count for Stratum II. Too little of the rim sherds are preserved to allow for classification. The base sherd is likely a remnant of JG Type 9: Bag-shaped cooking pots with elongated, ridged necks, as this type commonly exhibits a vertical, low ring base but it is not certain, so it will not be classified.

Example: DJ150619 (Fig. II.4.7)



(see Figure for proper scale)

Parallels: Although this “bag-shaped” jug form is commonly seen at Iron II sites, no close parallels are known for this type. Though a similar jug is known from Megiddo IV-I.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo IV-I	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 4:97	Similar but Tel Yin'am example is more elongated; body not extant, draftsman projected shape; dimensions N/A

JG Type 7B: Wide bag-shaped jug with elongated neck and single handle

Type 7B, represented by an almost complete jug, DJ150610 (Fig. II.4.5), is very similar to Type 7A but it has a wider, squatter bag-shaped body with a carinated shoulder and elongated, vertical neck. The neck probably originally exhibited a neck ridge, but it would have to have been high on the neck since the preserved long neck does not show evidence of a ridge. The lower attachment of the single handle is preserved above the shoulder carination, and the top of the handle was either attached at a ridge in the neck, higher than most, or at the top of the neck, which is less likely. The base is narrow ring base.

Surface decoration includes irregular oblique and horizontal clusters of incised lines on the body of the vessel. In addition, there are six incised horizontal concentric lines at the neck base, and four incised lines at the shoulder carination, and five apparently random punctated dots overlaying the upper incised lines.

This type does not appear before Stratum II.

Example: DJ150610 (Fig. II.4.5)



(see Figure for proper scale)

Parallels: A similar parallel is known from Hazor V.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor VII	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.45.29	Similar parallel, Tel Yin'am example is slightly wider; preserved Ht. 24.16 cm., W. 17.5 cm.

JG Type 8: Jug with rounded shoulder, elongated, slightly inverted neck with low ridge and single handle

JG Type 8, represented by a neck and shoulder section, DK140840 (Fig. II.4.8), is an unusual jug. While the body proportions are similar to JG Types 7A and 7B, the shoulder is not carinated but rounded. JG Type 8 exhibits a low neck ridge with a elongated, inverted neck extending above the ridge. In addition, the single handle of JG Type 8 is attached below the low neck ridge, and is more delicate and thin compared to the handles of Types 7A and 7B. The jug is evenly thin-walled.

Example: DK140840 (Fig. II.4.8)



Parallels: A close parallel is known from Tel Keisan 7 for this unusual jug form.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Keisan 7	Briend and Humbert 1980 :Pl. 51.3	Parallel, but handle is attached at ridge rather than below the ridge as on the Tel Yin'am example;

Storage Jars (SJ)

Thirteen storage jars, comprising 14% of the Stratum II ceramic assemblage, represent eleven types, three of which are continuing forms or variants of older types: Type 1A1: Storage jar with vertical rim with prominent, rounded, upper, external rim and slight, lower external ridge; Type 1J2 (v): Storage Jar with elongated, concave, inverted neck and externally and internally, thickened triangular rim; Type 1N1: (related to Stratum IV Type 1N) Storage jar with carinated, straight shoulder, no neck, and vertical rim with prominent, rounded, upper, external thickening and slight, lower, external ridge (this is a 1A1 rim¹⁶⁹).

Eight new types appear in Stratum II: Type 1L8: Large, broad-based jar body; Type 1W: Storage jar with dramatically everted neck and rim with pointed external thickening; Type 1W1: (related to Type 1W) Storage jar with dramatically everted neck and rim with elongated external thickening; Type 3 with five subtypes: Type 3A: Bag-shaped, broad-based storage jar with carinated, elongated, convex shoulder, no neck, and vertical ledge rim with externally, oblique stance and prominent internal thickening ; Type 3B: Storage jar with inverted ledge rim with prominent internal and smaller external thickening; Type 3C: Storage jar with a vertical rounded ledge rim with small external and internal thickenings; Type 3D: Storage jar with vertical thickened rim; and Type 3D1: Storage jar with short vertical neck and rounded, thickened vertical rim.

General characteristics of Stratum II include: 1) a new squat, bag-shaped jar type appear with no precursors in earlier strata; 2) a poorly represented continuation of a jar body type that first appears in Stratum IV in larger number; 3) a continuation of some older rim forms but they reflect modifications; 4) a relatively small number of storage jars even though the Stratum II storage jar collection is the second largest of all jars groups at Iron Age Tel Yin'am; 5) the heterogeneous collection.

¹⁶⁹ It is not clear whether the association of Type 1A1 rim and Type 1N and 1N1 jar bodies are the only combination for these types. It has been well-established that "hippo-jar" Type 1N had such a rim,

SJ Type 1A1: Storage jar with vertical rim with prominent, rounded, upper, external rim and slight, lower external ridge

Type 1A1, represented by a rim sherd, DJ150725 (Fig. II.4.3), recalls earlier Iron I examples with prominent upper and smaller lower external thickenings. In previous strata, this rim form accompanied an elongated neck, although in Stratum IV variant Type 1A3 exhibited a new shorter neck. It is unclear what kind of neck Stratum II Type 1A1 had, but the rim has a vertical stance. It is possible that this is a remaining remnant of Iron I storage jars with an elongated neck.

Example: DJ150725 (Fig. II.4.3)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Hazor, Yoqne'am and Bethsaida.

Site	Reference	Comments
Hazor I VIII	Yadin, et al. 1958: Pl.L.35	Parallel.
Hazor V	Ben-Tor, <i>et al.</i> 1997: Fig. II.49.10	Parallel; 10 cm. Rim diameter.
Hazor VII	Ibid., Fig. III.30.5	Parallel; 10 cm. Rim diameter.
Tel Yoqne'am 11	Ibid., 1983: Fig. 13.4	Similar; 6 cm. Rim diameter.
Bethsaida IIB	Arav 1999: Pl. XVII.12	Similar form, but exterior is white; sizes N/A

Type 1J2 (v)¹⁷⁰: Storage Jar with elongated, concave, inverted neck and externally and internally, thickened triangular rim

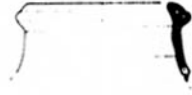
Type 1J2 (v), represented by a rim and neck sherd, AV163041, Fig. II.5.4, continues from Stratum IV although in modified form: the neck is slightly shorter, although it still continues the “elongated” neck feature so characteristic of Iron I

but did other jars as well. This single example, Type 1N1, had this rim but other jar body to Type 1A1 rims are unknown at this time.

¹⁷⁰ Variant

storage jars at Tel Yin'am.¹⁷¹ In addition, the rim exhibits an elongated, pointed internal rim thickening that earlier Stratum IV examples do not exhibit.

Example: AV163041 (Fig.II.5.4)



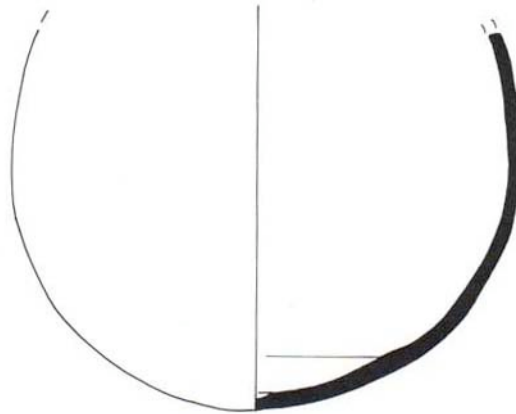
Parallels: Parallels are known from Tell es-Sa'idieyh and Megiddo.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tell es-Sa idiyeh VI	Prichard 1985: Fig. 9:2	Similar; 8.5 cm. Rim diameter.
Megiddo IV-1	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 14: 71	Similar, rim slightly different; 11.25 cm. rim diameter

Type 1L7: Storage jar with large, broad-based body

Type 1L7, represented by a large, wide-bodied, broad-based example, DJ15021AB, recalls the lower body and base of Type 1P in Stratum IV. It is unknown whether Type 1L7 had a similar rim, shoulder and handle configuration since the upper body is not preserved.

Example: DJ15021AB (not on figures)



¹⁷¹ This characteristic becomes increasingly uncommon in Stratum II where the majority of the storage

Parallels: A parallel jar body is known from Tell es-Sa'idiyeh VI.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tell Es-Sa Idiyeh VI	Prichard 1985: Fig. 9:1	Parallel body; 8.5 cm. Rim diameter.

Type 1W: Storage jar with dramatically everted neck and rim with pointed external thickening

Type 1W, represented by a rim sherd, DJ150809 (Fig. II.4.11), is anomalous in the Tel Yin'am jar Iron Age repertoire. The rim is dramatically everted with a blunt rim tip.



Parallels: A close parallel is known from Tell Abu Al-Kharaz, and a similar jar is known from Iron II Bethsaida.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tell Abu Al-Kharaz	Fischer 1991: Fig. 7:11	A close parallel.
Bethsaida II	Arav 1999: Pl. XIII.21, 26	Similar, necks are narrow; rim diameters N/A

SJ Type 3: Squat bag-shaped storage jar with carinated, slightly convex shoulder and varied rim

It is a thick-walled, bag-shaped, broad-based, jar with 2 opposing heavy, thick handles attached at the carinated shoulder and mid-body. It has a squat configuration with the widest dimension at the lower half of the body (the ratio of width to height is ca. 4:5). The upper body is narrower and has a slight concave shape. There usually is no neck and the transition from the shoulder to the rim is a vertical or nearly vertical bend. There are a limited variety of rims for this basic type at Tel Yin'am, and there is no evidence of surface treatment. The base is not preserved.

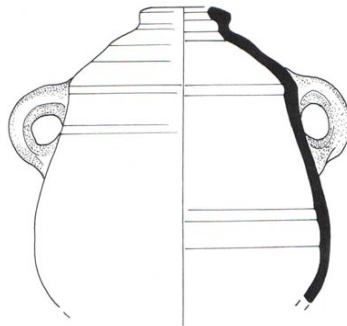
jars are either neck-less or have short necks.

Parallels for Type 3: There are no close parallels although there is [so far] a similar vessel known from Megiddo (Finkelstein, I., et. al; Fig. 11.47: 2, p. 307). It does not closely parallel Type 3 but it is in the same tradition.

Type 3A: Bag-shaped, broad-based storage jar with carinated, elongated, convex shoulder, no neck, and ledge rim with externally, oblique stance and prominent internal thickening

Type 3A is a thick-walled, bag-shaped, broad-based squat jar with 2 opposing, thick handles attached at the carinated, elongated, convex shoulder and mid-body. The widest dimension is at the lower half of the body. The ratio of width to height is approximately 4:5. The upper body is narrower and has a slight concave shape. There is no neck, and the shoulder transitions to the vertical rim in a 90-degree angle. The prominent ledge rim has an internal thickening. There is no evidence of surface decoration.

Example: DJ150599 (Fig. II.5.1)



(See Figures for correct scale)

Parallels: While this general type of storage jar is common in Iron IIC, this Tel Yin'am form has few known close parallels. A parallel rim is known from Tel Kinneret IB.

Site	Reference	Comments
Kinneret IB	Fritz 1990: Pl.75.6	Parallel rim; 10 cm. Rim diameter.

Type 3B: Storage jar with a vertical rounded ledge rim with small external and internal thickenings

This type, represented by a single rim sherd, AV163025 (Fig. II.5.3), has a slightly wider rim diameter than the Type 3A. The rim, although a ledge, is slightly rounded with internal and external thickenings. The rim and neck is not set at a 90 degree angle as is the rim and neck of Type 3A, instead the angle is slightly curved between the inverted rim and shoulder.

Like other members of Type 3, this type does not appear before Stratum II.

Example: AV163025 (Fig. II.5.3)



Parallels: Good parallels are known from Megiddo.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo III	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 16: 79	Similar rim but yellow slip; 17 cm. rim diameter
Megiddo I	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 14: 73	Similar; 11.25 cm. rim diameter

Type 3C: Storage jar with wedge-shaped rim

Type 3C, represented by a rim sherd, DJ150506 (Fig. II.4.9) and a variant sherd DK140834 (not illustrated), have similar rim diameters to those of Type 3A. The vertical, wedge-shaped rim on DJ150806 has an apex at the rim top, whereas the variant rim of DK140834 is more elongated and rounded.

Like the other types in Type 3, Type 3C does not appear before Stratum II.

Example: DJ150806 (Fig.II.4.9)



Parallels: Parallels are known from Megiddo.

Site	Reference	Comments
Megiddo III-I	Lamon and Shipton 1939: Pl. 17:83	Similar rim configuration; 10 cm. rim diameter

Type 3C1: Storage jar with short vertical neck and rounded, thickened vertical rim

Type 3C1, represented by a single rim sherd, AV163047 (Fig. II. 5.2), is the only example of the general Type 3 jar category that exhibits a neck. The jar has a slightly inverted, short neck and an inverted rounded thickened rim with a slight upper and lower thickening. The rim diameter is similar to that of Type 3C. Like other types in Type 3, this type does not appear before Stratum II.

Example: AV163047 (Fig. II. 5.2)



Parallels Parallels are known from Yoqneam and Tel Kinneret.

Site	Reference	Comments
Tel Yoqne'am 9 th -8 th century	Ben-Tor and Rosenthal 1978: Fig.12.8	Parallel; 5 cm. Rim diameter.
Kinneret II	Fritz 1990: Pl.87.17	Parallel; 8.5 cm. Rim diameter.

Conclusions

The Iron Age pottery assemblage at Tel Yin'am while limited in size, reflects a broad range of domestic vessels that are generally characterized by heterogeneity. No cultic vessels or imported vessels were found in the collection. Throughout the Iron Age, most of the pottery is wheel-made with only two hand-made examples from 10th century, Stratum IV. Most of the Iron I pottery types are undecorated. Only one storage jar, recalling Late Bronze Age painted antecedents, is extensively painted. Red-slip and hand-, then wheel-burnishing characterize many of the Iron II vessels, particularly bowls, kraters, and jugs. Quality ranges from good to relatively poor. The cooking pots were typically fabricated from a red-brown ware with crushed sparry calcite inclusions. Aside from the cooking pots, many of the vessels had predominately limestone inclusions, with a lesser amount of basalt. The vessel and clay (color) was commonly thick-walled and "ruddy" with generally larger white grit

in Iron I, and thinner-walled and lighter peach/pink in Iron II.¹⁷² The collection consisted of forms that were closely or similarly paralleled elsewhere particularly along the Darb el-Harwarneh, or at Hazor, or valleys of Jezreel and Jordan throughout the Iron Age, with the addition of the Sea of Galilee area in Iron II.

With the exception of Strata X, IV and II that yielded the largest number of whole vessels, most of the Iron Age strata yields rim sherds or partial vessel profiles. Only Stratum IV, in Building 1, was there evidence of social stratification. The assemblage of pottery and small finds from this building is richer than any other assemblage in the other, partially excavated buildings.

Cooking pots and storage jars comprise the largest vessel collections, and this is reflected in each strata except for Stratum X, which reflects a predominance of kraters over all other types. While the reason for these trends is unknown, it may be linked to the fact that the areas excavated, included courtyards and storerooms. The large Stratum X collection of kraters comes primarily from a pit.

London and Sinclair's ethnoarchaeological work in Jordan (London and Sinclair 1991: 421-428) in search of models for the study of traditional pottery making contributes to my understanding of the heterogeneity of the Iron Age domestic pottery assemblage at Tel Yin'am, a situation that contrasts with the relatively homogeneity in the Late Bronze assemblage noted by Liebowitz (Liebowitz 2003: 237)

London and Sinclair note that two classes of potters¹⁷³ produced the traditional pottery: women working out of their homes, seasonally (after the harvests), producing a limited repertoire of round-bottomed cooking pots, jars and strainers with holes in their bases. The production is small and is carried out in the individual

¹⁷² The general impression of the ware and inclusions are based on appraisal by the unaided eye and binocular microscopic study. For further study about the petrography of the Iron Age pottery, see Chapter III.

¹⁷³ In Jeremiah 18:2-4, Jeremiah is told to go to the "house of the potter". The potter is identified as a man. Although this biblical reference clearly associates pottery making with men, I would argue that, as is suggested by London's and Sinclair's study, that in antiquity men might have been professional

courtyard. Firing is done by digging a pit in the floor of the courtyard, piling the pots in the pit and covering them with dung cakes that are burned.

In contrast to this simple, seasonal household activity by the women, different kinds of pottery vessel are made by migrant specialists-professional potters working out of two large busy workshops with permanent kilns that produce pottery continually, in large numbers and sold both locally and at a site 30 minutes down the road. These potters produce wares such as decorated vessels, flower pots, and three kinds of jugs using a standardized complex clay mixture, each of which is called by that group/country's name such as "Egyptian" jug, or "Tyrian" jug. All the pots made by these pottery specialists are made with a mass-production, assembly-line mentality: Helpers move unfinished pots back and forth and the potters work on several pots at different stages of completions at the same time.

Archaeological Implications for Iron Age Tel Yin'am

Using this study as a model, the pottery making "industry" or "industries" as reflected in the heterogeneous nature of the Iron Age ceramic repertoire at Tel Yin'am was likely complex and involved several simultaneous scenarios. Women were probably producing cooking pots, among other types, in or near their households. We have found no evidence of a more formal pottery-making workshop, so if Tel Yin'am had one or more workshops, they were likely, as is seen in the study by London and Sinclair, to have been out of town. If the women were producing their own cook ware, the fabric and inclusions would probably be the same but would reflect a slight but noticeable difference in rim shape. This is a likely scenario because many of the preserved cooking pot bodies are all quite similar, but the rim shapes and stances vary. This could also be an example of a woman putting her signature "mark" on the rim form, or it could indicate adherence to a tradition ("my mother made her pot rims like this, and her mother did"). Another possibility is

potters producing a specific repertoire, and women were producing a simple repertoire of cooking pots and other vessels in limited quantity for their household use solely.

exposure to a new idea through interconnections and trade. For example, during Stratum VI, a new cooking vessel form appeared on the scene: the cooking jug. It exploded in popularity in the Stratum IV,¹⁷⁴ although never superseded the traditional cooking vessels. So where did the idea come from and why didn't it last for as many years as the traditional cooking pot? The cooking jug obviously grew in popularity in Stratum IV, after which, it disappears from the cooking vessel repertoire at Tel Yin'am. Another type, which become the prevalent type comes into popularity and supersedes all the previous forms, whereas the cooking jug never supersedes the traditional cooking pot that had antecedents in Late Bronze at Tel Yin'am.

Continuing the idea of the model, it is possible that, besides the vessels picked up through trade (for the pots themselves or for the commodity contained within, and the pot came along for the ride), itinerant professional (probably men, as women would likely not travel from home unless in a family group who were potters) potters would travel around on a set route and produce certain kinds of vessels. This also would explain some of the heterogeneity of the Tel Yin'am assemblage: a similar fabric but different forms. I would expect, however, if this were a scenario for there to still be a collection of similar or parallel vessels (if even just noted through rim sherds).

Whatever the source of the pots at Iron Age Tel Yin'am, the study by London and Sinclair highlight what was likely a complex picture of production.

¹⁷⁴ There is very little architecture and a paucity of finds in Stratum V, the stratum that is sandwiched between Strata VI and IV.

CHAPTER III: PETROGRAPHY OF THE IRON AGE POTTERY

Introduction

The following discussion is based on a limited number of samples. Nevertheless, the results indicate a trend that has important implications.

In the Late Bronze Age at Tel Yin'am, the local pottery was generally homogeneous both in form and petrography. With the exception of cooking vessels, the characteristic mineral inclusions primarily consisted of sub-equal amount of limestone and basalt. In instances where the grit composition of vessels other than cooking pots diverged from the norm of sub-equal limestone and basalt, there was a concomitant divergence of form. On the other hand, the inclusions in cooking pots consisted of crushed sparry calcite (Folk and Liebowitz 2003: 235-238).

Iron Age local pottery petrography¹⁷⁵

While the use of calcite for cooking pots continued throughout the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am, the grit composition of the other vessel forms diverged from the typical sub-equal limestone and basalt grit formula characteristic of the Late Bronze vessels. In the Iron Age, many of the tested samples other than cooking pots consist of limestone inclusions with abundant foraminifera. However, there is quite a bit of variation in grit composition of the non-cooking ware vessels.

While most of the bowl inclusions, representing Strata VI, IV and II, consist of limestone and abundant foraminifera; they also have other inclusions that set them apart from each other. For example, from Stratum IV, one bowl (5L121033), a red-slipped, hand-burnished bowl with bar-handles has crushed sparry calcite as a primary mineral inclusion along with chert and diabase, which is surprising in light of

¹⁷⁵ I wish to thank Bob Folk for reading the thin-section slides, and Greg Thompson for preparing the slides.

the previously mentioned fact that calcite is generally associated only with cooking vessels. Another Stratum IV bowl (9M12701) exhibits olivine together with the limestone and foraminifera. These Stratum IV bowls further contrast with two Stratum II bowls, one of which (DJ150772), has one-half normal limestone and one-half unusual black clay with foraminifera. Only one other vessel exhibits this distinctive grit pattern, a Stratum VI storage jar (0M120765). Another Stratum II bowl has sparse limestone, an unusual characteristic for “typical” local ware, in a mostly clay matrix with abundant foraminifera.

Kraters throughout the Iron Age at Tel Yin’am tend to be more homogeneous in mineral composition. Examples from Strata X, VI and IV all exhibit predominately limestone inclusions. However, one example (6M100315) has additional basalt and another example has grog inclusions, which is not commonly seen at Tel Yin’am.

Jugs, represented by two examples from Strata VI (0M120920) and IV (9M121631), both have limestone inclusions. The Stratum VI jug has, in addition, to the limestone inclusions, some basalt and little olivine with quartz sand. The Stratum IV jug differs slightly: in addition to the limestone, it has olivine and diabase with quartz sand, all of which are about equal in percentage.

Only one Stratum IV juglet (0N110756) is represented, which exhibits large pyroxene grains, some small quartz grains and sparry calcite together with some limestone.

As heterogeneous as the above vessels appear, the storage jars are the most heterogeneous in their mineral composition, but this fact is not surprising as they likely best represent trade and interconnections between Tel Yin’am and other sites. None of the six jars, representing Strata X, VI and IV, have anything petrographically or morphologically in common. As was characteristic of the atypical Late Bronze vessels at Tel Yin’am, when there are different forms within a vessel category, there is likewise in the Iron Age, there is a concomitant divergence in mineral composition.

In Stratum X, storage jar 0L107010 is comprised of an odd “brick-like” substance, is coarse grained with possible red grog and some shale, one piece being

“baked”, the other is not. In Stratum VI, jar 0M120765, like Stratum II bowl DJ150772, is mostly limestone with some black clay pellets that are rich in foraminifera. This is interesting the forms are different and the occurrence of these different forms is separated by approximately 200 years. This unusual inclusion profile suggests a common provenience.¹⁷⁶ Another Stratum VI jar, 0M127015, is comprised of very large pieces of limestone, some unidentified red grains, some clinoenstatite grains (an igneous volcanic mineral), with some chert, clumps of basalt and pyroxenes.

In Stratum IV, three jars appear to represent three different proveniences. Cylinder jar AN130352 has predominately limestone inclusions with foraminifera. This is the only jar that exhibits the apparently more local mineralogical signature of limestone with foraminifera. Jar 5N131066, commonly known as a “hippo jar” has inclusions that have not been previously noted in Tel Yin’am Iron Age pottery. The inclusions consist of very large pieces of quartz sandstone, some quartz sand grains and chert grains.¹⁷⁷ The remaining Stratum IV jar, 9M117010, exhibits a slightly different inclusion pattern: limestone with echinoderms (spiny sea animal) and abundant foraminifera, some free-floating and some in the limestone.

The only pithos example, a “collared-rim” pithos has a limestone and basalt mix together with feldspar, magnetite crystals, and an unusual amount of olivine, some quartz sand and some large quartz pieces.

¹⁷⁶ Caroline Aznar of Harvard University is conducting a study of the mineral content in Iron Age storage jars and red-slipped ware in Cisjordan and Phoenicia. The outcome of her study would help in facilitating a comparative study between the mineral inclusions in the vessels at Tel Yin’am and those elsewhere. At this time, however, an in-depth comparative petrographical study of the Tel Yin’am pottery and morphologically parallel pottery from elsewhere is beyond the scope of this study.

¹⁷⁷ Gal and Alexandre note that the distribution of these jars were “limited to an area in the north of the country from Horvat Rosh Zayit near the north coast, to Hazor inland and the northern Jezreel and Bet She’an Valleys as far as the east bank of the Jordan Valley” (2000: 47). Further, Gal and Alexandre suggest that the jars were “produced at a single workshop and transported along this route” (47). “The predominance of ‘hippo’ jars found to date in the Bet She’an Valley favours the Wadi el-Malikh origin for the clay” (47). The peculiar inclusions in the Tel Yin’am “hippo jar” suggest that it may have been imported from somewhere in the region defined by Gal and Alexandre.

Cooking pots from Strata XI, X, VI and IV¹⁷⁸ provide the only solid homogeneous inclusion profile: crushed sparry calcite comprise the majority of the inclusions for both Type 1, traditional pots, or Type 2, cooking jugs at Tel Yin'am. In Stratum XI, two different types of Type 1 cooking pots have the same inclusion profile: mostly crushed sparry calcite with some quartz grains and some limestone. In Stratum X, another type is just comprised of crushed sparry calcite although the entire vessel wall is impregnated with carbon indicating long and heavy use. In Stratum VI, the inclusions vary slightly although calcite remains the primary component: AL120181 has, in addition, some basalt, feldspar and hematite.¹⁷⁹ In Stratum IV, two different types of cooking jugs, represented by 9M121593 and 9M122354, have the same percentage of inclusions: mostly crushed sparry calcite with some limestone, whereas an additional example, 5N130898, which is also the same type as 9M121593, is only comprised of calcite.

Conclusions

With the exception of cooking pots, a common denominator to most of the non-cooking pot vessels is the inclusion of limestone grit, although the amount of this inclusion varies from vessel to vessel. Based on the small sampling, it seems that there is no consistent petrographic composition that was used to fabricate the non-cookware vessels during any period at Iron Age Tel Yin'am.

It is important to keep in mind, however, that because of the few number of analyzed vessels, the statistical reliability is in question, and these conclusions are tentative.

Using the above illustrations, to the extent to which these samples are representative of the whole assemblage, perhaps the picture of the morphological heterogeneity of the Iron Age pottery at Tel Yin'am, together with the neutron

¹⁷⁸ Since the thin-sections of Strata II were not prepared in time to include in this study, Iron IIC cooking pots are not represented.

¹⁷⁹ These minerals are unusual inclusions for a cooking pot at Tel Yin'am.

activation analysis, which failed to provide a pattern of clustering of the samples, is not so far off. This sample petrographically accords with a picture of morphological heterogeneity of the forms and a possible, or likely, wide variety of proveniences.

CHAPTER IV:
THE HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF IRON AGE POTTERY TYPES AT
TEL YIN'AM

In this chapter I summarize the appearance, frequency, pattern of development, and decline of the pottery types discussed in detail in Chapter II.

Though, in many cases the fine divisions proposed in Chapter II suffer from too limited an exposure of the site, providing too few examples to be statistically reliable, patterns do emerge that could at least be markers suggestive of development at Tel Yin'am, and that could ultimately be compared with patterns of developments elsewhere.¹⁸⁰

Because of the relatively small numbers of vessels of each type at Tel Yin'am, statements describing assemblages as being "relatively well-represented" are somewhat misleading. When one is talking about a site such as Megiddo, a "well-represented" type would refer to a collection of many examples. At Tel Yin'am, however, the Iron Age ceramic assemblage in this study includes just 354 vessels, therefore, "well-represented" is a relative term. I include both the number of examples as well as percentages represented because one without the other is misleading. For example, Bowl Type 1A1 is represented in Stratum X by only one example but it comprises 33% of the bowl repertoire of that period. Is it a well-represented bowl form or not? It depends how one looks at, and interprets the overall information about this type. Though I choose to utilize some descriptive terms such as "well- or poorly- represented" it is with caution to the reader that the numbers of the Tel Yin'am pottery repertoire are small.

¹⁸⁰ While it would be worthwhile to compare this picture of the developmental history of vessel types at Tel Yin'am to the ceramic history from other sites, such a comparative study is beyond of the scope of this dissertation, since it would be a complete project in itself. Therefore, in this chapter, I focus on the patterns observable at Tel Yin'am.

Bowls

(Table 1: Bowl Chronological Distribution and Frequency)

Fifty-two bowls, characterized by 27 types and subtypes, comprise 15% of the total Iron Age pottery assemblage at Tel Yin'am. The bowl assemblage, in each of the strata, represents a heterogeneous collection.

Bowls, in general, are poorly represented in Iron I strata (XI, X, and VIII) but increase in frequency so that in Iron IIC Stratum II, bowls comprise the largest Iron Age bowl collection or 30% of the entire Iron IIC pottery assemblage. (Together with cooking pots, which also represents 30%, the two vessels categories are the dominate forms in Stratum II.)

The Iron Age bowl repertoire¹⁸¹ consists of round-sided bowls (Type 1 consisting of 22 bowl forms which represent 46% of entire bowl collection), carinated bowls (Type 2, consisting of 16 bowl forms which represent 34% of the entire Iron Age bowl repertoire), semi-carinated bowls (Type 3, consisting of 8 bowl forms which represent 17% of the whole bowl assemblage), and straight-sided bowls (Type 4, consisting of 1 bowl form which represents 2% of the whole bowl collection). Overall, Type 1, with twelve subtypes, and Type 2, with ten subtypes, comprise the two largest bowl groups. Type 3, with four subtypes, is a distant third; Type 4 only has one subtype.

Until Stratum VI, Type 1 round-sided bowls are the dominant bowl type. In Stratum VI, carinated bowls become the dominant form. The trend reverses in Iron IIA Stratum IV, when rounded sided bowls again are the dominant type and remain so through Stratum II.

¹⁸¹ The basis of primary typological approach is the configuration of the whole vessel but as most of the bowls are represented only by rim sherds the predominate classification is based on rim configuration. See Introduction: Objectives and Methodology for further discussion about typological approach.

Table 1: Bowl Chronological Distribution and Frequency

Bowl Type	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum VI	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
1A	1		1	1	1		4
1A1		1					1
1A2					1		1
1B	1						1
1C		1	1				2
1D			1				1
1E					2	3	5
1E1						1	1
1F					1	2	3
1G					1		1
1H						1	1
1H1						1	1
2A		1					1
2A1			1				1
2B			1	1		2	4
2B1						1	1
2B2						2	2
2C				2			2
2D				1			1
2E				1	1		2
2F					1		1
2G						1	1
3A				1		1	2
3B					1		1
3C					2	2	4
3D					1		1
4A						1	1
Subtotal	2	3	5	7	12	18	47
Bases	1		2		1	1	5
Total	3	3	7	7	13	19	52

Bowl Type 1

Round-sided bowls, (see Table 1) represented by 22 examples, comprising 46% of the overall Iron Age bowl assemblage, are the most popular Iron Age bowl

type at Tel Yin'am. It is comprised of twelve subtypes. In Stratum XI, it represents 100% of the bowl population, in Stratum X, 66%; in Stratum VIII, 60%; in Stratum IV, 50%. Only in Stratum VI and in Stratum II (14% and 38%, respectively), does Bowl Type 1 represent less than the majority of the bowl assemblage.

WL Type 1A (Relatively deep, round-sided bowl with plain vertical rim) originates in Late Bronze Tel Yin'am, but appears in Iron Age contexts in Stratum XI, when it is represented by one bowl. Although it consistently appears throughout Iron I (with the exception of Stratum X) and Iron IIA at Tel Yin'am, it is represented by only one example in each stratum. After Stratum IV it is no longer found at Tel Yin'am.

The example from Stratum XI is a relatively small, unremarkable bowl (14.75 cm. rim diameter) of plain ware, whereas in Stratum VIII Type 1A, the type is represented by a variant larger, shallower bowl (23.75 cm). In Stratum VI, the single example is again a relatively small plain-ware bowl (13.75 cm.) with a low external horizontal ridge below the rim. Otherwise, the rim retains its plain, rounded, vertical characteristic. In Stratum IV, the last stratum in which BWL Type 1A appears, the type is characterized again by a single example. Like the others, it is of plain ware with a vertical stance rim. However, it is relatively thick-walled with a rim that has a prominent, internal, pointed thickening, which differs from the previous Type 1A bowls. Its size cannot be determined. Though too few examples of the type are known, the trend appears to go from thin-walled to thick-walled bowl forms.

BWL Type 1A1 (Relatively-deep bowl with a thin, slightly inverted rim) is a further subtype of BWL Type 1A that only appears in Stratum X. It comprises 33% of the Stratum X bowl collection. The sides are not as rounded as BWL Type 1A although this bowl type is closely related. The disc base is string-cut and the bowl is decorated with unburnished red slip over the rim. It is the only Iron I bowl that is

decorated. The bowl is relatively small (12 cm. rim diameter) as are most examples and related examples of BWL Type 1A.

BWL Type 1A2 (Closed, relatively shallow, thin-walled bowl with vertical convex sides and inverted rounded rim), is an unusual type, which only appears in Stratum IV. The bowl is red-slipped; the rim diameter dimension cannot be ascertained. The closed, rounded, compact contour exhibited by this subtype is not as common elsewhere as are the more open, deeper round-sided bowls.

BWL Type 1B (Relatively deep, round-sided bowl with everted pointed rim) likewise, has Late Bronze Tel Yin'am antecedents. Unlike, BWL Type 1A, however, BWL Type 1B is represented by only one example, and is confined to Stratum XI. It is a relatively deep thin-walled bowl with slightly everted sides and a more everted pointed rim. It is easy to confuse this bowl with the more common, widely distributed "S-shaped" bowl. The bowl form is relatively small (11.25 cm. rim diameter), and is of plain ware.

BWL Type 1C (Relatively deep bowl with an everted, elongated, slightly concave rim) First appears in Stratum X and continues with the same frequency into Stratum VIII. It does not continue beyond Stratum VIII. Type 1C is a relatively deep, relatively small (11.9 cm. rim diameter) bowl with an everted, elongated, slightly concave rim. The bowl is of plain ware with the addition of two horizontal, external, incised lines at the base of the rim that encircle the bowl. In Stratum VIII, Type 1C bowl still retains the basic rim character (an internal, elongated thickening with a more narrow rim tip) but it varies slightly from the earlier example: the sides are more everted, it is slightly larger (16.75) and it exhibits red slip on the interior and exterior surfaces.

BWL Type 1D (Shallow bowl with everted sides and almost vertical, slightly flattened rim) first appears in Stratum VIII, and is confined to that stratum. The bowl is shallow with everted sides that curve up to an almost vertical slightly flattened rim with a slight gutter on the interior of the lower rim. It is of plain ware, and is slightly larger (15 cm. rim diameter) than some of the other Iron I Type 1 bowl forms.

BWL Type 1E (Relatively large round-sided bowl with everted sides and rim with internal pointed ridge and external thickening) does not appear at Tel Yin'am until the 10th century, Stratum IV. Type 1E is a popular bowl type, which reaches its zenith in Stratum II, when the form is the most represented of any bowl type. The type exhibits a burnished red-slip on the interior and exterior and is relatively large (20 cm. rim diameter). In Stratum II, the general rim configuration varies slightly, the bowls are slightly deeper, and are of plain ware. However, the rim diameter sizes are generally the same (range from 18-22 cm.).

BWL Type 1E1 (Large round-sided bowl with everted rounded rim), while closely related to BWL Type 1E (which is found in Strata IV and II), is confined to Stratum II. It is a much larger bowl (33.25 cm. rim diameter) than the Type 1E bowls both from Strata IV and II. The rim and size are the primary distinguishing features of this type. It is a poorly represented type with only one example that exhibits a burnished red slip on the interior surface, which extends over the rim edge to the upper exterior rim surface.

BWL Type 1F (Relatively shallow large round-sided bowl with prominent internally and slight externally pointed rim and bar handle) first appears in Stratum IV and continues into Stratum II with slightly increased frequency, although in variant form. While this bowl type is a member of the Type 1 round-sided group, it is also related to the small but distinctive bar-handled bowl group at Tel Yin'am. The Stratum IV example has a hand-burnished heavy red-slip on the interior and exterior

surfaces. The bowl is large (28 cm. rim diameter) but relatively shallow (10 cm. deep), and with a low ring base. In Stratum II, the bowl type retains its general contour, but there is the slightest hint of a body carination (though not enough to be considered a Type 3, semi-carinated, bowl). The bowl has a red-slipped decoration that is limited to the rim edge. The bowl has no bar-handles.

In Stratum II, this type increases in popularity, but is not as well-represented as BWL Type 1E. The bowls exhibit a variety of surface treatment: burnished red-slip on the interior surface and exterior rim edge, and red slip on the exterior rim edge only. The sizes of this later Type 1F bowls are slightly smaller with a rim diameter range of 24 to 25 cm.

BWL Type 1G (Relatively shallow, large bowl with flaring almost straight sides and vertical rim with internal and external thickening and external groove) first appears in Stratum IV, and is confined to this period. While considered round-sided, this bowl type is shallow with flaring sides that just barely retain a rounded quality. Like Stratum IV BWL Type 1F, this bowl type has a hand-burnished heavy red slip applied to the interior and exterior surfaces, and has a low ring base. It is a larger form (38 cm. rim diameter), however, than the Stratum IV BWL Type 1F.

BWL Type 1H (Large bowl with relatively straight, everted sides and vertical rim with prominent, rounded, external thickening and external groove under rim), is a large, anomalous bowl type that first appears in Stratum II where it is represented by a single example. The rim exhibits an external, rounded thickened collar, and the ware and surface treatment are unusual in the Tel Yin'am Iron Age bowl repertoire. The ware is fine and well-levigated with fine inclusions. While the bowl is not slipped, the exterior and interior surfaces are wheel-smoothed and burnished. It is confined to Stratum II.

BWL Type 1H1 (Large, shallow bowl with slightly rounded, everted sides with blunt rim tip and internal pointed thickening) is related somewhat to BWL Type 1H but it does not share its distinctive surface treatment or its distinctive rim contour. Like Type 1H, it is confined to Stratum II and is poorly represented, with only one example.

Bowl Type 2: Carinated Bowls

Carinated bowls, represented by 17 examples comprising ten subtypes, are the second-most popular bowl type during Iron Age Tel Yin'am. Type 2 represents 36% of the overall Iron Age bowl assemblage. The type is infrequent during early Iron I Stratum X (it is not represented in Stratum XI), with little increase in Stratum VIII. At the end of Iron I, in Stratum VI, this type reaches a high point. It declines again in the 10th century, Stratum IV, but increases again in Stratum II, with the same frequency seen in Stratum IV, although with different subtypes.

BWL Type 2A (Relatively deep, carinated bowl with carination low on the bowl, slightly concave sides, vertical pointed rim, and uneven thickening of the body), is an unusual type, which is confined to Stratum X. Although exhibiting some variation, Type 2A recalls Late Bronze Tel Yin'am examples (Liebowitz 2003: Fig. 33:1). This early, uncommon Iron Age type is only represented by one example.

BWL Type 2A1 (Deep, carinated bowl with everted, elongated, serpentine sides, and a slightly everted, plain rim) is related to Type 1A, but exhibits more everted sides. Like Type 1A, this type recalls Late Bronze Tel Yin'am antecedents, but it is an uncommon, poorly represented form in the Iron Age. Type 2A1 is restricted to Stratum VIII.

BWL Type 2B (Sharply carinated bowl with concave vertical upper sides and everted rim with external thickening), the most popular Type 2 form at Iron Age Tel

Yin'am, comprises 25% of the Type 2 carinated bowls repertoire. It first appears in Stratum VIII, continues in Stratum VI, and after a gap in appearance in Stratum IV, reaches its apogee in Stratum II. This Stratum VIII example is of plain ware and has a rim diameter of 15.4 cm.

In Stratum VI, Type 2B is represented by a variant, more unusual form: the upper bowl and rim are inverted. The interior and exterior surface are red-slipped differing from the plain ware of Stratum VIII.

BWL Type 2C (Relatively deep, carinated bowl with everted sides and everted slightly flattened rim) is relatively well-represented subtype in the Stratum VI bowl repertoire, but it is short-lived and confined to this period. The relatively deep bowl exhibits some variations between its two representative examples, but does share the general body configuration of a bowl with everted sides and an everted, slightly flattened rim.

BWL Type 2D (Carinated bowl with everted sides and slightly everted, pointed rim with an internal pointed thickening) is a poorly represented, unusual bowl form that first appears in Stratum VI and does not continue beyond this period. However, it does recall similar semi-carinated BWL Type 3D that appears in Stratum IV.

BWL Type 2E (Deep, closed bowl with rounded, bulging carination and significantly inverted sides with inverted plain rim), while not well-represented, first appears in Stratum VI and continues into Stratum IV with the same frequency. It is an unusual closed form with a rim diameter of 13.75 cm. and a body width of 16.25 cm. In Stratum VI, the example is of plain ware, but in Stratum IV, the type has red slip on the interior and exterior surfaces. It does not continue beyond Stratum IV.

BWL Type 2F (Carinated bowl with slightly everted molded triangular rim and bar handle), is an unusual large type that is confined to Stratum IV. While it is

part of the general Type 2 carinated bowl group, it also shares characteristics with the limited group of bowls found in Stratum IV that have bar-handles and are decorated with a hand-burnished heavy red slip on the interior and exterior surfaces. Type 2F is relatively common at several sites, but rim configuration of the Tel Yin'am example differs enough to set it apart. Most of the "parallel" or "similar" bowls have ridged rims with a larger, predominated lower ridge. This type has a rim with the opposite contour: the lower exterior ridge is low and placed at the upper bowl carination. The upper rim, however, is thick, wedge-shaped and larger.

BWL Type 2G (Carinated bowl with straight, everted upper sides and plain everted rim), only appears in Stratum II. Although the bowl at first glance appears to be a straight-sided bowl, close parallels indicate a carinated bowl with the carination placed low on the body. It is a relatively common body type elsewhere (see above) but not at Tel Yin'am. The single example exhibits residual red slip on the interior and exterior surfaces.

Bowl Type 3: Semi-carinated bowls

Semi-carinated bowls, represented by eight examples, is a distant third-most common Iron Age bowl type at Tel Yin'am. Type 3 first appears in Stratum VI represented by one rim sherd (BWL Type 3A). Although the lower bowl is not preserved so that its body configuration is not obvious, parallel studies (see above) indicate a high probability that the rim form is associated with a bowl type best described as "semi-carinated". The complete bowl form does not exhibit a clear carination, or is it rounded. It is between the two types and shares aspects of both. While the initial subtype (Type 3A) does not continue beyond Stratum VI, other subtypes (3B, 3C and 3D) appear in Stratum IV and continue sometimes in greater number into Stratum II. The general type, Type 3, is not a large category and is only represented by four subtypes. Its best representation is in Strata IV and II. Three different subtypes (Types 3B, 3C, and 3D) decline or increase in popularity during

those two strata. BWL Type 3 all exhibit some kind of surface decoration. The type represents 17% of the whole Iron Age bowl repertoire.

BWL Type 3A (Relatively deep, semi-carinated bowl with everted sides with elongated, internal rounded thickening and narrow pointed rim), is a relatively long-lived though not particularly well-represented bowl type that recalls another earlier Iron I bowl form, Type 1C. Type 3A first appears in Stratum VI and reappears, after a gap in Stratum IV, in variant form in Stratum II. The semi-carinated bowl has an internal, elongated thickening, which characterizes both Stratum VI and II bowls. The difference between the two examples is the rim position. Both bowls exhibit surface decoration but Stratum VI Type 3A has red slip applied to the interior surface, while the Stratum II example has red slip applied to the exterior surface. It remains a relatively small bowl throughout the Iron Age.

BWL Type 3B (Relatively deep bowl with very thin everted walls and everted pointed rim with slight internal and external thickenings) is represented by a single rim example found in Stratum IV. It is a unique form with unusually thin walls. The bowl is relatively deep and decorated internally and externally with a red slip.

BWL Type 3C (Semi-carinated open bowl with everted walls and external oblique rim), first appearing in Stratum IV is a relatively common, well-represented type at Iron II Tel Yin'am. It continues into Stratum II with some variation in surface decoration and rim contour. In Stratum IV the everted rim tip is thickened and rounded, whereas in Stratum II, the bowl exhibits a flattened rim tip. The earlier bowl was red-slipped on the interior and exterior surfaces; the later example exhibits red slip just on the interior surface. The large bowl has consistent rim diameters, which range between 19.5 cm. and 20.5 cm.

BWL Type 3D (Relatively shallow bowl with flaring sides, semi-carination high on the body and slightly everted, pointed, narrow rim and low internal ridge), although an uncommon, poorly-represented Iron II form, closely recalls carinated bowl Type 2D found only in Stratum VI, which shares Type 3D's distinctive pointed rim configuration. The bowl configuration differentiates between the two types, but clearly they are related. It is possible that between Stratum VI and Stratum IV the bowl continued to be produced, and over time, was modified into a semi-carinated bowl rather than a carinated bowl. It never was a popular or common type but it does continue in these two related subtypes from Stratum VI to Stratum IV. The Stratum VI carinated bowl is of plain ware, whereas the Stratum IV Type 3B bowl exhibits red slip on its exterior surface. It is a relatively large bowl with a rim diameter of 18 cm., which contrasts to the related BWL Type 2D, which is relatively small with a rim diameter of 12 cm.

Bowl Type 4: Straight-sided Bowls

A straight-sided bowl type, represented by a single example, is the least common bowl type at Iron Age Tel Yin'am. The type represents only 2% of the whole Iron Age bowl assemblage. The infrequency of the type at Tel Yin'am is noteworthy because at contemporary sites, such as Beth Shean, Megiddo and Hazor, straight-sided bowls were quite common and appeared frequently in earlier Iron II strata (see above).

BWL Type 4A (Open bowl with flaring straight sides and everted plain rim), is poorly represented at Tel Yin'am and only appears in Stratum II. The type is relatively shallow, thick-walled with dramatically flaring sides. Red slip decorates the exterior rim but otherwise the bowl is of plain ware. The rim diameter of DK140839 cannot be ascertained.

Chalices

(Table 2: Chalice Chronological Distribution and Frequency)

Chalices are poorly-represented in Iron I levels at Tel Yin'am. They are better represented in Iron IIA, Stratum IV, where five examples were found.

All of the chalices are of plain ware with no surface decoration, with the exception of one example in Stratum IV, a red-slipped, burnished, bar-handled Type 1C example. CH Type 1B is the best-represented chalice subtype at Tel Yin'am, and it is commonly represented at many other sites.

CH Type 2 recalls Late Bronze chalices from Tel Yin'am but this Iron Age form does not appear until Stratum IV. While chalices are not particularly common they are most numerous in Stratum IV.

Table 2: Chalice Chronological Distribution and Frequency

Chalice Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum VI	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
CH 1A		1		1			2
CH 1B			1		2	1	4
CH 1C					2		2
CH 2A					1		1
CH 2B					1		1
Total	0	1	1	1	6	1	11

CH Type 1 (Relatively shallow chalice with everted, splayed rim), is a primary chalice category that is comprised of two sub-groups, CH Type 1A and CH Type 1B, which differ from the earlier Late Bronze chalice form at Tel Yin'am. CH Type 1A is confined to Iron I (Strata X and VI) while CH Type 1B spans most of the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am (Strata VIII, IV and II). Iron II chalices are slightly deeper with a more splayed and elongated rim than earlier Iron I examples. Stratum II CH Type 1B contrasts with this trend; its rim is not as elongated, although it is horizontal.

Surface decoration varies (one Type 1B example in Stratum IV has hand-burnished red slip and bar-handles), but most chalices at Tel Yin'am are of plain ware.

CH Type 1A (Shallow chalice with everted convex sides and a splayed convex, pointed rim), is a relatively poorly-represented Iron I chalice form that first appears in Stratum X . It appears again in Stratum VI in a smaller, though, parallel form. Both are of plain ware.

CH Type 1B (Relatively deep chalice with everted, splayed ledged rim), is a relatively popular chalice form that first appears in Stratum VIII and reaches its apogee in Stratum IV, but continues in modified form into Stratum II (Fig. II.3.1). It is the only chalice form that spans Iron I to Iron IIC, although the form undergoes some changes: Iron IIA forms develop into deeper chalices with more elongated, splayed rims, while the Iron IIC form is relatively shallow with a shorter rim that splays horizontally. The examples, both Iron I and Iron IIA, are of plain ware. The form does not continue beyond Stratum IV.

CH Type 1C (Relatively deep, semi-carinated chalice with short, slightly everted rim), is a popular chalice form in Stratum IV when it first appears. Each of the two examples of the subtype vary from one another. While the rim and upper body profile of each type is similar, the surface treatment varies: one example is of plain ware, and the other has thick hand-burnished red slip on the interior and exterior surfaces. In addition, two opposing bar-handles are applied to the upper part of the bowl. The rim diameters range from 13.75 cm. to 20.5 cm. This form, while popular in Stratum IV, does not continue beyond the period.

CH Type 2 (Relatively deep chalice with pendant rim), this primary chalice category, while recalling Late Bronze chalice forms from Tel Yin'am, only appears in

Iron IIA Stratum IV. It is comprised of two plain-ware subtypes: CH Type 2A and 2B.

CH Type 2A (Relatively deep chalice with everted sides and an elongated triangular rim with a short pendant), recalls Late Bronze chalice antecedents from Tel Yin'am, but is a poorly represented chalice form that is only found in Stratum IV. It is closely related to CH Type 2B.

CH Type 2B (Relatively deep chalice with a slight carination high on the vessel, a small internal thickening and a prominent external pendant), like CH Type 2A, is poorly represented in Iron IIA. It is surprising that it is first appears in Stratum IV at Iron Age Tel Yin'am because (like CH Type 2A), it has Late Bronze chalice antecedents from Tel Yin'am.

Kraters

(Table 3: Krater Chronological Distribution and Frequency)

Thirty-four kraters, comprising the fifth-most numerous vessel type at Iron Age Tel Yin'am, represent 10% of the total Iron Age assemblage, and are characterized by nineteen primary types and subtypes. They are best-represented in Strata X, IV and II. Though the kraters of Strata XI and II are more homogeneous than in other strata, the Iron Age krater assemblage at Tel Yin'am is generally heterogeneous.

Table 3: Krater Chronological Distribution and Frequency

Krater Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum V1	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
1A	2	1	1		1		5
1A1			1				1
1A2						1	1
1B		1					1

Krater Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum VI	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
1C		3					3
1D		1					1
1E		1	2	1			4
1F				1			1
1G				2	1	2	5
1H					1		1
1J					1		1
2		1					1
3		1					1
4			1				1
5				1			1
6A					1		1
6B					2		2
7A					1	3	4
7B						1	1
Subtotal	2	9	5	5	8	7	36
Bases		2					2
Total	2	11	5	5	8	7	38

KR Type 1¹⁸² (Relatively shallow bowl with its greatest diameter at the carination, and with or without handles)

This primary type comprises the largest group of kraters, which are generally characterized by a relatively shallow bowl with its greatest diameter at the gently or sharply carinated juncture of the shoulder and body. The carination is located at the upper third of the krater.

While Type 1 kraters are found in all strata and frequently occur in Strata VIII, VI and IV, they are best represented in Stratum X. They are least represented in Stratum II (three examples) and X (one example). Early Type 1 kraters are all of plain ware; in Iron II, while some (kraters) are red-slipped, most of them are still of plain ware.

¹⁸² The type (Type 1) is based on body configuration; the subtype (1A, 1B, etc.) is based on rim configuration. In Stratum XI, the kraters are only represented by two rim sherds, but in Stratum X, several Type 1 kraters are preserved, many of them almost complete vessels. The rim of one almost

Five Type 1 (subtypes 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, and 1E) kraters represent the Stratum X collection. Of these five examples only subtypes 1A and 1E continue into later strata. The character of these early carinated Type 1 kraters for the most part does not persist beyond early Iron I at Tel Yin'am.

Although the Stratum X Type 1 kraters share a generally similar body configuration with one another, each krater has a distinctly different rim shape.¹⁸³ Each subtype is represented by a single example. The combination of these different rim forms with similar fabric that characterize the Tel Yin'am krater repertoire suggest different potters but common provenience.

From one perspective, the Type 1 kraters from Stratum X are homogeneous: they are primarily Type 1 kraters¹⁸⁴ with carinated bodies, and are fabricated from similar ware without any surface treatment. On the other hand, these kraters are somewhat heterogeneous because each of these five vessels represents one of five subtypes based on the treatment of the rims.

KR Type 1A (Krater with a mid-body carination, a slightly inverted concaves shoulder and an inverted rim with a rounded external thickening), comprises the whole krater assemblage in Stratum XI when it first appears at Tel Yin'am.¹⁸⁵ While KR Type 1A represents approximately 14% of the krater assemblage in Stratum X, it increases in frequency in Stratum VIII to 20%, but diminishes in number during Stratum IV where it represents only 12% of the krater repertoire. Nevertheless, it remains a constant type through Iron IIA Stratum IV, with a gap in Stratum VI,

complete example closely recalls the rims of Stratum XI, therefore, the rims are associated with subtype 1A, which includes the Stratum X krater.

¹⁸³ It is difficult to account for differences in rim shape; there is no apparent functional reason why these kraters have different rims. While these different rims do not necessarily imply different potters, this is a possibility.

¹⁸⁴ In addition to these Type 1 kraters in Stratum X, there are two more vessels representing Type 2 and Type 3.

¹⁸⁵ Unlike some kraters types (1E and 2A), KR Type 1A does not have any Late Bronze antecedents from Tel Yin'am.

although the rim configuration alters slightly. It is the only krater type at Tel Yin'am that spans the length of the Iron I period and continues into Iron IIA.

KR Type 1A1 (Krater with elongated, inverted shoulder and rim), is an Iron I form that is related to KR Type 1A, but its distinctive rim and shoulder warrant a separate sub-category. It is a poorly-represented type and a crudely fashioned vessel, which is confined to Stratum VIII.

KR Type 1A2 (Krater with inverted rim with internal rounded hook and external handle), is a late Iron IIC, Stratum II, form that is closely related to KR Type 1A.¹⁸⁶ This late subtype exhibits at least one handle, though it probably had two opposing handles, and has red slip on the preserved handle and upper interior rim.

Although KR Type 1A2 is poorly represented at Tel Yin'am and is confined to Stratum II, it is a subtype of Type 1A which has continued in various forms from the earliest Iron I Stratum XI to the last stratum of the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am.

KR Type 1B (Carinated krater with almost vertical, convex shoulder and offset vertical rounded rim), is an anomalous early Iron I type, represented by an almost complete krater that is confined to Stratum X. Like the other Stratum X Type 1A kraters, KR Type 1B is of plain ware, but is decorated with three parallel incised lines at the carination.

KR Type 1C (Krater with a rounded carination, an inverted shoulder and an internally and externally pointed, oblique rim), is a well-represented early Iron I subtype that first appears in Stratum X and comprises the largest krater group in this period. It is the only early Iron I krater form that has two opposing vertical handles.

¹⁸⁶ Its rim form also recalls cooking jug Type 2A but its fabric and surface decoration indicate a krater and not a cooking jug. See above, pp. ----- for further discussion about cooking jugs, their ware and inclusions at Tel Yin'am.

KR Type 1C, which is undecorated, is a large vessel type with rim diameters that range from 35 to 37.7 cm. As popular as this subtype is in Stratum X, like the majority of Stratum X kraters, KR Type 1C does not continue beyond this period.

KR Type 1D (Krater with upper body carination, an inverted shoulder and a vertical rim), is another early Iron I krater subtype that only appears in Stratum X (Fig. X. 3. 6) at Tel Yin'am, but its rim profile is similar to that of KR Type 1E, which does continue into Iron II.

KR Type 1E (Sharply carinated krater with concave shoulder and vertical, short triangular rim), one of the more common Iron I krater types at Tel Yin'am, is the most common type elsewhere in Cisjordan and Transjordan throughout the Iron Age. KR Type 1E is an old form that carries over since the Late Bronze Age at Tel Yin'am (see above). It first appears at Iron Age Tel Yin'am in Stratum X, and increases in frequency (2 examples) in Stratum VIII (Fig. VIII. 3. 4). Its popularity wanes in Stratum VI and does not continue after that period. The rim configuration changes somewhat throughout the course of the Iron I period becoming less angular and more "softened". This later rim development recalls more parallels and related Iron Age vessels elsewhere than the earlier more sharply triangular rim form.

KR Type 1F (Krater with almost vertical concave neck and shoulder and everted rounded triangular rim), is a late Iron I form that is poorly represented at Tel Yin'am, and is restricted to Stratum VI. It has a similar rim configuration to KR Type 1E, but this rim type is dramatically everted.

KR Type 1G (Closed krater with inverted shoulder and rounded, externally thickened rim), is a popular krater form at Tel Yin'am and best represented in Stratum VI and II. It is the only krater type at Tel Yin'am that spans the late Iron I period into the last Iron IIC phase. All other krater types, which occur in more than

one stratum, are restricted to either Iron I contexts, or to Iron II contexts, but not both (KR Type 1A is the exception, see above discussion). The rim configuration of KR Type 1G varies somewhat in Strata VI, IV and II, but the overall character of the vessel is retained. The form is usually undecorated, however, in Stratum II, one of the examples is red-slipped and horizontally burnished on the rim edge.

KR Type 1H (Krater with vertical, rounded rim with short, external ridged thickening and concave neck), is an unusual, undecorated Iron IIA krater rim form that only appears in Stratum IV.

KR Type 1J (Krater with slightly inverted shoulder and vertical, pinched rim with external ridge) is an Iron IIA form with an unusual rim contour that recalls some Iron Age Type 1 cooking pot rims. This accord in form between an Iron Age krater with Iron Age cooking pots at Tel Yin'am is rare in the Iron Age at this site, in contrast with the situation in the Late Bronze Age at Tel Yin'am, where cooking pots and kraters commonly shared rim shapes. KR Type 1J is poorly represented (one example) and is confined to Stratum IV.

KR Type 2 (Closed krater with inverted, straight shoulder and sharply everted squared rim), is an unusual, early Iron I krater that recalls some Late Bronze krater forms from Tel Yin'am. It appears in Iron Age Tel Yin'am only in Stratum X.

KR Type 3 (Carinated krater with an everted concave shoulder and rim with a prominent, rounded lower external ridge) is a distinct Iron I type only appearing in Stratum X where it comprises 11% of the cooking pot assemblage. It is a unique krater form at Tel Yin'am that has dramatically everted sides with everted rim.

KR Type 4 (Double-ridged carinated body with an angular externally thickened rim, an internally oblique rim edge and an internal gutter below the rim),

represents an unusual form that is poorly represented at Tel Yin'am, where it appears exclusively in Stratum VIII. The body carination is doubled and the rim is dramatically angular.

KR Type 5 (Krater with a flaring neck and everted internally and externally thickened rim), is poorly represented at Tel Yin'am and is confined to Stratum VI. It varies from most of the Stratum VI kraters in its everted rim stance.

KR Type 6 (Krater with wide, modeled rim) is represented by two subtypes, KR Type 6A (Krater with irregularly shaped wide body, modeled rim and neck with plastic decoration and multiple handles), and KR Type 6B (Krater with a wide modeled T-shaped rim). Both subtypes are confined to Stratum IV.

KR Type 6A (Krater with irregularly shaped wide body, modeled rim and neck with plastic decoration and multiple handles) is unique. While the large, complete krater belongs to the category of Iron IIA kraters with multiple handles and wide rim sections found at numerous sites (see above), generally recalls this broad krater category, this vessel is unparalleled at Tel Yin'am and elsewhere. The exterior rim section is decorated with applied bands of incised braid or rope,¹⁸⁷ and the vessels originally had five vertical handles. The vessel is hand-made and of plain ware. This krater type with a rim diameter of 41 cm. is larger than the related Type 6B. The vessel is confined to Stratum IV.

KR Type 6B (Krater with a wide modeled T-shaped rim), is relatively well-represented in Stratum IV by two rim sherds, which recall somewhat the wide rim section of KR Type 6A. However, Type 6B does not exhibit the applied decoration that characterizes Type 6A, nor do the rim sherds indicate multiple handles, since

only one handle remnant is found on one of the KR Type 6B examples. Surface treatment varies from no surface treatment to exterior and interior red slip. Both of the KR Type 6B examples are smaller than KR Type 6A but the range of rim diameters of this subtype varies widely from 27.5 to 37.5 cm. This form is confined to Stratum IV.

KR Type 7 (Closed Krater with convex shoulder and ledged rim) is a primary krater type that is confined to Iron II. It first appears in Stratum IV where it is represented by subtype KR Type 7A. Primary krater Type 7 increases in popularity in Stratum II where it is represented by KR Type 7A and new KR Type 7B. Together, these two subgroups comprise the most popular krater class in Stratum II. The forms are generally of plain ware, but one example (KR Type 7A) in Stratum II is red-slipped.

KR Type 7A (Krater with convex shoulder and horizontal ledged rim), introduced in Stratum IV, is poorly represented. It increases significantly in Stratum II, varying from the Stratum IV example, when, in Stratum II, it becomes the most popular krater form. Surface decoration varies: in Stratum IV, the single example is of plain ware, whereas in Stratum II, two examples are of plain ware while another example has red slip on the interior surface and exterior rim edge.

KR Type 7B (Krater with inverted ledge rim with prominent internal and smaller external thickening), recalls KR Type 7A but this poorly represented subtype exhibits an internal, pointed rim that distinguishes it from Type 7A. The form is confined to Stratum II.

¹⁸⁷ Although the krater has no parallels, the applied decoration is also seen on Stratum IV PTH Type 2.

Cooking Pots

(Table 4: Cooking Pot Chronological Distribution and Frequency)

One hundred and ten cooking pots comprise the largest vessel category at Iron Age Tel Yin'am, representing 31% of the total Iron Age assemblage. The overall cooking pot collection is heterogeneous throughout the Iron Age, but in Stratum II, the last Iron IIC level, the cooking vessel collection is more homogeneous. Three primary types characterize this large collection: Type 1, the traditional cooking pot with several Late Bronze antecedents comprising the largest primary type with seventy-five vessels; Type 2, a cooking jug form with several variations that reaches its apogee in the 10th century, Stratum IV, comprising the third-most common cooking form with sixteen examples; and Type 3: a two-handled, double-ridged rim closed cooking vessel form associated with late Iron II period, Stratum II, at Tel Yin'am, comprising the second-most common cooking vessel with nineteen examples.

Table 4: Cooking Pot Chronological Distribution and Frequency

CP Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum V1	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
CP 1A1	3	4	4	2	2	1	16
CP 1A2	4			9	5		18
CP 1A3		1					1
CP 1A4				1			1
CP 1A5				1			1
CP 1B1	2		1	2			5
CP 1B2	2			2			4
CP 1B3		2					2
CP 1B4			1	1			2
CP 1B5			1				1
CP 1B6					1		1
CP 1B7					1		1
CP 1C1	1	2					3
CP 1C2	1		1				2
CP 1D	1						1
CP 1E				5	2		7

CP Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum V1	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
CP 1F				2			2
CP 1G1				1			1
CP 1G2				1			1
CP 1H				1			1
CP 1J				1	1		2
CP 1K				1			1
CP 1L					1		1
CJG 2A1				2	4		6
CJG 2A2					7		7
CJG 2B1					1		1
CJG 2B2					1		1
CJG 2B3					1		1
CP 3A					1		1
CP 3B						9	9
CP 3C						2	2
CP 3D						1	1
CP3E						4	4
CP 3F						1	1
CP 3G						1	1
Total	14	9	8	32	28	19	110

CP Type 1: Traditional Wide-Mouth, Handleless Cooking Pot

Seventy-five Type 1 traditional¹⁸⁸cooking pots, comprising 68% of the complete Iron Age pottery assemblage at Tel Yin'am, represent the largest, most popular cooking vessel category at Tel Yin'am.¹⁸⁹ It is a cooking pot type without competition until Stratum VI, where the Type 2 cooking jug is introduced.

¹⁸⁸ Type 1 cooking pots, though exhibiting differences, are fashioned in the Late Bronze Tel Yin'am tradition, both in body form and in ware. See above, pp. --- for further discussion about these cooking pots.

Nevertheless, in Stratum VI, Type 1 cooking pot reaches its zenith with 30 examples, representing 15 types and subtypes.

CP Type 1 has 23 subtypes, which in spite of having a similar body configuration, are primarily distinguished on the basis of rim configuration, giving the collection a heterogeneous quality. For the most part, each of the subtypes is represented by only one example. However, CP Types 1A1, 1A2, and 1E, in contrast, are represented by multiple members.

Sizes of Type 1 cooking vessels range greatly in size from 15 cm. rim diameter on the smallest end to 48.75 cm. on the largest end. Most of the examples (regardless of subtype) fall within a rim diameter range of 31-35 cm. although there are two secondary clusterings between 20-25 cm. and 36-40 cm. This suggests that throughout the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am, households commonly had perhaps sets (?) of various sized cooking vessels for varied cooking requirements.

CP Type 1 cooking vessels almost cease to exist in Stratum II when CP Type 3 becomes the predominate form. Only one altered example, comprising 5% of the Stratum II cooking pot assemblage, is carried over from Stratum IV into Stratum II.

CP Type 1A1 (Cooking pot with concave rim and small upper rim and prominent lower ridge), is the most popular, well-represented cooking pot at Tel Yin'am. The form recalls Late Bronze cooking vessels from Tel Yin'am, yet CP Type 1A1 differs in its inverted rim stance, as opposed to the everted rim position of the Late Bronze cooking pot.

CP Type 1A1 is more common in Iron I, where it reaches its apogee in Strata X and VIII, when it represents 44% and 50% of the stratum's cooking pot collection, respectively. It is relatively well-represented in Stratum XI, less so in Strata VI and IV (represents 6% and 7% of the cooking pot collections, respectively), and poorly represented in Stratum II, when it represents only 5% of the cooking pot assemblage.

¹⁸⁹ There are 14 Type 1 vessels in Stratum XI, 9 in Stratum X, 8 in Stratum VIII, 30 in Stratum VI, 13

Over time, the rim form changes: in Stratum IV, the traditional Type 1A1 changes from a narrow, elongated, slightly concave rim to a shorter, thicker rim. In early Iron I (Strata XI and X), CP Type 1A1 is generally smaller than CP Type 1A2 (30-37.5 cm.) with rim diameters that range from 29-30 cm., and they are generally smaller than comparative cooking pots from elsewhere. However, in later Iron I (particularly in Stratum VIII), this type has a wider array of sizes that range from 25.4 cm. to 43 cm.

CP Type 1A2 (Cooking pot with elongated, pinched, concave rim with prominent upper thickening and smaller lower, external ridge), is closely related to CP Type 1A1 but does not exhibit the consistent representation throughout the Iron Age strata that Type 1A1 does. On the other hand, when it does appear, first in Stratum XI, representing 28% of the Stratum XI cooking vessel collection), then in Strata VI, representing 28% of the cooking vessel assemblage) and IV, representing 17% of the cooking pot collection), it is better represented than Type 1A1. It reaches its apogee in Stratum VI. In this late Iron I period, the numerous examples vary somewhat in rim stance, and slightly in rim and body form, but generally retain the primary characteristics of this subtype. While it is still the second-most popular cooking pot in Stratum IV, it is not as numerous. It does not appear in Stratum II.

CP Type 1A3 (Cooking pot with inverted rim and very short, concave shoulder and bulging carination) is an unusual, poorly represented cooking form that only appears in Stratum X. The distinctive bulging carination and dramatically inverted shoulder and rim characterize this type.

CP Type 1A4 (Cooking pot with straight inverted shoulder and slightly concave rim with a globular upper rim thickening and sharp prominent external ridge) initially appears in Stratum VI, and is a member of the larger Type 1A cooking pot

in Stratum IV and 1 in Stratum II.

group that share the same general concave rim characteristic. However, it differs from the other 1A types by its distinctive globular upper rim thickening and sharp, prominent, external ridge, It is confined to Stratum VI.

CP Type IA5 (Cooking Pot with inverted shoulder and a slightly concave, elongated, vertical rim with thick, external ridge) is a poorly represented subtype that is confined to Stratum VI. It is a member of the larger Type 1A cooking pot group, which shares a characteristic concave rim, but, in addition, CP Type 1A5 has an inverted shoulder with a vertical rim.

CP Type 1B1 (Cooking pot with short, triangular rim and external pendant), is a relatively well-represented consistent Iron I cooking pot subtype, which first appears in Stratum XI where it is a popular form comprising 14% of the cooking pot collection. After an unexplained gap in Stratum X, the form reappears in Stratum VIII, but with less frequency comprising 12% of the cooking vessel assemblage. When CP Type 1B1 carries over into Stratum VI, though the number of represented Type 1B1 forms have increased, the subtype only comprises 6% of the Tel Yin'am's largest Iron Age cooking vessel collection.¹⁹⁰ Some variety is noted in rim stance, but otherwise the associated vessels are homogeneous and little change is noted over time. CP Type 1B1 does not continue beyond Stratum VI.

CP Type 1B2 (Cooking pot with elongated, narrow, triangular rim and external pendant or ridge), is another relatively popular¹⁹¹ Iron I cooking vessel subtype that first appears in Stratum XI representing 14% of the cooking pot

¹⁹⁰ This is another example of the small numbers exhibited by the Tel Yin'am Iron Age ceramic collection. Even those vessel types and subtypes that are the most numerous, are not that "numerous" when compared to other Iron Age pottery collections from sites such as Hazor, Megiddo or Beth Shean.

¹⁹¹ In Iron I at Tel Yin'am, while consistently represented, the cooking pot types are only comprised, generally, of one to two examples in any one stratum. The exception is CP Type 1A1, which is represented by three to four examples in the earlier strata.

assemblage) with the same frequency as CP Type 1B1. There is an unexplained gap in Strata X and VIII, but reappears in Stratum VI where it comprises 6% of the cooking pot assemblage.

The form alters somewhat over time. Whereas the earliest rim examples of CP Type of 1B2 have a straight pendant or a short ridge, the later Stratum VI rim examples exhibit a vertical, elongated, triangular rim with a flaring, upturned pendant. It does not continue beyond Stratum VI.

CP Type 1B3 (Cooking pot with everted, wide, triangular rim with pointed rim top and rounded, external ridge), is an unusual Iron I cooking pot form that is confined to Stratum X. Though, it is not a long-lived form, it is relatively well-represented in this period.

CP Type 1B4 (Cooking pot with wide, squat triangular rim with rounded upper rim and external ridge), is a poorly represented later Iron I cooking pot form that first appears in Stratum VIII when it represents 12% of the cooking pot assemblage. It continues into Stratum VI with the same number of vessels but only comprises 3% of the cooking vessel collection. The Stratum VI rim and shoulder example is slightly modified from its earlier configuration: The rim, likewise, is slightly everted with a slight concavity on the exterior surface that the earlier example did not exhibit. It does not continue beyond Stratum VI.

CP Type 1B5 (Cooking pot with sharp mid-body carination, elongated, inverted, concave shoulder, and slightly everted short, compact triangular rim), is a poorly represented later Iron I cooking pot form that first appears in Stratum VIII and is confined to this period.

CP Type 1B6 (Cooking Pot with mid-body carination, vertical, straight shoulder and rounded, thick, triangular, everted rim with external ridge) first appears

in Stratum IV where it is represented by a single example that comprises 3% of the cooking pot assemblage. This unusual form exhibits a body configuration that contrasts with the rest of Type 1 cooking vessels: whereas the rim diameter of the cooking pot is usually the same as the maximum body width, or 90% of the body width. CP Type 1B6, on the other hand, has a rim diameter that surpasses the body width. This anomalous example only appears in Stratum IV.

CP Type 1B7 (Sharply carinated cooking pot with vertical, short, concave shoulder and squat triangular rim), represented by a single example appears only in Stratum IV where it comprises 3% of the cooking pot collection. It differs from the usual Type 1 cooking vessel, which exhibits a more or less mid-body carination. CP Type 1B7 on the other hand, exhibits a high body carination that is more in common with earlier Iron Age cooking vessels at Tel Yin'am.

CP Type 1C1 (Cooking pot with elongated rim with internal and external ridges and upper internal hook), is an Iron I cooking form with a distinctive rim that is poorly represented at Tel Yin'am and elsewhere. Though not common, it is best-represented in Stratum X after appearing in Stratum XI. The form does not continue after Stratum X.

CP Type 1C2 (Cooking pot with elongated, narrow rounded rim with internal and external ridges), is another Iron I poorly represented cooking pot form that first appears in Stratum XI where it comprises 7% of the cooking pot assemblage.¹⁹² After an unexplained gap in appearance in Stratum X, CP Type 1C2 appears again in Stratum VIII, comprising 12%¹⁹³ of the cooking pot assemblage. In Stratum VIII,

¹⁹² It does, however, have a Late Bronze krater rim antecedent from Tel Yin'am.

¹⁹³ Although CP Type 1C2 is represented by only one example in Stratum XI and Stratum VIII, in Stratum XI, that single example comprises 7% of the cooking pot assemblage whereas in Stratum VIII,

morphological changes occur to the earlier form: the upper rim is thicker and the lower internal ridge is eliminated; and the size of the vessel increases.¹⁹⁴

CP Type 1D (Cooking pot with incurving flattened rim with prominent, horizontal, rounded ridge), while recalling Late Bronze Tel Yin'am antecedents, is poorly represented in Iron I Tel Yin'am when it initially appears in Stratum XI, and comprises 7% of the Stratum XI cooking pot collection. This early Iron I form does not continue beyond Stratum XI.

CP Type 1E (Cooking pot with slightly upper body carination, slightly inverted shoulder, and elongated, external, double ridged rim) is the second-most popular cooking pot type, though somewhat surprisingly recalling Late Bronze Tel Yin'am cooking pot forms, first appears in Stratum VI when it comprises 15% of the cooking pot assemblage. The somewhat altered type, exhibiting a slightly inverted to inverted stance, continues into Iron IIA, Stratum IV, but with diminished popularity when it comprises 7% of the cooking pot collection.

The distinctive characteristic of this subtype, a rounded, thickened, upper rim with an external mid-rim ridge and a lower, prominent ridge or pendant, is retained from Stratum VI into Stratum IV. The form does not continue into Stratum II.

CP Type 1F (Sharply carinated cooking pot with vertical, concave shoulder and inverted straight, thick rim with lower truncated pendant) is a late Iron I relatively uncommon cooking form, which first appears in Stratum VI where it comprises 6% of the cooking pot assemblage. The form is confined to Stratum VI.

another single example, now represents 12% of the assemblage. The single example has more impact in Stratum VIII, though the "numbers" are the same.

¹⁹⁴ The rim diameter of this type in Stratum XI is 32.5 cm., but increases in size in later Iron I Stratum VIII with a rim diameter of 34 cm.

CP Type 1G (Cooking pot with offset, pointed rim with external projections and internal gutter), consisting of two subtypes, CP Type 1G1 and CP Type 1G2, appears only in late Iron I, Stratum VI. While, both subtypes recall Late Bronze Age antecedents from Tel Yin'am, they do not appear before Iron Age Stratum VI, after which, both subtypes disappear after this period.

CP Type 1G1 (Cooking Pot with sharply offset, vertical, compact rim, internal ridge, and double external triangular ridges), is an unusual form, which comprises 3% of the Stratum VI cooking pot assemblage. It is noteworthy that this form has small black unidentified inclusions, not the usual white or calcite grit that typically characterizes the Late Bronze Age (Liebowitz 2003: pp. 235-6) and Iron Age cooking pots. It is confined to Stratum VI.

CP Type 1G2 (Cooking Pot with almost vertical shoulder and offset slightly vertical narrow triangular rim with rounded stubby pendant) like CP Type 1G1, only appears in Stratum VI and is represented a single example, which comprises 3% of the cooking pot collection.

CP Type 1H (Sharply carinated cooking pot with vertical, concave shoulder and double convex rim) is a late Iron I form, which is only represented by a single example in Stratum VI, and comprises 3% of the cooking pot collection.

CP Type 1J¹⁹⁵ (Cooking Pot with everted or inverted neck and rim with rounded internal thickening and prominent, squared external ridge) is a late Iron I/ early Iron IIA cooking form which first appears in Stratum VI (Fig. VI.6. 7) where it comprises 3% of the cooking pot assemblage. The type while not well-represented, continues into Stratum IV (Fig. IV.7. 7) with a modification. Whereas the earlier rim

¹⁹⁵ The letter "I" was skipped to avoid confusion.

example is everted, the later rim is inverted. The form does not continue beyond Stratum IV.

CP Type 1K (Cooking pot with concave shoulder and everted, elongated, rounded rim with rounded, thick rim top and truncated, small pendant) is another unusual cooking pot form, which while recalling Late Bronze antecedents, first appears in the Iron Age in Stratum VI, where it comprises 3% of the cooking pot collection. The form is not seen after Stratum VI.

CP Type 1L (Cooking pot with small “ball-shaped” or “rolled” rim top and short, thin pendant) is a unique, thin-walled vessel, which only appears in Iron IIA, Stratum IV, and represents only 3% of the cooking pot assemblage.

CJG Type 2: Cooking Jugs

CP/CJG Type 2 initially appears in Stratum VI but reaches its apogee in Stratum IV. It is the third-most common cooking vessel type at Tel Yin'am and although very popular in Stratum IV, never supersedes CP Type 1 in frequency. Two primary subtypes comprise this primary category: CJG Type 2A and CP Type 2B. In addition, there are further subdivisions within each subtype.

Although undoubtedly it was a cooking vessel of some kind as Type 2 is made from the same red-brown clay fabric with calcite inclusions as Types 1 and 3, it is generally a smaller vessel than the other two types.

While Type 2 cooking jugs seen in subtype CJG Type 2A are a homogeneous though small “collection” in Stratum VI and increase in number in Stratum IV, the overall Type 2 jug collection of Stratum IV is relatively heterogeneous. A great variety of rim forms are featured in Stratum IV associated with jugs that have one or two handles. The earlier Stratum VI CJG Type 2A1 forms are slightly smaller than the subsequent Stratum IV CJG Type 2A1 forms, as are the other Type 2 cooking

jugs (Types 2A2, 2B1, 2B2, and 2B3) in Stratum IV. However, the CJG Type 2B cooking jugs are slightly larger than the Stratum IV Type 2A examples.

CJG Type 2, in all forms, dies out at the close of Stratum IV.

CJG Type 2A (Cooking jug with single handle) is comprised of two subdivisions: CJG Type 2A1, which first appears in Stratum VI, and CJG Type 2A2, which is introduced in Stratum IV.

CJG Type 2A1 (Bi-conical cooking jug with one handle, concave neck and inverted rim) first appears in Stratum VI where it represents 6% of the cooking pot collection. The form, however, comprises 14% of the whole cooking pot collection in Stratum IV. While the body and rim configuration are generally retained with little variation in Stratum IV the body proportions change; the earlier Stratum VI cooking jugs exhibit a 1:1 or 4:5 (width to height) ratio whereas in Stratum IV the ratio is 5:4 (width to height). The internal rim diameter to internal width measurements is generally retained in all examples in Strata VI and IV: 2:5 ratio. In Stratum IV, with the exception of one example, all CJG Type 2A1 examples are rim sherds.

CJG Type 2A2 (Cooking jug with vertical straight neck and rim), comprising 25% of the complete Stratum IV cooking pot assemblage, is the most popular Type 2 cooking jug in Stratum IV when it first appears. The body is more spherical than CJG Type 2A1 and exhibits a straight neck and plain rim. This form is confined to Stratum IV.

CJG Type 2B (Cooking pot with two vertical handles cooking pot), like CJG Type 2A, is a subtype with further subdivisions. All of them appear in Stratum IV and do not continue beyond the period.

CJG Type 2B1 (Semi-carinated cooking jug with elongated inverted neck and rim with pointed interior thickening and wedge-shaped external thickening), comprising 3% of the complete Stratum IV cooking collection, first appears in Stratum IV. It is poorly represented and confined to Stratum IV.

CJG Type 2B2 (Biconical cooking jug with short concave neck and everted rim with interior and exterior upper rim pointed thickenings and low external ridge), first appears in Stratum IV when it comprises 3% of the cooking vessel collection, and is not found after Stratum IV.

CJG Type 2B3 (Cooking Jug with convex shoulders, inverted convex elongated neck, and everted rim) is a poorly represented form, comprising 3% of the cooking pot collection, which is confined to Stratum IV.

CP Type 3: Closed cooking pot with two opposing vertical handles

CP Type 3 first appears in Stratum IV with a single example, which not only is a herald of an eventual cooking pot take-over but is a transitional form¹⁹⁶ of that new type. This transitional example does not continue in its transitional form into Stratum II. By Stratum II Type 3 cooking pots supersede all other forms (Types 1 and 2) of cooking ware and have developed into the mature form that exemplifies late Iron IIC cooking pots at Tel Yin'am. The form is closed with a height to width ratio of 3:5 and exhibits two opposing vertical handles that are attached at the rim and

¹⁹⁶ CP Type 3 has a more closed form than CP Type 1, but not as closed as CP Type 2.. It exhibits two opposing handles that are more characteristic of CP Type 2 and never evident on any of the CP Type 1 pots at Tel Yin'am. The body of this early example is sharply biconical whereas later examples of this type at Tel Yin'am are usually not as sharply carinated (more rounded carination); and the rim is not as fully developed as those of later Stratum II Type 3 cooking pots at Tel Yin'am. The "mature" Type 3 rims are generally double ridged and compact. This early Stratum IV Type 3 pot has a more elongated, inverted rim with an upper and lower rim thickening that does not exhibit the compact rim with prominent upper rounded rim and lower sharp, short external ridge, which characterizes CP Types 3B-G at Tel Yin'am.

upper shoulder. The body configuration is carinated or semi-carinated and the rim exhibits a doubled ridged contour.

The subtypes of CP Type 3 are transitional Type 3A (only found in Stratum IV), and mature Types 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E, 3F, and 3G (all found only in Stratum II), which are characterized by different rim configurations and stances.

Type 3 cooking vessels, which include all subtypes, appear to be clustered in two basic size groups, small (ca. 15-20 cm.) and large (ca. 21-27 cm.).

CP Type 3A (Closed carinated cooking pot with thick pinched inverted rim with upper rounded thickening, a lower external ridged thickening and internal gutter with two opposing handles which extend from the rim to the carination), only appears in Stratum IV, where it comprises 3% of the cooking pot assemblage. It is a transitional form, which does not exhibit the fully developed double-ridged rim that characterized the later Type 3 forms.

CP Type 3B (Closed cooking pot with prominent rounded internal thickened rim with small external stepped ridge) is the best represented Type 3 form found in Stratum II where it comprises 47% of the cooking pot collection. Although the overall Type 3 is characterized by a “double-ridged” rim or “stepped” rim, distinct variations in body and rim contours require separate subgroups. A rounded mid-body carination and an elongated, inverted, convex shoulder characterize CP Type 3B.

CP Type 3C (Closed cooking pot with rounded mid-body carination, elongated, inverted, convex shoulder and a inverted rim with a prominent externally rounded thickening with internal pointing), first appears in Stratum II when it comprises 10% of the cooking pot assemblage. It is a relatively well-represented form within the Type 3 repertoire.

CP Type 3D (Closed, smaller cooking pot with relatively sharp carination, elongated, inverted, convex shoulder and vertical rim with double rounded, external ridges), is poorly represented in Stratum II where it comprises 5% of the Stratum II cooking pot assemblage. Like the other members of Type 3 cooking pots, with the exception of Type 3A, this form first appears in Stratum II.

CP Type 3E (Closed cooking pot with rounded, convex, internal rim thickening and external, oblique ridge), is confined to Stratum II, when it comprises 21% of the cooking pot assemblage and is the second-best represented form in Stratum II.

CP Type 3F (Closed cooking pot with inverted, convex shoulders and inverted rim with external, elongated, rounded thickening and small internal hook), is poorly represented in Stratum II where it comprises 5% of the cooking pot assemblage.

CP Type 3G (Closed cooking pot with inverted rim with two upper convex thickenings and external, lower ridge) is another poorly represented form confined to Stratum II where it comprises 5% of the cooking pot assemblage.

Jugs

(Table 5: Jug Chronological Distribution and Frequency)

Forty-one jugs comprise the Iron Age jug collection at Tel Yin'am, representing 12% of the total Iron Age pottery assemblage. They are best-represented in Iron IIA, Stratum IV, though early Iron I, Stratum X, has the second-most numerous jug collection. Generally, however, jugs are not as common in Iron I. Indeed, Iron I in its entirety has yielded the same quantity as is found in Stratum IV.

Eight subtypes comprise the Iron Age jug collection. With the exception of one example of JG Type 1 and three examples of JG Type 2, these subtypes are associated with the Iron I period at Tel Yin'am. JG Type 3 is introduced in Stratum

VIII, but it is poorly represented. It continues with the same poor representation in Stratum VI, but becomes popular in Stratum IV. JG Types 4 and 5 are both poorly-represented in Iron I and only appear in Strata VIII and VI, respectively. In Iron IIA, JG Type 6 is also poorly-represented, and is confined to Stratum IV. The remainder of the jug types, bag-shaped JG Types 7 and 8, appear in Stratum II, when they are characteristic of the Iron IIC period at Tel Yin'am and elsewhere. Surface treatment varies but most (not all) of the plain ware jugs are associated with Iron I. Iron IIA and IIC jugs, no matter what subtype they represent, are commonly decorated with burnished red slip that is applied in a limited variety of places.

Table 5: Jug Chronological Distribution and Frequency

Jug Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	StratumVI	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
Jug 1A	1						1
Jug 1B	1						1
Jug 1C		1					1
Jug 1D					1		1
Jug 2A		2					2
Jug 2B		1					1
Jug 2C		1					1
Jug 2D		1					1
Jug 2E1					1		1
Jug 2E2					1		1
Jug 2F					1		1
Jug 3A1		1			1		2
Jug 3A2				2	1		3
Jug3A3					6		6
Jug 3B1			1				1
Jug 3B2					1		1
Jug 3C					1		1
Jug 4			1				1
Jug 5				1			1

Jug Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum V1	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
Jug 6					1		1
Jug 7A						1	1
Jug 7B						1	1
Jug 8						1	1
Subtotal	2	7	2	3	14	3	32
Bases		1	1	2	3	1	8
Total	2	8	3	5	18	6*	42
*2 unassigned							

JG Type 1 (Jug with narrow neck and everted rim) comprises only 12% of the Iron Age jug assemblage. While it is primarily found in Iron I contexts, one subtype (JG Type 1D) appears in Iron IIA, Stratum IV. The primary type is comprised of four subtypes. The overall jug type is never well-represented with only one example represented in each of the four different subgroups; and is only represented by rim sherds. These jugs are of plain ware. There is no evidence of handles on any Type 1 example, but this is apparently an accident of discovery.

JG Type 1A (Jug with narrow neck, everted rim with a double, external, rounded thickening), represents 50% of the very small jug collection in Stratum XI when it first appears in the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am. A Late Bronze Tel Yin'am antecedent is known for this rim form but it is identified as a storage jar. The external rim diameter is 12.5 cm., which is smaller than related jug Types 1B and 1C. This form is confined to Stratum XI.

JG Type 1B (Jug with narrow, everted neck and everted triangular rim) represents 50% of the limited Stratum XI jug collection when it first appears.¹⁹⁷ While Types 1A and 1B are related, JG Type 1B is larger with a rim diameter of 16.5 cm. JG Type 1B is confined to Stratum XI.

JG Type 1C (Jug with a narrow flaring neck and an everted, externally and internally thickened rim), one of the four Type 1 subtypes, is poorly represented with only one example which appears in Stratum X. It comprises 14% of the Stratum X jug assemblage. The size of this form falls between the smaller Type 1A jug and the larger Type 1B jug with a rim diameter of 14.25 cm. JG Type 1C does not continue beyond Stratum X.

JG Type 1D (Jug with everted, pointed rim with internal and external ridges) is the only Type 1 jug form which appears in Iron II. It occurs in Stratum IV (Fig. IV.10.3), but it is poorly represented as are all the Type 1 jug forms. It comprises 7% of the Stratum IV jug repertoire. It does not continue beyond Stratum IV.

JG Type 2 (Biconical jug) is a primary category of biconical jugs with elongated, slightly convex or convex shoulder and one handle or two opposing handles. They represent 25% of the overall Iron Age jug assemblage at Tel Yin'am. The subcategories include: Type 2A: Two-handled jug with concave neck and vertical, elongated, oblique rim with prominent, horizontal ridge; Type 2B: Biconical jug with elongated, inverted, convex shoulders, vertical, convex neck and vertical "comma-shaped" rim with internal hook and external rounded thickening; Type 2C: Bi-conical jug with elongated slightly convex shoulder, elongated concave neck and everted, "comma-shaped" rim.; and Type 2D: : Biconical jug with elongated, inverted shoulder, narrow neck, single handle and red banded decoration.

While the majority of these jugs first appear in,¹⁹⁸ and are associated with Iron I, a group of them are found in Iron IIA, Stratum IV. The earlier subtypes, JG Types 2A-D are all found in Stratum X and do not continue beyond this early Iron I period.

¹⁹⁷ Though there are no known jug rim forms from Late Bronze Tel Yin'am, some Late Bronze storage jar rims recall the configuration of JG Type 1B.

However, the Type 2 biconical jug does reappear in the guise of different subtypes, JG Types 2E1, 2E2, and 2F, in later Stratum IV, but they are not well-represented. While most of the examples are of plain ware, JG Types 2C and 2D are decorated with red-slip. Of the jugs that exhibit bases, they are all ring bases.

JG Type 2A (Two-handled jug with concave neck and vertical, elongated, oblique rim with prominent, horizontal ridge), a relatively well-represented form which first appears in Stratum X, comprises 28% of the jug assemblage. The form does not continue beyond the period.

JG Type 2B (Biconical jug with elongated, inverted, convex shoulder, vertical, convex neck and vertical rim with “comma-shaped”, internal hooked rim with external rounded thickening), is a poorly represented jug form which first appears in Stratum X, when comprises 14% of the limited Stratum X jug repertoire. It does not continue beyond Stratum X.

JG Type 2C (Biconical jug with elongated slightly convex shoulder, elongated concave neck and everted, “comma-shaped” rim), although represented only by a single example, is represented in Stratum X by a complete jug. It comprises 14% of the jug repertoire. The narrow neck and shoulder are peculiarly elongated. The arched single handle is attached at mid-neck and mid-shoulder. Further, it is the only early Type 2 jug that exhibits surface decoration: unburnished red slip is applied to the exterior rim edge and exterior ring base. The form does not continue beyond Stratum X.

JG Type 2D (Biconical jug with elongated, inverted shoulder, narrow neck, single handle and red banded decoration) is the last of a series (JG Types 2A-D) that

¹⁹⁸ While, biconical jugs are known from Late Bronze Tel Yin'am, the overall character of the Late Bronze biconical jugs and the Iron Age biconical jugs from Tel Yin'am differ.

is only found in early Iron I, Stratum X. It also is represented by one example, and comprises 14% of the small jug assemblage. It is thicker-walled than the other early Type 2 examples. Further, it is decorated with groups of multiple horizontal red bands that are placed just above the carination and at the upper shoulder. The upper red-banded register was applied sloppily as there is a trailing red irregular band that hangs vertically from the lowest red band. The form disappears after Stratum X.

JG Type 2E (Biconical jug with elongated, slightly everted neck and single handle) represented by two subtypes, JG Type 2E1 and JG Type 1E2, only appears in Stratum IV. The basic body configuration of the two subtypes, exemplified by two jugs, is the same: a biconical shape with an elongated, narrow, slightly everted neck with a medial ridge. In addition, both have a single handle which extend from the medial neck ridge to the mid or lower shoulder region. The bases and ware of the two groups differentiates the two jugs.

JG Type 2E1 (Biconical jug with elongated slightly everted neck with medial ridge and single handle and thick ring base) is an unusual, poorly-represented jug form that only appears in Stratum IV. While this form, like JG Type 2E2 and 2F, contrasts with the Iron I Type 2 jugs, which have short necks, the body sizes of all Type 2 jugs continue to be relatively large¹⁹⁹ throughout the Iron Age.

JG Type 2E2 (Biconical jug with elongated slightly everted neck with medial ridge and single handle and rounded base) is represented by one example that only appears in Stratum IV. Like JG Type 1E1 and 1F, this jug form exhibits an elongated neck and a relatively small body, which contrasts with the earlier Iron I JG Type 2

¹⁹⁹ The preserved height of this jug is 39.5 cm. and its maximum width is 28 cm.

forms that have short necks, though the body size of the earlier Type 2 jugs and this type are comparable.²⁰⁰

JG Type 2F (Slightly biconical jug with convex elongated vertical neck and offset vertical elongated rim) is an unusual jug form that is only found in Stratum IV. Like JG Type 2E1 and 2E2, this jug form has an elongated neck and a relative small body, which differs from the Iron I Type 2 jug forms that exhibit a short neck and a large body.

JG Type 3 (Jug with globular body) makes its first appearance in Stratum X, when it is poorly-represented. It continues in small numbers through the Iron I period at Tel Yin'am but comes into great popularity in Iron IIA, Stratum IV.²⁰¹ The popularity does not last, and the type does not survive beyond Stratum IV.

JG Type 3 consists of three primary subtypes: JG Type 3A, 3B and 3C but Types 3A and 3B have further subdivision.

JG Type 3A (Jug with globular body) is comprised of three subcategories: JG Types 3A1, 3A2, and 3A3. Each subgroup only appears once in Stratum X, VI and IV, respectively, but JG Type 3A continues from early Iron I to Iron IIA although the type is never well-represented.

JG Type 3A1 (Jug with a globular body, an elongated, almost vertical neck, a slightly everted, rounded rim and single handle), a poorly represented jug form, first appears in Stratum X when it comprises 14% of the jug repertoire. After an

²⁰⁰ The preserved height of this jug is 33.25 cm. and the maximum width is 28.5 cm.

²⁰¹ While JG Type 2, a biconical jug type is the most prevalent jug form in the early Iron Age at Tel Yin'am, Type 3, a globular jug type becomes the most predominate jug form in later Iron I and early Iron II at Tel Yin'am. JG Type 3 appears for the first time in Stratum X in subtype 3A1 with one example. JG Type 3 continues with the same limited frequency into Stratum VIII (JG Type 3B1) and Stratum VI (JG Types 3A2), but reaches its apogee in Stratum IV (JG Types 3A2, 3A3, 3B2 and 3C).

unexplained gap in Strata VIII and VI, this Iron I form reappears in Stratum IV in variant form, though it continues to be poorly-represented, representing 6% of the jug repertoire. The earlier jug exhibits a more vertical neck and rim while later jug has a slightly wider, concave everted neck. In addition, the earlier example is larger,²⁰² while the later jug is smaller.

Both forms exhibit surface decoration: the early Iron form has a light brown wash and the later Iron IIA form has horizontal burnishing over plain ware.

This form does not continue after Stratum IV.

JG Type 3A2 (Globular jug with concave neck, single handle and low ring base), the most popular Type 3A jug form, appears in Stratum VI where it is the most common jug form in the period, with two examples, as well as being the best-represented Type 3A2 group. It comprises 66% of the Stratum VI jug repertoire. The form continues into Iron IIA, Stratum IV, but in diminished frequency. This jug subtype is the largest of the general Type 3A with a vessel width of 30 cm., and the preserved height of 34.5 cm. It is much larger than JG Types 3A1 and 3A3 jug classes.

JG Type 3A3 (Globular jug with straight, elongated, vertical neck and vertical, internally thickened rim) first appears in Stratum IV where it comprises the majority, or 33%, of the jug assemblage. While this subtype has a similar body form to other Type 3A jugs, the sizes of this Iron IIA type are slightly smaller than the earlier Type 3A jugs; the widths range from 14.75 to 17.5 cm., the height of one complete example is 17.5 cm. and the rim diameters range from 8.5 to 9.75 cm.

²⁰² The height of the Stratum X example is ca. 26.4 cm., width is 17.5 cm. and the external rim diameter is 9.6 cm., while the height of Stratum IV example is 17.3 cm., width is 13 cm. and the rim diameter is 8.7 cm.

In addition, this jug type exhibits more surface decoration than the earlier Type 3A jug types. JG Type 3A3 exhibits surface decoration from overall exterior burnished red slip to sections of painted red bands overlaying a red-slip base.

This type disappears after this period, as do all the subtypes of JG Type 3.

JG Type 3B (Globular jug with a ridged neck and two opposing vertical handles) is a poorly represented subgroup, represented by two subtypes: by JG Type 3B1 and JG Type 3B2. While JG Type 3B1 initially appears in Stratum VIII, JG Type 3B2 does not appear until the Iron IIA period, Stratum IV. The earlier example has a more elongated body, whereas the later Stratum IV jug body is more rounded. In addition, the base of the earlier Stratum VIII jug is a low ring base with a bulging rounded base with a low encircling ring. The bulge does not allow the jug to sit upright. On the other hand, the later jug has a flat disc base.

Surface decoration and size vary as well: The earlier jug is larger and of plain ware, whereas the later Stratum IV jug is smaller with hand-burnished exterior red slip.

JG Type 3B1 (Globular jug with elongated neck with medial ridge, a bulging, rounded base with low ring and two handles) initially appears in Stratum VIII, and comprises 50% of the very small jug repertoire. This early form of JG Type 3B is large with a preserved height of 30.5 cm. and a width of 25 cm. The size contrasts with the later Iron IIA related JG Type 3B2 which is a smaller jug form. JG Type 3B1 confined to Stratum VIII.

JG Type 3B2 (Globular jug with wide, vertical neck with medial ridge and rim with external rounded thickening and two opposing handles) is a poorly-represented, relatively small jug form, which only appears in Stratum IV, and comprises .5% of the jug repertoire. It is a smaller, more rounded jug form than JG Type 3B1, and has hand-burnished exterior red slip, whereas JG Type 3B1 is plain ware.

JG Type 3C (Squat, globular jug with short vertical neck and rim with internal and external thickenings) is only represented by one example, which appears in Stratum IV. While it generally recalls CP Type 2A cooking jugs, this example has an exterior red-slip does not have the red-brown ware and calcite grit associated with cooking jugs at Tel Yin'am.

JG Type 4 (Narrow jug with two large, opposing, vertical handles), is a poorly represented, unusual form which only appears in Stratum VIII .

JG Type 5 (Jug with everted neck and inverted rim with prominent, rounded, upper thickening and small, rounded, external ridge) is a poorly represented small jug form, which only appears in Stratum VI.

JG Type 6 (Jug with elongated, everted neck with medial ridge and thickened, everted rim) is a poorly represented unusual Iron IIA form which only appears in Stratum IV.

JG Type 7 (Bag-shaped jug with carinated shoulder, elongated, ridged, vertical neck and single handle) is a primary jug type, though not well-represented, supersedes other jug forms. It is associated only with the Iron IIC level, Stratum II, and is comprised of two subtypes: JG Type 7A and JG Type 7B.

JG Type 7A (Narrow bag-shaped jug with carinated shoulder, relatively short, vertical neck with medial ridge and vertical T-shaped rim with rounded thickening) appears for the first time in Stratum II and is represented by a single complete example. The configuration of this subtype as well as related Type 7B is a departure from all previous jug forms at Tel Yin'am.

JG Type 7B (Wide bag-shaped jug with elongated neck and single handle) is represented by a single example, which only appears in Stratum II .

JG Type 8 (Jug with rounded shoulder, elongated, slightly inverted neck with low ridge and single handle) is an unusual jug form that only appears in Stratum II and is generally associated with JG Type 7 (and its subtypes). Both JG Types 7 and 8 completely depart from the earlier jug forms that characterize the Iron I and early Iron II jug repertoire at Tel Yin'am.

Juglets

(Table 6: Juglet Chronological Distribution and Frequency)

Juglets are poorly represented in Iron I but increase in frequency in late Iron I and early Iron II. They are not represented at all in Strata XI or II. In general, juglets are best-represented in Iron IIA, Stratum IV, where they also exhibit the most variety. As with other vessel categories, the juglet collection is heterogeneous. Four primary types comprise the Iron Age juglet assemblage. JGT Type 1 is generally an Iron I form, whereas JGT Types 2 and 3 transition between late Iron I and early Iron II. Two subtypes of JGT Type 4 appear in late Iron I, but another three subtypes of JGT Type 4 are associated with Iron IIA. By accident of discovery, no juglets were ever found in Iron IIC contexts.

Table 6: Juglet Chronological Distribution and Frequency

Juglet Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum VI	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
Juglet 1A	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Juglet 1B	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Juglet 2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Juglet 3	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
Juglet 4A	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Juglet 4B	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Juglet 4C	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Juglet Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum VI	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
Juglet 4D	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	0	1	1	4	7	0	13

JGT Type 1 (Large piriform juglet) a poorly-represented Iron I form, which is the largest juglet type, with representative examples ranging in a height greater than 14.13 cm to slightly greater than 25 cm. Two subtypes comprise this primary category: JGT Type 1A and Type 1B.

JGT Type 1A (Inverted piriform juglet with a narrow lower body, a wide shoulder with an inverted elongated neck and single handle) first appears in Stratum X. After an unexplained gap in Strata VIII and VI, the form reappears in Stratum IV with the same frequency. This later form, however, is larger with different proportions.²⁰³ The type does not continue beyond Stratum IV.

JGT Type 1B (Juglet with flattened base, an elongated body and unusually wide neck) is a poorly represented Iron I jug form that only appears in Stratum VIII. It is a slightly larger form than Stratum X JGT Type 1A, but not as large as the Iron IIA form of Type 1A.²⁰⁴

JGT Type 2 (Small, black, burnished, piriform juglet with pointed, button-like base, elongated, vertical neck and thick single handle) is a well-known small juglet late Iron I/ early Iron II form that first appears in Stratum VI at Tel Yin'am, and

²⁰³ The Stratum X example has a preserved height of 14.13 cm. and a width of 12.6 cm., whereas the Stratum IV example has a preserved height of 25 cm. and a width of 18.75 cm. In addition, the height to width ratio of early JGT Type 1A is 4:5, which contrasts to the Stratum IV form that has a height to width ratio of 1:2.

²⁰⁴ JGT Type 1B has a preserved height of 22 cm. and a width of 13.75 cm.

reappears in Stratum IV, with the same limited frequency.²⁰⁵ The small juglet form retains its same configuration and size through these periods.

JGT Type 3 (Juglet with elongated globular body, short convex neck and inverted, hooked rim) is a late Iron I/early Iron II juglet form that first appears in Stratum VI. It continues into Stratum IV with no significant change, except that the Stratum VI example is slightly wider, but it is not clear if this is a trend or just a particular characteristic of a particular vessel. The height ranges from 11.5 to 12.4 cm. and width ranges from 7.1 to 7.75 cm.

JGT Type 4 (Rounded juglets) is a late Iron I/early Iron IIA juglet form. It is comprised of four subtypes; two are confined to Stratum VI and two others are confined to Stratum IV. There is only one occurrence of each subtype and all examples of this juglet category disappear after Stratum IV. Surface decoration varies on these subtypes from no decoration, to burnish without slip, to red-slip with or without burnish.

JGT Type 4A (Squat, rounded juglet with single handle), represented by only one example, comprises 25% of the juglet collection, and is confined to Stratum VI.

JGT Type 4B (Slightly elongated, rounded juglet with a narrow, elongated neck and single handle), represented by a single example, comprises 25% of the juglet assemblage, and is only found in Stratum VI.

²⁰⁵ In both Strata VI and IV, JGT Type 2 is represented by one example, but in Stratum VI, this single example comprises 25%, whereas in Stratum IV, another single example comprises 14% of the juglet collection.

JGT Type 4C (Rounded juglet with vertical, mid-ridged neck and slightly everted plain rim and single handle), represented by one example, comprises 14% of the juglet collection, and is confined to Stratum IV.

JGT Type 4D (Rounded juglet with vertical neck and rim and two opposing handles), represented by a single example, comprises 14% of the juglet collection, and is confined to Stratum IV.

Storage Jars (SJ)

(Table 7: Storage Jar Chronological Distribution and Frequency)

Storage jars, representing the second-most numerous group in the Iron Age pottery assemblage, comprise 23% of the overall ceramic collection. Eighty-three storage jar examples, which comprise the Iron Age collection from Strata XI, X, VIII, VI, IV and II, are represented by forty types and subtypes, making for a heterogeneous collection.²⁰⁶

Table 7: Storage Jar Chronological Distribution and Frequency

SJ Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum VI	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
SJ 1A	4	2		1			7
SJ 1A1			3			1	4
SJ 1A2				1			1
SJ 1A3				1	1		2
SJ 1B	1	3	1				5

²⁰⁶ However, the collection may not be as heterogeneous as first thought because some of the types (e.g. SJ Type 1L) are examples of storage jar bodies, which are missing the rims and necks. Probably, one of the other storage jar categories represented by rim and neck that were originally part of one of these storage jar bodies. Though in some cases, rims types and storage jar bodies have been shown to belong to the same vessel (e.g. SJ Type 1N illustrates a rim and body type that are commonly linked, commonly identified as a “hippo jar”; also see, SJ Type 3 where this combination of Iron IIC rims and body form are commonly linked). In many cases, the rims and storage jar bodies are not necessarily linked to each other.

SJ Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	StratumVI	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
SJ 1B1			1				1
SJ 1C	1						1
SJ 1D	1						1
SJ 1D1					1		1
SJ 1F	1	2	2		3		8
SJ 1G		1			1		2
SJ 1G1				1			1
SJ 1H		1	1				2
SJ 1J		1					1
SJ 1J1				1	2		3
SJ 1J2					2	1	3
SJ 1j3					2		2
SJ 1J4					3		3
SJ 1K		1					1
SJ 1L1		1					1
SJ 1L2		1	1				2
SJ 1L3		1					1
SJ 1L4			1				1
SJ 1L5			1	1			2
SJ 1L6					1		1
SJ 1L7						1	1
SJ 1M			1	1			2
SJ 1N					2		2
SJ 1P					2		2
SJ 1R					1		1
SJ 1S					1		1
SJ 1T					1		1
SJ 1W						1	1
SJ 2A					5		5
SJ 2B					2		2
SJ 2C					1		1
SJ 3A						1	1
SJ 3B						1	1
SJ 3C						2	2
SJ 3C1						1	1
Subtotal	8	14	12	7	31	9	81
Bases				2			2
Total	8	14	12	9	31	9	83

SJ Type 1A (Storage jar with vertical rim with upper rounded thickening and lower external ridge), is an Iron I storage jar form that first appears in Stratum XI, carries over into Stratum X, and after an unexplained gap in Stratum VIII, reappears for the final time in Stratum VI. It is best represented in Stratum XI with four examples, where it comprises 50% of the small early Iron I collection. It decreases in frequency in Stratum X when it is represented by two examples (Fig. X.6. 2, 3), comprising 14% of a larger collection. In Stratum VI, it is barely represented with one example, which comprises 11% of a relatively small collection.

In Stratum X, SJ Type 1A is slightly altered from earlier Type 1A examples, so that the rim length from upper rim to lower external rim thickening is shorter, and the upper thickening is also more compact. It is further altered in Stratum VI when it exhibits an elongated, slightly everted neck and elongated, everted rim with a globular thickening. It does not continue beyond Stratum VI.

SJ Type 1A1 (Storage jar with elongated neck and vertical rim with rounded external thickening and low external ridge), a closely related form to SJ Type 1A, first appears in Stratum VIII when it represented by three examples, which comprise 25% of the storage jar collection. It is noteworthy that the one Iron I gap in the chronology of Type 1A is Stratum VIII, and this subtype, Type 1A1, is related. It is possible that SJ Type 1A1, though modified enough to require this new subtype in Stratum VIII when it first appears, accounts for the “missing” link in the long-lived Iron I storage jar Type 1A.

The rim of SJ Type 1A1 is shorter and the upper rounded thickening is more compact than the traditional Type 1A. After a long gap that includes Strata VI and IV, this form reappears in one example in Iron IIC, Stratum II, where it comprises 11% of the relatively small collection. The neck of this late example is shorter than the earlier Iron I examples.

SJ Type 1A2 (Storage Jar with ovoid body, elongated, slightly concave shoulders, elongated, narrow, vertical neck, and rim with upper thickening and lower, external ridge) is represented by a complete storage jar that appears only in Stratum VI.

SJ Type 1A3 (Storage Jar with short concave neck and slightly inverted rim with upper rounded thickening and lower external small ridge), while related to SJ Types 1A, 1A1 and 1A2, is a poorly represented form that first appears in Stratum VI, and carries over into Stratum IV. In both strata, the form is represented by one example which comprises 11% and 3% of the storage jar assemblages, respectively.

This type first appears in late Iron I and transitions into Iron IIA, and the two examples reflect these two different periods. While the earlier Stratum VI example had a more elongated neck that is typical of Iron I Type 1A storage jars at Tel Yin'am, the later, Stratum IV example, exhibits a shorter neck. In addition, in Stratum IV, the rim form of SJ Type 1A3 changes slightly: the upper rim is more prominent, rounded, and everted, while the lower external ridge retains its same character.

SJ Type 1B (Storage jar with vertical, flattened rim top and low external ridge) first appears in Stratum XI though it is represented by only one example, which comprises 12% of a small storage jar collection. This Iron I form reaches its apogee in Stratum X when it is represented by three examples, which comprise 21% of the storage jar collection. It is less popular in Stratum VIII when it again is represented by a single example that comprises 8% of the storage jar assemblage. The form does not continue beyond Stratum VIII.

The distinctive characteristic of this storage jar subtype is its rim configuration, which is retained in all strata. Variations are noted in the neck width, which increases in two Stratum X examples, and in the rim diameters, which increase slightly in Stratum X from 10.75 cm. in Stratum XI to a range of 11.7 to 13.4 cm. in

Stratum X. This type is carried over in Stratum VIII, but in variant form. The rim is everted rather than vertical.

SJ Type 1B1 (Storage jar with egg-shaped body, a relatively straight neck and a flat ledged rim with a lower external ridge), represented by a complete jar that has a rim, recalls that of SJ Type 1B in Stratum X, and only appears in Stratum VIII when it comprises 8% of the storage jar collection. While it is not certain that the rim examples of SJ Type 1B are truly associable with the SJ Type 1B1 body, the rim shapes accord.

SJ Type 1C (Storage jar with convex, vertical neck and triangular rim) is represented by one example, which only appears in Stratum XI and comprises 12% of the small collection. It has a slightly larger rim diameter than the other Stratum XI storage jar examples with a rim diameter of 12.5 cm.

SJ Type 1D (Storage jar with vertical neck and externally thickened and internally hooked rim) is represented by a single example that only appears in Stratum XI, and comprises 12% of the storage jar assemblage. The type exhibits the usual rim diameter for these early Iron I storage jars with a rim diameter of 11 cm.

SJ Type 1D1 (Storage jar with elongated, concave neck and vertical, rim with elongated, rounded, external thickening and internal gutter) is a distinctive form, which recalls SJ Type 1D from Stratum XI, but this later variant form lacks the internal rim “hook.” It comprises 3% of the Stratum IV jar assemblage.

SJ Type 1D2 (Storage Jar with slightly convex rim with prominent internal oblique ledge) is represented by one example, which only appears in Stratum IV. It comprises 3% of the Stratum IV storage jar collection. It is a slightly smaller jar than related Stratum IV Type 1D3.

SJ Type 1D3 (Storage Jar with elongated convex rim with internal ridge) is represented by one example, which is closely related to the various forms of SJ Type 1D, and appears in Stratum IV. It is a slightly larger jar than Stratum IV Type 1D2. The form does not continue after this period.

SJ Type 1E (Storage jar with everted, concave, pointed rim and external ridge) represented by a single example appears only in Stratum XI, comprising 12% of the small storage jar assemblage. The jar is somewhat smaller than most of the Iron I storage jars at Tel Yin'am with a rim diameter of 10.75 cm.

SJ Type 1F (Storage jar with elongated neck and double-ridged rim) is a long-lived Iron I and early Iron II form, which first appears in Stratum X when it is relatively well-represented, by two examples that comprise 14% of the storage jar collection. The form carries over into Stratum VIII where it is also represented by two examples, which comprise 16% of the jar assemblage. After an unexplained gap in Stratum VI, SJ Type 1F reappears in Stratum IV with increased frequency, being represented by three examples. The type comprises only 9% of this storage jar collection even though there are more representative examples.

While the overall characteristics of this type are generally retained in Iron I with some variation in rim stance and more angular rims, in Iron IIA, Stratum IV, the upper external rim thickening is more prominent and the lower one is smaller, in contrast to earlier Iron I examples that exhibited equal-sized exterior rim thickenings. There is also more variety in the rim stances. The form does not continue after Stratum IV.

SJ Type 1G (Storage Jar with an everted neck and vertical pointed rim with external thickening and an oblique, external ridge) is an unusual type that is represented by a single example, which appears in Stratum X, when it comprises 7%

of the storage jar collection. After a long unexplained gap in Strata VIII and VI, the form reappears in Iron IIA, Stratum IV, where it is again poorly represented. In Stratum IV, it comprises 3% of the storage jar collection.

In Stratum IV, the form has changed somewhat from its early beginnings. The rim, unlike the earlier form, now has a vertical stance, with an external rounded thickening and the characteristic prominent, pointed, horizontal ridge. Unlike its plain predecessor, this example has residual red slip on the top of the rim.

SJ Type 1G1 (Storage Jar with concave neck and vertical, slightly pointed rim with an external, horizontal, squared ridge), related to SJ Type 1G, is represented by one example, which appears only in Stratum VI, when it comprises 11% of the storage jar collection.

SJ Type 1H (Storage jar with an elongated shoulder, a vertical, concave neck, and a slightly offset rim with an external thickening and an internal gutter) is an Iron I form, which has Late Bronze Tel Yin'am antecedents, and appears only in Strata X and VIII. In both strata, it is represented by one example each, comprising 7% and 8% of the storage jar assemblages, respectively. There is little change over time in this poorly represented form.

SJ Type 1J²⁰⁷ (Storage jar with elongated, inverted neck and vertical rim with rounded, external thickening) is represented by one example, which appears only in Stratum X. The form comprises 7% of the storage jar assemblage.

SJ Type 1J1 (Storage jar with elongated, inverted neck and vertical, triangular rim with external angular thickening), while related to Iron I SJ Type 1J, is a late Iron I/early Iron II poorly represented form that first appears in Stratum VI when it

²⁰⁷ The letter "I" was omitted in order to avoid confusion.

comprises 14% of a small jar assemblage. When it continues into Stratum IV, it becomes a somewhat more common form, being represented by two examples that comprise 7% of the large storage jar collection.

There is little change in form from Stratum VI to Stratum IV.

SJ Type 1J2 (Storage Jar with elongated concave vertical neck and triangular externally thickened rim) is an Iron II form that is best-represented in Stratum IV when it first appears. The two examples comprise 6% of the large Stratum IV storage jar assemblage. While the form continues into Stratum II, it has decreased in popularity, and is represented by one modified example, which comprises 11% of the small collection.

In Stratum II, the form is altered from its Stratum IV configuration: surprisingly though, the elongated neck, more characteristic of an Iron I form more than an Iron II form, is still present on this storage jar. Moreover, the rim exhibits an elongated, pointed, internal thickening that was not present in Stratum IV.

SJ Type 1J3 (Storage Jar with elongated everted convex neck and short, everted, triangular rim with external pointing) is represented by two examples that only appear in Stratum IV, though this subtype is related closely with SJ Type 1J2, which carries over to Stratum II.

SJ Type 1J4 (Storage Jar with rounded triangular rim and neck carination) is relatively well-represented by three examples, which only appear in Stratum IV. It is closely related to SJ Type 1J2, but this subtype exhibits a medial or upper neck carination. The prominent rounded or triangular rim is shared by both subtypes.

SJ Type 1K (Storage Jar with a concave elongated neck and an everted, pointed rim with an external rounded thickening) is represented by a single example,

which only appears in Stratum X, though it does have Late Bronze Tel Yin'am antecedents.

SJ Type 1L1 (Storage jar with large globular body, broad rounded base and two opposing handles) is represented by one example, which only appears in Stratum X and comprises 7% of the jar assemblage.

SJ Type 1L2 (Storage jar with egg-shaped body, narrow base and two opposing handles), represented by one example, which first appears in Stratum X where it comprises 7% of the storage jar assemblage, is an Iron I form, which somewhat recalls Late Bronze Tel Yin'am storage jar bodies. The form carries over into Stratum VIII with one example that comprises 8% of the jar collection, but does not continue beyond this period.

This Stratum X example has red slip on the exterior and a series of incised horizontal lines from the lower neck region to below the mid-body region, whereas the Stratum VIII example is undecorated.

SJ Type 1L3 (Storage jar with narrow body, and narrow, pointed base) is represented by one unusual Iron I example that only appears in Stratum X, and comprises 7% of the storage jar collection.

SJ Type 1L4 (Storage jar with ovoid body shape, elongated, straight shoulders, and two opposing handles) is represented by one Iron I example, which only appears in Stratum VIII, when it comprises 8% of the storage jar collection. The shape recalls another Stratum VIII example, SJ Type 1L2, but the red decoration, rare in the Iron Age assemblage, recalls Late Bronze traditions though not as complex as LB and early Iron I decorative motifs.

SJ Type 1L5 (Storage jar with a V-shaped body and narrow base) is represented by one example, which first appears in Stratum VIII, and comprises 8% of the storage jar collection. The form continues into Stratum VI where it is unchanged and represented by one example, where it comprises 11% of the jar collection.

SJ Type 1L6 (Storage Jar with egg-shaped body, relatively short, collar-ridged shoulder, concave neck and relatively narrow base) is poorly-represented Iron IIA form which is exemplified by one example, which only appears in Stratum IV.

Type 1L7 (Storage jar with large, broad-based body) is a Iron I form which recalls the body shape of Stratum IV SJ Type 1P. This single example appears in Stratum II, and comprises 11% of the storage jar assemblage.

SJ Type 1M (Storage jar with elongated, almost vertical neck and plain, vertical rim with a slight internal thickening and a lower external thickening) is represented by one example, which first appears in Stratum VIII, where it comprises 8% of the jar collection. It carries over into Stratum VI where again, it is represented by a single example. In this stratum, it comprises 11% of the jar assemblage.

The later Stratum VI example is altered somewhat from the earlier example. The rim ridges are placed differently and the rim is more vertical. It is noteworthy that in this late Iron I period that some storage jars at Tel Yin'am still exhibit elongated necks, which are generally characteristic of earlier Iron I.

SJ Type 1N (Squat, squarish storage jar with broad rounded base, shoulder carination, short vertical neck and thick vertical rim with very prominent thick external upper ledge and thick lower ridge), represented by two examples, one of them is a complete jar, only appears in Iron IIA, Stratum IV. In this period, the type comprises 6% of the storage jar collection.

SJ Type 1P²⁰⁸ (Squat storage Jar with wide lower body, rounded shoulders, short, concave almost non-existent neck and tall, internally-hooked rim) is represented by a complete example and a rim sherd that only appear in Stratum IV, and comprise 6% of the jar collection.

SJ Type 1R (Storage Jar with elongated body, “button” base, rounded, sloping shoulders, short concave neck and internally hooked rim) is represented by a complete example, which only appears in Stratum IV, where it comprises 3% of the storage jar assemblage.

SJ Type 1S (Storage Jar with wide body, semi-carinated shoulder, short vertical concave neck and flat ledge, externally thickened rim) is represented by one example, which only appears in Stratum IV where it comprises 3% of the jar assemblage.

SJ Type 1T (Storage Jar with elongated, inverted, convex neck and plain, inverted rim) is represented by one example, which only appears in Stratum IV where it comprises 3% of the storage jar collection.

Type 1W²⁰⁹ (Storage jar with dramatically everted neck and rim with pointed external thickening) is represented by a single unusual example that appears only in Stratum II, when it comprises 11% of the storage jar collection.

SJ Type 2 (Handleless, elongated cylinder jar with short inverted shoulder and short flaring rim) is a new type of storage jar that only appears in Iron IIA, Stratum

²⁰⁸ The letter “O” was omitted in order to avoid confusion.

²⁰⁹ The letters “U” and “V” were omitted.

IV at Tel Yin'am. Overall, the primary category, overall, is well-represented, comprising 25% of the storage jar collection, and includes three subtypes, SJ Types 2A, 2B, and 2C. SJ Type 2A is the best-represented of the three subtypes.

SJ Type 2A (Handleless cylinder jar with a concave short rim) is the most popular subtype of this group, and is the best-represented of any other storage jar, either Type 1 or Type 2, in Stratum IV. Like the other two Type 2 subtypes, SJ Type 2A only appears in Stratum IV and comprises 16% of the jar collection.

SJ Type 2B (Handleless cylinder jar with an angular straight short rim) is the second-best represented group of Type 2 with two examples. The form only appears in Stratum IV, and it comprises 6% of the jar collection.

SJ Type 2C (Handleless cylinder jar with an angular short rim with an external ridge) is represented by one example, which only appears in Stratum IV, and comprises 3% of the storage jar collection.

SJ Type 3 (Squat bag-shaped storage jar with carinated, slightly convex shoulder and varied rim) is confined to Iron IIC, Stratum II and includes four subtypes. These subtypes comprise the majority of the storage jar examples in Stratum II with 55%.

SJ Type 3A (Bag-shaped, broad-based storage jar with carinated, elongated, convex shoulder, no neck, and ledge rim with externally, oblique stance and prominent internal thickening) is represented by one example, which only appears in Stratum II, and comprises 11% of the storage jar collection.

SJ Type 3B (Storage jar with a vertical rounded ledge rim with small external and internal thickenings), like SJ Type 3A, is represented by a single example, which only appears in Stratum II, and comprises 11% of the storage jar assemblage.

SJ Type 3C (Storage jar with wedge-shaped rim) is the best-represented of any other Type 3 storage jar in Stratum II with two examples, which comprises 22% of the jar collection.

SJ Type 3C1 (Storage jar with short vertical neck and rounded, thickened vertical rim) is represented by one example, which only appears in Stratum II, and comprises 11% of the jar collection.

Pithoi

(Table 8: Pithoi Chronological Distribution and Frequency)

Pithoi,²¹⁰ while an important marker in an ongoing scholarly discussion about the origins of Israel and settlement patterns, are poorly represented at Tel Yin'am. The existence of this vessel type which with the exception of a 10th century example, are collared-rim pithoi, demands inclusion of Tel Yin'am in this discussion. Two primary types of pithoi characterize the overall assemblage: PTH Type 1 and Type 2. Their differentiation are based on rim configuration, concave neck and collar.

Table 8: Pithoi Chronological Distribution and Frequency

Pithoi Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum VI	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
PTH 1A	1						1
PTH 1B			1				1

²¹⁰ Particularly the “collared-rim” pithoi.

Pithoi Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum VI	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
PTH 1C			1				1
PTH 2					1		1
Total	1		2		1		4

PTH Type 1 (Collared-rim pithoi)

Pithoi in general are associated with Iron I at Tel Yin'am and are poorly represented with one example found in Stratum XI, and two found in Stratum VIII. These Iron I examples all are associated with Type 1, which is a collared-rim pithoi form. Three subtypes comprise the primary category; the divisions are based on different rim configurations. While subtype 1A is found in Stratum XI, subtypes 1B and 1C are found in Stratum VIII.

PTH Type 1A (Pithos with slightly inverted, concave neck and thick, rounded rim with internal gutter and slight external ridge) is represented by one example which only appears in Stratum XI, and comprises the whole pithoi assemblage in this period. It is closely related to the two other Type 1 subtypes that are found in Stratum VIII.

PTH Type 1B (Pithos with slightly inverted, concave neck and vertical, slightly pointed rim with internal and external thickening and a slight internal gutter) is represented by one example, which appears only in Stratum VIII (in a secondary context, see above), and comprises half of the pithoi assemblage of the period. It is closely related to Stratum XI Type 1A and Stratum VIII Type 1C. It is a slightly larger form than Type 1C.

PTH Type 1C (Pithos with elongated, slightly convex shoulder, two shoulder and neck ridges, an elongated, inverted, concave neck, prominent externally thickened rim and two shoulder) is represented by one example, which only appears

in Stratum VIII, and comprises half of the pithoi collection of the period. It is closely related to Stratum XI Type 1A and Stratum VIII Type 1B. It is a slightly smaller form than Type 1B.

PTH Type 2 (Pithos with wide molded rim section with double horizontal “rope”/ “braid” bands) is represented by a single example, which only appears in Stratum IV. It is a completely different character from the Iron I Type 1 pithoi seen in Strata XI and VIII. It comprises the whole of the Stratum VI pithoi collection but it is interesting to note that it shares a common decorative motif with a unique Stratum IV krater Type 6A. It does not continue beyond this period.

Miscellaneous Forms

These forms represent various types of vessels that are poorly-represented at Tel Yin’am with just a few examples that appear sporadically in different strata. It is particularly surprising that more lamps were not found, but this is probably due to an accident of discovery.

Table 9: Miscellaneous Form Chronological Distribution and Frequency

Other Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum VI	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
Small Jar 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Small Jar 2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pyxis 1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Lamp	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	0	0	0	2	2	5

Pyxides

(Table 9: Miscellaneous Form Chronological Distribution and Frequency)

PYX Type 1 (Pyxis with short concave neck and everted, blunt rim with internal pointing) is represented by one upper body example found in Stratum XI (Fig. 12. 3), and a lower base section, found in Stratum II .

Small Jars (SmJ)

(Table 9: Miscellaneous Form Chronological Distribution and Frequency)

Small jars are poorly represented at Iron Age Tel Yin'am with a single example (JR Type 1) from Stratum IV and another smaller example (JR Type 2) found in Stratum II. Both of these jar types are handleless and range in rim diameter from 8.75-10 cm. SmJ Type 1 has red slip on the exterior surface, whereas SmJ Type 2 is of plain ware.

SmJ Type 1 (Small rounded biconical jar with convex shoulder, convex neck and incurving, hooked rim), represented by one example only appears in Stratum IV. It is a larger form than the Stratum II SmJ Type 2 and is decorated with red slip on the exterior surface.

SmJ Type 2 (Small jar with slightly carinated shoulder and vertical rounded rim), represented by one example that only appears in Stratum II. It is smaller than Unlike SmJ Type 1; and it is of plain ware

Lamps

(Table 9: Miscellaneous Form Chronological Distribution and Frequency)

Lamp (LMP) Type 1

Lamps are poorly represented at Iron Age Tel Yin'am with this single Stratum II example.²¹¹ LMP Type 1 is represented by a large fragment that includes the nozzle, base and much of the shoulder. It is unusual in that there is little or no indication of a ledge surrounding the bowl of the lamp, which is a usual configuration.

Conclusions: The History of Development of Iron Age Pottery Types

1. Table 10: Chronological Distribution and Frequency of Iron Age Vessel Types at Tel Yin'am
2. Table 11: Chronological Percentage of Iron Age Vessel Types at Tel Yin'am
3. Chart III. 1: Line Chart of Chronological Distribution and Frequency of Iron Age Vessels Types at Tel Yin'am

Table 10: Chronological Distribution and Frequency of Iron Age Vessel Types at Tel Yin'am

Vessel Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum VI	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
Bowls	3	3	7	7	12	19	51
Chalices	0	1	1	1	6	1	12
Kraters	2	11	5	5	8	7	38
Cook Pots	14	9	8	32	28	19	110
Jugs	2	8	3	5	17	6	41
Juglets		1	1	4	7	0	13
Storage Jars	5	14	12	9	31	9	80
Pithoi	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
Small Jars	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Pyxis	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Lamps	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	28	47	39	63	112	63	354

²¹¹ Although a lamp fragment was found in Stratum VIII, too little of it was preserved to indicate its original configuration.

Table 11: Chronological Percentage of Iron Age Vessel Types at Tel Yin'am

Vessel Types	Stratum XI	Stratum X	Stratum VIII	Stratum VI	Stratum IV	Stratum II	Totals
Bowls	10%	7%	18%	11%	11%	30%	15%
Chalices	0%	2%	2%	2%	5%	2%	3%
Kraters	7%	20%	13%	8%	7%	11%	10%
Cook Pots	50%	20%	21%	51%	25%	30%	31%
Jugs	7%	18%	8%	8%	15%	9%	12%
Juglets	0%	2%	2%	6%	6%	0%	4%
Storage Jars	18%	31%	31%	14%	28%	14%	23%
Pithoi	4%	0%	5%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Small Jars	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	.5%
Pyxis	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	.5%
Lamps	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	negligible

Bowls

Overall, bowls represent the third-most common vessel type at Iron Age Tel Yin'am, comprising 15% of the total ceramic assemblage. Although bowls are poorly-represented in early Iron periods at Tel Yin'am, by the end of the Iron IIC period (Stratum II), bowls comprise the second-most common vessel type. In terms of typology, the Iron Age bowl collection is heterogeneous.

Four primary bowl categories define the Iron Age assemblage: BWL Type 1, round-sided bowls; BWL Type 2, carinated bowls; BWL Type 3, semi-carinated bowls; and BWL Type 4, straight-sided bowls. Type 1 (with twelve subtypes) is the most common bowl type at Tel Yin'am, comprising 46% of the entire Iron Age pottery assemblage, and maintains a predominance over all other bowl types until Stratum VI, when, for that period only, Type 2 becomes the dominant bowl form. Type 2 (with ten subtypes) is the second-most common bowl form at Iron Age Tel

Yin'am where it comprises 34% of the whole Iron Age repertoire. Type 3 (with four subtypes) comprises the third-most prevalent form, comprising 17% of the entire Iron Age collection; and Type 4 (with one subtype) is a distant fourth, comprising only 2% of the overall assemblage.

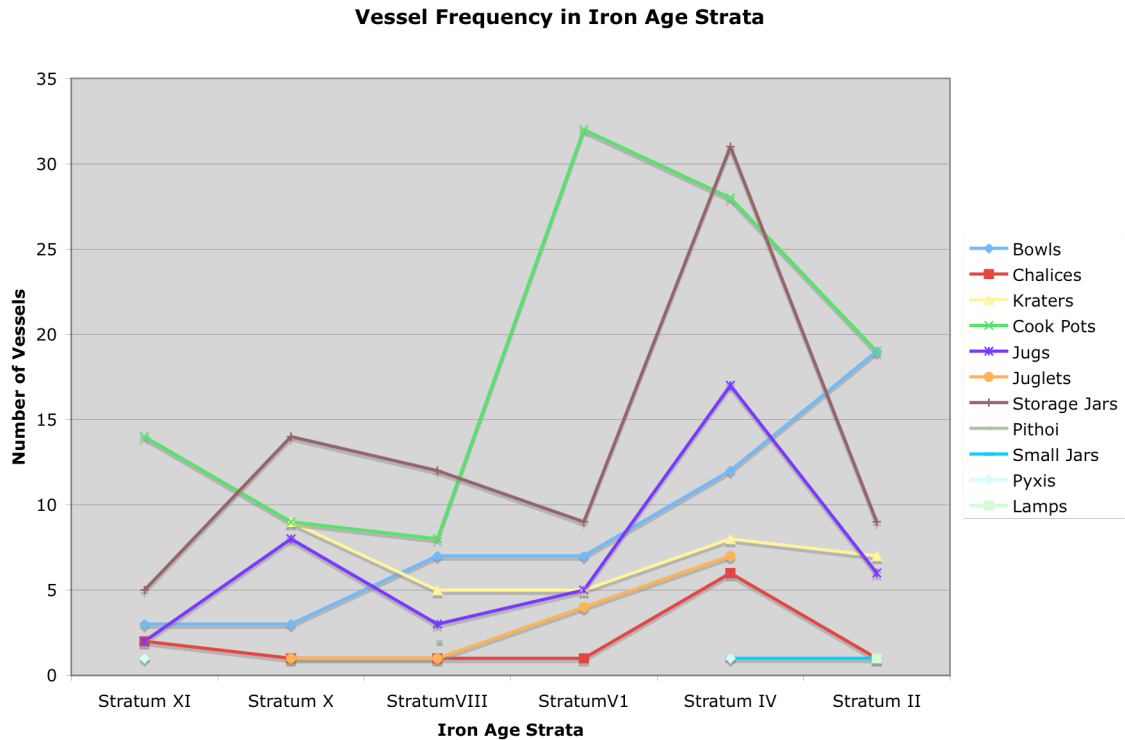


Chart 1: Vessel Frequency in Selected Iron Age Strata at Tel Yin'am

Iron I bowls, represented by round-sided Types 1A1, 1C, 1D, and carinated Types 2A and 2A1, include both shallow and relatively deep bowls, are all small vessels with rim diameters that range from ca. 11 to 16 cm. With the exception of Type 1A1, the bowls are of plain ware.

Long-lived Iron I bowl forms, Types 1A and 2B that continue into Iron II represent two categories of bowls which are two of the most common bowl types at Tel Yin'am and elsewhere. Type 1A1 changes over time from a relatively small thin-

walled bowl form to a relatively large thick-walled bowl form, though sizes do vary somewhat. This long-lived type is of plain ware. Carinated bowl form, Type 2B, is not particularly small in Iron I but it increases in size in Stratum II. Early examples are plain ware while the later Iron IIC forms are decorated with red slip. Other bowl forms, such as carinated bowl Type 2E and semi-carinated bowl Type 3A, appear at the end of the Iron Age and continue into Iron II. While Type 2E is an unusual closed form that exhibits red-slipped surface decoration on the later form, Type 3A is a more common, relatively small bowl form that exhibits red-slipped decoration on each examples.

Bowls that are confined to Iron II strata include Types 1E, 1F, 1G, 1H, 1H1, 2E, 3B, 3C, 3D and 4A. As is evident from the Type number designation, most of these later bowls are rounded-sided bowls, while semi-carinated bowls are the second-most common bowl form. Straight-sided bowls are only represented by one form, which is in dramatic contrast to the usual picture at other Iron IIC sites. Generally, these bowls are substantially larger than earlier Iron I bowl forms and are commonly decorated.

Chalices

Chalices are poorly-represented at Iron Age Tel Yin'am where the collection represents 3% of the whole ceramic assemblage. While chalices are not commonly found at Tel Yin'am in the Iron Age, they reach their apogee in 10th century Stratum IV. As a group, the Iron Age chalices at Tel Yin'am are a heterogeneous collection.

Two primary types (with subtypes), CH Type 1 and Type 2, comprise the chalice repertoire. CH Type 1A is the only chalice form that is confined to Iron I, whereas related Type 1B is the only subtype that spans the end of Iron I through the end of Iron IIC. The remainder of the chalices forms, Type 1C and Types 2A and 2B are Iron II forms, which only appear in Stratum IV. Generally the chalices in all

periods are of plain ware; the exception is Type 1C, appearing in Stratum IV, that is decorated with bar-handles.

Kraters

Although kraters comprise 10% of the entire ceramic assemblage, they are consistently, relatively well-represented in all Iron Age strata except for Stratum IX, when kraters are poorly-represented. Overall, the character of the krater assemblage is heterogeneous, except for Stratum XI where the two kraters found are similar.

While nineteen types and subtypes comprise the krater repertoire, ten forms (Types 1A1, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, 2, 3, 4, and 5) are confined to Iron I; two types (Types 1A and 1G) span Iron I and Iron II; and seven types (Types 1A2, 1H, 1J, 6A, 6B, 7A and 7B) appear only in Iron II.

Each stratum has forms that are restricted to that stratum, but Iron I, Stratum X, has the most new krater forms that only appear in that period. Stratum IV has the next most numerous collection of new krater forms that are confined to that period.

The Iron I kraters (particularly those seen in Stratum X) are characterized by the predominance of forms which recall traditional cooking pot body configurations with the exception of the ring bases that the kraters exhibit, handleless kraters that are mostly of plain ware.

Iron II kraters are characterized the appearance of larger forms (particularly seen in Stratum IV), more closed forms (particularly noted in Stratum II), increased surface decoration but not universal.

Cooking Pots

Cooking pots comprise the largest vessel category at Iron Age Tel Yin'am, representing 31% of the entire ceramic repertoire. Thirty-five types and subtypes that characterize this heterogeneous collection, is divided into three primary categories: Type 1, the traditional, open, Late Bronze-indebted, handleless cooking pot; Type 2,

the cooking jug; and Type 3, the closed, two-handled cooking pot with compact double-ridged rim.

Early Iron I cooking pots are dominated by Type 1 forms, in particular, CP Types 1A3, 1A5, 1B1, 1B2, 1B3, 1B4, 1B5, 1C1, 1C2, and 1D. Late Iron I Stratum VI is a pivotal stratum for cooking pots. While there is an introduction of nine Type 1 forms (Types 1A4, 1E, 1F, 1G1, 1G2, 1H, 1J and 1K), there is also an introduction of Type 2 cooking jugs (Type 2A1).

Iron II is characterized by a burgeoning new form, Type 2, which never supersedes Type 1 but, nevertheless, is well-represented by several different examples in Stratum IV. In addition to this new relatively popular type, one example of a newer form appears, Type 3A, which will supplant all other forms in Stratum II.

By the end of Iron IIC, all traces of Type 2 cooking jugs are gone, and only one residual example of Type 1 remains; otherwise, Type 3 is dominant represented by six subtypes.

While Type 3 appears to have two clusters of sizes: small and large, Types 1 and 2 also have various sizes represented in their respective repertoire, but the clustering is not as obvious.

Jugs

Forty-one jugs are the fourth-most common vessel category at Iron Age Tel Yin'am, which comprises 12% of the entire assemblage. Twenty-four types and subtypes represent this heterogeneous collection that is best represented in Iron IIA, Stratum IV, though early Iron I, Stratum X, has the second-most numerous collection. Unlike other vessel categories, two jug types (Type 3A1 and 3A2) “carry-over” from late Iron I into Iron II. There is a definite (quality), almost even (number) division between Iron I jugs and Iron II jugs.

Iron I jugs, represented by eleven types (Types 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 3A1, 3B1, 4, and 5), are commonly biconically-shaped, which distantly recall Late

Bronze Tel Yin'am jugs. They vary in size, and most are made of plain ware, although one example from Stratum X exhibits red painted bands that are characteristic of Iron I decorative motifs but not at Tel Yin'am (since most of the early Iron I examples in all forms are of plain ware).

Iron II jugs, represented by twelve types (Types 1D, 2E1, 2E2, 2F, 3A3, 3B2, 6, 7A, 7B and 8), are a particularly heterogeneous group (especially those from Stratum IV), are generally smaller than earlier jugs and are commonly decorated, particularly those from Stratum IV. The few Iron IIC jugs (Stratum II) are distinctly different from all previous jug types, even those from Iron IIA, Stratum IV, and are usually of plain ware and relatively small.

Juglets

Juglets are poorly represented in the Iron Age ceramic repertoire at Tel Yin'am where they represent only 4% of the entire assemblage. They are particularly poorly-represented in Iron I, but increase in frequency in late Iron I and Iron IIA where they reach their apogee in Stratum IV with seven examples. Thirteen juglets comprise eight types and subtypes reflecting, like the larger vessel categories, a heterogeneous collection. The most diverse juglet assemblage is found in Stratum IV, although Stratum VI has the next most numerous varied collection.

Sizes vary greatly from a relatively large type, usually more characteristic of later forms, to very small forms. Surface decoration is usually characteristic of late Iron I (Stratum VI) or Iron II (Stratum IV) examples, whereas the few Iron I juglets are of plain ware.

Storage Jars

Eighty storage jars, comprising 23% of the entire Iron Age ceramic collection at Tel Yin'am represents the second-most common vessel category. Forty types and subtypes comprise this large assemblage which are distributed relatively evenly

throughout the Iron Age, although Stratum IV has the largest repertoire numbering thirty-one examples, which represent seventeen types. Stratum X represents the next most diverse storage jar collection with fourteen vessels representing ten types. Stratum VIII, Stratum II, Stratum VI and finally, Stratum XI, in this order have descending amount of vessels with representative types, but the conclusion is that throughout the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am, the storage jar collection is heterogeneous.

Three primary types comprise this large collection: Type 1, large jars with varied rim forms and varied body forms (where preserved) that appear throughout Iron I and Iron IIA but almost non-existent in Iron IIC; Type 2, handleless cylinder jar that only appear in Stratum IV, and Type 3, bag-shaped jars with varied rim and necks that only appear in Iron IIC, Stratum II.

Storage jars that are confined to early Iron I are Types 1A, 1B, 1B1, 1C, 1D, 1H, 1K, 1L1, 1L2, 1L3, and 1L4. Jars that are transitional, in that they appear in late Iron I (Stratum VI or in Stratum VIII and Stratum VI) and/or continue into early Iron II are fewer in number, and include Types 1A3, 1G1, 1J1, 1L5 and 1M. Another group of storage jars, which also are fewer in number, are those that span generally the whole of the Iron Age at Tel Yin'am (with some gaps); they include Types 1F and 1G. Jars that are confined to Iron IIA (with some examples continuing into Stratum II) are Types 1D1, 1J2, 1J3, 1J4, 1L6, 1N, 1P, 1R, 1S, 1T, 2A, 2B, and 2C. Only six types appear only in Stratum II: Types 1L7, 1W, 3A, 3B, 3C, and 3C1.

Most of the storage jars at Tel Yin'am in all periods are of plain ware but there are exceptions. An Iron I form (Type 1L4) exhibits red decoration that distantly recalls Late Bronze/early Iron I vessel decoration at Tel Yin'am. Another Iron I example has red slip on its exterior.

Pithoi

Pithoi are poorly-represented in the complete Iron Age ceramic repertoire at Tel Yin'am where they comprise only 1% of the entire assemblage. Two primary

types comprise the limited collection: PTH Type 1, which is associated with Iron I (Strata XI and VIII), and Type 2, which is associated with Iron IIA (Stratum IV). Most of the pithoi examples at Tel Yin'am are of the Type 1 variety, better known as "collared-rim" pithoi. The single, anomalous Type 2 example appears only in Stratum IV.

None of the large examples are slipped or burnished, but Type 2 is decorated with applied bands of "braid" or "rope".

Miscellaneous Vessels

Only four vessels fall into this "catch-all" category: 2 pyxides, one from Stratum XI and the other from Stratum II; two small jars, one red-slipped example from Stratum IV and a smaller, undecorated one from Stratum II; and one lamp fragment. It is surprising that more lamps were not discovered at Tel Yin'am, but this lamp fragment is unusual in that it does not exhibit a flange that characterizes so many lamp examples from elsewhere in Iron II.

The Stratum XI pyxis, preserved from the rim to the upper carination is unremarkable and undecorated. The other, later Iron IIC example, is also carinated but is preserved from the base to above the lower carination. It, also, is undecorated and unremarkable.

The two Iron II jars are not similar, but both lack handles appear handleless. Additionally, while the Iron IIA jar exhibits an external red slip, the Iron IIC jar is plain.

Final Remarks

It is noteworthy that in contrast to many nearby sites, there is no evidence of any imported ware such as Philistine ware or Cypro-Phoenician ware. Though there is a continuity from the "homogeneous" Late Bronze ceramic repertoire at Tel Yin'am (Liebowitz 2003: 148) particularly with early Iron Age bowls, cooking pots, some

jugs and pithoi, the overall character of the Iron Age ceramic assemblage is heterogeneous. Some trends are noted, however, in four critical periods where new forms are introduced and older forms cease: Strata X, VI, IV and II.

Stratum X yields a relatively large early Iron I collection that is comprised predominately of kraters, which are more homogeneous than most Iron Age krater assemblages at Tel Yin'am, and storage jars, which are heterogeneous. The predominance of kraters in this collection compared to collections from other strata at Tel Yin'am, as well as compared to collections from other sites, is probably due to accident of discovery. There are very few bowls in Stratum X, which is a general phenomenon at Tel Yin'am in all Iron Age strata, which contrasts with other sites, which reflect a larger percentage of bowls in their assemblages (cf. Liebowitz 2003: 111, note 6). While some of the storage jar types carry over into Stratum VIII, most of the early Iron kraters do not. Cooking pots are poorly-represented in this period, but cooking pot types that do appear, for the most part, do not continue beyond this period.

Though a few new forms (bowls, kraters, cooking pots, jugs, juglets and storage jars) appear in Stratum VIII, the break after this stratum is not as dramatic as is seen in Iron II between Strata IV and II, because the assemblage of Stratum VIII is not as different or as well-represented as is seen later in Iron II.

Stratum VI, another critical period, witnesses the introduction of forms that continue into Iron II and, the concomitant cessation of earlier Iron I forms. Additionally, a collection of several cooking pot forms are introduced in this period that do not continue beyond the period. Thus, while there is a break between Stratum VI and Stratum IV, it is not as dramatic as the break between Strata IV and II.

Stratum IV, Iron IIA, yields the largest domestic assemblage, which witnesses the introduction of many new forms (cooking pots, storage jars, jugs, and kraters, in this order of frequency), which do not continue beyond Stratum IV, while bowl types characteristic of Stratum IV, carry over into Stratum II. Nevertheless, in spite of the

continuation of some bowl types, there is a major material break between Strata IV and II.

Stratum II, the last phase of Iron Age Tel Yin'am, sees the introduction of completely new cooking pots, storage jar and jugs forms, which marks the dramatically different quality of the assemblage of this period.

**CHAPTER V:
IMPLICATIONS OF THE POTTERY TYPOLOGY FOR THE
CHRONOLOGY OF THE IRON AGE STRATA AT TEL YIN'AM**

Introduction

In the absence of inscriptions or other well-dated objects at Tel Yin'am that that could be used to securely date the individual strata to specific periods, I have relied on parallel pottery assemblages for the dating of the individual strata (see below: Chart 2: Comparative Stratigraphy).²¹² Analysis of selected local pottery assemblages from Strata XI-II (XI, X, VIII, VI, IV, and II) has provided me with sufficient data to permit association of each of the strata with assemblages from other sites in Cisjordan and Transjordan. This information is, subsequently, used to establish proposed dates for each of the strata.

Study of the parallels cited in detail in Chapter II indicated that in many cases the parallel material from a specific stratum at Tel Yin'am was represented in more than one stratum at these other sites. Moreover, while one class of vessel, i.e. cooking pots has parallels at a stratum datable to one period of one site, another kind of vessel has parallels at other strata, either at the same site, or at other sites. In such a case, I have made a chronological determination on the basis of when a certain type of vessel originated, and which parallel assemblages constituted the critical mass of parallels.

Chart 2: Comparative Stratigraphy

Sites/Dates BCE	Iron IA: 1200-1150	Iron IB: 1150-1000	Iron IIA: 1000-900	Iron IIB: 900-800	Iron IIC: 800-587	Comments
Tel Yin'am*	XI X	X IX VIII VII	VI V IV	III	II (732/722)	*strata in italics not covered in dissertation

²¹² For compilation of this chart, I have drawn upon information primarily from the charts prepared by Rast (1978: 56), and Mazar (1990:372). The Iron Age period divisions are taken from the Chronological Table found in Encyclopedia of Excavations as printed in Amiran 1970: 191.

Sites/Dates BCE	Iron IA: 1200-1150	Iron IB: 1150-1000	Iron IIA: 1000-900	Iron IIB: 900-800	Iron IIC: 800-587	Comments
Hazor	XII	XI	X IX	VIII VII VI	VB VA	
Deir 'Alla	A ----- D	E-----L				
Megiddo	VIIA	VIB VIA	VB IVB- VA	IVA	III	
Beth Shean	VI 4 3	Upper Lower VI V 3 2	Upper V 1	IV		James uses VI-IV; Yadin and Geva use 4-1
Tell Kinneret			V IV	III	II	
Bethsaida			Level 6---5	-----5		
En Gev			5---4	3	3/2 1	
Ta'anach	1A	1B IIA	IIB	III	IV	
Tel Qiri		IX	VIII	VIIA	VIIIB-C	
Tel Qashish						
Yoqne'am	13	12	11	10?	10*	*also called "4"
Tel Rehov	D-7 D-6	D-5---D-3	C-1 /E-1/ B-6?	A-5/B-5?		
Pella	Phase IA	Phase C	Phase C	Bi Bii	Ph. A	
Tel 'Amal			III	IV?		
Tel el- Hammah		Area A floor	Area A, L. 406, 117,119, 371	L. 406, 117,119, 371/ Area A, L. 141,237, 249	Area A, L. 141,237, 249/	
Tell es- Sa'idiyeh	XII	XIA	X IX	VIII VIIIB/A	VI V IV	
'Afula	IIIB	IIIA				
Samaria			I-II	III	IV (V-VI)	
Shiloh		town				
Jerusalem			14 13	13-----	----- 12	

Sites/Dates BCE	Iron IA: 1200-1150	Iron IB: 1150-1000	Iron IIA: 1000-900	Iron IIB: 900-800	Iron IIC: 800-587	Comments
Tel Keisan	12	11 10 9c-9a				
Kh, Rosh Zayit			III IIB IIa	I		
Tell 'ein Zippori	IV	IIIB	IIIA			
Tell Beit Mirsim	B3	B2	B1		A2	
Tel el-Farah (N)			VIIIb VIIIc	VIII d	VIIec	
Lachish			V	IV	III	
Tel Abu Hawam	Vb	IV	III-----			
Tel Michal						
Tel Mevorakh		VIII	VIII VII			
Gezer	XIV	XIII XII XI	IX VIII	VII	VI	
Beersheba		IX	VIII VII	VI V	IV	
Tel Qasile			IX VIII			

Typology and Chronology for Selected Strata (XI, X, VIII, VI, IV and III)

Stratum XI

The closest parallels to the Stratum XI bowls are from Megiddo VIIIB-VI, Tel Keisan 9c, and from sites in the Jordan River Valley: Deir 'Alla B, Cave 4A (Baq'ah Valley Project), and Beth Shean 4.

There are no close parallels for the limited krater Stratum XI repertoire, (and no site provides a majority of the related or similar vessels). The sites with secondary parallels include Iron I Tel en-Zippori, Hazor XII, Ta'anach IB, Deir 'Alla B-D and L, late Tel Qiri V/VI.

The closest parallels to the Stratum XI cooking pots are from Deir 'Alla A, C and E; and Hazor XII-X. Ancillary parallels are from Ta'anach 1A, 1B and IIB, Beth

Shean 3 and VI, and Megiddo VI and V-IV (this later group includes the phrase “or earlier”). Additional parallels, known from later contexts, are from Ta’anach IIB and Megiddo V-IV (this last group includes the phrase “or earlier” in describing the assigned strata).

Two jug types from Stratum XI are best paralleled by jugs from Hazor X and IX, Deir ‘Alla L, and Beth Shean IV, dated by their excavators to Iron IIA and IIC, respectively, not Iron I. However, some parallels are known Iron I Tell en-Zippori and Ta’anach IA.

The closest storage jar parallels are from Deir ‘Alla B-D, F and Ta’anach IA, IB. Ancillary parallels are from Iron I Tel en-Zippori IIIB and Iron I Pella with additional examples from Tell Kinneret V, Hazor XII, and Megiddo VIB. An additional parallel known from a later context is from Ta’anach IIA.

Although the closest parallel to Stratum XI pithos is known from Hazor XII, ancillary parallels are also known from Tel Keisan 9c, Ta’anach 1A, and Shiloh V. The closest parallel for the Stratum XI pyxis is from Megiddo VIIA-VIA.

Conclusions for Stratum XI

On the basis of the numerous parallels to Deir ‘Alla A and B, Ta’anach IA-IB and Hazor XII-X, Tel Yin’am Stratum XI apparently dates to the latter part of the first half of the 12th century BCE.

Stratum X

Parallels to the Stratum X bowl assemblage are known from the Jordan River Valley (Pella III-IIb, Beth Shean VI, Deir ‘Alla C), the Jezre’el Valley (Ta’anach 1A), and southern sites (Gezer VI and X, and Qasile XII). Parallels are also known from late contexts at 9th century Tel Jezreel²¹³ and Tell Kinneret IV.

²¹³ The comparative studies of the 9th century Jezre’el pottery assemblage was conducted by O. Zimhoni, and published in her 1992 interim study in *Tel Aviv 19* (57-70), reprinted posthumously in *Studies in the Iron Age Pottery of Israel: Typological, Archaeological and Chronological Aspects*

The closest parallel for the Stratum X chalice is from Deir 'Alla C.

In this stratum, krater parallels are known from Deir 'Alla B-D and L Tell es-Sa'idiyeh VII, VI and V, Tel Keisan 10-11 and 9c, and Tel Qasile XII, XI, and X. Ancillary parallels are known from Hazor XII, Ta'anach IA and IB, Iron I Tel en-Zippori, Cave A4 (Baq'ah Valley Project) and Pella IA. Sites, which provide a few parallels in Stratum X that are not commonly associated with Tel Yin'am are Tell Mevorakh VIII, and Tell el-Farah (N) VIIb. Parallels from a late context are known from 10th century Tell Kinneret IV and Jerusalem 14, and 9th century Beersheba IV.

The closest parallels to the Stratum X cooking pots are from Deir 'Alla B and C, and Hazor XII-XI. Ancillary parallels are from Ta'anach IA, IB and IIA.

In Stratum X, the relatively large jug collection have parallels from Deir 'Alla C, Megiddo VIB, and Iron I Tell en-Zippori. Ancillary parallels are from Beth Shean 4 and VI. Parallels are also known from late contexts at Megiddo V²¹⁴ and Deir 'Alla (G, J, K, L).

No close parallels are known for this juglet type, but similar parallels are known from Megiddo VI, and from a later context, Beth Shean 2.

The closest parallels for the Stratum X storage jar collection are from Hazor XII-XI and Deir 'Alla A-J, while ancillary parallels are from Megiddo VIB-VIA, and Ta'anach IB. Later Iron IIA parallels are known from Jerusalem 14 and Tell Kinneret V.

(Zimhoni 1997: 25-26). She suggested provisionally ("more definitive dating is hindered by . . . primary stage of ceramic research and the chronological uncertainties concerning the stratigraphy and material from other sites" [26]) that the Jezre'el pottery looks 10th-9th century as it closely correlates with the assemblages from Samaria I-III, Ta'anach IIA, B and Hazor (least correlation} X-VIII, and particularly from Megiddo VA-IVB. Further comments about the correlations between 9th century Omride Jezre'el and Megiddo VA-IVB are found in a later article ("Clues from the Enclosure Fills: Pre-Omride Settlement at Tel Jezre'el" in *Tel Aviv* 24 [1997]. 83-109) also by Zimhoni that was also reprinted posthumously in her book (see above). The conclusion reached was that it is difficult to reconcile the generally accepted chronological anchor for Megiddo (destroyed by Shishak in 925 BC) and other sites, when the ceramic assemblages of Jezre'el and Megiddo VA-IVB are so "strongly similar"; therefore, "the ceramic finds from Tel Jezre'el warrant a reevaluation of the date of similar pottery assemblages from Megiddo and other sites in northern Israel" (Zimhoni 1997: 39).

²¹⁴ This stratum, assigned by the Chicago expedition, was later equated with more commonly known Megiddo VA-IVB.

Conclusions for Stratum X

The parallel material for Stratum X is largely from Hazor XII-XI and Megiddo VIB. A slightly later parallel is known from Iron I Tel 'Ein-Zippori IIIB. Therefore, the stratum is datable to ca. 1150 BCE or slightly later.

Stratum VIII

The closest parallels to the Stratum VIII bowl assemblage are from Megiddo VIIA-VIA and Hazor XII-X, with ancillary parallels from Beth Shean VI, Tel en-Zippori IIIB, and Iron I Tel Dan.

Although there are no known close parallels for this Stratum VIII chalice, similar and related forms are known from Beth Shean 4, Ta'anach IB, Megiddo VIB and V, and Tell el-Farah (N) VIIb.

The few close parallels known for Tel Yin'am kraters in Stratum VIII, are from Tel Keisan 9c and, later contexts at 'Afula IIIA and B, Tel Keisan 9a-b, and Megiddo V.

There are no close parallels to the cooking pots from Stratum VIII, but the majority of the related or similar forms are from Hazor XII, Samaria II, and from a late context at Tel Qiri VII.

The limited Stratum VIII jug repertoire has close parallels to Beth Shean V and later IV. All of the other parallels are from 10th and 9th century contexts at Lachish IIB, 10th/9th century Tel Rehov, and Ta'anach IIB.

Close parallels for the Stratum VIII juglets are known from Megiddo VI, Beth Shean 2 and Beth Shean VI.

The closest storage jar parallels for Stratum VIII once again are from Hazor XII, a chronologically early context. Ancillary parallels are from Beth Shean 3 and 4, Tell Kinneret V, and Megiddo VIB-VIA.

The most numerous and closest parallels for the Stratum VIII pithoi are from Hazor XII. Ancillary parallels are from Shiloh V, Tel Keisan 9c, Ta'anach 1A, Tel Qiri VIII and 'Afula IIIA.

Conclusions for Stratum VIII

With much of the parallel material coming from Hazor XII-X, Megiddo VIIA-V, Samaria II, Tel Yin'am Stratum VIII is datable to the early 11th century BCE.

Stratum VI

The parallels for Stratum VI bowls do not represent many types of Stratum VI bowls, in other words, each bowl type at Tel Yin'am has parallels different from the other Stratum VI bowl forms. The closest parallels are from Deir 'Alla B, G and H, with ancillary, but few parallels from Megiddo V-IV, Hazor X_B-IX_B. Ancillary parallels include Ta'anach IB and IIB, Beth Shean V, Samaria III-IV, Tel Qiri VII and VI, and Tel 'Amal III-IV, and Hazor VII and IV, which are late strata.

The closest and the most parallels to the Stratum VI kraters are from Deir 'Alla A-G. Ancillary parallels are from Hazor VIII-VII, and V; Megiddo VIII-VIA, V, IV-II, and Ta'anach IIA and IIB.

The closest parallels to the Stratum VI cooking pot assemblage are from Deir 'Alla B-G and K; Hazor XII-XI, X, IX_A; Ta'anach IA, IB, IIA, and IIB; and Tel Qiri IX-VIII and VII. Ancillary parallels are from Tel Keisan 9a-b, 'Afula III and Beth Shean Lower V, 3 and 2.

The relatively small jug repertoire in Stratum VI has close parallels from Megiddo VIB, V, IV-III and Ta'anach IIB.

As a class, juglets in Stratum VI, display greater diversity than most other classes (see storage jars, below), and parallels to each of the types are found at different clusters of sites. With this in mind, the closest and most parallels are from Tell ed-Farah (N) VIIb, Tell Beit Mirsim A; Ta'anach IIA and IIB. Ancillary parallels are from Hazor (both early and later) XII-X, IX, Tell es-Sa'idiyah XII. Other single

parallels are from Tell Abu Hawam III, 'Afula IIIB and IIIA, Beth Shean V and Tel Kinneret IA. A later juglet parallel is known from Pella Phase B (Iron IIB).

As with the juglets (see above), it is difficult to pinpoint one location for the majority of the Stratum VI storage jars parallels. The closest parallels to this storage jar assemblage is to sites primarily along the Darb el-Hawarneh²¹⁵ and Jordan Valley, with some parallels from the Jezre'el Valley. There is no clear candidate for a site that has the most or the best parallels, as almost each jar has a parallel at a different site. These sites include Deir 'Alla B, F-J, L, Hazor X, VIII-VII. Ancillary parallels are known from En Gev III and later Pella IIB and IIA. Additional sites are Megiddo V, Tel 'Amal III, 10th/9th century Tell el-Hammah, Tel Yoqne'am 11, 10th / 9th century Tell Rehov and 9th century Tel Jezre'el, Beth Shean 3, Tel Keisan 9c, and early 'Afula IIIB.

Conclusions for Stratum VI

Although some of the parallels suggest a later date for Stratum VI, on the basis of the majority of the comparative material, Stratum VI is datable to the mid-11th to the early or mid-10th century BCE.

Stratum IV

The closest parallels to the Stratum IV bowl assemblage are from Hazor and Deir 'Alla. The parallels are listed in descending number and degree of parallelism: Hazor VII, X-IX, VIII, VI, and V_A. Deir 'Alla strata A-H and K-P. Ancillary parallels are from Megiddo V and IV-II (also includes related examples from Megiddo VII-VIA), Beth Shean DATE?, and 9th and 8th century Kh. Rosh Zayit,

While there were no known parallels for one Stratum IV chalice, the closest parallels for the other Stratum IV chalice types are from Tell Abu Hawam III,

²¹⁵ The name given to this important highway during Turkish times, also known as "the Road of the Hauranites" that connected Damascus with the granaries of Golan and Bashan with the harbor at Acre

Ta'anach IIA and IIB; Megiddo VI and V_A; Tel 'Amal III, Deir 'Alla C and E. Related forms are known from Ta'anach IA and IB, Tel Qiri VIII, VII, and 8th century Tell En Gev. Some early related forms are also known from Megiddo VII and Tel Qiri IX.

The few close parallels known from Stratum IV kraters are only represented by single examples from Beth Shean IV, Tell es-Sa'idiyeh VI, Iron IIB Bethsaida, Hazor VIII, VII, V and III, Yoqne'am 11, Tel Michal XIII, and Megiddo V.

The best group of parallels to the Stratum IV cooking pot assemblage is from Ta'anach IIB, Tel Qiri VIII-VII and VI/V, 10th/9th century Tel Rehov; and Hazor X_B and VI. All other parallels are only single examples, recalling individual cooking pot types from Tel Yin'am. These include: Megiddo V-III, Beth Shean V, 10th/9th century Tel Rehov, Ein Gev V, Tel Keisan 9c, Iron IIA Bethsaida, and late 10th /early 9th Kh. Rosh Zayit.

The closest and most parallels to the Stratum IV jug collection from Tel Yin'am are from Megiddo VI-V_A and V. Ancillary parallels are from Hazor VII, 10th/9th Tel Jezre'el, Ein Gev V, and 9th and 8th century Kh. Rosh Zayit.

The large storage jar collection from Stratum IV, larger than that of Stratum VI, continues the diversity in location of parallels seen in Stratum VI. The closest and primary parallels are from Hazor (IX, but also VIII and VII, with a few examples from later strata), Megiddo V, 9th Tel Jezre'el, En Gev III, 10th/9th century Tell el-Hammah, and Iron IIA and IIB Bethsaida. Ancillary parallels are from Ta'anach IIB, Yoqne'am 11, and 10th/9th century Tel Rehov.

Conclusions for Stratum IV

On the basis of the parallels between the Stratum IV assemblage with 10th and 9th Tel Rehov, Ta'anach IIB, 10th-9th century Jezre'el, a 10th-9th century date for Stratum IV is reasonable. However, because of the destruction layer in Stratum IV,

and Lebanon. It apparently was used as early as the Early Bronze Age based on survey work by Saarisalo in the 1920s (Dorsey 1991: 105)

which may be attributable to Shishak, I propose a date 925 BCE for the destruction of Stratum IV.

Stratum II

The closest parallels to the Stratum II bowl assemblage are from Hazor (ranging from strata X to V_A and V_B), with the best represented and most parallels coming from Hazor VIII-VI. Parallels from Tel Yoqne'am 10, Tell Kinneret III-II, IB and IA, and Megiddo IV and III-II. Further ancillary parallels are from Tell es-Sa'idiyeh III, Iron IIA Bethsaida, 8th century Kh. Rosh Zayit, Pella Phase B, and Lachish III-II.

The closest parallels for the Stratum II chalice are known from 8th century En-Gev and early contexts: Megiddo VI, VIB and V.

While the closest krater parallels to the Stratum II krater assemblage are from Tell es-Sa'idiyeh V, Megiddo IV-II, and Iron IIB Bethsaida and Hazor IV, ancillary parallels are from Hazor VIII and VI, and Tel Kinneret IV and III.

While parallels to the Stratum II cooking pots are once again found predominately at sites along the Sea of Galilee region, the Jordan and Jezre'el valleys, it includes sites that have not been represented, or well-represented in other periods as they are in Stratum II. In addition to Hazor VI and V (also including V_A), Iron IIA and IIB Bethsaida, 8th century Tel Jezre'el, and Megiddo IV-I, the sites with the closest parallels include Tell es-Sa'idiyeh V, VI; Lachish III and II, and Tel Michal XII.

Though there are no known close parallels for the distinctive Iron 2C jug types at Tel Yin'am, this general late "bag-shaped" jug form with a narrow, concave, ridged neck, double-ridged rim and single handle, is known from various northern and, some southern sites in Cisjordan.²¹⁶ The related parallels for the Tel Yin'am jugs are from Megiddo IV, Hazor VII and earlier 10th/9th century Tel Keisan 8 and 7.

²¹⁶ Sites such as Megiddo, Hazor, Tel el-Farah (N), Lachish II, and Tell Beit Mirsim A.

The storage jar collection from Stratum II is much smaller than the Stratum IV storage jar assemblage, but continues to exhibit the same trend in parallel analysis noted throughout the Iron Age, with little change in the location of the best and majority of the parallels coming from Megiddo IV-I, Hazor VIII-VII, and V. Ancillary parallels are from Tell es-Sa'idiyeh VI, Iron IIB Bethsaida, and Iron II Tell Abu al-Kharaz.

Conclusions for Stratum II

On the basis on the parallels with 8th century Bethsaida and En-Gev, Lachish III, Megiddo IV.²¹⁷ I suggest a late 8th century date for the destruction of Stratum IIA, which with all likelihood is ascribe to Tiglath-Pileser III or Sargon II in 734/3 or 722/1 BCE, respectively.

Controversy over High and Low Chronology

The foregoing conclusions are based both on correlations between the assemblage of the pottery from Tel Yin'am, and the pottery from strata elsewhere (relative chronology), and the assignment of absolute dates to key strata in Cisjordan (absolute chronology). Absolute dating of the Iron Age is currently an area of scholarly contention. Consequently, the proposed dates for the assemblage from the Iron Age strata at Tel Yin'am are dependent to a great degree on resolution of this question.

While archaeologists over the years have come to a general consensus concerning dates for Iron IA, IB, IIA, and IIB and IIC, there has been since the last decade of the previous century, an attempt to revamp the traditional chronological view of these periods. Finkelstein has, for example, proposed a Low Chronology, lowering the dating of the Philistine assemblages, with a concomitant lowering of the

²¹⁷ Called Megiddo IV by the Chicago excavators (Lamon and Shipton 1939), this is now widely-known as Megiddo IVA but I will retain the "IV" designation as the Tel Yin'am parallels are drawn from the 1939 Chicago excavation report.

11th, 10th and 9th centuries assemblages with the exception of Arad, Stratum XII, which he dates to the latter part of the 10th century (Finkelstein 1996; 1998).²¹⁸

Finkelstein's reasons for the lowering of these dates involve a chain reaction, starting with the lowering of the date of Philistine Monochrome ware, and ending with his assumption that the 9th century pottery from Jezre'el accords with the Megiddo VA-IVB pottery generally ascribed to the Solomonic period. Since Jezre'el was not built until the 9th century, the strata traditionally assigned to the Solomonic period and dated to the 10th century, should be, consequently, redated to the 9th century.

However, many archaeologists favor the High Chronology, and take issue with the pillars on which the Low Chronology are based: the late introduction of the Philistine Monochrome and Bichrome Ware, and the supposed parallel between the pottery from the "enclosure period" at Tel Jezre'el with Stratum VA-IVB at Megiddo (Zarzeki-Peleg 1997: 283-284; Mazar 1997: 157-167; Ben-Tor and Ben-Ami 1998: 1-37)

Mazar argued that since Finkelstein accepted the dating of Arad XII, said to have been conquered by Shishak to the 10th century, as indeed being 10th century, then it follows that all of the other sites traditionally dated to the 10th century together with their pottery assemblages, which are similar to the assemblage of the Arad XII, should also be dated to the 10th century. Furthermore, the pottery assemblage from Jezre'el, a site founded by the Omrides in the 9th century, is said by Finkelstein to be "somewhat similar to that of Megiddo VA-IVB." Mazar countered that the similarity between the pottery of Jezre'el and Megiddo VA-VIB has not been demonstrated. Therefore, this potential winning argument is yet to be demonstrated, and is untenable (Mazar 1997: 157-167).²¹⁹

²¹⁸ For a recent assessment of these positions, see Cahill 2003.

²¹⁹ An arbitrary use of the existence of sherds without noting the broader stratigraphic picture by Finkelstein was noted by Bienkowski who rejected Finkelstein's assertion of the existence of an Iron I period occupation at Umm el-Biyara, Tawilan and Buseirah in Edom.

Cahill, in studying the material from Jerusalem also supported Shilo's tenth century dating, calling attention to the presence of red-slipped and irregularly burnished bowls, recognized since the pioneering work of Albright, as a hallmark of the 10th century (Cahill 2003: 42 and n.104, cf. Mazar 1997: 157-167).

In reviewing the complex arguments of those supporting the traditional views, and the arguments favoring a revision of the traditional dates, I favor the traditional High Chronology. Consequently, my charts and proposed dates follow the traditional dating sequences.

Finally, in accord with Cahill's point of the significance of the introduction of red-slipped and burnished vessels as a chronological indicator, this feature is also the hallmark of the Tel Yin'am Stratum IV which ended in destruction, and could, therefore,, reasonably be dated to 925 BCE. This date, and the date assigned to the destruction of Stratum II, with its characteristic Iron IIC wares, serve as the lynch pins for the dating sequence at Tel Yin'am. Thus the destruction of Stratum IV at Tel Yin'am is likely ascribable to Shishak, and datable to 925 BCE, while the destruction of Stratum II is ascribable to either Tiglath-Pileser III or Sargon II, and datable to either 732 or 722 BCE. Tentatively based on the fact that neither Assyrian Palace ware bowls, footed goblets nor pomegranate-shaped vessels, or their local imitations were found²²⁰, Tel Yin'am was not rebuilt as one of the sites in the new province of Assyria, with its capital at Megiddo. Following destruction of Stratum II, Tel Yin'am was not resettled until the Persian Period.

²²⁰ Though the absence of these vessel forms are not, in themselves, conclusive evidence that Tel Yin'am was not occupied after the Assyrian conquest of the Galilee (because not every occupied site post-Assyrian conquest had these vessels in their ceramic repertoire), the additional fact that the latest Iron IIC pottery from Tel Yin'am does not exhibit any of the later local forms that are common at other sites, such as Megiddo and Tel Keisan, and that the limited Stratum II level does not reflect an Iron IIC occupation of long standing, does suggest that the last Iron IIC strata at Tel Yin'am most likely ended in the late 8th century.

CHAPTER VI:
IMPLICATIONS OF THE POTTERY PARALLELS FOR THE STUDY OF
TRADE AND INTERCONNECTIONS

One salient feature of the pottery assemblages at Tel Yin'am is their marked heterogeneity. This heterogeneity made the establishment of primary and secondary assemblages in each of the periods, and the correlation of the Tel Yin'am assemblages with a limited number of sites difficult.

The surprising degree of heterogeneity among Tel Yin'am ceramic repertoires²²¹ suggests that these assemblages may constitute collections of pottery vessels purchased from many different workshops in one or more locations, possibly as a function of the presumed absence of a local potter.²²² The possibility that much of the pottery from Tell Yin'am in the Iron Age originated at various sites, may explain why we found no clustering or groupings of pots with similar chemical compositions in our neutron activation analysis study.²²³ Nevertheless, since much of the pottery was made from clay with similar inclusions, the assemblages may have indeed originated in various households at Tel Yin'am, thus both accounting for the similarities of the inclusions and the variations in form of a vessel type.

However, in spite of the heterogeneity, and the foregoing scenario, comparison of the Iron Age pottery assemblages from Tel Yin'am with those from elsewhere have yielded a pattern that is consistent throughout much of the Iron Age, showing close links with the pottery from northern sites on both sides of the Jordan, such as Tell es-Sa'idiyeh, Deir 'Alla, Pella, Tell el-Hammah, Abu al-Kharaz, Tel

²²¹ Pyxides, lamps and small jars are not included in this analysis because they are so poorly represented at Tel Yin'am.

²²² While no evidence for a potter's workshop has been found at Tel Yin'am, nearby clay beds have been identified (Liebowitz: oral communication, November 11, 2004)

²²³ I wish to thank Sheldon Landsberger, Kevin Jackman and Donna J. O'Kelly from the Nuclear Engineering Teaching Laboratory at The University of Texas at Austin; Harold Liebowitz from The University of Texas at Austin; and Joseph Yellin of Hebrew University for their help in the preparation and analysis of the one hundred and twenty samples.

Rehov and Beth Shean in the northern and middle Jordan Valley; Ta'anach, Megiddo, Yoqne'am, Tel Jezre'el and Tel Qiri in the Jezre'el Valley; Bethsaida, En Gev and Tell Kinneret around the Sea of Galilee; and Hazor in the north; and only secondary parallels with material found either in the Phoenician coastal sites such as Tel Abu Hawam, Late Philistine or southern Judean sites such as Tel Qasile, Gezer, Tel Michal, Lachish and Jerusalem.²²⁴

History of Iron Age Pottery Collection and Interconnections²²⁵

In 12th century Stratum XI, Deir 'Alla is the only site that provides parallels for all the major ceramic forms at Tel Yin'am. Beth Shean, Ta'anach and Hazor provide parallels for some of the Tel Yin'am pottery, but not all major types. A few parallels for bowls and kraters come from Tel Keisan and Tel 'Ein-Zippori, respectively. Bowls from Pella, and bowls and cooking pots from Megiddo, also provide a few parallels.

In late 12th century Stratum X, Deir 'Alla continues to have a ceramic assemblage that parallels all the primary vessel forms at Tel Yin'am, and the ancillary sites of Beth Shean, Ta'anach and Hazor, Megiddo, Tel Keisan, Tel 'Ein-Zippori, and Pella continues to have parallel material to many of the vessel types though Tel 'Ein-Zippori, Ta'anach and Megiddo provide the most parallels after Deir 'Alla. that corresponds to most primary forms. The western sector of the Darb el-Harwarneh, which includes Tel Keisan and Tel 'Ein-Zippori provide increasing amounts of parallel material in this stratum, whereas in Stratum XI, the parallels in this region were poorly represented. Other sites that previously have not had parallel material include Tell es-Sa'idiyeh and Tell el-Farah (N), as well as two far-flung sites, Tel Mevorakh and Tel Qasile, which provide parallels for kraters. While the Jordan

²²⁴ The degree of homogeneity or heterogeneity of the assemblages of other sites with which the Tel Yin'am assemblage were compared, is beyond the scope of this paper.

²²⁵ In analyzing the interconnections as reflected in pottery parallels, I am looking only at the primary vessel categories: bowls, kraters, cooking pots (including cooking jugs), jugs and storage jars, The

Valley, with its site of Deir ‘Alla, is a primary influence to the material culture of Tel Yin’am in Stratum X, the Jezre’el Valley probably is equally as important because two sites (Megiddo and Ta’anach) provide parallels for many of the forms. The western sector of the Darb el-Harwarneh, including the Beth Netofa Valley, is the third most significant region in Stratum X. This region never yields as many parallels as it does in Stratum X.

In early 11th century Stratum VIII, there is a break in the previous pattern. No site or region provides parallels for all major vessel types at Tel Yin’am, but Beth Shean, Megiddo and Hazor provide the most parallels, reflecting the continued importance of the regions of the Jezre’el and Jordan valleys, as well as the inland branch of the Via Maris,²²⁶ particularly at Hazor. While parallels are found at Tel Keisan and Tel ‘Ein-Zippori (along the western extension of the Darb el-Harwarneh), the parallels are fewer than in the previous stratum.

Again, in late 11th/ early 10th century Stratum VI, the parallels for the overall ceramic assemblage are not concentrated at any one or two sites, rather the parallel material comes from a collection of sites that continue to be located primarily in the Jordan and Jezre’el valleys, and secondarily at Hazor. There is little activity between Tel Yin’am and the sites along the Darb el-Harwarneh in this period.

In later 10th century Stratum IV, there is a shift in influence to the north. In this stratum, Hazor and Megiddo are the most important sites with parallels to all the majority vessel types at Tel Yin’am. Regionally, in the previous periods, many parallels came from the middle region of the Jordan Valley, in Stratum IV, the interconnections are shifted to the upper Jordan Valley at Beth Shean, Tel Rehov and Tell el-Hammah. The Jezreel Valley is also a critical area with increased activity that includes the sites of Megiddo, Ta’anach, Tel Jezre’el, Tel Qiri, and Tel Yoqne’am.

minor collection of pyxides, small jars and a lamp will not be included because these forms are so poorly represented.

²²⁶ The Roman name for the major north-south highway, which in earlier times was known as “The way of the sea.” The road ran the length of the country, dividing at Megiddo to form an inland branch, which ran to Hazor and areas farther north.

The inland branch of the Via Maris, with its site of Hazor, increases in influence and for the first time, the area around the Sea of Galilee, with its sites of Bethsaida and En Gev, is regionally important to Tel Yin'am. While the region along the western section of the Darb el-Harwarneh with its sites of Tel Keisan and Kh. Rosh Zayit, increases in importance from the previous period, the influence is secondary compared to the other regions.

In Iron IIC Stratum II, the picture modifies again. While the northern site of Hazor, the area around the Sea of Galilee (includes the sites of Bethsaida and Tell Kinneret), and the Jezre'el Valley continue to be critical to the material culture of Tel Yin'am, the lower-middle reaches of the Jordan Valley rebound in influence though not superseding the aforementioned in providing connections to Tel Yin'am. The sites are different, however. In earlier periods, Deir 'Alla provided links to the material culture of Tel Yin'am. In this later Iron II period, Tell es-Sa'idiyeh particularly is important. A new site Abu al-Kharaz provides a few parallels. There is no material connection to any site in the northern Jordan Valley with the exception of Pella, which provides a few bowl parallels.

Primary Vessel Categories and their Interconnections

Bowls

Throughout the Iron Age, most bowls parallels come from Megiddo, Beth Shean and Deir 'Alla with ancillary parallels from Tel Keisan. Looking at the bowl assemblage regionally, most of the bowl parallels come from the Jordan Valley. In later Iron I and into Iron II, bowl parallels are found at Hazor.

In Stratum XI and X, the bowl parallels are primarily from the Jordan Valley region, both Upper and Middle regions. They are also commonly found in the Jezre'el Valley and, secondarily along the western sector of the Darb el-hawarneh.

In Stratum VIII, while the connections are not as prevalent, the parallel material continues to come from the same regions.

While in Stratum VI, the same regions are represented, the majority of the of the interconnections are centered in the Jezre'el Valley. All primary vessel types from Tel Yin'am are represented in this region at this time.

In Strata IV and II, bowl parallels are found in all regions that exhibits parallels and interconnections to Tel Yin'am in the Iron Age: the Jezre'el and Jordan valleys, Hazor, the western sector of the Darb el-Hawarneh and the area around the Sea of Galilee.

Kraters

Kraters, unlike bowls, do not have dominant collections of parallels from one region or another. The sites, however, that exhibits the closest connections through the Iron Age are Megiddo, Ta'anach, Hazor, Tell es-Sa'idiyeh and Deir 'Alla.

In Stratum XI, though the parallels are not great in number, the geographic parallel pattern heralds what will be fully developed in Stratum X: connections with widely-separated sites from Hazor to Tel 'Ein-Zippori to Ta'anach and Deir 'Alla.

Stratum X kraters, on the other hand, reflect some shared pottery connections from a wide-ranging geographic area that extends from Tel Keisan and Tel 'Ein-Zippori on the Darb el-Hawarneh to Tel Mevorakh on the Mediterranean coast to Tell el-Farah (N) to the upper and middle Jordan Valley sites of Deir 'Alla and Tell es-Sa'idiyeh, Pella and Beth Shean. The Stratum X kraters for the most part do not continue into later periods at Tel Yin'am and their cessation in the Iron Age pottery repertoire at Tel Yin'am reflect a ceramic break at the end of Stratum X. This break is particularly notable as the krater repertoire is the predominate vessel category in Stratum X.

In contrast to the Stratum X kraters and their related forms from elsewhere, in Stratum VIII, most of the krater forms have parallels from only Megiddo and 'Afula, both sites not having provided krater parallels in earlier Iron I.

In Stratum VI, kraters follow a somewhat similar parallel pattern to that of bowls. Both bowls and kraters have parallels from Megiddo, Ta'anach and Deir 'Alla,

but in this stratum, bowls have more examples of parallels elsewhere, whereas the krater collection has fewer connections.

In Stratum IV, like most of the other primary vessel categories (bowls, cooking pots, jugs and storage jars) are primarily confined to northern regions in Cisjordan: the Jezreel and Upper Jordan valleys, Hazor, the Sea of Galilee region, and the western sector of the Darb el-Hawarneh.

In Stratum II, most of the krater parallels are found around the Sea of Galilee and at Hazor. These areas also have parallels to the other primary vessel forms at Tel Yin'am. Secondary sites of Megiddo and Tell es-Sa'idiyeh also has krater parallels as well as bowl, cooking pot and storage jar parallels.

Cooking Pots

Throughout the Iron Age, most of the cooking pots come from the Jezre'el Valley, however both the Upper Jordan Valley and Hazor also provide numerous parallels for the Tel Yin'am cooking ware.

In Stratum XI parallels to the cooking pots are wide-spread found within the expected regions of the Jezre'el and Jordan valleys, and Hazor.

In Stratum VIII, the picture is generally the same with the exception that some connection with Samaria is noted. However, this does not continue beyond this period.

In Stratum VI, the same trends are noted but Samaria is no longer a participant in interconnections and/or trade.

In Stratum IV, the picture changes as has been noted in other vessel accounts: while the same primary geographic areas still connect with Tel Yin'am, now the area around the Sea of Galilee provides parallels and connections.

In Stratum II, cooking pots parallels are not as frequently found as in previous period but are best represented in the Jezre'el Valley at Megiddo and Tel Jezre'el, but are also found at Hazor and Bethsaida. They are conspicuously absent from the

Jordan Valley region, with the exception of parallels at Tell es-Sa'idiyeh. In addition, connections are noted at the distant locations of Tel Michal and Lachish.

Jugs

Throughout the Iron Age, like the cooking pots, most of the parallel jugs come from the Jezre'el Valley, but the Upper Jordan Valley, particularly Beth Shean also provides numerous parallels.

In Stratum XI, few parallels are known but they are widely dispersed: Hazor and Beth Shean.

The picture is only slightly changed in Stratum X where only one site, Deir 'Alla, with parallels is known, which contrasts with bowls, kraters, cooking pots and storage jars that are found at several sites though generally within the regions of Jezre'el and Jordan valleys, Hazor and the western sector of the Darb el-Hawarneh.

In Strata VIII and VI, Beth Shean and Tel Rehov in the Upper Jordan Valley; and Megiddo and Ta'anach in the Jezre'el Valley provide the most parallels, which reflects the general trend of pottery parallels and interconnections for Tel Yin'am in Iron IB and the beginning of IIA.

In Stratum IV, En Gev, Hazor, Kh. Rosh Zayit and Megiddo provide parallels reflecting the general trend of the interconnections moving northward where few parallels and few interconnections take place in the Middle Jordan Valley that had been so prominent a partner with Tel Yin'am in Iron I.

In the final Iron Age strata, the picture of jug parallels are similar as seen in Stratum IV.

Storage Jars

There is no primary site or northern region that provides the most parallels for the Iron Age storage jars at Tel Yin'am, rather several sites and associated regions exhibit interconnections with Tel Yin'am seen through shared storage jar forms: the Jezre'el and Jordan (both Upper and Middle) valleys, Hazor, and the Sea of Galilee

region. It is surprising that the western sector of the Darb el-Hawarneh region, which includes Tel Keisan, Kh. Rosh Zayit and Tel 'Ein-Zippori, is almost not represented. This contrasts with the history of the other primary vessel forms at Tel Yin'am, which do exhibit connections with this region.

In Stratum XI, storage jars primarily have parallels from a more narrow region, which included Ta'anach and Deir 'Alla.

In Stratum X, however, the connections broaden with parallels found at Tel 'Ein Zippori, Hazor, Tell Kinneret and Megiddo, besides a continuing connection with Ta'anach and Deir 'Alla.

In Stratum VIII, the picture for storage jars remains the same with the exception that parallels are noted at Beth Shean.

A change in trade or some kind of connection occurs in Stratum VI because the sites that provide parallels and related forms to those of the Tel Yin'am jars are dramatically increased and more wide-ranging. However, as is noted with the other primary types, the general geographic regions are consistently involved with the exception of the western area of the Darb el-Hawarneh, Jezre'el and Upper and Middle Jordan valleys, Hazor, and the Sea of Galilee region.

For some reason, there is a marked decrease in sites with parallels in Stratum II. While these sites are still located in the usual regional areas, they are not as numerous but they are spread out: Hazor, Bethsaida, Megiddo, Tell es-Sa'idiyeh and Abu al-Kharaz (lower middle Jordan Valley in Transjordan).

Role of Roads in Trade and Interconnections

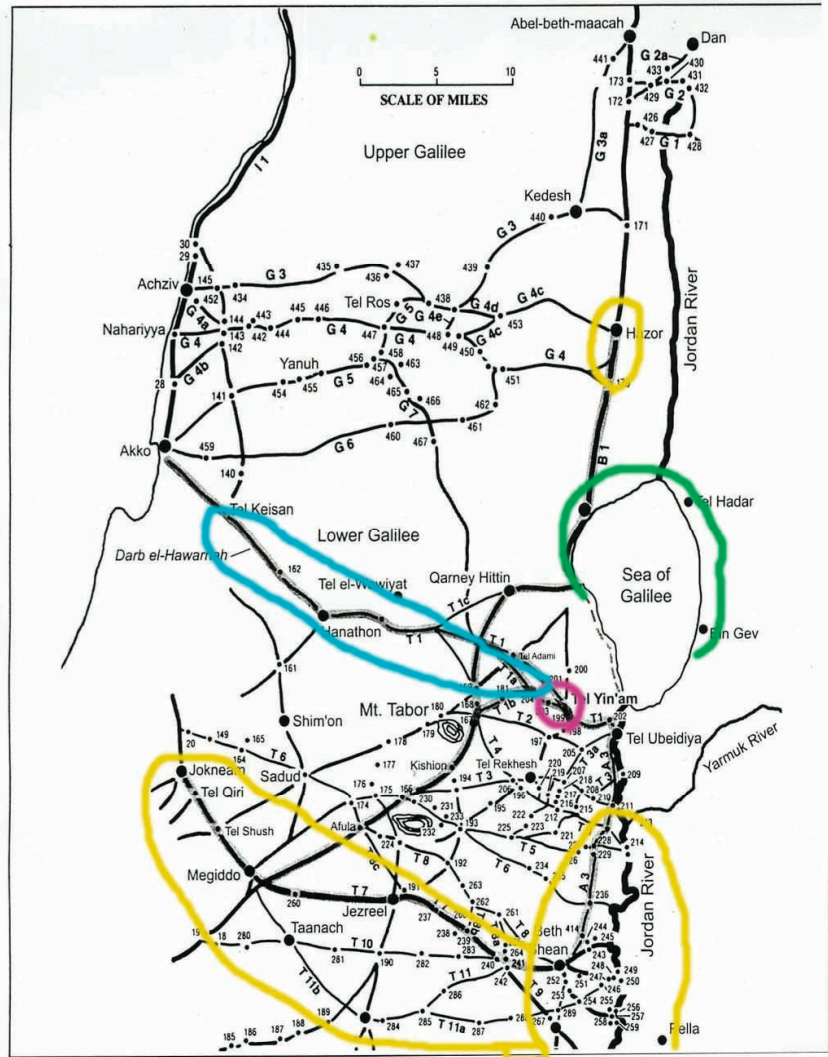
The affinity with the northern assemblages, based on either on the purchases of the vessels from elsewhere or cultural borrowing, is not surprising in view of the relative proximity of these sites, and the location of these sites along roads. Undoubtedly, the location of the sites along roads, such as Darb el-Harwarneh, the inland branch of the Via Maris, the north-south route along the Jordan River Valley, and other subsidiary roads (Map V. 1), and the choice by the inhabitants of Tel

Yin'am to trade with cities and towns along some of these roads, conditioned the diffusion, whether purchase of pottery, with or without their contents, or the borrowing of aesthetic ideas.

Though Deir 'Alla, Megiddo, Hazor, and to a lesser degree, Beth Shean provide the best parallel assemblages, the Iron Age ceramic assemblage at Tel Yin'am as a whole, shares common ceramic traditions with a collection of sites, most of which are located along primary and trunk roads that traversed northern Israel and included the Jordan and Jezre'el valleys, the western extension of the Darb el-Harwarneh, the inland branch of the Via Maris; and, specifically in Iron II, around the Sea of Galilee: Tell Qiri, Ta'anach, Yoqne'am in the Jezre'el Valley; Tel Rehov, Deir 'Alla, Tell el-Hammah, Tel 'Amal, Tell es-Sa'idiyeh and Pella along both sides of the Jordan Valley; and, in Iron II, at sites around the Sea of Galilee.²²⁷ Liebowitz observes that proximity to nearby sites does not necessarily identify trading partners, rather, roads define trading partners (Liebowitz 2003:1-2, 280-5).

It is noteworthy that in the Late Bronze Age at Tel Yin'am, the sites with the most frequency and best parallels were those that were situated along the main road system that traversed the area; primarily Hazor and Megiddo, less so, Beth Shean, and sites east of the Jordan (Liebowitz 2003: 1, 280-285). Iron Age Tel Yin'am continues this trade tradition with some changes. At Late Bronze Tel Yin'am, there were only ancillary connections to Beth Shean and Pella; no evidence of trade with sites in the middle Jordan valley in Transjordan, the area around the Sea of Galilee and the sites along the western extension of the Darb el-Harwarneh; but what is exhibited in the Late Bronze ceramic repertoire that is lacking in the Iron Age, is the imported vessel.

²²⁷ Also known as Lake Tiberias, or Lake Kinneret.



Map V.I: Road System in Northern Israel. ²²⁸ Areas in yellow are primary areas for interconnections during Iron I and II. Area in blue is ancillary trading partner in Iron I and II, and green indicates area of interconnection in Iron II only.

Late Bronze Tel Yin'am yielded numerous imported vessels (Liebowitz 2003), while Iron Age Tel Yin'am has not. For all the parallels and related pottery forms and presumed close interconnections, the Iron Age pottery collection at Tel

Yin'am has revealed a remarkable lack of Philistines or foreign wares. Not a single Philistine sherd has been found either in stratified loci, or in fills, or on the surface of the modern tell.

Moreover, no Cypro-Phoenician wares, which along with red-slipped and irregularly burnished ware, is one of the hallmarks of the 10th century, has been found at Tel Yin'am. This is all the more surprising since a Cypro-Phoenician juglet was found in our excavation at the nearby site of Kh. Beit Gan, and for two additional reasons: the Iron Age pottery of Tel Yin'am recalls parallel pottery forms, though limited in number, from several sites along the western extension of the Darb el-Hawarneh, which led to the coastal city of Acco, so access and availability to acquire various imported wares was certainly there. However, more importantly, many of Tel Yin'am's trading partners had varying amount of imported ware in their ceramic repertoires. Hazor, Megiddo and Beth Shean, for example, all have a degree of imported ware in their pottery assemblages.

Bienkowski observes similar patterns in Transjordan where roads are influential in determining particular trading partners (Bienkowski 2003: 97), but he also notes preferences (my emphasis) in road usage. Not all roads were preferred. In fact, he observes that there is considerable evidence that in Transjordan the "east-west routes were more critical than any north-south routes." Specifically, in his study of Iron Age settlements in southern Jordan with material remains, the connections are with the Negev and Sinai rather than north Jordan (Bienkowski 2003: 103). He further states that "the nature and amount of contact between regions in antiquity was obviously dependent on the number and types of routes within and between them, and this was undoubtedly a factor in any material variation between regions" (Ibid. 103).

Yet location doesn't in itself likely determine interactions or trading partners. If this were so, why was there not more interaction, for example, with settlements along the western sector of the Darb el-Hawarneh (such as Tel Keisan, Tell 'Ein-

²²⁸ From *Tel Yin'am: The Late Bronze Age* (Liebowitz 2003: 282), which was modified from the original map found in *The Roads and Highways of Ancient Israel* (Dorsey 1991: 104).

Zippori and nearby Kh. Rosh Zayit), which were conveniently positioned on this major highway. While there is some interaction between these sites and Tel Yin'am reflected in some pottery parallels, these parallels are ancillary compared to the primary parallel assemblages from other areas. Other factors must be at play. Bienkowski, in addressing the concept of regionalism talks about "cultural self-identification" being one reason for regionalism (Bienkowski 2003: 97). I suggest that this is a possible reason, among others, that certain sites were "chosen" to interact and trade with, and others, were not.

To illustrate further, in an ethnographic study of rural villages in Iran conducted by L. Horne (Horne 1994), 13 settlements, located in a common valley were studied. These villages were closely positioned to each other, lying within a "circle of six kilometers in radius" (Ibid. 75). In spite of this proximity, one sample village had little connection with a close neighbor. Horne noted that *who* the neighboring villagers were was more important than *where* they were (Horne's emphasis). Further, this focal village showed the most intense interaction with other settlements on the plain, with interactions dropping off dramatically beyond the plain. Thereafter, interaction correlated with settlement size and function rather than proximity (Ibid. 74).

So what comes first? The road, or a previous intercommunity or interpersonal connection, or a combination of the two, or something else altogether? The Iranian village model suggests two possibilities for the trade and interconnections between Iron Age Tel Yin'am and another site: location on a road provided access to an area or site that the inhabitants of Tel Yin'am became involved with because of this location; or, because of pre-existing connections (ethnic, cultural, or economic, or other), the inhabitants desired to retain connections with the inhabitants of another settlement, and used these roads to facilitate this relationship. I propose that, in fact, it is not the roads in themselves that define trading partners and interconnections but they help to define them.

While Horne's ethnographic study raises tantalizing possibilities, and, even, possible answers to understanding the complexities of an ancient site such as Tel Yin'am and its intercommunity relationships, interconnections and trade, it is a study in itself and beyond the scope of this paper.

Conclusions

The ancient road system that linked rural sites and urban centers is a major factor in defining the interconnections between Tel Yin'am and other sites. This is a trend that was noted in the Late Bronze Age at Tel Yin'am, which continues during the Iron Age, though the preferred regions and associated sites differ somewhat from that seen in the Bronze Age.

Tel Yin'am's location on the Darb el-Harwarneh, which provided access to other major roads such as the inland branch of the Via Maris and the roads along the upper and middle Jordan valleys, provided ease of access to other sites and regions that were not necessarily proximate to Tel Yin'am. Deir 'Alla, Megiddo, Hazor and secondarily Beth Shean provide the most and best parallels to the vessels at Tel Yin'am during the Iron Age. Related to the primary sites of Megiddo, Deir 'Alla and Beth Shean, are nearby settlements, which provide ancillary parallels and interconnections to Tel Yin'am's ceramic assemblages. Two additional geographic regions that reflect interconnections with Tel Yin'am are the Sea of Galilee region (particularly in Iron IIA and IIC), and the sites and region along the western section of the Darb el-Hawarneh (particularly in Iron IB and Iron IIA).

During Iron I, Deir 'Alla provided the most parallels for all the primary vessel forms at Tel Yin'am, while in Iron II, Megiddo (including the Jezre'el Valley) and Hazor provide the most. The interconnections shift northward in Iron II so that most trade and interconnections are confined to the Jezre'el and Upper Jordan valleys, the area around the Sea of Galilee and Hazor. The western sector of the Darb el-Hawarneh, which went through the Yavne'el Valley northwestward past Tel Keisan,

Tel 'Ein-Zippori and nearby Kh. Rosh Zayit provides some parallels but not as many as other sites and regions.

Having established the importance of roads in the trade and cultural transmission between Tel Yin'am and long-standing (traditional?) primary, trading partners, the presence of roads and, the location of Tel Yin'am and these sites on these roads, were not necessarily the primary factor in Tel Yin'am's decision to trade or associate with a sites' inhabitants. While roads provided the ease of access and, therefore, the increased choice of trading partners, it was the inhabitants of Tel Yin'am who determined with whom they would trade and with whom they would interact.

FIGURES

(all figures at 1:5 unless otherwise noted)

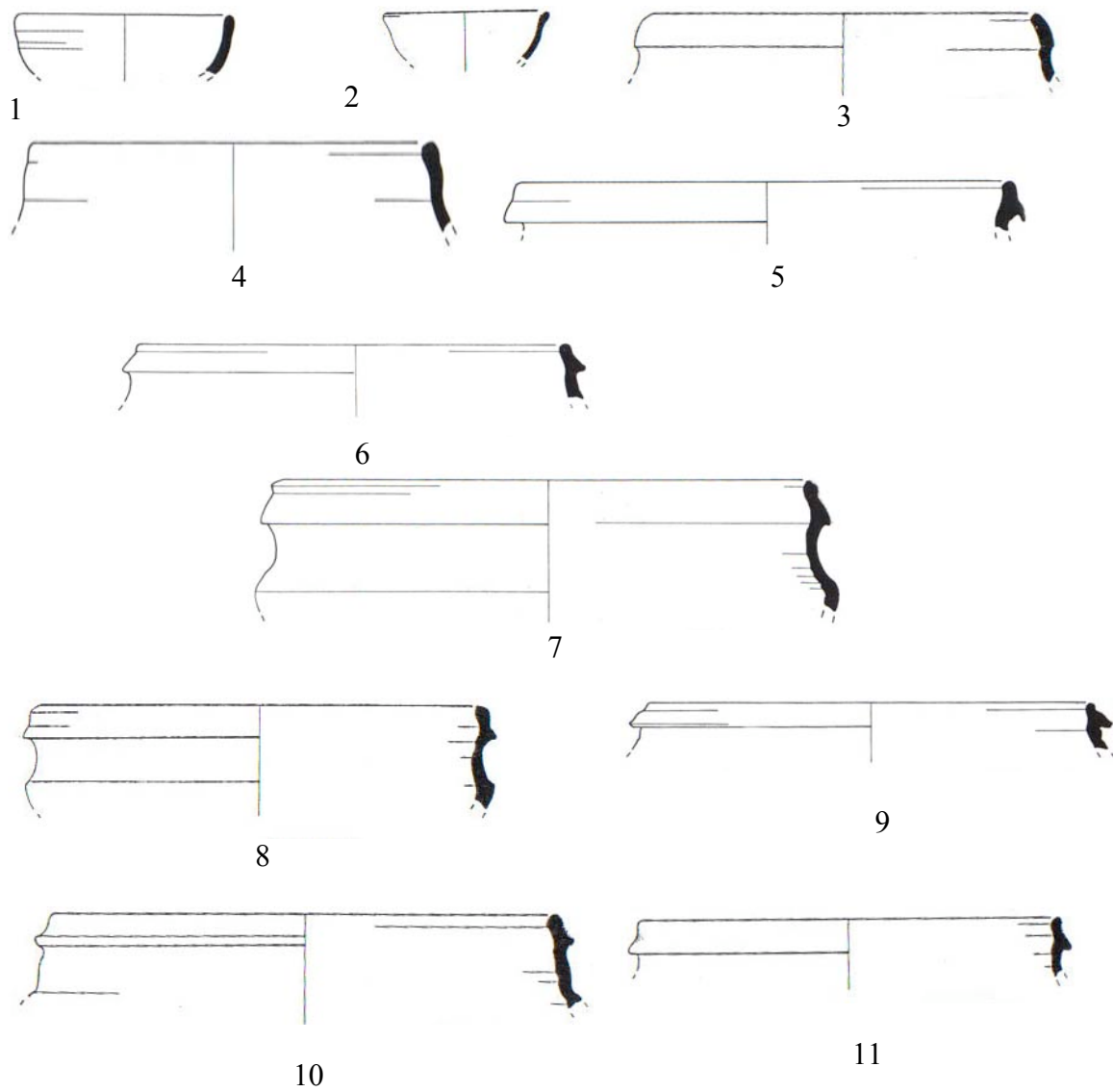


Figure XI.1: Stratum XI

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Description
1	Bowl 1A	AM130751	Sec. col. 5YR 8/1; Ext. col.10YR 7/4; med. black and beige grit.
2	Bowl 1B	AM130550	Sec. col. 7.5 YR 6/4; Ext. col. 5YR 7/6; small gray and white grit
3	Krater 1A	AM130195	Sec. col.7.5 YR 6/4; Ext. col. 7.5 YR 4/4; small gray and black grit
4	Krater 1A	AM130192	Sec. col. 7.5 YR 7/4; Ext. col. 7.5 YR 7/6; med. and large brown, grey and black grit
5	Cooking Pot 1B1	AM130197	Sec. co. 5YR 4/1; Ext. Col. 5YR 5/3; medium dark gray grit
6	Cooking Pot 1A1	AM130505	Sec .col. 10YR 5/1; Ext. col. 10YR 3/3; small dark gray and white grit
7	Cooking Pot 1A2	AM130493	Sec.col.10YR 6/2; Ext. col. 5YR 5/4; small black and gray grit
8	Cooking Pot 1A2	AM130152	Sec. col.5YR 5/1; 5/YR 5/3; large dark gray grit
9	Cooking Pot 1B1	AM130506	Sec. col. 7.5YR 8/0; Ext. col. 7.5YR 5/4; small white and gray grit
10	Cooking Pot 1A2	1M127006	Sec. col. dark gray; Ext. col. 10R 4/4 weak red; numerous white grit
11	Cooking Pot 1A1	AM130257	Sec. col. 10YR 5/3; Ext. col. 5YR 4/6; small and med. white grit

Figure XI.1: Stratum XI

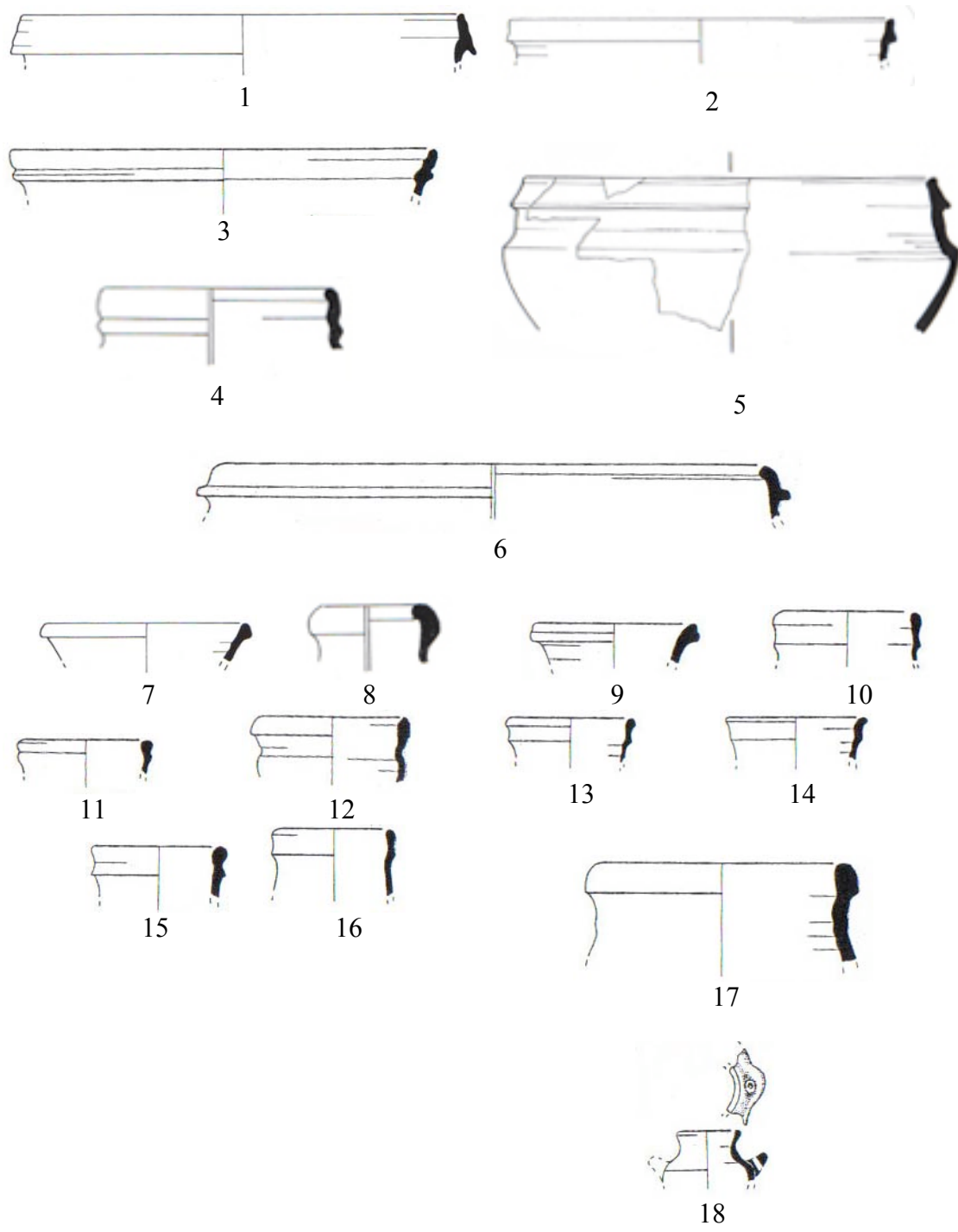


Figure XI.2: Stratum XI

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Description
1	Cooking Pot 1B2	AM130507	Sec. col. 10YR 4/2; Ext. col. 7/5YR 4/6; small white and gray grit
2	Cooking Pot 1A1	AM130013	Sec. col. dark gray; Ext. col. 10R 4/2 weak red; numerous white grit
3	Cooking Pot 1C2	AM130259	Sec. col. 10YR 6/2; Ext. col. 10 YR 4/3; small white and gray grit
4	Cooking Pot 1C1	AM130341	Ext. col. 10R 4/4; small white grit
5	Cooking Pot 1B2	1M120804	Ext. col. 10R 4/2 weak red; mostly crushed sparry calcite; some limestone, some quartz grains
6	Cooking Pot 1D	AM130409	Sec. col. 7.5YR 5/2; Ext. col. 7/5 YR 3/2; med. white and gray grit
7	Jug 1B	AM137000	N/A
8	Storage Jar 1D1	AM130309	Sec. col. 10YR 7/3; Ext. col. 10YR 8/3; small black grit
9	Jug 1A	AM130551	Sec. col. 10YR 7/1; Ext. col. 10YR 7/3; small white grit
10	Storage Jar 1A	AM130433	Sec. col. 10YR 7/3; Ext. col. 2.5 Y 8/2; small black and gray grit
11	Storage Jar 1B	AM130322	Sec. col. 10YR 7/3; Ext. col. 5YR 7/4 small gray grit
12	Storage Jar 1C	AM137002	N/A
13	Storage Jar 1A (v)	AM130437	Sec. col. 7/5YR 6/2; Ext. col. 5YR 7/6; dk. gray grit
14	Storage Jar 1E	AM130538	N/A
15	Storage Jar 1A	5M130514	Both sec and ext. col. 7.5YR 7/4; small white, gray and blk grit
16	Storage Jar 1A	AM130501	Sec. col. 5YR 6/4; Ext. col. 5YR 7/4; lg. and small dk. brown grit
17	Pithos 1A	AM130321	Sec. col. 10YR 6/3; Ext. col. 5YR 6/6; small gray and white grit
18	Pyxis 1	AM130549	Sec. col. 10YR 6/2; Ext. col. 5YR 5/3; small gray grit

Figure XI. 2: Stratum XI

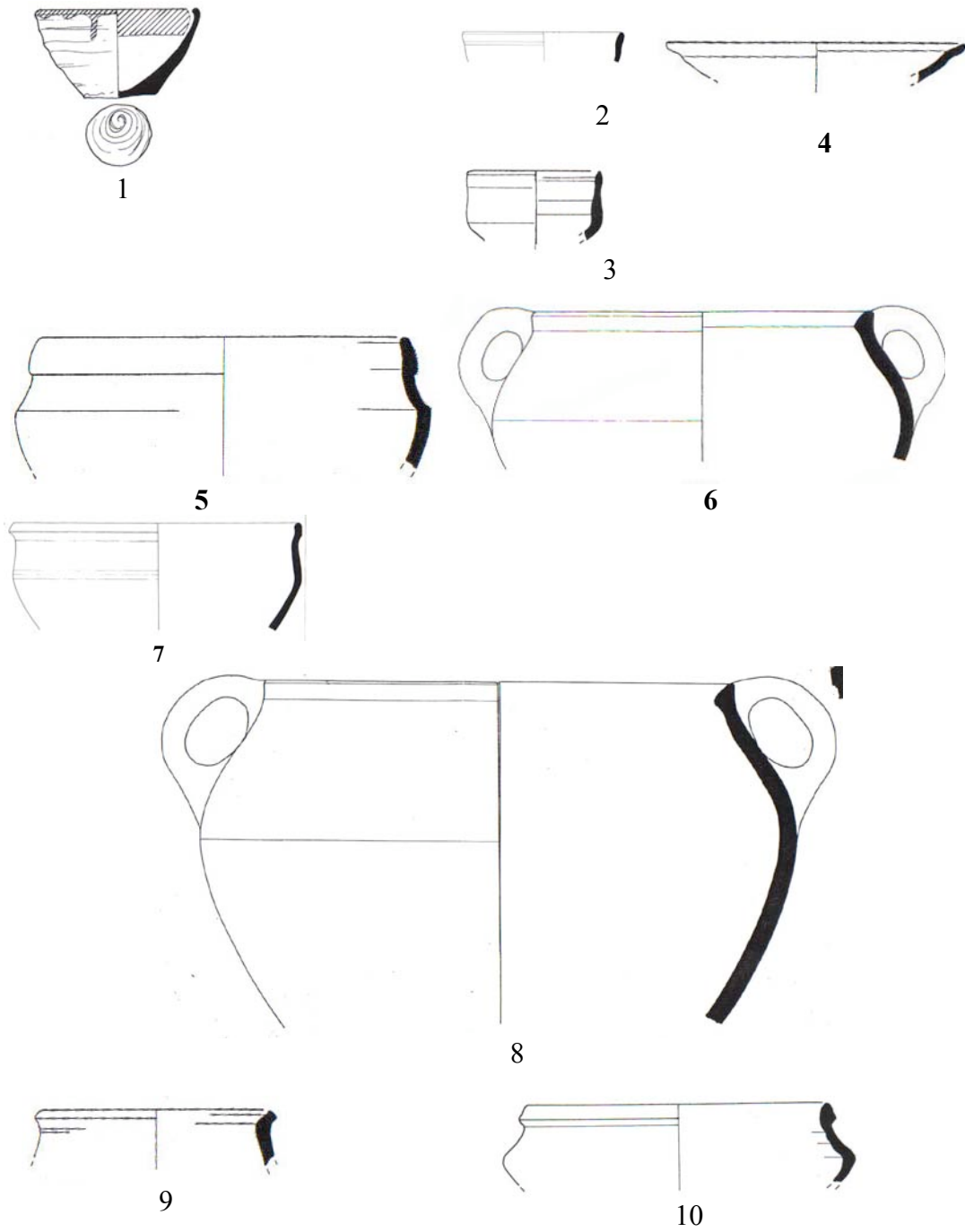


Figure X. 1: Stratum X

1	Bowl 1A1	9L101711	Red slip on rim edge; wheel marks
2	Bowl 1C	6M100498	N.I.A.
3	Bowl 2A	5K110999	N.I.A.
4	Chalice 1A	6M100368	Ext 5YR 6/4 Int 5YR 6/4 Sec: very outer edges: 5YR 6/6 Core: most of sec: 7.5YR 6/4 Grit: limestone: Med 2%, calcite: fine 1%; basalt: fine 25% (is this part of the same vessel as 6M100344-very similar fabric)
5	Krater 1A	6M107000	NIA
6	Krater 1C	6M100340	light gray sec./ pink ext.;white grit
7	Krater 1B	6M100341	Ext 5YR 7/6 Int 5YR 7/6 Sec outer 1/4: 5YR 5/6 Core: inner 1/2 10YR 6/4 Grit basalt: fine, very fine 40%; limestone: fine 1%
8	Krater 1C	6M100368A	NIA
9	Krater 2A	AM130319	10YR7/4;10YR7/4; medium black gray grit
10	Krater 1E	1M110471	NIA

Figure X. 1: Stratum X

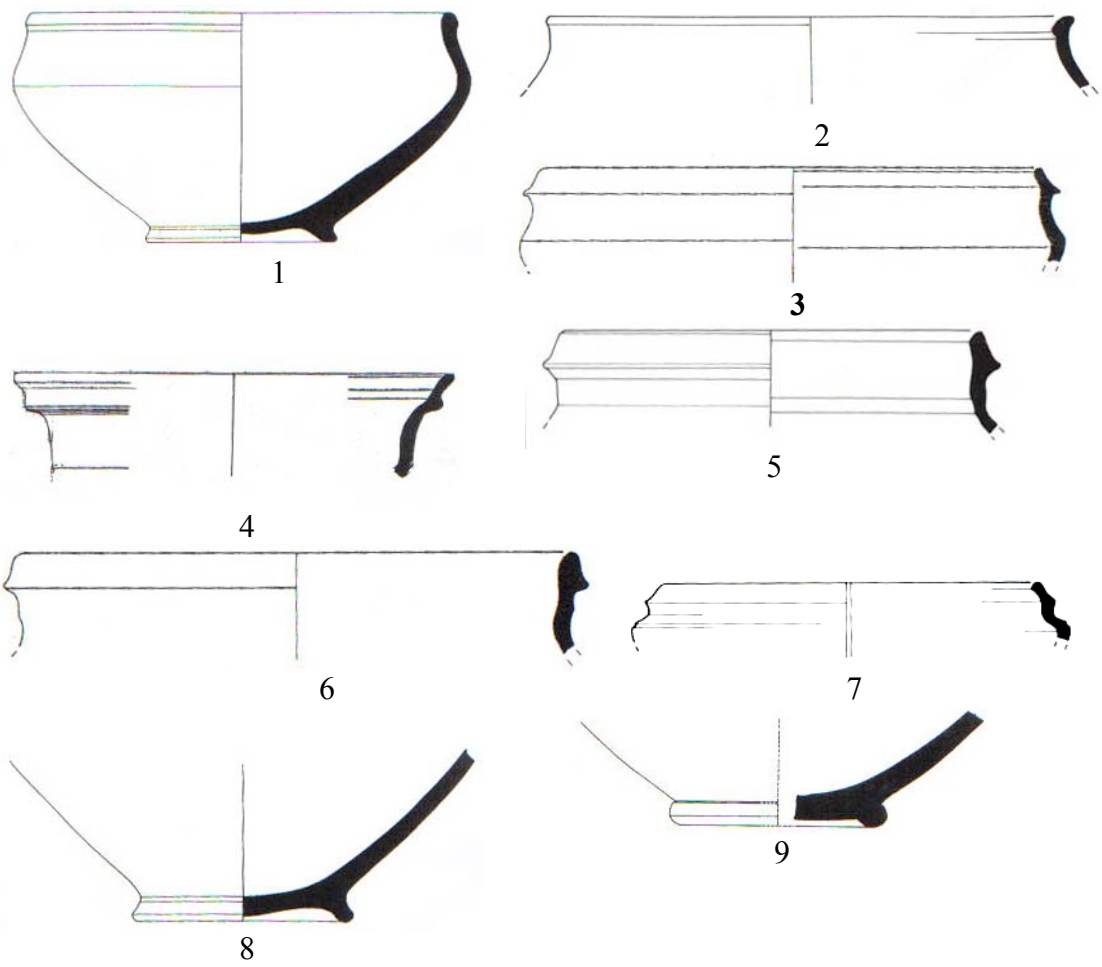


Figure X. 2: Stratum X

Figure No.	Vessel	Registration	Description
1	Krater 1D	6M100315	Almost 100% calcium carbonate; very fine ground foraminifera; piece of oxidized grog
2	Krater 1C	6M100360	Ruddy color with lg white grit
3	Cooking Pot 1A1	9N100497	Red-brown ware with calcite
4	Krater 1E	1M110471	Sec. Col 5YR7/3; ext. col. 5YR7/6; small black and white grit
5	Krater 3A	1M110301	10YR5/1; 5YR6/4; small white grit
6	Cooking Pot 1A1	3L100482	Red-brown ware with calcite
7	Cooking Pot 1A1	3L100482A	Red-brown ware with calcite
8	Cooking Pot 1A3	1M110472	Red-brown ware with calcite.
9	Krater Base 1	6M100044	N.I.A.
10	Krater Base 1	6M107002	N.I.A.

Figure X. 2: Stratum X

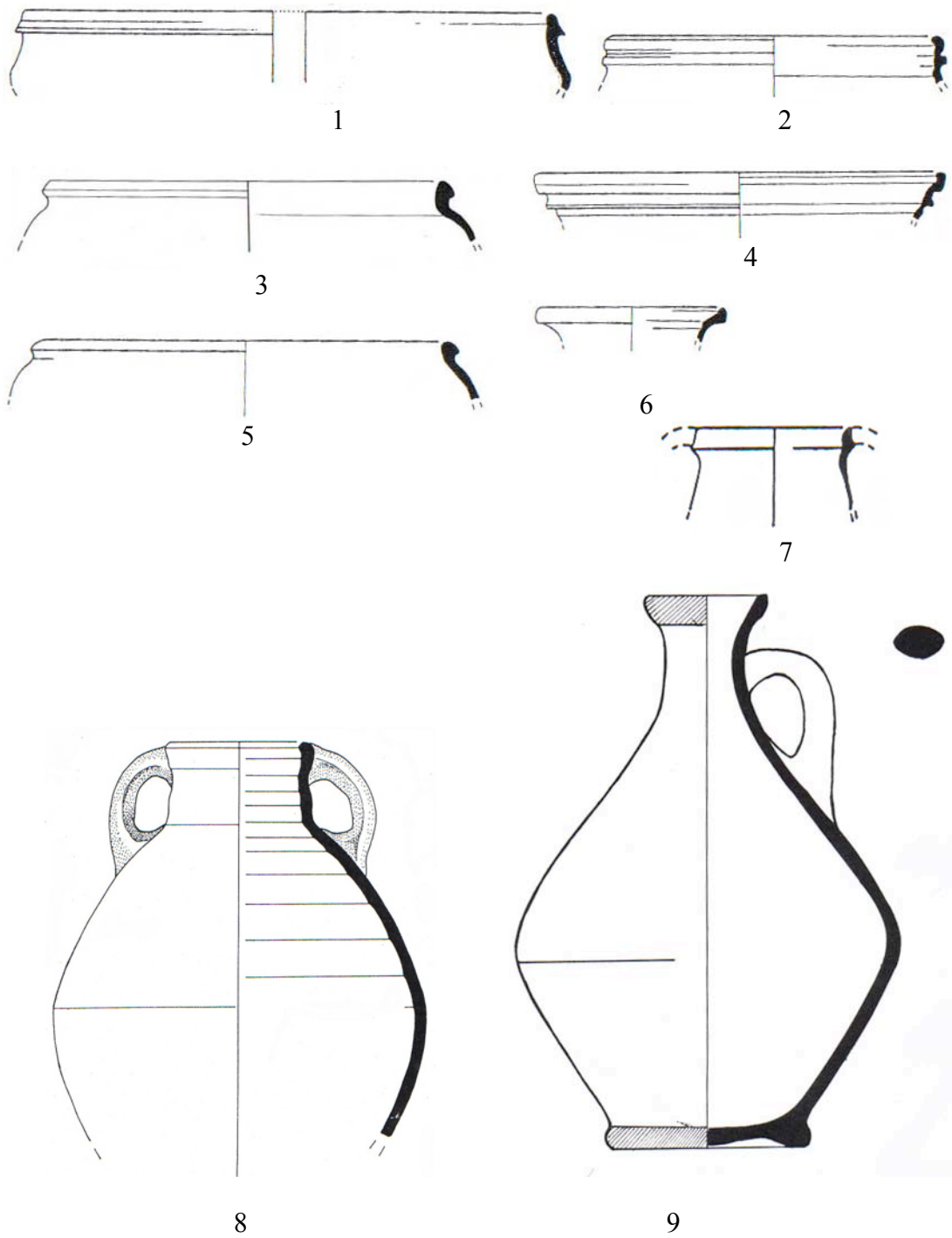


Figure X. 3: Stratum X

Figure No.			
1	Cooking Pot 1A1	5K130918	Red-brown ware with calcite
2	Cooking Pot 1C1	0L107009	Unusual matrix, almost totally impregnated with carbon; mostly crushed sparry calcite inclusions
3	Cooking Pot 1B3	5K110917	Red-brown ware with calcite.
4	Cooking Pot 1C1	AN111324	5YR4/1;7.5YR5/2;small white-black grit
5	Cooking Pot 1B3	1M110471A	Red-brown ware with calcite
6	Jug 1C	1M110474	N.I.A.
7	Jug 2A	6M100351	pink-white sec./ red-brown ext.;small black grit
8	Jug 2B	5K110895	two handled; bi-conical shape
9	Jug 2C	7L101853	Red wash on rim edge and base

Figure X. 3: Stratum X

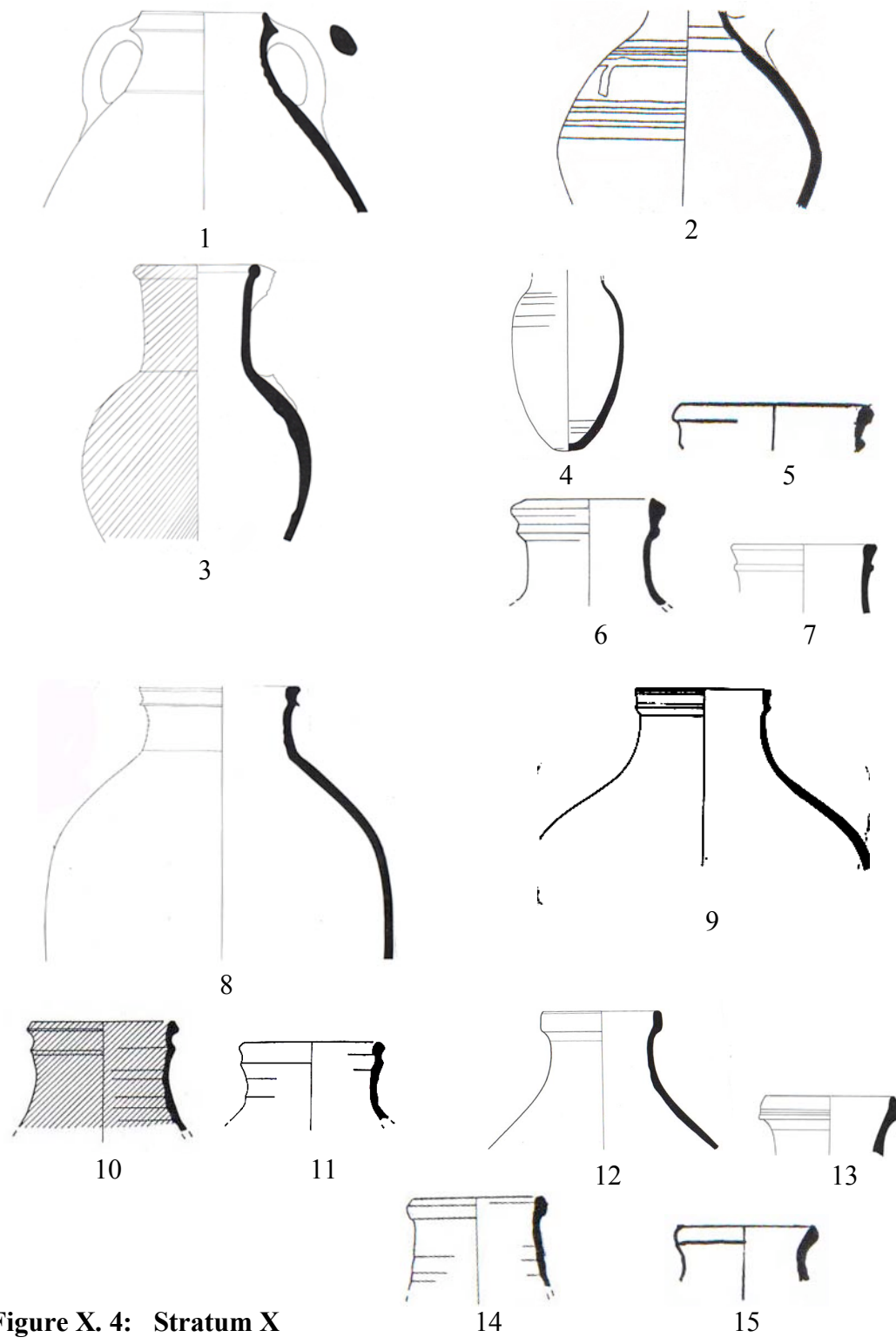


Figure X. 4: Stratum X

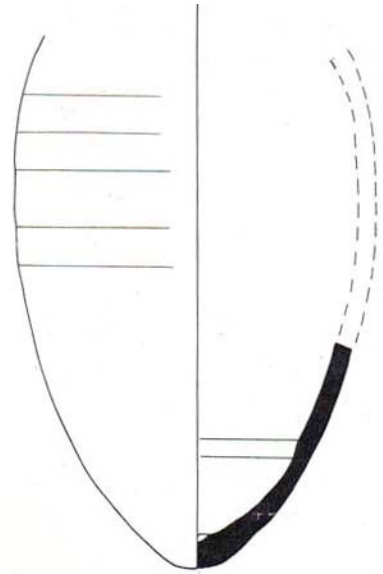
Figure No.	Vessel Type	Reg. No.	Description
1	Jug 2A	6M100349	Ext.5YR 7/4; Int 5YR 6/6; Sec: outer 1/3; 5YR 5/6; Core: most is 10YR 5/3, thin line of 10YR 4/1; Grit: basalt med and fine 25%; calcite: fine 10%
2	Jug 2D	0M107006	N.I.A.
3	Jug 3A	6M100111	Ext.5YR 6/4, 5/4 Int 7.5YR 7/2 Sec 7.5YR 5/2 Grit: looks like "sand"; limestone? Med 1%; even heavy distribution of basalt, calcite? Very fine =60%
4	Juglet 1A	6M100339	light gray sec.;yellow ext.;medium white grit
5	Storage Jar 1A	1M110287	10YR7/3;10YR8/3;
6	Storage Jar 1A	6M100750	N.I.A.
7	Storage Jar 1B	6M100345	Ext 5YR 6/6 Int 5YR 6/6 Sec 7.5YR 6/6 Grit: poorly levigated, basalt: coarse, med 2%, limestone, (some light brown-what is this); very fine 60% "sand" (gray, brown, white rounded particles)
8	Storage Jar 1B	6M100354	N.I.A.
9		6M100343	Ext 2.5YR 6/6 Int 2.5YR 6/6 Sec outer edges 2/5YR 5/6 Core: 7.5YR 6/6 Grit: limestone: coarse 1%; calscite fine 10% ; basalt, med 3%; fine 20%; very fine "sand" (rounded basalt-like, calcite) 15%
10	Storage Jar 1F	5K110903/4	Sec. col. outer 3/4: 7.5 YR 6/4 light brown, inner 1/4 7.5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow; red slip on ext. and int of upper part of neck 2.5 YR 5/6 red; small, med white; med. brown grit
11	Storage Jar 1F	0L107010	like a brick'; heterogeneous;very coarse grain; red grog;2 pcs. Of shale, one baked, one unbaked
12	Storage Jar 1H	6M100342	N.I.A.

13	Storage Jar 1G	1M110495	5Y7/1;10YR8/4;small black-white grit
14	Storage Jar 1J	5K110906	N.I.A.
15	Storage Jar 1K	1M110475	7.5YR7/4;10YR8/4; small black-white grit

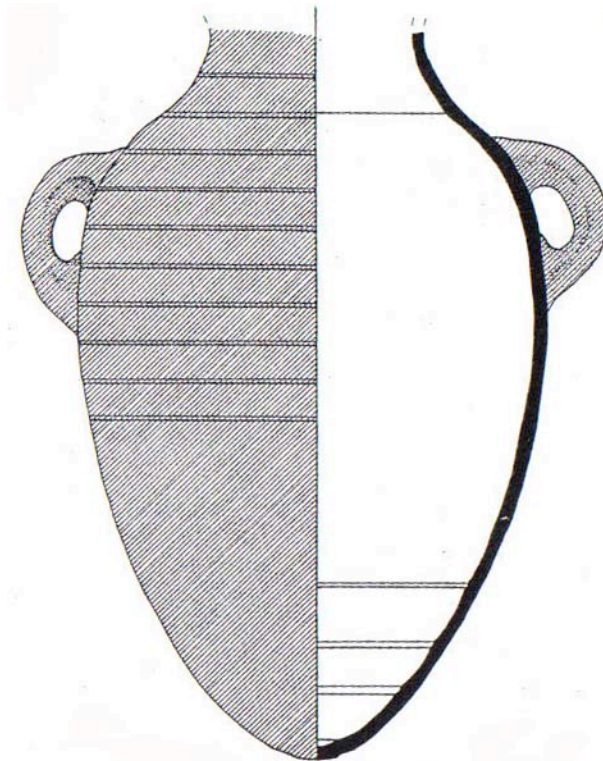
Figure X. 4: Stratum X



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Figure X. 5: Stratum X

Figure No.	Vessel Type	Reg. No.	Description
1	Storage Jar 1L1	8K133013	N.I.A.
2	Storage Jar 1L3	5K110896	Storage Jar 1L3
3	Storage Jar 1L2	5K110915	NIA

Figure X. 5: Stratum X

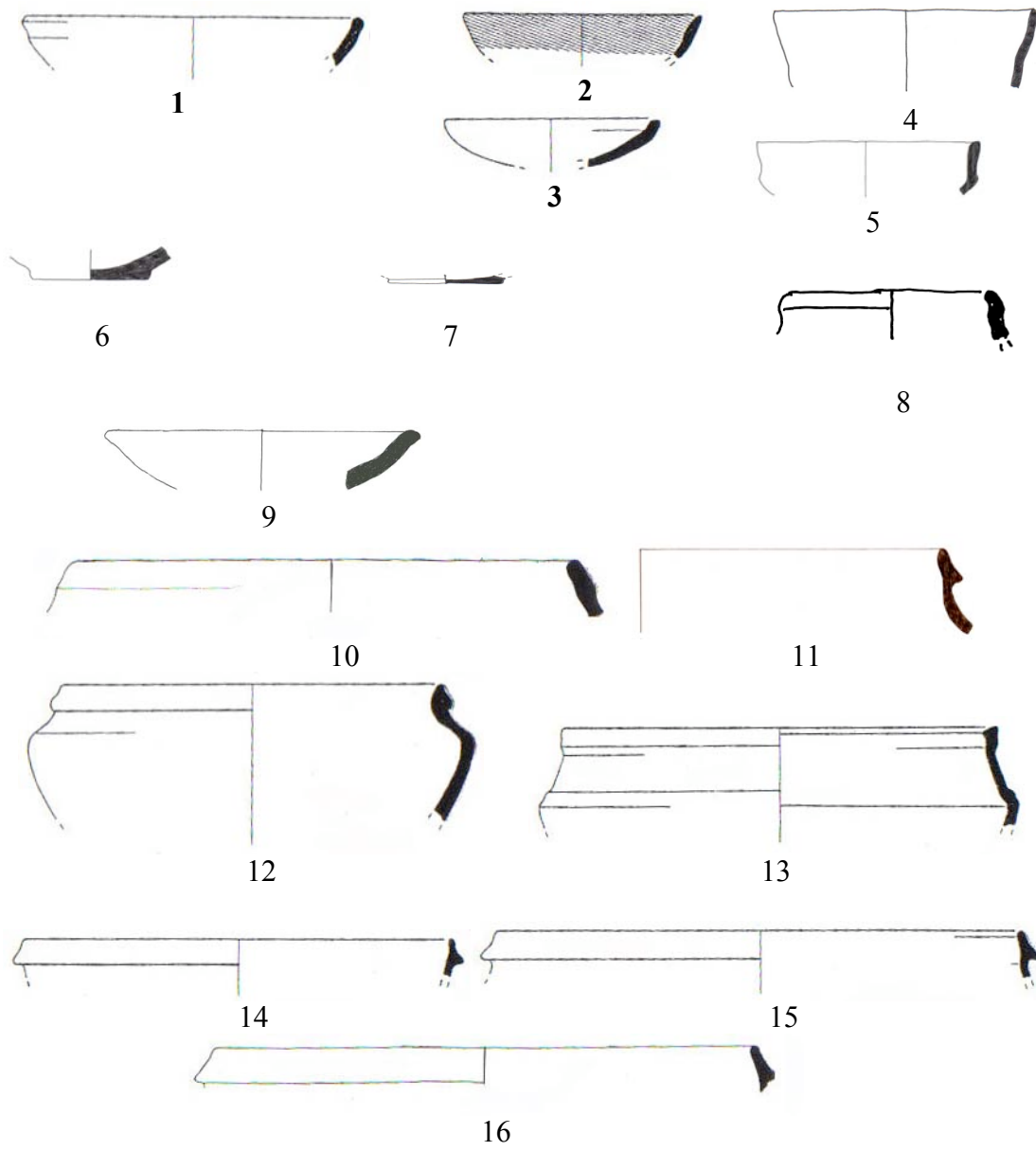


Figure VIII.1: Stratum VIII

Figure No.	Vessel Type	Reg. No.	Description
1	Bowl 1A(v)	0M120172	N.I.A.
2	Bowl 1C(v)	9M120636	7.5YR/2;2.5YR5/8;few small white grit
3	Bowl 1D	AL120390	10YR5/3;7.5YR6/6; medium beige grit
4	Bowl 2A1	0M121084	2.5YR7/2;2.5YR8/2;compact white grit
5	Bowl 2B	0M121155	N.I.A.
6	Bowl-BS 1	1M127009	N.I.A.
7	Bowl-BS	6M121082	N.I.A.
8	Krater 1A	AL127001	N.I.A.
9	Chalice 1B	0M121124	N.I.A.
10	Krater 1A1	0M121083	10YR6/6;7.5YR7/4
11	Cooking Pot 1A1	0M121135	7.5YR7/4;7.5YR7/4; calcite
12	Krater 1E	0M127001A	N.I.A.
13	Krater 4A	0M127045	N.I.A.
14	Cooking Pot 1A1	AL127007	Red-brown ware with calcite
15	Cooking Pot 1A1	AL120388	7.5YR5/2;7.5YR4/6;medium white dark gray grit
16	Cooking Pot 1A1	0M121087	10YR5/2;7.5YR5/2; calcite

Figure VIII. 1: Stratum VIII

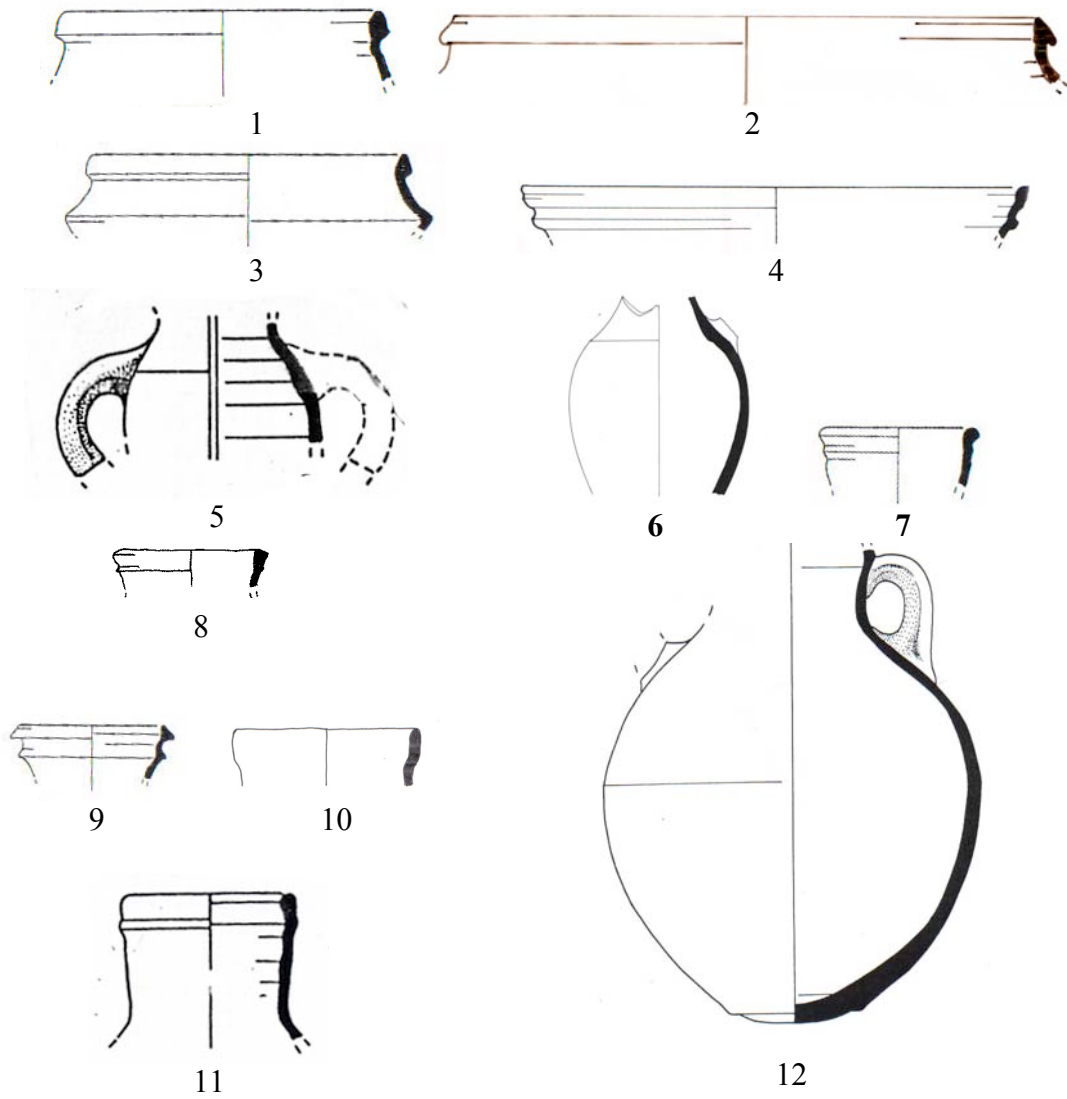
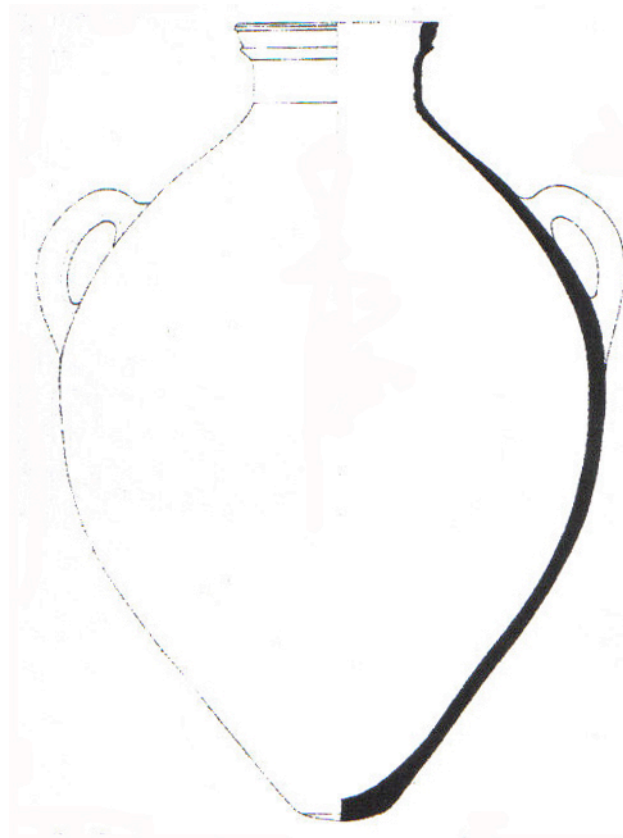


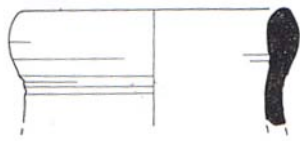
Figure VIII. 2: Stratum VIII

Figure No.	Vessel Type	Reg. No.	Description
1	Cooking Pot 1B4	1M12O220	5Y6/1;5YR7/4; small to medium black-white grit
2	Cooking Pot 1B1	5M130007	Red-brown ware with calcite
3	Cooking Pot 1B5	1M117004	Red-brown ware with calcite
4	Cooking Pot 1C2	AL127006	Red-brown ware with calcite
5	Jug 4	5M131096	N.I.A.
6	Juglet 1B	1N110608	10YR7/4;10YR8/6; small medium black-white
7	Storage Jar 1A1	1N110516	NIA
8	Storage Jar 1B(v)	AL120387	7.5YR6/4;5YR5/8
9	Storage Jar 1F	0M121074	10YR7/2;7.5YR7/4
10	Storage Jar 1H	0M121090	10YR6/2;7.5YR7/4
11	Storage Jar 1M	0M117028	N.I.A.
12	Jug 3B1	5M130996	N.I.A.

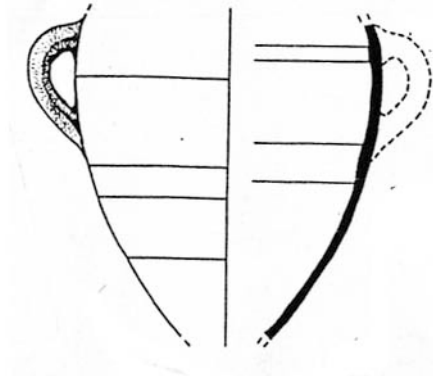
Figure VIII. 2: Stratum VIII



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Figure VIII. 3: Stratum VIII

Figure No.	Vessel Type	Reg. No.	Description
1	Storage Jar 1L2	5TYBLk7062	NIA
2	Pithoi 2	5M137012	NIA
3	Storage Jar 1L5	5M131057	NIA

Figure VIII. 3: Stratum VIII

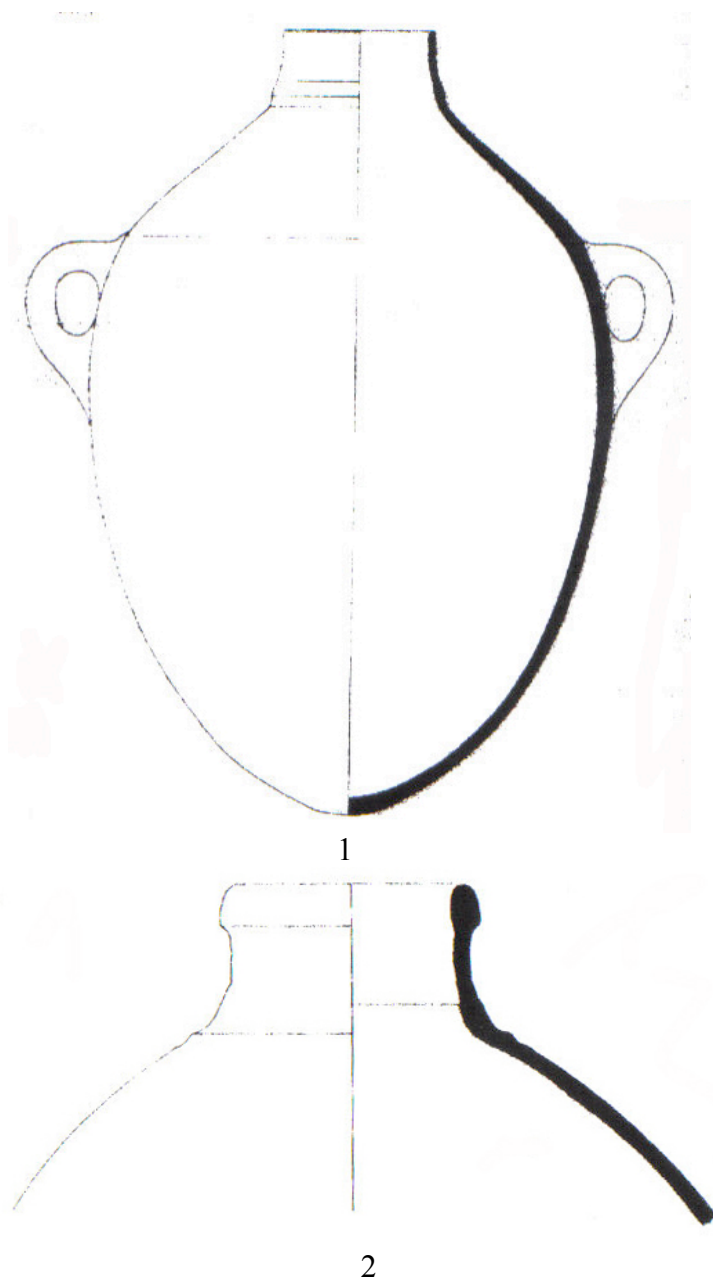


Figure VIII. 4: Stratum VIII

Figure No.	Vessel Type	Reg. No.	Description
1	Storage Jar 1L2	5TYBLK7063	N.I.A.
2	Pithoi 2	TYCRSJ4001	Limestone and basalt mix; typical basalt type grain to Tel Yan'am; feldspar, magnetite crystals, lots of olivine, large grains of olivin, an unusual amount of olivine; tiny quartz silt, some large quartz

Figure VIII. 4: Stratum VIII

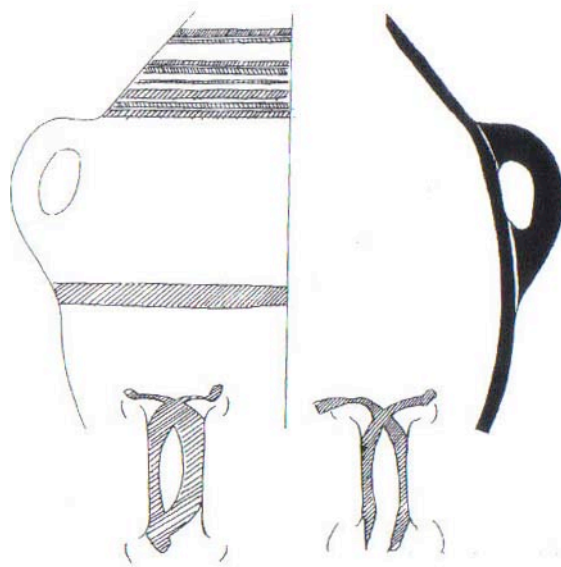


Figure VIII. 5: Stratum VIII

Figure No.	Vessel	Registration	Description
1	Storage Jar 1L4	9M111520	Peachy colored exterior; red and light gray painted decoration; white grit

Figure VIII. 5: Stratum VIII

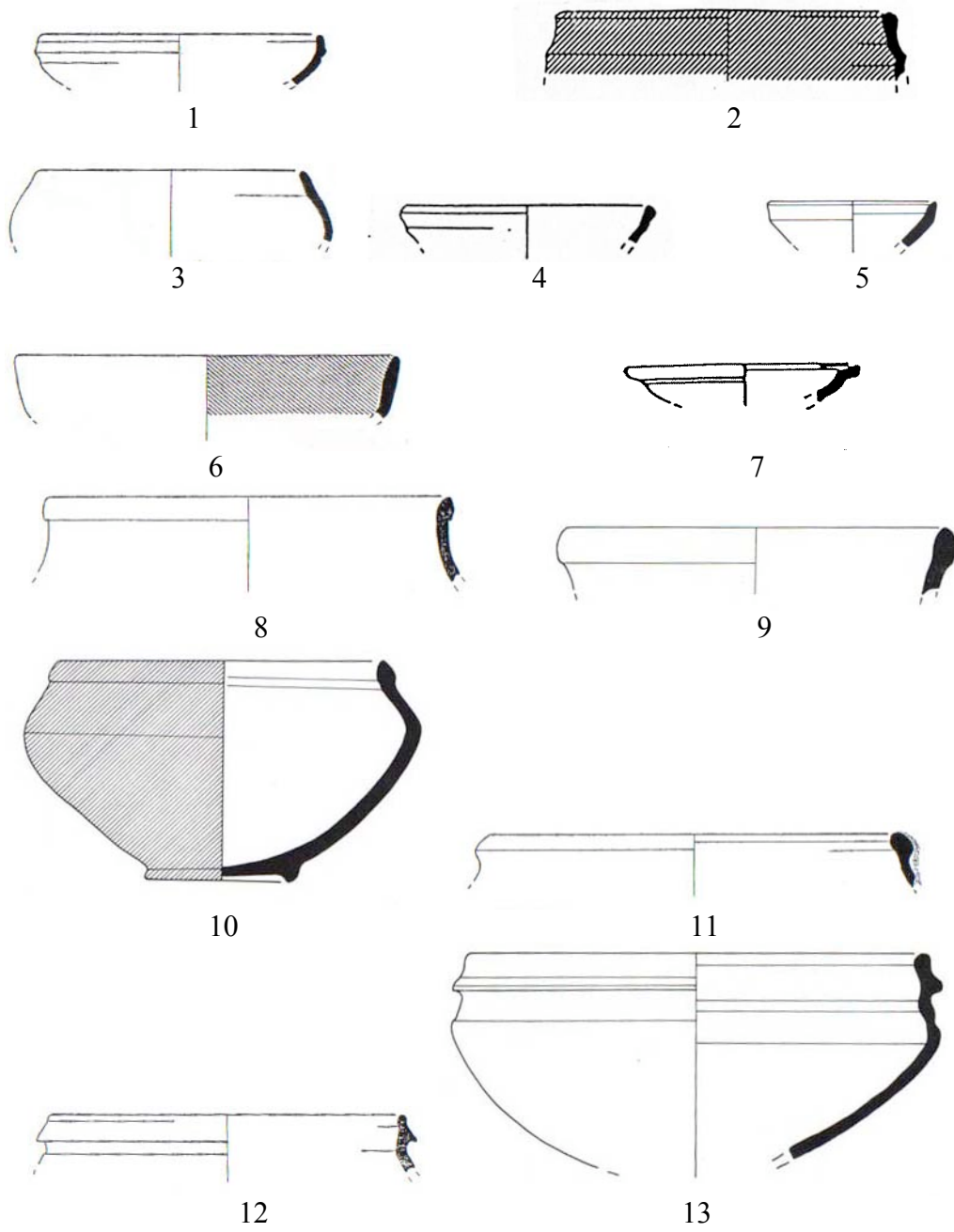


Figure VI. 1: Stratum VI

No.	Vessel	Registration No.	Locua	Description
1	Bowl 1A (v)	5M130702		
2	Bowl 2B (v)	0M120941		Red-slip on int and ext.
3	Bowl 2E	5L122052		
4	Bowl 2C	0M120907		
5	Bowl 2D	AL120115		
6	Bowl 3A	4L137016		Red slip on int only
7	Chalice 1A	0M110740		
8	Krater 1F	5L126380		
9	Krater 5A	0M120843		
10	Krater 1E	5L130063		Red slip on ext only
11	Krater 1G	0M127016		
12	Cooking pot 1A1	0M127019		Red brown ware with calcite
13	Cooking pot 1A2	5L130124		Red brown ware with calcite

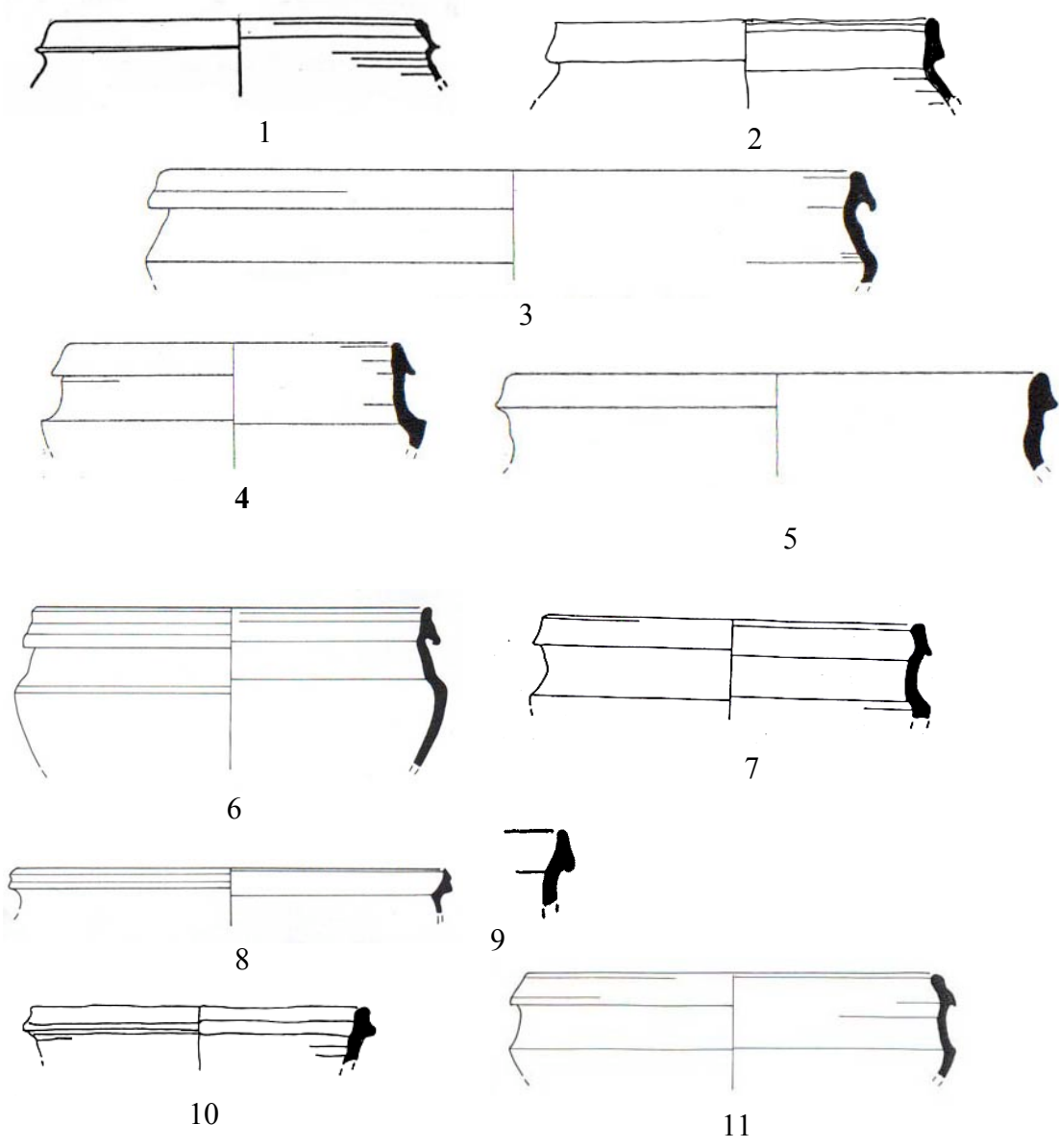


Figure VI. 2: Stratum VI

No.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Locua	Description
1	Cooking Pot 1A4	0M110743	M11.059.1	Red-brown with calcite
2	Cooking Pot 1A5	0M110723	M11.074	Red-brown with calcite
3	Cooking Pot 1B1	5M130698	M13.013.1	Red-brown with calcite
4	Cooking Pot 1B2	0M127047	M12.142	Red-brown with calcite
5	Cooking Pot 1B4	3L100482	L10.101	Red-brown with calcite
6	Cooking Pot 1E	A1120181	L12.048	Red-brown with calcite
7	Cooking Pot 1F	0M119001	M11.075.1	Red-brown with calcite
8	Cooking Pot 1G1	AAL120296	L12.048	Red-brown with calcite
9	Cooking Pot 1G2	AN120462		Red-brown with calcite
10	Cooking Pot 1J	0M110799	M11.074	Red-brown with calcite
11	Cooking pot 1H	0M127020	M12.136.1	Red-brown with calcite

Figure VI. 2: Stratum VI

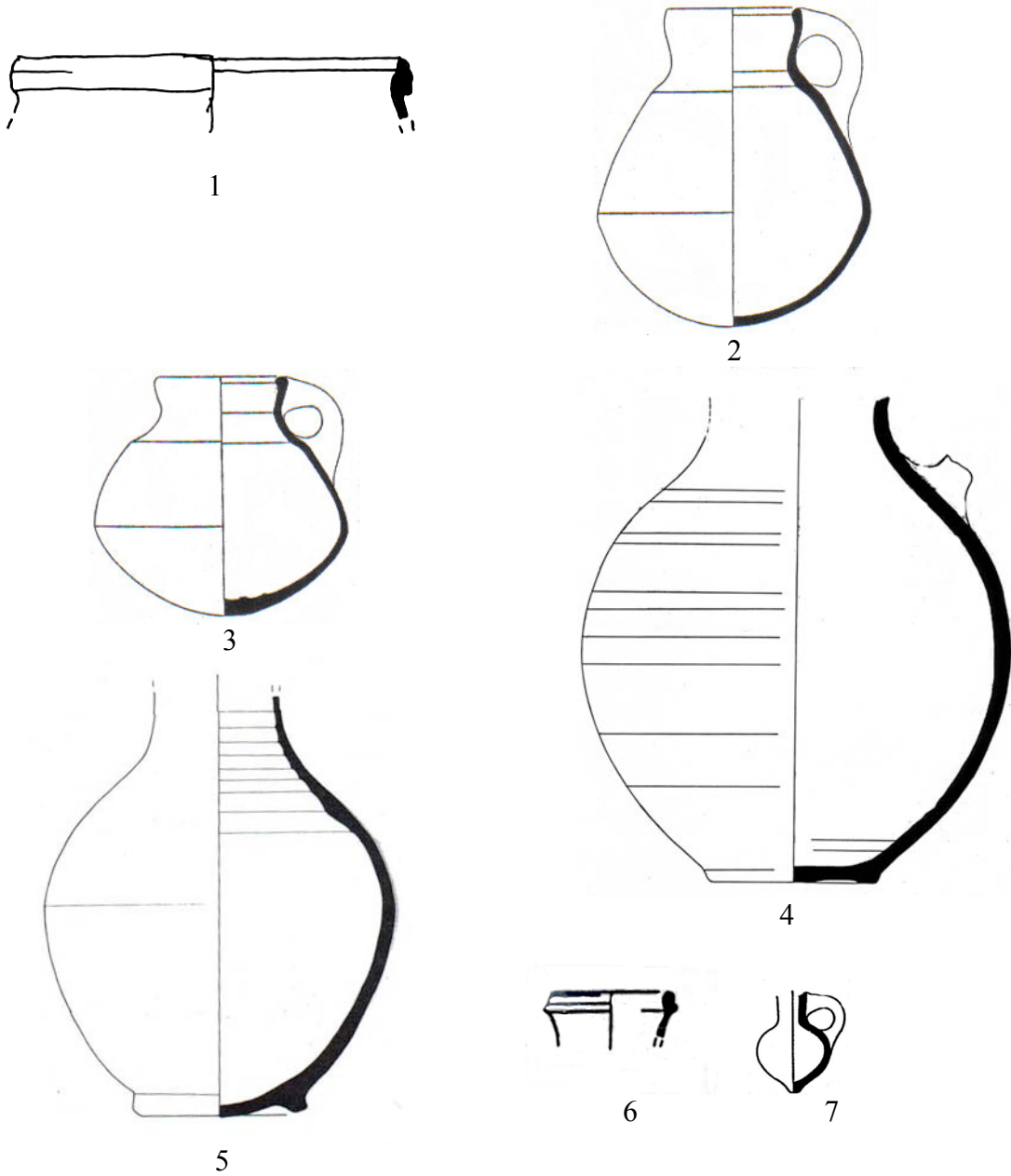


Figure VI. 3: Stratum VI

Figure No.	Vessel Type	Reg. No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Cooking Pot 1K	0M110739	M11.059	Red-brown ware with calcite
2	Cooking Jug 2A1	0M120919	M12.127136	10YR6/2;10YR3/1
3	Cooking Jug 2A1	0M120875	M12.127/136	7.5YR5/2;7.5YR3/2
4	Jug 3A1	0M120920	M12.127136	5YR5/2;5YR6/4; mostly ordinary limestone; a lot of little quartz sand grains and chert grains
5	Jug 3A1	5M130739	M13.018	N.I.A.
6	Jug 5	0M110741	M11.059.1	N.I.A.
7	Pithoi 2	6M110300	M10.015	Extant HT 7.2 cm; W 5.2 cm.; mostly horizontal burnishing; ext – mottled: 7.5YR4/3, 4/2, 4/1, some black; sec. 10YR 5/1, 5/2; some very fine white and black

Figure VI. 3: Stratum VI

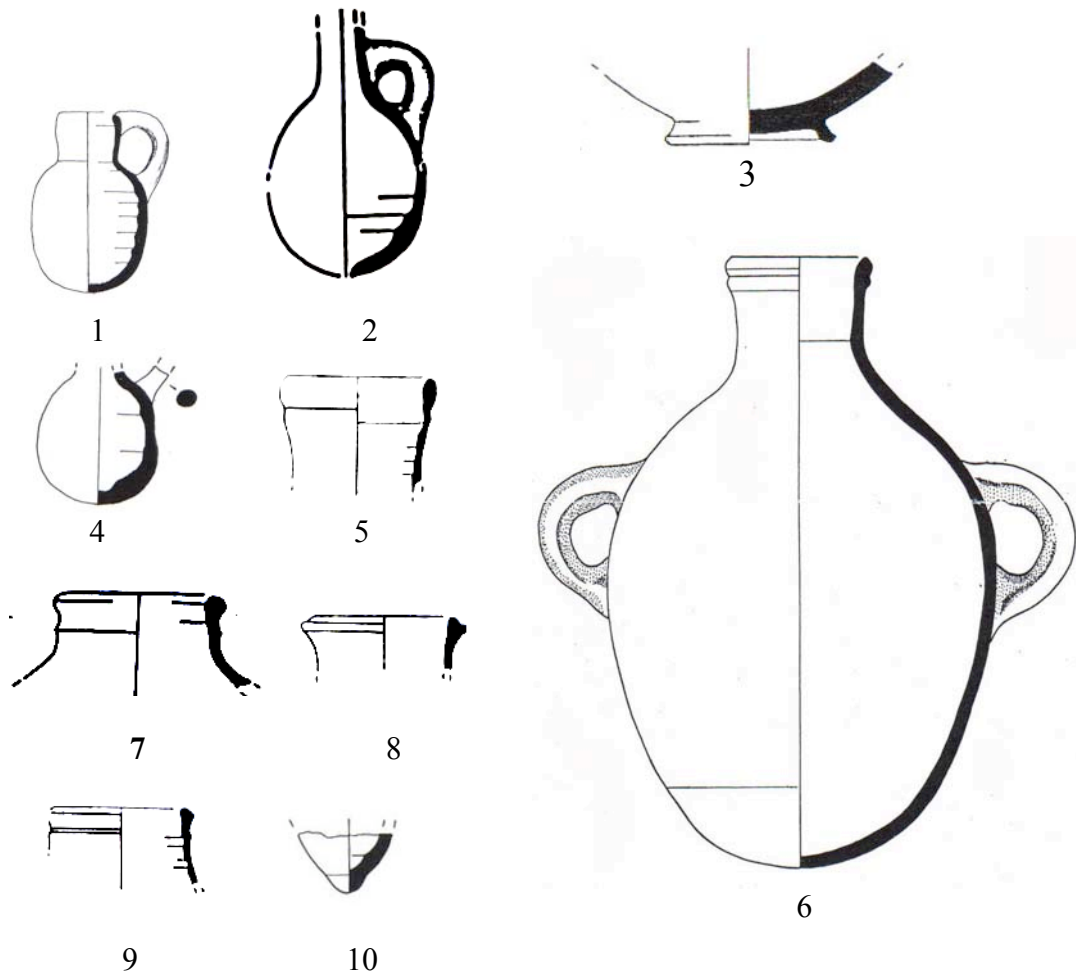


Figure VI. 4: Stratum VI

Figure No.	Vessel Type	Reg. No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Juglet 3	9M121334/6	M12.120	7.5YR7/2;7.5YR7/4
2	Juglet 4B	0M110738	M11.059	N.I.A.
3	Jug-BS 1	6M110474	M11.015	N.I.A.
4	Juglet 4A	0M121032	M12.104/105	7.5YR7/6;7.5YR7/6
5	Storage Jar 1A(v)	0M127015	M12.136.1	Mostly limestone, 7 big pcs;freq. Air pockets; a little basalt; red grains; lg. Quantity of clinoenstatite;1 lg. Grain chert; clumps of basalt; pyroxenes
6	Storage Jar 1A2	5L120635	L12.051	N.I.A.
7	Storage Jar 1A3	0M110810	M11.075.1M	7.5YR6/6;5YR7/4
8	Storage Jar 1G1	0M120765	M12.105.1	Mostly limestone;few black clay pellets; rich in foraminifera
9	Storage Jar 1J1	0M127014	M12.136.1	N.I.A.
10	Storage Jar-BS	5L121044	L12.072	N.I.A.

Figure VI. 4: Stratum VI

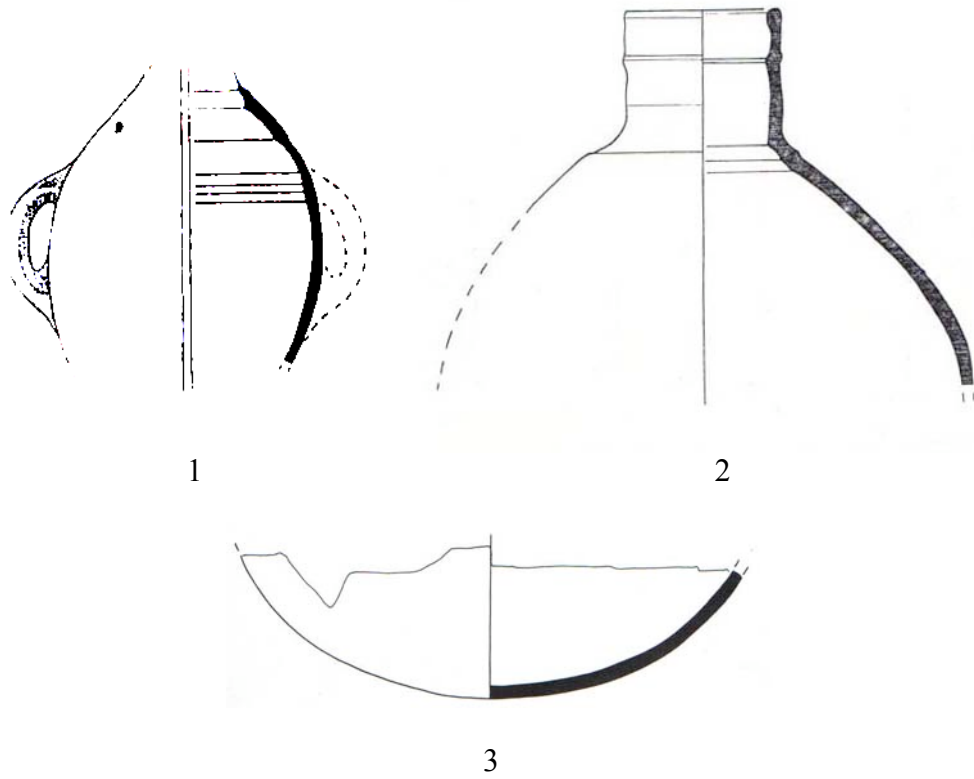


Figure VI. 5: Stratum VI

Figure No.	Vessel Type	Reg. No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Storage Jar 1L5	5L121043	L12.072	N.I.A.
2	Storage Jar 1M(v)	5M130563	L12.072	N.I.A.
3	Storage Jar-BS	5L120964	L12.073	N.I.A.

Figure VI. 5: Stratum VI

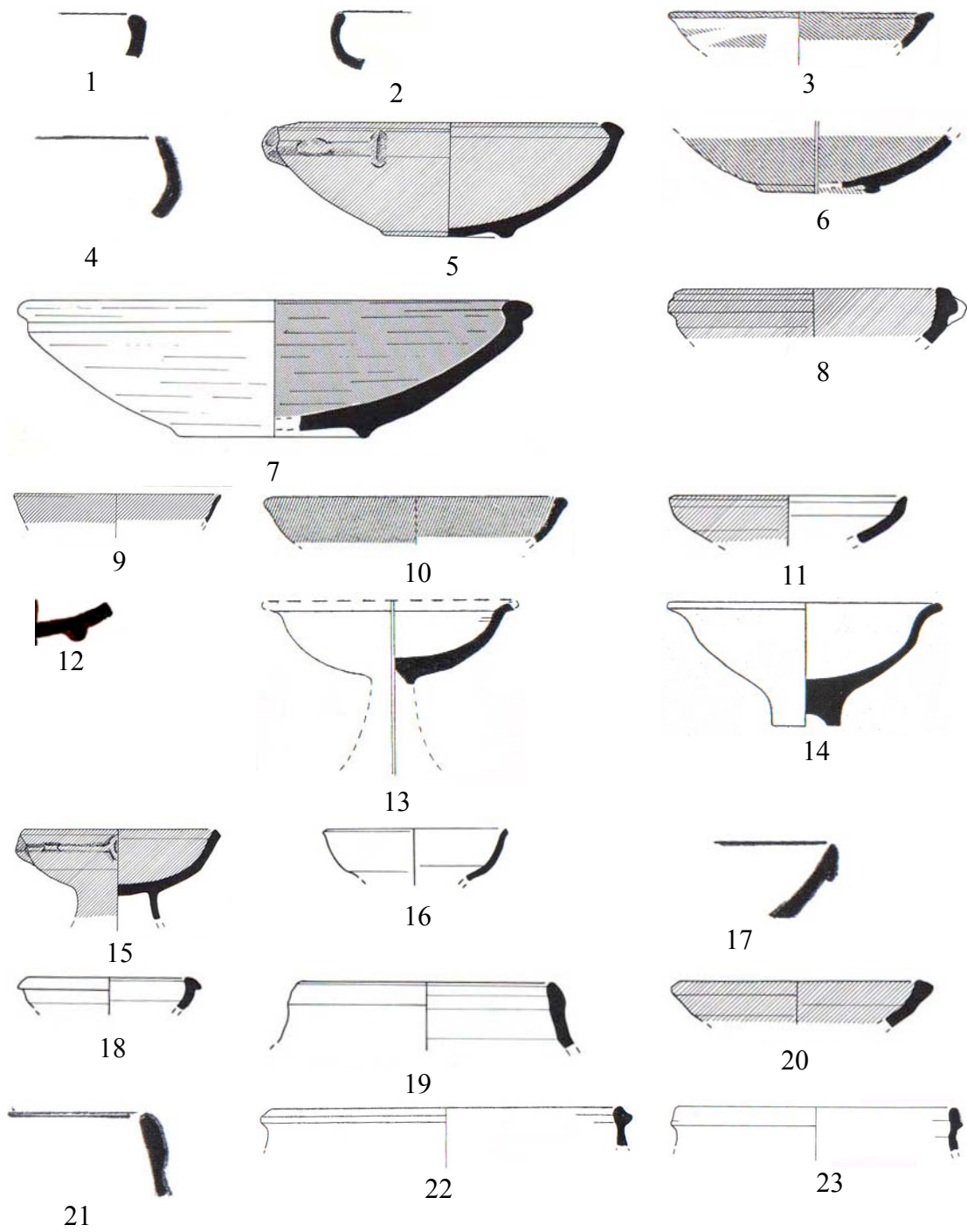
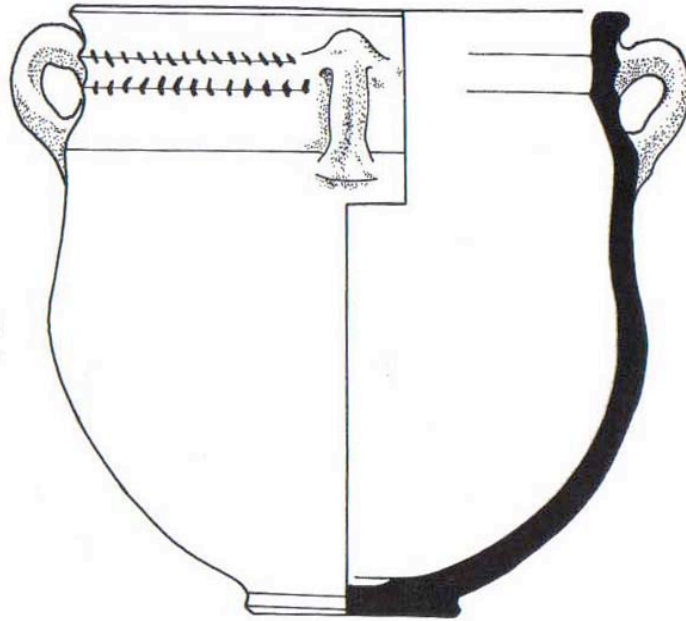


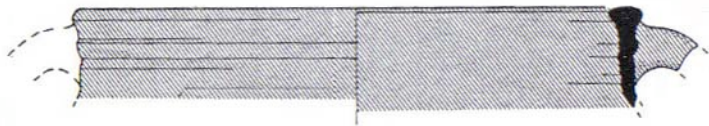
Figure IV. 1: Stratum IV

No.	Vessel	Registration No.	Locua	Description
1	Bowl 1A (v)	4M130530	M13.	Not to scale
2	Bowl 1A2	4M130512	M13.	Not to scale
3	Bowl 1E	5K130092	K13.058	Red-slip; hand burnish
4	Bowl 2E	4M130501	M13.	Not to scale
5	Bowl 1F	5N130889		Red-slip; hand burnish
6	Bowl 1E	5L130330	L13.043	Red-slip; hand burnish
7	Bowl 1G	4M130462		Red-slip; hand burnish
8	Bowl 2F	5L121033	L12.	Red-slip; hand burnish
9	Bowl 3B	4M137016	M13.	Red-slip; hand burnish
10	Bowl 3C	4M137024	M13.038	Red-slip; hand burnish
11	Bowl 3D	5L140781	L14.	Red-slip on exterior
12	Bowl base 2	4M130502	M13.	NIA
13	Chalice 1B	5M130539		
14	Chalice 1B	9M11CH12	M11.	
15	Chalice 1C	4M13.0481	M13.047	Heavy red slip; hand burnish
16	Chalice 1C	4M130511	M13.	NIA
17	Chalice 2A	4M130541	M13.	
18	Chalice 2B	5L130768	L13.	
19	Krater 1A (v)	4M130509	M13.	
20	Bowl 3C	5L130336	M13.043	Red slip
21	Krater 1G	4M130509	M13.	
22	Krater 1H	4M137021	M13.	
23	Krater 1J	AL130772A	L13.	

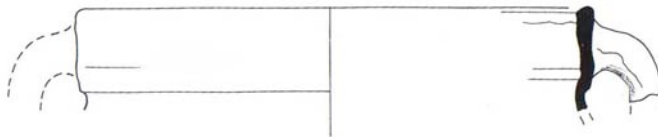
Figure IV. 1: Stratum IV



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Figure IV.2: Stratum IV

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Krater 6A	9M121224	M12.079	
2	Krater 6B	5N130643	N13.	Red slip
3	Krater 6B	5M130537	M13.	

Figure IV.2: Stratum IV

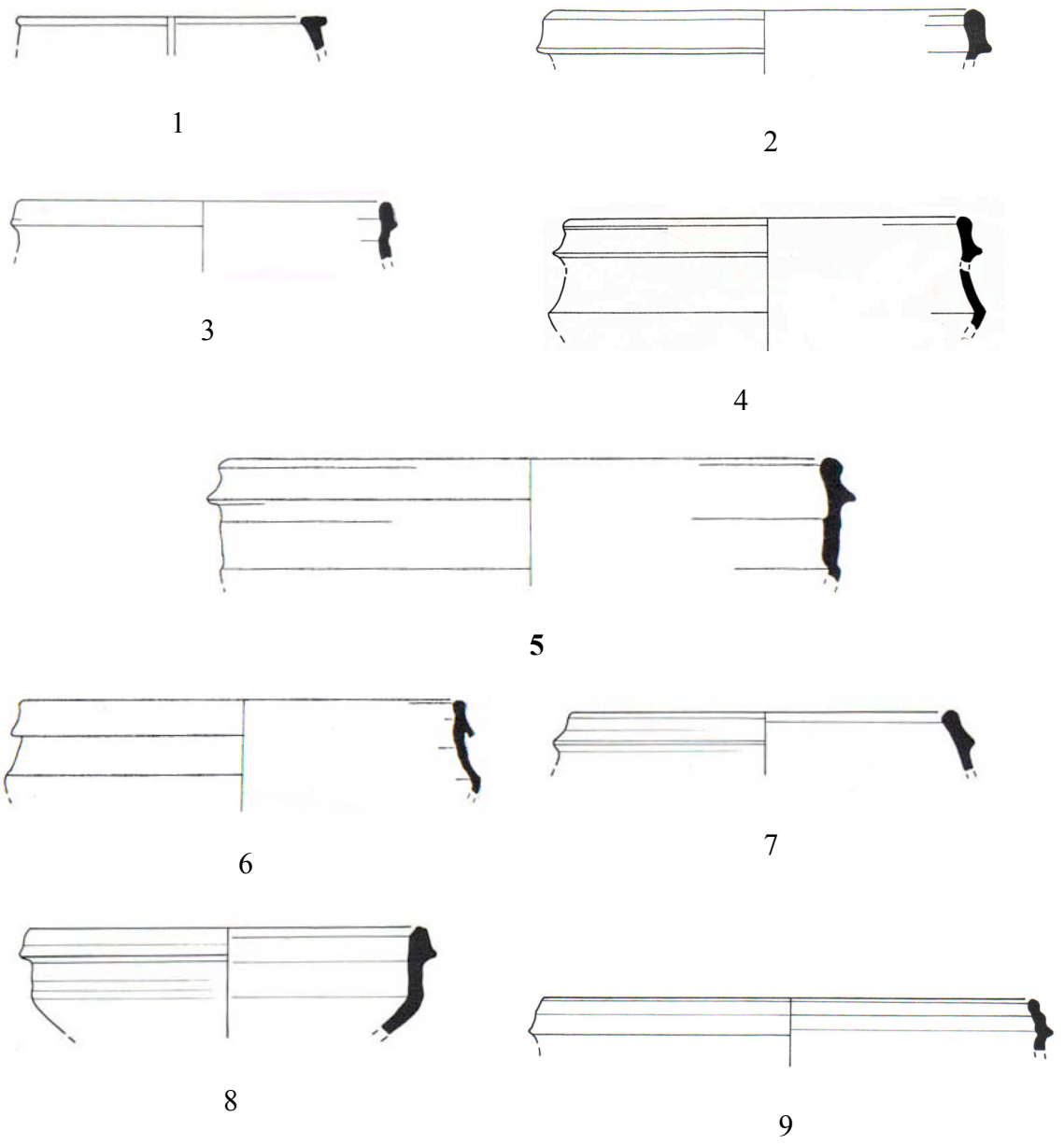
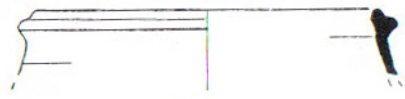


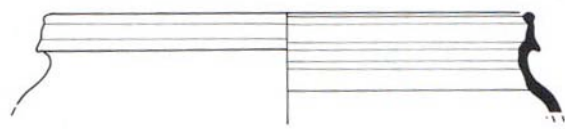
Figure IV. 3: Stratum IV

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Krater 7A	5K130041	K13.	
2	Cooking Pot 1A1	5L140782	L14.	Red-brown ware with calcite
3	Cooking Pot 1A1	AL130775	L13.	Red-brown ware with calcite
4	Cooking Pot 1A2	AN130605	N13.	Red-brown ware with calcite
5	Cooking Pot 1A2 (v)	9M117003	M11.	Red-brown ware with calcite
6	Cooking Pot 1A2	5L126390	L12.	Red-brown ware with calcite
7	Cooking Pot 1A2 (v)	3L120984	L12.	Red-brown ware with calcite
8	Cooking Pot 1B6	5L140777	L14.	Red-brown ware with calcite
9	Cooking Pot 1E	AL130775A	L13.	Red-brown ware with calcite

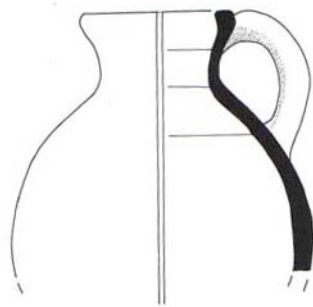
Figure IV. 3: Stratum IV



1



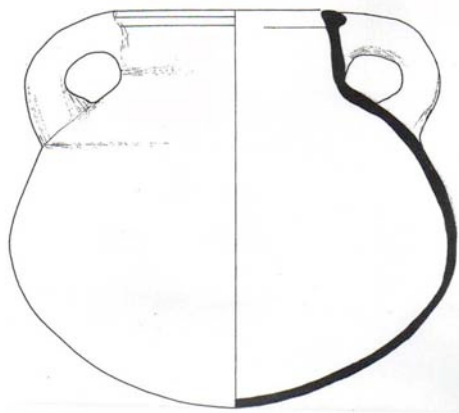
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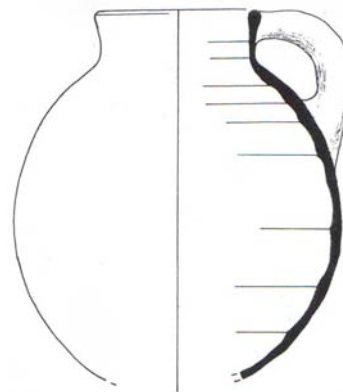
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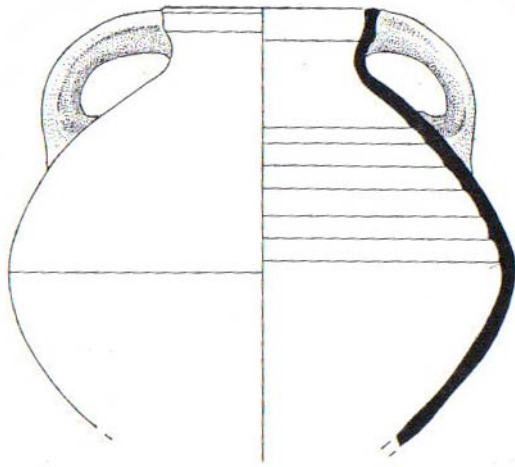


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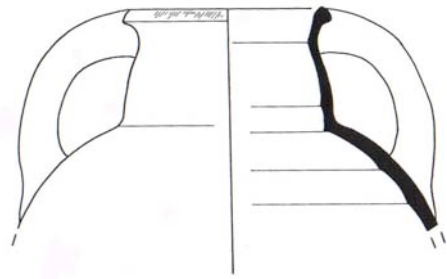
Figure IV. 4: Stratum IV

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Description
1	Cooking Pot 1J	9M121106	Red-brown ware with calcite grit
2	Cooking Pot 1L	AL130767	Red-brown ware wth calcite
3	Cooking Jug 2A1	4M130520	Red-brown ware wth calcite
4	Cooking Pot 2A1	9M117009	Red-brown ware wth calcite
5	Cooking Pot 2A2	9M121593	Red-brown ware wth calcite
6	Cooking Pot 2B1	9M122359	Red-brown ware wth calcite

Figure IV. 4: Stratum IV



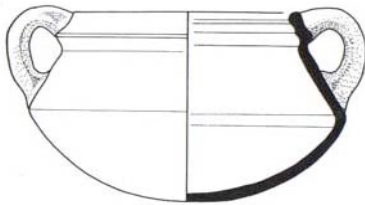
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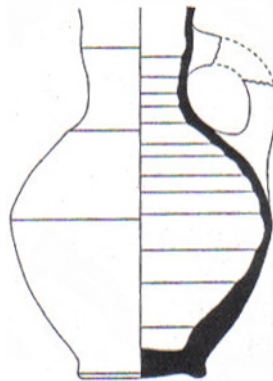
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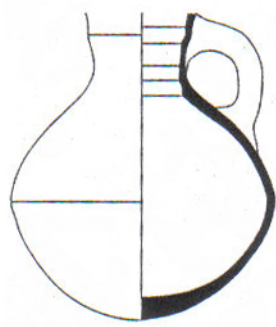


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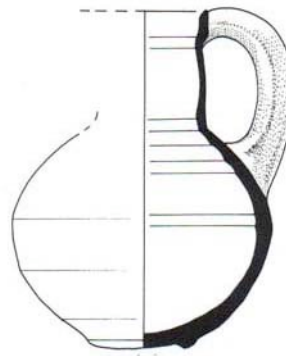
Figure IV. 5: Stratum IV

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Cooking Pot 2B2	5N130881	N13.026	Red-brown ware wth calcite
2	Cooking Pot 2B3	4M130505	M13.013	Red-brown ware wth calcite
3	Cooking Pot 3A	5L130220	L13.036	Red-brown ware wth calcite
4	Jug 1D	5K130094	K13034.	NIA
5	Jug Base B	NIA		
6	Jug 2E1	9M121138	M11.073	NIA

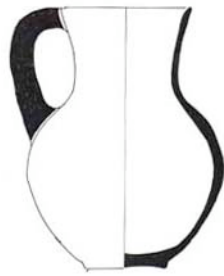
Figure IV. 5: Stratum IV



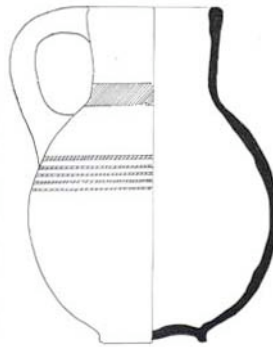
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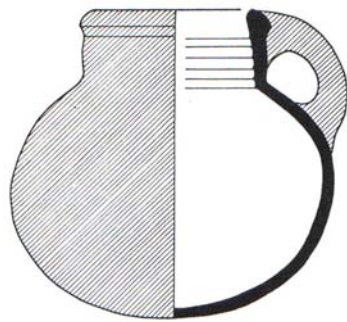
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3



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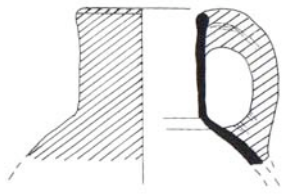


6

Figure IV. 6: Stratum IV

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Jug 2E2	9M121239	M12.074	White grit
2	Jug 2F	5M130877	M13.035	White and grey grit
3	Jug 3A1	9M121470	M12.075	NIA
4	Jug. 3A2	9M12AB01	M12.071	Red slip on ext. w/ red bands
5	Jug 3A2	9M121631	M12	Red slip on ext. and handle
6	Jug 3B1	9M121136	M12	Hand-burnished red slip on ext.

Figure IV. 6: Stratum IV



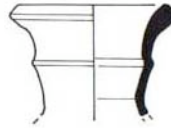
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Figure IV. 7: Stratum IV

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Jug 3A2	AN130494	N13.026	Red slip on ext w/ red band decoration
2	Jug 6	5M130897	M13.026	
3	Juglet 3	9M111336	M11.071	Red slip on ext.
4	Juglet 1A	9M122357	M12.078	Not to scale
5	Juglet 2	AN130311	N13.035	Black burnished on ext.
6	Juglet 3 (v)	0N111206	N11.026	Red slip on ext.
7	Juglet 3	0N110781	N11.024	Red slip on ext.
8	Juglet	9M120869	M12.074	Residual red slip on ext.
9	Juglet	9M121258	M12.078	Not to scale

Figure IV. 7: Stratum IV

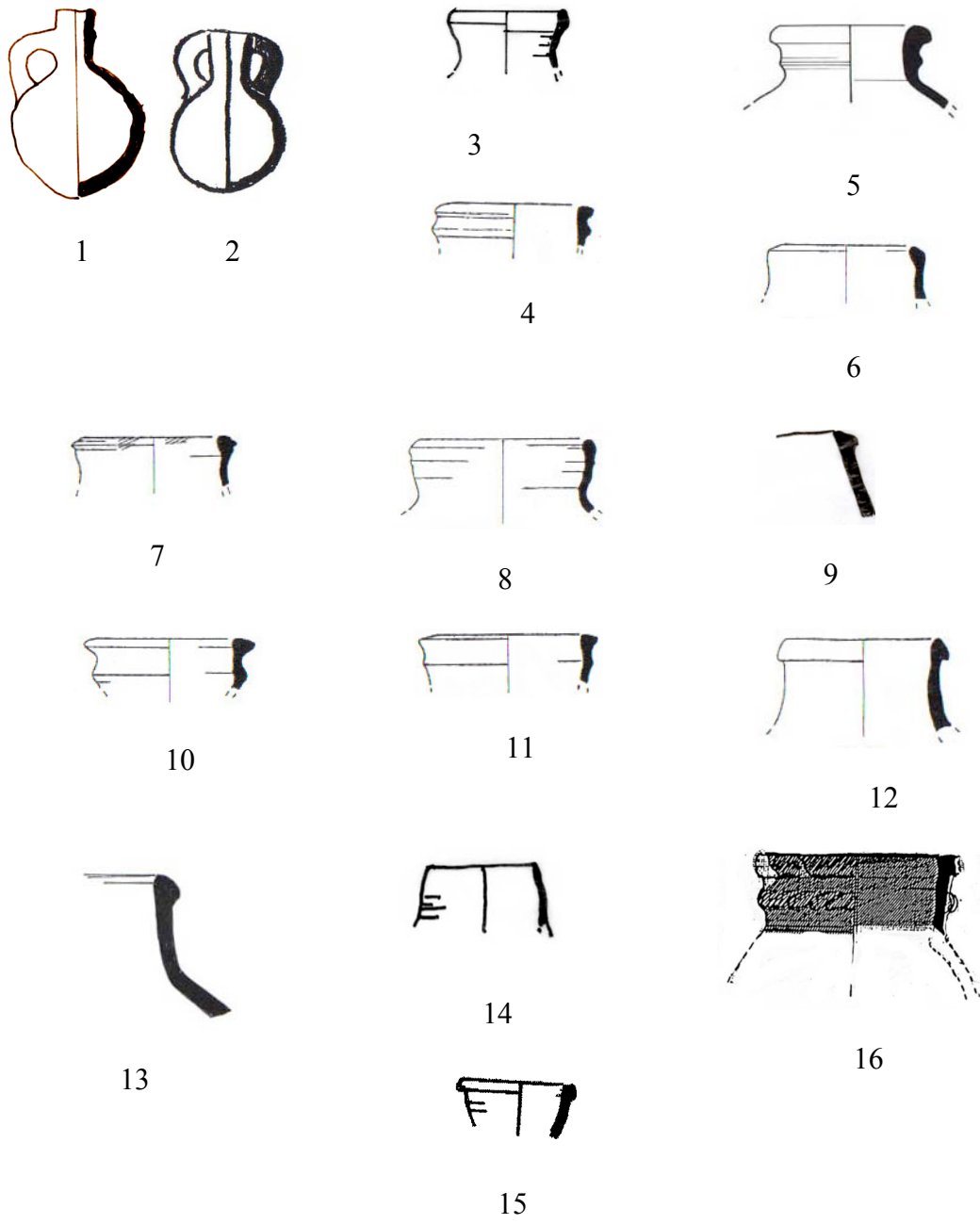
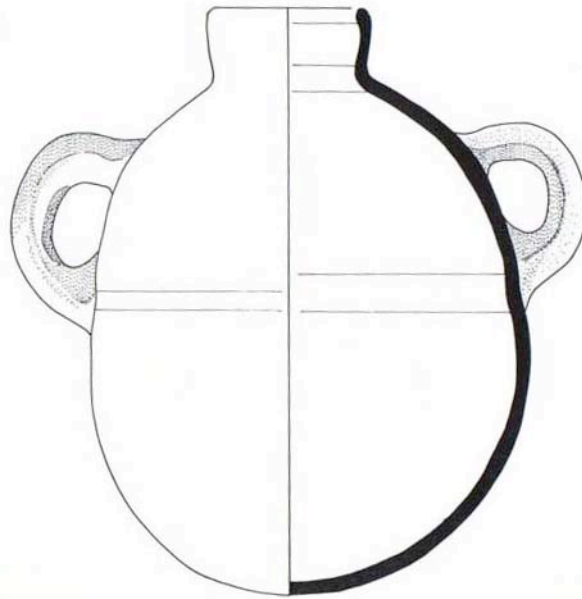


Figure IV. 8: Stratum IV

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Description
1	Storage Jar Type 1F	5K130093	
2	Storage Jar Type 1F	5L122056	
3	Storage Jar 1J2	9M121107	
4	Storage Jar 1J2	4M130536	
5	Storage Jar 1A3	5N110897	
6	Storage Jar 1D2	9M121112	
7	Storage Jar 1G	9M121108	
8	Storage Jar 1D3	4M130516	
9	Storage Jar 1J1	4M130541	
10	Storage Jar 1D3	5K130093	
11	Storage Jar 1D3	5L122056	
12	Storage Jar 1J2	9M121107	
13	Storage Jar 1J2	4M130536	
14	Storage Jar 1T	5LL120392	
15	Storage Jar1J3	5L120392	

Figure IV. 8: Stratum IV

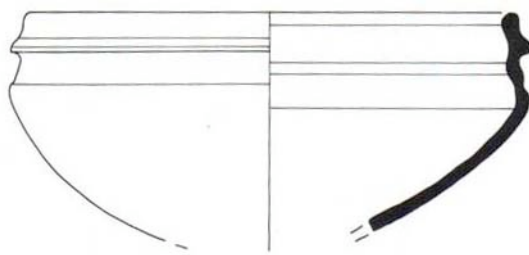


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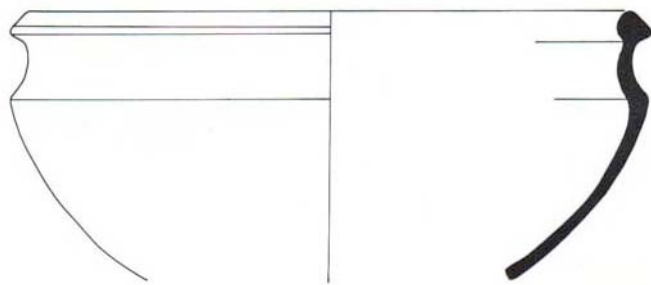
Figure IV. 9: Stratum IV

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Description
1	Storage Jar 1P	5L130213	NIA
2	Storage Jar 1S	4M130493	NIA

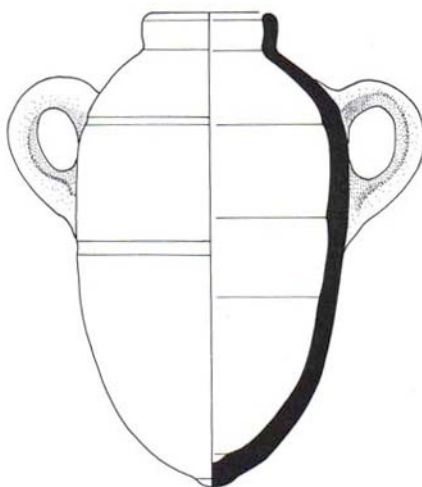
Figure IV.9: Stratum IV



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Figure IV. 10: Stratum IV

Figure No.	Vessel Type	Reg. No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Cooking Pot 1A2	5L126390	L12.058	Red-brown ware with calcite
2	Cooking Pot 1B7	4M130461	M13.040	Carinated cooking pot
3	Storage Jar 1R	5N130894	N13.035	N.I.A.

Figure IV. 10: Stratum IV

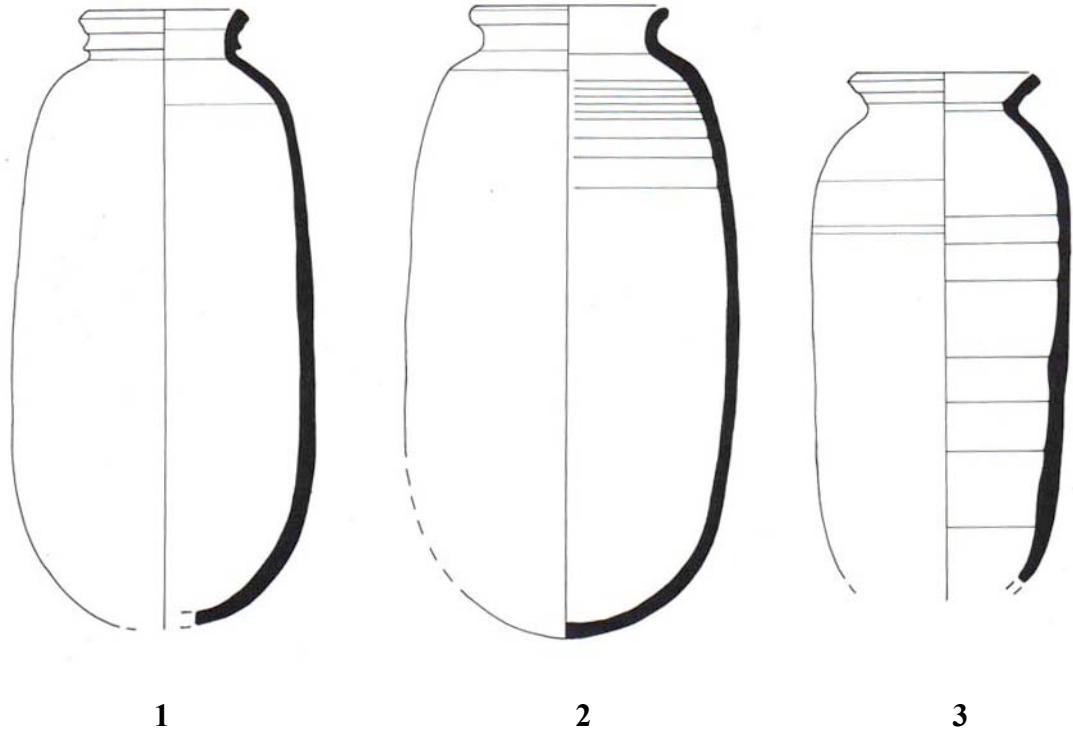


Figure IV. 11: Stratum IV

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Description
1	Storage Jar 2C	5N130347	
2	Storage Jar 2B	5N130651	
3	Storage Jar 2C	5N130352	

Figure IV. 11: Stratum IV

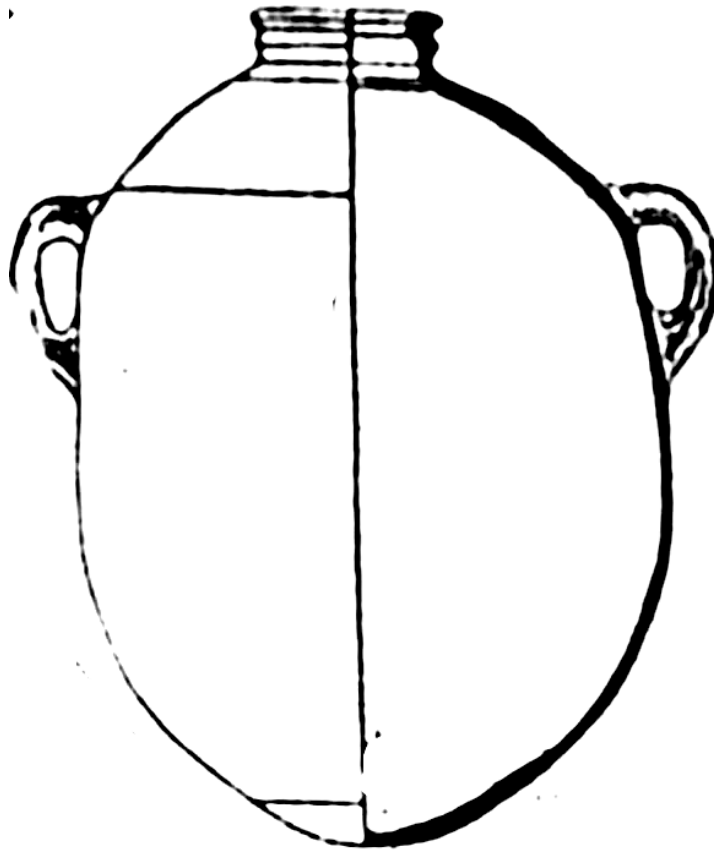
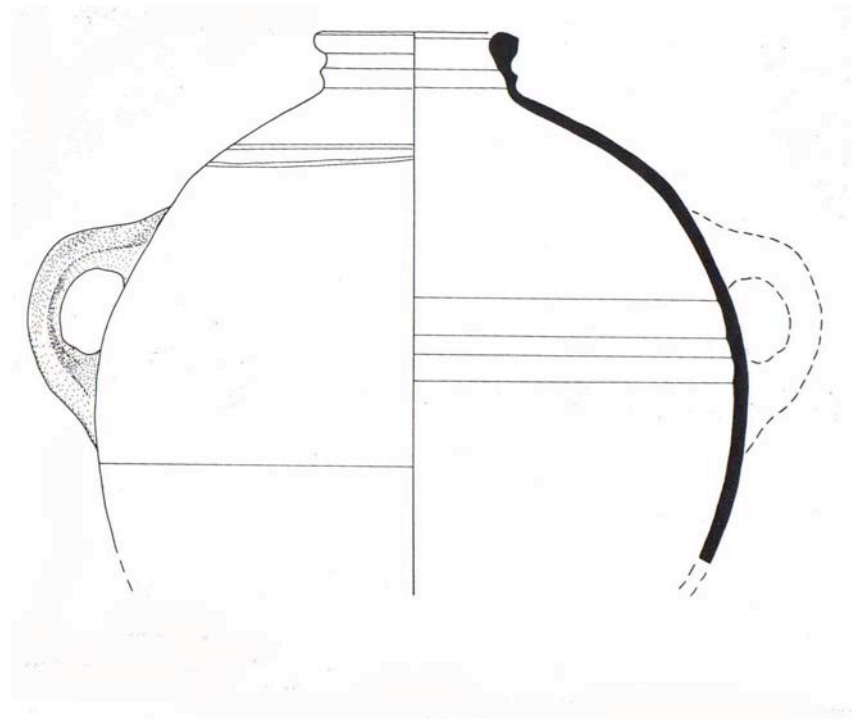


Figure IV. 12: Stratum IV

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Storage Jar 1N	5N131066-9		

Figure IV. 12: Stratum IV



1

Figure IV. 13: Stratum IV

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Locus No.	Description
1				
2				

Figure IV. 13: Stratum IV

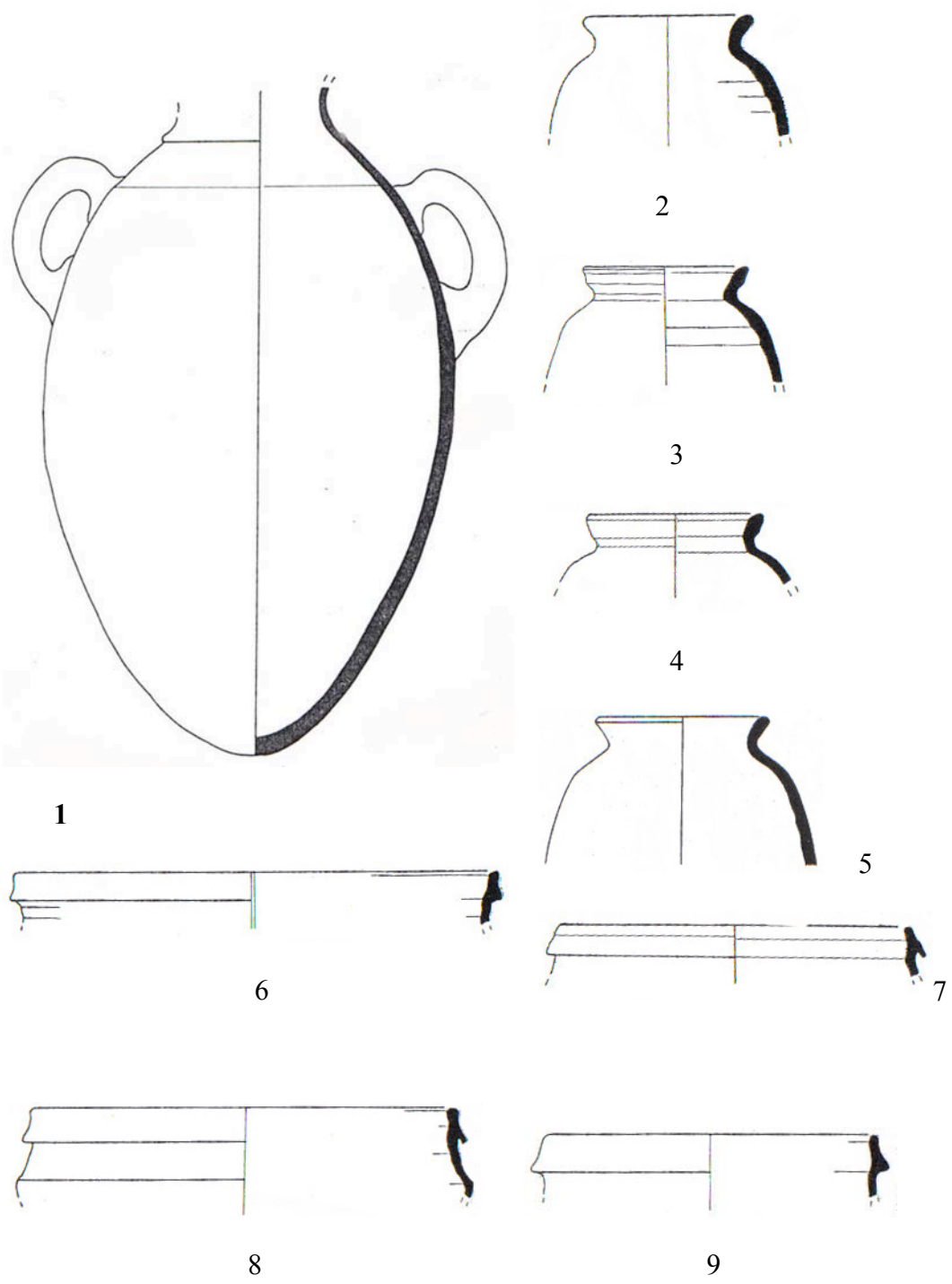


Figure IV: 14: Stratum IV

Figure No.	Vessel Type	Reg. No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Storage Jar 1L6	5N133025	N13.035	10YR5/2;5YR6/4; small, white,black grit; HT. 50 cm.
2	Storage Jar 2A	AN130552	N13.012	N.I.A.
3	Storage Jar 2B	9M121572	M12.070	N.I.A.
4	Storage Jar 2A	5N130988	N13.034	N.I.A.
5	Storage Jar 2A	5N130655-658	N13.026	N.I.A.
6	Cooking Pot 1A2 (v)	3L100984		Red-brown ware with calcite
7	Cooking Pot 1E	AL130775A	L13.053	7.5YR5/2;7.5YR5/4
8	Cooking Pot 1A2	5L130775		Red-brown ware with calcite
9	Cooking Pot 1A2	3L120984		Red-brown ware with calcite

Figure IV. 14: Stratum IV

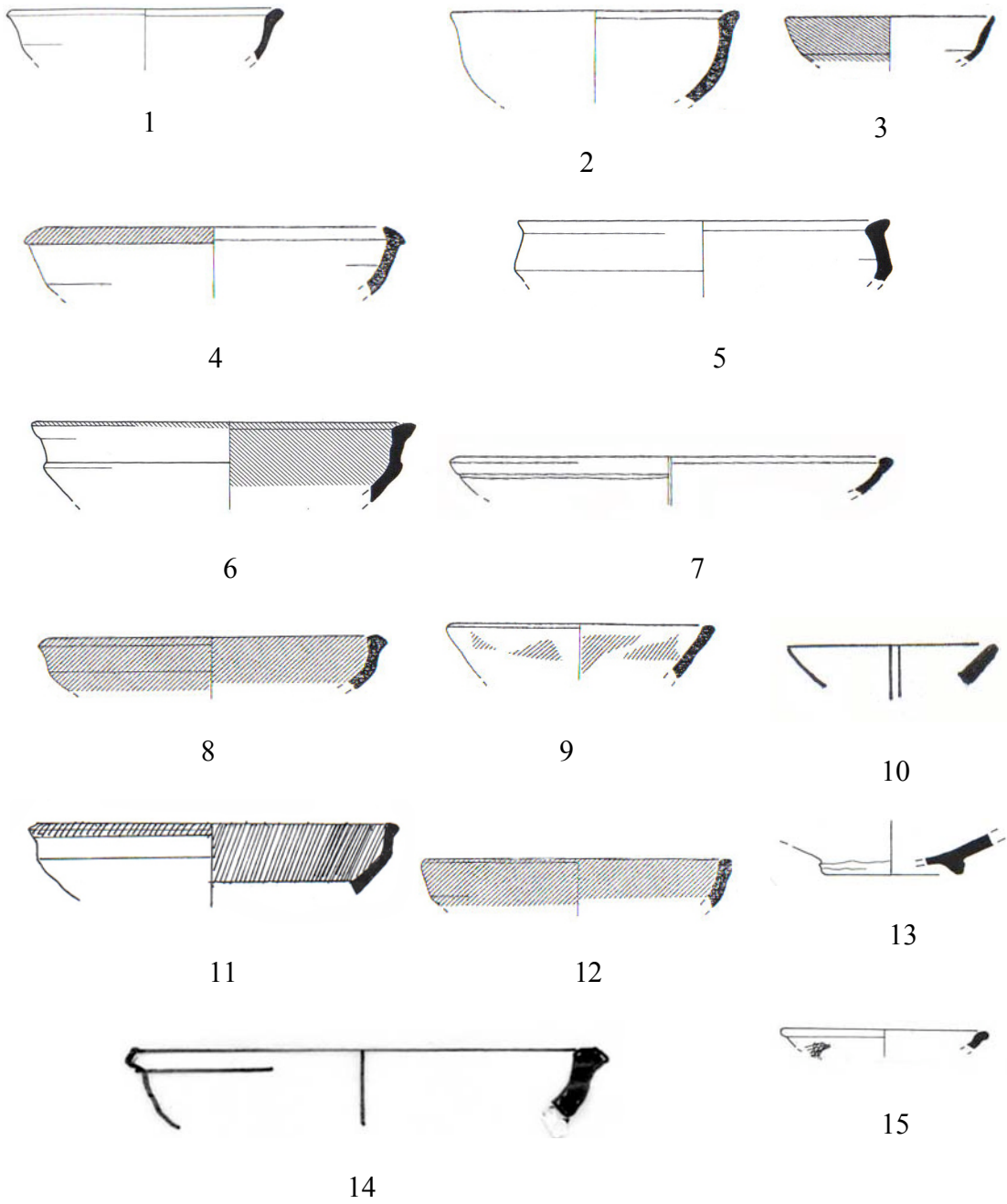
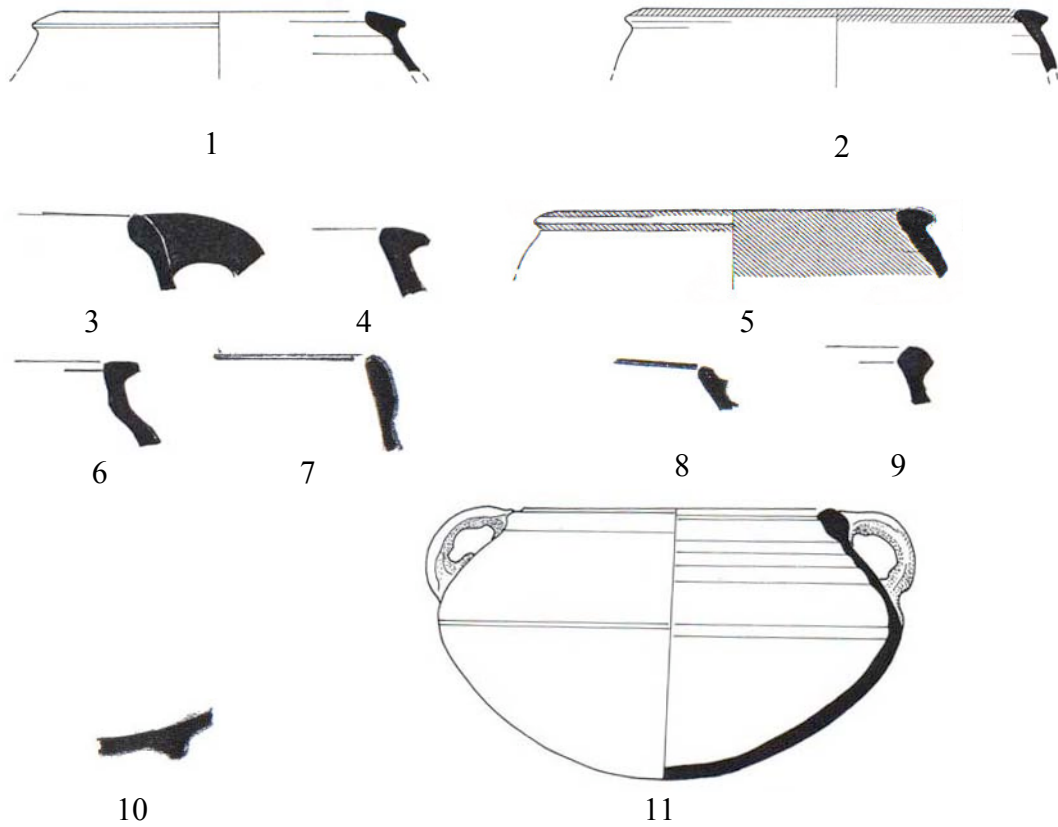


Figure II. 1: Stratum II

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Bowl 1E	AV160148		
2	Bowl 1E	AV160130		
3	Bowl 3B	DJ150600		Red slip on int
4	Bowl 1F	AV163027		Red slip on rim
5	Bowl 2B	AV163011		
6	Bowl 2B2	DJ150727		Red slip on rim and int
7	Bowl 1H1	AV160119		Groove on ext below rim
8	Bowl 2B1	AV163009		Red slip on int and ext
9	Bowl 2G	AV16001020		Patches of red slip on int and ext
10	Bowl 1A	DK140839		
11	Bowl 2B	DK140832		Red slip on rim and int
12	Bowl 3C (v)	AV160123		Red slip on int and ext
13	Bowl base	DJ150802		
14	Bowl 1E1	DJ150724		
15	Chalice 1B	DJ150804		

Figure II. 1: Stratum II



10
Figure II.2: Stratum II

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Krater 7B	DJ150803	J15.021	
2	Krater 7A	AV163022	V16.004	
3	Krater	AV163013	V16.004	
4	Krater 7A	AV163029	V16.004	
5	Krater 7A	DJ150706	J15.018	Red slip on rim and int
6	Krater	AV163022	V16.004	
7	Krater	DJ150854	J15.021	
8	Cooking Pot 1A1	DK140835	K14.041	
9	Krater	AV163019	V16.004	
10	Base	DJ150802	J15.021	
11	Cooking Pot	DJ150622	J15.020.1	Red brown ware with calcite

Figure II.2: Stratum II

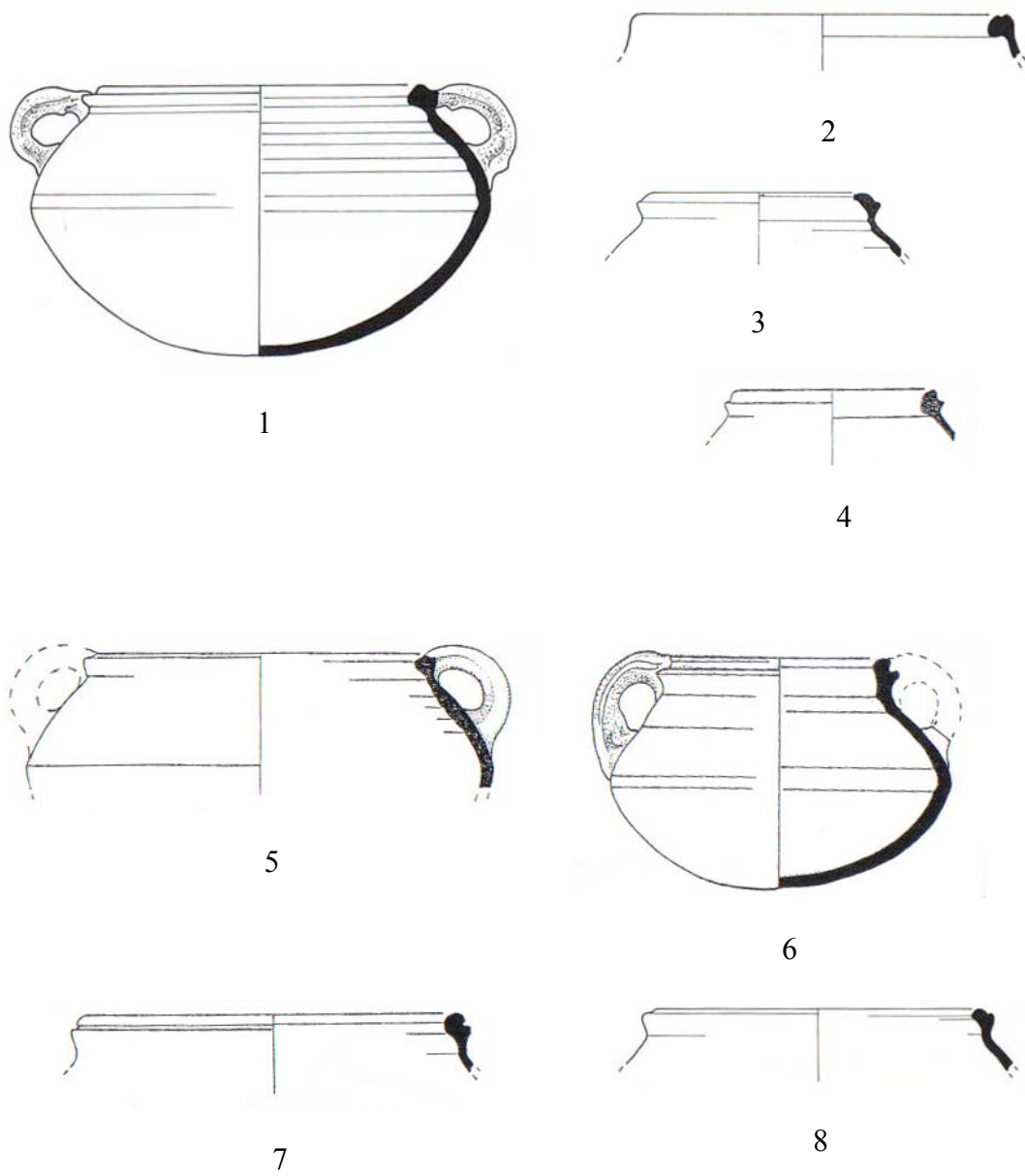


Figure II.3: Stratum II

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Cooking Pot 3C	DJ150622	J15.021	Red brown ware with calcite
2	Cooking Pot 3C	DK147000	K14.047.1	Red brown ware with calcite
3	Cooking Pot 3G	DK140311	K14.035	Red brown ware with calcite
4	Cooking Pot 3E	AV163015	V16.004	Red brown ware with calcite
5	Cooking Pot 3B	AV160131	V16.004	Red brown ware with calcite
6	Cooking Pot 3D	DJ150777	J15.021	Red brown ware with calcite
7	Cooking Pot 3E	DJ150745	J15.020.1	Red brown ware with calcite
8	Cooking Pot 3G	AV163005	V16.004	Red brown ware with calcite

Figure II.3: Stratum II

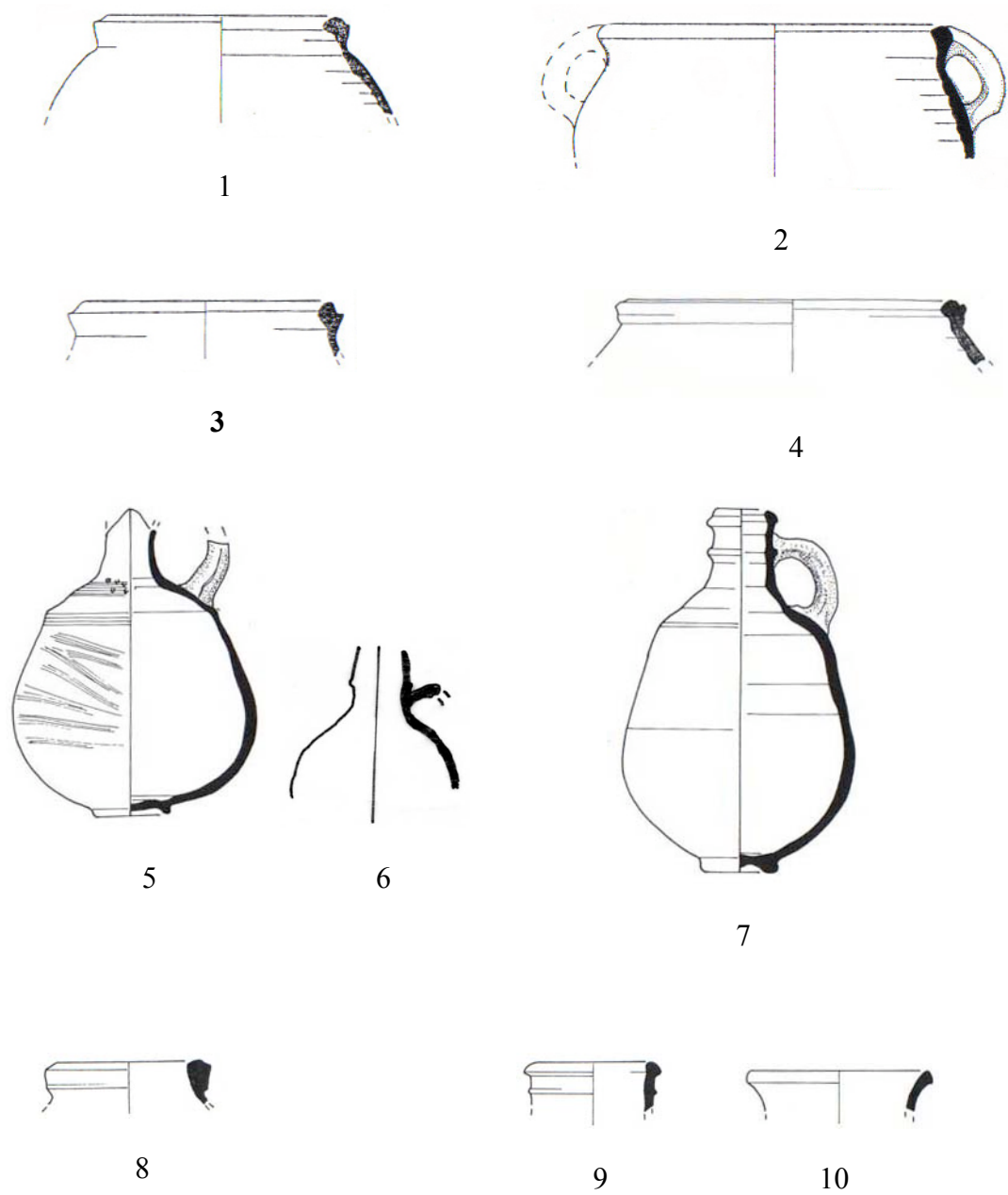


Figure II. 4: Stratum II

Figure no.	Vessel Type	Registration No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Cooking Pot 3C	AV160126	V16.002	Red brown ware with calcite
2	Cooking Pot 3F	DK140310	K14.035	Red brown ware with calcite
3	Cooking Pot 3E	AV163036	V16.002	Red brown ware with calcite
4	Cooking Pot 3G	AV163007	V16.004	Red brown ware with calcite
5	Jug 7B	DJ150610	J15.020.1	
6	Jug 8	DK140840	K14.041	
7	Jug 7A	DJ150619	J15.020.1	
8	Storage 3C	DJ150806	J15.021	
9	Storage 1AC	DJ150725	J15.021	
10	Storage 1W	DJ150809	J15.021	

Figure II.4: Stratum II

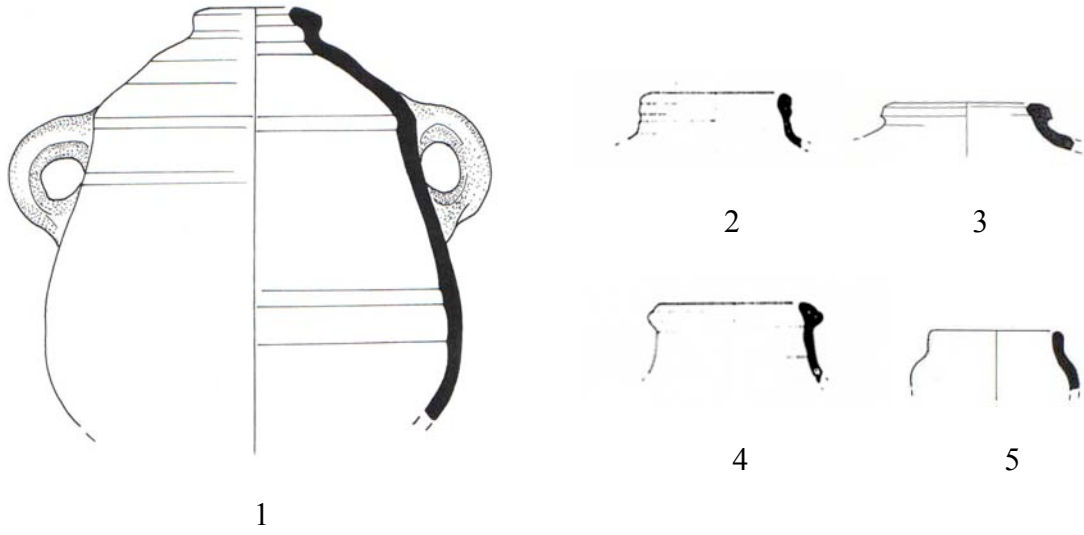


Figure II. 5: Stratum II

Figure no.	Type	Registration No.	Locus No.	Description
1	Storage jar 3A	DJ150599	J15.021.1	
2	Storage Jar 3C1	AV163047	V16.004	
3	Storage Jar 3B	AV1630245	V16.004	
4	Storage Jar 1J2	AV163041	V16.004	
5	Small jar	DJ153902	J15.021	

Figure II. 5: Stratum II

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VITA

Anne McKinney Dehnisch was born in Niskayuna, New York, to Samuel and Ottie Mae McKinney. She grew up in Bellaire, Texas, and after graduating from Bellaire High School in 1967, she attended Texas Tech University from 1967-1971. With a B.S. degree in Speech Pathology and a Teacher's Certification, she worked as a Speech Therapist in the South San Antonio Independent School District from 1971 to 1973. From 1987 to 1991, she attended Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary where she completed graduate courses in Old Testament and New Testament Studies. In 1991, she was accepted to the Graduate School at The University of Texas at Austin in the Department of Oriental and African Languages and Cultures (now called Middle Eastern Studies). Initially pursuing a M.A. in Hebrew Studies, on the basis of encouragement from her advisor, she applied for acceptance into the Doctoral program. After acceptance by the Graduate Studies committee in 1996, she entered the Doctoral program in the Middle Eastern Languages and Cultures Department (formerly the Oriental and African Languages and Cultures Department).

During her years at The University of Texas, she served as a Teaching Assistant (Fall 1995, 1996) and volunteer Research Assistant (1992–1996) for Dr. Harold Liebowitz, Assistant Director for The University of Texas Archaeological Expedition to Israel (1997–present), Project Coordinator (1995) and Area Supervisor for the same archaeological project (1992, 1994–1995). She co-authored two professional articles for *Levant* and *Israel Exploration Journal*, and has been an adjunct professor at Southwestern University in Georgetown, Texas (Fall 1999, Spring 2001), and has delivered several professional lectures. She received a Bruton Fellowship for the 1999–2000 year.

Permanent Address: 315 North Adams St., Beeville, Texas 78102

This dissertation was typed by the author.