

POTTERY FROM SHECHEM EXCAVATED 1913 AND 1914

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In a previous article dealing with the objects of bone, stone and metal discovered in the 1913 and 1914 expeditions at Biblical Shechem the history of the rediscovery of this mate-

¹The first-mentioned author contributed the historical section, made all drawings, and was responsible for writing the article, while the second author worked on the identification of all vessels for an unpublished M. Th. thesis, "The Whole and the Restored Pottery of the 1913, 1914 Shechem Campaigns," deposited in the James White Library of Andrews University. It is a pleasure to express gratitude to Dr. Egon Komorzynski, director of the Egyptian collection of the Kunsthistorisches Museum at Vienna, for permitting us to study and publish the material presented in this article. Thanks are also offered to the Archaeological Research Foundation, New York, N. Y., for a grant which enabled the first-mentioned author to study the material presented in this article in Vienna and have it photographed in November, 1965.

Gratitude is especially due to four readers of this article, each an expert in Palestinian ancient ceramics in general and in the pottery of Shechem in particular. Daniel P. Cole and Joe D. Seger have contributed notes with regard to comparative MB II B and MB II C material from Shechem which has been obtained from stratified excavations carried out by the Drew-McCormick expedition in recent years. This material provided the basis for the following two doctoral dissertations: Cole, "Middle Bronze II B Pottery at Shechem" (Drew University, 1965), and Seger, "The Pottery of Palestine at the Close of the Middle Bronze Age" (Harvard University, 1965). These dissertations are cited in the text as "Cole" and "Seger" respectively. Roger S. Boraas, whose dissertation "Judges IX and Tell Balatah" (Drew University, 1965) deals mainly with the Iron I Age, and John S. Holladay, Jr., who wrote a dissertation, "The Pottery of Northern Palestine, in the Ninth and Eighth Centuries B.C." (Harvard University, 1966), have both contributed critical comments on the Iron age vessels, and made helpful suggestions. Their intimate acquaintance with the pottery excavated during the recent American expeditions at Shechem make these notes and observations especially valuable. However, it should be pointed out that the authors remain responsible

rial in Vienna is told.² When that article was written there was still some doubt whether all material identified as coming from Shechem had really been discovered there, because no records of it were found in the Vienna Museum. All identifications had been made on the basis of the type of material revealing its Palestinian provenance, and on the basis of the

for any imperfections, errors and faults which this article may still contain.

The following abbreviations are used in addition to those listed on the back cover of this Journal:

AAA = *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology* (Liverpool, 1908-1948).

AG I-V = F. Petrie, *Ancient Gaza I-V* (London, 1931-1952).

Ain Shems, IV-V = Elihu Grant and G. Ernest Wright, *Ain Shems Excavations*, Vols. IV and V (Haverford, Pa., 1938, 1939), 2 vols.

Beth-shan, II = G. M. Fitzgerald, *The Four Canaanite Temples of Beth-shan*, Vol. II, Part II, *The Pottery* (Philadelphia, 1930).

Bethzur = O. R. Sellers, *The Citadel of Beth-zur* (Philadelphia, 1933).

Corpus = J. Garrow Duncan, *Corpus of Dated Palestinian Pottery* (London, 1930).

Gibeon = J. B. Pritchard, *The Bronze Age Cemetery at Gibeon* (Philadelphia, 1963).

Hazor I-IV = Yigael Yadin *et al.*, *Hazor I-IV* (Jerusalem, 1958, 1960, 1961).

JEOL = *Jaarbericht, Ex Oriente Lux* (Leiden, 1933—).

Jer., I-II = Kathleen M. Kenyon *et al.*, *Excavations at Jericho*, I-II (London, 1960, 1965), 2 vols.

Lach. II-IV = Olga Tufnell *et al.*, *Lachish II-IV* (Oxford, 1940, 1953, 1958), 5 vols.

Meg. I = R. S. Lamon and G. M. Shipton, *Megiddo I* (Chicago, 1939).

Meg. II = Gordon Loud, *Megiddo II* (Chicago, 1948), 2 vols.

Meg. Tombs = P. L. O. Guy, *Megiddo Tombs* (Chicago, 1938).

PCC = Paul W. Lapp, *Palestinian Ceramic Chronology 200 B.C.-A.D. 70* (New Haven, Conn., 1961).

Sam., III = J. W. Crowfoot *et al.*, *Samaria-Sebaste*, III (London, 1957).

TAH, I-II = R. W. Hamilton, "Excavations at Tell Abū Hawām," *QDAP*, III (1934), 74-80; IV (1935), 1-69.

TBM, I-III = W. F. Albright, *The Excavations of Tell Beit Mirsim*, I-III (New Haven, Conn., 1932, 1933, 1938, 1943).

TN, II = Joseph C. Wampler, *Tell en-Naşbeh*, II (Berkeley, 1947).

² Siegfried H. Horn, "Objects from Shechem Excavated 1913 and 1914," *JEOL*, No. 20 (1968), pp. 71-90, Figs. 1-5, Pls. XV-XIX.

hand-written numbers found on the objects. Yet the first-mentioned author continued to be haunted by the fear that mixed with this material there might be objects from Ta'ananah, a site which Ernst Sellin, the first excavator of Shechem, had excavated from 1902-04 during the time when he was professor at Vienna. Since it was not known and still remains unknown what had become of Sellin's share of the Ta'ananah material, the suspicion seemed justified that it might be among the so-called Shechem material.

Fortunately this fear proved to be groundless. After the first article, mentioned above, had been completed, the *Fundbuch* of the 1913 and 1914 expeditions was found by Prof. A. Kuschke in the library of the "German Evangelical Institute of the Archaeology of the Holy Land" in Jerusalem. This little notebook was kindly turned over to the Drew-McCormick Archaeological Expedition to Shechem. It was written by Prof. C. Praschniker, Sellin's associate-architect of the expedition. In a footnote³ some information about this *Fundbuch* was added to the first article.

This book showed that the objects identified as coming from Shechem had not been mislabeled. It is true that a few of the identified objects had lost their original number or label, for which reason absolute certainty with regard to their origin cannot be ascertained. However, there is reason to believe that even these pieces come from Shechem, because of certain weaknesses found in the records. Some of the objects recorded in the *Fundbuch* carry sketches from Praschniker's hand and can easily be recognized, but many do not, and even the description of many objects is so brief that no definite identification is possible where an object has no number. Plate I presents a photographic reproduction of the last two pages of the *Fundbuch* containing most of the entries for May 5, 1914. It shows that No. 489 is the last recorded object, although further down on the same page a remark is made about No. 505 (which is our No. 157). From Sellin's published

³ *Ibid.*, p. 75, n. 11.

reports it is known that actual excavations were carried out during the 1914 expedition until May 7, which means that the objects found during the last two days remained unrecorded. A bronze needle, published in *JEOL*, 20 (1968), p. 82, No. 57, bears the date of May 6 on a slip attached to it. Our numbers 146, 147, 156 and 187 probably also come from these last two days of the 1914 campaign.

It is obvious that the material now in the Vienna Museum does not constitute all the objects found during the 1913 and 1914 excavations. It was the custom in the Turkish empire, to which Palestine belonged before World War I, to give a representative portion of all excavated objects and of the pottery to the excavator's sponsors, and transfer the objects retained in the division of finds to the Archaeological Museum in Constantinople (now Istanbul). The *Fundbuch* has some clear indication that a division of finds took place after the 1913 expedition, because behind most entries there are found such notes as W or N, standing for Wien (*i.e.*, Vienna) or Nablus respectively. In a few cases the names of the cities "Wien" and "Nablus" are actually written out.⁴ The division of finds in 1914 is not indicated in the *Fundbuch*, although it contains a few notes that some objects were turned over to the Turkish representative of the Department of Antiquities.⁵ In order to find the Shechem material of the 1913 and 1914 expedition which was retained by the Turkish authorities,

⁴ In the *Fundbuch*, Nos. 11 and 31 have the notes "Nablus," and No. 32 "Wien." No. 3, which is the record of a large jar that contained 850 arrow-heads, has an "N" placed after the sketch of the jar indicating that it went to Nablus, while underneath the sketch of an arrow-head a note is found, "50 Wien," meaning that 50 of the arrowheads went to Vienna; 49 of these were identified. There is at least one faulty annotation, because No. 9 in the *Fundbuch*, claimed to have gone to "N[ablus]" is actually in Vienna, and is our No. 182.

⁵ For example, under No. 263 the finding of 19 juglets is reported and the note is added "bis auf 4 dem Kommissar übergeben." This note, that all but four had been surrendered to the commissioner, again contains an error, because seven of the juglets in Vienna bear the number 263. No. 310 records and depicts the fragments of a goblet with the remark: "Kommissar übergeben."

the first-listed author of this article spent several days in Istanbul in June, 1967. Thanks to the kindness of Dr. Nezih Firath, curator of Classical Antiquities of the Archaeological Museum, he was enabled to make a thorough investigation of the holdings of the museum's storerooms with regard to objects originating in Palestine. This search was unsuccessful. The museum has items from the excavations of Sellin in Ta'ananah, of Schuhmacher in Megiddo, of Macalister in Gezer, and of expeditions in Jerusalem, but not a piece could be found from Shechem either in the drawers or on the shelves of the storerooms. Also the museum records are completely silent concerning any of its holdings as originating from Shechem. The only explanation for this lack of Shechem material in Istanbul is that it remained in Nablus or Jerusalem, because the outbreak of World War I prevented its transfer to the Turkish capital. During the war years or after the war these objects may have come into the hands of dealers and were thus dispersed. It seems that there is little hope that this material will ever be rediscovered.

The present article deals with 53 vessels of pottery which are either complete or restored.⁶ Except for five, all vessels discussed here bear the excavator's numbers, but the provenance of one other is somewhat uncertain because of ambiguities in the records.⁷ However, the probability is great that all 53 vessels come from Shechem.

A word must be said with regard to the amount of restoration: of the 53 vessels published here for the first time, nine are complete and unbroken; four are broken and mended,

⁶ No records exist with regard to the restorations performed on the vessels, or under whose supervision they were made. It is most likely that this work was carried out shortly after the expeditions were completed, and most probably in the workshop of the Kunsthistorisches Museum at Vienna.

⁷ While the *Fundbuch* contains good sketches and measurements for some vessels which facilitate identification, in many cases the entries are very insufficient, as for example the one for No. 486: "Versch. Gefässfge," meaning either "Different fragments of a vessel," or "Different fragments of vessels."

without any parts missing; 16 contain minor restorations; and 24 contain major restorations.

Unfortunately almost nothing is known of the provenience of any of the vessels published here. Sellin's published preliminary reports—the only records of the two pre-World War I campaigns still existing—are so brief that nothing can be learned with regard to the objects found during the excavations. ⁸ Praschnicker's *Fundbuch* contains a few brief notes with regard to the origin of some objects, but even these are not very helpful. For example, Praschnicker provides the information under No. 3 that on Sept. 5, 1913 a jar containing 850 arrowheads was found "Im Grossen NS Graben." This north-south trench dug in 1913 was 52 meters long, 5 meters wide, and had a depth of 6.50 meters. In the course of this massive earth-moving operation Sellin's workmen must have cut through several occupational layers reaching from the Middle Bronze Age to the Hellenistic Period, as the extant pottery shows. A statement that a certain jar was found in this tremendous trench is therefore of no help, for which reason the dating of all objects from the excavation must be based on typological criteria only.

Under the date of Sept. 8, 1913 the remark is made that the objects Nos. 19 and following had come "Aus dem Lehmhause in der Mitte des Grabens 1.80 [Meter] unter der Oberfläche." Again this information is of little help. From three vessels found there (his Nos. 20, 24, and 26b, which are our Nos. 176, 179, and 180) it is clear that the so-called "clayhouse," probably the remains of a building of sun-dried bricks, must have belonged to the Iron I Age, because the three vessels in question belong to that period.

The foregoing remarks make it clear that the preserved

⁸ Ernst Sellin, *Anzeiger der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien*, Phil.-hist. Klasse, Vol. 51, No. VII (March 4, 1914), pp. 35-40, 2 pls.; No. XVIII (July 8, 1914), pp. 204-207. See for a summary of the work carried out in 1913 and 1914 according to the published reports, G. Ernest Wright, *Shechem* (New York, 1965), pp. 7, 8; Horn, "Shechem," *JEOL*, No. 18 (1965), pp. 289-291.

pottery of the 1913 and 1914 Shechem expeditions must be dated by comparing it with vessels coming from stratigraphically controlled excavations of Palestinian sites. Its value for the reconstruction of the history of ancient Shechem consists in its correlation with the pottery found by the Drew-McCormick Archaeological Expedition to Shechem. This pottery is also of interest because of the fact that Sellin in his massive earth-moving activities at Shechem obtained a proportionately large number of whole, near-whole, and restorable vessels. This was also true of Sellin's post-World War I excavations, as proved by the numerous well preserved vessels, now in the Leiden Museum, which still await study and publication. For these reasons the publication of the pottery of these earlier excavations is necessary, and the present study tries to make a contribution in this respect.

*Description*⁹

(Plates II-IX)¹⁰

Goblets. The carinated vessels on a high trumpet foot, listed as goblets in Nos. 136-139, are given various names in the

⁹ In order to date the vessels described on the following pages, pottery obtained from stratified excavations must serve as comparative material. In the process of dating, profile similarity has been uppermost in consideration, with stance, diameter, finish and texture following in that order. If a vessel is decorated, the decoration plays a great role in the determination of age.

The dating of strata of various published excavation sites follows the conclusions reached by Wright, "The Archaeology of Palestine," in Wright, ed. *The Bible and the Ancient Near East* (Garden City, N. Y., 1961), pp. 73-112. In accordance with Wright's study the following table indicates the archaeological designations used in this article and their approximate time periods in the B.C. scheme:

(Note 9 is continued on p. 24.)

¹⁰ The scale of all line drawings on Plates II, IV, VI and VIII is 1:4. Broken lines indicate either that the restored part is conjecturally restored or that it is missing and has not been restored. Parts of vessels of which enough sherds are preserved to make their restoration certain are drawn as if they were perfectly preserved. In such cases the amount of restoration is not indicated in the drawings.

publications of MB pottery. Albright does not name them but merely says that they belong to the categories of the classical crater, stamnos and cylix.¹¹ Y. Yadin simply calls them "bowls."¹² K. Kenyon,¹³ followed by J. Pritchard,¹⁴ distinguishes between "Pedestal Vases" and "Goblets," the pedestal vases consisting of a trumpet foot, a wide body and narrower neck,¹⁵ while the goblets have instead of a neck an open bowl of which the rim has a larger diameter than the lower body.¹⁶

136. A major part of a goblet of which the sherds were found in the Northwest City Gate April 4, 1914. It is made of buff clay, has neither core nor grits, and shows a buff slip. The lower part of the body has a diameter of 126 mm.

Middle Bronze Age:

MB II A 1900-1750/1700

MB II B 1750/1700-1650/1600

MB II C 1650/1600-1550/1500

Late Bronze Age:

LB I 1500-1400

LB II A 1400-1300

LB II B 1300-1200

Iron Age:

Iron I A 1200-1150

Iron I B 1150-1000

Iron I C 1000-900

Iron II A 900-700

Iron II B 700-586

Persian Period: 539-331

Hellenistic Period: 331-63

Roman Period: 63-

¹¹ *TBM*, I, pp. 22, 23. He refers to the unpublished Shechem goblets of the 1913 and 1914 excavations as being "in the Berlin Museum." Actually they are in the Kunsthistorisches Museum at Vienna.

¹² *Hazor II*, Pl. CIX; *Hazor III-IV*, Pls. CXCVIII: 1; CCXXXIX: 2, 15.

¹³ *Jer.*, I, pp. 428-430, Nos. 14-20.

¹⁴ *Gibeon*, pp. 144, Nos. 10-15.

¹⁵ In *TBM*, IA, pp. 76, 77 these vessels are called "carinated bowls" by Albright.

¹⁶ Garstang reversed the names. He called the pedestal vases "goblets" and the goblets "cups" (*AAA*, XXI [1934], Pl. XXI: 1-4, but is inconsistent on Pl. XXII: 14).

It was in its complete state a much larger vessel than the three following goblets.

137. A goblet found September 15, 1913 together with Nos. 138 and 139, in addition to three others of the same type which must have been retained in Nablus (Excavator's Nos. 141-144, of which No. 143 lists three vessels). The profile of its rim differs from its two fellows, and also the lower part of the body, which is round, while those of the others have sharp edges. It is restored from many fragments. Its thickness is only 2.5 mm. It is of orange clay, has a buff slip and is wheel-made. Its rim has a diameter of 155 mm, the trumpet foot has a diameter of 62 mm, while the height of the vessel is 137 mm.

138. A goblet found together with Nos. 137 and 139. It shows many similarities with No. 139; the clay, however, is of a gray-brown color and shows white grits. The rim has a diameter of 160 mm, the trumpet foot of 56 mm, and the total height is 142 mm.

139. A goblet found together with Nos. 137 and 138. It is restored. The egg-shell-thin vessel (2 mm thick) is of dark brown, finely levigated clay with no grits visible. The rim has a diameter of 150 mm, the trumpet foot of 56 mm, and the height of the vessel is 165 mm.

Both the pedestal vases and the goblets belong to the MB II period. Praschniker's *Fundbuch* indicates that many more sherds of goblets were found than were saved for restoration. The four goblets described in the preceding paragraphs differ in detail but find parallels at other MB II sites:

For No. 136 cf. the MB II B goblet of Stratum XII from Megiddo (*Meg. II*, Pl. 29: 5), and the MB II goblet from Hazor (*Hazor III-IV*, Pl. CCXXXIX: 15). According to Cole and Seger, direct parallels to MB II materials from the recent Shechem excavations are lacking. Typologically it may be a transitional form between our Shechem 138-139 and 137, although an early LB date cannot be ruled out. The lack of a sharp inner edge, absence of burnish and the height of the

shoulder argue against a date earlier than MB II C.¹⁷

For No. 137 no close parallel could be found with regard to the combination of body shape and rim indenture. The lower body is represented in a MB II goblet from Hazor (*Hazor III-IV*, Pl. CXCVIII: 1); in an example from *Tell Beit Mirsim* from a Level D substratum (*TBM IA*, Pl. 8: 13); further from Megiddo Tomb 3048 of MB II C Stratum X (*Meg. II*, Pl. 44: 27) and Tombs 3096 and 3085 of the slightly earlier Stratum XI (*ibid.*, Pl. 37: 7). On the basis of the stratified Shechem material this vessel lacking burnish but having an elaborated high pedestal base must be placed in the MB II C horizon.

For Nos. 138 and 139 cf. the MB II C goblet from *Tell Beit Mirsim* (*TBM*, I, Pl. 43: 6), and those from Jericho (*Jer.*, I, Fig. 179: 20), and *el-Jib* (*Gibeon*, Figs. 61: 15; 97: 7). On the basis of the stratified Shechem material Shechem 138 and 139 also cannot be dated earlier than the MB II B or MB II C. Cole in his remarks on these goblets suggests that the typological progression was probably from 139 to 138 to 136 to 137, although it is quite possible that they could all occur in the same context.

140. The body of a cylindrical juglet or oil flask found April 18, 1914. The neck, mouth and most of the handle are lost. It is made of orange-buff clay, has whitish grits, and is well fired so that no core is visible. It has neither slip nor burnish and was probably made on a slow wheel. Its greatest diameter is 63 mm, its preserved height 54 mm.

This type of flask occurs in MB II B-C strata, though not in great numbers. From Hazor comes one of similar size from the MB II Locus 8210 of Area F (*Hazor III-IV*, Pl. CCXXXIX: 18; CCCV: 9) and a larger one from the MB II Stratum 3 of Area D (*Hazor I*, Pl. XCIV: 15, CLXVIII: 13). In *Tell Beit*

¹⁷ A detailed discussion of the stratified goblet specimens from Shechem's recent excavations is presented in the dissertations of Cole, Pls. XXIX: a-c, and XXVIII: d-g, and Seger, Pl. XXV, and related analysis sections.

Mirsim flasks of this type were found in MB II C Stratum D (*TBM*, IA, Pl. 15: 1-3, 6).

Cole suggests that this type of cylindrical juglet cannot be dated closer than MB II from the stratified Shechem material. There are four stratified sherds in the MB II B material; three of them, thick unburnished ware, came from good Temenos 3 loci (= ca. 1725-1700 B. C.; see for the date Wright, *Shechem*, p. 122). Seger would allow for Shechem 140 even a LB I horizon.

141. A jug found April 15, 1914. It is made of orange clay and has been restored. Wheel-made, well fired and burnished, it shows no grits on the outside. Its greatest height is 142 mm, and the greatest diameter 118 mm.

This type of jug does not frequently occur, and its production seems to have been restricted to the MB II period. The closest parallel comes from Hazor, Area D, Stratum I (*Hazor I*, Pl. CIII: 15), but similar jugs were also found at Megiddo in MB II B Strata XI-XII (*Meg. II*, Pls. 24: 36; 25: 4; 33: 31; 41: 31; 50: 24). From *Tell Beit Mirsim* comes a jug with a similar general shape, although handle and rim differ (*TBM*, I, Pls. 9: 4; 42: 10). It represents a transition from the MB II C forms.

Cole says that the stratified Shechem material lacks clear specimens of this vessel except for several handle and rim fragments (Cole, Pl. LXXXII: e-g), but Seger had MB II C examples with higher shoulder and more articulated rim-neck transitions (Seger, Pl. LV).

142. A bowl, restored in its upper part, found, according to the *Fundbuch*, Sept. 15, 1913, in "dem Hause am Nordende des Hauptgrabens." It is wheel-made of buff clay, shows no grits on the outside, and is well fired. The diameter of its rim is 180 mm, its height 50 mm.

Similar bowls have been found in the MB II B-C Strata D-E of *Tell Beit Mirsim* (*TBM*, IA, Pl. 10: 7-9) and in MB II B-C Strata IX-XII of Megiddo (*Meg. II*, Pl. 38: 2, 7, 8). Another parallel is a bowl from an MB II context of Hazor

(*Hazor II*, Pl. CIX: 8). The stratified Shechem material suggests that the combination of features on this specimen are not likely to be found before the latter half of MB II B. The slightly thickened and inward rounded rim, the high, flat ring base and the lack of slip and burnish all point to a date after *ca.* 1700 B. C. (Shechem Temenos 4 and following).

143. A carinated bowl. It carries the excavator's number 39, but this must be considered a mistake, because the *Fundbuch* lists under the date of Sept. 9, 1913 as No. 39 a "Beinmesser" of 80 mm length. The bowl is restored from numerous sherds. It is of orange-colored clay with white grits, wheel-made and well fired, but has neither a slip nor a burnish. Height is 86 mm and greatest diameter 154 mm.

The closest parallels to this vessel are some bowls found in several tombs of the southern *Tell el-Far'ah*, and dated by Duncan to the Hyksos period (*Corpus*, 18:J 4)¹⁸ and to the 19 Dynasty (*ibid.*, 18:P 5).¹⁹ This type of carinated bowls with a flaring rim is common in MB II C Stratum D at *Tell Beit Mirsim*, and at other sites for which Albright has given references (*TBM*, I, p. 22, Pl. 42: 4-6). Similar bowls come from the following MB II tombs at Jericho: No. 9 (*AAA*, XIX, Pl. 36:9), J1 (*Jer.*, I, Fig. 179:12), H13 (*Jer.*, I, Fig. 209:2), J20 (*Jer.*, II, Fig. 212:13), and J45 (*Jer.*, II, Fig. 230:8).

The stratified Shechem material shows that this bowl reflects the last stage in the deterioration of the MB II carinated bowl shape. Accordingly it should be dated to the end of MB II C or early LB. The parallel vessels of stratified Shechem MB II B specimens are lower in proportion to their

¹⁸ Tombs Nos. 371, 550, 565 and 704, but there is a question about the accuracy of the drawings of Duncan's work, because the additional reference made to a bowl drawn by Macalister in *Excavations in Palestine* (London, 1902), Pl. 34: 13, has an entirely different shape in its upper part including the rim.

¹⁹ The dates of Duncan cannot be trusted. His 18: J4 is dated as coming from the 15th and 16th Dynasties, which according to p. 5 would range from 2400-1600 B.C., while in reality the two dynasties cover only the last two centuries of this period. On the other hand the vessel 18: P5 is probably dated too late.

diameter, have more carefully articulated flat or low disc-bases, and rims that curve more gently outward and upward. Even though the sharp edge of the earlier MB carina is often reduced to a gentle curve, there is still a noticeable turning-in of the upper vessel walls. (See Cole, Pls XXV: c-e; XXVI: a-g.) MB II C examples show decline in all these features approaching the form of Shechem 143, but not quite duplicating it (see Seger, Pls. XVII: a-h; XIX: a-d).

144. An unusual bowl with a trumpet-foot found Sept. 12, 1913. The bowl, restored from several fragments, is of buff well-levigated clay which shows no grits. It was wheel-made and well fired, but not burnished. The diameter of its rim is 180 mm, and its overall height 50 mm.

The combination of a wide flat bowl with a trumpet foot is unusual. It is obvious that it is influenced by the pedestal vases and goblets of the MB II period. It is therefore not strange that the only close parallels to this vessel have been found in MB II contexts. In Tomb H13 at Jericho containing MB II material, a large bowl (320 mm in diameter) with a trumpet foot was found (*Jer.*, I, Fig. 209:1), although its foot is much squatter than that of the Shechem bowl. A smaller bowl (150 mm in diameter) on a high trumpet foot comes from the MB II B Stratum E at *Tell Beit Mirsim* (*TBM*, IA, Pl. 8:16).

The Shechem bowl 144 should be dated in the second half of MB II B (Shechem Temenos 4) according to the stratified Shechem evidence. The simple rim and the graceful concave bowl run through MB II (see Cole, Pl. I: a-f; Seger, Pl. I: a-f), but the high pedestal base on platter bowl ware is not evidenced earlier than Temenos 4 (see Cole, Pl. XXXVIII: a, g). The base of Shechem 144 is more closely related to specimens from Temenoi 4-5 than to those of the Shechem MB II C strata, where the bases tend to be more elaborately profiled (see Seger, Pl. XIV).

The following four long-pointed, one-handled jugs or juglets (for the smaller specimens) belong to a very common

type of MB vessel. Albright says that this jug originally "had a flat base instead of a sharp point" (*TBM*, IA, p. 86), and that "it died out rapidly in the LB I" period, being later replaced "by a type superficially much the same in appearance, but showing marks of vertical paring with a knife all around the body" (*TBM*, I, p. 21).

145. This jug and No. 146 must have been found during the last two days of digging in 1914, after May 5, the last day on which the entries were made in the *Fundbuch*, because the excavator's numbers are 500 and 502, while the *Fundbuch* ends with No. 489, although a reference is made on the same page to a photograph of an object numbered 505 (see our No. 157). The jug is wheel-made, of light gray clay showing white grits, and has a buff slip; it is restored from several fragments. Its greatest diameter is 85 mm and height 240 mm.

146. For the date of discovery of this jug, also restored, see No. 145. It is of orange clay and shows white grits, but has no slip. Its greatest diameter is 73 mm and height 180 mm.

147. This jug does not bear the excavator's number, but an attached slip contains the information "Abfallgrube F IV." It is of buff clay, shows whitish grits, and has a buff-gray slip. Its greatest diameter is 71 mm and height 200 mm.

148. The excavator's number of this jug is lost. It is also restored. Made of orange clay with white grits, it has a greatest diameter of 71 mm and a height of 172 mm.

Parallels to the jugs 145-148 are found in MB II strata at Hazor, Megiddo, Beth-shemesh, Lachish, Jericho and elsewhere (*Hazor I*, Pl. CXX: 9-11; XLVII: 2; *Meg.*, II, Pl. 33:22, 23, 25, 26; *Ain Shems*, IV, Pl. XXXV: 11; *Lach. IV*, Pl. 51: 16, 17; *Jer.*, I, Fig. 123:1-4 [Tomb G37]; Fig. 210:1-3 [Tomb H13]).

The stratified specimens from Shechem indicate that these unburnished vessels should be dated in the later MB II B or MB II C periods, for the early MB II B examples are usually burnished. The carelessly fashioned handles on Shechem 147 and 148 are more expected in MB II C. Otherwise the shape

of these jugs can occur any time from the beginning of MB II B to the end of MB II C (cf. Cole, Pl. LXXXIV with Seger, Pl. XLVII).

149. The upper part of a goblet of which the excavator's number has been lost. In its present condition it consists of six sherds, but the pre-war photo of the Vienna Museum reproduced on Pl. V shows more than is now preserved. It is of red finely levigated clay which has no grits. The vessel was wheel-made and is well fired, having neither a slip nor burnish. The diameter of the rim is 140 mm. Underneath the rim and again at the lower part of the cup are two horizontal lines. The lower two are connected by triangles. A stylized tree (upside down) and vertical lines connect the upper and lower double horizontal lines. The decoration seems to put the vessel in the LB period, but close parallels cannot be found either to its shape or decoration in the published Palestinian pottery. Somewhat parallel vessels without its decoration have come to light at Hazor (*Hazor II*, Pl. CIX: 19, 20) and Megiddo (*Meg. II*, Pl. 29:4). For the tree-motif standing between horizontal lines see the sherd from *Tell el-'Ajjûl* (*AG II*, Pl. XL: 36).

The stratified Shechem MB II B material contains nothing approaching the shape or decoration of Shechem 149. One example of MB II C painted ware on a rim fragment from a flaring carinated bowl or goblet might be compared with our vessel (Seger, Pl. LXXXV: m). However, the latter's thick section and decorative motif suggest a date in LB I or even LB II. Seger knows of a good LB parallel for our fragment found in Shechem Field III in 1964.

150. A Cypriote milk bowl restored from several fragments. It was found on May 5, 1914. It is of gray-reddish, well levigated clay, is well fired, burnished on the outside, and has a slip on the inside. Its exterior bears the common decoration of the Cypriote milk bowls, consisting of ladders suspended perpendicularly at regular intervals from the rim. The ladders with rungs are alternated with ladders having diamonds

instead of the rungs, a feature often observed on this type of vessels. Its greatest diameter is 160 mm, its height 100 mm.

The sherd collection in the Vienna Museum originating from the 1913 and 1914 excavations at Shechem contains also numerous sherds and a wishbone handle coming from similar vessels. For parallels to Shechem 150 see *Hazor I*, Pl. XCII: 16; *AG II*, Pl. XXVIII: 19Q1; *Lach. II*, Pl. XLIII: 155. All vessels in question come from LB contexts and it is safe to date Shechem 150 in the LB period. A more specific date cannot be given, because attempts to date these vessels according to the variety of designs of the decorations found on them have no validity, as Albright has shown (*TBM*, I, pp. 45, 46).

151. A decorated vase, restored from several fragments which were found May 2, 1914. The vessel was made of yellow clay and decorated with a lattice design (= criss-cross lines) of brown and red paint. It shows white grits, is wheel-made, has a buff slip, and was well fired. The diameter of its rim is 140 mm, of its body 138 mm, and the height of the vase is 140 mm.

Similar vases have been found in the LB I Stratum 3 of Area D at Hazor (*Hazor I*, Pl. CXXIV: 3-5), called "goblets" by Yadin. One of them—which unlike the Shechem vase has a handle—has also a criss-cross decoration. The rim and shape of the body find a close parallel in a fragment from a Megiddo tomb (*Meg. Tombs*, Pl. 38:11), also dated to the LB period. The decoration has been discussed by Albright (*TBM*, I, p. 48) in connection with some similarly decorated sherds found in the LB II Stratum C at *Tell Beit Mirsim* (*TBM*, I, Pl. 20:5, 6). Examples of this decoration occurred frequently on vessels in the LB temples at Beth-shan (*Beth-shan*, II, Pls. XLIII: 19; XLV: 18, 20; XLVI: 5, 11; XLVIII: 22, 23; XLIX: 27), but also at various other sites.

152. A pointed juglet found March 28, 1914. It is of reddish clay. Only the body and handle are preserved, but all restored parts are certain. It was probably wheel-made,

0 473 Bronze
C 474 Eisenblech von Luchs
Schlund.

475 Eisenblech von grosser
Ton, auf einem

A 476 Klein. Stein aus grosser
Fayum, unvollständig

1000
1001

C 477 Eisenblech Phot II

E 478 Bronzeblech mit Eisenblech
Phot VI



Phot I
479. Das ist ein Eisenblech
von grosser Luchs,
28 00017



480. Eisenblech
Phot VII
00018

481 Bronzeblech 0.055 Luchs
182. Bronzeblech 0.048 Luchs
483. Eisenblech von Luchs
484 Klein. Eisen



0.07

485 Eisenblech von Luchs. Schale
Phot VIII

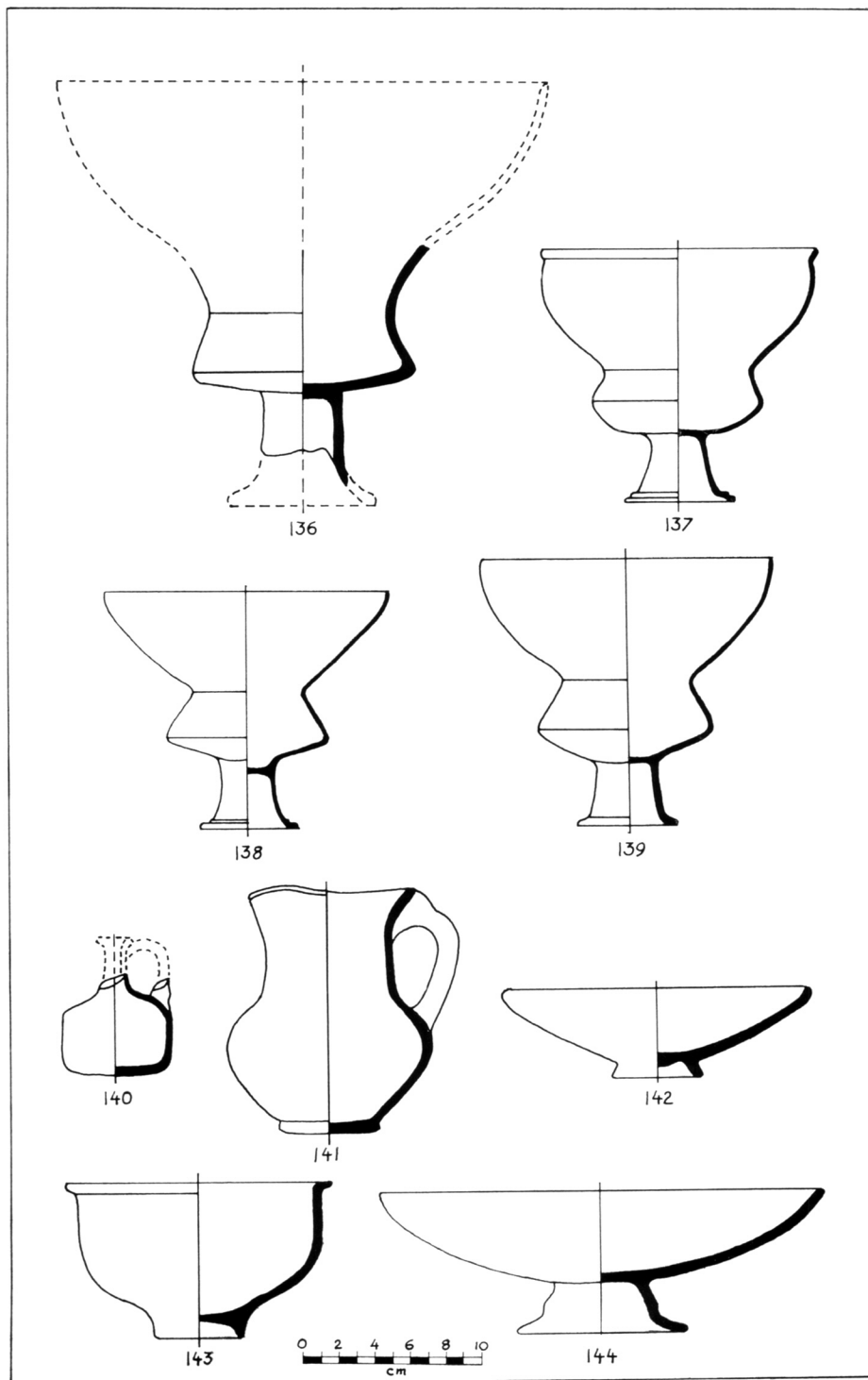
486 Eisenblech. Luchs Luchs
487 Klein. Eisenblech 0.022 C

0.08

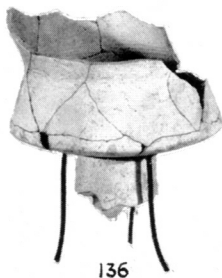
488
489 Teller von Fayum & C.W. III 96

505 Phot VIII

Last two pages of C. Praschniker's *Fundbuch*. Objects Nos. 473-489, listed on these two pages, comprise most of the finds recorded May 5, 1914



MB Pottery from Shechem



136



137



138



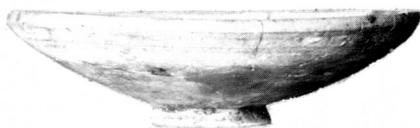
139



140



141



142

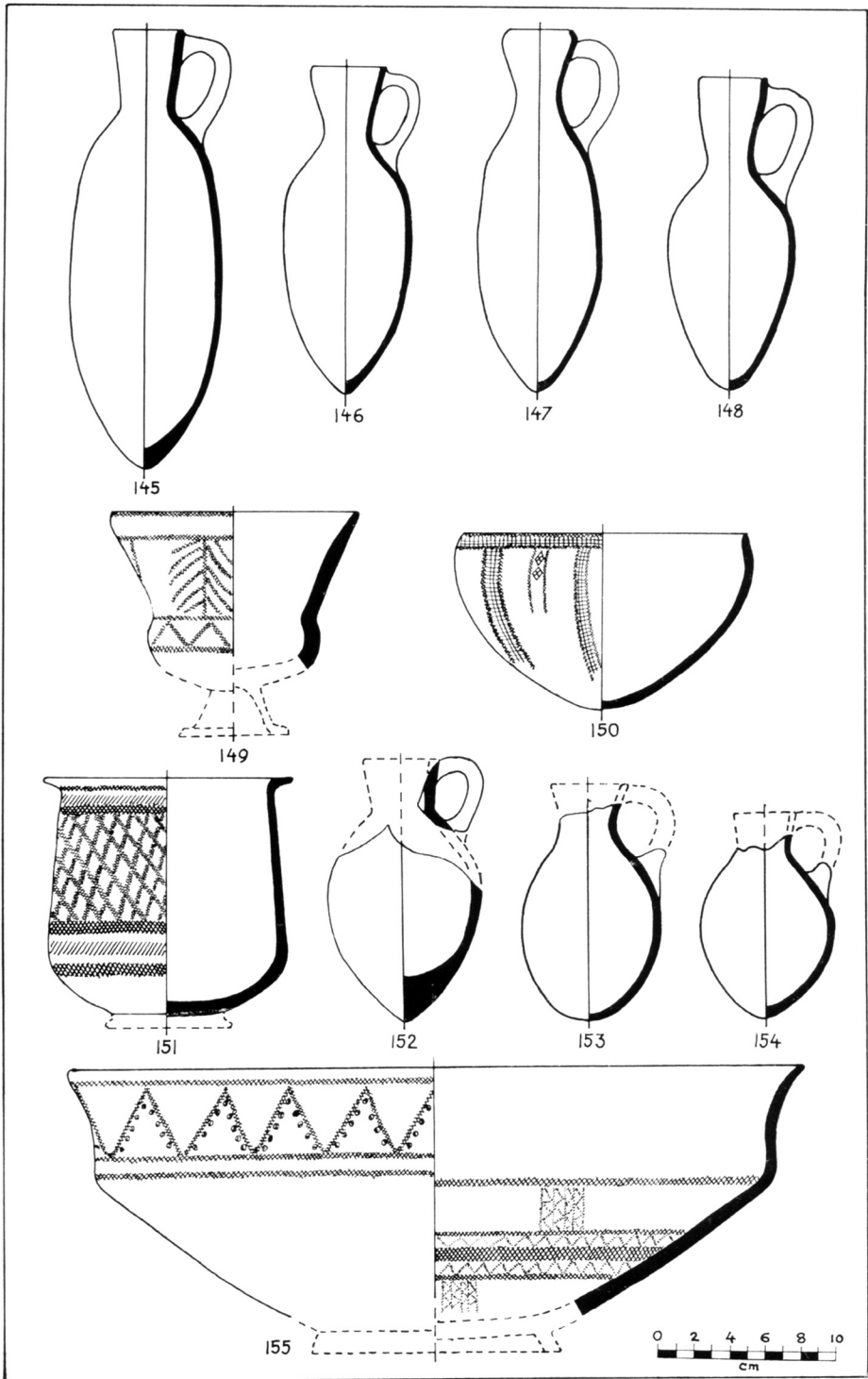


143

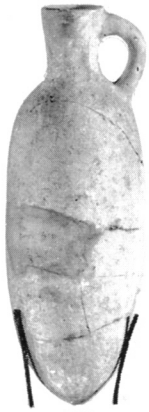


144

MB Pottery from Shechem. For size see Plate II.
(Copyright: Kunsthistorisches Museum, Wien)



MB and LB Pottery from Shechem



145



146



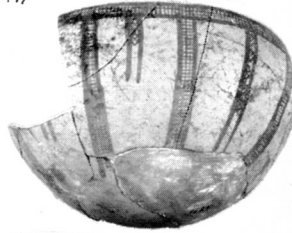
147



148



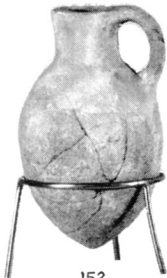
149



150



151



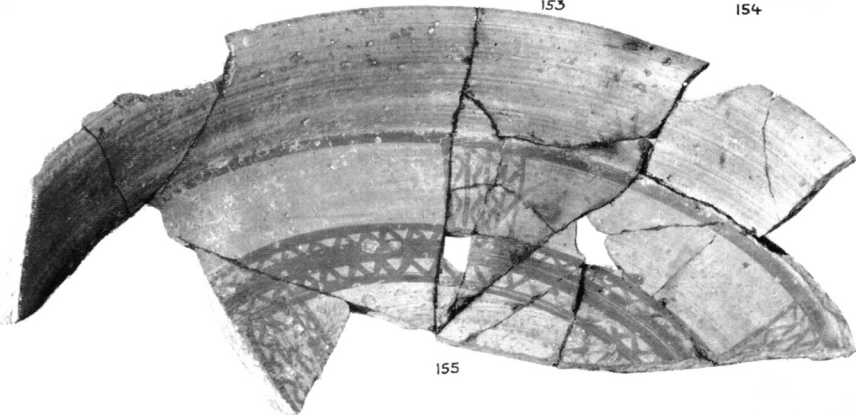
152



153

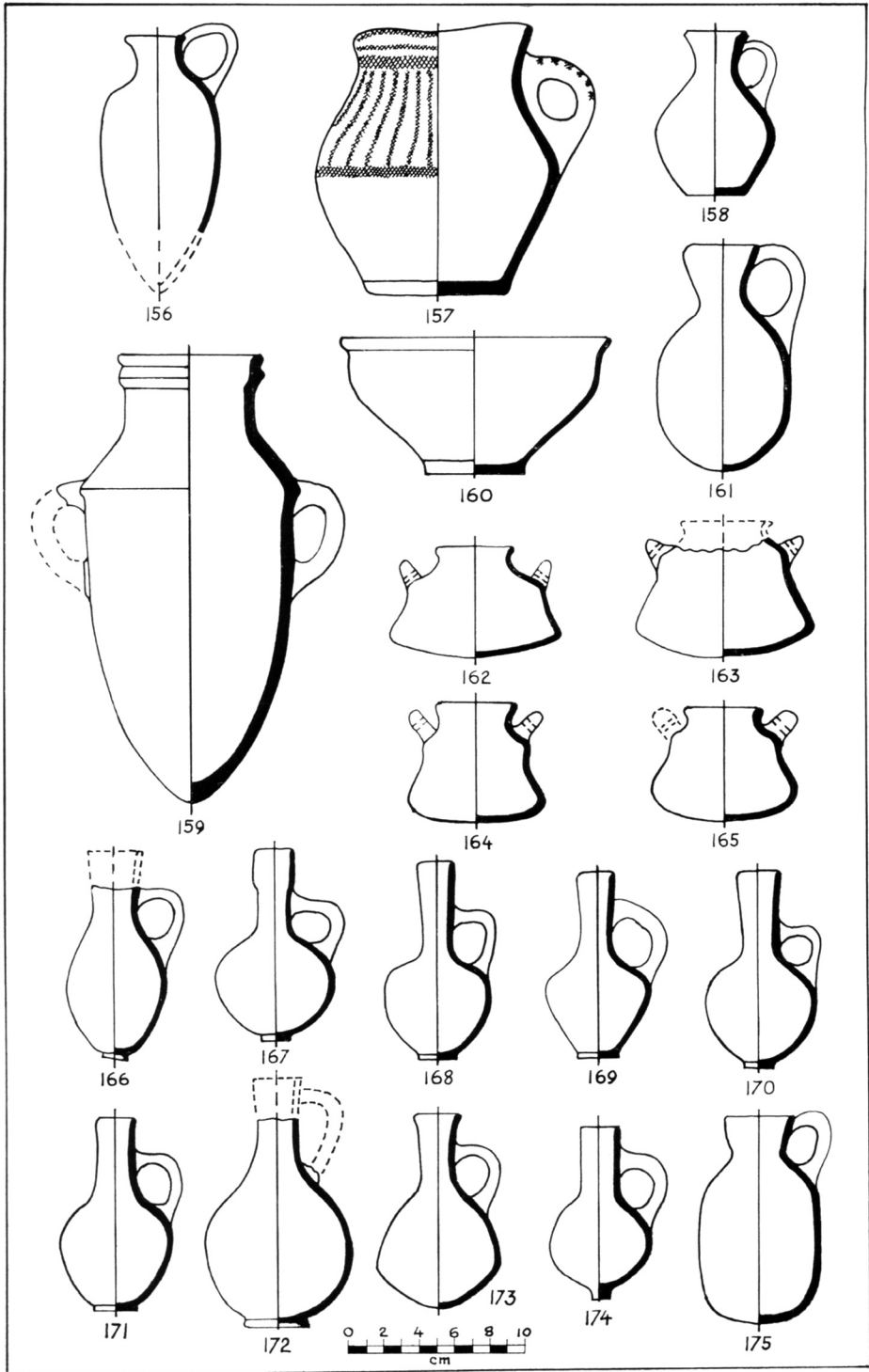


154



155

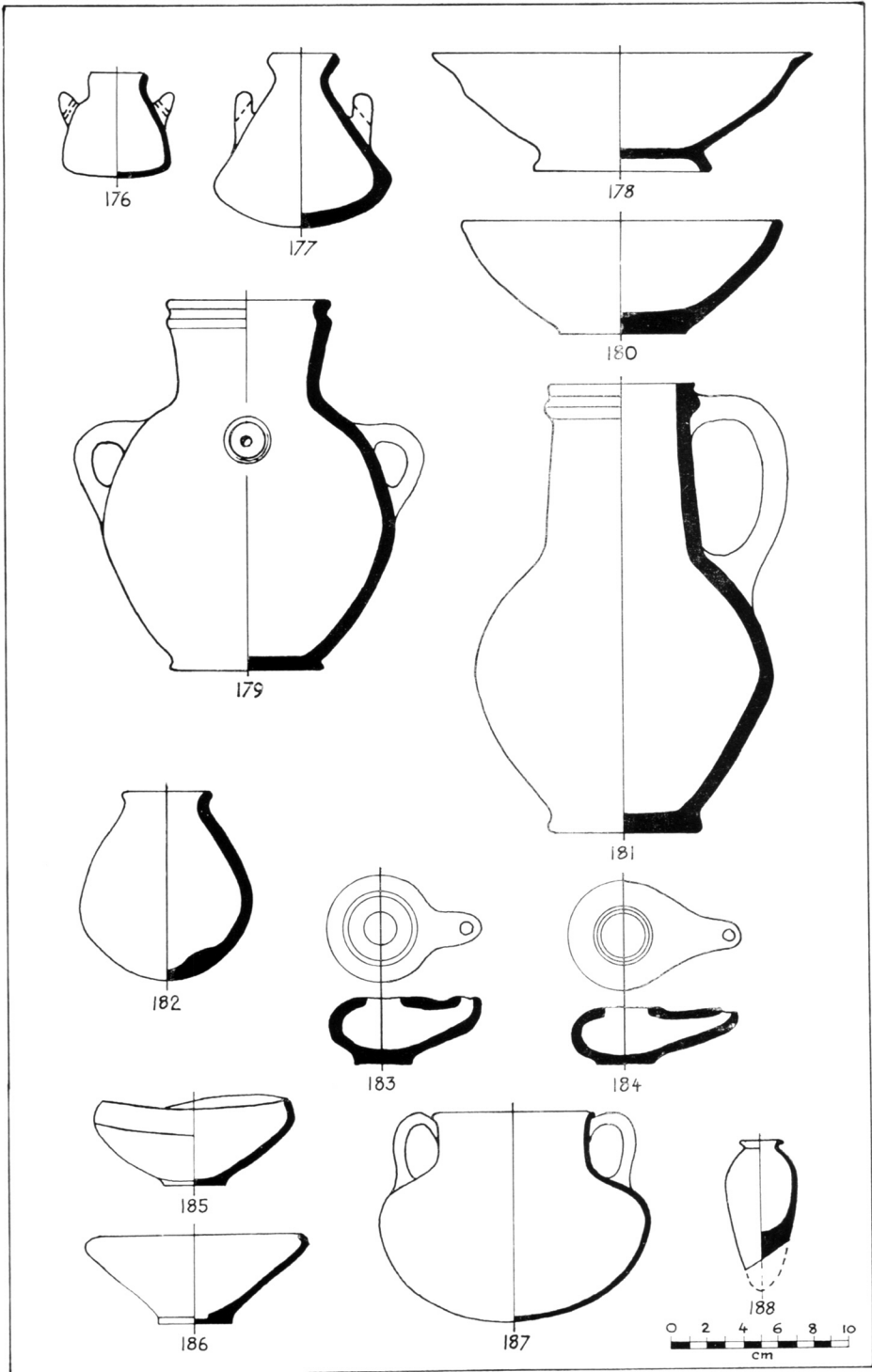
MB and LB Pottery from Shechem. For size see Plate IV.
(Copyright: Kunsthistorisches Museum, Wien)



LB and Iron Age Pottery from Shechem



LB and Iron Age Pottery from Shechem.
 For Size see Plate VI. (Copyright: Kunsthistorisches Museum, Wien)



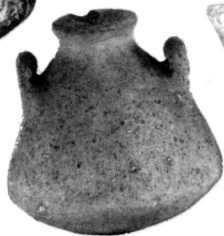
Iron Age, Hellenistic and Roman Pottery from Shechem



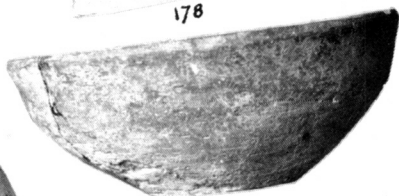
176



178



177



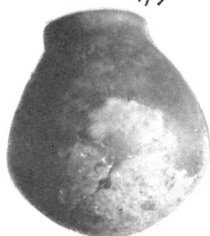
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179



181



182



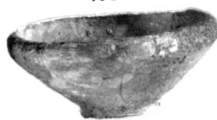
183



184



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186



187



188

Iron Age, Hellenistic and Roman Pottery from Shechem.
See Plate VIII. (Copyright: Kunsthistorisches Museum, Wien)

part, consisting of 18 fragments, was found Sept. 12, 1913. It is made of gray clay which contains white grits, has an orange-buff slip, and is well fired. The diameter of its rim is 410 mm. On the inside, shown in the photo on Plate V, it is decorated with dark brown straight and wavy lines and triangles. On the outside it is decorated only underneath the rim by means of triangles in brown paint standing with their point downwards on a horizontal line. Red dots hang on the sides of the triangles.

Carinated bowls showing this type of rim have come to light in MB II levels, such as a bowl from *Tell Beit Mirsim's* MB II B Stratum E (*TBM*, Ia, Pl. 8:2). Cf. also the large bowl of the MB II tomb J1 at Jericho (*Jer.*, I, Fig. 179:11), and a bowl from Lachish (*Lach. IV*, Pl. 51:24). However, the decoration indicates that Shechem 155 must be dated in the LB period. Decorations of straight and wavy lines appear most frequently in LB, though they begin already sparingly in MB and reach down into Iron I. For triangles with dots see a LB bowl from *Tell el-'Ajjûl* (*AG II*, Pl. XL: 26) and the fragments of a LB II platter from Hazor (*Hazor III-IV*, Pl. CCLXXVII: 14).

156. A juglet, found May 5, 1914. Its upper portion is well preserved but its base is missing. It is of buff clay, has a dark gray core and white grits, is wheel-made, well fired, but has neither slip nor burnishing. Its preserved height is 115 mm and greatest diameter 64 mm.

There can be no doubt that this juglet belongs to the group of elongated dipper juglets which have a pointed base and a handle that reaches above the rim. All close parallels—as far as one can be sure, due to the lack of the base in the Shechem juglet—come from the LB period. For example, similar juglets were found in several LB Lachish tombs: Pit 555 (*Lach. IV*, Pl. 78: 784, 785) which is dated to *ca.* 1500-1300 B.C.; Tomb 536 (*Lach. IV*, Pl. 79: 821), dated to *ca.* 1375-1325 B.C.; and Tomb 216 (*Lach. IV*, Pl. 52: 9), dated to *ca.* 1450-1300. Other similar juglets come from LB II and

Iron I Strata V and IV of *Tell Abu Hawam* (*TAH*, I, Pl. XXII: 1, 7), and other sites.

157. A vessel which could be called a jug, pitcher or mug. The excavator's number (505) shows that it must have been found during the last two days of the 1914 season, for which no records exist in the *Fundbuch*.²⁰ This restored vessel is of buff clay with white grits. It is hand-made, somewhat crudely formed, and shows neither slip nor burnish. Its greatest diameter is 137 mm and height 144 mm.

The decoration, especially on the handle, but also its shape, place it without doubt in the LB period. A comparatively close parallel comes from a Hazor LB II B context (*Hazor II*, Pl. CXXXIV: 11). A decorated crater from the LB Fosse-temple at Lachish has a similar-shaped body, but neither its rim nor base come close to the Shechem jug (*Lach. II*, Pl. XLIX: 260). Vessels in general resembling the Shechem jug, or belonging more or less to the same category, have come from *Tell el-'Ajjûl* (*AG II*, Pl. XXXI: 1137; *AG III*, Pl. XXXV: 1056), Beth-shan (*Beth-shan*, II, Pl. XLII: 19), Lachish (*Lach. IV*, Pl. 84:959-969), and Megiddo (*Meg. Tombs*, Pl. 12:21).

158. A black burnished juglet. The excavator's number is lost. Its greatest diameter is 68 mm and height 92 mm.

A similar juglet, though slightly bigger in size and of pink clay, was found in the LB II Stratum IA of Area C at Hazor (*Hazor I*, Pl. XCII: 6). Other parallels are a juglet from *Tell Abu Hawam*'s LB II B Stratum V (*TAH*, IV, p. 41, No. 247), and a vessel from Megiddo (*Meg. Tombs*, Pl. 62:12).

159. A two-handled jar or miniature pithos, perfectly preserved except for one missing handle, found Sept. 9, 1913. It is of orange clay, shows no grits, is wheel-made and burnished, and well fired. Its greatest diameter is 125 mm, its height 255 mm.

This type of pointed jar with two handles beneath the

²⁰ See p. 19 for a discussion on the *Fundbuch*'s weaknesses in general and on the case of Shechem 157 in particular.

shoulder is common in the early Iron Age after originating in the latest phase of the LB period, but exact parallels to the Shechem jar, especially with regard to the profile of the rim, have not been found in the published corpora of Palestinian pottery. A similar jar of this general type came from the LB II Tomb 216 at Lachish (*Lach. IV*, Pl. 53: 24) and other LB tombs and loci (*Lach. IV*, Pl. 85: 970-985; pp. 218, 219). Iron Age examples have been found in Iron I C Stratum V at Megiddo (*Meg. I*, Pl. 22: 130, 131), also in Megiddo's Iron I B Stratum VI (*Meg. II*, Pl. 83: 2). For its rim see the parallels from Megiddo (*Meg. Tombs*, Pl. 72: 1), and those from Stratum III B of Afula ('*Atiqot*, I [1955], Fig. 16:5-9, 14-17). The stratified Shechem material of this type of jar shows much simpler lines, both interior and exterior. Holladay suggests an 11th/10th century date for Shechem 159.

160. A deep bowl, restored, found April 4, 1914, evidently in the Northwest Gate. It is of yellow clay which contains large white grits. The vessel is wheel-made and well fired, but is not burnished. Its greatest diameter is 150 mm and height 75 mm.

Parallel bowls have come to light at the Iron I B Strata VI at Megiddo (*Meg. II*, Pls. 78:5; 84:19) and Iron I Stratum IX at Hazor (*Hazor III-IV*, Pl. CLXXVIII: 17), although the Hazor bowl lacks a base, for which reason it is unknown whether it is really a close parallel. The rim finds parallels in Stratum III rims from Beth-shemesh (*Ain Shems*, IV, Pl. LX: 9, 11, 12), and there is also a similar vessel from *Tell Beit Mirsim*, probably coming from Stratum B (*TBM*, I, Pl. 47: 7, cf. § 50). Holladay would assign an 11th/10th century date to Shechem 160.

161. A one-handed dipper juglet with pinched lip. It was found April 4, 1914, and has been restored. It is of orange clay and has white grits. It seems to have been wheel-made and is well fired, but is not burnished. Its greatest diameter is 79 mm and its height 130 mm.

Parallels to this Iron I Age vessel have been found at

many sites. Examples are vessels found in Stratum B at *Tell Beit Mirsim* (TBM, I, Pl. 51:11, 12), Stratum V at Megiddo (*Meg. I*, Pl. 5:138-140), and in the Iron Age Tomb A 85 at Jericho (*Jer.*, II, Fig. 253:18). Shechem 161 with its body form, pinched rim and lack of burnish is more typical of the last phase of Iron I, and, according to Holladay, must probably be dated in the latter part of the 10th century.

Six pyxides (singular pyxis), squat vessels with vertically pierced loop handles or lug handles, come from the 1913 and 1914 Shechem excavations. Four of them belong to LB II and two to the late phase of Iron I. In the literature these vessels are called by a multitude of names and designations such as miniature amphorae, squat pots, squat vases, squat juglets, squat jars, squat pyxes, pyxides, and pyxoid pots.

The origin of the pyxis seems to be Mycenae or Crete (see for references *TN*, II, p. 47, notes 46, 47). Imitations of the Mycenaean or Cretan pyxides first appear in Palestine in the 14th century. By the 11th century they had become more numerous, but they quickly decreased in number in the 10th century, and hardly occur after that time.

162. This pyxis was found Sept. 10, 1913, "slightly below the surface" according to the *Fundbuch*. It is almost completely preserved, is made of orange clay, shows white and brown grits, was wheel-made and well fired. Its greatest diameter is 96 mm, its height 63 mm.

163. This pyxis was found May 5, 1914. Its rim which was missing has been restored. It is of orange clay with white grits, seems to have been wheel-made, and is well fired. Its greatest diameter is 99 mm and the preserved height 68 mm.

164. This pyxis was found together with No. 165. The pyxis is of brown clay and completely preserved, but has some small cracks. It seems to have been wheel-made and is well fired. Its greatest diameter is 80 mm and the height 68 mm.

165. This pyxis was found together with No. 164 in the E-W Trench March 30, 1914. According to the *Fundbuch*

either one or both of these vessels contained a "Körnerfrucht," of which nothing more specific is said. It is of orange clay and is completely preserved except for one handle. It was probably wheel-made and is well fired. Its greatest diameter is 80 mm and the height is 64 mm.

Parallels to these four pyxides show that they must be dated either to the latest phase of LB II or early Iron I. Similar vessels have come to light in the LB II Stratum IVB at Beth-shemesh (*Ain Shems*, IV, Pl. LVI: 9), and in an LB tomb at Megiddo (*Meg. Tombs*, Pl. 35:21), while other parallel vessels have been found in Iron I B Stratum III at Beth-shemesh (*Ain Shems*, IV, Pl. LIX: 21), and at other LB or Iron I sites.

Seven juglets with flat or ring bases. Six of them were found together on April 9, 1914,²¹ while No. 172 was found Sept. 5, 1913 in the great N-S Trench.

166. A juglet of brown clay with white grits with its neck missing (now restored). It was wheel-made and well fired, and has a gray slip. Its greatest diameter is 56 mm, the height of its preserved part 98 mm.

167. A juglet of black-gray clay, burnished, and completely preserved. No grits are visible and no marks of a wheel. It is well fired. Its greatest diameter is 67 mm, its height 106 mm.

168. A juglet of orange clay, burnished, with white grits, completely preserved. It is probably wheel-made and well fired. Its greatest diameter is 64 mm, its height 110 mm.

169. A juglet of orange clay, burnished, with its broken-off handle replaced. It is wheel-made and well fired. Its greatest diameter is 61 mm, its height 102 mm.

170. A juglet of red clay, burnished with its broken-off handle replaced. It is wheel-made and well fired. Its greatest diameter is 63 mm, its height 111 mm.

²¹ Two of the juglets (Nos. 166, 168) contain paper slips with the penciled note: "263 Wenig unter Oberfläche II," while two others (Nos. 167, 171) have slips with the following note: "263 Unter der Oberfläche."

171. A juglet of red clay, burnished, and completely preserved. It is possibly wheel-made and well fired. Its greatest diameter is 65 mm, its height 110 mm.

172. A juglet of gray clay, not burnished, with its handle and rim missing. It has a dark gray core, large white grits, is hand-formed and well fired. Its greatest diameter is 80 mm and the height of the preserved part 116 mm.

For a description of these juglets see Wampler in *TN*, II, p. 24. Parallel juglets have been found at *Tell en-Nasbeh* (*TN*, II, Pl. 41:798-802), in Iron I C Stratum VB at Megiddo (*Meg. II*, Pl. 146:2-4), Iron I B Stratum III at Beth-shemesh (*Ain Shems*, IV, Pl. XXXVII: 22, 23, 27), at Iron I tombs 109 and 218 at Lachish (*Lach. III*, Pls. 76:19; 88:318, 326), in the Iron I Tomb A85 at Jericho (*Jer.*, II, Fig. 253:15), and elsewhere. The Shechem juglets must be dated to the 11th and 10th centuries.

173. A black burnished juglet with a round base, restored. It was found together with Nos. 166-171 and 12 others on April 9, 1914. It shows no grits and was wheel-made. Its greatest diameter is 70 mm and its height 108 mm.

Albright, who discusses the characteristics of these juglets, says these "black burnished juglets of EI I" have "more graceful bodies and longer necks than the ubiquitous black burnished juglets of EI II," having "handles which join the neck some distance below the rim," this being "the most striking distinction between the juglets of the two periods" (*TBM*, I, p. 71). Although the Shechem juglet No. 173 has no exact parallels among the published Palestinian pottery, it clearly belongs to the type of juglets found in Stratum IIB (= Iron I C-II A) at Beth-shemesh (*Ain Shems*, IV, Pl. XLIV: 32) and in Iron I B-C Stratum B at *Tell Beit Mirsim* (*TBM*, I, Pl. 51:2, 3).

174. A button-based juglet, almost perfectly preserved, found Sept. 9, 1913. It is of gray-black clay, shows no grits, is probably wheel-made, well fired, and burnished. Its greatest diameter is 60 mm, its height 98 mm.

For parallels see juglets found at *Tell en-Naşbeh* (*TN*, II, p. 24, Pls. 41: 802-807; 42:842-845), in Iron I C Stratum VA at Megiddo (*Meg. II*, Pl. 146:22, 23), and from the Iron Age tomb A85 at Jericho (*Jer.*, II, Fig. 253:14, 15), also from Locus 418 of the northern *Tell el-Far'ah* (*RB*, LXII [1955], p. 577, Fig. 16:5) which must be dated in Iron I C.

175. A dipper juglet with pinched lip found Sept. 11, 1913. It is almost completely preserved, is of buff gray clay, shows white grits, was probably wheel-made, is well fired, but has neither slip nor burnish. Its greatest diameter is 68 mm, its height 116 mm.

This type of dipper juglet is common in Iron I and goes into Iron II, although the earliest samples come from LB II (*TN*, II, p. 23). Parallels have been found at numerous sites as listed by Wampler (*TN* II, 86, 87). Other parallels (not listed by him) have come to light at Samaria from the 8th-century Period VI (*Sam.*, III, Fig. 10:22), in the Iron I C Stratum II A at Beth-shemesh (*Ain Shems*, IV, Pl. XLII: 16, 17), and in Iron II A Niveau II of the northern *Tell el-Far'ah* (*RB*, LVIII [1951], 415, Fig. 11:18).

Two pyxides, coming from a somewhat later time than the four vessels described under Nos. 162-165.

176. This pyxis, completely preserved, was found Sept. 8, 1913, according to the *Fundbuch* in "the clay house, in the middle of the trench, 1.80 m below the surface." It is of yellow-brown clay, was wheel-made and well fired. Its greatest diameter is 62 mm, its height 60 mm.

177. This unusually shaped pyxis, well preserved except for minor cracks, was found April 28, 1914. It is of brown clay with white grits, was wheel-made and well fired. Its greatest diameter is 100 mm and its height 95 mm.

Parallels to No. 176 come from the Iron I B Stratum III of Beth-shemesh (*Ain Shems*, IV, Pl. LX:17), and Lachish (*Lach. III*, Pl. 91:415), which is dated in the early Iron Age.

Shechem 177 has an unusual form. For the upper part parallels have come to light in Megiddo's Iron I A-B Strata

VIIIB-VI (*Meg. II*, Pls. 84:11; 144:9), but this vessel has a flat base while Shechem 177 has a convex base; a closer parallel comes from Iron I A-B Samaria (*Sam.*, III, p. 178, Fig. 26:1). Holladay is inclined to date both Shechem pyxides 176 and 177 in the 10th century B.C.

178. A bowl, in part restored, found Sept. 9, 1913. It is of red clay, shows no grits, was wheel-made, well fired, and burnished. Its greatest diameter is 215 mm, its height 74 mm.

Parallels for this flat-rimmed, ring-based bowl were found in Iron II Stratum A at *Tell Beit Mirsim* (*TBM*, I, Pl. 65:20b), in *Tell en-Naşbeh* (*TN*, II, Pl. 56:1282), and in Iron II A-B Samaria (*Sam.*, III, p. 140, Fig. 13:18). After tracing the history of this particular bowl form from the 10th century, the date of its first emergence, to the 7th century, when it bowed out, Holladay would assign to Shechem 178 a date in the middle of the 8th century.²²

179. A spouted, two-handled jar, restored from many fragments. Enough of the rim, body and base, including one handle and the spout, is preserved to make the restoration certain. It was found Sept. 8, 1913. The *Fundbuch* states that "Reste zweier ineinander stehender Amphoren" were found, of which our vessel is apparently one. It is of yellow-brown clay, shows some gray grits, was wheel-made, well fired, and is burnished. Its greatest diameter is 162 mm, its height 206 mm, and the diameter of its rim 92 mm.

Parallels to this jar come from the Iron I B and C Strata VIA and V at Megiddo (*Meg. I*, Pl. 19:106; *Meg. II*, Pl. 77:12), and from *Tell en-Naşbeh* (*TN*, II, Pl. 13:226, p. 8). The vessel form is last witnessed in stratified contexts by one from Samaria (*Sam.*, III, p. 103, Fig. 2:1), dated to about 900 B.C. Shechem 179 lies between the vessels referred to above and probably should be dated in the 10th century.

180. A bowl found Sept. 8, 1913. The *Fundbuch* says that

²² Holladay's analytic history of bowls with an everted, slightly thickened rim, plus a high ring-base, fills two typewritten pages of notes with references to published examples.

there were found "Reste von 5-6 Tellern, darunter ein ganzer." The "whole" vessel is drawn and its dimensions are given as having a diameter of 180 mm and a height of 65 mm. Since these dimensions are exactly those of our restored vessel it seems that Praschniker used the word "ganzer," whole, in the meaning of "nothing missing," but not as "unbroken," because our vessel is restored from many fragments. It is of orange-buff clay, shows white grits, was probably wheel-made and well fired. It has neither a slip nor burnish.

A similar bowl was found in the Iron II Stratum A at *Tell Beit Mirsim* (*TBM*, I, Pl. 65:9), while other parallel bowls come from Iron II Strata II-IV at Megiddo (*Meg. I*, Pl. 24:45), from 8th century Niveau II of the northern *Tell el-Far'ah* (*RB*, LVIII [1951], 415, Fig. 11:17; LIX [1952], 569, Fig. 8:10), and many other Iron II sites.

181. A large one-handed wide-mouthed jug, found in the east-west trench April 4, 1914. It has a long cylindrical neck with the handle attached to it just below the rim. This restored jug is of orange clay, shows white grits, was wheel-made, well fired, and burnished. Its greatest diameter is 165 mm, its height 250 mm.

Parallels are fairly numerous and come from widely separated sites. As examples may be cited vessels which come from Iron II Stratum A at *Tell Beit Mirsim* (*TBM*, III, Pl. 14:6), from *Tell en-Naşbeh* (*TN*, II, Pl. 36), from Megiddo's Iron II Strata IV-II (*Meg. I*, Pl. 3), and from Iron I C Stratum II at Beth-shemesh (*Ain Shems*, IV, Pl. LXVII: 10). A date somewhere in the 10th or 9th centuries for Shechem 181 seems to fit the evidence.

182. A globular jar, restored, was found Sept. 6, 1913 in the "grossen Quergraben." It contained numerous pieces of metal, in part unworked, also some ear rings. The *Fundbuch* says that the vessel went to Nablus, while it actually is in Vienna. It is of brown clay and shows no grits, was wheel-made, well fired and burnished. Its greatest diameter is 98 mm, and the height 106 mm.

The nearest parallel is from an Iron II B context of Hazor (*Hazor III-IV*, Pl. CCXXI: 6); other similar vessels come from Iron II Strata II-IV at Megiddo (*Meg. I*, Pl. 9:13-15), and from Iron II Stratum A of *Tell Beit Mirsim* (*TBM*, I, Pl. 67:20-30). It seems that Shechem 182 should be put in Iron II.

183. A plain delphiniform lamp, restored, found April 5, 1914. It is of buff gray clay, shows no grits, and is well fired. It has a length of 86 mm, and a diameter of 60 mm.

It belongs to the Hellenistic period and according to Lapp's *PCC*, p. 194, is to be dated in the first half of the 2d cent.

184. A delphiniform lamp which has lost its excavator's number. It is probably No. 469, found May 5, 1914, because Praschniker's sketch fits it well, and his given length "0.09" approximates the actual length of 94 mm of our No. 184. It is perfectly preserved, was made of orange clay, shows white grits, and is well made. Its diameter is 62 mm, and height 30 mm.

It belongs to the type of Hellenistic lamps described by McCown (*TN*, II, p. 56, No. 1647), of which examples have also been found at Beth-zur (*Beth-zur*, Fig. 42), Samaria (*Sam.*, III, p. 366, Fig. 85:4), and elsewhere.

185. A restored, small deep bowl found April 28, 1914. It is of buff gray clay, shows no grits, may be wheel-made and is well fired, although it lost its original shape before firing. It is neither burnished nor does it have a slip. Its greatest diameter is 110 mm, its height 45 mm.

It seems to belong to the Hellenistic bowls classified in Lapp's *Corpus* under his type 51.1: G, H (*PCC*, p. 172, where references are given; see also *Sam.*, III, p. 224, Fig. 38:6).

186. A small, restored bowl found April 17, 1914. It is of brown clay, shows white grits, was wheel-made and well fired. It has neither slip nor burnish. Its greatest diameter is 120 mm, its height 50 mm.

Close parallels to this type of bowl come from Hellenistic contexts at Samaria (*Sam.*, III, p. 265, Fig. 56:10, 11), and other sites referred to in Lapp's *PCC* (Type 51.1: G, H, K, p. 172).

187. A cooking pot, restored from numerous fragments, found evidently during the last two days of digging in 1914, because the excavator's number 510 goes beyond the records of the *Fundbuch*, which ends with No. 489 on May 5, 1914. It is of dark red clay, shows white grits, is wheel-made and well fired. Its greatest diameter is 150 mm, its height 118 mm.

This globular cooking pot without a lid device seems to come from the Roman Period and belongs to the Type 71:1 of Lapp's *PCC* (pp. 187-188, where other parallels are referred to). The closest parallel to Shechem 187 is a cooking pot from Samaria (*Sam.*, III, p. 299, Fig. 69:9) dated to the turn of the 1st cent. B.C.-A.D. The question naturally arises whether this vessel actually comes from Shechem, whose history ends about 100 B.C. It must be considered possible that it comes from a Roman site and was given to Sellin by his workmen as coming from the excavation though they had brought it in from elsewhere to obtain the usual *bakshish*. It is known that the supervision of his workmen in his pre-war excavations with only three European staff members was extremely poor.

188. A miniature jar found April 29, 1914 on a refuse dump ("Abfallhaufen F"), according to a note on a slip of paper found in the jar. It is of orange clay, slightly restored at the pointed base. It shows white grits, was wheel-made, well fired, but not burnished. Its greatest diameter is 40 mm, its height 87 mm.

The earliest dated examples in Palestine for this type of jar come from the 7th-century Adoni Nur tomb (*PEF Annual*, VI [1953], Fig. 22:94-99), from 7th-6th cent. Niveau I of the northern *Tell el-Far'ah* (*RB*, LVIII [1951], 419, Fig. 12:10, 13), and from the Sahab and Meqabelein tombs of the same period (*QDAP*, XIII [1948], 98, 99, Figs. 4:31-37; 5:42, 43). Fragments of this jar type were found in the recent Shechem excavations in 7th-century contexts.²³

²³ We owe all references in this paragraph to the kindness of Holladay.

LIST OF POTTERY IN THE
KUNSTHISTORISCHES MUSEUM, VIENNA

Publication Number*	Museum Inventory Number	Museum Zettel- Katalog Number	Excavator's Number	Negative Number
136	30	265	195	II. 13995
137	29	151	143	II. 13990
138	27	149	141	I. 2274
139	28	150	142	II. 3990
140	40	134	309	II. 13995
141	4	128	284	II. 13994
142	43	146	140	I. 2274
143	32	166		II. 13995
144	41	147	112	I. 2274
145	7	129	500	II. 13991
146	12	161	502	II. 13992
147	8	118		II. 560
148	9	119		I. 2260
149	58	171		III. 246
150	48	133	485	II. 14001
151	31	160	452	II. 13990
152	13	143	179	II. 13991
153	10	138	214	II. 13992
154	16	142	178	II. 13992
155	59	261	115	II. 559
156	11	132	488	II. 13993
157	5	130	505	II. 13994
158	25	120		II. 13993
159	3	167	28	I. 2261, II. 250
160	45	139	205	II. 13995
161	18	141	208	II. 13992
162	34	164	44	I. 2274
163	33	162	484	II. 13994
164	37	153	188a	II. 13994
165	38	152	188b	II. 13994
166	17	144	263	II. 13993
167	23	158	263	II. 13993
168	19	157	263	II. 13993
169	22	156	263	II. 13993
170	20	154	263	II. 13993

* Numbers 1-135 are used for the objects of stone, bone and metal from the 1913 and 1914 Shechem expeditions. See Footnote. 2.

Publication Number	Museum Inventory Number	Museum Zettel-Katalog Number	Excavator's Number	Negative Number
171	21	155	263	II. 13993
172	15	123	5	I. 2261
173	24	145	263	II. 13993
174	26	165	43	I. 2260
175	14	148	84	I. 2261
176	35	163	20	I. 2261
177	36	159	391	II. 13994
178	42	126	30	I. 2274
179	2	124	24	II. 561
180	44	125	26b	I. 2274
181	1	140	197	II. 13991
182	39	122	9	I. 2260
183	70	127	223	II. 13995
184	71	121	469 (?)	II. 13995
185	46	135	381	II. 13995
186	47	136	303	II. 13995
187	6	131	510	II. 13994
188	49	137	411	II. 13993