

SEVENTH-SIXTH CENTURY B.C. POTTERY FROM AREA B AT HESHBON ¹

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Introduction

During the 1968 excavations at *Tell Heshbân* a single 7×7 m. square, Area B.1, was opened up on the southern shelf of the tell. ² It was planned and staffed to be a deep sounding and after the seven-week season it had reached the earliest materials yet uncovered at the site. The sherds from the lower loci of this square are the concern of the present article.

Stratigraphic Context

The preliminary report of the 1968 season contained a description of the stratigraphic results in Area B, and that report should be consulted in conjunction with the present discussion and interpretation. ³ The upper loci of the square

¹ This article is the result of joint research to which each of the authors contributed fairly specific parts. Lugenbeal was responsible for the preparation of the pottery plates, the photographs, the typological system of numbering, the ware descriptions, and the second draft of the text. Sauer contributed the initial and the final drafts of the text.

Both authors would like to express their thanks to Siegfried H. Horn, the director of the Heshbon Expedition, for allowing us to work on and publish this material from the 1968 season. Those who graciously helped by placing unpublished materials at our disposal were Crystal Bennett, Rudolph Dornemann, H. J. Franken, and A. Douglas Tushingam. G. Ernest Wright is to be thanked for generously allowing the use of his personal library. Grateful recognition must also go to Kathleen Mitchell of Andrews University for devoting many hours to copying the pottery drawings in India ink and readying the plates for publication.

² See the contour map of the tell published in the preliminary report of the 1968 season, *AUSS*, VII (July, 1969), Figure 1.

³ Dewey M. Beegle, "Heshbon 1968: Area B," *AUSS*, VII (July, 1969), 118-126 (cf. also pp. 217-222).

are not of direct concern here, and instead four stratigraphic phases which include and relate to the earliest loci will provide the necessary context for the pottery. ⁴

Phase 1 involves those loci throughout the square which rest under or which are cut by the various architectural features of Phase 2. The loci which are included are: 23B, 26, 30, 31, 32/46, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56. These loci slope from NW to SE, rather sharply at times, and have no associated installations or architecture within the square. No whole or restorable pottery came from them, only sherds of average size, and there was no evidence that any of them were occupational surfaces. Other than an intentional fill, only wash layers could explain this combination of features. Since the depth of the accumulation (three meters, when digging ceased) argues against a wash from the upper slopes of the tell, it would seem that these loci represent a fill which leveled the contours of the tell, at least in a portion of the southern quadrant.

At present it would seem that the wall complex (see Phase 2) which is above these loci cannot serve as the explanation for the fill below, since foundation trenches from several of these walls (cf. 17B, 27, 29) cut deeply into the underlying fill loci. If additional work substantiates this, then a retaining wall might be expected farther south on the tell perimeter. And if the fill was part of a major leveling operation in preparation for building construction, then these architectural remains should be found elsewhere in the vicinity as well. It is, however, possible that the fill in this area was not calculated to level up the slopes for more construction, but was rather only a convenient dump.

For the source of the massive fill material may have been the summit of the tell itself. In Area A, Squares 2 and 4, bedrock was discovered very close to the modern surface of

⁴ Our use of the term "phase" here is not meant to imply subdivisions within a single stratum, but only sequences of stratigraphically related loci.

the mound.⁵ Just above bedrock in Square 4 were several Iron Age loci, which, from the ceramic designation in the report, would seem to be roughly contemporary with the pottery from the Area B fill.⁶ If this is so, these loci above bedrock on the summit of the tell proper may well represent the remnants of the original occupational layers from which the Area B fill material was quarried. The purpose of this earth moving could have been to extend the contours of the tell for some kind of construction or expansion, but it could also have been a clearing operation for foundational construction on the summit of the mound.

Phase 2 includes those walls which rest on or cut through the fill loci of Phase 1. Wall 17B (probably including locus 40), Wall 27, and Structure 29 cut through the fill as far down as they were exposed before digging ended. Wall 28 cut only the upper layer of fill and was not founded as deep as Walls 17B and 27. Walls 21 and 25 rested on the uppermost layer of fill and had no foundation trenches. Finally, Walls 17B and 25 seem to have had late upper rebuilds which are labeled 17A and 25A.

Phase 3 includes those loci which seem to seal against or over the walls of Phase 2. No surfaces sealed against the walls consistently, but Loci 18, 24, 23A, 34 and 35 did run against their related walls in some places. Loci 14B, 15B, 16B and 22, as well as 19 and 20, may have been makeup fills under the Phase 4 loci, but several of these also seem to have been cut by the Phase 2 walls (cf. *Index*).

Phase 4 includes those loci which seal over the structural complex of Phase 2 and the related loci of Phase 3. They are: (13), 14A, 15A and 16A.

Thus, the Phase 1 fill loci lie under or are cut by the Phase 2 walls. These walls seem to have several loci that seal against

⁵ Bastiaan Van Elderen, "Heshbon 1968: Area A," *AUSS*, VII (July, 1969), 148, 154, 165.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 154.

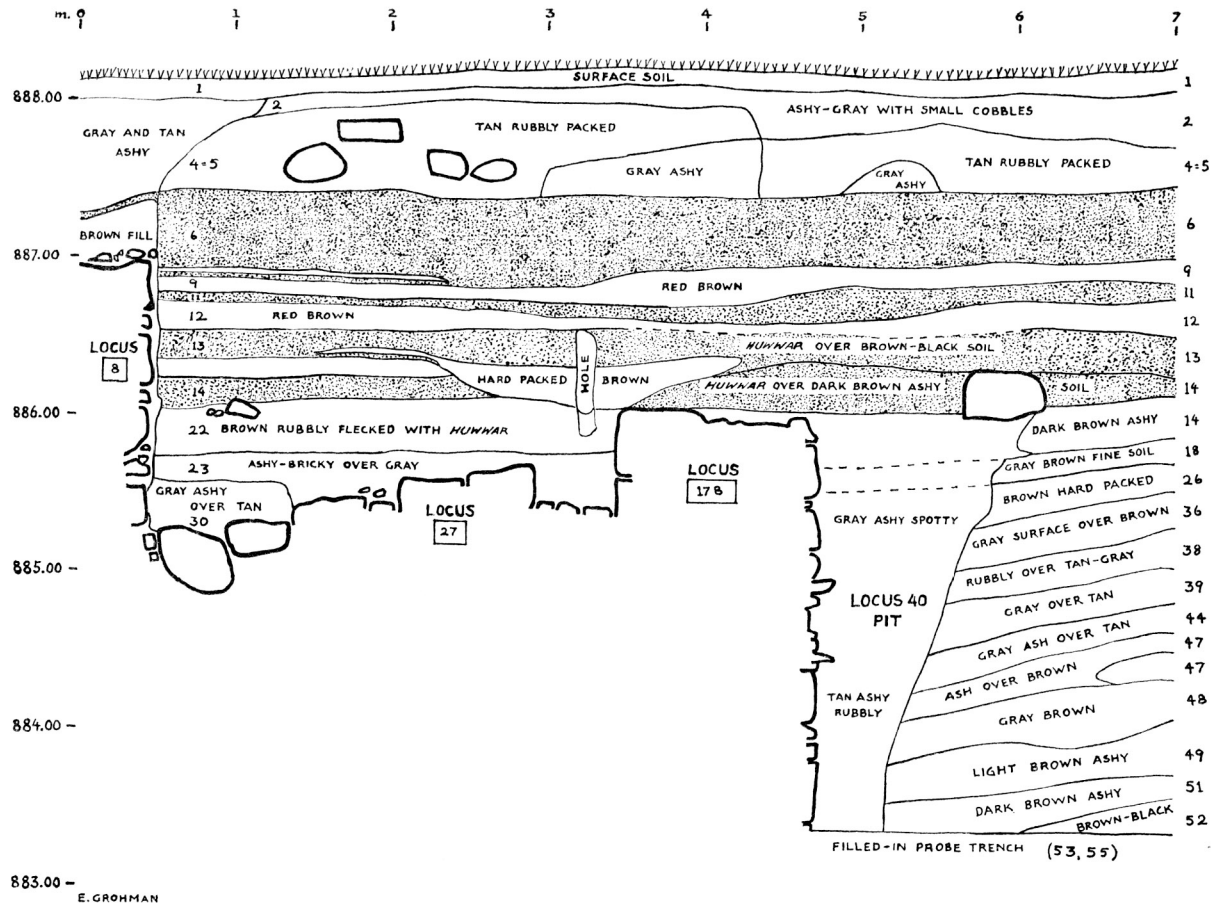


Figure 1. Tell Hesbân, Area B, Section of West Balk. All numbers indicate loci; boxed numbers indicate walls

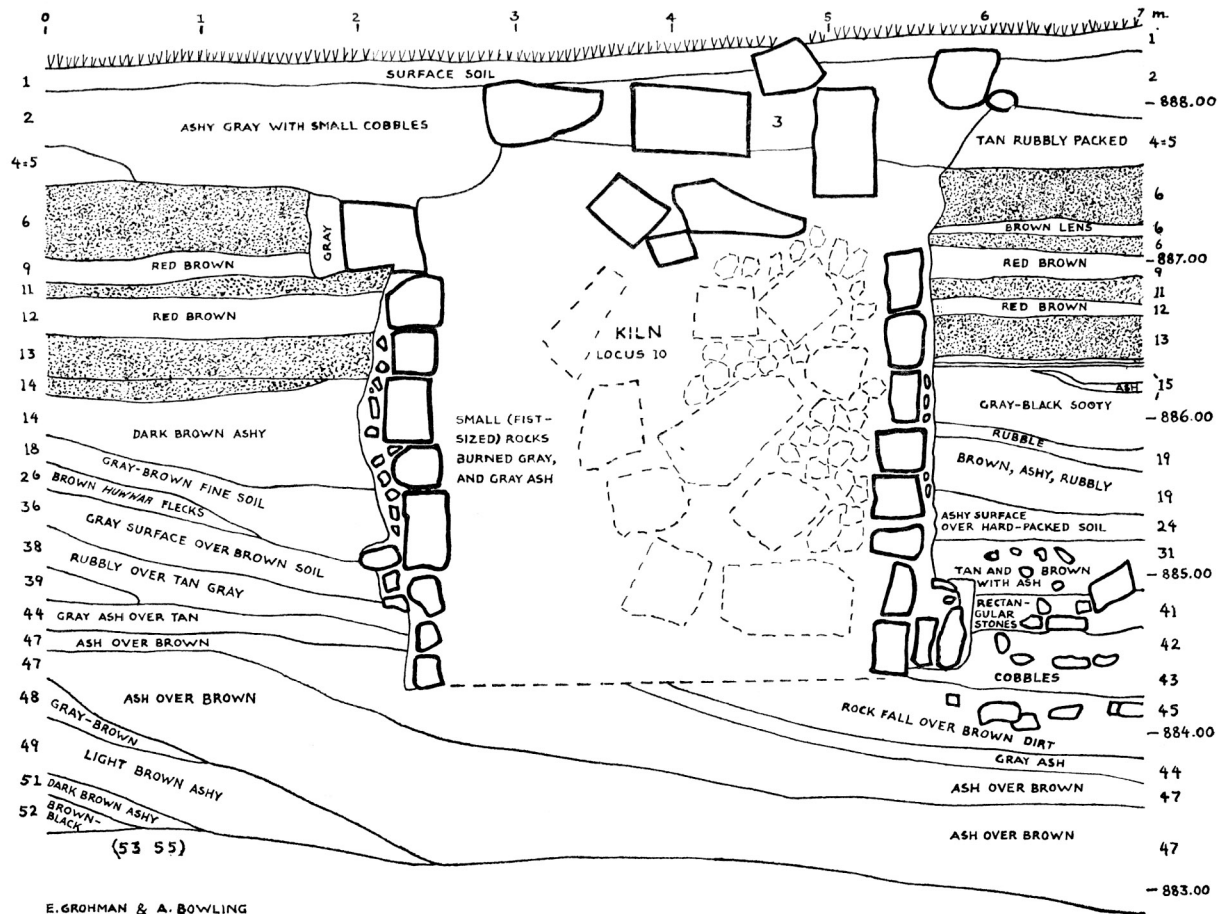


Figure 2. *Tell Heshbân*, Area B, Section of North Balk. All numbers indicate loci

or over them, Phase 3, after which the Phase 4 loci seal over the walls and these latter loci. Before turning to the pottery from these phases, fully detailed stratigraphic information will be provided.

A concise locus index is to be found immediately below and it should be used in conjunction with the section drawings (Figures 1, 2). ⁷ Reference should also be made to the architectural top plan which was published in the preliminary report. ⁸ The locus descriptions contain cross references to the top plan and sections, as well as complete indexes to the pottery which is published in this article.

LOCUS INDEX ⁹

14A Huwwar Layer. Under 13. Over 14B, 22, 17B. Prob. equals 15A and 16A. Cut by 8 and 10. Levels: NW Top 886.25, SW Top 886.22, SW Bottom 886.01. Sections: N, W.

14B Dark Brown Ashy Layer. Under 14A. Over 18 (and 17B?). ¹⁰ Prob. equals 15B. and 16B. Poss. equals 22. Cut by 10 (and 17B?). Levels: NW Bottom 885.90. Sections: N, W.

15A Huwwar Layer. Under 13. Over 15B, 17A-B, and 29. Prob. equals 14A and 16A. Cut by 10. Levels: NE Top 886.34. Section: N.

⁷ The north and the west section drawings are reproduced here since they relate to the great majority of the loci under consideration. Of the four sections they are also the clearest because the south balk area was disturbed not only by Pit 8 but by the excavation stairway, and the east balk area ran into considerable stone fall.

⁸ *AUSS*, VII (July, 1969), Figure 4.

⁹ This locus index is based entirely on the locus list prepared under the supervision of Dewey Beegle. While some interpretation has been included, every attempt has been made to provide the necessary raw data in a concise and clear manner.

¹⁰ The data are ambiguous regarding the uppermost loci which are cut by 17B (40) and 29. Beginning with loci 26 and below on the west, and loci 31 and below on the east, there is no problem; they are definitely cut by these foundation trenches. The loci immediately above 26 and 31, 18 and 24, seem at times to be cut as well, but there are also indications that they seal against walls 17B and 29 themselves. If 18 and 24 do seal against walls 17B and 29, and the ambiguity that sets in at this point might suggest that they do, then it is very likely that 14B, 15B, and 19 also seal against or over walls 17 and 29, as is the case with 16B and 22.

- 15B Gray-Black Sooty Layer. Under 15A. Over 19 (and 17A-B, 29?). Prob. equals 14B and 16B. Poss. equals 22. Cut by 10 (and 17A-B, 29?). Levels: NE Bottom 885.77. Section: N.
- 16A Huwwar Layer. Under 13. Over 16B. Prob. equals 14A and 15A. Levels: SE Top 886.13.
- 16B Gray Layer. Under 16A. Over 20 and 17A-B. Prob. equals 14B and 15B. Poss. equals 22. Levels: SE Bottom 886.02.
- 17 East-West Wall. Upper rebuild 17A only in the east. Lower phase 17B across the square. Structure 29 bonded into 17 on the north. Walls 21, 25, 27, and 28 built against 17 from the south, but not bonded into it. Under 14A (and 14B?), 15A (and 15B?), 16B, 22, 20. Over 56 and unexcavated. Foundation trench 17 prob. equals 40 and cuts through loci 26 and below, 31 and below, and 23B and below. Possibly cuts through 14B, 15B, 19, 18, and 24. 18, 24, and 23A sometimes seal against 17B. 19, 34, and 35 may seal against 17. Levels: 17A Top 886.25, 17B Top 885.65-886.03. Section: W. Top Plan. Pottery: cf. Locus 40.
- 18 Fine Gray-Brown Layer With Ash Lenses. Under 14B. Over 26. Prob. equals 24. Poss. equals 23A. Sometimes seals against 17B. Cut by 10 (and 17B?). Sections: N, W.
- 19 Rubbly Ashy Layer. Under 15B. Over 24. Poss. cut by 17B and 29, but poss. seals against 17B and 29. Section: N.
- 20 Rock Fall. Under 16B. Over 35, 17A-B, 25, 28, 34. Levels: SE Top 886.02.
- 21 North-South Wall. Built against 17B from the south, but not bonded into it. No foundation trench. Under 22. Over 23B. Sealed against by 23A. Top Plan.
- 22 Brown Rubbly-Ashy Layer, Flecked With Huwwar. Under 14A. Over 23A, 17B, 21, 27. Poss. equals 14B, 15B, 16B. Cut by 8. Section: W.
- 23A Ashy-Bricky Layer. Under 22. Over 23B. Poss. equals 18 and 24. Seals against 17B, 21, 27. Cut by 8. Levels: Top 885.74-885.43. Section: W.
- 23B Varied Gray Layer. Under 23A, 21, 25, 34, 35. Over 30. Cut by 8, 17B, 27, 28. Levels: Bottom 885.50-884.90. Section: W.
- 24 Ashy Surface Over Hard-Packed Clay. Under 19. Over 31. Prob. equals 18. Poss. equals 23A. Poss. seals against 17B and 29. Cut by 10 (and 17B, 29?). Levels: Top 885.35, Bottom 885.09-885.27. Section: N. Pottery: 5, 9, 96, 156, 162, 216, 223, 256, 276, 314, 448, 469, 480, 489, 505, 532.
- 25 North-South Wall. Built against 17A-B from the south, but not bonded into it. Two phases, upper 25A and lower 25B. No founda-

- tion trench. Under 20. Over 23B. Poss. sealed against by 34, 35. Levels: Top 886.17, Bottom 885.18. Top Plan.
- 26 Brown Hard-Packed Layer. Under 18. Over 36. Poss. equals 31. Cut by 10 and 17B (40). Levels: NW Top 885.68, NW Bottom 885.52. Thickness 15-18 cm. Sections: N, W.
- 27 North-South Wall. Built against 17B from the south but not bonded into it. Under 22. Foundation trench cut through 23B, 30, 32/46, 50, and 54. 23A sealed against 27. Levels: Top 885.55, Bottom Unexcavated. Section: W. Top Plan. Pottery: 60.
- 28 North-South Wall. Built against 17B from the south but not bonded into it. Under 20. Over 30 and 32/46. Foundation trench cuts 23B. Sealed against by 34? Levels: Top 885.45, Bottom 885.20. Top Plan.
- 29 Structure bonded into 17B from the north. Under 15A. Over 56. Foundation trench cut loci 31 and below, and possibly cut 15B, 19, and 24. 19 and 24 may seal against 29 however. Levels: Top 886.27, Bottom 884.14. Top Plan. Pottery: 432.
- 30 Gray Ashy Over Tan Layer. Under 23B. Over 32/46. Cut by 8, 17B, and 27. Levels: Top 885.50-884.90, Bottom 885.10-884.55. Thickness: 20-50 cm. Section: W.
- 31 Tan Brown Rubbly-Ashy Layer. Under 24. Over 37/41. Poss. equals 26. Cut by 10, 17B, and 29. Levels: Top 885.19-885.36, Bottom 884.97. Thickness 25-45 cm. Section: N. Pottery: 172, 196, 204, 222, 224, 227, 269, 311, 313, 315, 397, 398, 406, 451, 468, 475, 494, 499, 519, 541.
- 32/46 Brown Ashy, Cobbled Layer. Under 30. Over 50. Cut by 8, 17B, and 27. Levels: Top 885.10-884.55, Bottom 884.40-884.11. Thickness: 30-50 cm. Pottery: 11, 161, 368, 371, 395, 482, 493, 521, 549.
- 34 Gray Layer With Ash. Under 20. Over 23B. Cut by 17B. Poss. seals against 28. Levels: Top 885.50, Bottom 885.20-885.37. Thickness: 10-30 cm. Top Plan.
- 35 Layer. Under 20. Over 23B. Seems to seal against 25 and 17B. Top Plan. Pottery: 369.
- 36 Gray Surface Over Brown, With Rubble. Under 26. Over 38. Poss. equals 37, 41. Cut by 10, 17B (40). Sections: N, W. Pottery: 10, 91, 94, 112, 137, 141, 189, 203, 214, 232, 270, 272, 282, 325, 396, 428, 459, 484.
- 37 Rubble, Thin Layer of Ash. Under 31. Over 42. Partially surrounds rock fall 41. Poss. equals 36. Cut by 10, 29, 17B. Levels: Top 884.97, Bottom 884.68. Thickness: 15 cm. Pottery: 190, 235, 250, 350, 382, 394.
- 38 Rubbly Over Tan Gray Layer. Under 36. Over 39. Poss. equals 42. Cut by 10 and 17B (40). Levels: NW Top 885.31. Sections: N, W.

- Pottery: 4, 12, 37, 42, 43, 47, 49, 56, 139, 144, 149, 186, 193, 194, 226, 228, 236, 243, 249, 251, 292, 309, 316, 318, 323, 342, 345, 347, 349, 360, 361, 365, 366, 367, 378, 388, 389, 392, 399, 402, 420, 435, 437, 443, 444, 445, 450, 463, 487, 488, 490, 492, 506, 533, 534, 545, 554.
- 39 Gray Over Tan Layer. Under 38. Over 44. Cut by 17B (40). Levels: NW Top 885.03, NW Bottom 884.83. Sections: N, W. Pottery: 13, 29, 69, 85, 102, 145, 150, 175, 180, 185, 231, 245, 293, 319, 321, 412, 486, 530.
- 40 Pit/Foundation Trench for Wall 17B. Under 18? Cuts 26 and below. Possibly cuts 14B and 18. Section: W. Pottery: 17, 126, 148, 151, 165, 183, 219, 220, 225, 310, 312, 331, 341, 353, 421, 542, 543, 547, 551.
- 41 Rock Fall. Under 31. Over 42. 37 partially surrounds 41. 41, 42, 43, and 45 are almost continuous rock fall. Cut by 10, 29, and 17B. Levels: Top 884.96, Bottom 884.70. Section: N. Pottery: 153, 239, 338, 457, 460, 491, 498, 536, 557.
- 42 Tan-Gray Rubbly Layer. Under 37/41. Over 43. Poss. equals 38. Cut by 10, 29, and 17B. Levels: Top 884.70, Bottom 884.50. Thickness 20 cm. Section: N. Pottery: 200, 230, 306, 433.
- 43 Tan-Gray, Cobbles and Rock Fall. Under 42. Over 45. Cut by 10, 29, 17B. Levels: Top 884.49. Thickness: 30-35 cm. Section: N. Pottery: 68, 80, 82, 143, 206, 209, 241, 242, 271, 339, 354, 374, 476, 515, 538.
- 44 Gray Ash Over Tan, Huwwar Flecks. Under 39 and 45. Over 47. Cut by 10, 17B (40), 29. Levels: Top NW 884.83. Thickness: NW 18 cm. Sections: N, W. Pottery: 14, 16, 18, 25, 26, 27, 35, 36, 38, 45, 46, 48, 55, 58, 59, 61, 62, 65, 73, 78, 79, 97, 98, 104, 111, 114, 122, 129, 132, 133, 138, 155, 163, 164, 167, 168, 171, 174, 176, 177, 178, 181, 207, 217, 234, 247, 258, 261, 262, 263, 266, 275, 279, 295, 300, 317, 320, 326, 328, 336, 355, 376, 391, 408, 409, 411, 413, 414, 419, 424, 429, 430, 454, 458, 462, 467, 472, 481, 502, 510, 511, 522, 539, 544.¹¹
- 45 Rock Fall. Under 43. Over 44. Partially cut by 29, but continuous with 56 on which 29 and 17B rest. 41, 42, 43, and 45 are almost continuous rock fall. Partially cut by 10. Levels: Top 884.34-884.25, Bottom 883.70. Thickness: 60 cm. Section: N. Pottery: 8, 15, 19, 20, 32, 44, 50, 63, 66, 67, 105, 109, 110, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 134, 147, 157, 166, 170, 179, 182, 187, 195, 244, 246, 252, 257, 298, 302, 305, 307, 324, 340, 351, 358, 364, 377, 381, 384, 405, 407, 417, 423, 425, 439, 440, 441, 446, 447, 455, 470, 500, 501, 520, 535.
- 47 Ash Over Brown Layer. Under 44. Over 48. Cut by 17B (40) and partially by 10. Levels: NW Top 884.65. Sections: N, W. Pottery: 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 30, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 51, 53, 54, 57, 64, 71, 75, 77, 83,

¹¹ Much of the pottery attributed to Locus 44 of the north section comes from the Locus 47 layer immediately below.

- 86, 88, 90, 93, 99, 100, 103, 108, 121, 124, 125, 128, 131, 135, 140, 142, 152, 159, 160, 169, 173, 184, 192, 213, 221, 229, 233, 237, 238, 253, 255, 260, 264, 265, 267, 280, 283, 296, 297, 301, 327, 333, 334, 337, 344, 346, 357, 359, 363, 373, 375, 383, 386, 387, 390, 400, 403, 410, 422, 426, 431, 442, 452, 456, 464, 471, 473, 474, 477, 478, 495, 496, 504, 508, 509, 512, 514, 517, 529, 531, 540, 555, 556, 559.
- 48 Gray-Brown Layer. Under 47. Over 49. Cut by 17B (40). Levels: NW Top 884.36, NW Bottom 884.09. Thickness: 25-0 cm. Sections: N, W. Pottery: 28, 84, 127, 259, 281, 299, 304, 370, 379, 516.
- 49 Light Brown Ashy With Rubble. Under 48, Over 51. Cut by 17B (40). Levels: NW Top 884.09, NW Bottom 883.71. Sections: N, W. Pottery: 21, 23, 31, 52, 70, 74, 81, 106, 113, 119, 136, 191, 202, 208, 212, 218, 248, 294, 303, 352, 393, 404, 415, 416, 418, 438, 453, 465, 466, 479, 483.
- 50 Rubbly Brown Layer. Under 32/46. Over 54. Cut by 27 and 17B. Levels: Top 884.40-884.10, Bottom 884.13-884.04. Thickness: 10-30 cm.
- 51 Dark Brown Ashy Layer. Under 49. Over 52. Cut by 17B (40). Levels: NW Top 883.71, NW Bottom 883.57. Sections: N, W. Pottery: 22, 24, 308, 362, 434, 507.
- 52 Brown-Black Layer, With Pebbles. Under 51. Over 53. Cut by 17B (40). Levels: NW Top 883.57, NW Bottom 883.23. Sections: N, W. Pottery: 76, 92, 197, 380, 401, 523.
- 53 Light Tan With Rubbly Huwwar, Hard Packed. Under 52. Over 55. Cut by 17B (40). Levels: NW Top 883.23, NW Bottom 882.60. Sections: N, W. ¹² Pottery: 72, 87, 89, 95, 101, 107, 130, 146, 154, 198, 199, 205, 215, 268, 273, 274, 277, 278, 284, 285, 291, 329, 330, 332, 343, 348, 372, 385, 427, 461, 485, 497, 503, 513, 518, 524, 550, 552, 553, 560.
- 54 Brown Cobbly Layer. Under 50. Over Unexcavated. Cut by 27 and 17B. Levels: Top 884.13-884.04, Bottom 883.99-883.85. Thickness: 5-30 cm.
- 55 Hard Packed Rubbly Tan Layer. Under 53. Over Unexcavated. Cut by 17B (40). Levels: NW Top 882.60, NW Bottom 882.00. Sections: N, W. ¹² Pottery: 123, 158, 201, 211, 254, 335, 356, 436, 449, 528, 537, 546, 548.
- 56 Rock Fall. Under 17B and 29. Possibly continuous with 45. Unexcavated.

¹² Loci 53 and 55 are not drawn on the north and west sections (cf. the preliminary report).

The Pottery

Of the 547 sherds published in this article,¹³ 509 come from the fill loci of Phase 1, and it is this stratigraphically defined ceramic corpus that is to be investigated. The loci of Phase 1 which are north of Wall 17B are apparently clean, without clear intrusive elements. South of Wall 17B late pottery was found in Loci 30 and 32/46, but only in two baskets and in small quantities.¹⁴ Pit 8, which was rather ill-defined but which cut through 30 and 32/46, would seem to be the source of this late material south of Wall 17B where the stratigraphy was less clear. Thus, taking into account the foundation trenches and the late pits (8, 10) which cut into the Phase 1 loci, those loci present a rather clear context in which to study their pottery.

By contrast, when the loci of Phases 2-4 are examined ceramically, the basic homogeneity of Phase 1 is gone. The loci of Phase 4 abound in late pottery and there is no question about their relative dating. In Phases 2 and 3 late pottery is present for most of the loci but apparently not in large quantities. It is not our task to discuss the dating of Phases 2 and 3, but rather only to indicate why the loci of these phases are essentially excluded from the corpus under consideration. Thus, there is no pottery included from Phase 4, and Phases 2 and 3 are represented by only 21 and 17 sherds respectively. Although these 38 sherds are not distinguished from the Phase 1 sherds, it must be remembered that they come from suspect loci.

On the whole the pottery to be presented is quite indigenous to Transjordan. Aside from the Assyrian ware, published parallels from Syria are virtually non-existent. Although some of the specific types are fairly well paralleled on the West

¹³ Although the sherds are numbered up to 560, since several numbers are skipped the total number of actual sherds published is 547.

¹⁴ The term "late pottery" is used for anything ascribed in the unpublished locus list to be Hellenistic or later.

Bank, the great majority of the major Heshbon types are not well attested in that region. Many of the West Bank parallels consist of rather isolated sherds in ceramic contexts that are otherwise quite unlike the Heshbon corpus. Some of the most frequently noted West Bank sites are: *Tell en-Naşbeh*, *Tell Goren V*, *Ramat Raḥel V*, *Kadesh Barnea* (the fortress phase), *Meşad Ḥashavyahu*.

From Transjordan very strong parallels come from a number of sites, particularly from the tombs in and around Amman. *Adoni Nur*, *Sahab B*, *Sahab A*, *Amman A*, *Amman B*, *Jofeh* and *Meqabelein* all share numerous major types with the Heshbon corpus. In addition, the pottery from the *Amman Citadel* sounding is said to exhibit some close relationships with the tombs and with the Heshbon corpus.¹⁵ Unpublished pottery from *Deir 'Allā* Phases M ff. also provides close parallels to a number of the most common Heshbon types, but others are less well represented there.¹⁶ Of the little pottery published from *Balu'ah*, some types are exactly similar to those from Heshbon, but the number of types is small. From *Umm el-Biyara* come a few parallels to specific types, but on the whole that pottery is quite different from the Heshbon corpus.¹⁷ A few parallels come from *Dhibān*, but the number of 7th cent. ff. forms at that site is limited. Other earlier Iron Age sites include *Nebo*, *Rumeith* (pottery to be published shortly), *Irbid Tombs*, and 'Arô'er.¹⁸ Finally, Glueck's

¹⁵ We again express our thanks to Rudolph Dornemann for making his material available to us. The pottery of the *Citadel* which parallels the tombs and the Heshbon corpus is a typologically defined group rather than a stratified sequence.

¹⁶ We also wish to thank H. J. Franken for placing this pottery at our disposal. Hopefully the materials from Phase M ff. will provide some clarification of the relationships between certain West Bank forms and forms from Transjordan, since both are present in that general corpus.

¹⁷ This can be stated from having observed the *Umm el-Biyara* corpus firsthand, with Crystal Bennett's kind permission.

¹⁸ For the *Irbid Tombs* cf. R. W. Dajani, "Four Iron Age Tombs from Irbid," *ADAJ*, XI (1966), 88-101.

surveys provide some information bearing on the Heshbon corpus as well.

*Bowl Type 1 (1-93)*¹⁹ Very numerous, this bowl type constitutes approximately 1/6th of the total sherd corpus. Its most distinctive formal feature is an outset rim which exhibits a range of variations. On some sherds the outset is particularly pronounced (cf. 43, 56, 70) while on others an external groove is sufficient (cf. 10-16). A few have several grooves (cf. 36, 37, 78). Most of the rim shapes are rather rounded, if angular (cf. 2, 46) but some are more flattened (cf. 9, 12, 83). Although some of the sherds come from more shallow forms, to judge from the clear examples (cf. 13, 17, 34, 35, 70) and from the parallels to be cited below, it is likely that most had a slight carination in the sidewall. The parallels also suggest that the type had either a step-cut (cf. p. 60) or a disk base. Overall size and thickness vary considerably (contrast 1-11 with 22-30).

In surface treatment Bowl Type 1 again varies within certain limits. The ware is usually thin with a very hard external surface, although thicker and softer sherds are also present. Most of the sherds are burnished on both the interior and the exterior, but a large number are so treated only on the interior, and a few only on the exterior. The burnishing is done on a wheel and is usually widely spaced and applied with a fairly wide instrument, although some sherds are almost continuously burnished. A contrasting color effect is achieved in some cases by this wide-burnishing technique. Color variation falls into four basic categories. The unburnished examples are generally tan or buff, while the burnished

¹⁹ In this final draft the general sequence of types set up by Lugenbeal for the plates has been followed in the text, although some sherd drawings have been removed or reclassified. We will consider most of the sherds attested in the corpus although some of the miscellaneous sherds and more simple forms will be left undiscussed. In the text itself observations about form, ware, surface treatment, etc., will be made, but for more details the descriptive charts at the end of this article should be consulted.

sherds have slips that fall into a red, brown, or black range. The red range includes some pink and darker red, but the dominant color is a light red-orange. The equally common brown range includes metallic grays and browns, while the distinctive black range is represented by only several sherds (cf. 91).

Parallels: Genuine parallels to Bowl Type 1 come only from Transjordan.²⁰ The best published examples are from *Adoni Nur*, Fig. 1, 61-63. They are described as fine bowls which are covered with a red slip, two of which are wheel burnished on the interior and the exterior. They have the distinctive mild carination in the sidewall and two of them have step-cut bases while the third has a disk base (cf. *Bases*, p. 60). The type is also common at the *Amman Citadel*, but this material is unpublished. Glueck published one fine red wheel-burnished example from *Tell Deir 'Allā*, although he misdated it to Iron I (*EEP* IV, Plate 42:4; cf. Plate 132:7). Among the unpublished pottery of Phases M ff. from *Deir 'Allā* there is a finely burnished black example with a pronounced outset, but the form is not frequent in that corpus.

When one turns to the West Bank definite parallels are non-existent. The resemblance of certain published forms to the present type is only superficial, and they range widely in date. Still, a few of these West Bank types will be noted here: *Bethel* Plate 59:17, Plate 60:7; *Beth Shan* Fig. 67:7; *Lachish* Plate 99:600; *Gerar* Plate XLVIII:2n, Plate LXV:17; *Ramat Rahel I* Fig. 11:4. Most of these are either too shallow without the carination or are apparently influenced by Late Assyrian forms (cf. Lines, "Late Assyrian Pottery," Plate XXXVII, 9).

Bowl Type 3 (95) This is a very small rim fragment, the stance of which is not easy to determine. It could be slightly

²⁰ We thus take exception to Amiran's statement that it resembles Judaeian types (cf. R. Amiran, *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land*, p. 295).

deeper than it is drawn, and a parallel would support this stance. It would seem to be a medium-depth bowl with a fairly sharp carination near the rim and a curving sidewall. The rim itself is somewhat squared at the lip.

The ware is black and the surface itself is closely wheel-burnished black inside and out.

Parallels: *Sahab B* attests a very similar form also in black ware with black circular burnishing (p. 97:15). Another black-ware burnished bowl with a slightly less accentuated carination comes from *Amman B* p. 74:46. Rather far afield but striking is a black burnished bowl with a more triangular rim from *Tell Fakhariyah* (Plate 39:47).

Bowl Type 6 (102-149) This bowl type is well represented in the corpus. It has a rather squat, rounded sidewall,²¹ with a short outflaring rim. The rims can be simply flared (cf. 103, 109) or they may be thickened and squared (cf. 107, 112, 137). The upper shoulder of the sidewall is most frequently ridged (cf. 102, 107, 122), but again plain examples are attested (cf. 123, 131, 140). The ridges of the sidewall may also extend to the rim itself (cf. 107, 129, 130, 142). The overall size and thickness ranges of this type are fairly constant.

The surface treatment of Bowl Type 6 is also rather consistent. Although the ware is thicker the surface is still quite hard. Most of the sherds are widely wheel-burnished on both the interior and the exterior, but again a few examples are attested of interior or exterior burnishing only, or no burnishing at all. On the exterior the burnishing is usually located just on the ridges themselves, and not between them. Color variation is more restricted with this type as well, with the majority of the sherds falling into a light tan range. Several examples of light red are present, and one each of a whitish-buff, a gray-brown, and a gray-black interior with light buff exterior (cf. *Jar Type 1*, p. 50) is attested.

²¹ The stance of the form is most commonly like that of 107, 108, and 144.

Parallels: There are no published parallels from Transjordan, but two unpublished sites have produced the type. The *Amman Citadel* has such bowls; they are said to be clearly related yet differing in detail. As with Bowl Type 1, the unpublished Phase M ff. corpus from *Deir 'Allā* provides a parallel for the present bowl type. But whereas the Type 1 bowl was infrequent at Deir 'Allā, Type 6 is extremely common in the corpus.

For this type there seem to be no potential parallels from the West Bank.

Bowl Type 13 (158-195) This bowl type includes a wide range of variations, both in form and surface treatment. Formally the sherds share thin sidewalls, simple rims, and ridges just below the rim on the external sidewall. Some of the rims are slightly thickened (cf. 178, 192, the drawings of which are exaggerated); some are rounded (cf. 169, 170, 173); but most are evenly tapered (cf. 163, 168, 189). The sidewall shape varies from a straight-walled flaring form (cf. 161ff., 194-195), to an inverted hemispherical form (cf. 178ff.), to a slightly carinated form (cf. 189-192). While almost all of the sherds have a single ridge, two of them have multiple ridges (194-195). Except for 187, thickness is fairly constant, but overall size varies considerably.

Surface treatment is similar to *Bowl Type 1*, with the addition of some painting, however. The ware is thin with a hard surface, and most of the sherds are widely wheel-burnished on both the interior and the exterior. Some are unburnished but slipped, and others are burnished on the interior or exterior alone. Contrasting burnishing is also present, where the lines of burnish are a dark brown-black and the surface is a brown-orange. The dominant slip color is light red-orange, but a number of metallic gray-brown sherds are attested. One sherd is slipped with this gray-brown color but is unburnished (179). Sherds 180, 181, and 184 are painted on a red burnished surface, 180 having a band of red paint between two bands of black, and 181 and 184 having

a band of white between two bands of black. (See further below under *Painted Body Sherds*, p. 61.)

Parallels: Definite parallels from Transjordan are not yet known, although a number of sites attest forms that are similar to some of the variations of this type. From the tomb of *Adoni Nur* three bowls are published which share the hard ware, thin section, tapering rim, and external ridge of the present type (Fig. 21:72-74). Two of them are brown wheel-burnished, and one of these is painted. The burnishing agrees with the Heshbon type, but the painting is different. Also, all three of the forms are straight-walled and flare up from a step-cut base. While most of the Heshbon sherds are either slightly hemispherical or carinated, a flaring straight-walled subtype is present that could correspond to the bowl shape from the *Adoni Nur* tomb. Two undecorated examples from *Meqabelein* might be compared with the third *Adoni Nur* form (*Meqabelein* Plate XVII: 10, 12). From *Sáliyeh* in Moab Glueck published three sherds which might also be noted here, although their surface treatments are described as being quite different (*EEP I*, Plate 20:14-16; cf. Plate 24). They do evidence the more inverted hemispherical stance of some of the Heshbon sherds, however, and one of them is painted (cf. also Plate 20:17-18). Fig. 2:54 of the forthcoming *Dhībân* report could also be brought in here, if only for the sake of completeness. None of these Transjordanian parallels is as certain as one would like. But they at least provide something of a context for the Heshbon type; and they indicate that this type has a tendency to be painted even if that painting varies from site to site.

The West Bank again offers nothing conclusive in the way of parallels.²²

Bowl Type 17b (211-219) This group of sherds includes some very closely related forms and some which are only formally

²² *Hazor III-IV* Plate CLXXX:9 could be noted, however.

similar.²³ As fairly shallow bowls they share gently carinated sidewalls, and each of them is thickened at the rim. The thickening of sherds 211 and 212 is the most characteristic type, although more prominent inward protrusion is also present (cf. 214, 216). Size and thickness vary greatly.

The closely related forms in the group have a soft ware and are closely wheel-burnished on both the interior and the exterior surfaces. Slip colors include dark red, light orange, and light tan. (See *Bowl Type 27*, p. 40, for a note about ware and surface treatment.)

Parallels: The clear Transjordanian parallels come from Sahab. *Sahab B*, p. 97:7-9 and 11 belong to this group, of which 9 is the closest parallel to the Heshbon forms (cf. especially 211, 212). From *Sahab A* comes another good example of this type (note the knob here and on *Sahab B*, p. 97:11), which is again most similar to Heshbon sherds 211 and 212 (Fig. 2:1). It should also be noted that a ware "showing a fine all over burnish in red or brown" is attested in sherds from the *Adoni Nur* Tomb (cf. p. 59). From Heshbon only the present bowl type and Bowl Type 27 display a surface treatment of that description.

As much as this bowl type is reminiscent of West Bank forms (cf. *Lachish* Plate 99:607; Plate 79:48; *TBM I* Plate 65:27; *Tell en-Naşbeh* Plate 57:1287; *Tell Goren* Fig. 14:12; Fig. 29:7), exact published parallels which share both form and finish do not seem to exist (cf. *Samaria 1968*, Fig. 14:12).

Bowl Type 25 (231-241) This type includes the mortars, the heavy ceramic imitations of the basalt originals. They have tripod supports, part of which sherd 241 still preserves. They are wide and shallow with coarse thick sidewalls, and the range of formal variations can be divided into four subtypes. The best-attested subtype has a squared and angular profile with a flat ridge on the external sidewall (cf. 231-233, 235-236,

²³ The drawings of 211 and 212 are the best. The other sherds are quite similar to these two, although differing in some ways that have been slightly exaggerated in the drawings.

238-239). Also squared but with multiple grooves on the external sidewall is sherd 234. Sherds 237 and 241 are more rounded in profile, but 241 is distinguished by its inverted rim and 237 by rather wide grooves on the external sidewall. They are all of a fairly standard size.

The surface treatment of these sherds is equally varied. Undoubtedly to imitate basalt, two of them are black-slipped and unburnished (235, 238). Four are red-slipped, of which at least two are ring-burnished (all are badly worn). Sherd 234 has a whitish-tan slip which is unburnished, and the others are apparently unslipped (they are also badly worn).

Parallels: Thus far only one potential parallel has been published from Transjordan, and that is from Dhiban. Although it is not possible to evaluate the section of the sherd from the photograph, it would clearly seem that it belongs with sherd 234, the grooved subtype (cf. *Dhībān, Part I*, Plate 18:16). An unpublished sherd from *Deir 'Allā* Phase M ff. also falls into this category.

On the West Bank the parallels are more numerous. *Tell en-Naṣbeh* provides the only other example of a mortar with the squared ridge on the external sidewall (*TN* Pl. 63:1443). However, in the Assyrian sphere a rather close parallel is presented by a form from Fort Shalmaneser (cf. Oates, "Late Assyrian Pottery," Pl. XXXV:16). Two examples of the grooved ceramic mortars from the West Bank can be found in *Samaria* Fig. 26:17 and *Hazor II* Plate XCVIII:41. Otherwise they are somewhat rounded, squared or thickened, but without the external ridge or grooves (cf. *TN* Pl. 63:1442; *Samaria* Fig. 26:17; *Megiddo I* Plate 25:69; *Hazor I* Plate LI:29; *Hazor II* Plate LXVII:9; *Hazor III-IV* Plate CLXXXII:20).

Bowl Type 26 (242-252) This type is a large deep bowl with curving walls which end in an EB style holemouth rim. They could be termed "Holemouth Bowls." Some of the rims tend to be squared (cf. 242, 244, 248), while others are more rounded (cf. 245, 250). All of them share the formal feature of

a ridge on the outside just below the rim. This ridge is usually flattened (cf. 251 for the best drawing), but on sherd 250 it is the ridge of a bar handle. Sherd 248 may also have had a knob or handle attached to the ridge. Only one example (244) has grooves beneath the ridge. Size variation is not pronounced.

The surface treatment of these sherds is again varied. Red slip has been applied to 248 (exterior) and 250 (interior and exterior), and 248 is wheel-burnished as well. The bar handle of 250 has a black painted cross on the knob of the handle, and a sloppy white circle was added to surround the knob itself. Sherds 244 and 249 have black painted bands over a light tan or cream slip. Three bands are clear on 249, and they are quite evenly spaced with one at the rim, one under the ridge, and one slightly farther down the sidewall. The rest of the sherds are unburnished, unpainted, and of a light tan or buff color. (See below under *Painted Body Sherds*, p. 61).

Parallels: Thus far there seem to be no published parallels from either Transjordan or the West Bank.

Bowl Types 27, 29-31 (253-272, 274-277) This is a varied group containing some closely related sherds and some miscellaneous ones. The group is unified formally by the curving sidewalls and the vertical or slightly splayed-out rims of the sherds. Aside from the miscellaneous sherds there are three basic rim subtypes involved, a ribbed one (253-256), a singly grooved one (265-267), and a plain one (cf. 257ff.). Some of the plain subtypes are more elongated than others, and there are variations in thickness and overall size.

Variations in surface treatment correspond quite well with the formal distinctions. With two exceptions the plain rim subtype is of a softer ware similar to Bowl Type 17, while the ribbed rim and the grooved rim subtypes are of harder ware. The plain rim subtype is most commonly slipped and almost continuously polished (cf. Bowl Type 17). The slip color is dark red, pink, or light tan. Two of the plain rim subtypes are wheel-burnished, have harder ware, and are of an orange-red

color. Sherd 275 has wide wheel-burnishing while sherd 257 is more closely covered. Three of the ribbed rims are slipped red-orange on both the interior and the exterior, and are rather closely wheel-burnished. The fourth of this subtype is unburnished and seems to have a light tan slip. The three rims with single grooves are unslipped and unburnished. There is clear evidence that the type sometimes carries paint, although most of the present rim fragments are too small to preserve that section of the sidewall (cf. below under *Painted Body Sherds*, p. 61).

Parallels: A number of sites in Transjordan furnish parallels to Type 27. *Amman A* contains an exact miniature²⁴ of the type with soft ware, red wheel-burnishing inside and out, and black and white painted bands on the shoulder, all of which are features of the Heshbon type (p. 69:5). The rim is simple and of the more elongated, splayed-out type, while the shorter rim variety is attested by a miniature in *Amman B* (p. 74:48; but the drawing is poor; cf. the photograph on Plate XVIII:48).²⁵ Similar forms are present at the *Amman Citadel*, some having two grooves on the rim. Among the unpublished sherds from *Deir 'Allā* Phase M ff. the form is also attested, and Glueck publishes one example from the tell (*EEP IV* Pl. 132:5; cf. the photograph on Plate 42:2 and the description on page 457). From nearby *Tell el-Mazâr* another similar form with only black paint is published (*EEP IV* Pl. 132:6). The form is common at *Umm el-Biyara* (for a published example, cf. *Umm el-Biyara* fig. 2:10) and *Tawilan*, as well as at other such southern sites (cf. Glueck, *EEP II* Plate 24:1-5, and pp. 128ff.), but the surface treatment and painting are described in slightly different terms.

As usual, the parallels from the West Bank are meager and uncertain, but they show certain affinities with the type, so

²⁴ For another miniature cf. the cooking pot in *Amman B*.

²⁵ Also to be noted here should be the comment by Harding concerning the *Adoni Nur* tomb, which contained sherds "showing a fine all-over burnish in red or brown" (p. 59). Only Bowl Type 17 and Bowl Type 27 from the Heshbon corpus fit this description.

they should be noted. From *Tell Goren* comes a deep bowl with traces of wheel-burnishing and two brown bands of paint (*Tell Goren* Fig. 15:11). At *Tell en-Naşbeh* a reddish, slightly ring-burnished form is similar, and has several bands of black paint (*TN* Fig. 67:1516). Fig. 37:18-20 and Fig. 42:3-6 at *Ashdod* can be noted as well, along with two unpainted types from *Samaria* (*HE Samaria* Fig. 161:18 and *Samaria* Fig. 14:1).

Bowl Type 28 (273) This is a piece of Assyrian ware, characterized by its gracefully carinated shoulder and its splaying, rilled rim. The form would seem to be a fairly deep bowl, but a more shallow one is not ruled out because of the size of the sherd. It would be expected to have a round base.

The thin ware is extremely fine and well levigated, and the surface is hard. Metallic-gray close burnishing is found on both the interior and the exterior of the vessel.

Parallels: Assyrian ware as well as forms under the influence of Assyrian shapes are attested in Transjordan. Four examples are provided by the *Adoni Nur* tomb, Fig. 21:70 and 88, and Plate 7:75 and 76. From *Sahab B* (p. 98:17-19) and *Amman A* (pl. 69:3) come more bowls related to Fig. 21:70 of *Adoni Nur*. Although these bowls evidence the rilled rim of the present type, they seem to be too shallow and may be local imitations (cf. below under *Shallow Bowl Type 4*, p. 57).

On the West Bank the ware has also been found at a large number of sites since its first identification there by Petrie. Examples that can be cited are: *Gerar* Pl. LXV; *Tell en-Naşbeh* Pl. 54:1197; *Megiddo I* Pl. 9:12; *Ramat Rahel II* Fig. 18:21-23; *Samaria* Fig. 11:22; *Tell Goren* Pl. XXV:7-8; *Tell el-Far'ah* (*RB* 58) p. 419, Fig. 12:1-4, 6; *Dothan* (*BASOR* 135) p. 19; *Tell el-Kheleifeh B*, pp. 27 ff.

Northern Syria has also produced its share of this international ware. It is said to be present in the *'Amuq* (p. 155), and a number of pieces are published in *Sendschirli 5* Plate 24. At *Tarsus* the Assyrian influence is attested by a number of artifacts including pottery (p. 130). *Tell Halaf* (Vol. IV,

Plates 59-62) and *Tell Fakhariyah* (Plate 38:53-55 *et al.*) bring the pottery eastward to Assyria, and the excavations at *Nimrud* supply a critical corpus from the homeland.²⁶

Mugs (278-279) These two sherds are variant mug rim forms, of which the more typical is 279. Its inverted form is characteristic of a particular type of mug, and it can be reconstructed with a disk base, a globular body, and a handle that rises slightly above the rim.

Sherd 278 is of light tan ware which is badly weathered, while 279 is of a more reddish color. Neither of them is burnished.

Parallels: The only exact parallels come from the tombs in or near Amman. *Amman A* p. 70:19, *Sahab B* p. 101:66 and 71, and *Jofeh* Plate V:58 seem, in spite of their drawings, to be formally quite uniform. There are variations, but they all share an inverted rim, a near-vertical neck that is almost as long as or longer than half the height of the vessel, a handle which rises slightly above the rim while remaining fairly close to the body of the pot (*Jofeh* is an exception), a rather rounded shoulder that produces a globular shape, a low disk base, and an unburnished surface. The uniformity of this group is even more striking when it is compared with forms from other areas, particularly the south.

At *Umm el-Biyara* quite a different sort of "mug" is the standard (cf. Fig. 2:1,3 and Fig. 3:7-8). It is a wider, more open form with a rim that splays out slightly or quite markedly. It has a rounded rather than a disk base and the handle projects out from the pot more than it does above the rim. These same characteristics are featured in a cup from *Tell el-Kheleifeh*, and it differs accordingly from the Amman group. The use of the term "cup" rather than "mug" for these more open and round-based forms would help to establish the

²⁶ Cf. M. E. L. Mallowan, "Excavations at Nimrud," *Iraq*, XII (1950), 147-183; Joan Lines, "Late Assyrian Pottery from Nimrud," *Iraq*, XVI (1954), 164-167; Joan Oates, "Late Assyrian Pottery from Fort Shalmaneser," *Iraq*, XXI (1959), 130-146.

formal contrast in the terminology. Cups of various types have been found in Transjordan and on the West Bank during the Iron Age, but none of them fully share the characteristics that distinguish the present mug type.²⁷ For a few examples of these other, mostly earlier types, cf. *Nebo* Fig. 15:10ff. and Fig. 31:4ff.; *Dhibân Forthcoming* Fig. 1:13-14; *Deir 'Allā I* Fig. 73:9-10 and Fig. 75:94-95; *Tell en-Naşbeh* Plate 44:925ff; *Ain Shems* Plate LXVII:13-14.

Tripod Cup Type 1 (280) This sherd is the rim of a shallow, angular tripod cup. It has a near-vertical sidewall which carinates abruptly at the point where it is presently broken. There is a wide, squared ridge on the outside of the sidewall approximately half-way between the rim and the lower carination. The sherd itself preserves no evidence of the tripod supports.

The ware is fine bluish-gray, very well levigated, and is similar to sherd 506 (*Shallow Bowl Type 1*, p. 56).

Parallels: A lone exact parallel to the Heshbon form comes from the *Adoni Nur* tomb (Fig. 21:81). It is an especially wide and flat variety of tripod cup, certainly related in form to the ridged ceramic mortars so well attested at Heshbon. From *Amman A* comes another tripod cup with an external ridge, but it is a deep form unlike the present one (p. 70:13).

Nothing comparable is found on the West Bank, except the above-noted mortar (p. 39) from *Tell en-Naşbeh*.

Tripod Cup Type 2 (281) This rim sherd belongs to the type of tripod cup which has a simple rim that protrudes sharply inward from the shoulder. It is a deeper form which is partially closed, in contrast to Tripod Cup Type 1 which is shallow and open.

The ware is pink and rather soft, and there is no indication of any slip or burnishing.

²⁷ To associate the Transjordan mug forms with the Judaeen cups is to ignore the basic formal differences between them (cf. Amiran, *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land*, pp. 295 ff., *Tell el-Kheleifeh B*, pp. 24 ff.).

Parallels: Again the tomb of *Adoni Nur* presents the only certain parallels. Fig. 21:78-79, and to a lesser extent 77 and 80, are very similar in form and ware to the Heshbon sherd. They are a deep form with a shoulder that is wider than the rounded base section and a rim that protrudes inward and up from the shoulder.

Nothing comparable is found on the West Bank.

Tripod Cup Type 3 (282) Because of its questionable diameter sherd 282 may not actually belong in this category, but it will be included here in any case. Unpublished sherd 12269 from Locus 47 is actually the best example of this type. It is closely paralleled by *Amman A* p. 70:11, and is blackened on the interior like *Amman A* p. 70:12 (cf. Type 4). Unpublished sherd 12444 from Locus 50 is ridged like the present type, but is otherwise upturned and more similar in profile to the examples cited under Type 2. The rest of the parallels that should be noted are: *Amman A* p. 70:10; *Sahab B* p. 98:24-30; *Amman C* Fig. 1:11; *Jofeh* Plate VII:47, 129, and Plate VIII:48,57.

As with the other tripod cup types, the West Bank has nothing to offer in the way of parallels.

Tripod Cup Type 4 (283-285) These sherds are also of a large diameter, and may not belong here but rather among the bowls. The grooved rim with only slight protrusion is rare in the parallels, but is attested here in three sherds.

They are all three burnished in light red-orange slip on the interior and the exterior, while 284 shows signs of burning on the interior.

Parallels: Only one example of this type is found in the *Amman A* tomb, and it is blackened like sherd 284 of the Heshbon corpus (p. 70:12). Since at least one large example of the tripod cup form is attested in the tomb (p. 70:11), it would seem likely that the present sherds do belong to the tripod cup category. Rims similar to them are also found on bowls, however, and one small example is blackened on the interior as well (cf. *Sahab B*, p. 97:6), but it is unburnished.

The tripod cup parallels from the tomb are all burnished like the Heshbon fragments.

Cooking Pot Type Ia (291-305) This type is characterized by two formal features, the rounded sidewall without a neck and the unthickened, grooved rim. The type apparently has two handles which are attached just over the ridge of the rim and which may rise up just to or slightly over the level of the rim.

The ware and surface texture of this type are specifically cooking pot in character, and are even distinctive within that category. The surface itself is rough and sandy-textured, and its color varies from brick-orange to smoked black.

Parallels: Southern Transjordan is the region that offers the most consistent parallels to this cooking-pot type.²⁸ At *Umm el-Biyara* it is the cooking pot (Fig. 3:12 and Fig. 4:8) and Glueck illustrates one from an unspecified site in Edom (*EEP II* Plate 24:20; cf. pp. 135-36). *Tell el-Kheleifeh C* exhibits a similar form with four handles, and one example is published from *Balu'ah* (Plate II, Fig. 2:4). At *'Arô'er* a neckless sherd is presented which has a slightly different grooved rim (Fig. 2:10), and a questionable fragment is published in the forthcoming *Dhībān* report (Plate 1:39). Still in Transjordan, *Deir 'Allā* also exhibits a sherd of this type (*Deir 'Allā I* Fig. 74:47), but it is alone in a context of other forms.

Turning to the West Bank, scattered parallels can be found but they are also in contexts that are dominantly of other types.²⁹ Included are: *Tell Goren* Fig. 17:6; *Tell en-Naşbeh* Plate 48:1024, 1025; *Ramat Rahel II* Fig. 20:7; *TBM I* Plate 55:9; *TBM III* Plate 19:2?.

Cooking Pot Types Ib, Ic, and 3 (306-310, 326-330, 332)

²⁸ The form is quite different from the "standard" Judaeian cooking pot, which is more bulbous and has a more pronounced neck or upturned rim, along with an "S-shaped" sidewall below the rim. For examples cf. *Bethel* Plate 65:1 ff. (Contrast Amiran, *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land*, p. 300.)

²⁹ Cf. n. 28 for the contrast between these types and the "standard" form of cooking pot.

These sherds share the neckless feature of Type 1a but have bulbous rather than grooved rims. Type 1b (306-307) has a slight groove and ridge just beneath the rounded rim itself, and this is somewhat the case with sherd 308 as well. Type 3 (326-330, 332) is the larger counterpart to Type 1b, but the ridged groove is more prominent on the side of the rounded rim itself. Sherd 306 has a handle that joins the rim and rises above it; the section of this handle is oval.

The ware of these sherds is comparable to the preceding cooking-pot ware, although the larger examples of Type 3 are of coarser ware. It is rough of texture and bricky-orange or smoked black of color.

Parallels: Since it is not often easy to distinguish between these types and Type 2c in the published drawings of other reports, they will be treated together here. Again Transjordan provides good parallels, but for these types the region shifts to the area around Amman. All four of the published cooking pots from the tombs in and near Amman belong with this group. From *Amman A* comes an example with a rounded rim, sharply angled sidewall, carinated base, and two handles that rise slightly above rim level (p. 71:27). A miniature from *Amman B* is closely similar except that the handles are particularly high (p. 74:49). Contrasting somewhat with these two forms are the examples published from *Sahab B* (p. 101:67) and *Jofeh* (Plate V:59).³⁰ They do not have carinated bases and their sidewalls join the rim in a more rounded fashion. The *Sahab B* type is most closely comparable with Heshbon Type 1c, while the *Jofeh* example is seemingly more splayed-out like Heshbon Type 2c. The forthcoming *Dhībān* report contains a single sherd like Heshbon Type 1c (Fig. 1:36; cf. also Fig. 1:37-38?), and the unpublished *Deir 'Allā* corpus also exhibits the form, but very rarely.

³⁰ The *Sahab* example is very different from the "standard" Judaeon cooking pot (cf. Amiran, *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land*, p. 296). If it has a slight groove, which is possible but not certain from the drawing, it most closely resembles our Type 3. Otherwise it is a Type 1c form, which is rounded and basically neckless.

From the West Bank come a few parallels as well. They include *Tell en-Naşbeh* Plate 48:1018, *HE Samaria* Fig. 168:9b, and possibly *Beth Shan* Fig. 69:15 (stance correct?).

Cooking Pot Type 2a (311) This type is a more closed form with a rounded sidewall that joins at quite a sharp angle to the outflaring, simple rim. The rim is flattened at the lip (an unpublished sherd is slightly indented along the flattened lip) and the handle is attached at that point. The handle is slightly oval in section with a central ridge, and it does not rise markedly above the level of the rim.

The ware is again typically cooking pot in character, with a rough surface texture and a bricky-orange color.

Parallels: Although there are several more unpublished examples from other Area B loci, there are as yet no known parallels from Transjordan for this type, published or unpublished.

On the West Bank there are numerous varieties of such simple rimmed cooking pots, but those with vertical rims can be eliminated right from the start. Among the splayed rim types there is still considerable variation involving rim, sidewall, and handle shapes. Below are found those published examples which still evidence variation but which parallel or approach the type from Heshbon. They are: *Kadesh-Barnea* Fig. 5:11 (note especially the handle section); *Tell en-Naşbeh* Plate 48:1028; *Meşad Hashavyahu* Fig. 5:1; *Tell Goren* Fig. 18:1; *Ramat Raḥel I* Fig. 11:23; *Ramat Raḥel II* Fig. 20:8-10; *Lachish* Plate 93:460; *Ashdod* Fig. 40:19 and Fig. 41:12 (note especially the squared and slightly indented lip).

Cooking Pot Type 2b (312-313) It is especially the narrow groove on the rim of these two sherds that distinguishes them from Type 2c. Both are slightly upturned with rounded sidewalls, but the rim of 312 is thicker.

There is nothing to distinguish the ware of these sherds from those which have just been discussed. The surface is sandy textured and the ware color is brick-orange.

Parallels: Unless the drawing of *Sahab B* p. 101:67 represents

a narrow groove on the rim, from Transjordan there are no parallels for these two isolated sherds in the Heshbon corpus.

Upturned or splayed-out cooking-pot rims with narrow grooves are present on the West Bank in a variety of forms, some of which resemble the present Heshbon sherds. *Ramat Raḥel I* Fig. 28:35 and *Ramat Raḥel II* Fig. 18:11 differ but are fairly close parallels. Slightly different are *Beth-zur* Fig. 19:3, *Gibeah* Plate 23:3, and *Bethel* Plate 65:4. Other thinner examples, usually with a rather angular and protruded rim, are: *Tell Goren* Fig. 18:4-8; *Meşad Ḥashavyahu* Fig. 5:3; *Gibeon* Fig. 35:2; *Ramat Raḥel I* Fig. 11:24 and Fig. 28:36-37; *Ramat Raḥel II* Fig. 18:10,12. These latter examples are essentially unlike the two Heshbon sherds.³¹

Cooking pot Type 2c (314-325) These sherds share a rounded rim form that is slightly upturned and outsplayed, as well as the rounded shoulder form. The handles attach to the rim and rise well above it (both 317 and 320 do not have the handles rising high enough).

The ware is sandy textured as with the previous types, and the color varies from bricky-orange to smoked black.

Parallels: (See above, under *Cooking Pot Types 1b, 1c, and 3.*)

Cooking Pot Type 4 (331) This sherd seems to come from a cooking jug, that more closed form of cooking pot which often has only one handle. It has a vertical neck of small diameter and a slightly folded-over rim.

The ware is similar in texture to the other cooking pots but the color is a dark brown-black.

Parallels: Nothing published from Transjordan is similar to this rim fragment, but the West Bank does not seem to offer any parallels either.

³¹ A possibly related form to Cooking Pot Type 2b is not attested at Heshbon but is present in three pottery groups which supply parallels to Heshbon. It is a rather triangular thickened rim with a flattened or slightly grooved upper edge (cf. *Dhībān Forthcoming* Fig. 1:40; *Balu'ah* Plate II, Fig. 2:3; *Deir 'Allā Unpublished*).

Jar Type I (333-375)³² Within a rather narrow range of variation this type is quite uniform. It is a large deep form with curving sides coming up to a thickened rim which resembles the Iron II style holemouth jar rim. It could thus be called "Holemouth Krater" (cf. Bowl Type 26, p. 39). The form would very likely have a flat base of some kind. On some forms there are two (?) handles, the position of which is just below or at the lower edge of the thickened rim. The top of the handle is either just beneath that thickened edge or it touches and overlaps it (cf. the undrawn handle on 364, which slightly overlaps the edge of the rim. Sherd 366 is not accurately drawn at this point, since the handle tapers up more closely to the rim, which itself is more elongated than the drawing indicates). Since only two handle fragments are present out of a total of 55 sherds, it is not certain that they are always found on this type (cf. the parallel discussion below). There are variant forms of the thickened rim, including especially elongated (cf. 347, 348, 375, 335) and more shortened subtypes (cf. 339-342). Each of them is basically round at the inner lip with a more or less pronounced outside edge where the rim joins the sidewall. The overall size and general thickness of the type does not vary drastically.

The surface treatment of Jar Type I is also quite consistent. The ware is hard but quick-fired, and the internal and external surfaces of the form usually contrast.³³ Characteristically the vessels have gray or black interiors and light tan or buff exteriors, with a zone of transition on the rim. The interior is frequently wheel-burnished with broad horizontal marks, as is sometimes true of the outer rim section as well. The external sidewall below the rim is not burnished, with the exception of 375, which has a wheel-burnished, orange-red

³² Because of the quite uniform nature of this type, not all of the rim sherds have been drawn. A total of fifty-five such rims are contained in the corpus.

³³ The black interior and light exterior of this type may be explained by firing technique, whereby the interior of the pot was intentionally denied enough oxygen.

slip on the rim and at least partially on the sidewall. Very few of the sherds do not have the black or gray interior (cf. Bowl Type 6, p. 35, for another instance of this black interior).

Parallels: Transjordan offers the only parallels which consistently share most or all of the features of this type. A bowl is published from *Sahab B* (p. 97:3) which has the black wheel-burnished interior and the light unburnished exterior which characterizes the surface treatment of this type. The form is drawn as having a more depressed rim than most of the Heshbon sherds, and it has no handles. In the *Adoni Nur* report Harding remarks, "There are a number of sherds of medium thickness which are pink outside and black in, the black surface being sometimes burnished: . . ." (p. 59). None of these sherds are drawn but the described surface and thickness correspond perfectly with the present type. From *Sahab A* comes a likely parallel which Albright considered to have been an early holemouth jar (Fig. 2:5). Since holemouth jars are very weakly attested in Transjordan it is likely that this sherd, for which no diameter or ware description is given, belongs to our Holemouth Krater type. From *Amman C* comes a possible but not definite parallel (Fig. 1:39). It is said to be gray inside and brown out, but is unburnished and has a slightly different rim form. In the yet unpublished *Deir 'Allā* corpus this type is extremely frequent, some of the sherds having handles, and it is said to be present at the *Amman Citadel* as well. From *Umm el-Biyara* (Fig. 2:7) and *Dhībān* (Part II, Plate 72:2) come quite different (note especially the handle attachments at, rather than just below, the thickened rim) but possibly related forms.

From the West Bank there are no exact parallels, but several things should be noted. The typical large bowl form most common in the south has a similar capacity, is burnished only on the interior and the rim, and has usually two or four handles. But the handles are attached at the rim itself, the slip color is usually red on the interior, and the sidewall shape is carinated to produce a more open form (cf. however the

northern examples). For some of the numerous published examples, see the following: *TBM I* Plate 60; *TBM III* Plate 20; *Ain Shems* Plate LXIV:8ff; *Lachish* Plate 82:122 and Plate 102:648-49; *CBZ* Plate X:15ff; *Beth-zur* Fig. 17:1-6; *Bethel* Plate 62; *Gibeah* Plate 22; *Ramat Rahel I* Fig. 11:21; *Ramat Rahel II* Fig. 18:1-6; *Tell en-Naṣbeh* Plate 62:1427; *Meṣad Hashavyahu* Fig. 4:14; *Samaria* Fig. 12:2 and Fig. 20:1; *Megiddo I* Plate 23:18; Plate 27:84; Plate 32:166.³⁴

Aside from these there is one form from the West Bank that should be given special attention. It comes from *Bethel* (Plate 64:2), and shares several features with the present type. Specifically, the handles are attached just below the rim thickening, rather than at the rim itself, and the sidewall is curved and uncarinated down to the base. It is still a more open form, however, and the surface treatment is apparently not distinctive.

Jar Type 2a (376-387) These rims are from heavy neckless jars and are characterized by a rounded, thickened profile that protrudes above and slightly below the general line of the sidewall. A rather deep indentation may be found immediately below the rim on the outside (cf. 387, 377, 384). The sidewall itself may be gently ridged (cf. 383) or incised (cf. 386). Otherwise there are no major variations within the rim group and they share a common size and thickness. The overall form of the vessel may be reconstructed with a wide curving shoulder, two proportionate handles, and an elongated narrowing body that joins to a small hollow stump base (cf. below under *Parallels*).

The ware is heavy and coarse and has typically been slipped in tan or buff on the external surface and over the rim. Because of the coarse texture of the ware this slip is often badly worn.

³⁴ It should be noted that a number of these deep bowls are found in the unpublished *Deir 'Allā* corpus, with interior red slip and wheel burnishing. They are found in the same contexts as the other forms that typically parallel Heshbon types. Typical West Bank profiled and rilled-rim cooking pots are also present.

Parallels: A single excellent parallel is provided in Transjordan by a complete form from *Balu'ah* (Plate III, Fig. 1). The rim of this vessel (enlarged to the right of the drawing) is most similar to sherd 387 of the Heshbon corpus, although the bulbous portion of 386 conforms very closely to the *Balu'ah* example. Similar rim forms are also said to be present at the *Amman Citadel*.

Various types of neckless jars are attested from the West Bank, but the published complete forms differ very much from the *Balu'ah* example (cf. *Tell en-Naşbeh* Plate 4:56; Plate 6:89; *Beth-zur* Fig. 20:7; Fig. 15:16; *Lachish* Plate 94:466). Of the published rims only several from *Tell en-Naşbeh* are similar to the Heshbon type (*TN* Plate 4:60; Plate 5:63), while others protrude inward too much (cf. *Beth-zur* Fig. 15:13; *Tell en-Naşbeh* Plate 6:88).

Jar Type 2b (388) This neckless jar rim differs radically from the immediately preceding ones. It is flattened on top and squared at the point where it meets the sidewall. The ware is softer and there is a large dark core in the section.

Parallels: cf. *Tell en-Naşbeh* Plate 4:57.

Jar Type 3a (389-392) It is only possible to note here that the diameter of these sherds eliminates them from the cylindrical holemouth type. Perhaps they come from deep kraters.

Jar Type 3b (393) This is only the second published holemouth jar to come from Transjordan. It has a simple upturned rim that is slightly squared at the lip, and the angle from the rim to the sidewall is marked by a fairly smooth, rounded profile.

Parallels: The other published holemouth jar comes from the tomb of *Adoni Nur* (Fig. 22:93). It also has a simple, non-thickened rim that turns smoothly to join the vertical sidewall. The rim is not turned up as markedly as is the Heshbon example, but is rather almost horizontal.

On the West Bank the class of holemouth jars is one of the most prominent features of that region's repertoire, and the attested variations are numerous. Within the class of simple

rimmed types a large number can be eliminated because of their sharply angled profiles where the rim merges with the sidewall (cf. *Ramat Raḥel II* Fig. 21:3; *Lachish* Plate 97:543. Below are those published examples which most closely parallel the Heshbon and the *Adoni Nur* types: *Ramat Raḥel II* Fig. 35:5; *Gibeah* Plate 23:11; *Gibeon* Fig. 35:8; *Samaria* Fig. 12:21; *Tell el-Far'ah* Fig. 12: 19.

Jar Type 9 (403-448) This type includes those jar sherds which share the prominent feature of a fairly short, sloping neck. The most similar sherds have a small outspayed or pointed rim that is attached to the narrowing profile of the neck. Some have a ridge (cf. 443-447) and others are slightly grooved (cf. 428, 433), but most are simple in form. Their diameters are quite constant at ca. 80-100 mm., and most of them are of fairly similar thickness.

The wares are quite varied but are generally hard on the surface, with a dark bluish section. Some of the sherds are slipped in tan or buff, while others are unslipped and generally gray or pink.

Parallels: The Amman tombs are particularly weak in larger closed forms, but *Adoni Nur* and *Meqabelein* supply a few. None of these parallel the Heshbon forms exactly, but they do share the neck and rim features of the present type. The form is found on the decanters (cf. *Adoni Nur* Fig. 22:102-104) as well as on larger vessels (cf. *Adoni Nur* Fig. 23:113, 115; *Meqabelein* Plate XVI:4 and Plate XVII:7). All of these are distinguished by a ridge at or on the neck, however, something not found on the Heshbon sherds (cf. below for the decanters). In the unpublished *Deir 'Allā* corpus, two excellent parallels to the *Meqabelein* XVI:4 and the *Adoni Nur* Fig. 23:113 forms are present. No other sites in Transjordan provide any further help in dealing with this form.³⁵

³⁵ At *Umm el-Biyara* there is a sloping-necked jar with a slightly grooved rim (cf. Fig. 2:11; Fig. 4:2-4) which is essentially different from the present type (cf. *Tell el-Kheleifeh A*, Fig. 11).

And only tentative parallels come from the West Bank. *Samaria* Fig. 12:23 is apparently of a similar ware and slopes somewhat down to the shoulder from a simple rim, as do forms from *Samaria 1968* (Figs. 13:9; 14:2, 6).

Jar Type 17 (456-459) These sherds also exhibit the sloping neck and pointed rim which characterize Jar Type 9. They have a smaller diameter, however, and at least sherd 458 has a pronounced ridge partially down the neck toward the shoulder. This form has a precise parallel in the *Adoni Nur* tomb which makes it clear that it belongs in the category of the decanters.

Parallels: From Transjordan, only the *Adoni Nur* tomb contains this type (Fig. 22:103-104). As a complete form, not only the sloping neck but the wide shoulder and carinated sidewall are especially characteristic. One fragmentary example comes from Hazor (*Hazor II* Plate C:32); otherwise the type is unattested outside of the region around Amman.

Shallow Bowl Type 1 (504-515) Fully open forms, these flat bowls fall into two subtypes. The first includes those with sidewalls that are nearly straight or that curve gently up to the rim of the form (504-508). The second includes those which splay back slightly as the sidewall rises from the base to the rim (509-515). The second subtype is more prominent and uniform than the first one. Within the two subtypes there are other distinguishing formal features. Sherd 506 in Subtype 1a, and sherds 512, 513, and 514 in Subtype 1b have one or more incised lines on the interior surface just at or below the lip of the rim. 506 and 512 have one such line while 513 and 514 have two. 513 and 514 also share the most splayed-back rims of Subtype 1b, and as will be seen they also have distinctive surface treatments. The group is quite varied as far as thickness and overall size are concerned.

The surface treatments found in this group are quite diverse. Sherds 513 and 514 have what seems to be a cloth- or leather-burnished surface, 514 on both the interior and the exterior but 513 only on the interior. The slip color of 514 is

light pinkish-red, while 513 is dark gray-brown. 512 and 509 are wheel-burnished on the inside with light orange-red and darker red slips respectively, but their exterior surfaces are unslipped and unburnished. Sherd 508 has close wheel-burnishing over a red slip on both the interior and the exterior. 515 has a smooth, wide wheel-burnish on the interior over a whitish-tan surface. Finally, except for the tan and buff unburnished examples, sherd 506 requires special mention. It is of very finely levigated clay which fired to a hard bluish-gray surface.

Parallels: The tombs around Amman provide parallels for both of these flat bowl subtypes. From *Meqabelein* come the clearest parallels to the splayed-back subtype (Plate XVII: 3-4, 16). The photographs show that at least 3 and 4 have the distinctive grooves on the rim that characterize a number of the Heshbon sherds, especially those which are splayed back markedly as with the *Meqabelein* examples. Pl. XVII:4 would seem to parallel Heshbon sherd 513 exactly, since it has a dark brown surface which is described not as burnished but as polished. Similar polishing is noted with a red slip on Pl. XVII:3, which would relate to Heshbon sherd 514 (but the Heshbon example is so treated on both the interior and the exterior). Red interior burnishing is found on examples from *Sahab B* (p. 97:1-2), and this is characteristic of some of the Heshbon sherds. *Amman C* Fig. 1:2,5 have traces of burnishing, one of which has a painted cross unlike anything found at Heshbon. Finally, the forms from *Jofeh* may be noted although no ware descriptions are provided (Plate V:132, 134, 154).

The straight or slightly curving subtype is not as well represented, but this is true at Heshbon as well. From *Amman B* comes a form which has a pinkish-brown slip and interior wheel-burnishing (p. 74:44), and *Amman C* examples (Fig. 1:1,3,4) have either traces of burnishing or are unburnished.

The class of shallow plates is common to the West Bank, and a number of similar forms can be noted here. The most splayed-out forms come from *Meşad Hashavyahu* (Fig. 4:1-2)

and *Tell en-Naşbeh* (Plate 68:1552-1553), but it is not possible to tell whether they have grooves on their rims like the Heshbon and Meqabelein types. Gently flared examples come from *Ramat Raḥel I* (Fig. 28:3), *Samaria* (Fig. 13:11), and *Tell Goren* (Fig. 15:3). The straight or curving form which is not as well attested at Heshbon can be seen in the following West Bank examples: *Tell Goren* Fig. 15:4; *Tell en-Naşbeh* Plate 68:1550, 1559ff; *Lachish* Plate 79:2; *TBM III* Pl. 21:4.

Shallow Bowl Type 4 (521-524, 529) This type is a very thin-walled, shallow bowl with an upturned rim that has two smoothly executed grooves on the exterior. The five sherds actually fall into three subtypes, however. Sherds 521-523 are basically the same, while 524 and 529 are related but different in a number of details. The rims of 521-523 are angled from the sidewall edge and taper evenly to a point, while that of 529 is sharply inverted and somewhat squared at the lip. 524 has a slight carination at the point where the rim meets the sidewall, and its rim tapers to a point. The rim grooves of 524 are more prominent, whereas those of 529 are barely present. 529 is extremely flat in profile, and 524 is thicker than the other four. Sherds 521-523 can be reconstructed without doubt as having a round base that does not break the contours of the sidewalls, and the same is probably true of 524 (cf. below under *Parallels*).

All five examples are of fine ware and are wheel-burnished on the interior and at least part of the exterior. The burnishing is close, except for 521, where it is spaced in a contrasting fashion (dark reddish-brown lines over a red surface). Sherds 522 and 523 have a light yellowish-buff slip, while 524 and 529 have slips in orange-red. The external orange-red slip of 529 extends about three centimeters below the rim, but the burnishing continues below that on the pale tan surface of the bowl.

Parallels: The region around Amman provides perfect parallels to sherds 521-523. Eight complete examples and a number of sherds are reported from the *Adoni Nur* tomb

(Fig. 21:51-53 and p. 60), and *Meqabelein* provides another one (Plate XVII:17). In contrast to the Heshbon examples, all of them are red-slipped and burnished on the interior and over the rim, although the *Meqabelein* example has only traces of burnish. In form they are very thin and flat, with a grooved rim and a rounded base. The *Amman Citadel* is said to have produced some of these bowls as well.

It is possible that sherd 524 belongs with the above group, but its differences suggest that it is paralleled by a different form from the Amman tombs. This form is attested in *Sahab B* (p. 98:17-19), *Adoni Nur* (Fig. 21:70) and *Amman A* (p. 69:3), two of which are burnished, one in red and one in pink (cf. above under *Bowl Type 28*, p. 42).

Although sherd 529 is clearly related to the preceding forms, no known parallel exists for it.

And on the West Bank nothing parallels these five sherds.

Shallow Bowl Type 5 (528) This sherd is a fragment of a baking tray, or what is sometimes referred to as a "pan." It has a flat bottom and an upturned rim.

It is a handmade article of very coarse ware, and the bottom surface has been left entirely unsmoothed. The upper surface and the rim itself are smoothed and covered with a dark brown slip.

Parallels: There are no known parallels from Transjordan for this lone example from Heshbon.

Tell en-Nasbeh (Plate 78:1784-1785) and *Shechem* (Fig. 13:38) provide similar but not identical parallels (note the vertical sidewall stance and the slight flange on the bottom).

Lamp Types 1-4(5) (539-543) Of the sixty-one lamp fragments in the corpus only five examples are published here. Although rim fragments account for most of these sherds, it will be the bases that provide the starting point for organizing the lamps according to types. The ten bases in the corpus fall into four formal types. Only one example of a round-to-flat base is present (sherd 542), and it is slightly thickened at the base. Four lamp bases maintain a fairly thin base section,

but one has a shallow-to-deep indentation in the center of the base as if the center had been pushed up from below (cf. 543, an example with a deep indentation). Four low disk bases are attested (cf. 540, 541), none of which approach the high footed type, and one low disk base is thickened so that it bulges slightly into the center of the inner lamp surface.

Since none of the many rim fragments are attached to their bases (except for 542, which is not near the spout of the lamp), it is not easy to correlate the rim variations with the four base types attested. However, certain rim fragments meet the area of the base with fairly thin sections, and they could belong to Lamp Type 2 which has the thin but indented base profile. However, they could also belong to a lamp type with a thin rounded base (cf. below under *Parallels*). Most of the rim fragments show a quite depressed spout area with a wide flange that turns back sharply towards the bowl of the lamp. All of the sherds have flanges, most of which are at least of medium width.

One lamp fragment is particularly significant because it differs from all the others and constitutes the fifth type. It is sherd 11926 from Locus 45, an unpublished fragment. It is quite small and worn, but it definitely belongs to the fully flattened and very widely flanged type. Its ware is typically pink and heavy, while that of the other lamps is much thinner and of a pink, tan, gray, or whitish color.

Parallels: The Amman tombs again provide parallels but they also contrast somewhat with the overall Heshbon corpus. Low disk-based lamps are attested at *Sahab B* (p. 101:72-74), *Adoni Nur* (Fig. 21:82-86), *Jofeh* (Plate IV:III). These forms are in every way comparable to the sherds from Heshbon, and a number of them are clearly depressed and widely flanged.

However, the round-based lamp is much more common in the tombs, while only one example is attested from Heshbon. These rounded examples are: *Amman C* Fig. 1:16-18; *Sahab B* p. 101:75-76; p. 102:77-86; *Amman A* p. 70:14-16; *Adoni Nur*

Fig. 21:87; *Jofeh* Plate IV:105, 106, 114, 115; *Meqabelein* Plate XVII:5(?). Again many of them are widely flanged and quite flattened. But the drawings of *Amman C* depict the lamps of that tomb with a thin base, while the only attested rounded base from Heshbon is thickened. If the thin rim sections of Heshbon can be interpreted as belonging to such a thin and round-based type, then the absence of such a type would have to be explained as an accident of sampling.

The *Jofeh* tomb provides some evidence for interpreting the indented bases from Heshbon. While the characteristic double lamps of *Amman C* (Fig. 1:15) and *Amman A* (p. 70:17) have rounded bases, the drawings of two of the *Jofeh* examples show just such an indentation in the bases (Plate IV:118 and 177). Yet lamp 121 on the same *Jofeh* plate has a rounded base. Thus it is possible that the Heshbon indented bases belong to such double lamps, but it could also be that the indented base is not restricted to the double-lamp form.

The tombs offer no parallel to the unpublished lamp sherd from Heshbon that has the fully depressed form with the very wide flange. It is necessary to go to the West Bank for this form (cf. *Tell Abu Hawām*, p. 4, Fig. 5; *Samaria* Fig. 27:3). But on the other hand, the West Bank offers no parallels to the indented-based form or the double-lamp type itself.

Bases (549-559) Of the many bases saved, only a few representative pieces are published here. The two most common types are the disk base and the step-cut base. The disk bases are usually flat but can also be slightly concave (cf. 550-554). The step-cut bases are illustrated by sherds 555-557, and are equally as numerous as the disk bases. Only a few simple ring bases are attested, and sherd 549 is the only double step-cut base in the corpus. (The drawing is rather unclear; looked at from the bottom this base has a small central disk around which are two further ridges or rings.)

Parallels: The step-cut base is particularly well attested in the *Adoni Nur* tomb (cf. Fig. 21:61, 62, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74; Fig. 22:102-104), where it is dominant on some forms and

alternates with a disk base on others (cf. Fig. 21:63, 71). A slightly concave disk base is also present (Fig. 21:64-65), but the simple ring base is rare if attested at all (cf. the notes in the text). *Sahab A* provides two additional examples of the step-cut base (Fig. 2:6-7), and the form is present in the unpublished *Deir 'Allā* corpus as well.

On the West Bank variations of the simple ring base are the rule, along with disk bases.

Painted Body Sherds (560) The present corpus contains a total of sixty body sherds, of which nineteen are painted and the rest burnished or slipped. Since the latter surface treatments have all been encountered in previous sections of the article they will be left undiscussed here. The several types of painted decoration are worthy of note, however. Among the pottery types presented so far, paint has already occurred on Bowl Type 13 and Bowl Type 26 (pp. 36, 40).

a. Black-White-Black This type of exterior banded painting has already been noted under *Bowl Type 13*, p. 36, where it occurred on a red burnished background. The present sherds belong to heavier and larger vessels. Five examples of this paint are on unburnished light tan or buff backgrounds, and could well come from Bowl Type 26. The other eight sherds have an orange-red or light orange wheel-burnished background, and several of them clearly come from Bowl Type 27, p. 41.

b. Black-Red-Black Also this type of painting was noted under *Bowl Type 13*, but again the present sherds come from larger and heavier vessels. One of the two examples is on a sherd which has a wheel-burnished interior surface, so it would seem to come from an open bowl form. The paint itself is on the unburnished exterior tan surface. The other example is on a tan background which has traces of widely spaced wheel-burnishing, but the interior surface is unfinished.

c. Black-Black-Black Aside from the widely spaced black-banded painting of Bowl Type 26, this is the only sherd with close, narrow bands of black paint, and it clearly comes from

Bowl Type 27 (p. 41). The external surface is dark red and wheel-burnished, and there is one narrow band of black paint at the neck and at least three more closely-spaced bands just below the neck on the shoulder.

d. Wide Black This sherd is also the only one of this kind (560), but it comes from a large, heavy vessel with a continuously wheel-burnished dark-red background.

e. Wide White Two sherds have a single wide band of white paint located between brown-black slip. They could come from Bowl Type 27, but an unburnished brown-black slip was not characteristic of that type.

A number of parallels have been noted under *Bowl Type 27* and *Bowl Type 13* (pp. 41 and 37). The significance of these and further parallels (cf. *EEP I*, pp. 14-22; *EEP II*, pp. 124-137; *EEP III*, pp. 266-267) will be discussed by Sauer in a forthcoming article.

Dating Evidence

As would be expected from the stratigraphic interpretation of the Phase 1 loci as fill, the ceramic variation present in these loci is minimal and can be accounted for by random sampling. Thus the corpus is essentially homogeneous, without significant internal development. It is now necessary to consider the evidence for establishing the dating range within which this material falls, beginning with the artifacts themselves.

A preliminary *terminus post quem* for the corpus can be fixed at ca. 650 B.C. This is established by the very close ceramic parallels with the *Adoni Nur* tomb, which itself is dated absolutely within the Assyrian period by the seal of that official.³⁶ The pottery from *Umm el-Biyara* is also dated

³⁶ *Adoni Nur*, p. 49 f. Cf. Morris Jastrow, "A Phoenician Seal," *Hebraica*, VII (1891), 257-267; C. Clermont-Ganneau, *Etudes d'archéologie orientale*, I (1895), 85-90; Charles C. Torrey, "A Few Ancient Seals," *AASOR*, II-III (1921-22), 103-108; W. F. Albright, "Notes on Ammonite History," *Miscellanea Biblica B. Ubach* (1954), p. 133; G. M. Landes, "The Material Civilization of the Ammonites," *Biblical Archaeologist Reader* II, 84.

by a seal to the 7th-6th century B.C., although that corpus exhibits only a few parallels with the Heshbon pottery.³⁷

A *terminus ante quem* can be established with a measure of certainty by typological arguments and other such related evidence. Most of the full-blown Persian forms are absent from the corpus.³⁸ Yet, there is a single example of the flattened lamp (p. 59), and several fragments of wavy-edged mortaria.³⁹ In addition, the Heshbon ostrakon comes from Locus 52 and it is to be dated at *ca.* 500 B.C. with a fifty-year time allowance.⁴⁰ At present, the low pressure on the date of the *Megabelein* tomb coming from the glass parallels is significant, because this tomb supplies a number of close parallels to the Heshbon corpus.⁴¹ The cumulative result of this low evidence would suggest a terminal date for the corpus of *ca.* 500 B.C.

Turning from the artifacts to the literary history of biblical Heshbon, we find a general corroboration of these dates. After centuries of silence the city emerges clearly in the oracles of Isaiah (*ca.* 700 B.C.) and Jeremiah (*ca.* 600 B.C.). Unfortunately the gap in literary sources during the mid- and late-6th century B.C. prevents anything but weak speculation regarding the history of Heshbon at that time.⁴²

³⁷ *Umm el-Biyara*, pp. 400 f. (cf. *Tell el-Kheleifeh B*, pp. 8 f.).

³⁸ These include the orange-ware vessels, especially the "sausage jar" types with upturned rim and badly attached handles, the store-jar rim with a groove on the upper lip surface, the cooking pots, the impressed ware, and the basket-handled heavy jar. (Cf. Paul W. Lapp, "The Pottery of Palestine in the Persian Period," *Archaeologie und altes Testament* [1970], pp. 179-197.)

³⁹ The mortaria come from loci unpublished in this article, but from Phase 1. They are wavy edged, but the type of base is unknown (flat or ring). Parallels are extremely common on the West Bank.

⁴⁰ Cf. F. M. Cross, "An Ostrakon from Heshbon," *AUSS*, VII (July, 1969), 223-229. The fifty-year time allowance is a personal communication from Cross.

⁴¹ Cf. Sinclair, *Gibeah*, pp. 51, 52.

⁴² Cf. Werner Vyhmeister, "The History of Heshbon from Literary Sources," *AUSS*, VI (1968), 163, 164; G. M. Landes, "The Material Civilization of the Ammonites," *Biblical Archaeologist Reader II*, 77, 87, 88; John Bright, *A History of Israel* (Philadelphia, 1959), pp. 310, 333.

The dating 700-500 B.C. would seem at the present time to be the maximum time spread for the corpus. Future work at the site will hopefully allow for further refinement of these dates, and if necessary, certain adjustments may be made.

Geographical Variation

One of the most interesting aspects of the Heshbon corpus is the light which it sheds on the problems of geographical variation of pottery in the Iron Age. While essentially contemporary, the Heshbon pottery shares very few basic types with the West Bank. Thus, most of the typical West Bank forms are missing at Heshbon: black juglets, decanters, jugs, holemouth jars, profiled- or rilled-rim cooking pots, storage jars, heavy wheel-burnished bowls, stump-based lamps. On the other hand, the most dominant types discussed above are not represented on the West Bank, except in occasional instances.

The pottery from Heshbon confirms very definitely the ceramic tradition of the Amman tombs. Other sites in this region that seem to share this basic tradition are *Balu'ah* and *Deir 'Allā*. The latter attests both types from Heshbon and some which are well known from the West Bank.

South of Heshbon the tradition is essentially different, at least insofar as it is attested at *Umm el-Biyara* (cf. *Tell el-Kheleifeh*). One exception is the cooking pot, which is closely paralleled by Heshbon Type 1a (in contrast to other Heshbon types which parallel either the Amman tombs or the West Bank). Although this southern region is distinct from the region around Amman, it is also clearly different from the West Bank and lacks the dominant West Bank forms noted above as well.

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Introduction to the Plates

The plates contain three types of information, the descriptive charts, the drawings, and the photographs.

All of the published sherds are organized and labeled by a system of typology which considers both the function and the shape of the vessel. The major categories with their abbreviations are: Bowls (Bo), Mugs (M), Tripod Cups (TC), Jars (Ja), Jugs (Ju), Cooking Pots (P), Kraters (K), and Shallow Bowls and Plates (Sb). Within these categories types are indicated by Arabic numerals (Bo:1), and subtypes by small letters (Bo:1a). As with any system of organization certain arbitrary classifications are inevitable.

To indicate color the Munsell Charts have been utilized, and notations are provided for the color of the interior (I), exterior (E), core (C) and rind (R) of the sherds. To conserve space in the descriptive charts the Munsell color names have not been added to the numerical designations for color. They are provided here, and are as follows:

<i>White</i>	<i>Gray</i>	<i>Dark Gray</i>	<i>Light Gray</i>	<i>Pinkish Gray</i>
2.5Y 8/2 10YR 8/1; 8/2	2.5Y 5/0, 6/0 5YR 5/1 10YR 6/1, 5/1 7.5YR 5/0	2.5Y 4/0 5YR 3/1, 4/1 10YR 3/1, 4/1 7.5YR 4/0, 3/0	2.5Y 7/0 10YR 7/1, 7/2	5YR 7/2 7.5YR 6/2, 7/2
<i>Dark Reddish Gray</i>	<i>Pink</i>	<i>Very Pale Brown</i>	<i>Pale Brown</i>	
5YR 4/2, 5/2	5YR 7/4 7/5 7.5YR 8/3, 8/4, 7/4	10YR 8/3, 8/4, 7/3	10YR 6/3	
<i>Brown</i>	<i>Reddish Brown</i>	<i>Light Reddish Brown</i>	<i>Reddish Yellow</i>	
10YR 5/3 7.5YR 5/4, 4/2	5YR 5/3, 5/4, 4/3	5YR 6/3, 6/4, 6/5	7.5YR 8/5, 8/6, 7/6, 6/6 5YR 7/6, 7/8, 6/6, 6/8	
<i>Yellowish Red</i>	<i>Light Yellowish Brown</i>	<i>Light Brown Gray</i>	<i>Very Dark Gray Brown</i>	
5YR 5/6, 5/7	10YR 6/4	10YR 6/2, 5/2	10YR 3/2	

Sherd attributes other than color are more subjectively described with terms that are relative within the corpus and that are not precisely quantified. They are included in the following list of abbreviations which are to be found in the descriptive charts.

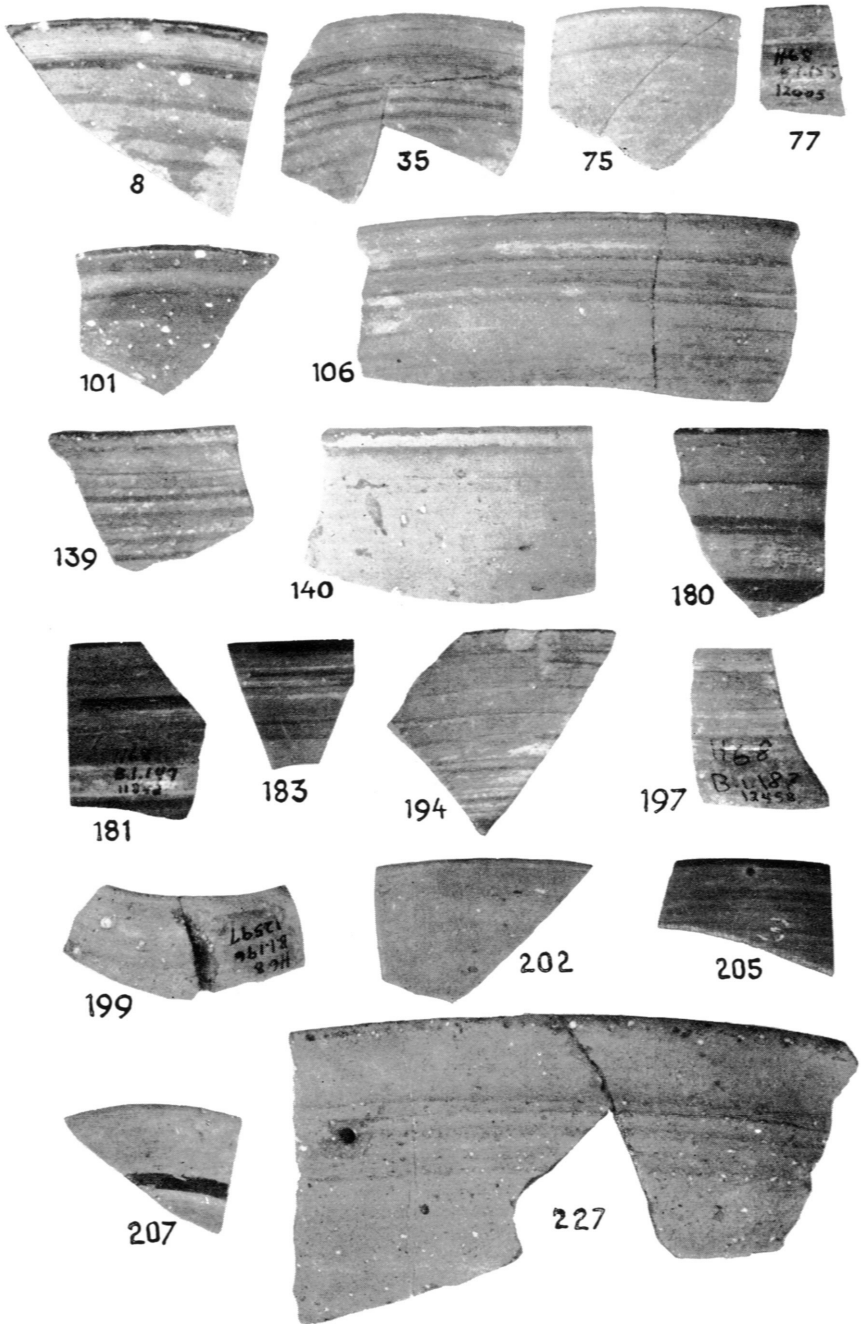
Abun.	= abundant
Av.	= average
C	= core
CRB	= contrasting ring burnishing (burnish bands are in a color that contrasts with that of the slip or unslipped surface of the sherd. The contrast must be one of color, not just the inevitable contrast of greater intensity and luster where the surface has been burnished)
Crs.	= coarse
E	= exterior
EP2cm	= exterior slip but only partial coverage extending 2 centimeters beyond the rim
I	= interior
I-rim or E-rim	= interior-rim only; or exterior-rim only
Med.	= medium
Met.	= metallic hardness
O	= original surface of sherd before decoration
R	= "rind" (area between core and surface if the color of the area is different)
RB	= ring (wheel) burnishing
Typ.	= typical

The drawings include almost all of the rim sherds from the loci selected for this article. Representative lamp, base, handle, and body fragments are also provided. They were drawn originally at 1 : 1 scale, and then were reduced photographically to the published scale of 2 : 5. They are fairly accurate in section and stance, except in specific cases which will be noted in the text.⁴³ If full technical precision

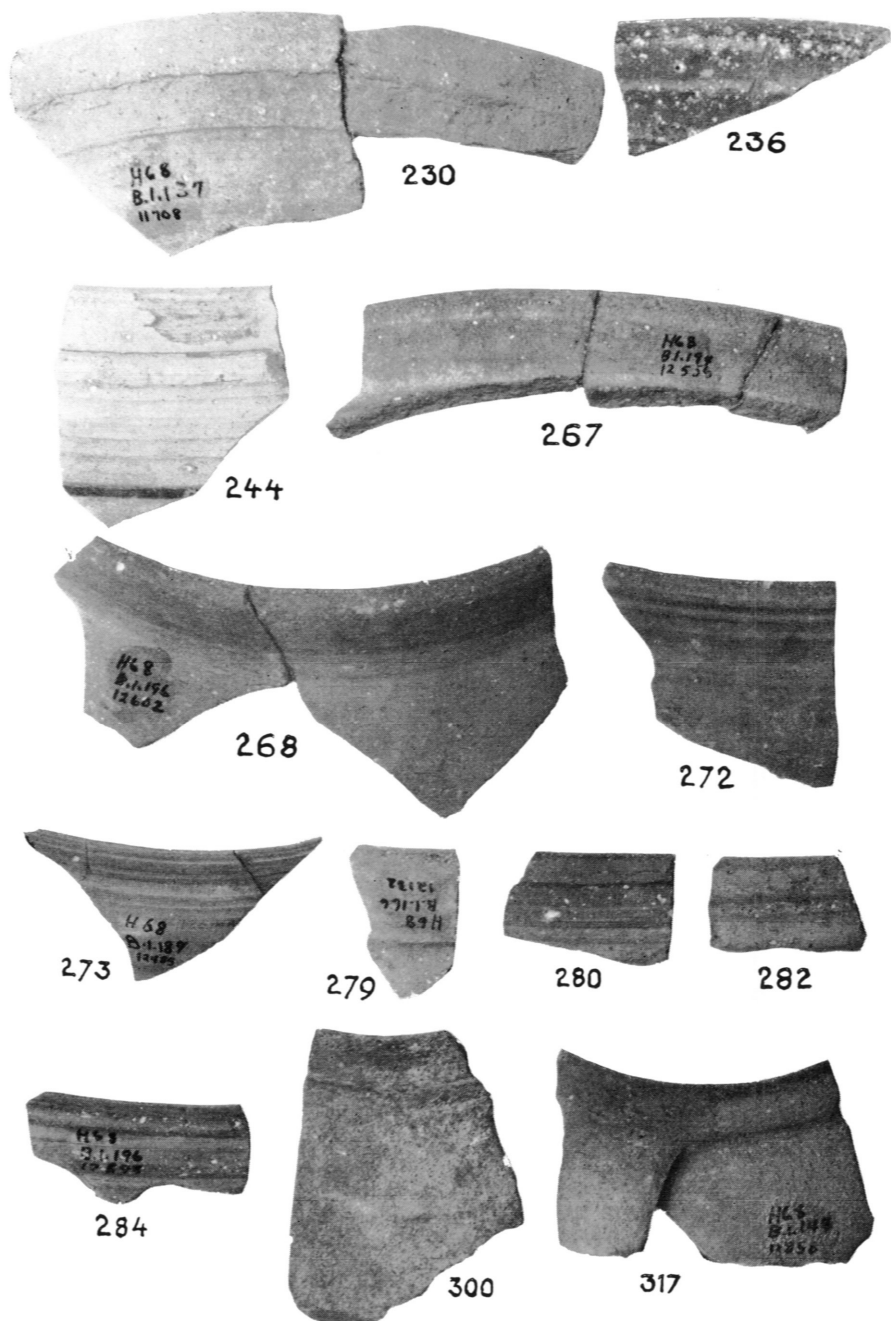
⁴³ Each of the drawings has been touched up by Sauer because of poor edge definition, something quite frequent with inkings that are blacked in completely.

were demanded (cf. the forthcoming Rumeith pottery publication), most of the drawings would need some correction of detail.

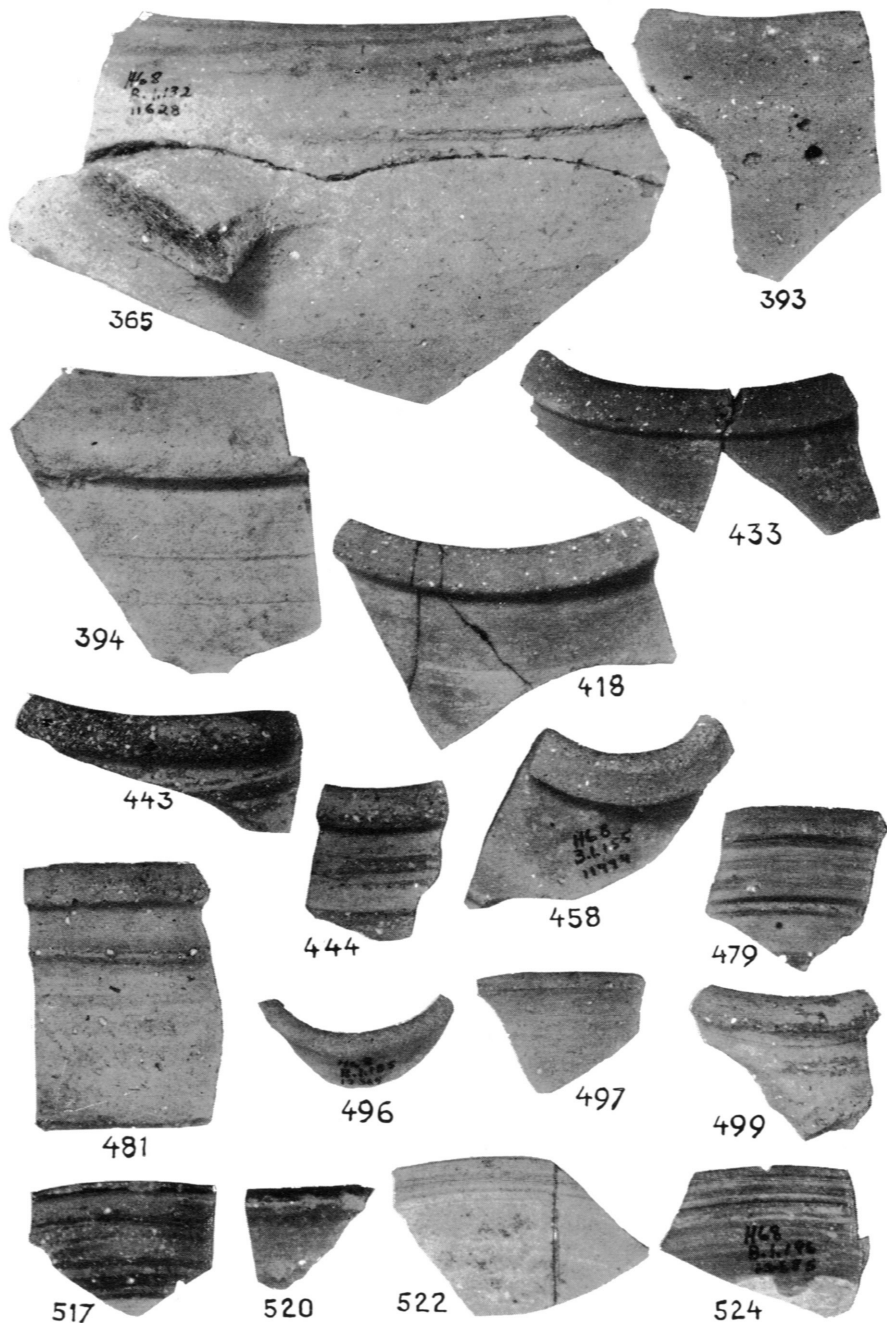
The photographic plates contain forty-eight representative sherds from the corpus, and their numbers correspond to the consecutive numbering of the drawings and the descriptive charts.



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 Selected Sherds (1/2 of original size)
 (Photos: Orville V. Schneider)



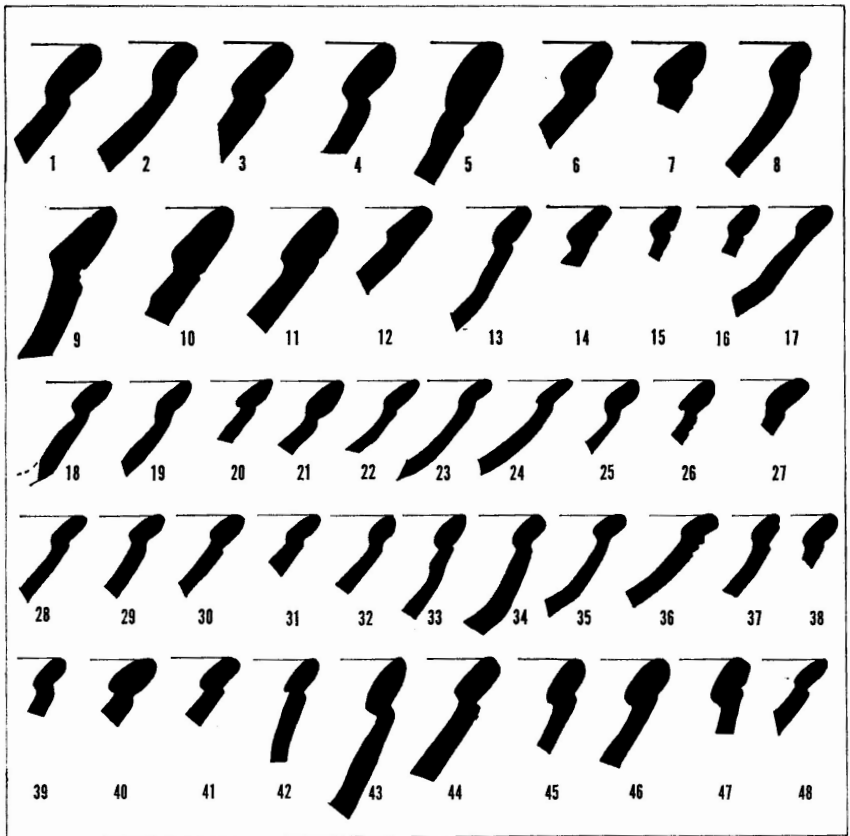
Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
Selected Sherds (1/2 of original size)
(Photos: Orville V. Schneider)



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 Selected Sherds (1/2 of original size)
 (Photos: Orville V. Schneider)

Description of the Pottery of Plate I

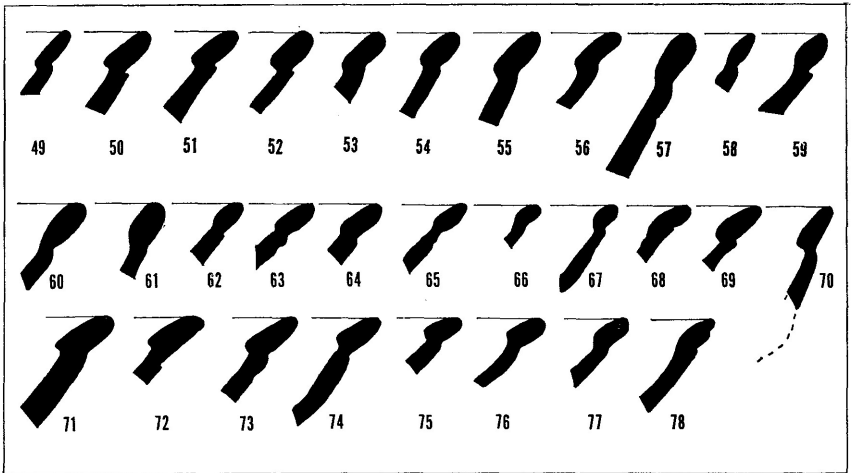
Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments
1	12547	47	Bo:1a	300+	crs.	av.			I,E,C-7.5YR 7/4
2	12093	47	Bo:1a	?	av.	met.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 5.5/6; R,C-7.5YR 7/4
3	12256	47	Bo:1a	300	fine	av.	I	RB I,E	I-5YR 7/4; E-10YR 5/2; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-gray
4	11593	38	Bo:1a	340+	typ.	av.	I,E	RB I	I,E-red; C-7.5YR 7/4
5	11215	24	Bo:1a	320	typ.	av.			I,E-5YR 6/6; C-dark gray
6	12554	47	Bo:1a	?	fine	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 5.5/6; R,C-7.5YR 7/4
7	11089	47	Bo:1a	400	fine	av.	I,E	RB I,E	1(rim)-5YR 5/7; E-5YR 5/6; R,C-7.5YR 7/4
8	11956	45	Bo:1a	300	typ.	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I-5YR 6/6; E-5YR 5/6; C-7.5YR 5/0 (E-contrast. RB, black)
9	11308	24	Bo:1a	?	av.+	av.	I,E?	RB I,E	I, E-5YR 4/6; C-gray
10	11434	36	Bo:1a	?	typ.	av.		RB I,E	I, E-5YR 6/6; C-dark gray
11	11549	32	Bo:1a	320	crs.	av.	Maybe	RB I,E	I,E-weathered, black remnants; C-gray; R-pink. (Temper ill-sorted)
12	11518	38	Bo:1a	215	typ.	av.		RB I	I,R-7.5YR 6/4; E-5YR 6/6; C-small, gray
13	11812	39	Bo:1a	180	fine	met.	E,I(rim)	RB I,E	I-7.5YR 6.5/4; E-red; C-dark gray
14	11851	44	Bo:1a	?	fine	met.		RB I-rim	I,E-red; K,C-5YR 7/6
15	12021	45	Bo:1a	?	fine	met.	E, I-r	RB I-rim	I-5YR 7/4; E-red; C-light gray
16	11846	44	Bo:1a	?	fine	met.	E,I?	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 6/6; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-thin, light gray
17	11725	40	Bo:1a	220	typ.	met.		RB I,E	I,E-5YR 6/6; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-thin vestigial light gray
18	11750	44	Bo:1a	?	crs.	hard	E,I?	CRB I,E	Variegated surf. 5YR 5/2 (?); C-dark gray (Sherd pocked, much temper)
19	11964	45	Bo:1a	200+	typ.	met.	E,I	RB I,E	I-5YR 5/3; E-5YR 3/1; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-light gray
20	11965	45	Bo:1a	?	fine	met.	E?	CRB I,E	I-red; E-red; C-light gray (Contrast. burnish-black)
21	12714	49	Bo:1a	210	fine	av.		RB I	I,E-orange-red; R-7.5 YR 7/4; C-gray
22	12361	51	Bo:1a	?	typ.	met.			I,E-5YR 5/3; C-light gray (Sherd very rough, hard, altered?)
23	12710	49	Bo:1a	180	fine	met.	I?EP2cm	RB I,E	I-10YR 6/2; E and interior of rim-red; C-dark gray; Ext. rind only
24	12358	51	Bo:1a	190	typ.	met.	I,E		I-pinkish gray; E-light gray; R-pink; C-gray
25	12130	44	Bo:1a	?	fine	met.	I,E?	RB I,E	I,E-7.5YR 7/4; C-light gray; thin rind. (Ext RB only on rim?)
26	11796	44	Bo:1a	?	fine	av.	I,E	RB I	I,E-red; R,C-7.5YR 7/4 (no rind actually, R = original surface)
27	11850	44	Bo:1a		fine	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I-5YR 7/8; E-redder than I; O-5YR 8/6; C-5YR 8/6
28	12313	48	Bo:1a	?	fine	met.	I,E?	RB I,E	I-redder than E; E-5YR 5/6; C-7.5YR 7/4
29	11759	39	Bo:1a	200	fine	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-10YR 3/1; R-pinkish gray; C-gray (Dark gray variety of slip)
30	12088	47	Bo:1a	200	typ.	met.			I,E,R-7.5YR 7/4; C-gray
31	12129	49	Bo:1a	200?	typ.	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-red; R-reddish; C-7.5YR 7/4
32	11970	45	Bo:1a	180	fine	met.	I,E?	RB I,E	I-becomes gray; E-5YR 6/5; C-10YR 6/1 (temper uniquely fine)
33	12205	47	Bo:1a	200+	typ.	met.	I	RB I,E	I-10YR 3/1; E-reddish gray to brown; C-light gray; ER-10YR 5/3
34	12492	47	Bo:1a	?	fine	met.		RB E	I-lighter gray; E-darker gray reflecting core color gradation
35	11986	44	Bo:1a	?	typ.	met.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-red; C-7.5YR 7/4
36	11988	44	Bo:1a	180	typ.	av.		RB I,E	I,E,R-7.5YR 7/4; C-gray. No rind on interior below lip of rim
37	11638	38	Bo:1a	170	typ.	av.	I,EP	RB rim	I-7.5YR 6/4; E-10YR 3/1 (bottom becomes brownish); C-gray
38	11837	44	Bo:1a	?	fine	av.			I,E,C-7.5YR 7/4
39	12079	47	Bo:1a	?	fine	av.		RB I,E	I-10YR 6/1; E-black; C-7.5YR 4/0
40	12560	47	Bo:1a	300	typ.	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-quite red; C-7.5YR 7/4 (Highly burnished sherd)
41	12668	47	Bo:1a	200	fine	met.		RB I,E	I,E-5YR 6/6; C-dark gray; thin rind
42	11695	38	Bo:1a	300	crs.	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-10YR 3/1; C-gray. (Dark gray variety of slip)
43	11601	38	Bo:1a	280	med.	av.		RB I	I,E-5YR 6/4, C-dark gray (Top of rim painted white; I-CRB)
44	11955	45	Bo:1a	?	typ.	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-10YR 3/1 to 4/1; R-7.5YR 7/2; C-slight, gray (Dark gray type slip)
45	11991	44	Bo:1a	?	typ.	av.	I,E	RB I,E	E-5YR 5/1.5; C-gray; I-varied: top of rim red, rest of interior shows bands of greenish grays and browns. Ext. R only
46	11794	44	Bo:1a	?	typ.	av.		CRB I,E	I, E,O-5YR 7/6; C-dark gray
47	11639	38	Bo:1a	280	typ.	av.		RB ?	I,E-10YR 4/1, R-pink; C-gray (sherd smudged?)
48	12141	44	Bo:1a	?	fine	met.		RB I,E	I,O-5YR 6/6; C-7.5YR 7/4 (Ext. changes color to 7.5YR 7/4 and gray)



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 Nos. 1-48, Bowls (2/5 of original size)

Description of the Pottery of Plate I

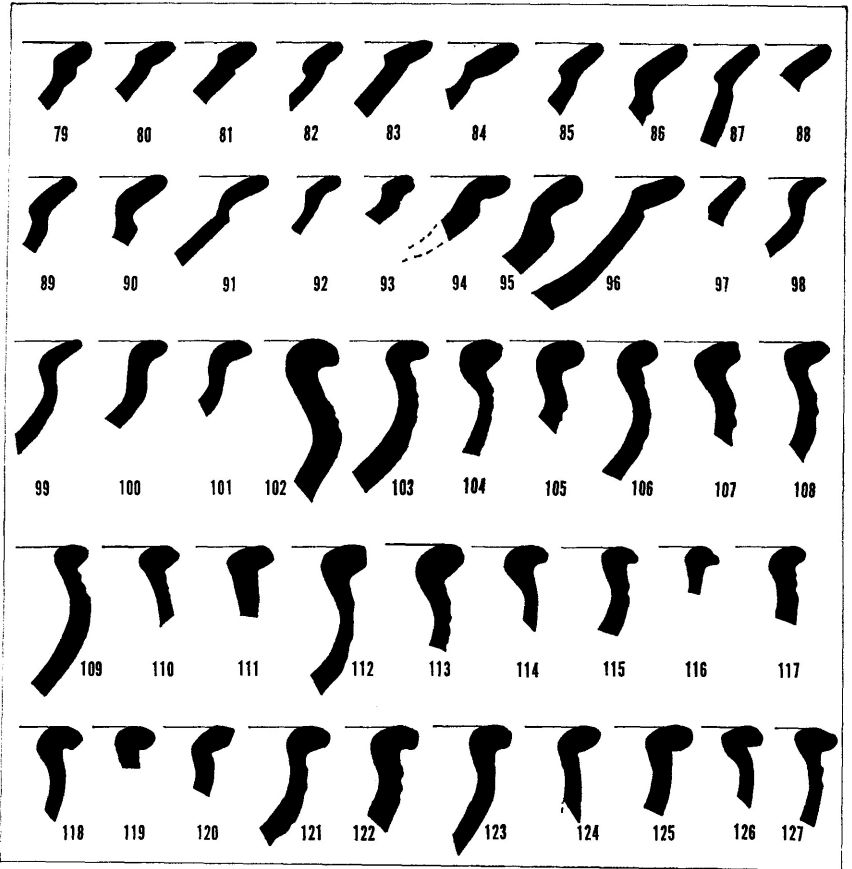
Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments
49	11634	38	Bo: 1A	240	fine	met.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-red; C-gray
50	11967	45	Bo: 1A	300	crs.	av.			I,E,O-5YR 7/6; C-gray
51	12084	47	Bo: 1A	200	typ.	met.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-red; O and R-7.5YR 7/4; C-dark gray
52	12686	49	Bo: 1A	?	typ.	av.	I,E		Weathered, pink to darker shades, core dark gray, R-5YR 7/6
53	12277	47	Bo: 1A	240	typ.	av.		RB	I,R-5YR 6/6; E,C-7.5YR 7/4 (very little burnish)
54	12089	47	Bo: 1A	?	typ.	hard	E,rim	RB E,rim	I,7.5YR 7/4 except for lip of rim and core; E-red
55	12140	44	Bo: 1A		typ.	av.		RB I,E	I,E,R-5YR 7/6; C-7.5YR 7/4 (mat surface, no luster)
56	11600	38	Bo: 1A	220	typ.	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 5/6; O,C-7.5YR 7/4 (highly burnished)
57	12070	47	Bo: 1A	250	med+	av.	I,E	CRB I	1-5YR 5/3; E-5YR 5/6; C-7.5YR 7/4
58	12137	44	Bo: 1A	?	fine	av.	I??	RB E	I-red; E-7.5YR 6/4; C-gray, R-light brown
59	12304	44	Bo: 1A	?	typ.	av.	I,E	RB I	Varied; I-reddish brown to dark gray. E-mottled (5YR 5/3?) C-gray
60	12246	27	Bo: 1A	?	typ.	av.	E	CRB	Color see No. 45. (CRB not black. Dark gray variety ext. slip)
61	12306	44	Bo: 1A	?	fine	av.	?	RB	I,O-7.5YR 6/4; E-5YR 5.5/6; C-light gray
62	12004	44	Bo: 1A	?	fine	av.			I,E,O-7.5YR 7/4; C-medium gray
63	12058	45	Bo: 1A	?	fine	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-red; C,O-7.5YR 7/4
64	12365	47	Bo: 1A	?	PS	av.		RB I-rim	I,C-7.5YR 7/4; E-5YR 7/6
65	11998	44	Bo: 1A	?	fine	met.	??	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 5/6; O,C-5YR 7/6
66	(See number 67 for description—possibly from same vessel)								
67	11931	45	Bo: 1A	170	fine	met.		RB I,E	I-black to dark gray; C-light gray; E-5YR 5.5/4 (Interior charred?)
68	11822	43	Bo: 1A	?	typ.	av.	Rim, E	RB I,E	I-7.5YR 7/4; E-red; rim interior-red; core wholly oxidized
69	11751	39	Bo: 1A	?	fine	met.	I,E	RB, I,E	I,E-red; C,O-7.5YR 7/4.5
70	12707	49	Bo: 1A	?	typ.	av.		RB	I,E-5YR 5/6; C-light gray
71	12082	47	Bo: 1A	400?	typ.	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-red; R-7.5YR 7/6; C-dark gray (CRB on interior—black)
72	12492	53	Bo: 1A	?	typ.	av.	I,E	RB I+rims	I,E-5YR 5/2; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-gray
73	12128	44	Bo: 1A	?	fine	av.	I,E	CRB E+rims	I,E-5YR 5.5/6; R-5YR 7/6; gray core only partially retained
74	12334	49	Bo: 1A	?	typ.	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I-10YR 3/2; E-7.5YR 5/6; C-dark gray; R-pink
75	12388	47	Bo: 1A	210	fine	av.			I,E,O,C-5YR 7/4
76	12459	52	Bo: 1A	200	typ.	av.		RB I	I,E,C-5YR 6.5/4
77	12095	47	Bo: 1A	?	fine	met.		RB I,E	I,E,C-10YR 6/1.5
78	12127	44	Bo: 1A	190	typ.	met.	I,E	RB I	I,E-dark red; C-gray; R-7.5YR 7/4



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 Nos. 49-78, Bowls (2/5 of original size)

Description of the Pottery of Plate II

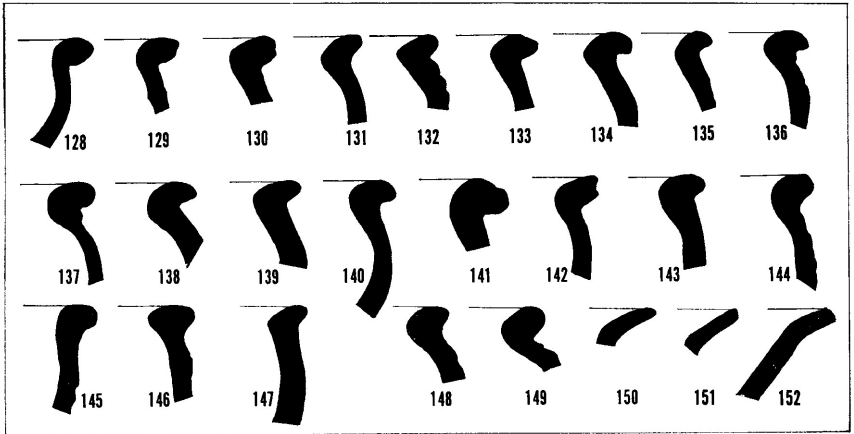
Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments
79	12392	44	Bo:1a	?	typ.	av.		RB I,E	I-5YR 6/5; E-5YR 6/5; O-5YR 6/5; C-7.5YR 4/0
80	11735	43	Bo:1a	?	fine	met.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 5/6; C,O-7.5YR 7/4
81	12685	49	Bo:1a	?	typ.	av.			I,E,C-7.5YR 7/3
82	11730	43	Bo:1a	?	fine	met.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-red; R-red; C-7.5YR 8/4
83	12382	47	Bo:1a	?	fine	hard	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-reddish brown; R-7.5YR 7/4; thin light gray color
84	12310	48	Bo:1a	?	typ.	hard	I,E	RB slight	I,E-red; C-gray; R-pink
85	11758	30	Bo:1a	240	fine	met.		RB I,E	I,E-7.5YR 2/0; C-2.5Y 6.5/0 (highly burnished, continuous on rim)
86	12098	47	Bo:1a	?	typ.	met.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 4/6 (slightly redder than this); O,C-7.5YR 7/4. Very burn.
87	12588	53	Bo:1a	240	fine	av.	I,E?	RB	Weathered, peeled. Core-2.5Y8/2 (dark gray variety slip on rim)
88	12413	47	Bo:1a	210	fine	hard	E,I	RB I,E	I,E-black, C-dark gray. (Highly burnished, continuous)
89	12407	53	Bo:1a	240	fine	av.	I,E	RB, cont.	I,E-red; C-7.5YR 7/4
90	12370	47	Bo:1b	?	fine	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 5/6; C-7.5YR 7/4 (Highly burnished, cont. on rim at least)
91	11449	30	Bo:1b	?	fine	hard		RB I,E	I,E-black; C-7.5YR 4/0 (Continuous burnishing)
92	12400	52	Bo:1b	210	fine	met.		RB on rim	I-7.5YR 7/4; E-7.5YR 6/4; C-dark gray; R-light brown on ext.
93	12574	47	Bo:1b	?	fine	av.		RB I,E	I,E-5YR 7/6; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-thin, light gray. (CRB on exterior)
94	11433	30	Bo:2	180	typ.	av.			I,E,O-7.5YR 7/4; C-dark gray
95	12580	53	Bo:3	?	(See number 88 for description)				
96	11315	24	Bo:4	240	typ.	hard		RB I,E	I,E,O-5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 5/0 (surface rough, no luster, crude)
97	11990	44	Bo:4	?	fine	hard	I,E	RB cont.	I,E-5YR 4/6; R-5YR 6/6; C-thin and gray
98	12126	44	Bo:5	150	crs.	soft	I,E		I,E-10YR 7/1.5; C-7.5YR 7/4 (ware like jugs and jars. "GGP")
99	12371	47	Bo:5	160	fine	av.		RB I,E	I,E-reddish orange; R-5YR 7/4; C-5YR 6/6
100	12206	47	Bo:5	230	typ.	av.		RB I,E	I,E, C-10YR 7/3; center of core slightly gray
101	12638	53	Bo:5	170	crs.	av.	?	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 4.5/1; C-2.5Y 5/0 (Much pocking of surface)
102	11809	39	Bo:6	300	med.	av.		slight	I,E,R-7.5YR 6/4; C-dark gray (Ribbing on ext. Pocked surf.)
103	12372	47	Bo:6	260	(See 102 for description)				
104	11703	44	Bo:6	210	typ.	av.		RB I,E	I,E-5YR 6/4; C-7.5YR 7/4 (Well-burnished)
105	11923	45	Bo:6	260	med.	av.		RB I,E	Color same as number 102
106	12681	49	Bo:6	260					
107	12595	53	Bo:6	?	(See 130 for description—maybe same vessel?)				(Possible slip on interior and top of rim)
108	12540	47	Bo:6	260	(See 128 for description)				
109	11053	45	Bo:6	300	fine	av.	I,E?	RB I,E	I-red and down to ext. shoulder; E-7.5YR 6/4; C-7.5YR 7/2
110	12022	45	Bo:6	?	crs.	av.			I-10YR 7/2; C-2.5Y 4/0; E-thin light gray film (ribbed surface)
111	12301	44	Bo:6	280	typ.	av.			E-5YR 6/4; I-redder than exterior; R-5YR 7/6; C-thin, gray
112	11420	30	Bo:6	260	typ.	av.			I,E-5YR 6/3.5; R-5YR 6/6; C-dark gray
113	12705	49	Bo:6	260	typ.	E		RB I,rim	I-7.5YR 3.5/0; E-7.5YR 7.5/4 or 10YR 7/3; C-7.5YR 4.5/0; Ext rind
114	12299	44	Bo:6	260	(See 102 for description)				
115	12019	45	Bo:6	?	typ.	av.	I,E		I,E-7.5YR 7/4; R-5YR 7/6
116	11034	45	Bo:6	?	med.	av.	E,rim	RB,rim	I,E-red; R-7.5YR 7.5/4; C-7.5YR 7/5; vestigial gray core
117	11903	45	Bo:6	260	med.	light			I-red; E-7.5YR 6/4; R-7.5YR 7/6; thin gray core
118	11927	45	Bo:6	?	med.	av.		RB E,rim	I-5YR 6.5/4; E and rim-5YR 5/6; R-7.5YR 7.5/5; gray core
119	12676	49	Bo:6	?	(See 105 for description)				
120	11062	45	Bo:6	?	(See 102 for description)				
121	11839	47	Bo:6	260	fine	av.		RB I,E	I,E-7.5YR 7/4; C-medium gray (Cont. Burnishing int.)
122	11830	44	Bo:6	260	(See 102 for description)				
123	12657	55	Bo:6	280	(See 102 for description)				
124	12559	47	Bo:6	260	(See 102 for description)				
125	12261	47	Bo:6	?	med.	av.			I,E,R-7.5YR 6/4; C-medium gray (No ribbing)
126	12010	40	Bo:6	?	med.	av.		Slight?	E-7.5YR 7/4; I-redder than exterior; R-5YR 7/6
127	12321	48	Bo:6	?	typ.	av.		RB rim, I,E	I,E,R-10YR 5/1; C-2.5Y 5/0 (Exterior RB very limited)



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 Nos. 79-127, Pawns (2/5 of original size)

Description of the Pottery of Plate II

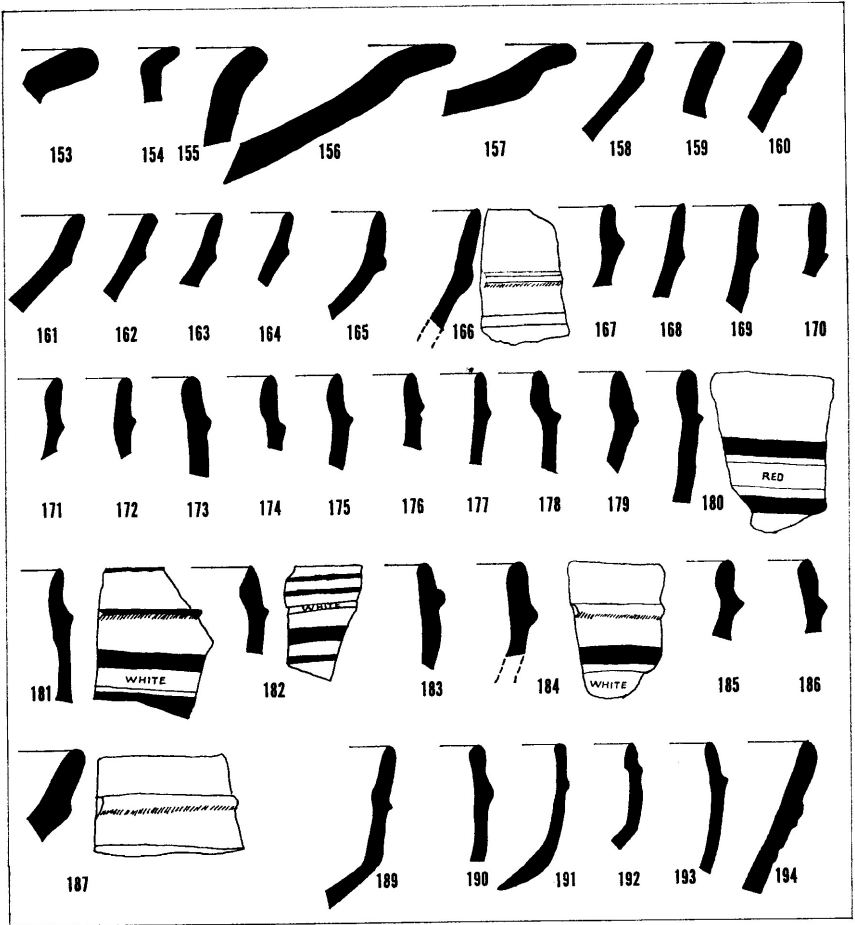
Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments
128	12380	47	Bo:6	?	(See 102 for description)				
129	12152	44	Bo:6	260	(See 126 for description)				
130	12587	53	Bo:6	?	med. av.		I, rim	RB I,E	I-red; E-7.5YR 7/4; C-7.5YR 7.5/4
131	12199	47	Bo:6	260	med. av.				I,E,R-7.5YR 6/4; C-dark gray
132	12303	44	Bo:6	200	med. av.			RB,rin	I,E-7.5YR 7/4 (interior slightly darker); R-5YR 7/6; C-dark gray
133	11795	44	Bo:6	300	typ. av.			RB,rin,E	I,E,R-7.5YR 6/4; very little core
134	12050	45	Bo:6	?	typ. av.		I,E	Slight?	E-7.5YR 7/4; I-redder than ext.; R-5YR 7/6
135	12261	47	Bo:6	?	PS	av.			I-10YR 6/2; E-5YR 7/6; Ext. Rind-5YR 7/6
136	12679	49	Bo:6	(See 102 for description)					
137	11430	36	Bo:6	240	med. av.			RB,rin	I,E-7.5YR 7/4; R-5YR 7/6; C-dark gray
138	12148	44	Bo:6	260	fine av.			RB, rin	I,E-red; R-7.5YR 7.5/4 to 8/5; Thick rind and light gray core
139	11513	38	Bo:6	260	fine av.			RB I,E	I,E-red;R-7.5YR 7.5/4 to 8/5; R-thick; C-7.5YR 7/5
140	12202	47	Bo:6	260	med. + av.		I,E	Slight?	I,E-10YR 7/2 or 6.5/2; R-5YR 7/6; C-2.5Y 6/0
141	11435	36	Bo:6	300	med. + av.		I,E		I-10YR 7/2; E-10YR 8/1; C-7.5YR 7/2
142	12083	47	Bo:6	220	fine av.		I,E	RB I,E	I,E-10YR 8/3; C-7.5YR 8/4
143	11826	43	Bo:6	260	fine av.			RB I,E	I,E-red; fairly thick red rind; C-7.5YR 8/4
144	11457	38	Bo:6	250	med. av.				I-reddish gray but close to 7.5YR 7/4; R-5YR 7/6; C-dark gray
145	11756	39	Bo:6	?	med. av.		E,rin	RB I,E	I-red; E-7.5YR 7/4; C-7.5YR 7.5/4 (Not well burnished)
146	12586	53	Bo:6?	?	(See 142 for description)				
147	11935	45	Bo:6	300	typ. av.			RB I,E	I,E,R-5YR 6/4; dark gray core. (Poorly, sparsely burnished)
148	11565	40	Bo:6?	170	typ.	hard	I,E		I,E-10YR 7.5/3; Ext. Rind-5YR 7/6; dark gray core. (Finger mark)
149	11636	38	Bo:6?	160	fine	hard		RB I,rin	I,E,C-7.5YR 7.5/4
150	12263	39	Bo:7	?	fine	hard			I-5YR 7/4; E-7.5YR 7/4
151	11508	40	Bo:7	?	fine	hard			I,E-7.5YR 6/4 (grayer than this, hard to match "gray-brown")
152	12048	47	Bo:7	200	med.	hard		RB I,E	I-10YR 6/1.5; E-7.5YR 6.5/4; Ext. R- 7.5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 5/0



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 Nos. 128-152, Bowls (2/5 of original size)

Description of the Pottery of Plate III

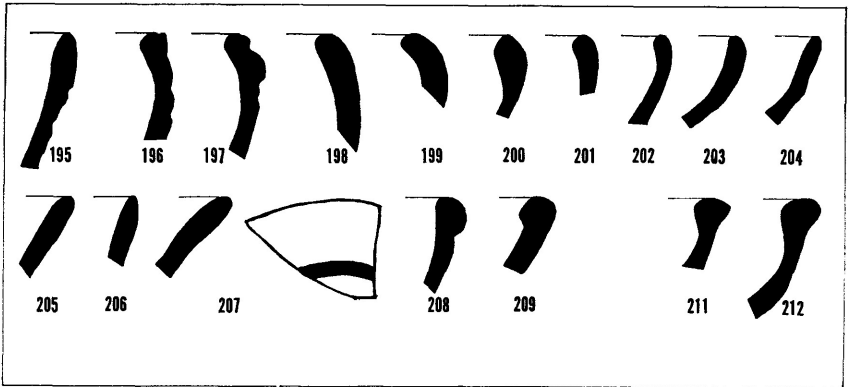
Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments
153	11776	41	Bo:8	230	med.	soft			I,E-5YR 7/4; C-10YR 7/3; (sherd feels chalky)
154	12600	53	Bo:9	140	fine	av.		RB I,E	Black ware
155	12133	44	Bo:10	?	med.	av.		RB I,E	I,E-orange-red; C-7,5YR 7/6 (surface rough and crude)
156	11200	24	Bo:11	?	crs.	av.			I,E-5YR 6/4; C-dark gray
157	11071	45	Bo:12	?	typ.	av.	E		I-10YR 5/2; E-10YR 7/3; C-dark gray; thin pink rims
158	12651	55	Bo:13a	160	fine	hard		RB I,E	I,E,R-orange; C-7,5YR 7/4 (surface blotched)
159	12493	47	Bo:13a	?	typ.	av.	I?		I,E-7,5YR 6/4; sherd same color throughout, no core
160	12271	47	Bo:13a	?					(See 169 for description)
161	11544	32	Bo:13a	180	typ.	met.	I,E-rim?	RB I,E	I,E; and O-orange; C-7,5YR 7/4; thin gray core
162	11210	24	Bo:13a	?	fine	hard	E	CRB I(blk.)	I-red; E-5YR 4/1; R-5YR 7/6; C-medium gray
163	12134	44	Bo:13a	150	fine	met.	I,E?	CRB	I-5YR 6/6; E-5YR 6/6 below rib; above rib dark; C-gray; rims
164	11858	44	Bo:13a	190					(See 192 for description)
165	11612	40	Bo:13a	230?	fine	met.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 4/1; C-lighter gray than surface
166	12049	45	Bo:13a	150?	fine	met.	I,E?	RB I,E	I-7,5YR 6/4; E-orange; R-7,5YR 6.5/4 (Blk. & white paint bands ext.)
167	11849	44	Bo:13a	?					(See 161 for description)
168	12000	44	Bo:13a	?	fine	met.	I, E?	RB I,E	I,E, O-orange and mottled red; C-7,5YR 7/4
169	1226?	47	Bo:13a	200	fine	hard		sketchy	I,E,O-orange; C-7,5YR 7/4 (blotches of yellow on surface)
170	12055	45	Bo:13a	?	fine	hard	I,E	CRB I(blk.)	I-red; E-5YR 4/1; R-5YR 7/6; C-medium gray
171	12131	44	Bo:13a	?	fine	hard	I,E	CRB I-rim, E	I-red; E-also red but not as dark; C-dark gray (blk. CRB)
172	11368	31	Bo:13b	?	med.	hard	I,E		I,E,O-orange; C-gray shading to pink
173	12395	47	Bo:13b	220					(See 169 for description)
174	11999	44	Bo:13b	220	typ.	met.	I,E?	RB I-rim, E	I,E,O-orange; C-7,5YR 7/4; thin gray core
175	11815	39	Bo:13b	200	med.	av.	I		I-reddish brown; E-mottled various shades of brown; C-7,5YR 7/4
176	11842	44	Bo:13b	200	fine	met.		RB I,E	I,E-5YR 5.5/6; R-7,5YR 7/4; C-dark gray
177	11841	44	Bo:13b	180	fine	met.		RB I,E	Smudged, probably 5YR 5.5/6 int. and ext.; R-7,5YR 7/4; C-gray
178	12136	44	Bo:13b	170					(See 195 for description)
179	12052	45	Bo:13b? 130		fine	met.			Dark gray to blackish. Mottled. (Ware different. Intrusive?)
180	11752	39	Bo:13b	200	fine	met.	I,E	RB I,E	I-red; E-5YR 5/6; C-7,5YR 7/4 (Blk., red, painted bands on ext.)
181	11848	44	Bo:13b	180	fine	met.	I,E	RB I-rim, E	I,E-red; R-5YR 7/6; C-dark gray (Blk. & white painted bands ext.)
182	11928	45	Bo:13b	?	fine	hard	I, E	CRB E (blk.)	I-5YR 5/6; R-7,5YR 6/4; C-dark gray; exterior surface badly blotched. (White painted band above rib on exterior)
183	11561	40	Bo:13b	190	fine	met.	I,E	RB	I,E-red; C-medium gray; R-5YR 7/6 (Blk., white painted bands)
184	12209	47	Bo:13b	220	fine	hard	I,E	RB E	I-orange; E-red; C-7,5YR 7/4 (Blk., white bands of paint-ext.)
185	11814	39	Bo:13b	200	med.	av.			I,E,O-orange; C-gray shading to pink
186	11647	38	Bo:13b	190	med.	hard	I?		E-7,5YR 6/4; I-bit redder than ext.; C-dark gray
187	12051	45	Bo:13c	300	typ.	av.		RB I,E	I,E-5YR 6/6; R-7,5YR 7/4; very little core. (Blk., red paint)
189	11432	36	Bo:13c	120	fine	hard			I,E-orange; C-2,5Y 6/0; no rims
190	11620	37	Bo:13c	160					(see 193 for description)
191	12690	49	Bo:13c	105					(see 192 for description)
192	12275	47	Bo:13c	160	fine	met.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 5.5/6; R-7,5YR 7/4; C-dark gray
193	11529	38	Bo:13c	?	fine	hard		RB I,E	I,E-reddish orange; C-light gray
194	11456	38	Bo:13f	190	fine	hard	I,E	CRB I,E	I-red; E-5YR 5.5/6; R-5YR 7/6, C-gray (Blk painted bands)



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 Nos. 153-194, Jars (2/5 of original size)

Description of the Pottery of Plate III

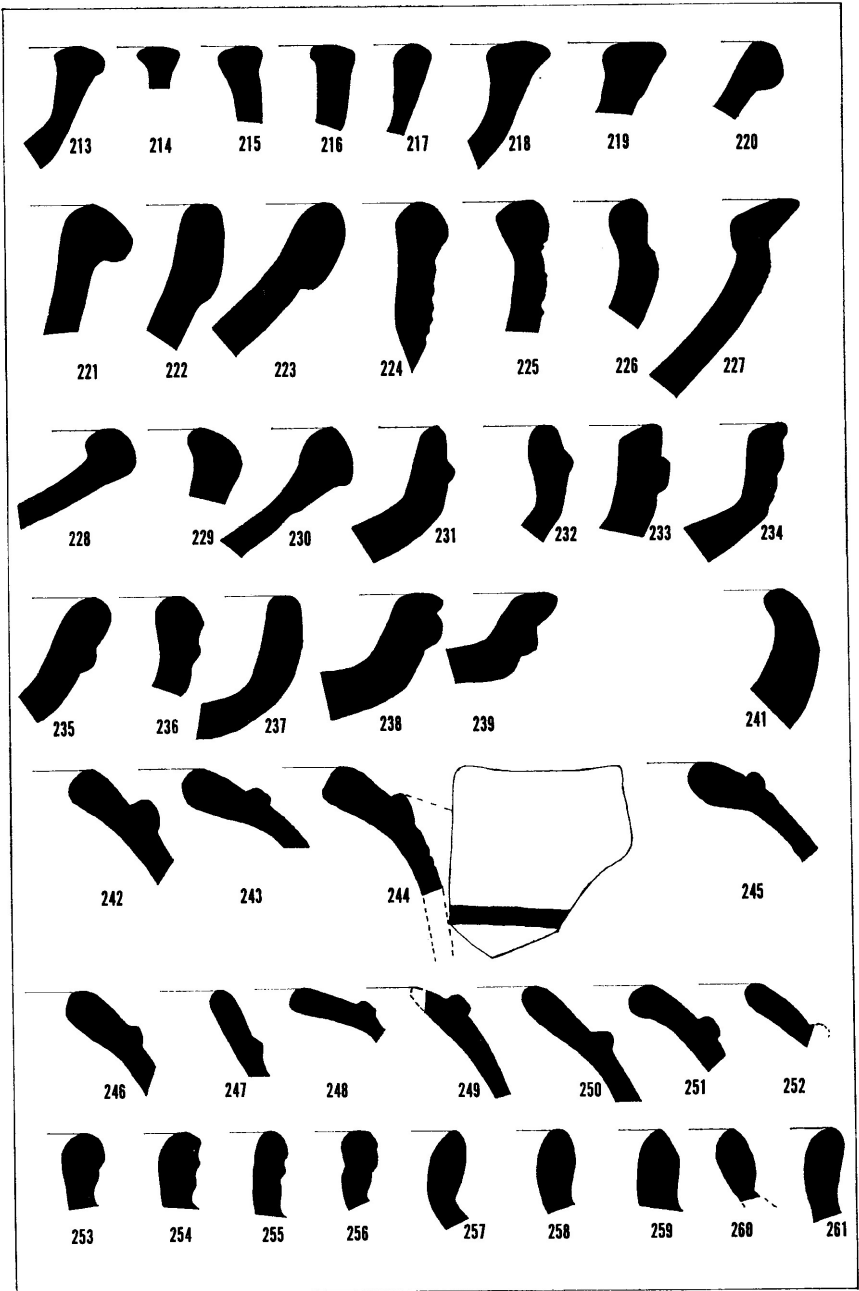
Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments	
195	11932	45	Bo: 13f	190	fine	hard	I,E	CRB I,E	I,E-5YR 4.5/3; R-5YR 6/4; C-2.5Y 6/0	
196	11372	31	Bo: 14a	225	fine	av.			I,E,0-7.5YR 7/4; thin gray core remains	
197	12458	52	Bo: 14b	180	fine	hard	I,E	Cont RB I,E	I,E-orange-red; C-7.5YR 7/4	
198	12593	53	Bo: 14c	100	med.	av.	E		I-10YR 6/2; E-10YR 7/3; Ext. R-7.5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 5/0	
199	12584	53	Bo: 14c	90	med.	av.	E,I		I-10YR 7/3; E-10YR 7/3; Ext. R-7.5YR 7/4 (also int.) C-gray	
200	11711	42	Bo: 14c	180	med.	av.	E		I,E-10YR 7/2; C-2.5Y 5/0	
201	12655	55	Bo: 14c	140	med.	hard	I,E		I,E-10YR 7/3; R-5YR 6/6; C-2.5Y 4/0	
202	12712	49	Bo: 14c	145	(description similar to 254)					
203	11436	36	Bo: 14c	100	(similar to number 200 otherwise)					
204	11300	31	Bo: 15a	180	med.	av.			I,E-5YR 7/4; reddish-yellow rinds; gray core remains	
205	12596	53	Bo: 15b	180	fine	met.	I,E	Cont RB I,E	I-5YR 4/2; E-5YR 4/6; R-7.5YR 7/4; gray core remains	
206	11824	43	Bo: 15b	?	fine	met.	I,E ?	RB I, E- rim	I,E-5YR 5/6; C-7.5YR 7/4	
207	12135	44	Bo: 16	120	med.	hard			I,E-10YR 7/3; C-7.5YR 7/4 (black painted band-ext.)	
208	12711	49	Bo: 17a	?	med.	av.		RB I,E	7.5YR 7/4 throughout sherd	
209	11819	43	Bo: 17a	340	med.	av.	E		I-10YR 7/3; E-10YR 7/3; Ext. R-7.5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 5/0	
211	12650	55	Bo: 17b	220	fine	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-red; C-7.5YR 7/4 (continuous burnish- ing, lustrous)	
212	12337	49	Bo: 17b	240	med.	av.		RB I,E	I,E-5YR 6/6; C-7.5YR 7/4 (closely bur- nished)	



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 Nos. 195-212, Jars (2/5 of original size)

Description of the Pottery of Plate IV

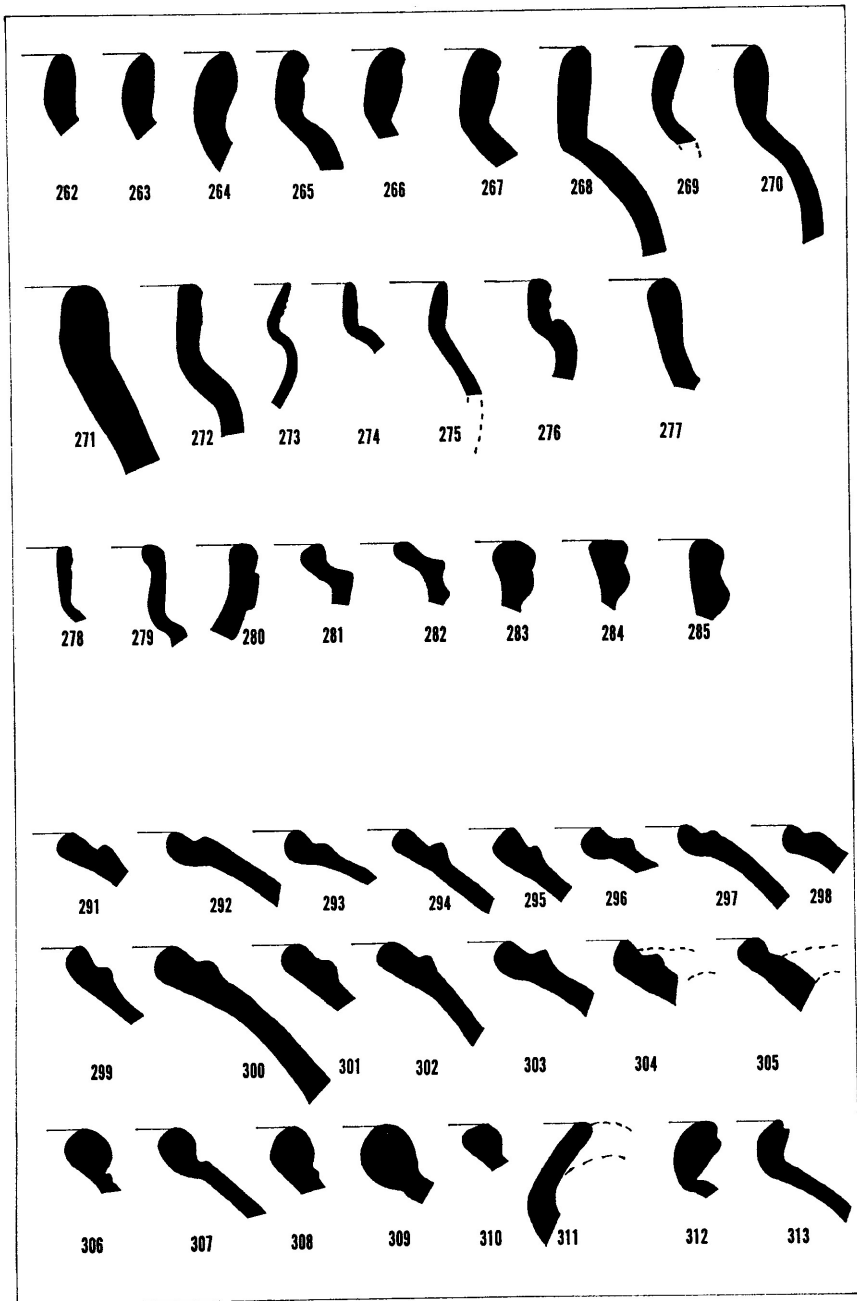
Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments
213	12470	47	Bo:17b	230	med. av.			RB I,E	I,E,O-7.5YR 6.5/4; C-2.5Y 5/0
214	11437	30	Bo:17b	275	med. av.		I,E	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 5/6; C-7.5YR 7/4 (closely burnished, lustrous)
215	12470	53	Bo:17b	?	med. av.		I,E	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 7/6; C-7.5YR 7/4 (closely burnished)
216	11210	24	Bo:17b	?	crs. av.		I,E ?		I,E-7.5YR 6/2 to 6/4; R-5YR 7/6; C-gray ("Slip" may be bloom)
217	11843	44	Bo:17b	300	med. av.			RB I,E	7.5YR 7/4 throughout sherd
218	12702	49	Bo:17b	?	med. av.		E	RB I,E	1-10YR 7/3; E-7.5YR 6.5/4; C-2.5Y 5/0
219	11728	40	Bo:17b	300	med. av.		E,I	RB I,E	I,E-10YR 7/2; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 6/0
220	11611	40	Bo:18	300	med. av.				I,E-7.5YR 6.5/4; 2.5Y 4/0 dark gray core
221	12066	47	Bo:19	300	crs. av.		I,E	RB I	I,E-7.5YR 6.5/4; C-2.5Y 4/0; R-5YR 6/6
222	11534	31	Bo:20a	480	med. av.				1-light gray; E-7.5YR 6.5/3; Ext. R-7.5YR 7/4; C-dark gray
223	11318	24	Bo:20b	300	med. av.				I-7.5YR 8/6; E-10YR 7/3; C-dark gray (Similar to jar type 1)
224	11538	31	Bo:21	320					(Similar to number 396 otherwise—interior perhaps a bit redder)
225	11505	40	Bo:21	390	med. hard				1-7.5YR 6/4; E—similar, not as red; C-grayish. (Ware diff.?)
226	11519	38	Bo:22	?	typ. av.		I,E	RB I,E	I,E-red; C-7.5YR 7/4
227	11491	31	Bo:23	410					(See 396 for description)
228	11463	38	Bo:24	390					(See 396 for description)
229	12549	47	Bo:24	350	typ. av.		E		I,R-7.5YR 8/6; E-10YR 8/2; C-dark gray
230	11708	42	Bo:24	300					(see 396 for description)
231	11813	39	Bo:25	250	med. soft		I,E	RB ?	I,E-red; R(thick)-7.5YR 7/4; C-light gray (surf. weathered)
232	11438	30	Bo:25	275					(see 231, definitely no RB however)
233	12551	47	Bo:25	?	med. av.		I,E	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 5/3; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 5/0
234	11847	41	Bo:25	300	typ. av.		I,E		1-10YR 8/3; E-similar to interior; R-5YR 7/6
235	11613	37	Bo:25	320	crs. soft		I,E		I,E-5YR 4/1; C-7.5YR 6/4 (weathered. Dark gray slip)
236	11646	38	Bo:25	230?					(see 235 for description)
237	12379	47	Bo:25	340	typ. av.		I,E		I,E-10YR 7/2; C-dark gray
238	12385	47	Bo:25	?	typ. av.				1-10YR 3/1; E-7.5YR 6/4; C-gray. (Black blotches)
239	11789	41	Bo:25	?	med. av.			RB I,E	I,E-5YR 5/6; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 5/0
241	11738	43	Bo:25	?	med. av.		E?		1.5YR 7/4; E-10YR 6/2; C-2.5Y 5/0
242	11827	43	Bo:26	300					(see 243; no painting evident on this sherd however)
243	11517	38	Bo:26	280	med. av.				I,E-5YR 6/4; R-5YR 6/6; C-2.5Y 5/0 (Blk. painted band-ext.)
244	11937	45	Bo:26	350	med. hard		E		1-10YR 6/1; E-10YR 8/3; ext. R-7.5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 5/0 (This sherd has painted black bands-ext; and ribbing)
245	11810	39	Bo:26	275					(see 243 for description—no painting on ext. however)
246	11966	45	Bo:26	?					(see 243 for description—no painting evident)
247	11993	44	Bo:26	300					(see 243 for description)
248	12790	49	Bo:26	?	fine	hard	I,E	RB	I,E-red; R-5YR 6/6; gray core
249	11462	38	Bo:26	?					(see 251 for description)
250	11917	37	Bo:26	320	med. av.		I,E		I,E-red; C-gray; R-reddish-yellow (Blk. cross painted over knob of knob and bar handle; also white paint on top of rim with traces of black)
251	11520	38	Bo:26	250	med. av.		E ?		1.5YR 6/4; E-pale gray; R-5YR 6/6; C-gray (bands of paint)
252	12060	45	Bo:26	?					(see 243 for description—no painting)
253	12080	47	Bo:27a	375	med. hard		I,E?	RB I,E	1-7.5YR 6.5/4; E-5YR 6/6; R,C-7.5YR 7/4
254	12049	55	Bo:27a	210	med. av.				I,E-7.5YR 6.5/4; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 6/0
255	12268	47	Bo:27a	300	med. av.				I,E-5YR 7/4; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 6.5/0
256	11211	24	Bo:27a	?	med. av.		I,E	RB I,E	1.5YR 5/6; E-7.5YR 4/2; C-gray; R-5YR 6/6 (closely RB)
257	12063	45	Bo:27b	?	med. av.		I,E ?	Cont RB I,E	I,E-7.5YR 6/6; C-7.5YR 7/4
258	11844	44	Bo:27b	200	med. av.			Slight I,E	I,E-7.5YR 6.5/4; R-7.5YR 7/4; No core
259	12315	48	Bo:27b	300	med. soft		I,E	Burnished	I,E-red; 7.5YR 8/6 rinds and core
260	12387	47	Bo:27b	280?					(see 254 for description)
261	12145	44	Bo:27b	300	med. av.		I,E	RB? weathered	I,E-red; R-7.5YR 8/6; C-2.5Y 5/0



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 Nos. 213-261, Bowls (2/5 of original size)

Description of the Pottery of Plate V

Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments
262	12149	44	Bo:27b	?	(see 263 for description)				
263	12398	44	Bo:27b	240	med.	hard	I,E	spotty	I,E-reddish orange; R-5YR 7/4; C-7.5YR 7/4
264	12288	47	Bo:27b	?	med.	hard	I,E	RB I	I,E-reddish orange; R-5YR 7/4; very slight gray core
265	12399	47	Bo:27b	200	(see 267 for description)				
266	12153	44	Bo:27b	200	(see 267 for description)				
267	12550	47	Bo:27b	190	med.	av.			I,E,O-7.5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 6/0; (surface color varies)
268	12602	53	Bo:27b	220	med.	soft			I-5YR 6.5/4; E-red; C-5YR 6/5
269	11391	31	Bo:27b	150	med.	av.			I,E-10YR 5/1; no rinds; C-2.5Y 5/0
270	11425	36	Bo:27b	?	crs.	av.			I,E,C-7.5YR 6.5/5
271	11823	43	Bo:27b	?	crs.	av.			I,E-10YR 6.5/1.5; R-7.5YR 7/6; C-2.5Y 5/0
272	11428	36	Bo:27b	270	med.	hard	I,E	Cont RB I,E	I,E-reddish orange; R-5YR 7/4; C-7.5YR 7/4
273	12485	53	Bo:28	130	fine	met.		RB I,E	I,E-7.5YR 6/4; C-2.5Y 4/0 (very fine temper)
274	12594	53	Bo:29	150	fine	hard	I,E	Close RB I,E	I,E-reddish orange; R-5YR 7/4; C-7.5YR 7/4
275	12143	44	Bo:27b	?	(see 272 for description)				
276	11312	24	Bo:30	310	med.	av.			I,E-7.5YR 6/3; C-gray
277	12637	53	Bo:31	300	med.	+ av.			I,E-5YR 7/4; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 6/0
278	12473	53	M:1a	55	fine	av.			I,E,C-10YR 7/3
279	12132	44	M:1b	60	med.	av.			I,E-red; C-7.5YR 7/4
280	12562	47	Tc:1	?	PS	av.	E??		I-7.5YR 6.5/4; E-10YR 5.5/1.5; C-thin, gray; R-7.5YR 7/4
281	12322	48	Tc:2	120	fine	av.			Orange-pink throughout
282	11442	36	Tc:3	300?	med.	av.			I,E-7.5YR 7/4; R-5YR 7/6; C-2.5Y 5/0
283	12091	47	Tc:4	280	med.	av.		RB I,E	I,E-7.5YR 7/5; R-7.5YR 7/6
284	12598	53	Tc:4	240	med.	av.		RB I,E	I-black; E-5YR 7/6; C-very dark gray
285	12636	53	Tc:4	?	(see 283 for description)				
291	12480	53	P:1a	120	fine	friable			I,E-reddish orange; C-7.5YR 6/4 (Temper mainly quartz, ware well levigated, much temper. "sandy ware")
292	11516	38	P:1a	100?	(see 291 for description)				
293	11760	39	P:1a	130	(see 291, exterior dark because smudged by use)				
294	12689	49	P:1a	120	(see 291; this sherd differs only in having a slight core not fully oxidized so still grayish)				
295	11852	44	P:1a	150	(see 291; smudged by use)				
296	12690	47	P:1a	120?	(see 291)				
297	12101	47	P:1a	120?	(see 291)				
298	11968	45	P:1a	?	(see 291)				
299	12311	48	P:1a	140	(see 291—this sherd slightly drabber in color)				
300	11987	44	P:1a	140	(see 291; smudged by use)				
301	12198	47	P:1a	?	(see 291)				
302	12056	45	P:1a	?	(see 291; these type 1a pots are all very similar. Basic color is orange to reddish orange. Exterior color depends mainly on amount of smudging due to use)				
303	12682	49	P:1a	?	(see 291)				
304	12323	48	P:1a	110	(see 291)				
305	11948	45	P:1a	?	(see 291)				
306	11717	42	P:1b	130	(see 291)				
307	11959	45	P:1b	110	(see 291)				
308	12362	51	P:1c	?	(see 291)				
309	11458	38	P:1c	300?	fine	friable			I,E-5YR 4.5/1; C-5YR 4.5/1; R-5YR 7/8
310	11610	40	P:1c	110	(see 291)				
311	11377	31	P:2a	?	(see 291) sherd has orange surface then a darker rind and below rind an orange core				
312	11563	40	P:2b	120	(see 291)				
313	11369	31	P:2b	?	(see 291) sherd not quite as friable and has less quartz temper than most other potsherds				

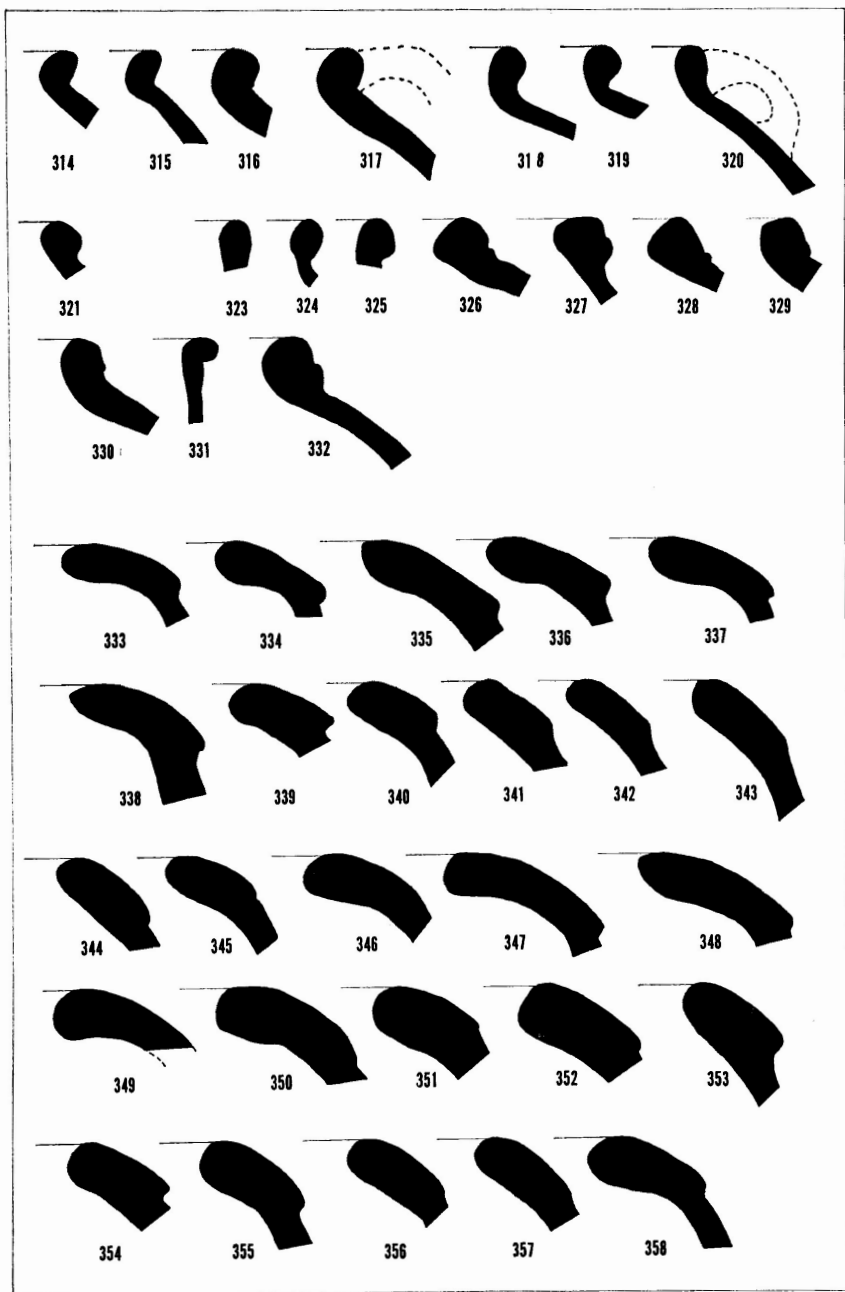


Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon

Nos. 262-277, Bowls; 278-279, Mugs; 280-285, Tripod Cups; 291-313, Cooking Pots (2/5 of original size)

Description of the Pottery of Plate VI

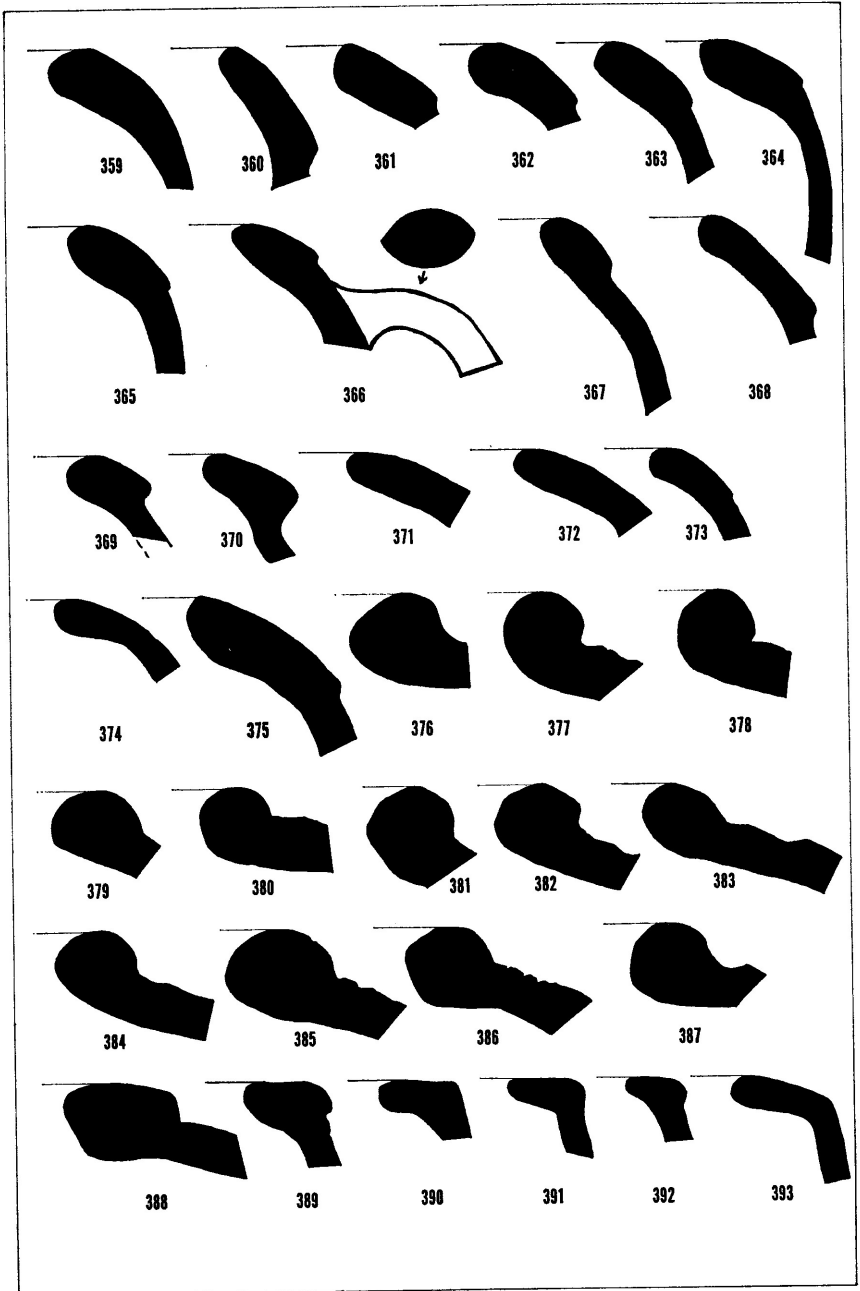
Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments
314	11317	24	P:2c	?	(see 291)				exterior blackened; orange-red ware as the others; light gray core.
315	11366	31	P:2c	?	(see 291)				I,E-7.5YR 7/4 or black; C-gray
316	11459	38	P:2c	?	(see 291)				C-gray; R-reddish-orange; I,E-blackened
317	11856	44	P:2c	130	fine				I,E-orange-red; C-7.5YR 8/4, some light gray also remains
318	11649	38	P:2c	120	(see 291 and 302)				
319	11817	39	P:2c	130	(see 291 and 302)				
320	12047	44	P:2c	140	(see 291 and 302)				
321	11811	39	P:2c	130	(see 291 and 302)				Orange-red throughout
323	11476	38	P:2c	140	(see 291 and 302)				
324	11929	45	P:2c	110	(see 291 and 302)				I-red; E-5YR 4.5/1; C-5YR 4.5/1; R-5YR 7/8
325	11450	36	P:2c	?	(see 291 and 302)				
326	12134	44	P:3	150	(see 332)				I,E-dark gray (smudged); C-black or dark gray; R-light brown
327	12201	47	P:3	?	med.	hard			I,E-deep red; C-5YR 5/6 (temper atypical for our pot types; not as much temper; ware dense. Approximates ware of type 3 pots but better quality)
328	12121	44	P:3	120	(see number 332)				
329	12589	53	P:3	120	(see number 322)				
330	12581	53	P:3	?	(see number 332)				
331	11564	40	P:4	90	fine	av.			I,E-5YR 4/1; C-5YR 4/3 (quartz grit, thin sandy ware, well-fired, looks like later forms. Intrusive?)
332	12477	53	P:3	110	crs.	hard			I,E-5YR 5/3; C-similar but not quite as reddish. Ware distinctive; hard but loose textured. Coarse, poorly sorted grit. Unlike other pots temper not quartz
333	11864	47	Ja:1	350	med.	av.	E	RB E-rim	I-7.5YR 5/0; E-7.5YR 6.5/4; Ext. R-5YR 6.5/5; C-2.5Y 4.5/0
334	12255	47	Ja:1	?	med.	av.		RB E-rim	I-7.5YR 5/0; E-7.5YR 6.5/4; Ext. R-5YR 6.5/5; C-2.5Y 4.5/0
335	12697	55	Ja:1	?	(see 333 for description)				
336	11995	44	Ja:1	?	(see 334)				
337	12383	47	Ja:1	400?	(see 334)				
338	11777	41	Ja:1	?	(see 333)				
339	11739	43	Ja:1	?	(see 346)				
340	12023	45	Ja:1	?	(see 333)				
341	12012	40	Ja:1	?	(see 333)				E-10YR 8/3
342	11629	38	Ja:1	?	(see 334)				
343	12474	53	Ja:1	350	typ.	av.			I, E-red; C-dark gray; very little rind
344	12385	47	Ja:1	?	(see 334—external surface slightly redder than 334)				
345	11591	38	Ja:1	350	typ.	av.	E		I-7.5YR 5/0; E-2.5Y 8/2; Ext. R-5YR 6.5/5; C-2.5Y 4.5/0
346	12200	47	Ja:1	300+	typ.	av.			I,E-7.5YR 7/4; R-5YR 6.5/5; C-2.5Y 4.5/0
347	11464	38	Ja:1	?	(see 333)				
348	12468	53	Ja:1	400?	(see 334 though exterior somewhat redder. Rim has transition from gray to brown to red at bottom)				
349	11635	38	Já:1	?	(see 333)				
350	11615	37	Ja:1	300	(see 333)				
351	12018	45	Ja:1	?	(see 333)				
352	12332	49	Ja:1	?	(see 333)				
353	11609	40	Ja:1	?	typ.	av.	E		I,E-7.5YR 7/4; R-5YR 6.5/5; C-2.5Y 4.5/0
354	11828	43	Ja:1	?	(see 353)				
355	11867	44	Ja:1	?	typ.	av.			I,E-red; C-7.5YR 7.5/5
356	12653	55	Ja:1	?	typ.	av.			I,E,C-7.5YR 7/4
357	12069	47	Ja:1	?	(see 334)				
358	11940	45	Ja:1	350	(see 334)				



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 Nos 314-332, Cooking Pots; 333-358, Jars (2/5 of original size)

Description of the Pottery of Plate VII

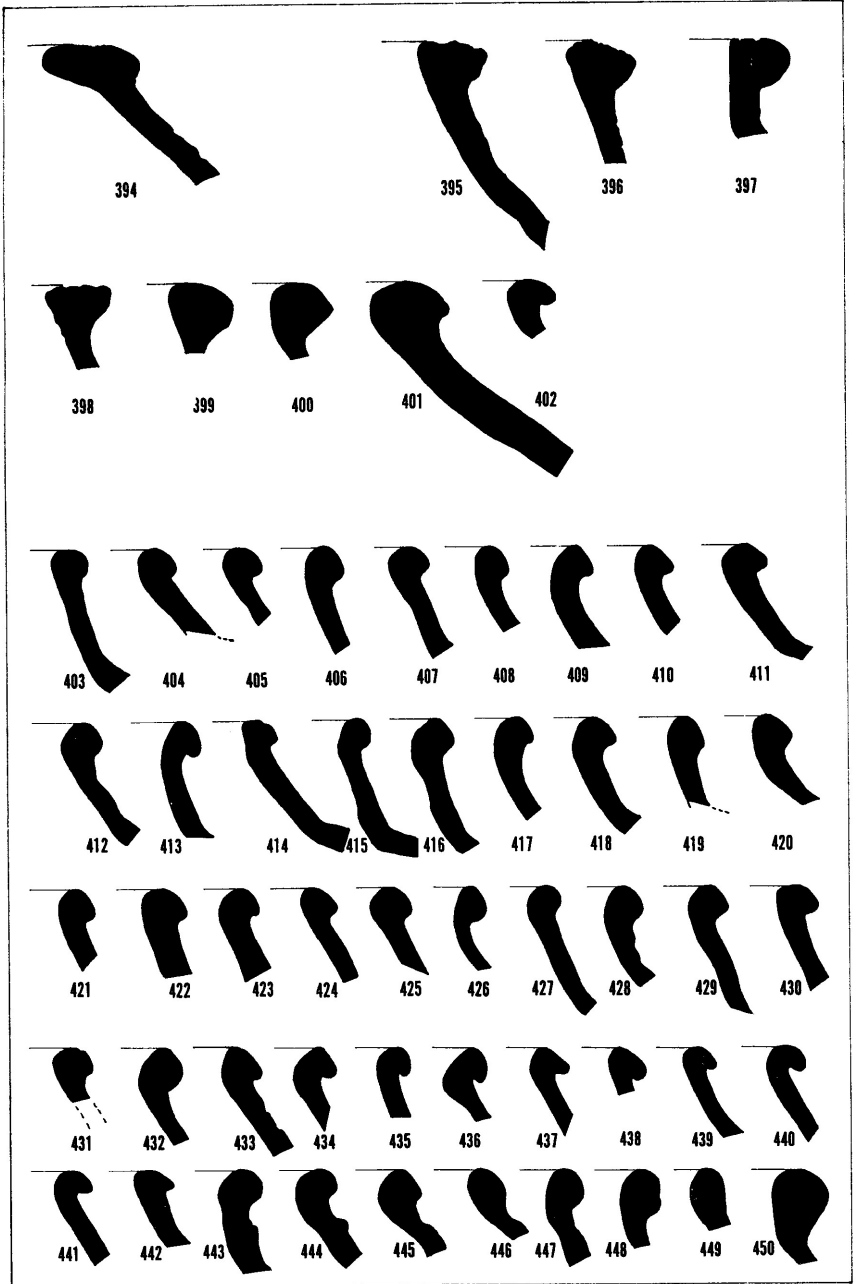
Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments
359	12369	47	Ja:1	350	(see 334. This sherd differs in having redder exterior and more crudely finished surface, no RB)				
359	12369	47	Ja:1	350	(similar to 358 with reddish exterior, no RB on rim, crudely finished rough surface)				
360	11643	38	Ja:1	350	typ.	av.	E		I-10YR 6/2; E-gray slip over reddish-brown rinds; C-gray
361	11525	38	Ja:1	350+	(see 333)				
362	12359	51	Ja:1	?	(see 333)				
363	12386	47	Ja:1	?	(see 334)				
364	12025	45	Ja:1	390	(see 334)				
365	11658	38	Ja:1	380			E	RB rim	I-7.5YR 5/0; E-7.5YR 6.5/4; Ext. R-5YR 6.5/5; C-gray
366	11511	38	Ja:1	?	typ.	av.		RB rim	I-10YR 7/3; E-7.5YR 6.5/4; Ext. R-5YR 6.5/5; C-gray. (Interior well finished—RB?—and rim closely burnished)
367	11607	38	Ja:1	340	crs.	av.			I,E-5YR 6/4; C-dark gray. (Poorly finished, rough, crude vessel)
368	11553	32	Ja:1	340	typ.	av.			I-5YR 7/2; E-7.5YR 6.5/4; Ext. R-5YR 6.5/5; C-2.5Y 4.5/0
369	11589	35	Ja:1	320	typ.	av.			I,E-5YR 6/4; C-medium gray (surface very rough)
370	12317	48	Ja:1	450	(see 369)				
371	11554	32	Ja:1	?	(see 334. Interior of this sherd a bit blacker and has been smoothed—burnished?)				
372	12631	53	Ja:1	?	(see 334) No RB on rim				
373	12068	47	Ja:1	?	(see 334)				
374	11741	43	Ja:1	?	(see 333) Interior also oxidized somewhat thus light beige in color				
375	12384	47	Ja:1	400	typ.	av.		RB I?	I-black; E-reddish brown. C,R-typical of type 1 jars
376	12001	44	Ja:2a	120	crs.	av.	E?		I,E-7.5YR 7/2; R-5YR 7/6; C-2.5Y 6/0
377	11958	45	Ja:2a	130	crs.	av.			I-red; E-7.5YR 8/4; C-2.5Y 6/0; R-5YR 7/6 (surface varies to red)
378	11608	38	Ja:2a	130	(sherd encrusted, smudged, cannot be observed)				
379	12314	48	Ja:2a	130	(see 376)				
380	12453	52	Ja:2a	130	(see 376)				
381	12054	45	Ja:2a	150	(see 376)				
382	11619	37	Ja:2a	120	crs.	av.	E?		I-7.5YR 6/4; E-7.5YR 8/4; C-2.5Y 6/0; R-5YR 7/6
383	12528	47	Ja:2a	180	crs.	av.	E?		I-2.5Y 6/0; E-7.5YR 8/4; C-2.5Y 6/0; R-5YR 7/6, no int. rind
384	11938	45	Ja:2a	140	(see 382)				
385	12591	53	Ja:2a	130	(see 382)				
386	12368	47	Ja:2a	130	(see 376) Slip very wispy slip? Is it a slip or just bloom?				
387	12087	47	Ja:2a	140	(see 376)				
388	11596	38	Ja:2b	130	crs.	av.			I,E-7.5YR 6.5/4; R-5YR 6/6; C-2.5Y 4/0 (temper, poorly sorted)
389	11514	38	Ja:3a	200?	crs.	av.			I-dark gray like core; E-7.5YR 6.5/4; C-2.5Y 4/0; Ext. R-5YR 6/6
390	12095	47	Ja:3a	?	crs.	hard			I,E-reddish orange, R-5YR 7/4; C-7.5YR 7/4 (gray in thickest part)
391	11862	44	Ja:3a	?	crs.	av.			I-10YR 5.5/1; E-red; C-2.5Y 5/0 (Red goes up to rim)
392	11633	38	Ja:3a	?	med.	av.			I,E-7.5YR 5/4 (brown); C-gray
393	12684	49	Ja:3b	140	(see 388)				



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 Nos. 359-393, Jars (2/5 of original size)

Description of the Pottery of Plate VIII

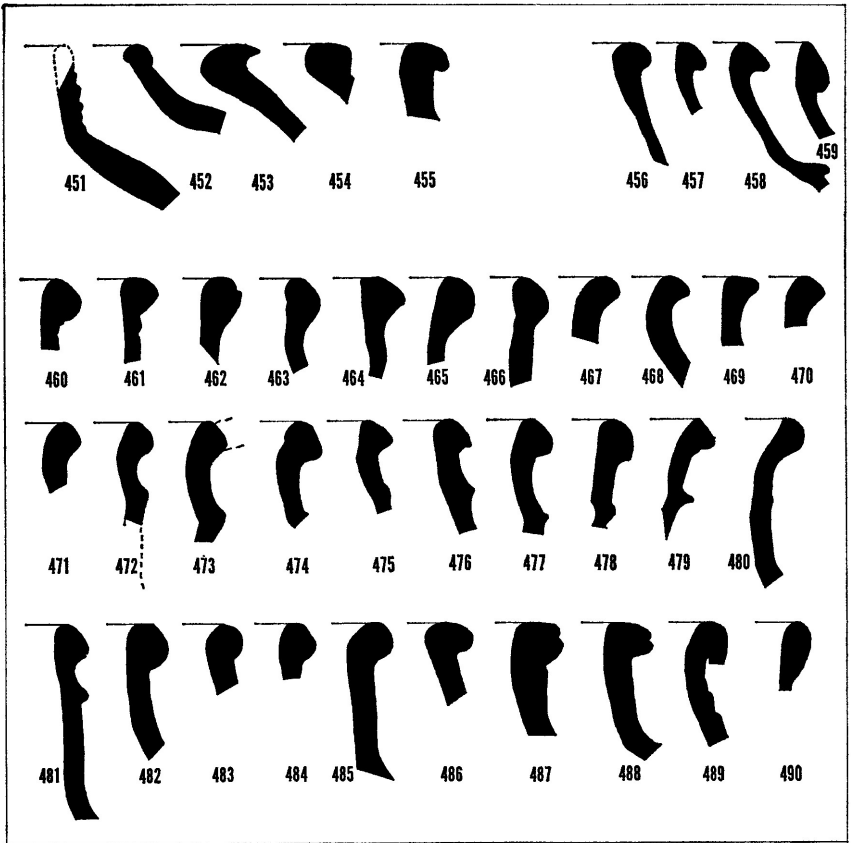
Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments
394	11616	37	Ja:4	350	fine	hard	I,E		I,E-10YR 8/2; C-7.5YR 7/4
395	11547	32	Ja:5a	210	med.	av.			I,E-5YR 7/4; R-7.5YR 6/4; slight gray core in thickest portions
396	11424	36	Ja:5a	100	(see 388)				I-red; E-10YR 8/3; C-2.5Y 4/0
397	11376	31	Ja:5b	?	med. av.				
398	11388	31	Ja:5a	?	(see 395)				
399	11466	38	Ja:6	?	med. av.		I,E ?		I,E-10YR 8/4; C-6.5YR
400	12099	47	Ja:6	?	abun. loose		I,E ?		I,E-10YR 8/2; R-5YR 7/6; C-7.5YR 7/4
401	12452	52	Ja:7	Sherd	badly smudged by carbon.			Impossible to describe	
402	11630	38	Ja:8	220?	med.+ soft			RB-rim?	I,E-5YR 7/4; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 6/0 (sherd badly weathered)
403	11996	47	Ja:9a	100	med. av.		E ?		I,E,O-7.5YR 6/4; C-dark gray
404	12766	49	Ja:9a	?	fine	hard+	E ?		I,C-5YR 5/2; Ext. R-red; E-thin gray film, slip? bloom?
405	11974	45	Ja:9a	90	abun. av.		E		I-7.5YR 7/2; E-10YR 7.5/3; C-2.5Y 6/0; R-5YR 7/6 (This is the "gray, gritty, porous" ware. Fairly loose textured. The gray wash or slip typically flakes off surface of these sherds)
406	11386	31	Ja:9a	?	med. av.				I,E,R-5YR 6/4; C-dark gray
407	11954	45	Ja:9a	105	med. av.		E ? ?		I-10YR 6.5/2; E-5YR 6/3; Ext. R-5YR 6/6; core-gray
408	11797	44	Ja:9a	100	(see 407)				
409	12122	44	Ja:9a	100	med. av.		E		I-10YR 7/3; E-10YR 7/2; C-2.5Y 6/0
410	12367	47	Ja:9a	100	abun. av.		E		I-7.5YR 7/2; E-10YR 7.5/3; C-gray; R-5YR 7/6 ("GGP")
411	12150	44	Ja:9a	?	abun. av.		E		I-10YR 8/3; E-10YR 7.5/3; C-gray; R-5YR 7/6 ("GGP")
412	11754	39	Ja:9a	100	med., av.				I-10YR 6/1; E-10YR 7.5/3; C-10YR 6/1
413	12046	44	Ja:9a	100	(see 403)				
414	11866	44	Ja:9a	?	med. av.		E ? ?		I,C-dark gray; E-5YR 6/3; Ext. R-5YR 6/6
415	12601	49	Ja:9a	?	(see 407)				
416	12688	49	Ja:9a	100	fine	hard			I-5YR 6/4; E-7.5YR 6.5/4; light gray core
417	1193 ?	45	Ja:9a	100	med. av.				I,E-10YR 7.5/3; R-5YR 7/6; C-dark gray
418	12701	49	Ja:9a	105	med. av.				I,E,O-7.5YR 6/4; C-dark gray
419	11902	44	Ja:9a	100	med. av.				I-5YR 5/2; E-7.5YR 6/4; C-dark gray
420	11645	38	Ja:9a	100	med. av.				I-5YR 6/6; E-7.5YR 7/4; R-reddish yellow; C-gray
421	11507	49	Ja:9a	75	(see 502)				
422	12081	47	Ja:9a	100	med. av.				I,C-gray; E-red
423	12053	45	Ja:9a	90	crs.	av.			I-5YR 6/6; E-red; R-7.5YR 7/4 to 7/6. Light gray core → pink
424	11855	44	Ja:9a	75	med. av.		E ?		I-10YR 6.5/2; E-7.5YR 6/3; Ext. R-5YR 6/6; core is gray. Brown slip
425	11930	45	Ja:9a	90	med. av.		E ?		I-7.5YR 7/4; E-7.5YR 6/2; R-5YR 7/6; C-dark gray. If sherd has slip it is not the common gray or cream variety
426	12599	47	Ja:9a	85	fine	hard	I,E	(see 404)	Gray core; red rinds; light gray surface slip interior and ext.
427	12605	53	Ja:9a	90	fine	hard+	E ?		I,C-5YR 5/2; Ext. R-red; E-gray surface film
428	11427	36	Ja:9a	100	med. av.		E ?		I-5YR 6/4; E-varies from red to gray; R-5YR 6/6; C-2.5Y 5/0
429	11857	44	Ja:9a	85	(see number 436)				
430	12268	44	Ja:9a	90	med. av.				I,E,C-7.5YR 7.5/4
431	12066	47	Ja:9a	80	(see 430)				
432	11697	29	Ja:9a	95	med. av.		E ?		I-5YR 6/5; E-10YR 8/3; C-slight, gray; R-reddish yellow
433	11799	42	Ja:9b	90	(see 436)				
434	12360	51	Ja:9c	100	med. av.				I-10YR 6/1.5; E-10YR 6/2; C-2.5Y 6/0
435	11521	38	Ja:9c	?	abun. av.		E		I-10YR 5/1.5; E-10YR 7.5/3; C-gray; R-5YR 7/6 ("GGP")
436	12652	55	Ja:9c	100	crs.	av.			I-5YR 6/6; E-red; R-7.5YR 7/4 to 7/6; light gray core becoming pink
437	11648	38	Ja:9c	90	(see 502)				
438	12603	49	Ja:9c	?	fine	hard		RB-rim	7.5YR 7/4 throughout
439	11924	45	Ja:9c	90	(see 417; this sherd may have external gray slip)				
440	11919	45	Ja:9c	90	(see 441)				
441	11972	45	Ja:9c	90	med. av.				I,C-10YR 6/1; E-10YR 7.5/3
442	12100	47	Ja:9c	100	med. av.				I,E-red; C-pink to reddish yellow
443	11631	38	Ja:9d	90	abun. av.		E		I-10YR 6/1.5; no reddish yellow rinds; E-10YR 7.5/3; C-gray
444	11523	38	Ja:9d	80	(see 443)				
445	11526	38	Ja:9e	100	med. av.				I,E-5YR 6/5; C-dark gray
446	11976	45	Ja:9e	100	(see 418)				
447	11936	45	Ja:9e	85	med. av.				I,E, R-7.5YR 6/4 to 7/4; C-gray
448	11212	24	Ja:9f	90	fine	hard			I,E,C-10YR 7/1 (a distinctive ware)
449	12664	55	Ja:10	80	med. av.		E		I-5YR 6.5/4; E-10YR 7/2; C-dark gray
450	11460	38	Ja:11	110	crs.	av.			I,E,C-7.5YR 7/4 (slight gray remnant in thickest part of core)



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 Nos. 394-450, Jars (2/5 of original size)

Description of the Pottery of Plate IX

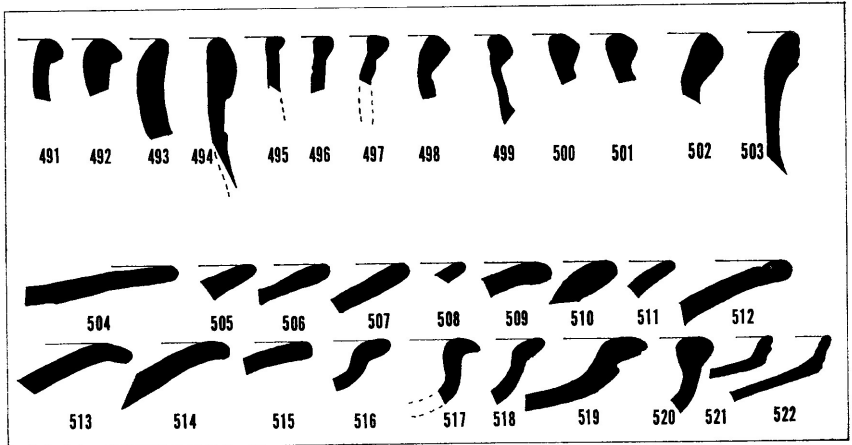
Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments
451	11541	31	Ja:12	?	med. av.				I-5YR 6/4; E-7.5YR 7.5/3; C-gray
452	12106	47	Ja:13	?	fine	dense			I,C-pink; E-red
453	12673	49	Ja:14	100	crs. av.		E		I-5YR 6/4; top of rim-10YR 8/3; below rim-red; E-pale brown; C-gray
454	12142	44	Ja:15	180	med. av.		I,E	RB E	I,E-red; R-7.5YR 8/6; C-2.5Y 5/0
455	12062	45	Ja:16	170	crs.	soft	I,E		I,E-5YR 4/1; C-gray
456	12002	47	Ja:17	45	med. av.				I,E-7.5YR 7/4; very slight gray core
457	11779	41	Ja:17	45	(see 436; vessel may have had red external slip)				
458	11094	44	Ja:17	50	med. av.				I-brown to gray; E-5YR 6/4; C-dark gray. (light porous ware)
459	11444	36	Ja:17	40	abun.	hard			7.5YR 6.5/4 throughout. (like 483 much fine carbonate powder grit)
460	11781	41	Ju:1	80	abun.	loose	I,E?		I-7.5YR 6.5/4; E-10YR 8/2; C-7.5YR 7/4; R-5YR 7/6
461	12632	53	Ju:1	75	med.	av.	I,E		I,E-10YR 8/2 (white); C-7.5YR 7/4
462	12124	44	Ju:1	95	crs.	av.	E		(see 417)
463	11524	38	Ju:1	100	med.	av.	E		(see 418)
464	12094	47	Ju:1	100	med.	av.			7.5YR 7/4 throughout
465	12687	49	Ju:1	95	med.	av.	E		I,E-10YR 8/4; C-7.5YR 7/5
466	12703	49	Ju:1	70	med.	av.	E???		I,C-10YR 7/3; E-weathered, remnants of darker brown slip?
467	11853	44	Ju:2a	120	fine	av.			I,E,R-red; C-5YR 5/6
468	11535	31	Ju:2a	100	med.	av.	E		I-5YR 7/4; E-10YR 7.5/2; R-5YR 6/6; gray core
469	11217	24	Ju:2a	100	med.	av.			I,E-10YR 7/2; C-dark gray
470	12017	45	Ju:2a	75	abun.	hard			Charcoal gray; C-2.5Y 5/0 (grit may be quartz la. gely, fine, abun.)
471	12408	47	Ju:2a	80	(see 436)				
472	11997	44	Ju:2b	100	med.	av.			I,E-10YR 8/3.5; just a hint of a gray core
473	12548	47	Ju:2b	100	med.	av.	E???		I,E-7.5YR 7/4; R-5YR 6/6; C-2.5Y 5/0 (pale brown slip or bloom?)
474	12078	47	Ju:2b	100	med.	av.	I,E		I,E-10YR 7/2; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-gray
475	11387	31	Ju:2b	100	abun.	av.			I,E-red; C-dark gray (poorly sorted grit, surface pocked)
476	11740	43	Ju:2b	100	med.	av.	E		I-red; E-5YR 5/2; R-5YR 6/8; light gray core (dark gray type slip)
477	12067	47	Ju:2b	55	med.	av.	I,E		I-10YR 7/1; E-10YR 8/2; C-2.5Y 5/0
478	12073	47	Ju:2b	80	med.	av.			I-10YR 4.5/1; E-7.5YR 6/3; C-dark gray
479	12678	49	Ju:2c	100	fine	met.	?	RB E	I,E,R-7.5YR 6.5/4; C-dark gray
480	11316	24	Ju:3	80	crs.	av.	E		I-5YR 6/3; gray exterior over pink rind. (crudely made piece)
481	12138	44	Ju:3	?	crs.	av. +	E???		I,R-5YR 6/4; E-10YR 7/2; C-2.5Y 5/0 (sloppy construction)
482	11549	32	Ju:4a	95	fine	hard			I,R-5YR 6/4; E-7.5YR 6.5/4; C-light gray (very characteristic temper—heavily tempered but with fine carbonate powder)
483	12704	49	Ju:4a	95	fine	hard			I-10YR 6/4; E-10YR 5/1 to 5/2; C-light gray; R-5YR 6/4 (see 482)
484	11440	36	Ju:4a	100	(see 438)				
485	12409	53	Ju:4a	90	med.	av.	E???		I,Rim,R-5YR 7/5; E-5YR 6/3; C-2.5Y 5/0
486	11753	39	Ju:4a	?	(see 418)				
487	11502	38	Ju:4b	95	crs.	av.			(see 407)
488	11637	38	Ju:4b	90	med.	av.			I,E-5YR 5/2 or 5YR 4/1; drab, smoggy, sooty gray. C-dark gray
489	11213	24	Ju:5	100	med.	av.	E		I-5YR 6/5; E-10YR 7.5/3; C-gray; R-5YR 7/6 ("GGP")
490	11405	38	Ju:6	90	(see 400, though interior not slipped and is				7.5YR 6.5/4—light brown)



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 Nos. 451-459, Jars; 460-490, Jugs
 (2/5 of original size)

Description of the Pottery of Plate IX

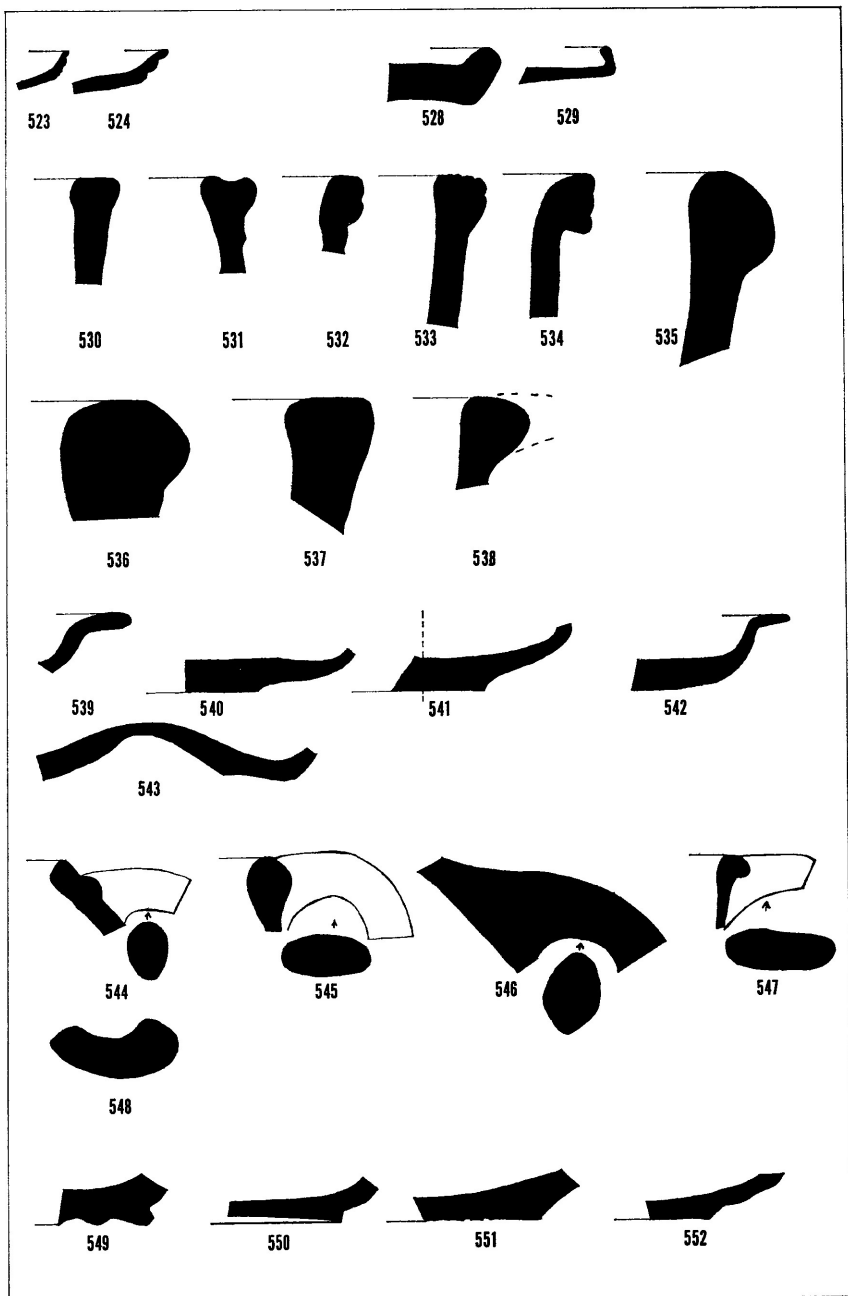
Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments
491	11780	41	Ju:7	45	(see 410, "GGP")				
492	11591	38	Ju:7	40	med. av.				I,E-10YR 5/2; 2.5Y 5/0 is the color of the core
493	11560	32	Ju:8	40	med. av.				I,E-red; C-gray; extremely thin rinds. (Careless handle attach.)
494	11537	31	Ju:9	40	(see 482)				
495	12071	47	Ju:10	30	fine av.				I-7.5YR 7/2; E-7.5YR 7/4; C-gray; reddish yellow thin ext. rind
496	12364	47	Ju:10	?	fine	hard		ribbing	I,E-7.5YR 7.5/4; 5YR 7/4 core
497	12592	53	Ju:10	?	(see 503—interior even			redder and	not ribbed on this sherd)
498	11782	41	Ju:11	?	med. av.				I-10YR 7/1; E-7.5YR 6/4; R-5YR 7/6; C-dark gray. These vessels are small-mouthed although exact dia. incalculable
499	11362	31	Ju:11	45	(see 410)			"GGP"	
500	11922	45	Ju:11	45	med. av.				I-medium gray; E-10YR 7/2; Ext. R-7.5YR 7/2; C-2.5Y 5/0
501	?	?	?		(see 500)				
502	12002	44	Ju:11	?	fine	hard			I,E,thick R-7.5YR 6/4; light gray thin core
503	12472	53	Ju:12	?	med. av.			I,E	I-10YR 7/2.5; E-10YR 7/1.5; C-2.5Y 5/0; thin reddish-brown rinds
504	12272	47	Sb:1a	150	(see 396)				
505	10755	24	Sb:1a	?	fine av.				I,E-gray; C-darker gray (very fragmentary sherd)
506	11515	38	Sb:1a	140	fine	av.	I,E ?		I,E-10YR 6/1; R-5YR 5/3; C-gray
507	12357	51	Sb:1a	150	fine av.				I-7.5YR 7/4; E-5YR 7/4; C-10YR 7/2
508	12085	47	Sb:1a	210	fine	hard	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 5/6; R-5YR 6/6; C-2.5Y 6/0 (lustrous, cont. burnish)
509	12210	47	Sb:1b	170?	fine	av.	I	RB I	I,E-red; C-7.5YR 7/4 Ext. a lighter red and unburnished
510	12146	44	Sb:1b	?	med. av.				10YR 8/3 throughout
511	12160	44	Sb:1b	150	fine av.				I,E-7.5YR 6.5/4; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 6/0
512	12392	47	Sb:1b	150?	med. hard			RB I	1-orange-red to 7.5YR 7/4; Rim-orange-red; E-5YR 6.5/6
513	12582	53	Sb:1b	150	med.	hard		RB	Very dark gray. Original color or altered?
514	12558	47	Sb:1b	180	med. av.			RB I,E	I,E-5YR 6/6; R,C-7.5YR 7/5 and ranging to gray
515	11825	43	Sb:1b	150?	fine	hard	I,E		I,E-10YR 7/3; thin pink rind; gray core
516	12318	48	Sb:2	130	(see 521)				
517	12273	47	Sb:2	150	(see 521)				
518	12509	53	Sb:2	170				RB I	I,E-7.5YR 6.5/4; R-7.5YR 7/4; C-2.5Y 6/0
519	11386	31	Sb:2?	220	(see 94)				
520	12061	45	Sb:3	200	fine	av.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-red; C-7.5YR 7/4 (Highly polished, continuous RB)
521	11543	32	Sb:4a	280	fine	met.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 5/6; C-gray. (CRB done in black I and E)
522	12139	44	Sb:4a	180	fine	met.		RB E,I-r	I,E-10YR 8/3.5; R,C-7.5YR 7/4



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 491-503, Jugs; 504-522, Shallow Bowls and Plates
 (2/5 of original size)

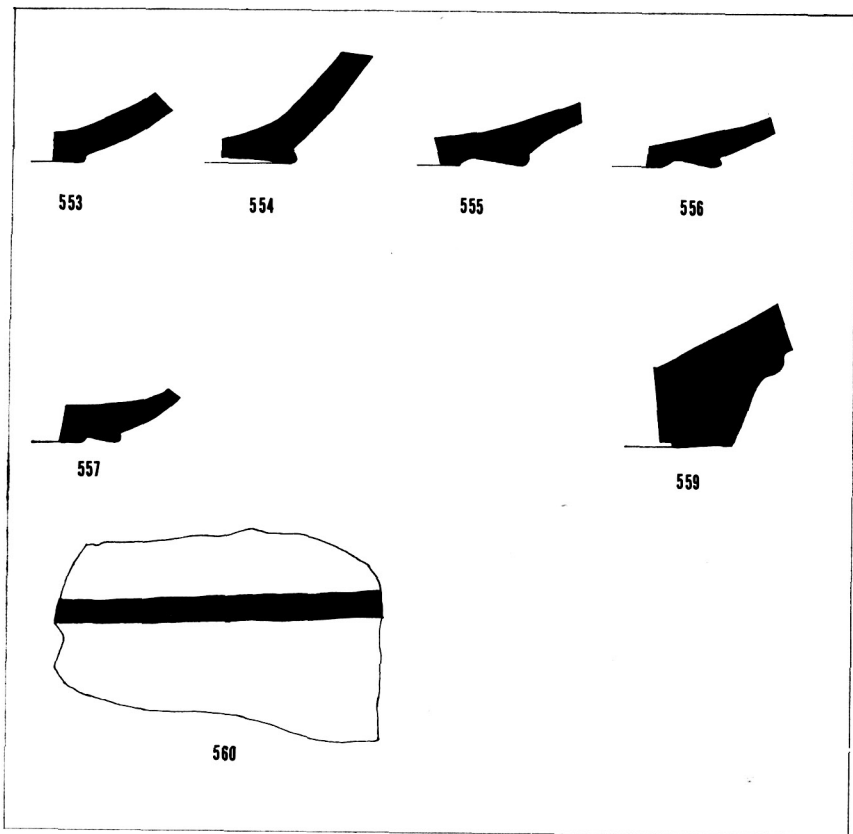
Description of the Pottery of Plate X

Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments
523	12482	52	Sb:4b	?	fine	met.	I,E ?	RB I,E	I-10YR 8/3; E-becomes gray but is this primary color or altered?
524	12585	53	Sb:4b	?	fine	met.		RB I,E	I-orange-red; E-orange-red; C-7.5YR 7/4
528	12656	55	Sb:5	?	crs.	av.			I,E-dark red to gray; R-10YR 6/4; C-2.5Y 4/0
529	12207	47	Sb:4	220	fine	met.	I,E	RB I,E	I,E-5YR 6/6; C-7.5YR 7/4 (Slip partial on ext. extends 3 cms. beyond the rim)
530	11755	39	K:1a	?	med.	av.		RB 1	(see 396)
531	12552	47	K:1a	?	typ.	av.			I-7.5YR 7/4; R-7.5YR 7/4; E-red; C-2.5Y 5/0
532	11311	24	K:1b	?	(see 388)				
533	11512	38	K:1b	320+	med.	av.			I-7.5YR 7/2; E-5YR 7/4; R-5YR 6/6; C-2.5Y 5/0
534	11594	38	K:2	320?	(see 531)				
535	11918	45	K:3	460	typ.	av.	I,E		I,E-10YR 8/2; R-7.5YR 8/6; C-dark gray
536	11778	41	K:3	440+	typ.	av.	I,E		I,E-10YR 6/3; R-7.5YR 8/6; C-dark gray
537	12054	55	K:4	300+	typ.	soft			I,E,R-10YR 8/3; C-2.5Y 5/0
538	11747	43	K:5	400?	med.	av.			I,E-reddish brown; R-thick, 5YR 6/6; C-2.5Y 5/0
539	12125	44	lamp		med.	av.			I,E,O-5YR 6/4; C-gray
540	12529	47	lamp		med.	av.			I,E,O-light brown; C-gray
541	11395	31	lamp		med.	av.			Yellowish red throughout
542	12013	40	lamp		med.	av.			5YR 6/4
543	11732	40	lamp		med.	av.			I,E,O-gray. Gray throughout
544	11788	44	handle		typ.	av.			I,E-5YR 6/4; Handle I,E,C-5YR 7/4; C-YR 5/2
545	11661	38	handle		typ.	av.			I,E-5YR 3/3; C-gray streaked with black
546	12665	55	handle		crs.	hard			I,E-5YR 5/3; C-not quite as reddish. Ware like number 332
547	12338	40	handle		typ.	av.			I,E-7.5YR 7/4 to 6/4; R-5YR 7/6; C-pink to gray
548	12717	55	handle		typ.	soft	E Wash?		I,E-10YR 7/3; R-5YR 7/6; C-2.5Y 4/0 (ware and surface treatment typical of many of our handles. Shape also quite common)
549	11559	32	base	70	fine	E-hard			I,E,R-10YR 7.5/3; C-gray. (Interior softer than exterior)
550	12494	53	base		fine	hard	I only	Burnish	I-5YR 5.5/6; E-7.5YR 7/5; C-gray
551	11731	40	base	70	med.	hard	I only	Burnish	I-brick red; E,R-5YR 4/5
552	12486	53	base	70	med.	hard	I only	Burnish	I-5YR 5.5/6; E,R-7.5YR 7/5; C-gray



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon

Nos. 523-529, Shallow Bowls and Plates; 530-538, Kraters; 539-543, Lamps; 544-548, Handles; 549-552, Bases (2/5 of original size)



Iron II Pottery from Area B at Heshbon
 Nos. 553-559, Bases; 560, Body Sherd (2/5 of original size)

Description of the Pottery of Plate XI

Number	Excavator's Registration Number	Locus Number	Type	Diameter	Temper	Hardness	Slip	Burnish	Color and Comments
553	12601	53	base	40	typ.	hard	I only	Cont. RB	I-5YR 5.5/6; E-10YR 7/3
554	11461	38	base		med.	av.	?	?	I-E-7.5YR 7/4; R-5YR 7/4
555	12530	47	base	70	med.	hard	I only	Burnish	I-5YR 5.5/6; E,R-7.5YR 7/5
556	12567	47	base	60	typ.	hard	I only	?	I-5YR 4/6; E-10YR 6/2; ER-10YR 7/4; C-light gray
557	11700	41	base	40	typ.	av.			E-7.5YR 7/4; R-5YR 7/6; C-5YR 4/1
559	12157	47	base		typ.	av.			I-dark gray; R-light reddish brown; E-5YR 7/4
560	12471	53	body		med.	av.	E only	Cont.	E-dark red; I-7.5YR 7/4; Black painted band. Horizontal burnish strokes