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The Aegean Pottery at Megiddo: An Appraisal and Reanalysis

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Approximately 87 whole or fragmentary Aegean vessels were found at the site of Megiddo (biblical Armageddon) during the excavations undertaken by the University of Chicago between 1925 and 1939. Virtually all of these imports are of Late Helladic IIIA or IIIB (14th–12th centuries B.C.) manufacture. Together they form an important corpus of imported material that is systematically studied and presented here for the first time as a unit. Computer-generated, intrasite, locational analysis demonstrates that each of the 51 whole or fragmentary Aegean vessels from Late Bronze Age settlement contexts (Strata VIII, VIIB, and VIIA) at the site came from one of three general locations: in or near Palace 2041; in the vicinity of the city gate; or in a cluster of residential buildings at the southern end of the site. Such a tight concentration contrasts sharply with the 25 whole or fragmentary Aegean vessels from funerary contexts which, with the exception of seven examples from Tomb 912, are widely distributed among 11 tombs on the southern slopes of the tell. Eleven additional vessels or fragments thereof lack sufficient documentation to be assigned to either group.

INTRODUCTION

The important corpus of Aegean imports from the Canaanite stronghold at Megiddo has been neglected. The volumes published by the original University of Chicago excavators, Guy and Engberg (1938) and Loud (1948), simply presented the imported Aegean vessels among the thousands of other finds from Megiddo; only once are they briefly discussed as a separate corpus (Guy and Engberg 1938: 157–58). Subsequent publications by Stubblings (1951: 82), Hankey (1967: 125–26), and Leonard (1976; cf. now 1994: 207) have considered the 87 whole or fragmentary Aegean imports at Megiddo, but only in passing, within the entire corpus of 2,300 Mycenaean and Minoan vessels found in the Levant. Kempinski (1989: 73–74) mentioned the Aegean pottery at various points within his monograph on Megiddo, but rarely provided elaborate discussion or descriptions. Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard (1978: 107–22), who presented the only study con-

cerned solely with the Mycenaean pottery at Megiddo, attempted to use X-ray photoelectron spectroscopic (XPS) analysis to discern its specific geographic origins (but see the negative comments by Jones 1986: 565–66, 570–71; see also below). As a whole, the Aegean pottery at Megiddo has received the most attention from investigators attempting to establish the chronology of the various Late Bronze Age strata at the site (cf. Dothan 1982; Gonen 1987; Singer 1988–1989), and has been both used and abused in this regard.

The Aegean pottery found in the Megiddo tombs was originally identified by J. D. S. Pendlebury, then Curator at Knossos (Guy and Engberg 1938: 111). Although Pendlebury's knowledge of Mycenaean and Minoan pottery was exceedingly accurate for that day and age, he worked before the publication of the now standard classification system devised for Mycenaean pottery by Furumark (1941a; 1941b). In contrast, however, it is not completely clear who was responsible for the original identification of the

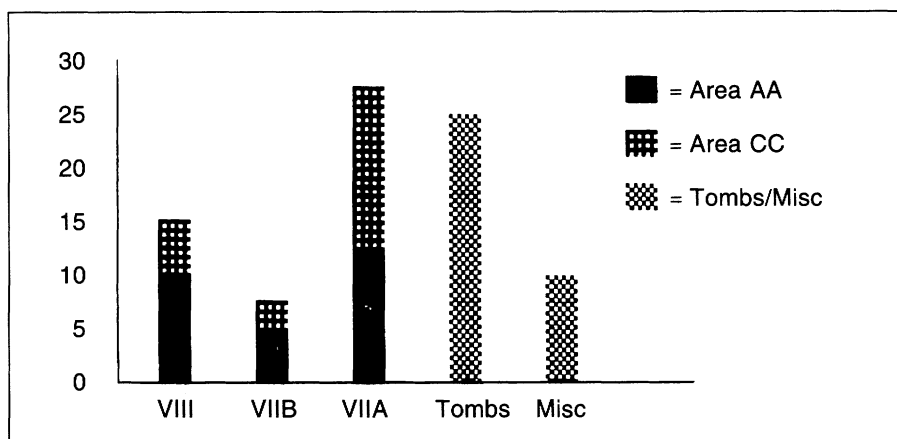


Fig. 1. Aegean imports at Megiddo, by stratum and location.

Aegean pottery from the settlement strata at Megiddo, although a number of eminent scholars (e.g., B. Mazar; T. Dothan) subsequently examined and commented upon these sherds. Most recently the pieces were restudied, and some redated, by Leonard (with corroboration from V. Hankey) and incorporated into a corpus of all of the Mycenaean pottery found in the Levant (1976; cf. now Leonard 1994). The majority of the sherds found by the Chicago team are now in storage at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, although a few are in Israel at the Rockefeller Museum.

OVERVIEW OF AEGEAN IMPORTS AT MEGIDDO

At least 87 whole or fragmentary Aegean vessels were found at Megiddo by the Chicago excavators; of these, 82 can be assigned to a locus or findspot.¹ Virtually all of this material is either of Late Helladic (LH) IIIA or IIIB manufacture, dating to the 14th–12th centuries B.C.

Of the 51 whole or fragmentary Aegean imports in settlement contexts at Megiddo, all were discovered within Late Bronze Age strata; there were 15 in Stratum VIII, 7 in Stratum VIIB, and 29 in Stratum VIIA (fig. 1). They were found in three general locations: in or near Palace 2041 in Area AA; in the vicinity of the city gate, also in Area AA; and in residential buildings at the southern end of the site in Area CC.² Of the 25 whole or fragmentary Aegean vessels found in funerary contexts at Megiddo, seven were found in a single tomb (Tomb 912); the rest were scattered among 11 additional tombs, with

no other tomb containing more than three such imports, and usually no more than one. Of the six whole or fragmentary Aegean vessels found in general or stray contexts at Megiddo, two are from Stratum VII but cannot be specifically assigned to VIIA or VIIB; the other four were found on the East Slope, in or near the cemetery, and either are surface finds or are unassignable to an individual stratum. The remaining five whole or fragmentary Aegean vessels from Megiddo are unmarked, with no indication of their findspots in any records currently available.

While a number of these Aegean imports at Megiddo can be used to discuss trade, international relations, historical events, and even chronology, our findings indicate that a note of caution must be interjected. Although our findings to date are preliminary and may be subject to future revision, overall our reexamination of these vessels and their findspots allows for a new evaluation of the situation at Megiddo and affirms that many of the earlier statements made regarding these Aegean imports were erroneous: e.g., Stubbings (1951: 82), who contended that the Mycenaean pottery from the cemetery was all “of the IIIB phase”; Hankey (1967: 125), who noted, “the Mycenaean pottery from the settlement seems curiously thin . . . there seems to be no IIIA or earlier pottery at all”; and Dothan (1982: 71–72), who declared in regard to Palace 2041 (Stratum VIIA), “there was no imported Mycenaean or Cypriot ware in the building.”

Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard (1978), using XPS analysis, concluded that there were probably several sources for the Mycenaean pottery at Megiddo, including Crete (or Boeotia) but not the Ar-

golid. Jones (1986: 565–66, 570–71) has since taken issue with these findings, however, particularly since the study by Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard used XPS analysis rather than neutron activation analysis (NAA), which is generally preferred today. NAA has shown that most of the imported Mycenaean pottery in Late Bronze Age Syria-Palestine and Egypt was manufactured in the Argolid or elsewhere in the Greek Peloponnese (cf. Asaro and Perlman 1973; Gunneweg et al. 1986; Jones 1986: 542–71; Mommsen et al. 1992). Jones (1986: 571) concluded that “it may be prudent to regard Lambert et al.’s conclusions as non-proven.” NAA testing on these sherds in the future might yield more attractive and conclusive results.

Statements by Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard regarding the nature of the Mycenaean vessels at Megiddo are still quite accurate, however, even in light of our present reassessment:

the greatest number . . . are closed forms such as the biconical, false-necked amphora or “Stirrup Jar” (FS 178–80) and the Lentoid [Globular] Flask (FS 186, 189). Both forms are admirably suited to the transport of liquids, such as the often-suggested scented oil. An additional closed form is the Pithoid Jar (FS 36, 44–47), which is morphologically suited to the containment and extraction of more viscous materials, such as unguents or perhaps even honey. Open forms in the Megiddo Mycenaean assemblage are the Amphoroid Krater (FS 53–55), the Semi-globular Cup (FS 219–20), the Kylix (FS 255–57), and the Deep Bowl (FS 284), none of which is readily obvious as a transportable container. . . . The presence of two small terracotta bovine figurines in the corpus of Mycenaean materials suggests that Megiddo was more than just a casual stop along the inland trade routes (Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 108; cf. Leonard 1981).

AEGEAN IMPORTS FROM SETTLEMENT/ OCCUPATIONAL CONTEXTS

Stratum VIII

Stratum VIII at Megiddo is generally dated to the LB I–IIA and represents rebuilding after the siege of Thutmose III, although Kempinski (1989: 67–68) has suggested that perhaps it was rebuilt earlier, i.e., during the reign of Hatshepsut. The absolute dates for Stratum VIII, however, have been debated for decades: ca. 1520–1380 B.C. according to Kempinski (1989: 10); ca. 1520(?)–1250 B.C. according to Gonen (1987: 91, 96); ca. 1479–1350 B.C. according

to Shipton (1939: 4, 11, 50); and simply to the 14th century B.C. according to Kenyon (1969: 59).

Some 15 fragmentary Mycenaean imports were found within settlement contexts in Stratum VIII. Twelve were found in Area AA (fig. 2). Of these, three [nos. 1–3]* were in a small building to the west of Palace 2041: the neck and upper portion of an LH IIIA2 globular flask and a rim with a portion of the side preserved from an LH IIIA–B semi-globular cup, both within Locus 3099 (Loud 1948: fig. 382); and a body sherd from an LH IIIA–B pithoid/piriform jar within Locus 3112 (Loud 1948: fig. 382). Two [nos. 4–5] were within Palace 2041 itself: a shoulder fragment from an LH IIIB stirrup jar in Locus 3161 (Loud 1948: figs. 75, 382) and a body sherd from an LH IIIB amphoroid krater reportedly found in Locus 4005 (Loud 1948: fig. 382).³ Four other pieces [nos. 6–9] were found in Locus 3178, a paved area outside the lower city gate which continued in use through Stratum VIIA (Loud 1948: figs. 40–45, 382): a body sherd from an LH IIIA2 pithoid/piriform jar, a shoulder fragment and a handle from two LH IIIA–B stirrup jars, and three fragments from an LH IIIB shallow angular bowl. Three additional fragments [nos. 10–12], two body sherds and a handle, all from separate LH IIIA–B amphoroid kraters, were found inside the lower city gate (Loud 1948: figs. 42, 382). Thus, the fragmentary Mycenaean imports found in and around Palace 2041 in Stratum VIII included both tableware (kraters, a bowl, and a cup) and closed vessels (globular flasks, stirrup jars, and piriform jars) that must have been originally traded to Megiddo for the sake of their contents (wine, oil, perfume?).

Three fragmentary vessels were discovered in Area CC within Stratum VIII: the upper portion of an LH IIIA–B stirrup jar [no. 13] from Square R 10 (Loud 1948: fig. 408); a nearly complete LH IIIB globular stirrup jar [no. 14] from below Locus 1837, within a residential building (Loud 1948: fig. 409); and five sherds from an LH IIIA2 amphoroid krater [no. 15]⁴ probably from below Locus 1817, also within a residential building (Loud 1948: fig. 409).

Much has been made in the past of the controversial LH IIIB amphoroid krater sherd [no. 5] found in the wall of Locus 4005 within Palace 2041. The fragment seems to present a problem in terms of an absolute date for the end of Stratum VIII, if any but Gonen’s date (1250 B.C.) is accepted, for the LH IIIB

* Numbers in brackets refer to the catalog numbers in the Appendix to this article, pp. 20–39.

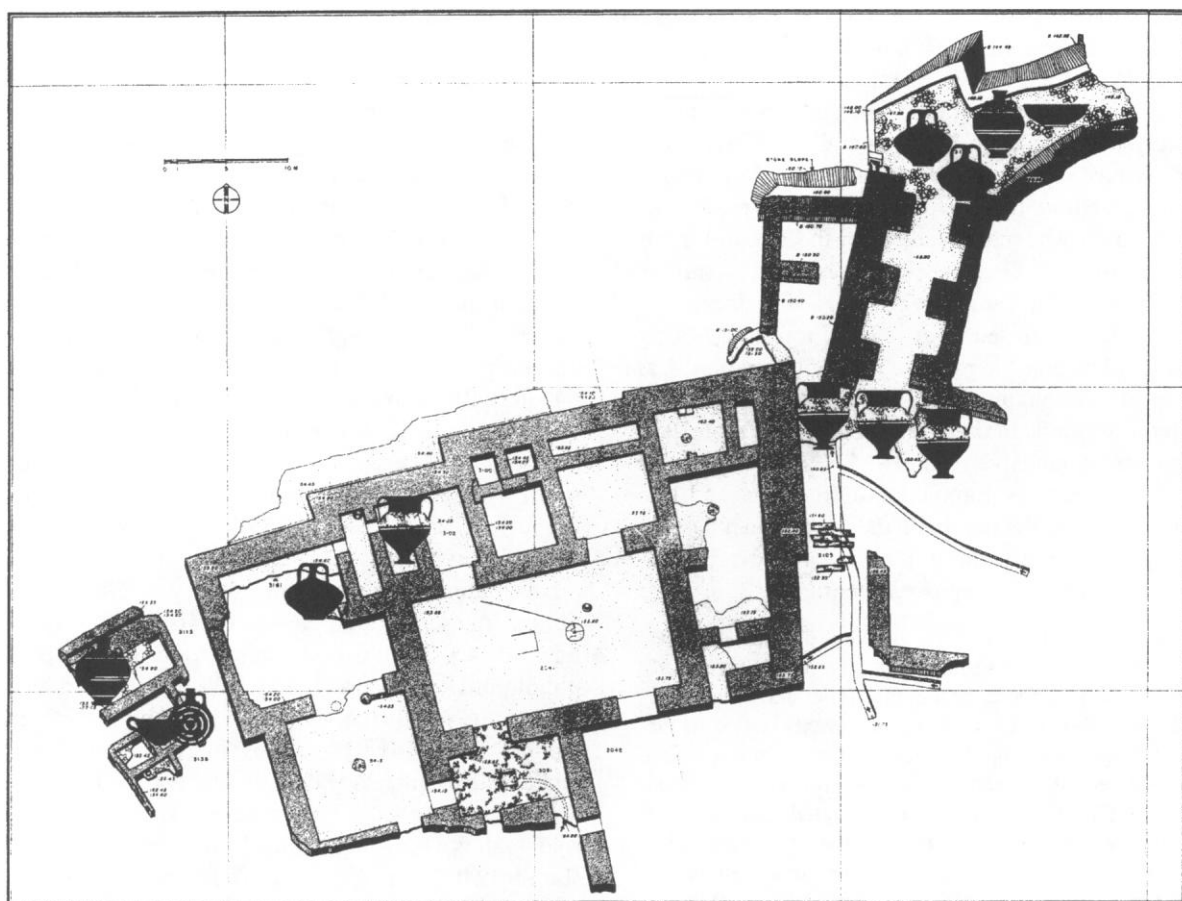


Fig. 2. Mycenaean vessels within settlement contexts in Stratum VIII, Area AA, Megiddo (adapted from Loud 1948: fig. 382).

period does not begin until 1340 B.C. at the earliest; indeed, recent dendrochronological evidence from the Uluburun shipwreck indicates that the starting date for LH IIIB is probably closer to 1320 B.C., if not even a bit later (Hankey 1973: 128–32; 1987: 48–51; Hankey and Warren 1974: 148–49; Warren and Hankey 1989: 148–54; Manning and Weninger 1992; Cline 1994: 7; Pulak 1996: 12–13). Three other Mycenaean imports [nos. 4, 9, 14] in Stratum VIII are also identified as LH IIIB in date. Unfortunately, two [nos. 9, 14] are not from the most secure of contexts (Locus 3178, the paved area outside the city gate; and an area described as below Locus 1837, within a residential house). On the other hand, the shoulder fragment from an LH IIIB stirrup jar [no. 4] does seem to be from a secure context within Stratum VIII, Locus 3161 within Palace 2041.

Kempinski (1989: 74, n. 82) suggested that some of the Mycenaean imports from Stratum VIII, such

as these LH IIIB fragments, should be reassigned to Stratum VIIB, which he would date ca. 1380–1250 B.C. This would solve the “problem” of having IIIB sherds occur in a stratum that dates to a time prior to their manufacture. Such a reassignment is certainly possible, for as Gonen notes, “. . . the palace of layer VIIB was built directly over that of layer VIII so that their floors were often difficult to tell apart” (Gonen 1987: 91; see also Gonen 1987: 94; cf. also Dothan 1982: 71). However, since the Chicago excavators’ date assignments seem to be correct, the “problem” may be rectified by lowering the final date for Stratum VIII. Gonen’s suggestion (1989: 91) of 1250 B.C. seems too low, but a date of ca. 1320/1310 B.C., by which point the manufacture of LH IIIB pottery had begun, would be appropriate and would still allow the following Stratum VIIB to correlate with at least the end of the Amarna Period (Kempinski 1989: 72).

Stratum VIIB

Stratum VIIB at Megiddo is generally seen as representing LB II. Kempinski (1989: 10, 72, n. 80, fig. 28:1) dated the level to ca. 1380–1250 B.C. on the basis of a scarab of Amenhotep III found in a disputed context within Room 2158 (either Stratum VIII or VIIB; Loud 1948: 166), but Gonen (1987: 94, 96) dismissed the scarab as being useless for such chronological considerations and suggested a later date of ca. 1250–1200 B.C. The original Chicago excavators had offered only a single date for the entire Stratum VII level (A and B combined): either ca. 1350–1150 B.C. according to Loud (1939: 9–10; 1948: 6), or ca. 1350–1170 B.C. according to Shipton (1939: 4). Following the evidence discussed above, we suggest that the beginning of Stratum VIIB at Megiddo be dated no earlier than ca. 1320/1310 B.C., perhaps towards the end of LB IIA. Unfortunately, the Aegean imports do not shed any new light on an exact date for the end of Stratum VIIB, although the small number of such imports in this level might indicate a fairly short time for the stratum as a whole, e.g., perhaps 1320–1250 B.C. rather than 1320–1200 B.C. (but see Finkelstein 1996: 171).

While the transition from Stratum VIII to VIIB appears to have been fairly smooth (Singer 1988–1989: 101; Gonen 1987: 94; Loud 1948: 25, 104, 114), with Palace 2041 rebuilt with only “minor alterations” in Stratum VIIB, the ensuing stratigraphy is somewhat confused, as Dothan (1982: 71) and others have noted (cf. Loud 1948: 25). Apparently, the difficulty in assigning a date to the transition from Stratum VIIB to VIIA was, and still is, due to the fact that the pottery, building, and other cultural traditions of the inhabitants remained the same. This is true even though, as the Chicago excavators reported, a substantial destruction level was found, that marked the end of VIIB and the beginning of VIIA (Loud 1948: 29; cf. Kempinski 1989: 67, 72, 74–76, 160; Gonen 1987: 94–96; Singer 1988–1989: 101–2, 109–10).⁵

Of the seven whole or fragmentary Mycenaean imports that could be assigned to settlement contexts in Stratum VIIB, six [nos. 16–21] were discovered in Area AA, within or adjacent to Palace 2041 (fig. 3). Two of these were adjacent to the palace: a complete globular flask of probable LH IIIA2 date [no. 16] in Locus 2131, located between Palace 2041 and the lower city gate (Loud 1948: fig. 383); and a body sherd from an LH IIIA–B unidentifiable

closed form [no. 17] from below Locus 3067, just west of Palace 2041 (Loud 1948: figs. 79, 384). Four were within the palace itself: a body sherd from an LH IIIB squat stirrup jar [no. 18] in Locus 2041, the central courtyard of the palace (cf. Loud 1948: 22, 25, 29, figs. 53–54, 71, 73, 383); a nearly complete LH IIIB zoomorphic bovine figurine [no. 19] in Locus 2086, an area immediately northeast of the central court (Loud 1948: fig. 383); one body sherd from an LH IIIA2 globular flask [no. 20] and another body sherd from an unidentifiable closed form of LH IIIA–B date [no. 21], both in Locus 3091, the so-called “ablution chamber” with the shell pavement immediately adjacent to the central court (Loud 1948: 25, 29, figs. 50–52, 66, 70, 383).⁶ The seventh Stratum VIIB import [no. 22] was discovered in Area CC: a body sherd from an LH IIIA–B pithoid/piriform jar in Locus 1834, within a residential building at the southern end of the site (Loud 1948: fig. 409).

Kempinski (1989: 74) noted “the strange paucity of Mycenaean sherds in Stratum VIIB” and wondered (1989: 74, n. 82), as mentioned above, if some of the Mycenaean imports assigned by the Chicago team to Stratum VIII might have been from the following Stratum VIIB. It is thus of more than passing interest to note that, just as Kempinski wants some of the Mycenaean vessels and sherds from Stratum VIII to be reassigned to Stratum VIIB, so Dothan (1982: 70–73; cf. Singer 1988–1989: 109–10) wants most, if not all, of the Mycenaean imports from the ensuing Stratum VIIA also to be reassigned to Stratum VIIB. If both Kempinski’s and Dothan’s wishes were followed, the stratum currently with the least Mycenaean pottery (VIIB) would become the stratum with the most, but this would imply serious miscalculations by the Chicago team, which cannot be proven.

Stratum VIIA

Stratum VIIA at Megiddo is generally dated to the LB IIB/Iron IA period, as suggested by the original excavators (Loud 1939: 9–10; 1948: 6; Shipton 1939: 4). Its end is usually considered to be fixed chronologically by the finds of an inscribed ivory pen case with the cartouche of Ramses III and an inscribed bronze statue base of Ramses VI (Loud 1939: 11–13, pl. 62; 1948: 135–38; Singer 1988–1989: 102–7; Kempinski 1989: 72). However, Dothan (1982: 70) argued that this stratum is strictly an

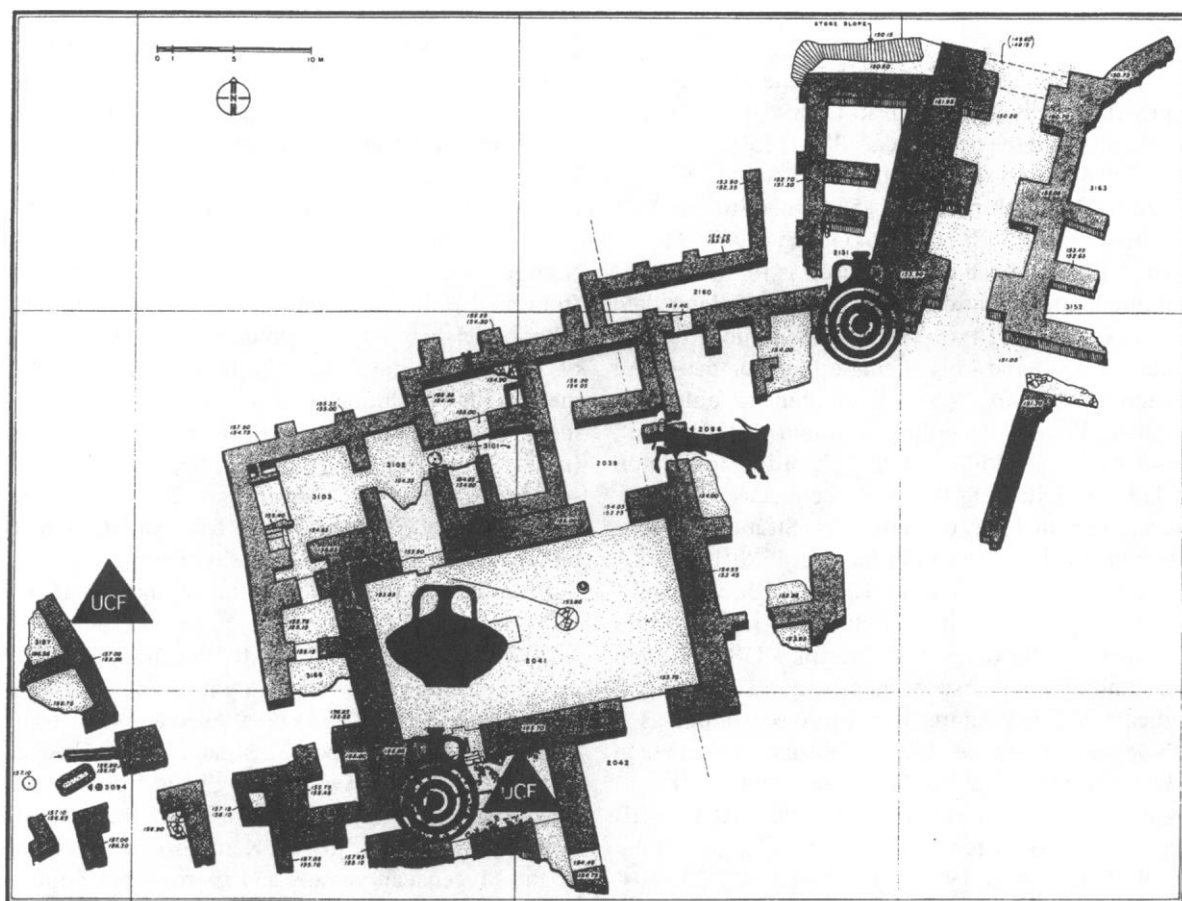


Fig. 3. Mycenaean vessels within settlement contexts in Stratum VII B, Area AA, Megiddo (adapted from Loud 1948: fig. 383).

Early Iron Age level. Despite Dothan's arguments (succinctly countered by Gonen 1987, and Singer 1988–1989, among others), most investigators continue to see Stratum VIIA as straddling the end of the LB II and the beginning of the Iron IA periods (although A. Mazar [1990: 242, 301, tables 5–6] follows Dothan in dating Stratum VIIA strictly to Iron IA). As noted, the original excavators suggested only a date for the entire Stratum VII level (A and B combined): ca. 1350–1150 B.C. according to Loud (1939: 9–10; 1948: 6) and ca. 1350–1170 B.C. according to Shipton (1939: 4). Most recent studies are in fairly close agreement regarding the absolute dates for Stratum VIIA: ca. 1250–1140 B.C. according to Kempinski (1989: 10, 76–77), ca. 1200–1140? B.C. according to Gonen (1987: 96), and ca. 1200–1135 B.C. according to Finkelstein (1996: 171–72).

Stratum VIIA settlement contexts produced a total of 29 whole or fragmentary Mycenaean imports: 15 in Area AA, either within or near Palace 2041,

and 14 from within residential buildings in Area CC. Of the 15 whole or fragmentary Mycenaean imports in Area AA (fig. 4), nine are within Palace 2041.⁷ Seven of these [nos. 23–29] are in Locus 3073, a tripartite area within the westernmost part of the palace (Loud 1948: 29, 31, figs. 74–79, 384): fragments from four LH IIIA2 globular flasks, additional fragments from two LH IIIB stirrup jars, and a rim fragment from an LH IIIA1 stemmed cup/goblet. There are two body sherds, one from an LH IIIA–B unidentifiable closed form [no. 30] in Locus 3061, a room southwest of the palace courtyard (Loud 1948: 31, figs. 75, 79, 384), the other from an LH IIIA2 globular flask [no. 31] in Locus 3100 above the famous “treasure hoard” (Loud 1948: 25, figs. 55–58, 384). Of those in Area AA outside the palace, three [nos. 32–34] were found together in Locus 3044, a room within a separate small building immediately to the west of Palace 2041 (Loud 1948: figs. 75, 384): body sherds from two LH IIIA–B

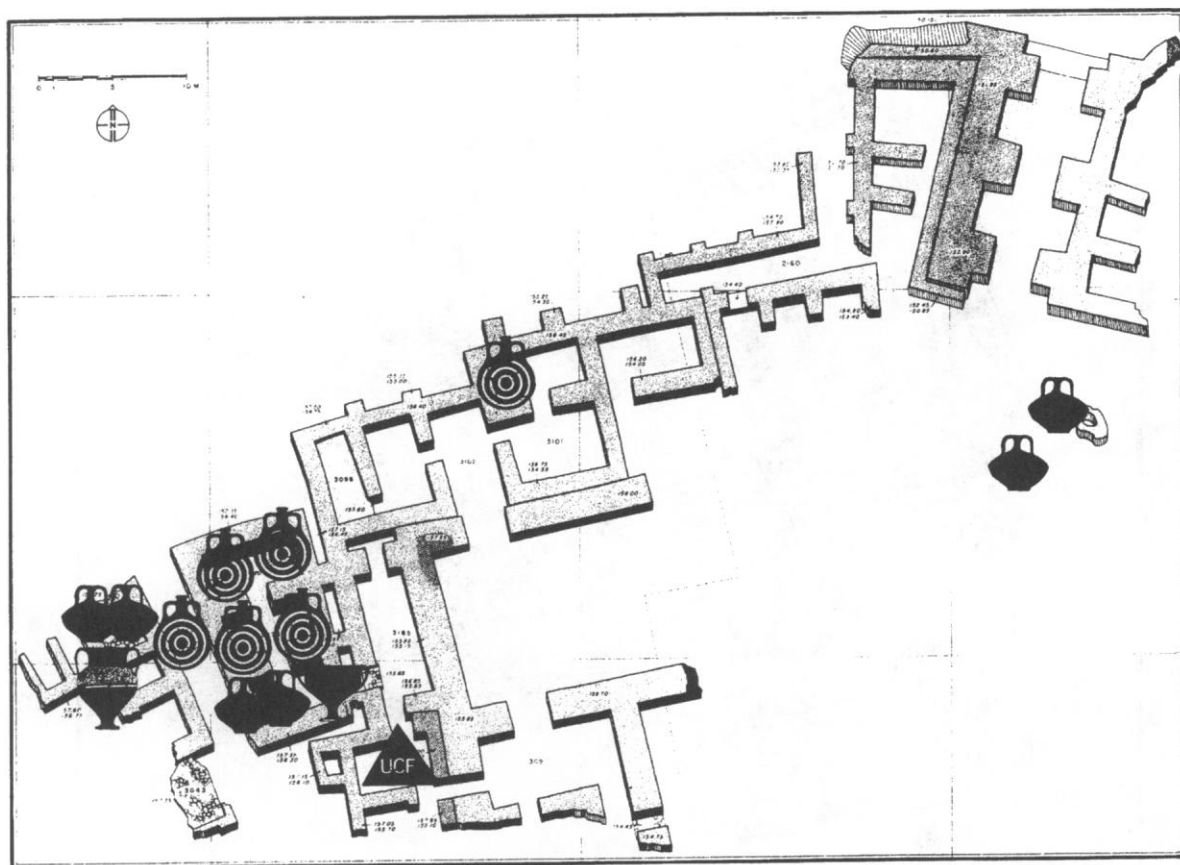


Fig. 4. Mycenaean vessels within settlement contexts in Stratum VIIA, Area AA, Megiddo (adapted from Loud 1948: fig. 384).

squat stirrup jars and a handle from an LH IIIA–B amphoroid krater. A body sherd from an LH IIIA2 globular flask [no. 35] was found in Locus 3067, an alley/street running along the west side of Palace 2041 (Loud 1948: figs. 79, 384). The final two vessels [nos. 36–37] in Area AA come from isolated areas southeast of the six-chambered city gate: two fragments from an LH IIIA–B stirrup jar in Locus 3158 (Loud 1948: fig. 384) and an intact LH IIIB squat stirrup jar in, or possibly below, Locus 4011 (Loud 1948: fig. 413).

Of the 14 fragmentary Mycenaean vessels in Area CC (fig. 5), 12 were found in Locus 1817, a single room within a residential building at the southern end of the site (cf. Loud 1948: 155, fig. 409). Eight of these fragmentary imports are amphoroid kraters [nos. 38–45]; all are of LH IIIA–B date. The room also produced a body sherd from an LH IIIA–B stirrup jar [no. 46], a rim and side fragment from a chalice of LH IIIB–C date [no. 47],⁸ and fragments from two unidentifiable LH IIIA–B closed forms

[nos. 48–49]. The other two Mycenaean vessels [nos. 50–51] in Area CC come from nearby rooms: a body sherd with rim and handle from an LH IIIA–B pithoid/piriform jar in Locus 1824 and a fragmentary LH IIIB kylix in Locus 1796 (Loud 1948: fig. 409). It is thought provoking that, given the large size of Area CC and the numerous buildings found within it, all 14 fragmentary Mycenaean imports were found clustered together in or near a single residence.

Overall, the Mycenaean vessels in Stratum VIIA present a rather dramatic distribution: one group in the western half of Palace 2041 and an adjacent building within Area AA (fig. 4), and another group within a single room in a residential building within Area CC (fig. 5). Moreover, there are several major differences between the Mycenaean vessels in the two groups. In the area of Palace 2041 and the adjacent building in Area AA, the principal Mycenaean vessel shapes are globular flasks (6) and stirrup jars (4). In contrast, not a single globular flask was found

Dothan (1982: 70–72, n. 232, citing B. Mazar among others) would reassign the Mycenaean vessels found in Locus 3073 and Locus 1817 to Stratum VIIB rather than VIIA, thereby making Stratum VIIA a purely Iron Age level. Although the elimination of the imported ware from Stratum VIIA has generally been accepted (Yadin 1977: 849; A. Mazar 1985: 96–97; Davies 1986b: 38), such a position is strongly objected to by Singer (1988–1989: 101–2, 109–10). Our present reanalysis of the Mycenaean pottery supports Singer's, rather than Dothan's, conclusions (cf. also Gonen 1987: 94–96; Kempinski 1989: 72, 76–77). It seems most reasonable to assume that the majority of the Mycenaean pottery that the University of Chicago team recorded as coming from Stratum VIIA does in fact come from this level and that Stratum VIIA spans both the end of the Late Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age, rather than dating only to the Early Iron Age.

Stratum VIIA produced the largest number of fragmentary Mycenaean vessels found at Megiddo. However, many of the vessels, particularly those of LH IIIA date, had obviously been in circulation for a half-century or more before their final deposition in VIIA. Some fragments may even have been at the site for many years before they came to rest in the VIIA destruction level. Thus, while we can easily point to a time when such vessels went out of circulation at Megiddo, it is difficult to pinpoint exactly when they were originally imported. The situation is similar to that found at Late Bronze Age Mycenae on the mainland of Greece, where most of the Egyptian and Near Eastern imports are found in LH IIIB2 (late 13th century B.C.) contexts, simply because the city was destroyed by an earthquake at that time, and imported goods that had been in use for generations finally went out of circulation at a single time (Cline 1995: 94, fig. 1). Similarly, much of the Mycenaean pottery found in Stratum VIIA at Megiddo may have originally arrived at the site during Stratum VIIB or even Stratum VIII but went out of circulation during the destruction that brought the city of Stratum VIIA to such a violent end ca. 1140/1130 B.C. (Kempinski 1989: 72; Yadin 1977: 849).

Aegean Imports from Funerary Contexts

The cemetery on the southeastern slopes of the tell was excavated by C. Fisher (1925–1926) and P. L. O. Guy, assisted by R. Engberg (1927; 1930–1932). Only a dozen of these tombs contained Ae-

gean imports: a total of 25 whole or fragmentary Aegean vessels (fig. 6).

Tomb 8. Although published as a separate “tomb,” Guy noted that Tomb 8 seemed “to have been not so much a burial place in itself as a repository for material, all pottery, discarded from [MB II] Tomb 24 by looters” (Guy and Engberg 1938: 101, fig. 123). Although some earlier material is contained in the assemblage (Guy and Engberg 1938: pl. 56:3, 5[?]), most of the pottery is LB IIB. In addition to local pottery and two very late Base Ring II Cypriot vessels, the tomb contained a single Mycenaean import [no. 58]: an intact vertical-type LH IIIA2 globular flask.⁹ The context, however, is much too ephemeral to allow us to do more than note its presence in a funerary context at the site.

Tomb 14. Tomb 14 is described as a small circular rock-cut chamber, whose floor was more than 2 m below its entrance (Guy and Engberg 1938: 116). Among the published finds, which included Iron IA and LB II sherds, apparently was a shoulder fragment from an LH IIIA–B piriform jar [no. 59].

Tomb 34. According to records at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, an upper body fragment with the spout and a portion of the post from an LH IIIB Simple Style stirrup jar [no. 60] was found in Tomb 34. However, no description of this tomb was published by Guy and Engberg (1938). In fact, no mention is made of Tombs 31–35 in that report, despite the fact that Tomb 31 is labeled on Plate 2 in that volume and it remains unclear whether these tombs have ever been properly discussed.

Tomb 39. The report of Tomb 39 said that it contained only a mixture of MB I and Iron IA pottery (Guy and Engberg 1938: 117–19, figs. 143–44), but a few Mycenaean sherds in the collection of the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago are identified as coming from that tomb. The pieces include fragments from an otherwise unpublished LH IIIB globular stirrup jar [no. 61], a shoulder fragment from an LH IIIB Simple Style stirrup jar [no. 62], and possibly a body sherd from another LH IIIB stirrup jar [no. 63].

Tomb 63. Tomb 63 was an (enlarged) natural cave to which an entryway had been added. At some point in antiquity, this tomb had been broken into

from Tomb 64 and intrusive material had entered from this breach through the open doorway and several holes in the roof. By the time Tomb 63 was discovered, up to 4 m of deposit had accumulated on its floor (Guy and Engberg 1938: 108–11, figs. 132–33). Human bones were found only in Pit E. Associated material included a very late, and possibly local, Cypriot milkbowl and two intact, average-sized, Simple Style Aegean stirrup jars [nos. 64–65], one of LH IIIA–B date, the other of LH IIIB date. Unfortunately, the quantity of Iron Age material in the assemblage (such as the pyxides and the vertically burnished dipper juglet [Guy and Engberg 1938: pl. 62:14]), renders it impossible to assign any real stratigraphic significance to the imports from Tomb 63.

Tomb 73. Tomb 73, an irregular cave about 18 m long, had been severely damaged and disturbed when Iron Age Wall 220 was constructed and part of the preexisting tomb had been used as a dump for Iron Age domestic rubbish (Guy and Engberg 1938: 111–15, figs. 134–35). The surviving Late Bronze Age pottery from this tomb included an intact LH IIIB shallow angular bowl [no. 66].¹⁰ In addition, a body sherd from a squat LH IIIB stirrup jar [no. 67], not mentioned by Guy and Engberg (1938), is in the collection of the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago. It is here attributed to Tomb 73 on the basis of its identification number. Unfortunately, the jumbled nature of the pieces makes the value of the tomb extremely limited.

Tomb 80. Tomb 80, a rock-cut tomb with an arched doorway, had been so severely damaged in antiquity that no plan of it could be made (Guy and Engberg 1938: 127–29). The nature and extent of Deposit A, which probably represents the original Late Bronze Age burial in the tomb, is nowhere defined. Thus the nearly intact small LH IIIB Simple Style stirrup jar [no. 68] from this tomb has little value, especially given its proximity to the obviously Iron Age bowls found elsewhere in the tomb (Guy and Engberg 1938: pl. 75:8–9).

Tomb 877. Tomb 877, a shaft tomb whose unorthodox plan was probably the result of its close proximity to Tomb 989, had originally been cut during MB I; characteristic MB I wheelmade teapots were found in some of the lower deposits (Guy and Engberg 1938: 33–36, figs. 32–37). Among the

LB II pottery within Chamber A1 was a body sherd from an LH IIIB Simple Style stirrup jar [no. 69]. Chamber B1 contained a few longbones, which suggested that at least one burial had been at full length; and the pottery associated with it included several good LB IIB forms. Among them are fragments from two small LH IIIB Simple Style stirrup jars [nos. 70–71], one originally complete but now in fragments. The presence of a local two-handled pyxis so much more characteristic of Iron IA contexts severely limits the value of the deposit.

Tomb 912. Tomb 912 also appears to have been dug during MB I. It was begun as a normal shaft tomb but was truncated when its workmen cut into Tomb 910 to the north/northwest and into Tomb 911 to the south (Guy and Engberg 1938: 69–72, figs. 75–76, 78–81). Aegean pottery was found in three deposits: the shaft, Chamber B, and Chamber D. In the shaft, an intact LH IIIA2 Aegean pyxis [no. 72] was found in association with whole lamps and bowls that probably were a secondary deposit from a neighboring tomb (Guy and Engberg 1938: 69).

Chamber B of Tomb 912 contained a straightforward assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery that included an intact large LH IIIA–B “transport” stirrup jar [no. 73] and a small LH IIIB Simple Style stirrup jar [no. 74]. Some of the flasks, the pyxis, and especially the vertically burnished juglet (Guy and Engberg 1938: pl. 35:9) appear to be somewhat later, while the deposit also contained earlier, Middle Bronze Age, bowls and dipper juglets (Guy and Engberg 1938: pl. 35:1–6). Kempinski (1989: 76) identified a large vessel (Megiddo Field Registration no. P3516) from this tomb as a “very unusual Mycenaean [IIIB] krater,” but Guy and Engberg (1938: 72, 157, fig. 78, pls. 34:9, 124:8) considered it only as “possibly Mycenaean.” The vessel was not included in Leonard’s (1994) corpus of Mycenaean imports in Syria–Palestine, and it appears more likely that it is a local imitation rather than a true Aegean import.

Similar Middle Bronze Age material was found in Chamber D of Tomb 912, which also produced LB II pottery including a complete LH IIIB Simple Style stirrup jar [no. 75]. Fragments from three additional stirrup jars [nos. 76–78], one of LH IIIA–B date and two of LH IIIB date, currently in the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, have been attributed to this deposit on the basis of their identification numbers. Again, however, the pyxides

in this chamber (Guy and Engberg 1938: pl. 35:21, 26) appear to be much later, for the transition of the three-handled pyxis of Aegean ancestry to the two-handled pyxis of local manufacture is usually considered to have been a phenomenon of the Early Iron Age (cf. Amiran 1969: 277, pl. 96).

Contrary to the situation in Chamber 912B, where the pottery was relatively intact, the material in Chamber 912D was found in a high state of confusion. At one point, the excavators recorded that "a good many vessels had been smashed to small bits and mixed with equally fragmentary bones out of which no order could be made" (Guy and Engberg 1938: 72). Such destruction is lamentable because Chamber 912D also contained the famous and very well-preserved "Megiddo Vase" (Guy and Engberg 1938: 72, fig. 81, pl. 134), and the nature of its relationship to the Aegean stirrup jars would have been a most welcome addition to our knowledge.

Tomb 989. Tomb 989 was originally an MB I shaft tomb of normal plan that had been broken into during the construction of Tomb 877 (Guy and Engberg 1938: 40, fig. 32). The contents of the various chambers had been severely disturbed and there had been a great deal of mixing, not only from chamber to chamber but also between the two tombs. In fact, fragments of a Cypriot milkbowl found in Chamber C of Tomb 989 joined with other fragments of the same vessel found in Chamber C of Tomb 877 (Guy and Engberg 1938: 36, 40, pl. 19:15). In light of this, the two small Mycenaean fragments found in Tomb 989A, a base [no. 79] and a body sherd [no. 80] from two separate LH IIIA2 globular stirrup jars, cannot be considered to have come from a sound chronological context.

Tomb 1101. Tomb 1101 formed part of an "elaborate complex of underground chambers . . . which had several occupations, not all [of which were] funerary" (Guy and Engberg 1938: 24; cf. overall Guy and Engberg 1938: 24–27, figs. 23–24, 26). In the deposit designated "Tomb 1101A Upper," in a seemingly otherwise Early Iron Age context, Late Bronze Age objects were also found. Of immediate interest here are the body sherds from an LH IIIB Mycenaean (or perhaps Minoan IIIC) amphoroid krater [no. 81], depicting birds in trees below a frieze of scale pattern, perhaps symbolizing landscape. When excavated, some of these sherds

were separated from each other by almost 3 m (Guy and Engberg 1938: 24) and, although the excavators made a purposeful and careful search for other fragments, none were found. This suggests that we may be dealing with an intrusive, secondary deposit of some kind, perhaps from another tomb in the area. This is unfortunate, because the pieces are potentially very important. They form part of a krater, similar to the one published by Karageorghis (1977) as a Cypro-Mycenaean IIIC:1 vessel, and have most recently been discussed by Finkelstein (1996: 172, 175) as coming from a possible Mycenaean IIIC:1b vessel. However, both Hankey (1967: 126, pl. 28B) and Leonard (1994: no. 251) have attributed the krater to the LH IIIB "Rude Style" (which was most probably made on Cyprus). More sherds from the vessel might have allowed a firmer attribution and cast much needed light on what may be the latest Mycenaean vessel yet to have been found at Megiddo.¹¹

"Tomb Inside Room 26." A deposit recorded as a "tomb inside room 26," excavated within Square Q 16, contained an intact LH IIIB Simple Style stirrup jar [no. 82]. We do not know what else was found in this tomb—if indeed it was a tomb (it is not noted as such on the plan published by Guy and Engberg 1938: pl. 1)—and few details are recorded, apart from the fact that the stirrup jar was apparently found on 3 August 1926 (Oriental Institute registration card). The "tomb" does not seem to be mentioned in any Oriental Institute publications.

Summary of Funerary Contexts

In summary, of the 25 whole or fragmentary Aegean imports found in 12 tombs and funerary contexts at Megiddo, not one comes from a deposit with any stratigraphical integrity. This does not mean, however, that they are without any value to the study of the nature of the Aegean presence at Megiddo, for they do carry with them an "internal" chronology of their own.

Of these Aegean imports in funerary contexts, all can be tentatively assigned chronological dates. Only the intact globular flask [no. 58], by its shape and the type (and location) of its decoration, and perhaps the complete squat jar [no. 72], can be dated to the 14th century B.C. The seven whole or fragmentary standard-sized stirrup jars with undecorated

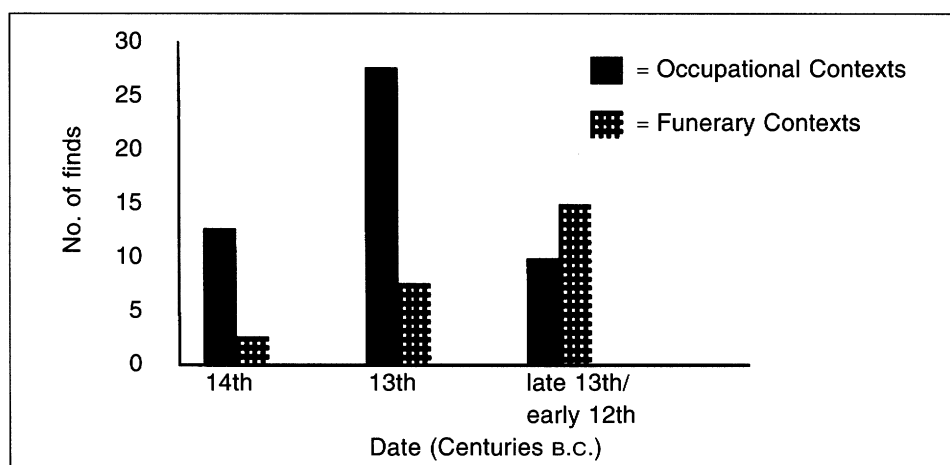


Fig. 7. Aegean imports at Megiddo, by findspot and century.

shoulder zones [nos. 63–65, 67, 77, 79–80], as well as the complete large transport stirrup jar [no. 73] and the shoulder fragment from a piriform jar [no. 59], are of 13th century B.C. date. The 12 whole or fragmentary smaller (“baseball-size”) stirrup jars [nos. 60–62, 68–71, 74–76, 78, 82], which comprise nearly 50 percent of the funerary sample, should be dated to the very end of the 13th (and into the early 12th) century B.C. These are described in Aegean terms as “Simple Style” stirrup jars but may, in fact, not originate in the Aegean world itself, but rather from some as yet unidentified fabrication center nearer to the Canaanite coast. The most probable date to be assigned to the body sherds from the imported krater [no. 81] in Tomb 1101, and to the intact shallow angular bowl [no. 66] from Tomb 73, is also late 13th/early 12th century B.C. Such a pattern (fig. 7) presents a slightly different—and somewhat later—chronological emphasis than the Aegean material from the occupational contexts at Megiddo (12 of 14th century B.C. date, 28 of 13th century B.C. date, 11 of late 13th/early 12th century B.C. date) and is one for which we do not have an answer at this time.

AEGEAN IMPORTS FROM MISCELLANEOUS OR UNKNOWN CONTEXTS

Brief mention should be made of the remaining Aegean imports found in miscellaneous or unknown contexts at Megiddo. Six whole or fragmentary ves-

sels fall into this category. Two come from Area BB of Stratum VII: the front half of an LH IIIA–B zoomorphic (bovine) figurine [no. 52] and a shoulder fragment from an LH IIIA–B piriform jar [no. 53], both in contexts not specified as either Stratum VIIA or VIIB. Four come from the east slope: a complete LH IIIA2 globular flask [no. 54] which was a surface find and was assigned to Stratum VI for unknown reasons; a partially preserved LH IIIA–B semiglobular cup [no. 55] found in Square R15 and not assigned to a stratum; a shoulder fragment from an LH IIIA–B stirrup jar [no. 56] found in Square R16 and not assigned to a stratum; and a reported LH IIA(?) unidentifiable closed form [no. 57] found in a road trench outside Tomb 1, about 2.25 m below the surface, not assigned to a stratum. Four more Mycenaean sherds and one nearly intact vessel are unmarked, with no indication anywhere on them or in any records as to their original findspots at Megiddo. These are a body sherd from an LH IIIA–B amphoroid krater [no. 83], a shoulder fragment from an LH IIIA–B Simple Style stirrup jar [no. 84], a virtually complete LH IIIA2 globular flask [no. 85], and body sherds from two LH IIIA–B stirrup jars [nos. 86–87].

CONCLUSIONS

Of the 87 imported Aegean vessels discovered by the Chicago excavators at Megiddo, virtually all date to LH IIIA or LH IIIB. Fully 37 are stirrup

jars, 16 are kraters, 12 are flasks, and 7 are piriform jars or pyxides; there are 6 unidentified closed forms, 3 cups, 2 bowls, 2 figurines, 1 kylix, and a chalice. Virtually all of the kraters, nearly all of the flasks, and a majority of the jars were found in habitation or settlement contexts, as opposed to funerary contexts. The other shapes were found equally distributed between habitation/settlement and funerary contexts, even the stirrup jars, 20 of which came from funerary contexts, 13 from habitation/settlement contexts, and 4 from miscellaneous or unknown contexts.

From the extant remains, it appears that the Aegean pottery at Megiddo consists primarily of drinking equipment (kraters, cups, a kylix, and a chalice), shipping containers for high-value liquids and viscous substances (stirrup jars, flasks, pyxides, and piriform jars), and additional shipping containers for bulk-traded liquids ("domestic" stirrup jars), plus a few assorted bowls and figurines. Most of this imported Aegean pottery would have been easily recognizable as such, since it was decorated so distinctly. In fact, there does not seem to be any evidence for Aegean cooking pottery or plain wares at Megiddo, but we must remember what was being recognized and saved by the Chicago excavators in the 1920s and 1930s.¹²

The presence of Aegean imports at Megiddo in Strata VIII–VIIA should not be particularly surprising. The site's location and prominent role on the trade routes of the Late Bronze Age is well known (Gonen 1987: 97–98; Kempinski 1989: 147; Ussishkin 1995: 251–63; see also Leonard 1987: 262, fig. 3; Gregori and Palumbo 1994: fig. 4), and both Megiddo and its ruler are mentioned in a number of Egyptian, Hittite, and Canaanite documents that attest to the city's national and international standing during the Late Bronze Age (Albright 1944: 23–24; Aharoni 1977: 830–31; Singer 1988: 327, n. 3, 330–32; Moran 1992: 292–93, 297–302, 363).

The present inquiry has demonstrated that, while we need to be careful when discussing the locations and implications of these Aegean vessels, they do present us with a useful and valuable corpus. There seems to be little reason to move these Aegean imports around as if they were chess pieces: from Stratum VIII to VIIB as per Kempinski (1989), or from VIIA to VIIB as per Dothan (1982). Of the 87 whole or fragmentary Aegean vessels at Megiddo, 51 can be located with a reasonable degree of certainty in settlement contexts and 25 more can be

located with a reasonable degree of certainty in funerary contexts; all of these have been discussed above. With one or two notable exceptions (e.g., the sherd [no. 5] in Locus 4005), there seems to be no compelling reason to doubt the findspots of these imported pieces.

It appears that there are six major groups of Aegean imports at Megiddo. Two groups were found in Stratum VIII: one group in and around Palace 2041, the other in the area of the nearby city gate, both within Area AA. Another group was found in Stratum VIIB, in and around Palace 2041 within Area AA. Two more groups were found within Stratum VIIA: one group (primarily flasks and stirrup jars) again in and around Palace 2041 in Area AA, and the other (primarily kraters) in a single room within a residential building in Area CC. The final group, those found in funerary contexts, might also provide some valid chronological indicators; but we must be very judicious in our utilization of this last set of imports and should not insist on their use in difficult chronological situations except where they can be corroborated by other, separate, evidence.

Perhaps the most important additional observation to be made is that not a single Aegean import has been found at Megiddo in any secure religious or cult context, even in association with the main temple of the city in Area BB (only two such fragmentary Aegean imports [nos. 52–53] have even been discovered in Area BB).¹³ This is particularly intriguing since Aegean imports at other sites in Syria–Palestine have been discovered in a number of sanctuaries, temples, and other ritual locations; for instance, at Deir Alla, Lachish, Amman, and Tell Abu Hawam (Hankey 1974; 1981). It is unclear why Megiddo's Aegean imports are found solely in palatial and residential contexts, rather than in religious contexts as well, although this situation may be related to the function that the imports served once they had reached Megiddo.

Since a number of other Late Bronze Age sites in Syria–Palestine—some of apparently lesser status than Megiddo—have produced as much if not more Aegean material (Leonard 1994: 201–11), we should, in fact, have been more surprised if Megiddo had not yielded such Aegean imports. This important group of imports at Megiddo may now be placed in its proper archaeological and historical contexts and utilized when additional Aegean pottery is encountered during the new series of excavations currently being conducted at the site.¹⁴

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E. H. Cline and J. Wallrodt from Loud 1948: figs. 382–84, 409 and Guy and Engberg 1938: pls. 1–2; these are reproduced by permission of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. The accompanying photographs are all reproduced by permission of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago and the Rockefeller Museum in Jerusalem. Preliminary versions of this article were presented in Philadelphia at the annual meetings of the American Schools of Oriental Research in November 1995 and in New York at the annual meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America in December 1996.

NOTES

¹Fragments from one or more Mycenaean vessels were also found by G. Schumacher during his excavations at Megiddo between 1903 and 1905 (Watzinger 1929: 23; Davies 1986a: 15). The sherds were found by Schumacher in Room g' south of the so-called "North Fortress," between two pits in an area that contained numerous small finds (Schumacher 1908: 50–51, figs. 48–54). Although assigned by Schumacher to his Level III, probably to be dated to the Late Bronze Age, the sherds were not mentioned in his final publication volume (1908). Watzinger (1929: 23), in publishing the small finds from Schumacher's excavation, identified the fragments as fitting best "in Late Minoan III or in the Mycenaean Age between 1400 and 1200," but did not include photographs or drawings of the sherds. The fragments cannot now be located and have not been actively included or discussed here.

²We have assumed, following the original excavators and numerous subsequent scholars, that although Area CC is a separate entity from Area AA, the division of strata and associated chronology is to a large extent parallel in the two areas.

³Kempinski (1989: 74, n. 82) dated the krater sherd to LH IIIA1, although it is in fact of LH IIIB date. In addition, although Kenyon (1969: 59) and Gonen (1987: 91) accepted the stated findspot of this sherd, Kempinski (1989: 74, n. 82) dismissed the reported location as impossible.

⁴Kempinski (1989: 73–74, n. 82) suggested that this vessel might be from Stratum VIIB rather than VIII and that it is of LH IIIA1 manufacture, but contra Kempinski, it is of LH IIIA2 date. Moreover, it might be from Stratum VIIA rather than VIII, for on the back of one of the sherds from this vessel is written in pencil "P6429, VII." Such designation is shared by some eight other fragmentary kraters, all marked "P6429" and found together in Area CC, Square S 10, Locus 1817, from Stratum VIIA (below).

⁵See now, however, Ussishkin (1995: 240–46), who suggests that Palace 2041 was only destroyed once, at the end of VIIA.

⁶The possibility exists that three of these fragmentary vessels may be from Stratum VIII rather than VIIB. The body sherd from the globular flask [no. 20] in Locus 3091 has "VIIB" written in pen on its registration card and "VIII strata possible" written in pencil. The body sherd from the unidentifiable closed form [no. 21] in the same locus has "VIIB" written on its registration card, but a scrap of paper boxed up with the sherd suggests "VIII" as the appropriate stratum. Similarly, the body sherd from the stirrup jar [no. 18] in Locus 2041 has "VIIB" written in pen on its registration card and "VIII–VIIA" written in pencil. We have assigned the three sherds in question to Stratum VIIB on the strength of the original entries on the registration cards, but Gonen (1987: 94; cf. also Dothan 1982: 71; Loud 1948: 29) aptly summarized the problem by writing, "Several loci were identified in the palace, mostly with intact floors. It is not disclosed, however, how vessels of layer VIII were separated from those of layer VIIB in loci 2041 and 3091 which share an identical floor."

If the Stratum VIII and VIIB floors of Loci 3091 and 2041 within Palace 2041 are identical, as Gonen states, the two Mycenaean sherds in Locus 3091 and the fragment in Locus 2041 could certainly be from Stratum VIII rather than Stratum VIIB, a confusion reflected in the various markings found on or with these sherds. However, if Ussishkin (1995: 240–46) is correct in hypothesizing that Palace 2041 was destroyed only once, at the end of Stratum VIIA, yet another possibility emerges: that these three fragmentary vessels (and the nearly intact bovine figurine [no. 19] in Locus 2086 as well [D. Ussishkin personal communication, 8 May 1996]) might be reassigned to Stratum VIIA instead.

⁷As noted above, if Ussishkin (1995: 240–46) is correct, the four whole or fragmentary Mycenaean vessels in Loci 2041, 2086, and 3091 currently assigned to Stratum VIIIB (above) might be reassigned to Stratum VIIA, resulting in a total of 19 Mycenaean imports in Area AA, 13 of which are within Palace 2041.

⁸We thank Jeremy Rutter for his assistance with the identification of this piece. It had previously been published as coming from a deep bowl (Leonard 1994: no. 1795).

⁹This vessel was incompletely drawn in the publication. In actuality, the vessel stands on a ring base.

¹⁰Guy felt that its fabric was “hardly good enough for a genuine specimen” (Guy and Engberg 1938: 113). Although the exclusively linear decoration may have been the exception to the rule when Guy wrote, approximately half of the 60 Aegean shallow angular bowls now known from Syria-Palestine have such “exclusively linear decoration” (Leonard 1994: 123–26). Therefore, the bowl should probably be considered a true import from the Aegean World.

¹¹If this krater is indeed LH IIIB in date, as we believe, Finkelstein’s argument that there is no LH IIIC:1b pottery

at Megiddo is in fact strengthened, for there simply are no other possible candidates at the site. That is to say, no positively identified Mycenaean IIIC:1b pottery has yet been found at Megiddo to date. Moreover, as Finkelstein (1996: 175) points out, it is reasonable to assume that if any such pottery had been discovered anywhere at Megiddo by the University of Chicago excavators, it would have been published or at least kept for later scholars to examine, as seems to have been the case for virtually all of the Mycenaean sherds uncovered during their tenure at the site.

¹²We are indebted to Jerry Rutter (personal communication) for his input and succinct observations on these points.

¹³We are indebted to David Ussishkin for bringing this point to our attention.

¹⁴The new series of excavations, conducted under the direction of Israel Finkelstein and David Ussishkin of Tel Aviv University, and Baruch Halpern of The Pennsylvania State University, have uncovered a number of additional Mycenaean sherds, but to date only a few have been discovered in good Late Bronze Age contexts; these will be published in the forthcoming *Megiddo III* volume.

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APPENDIX: CATALOG OF AEGEAN POTTERY AT MEGIDDO

This Catalog updates, emends, and otherwise expands the relevant entries in Guy and Engberg (1938), Loud (1948), and Leonard (1994). One vessel recorded in Leonard (1994: no. 1202; cf. also Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 [Catalog no. 44, Sample no. 15], pl. 1:15), an LH IIIA–B lentoid flask, is not included here, because records at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago indicate that it was found at Amuq rather than at Megiddo (Oriental Institute Museum no. A 26718 = Çatal Hüyük Field Registration no. a2682; information courtesy of J. A. Larson, Museum Archivist at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago).

Abbreviations used below include “FM” for “Furumark Motif” and “FS” for “Furumark Shape” (Furumark 1941a; 1941b), as well as a generic “SJ” (“Stirrup Jar”) when the exact subdivision (FS) of Furumark’s Form 46 (False-necked Jar) could not be ascertained. This abbreviation is followed by an indication of the specific, morphological, element upon which that attribution has been made: BD (body), BS (base), D (disc), FN (false-neck/post), H (handle), SH (shoulder), and SP (spout). Loud (1948: 4) presents an explanation of the “= / - / +” system used in conjunction with the locus numbers given below. “ATQ 34” is an abbreviation for “Palestine Department of Antiquities, 1934” and indicates that the fragments concerned were divided and claimed for the Palestine Department of Antiquities in 1934; most, if not all, are now in the Rockefeller Museum in Jerusalem.

Most of the sherds mentioned in this article are kept at the University of Chicago. Unfortunately they are currently in long-term storage, and will be inaccessible for the next several years while the Oriental Institute Museum undergoes renovation. Therefore, the authors were forced to rely for illustrations on drawings made by Leonard (often under less than satisfactory conditions) when he was a graduate student. The profile drawings included here are inked versions of Leonard’s originals, while the accompanying “front-on” views were created by Kate Mackay (University of Arizona) from Leonard’s photographs. All illustrations appear at the end of this catalog.

STRATUM VIII

1. Area: AA Square: L 6 Locus: 3099 (S = 3099)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35785
Location: within room of small building immediately west of Palace 2041
Vessel: Globular Flask (vertical type) FS: 189?
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA2
Description: neck and upper portion of handles; well-levigated buff clay, light brown to brown-black paint
H: 4.5 cm; W: 4.0 cm; external Dm at mouth: 3.2 cm
References: Loud 1948: 173, fig. 382; Leonard 1994: no. 1327; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 52, Sample no. 59), pl. 1:59
2. Area: AA Square: L 6 Locus: 3099 (N = 3099)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35775

- Location: within room of small building immediately west of Palace 2041
 Vessel: Semiglobular Cup (patterned decoration)
 FS: 220?
 FM: 49:16 (curved-stemmed spiral) Date: LH IIIA–B
 Description: rim and part of side preserved; buff clay, light brown to brown-black paint
 H: 2.8 cm; W: 6.7 cm; estimated DM: 14.0 cm
 Remarks: “N = 3099, VII–VIII” written on registration card, with “VII” later scratched out
 References: Loud 1948: 173, fig. 382; Leonard 1994: no. 1481; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 122 (Catalog no. 55, Sample no. 49), pl. 1:49
3. Area: AA Square: K–L 6 Locus: 3112
 Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35890
 Location: within room of small building immediately west of Palace 2041
 Vessel: Pithoid/Piriform Jar (Conical Piriform) FS: 44–48
 FM: 34? (rock pattern III) Date: LH IIIA–B
 Description: body sherd; pinkish buff clay, buff slip, dark brown paint
 H: 3.7 cm; W: 5.0 cm
 References: Loud 1948: 194, fig. 382; Leonard 1994: no. 118; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 2, Sample no. 2), pl. 1:2
4. Area: AA Square: K 7 Locus: 3161
 Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35784
 Location: within Palace 2041
 Vessel: Miscellaneous Stirrup Jar (linear decoration) FS: SJ (Sh)
 FM: ? plus linear Date: LH IIIB
 Description: shoulder fragment; pinkish buff clay with pink grits, pale buff slip, orange paint
 H: 2.7 cm; W: 5.8 cm
 Remarks: potentially extremely important, because it is an LH IIIB vessel in Stratum VIII
 References: Loud 1948: 175, figs. 75, 382; Leonard 1994: no. 1107; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 28, Sample no. 1), pl. 1:1
5. Area: AA Square: K 7 Locus: 4005
 Identification: Rockefeller Museum no. 38.910; Megiddo Field Registration no. c61
 Location: Palace 2041, Locus 4005, within west wall
 Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (nonchariot pictorial/patterned motive) FS: 53–55?
 FM: 1 (man/human); FM: 74 (variant: triglyph and half rosette) Date: LH IIIB
 Description: body sherd; pale buff clay, very few grits, well made, brown paint
 H: 16.5 cm; W: 7.0 cm
 Remarks: Kempinski dates this to LH IIIA1
 Date of find/recording: 23 Dec. 1937
 References: Loud 1948: 16, 22, 31, 33, 176, figs. 39–43, 382, pl. 137:5; Leonard 1994: no. 240; Kempinski 1989: 73–74, n. 82, fig. 27:9b; Hankey 1967: 126 (read pl. 137, 5 for 137, 4); cf. Schachermeyr 1982: 201, fig. 42c; Kenyon 1969: 59; Gonen 1987: 91
6. Area: AA Square: J 9 Locus: 3178
 Identification: Rockefeller Museum no. 39.667 (probable)
 Location: paved area outside city gate
 Vessel: Pithoid/Piriform Jar (Conical Piriform) FS: 44–48
 FM: 49 (curve-stemmed spiral) Date: LH IIIA2
 Description: body sherd; green-buff clay, black paint
 H: 4.6 cm; W: 2.6 cm
 References: Loud 1948: 16, 22, 31, 33, 176, figs. 39–43, 382, pl. 137:9; Leonard 1994: no. 127; Kempinski 1989: 73–74, n. 82; Kenyon 1969: 59
7. Area: AA Square: J 9 Locus: 3178 (N.W. Outside, 3178)
 Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35891
 Location: paved area outside city gate
 Vessel: Miscellaneous Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: SJ (Sh)
 FM: Linear (Simple Style) Date: LH IIIA–B
 Description: shoulder fragment; buff to gray-buff clay, brown to gray-brown paint; gray may be from faulty firing
 H: 5.8 cm; W: 9.5 cm
 Remarks: “3178, VIII, Outside” written in pen on registration card, “VII–VIII” written in pencil
 References: Loud 1948: 16, 22, 31, 33, 176, figs. 39–43, 382; Leonard 1994: no. 1164; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 23, Sample no. 39), pl. 1:39
8. Area: AA Square: J 9 Locus: 3178
 Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35789
 Location: paved area outside city gate
 Vessel: Miscellaneous Stirrup Jar (linear decoration) FS: SJ (H, Fn, D?)
 FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B
 Description: handle; buff clay, reddish brown paint
 H: 2.7 cm; W: 3.0 cm
 Remarks: “3178(0?), VIII” written on registration card; 3170 is a tomb rather than a locus number, whereas 3178 is indeed a locus within Stratum VIII
 References: Loud 1948: 16, 22, 31, 33, 176, figs. 39–43, 382; Leonard 1994: no. 1105; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 38, Sample no. 35), pl. 1:35
9. Area: AA Square: J 9 Locus: 3178
 Identification: Rockefeller Museum no. 39.664 (probable)
 Location: paved area outside city gate
 Vessel: Shallow Angular Bowl FS: 295–296?
 FM: Linear Date: LH IIIB

Description: three bowl fragments; green to pale buff clay, beautiful burnish outside, black to brown lustrous paint

H: not available; W: not available

References: Loud 1948: 16, 22, 31, 33, 176, figs. 39–43, 382, pl. 137:10; Leonard 1994: no. 1875; Kempinski 1989: 73–74, n. 82; Kenyon 1969: 59

10. Area: AA Square: K 8 Locus: Lower Gate

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35885

Location: lower city gate

Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (linear pattern) FS: 53–55?

FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B

Description: body sherd; light buff clay, chocolate-brown paint

H: 9.6 cm; W: 6.8 cm

Remarks: “K 8, Lower Gate, VIII” written on registration card

References: Loud 1948: fig. 42; Leonard 1994: no. 346; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 16, Sample no. 54), pl. 1:54

11. Area: AA Square: K 8 Locus: Lower Gate

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35792 B

Location: lower city gate

Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (linear pattern) FS: 53–55

FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B

Description: handle; light buff clay, chocolate-brown paint

H: 11.8 cm; W: 7.2 cm

Remarks: “K 8, outside VIII Palace on Lime Approach” written on sherd

References: unpublished (not mentioned in Leonard 1994; not sampled by Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978)

12. Area: AA Square: K 8 Locus: Lower Gate

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35792 E

Location: lower city gate

Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (nonchariot pictorial/patterned motive) FS: 53–55

FM: 21 (cuttlefish, details in added white) Date: LH IIIA–B

Description: body sherd; pale buff clay, chocolate-brown paint, “dots” added in color of slip

H: 11.1 cm; W: 10.5 cm

Remarks: “K 8, Lower Gate, VIII” written on registration card

References: Leonard 1994: no. 271; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 6, Sample no. 55), pl. 1:55

13. Area: CC Square: R 10 Locus: ?

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35289

Vessel: Globular Stirrup Jar FS: 171–173

FM: 19:26–31 (multiple stem and tongue, semicircular) Date: LH IIIA–B

Description: upper portion of stirrup jar; one handle

and part of spout missing

H: not available; W: not available

Remarks: “R-10, VII” originally written on registration card, but “VII” then changed to “VIII”; there is also an “VIII” written in red pencil

References: Leonard 1994: no. 618; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 43, Sample no. 23), pl. 1:23

14. Area: CC Square: S 9 Locus: –1837

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 27990; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6410

Location: within residential building at edge of tell

Vessel: Globular Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: 171–173

FM: Linear (Simple Style) Date: LH IIIB

Description: complete except for disc, handles, and part of spout rim; portions of side also missing; buff clay, red-brown paint

H: 9.6 cm; W: 8.7 cm; estimated Dm of spout (external): 2.7 cm

Remarks: Locus 1837 is Stratum VIIB (Loud 1948: fig. 409); –1837 indicates a findspot below Locus 1837, hence the assignment to Stratum VIII

Date of find/recording: 27 May 1934

References: Loud 1948: 148, 190, fig. 409, pl. 62:9; Leonard 1994: no. 637; Kempinski 1989: 68, nn. 72, 74, fig. 28:3; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 40, Sample no. 67), pl. 1:67

15. Area: CC Square: S 10 Locus: below (?) 1817

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35792 A + F; Megiddo Field Registration no. a30

Location: edge of tell at south, within enclosed room(s) of residential building(s)

Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (nonchariot pictorial/patterned motive) FS: 53–55

FM: 22 (variant? argonaut); FM 63 (variant: hatched loop); FM: 11:55–58 (papyrus, unstemmed, accessory “zwickel” as fill) Date: LH IIIA2

Description: five sherds; pinkish buff clay, pale buff slip, orange-brown to dark-brown paint (see Catalog no. 43)

Neck section: H: 10.5 cm; W: 11.2 cm; estimated inside Dm of rim: 28 cm

Body section: H: 8.1 cm; W: 22.9 cm; estimated Dm of this section: 42 cm

Body section (b): H: 8.8 cm; W: 8.9 cm

Remarks: “a30, VIII” written in pen on registration card, along with “P6429, VII,” but the latter has been crossed out with a pencil, presumably at a later date. The registration card reads: “a30, P6429; 5 pieces—some . . . pieces have sections from level VIII and there is a section from VII.” Sherds themselves are labeled on the back in pencil “a30, VIII,” with the exception of one piece labeled in pencil “P6429, VII.” Krater tentatively attributed to below (?) 1817 on basis of similar

identification (P6429) to other vessels; possibly should be reassigned to Stratum VIIA (see Catalog no. 43)

Date of find/recording: 23 Oct. 1935

References: Loud 1948: 16, 22, 31, 33, 105, 113, 149, fig. 408, pl. 137:6–8; Leonard 1994: no. 276; Kempinski 1989: 73–74, n. 82, fig. 27:9a (= Loud 1948: pl. 137:7); Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 129 (Catalog no. 11, Sample no. 68), pl. 1:11; Hankey 1967: 126; cf. Schachermeyr 1982: 246, fig. 57g

STRATUM VIIB

16. Area: AA Square: J 7–8 Locus: 2131

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 28231; Megiddo Field Registration no. a1148

Location: area between Palace 2041 and the lower city gate

Vessel: Globular Flask (vertical type) FS: 189

FM: ? Date: LH IIIA2?

Description: complete flask; buff clay with brown and gray inclusions; buff slip; red-brown paint

H: 13.3 cm; W: 9.5 cm

References: Loud 1948: 165, 192, fig. 383, pls. 67:1, 138:16; (not mentioned in Leonard 1994; not sampled by Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978)

17. Area: AA Square: K 6 Locus: –3067

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35887

Location: within alley/street between Palace 2041 and small building immediately west

Vessel: Unidentifiable Closed Form (linear decoration) FS: ?

FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B

Description: body sherd; buff clay, blackish-brown paint

H: 4.5 cm; W: 5.9 cm

Remarks: “–3067, VIII” written on registration card and on back of sherd in ink, but Locus 3067 is VIIA (see Loud 1948: 170, 193, fig. 384); “–3067,” following Loud’s conventions (1948: 4), indicates a findspot below Locus 3067, hence the assignment to VIIB

References: Loud 1948: 170, 193, figs. 383–84; Leonard 1994: no. 1961; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 122 (Catalog no. 64, Sample no. 22), pl. 1:22; Dothan 1982: 72

18. Area: AA Square: K 8 Locus: 2041

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35763

Location: central courtyard of Palace 2041

Vessel: Squat Stirrup Jar FS: 179?

FM: Linear Date: LH IIIB

Description: body sherd at carination; buff clay, dark brown paint

H: 2.8 cm; W: 4.9 cm

Remarks: “2041, VIIB” written in pen on registra-

tion card, “VIII–VIIA” written in pencil

References: Loud 1948: 22, 25, 29, 158, 191, figs. 52–54, 66–67, 70–71, 73, 75, 382–84; Leonard 1994: no. 737; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 25, Sample no. 9), pl. 1:9

19. Area: AA Square: K 8 Locus: 2086 (E = 2086)

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 18522; Megiddo Field Registration no. a931

Location: room northeast of the central court of Palace 2041

Vessel: Zoomorphic Figure (bovine, “tail/handle” type) Date LH IIIB

Description: figurine, nearly complete; buff clay, red paint

H: not available; W: not available

References: Loud 1948: 162, fig. 383, pl. 246:25; Leonard 1994: no. 2260; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 122 (Catalog no. 46, Sample no. 60), pl. 1:60

20. Area: AA Square: L 7–8 Locus: 3091 (W = 3091)

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35782

Location: so-called “ablution chamber” with the shell pavement immediately adjacent to the central court within Palace 2041

Vessel: Globular Flask (vertical type) FS: 189

FM: concentric circles on face(s) Date: LH IIIA2

Description: body sherd; from side of flask; gray-buff clay, buff slip, orange-brown to chocolate-brown paint

H: 2.9 cm; W: 2.4 cm

Remarks: “W = 3091, VIIB” written in pen on registration card, “VIII strata possible” written in pencil

References: Loud 1948: 25, 29, 172, figs. 50–52, 66, 70, 382–84; Leonard 1994: no. 1325; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 49, Sample no. 20), pl. 1:20

21. Area: AA Square: L 7–8 Locus: 3091 (W = 3091)

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35794

Location: so-called “ablution chamber” with the shell pavement immediately adjacent to the central court within Palace 2041

Vessel: Unidentifiable Open/Closed Form (patterned decoration) FS: ?

FM: 51 (stemmed spiral) Date: LH IIIA–B

Description: body sherd; pinkish clay, light buff slip, chocolate-brown paint

H: 5.3 cm; W: 6.0 cm

Remarks: “W = 3091, VIIB” written on registration card, but piece of paper included with the sherd changes “VIIB” to “VIII” and notes “no field number, unpublished,” while making reference to “Gjerstad, *Studies*, p. 213”

References: Loud 1948: 25, 29, 172, figs. 50–52, 66, 70, 382–84; Leonard 1994: no. 2075; Lambert,

McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 122 (Catalog no. 63, Sample no. 37), pl. 1:37

22. Area: CC Square: S 9 Locus: 1834

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35792 H

Location: within residential building at edge of tell
Vessel: Pithoid/Piriform Jar ("Levanto-Mycenaean Type") FS: 36

FM: 70:7 (scale pattern) Date: LH IIIA-B

Description: body sherd; pinkish buff clay, light buff slip, reddish orange paint

H: 9.5 cm; W: ca. 8.5 cm

Remarks: Registration card says VII, but Locus 1834 is VIIB

References: Loud 1948: 156, 190, fig. 383; Leonard 1994: no. 37; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 1, Sample no. 50), pl. 1:50

STRATUM VIIA

23. Area: AA Square: K-L 7 Locus: 3073

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35776
Location: within tripartite area in westernmost part of Palace 2041

Vessel: Globular Flask (vertical type) FS: 189

FM: concentric circles on face(s) Date: LH IIIA2

Description: body sherd, from side of flask; buff clay with fine red grits, reddish brown paint

H: 3.9 cm; W: 3.0 cm

Remarks: "3073, VIIA" written on sherd

References: Loud 1948: 29, 31, 70, 171, 193, figs. 74-79, 384; Leonard 1994: no. 1323; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 47, Sample no. 34), pl. 1:34; Dothan 1982: 72

24. Area: AA Square: K-L 7 Locus: 3073

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35780
Location: within tripartite area in westernmost part of Palace 2041

Vessel: Globular Flask (vertical type) FS: 189

FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA2

Description: neck and upper handle attachment of flask; buff clay with red and brown inclusions, orange-red to red-brown paint

H: 4.4 cm; W: 3.0 cm; external Dm of mouth: 2.6 cm

Remarks: Locus 3073, not "307B" as reported in Leonard 1994

References: Loud 1948: 29, 31, 70, 171, 193, figs. 74-79, 384; Leonard 1994: no. 1326; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 51, Sample no. 60), pl. 1:60; Dothan 1982: 72

25. Area: AA Square: K-L 7 Locus: 3073

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35783
Location: within tripartite area in westernmost part of Palace 2041

Vessel: Globular Flask (vertical type) FS: 189

FM: concentric circles on face(s) Date: LH IIIA2

Description: body sherd, from side of flask; gray-buff clay, pale buff slip, light brown to chocolate-brown paint

H: 4.4 cm; W: 3.0 cm

Remarks: "3073, VIIA" written on sherd

References: Loud 1948: 29, 31, 70, 171, 193, figs. 74-79, 384; Leonard 1994: no. 1328; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 53, Sample no. 7), pl. 1:7; Dothan 1982: 72

26. Area: AA Square: K-L 7 Locus: 3073 (S = 3073)

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35790
Location: within tripartite area in westernmost part of Palace 2041

Vessel: Globular Flask (vertical type) FS: 189

FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA2

Description: handle and small portion of side of flask; pinkish buff clay with brown and gray inclusions, reddish paint

H: 5.3 cm; W: 1.6 cm

Remarks: "S = 3073, VIIB-A" written on registration card

References: Loud 1948: 29, 31, 70, 171, 193, figs. 74-79, 384; Leonard 1994: no. 1329; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 122 (Catalog no. 54, Sample no. 30), pl. 1:30; Dothan 1982: 72

27. Area: AA Square: K-L 7 Locus: 3073 (S = 3073)

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35781
Location: within tripartite area in westernmost part of Palace 2041

Vessel: Miscellaneous Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: SJ (H, D)

FM: Linear (Simple Style), disc type M Date: LH IIIB

Description: fragment with disc and upper part of one handle; buff clay with fine grit, pale buff slip, reddish brown paint

H: 1.6 cm; W: 4.2 cm; estimated Dm of disc: 2.6 cm

References: Loud 1948: 29, 31, 70, 171, 193, figs. 74-79, 384; Leonard 1994: no. 1163; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 37, Sample no. 29), pl. 1:29; Dothan 1982: 72

28. Area: AA Square: K-L 7 Locus: 3073

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35777

Vessel: Miscellaneous Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: SJ (Fn, D)

FM: Linear (Simple Style), spiral on disc Date: LH IIIB

Description: post/disc with upper handle attachment; buff clay, reddish brown paint

H: 2.6 cm; W: 3.1 cm

Remarks: "A 27990" written in light pencil on registration card and thus Leonard 1994 gives this as its ID no.; but A 35777 is OI Museum no. now assigned to this fragment and Locus no. 3073 is now written on a label attached to the bag in which this sherd is currently located; it is unclear

whether "A 27990" indicates a join to Stirrup Jar 14 (above) or simply a comparison; for the time being, these pieces have been included separately
References: Leonard 1994: no. 1165; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 19, Sample no. 43), pl. 1:43

29. Area: AA Square: K-L 7 Locus: 3073 (3073, lower)

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35791
Location: within tripartite area in westernmost part of Palace 2041

Vessel: Stemmed Cup/Goblet (LH IIIA1 type) FS: 255?

FM: 46? (running spiral) Date: LH IIIA1

Description: rim fragment; buff clay, orange-brown to brown-black paint

H: 2.8 cm; W: 3.4 cm

Remarks: "3073 lower, VIIB" written on registration card, but Locus 3073 is VIIA

References: Loud 1948: 29, 31, 70, 171, 193, figs. 74-79, 384; Leonard 1994: no. 1601; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 122 (Catalog no. 57, Sample no. 21), pl. 1:21; Dothan 1982: 72

30. Area: AA Square: L 7 Locus: 3061 (N = 3061)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35888

Location: within room to southwest of central courtyard in Palace 2041

Vessel: Unidentifiable Closed Form (linear decoration) FS: ?

FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA-B

Description: body sherd, from side of vessel; light buff clay, chocolate-brown paint

H: 4.9 cm; W: 4.5 cm

References: Loud 1948: 170, 193, fig. 384; Leonard 1994: no. 1962; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 122 (Catalog no. 63, Sample no. 14), pl. 1:14; Dothan 1982: 72

31. Area: AA Square: K 7 Locus: 3100

Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35893
Location: within room above "treasure hoard" in Palace 2041

Vessel: Globular Flask (vertical type) FS: 189

FM: concentric circles on face(s) Date: LH IIIA2

Description: body sherd, from side of flask; buff clay, red-brown paint

H: 3.7 cm; W: 3.2 cm

References: Loud 1948: 25, 173, figs. 55-58, 382; Leonard 1994: no. 1324; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 48, Sample no. 6), pl. 1:6

32. Area: AA Square: K 6 Locus: 3044 (S = 3044)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35787
Location: within room of small building immediately west of Palace 2041
Vessel: Squat Stirrup Jar FS: 178-180

FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA-B

Description: body sherd at carination; buff clay, chocolate-brown paint

H: 4.8 cm; W: 3.4 cm

Remarks: "S = 3044, VIII" written in pen on registration card, with "VIII" then crossed out in pencil, followed by "VII" and "VIIB" written in pencil, with "VIIB" then crossed out in pencil; but Locus 3044 is VIIA (see Loud 1948: 169, 193, fig. 384)

References: Loud 1948: 169, 193, figs. 75, 384; Leonard 1994: no. 797; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 31, Sample no. 18), pl. 1:18; Dothan 1982: 72

33. Area: AA Square: K 6 Locus: 3044 (S = 3044)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35788
Location: within room of small building immediately to west of Palace 2041

Vessel: Squat Stirrup Jar FS: 178-180

FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA-B

Description: body sherd at carination; buff clay, chocolate-brown paint

H: 3.6 cm; W: 3.3 cm

Remarks: "S = 3044, VIII" written in pen on registration card, "VIIB" written in pencil; but Locus 3044 is VIIA (see Loud 1948: 169, 193, fig. 384)

References: Loud 1948: 169, 193, figs. 75, 384; Leonard 1994: no. 798; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 32, Sample no. 58), pl. 1:58; Dothan 1982: 72

34. Area: AA Square: K 6 Locus: 3044 (S = 3044)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35786
Location: within room of small building immediately to west of Palace 2041

Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (linear pattern) FS: 53-55

FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA-B

Description: handle fragment; pinkish buff clay, pale buff slip, chocolate-brown paint

H: 6.1 cm; W: 5.6 cm

Remarks: "S = 3044" and "VIII" written in pen on registration card, with "VIII" crossed out in pencil and "VIIA" and "VIIB" written in pencil and then also crossed out; but Locus 3044 is VIIA (see Loud 1948: 169, 193, fig. 384). The box is marked "Maisler Photo X, M II, Fig. 3-."

References: Loud 1948: 169, 193, figs. 75, 384; Leonard 1994: no. 344; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 13, Sample no. 57), pl. 1:57; Dothan 1982: 72

35. Area: AA Square: K 6 Locus: 3067
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35290
Location: within alley/street between Palace 2041 and small building immediately west
Vessel: Globular Flask (vertical type) FS: 189
FM: 58:32 (parallel chevrons in side panel, concentric circles on face[s]) Date: LH IIIA2

Description: body sherd, side of flask with lower handle join; light buff clay, orange-brown to chocolate-brown paint

H: 3.0 cm; W: 4.5 cm

Remarks: "3067, VIII?" written on registration card, but Locus 3067 is VIIA (see Loud 1948: 170, 193, fig. 384); VIII in this area is Locus 3113

References: Loud 1948: 170, 193, fig. 384; Leonard 1994: no. 1261; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 50, Sample no. 32), pl. 1:32; Dothan 1982: 72

36. Area: AA Square: K 9 Locus: 3158 (S = 3158)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35771 + A 35793

Location: isolated area to southeast of six-chambered city gate

Vessel: Miscellaneous Stirrup Jar (linear decoration)
FS: SJ (Bd)

FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA-B

Description: body sherds (two fragments); pinkish buff clay, light buff slip, red to brown paint (from firing)

H: 3.5 cm; W: 6.2 cm (only one fragment measured)

Remarks: "this is a cistern" written on box

References: Loud 1948: 175, 194, fig. 384; Leonard 1994: no. 1109; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 30, Sample no. 47), pl. 1:47

37. Area: AA Square: K 10 Locus: -4011
Identification: Megiddo Field Registration no. c135
Location: isolated area southeast of six-chambered city gate

Vessel: Squat Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: 178-180

FM: Linear (Simple Style); disc type M, handle type A (?) Date: LH IIIB

Description: intact jar; pale buff clay, some grits, pale buff slip outside, red to brown paint (fired dark brown in places)

H: 10.0 cm; W: 9.3 cm

Remarks: Possibly found in Stratum VIA rather than VIIA

Date of find/recording: 23 Jan. 1938

References: Loud 1948: 176, fig. 413, pls. 72:16, 141:14; Leonard 1994: no. 803; Kempinski 1989: 76, fig. 29:5

38. Area: CC Square: S 10 Locus: 1817 (W = 1817)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35770; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6429

Location: within residential building

Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (nonchariot pictorial/patterned motive) FS: 53-55?

FM: Dots and circles Date: LH IIIA-B

Description: body sherd; pinkish buff clay, light buff slip, chocolate-brown paint

H: 4.5 cm; W: 4.0 cm

Remarks: "VIIA, P6429" written on registration card

Date of find/recording: 27 June 1934

References: Loud 1948: 155, 190, fig. 409, pl. 140:13; Leonard 1994: no. 313 (no. 320 is accidental duplicate); Kempinski 1989: 76; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 10, Sample no. 64), pl. 1:64; Dothan 1982: 72

39. Area: CC Square: S 10 Locus: 1817 (W = 1817)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35328; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6429

Location: within residential building

Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (nonchariot pictorial/patterned motive) FS: 53-55

FM: 27 (variant); FM: 52 (sea anemone in composition with isolated spiral) Date: LH IIIA-B

Description: three joined body sherds; buff clay, pale buff slip, red to brown paint

H: 10.8 cm; W: 4.8 cm; estimated Dm of body at this level: 36.0 cm

Remarks: "VIIA, P6429" written on registration card; attributed to W = 1817 on basis of similar Identification (P6429) to other vessels

Date of find/recording: 27 June 1934

References: Loud 1948: 155, 190, fig. 409, pl. 140:16; Leonard 1994: no. 319 (no. 1919 is accidental duplicate); Kempinski 1989: 76; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 8, Sample no. 65), pl. 1:65; Dothan 1982: 72

40. Area: CC Square: S 10 Locus: 1817 ?
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35792 J; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6429

Location: within residential building

Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (nonchariot pictorial/patterned motive) FS: 53-55

FM: ? Date: LH IIIA-B

Description: body sherd, from below join of a large vertical strap handle; pinkish buff clay, buff slip, chocolate-brown to brown-black paint

H: 5.1 cm; W: 7.0 cm

Remarks: "P6429" written on sherd; note on slip of paper in box with sherd reads "assigned to VIIA because [in] same pit as two published sherds. No locus number—from S 10. Cf. *Megiddo II*, fig. 409."

References: Loud 1948: 155, 190, fig. 409; Leonard 1994: no. 321; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 15, Sample no. 19), pl. 1:19; Dothan 1982: 72

41. Area: CC Square: S 10 Locus: 1817
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35892; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6429

Location: within residential building

Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (linear pattern) FS: 53-55?

FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA-B

Description: body sherd; buff clay, reddish orange paint

- H: 7.1 cm; W: 6.6 cm
Remarks: "1817, VII" written on registration card
References: Loud 1948: 155, 190, fig. 409; Leonard 1994: no. 347; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 17, Sample no. 26), pl. 1:26; Dothan 1982: 72
- 42.** Area: CC Square: S 10 Locus: 1817 (W = 1817)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35792 D; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6429
Location: within residential building
Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (linear pattern) FS: 53–55
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B
Description: rim fragment; buff clay, pale buff slip, red to brown paint
H: 8.5 cm; W: 5.4 cm; estimated external Dm: 30.0 cm
Date of find/recording: 27 June 1934
References: Loud 1948: 155, 190, fig. 409, pl. 140:10; Leonard 1994: no. 325 (no. 341 is accidental duplicate); Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 7, Sample no. 44), pl. 1:44; Kempinski 1989: 76; Dothan 1982: 72
- 43.** Area: CC Square: S 10 Locus: 1817 (W = 1817)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35792 G; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6429
Location: within residential building
Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (linear pattern) FS: 53–55
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B
Description: seven joined neck and body sherds with portion of rim; buff clay, pale buff slip, red to brown paint (see Catalog no. 15)
H: 11.1 cm; W: 11.2 cm
Date of find/recording: 27 June 1934
References: Loud 1948: 155, 190, fig. 409, pl. 140:9; Leonard 1994: no. 326; Kempinski 1989: 76; Dothan 1982: 72
- 44.** Area: CC Square: S 10 Locus: 1817 (W = 1817)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35792 C; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6429
Location: within residential building
Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (linear pattern) FS: 53–55
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B
Description: handle fragment; pale buff clay, red-brown to chocolate-brown paint
H: 12.5 cm; W: 6.8 cm
Remarks: "VIIA, P6429" written on registration card
Date of find/recording: 27 June 1934
References: Loud 1948: 155, 190, fig. 409, pl. 140:11; Leonard 1994: no. 328; Kempinski 1989: 76; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 14, Sample no. 51), pl. 1:51; Dothan 1982: 72
- 45.** Area: CC Square: S 10 Locus: 1817 (W = 1817)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35778; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6429
Location: within residential building
Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (linear pattern) FS: 53–55
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B
Description: body sherd; pinkish buff clay, light buff slip, chocolate-brown paint
H: 7.5 cm; W: 5.5 cm
Remarks: "VIIA, P6429" written on registration card
Date of find/recording: 27 June 1934
References: Loud 1948: 155, 190, fig. 409, pl. 140:15; Leonard 1994: no. 342; Kempinski 1989: 76; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 9, Sample no. 48), pl. 1:48; Dothan 1982: 72
- 46.** Area: CC Square: S 10 Locus: 1817 (W = 1817)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35792 I; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6429
Location: within residential building
Vessel: Miscellaneous Stirrup Jar (patterned decoration) FS: SJ (Sh)
FM: 18C (Mycenaean III flower, unvoluted) Date: LH IIIA–B
Description: body sherd, shoulder fragment; buff clay, pale buff slip, red to brown paint
H: 3.4 cm; W: 4.0 cm
Remarks: Leonard no. 1916, which had been previously identified only as an "Unidentifiable Closed Form," is here identified on the basis of photographs as the same sherd as Leonard no. 854; the latter is thus apparently not from Locus 3161, as hypothesized in Leonard 1994
References: Loud 1948: 155, 190, fig. 409, pl. 140:14; Leonard 1994: no. 1916 (apparently no. 854 is accidental duplicate); Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 27, Sample no. 5), pl. 1:5; Kempinski 1989: 76; Dothan 1982: 72
- 47.** Area: CC Square: S 10 Locus: 1817 (W = 1817)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35799; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6429
Location: within residential building
Vessel: Chalice FS: 278
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIB–C
Description: rim and side fragment; light buff clay, chocolate-brown paint
H: 4.2 cm; W: 4.4 cm; estimated Dm: 14.0 cm
Remarks: "VIIA, P6429" written on registration card
Date of find/recording: 27 June 1934
References: Loud 1948: 155, 190, fig. 409, pl. 140:7; Leonard 1994: no. 1795; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 122 (Catalog no. 59, Sample no. 28), pl. 1:28
- 48.** Area: CC Square: S 10 Locus: 1817 (W = 1817)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35769; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6429
Location: within residential building
Vessel: Unidentifiable Closed Form (patterned decoration) FS: ?

FM: 61:21? (foliate band) Date: LH IIIA–B

Description: body sherd with portion of rim(?); light buff clay, pale buff slip, orange-brown to brown paint

H: 3.0 cm; W: 1.8 cm

Remarks: "VIIA, P6429" written on registration card; attributed to W = 1817 on basis of similar Identification (P6429) to other vessels

Date of find/recording: 27 June 1934

References: Loud 1948: 155, 190, fig. 409, pl. 140:8; Leonard 1994: no. 1940 (no. 2118 is accidental duplicate); Kempinski 1989: 76; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 122 (Catalog no. 62, Sample no. 31), pl. 1:31; Dothan 1982: 72

49. Area: CC Square: S 10 Locus: 1817 (W = 1817)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35329; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6429

Location: within residential building

Vessel: Unidentifiable Closed Form (linear decoration) FS: ?

FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B

Description: base fragment; pale buff clay, brown to brown-black paint

H: 1.5 cm; W: 3.4 cm; Dm of disc: 5.4 cm

Remarks: "VIIA, P6429" written on registration card
Date of find/recording: 27 June 1934

References: Loud 1948: 155, 190, fig. 409, pl. 140:12; Leonard 1994: no. 1960 (no. 2119 is accidental duplicate); Kempinski 1989: 76; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 122 (Catalog no. 61, Sample no. 42), pl. 1:42; Dothan 1982: 72

50. Area: CC Square: R 10 Locus: 1824
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 28565; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6441

Location: within residential building

Vessel: Pithoid/Piriform Jar (conical piriform) FS: 44–48

FM: 42 (joining semicircles, framed field) Date: LH IIIA–B

Description: body sherd with rim handle (horizontal); pale buff clay, traces of brown paint

H: 4.4 cm; W: 5.5 cm; estimated Dm of mouth: 5.0 cm

Remarks: Locus 1824 is not indicated on Loud 1948: pl. 409, but is described in Locus Register as "Deep Pit S = 1823"

Date of find/recording: 8 June 1934

References: Loud 1948: 155, 190, fig. 409; Leonard 1994: no. 119; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 5, Sample no. 16), pl. 1:16

51. Area: CC Square: S 10 Locus: 1796
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 28007; Megiddo Field Registration no. P6413
Location: within residential building
Vessel: Kylix (standard decoration) FS: 258B
FM: 23 (whorl shell, vertical) Date: LH IIIB

Description: lower base of bowl and part of stem of kylix; pinkish buff clay, pale buff slip, chocolate-brown paint

Kylix stem: H: 6.2 cm; W: 4.4 cm; Dm of section through stem: ca. 3.0 cm

Kylix bowl fragment: H: 4.0 cm; W: 5.2 cm

Date of find/recording: 28 June 1934

References: Leonard 1994: no. 1621; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 122 (Catalog no. 58, Sample no. 12), pl. 1:12

STRATUM VII (GENERAL)

52. Area: BB Square: N 14 Locus: 2087–89 or 2048?
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 18417; Megiddo Field Registration no. a563

Vessel: Zoomorphic Figurine (bovine, Linear type II)

Date: LH IIIA–B

Description: fragmentary figure (front half); buff clay, red paint

H: not available; W: not available

Remarks: could be placed with above objects, if we knew whether it was VIIA or VIIB

References: Loud 1948: 104–5, 147, figs. 403–4, pl. 246:26; Leonard 1994: no. 2237

53. Area: BB Square: N 13 Locus: 2048?
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 13446; Megiddo Field Registration no. x 3 (of Square N–13)

Vessel: Pithoid/Piriform Jar (conical piriform) FS: 44–48

FM: 57 (diaper net) Date: LH IIIA–B

Description: shoulder fragment; buff clay, red-brown to dark-brown paint

H: 3.9 cm; W: 2.4 cm

References: Loud 1948: 104–5, figs. 403–4; Leonard 1994: no. 129; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 4, Sample no. 10), pl. 1:10

STRATUM VI (SURFACE) AND OTHER CONTEXTS

54. Stratum VI Area: East Slope, surface Square: Q 18
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 28549; Megiddo Field Registration no. P1622

Vessel: Globular Flask (vertical type) FS: 189

FM: 53 (wavy line in side panel, concentric circles on face[s]) Date: LH IIIA2

Description: complete except for chips at rim

H: not available; W: not available

References: Guy and Engberg 1938: pl. 1; Leonard 1994: no. 1258; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 46, Sample no. 70), pl. 1:70; cf. OIP 42, I, pl. 36:14

- 55.** Stratum Unknown Area: East Slope Square: R 15
Locus: ?
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 13941
Vessel: Semiglobular Cup (only linear pattern preserved) FS: 220?
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B
Description: side and part of base preserved; buff clay, red-brown paint
H: 4.7 cm; W: 4.6 cm
References: Guy and Engberg 1938: pl. 1; Leonard 1994: no. 1569; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 122 (Catalog no. 56, Sample no. 36), pl. 1:36
- 56.** Stratum Unknown Area: East Slope Square: R 16 (N.W. Upper)
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 14002
Vessel: Miscellaneous Stirrup Jar (patterned decoration) FS: SJ (Sh)
FM: 19:8:25 (multiple stem and tongue, angular) Date: LH IIIA–B
Description: shoulder fragment with base of spout attachment; buff clay, dark brown paint
H: 4.0 cm; W: 7.9 cm
References: Guy and Engberg 1938: pl. 1; Leonard 1994: no. 876; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 22, Sample no. 62), pl. 1:62
- 57.** Stratum Unknown Area: East Slope Square: S 20 ?
Locus: road trench outside Tomb 1, near east edge, about 2.25 m below surface
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 13244; Collector's Mark: 35
Vessel: Unidentifiable Closed Form (patterned decoration) [Krater?] FS: ?
FM: 61:7–9 (zigzag, early elaborate) Date: LH IIA?
Description: no description available
H: not available; W: not available
Remarks: "35" written on registration card under "provenience"
References: Leonard 1994: no. 1937; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 122 (Catalog no. 68, Sample no. 33), pl. 1:33; cf. Guy and Engberg 1938: 100–101 for Tomb 1
- 58.** Tomb: 8 Area: East Slope Square: U 19
Identification: Rockefeller Museum no. I 2891; Megiddo Field Registration no. x 11 (Tomb 8)
Vessel: Globular Flask (vertical type) FS: 189
FM: 44:8 (variant; concentric arcs in side panel, concentric circles on face[s]; drawn without base) Date: LH IIIA2
Description: intact flask; fine ware, small mixed grits, light red and yellow slip, lustrous red paint
H: not available; W: not available
References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 101, 157, pls. 56:9, 153:14; Leonard 1994: no. 1252; Stubbings 1951: 82, pl. 17:2 (pictured with base attached)
- 59.** Tomb: 14 Area: East Slope Square: V 19
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 13285; Megiddo Field Registration no. 0421
Vessel: Pithoid/Piriform Jar (conical piriform) FS: 44–48
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B
Description: shoulder fragment, trace of handle attachment; grayish buff clay, gray-brown paint, possibly misfired
H: 4.6 cm; W: 4.8 cm
References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 116, pl. 164 (not illustrated); Leonard 1994: no. 153; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 3, Sample no. 27), pl. 1:27
- 60.** Tomb: 34 Area: East Slope Square: U 18
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 16304
Vessel: Miscellaneous Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: SJ (Sh, Sp)
FM: Linear (Simple Style) Date: LH IIIB
Description: upper body fragment, with spout and portion of post; pale buff clay, orange-brown paint
H: ca. 5.0 cm; W: 7.5 cm; external Dm of spout: 2.3 cm
Remarks: Tomb 34 not mentioned in Guy and Engberg 1938; fragment recorded as found in 1926/1927
References: Leonard 1994: no. 1162; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 35, Sample no. 45), pl. 1:45
- 61.** Tomb: 39 Area: East Slope Square: V 18
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 13165; Megiddo Field Registration no. Tomb 39/5 (02824a)
Vessel: Globular Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: 171–173
FM: Linear (Simple Style) Date: LH IIIB
Description: base and lower body preserved
H: not available; W: not available
Remarks: "Tb 39, 21 June 1926, 02824, unpublished" written on associated piece of paper
References: Leonard 1994: no. 638; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 42, Sample no. 11), pl. 1:11; cf. Guy and Engberg 1938: 117–19, figs. 143–44
- 62.** Tomb: 39 Area: East Slope Square: V 18
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 13169; Megiddo Field Registration no. 02825
Vessel: Globular Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: 171–173
FM: Linear (Simple Style) Date: LH IIIB
Description: shoulder fragment, lower attachment of handle preserved; pinkish buff clay, light buff slip,

TOMBS AND FUNERARY CONTEXTS

- reddish paint
H: 5.4 cm; W: 8.5 cm
References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 117–19, pls. 68–69, 164–68 (not illustrated); Leonard 1994: no. 636; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 33, Sample no. 24), pl. 1:24
- 63.** Tomb: 39? Area: East Slope? Square: V 18?
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35896
Vessel: Miscellaneous Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: SJ (Bd)
FM: Linear (Simple Style) Date: LH IIIB (?)
Description: body sherd; light buff clay, orange-red paint
H: 4.8 cm; W: 8.0 cm
Remarks: sherd not marked or numbered; originally stored with fragment labeled “A 13169” (no. 62, above) and thus tentatively reassigned to Tomb 39 on this basis
References: Leonard 1994: no. 1161; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 34, Sample no. 38), pl. 1:38
- 64.** Tomb: 63E Area: East Slope Square: S–T 17–18
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 20619; Megiddo Field Registration no. P27
Vessel: Squat Stirrup Jar FS: 178
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B
Description: intact jar; fine ware, few large grits, heavily fired, brown ocher core, yellow slip, close horizontal burnishing, “burnt umber” paint
H: not available; W: not available
References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 111, 157, pls. 62:20, 158:5; Leonard 1994: no. 712; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 43, Sample no. 71), pl. 1:71; Stubbings 1951:82
- 65.** Tomb: 63E Area: East Slope Square: S–T 17–18
Identification: Megiddo Field Registration no. P28
Vessel: Squat Stirrup Jar FS: 180
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIB
Description: intact jar; fine ware, few large grits, heavily fired, brown ocher core, yellow slip, close horizontal burnishing, “burnt umber” paint
H: not available; W: not available
References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 111, 157, pl. 62:21; Leonard 1994: no. 752; Stubbings 1951: 82
- 66.** Tomb: 73 Area: East Slope Square: S 17
Identification: Megiddo Field Registration no. P104
Vessel: Shallow Angular Bowl FS: 295–296
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIB
Description: intact bowl; fine ware, few minute grits, yellow slip, “Indian red” paint
H: not available; W: not available
Remarks: possibly local imitation
References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 113, 157, pl. 64:28; Leonard 1994: no. 1868 (no. 1898 is accidental duplicate)
- 67.** Tomb: 73 Area: East Slope Square: S 17
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 28403; Megiddo Field Registration no. 4194
Vessel: Squat Stirrup Jar FS: 178–180
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIB
Description: body sherd; buff clay, red-brown paint
H: 6.2 cm; W: 5.6 cm
Remarks: not mentioned by Guy and Engberg but attributed to Tomb 73 on basis of Identification (4194, S17, ES, T73, A28403)
References: Leonard 1994: no. 796; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 20, Sample no. 41), pl. 1:41; Guy and Engberg 1938: 113 (for tomb; vessel not mentioned)
- 68.** Tomb: 80A Area: East Slope Square: T 16–17
Identification: Megiddo Field Registration no. 4099
Vessel: Globular Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: 171–173
FM: Linear (Simple Style) Date: LH IIIB
Description: intact jar (minus neck?); fine ware, some minute mixed grits, yellow slip, close horizontal burnishing, light red paint
H: not available; W: not available
References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 127–29, pls. 75:4, 174:11; Leonard 1994: no. 641
- 69.** Tomb: 877A1 Area: East Slope Square: W 16
Identification: Rockefeller Museum no. 34.1551; Megiddo Field Registration no. P2987
Vessel: Globular Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: 171–173
FM: Linear (Simple Style) Date: LH IIIB
Description: body sherd; buff clay; light brown paint; some darker brown paint at one corner
H: 3.1 cm; W: 2.9 cm
Remarks: previously unpublished; studied by Cline in Rockefeller Museum on 7 July 1996
References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 33, figs. 32–33; Leonard 1994: no. 643; Stubbings 1951: 82
- 70.** Tomb: 877B1 Area: East Slope Square: W 16
Identification: Rockefeller Museum no. 34.1611; Megiddo Field Registration no. P3005
Vessel: Globular Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: 171–173
FM: Linear (Simple Style) Date: LH IIIB
Description: sherds from originally intact jar, now in seven pieces, some joining, including two handles; fine ware, few minute mixed grits, brown ocher slip, close horizontal burnishing, “Indian red” paint
H: 6.75 cm; W: 5.3 cm (largest fragment)
H: 5.6 cm; W: 3.8 cm (fragment with spout hole)
H: 5.5 cm; W: 4.5 cm (body sherd)
H: 4.2 cm; W: 2.0 cm (body sherd)
H: 2.5 cm; W: 1.8 cm (body sherd)
Two handles were not measured

- References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 36, 157, pl. 14:7; Leonard 1994: no. 643; Stubbings 1951: 82
71. Tomb: 877B1 Area: East Slope Square: W 16
Identification: Rockefeller Museum no. 34.1610; Megiddo Field Registration no. P3004
Vessel: Globular Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: 171–173
FM: Linear (Simple Style) Date: LH IIIB
Description: body sherd; buff clay; red-brown paint; decorated with broad and thin bands of yellow-brown paint
H: 6.0 cm; W: 4.2 cm
Remarks: previously unpublished; studied by Cline in Rockefeller Museum on 7 July 1996
References: cf. Guy and Engberg 1938: pl. 14:7, mention only
72. Tomb: 912, shaft Area: East Slope Square: V 17
Identification: Megiddo Field Registration no. P3550; ATQ 34
Vessel: Squat Jar with angular profile (“Pyxis”), not further assignable FS: 94–95
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA2
Description: intact jar; fine ware, some minute mixed grits, yellow slip, close horizontal burnishing, brown paint
H: not available; W: not available
References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 69, 157, pl. 32:7; Leonard 1994: no. 438; Stubbings 1951: 82
73. Tomb: 912B Area: East Slope Square: V 17
Identification: Megiddo Field Registration no. P3520; ATQ 34
Vessel: Large Domestic Stirrup Jar FS: 164?
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B
Description: intact jar; fine ware, brown ocher slip, traces of horizontal burnishing, “Indian red” paint
H: not available; W: not available
References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 72, 157, pls. 34:21, 124:18; Leonard 1994: no. 528; Kempinski 1989: 76; Stubbings 1951: 82
74. Tomb: 912B Area: East Slope Square: V 17
Identification: Megiddo Field Registration no. P3510, P3543, P3546, P3568, P3569, P3570, P3571; ATQ 34
Vessel: Globular Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: 171–173
FM: Linear (Simple Style); disc type M, handle type B Date: LH IIIB
Description: intact jar; fine ware, few minute light grits, brown ocher slip, close horizontal burnishing, “Indian red,” “burnt umber,” “Naples yellow,” and “orange” paint
H: 8.5 cm; W: 9.5 cm (P3510)
H: 8.6 cm; W: 9.7 cm (P3543)
H: 9.2 cm; W: 9.7 cm (P3546)
H: 8.5 cm; W: 9.5 cm (P3568)
H: 9.3 cm; W: 11.2 cm (P3569)
Dm: 9.0 cm (P3570)
H: 8.7 cm; W: 9.8 cm (P3571)
Remarks: Seven joining fragments, each registered with a separate number on 14 June 1931; all went to the Palestine Department of Antiquities in 1934
References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 72, 157, pls. 34:22, 124:13; Leonard 1994: no. 644; Kempinski 1989: 76; Stubbings 1951: 82
75. Tomb: 912D Area: East Slope Square: V 17
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 16418; Megiddo Field Registration no. P3560
Vessel: Squat Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: 178–180
FM: Linear (Simple Style) Date: LH IIIB
Description: intact jar; fine ware, few minute light grits, burnt umber core, yellow slip, horizontal burnishing; “Indian Red,” “Rubens Madder,” “Naples Yellow,” and “Vandyke Brown” paint
H: not available; W: not available
References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 72, pl. 35:22; Leonard 1994: no. 804; Stubbings 1951: 82
76. Tomb: 912D Area: East Slope Square: V 17
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 16412; Megiddo Field Registration no. P3560
Vessel: Miscellaneous Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: SJ (Bd, Sp)
FM: Linear (Simple Style) Date: LH IIIB
Description: spout and side of vessel; pinkish clay, buff slip, dark brown paint
H: 8.5 cm; W: 9.8 cm
Remarks: attributed to Tomb 912D on basis of full Identification (P3560; V17, ES, T912D); possibly part of nos. [75] or [78]
References: Leonard 1994: no. 1160; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 42, Sample no. 13), pl. 1:13; cf. Guy and Engberg 1938: 72, but not mentioned
77. Tomb: 912D Area: East Slope Square: V 17
Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35672; Megiddo Field Registration no. P3560
Vessel: Miscellaneous Stirrup Jar (linear decoration) FS: SJ (Bs)
FM: Linear (two concentric circles on base) Date: LH IIIA–B
Description: base with part of side; pink clay, buff slip, chocolate-brown paint
H: 2.7 cm; W: 8.2 cm; Dm of base: 4.4 cm
Remarks: “P3560” written in pen on registration card; attributed to Tomb 912D on basis of similar Identification (P3560) to above vessels
References: Leonard 1994: no. 1110; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 21, Sample no. 25), pl. 1:25; cf. Guy and Engberg 1938: 72, but not mentioned

- 78.** Tomb: 912D Area: East Slope Square: V 17
 Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35764; Megiddo Field Registration no. P3560
 Vessel: Squat Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: 178–180
 FM: Linear (Simple Style) Date: LH IIIB
 Description: body sherd; pinkish clay, pale buff slip, brown to brown-black paint
 H: 4.4 cm; W: 9.8 cm
 Remarks: “P3560” written in pen on registration card, “VIII” written in pencil. Reassigned from Stratum VIII and reattributed to Tomb 912D on basis of similar Identification (P3560) to above vessels
 References: Leonard 1994: no. 808; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 18, Sample no. 63), pl. 1:63; cf. Guy and Engberg 1938: 72, but not mentioned
- 79.** Tomb: 989A1 Area: East Slope Square: W 16
 Identification: Megiddo Field Registration no. P3326
 Vessel: Globular Stirrup Jar FS: 171–173
 FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA2
 Description: bottom and base of jar; fine ware, few minute light grits, yellow slip, close burnishing, brown paint
 H: not available; W: not available
 References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 40, pl. 17:10; Leonard 1994: no. 624; Stubbings 1951: 82
- 80.** Tomb: 989A1 Area: East Slope Square: W 16
 Identification: Megiddo Field Registration no. P3327
 Vessel: Globular Stirrup Jar FS: 171–173(?)
 FM: Linear(?) Date: LH IIIA2(?)
 Description: body sherd; fine ware, few minute light grits, yellow slip, close burnishing, “Indian red” paint
 H: not available; W: not available
 References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 40, pl. 17:9; Stubbings 1951: 82; not listed in Leonard 1994
- 81.** Tomb: 1101A, upper Area: East Slope Square: V 16
 Identification: Megiddo Field Registration no. P4089
 Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (nonchariot pictorial/patterned motive) FS: 53–55
 FM: 7; FM: 46 (dotted variant); FM: 70:2, 7 (combination; bird, folded wing and raised wing, antithetical in trees; running spiral; scale pattern (rude/pastoral style?) Date: LH IIIB
 Description: body sherds; some dark grits, brown ocher and yellow slip, close horizontal burnishing, brown to light red paint
 H: not available; W: not available
 Remarks: Kempinski suggests a Minoan IIIC date and thanks Yule, Walberg, and Oren, while Finkelstein has described it as possibly Mycenaean IIIC:1b; Hankey and Leonard each identify it as LH IIIB “Rude Style,” possibly from Cyprus
- References: Guy and Engberg 1938: 24, 160, pls. 8:1, 87:2; Finkelstein 1996: 172, 175; Leonard 1994: no. 251; Kempinski 1989: 77, fig. 29:4; Hankey 1967: 126, pl. 28B; cf. Vermeule and Karageorghis 1982: 170, pl. 13.26; Schachermeyr 1982: 201, fig. 42a
- 82.** Tomb: Inside Room 26 Area: East Slope Square: Q 16
 Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 14081; Collector’s no. 1431/B236/10
 Vessel: Globular Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: 171–173
 FM: Linear (Simple Style) + 18C (Mycenaean III flower, unvoluted) Date: LH IIIB
 Description: intact jar; handles and post missing (reconstructed), light buff clay; dark brown paint; four concentric rings on base
 H: not available; W: not available; Dm: 12.5 cm
 Remarks: found on 3 Aug. 1926; no record of publication bibliography on registration card
 References: unpublished (not mentioned in Leonard 1994; not sampled by Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978); cf. Guy and Engberg 1938: pl. 1

UNKNOWN CONTEXTS

- 83.** Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A35886
 Vessel: Amphoroid Krater (linear pattern) FS: 53–55
 FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B
 Description: body sherd; pinkish buff clay, pale buff slip, red-brown paint
 H: 5.7 cm; W: 8.7 cm
 Remarks: sherd not marked or numbered
 References: Leonard 1994: no. 343; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 120 (Catalog no. 12, Sample no. 40), pl. 1:40
- 84.** Identification: unknown
 Vessel: Squat Stirrup Jar (Simple Style) FS: 178–180
 FM: Linear (Simple Style) Date: LH IIIA–B
 Description: shoulder fragment; pinkish buff clay, buff slip, brown paint
 H: 4.9 cm; W: 3.4 cm
 Remarks: sherd not marked or numbered
 References: Leonard 1994: no. 809; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 24, Sample no. 4), pl. 1:4
- 85.** Identification: unknown
 Vessel: Globular Flask (vertical type) FS: 189
 FM: concentric circles on face(s) Date: LH IIIA2 type
 Description: complete except for small portions of the sides; buff paste, light buff slip, reddish brown paint
 H: not available; W: not available
 Remarks: possibly local imitation
 References: Leonard 1994: no. 1322; Lambert,

- McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 45, Sample no. 52), pl. 1:52
86. Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35779
Vessel: Miscellaneous Stirrup Jar (linear decoration)
FS: SJ (Bd)
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B
Description: body sherd; light buff clay, dark brown paint
H: 3.6 cm; W: 5.8 cm
Remarks: sherd not marked or numbered
References: Leonard 1994: no. 1106; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 26, Sample no. 56), pl. 1:56
87. Identification: Oriental Institute Museum no. A 35889
Vessel: Miscellaneous Stirrup Jar (linear decoration)
FS: SJ (Bd)
FM: Linear Date: LH IIIA–B
Description: body sherd; pale buff clay, buff slip, reddish brown paint
H: 2.7 cm; W: 2.6 cm
Remarks: sherd not marked or numbered
References: Leonard 1994: no. 1108; Lambert, McLaughlin, and Leonard 1978: 121 (Catalog no. 29, Sample no. 8), pl. 1:8

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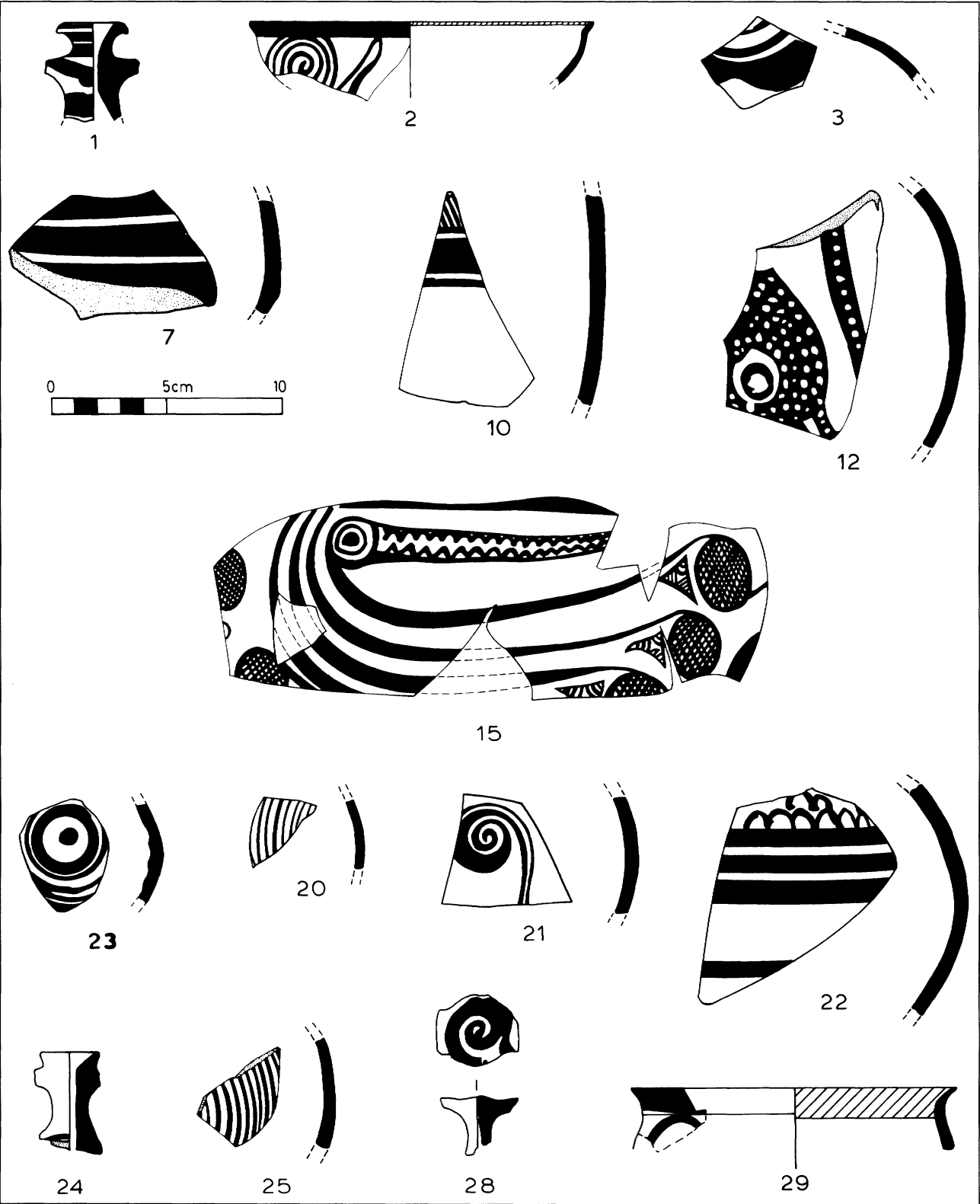


Fig. A1. A selection of Aegean pottery from Megiddo (by Catalog Number).

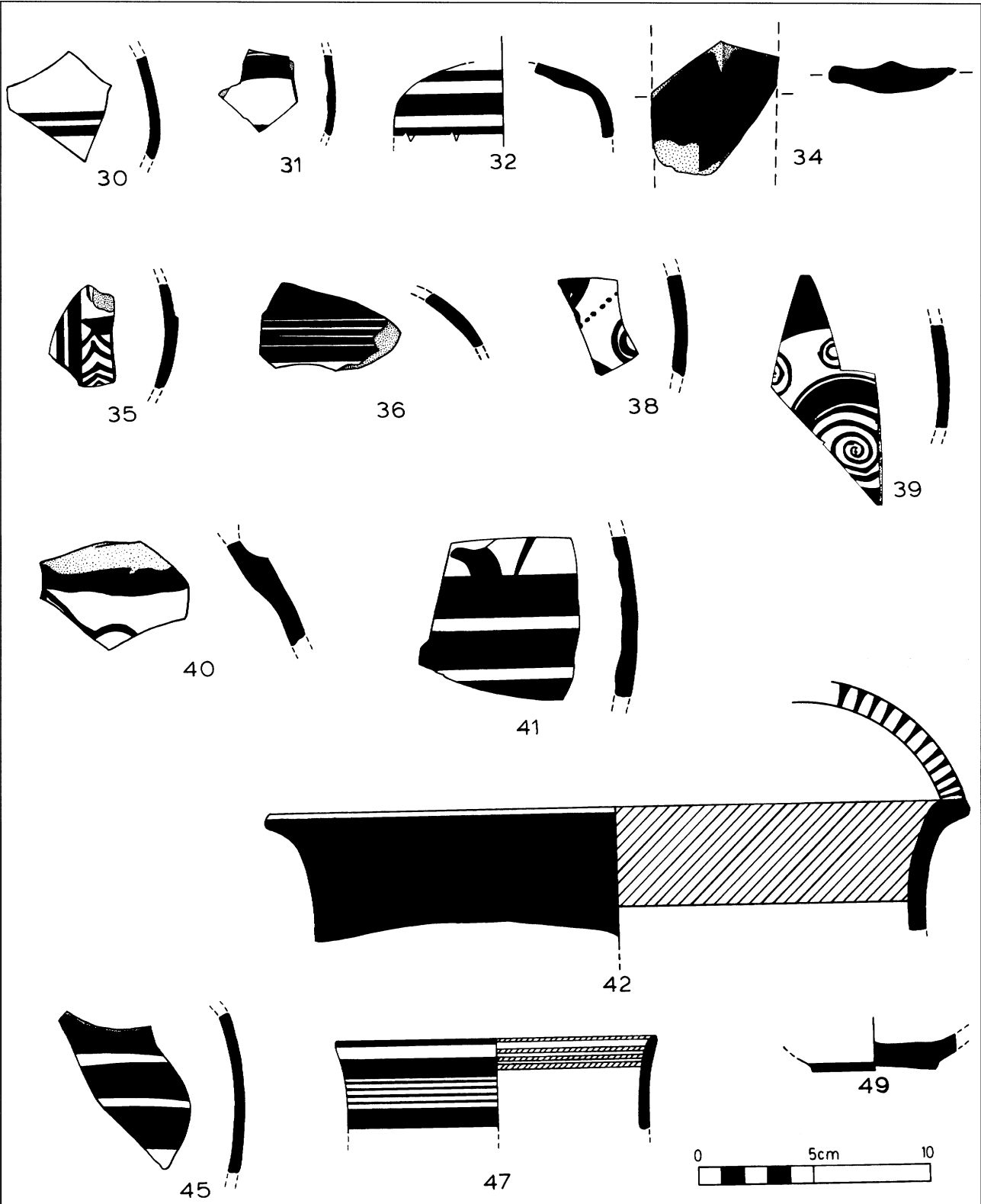


Fig. A2. A selection of Aegean pottery from Megiddo (by Catalog Number).

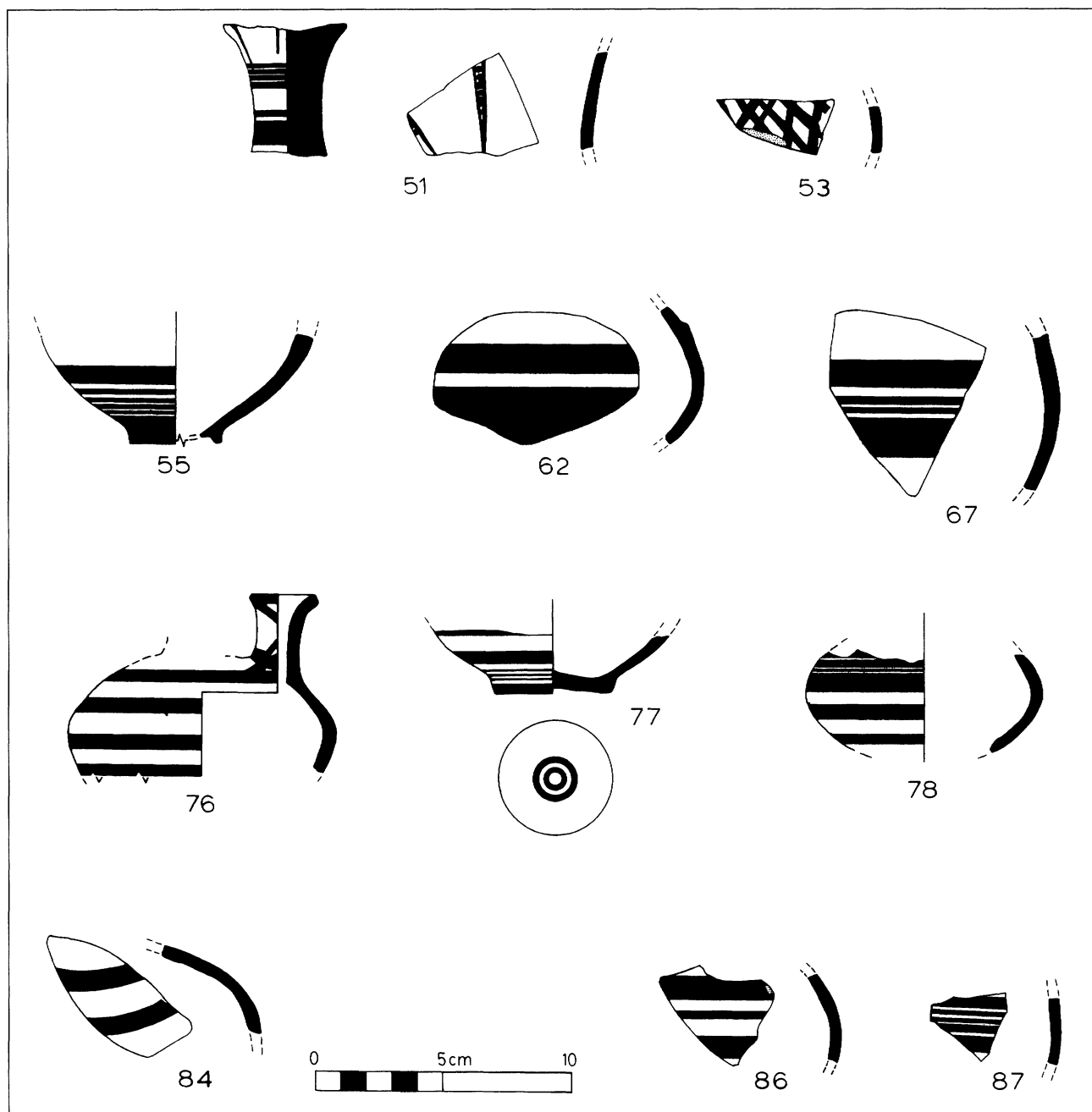


Fig. A3. A selection of Aegean pottery from Megiddo (by Catalog Number).

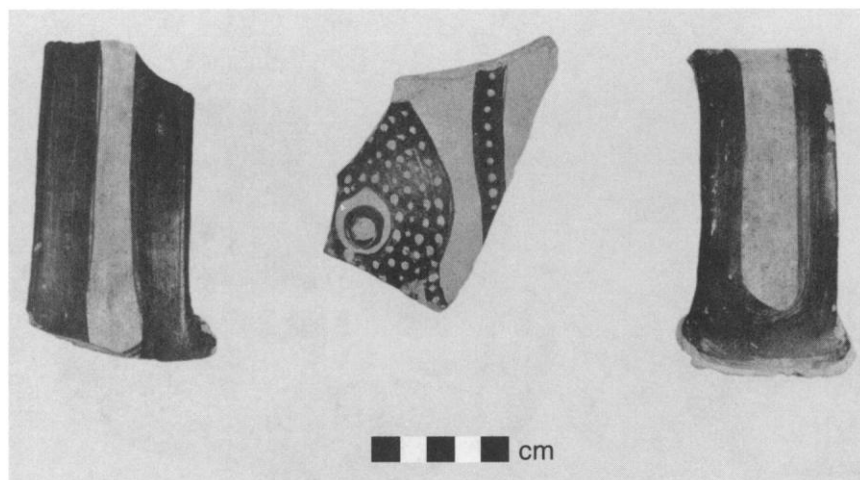


Fig. A4. Mycenaean amphoroid krater fragments. Catalog Nos. 11 and 12 (left and center) come from the Stratum VIII, Lower Gate and could be from the same vessel. Catalog Number 44 (right) is from a domestic context in stratum VIIA.

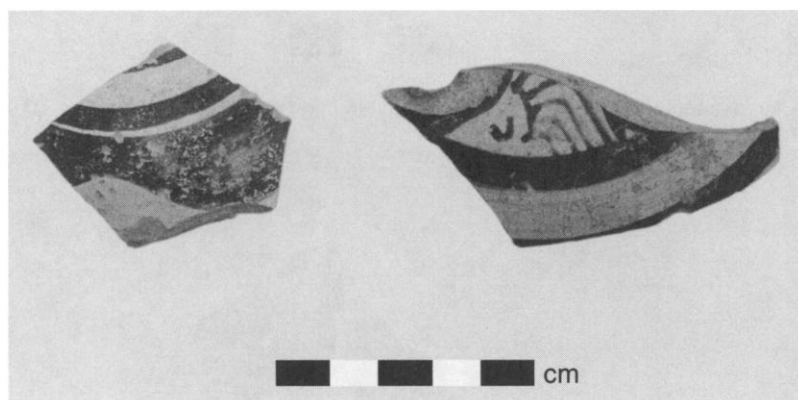


Fig. A5. Shoulder fragments from Mycenaean closed forms. Catalog Number 3 (left) from a stirrup jar (or alabastron ?) decorated with Rock Pattern III (FM 34); Catalog Number 56 (right) is from a stirrup jar decorated with the Multiple Stem and Tongue Pattern (FM 19).



Fig. A6. Upper portion of a Mycenaean piriform jar (FS 44–48) with fugitive patterned decoration (FM 42). Catalog Number 50.

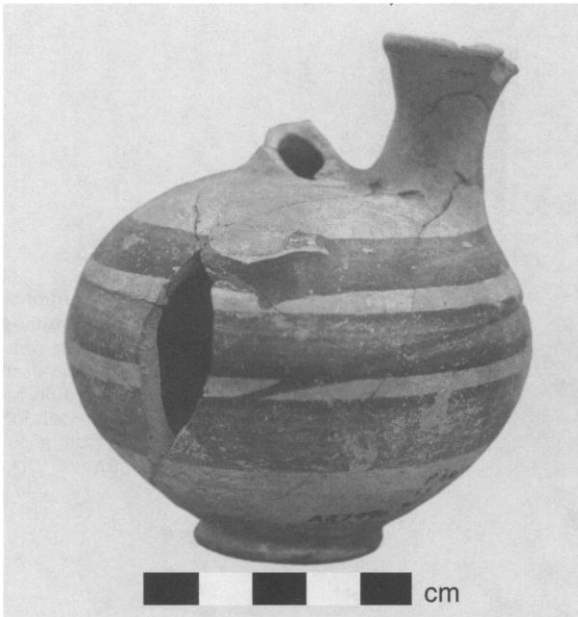


Fig. A7. Spherical, "Mycenaean" stirrup jar decorated in the so-called "Simple Style." Catalog Number 14.



Fig. A8. Spout and side of a Simple Style, stirrup jar. Catalog Number 76.

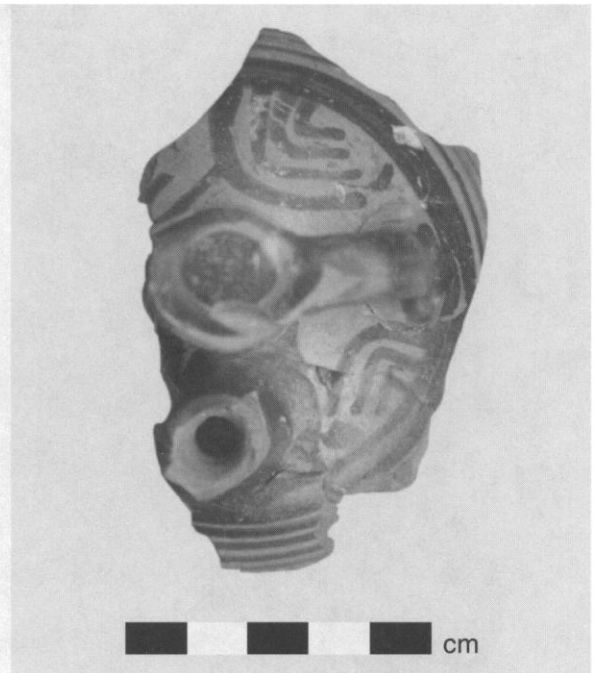
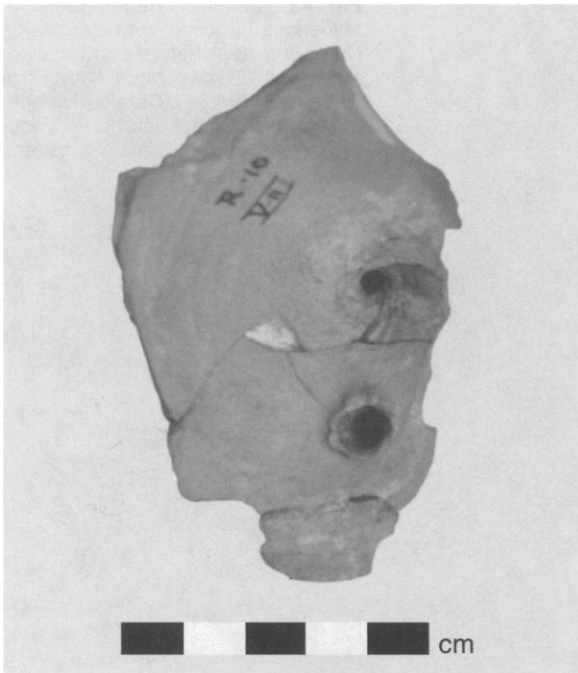


Fig. A9a,b. Upper portion of a globular stirrup jar (FS 171–173) decorated with the Multiple Stem and Tongue pattern (FM 19) on the shoulder (Catalog Number 13). Figure 9a demonstrates that the post of the vessel was drawn up as a part of the body (like a bottle), and that the spout was luted onto the exterior of the vessel and not pushed through it.

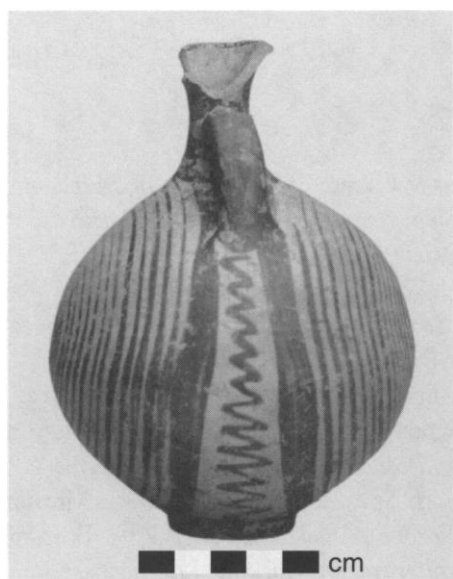


Fig. A10. Mycenaean flask (FS 189) decorated with concentric circles on the faces and Wavy Line (FM 53) in the side panels. Catalog Number 54.

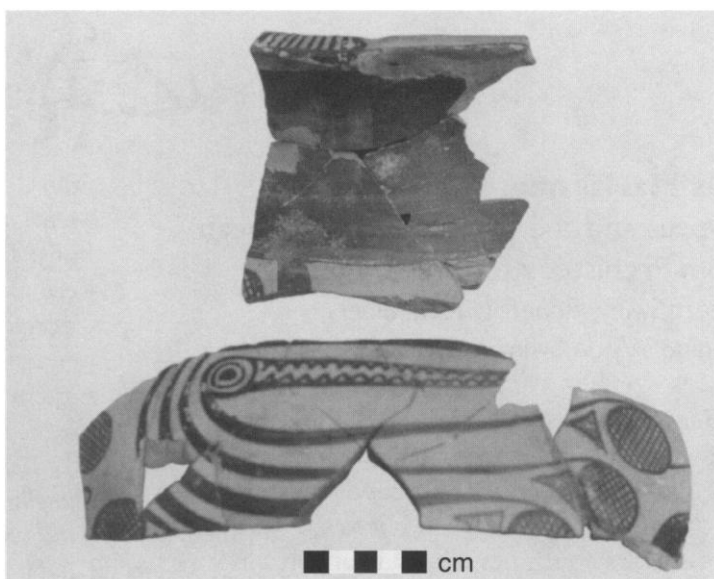


Fig. A11. Fragments of Mycenaean amphoroid kraters (Catalog Number 43 on top, Catalog Number 15 on the bottom) with variants of the Argonaut (FM 22) and Hatched Loop (FM 63) motives.

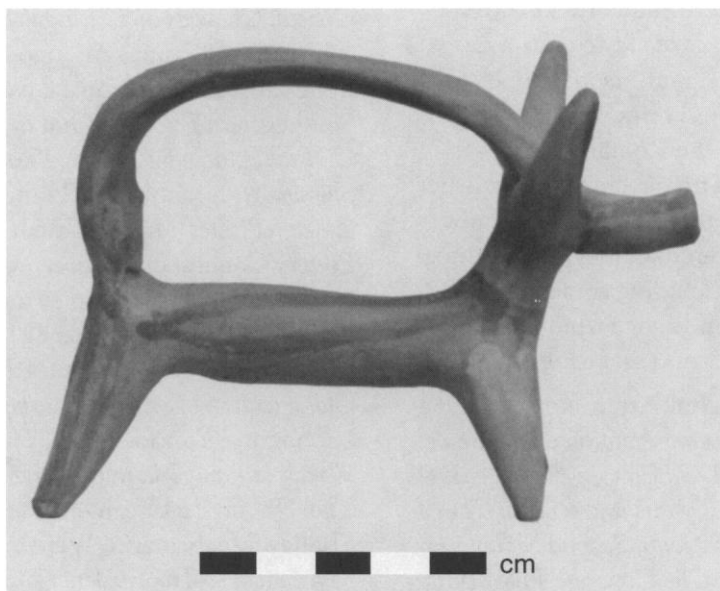


Fig. A12. A zoomorphic ("bovine") figurine (Catalog Number 19) from a room to the northeast of the central court of Stratum VII B, Palace 2041.