

Survey of the Southeastern Plain of the Dead Sea, 1973

by

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Part I : The Sites

The following report presents the results of a survey of the southeastern plain of the Dead Sea conducted by the authors between June 3 and June 19, 1973.¹ The area covered extended from the modern settlement of Haditha, 6 km. north of Bab edh-Dra' due east of the Bay of Mazra', to the Wadi Khanazir approximately 45 km. to the south at the southern end of the *Ghor*, just east of the entrance into the Arabah (Pl. I). The project received its budgetary support from the Committee on Research of Valparaiso University (Indiana, U.S.A.) and from a private grant made by Mr. Frank Schneider (Pittsburgh, U.S.A.), to both of whom the authors wish publicly to express their thanks. Special recognition is also due Mr. Ghaleb Barakat, Minister of Tourism and Antiquities of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, for arranging the permits; Mr. Yacoub Oweis, Director-General of Antiquities, and his staff, for much help throughout the project, and for allowing us to ship pottery picked up on the survey to the United States for closer study; Sami Saleyman Rabadi and Nabeel Attalah Beqa'in of the Department of Antiquities at Kerak, for accompanying

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Plans and Objectives

Plans for the survey arose as the authors were preparing materials from Bab edh-Dhra' excavated by the late Paul W. Lapp for publication. Both the town site of Bab edh-Dhra', first discovered in 1924 (Albright 1924; Kyle 1924; Mallon 1924; Albright 1926:53-66; Kyle 1928; Albright 1944), and the large cemetery to the south, which came to light more recently, were excavated under Lapp's direction between 1965 and 1967. Lapp's untimely death in 1970 deprived him of the chance to publish the results as a whole, but he left behind several important preliminary treatments (Lapp 1968a, 1968b, 1970).

As the plans for publishing this important material have proceeded, the problem of the meaning of the impressive site of Bab edh-Dhra' has become paramount. Since no additional Early Bronze

(1) In the division of labor for the report, the responsibility for Part I was undertaken by Walter E. Rast, who also did final editing. R. Thomas Schaub, who is specializing in Early Bronze Age pottery, wrote Part II and all

descriptions and comparisons of the pottery. Schaub also was surveyor for the expedition, and prepared the plans and pottery drawings. The conclusions are the joint work of the authors.

Age sites were definitely discovered in the southern *Ghor*, either during the 1924 expedition or by two explorations launched subsequently, by Fritz Frank of the German Institute in Jerusalem in 1932 (Frank 1934), and by Nelson Glueck as part of his Transjordan survey (Glueck 1935). Bab edh-Dhra' has tended to stand out as an isolated site along the southeast basin. Its uniqueness has given rise to several interpretations, an early one being that it was possibly a great open-air cult site to which people from cities now beneath the southern end of the Dead Sea repaired for special religious purposes (Albright 1924:6-7; Albright 1926:61; Mallon 1924:445-46; Kyle 1928:78-9). Lapp's soundings at the site in 1965 brought this interpretation under question and showed rather that the town contained architectural features typical of Early Bronze Age cities (Lapp 1968a:4-5).

The basic objective of the 1973 survey was to determine what could be found along the southeast coastal area of the Dead Sea to help set Bab edh-Dhra' into an even clearer context. This included plans to survey the terrain from *Ghor el-Mazra'* west and north of Bab edh-Dhra' deep into the *Ghor es-Safi* at the south end of the Dead Sea. It also involved the search for Early Bronze Age tombs elsewhere along the southeast plain that might help to clarify the many tombs at Bab edh-Dhra'.

The results proved to be more illuminating than had been anticipated. Several additional Early Bronze Age sites, two with identifiable cemeteries, were discovered (Pl. I). In the presentation

(2) To facilitate publication the report uses a minimum of long vowel indicators and diacritical marks in transliterated names and words. Technically the transliteration of the site names would approximate

which follows, each Early Bronze Age site discovered and surveyed will be discussed. The choice has been made to present them in geographical order rather than in the time sequence in which they were found. Thus we begin with Bab edh-Dhra' in the north and proceed southward to the southernmost sites of Feifeh and Khanazir.² The ceramic remains discussed in Part II follow the same arrangement. A summary pointing to several conclusions suggested by the survey concludes the report.

A. Bab Edh-Dhra'

Although this site was originally the focus of the survey, we postponed our exploration of it to the very end when the new sites farther to the south began to come to light. This had the advantage of allowing Bab edh-Dhra' to be viewed from a new perspective in its relation to several other contemporary sites nearby. The last three days were devoted to combing the area and making a new contour plan of the town site (Pl. II). We were able to gather fresh data from the site and new possibilities concerning its significance suggested themselves.

1. To the east and southeast of Bab edh-Dhra' for approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ km., the entire area is presently under cultivation. At the time of the survey the soil had recently been turned over, and occasional sherds, mostly Early Bronze, as well as some flints, could be observed. The present usage of the land surrounding the town site may suggest a similar usage in much earlier times. Careful sampling of these open fields in the future could well provide important data on the ancient agrarian economy of the region.

the following: Bâb edh-Dhrâ', Numîrah, Safi Fifah, and Khanazîr. On some maps, including Plate 1, Numeirah is transliterated as Numeira (sometimes Numeireh) and Feifeh as Feifa.

2. Approximately 1 km. east of the east defense wall of the town site, an installation more or less in the middle of the cultivated area was discovered. It was bounded by four stone walls still visible on the surface, forming a rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 38 m. by 13 m. At the west end of this enclosure was a large pile of flints and cores. Approximately 40 m. to the southwest from this structure was a further one, somewhat smaller but of the same type. Within it were again many flints and cores, and one example was found of a core and flint which fit together. These remains suggest "flint workshops", in which implements used in the field were probably made. Flints with the sheen still present have been found in abundance in the town site area in previous explorations of Bab edh-Dhra', and a fine example was discovered on the present survey. Further exploration of these interesting loci in the cultivation area could reveal much about ancillary industries for the farming done around Bab edh-Dhra'.

3. In light of the newly discovered sites and their locations noted below, the placement of Bab edh-Dhra' as a settlement area now stands out more clearly. That it was situated next to an important perennial water supply carried in the Wadi edh-Dhra' and the Wadi Kerak makes it nearly identical to several of the other sites. In addition, its location on the bluffs above these wadis betrays a plan and strategy. The town site was sufficiently elevated to overlook the entire farmland to the east described above, as well as most of the Ghor el-Mazra' spreading before it to the west and north.

4. A new area was discovered approximately 180 m. northeast of the town site (Pl. II). This area consists of a soft limestone bluff above the deep

Wadi edh-Dhra', by which it is separated from the town site. Here the surface was covered with stone foundations and remains of buildings. The pottery collected from this area appeared to be both homogeneous and to post-date the town site (see below). Remains of similar structures with the same type of pottery were also found in the plain east of the town site for approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ km. One of the buildings found approximately 200 m. east of the east defense wall was well-preserved and measured 7 m. by 4 m. Both areas were covered by a large number of tombs of either cist or cairn type. Future excavation will have to determine more precisely the relation of the people represented by these buildings and burials to the town, which generally has different pottery.

5. The area south of the south wall of the town site is particularly intriguing. This area was closely examined since many lines of walls are visible here, some of which have been sketched on the plan (Pl. II). Several possibilities offer themselves as explanations for this area. The rectangular shapes of most of the structures suggest buildings of some sort, possibly permanent dwellings. If these structures were contemporary with the town site, they would indicate that some of the population resided outside the town, but very near it. On the other hand, the buildings may belong to the latest phase associated with the buildings and burials mentioned above, and thus may post-date the town. In addition to these walls on the south were other larger and longer walls, suggesting that the main entry to the town may have been from the south side, or that there were towers or other large administrative structures built in front of the town at this point.

6. The survey also presented the opportunity to study the interior of the

town. The general nature of the site is now clearer as a result of the other sites discovered. There does not exist at Bab edh-Dhra' the depth of debris representing different periods as is customary for Palestinian *tells*. Since little subsequent occupation occurred at the site after Early Bronze, the remains from the latter period appear directly on the surface, making it possible to reconstruct aspects of the town from a surface survey alone.

The most distinctive feature of the town is the way it utilized the natural contours of the area, a series of bluffs above the wadis. The great stone wall circumscribing the area simply follows the contours of the hillocks, just as is the case at Numeirah, Feifeh and Khanazir. For this reason Bab edh-Dhra' was also strongest on the north and west and most vulnerable on the east and south. There is abundant evidence for structures on the interior of the site (Pl. VII, 1). Such buildings were built up against the hills of the interior, much like some modern Arabic villages are constructed. Further exploration of the interior could result in a more precise reconstruction of the lay-out of the settlement. At the moment the rubble remains of buildings are seen on the surface, and many door sockets and basalt mortars are strewn about. Of note, too, is the evidence of severe burning on many of the stones.

7. No effort was devoted in 1973 to surveying the main cemetery of the site south of the town across the Kerak road since this area has been extensively explored by Lapp. The main immediate result of the survey for the cemetery is that Bab edh-Dhra' seems to have used a greater variety of tomb types during the Early Bronze Age than the other sites described below. Surface evidence does not suggest that the cemeteries at

es-Safi or Feifeh had charnel houses like those at Bab edh-Dhra'. Only excavation will show whether they had shaft tombs, which also does not seem to be indicated by the terrain of the new sites (cf. Lapp 1968a:6-10).

B. Numeirah

The site of Numeirah was discovered on June 7 in an exploration of the Wadi Numeirah area. In his report of his 1934 survey, Glueck recorded that he had approached this site after exploring the Nabatean *Rujm Numeirah* off the west side of the es-Safi road (Pl. III). After examining the *rujm* once again ourselves, our attention was drawn to Glueck's statement that several hundred meters to the east of this Nabatean ruin was an enclosure wall situated "on top of a high, flat-topped outspur" (Glueck 1935:7). Since Glueck also recorded that he found a few indistinguishable sherds at this location, we were led to examine the area anew. Our finds show that this site is, in reality, an Early Bronze Age site, as the pottery and architecture both attest, and its features are similar to Bab edh-Dhra', although it is not as large as the latter.

1. The location of Numeirah is approximately 13 km. south of Bab edh-Dhra' on the south side of the Wadi Numeirah near where it debouches into the plain of Ghor en-Numeirah. Like Bab edh-Dhra' the town was built on a hilly area consisting of limestone conglomerate above the wadi. On its east and south sides it is separated by deep valleys from other hills of the area. The major ruins are on the hill called by local inhabitants Numeirah, but there also seem to be traces of walls on a lower area to the southwest (Pl. III). In the latter area we believed we could see some evidence of cist burials, but this is not certain. There are no

examples of recently plundered tombs in the Numeirah area as at es-Safi and Feifeh discussed below.

2. The wall which encompasses the site is clearly more than an enclosing wall. It is at least 2.50 m. wide and was constructed of large, undressed stones, mostly local sandstone and limestone. On the southwest side the inner and outer faces are well-preserved (Pl. VII, 2). The entire south and west sides of the outspur are covered with stones which have fallen from this wall, whereas on the steep north side facing the wadi, the stones have either rolled into the wadi and been swept away by sudden streams, or are embedded in crevices created by erosion. Architecturally the wall fits well with those known from the Early Bronze Age, and has similarities to the one at Bab edh-Dhra'.

3. At the east end of the site is a large heap of stones, whose architectural significance should become apparent in excavation (Pl. VIII, 1). Similar heaps are found toward the west end of the interior of Bab edh-Dhra', and also at Feifeh and Khanazir, as will be seen below. It is tempting to speculate that these stone piles may belong to lookout towers which were strategically positioned at each of the sites. It is also possible that they may represent a later phase of the sites, although later surface pottery at Numeirah itself was scarce.

4. Since recent trenches dug on the site had thrown up some debris, our fortunes were better at Numeirah than were those of Glueck. As can be seen below, sherds recovered from this debris are distinctly Early Bronze. The site as a whole is covered with ashy soil, suggesting that it was not utilized after the destruction which appears to be so evident on the surface. On the north side

especially, the soil is spongy ash, and can be picked up in handfulls. By accident a door socket was found *in situ* in the wall on the north (Pl. VIII,2). It may suggest a gate leading from the town on that side.

5. The most notable feature of this site is its placement adjacent to the perennial stream running in the Wadi Numeirah. We were not able to trace the stream to its source, which is no doubt in the fertile area of the modern village of Iraq on the plateau. Just east of the settlement site it flows through a sandstone gorge which could rival the siq at Petra for its beauty, although it is not as large. Beyond this it enters the Ghor en-Numeirah, where it has probably supplied irrigation for farming in this region since historical times. It is possible that there are remains of a stairway going down to the stream from the north side of the town, beginning near where the door socket was found. This area is now filled with stones fallen from the wall, and will have to be cleared to determine whether such a stairway existed here.

C. Es-Safi

Ruins have long been known in the area of es-Safi, but the survey of 1973 has succeeded in putting the site into a more comprehensive perspective. Es-Safi was the most complicated of all the sites since it was used not only in Early Bronze, but also in the Iron Age and later, especially Byzantine, times (Avi-Yonah 1954:42-3). Albright discovered only Byzantine and Arabic traces in his soundings at Khirbet Sheikh Issa and Tawahin es-Sukkar (Albright 1924:4; Albright 1926:57), which he explained by postulating that the remains of earlier cities in the area were submerged beneath the lower end of the Dead Sea (Albright 1924:7-9). Our survey suggests another

explanation. The remains from the Early Bronze period are probably to be sought to the southeast of the ruins of Tawahin es-Sukkar, whether directly behind the latter site on the flat plateau, or more likely even farther southeast on the high area to the east of the temporary road where the later "Fortress Ruins" are marked on the plan (Pl. IV). This site is approximately 13 km. south of Numeirah, and is located $\frac{1}{2}$ km. west of the small modern settlement of Naqa'a.

1. The key to es-Safi is the large number of tombs which have come to light around the site, some of which have been plundered. The first to see tombs in this area was Frank on his survey in 1932. Frank records that he saw tombs which had been clandestinely opened on several hills to the southeast of Qasr et-Tuba (Tawahin es-Sukkar). These tombs measured approximately 2 m. by .50 m. They were cut from the surface and lined with stones, with one end being rounded (Frank 1934:207). His photograph of one of these is instructive (Frank 1934: Pl. 23B) because it provides an excellent parallel to a distinctive cist-type tomb found in 1965 at Bab edh-Dhra' (A2). Fortunately Frank also published a photo of some of the pottery from these tombs (Frank 1934: Pl. 21A). Although Frank seems not to have recognized the date of this pottery, Glueck correctly assigned it to Early Bronze (Glueck 1935:8).

2. Our survey showed that the situation had not changed appreciably since the time Frank was in the area. Several tombs had been opened recently on a number of the hills to the southeast of Tawahin es-Sukkar (Pl. IV). They seem

to fit the description given by Frank as well, being cist type tombs with walls lined either with slabs or medium-sized smooth stones, and with one end rounded (Pl. IX, 1). Large slabs lying about the opened tombs were apparently originally used as coverings. Pottery from the tombs had clear resemblances to types from Bab edh-Dhra', as noted below.³ There are many tombs and they are spread all about the site. However, the cemetery at es-Safi does not seem to be as large as that at Bab edh-Dhra'.

3. From the sites of Bab edh-Dhra' and Feifeh it could be inferred that there should be a town site nearby to accompany this cemetery. The survey did not succeed in establishing a definite location, but it did find some clues. Below the area marked "Fortress Ruins" on the plan, the slope contained many fallen stones, much like those off the slopes of Bab edh-Dhra', Numeirah and Feifeh. Among these stones were several Early Bronze Age sherds as well as a broken basalt stone jar (Fig. 6:141) and a broken shell bracelet. There are tombs nearby and the latter objects may have come from them, but this area could profitably be investigated for a possible Early Bronze town site. It is possible that building remains and walls may have been robbed by later construction. Since es-Safi was identified as Zoar in Byzantine times, it is to be expected that the site was considerably modified during this period when it experienced rather heavy use. Of the other sites only Feifeh may have been similarly utilized in the later periods.

4. What also speaks for the location of a settlement at this site is the impressive water supply adjacent to the

(3) Pottery published by Ruth Amiran, *Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land* (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University

Press, 1970), p. 49, Photos 44-45, was probably also acquired from tombs like these at es-Safi.

area. Es-Safi is situated just south of the Wadi Hesa, through which flows one of the finest perennial sources of water in the entire southern *Ghor*. Small ditches are cut by modern inhabitants and the water is diverted into the entire area north of the site, making it a fertile area at the present. During Byzantine and Arabic times this area was extensively used for farming, and no doubt its attractiveness as a site goes back to the Early Bronze period as well. Certainly the large number of tombs suggests that a sizeable population was supported in this area during Early Bronze.

D. Feifeh

Along with the cist tomb and pottery from es-Safi published by Frank, several vessels said to have come from the Feifeh area were instrumental in provoking our interest in a further survey of the southern *Ghor*. Early in 1972 the authors had seen several pieces of pottery while visiting in Amman and Kerak, and their provenience was given as the Feifeh area. To check out this information Feifeh was the first site visited on the survey, and the results were extraordinary.

1. The first area which became clear at this site was the cemetery east of the town. A number of tombs had been opened here recently by modern tomb plunderers. We were able to clean up one and to photograph it (Pl. IX,2). Similar to es-Safi the tombs were rectangular, stone-lined cists, with some of the stones being flattened slabs. One end was usually rounded. The burials were apparently disarticulated, but only excavation will identify this with certainty.

Most remarkable is that such tombs cover an extensive area of approximately $1 \frac{1}{2}$ km. in an east-west direction and approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ km. along a north-south axis. This size of the cemetery makes

the Feifeh burial area a good competitor of that at Bab edh-Dhra'. There were also tombs cut into the slope beneath the town on the north side. Here again the burials were the usual cist types. It was not possible to determine whether any other kind of tomb than the cist type was used, and this problem will require further exploration of the area.

2. The town site was discovered on a flattened hilly area to the west of the cemetery on terrain similar to that of the other sites discussed (Pl. X, 1). The most characteristic feature was the large wall constructed of medium-sized stones which marked off the settlement area. This wall closely resembles those at Nu-meirah and Bab edh-Dhra' and as was the case at the latter two sites many of the stones of the wall have toppled off on the sides of the hill. The entire eastern end of the site is clearly encompassed by this wall, but it is not certain whether it was connected with the similarly walled area at the western end of the site, or whether the latter was a self-contained area. It is possible that there was an open area between the two parts of the settlement so that the site consisted of two distinct confinements (Pl. V). The large wall is best preserved on the southeast where its inner and outer faces are clear. It turns definite corners at both the north and south ends of the east side. The structure in the center of the east enclosure is a large stone heap with a squared-off base. It is possible once again that this may belong to the remains of a tower. Whether the smaller area at the west end was part of the early town or whether it is of later date remains to be clarified. It is noteworthy that on the east end mostly Early Bronze sherds were found, while to the west there were more Roman, Byzantine and Arabic sherds along with Early Bronze, suggesting heavier usage of this end in the later periods.

A surface feature worthy of attention was the thick spongy charcoal across much of the site. Feifeh is much like Numeirah in this regard, the destruction dating probably to the end of the Early Bronze settlement.

3. On the north side a distinct line of stones down the slope to the plain beneath may be the remains of a ramp. This suggestion receives support from the impressive Early Bronze site of Modowwreh on the plateau, described by Glueck (Glueck 1939:90) and also visited by us during one of the days of the survey. There is a well-preserved ramp at Modowwreh, and the remains at Feifeh suggest something similar. This could mean that the main access to the site was on the north side. It is also noteworthy that a number of door sockets were found strewn on the slope on the north and northwest sides.

Interestingly, Feifeh has been approached at least once previously, and there have been some suspicions that an important site existed in this area. Frank was at the site in 1932 (Frank 1934:209-11) but he was unsuccessful in establishing a date for his discoveries. Glueck went as far as the Arabic *qasr* approximately 1 km. west of the Early Bronze settlement site and cemetery. The former was called Qasr el-Feifeh, but more recently there is almost nothing remaining of these ruins. Glueck then decided to turn southward into the Arabah, and thus failed to approach the earlier site while on the ground (Glueck 1935:9-10). However, several years later he reported seeing a site of considerable importance while flying over the area (Glueck 1937:21). It is to the latter that Emil Kraeling makes reference in his atlas, and he

(4) Glueck's doubts notwithstanding, the site he visited and that described by Frank were apparently one and the same, corresponding

correctly concluded that the site was important for the early history of this area (Kraeling 1956:71). The survey of 1973 represents the first successful effort to determine the relation of this site to the Early Bronze Age culture of the southern *Ghor*.

4. The site of Feifeh is strategically located adjacent to a perennial fresh spring flowing in the Wadi Feifeh. As at the other sites the supply of water is much utilized today by means of temporary ditches. At the moment the main stream runs to the southwest of the site, but a smaller one is found on the northern side just below what has been designated a ramp.

E. Khanazir

The fifth and final Early Bronze site discovered is located approximately 6 km. southwest of Feifeh. It is the highest of all the sites, situated on a hilly spur east of Wadi Khanazir, but it is also smaller than the other sites discussed. This site was visited by both Frank (Frank 1934:212) and Glueck (Glueck 1935:10-11), the latter calling it Rujm Khanezir.⁴ Neither Frank nor Glueck succeeded in dating the site, or in seeing its possible significance as part of a system of Early Bronze sites in the *Ghor*. The site is the last one at the south end of the *Ghor* just before one enters the Arabah. It is a prominent one and can be seen from some distance when approaching from the north (Pl. X, 1).

1. The exploration of Khanazir was prompted by the reports of Frank and Glueck. Frank records that the sherds he picked up at Tell el-Chanzir had no Roman pottery among them, and that

also with the one reported here. Glueck 1935:10, n. 27a.

they were probably older (Frank 1934: 212). Glueck failed to find diagnostic sherds, and thus his suppositions about the date of the site as either medieval Arabic or Nabatean were strictly based on conjecture (Glueck 1935:11). The site shows the effects of continual blistering by the hot sun in the south end of the *Ghor*. The remains were impacted in hard soil, and thus the number of sherds on the surface was less than at other sites. Nonetheless, a sufficient amount was gathered to indicate a date, as seen below.

2. The promontory on which Khanazir is located is encompassed by a wall whose interior face was traced at several places (Pl. VI). Stones from the wall have fallen off the slopes, and on the steep east side have toppled into the wadi below. Similar to the other sites, the wall follows the contours of the hillock on which it was built (Pl. XI, 1).

3. On the southeast side a heap of stones provides a curious parallel to several of the other sites, and may again be the remains of a tower. The date of this heap is not certain. One or more sherds found near it were apparently Iron Age, but only excavation will tell the relation of the tower to the site as a whole.

4. Two interesting items were discovered in addition to the pottery. An unfinished macehead (Pl. XI, 2) was found just behind the wall on the slope at the south end of the site. A piece of slag was also retrieved from the slope at the northwest end.

5. Outside the town site a tomb was discovered approximately 125 m. from the south wall, on a second hilly area behind the settlement site. The tomb had recently been plundered, but one important

piece of pottery remained in it (Pls. XI, 2, 22:306). The tomb was cut from the surface and had an oblong oval shape. The sides were lined with stones. Thus it may fit the class of cist or cairn graves found at several of the other sites, but it does not seem to be exactly parallel to those discovered at es-Safi or Feifeh. It was also not possible to tell whether the finished tomb had a cairn of stones heaped above it or not.

6. To the northwest of Khanazir at a much lower level were some apparent remains of walls (Pl. VI). Sherds found in this area consisted almost entirely of Nabatean decorated and plain ware, and thus it is probable that this was the Nabatean site related to other contemporary sites such as Rujm Numeirah and those found in the Arabah by Glueck. There were also a few remains on the west side of Khanazir at a much lower level near the wadi, but nothing certain could be concluded from these finds.

7. The Wadi Khanazir adjacent to the site no doubt supplied the water supply in ancient times. For the most part this wadi was dried out when we were at the site in June. However, there was evidence that it had contained water recently, with a few trickles remaining in early summer.

Part II : the Pottery

In the treatment of each site the occupational and cemetery areas have been separated where possible, and within each of these areas the material has been ordered in broad chronological periods. Although Early Bronze occupation was a prime concern of the survey, all forms suitable for drawing collected on the survey have been published. A preliminary sorting was made in Amman before the material was shipped to the United States.

In this sorting 528 sherds were set apart for possible publication. A second sorting eliminated a large number of body sherds which had been included because of their surface treatment, as well as forms for which a stance could not be clearly determined, resulting in the published group of 331 sherds.

Comparative material supporting the assignment of chronological periods to the pottery has been listed. Given the nature of the material as surface finds, no attempt has been made to be exhaustive in citing parallels. The objective has been to let the evidence speak for itself. The commentary is limited to pointing out the more significant diagnostic features and summarizing the implications of the comparative materials.

A. Bab edh-Dhra' (Fig. 1:1-3:66)

The occupational history of Bab edh-Dhra', extending throughout the Early Bronze Age, has been firmly established by the excavations of Lapp during 1965-67. These excavations concentrated on the cemetery, revealing its lengthy use between Early Bronze IA and Early Bronze IV. Limited soundings were also made inside and outside the walls of the settlement, dating the latter between Early Bronze IB and Early Bronze III. The 1973 survey collected pottery from two new areas outside the settlement. This evidence supplements our present knowledge of the occupational history of the site.

1. East Area (Fig. 1:1-2:51). As noted above, to the north and east of the settlement, across the deep Wadi edh-Dhra' a new area was found. The pottery from here was later than that found in the 1965-67 soundings in the settlement, and may be dated by comparative material to late Early Bronze III and IV. The latest material is similar to that found

in two tombs, A52 and A 54, excavated in 1967 (Schaub 1973).

The most distinctive bowl forms, flat rims with rounded lip (1-6), rolled rims (8-9), rolled pointed rims (10-14), and beveled rim bowls with exterior ribbing and rills (19-25), have clear parallels at the Early Bronze IV sites of Aro'er, Khirbet Iskander and Ader in Jordan. Although some of these forms have an earlier history (Dever 1973), the combination of form and fabric, particularly in the case of the rilled rim bowls, points to Early Bronze IV. Added support for this is given by the distinctive plastic bands (46-49), the pinched-lapped ledge handle (45), and the incised straight and wavy line decoration on the jar sherd (51). The latter is the common decoration of the caliciform culture, and it is also found on an unpublished Early Bronze IV jar from Tomb A52 at Bab edh-Dhra'.

The jar with short everted, square-cut rim (32) is unique among the sherds from the survey and is unparalleled by anything found in the recent excavations at Bab edh-Dhra'. The paste is finely levigated, dense and well-fired. The fabric and grooved-line decoration have similarities to the "scrabbled" wares of the Jebel region (Ehrich 1939:35), a few examples of which were also found in the Amuq. The fabric is even closer to the "smeared wash" wares of Phases I and J in the Amuq. These wares in certain unusual cases were also decorated with wavy bands and "smeared with some sort of tool and with pressure almost sufficient to incise the clay surface under the wash" (Amuq:450). The latter perfectly describes the decoration of this sherd. Its date in the J Phase in the Amuq corresponds well with the other Early Bronze IV material in this area, and might also suggest northern contacts during this period.

2. **Southern Area** (Fig. 2:52-3:66). Between the town site and the cemetery to the south the area is covered with the foundations of buildings. The pottery collected in this area corresponds for the most part to the Early Bronze II-III pottery of the settlement, including inverted and incurved rims (52-55), thickened rims (57-59), thumb-indented ledge handles (65), and an Abydos jug handle (64). Although the nature of the remains in this area needs to be determined by future excavation, the ceramic evidence suggests that these buildings were contemporary with the main occupation of the settlement site.

B. Numeirah (Fig. 3:67-91)

The sherds from Numeirah were collected in two areas: the town settlement and along the lower terraces to the southwest of the town, where a number of walls were observed.

1. **Town Settlement Area** (Fig. 3:67-87). The sherds collected within the town settlement were typical Early Bronze in fabric and form, including inverted rims (69-70), thickened beveled rims (71-72), a large stump base (79), a series of flat jar bases (80-85), and two ledge handles (86-87). The two inverted rims were found in the ashy debris surface near the town wall. The most distinctive forms for dating are the inverted rim (70), which belongs to a large banquet bowl, a form occurring outside the settlement at Bab edh-Dhra' in the latest phases, and appearing for the first time in Early Bronze IIIb levels at Jericho; the thickened beveled rims (71-72), forms associated with deep flat base bowls with steeply angled sides, which are common in the later phases at Bab edh-Dhra', as well as at Aro'er; the grooved holemouth jar (78), which appears in the upper Early Bronze levels at Jericho; the tall narrow stump

base (79), a common Early Bronze III form; and the two ledge handles (86-87), which also have many Early Bronze III parallels, although they could be earlier. All of the sherds have parallels in the Early Bronze III period, so that an extended occupation during this period, at least, seems likely.

2. **Lower Slopes** (Fig. 3:88-91). On the lower terraces, between the Early Bronze Age settlement and the Nabatean Rujm Numeirah, a few Roman sherds, one Nabatean bowl, and one Byzantine handle were found. The base (89) is Roman I or Herodian ware dated at Samaria to 75-25 B.C.

C. Es-Safi (Fig. 4:92-6:164)

The exploration of es-Safi was restricted to the slopes and plateau area above Tawahin es-Sukkar. Although the slopes were predominantly covered with tombs, the plateau and slopes just below it appear to have been used, at least in part, for occupation. Pottery from the latter is separated in the plates from that which is clearly from tombs, although a satisfactory differentiation was not possible. Three major phases of occupation are indicated by the pottery: Early Bronze, Iron and Byzantine.

1. **Early Bronze Age** (Fig. 4:92-6:144). The pottery in Plate 15 contains the evidence gathered in the settlement area on the plateau. The majority of these sherds, particularly the tall, wide-mouth flaring rim jars (97-101), and the bases (104-109), find their best parallels in the earliest phases of the Bab edh-Dhra' cemetery. This is also true of the small pierced ledge handle with thumb indentation (110), which is closely paralleled by a complete jar from the cemetery at es-Safi (123), and by two examples from Feifeh (244-45).

The tomb material from es-Safi (Fig. 5:113 - Fig. 6:144), mostly complete forms from broken pots abandoned by tomb robbers, was abundant. The forms and fabric are predominantly early, corresponding to the Early Bronze I phase at Bab edh-Dhra', with some forms possibly later. The Early Bronze IA use of the cemetery is supported by the small bag-shaped jars (117-121), the medium wide-mouth jars with tall neck, flaring rim and ring base (123-126), the basalt stone jar (141), and the raised-band decoration on two sherds (142-43). All these forms are paralleled in the Early Bronze IA phase at Bab edh-Dhra', and many also at Jericho in the Proto-Urban A tombs. Early Bronze IB is represented by the jar with short everted neck and vertical painted lines (133), and the small jar sherd with group line painted decoration (144). The best published parallels for the large store jars with tall flaring neck (127-132), come from Arad, Strata IV-II.

The most distinctive forms of the es-Safi cemetery are the shallow cup bowls with loop handle from the rim to the rounded base (Pl. 16:113-116). The fabric is thin, well-levigated, with some traces of mica temper along with small limestone grits. The bowls are handmade but finely shaped, with slight everted rim. The handles are round in section and thickened at the upper attachment with a distinctive bulge or horn. This horn may have been more or less functional, providing a better grip on the vessel. A similar function is suggested for the clay strips added over handles on Early Bronze I juglets (cf. Jericho I:Fig. 12:7; Bab edh-Dhra' 1962: Fig. 23:5,15). Many one-handled cup bowls are common in Early Bronze III contexts in the charnel houses of Bab edh-Dhra' (cf. Bab edh-Dhra' 1965: Fig. 28:8). They are also found at Jericho in Tombs A, D1 and F2. The low profile and everted rim of these bowls is close

to certain Khirbet Kerak forms. Yet none of the parallels are as shallow, nor do they have the triangular bulge at the rim and the flattened attachment of the handle at the base characteristic of the es-Safi vessels.

Given the predominance of Early Bronze I wares in the cemetery at es-Safi, the possibility must be left open that they are a novel type in Early Bronze I. Additional evidence for an Early Bronze I date is provided by parallels from the Amuq (shallow bowls without handles) and from the Jebel region (shallow bowls, some with similar handles), attributed by Ehrich to phases earlier than Early Bronze III. The "natural burnished" ware (IIC) of the Jebel region, from Qal'at er-Rus Layers 17-19, of which all the fragments "are of bowls, either wide, shallow and plate-like or small, deeper cups" (Ehrich:10) appears closest to the es-Safi cup bowls. This ware is assigned to the beginning of the fourth millennium B.C., but it is also paralleled by the "Late Neolithic" of Level VIII at Jericho. In fact, three of the ten examples of IIC ware were in Layer 14, dated to 3100 B.C. To summarize, these shallow vessels at es-Safi may be Early Bronze III, but the possibility remains that they may be earlier.

2. Iron Age (Fig. 6:145-149). Only a few Iron Age forms were found at es-Safi. The bowl with beveled, inverted rim (145) was recognized as a common form at Buseirah by Sami Rabadi, who has worked there. It is also found at Sahab and at other sites in Jordan. The large crater with grooved rim (146) has parallels at Dhiban, Heshbon and Samaria. The two thickened jar rims (147-48) are also paralleled at Heshbon. In general, the forms point to Iron II.

3. Late Roman and Byzantine (Fig. 6:150-164). The series of shallow bowls

(150-157) are all Late Roman C ware. These forms are dated to the third and fourth centuries A.D. at Tarsus, but at Dhiban to the third quarter of the sixth century A.D., although it is noted they could be earlier (Dhiban:75). A similar date is provided by Dhiban parallels for the cooking pot (159) and the handled cooking pan (161).

D. Feifeh (Fig. 7:165-11:299)

The site of Feifeh yielded the largest amount of pottery among the sites examined, as well as evidence for a considerable use of the site. The Early Bronze, Iron, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic periods are represented. The discussion is arranged chronologically, with the Early Bronze town and cemetery treated first, followed by the remaining periods.

1. **Early Bronze Age** (Fig. 7:165-9:247). Among the bowl rims the small bowl (165) is a common form in Early Bronze III, usually exhibiting a string cut base. The rolled rim platter (169) is also common in Early Bronze III, although it could be earlier. Platters with thickened rims (170) are a deceptive form. The exterior flange appears on these forms only at two opposed areas on the circumference. These thickenings are obviously designed for gripping the bowl. On the remainder of the circumference the profile of the rim does not show the flange and is similar to the flat rim bowls from Bab edh-Dhra' (Fig. 1:1-5). The plain pointed rims (166-67), and slightly thickened rounded form (168), belong to deep bowls and are similar to the bowls of the Early Bronze IA phase at Bab edh-Dhra', but are also represented in later phases at Ai. None of the jar rim forms (171-78) — all from wide mouth, tall necked jars, some with more pronounced flare than others, — are distinctive enough to be assigned to a separate period within Early Bronze. The parallels from Ai range from Phase IV to VII. The

same must be said of the series of flat bases and the ledge handles (189-206). The punctured decoration of the jar necks (207-208) is best paralleled by the Early Bronze IA material at Bab edh-Dhra'.

The cemetery material from Feifeh is from a series of robbed cist tombs east of the town site. The pottery is similar in form and fabric to the es-Safi cemetery material, and is best paralleled by the Early Bronze I pottery of the Bab edh-Dhra' cemetery and the Proto Urban pottery of Jericho. At Feifeh a short, sharply flaring rim is more common on the larger jars (214-19, 262). This is a form which appears in late Early Bronze IA at Bab edh-Dhra', and is more common in Early Bronze IB and later. All of the bases are from jars with the exception of (237-39) which belong to platters or deep bowls.

2. **Iron Age** (Fig. 9:248-10:261). The best attested Iron Age forms are the wide bowl with thickened rim and long horizontal handles (248), the Iron II storage jar (252), a large-handled crater (255-56), and the small tripod cups (257-59). These forms all have good parallels in Iron II contexts.

3. **Roman** (Fig. 10:262-267) and **Byzantine** (Pl. 21:268-277). The Roman sherds belong to the early and late Roman periods, dating from the late first to the third centuries A.D. The cooking pot (264) is paralleled by examples from the Judean desert caves, and two of the jar forms (263-266) find parallels at Petra. One of these from Phase XVIII is dated by Parr to the second century A.D. (cf. 263), and the other from Phases X-XII to the first century A.D. (cf. 266). Byzantine forms are less numerous than at es-Safi. The bowl with combed decoration (271) is made of red brick ware. Forms from Nebo and Jerash are made of similar ware, and often have a white

slip. They are dated at these sites to the end of the sixth century A.D. The cup (276) is of reddish yellow ware, continuously burnished and decorated with incised wavy lines. The parallels cited to it date it in Late Byzantine to the sixth - seventh centuries A.D.

4. **Late Islamic** (Fig. 10:278-11:299). The latest pottery from Feifeh belongs to the Ayyubid-Mameluke phases of Late Islamic. A number of parallels from the Ayyubid destruction phase at Dhiban are supplemented by parallels from the latest phases at Khirbet Mefjar. Mameluke pottery is best represented by the bowl forms in 281-285 (and probably also 209). The fabric is a soft ware using grit and organic material for temper, with the burnt out traces of the latter evident on the surface. The surface is often cracked, and bands of finger impressions are frequently used for decoration. The cooking pot sherd (292) with traces of glaze on the rim may also be Mameluke. It is found in the Ayyubid destruction phase at Dhiban. The horned ledge handle (295) could be an Early Bronze form, but the ware and cracked surface recall Mameluke wares, & the finger impressions at the level of the handle suggest a poor imitation of pierced Ayyubid horned handles (see Dhiban: Fig. 8:4). Two examples of glazed ware (298-99) appear to be late Mameluke.

E. Khanazir (Fig. 11:300-12:331)

Although the pottery from Khanazir is limited in scope, several periods of occupation are indicated: Early Bronze, Iron, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic.

1. **Early Bronze Age** (Fig. 11:300-308). Evidence for the Early Bronze Age is limited to a hole-mouth jar rim (300), a series of flat bases (301-304) and a jar handle (305). All of the pieces are very worn but are distinctively Early Bronze in fabric. Two of the sherds (304-305) have traces of red slip. Three sherds from

a robbed tomb south of the town site, the squat jar with incised combing (306), a jar shoulder and neck (307), and the vestigial handle (308), may be classified as Early Bronze IV according to the new terminology proposed by Dever (Dever 1973:58-61).

2. **Iron Age** (Fig. 11:309-320). The Iron Age is represented by a shallow bowl with everted rim (309), three jar rims (310-312), and four ring bases (313-16). One of these (309) could also be from an Iron I chalice, and the rest of these forms also find parallels in Iron I. The remaining Iron Age forms belong to Iron II. The bases (313-16) and two craters (317-18) are distinctive in ware, with pitted surfaces like the Edomite wares from Sela-Petra (Horsfield 1939:Pl. XL IX).

3. **Roman** (Fig. 12:321-25), Byzantine (Fig. 12:326-28) and Islamic (Fig. 12:329-31). Among the few scattered sherds of later periods, the Byzantine handle (328) belongs to a jar with carinated shoulder (drawing is upside down), the bowl rim (329) is of the same soft ware as the Feifeh sherds dated to the Mameluke period, and the wheel-made form (330) belongs most likely to a deep sugar vat. The latter is similar to forms from Pella, although exact parallels have not been published (Pella: 237).

CONCLUSIONS

The survey of the sites and the study of the pottery suggest the following conclusions, which have a bearing upon the site of Bab edh-Dhra' but also broader implications for the southern *Ghor*, as a whole during the Early Bronze Age.

1. The ceramic remains at the various sites are noteworthy for many similarities in form and sometimes also in fabric. Perhaps more significant is the range found at several of the sites. At least three of the sites — Bab edh-Dhra', es-

Safi and Feifeh — suggest an occupation from Early Bronze I through Early Bronze III or IV. Numeirah, and probably also Khanazir, appear to have been founded later in Early Bronze III.

2. The most important conclusion is that the site of Bab edh-Dhra' need no longer be viewed in isolation, but was in fact part of a system of Early Bronze Age towns or bastions in the southern *Ghor*, at least in its latest phase of occupation at the end of Early Bronze III or the beginning of Early Bronze IV. During this period the towns are characterized by great similarity in location and layout. As the northernmost and largest site in this system, Bab edh-Dhra' seems to have controlled the area of the plain to the east (*Ghor edh-Dhra'*), as well as the large plain to the north and west (*Ghor el-Mazra'*). The sister towns, spaced at roughly regular intervals to the south, also apparently controlled the areas of the plain adjacent to them. Thus Numeirah would have been ideally situated to oversee the *Ghor en-Numeirah*, es-Safi the *Ghor es-Safi*, Feifeh the area presently called *Ghor el-Feifeh*, and Khanazir the entire area at the south end of the *Ghor*.

3. A new context is similarly established for the large cemetery at Bab edh-Dhra'. The new data from cemeteries at es-Safi and Feifeh puts in question the interpretation of the Bab edh-Dhra' cemetery as a burial ground for an extensive area. Rather it seems that it may simply have served as the cemetery of the town itself. Several factors need to be weighed on this problem. In the first place, the history of the settlement at Bab edh-Dhra' extended over a long enough time to account for the large number of burials apparently in this cemetery. Along this line the cemetery reflects closely the occupational history of the settlement site. In the second place, Bab edh-Dhra' probably possessed

the most intensively used cemetery because of the size of the town itself, as well as the much wider and probably more heavily populated area which it controlled. The soft limestone terrain around Bab edh-Dhra' apparently also encouraged a greater variety of tomb types, including shaft tombs as well as charnel houses.

4. From surface survey and a consideration of the region as a whole, it appears that the economy of the southern *Ghor* throughout Early Bronze was essentially oriented toward an agricultural and pastoral mode of life (Aubrey 1962:56-57). The examination of the Bab edh-Dhra' environs in particular has shown the viability of such an interpretation. The results point to the desirability of a more comprehensive exploration of these sites and the areas over which they assumed control.

5. Implications from the survey for two related areas of investigation may also be noted. In the first place, the sites may bear on the biblical tradition of the "cities of the plain" (Gen. 14, 18, 19), long believed to be located in this area and sometimes thought to have been submerged beneath the shallow waters of the southern basin of the Dead Sea. If the biblical traditions find roots going back as far as the Early Bronze Age, the sites reported here may be of some importance. The problem of the relation will be taken up in a future article which will consider literary evidence along with the archaeological. Secondly, the discoveries of the survey may also challenge the popularly held geological theory that the south basin of the Dead Sea has filled up only in recent times. Given the location of a string of important sites right down the southeast plain, the question must be raised whether the level of the Dead Sea and its fluctuations as observed in recent times were appreciably different as long ago as the Early Bronze Age.

Pottery Comparisons

- 1-6 Aro'er VIb (Fig. 1:3); Ai Ph. VI (Fig. 60:18); Arad St. I (Pl. 52:18); Jericho 1932, Tomb A (Pl. IV:20); cf. Amuq Ph. H (Fig. 269:4).
- 7 Ader (Fig. 13:15).
- 8 Aro'er (Fig. 1:5, 4:1); Ader (Fig. 14:23, 15:13).
- 9 Jericho 1935, Tomb 351 (Pl. XXXIV:5); Jericho I, Tomb D12 (Fig. 36:12, 38:21, 22), Tomb F4 (Fig. 57:32); Kh. Iskander (Fig. 1:9).
- 10-12 Ader (Fig. 13:1, 15:10); Jebel Qa'aqir (Fig. 3:9).
- 13 Ader (Fig. 14:6, 24); Amuq, Ph. H (Fig. 272:2), Ph. G. (Fig. 216).
- 14 Ader (Fig. 14:6, 24); Aro'er (Fig. 1:4).
- 15 Ai Ph. 4 (Fig. 44:23); Arab St. II (Pl. 23:12); Jericho II, Tomb D12 (Fig. 33:20).
- 16 Ai Ph. V (Fig. 44:19-20); Jericho II, Tomb F4 (Fig. 43:3).
- 17 Jericho 1932, Tomb A (Pl. IV:19); Jericho II, Tomb A127 (Fig. 25:4), Tomb F4 (Fig. 43:9), Tomb D12 (Fig. 38:13); Ai Ph. III following (Fig. 26:24, 45:4, 56:15, 67:5, 80:5).
- 18 Arad, St. IV (Fig. 8:10), St. III (Fig. 13:34), St. II (Fig. 23:9-17); Ai Ph. IV (Fig. 36:1-3), Ph. VI (Fig. 60:18), Ph. VIII (Fig. 75:6).
- 19-22 Aro'er VIa (Fig. 4:4, 8, 12); Ader (Fig. 13:4, 14:26, 15:9); Kh. Iskander (Fig. 1:10-11).
- 23-25 Ader (Fig. 13:7, 14:5, 7, 15:7); Aro'er (Fig. 1:18-21); Ai (Fig. 78:3); Tell Ajjul (Fig. 7:2); EEP III (Pl. 147:7, 154:8); Amuq Ph. H (Fig. 271:3), Ph. J (Fig. 336:11, 12), Beth Shan (Pl. VIII:14).
- 26-27 Ader (Fig. 14:1); Aro'er VIb (Fig. 3:1); Lachish IV (Fig. 65:381, 66:449).
- 28 Ader (Fig. 13:13), 14:6, 15:15); Jericho 1932 (Pl. I:8); Ai Ph. V (Fig. 46:13), Ph. VI (Fig. 61:13); Arad St. II (Pl. 29:13); EEP IV (Pl. 154:11-24).
- 29 Tell Ajjul (Fig. 8:6-9); Lachish IV (Fig. 67:458, 462, 468-69, 471-72).
- 30 Arad St. II (Fig. 40:9); EEP IV (Pl. 154:23); Amuq Ph. J (Fig. 336:26).
- 32 Amuq (Fig. 320:1, 2, 319:21, 345:5, 6, 347:10, 11).
- 33 Ader (Fig. 14:13); Aro'er (Fig. 4:14, 17); Kh. Iskander (Fig. 1:19); Jericho I (Fig. 57:12).
- 35 Ader (Fig. 14:4); Jericho I (Fig. 110:3); Jericho II (Fig. 72:5, 80:5); Bab edh-Dhra' 1973 (Fig. 6:5).
- 36 EEP III (Pl. 10:8, 12:8, 16:6, 17:1); Arad St. II (Fig. 46:7, 50:10-14).
- 37-43 Ai Ph. V (Fig. 50:8, 12, 51:12, 52:6); Ph. VI (Fig. 64:21, 65:1, 14).
- 44 Ader (Pl. 22B:2, 3); Aro'er (Fig. 3:3); Jericho 1932, Tomb A (Pl. VI:13).
- 45 EEP IV (Pl. 131:14-16, 19, 25-27, 145:1-3, 151:11, 14, 16, 153:1-13).
- 46 Aro'er (Pl. III:7).
- 47 Bab edh-Dhra' 1944 (Pl. 3:10); Bab edh-Dhra' 1973b (Fig. 6:5).
- 48 Ader (Pl. 22A:7, 24A:11); Bab edh-Dhra' 1944 (Pl. 3:41).
- 49 EEP IV (Pl. 122:6-10, 155:6); Ader (Pl. 23B:2, 6, 23A:1, 6); Bab edh-Dhra' 1944 (Pl. 3:3, 13, 34, 40).
- 50 EEP IV (Pl. 155:9, 14, 16-17, 20-22); Aro'er (Pl. IV:1-6, 9); Ader (Pl. 22A:2-4).
- 51 Aro'er (Pl. III:10-11, 13-14); cf. TBM Ia (Pl. 3:2-3, 21:6-7).

- 52 Hennessey (Pl. VI:60, VIII:78); Ai Ph. VI (Fig. 60:17), Ph. IV (Fig. 35:34-35), Ph. V (Fig. 44:19), Ph. VIII (Fig. 80:1, 2); Arad St. II (Fig. 23:13, 15, 18), St. I (Fig. 52:20); Lachish IV (Pl. 64:344); Jericho 1936 (Pl. XXXVIII:18).
- 53 Hennessey (Pl. IX:87); Jericho I, Tomb 114B (Fig. 67:1, 2); Jericho 1932 (Pl. I:14); Ai Ph. VI (Fig. 61:8).
- 54 Lachish IV, Cave 6013 (Pl. 64:351); Ai Ph. V (Fig. 56:14).
- 55 Lachish IV (Pl. 59:142); Ai Ph. VI (Fig. 67:4).
- 56 Ai Ph. V (Fig. 45:3), Ph. VI (Fig. 67:5, 7); Lachish IV (Pl. 58:91, 59:154, 64:348, 65:376-77); Jericho 1932, Tomb A (Pl. IV:19).
- 57 Ai Ph. IV (Fig. 36:5), Ph. V (Fig. 44:25, 45:1, 2), Ph. VI (Fig. 60:2); Arad St. III (Fig. 13:41), St. I (Fig. 52:18); Lachish IV (Pl. 64:346); Jericho 1932, Tomb A (Pl. IV:18); Jericho 1935 (Pl. XXVIII:34).
- 58 Jericho 1932, Tomb A (Pl. IV:23).
- 59 Ader (Fig. 13:8); Lachish IV (Pl. 65:373, 58:90); Jericho 1932 (Pl. IV:15); Jericho 1935 (Pl. XXVIII:33).
- 60 Arad St. II (Pl. 23:22); EEP IV (Pl. 153:21, 156:4); Aro'er (Fig. 5:10).
- 61 Meg. Stages (Chart 12a); Arad St. III (Pl. 21:31, 18:26).
- 62 Ader (Fig. 15:15).
- 63 Ai, Ph. V (Fig. 46:13).
- 64 Jericho I (Fig. 23:9, 45:1, 59:11); Hennessey (Pl. XXXIX, passim).
- 65 Ader (Pl. 24A:2); EEP III (Pl. 1:4, 8, 3:5).
- 66 Ader (Pl. 23B:2); EEP IV (Pl. 155:4, 6).
- 67 Jericho I, Tomb 114A (Fig. 17:3); Ai Ph. VI (Fig. 59:17), Ph. V (Fig. 56:6); Ader (Fig. 15:23); Jericho 1935 (Pl. XXVII:7).
- 68 See Nos. 1-5; Ai, Ph. VI (Fig. 67:7); Arad, St. I (Pl. 52:18); Jericho 1935 (Pl. XXVII:34).
- 69 Ai, Ph. VI (Fig. 60:7, 9, 12), Ph. V (Fig. 44:19); Arad, St. II (Fig. 52:19, 20).
- 70 Hennessey (Pl. IX:87); Bab edh-Dhra' 1944 (Pl. 1:27).
- 71 Aro'er (Fig. 4:3).
- 72 Aro'er (Fig. 4:8).
- 73 Ader (Fig. 15:12); Arad, St. II (Pl. 28:1, 4, 8, 12, 41:6).
- 74 Ai, Ph. VII (Fig. 68:10-11); Jericho I, Tomb F4 (Fig. 47:4); Jericho 1932, Tomb A (Pl. VI:16-17); Arad, St. II (Pl. 28-29, 30:1-4, 31-34).
- 75 Jericho 1932, Tomb A (Pl. V:9-19).
- 76 Arad, St. II (Pl. 41:1, 12, 40:1-10).
- 77 Arad, St. I (Pl. 53:1).
- 78 Jericho 1935 (Pl. XXX:11).
- 79 Jericho I, Tomb D12 (Fig. 34:13), Tomb F (Fig. 45:4, 5).
- 80 Ai, Ph. VI (Fig. 64:37, 65:5, 11).
- 81 Ai, Ph. VI (Fig. 65:14-16).
- 83 Ai, Ph. VI (Fig. 65:14).
- 84 Ai, Ph. VI (Fig. 64:24, 27, 29).
- 85 Ai, Ph. VI (Fig. 65:7, 13, 64:31, 33, 40), Ph. V (Fig. 51:8); EEP IV (Pl. 146:12).
- 86 Jericho 1935 (Pl. XXXV:8, 9); Lachish IV (p. 151, Form 10); Ai, Ph. VIII (Fig. 76:17), Ph. VI (Fig. 65:23), Ph. V (Fig. 53:3-5).
- 87 Jericho 1935 (Pl. XXXV:9; Ai, Ph. VII (Fig. 68:25).
- 88 Lapp, PCC (Type 11.1).
- 89 SS III (Fig. 68:9, 67:10).
- 90 Dhiban (Fig. 3:21, 4:76).

- 92 Ai, Ph. VI (Fig. 59:5, 17); Arad, St. III (Pl. 13:22); Jericho 1935 (Pl. XXVII:7).
- 93 Ai, Ph. II (Fig. 16:1).
- 95 Lachish IV (Fig. 64:346); Hennessey (Pl. X:97).
- 96 See Nos. 10-14.
- 97 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 21:0106b).
- 98-99 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 21:0106a); Arqub edh-Dhahr (Fig. 14:124).
- 100 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 25:0150); Jericho II, Tomb K2 (Fig. 10:4).
- 102 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 30:0261).
- 103 Bab edh-Dhra' 1965 (Fig. 21:4); Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 39:0562b).
- 104 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 31:0408).
- 105 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 25:0200c).
- 106 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 23:0123b).
- 107 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 20:0104a); Jericho II (Fig. 14:10).
- 108 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 20:0102); Arad, St. V (P. 6:9).
- 110 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 25:0180).
- 113 Jebelch (Pl. VII, fig. VIII); Bab edh-Dhra' 1965 (Fig. 28:8); Jericho 1932 (Pl. VI:3); Jericho I, Tomb D12 (Fig. 36:22), Tomb F2 (Fig. 58:7).
- 114 Amuq (Fig. 171:12-18, 172:1).
- 117-121 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 26:0214c); Jericho I, Tomb A94 (Fig. 12-13).
- 123 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 25:0180, 26:0220); Jericho II (Fig. 14:5, 6) for base.
- 125-126 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (p. 107:6); Jericho II (Fig. 10:3) for base.
- 127 Arad, St. II (Pl. 31-41, passim).
- 128-129 Arad, St. IV (Pl. 12:18), St. III (Pl. 15:26), St. II (Pl. 31:41).
- 130 Arad, St. III (Pl. 15:1), St. II (Pl. 31-41).
- 132 Arad, St. II (Pl. 40:9).
- 133 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 52:1211); Amiran, p. 49, photo 41.
- 134 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 43:0750, 0754).
- 135 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 30:0402a).
- 136 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 25:0200b).
- 138 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 21:0106a).
- 139 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 21:0106b).
- 140 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 20:0104c, 21:0106b).
- 141 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (p. 108:St. 1).
- 143 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 39:0561).
- 144 Amiran (Pl. 11:8).
- 145 Deir Alla (Fig. 59:32, 66:73, 75:19); Madeba (Fig. 13:44); Balu'ah (Fig. 1:4).
- 146 Dhiban (Fig. 1:46); SS III (Fig. 11:20, 12:5); Heshbon I (Pl. X:531).
- 147 Heshbon I (Pl. IX:469).
- 148 Heshbon I (Pl. IX:476, 477).
- 150 Dhiban (Fig. 11:14); Tarsus I (Fig. 207:818).
- 151 Dhiban (Fig. 11:13); Tarsus I (Fig. 207A).
- 153 Dhiban (Fig. 11:7); Tarsus I (Fig. 208M); Nessana (Pl. XLVIII:14C2).

- 154 Dhiban (Fig. 11:8); Tarsus I (Fig. 208N).
- 155 Tarsus I (Fig. 208A).
- 156 Tarsus (Fig. 208F); Nessana (Pl. XLVIII:11B3).
- 157 Tarsus I (Fig. 208D).
- 158 Nessana (Pl. XLIX:24, 3).
- 159 Dhiban (Fig. 9:20); Nessana (Pl. LVI:134, 17).
- 160 Dhiban (Fig. 11:20-25).
- 161 Dhiban (Fig. 9:28); Nessana (Pl. LII:74B16).
- 162 Nessana (Pl. L:35A3); Jerusalem N. Wall (Fig. 8:11).
- 163 Pella (Pl. 32:1278); Jerusalem N. Wall (Fig. 7:3).
- 165 Ai, Ph. VIII (Fig. 79:2-12, 74:3).
- 166 Bab edh-Dhra' 1965 (Fig. 21:2).
- 167 Ai, Ph. V (Fig. 56:5).
- 168 Ai, Ph. VI (Fig. 62:27), Ph. IV (Fig. 39:17).
- 169 See Nos. 8-9.
- 170 Ai, Ph. VI (Fig. 67:5, 6).
- 173 Ai, Ph. V (Fig. 46:9).
- 174 Ai, Ph. IV (Fig. 43:4).
- 176 Ai, Ph. IV (Fig. 37:3).
- 177 Ai, Ph. VI (Fig. 61:12, 16), Ph. IV (Fig. 37:8).
- 178 Ai, Ph. VII (Fig. 68:11).
- 179 Ai, Ph. IV (Fig. 39:15), Ph. V (Fig. 47:21, 23), Ph. VI (Fig. 63:16-18).
- 180 Ai, Ph. VI (Fig. 62:8).
- 181 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 25:0180, 27:0227).
- 182 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 30:0404a).
- 184 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 20:0104c).
- 187-188 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 21:0106a).
- 189 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 20:0104c, 21:0106b).
- 190-191 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 24:0130b).
- 196 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 22:0122a).
- 197 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 21:0120a, 23:0123a).
- 198-201 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 22:0120b, 23:0122b).
- 203 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 23:0122b).
- 204 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 25:0180).
- 206 TBM la (Pl. 1:4, 5).
- 207 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 20:0104c).
- 212 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 20:0102).
- 213 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 22:0120b); Bab edh-Dhra' 1965 (Fig. 15:1).
- 214-215 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 24:0130b).
- 217-218 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 26:0214a, c); Jericho II (Fig. 10:5).
- 219 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 29:0260a-d).
- 220 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 27:0226-7); Jericho II, Tomb K2 (Fig. 7:7); Jericho I, Tomb A114A (Fig. 18:23), Tomb A127 (Fig. 26:4).
- 221 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 27:0226).
- 222-226 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 26:0214c).
- 227 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 26:0210a).
- 228-229 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 26:0220).
- 230 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 21:0106a).
- 231 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 25:0200c).
- 232-233 Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 25:0200d).

234	Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 28:0243, 29:0260c).	275	Kh. Mefjer (Fig. 12:4).
235	Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 27:0242b).	276	Kh. Mefjer (Fig. 10:2), Ramat Rahel (Fig. 3:4, 5); Nebo III (P. 118, Pl. 156:11, 12).
237-240	Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 20-24 passim).	277	Dhiban (Fig. 12:35-42).
241	Bab edh-Dhaa' 1973a (Fig. 23:0123b).	278	Dhiban (Fig. 7:43).
244-245	Bab edh-Dhra' 1973a (Fig. 25:0180, 38:0556b); Far'ah (N) (Fig. 1:7); Lachish IV (Pl. 58:110-11, 113, 130, 60:227, 61:265); Jericho I, Tomb A94 (Fig. 15:4, 14:11).	280	Dhiban (Fig. 8:21).
248	Nasbeh II (Pl. 60:1378).	281	Kh. Mefjer (Fig. 12:1, 3, 4).
249	Nasbeh II (Pl. 57:1319).	282	Dhiban (Fig. 8:8, 6) for decoration.
250	Nasbeh II (Pl. 20:340).	285	Dhiban (Fig. 8:15-18) for decoration.
251	SS III (Fig. 3:34, 6:8); Nasbeh II (Pl. 17:284).	286	Kh. Mefjer (Fig. 12:20, 22).
252	Meg. I (Pl. 3:74).	287	Kh. Mefjer (Fig. 7:4, 5).
253	Umm el-Biyara (Fig. 2:11); Nasbeh II (Pl. 48:1026).	288	Dhiban (Fig. 7:35).
255-256	Dhiban (Fig. 1:41-45); Tell Goren (Fig. 16:6).	291	Kh. Mefjer (Fig. 7:3); Dhiban (Fig. 8:2).
257	Heshbon I (Pl. V:281, 282).	292	Dhiban (Fig. 8:3).
260	Heshbon I (Pl. VI:357, VII:359).	295	Dhiban (Fig. 8:4), similar but pierced; SS III (Fig. 84a:12).
261	Nasbeh II (Pl. 23:366).	298	Heshbon II (Fig. 4:143); Dhiban (Fig. 8:9, 11).
262	See 217.	299	Dhiban (Fig. 8:14).
263	Petra (Fig. 8:128, 130).	300	Arad, St. IV (Pl. 8:25, 26).
264	Jud. Desert Caves (Fig. 2:6-8).	306	Lachish IV (Pl. 67:477, 480).
265	Heshbon II (Fig. 2:56); Jerusalem N. Wall (Fig. 6:6).	308	Ma'ayan Barukh (Fig. 6:8).
266	Petra (Fig. 7:101).	309	Nebo III (Fig. 20:3); Nasbeh II (Pl. 69:1572, 1584).
267	Heshbon II (Fig. 1:44); Tarsus I (Fig. 208U); Dhiban (Fig. 11:21).	310	Nasbeh II (Pl. 15:258).
268	Dhiban (Fig. 11:14).	311	Nasbeh II (Pl. 16:275).
269	Tarsus I (Fig. 207:818).	312	Heshbon I (Pl. VIII:409).
270	Jerusalem N. Wall (Fig. 8:5).	313	Tell Goren (Fig. 14:3, 4, 6).
271	Nebo III (p. 77); Nassana (Pl. LII:72, 1); Jerusalem N. Wall (Fig. 10:11).	317	Umm el-Biyara (Fig. 3:2, 4).
272	Heshbon II (Fig. 2:89).	318	Tell Goren (Fig. 14:3); Nasbeh II (Pl. 58:1329).
		319	Nasbeh II (Pl. 47:995, 997).
		320	Nasbeh II (Pl. 63:1437).
		321	Dhiban (Fig. 4:40); Petra (Fig. 5:68, 69).
		323	SS III (Fig. 72:3).
		327	Dhiban (Fig. 12:35, 38); Jerusalem N. Wall (Fig. 14:5, 6).
		328	Jerusalem N. Wall (Fig. 21:6).
		330	Pella (p. 237).

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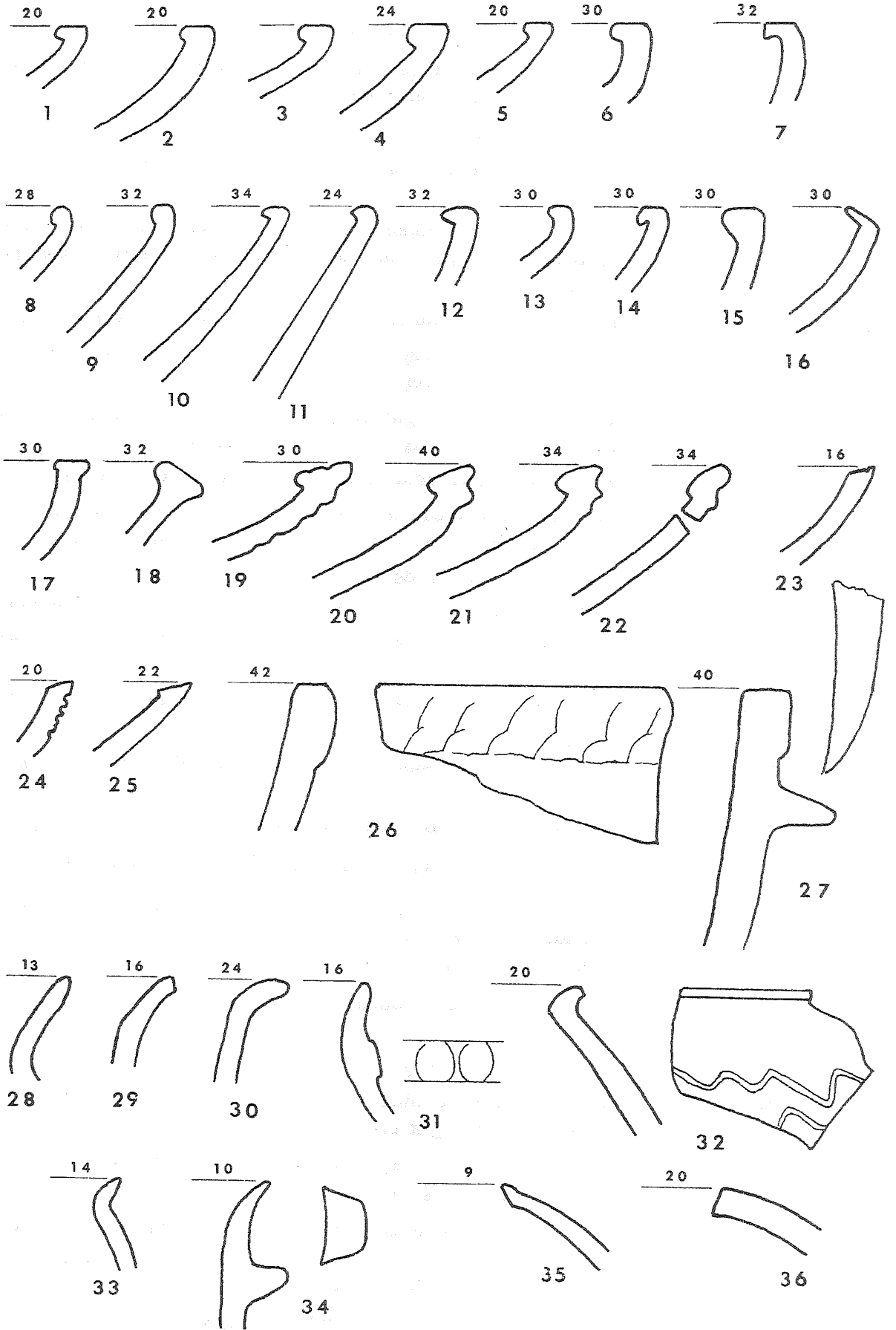
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Fig. 1. Bab edhDhra', East Area

No.	Reg. No.	Color and Description
1	B-D 63	Ext. 5 YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5 YR 6/6 (Light red); traces or red slip ext. 10R 5/6 (red).
2	B-D 4	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 10YR 5/3 (brown); traces or red slip ext., 7.5YR 8/6 (reddish yellow).
3	B-D 32	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); very worn.
4	B-D 17	Ext. 10YR 6/8 (light red); int. 5YR 6/3 (light reddish brown).
5	B-D 38	Ext. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown) to 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); int. 5YR 5/4 (reddish brown); very worn.
6	B-D 30	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown) to 7.5YR 6/2 (pinkish grey); traces of red slip ext. and int., 10R 5/6 (red).
7	B-D 22	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown) in patches; int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); slip int. and ext., 2.5YR 5/8.
8	B-D 64	Ext. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow).
9	B-D 28	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow) to 7.5YR 8/4 (pink); int. 5YR 5/8 (yellowish red).
10	B-D 6	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).
11	B-D 8	Ext. 5.7YR 7/4 (pink) to 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); int. 7.5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).
12	B-D 13	Ext. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); int 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); traces of red slip ext., 10R 5/6 (red).
13	B-D 24	Ext. 5YR 7.4 (pink); int. core, 5YR 6/1 (gray).
14	B-D 19	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow) traces of slip ext., 10R 5/6 (red).
15	B-D 40	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink) to 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); int. same with reddish spots.
16	B-D 2	Ext. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown) to 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow).
17	B-D 25	Ext. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); int. 5YR 7/4 (pink).
18	B-D 36	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/4 (ling red brown).
19	B-D 1	Ext. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/8 (yellowish red).
20	B-D 23	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/4 (reddish brown); ext. slip 2.5YR 4/8 (red); burnished.
21	B-D 5	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/6 (yellow red).
22	B-D 3	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).
23	B-D 12	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); slip int. and ext., 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); continuously burnished.

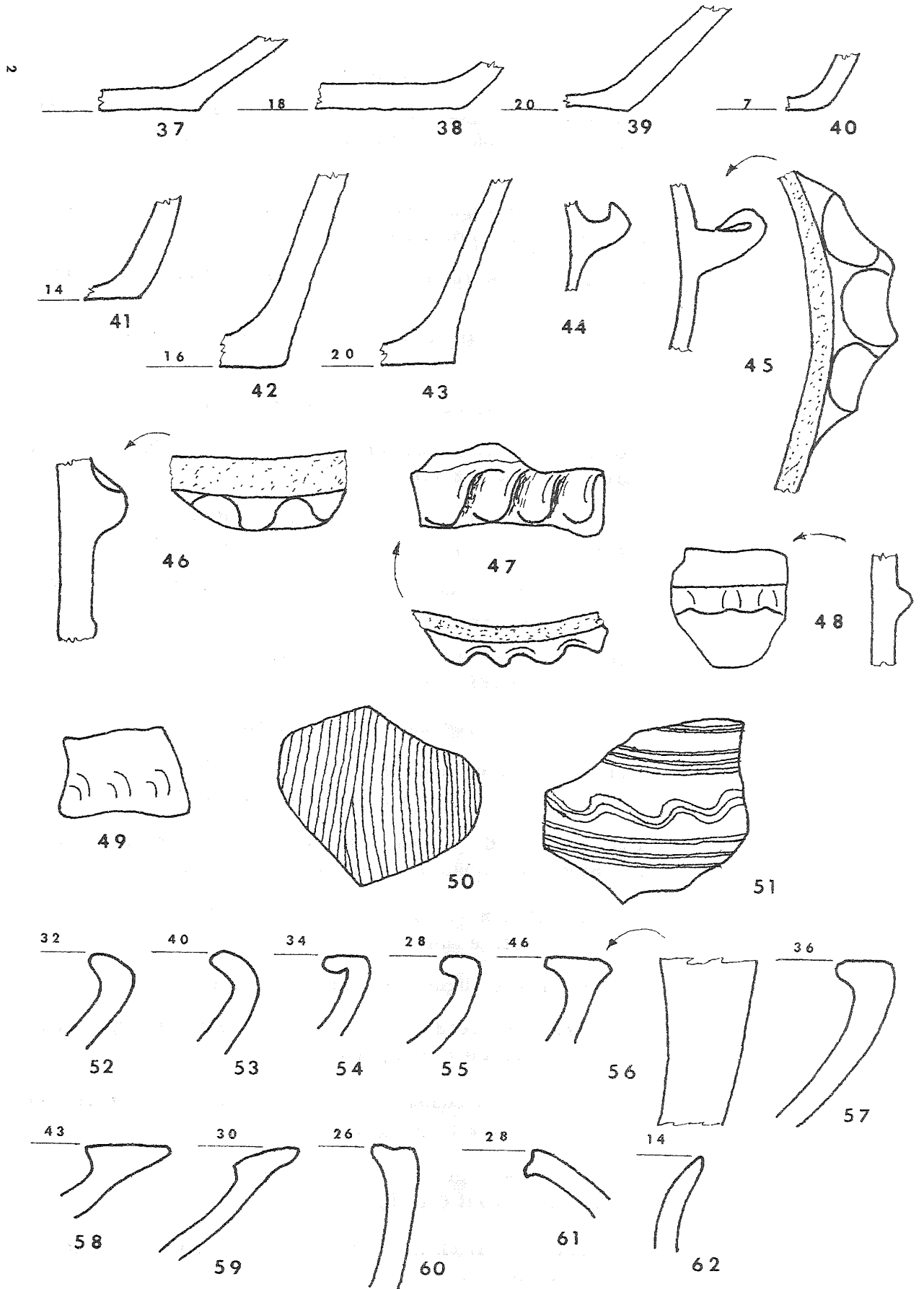
Fig. 1



No.	Reg. No.	Color and Description
24	B-D 26	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow); continuously burnished int. and ext.
25	B-D 27	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/1 (gray).
26	B-D 7	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).
27	B-D 18	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink) surface to 10YR 6/4 (light yellowish brown); burn marks upper part of ext. rim.
28	B-D 14	Ext. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).
29	B-D 34	Ext. 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown) to 10YR 7/6 (yellow); int. 10YR 6/4 (light yellow brown); tool marks on rim.
30	B-D 35	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); sand and quartz particles near ext. surface.
31	B-D 15	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).
32	B-D 11	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/6 (yellowish red); ext. wash 10R 4/8 (red); many granules, rim wheel-made.
33	B-D 9	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. same with light core 5YR 7/3 (pink); tool marks on rim, light wheel combing.
34	B-D 10	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); int. surface same.
35	B-D 29	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); very worn.
36	B-D 39	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).

Fig. 2. Bab edh-Dhra', East Area (37-51), South Area (52-62)

37	B-D 42	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).
38	B-D 43	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red) to 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow) near int. surface; traces of red slip, 10R 5/6 on int. surface.
39	B-D 46	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. same; ext. slip 2.5YR 4/6 (red).
40	B-D 45	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).
41	B-D 49	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. surface 7.5YR 7/4 (pink) to 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown).
42	B-D 48	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); int. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); light red patching on ext. with combing.
43	B-D 50	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. surface 5YR 7/4 (pink) to 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow); large burn patch ext. surface.
44	B-D 54	Ext. 10R 6/6 (light red); int. core, gray.



No.	Reg. No.	Color and Description
45	B-D 45	Ext. 10YR 7/4 (pale brown) to 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); int. surface 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); vertical combing below handle.
46	B-D 53	Ext. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); int. gray; int. surface 10YR 6/2 (light brownish gray).
47	B-D 58	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. surface 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).
48	B-D 65	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); thin gray core.
49	B-D 67	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).
50	B-D 61	Ext. 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown) with spots of 10R 6/3 (weak red); int 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown).
51	B-D 51	Ext. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); int. 7.5YR 5/4 (brown); int. surface 5YR 7/3 (pink) to 5YR 6/3 (light reddish brown).
52	B-D 74	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); slip 10R 5/6 (red) int. and ext.
53	B-D 78	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR 5/8 (red), gray core; int. surface 2.5YR 5/6 (red) slip.
54	B-D 76	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. same.
55	B-D 77	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); traces of red slip int.; sand, quartz temper.
56	B-D 70	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow) to 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 5YR 5/6 (yellowish red); int. slip 2.5YR 5/6.
57	B-D 73	Ext. 7.5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/8 (yellowish red); int. surface same.
58	B-D 69	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 5YR 4/1 (dark gray).
59	B-D 75	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. surface 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).
60	B-D 68	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR 5/8 (red); int. surface 10YR 7/2 (light gray).
61	B-D 71	Ext. 5YR 6/4 (light red brown); int. 5YR 5/1 (gray); ext. and int. slip 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).
62	B-D 72	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int same; ext. slip 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown).

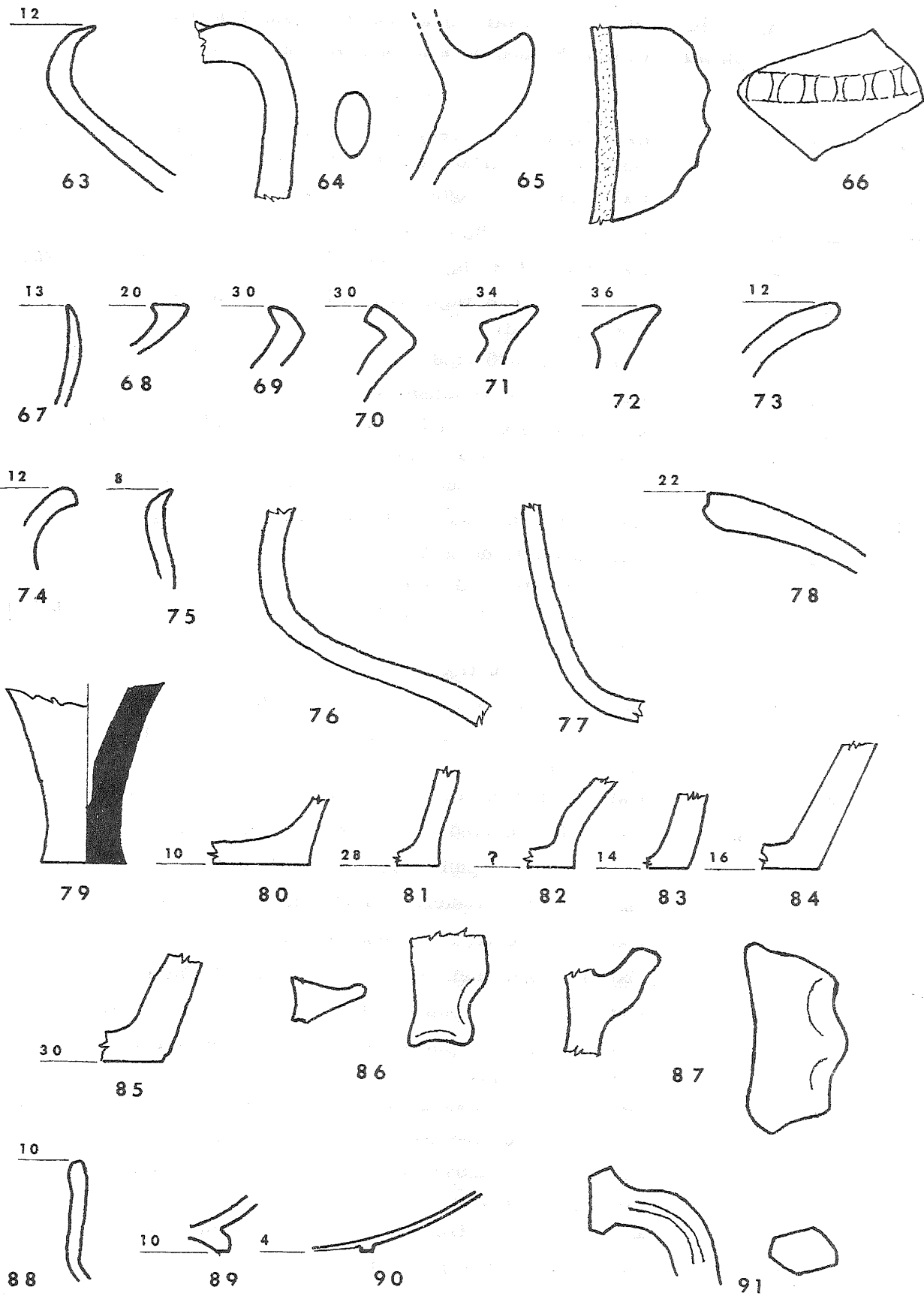


Fig. 3. Bab edh-Dhra', South Area (63-66), Numeirah, Early
Bronze (67-87), Numeirah, Roman-Byzantine (88-91)

No.	Reg. No.	Color and Description
63	B-D 79	Ext. 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. surface 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).
64	B-D 82	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. same.
65	B-D 81	Ext. 10R 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown).
66	B-D 80	Ext. 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); int. 2.5YR 4/0 (gray).
67	Nu 9	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red) with blackened areas; int. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).
68	Nu 17	Ext. 2.5YR 5/6 (red); int. 2.5YR 5/8 (red); very worn.
69	Nu 11	Ext. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow); int. same.
70	Nu 18	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/1 (gray); tool marks below inner ledge.
71	Nu 5	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).
72	Nu 25	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/1 (gray).
73	Nu 33	Ext. 7.5YR (reddish yellow); int. 7.5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); numerous white, gray grits.
74	Nu 8	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 10YR 6/2 (light brown gray).
75	Nu 6	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow).
76	Nu 35	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); gritty.
77	Nu 12	Ext. 5YR 7/4 (pink) to 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); int. same to gray.
78	Nu 1	Ext. 2.5YR 5/6 (red); int. 7.5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).
79	Nu 29, 30	Ext. 10R 5/6 (red); int. 10R 6/4 (pale red).
80	Nu 3	Ext. 5YR 6/2 (pink gray); int. 10R 6/4 (pale red).
81	Nu 20	Ext. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow); int. same to light gray.
82	Nu 23	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. gray.
83	Nu 31	Ext. 10R 6/6 (light red) to 2.5YR 6/6 (light red) int. same.
84	Nu 27	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 7.5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray).
85	Nu 22	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. surface 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) with gray core.
86	Nu 2	Ext. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray).
87	Nu 28	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 7/3 (pink).
88	Nu 43	Ext. and int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); ext. slip. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown).
89	Nu 38	Ext. 2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown); int. 10R 5/6 (red).
90	Nu 52	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. same.
91	Nu 45	Ext. and int. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); ext. slip 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown).

Fig. 4

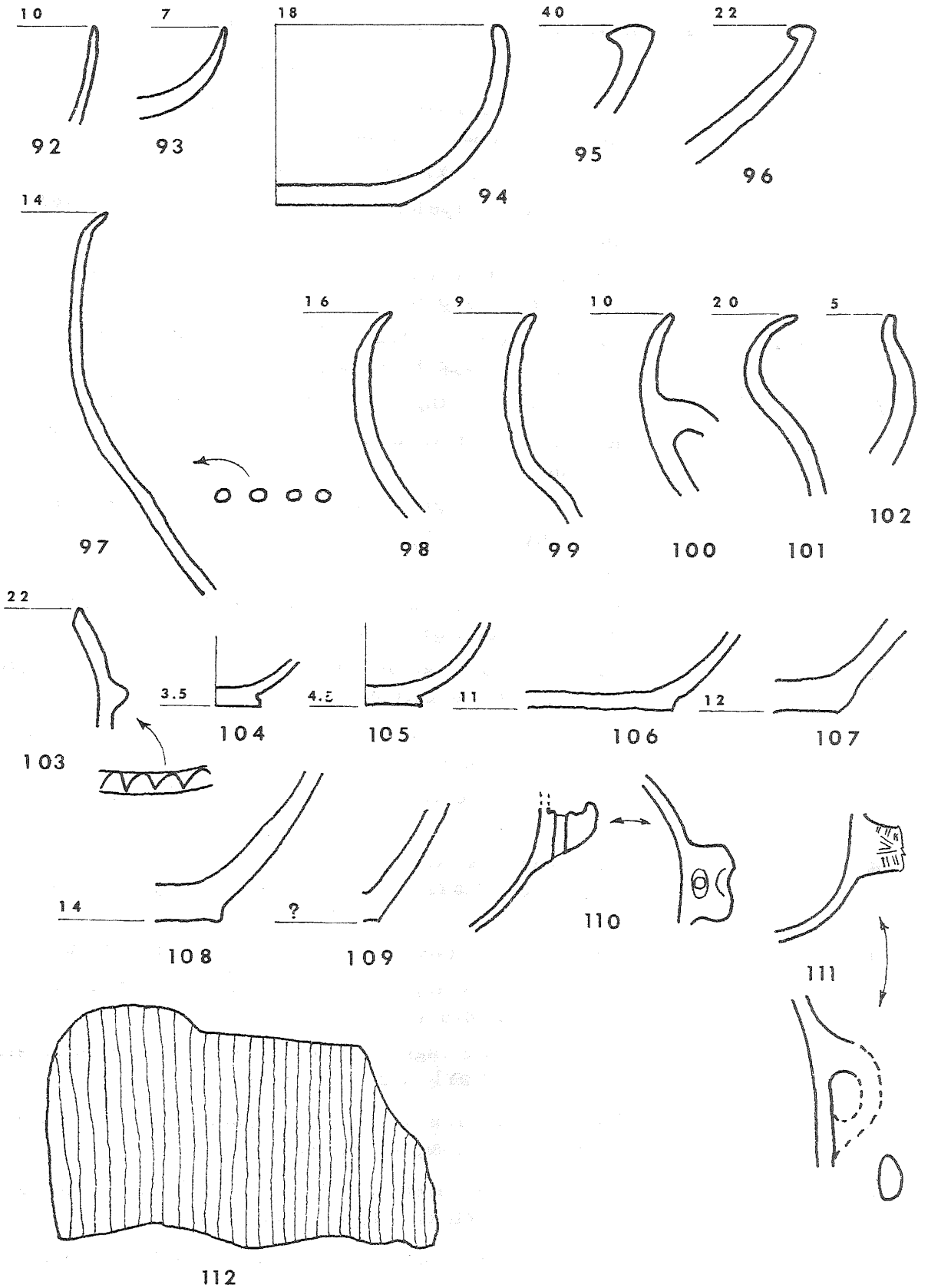


Fig 4. Es-Safi Settlement Area, Early Bronze

No.	Reg. No.	Color and Description
92	Sf 41	Ext. 2.5YR 5/6 (red); int. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); ext. thin slip, continuously burnished.
93	Sf 44	Ext and int. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); gritty.
94	Sf 97, 98	Ext. 5YR 5/6 (yellow red); int. 5YR 4/8 (yellow red); fine, flint-like paste.
95	Sf 34	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); traces of red slip 10R 5/8 (red).
96	Sf 45	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/6 (yellow red); vertically stroked burnishing int.
97	Sf 112, 114	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow).
98	Sf 101	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. same to 2.5YR 5/0 (gray) near int. surface.
99	Sf 51	Ext. 10R 6/8 (light red); int. 2.5R N3 (very dark gray).
100	Sf 33	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. same to 2.5YR N5/ (gray) near int. surface.
101	Sf 8	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 5YR 5/2 (reddish gray); near both surfaces 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).
102	Sf 110	Ext. 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown) to 10YR 4/1 (dark gray); int. same, burnt surface.
103	Sf 29	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); ext. slip 2.5YR 5/6 (red).
104	Sf 48	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. thin gray core, 7.5YR N5/.
105	Sf 99	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); int. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. surface 2.5YR N3/ (dark gray); finger marks on int. surface.
106	Sf 12, 26	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); int. 10YR 4/1 (dark gray).
107	Sf 6	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int 2.5YR N4/ (dark gray); int. surface 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).
108	Sf 50	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. 2.5YR N3/ (very dark gray); int. surface 2.5YR 5/2 (weak red).
109	Sf 36	Ext. and int. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); ext. slip 2.5YR 5/6 (red); continuously burnished.
110	Sf 100	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 4/1 (dark gray); int. surface 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).
111	Sf 32	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 7.5YR N4/ (gray); int. surface 7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray).
112	Sf 47	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red) to 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 7.5YR N3/ (very dark gray); combing on ext. surface.

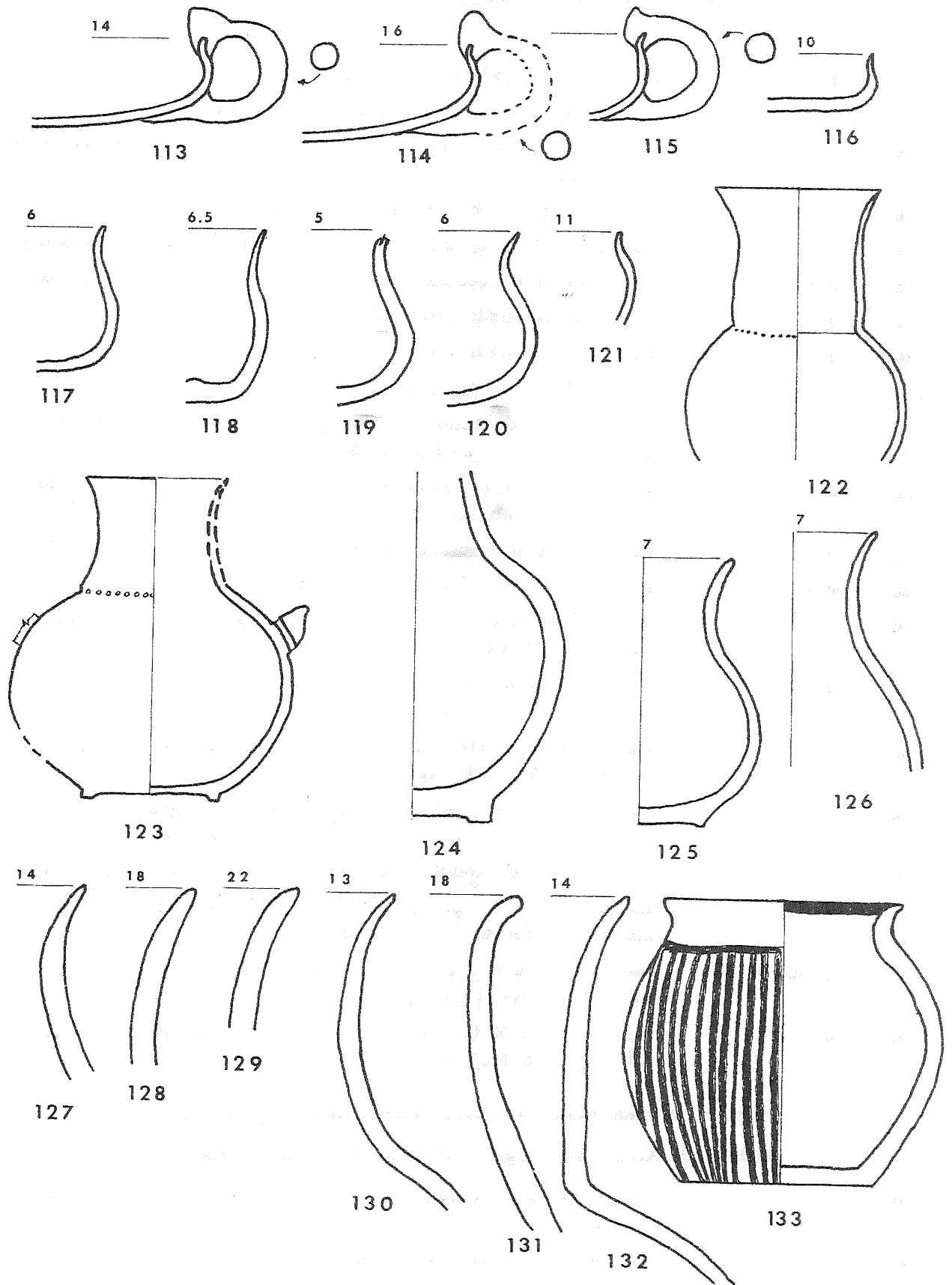


Fig. 5. Es-Safi Cemetery Area, Early Bronze

No.	Reg. No.	Color and Description
113	Sf 60	Ext. and int. 5YR 7/8 (reddish yellow).
114	Sf 65	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. same.
115	Sf 66	Ext. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown); int. surface 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).
116	Sf 86	Ext. and int. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).
117	Sf 62	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).
118	Sf 63	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).
119	Sf 77	Ext. and int. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).
120	Sf 64	Ext. and int. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).
121	Sf 78	Ext. and int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).
122	Sf 115	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. core, 2.5YR N3 (very dark gray); int. surface 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).
123	Sf 91	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. surface 5YR 5/1 (gray).
124	Sf 87	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/6 (yellow red).
125	Sf 67	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. same.
126	Sf 89	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. 7.5YR N4/0 (dark gray); Ext. wash 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown).
127	Sf 81	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 7.5YR N3 (very dark gray); ext. wash 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown).
128	Sf 72	Ext. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/1 (gray); int. surface 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).
129	Sf 73	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. same with gray core, 10YR 5/1 (gray); ext. wash 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown).
130	Sf 111	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR 5/8 (light red).
131	Sf 83	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. surface 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).
132	Sf 69, 70, 74	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red) to 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); int. 2.5YR N4 (dark gray).
133	Sf 68	Ext. 10YR 8/2 (white) slip with red paint, 10R 5/6 (red); int. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).

Fig. 6. Es-Safi Cemetery Area, Early Bronze (134-144),

Settlement Area, Iron Age (145-149), Byzantine (150-164)

134	Sf 71	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).
135	Sf 43	Ext. and int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).
136	Sf 79	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown).

No.	Reg. No.	Color and Description
137	Sf 76	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).
138	Sf 85	Ext. and int. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. core 7.5YR 7/6 (light brown); ext. slip 10YR 8/2 (white).
139	Sf 61	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown).
140	Sf 80	Ext. 10R 6/8 (light red); int. 5YR 5/2 (reddish gray).
141	Sf 95	Basalt.
142	Sf 88	Ext. and int. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).
143	Sf 92	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/1 (gray).
144	Sf 126	Ext. and int. 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown); painted decoration 10R 5/8 (red).
145	Sf 11	Ext. and int. 5YR 7/3 (pink); ext. burnished slip 10R 5/6 (red).
146	Sf 53	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. same to 2.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown); ext. surface 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown) slip.
147	Sf 55	Ext. 2.5YR 7/4 (pale yellow); int. 10YR 4.3 (brown).
148	Sf 121	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. same; ext. slip 7.5YR 5/4 (brown).
149	Sf 40	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. same; traces of slip ext. 2.5YR 4/6 (red).
150	Sf 15	Ext. 10R 5/8 (red) polished slip; int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).
151	Sf 119	Ext. and int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).
152	Sf 120	Ext. 10R 5/8 (red) polished slip; int. 10R 6/8 (light red).
153	Sf 104	Ext. 2.5R 5/8 (red) polished slip; int. 10R 5/8 (red).
154	Sf 3	Ext. 10R 5/6 (red) polished slip; int. 2.5R 5/4 (reddish brown).
155	Sf 105	Ext. 10R 5/8 (red) polished slip; int. 10R 5/6 (red).
156	Sf 106	Ext. 10R 4/8 (red) polished slip; int. 10R 5/8 (red).
157	Sf 39	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown); ext. slip 2.5YR 5/6 (red).
158	Sf 7	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); int. core 10YR 6/6 (brownish yellow), near surface 7.5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).
159	Sf 57	Ext. and int. 10R 4/6.
160	Sf 2	Ext. 5YR 5/6 (yellow red); int. 5YR 5/4 (reddish brown).
161	Sf 30	Ext. 2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown); int. 10R 5/6 (red).
162	Sf 10	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR 5/8 (red).
163	Sf 124	Ext. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown); int. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. surface 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow).
164	Sf 49	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 7.5YR N3/ (very dark gray); int. surface 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); traces of slip ext. surface, 2.5YR 5/6 (red); chaff and grit temper.

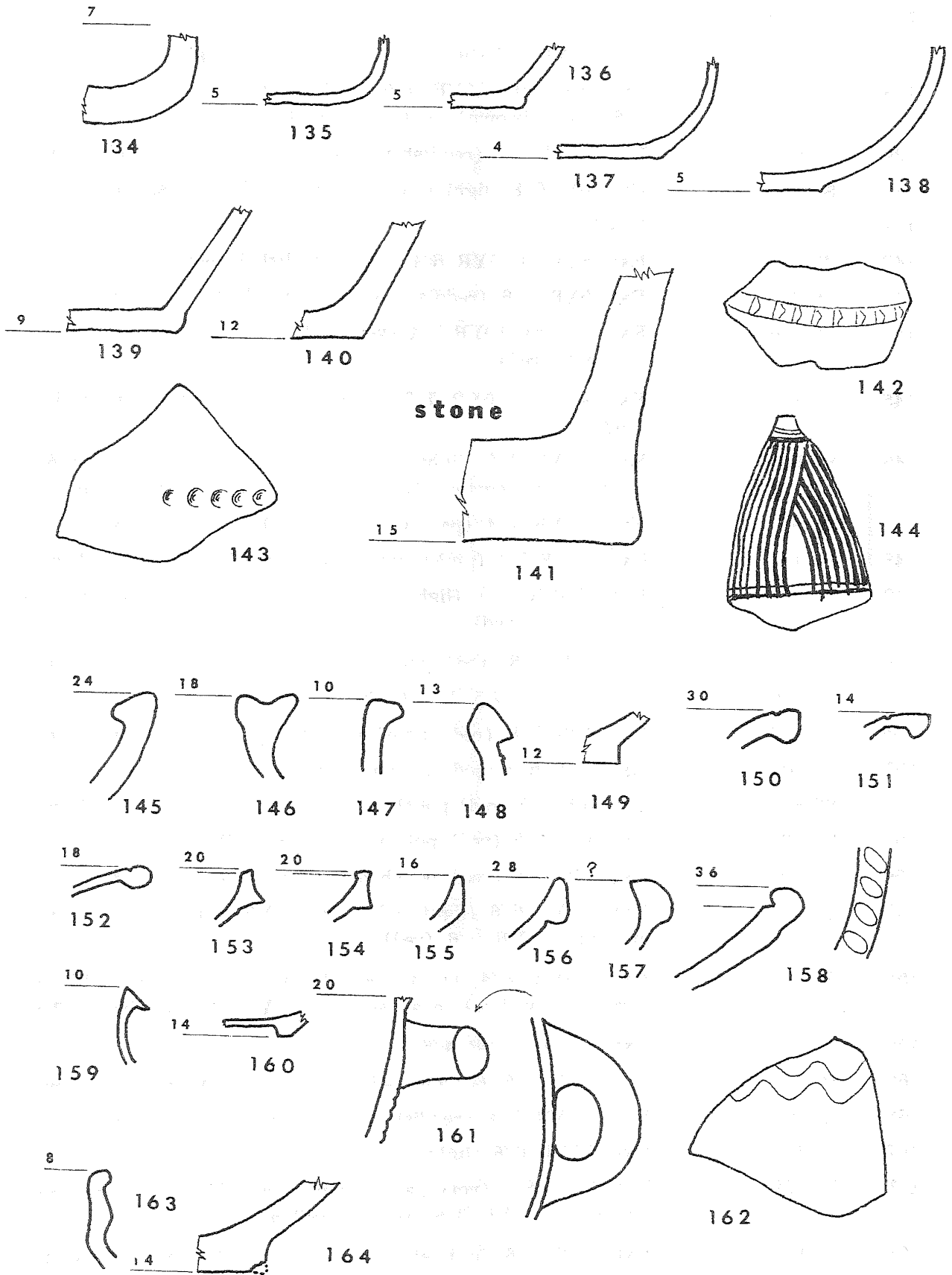
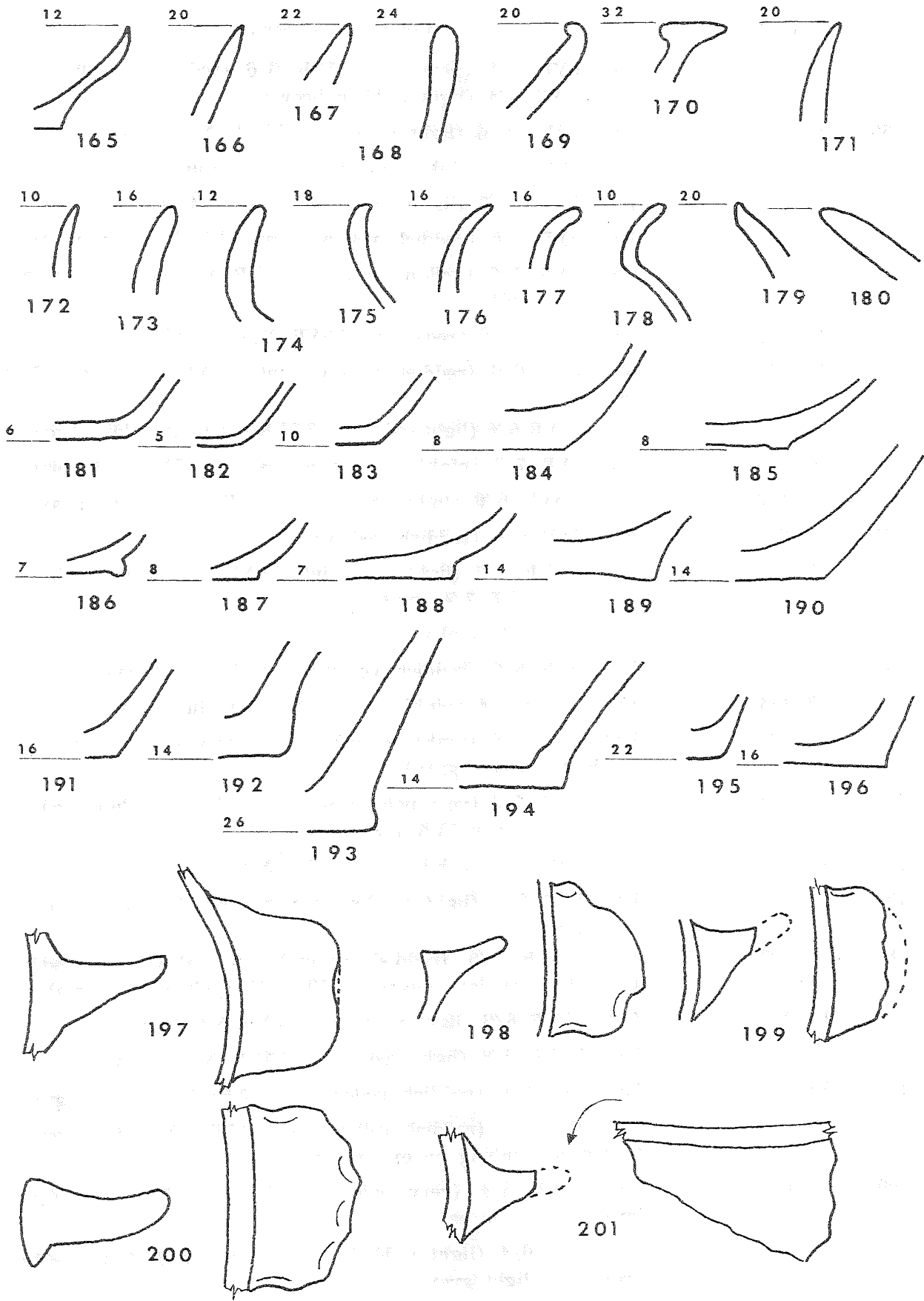


Fig. 7. Feifeh Settlement Area, Early Bronze

No.	Reg. No.	Color and Description
165	Ff 84	Ext. 5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); ext. slip 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).
166	Ff 85	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR N5 (gray).
167	Ff 86	Ext. 5YR 7/4 (pink); int. same; numerous large grits.
168	Ff 6	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 7.5YR 5/4 (brown).
169	Ff 83	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/6 (yellow red).
170	Ff 178	Ext. 5YR 5/6 (yellow red); int. 5YR 4/1 (gray); int. slip 10R 5/6 (red).
171	Ff 156	Ext. 2.5YR 5/8 (red); int. 2.5YR N3/ (gray).
172	Ff 96	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR N3/ (very dark gray).
173	Ff 123	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown).
174	Ff 135	Ext. 5YR 7/3 (pink); int. same; ext. slip 5YR 7/4 (pink).
175	Ff 132	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR N4/ (dark gray).
176	Ff 87	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).
177	Ff 136	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR N5 (gray); slip int. and ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink).
178	Ff 154	Ext. 5YR 7/4 (pink).
179	Ff 130	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/6 (yellow red).
180	Ff 144	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown).
181	Ff 192	Ext. 5YR 7/4 (pink) to 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown); int. 10YR 4/1 (dark gray).
182	Ff 158	Ext. 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown); int. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); int. slip 5YR 7/3 (pink).
183	Ff 165	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 2.5YR 5/8 (red).
184	Ff 106	Ext. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); int. 2.5YR N3/ (very dark gray).
185	Ff 196	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); near int. surface 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown).
186	Ff 37	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. 2.5YR 5/6 (red).
187	Ff 90	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. 2.5YR N5/ (gray).
188	Ff 167	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR N4 (dark gray).
189	Ff 7	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR N3 (dark gray); traces of combing on ext. surface.
190	Ff 141	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); int. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); slip on ext.
191	Ff 116	Ext. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); int. 5YR 5/4 (reddish brown) to light gray.

Fig. 7

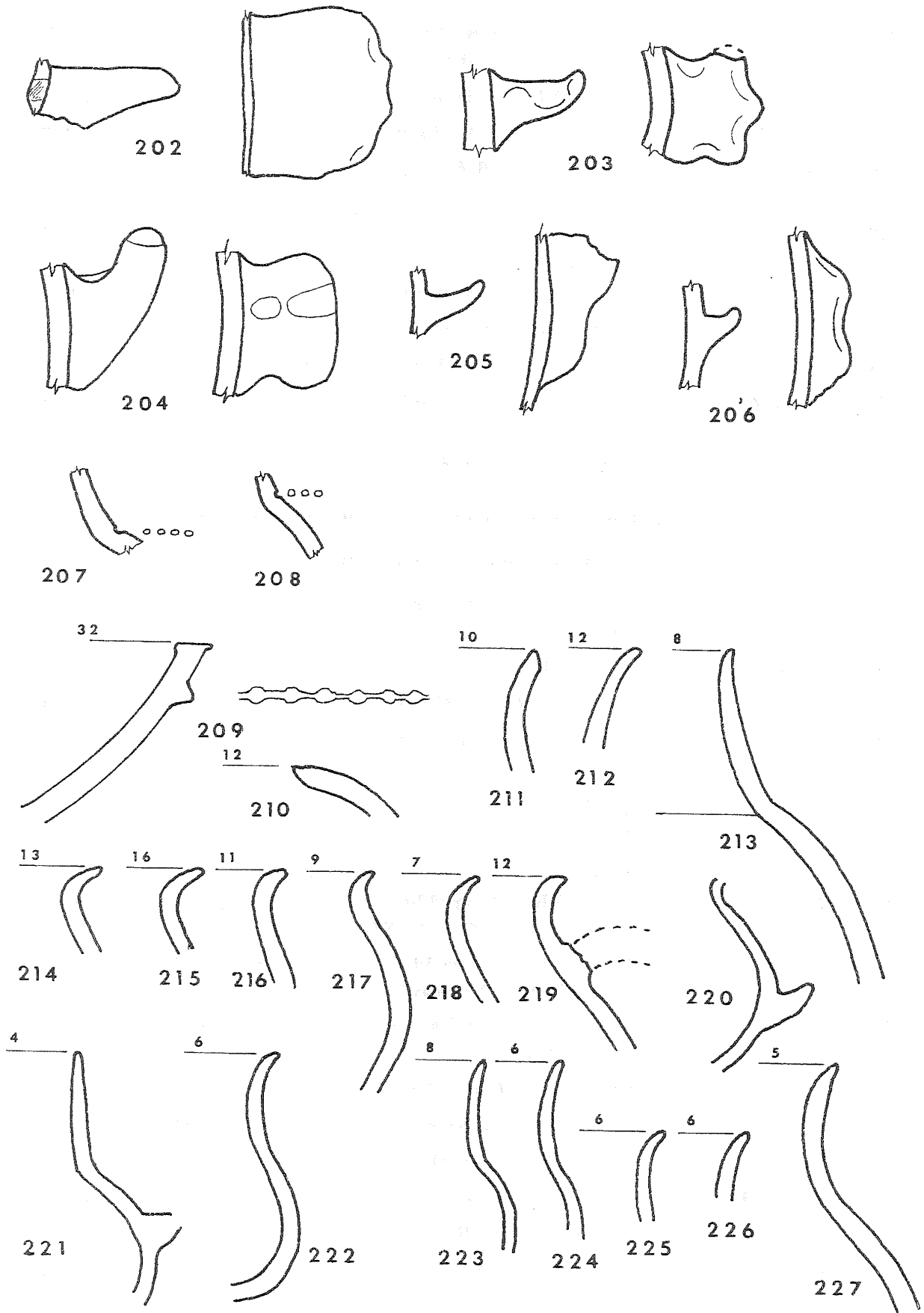


No.	Reg. No.	Color and Description
192	Ff 1	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR N4/ (gray); ext. slip 7.5YR 7/4 (pink).
193	Ff 174	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR N4/ (dark gray).
194	Ff 42	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. 2.5YR N4/ (dark gray).
195	Ff 5	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 5YR 6/3 (light reddish brown).
196	Ff 93	Ext. 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown) slip; int. 5YR 5/3 (reddish brown).
197	Ff 139	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).
198	Ff 78	Ext. 10R 5/4 (weak red); int. 10R 5/6 (red).
199	Ff 137	Ext. and int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).
200	Ff 164	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).
201	Ff 94	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).

Fig. 8. Feifeh Settlement Area (202-208), Cemetery

Area (209-227), Early Bronze

202	Ff 184	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).
203	Ff 88	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. same with gray core.
204	Ff 4	Ext. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray).
205	Ff 89	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow).
206	Ff 115	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR N3/ (very dark gray).
207	Ff 2	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR N3/ (very dark gray).
208	Ff 3	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR N3/ (very dark gray); int. surface 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).
209	Ff 74	Ext. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR 5/8 (red); int. core 2.5YR 5/1 (gray).
210	Ff 35	Ext. 5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 5YR 7/1 (light gray); ext. surface 5YR 7/4 (pink).
211	Ff 147	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray).
212	Ff 46	Ext. 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown); int. 5YR 5/1 (gray).
213	Ff 53	Ext. 5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).
214	Ff 48, 49	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).
215	Ff 23	Ext. and int. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow).
216	Ff 20	Ext. 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).

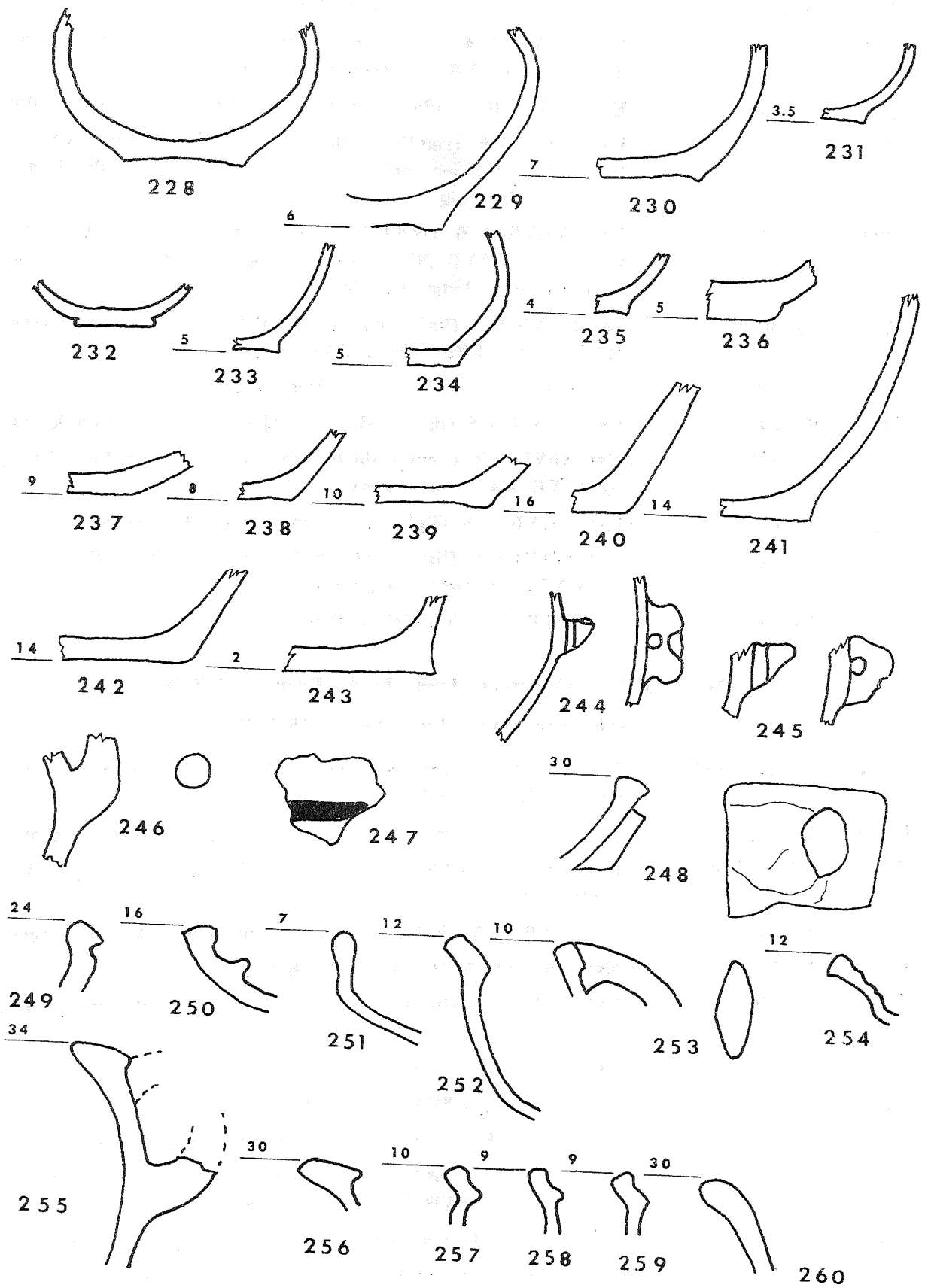


No.	Reg. No.	Color and Description
217	Ff 31	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); int. 5YR 5/1 (gray), near surface 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).
218	Ff 33	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow).
219	Ff 64	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red) to 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); raised nob on shoulder not shown on drawing.
220	Ff 14	Ext. 7.5YR 8/6 (reddish yellow); int. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow) to 7.5YR N5/ (gray); small raised "horn" near rim in addition to ledge handle.
221	Ff 30	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. 2.5YR N4 (dark gray); traces of slip ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).
222	Ff 22	Ext. and int. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).
223	Ff 34	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. 2.5YR N3/ (very dark gray).
224	Ff 149	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red) to 2.5YR N4/ (dark gray).
225	Ff 67	Ext. 2.5YR 5/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR N5/ (gray).
226	Ff 32	Ext. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown) to 7.5YR 8/4 (pink); int. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).
227	Ff 11	Ext. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/1 (gray).

**Fig. 9. Feifeh Cemetery Area, Early Bronze (228-247),
Settlement Area, Iron Age (248-260)**

228	Ff 148, 153	Ext. 10R 6/8 (light red); int. 7.5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray); ext. slip 10YR 8/2 (white).
229	Ff 145	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. core 5YR 5/1 (gray).
230	Ff 46, 150	Ext. and int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); ext. wash 2.5YR 8/4 (pale yellow).
231	Ff 52	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. core 5YR 5/1 (gray).
232	Ff 51	Ext. and int. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow).
233	Ff 50	Ext. 10R 6/8 (light red); int. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. core 5YR 5/1 (gray).
234	Ff 13	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. same.
235	Ff 17	Ext. and int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).
236	Ff 29	Ext. 7.5YR 8/4 (pink); int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).
237	Ff 27	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. surface 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. core 5YR 6/3 (pinkish gray).
238	Ff 26	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).
239	Ff 24	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).
240	Ff 152	Ext. and int. 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).

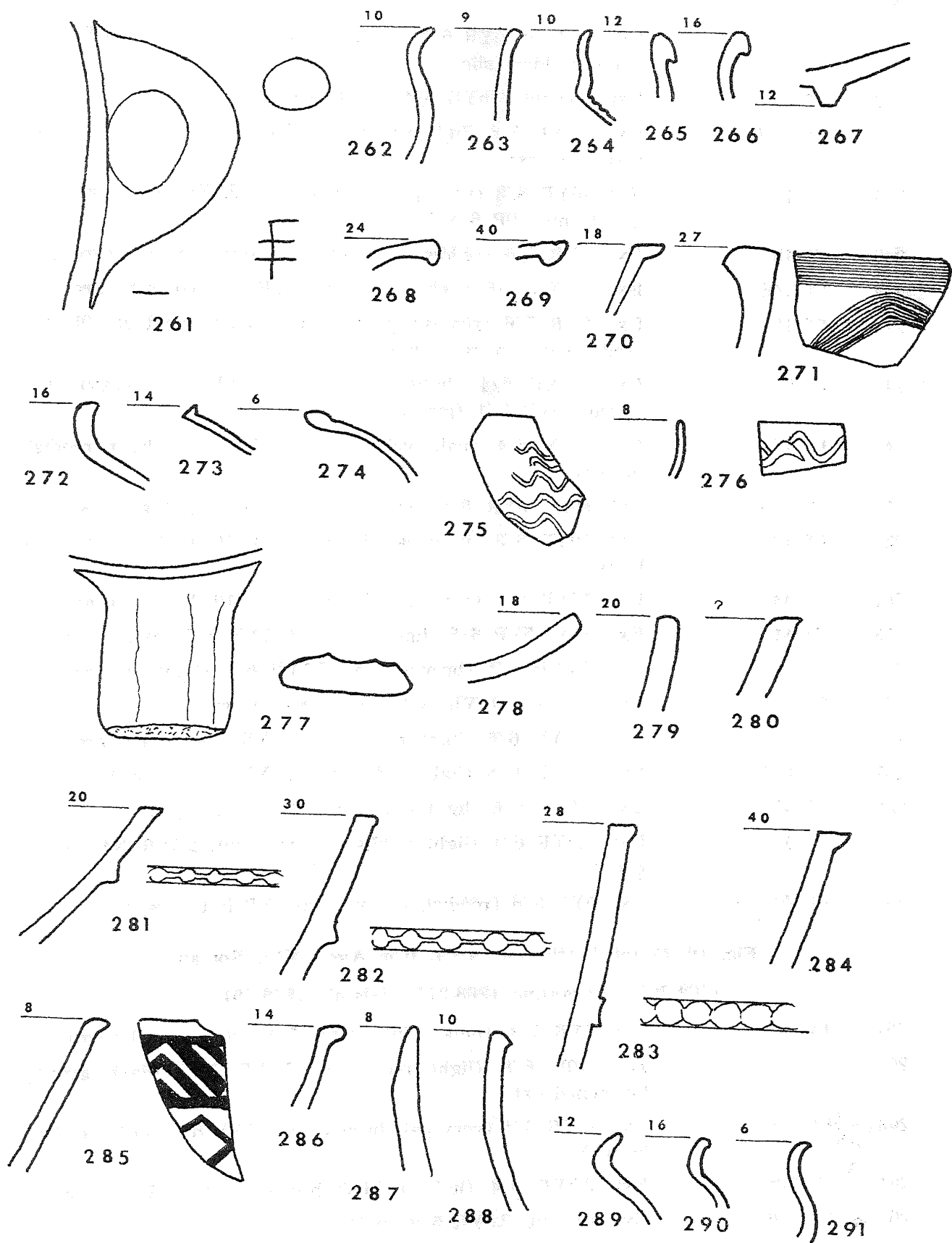
Fig. 9



No.	Reg. No.	Color and Description
241	Ff 21	Ext. and int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); traces of 2.5YR 6/6 (light reddish slip)..
242	Ff 25	Ext. and int. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown).
243	Ff 9, 10	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); burn marks on ext.
244	Ff 15	Ext. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown); int. 2.5YR N3/(very dark gray); int. 10R 6/4 (pale red).
245	Ff 151	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. core 5YR 6/1 (gray).
246	Ff 146	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray).
247	Ff 18	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. same; band of 10R 4/8 (red) paint on ext. surface.
248	Ff 91	Ext. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); int. 5YR 5/1 (gray); int. surface 5YR 5/1 (gray).
249	Ff 179	Ext. 2.5Y 8/4 (pale yellow); int. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).
250	Ff 129	Ext. slip 7.5YR 8/4 (pink); int. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red).
251	Ff 40	Ext. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown); int. 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown).
252	Ff 44	Ext. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown); int. 10YR 5/1 (gray).
253	Ff 41	Ext. slip 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. 5YR 5/2 (reddish gray).
254	Ff 59	Ext. 7.5YR 5/4 (brown); int. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown).
255	Ff 38	Ext. and int. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown).
256	Ff 159	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR N4/ (dark gray).
257	Ff 169	Ext. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. 2.5YR N5/ (gray).
258	Ff 57	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR N4/ (gray).
259	Ff 55	Ext. 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); int. 2.5YR N4/ (dark gray).
260	Ff 79	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int 5YR 5/1 (gray).

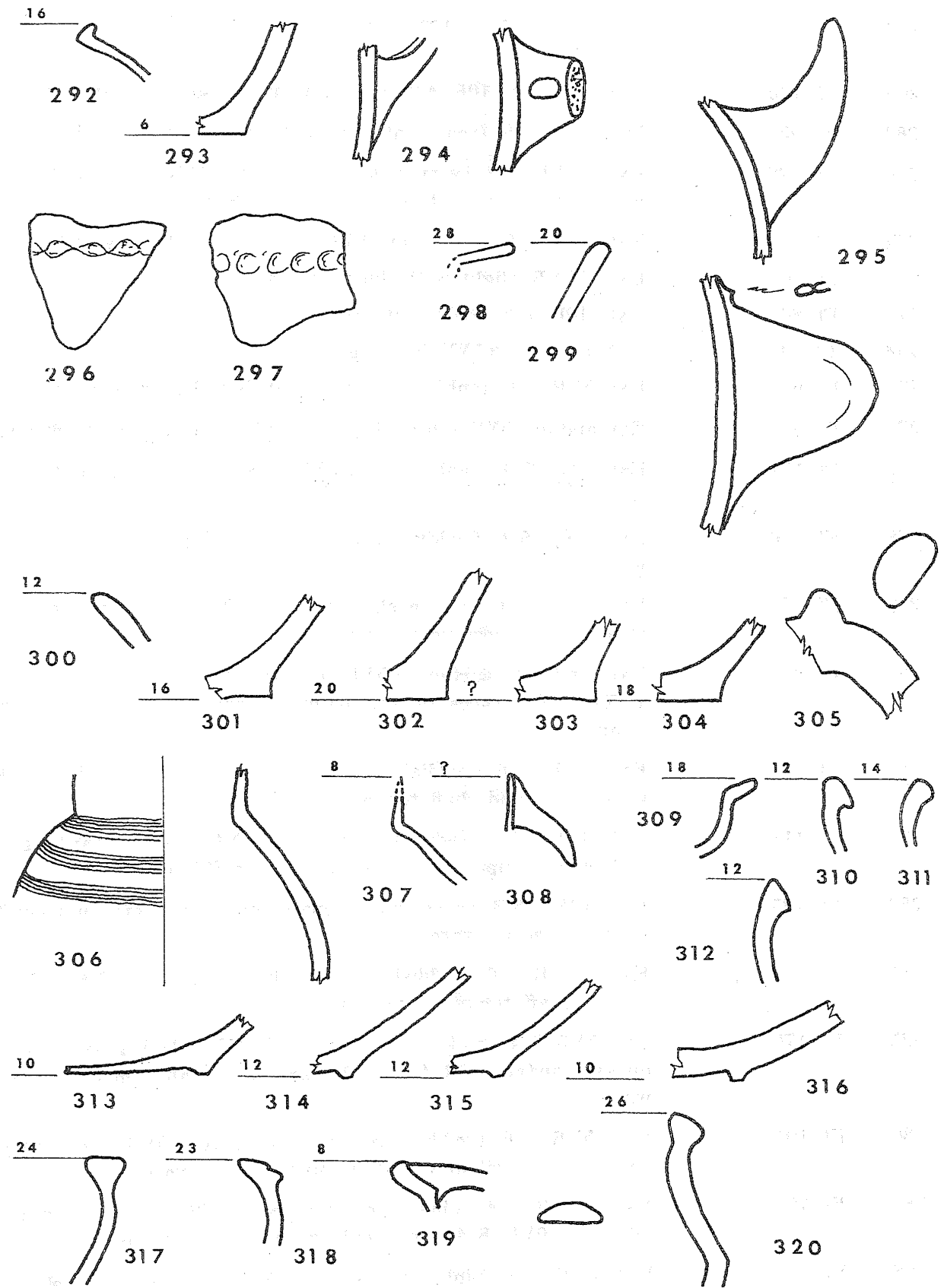
Fig. 10. Feifeh Settlement Area, Iron Age (261), Roman (262-267), Byzantine (268-277), Islamic (278-291)

261	Ff 82	Ext. 5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown).
262	Ff 36	Ext. 10R 6/8 (light red); int. 2.5YR N4/ (dark gray); blackened ext.
263	Ff 120	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); int. 5YR 6/3 (light reddish brown).
264	Ff 124	Ext. 2.5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); int. 10R 5/6 (red).
265	Ff 166	Ext. and int. 2.5YR 5/8 (red).
266	Ff 171	Ext. and int. 10R 4/4 (weak red).



No.	Reg. No.	Color and Description
267	Ff 157	Ext. 2.5YR 4/8 (red) polished slip; int. 5YR 5/5 (reddish brown).
268	Ff 125	Ext. and int. 10R 4/8 (red); polished slip ext. and int.
269	Ff 95	Ext. 10R 5/8 (red); int. 10R 5/8 (red); polished slip.
270	Ff 128	Ext. 10YR 7/3 (very pale brown); int. 10R 6/8 (light red) with gray core; int. surface 10R 5/8 (red).
271	Ff 173	Ext. 10R 4/6 (red); int. 10R 3/1 (dark reddish gray).
272	Ff 101	Ext. 2.5YR (light red); burnt areas.
273	Ff 80	Ext. 10R 4/8 (red); int. same.
274	Ff 142	Ext. and int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).
275	Ff 63	Ext. 5YR 7/4 (pink); int. surface 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown).
276	Ff 8	Ext. and int. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); continuously burnished.
277	Ff 134	Ext. 5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); light gray core.
278	Ff 170	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR N3/ (very dark gray)
279	Ff 77	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (yellowish red); int. 5YR 4/1 (dark gray); straw and limestone temper.
280	Ff 97	Ext. and int. surface 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. core 7.5YR 2/0; traces of red paint on ext., 2.5YR 5/6; straw temper.
281	Ff 111	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. core 2.5YR N3/ (dark gray); grit and chaff temper; "soft" ware.
282	Ff 113	Ext. 10YR 8/2 (white); int. 7.5YR N4/ (dark gray); grit and chaff temper; cracked surface; "soft" ware.
283	Ff 185	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); int. same; grit and chaff temper; "soft" ware.
284	Ff 112	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. core 7.5YR N4/ (dark gray); chaff temper; "soft" ware.
285	Ff 175	Ext. 5YR 7/4 (pink); int. core 2.5YR N3/ (dark gray); paint on ext. surface 10R 4/8 (red); grit and chaff temper; "soft" ware.
286	Ff 191	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. core 2.5YR N2/ (very dark gray); grit and chaff temper; "soft" ware.
287	Ff 16	Ext. 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. surface 2.5YR 6/8 (light red); int. slip 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); grit temper.
288	Ff 197	Ext. 5YR 8/3 (pink); int. surface 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow) to 5YR 7/4 (pink).

Fig. 11

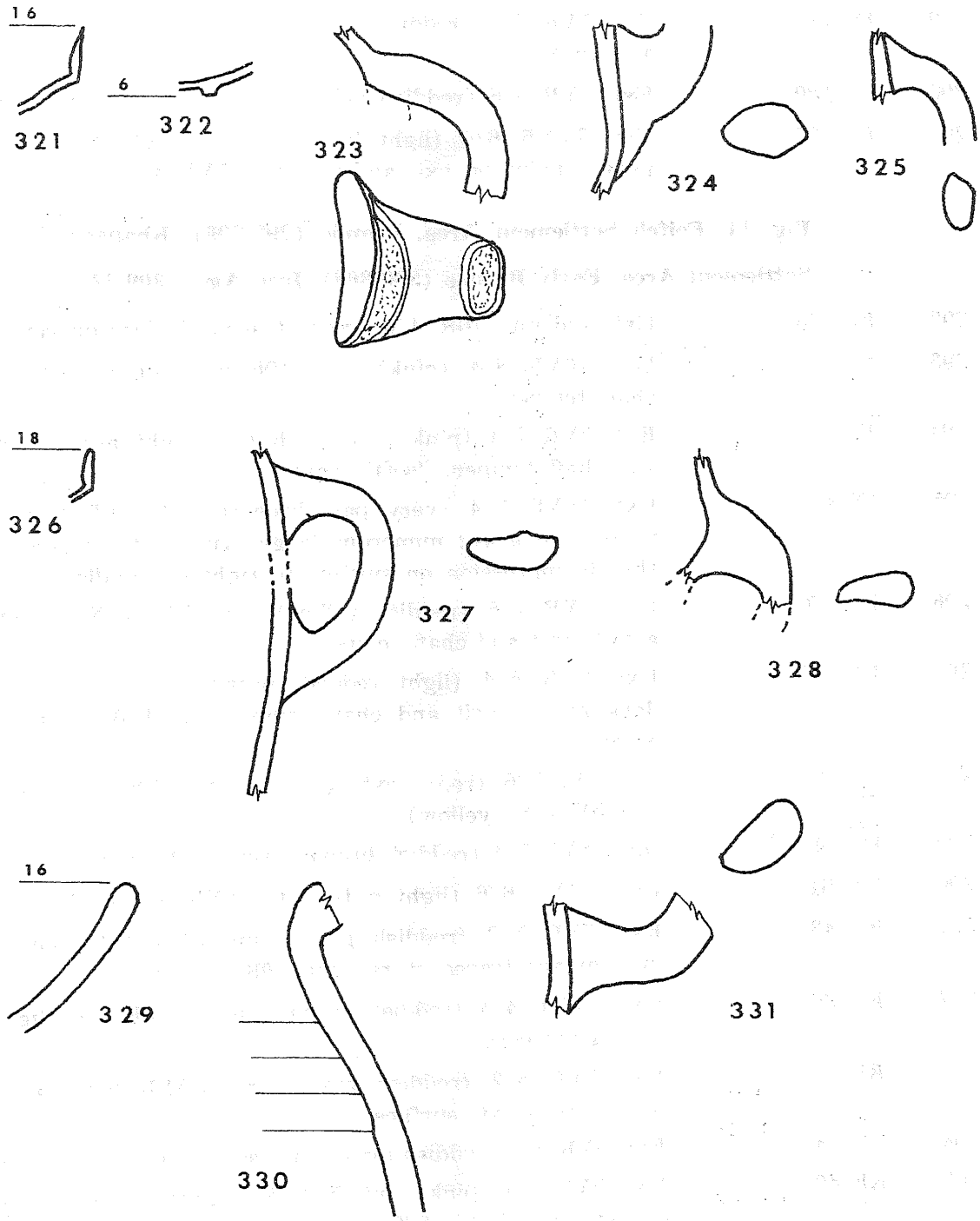


No.	Reg. No.	Color and Description
289	Ff 183	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); traces of reddish paint 10R 4/6 (red).
290	Ff 180	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. core 5YR 5/1 (gray).
291	Ff 102	Ext. 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); int. 2.5YR N3/ (very dark gray); paint on ext. and int. lip 2.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown).

Fig. 11. Feifeh Settlement Area, Islamic (292-299), Khanazir
Settlement Area, Early Bronze (300-308), Iron Age, (309-320)

292	Ff 195	Ext. and int 10R 4/6 (red); traces of glaze on rim.
293	Ff 119	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (pink); int. 10R 6/6 (light red); grit and chaff temper.
294	Ff 28	Ext. 5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 5YR 6/1 (light gray); small grit and chaff temper; "soft" ware.
295	Ff 45	Ext. 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown); int. 5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow) to gray; numerous large grits; ext. surface cracked; thumb impression on surface to right of handle.
296	Ff 176	Ext. 5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 2.5YR N3/ (very dark gray); grit and chaff temper.
297	Ff 172	Ext. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); int. 5YR 3/1 (very dark gray); grit and chaff temper; cracked surface; "soft" ware.
298	Ff 76	Int. 10R 5/6 (red); ext. glaze painted 10R 3/6 (dark red) and 5Y 7/8 (yellow).
299	Ff 99	Int. 2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown); traces of glaze 5Y 6/4 (olive).
300	Kh 51	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown).
301	Kh 43	Ext. 5YR 5/2 (reddish gray); int. 5YR 4/1 (dark gray); int. surface traces of red slip 10R 4/6 (red).
302	Kh 36	Ext. 2.5YR 4/4 (reddish brown); int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); light gary core.
303	Kh 35	Ext. 5YR 5/2 (reddish gray); int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); burnt areas ext. surface.
304	Kh 34	Ext. 5YR 5/2 (reddish gray); int. surface slip 2.5YR 5/8 (red).
305	Kh 49	Ext. 5YR 7/4 (pink); int. 5YR 5/1 (gray); traces of red slip on ext. surf. 2.5YR 5/8 (red).
306	Kh 62	Ext. 2.5Y 8/4 (pale yellow); int. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); 3 series of incised lines on shoulder.
307	Kh 63	Ext. 2.5Y 8/4 (pale yellow); int. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown).
308	Kh 46	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown).
309	Kh 23	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/4 (reddish brown).
310	Kh 16	Ext. 10YR 6/2 (light brownish gray); int; 10YR 5/1 (gray).

Fig. 12



No.	Reg. No.	Color and Description
311	Kh 20	Ext. 2.5YR 5/6 (red); int. 2.5YR 5/2 (weak red).
312	Kh 7	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 2.5YR 5/4 (reddish brown); slip ext. and int. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown).
313	Kh 2	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. 5YR 5/1 (gray); pitted surface.
314	Kh 27	Ext. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); int. 5YR 5/1 (gray); pitted surface.
315	Kh 17	Ext. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); int. surface 7.5YR 7/4 (pink); int. core 5YR 5/2 (reddish gray); pitted surface.
316	Kh 15	Ext. 10YR 8/3 (very pale brown); int. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); few pit marks on surface.
317	Kh 11	Ext. 7.5YR 7/6 (reddish yellow); int. 7.5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray); pitted surface.
318	Kh 6	Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. 5YR N4/ (dark gray); tool marks on int. lip; pitted surface.
319	Kh 29	Ext. 2.5YR 5/6 (red); int. 10YR 6/3 (pale brown).
320	Kh 4	Ext. 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown); int. surface 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. core 10YR 4/1 (dark gray).

Fig. 12. Khanazir Settlement Area, Roman (321-325), Byzantine (326-328), Islamic (329-331)

321	Kh 10	Ext. 10YR 8/4 (very pale brown); int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).
322	Kh 13	Ext. 5YR 6/2 (pinkish gray); int. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); thin gray core.
323	Kh 25	Ext. 5YR 6/4 (light reddish brown); int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); thick gray core 5YR 5/1 (gray).
324	Kh 24	Ext. and int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. core 7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray); ext. slip 7.5YR 8/4 (pink).
325	Kh 21	Ext. and int. 2.5YR 3/6 (dark red).
326	Kh 19	Ext. 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown); int. surface 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); int. core 2.5YR 6/6 (light red).
327	Kh 1	Ext. 5YR 8/4 (pink); int. 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); ext. wash 7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white).
328	Kh 12	Ext. 5YR 7/4 (pink); int. surface 2.5YR 6/6 (light red); int. core 5YR 6/3 (light reddish brown).
329	Kh 8	Ext. 5YR 6/6 (reddish yellow); int. surface 5YR 6/1 (light gray); int. core 2.5YR N3/ (very dark gray); chaff and grit temper; "soft" ware.
330	Kh 5	Ext. 2.5YR 8/4 (pale yellow) to 2.5Y 8/2 (white); int. 2.5Y 8/4 (pale yellow); thin tool marks ext. surface below rim.
331	Kh 9	Ext. 5YR 7/3 (pink); int. core 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown).

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