

# CHAPTER ONE: EXCAVATION OF THE NORTHERN CEMETERY

## AREA A: 1992

### L1521A–B (Photo 1.1; fig. 2; Plans 6-7)

Description: Cremation burial (A) and child inhumation burial (B)

Square: H14

Heights: 5.23–4.76 m

Pottery: Urn/cooking pot (7294/1) and cover bowl

Special finds: Burnt grape seeds

A. An urn/cooking pot containing cremated human bones was discovered in a layer of packed dark-brown earth, about 2 m southeast of the Large Stone. Fragments of its cover bowl were found near and inside it. Burnt grape seeds were also found inside it. An infant's skull was uncovered about 1 m west of the cooking pot, while its body extended into an unexcavated section to the south.

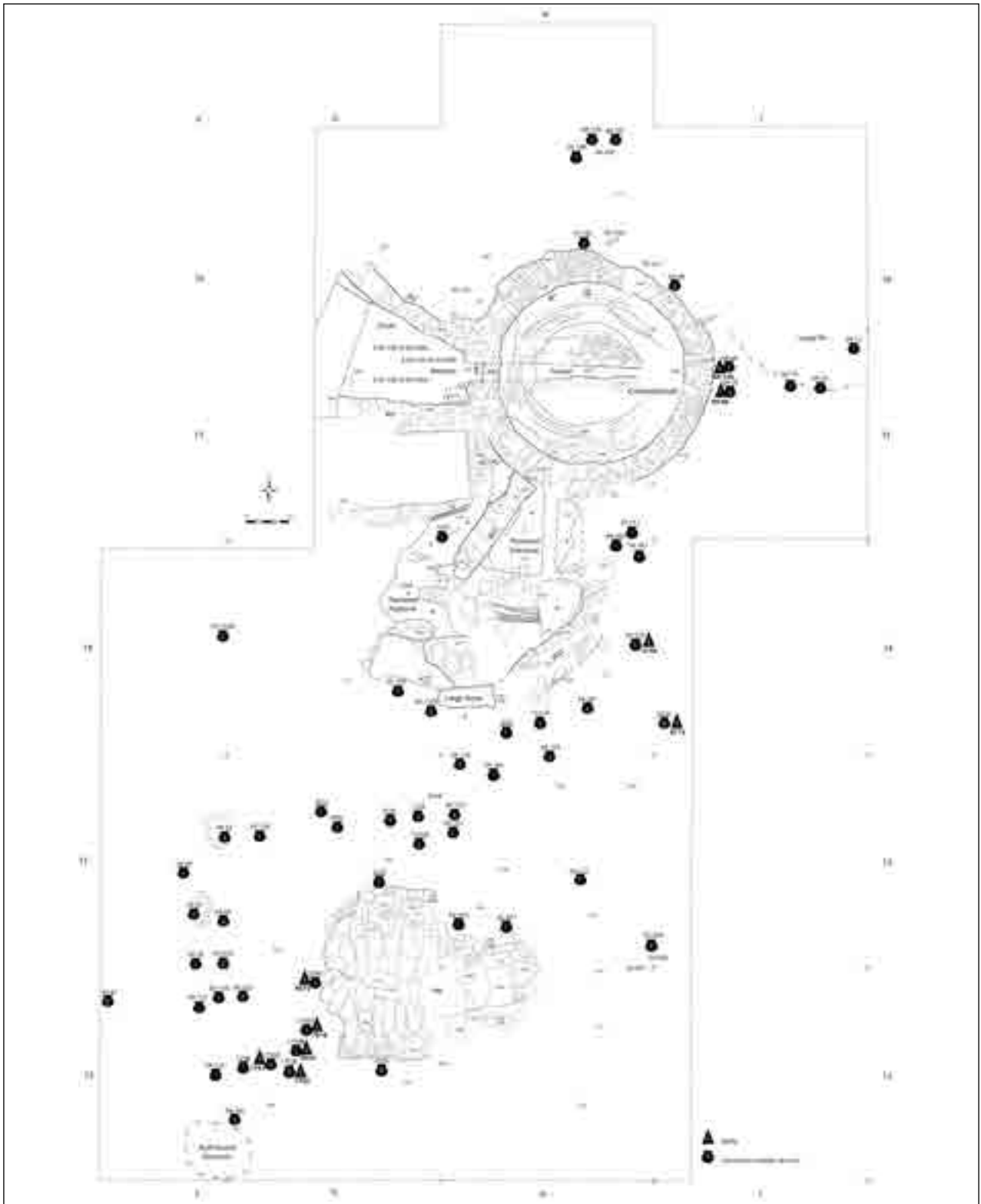
Significance: The use of cooking pots as urns is not unique and indicates that although the urn/krater was the most commonly used vessel type in cremation burial, there apparently was not a strict demand for a specific vessel, so long as it could contain all the burial remains. It seems, however, that a cooking pot would be the last kind of vessel one would expect to be used as a container for cremated human bones.

It remains to be seen whether such relatively small containers, such as cooking pots or large bowls (see L1526 and L04-11 below), could indeed have held the cremated bones of an entire body, or perhaps these smaller vessels were paired together with another vessel. The problem, however, with this assumption is the fact that in most cases, such as in this locus, there is no evidence of any such second vessel. Moreover, we cannot say for certain what the exact nature of the bone collection was: were the cremated bones in a good enough condition so that they all could be gathered; was a real effort made to contain all the bones, or did just a sampling—enough to fill an urn—suffice?

Likewise, questions remain regarding the significance of the botanical finds from the site, and we therefore wonder whether the presence of the grape seeds hints at food participation in the burial ceremonies.

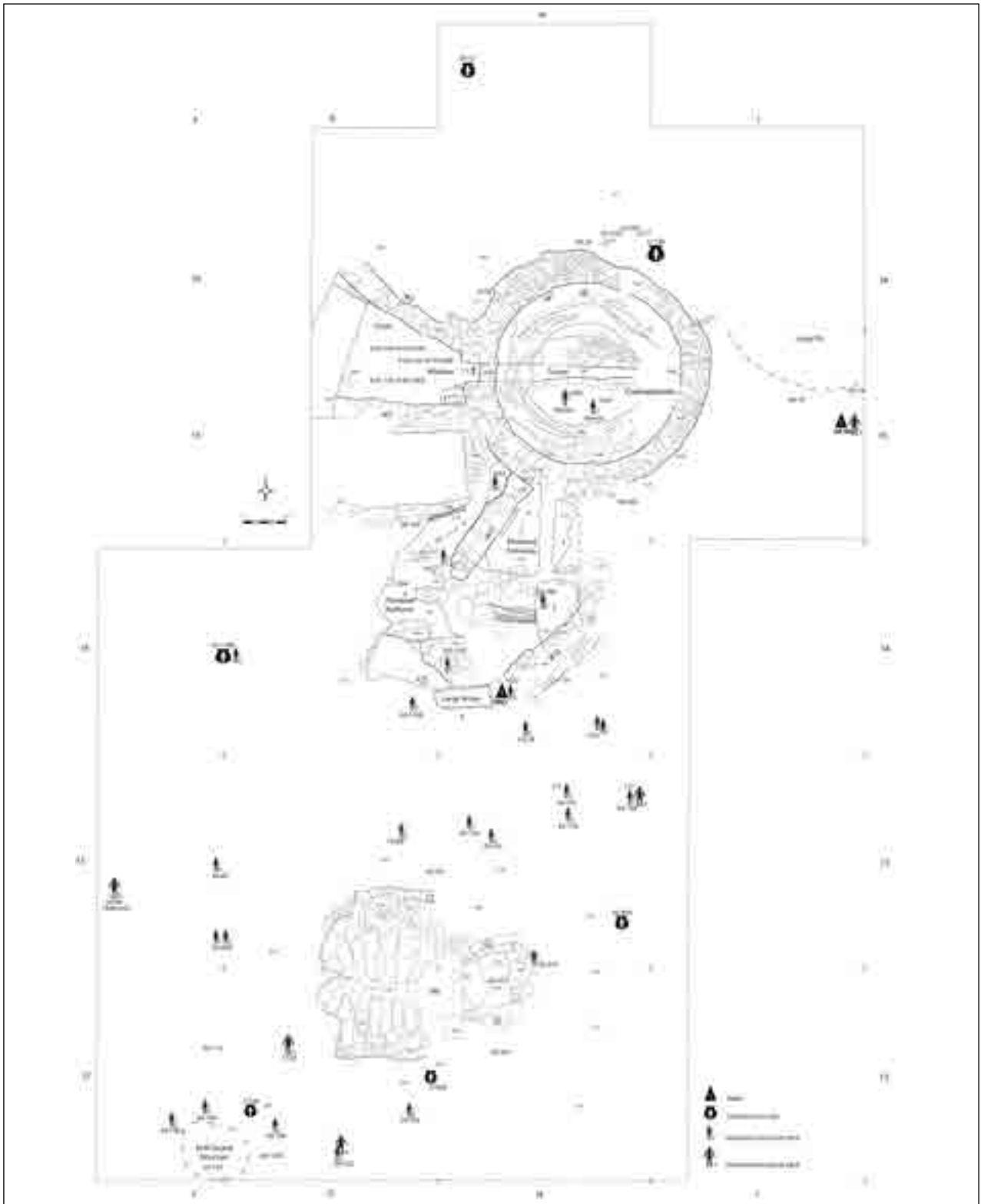
B. Dozens of child inhumation burials, as well as a few adult inhumations, were found at the site in a stratum that likely dates to the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE, a period immediately after all cremations had ceased. The paucity of adult inhumation burials raises the question of whether the site was specifically dedicated to child burials during this time. It must be stressed, however, that thus far, no cremation burials of either infants or children have been found at the site—nor elsewhere in Phoenicia—though further study and excavations are required to test the certainty of this statement.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)



PLAN 6. A general plan of the Northern Cemetery of Achziv locating all the cremation burials revealed at the site.

EXCAVATION OF THE NORTHERN CEMETERY



PLAN 7. A general plan of the Northern Cemetery of Achziv locating all inhumation burials (6th century BCE – 2nd century CE) revealed at the site.



PHOTO 1.1. An urn/cooking pot of L1521 found within the hardened dark brown earth to the southeast of the Large Stone.

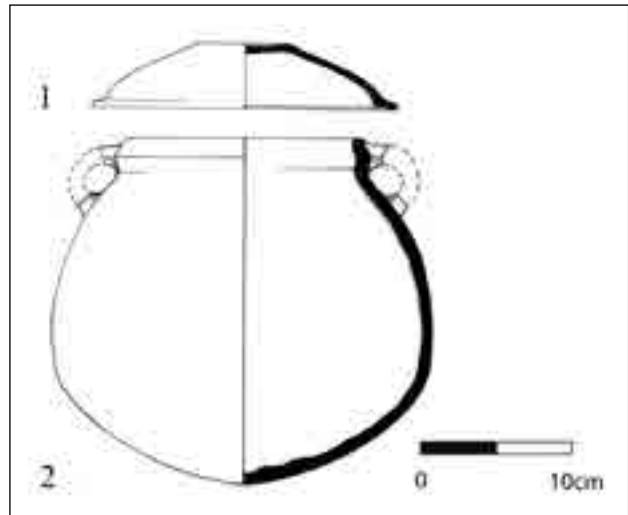


FIGURE 2.

FIGURE 2. – L1521

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	7294/2	5.23/4.97	Brown clay and core
2	Urn/cooking pot	7294/1	5.23/4.97	Brown clay and core

**L1522** (fig. 3; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burials  
 Square: H14  
 Heights: 6.0–4.6 m  
 Pottery: Juglet  
 Special finds: Silver ring, glass bead, stele (left in the field)

Three inhumation burials were discovered in a layer of dark-brown earth east of the Large Stone. One of the burials, most likely of a child, was found next to the Large Stone with its head facing south and a shaped sandstone, probably a stele in secondary use, to its west. Several large stones were noted east of the Large Stone, indicating that they may have belonged to the eastern wall of the entryway into crematorium structure (W32; see Chapter Two). The other two inhumations, apparently of children, were uncovered in the southeastern corner of the square with their heads facing east. Found next to the skull of the southernmost burial were several fingers, with one of them wearing a silver ring. Placed near the burials was a juglet with a thick, almost flat, base, characteristic of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE. A bead was also found.

Significance: The proximity of the juglet to the two southeastern burials signifies that they, too, should be attributed to the phase that immediately followed the cessation of cremations at the site. This is also supported by the fact that the westernmost burial lies along the same line as did W32, indicating that the burial was carried out after the structure was no longer in use.

The westernmost burial is also one of the few burials at the site in which a stele from the cremation phase was reused (see L1750B below), apparently pointing, to some degree, to the continued cultic significance that connected the two burial practices.

**L1526A–B** (Photos 1.2-5; fig. 4; Plans 6-7)

Description: Cremation burials (A) and child inhumation burial (B)  
 Square: G13  
 Heights: 5.36–5.04 m

EXCAVATION OF THE NORTHERN CEMETERY

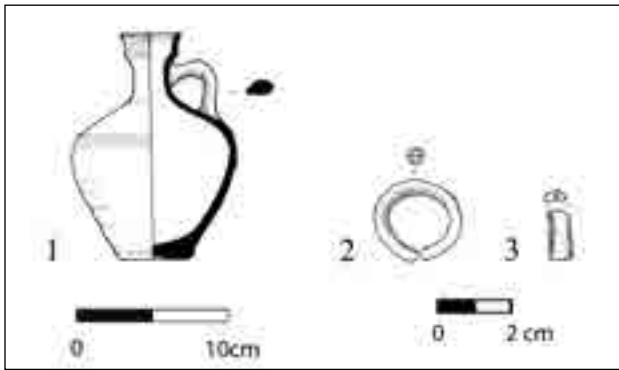


FIGURE 3.



PHOTO 1.2. Several pottery vessels, including two urns, found in L1526 to the south of the Plastered Entryway.

FIGURE 3. – L1522

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Juglet	7256	5.39	Light brown clay, red stripe on shoulder and rim
2	Ring	8012/2	5.24/5.14	Silver
3	Bead	7186	5.50/5.46	Glass



PHOTO 1.3. Urn/krater and urn/large bowl of L1526A. Looking south.



PHOTO 1.4. Cremated bones of Urn/large bowl 7202 found in L1526A.



PHOTO 1.5. An inhumation burial of a 2-year-old child found with jewelry in L1526B. Looking north.

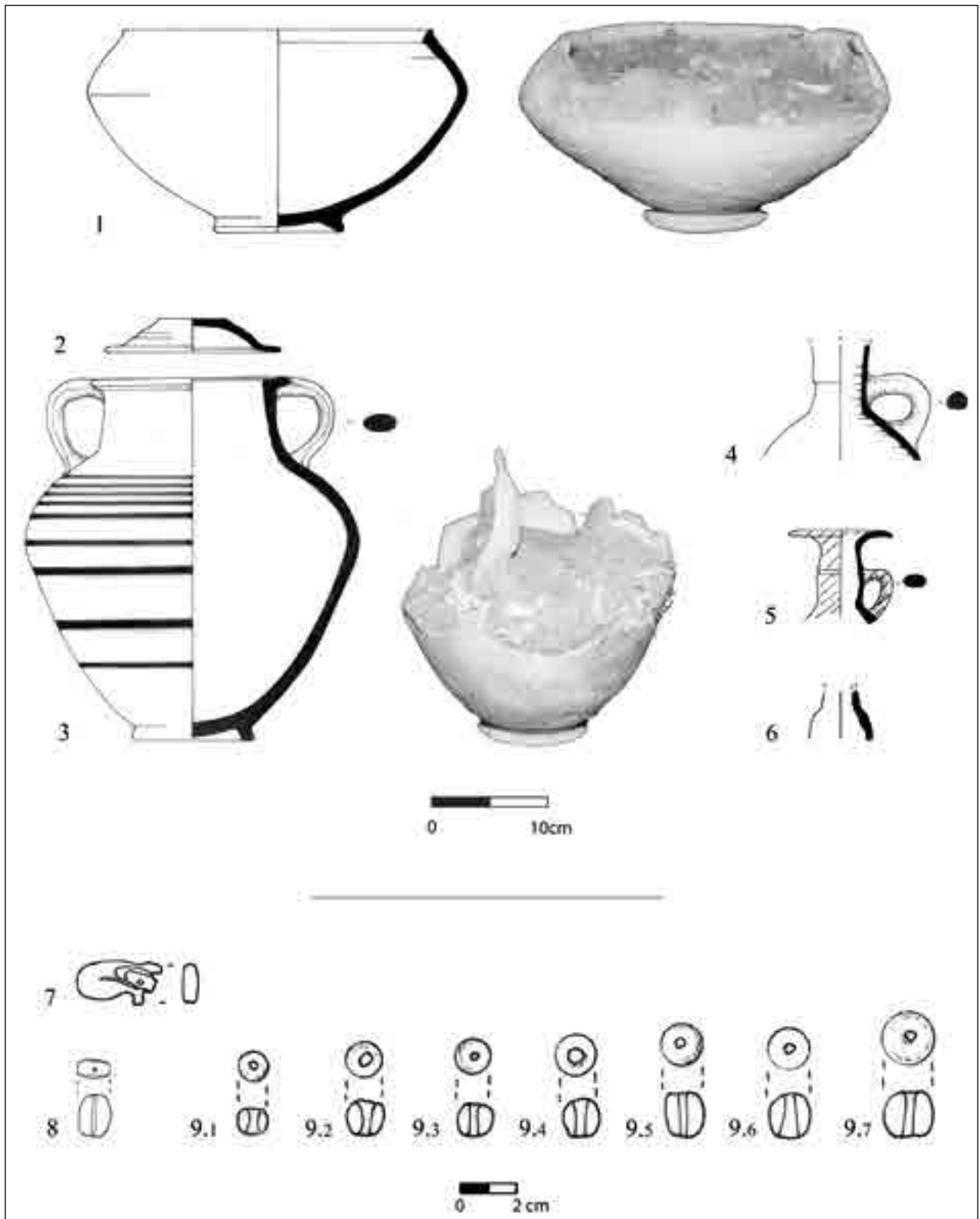


FIGURE 4. .

## EXCAVATION OF THE NORTHERN CEMETERY

FIGURE 4. – L1526A–B

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Urn/large bowl	7202	L1526A	5.26/5.14	Brown clay and core
2	Cover bowl	7201/2	L1526A	5.36/5.08	Brown clay and core
3	Urn/Krater	7201/1	L1526A	5.36/5.08	Red-brown clay and core, black stripe on body
4	Jug	7204	L1526A	5.26/5.10	Brown clay and core
5	Mushroom-rim jug	7213	L1526A	5.21	Brown clay and core, red slip
6	Dipper juglet	7252	L1526A	5.27/5.17	Orange-brown clay and core
7	Amulet	7210	L1526B	5.27	Faience
8	Scaraboid seal	7234/1	L1526B	5.35/5.27	Carnelian
9.1	Bead	7234/2	L1526B	5.35/5.27	White-light blue stone
9.2	Bead	7234/3	L1526B	5.35/5.27	Silver-light blue stone
9.3	Bead	7234/4	L1526B	5.35/5.27	Greenish stone
9.4	Bead	7234/5	L1526B	5.35/5.27	Light blue stone
9.5	Bead	7234/6	L1526B	5.35/5.27	Greenish stone
9.6	Bead	7234/7	L1526B	5.35/5.27	Light blue stone
9.7	Bead	7234/8	L1526B	5.35/5.27	White stone

Pottery: Urn/krater (7201/1) and cover bowl, urn/large bowl (7202), mushroom-rim jug, jug, dipper juglet  
 Special finds: Eight beads and Eye of Horus amulet

A. Several pottery vessels, including two urns, were found together on the eastern side of Square G13 (south of L1528).

B. Slightly to the north, a 2-year-old child's burial was discovered in a layer of packed gray earth, comprising of a skull and the upper part of the body, with the head facing north. A collection of eight beads and an Eye of Horus amulet were found 16 cm away from the child's skull.

Significance:

A. See L1521A–B above.

B. As in the case of other child inhumation burials found at the site and attributed to the phase immediately following the cessation of cremations (see Loci 1748, 2121A, 02-414, 02-421, 04-129, 04-153 below), an amulet and beads were placed next to the body. The amulets demonstrate the influence of Egyptian cultic art on Phoenician burial gifts.

**L1527** (Photos 1.6-7; fig. 5; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: G/H14–15

Heights: 5.41–5.07 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (7187/1) and cover bowl

Special finds: —

An upside-down urn, placed upon a cover bowl, was uncovered in the northeastern corner of Square G14. Found inside the urn were the cremated remains of an 18-year-old female, with each part of her skeleton represented. The vessel was found adjacent to the western wall of the crematorium structure's entryway (W31; see Chapter Two), in a thin layer of earth that accumulated on top of the Plastered Platform (for more on the wall and the platform, see Chapter Two).

Significance: This is the only upside-down urn found at the site, and the only one discovered above the area of the Plastered Platform. The latter indicates that this part of the platform was originally left outside the entryway, ready to be used for the placing of the many urns found closely surrounding the crematorium structure complex. For some reason, this specific area contained less of the typical packed, dark earth fill that had regularly accumulated elsewhere around the crematorium, and was therefore less stable for the urn to stand on its base. Perhaps this is the reason for the unusual face-down positioning of this specific urn.



PHOTO 1.6. An upside down urn of L1527 found just to the west of W31. The urn was buried in the earth that accumulated on top of the Plastered Platform.



PHOTO 1.7. The upside down urn, found lying with its bottom up and its opening still covered by a cover bowl at the bottom. Cremated remains of an 18-year-old woman were found within the urn.

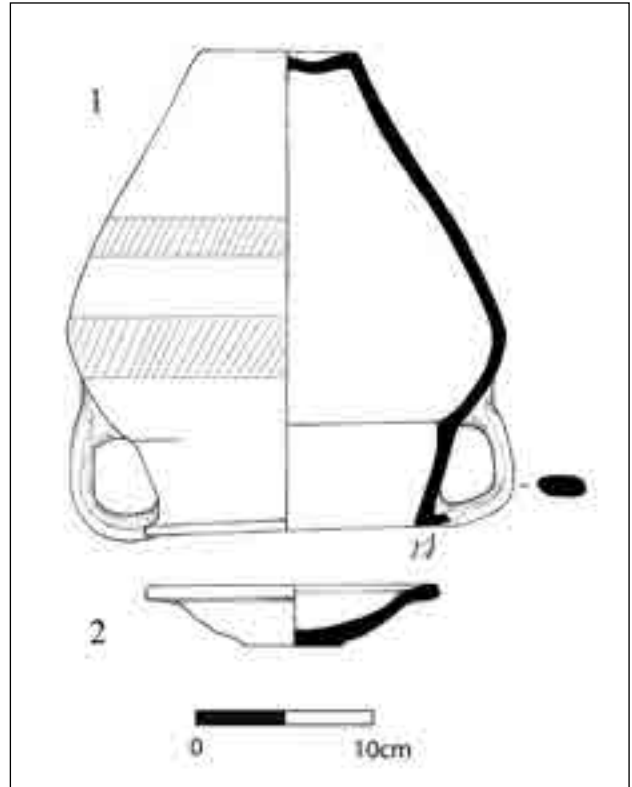


FIGURE 5.

FIGURE 5. – L1527

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Urn/krater	7184/1	5.41/5.11	Brown clay and core, red stripes on body and rim
2	Cover bowl	7184/2	5.41/5.11	Brown clay and core

The urn, the only one to have been fully examined by the team's anthropologist, contained the particularly well-preserved remains of a young female, approximately 18 years old. Bones representing all parts of the entire body reflects just how selective, yet meticulous the original bone collection had been following cremation; that being said, the question remains as to how typical this example is within the context of the entire site. One should also bear in mind the relatively small size of the urn itself.

**L1528** (Photos 1.8-9; fig. 6; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials

Square: G13

Heights: 5.15–4.70 m

Pottery: Urn/cooking pot (7282/1) and urn/krater (7281/1), both with cover bowls, urn/krater base (8011/1), two jars, two dipper juglets, one flask.

Special finds: Scarab (see Chapter Four).

Two urns were discovered in a layer of packed gray earth in the eastern part of Square G13, north of L1526 (see above), containing the cremated remains of two adults. A more thorough examination of the remains in Urn 7282/1, which was found also to contain a scarab, revealed that the cremation was conducted at the same temperature for all parts of the body that belonged to a male aged between 20- and 30-years old.



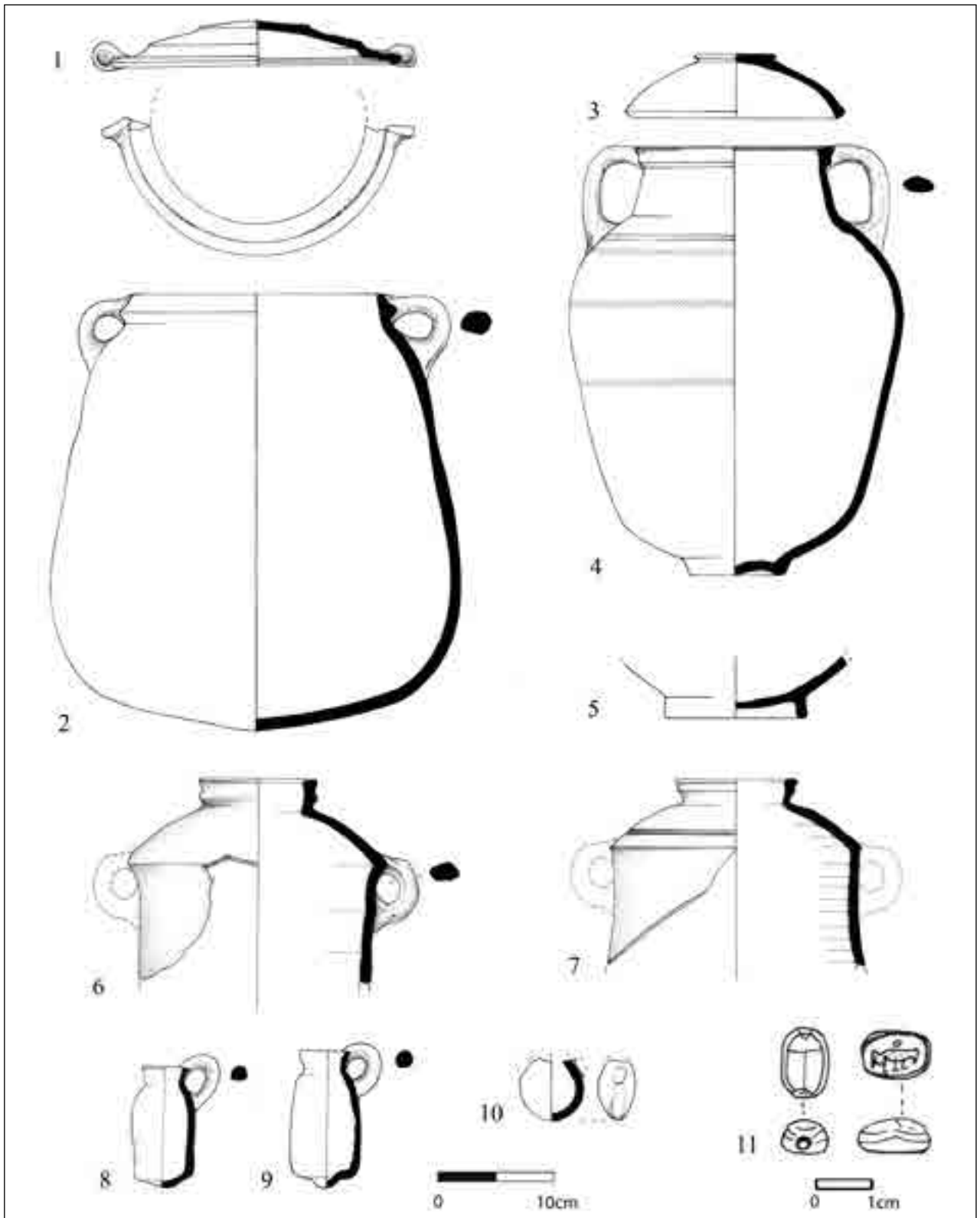


FIGURE 6.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)

FIGURE 6. – L1528

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl with bar handle	7282/2	5.00/4.75	Brown clay and core
2	Urn/cooking pot	7282/1	5.00/4.75	Red-brown clay and core
3	Cover bowl	7281/2	5.15/4.85	Brown clay and core
4	Urn/krater	7281/1	5.15/4.85	Brown clay and core: red stripes on body and rim
5	Urn/krater	8011/1	4.89/4.79	Light brown clay and core
6	Jar	7283	5.05/5.00	Brown clay and core
7	Jar	7284	4.99/4.75	Brown clay and core
8	Dipper juglet	7279	4.95/4.85	Cream clay and core
9	Dipper juglet	7280	4.95/4.85	Orange-brown clay and core
10	Pilgrim flask	7286	4.99/4.75	Brown clay and core
11	Scarab	7281/5	5.15/4.85	



PHOTO 1.8. Burial cremations in urns of L1528 found in a hard grey earth layer to the south of the Plaster Entryway.



PHOTO 1.9. The urns of L1528 and one of the two dipper juglets found near it.

Significance: The urn/cooking pot from this locus is relatively larger than the regular, smaller sized cooking pots, having more of an urn/krater size to it (see also L04-122 below). As was the case throughout the site, no personal effects were placed inside the urns along with the cremated bones. It should be noted that scarabs most likely were included in reference to cultic beliefs and were not jewelry or other personal belongings. This phenomenon strongly corroborates the burial belief which stands behind the *Tophet* site (see Chapter Three).

Found near the burials were two jar fragments. This type of vessel was found in scattered pieces all over the *Tophet* site, indicating that the jars had been left in the open once the burial ceremony concluded. While intact jars have been found inside the numerous Phoenician burial tombs in the Southern and Eastern Cemeteries of Achziv and were likely thought to supply drinks to the dead in the afterlife, the fact that most had been found broken into many pieces at the *Tophet* site seems to indicate that following their use in the burial ceremonies, they were deliberately shattered.

**L1530** (Photos 1.10-11; fig. 7; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: G13

Heights: 4.8–4.4 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (7297/1) and cover bowl (?), round bowl, trefoil-rim jug, ridge-neck jug

Special finds: Burnt grape seeds



PHOTO 1.10. Urn/krater 7297/1 found *in situ* in L1530.



PHOTO 1.11. The burial-set of trefoil-rim jug and ridge-neck jug (replacing the mushroom rim jug) found in L1530.

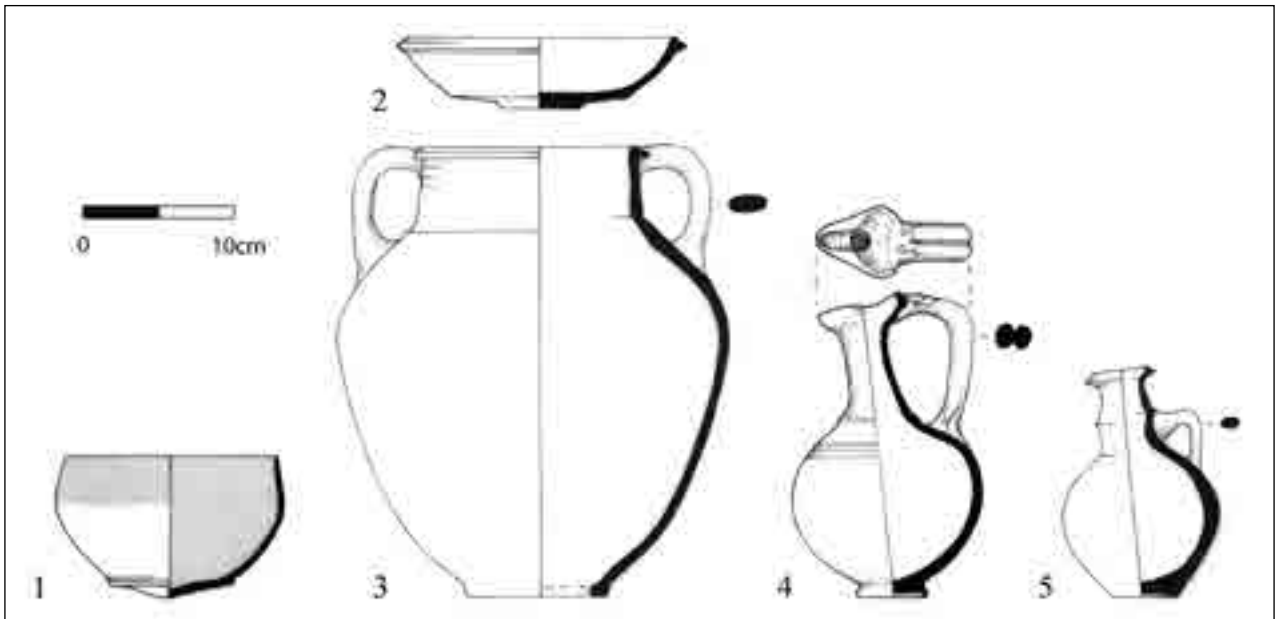


FIGURE 7.

FIGURE 7. – L1530

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Round bowl	8002	4.58	Light brown clay, red slip inside and on the upper part outside
2	Cover bowl (?)	8006	4.57	Brown clay and core
3	Urn/krater	7297/1	4.80/4.59	Brown clay and core
4	Trefoil-rim jug	8005	4.59	Brown clay and core
5	Ridge-neck jug	8004	4.59	Brown clay and core



PHOTO 1.12. A jar and an intact spouted juglet of L1532 found in a hard, dark brown earth niche adjacent to the crematorium structure. Looking south.

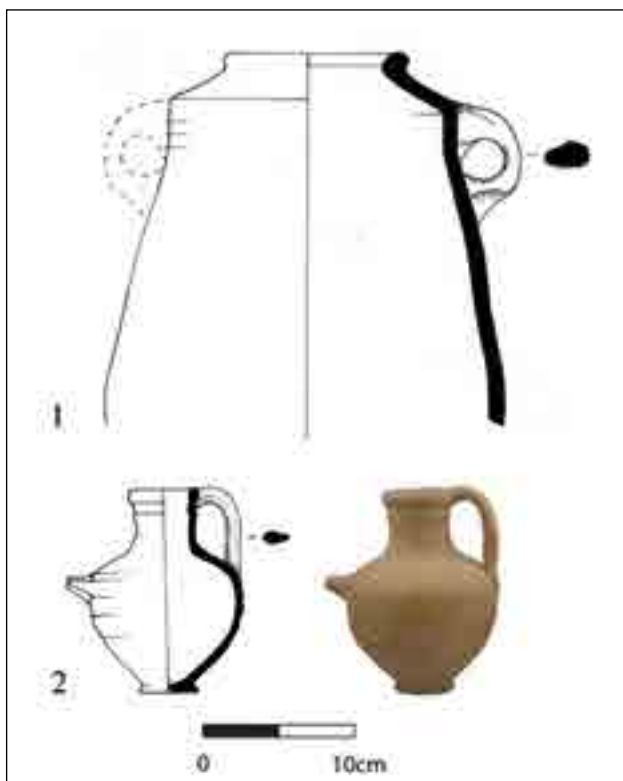


FIGURE 8.



PHOTO 1.13. A child inhumation burial of L1632 found right next to the jar and the spouted juglet. Looking east.

FIGURE 8. – L1623

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Jar	7401	5.17	Light brown clay and core
2	Juglet with spout	7402	4.97	Light brown clay and core

An urn containing human cremated bones was discovered beneath a hardened ash layer in the eastern half of square G13, west of L1528. Inside the urn, burnt grape seeds (7297/3) were found scattered among the ashes and burnt bones.

Significance: The pottery assemblage comprises an interesting variation of the standard cremation burial set (see Chapter Three). Usually, the trefoil-rim jugs are covered in red slip, but here the jug features a slightly different shape and is unslipped. Moreover, here a ridge-neck jug replaces the usual mushroom-rim jug. The round bowl, however, is a common addition to burial assemblages.

## AREA B: 1992

### L1623 (Photos 1.12-13; fig. 8; Plan 7)

Description: Child (?) inhumation burial

Square: H15

Heights: 5.17–4.71 m

Pottery: Jar, juglet with spout

Special finds: —

An inhumation burial, most likely of a child, was discovered in a layer of packed dark brown earth with its head facing east. To its north were a jar and juglet, the jar being uncovered broken inside a niche dug into the packed earth layer adjacent to the western face of W31, and the intact juglet being uncovered about 15 cm to its east.

Significance: As is evident from the pottery, this burial was carried out sometime during the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE, after the *Tophet* site was no longer in use. While it seems that the design of the juglet would indicate that it is a «baby's bottle», this does not seem to be the case. This is because, while the age of the child is unknown, it seems to be quite grown up, perhaps even a young teen, thus cancelling out the option of the bottle being used for that purpose.

### L1625 (L2116) (Photo 1.14; fig. 9; Plan 7)

Description: Inhumation burial

Square: H15

Heights: 5.40–5.11 m

Pottery: Roman-period votive juglet, oil lamp (see Chapter Five)

Special finds: Two spindle weights, bronze earring, bronze kohl (?) stick with bone handle, glass bottle

The burial was found in the upper layer of the fill inside the crematorium structure. The fill was comprised of stones, mostly large pebbles averaging 15 cm in diameter. These stones were found stuck together in a mix of yellow-red packed earth, which was about 80 cm thick. Beneath this layer (L2120) the earth was sandier with few stones.

Uncovered along with the locus was the top of the southern part of the circular wall of the crematorium structure (W1; see Chapter Two). Found immediately to its north, at 5.30 m, was an inhumation burial of an unidentified individual, with its head facing north. A spindle weight was found near the skull, a votive juglet to the right of the chest, and a bronze kohl (?) stick inside the chest. Between the body's legs were an oil lamp, glass bottle, and another spindle weight.

Significance: The finds accompanying this burial date from the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE and, together with L1630, comprise the only burials from this time period discovered at the site. It is noteworthy that both were laid inside the crematorium structure about 700 years after it ceased to be in use, even while dozens of inhumation burials were carried out around the structure at least during the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)



PHOTO 1.14. Poorly preserved remains of inhumation burial of L1625 found along with a few burial gifts inside the crematorium.

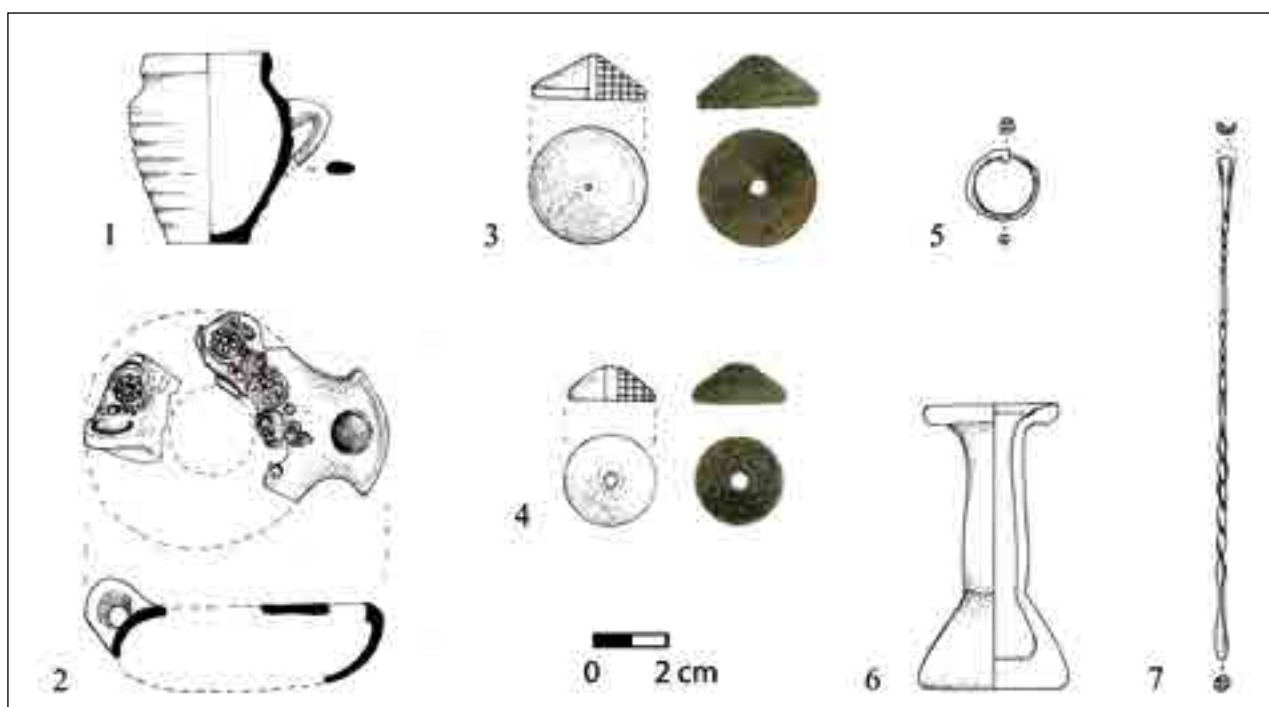


FIGURE 9.

FIGURE 9. – L1625

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Votive juglet	7406	5.18	Light brown clay and core
2	Oil lamp	7436	5.11	Mould made, light brown clay, gray core, floral decoration
3	Spindle weight	7437/1	5.11	Green stone
4	Spindle weight	7437/2	5.11	Green stone
5	Earring	7399	5.3	Bronze
6	Bottle	7444	5.11	Glass
7	Cosmetic stick	7435	5.2	Bronze

PHOTO 1.15. The earth fill inside the crematorium, which indicates that the crematorium was almost empty down to its floor level when the finds of L1630 were laid. Looking east.



**L1630 (L2120)** (Photo 1.15; figs. 10-11; Plan 7)

Description: Burial and offering (?) inside the crematorium structure

Square: H15

Heights: 5.10–3.73 m

Pottery: Seven Roman-period oil lamps (see Chapter Five)

Special finds: —

A poorly preserved burial was discovered 30 cm beneath Burial L1625, signifying the beginning of L1630. Underneath it, a fill of small stones, many blackened from ash, continued down for about one meter until an assemblage of seven early 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE oil lamps, with ash remains inside them, were found placed upon a large body fragment of a ridged jar. The lamps and the jar fragment were found only about 10 cm above the crematorium floor (3.85 m).

Significance: L1630 constitutes the burial and the fill inside the crematorium, indicating that when it was all laid, the structure had been empty down to floor level. No foundation trench was noted, strengthening our conclusion that the burial and the oil lamps beneath it were laid down together, along with the rest of the fill inside the structure. Together with L1625 (see above), we are given an impression of the significance and importance still attributed to the place in spite of the fact that by this time it had stood empty, not functioning, for nearly 700 years.

Three of the seven oil lamps feature a dolphin image decoration (a fourth, poorly preserved lamp may have displayed this decoration as well), one of the symbols associated with Tanith Ashtoreth. Its appearance on these Roman-period lamps may possibly indicate adherence to her cult long after the cremation cult itself had ceased.

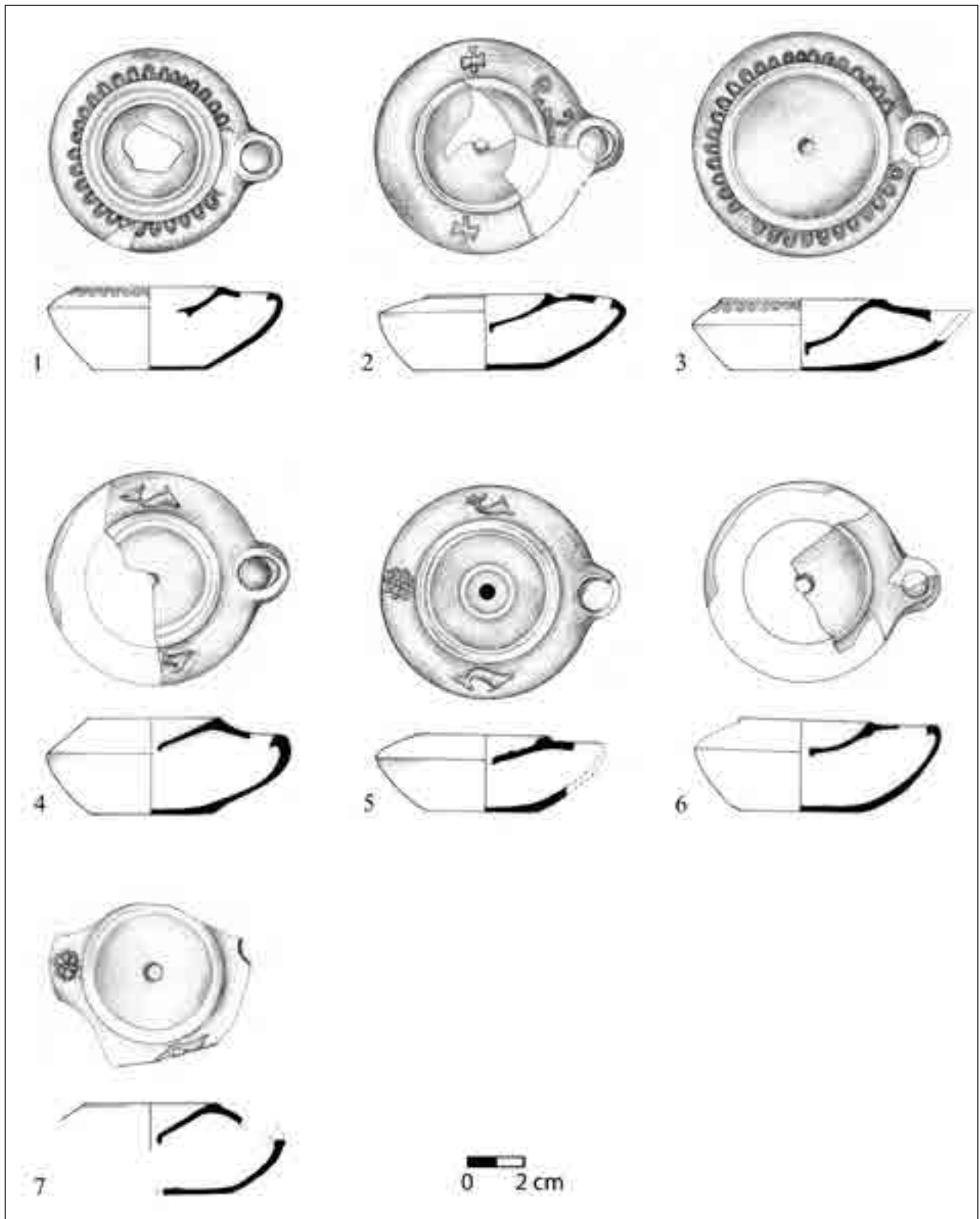


FIGURE 10.



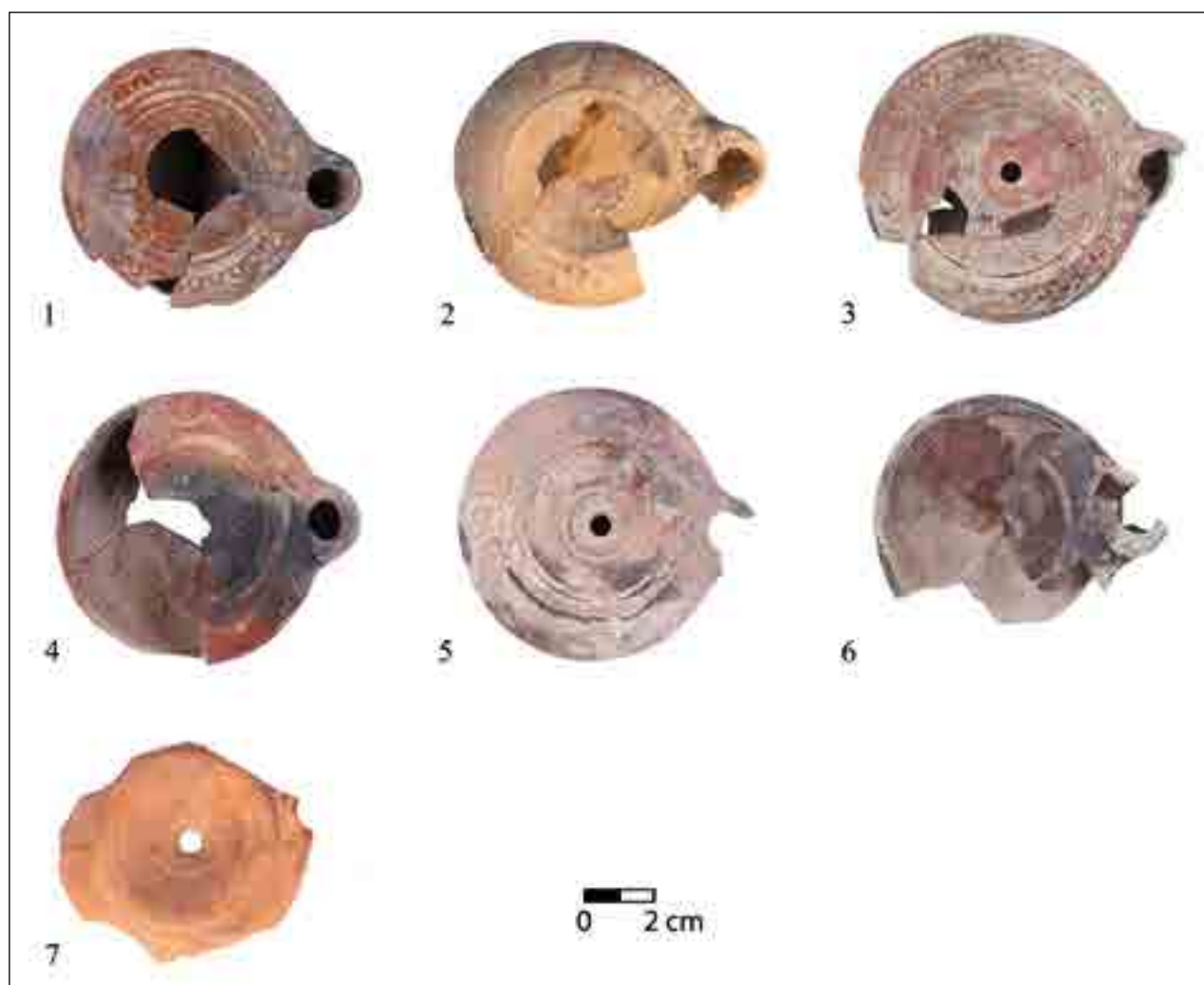


FIGURE 11.

FIGURES 10-11. – L1630

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Oil lamp	7473/1	3.85	Mould made, light cream clay and core, red-brown slip, geometric decoration
2	Oil lamp	7473/2	3.85	Mould made, light yellow-cream clay and core, dark gray-brown slip, floral decoration
3	Oil lamp	7473/3	3.85	Mould made, light cream clay and core, red-brown slip, geometric decoration
4	Oil lamp	7473/4	3.85	Mould made, light brown clay and core, red-brown slip, dolphin decoration
5	Oil lamp	7473/5	3.85	Mould made, light cream clay and core, red-brown slip, floral and dolphin decoration
6	Oil lamp	7473/6	3.85	Mould made, light cream clay and core, brown slip
7	Oil lamp	7473/7	3.85	Mould made, brown-orange clay and core, red slip, floral and dolphin decoration.

**L1631 (L02-116)** (Photos 1.16-17; figs. 12-13; Plan 5)

Description: Earth fill inside the Plastered Pool (L02-146; see Chapter Two)

Square: G/H15

Heights: 4.47–2.88 m

Pottery: Small bowl fragments, large jar fragments, two jugs, oil lamp, krater fragment (not an urn/krater)

Special finds: Jar handle with seal impression (similar to other 10th century BCE round seals found in Achziv.

Keel 1997:51, nos.84-86)

The eastern part of the Plastered Pool (see Chapter Two) was uncovered following the removal of Burial L1623, and was found to have been built beneath and cut by the crematorium structure. Its southern wall is also the northern wall of the Plastered Platform (see Chapter Two), as can be seen by the preserved layers of upturned lime on the platform, indicating that both the pool and platform comprised a single construction unit. Measuring 1.6 m square and 1.9 m deep, the pool was built of medium-sized stones and covered with multiple layers of plaster made of particularly fine lime. Indeed, numerous plaster fragments were found in the dark-brown earth fill. Several large stones were also found toward the bottom of the fill, which likely originated from the pool walls. A thin layer of brown sand covered the plastered floor of the pool and filled the 30-cm-deep recess located in its northwestern corner.

A crushed jug was discovered about 80 cm above the floor of the pool. Featuring concentric circles painted on its body in black and red, it comprises an early example of the mushroom-rim jug typical of the late 10<sup>th</sup> century BCE. Fragments of another jug of the same type were also found in the pool. The large amount of jar fragments found in the pool is noteworthy, but more striking is the complete absence of any urns.

Significance: Both the Plastered Pool and the Plastered Platform, comprising part of the same facility, were plastered with many layers of thin, fine lime, testifying to their numerous phases of use over time. The plaster fragments found in the earth fill inside the pool apparently fell from its walls, which had been damaged during construction of the crematorium upon its eastern side. The crushed jug provides the *terminus ante quem* of the pool as sometime in the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> century, at which time the crematorium structure was constructed on top of it—thus providing also the *terminus post quem* of the latter.

The question is, what was the purpose of this pool in conjunction to the Plastered Platform when there is little doubt to the effort put in to build and preserve them during the 10<sup>th</sup> century BCE? A possible answer is that they were somehow connected to the burial ceremonies carried out in the Northern Cemetery at a time before the cremation cult penetrated Phoenician burial customs—a time when family tombs were constructed at the site, such as the 10<sup>th</sup> century ashlar-built Tomb N1 (henceforth TN1) located 10 m south of the crematorium.<sup>1</sup> If the platform and pool were indeed associated with the burial ceremonies connected with the ashlar-built tombs, then it is possible that they



PHOTO 1.16. Dark brown earth fill and small and medium size stones of L1631 found inside the pool. In the fill, many plaster fragments were found as well, most likely from the pool walls.



PHOTO 1.17. A complete, crushed jug of an earlier type of the mushroom-rim jug typical of the 10<sup>th</sup> century BCE, found in L1631.

1. For the final report of TN1, see CAM 10 (2004).

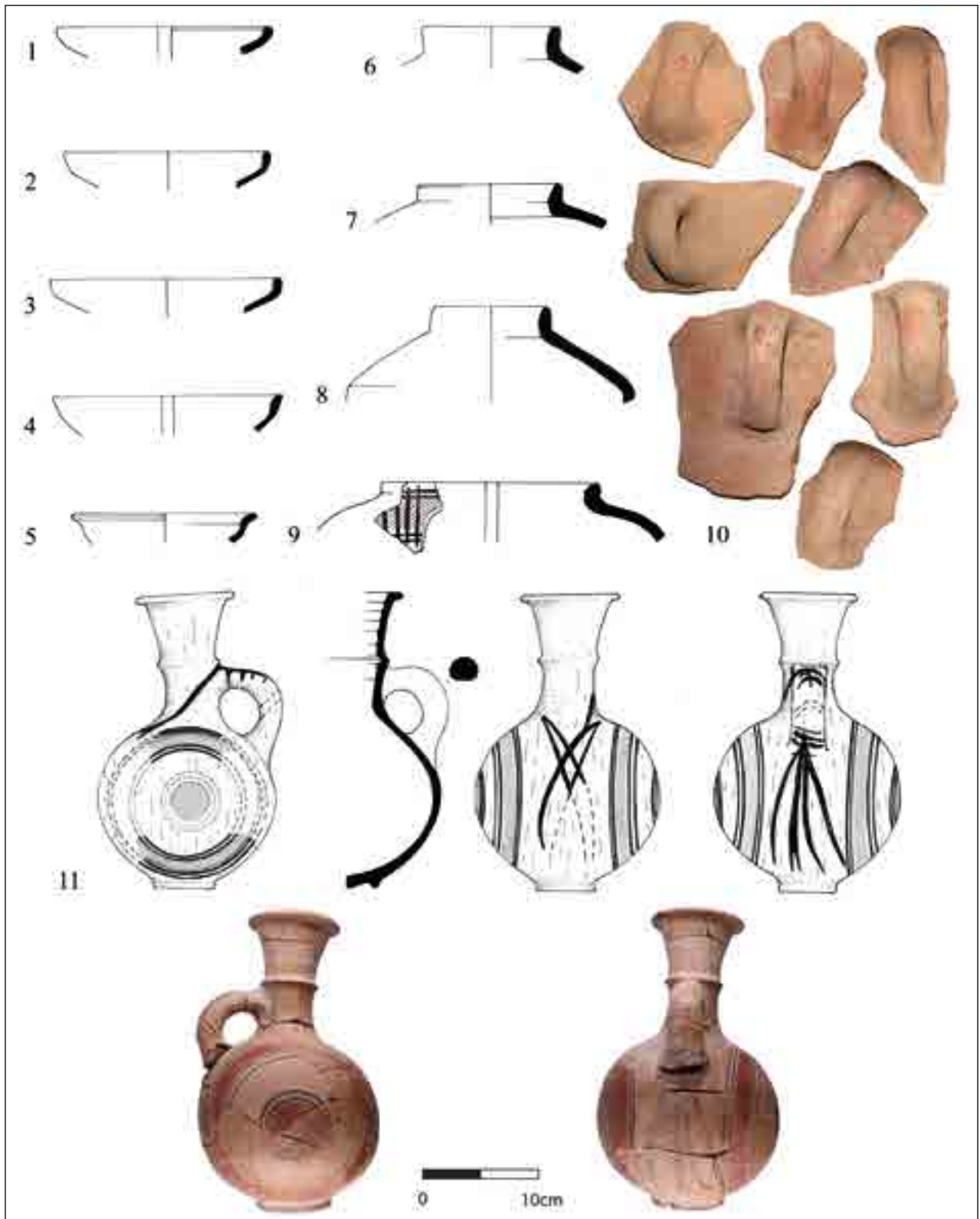


FIGURE 12.

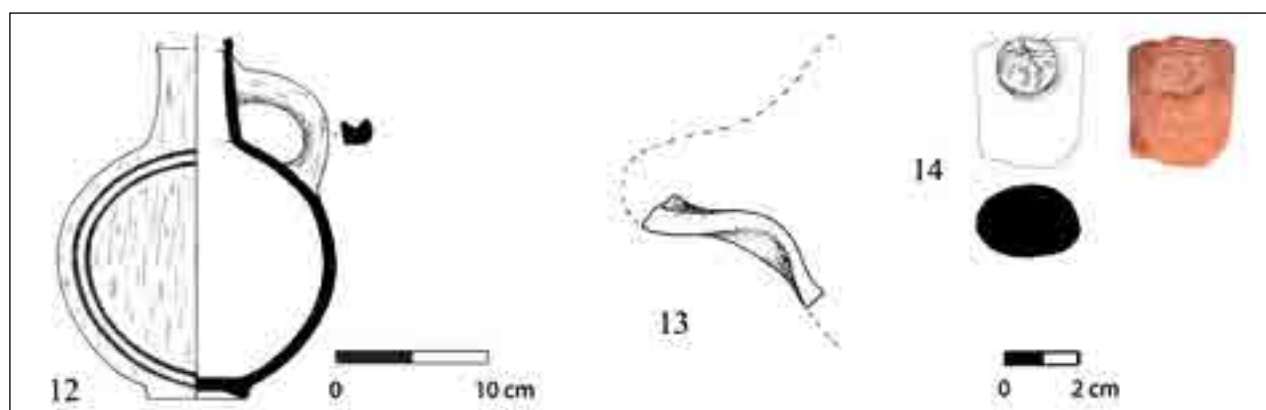


FIGURE 13.

FIGURES 12-13. – L1631 (L02-116)

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Bowl	1234	L02-116	3.00	Brown clay and core
2	Bowl	1252	L02-116	3.00	Brown clay and core
3	Bowl	1250	L02-116	3.00	Brown clay and core
4	Bowl	1251	L02-116	3.00	Brown clay and core
5	Bowl	1174	L02-116	3.32/3.08	Brown clay and core
6	Jar	1135	L02-116	3.60/3.40	Brown clay and core
7	Jar	1051	L02-116	4.08/3.95	Brown clay, dark gray core
8	Jar	1165	L02-116	3.4	Light brown clay, brown core
9	Krater	1124	L02-116	3.68/3.57	Brown clay and core, red and black decoration
10	Jar handles (8)	1175	L02-116	3.37/3.27	Brown clay and core
11	Bichrome jug	7475	L1631	4.12	Light brown clay, dark brown core, burnish outside, black and red geometric decoration
12	Jug	1083	L02-116	3.68/3.47	Light brown clay and core, vertical burnish, black concentric circles
13	Oil lamp	1044	L02-116	4.23/4.08	Brown clay and core
14	Seal impression on jar handle	1065	L02-116	3.95/3.68	Red-brown clay, gray core.

had been used as part of a process where either the bodies were cleansed or oiled before burial or where those who participated in the burial ceremony would have cleansed or oiled themselves. Both options, however, require further study of purification practices within the Phoenician burial cult.

The uniform nature of the earth fill inside the pool—full of large pottery fragments, mostly of large jars—indicates that it was intentionally made. It also reveals that the fill was completed in one act as part of the construction of the crematorium, an act that cancelled out the pool and platform. The dating of the jar fragments found inside the fill (apparently comprising the most prominent vessel type used in the vicinity of the pool) matches that of the jugs and seal impression; i.e., sometime toward the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> century BCE.

### AREA C: 1992

#### L1748 (L1753) (Photos 1.18-19; fig. 14; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: G12

Heights: 4.90–4.75 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (7818/1) and cover bowl, two trefoil-rim jugs

EXCAVATION OF THE NORTHERN CEMETERY



PHOTO 1.18. Katherine Dempsi-Amrani measuring heights in her area, C. Looking east.



PHOTO 1.19. The pointed top of Stele 1753 of L1750D, discovered standing and indicating the location of cremation burials underneath. Looking east.

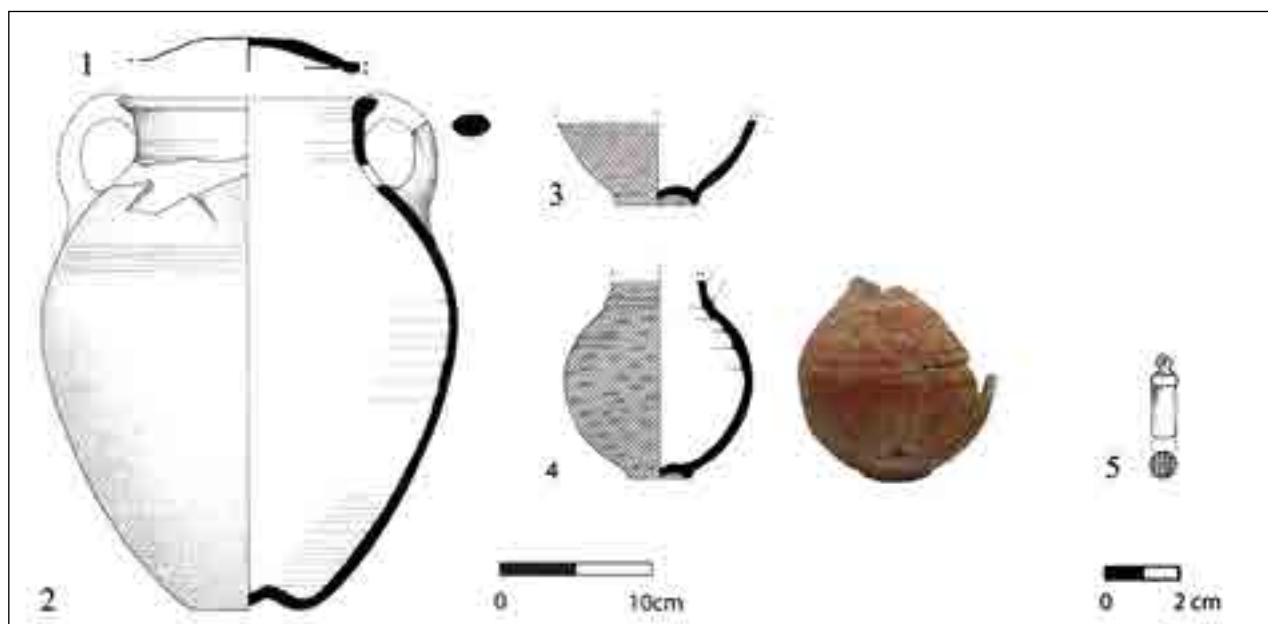


FIGURE 14.

FIGURE 14. – L1748

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	7818/2	4.9/4.75	Dark brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	7818/1	4.9/4.75	Dark brown clay and core
3	Trefoil-rim jug	7833/1	4.89	Light brown clay, red slip, horizontal burnish outside
4	Trefoil-rim jug	7833/2	4.89	Light brown clay, red slip, horizontal burnish outside
5	Pendant	7818/3	4.9/4.75	Silver

Special finds: Stele (1753), silver pendant/amulet

This single cremation burial was uncovered about 2 m southwest of TN1. Stele 1753 of L1750D (see below) was found standing about 1 m to its east.

Significance: Seen here is a fine example of a triangular-shaped stele displaying no symbols (Stele 1753). The stele, which remained in the field, hints at the presence of cremation burials below, while the silver amulet/pendant, with its unusual shape, found inside the urn, has its use called into question since cremation burials are almost always devoid of any personal belongings, including jewelry. That being said, when something is found, such as a scarab (see Chapter Four), it usually holds cultic significance of some sort.

**L1750A–G (L1745, L1749, L1753, L1755)**

This locus was uncovered throughout Square F12 and was not originally divided according to the various burial assemblages within it. This division was done after the fact for purposes of clarity.

**L1750A (L1755)** (Photo 1.20; fig. 15; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: G12

Heights: 4.9–3.9 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (7892/1) and cover bowl, jug

Special finds: Stele (7916)

This cremation burial was uncovered in a layer of soft, moist earth, beneath a layer of packed ashy soil, with cremated bones from all parts of the body found inside the urn. Situated about 1 m southwest of TN1, this burial corresponds to Stele 7916, which was found lying on its side nearby. The stele is nicely worked and features a stylized depiction of a temple facade on its front. A jug lay near its western side.

Significance: This is the only example, so far, from the site in which a stele displays an image of a temple and not the standard symbols representing the gods. However, as in all other cases, the temple is depicted with a simple, schematic outline with no additional details. Nevertheless, here we see that some extra effort was made in order to achieve an impression of depth needed for the temple entrance.



PHOTO 1.20. On the left, Stele 7916 of L1750A as found on its side on top of the urn/krater and the jug. Looking to the east.

FIGURE 15. – L1750A (L1755)

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Stele	7916	L1755	4.72	Sandstone, engraved symbol
2	Cover bowl	7892/4	L1750A	4.6	Brown clay and core
3	Urn/krater	7892/1	L1750A	4.6	Light brown clay and core, red and black stripes
4	Jug	7891	L1750A	4.62	Brown clay and core

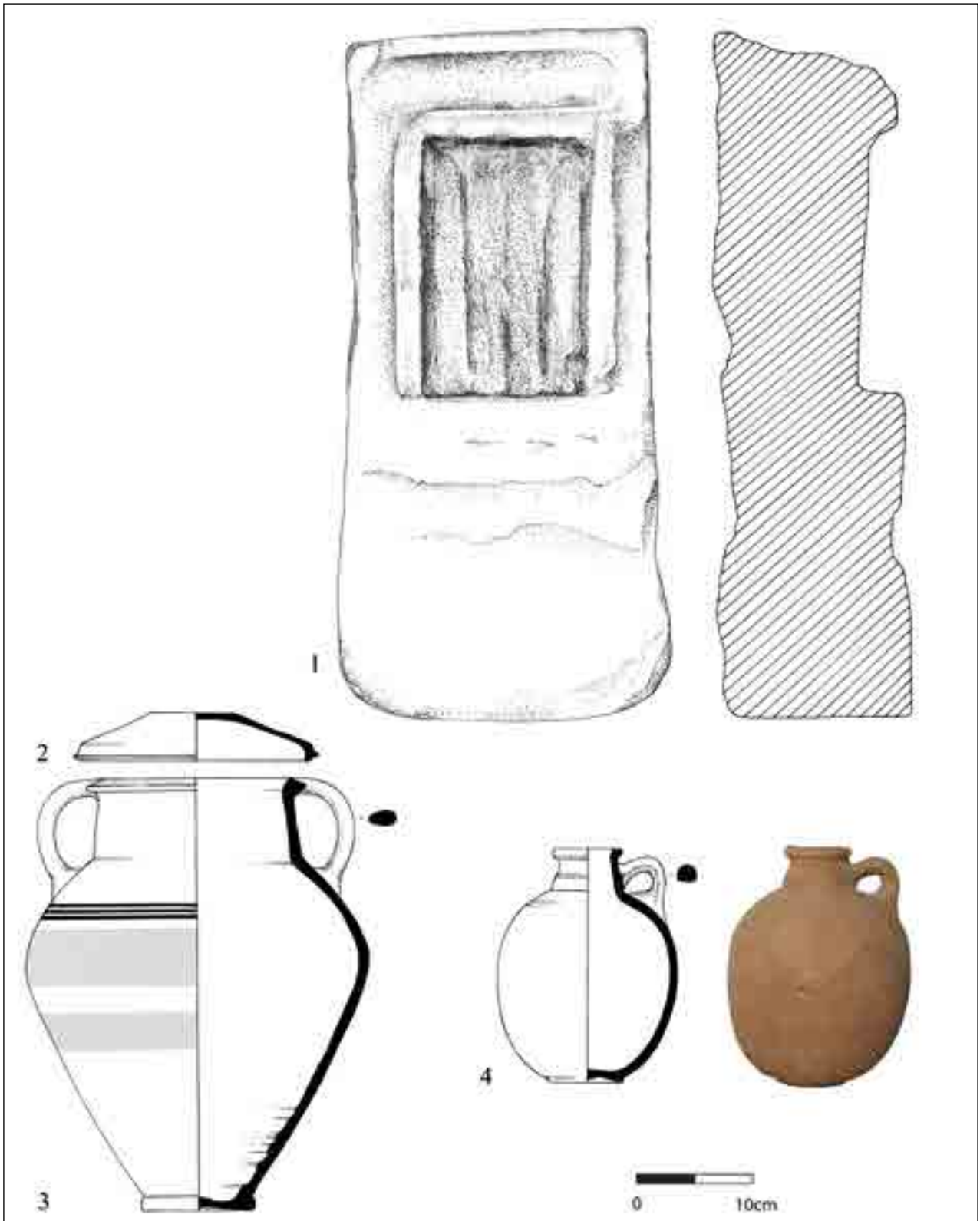


FIGURE 15.

**L1750B (L1745, L1739)** (Photo 1.21; fig. 16; Plans 6-7)

Description: Cremation burial and inhumation burial  
 Square: G12  
 Heights: 5.45–4.59 m  
 Pottery: Urn/krater (7876/1) and cover bowl, mushroom-rim jug (7897)  
 Special finds: Stele (7810)

A square-shaped stele was discovered standing about 1.5 m southwest of TN1, featuring what appeared to be a Christian cross incised on its western side, which faced the sea. It was soon realized, however, that the stele was standing upside-down, and that the entire symbol was in fact a cross with a circle at its upper end. At some later point, after the site was no longer used for cremations, an inhumation burial of an adult (L1739) was laid at a relatively high level near the stele—with the latter marking the spot of a cremation burial 30 cm below. The urn/krater was found to contain the cremated bones from an entire adult body. Near the urn was found a mushroom-rim jug, which most likely went along with a trefoil-rim jug that had not been preserved.

Significance: Both this locus and L1750A are located adjacent to the southwestern corner of TN1, adding to the other cremation burials that tidily surround the tomb structure. At a time when the majority of stelae found at the site were only partially worked or not worked at all, and only a few displayed any engraved symbols, this stele was not only finely cut but features a very clearly engraved symbol. This is also the best known example of the combined circle and cross (see Chapter Three).

It is worthwhile to note that TN1 continued in use as a regular family tomb over the course of some 400 years, beginning in the 10<sup>th</sup> century BCE until sometime in the mid-6<sup>th</sup> century BCE. During all this time, the regular burial rites known in regard to Phoenician family tombs, including the procedure that prevented cremation burials from being placed inside the family tomb, continued to be practiced inside it without interruption.



PHOTO 1.21. Stele 7810 of L1750B, found standing upside-down with an inhumation burial of an adult lay near it. The stele marked the place of a cremation burial located underneath. Looking to the east.



PHOTO 1.22. Three urn/kraters and burial-sets found one next to the other adjacent to the southern side of TN1.

FIGURE 16. – L1750B (L1745)

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Stele	7810	L1745	5.45/4.88	Sandstone, engraved symbol
2	Cover bowl	7876/2	L1750B	4.59	Red-brown clay and core
3	Urn/krater	7876/1	L1750B	4.59	Red-brown clay and core
4	Mushroom-rim jug	7897	L1750B	4.62	Brown clay and core, red slip



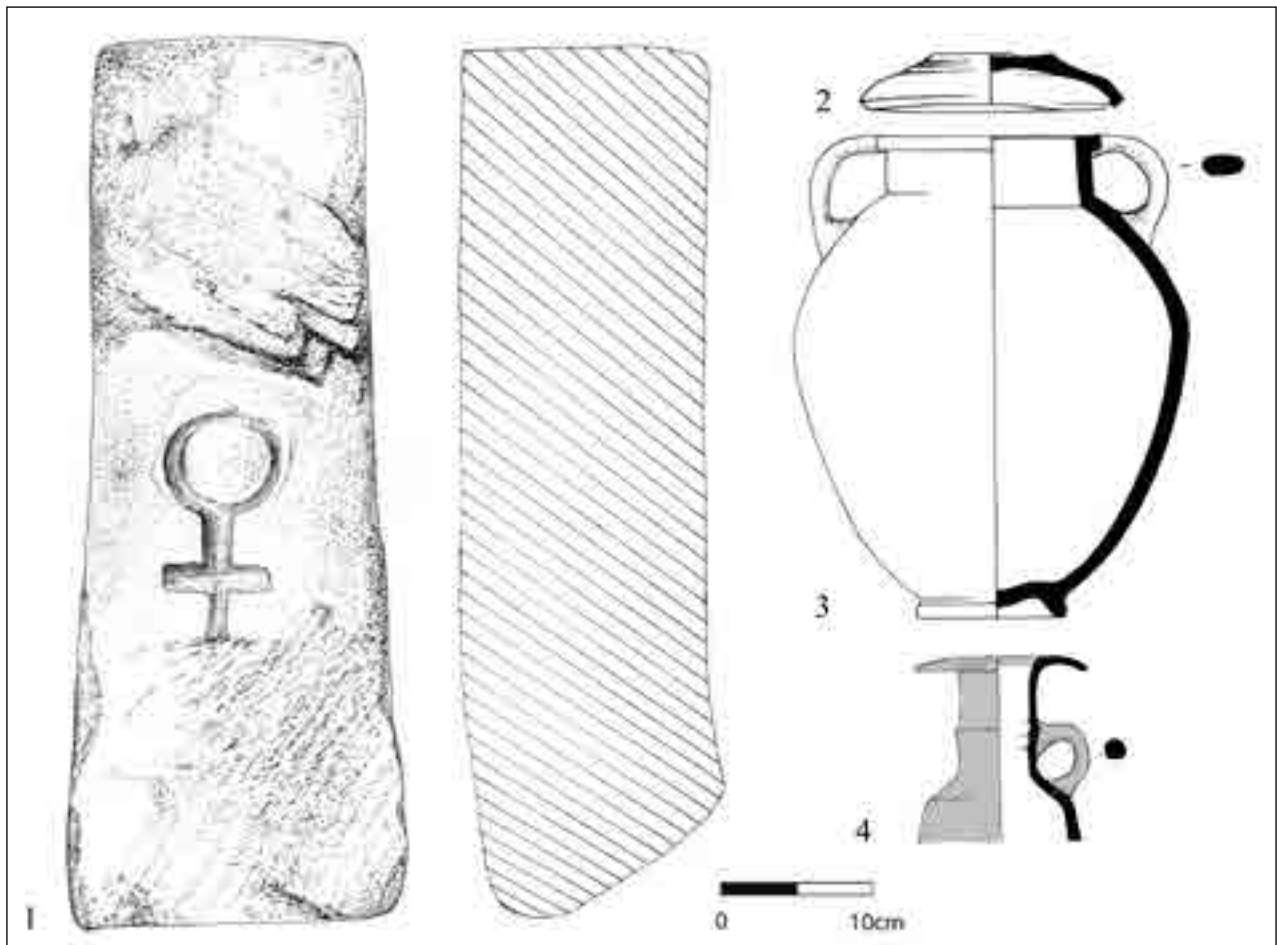


FIGURE 16.

**L1750C** (Photos 1.22-24; fig. 17; Plan 6)

Description: Three cremation burials

Square: G12

Heights: 5.08–4.26 m

Pottery: Three urn/kraters (7855/1, 7856/1, 7880/1) and cover bowls, three mushroom-rim jugs, two trefoil-rim jugs, two bowls (7879/1, 7879/2)

Special finds: Two shell beads, scarab (see Chapter Four), burnt seeds.

Three cremation burials, one next to the other, were uncovered in a layer of soft, moist earth adjacent to the southern side of TN1, beneath a layer of packed ashy soil. One urn/krater (7856/1) contained the remains of a woman aged approximately 30 years old, along with the remains of a mushroom-rim jug (7856/3) that had evidently survived the harsh cremation fire; while another (7880/1) contained remains of bones from throughout the body, along with two shell beads and a scarab. It is interesting to note that the smaller bones were found in the top part of the urn, while the larger bones rested on the bottom. The third urn/krater (7855/1) was found to contain cremated bones and a few burnt seeds. The two bowls and a second mushroom rim-jug (7878) were found to the west of the burials, and it is unclear to which they belong.

Significance: No stelae were found to correspond to these burials, which comprise further examples of those that surrounded TN1, but they must have surely existed. Their close proximity to one another seems to indicate a

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)



PHOTO 1.23. Urn/krater 7880-1 of L1750C, full, as found with the cremated bones inside it.



PHOTO 1.24. Urn/krater 7880-1 of L1750C after cleaning and restoration.

marked intention to bury them together. The presence of two shell beads alongside the bones in one of the urns is very unusual, since personal effects were almost never placed together with the cremations.

As noted above (see L1521A–B), many questions remain regarding the botanical samples collected from the site, especially in regards to their involvement in the burial cult. The seeds found here are just one example of this phenomenon.

FIGURE 17. – L1750C

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Bowl	7879/1	4.26	Red clay, burned remains on the inside (?)
2	Bowl	7879/2	4.26	Light brown clay and core, black stripe on the rim
3	Cover bowl	7880/2	4.65	Light brown clay
4	Urn/krater	7880/1	4.65	Red-brown clay and core
5	Cover bowl	7856/2	4.62	Light brown clay, red slip
6	Urn/krater	7856/1	4.62	Light brown clay and core
7	Cover bowl	7855/2	4.62	Light brown clay
8	Urn/krater	7855/1	4.62	Red-brown clay and core
9	Trefoil-rim jug	7857	4.7	Light brown clay, red slip and burnish
10	Trefoil-rim jug	7858	4.7	Light brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
11	Mushroom-rim jug	7878	4.32	Light brown clay and core
12	Mushroom-rim jug	7911	4.68	Orange-brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
13	Mushroom-rim jug	7856/3	4.62	Light brown clay and core, red slip
14	Bead	7880/4-A	4.65	Shell
15	Bead	7880/4-B	4.65	Shell
16	Scarab	7880/3	4.65	Faience

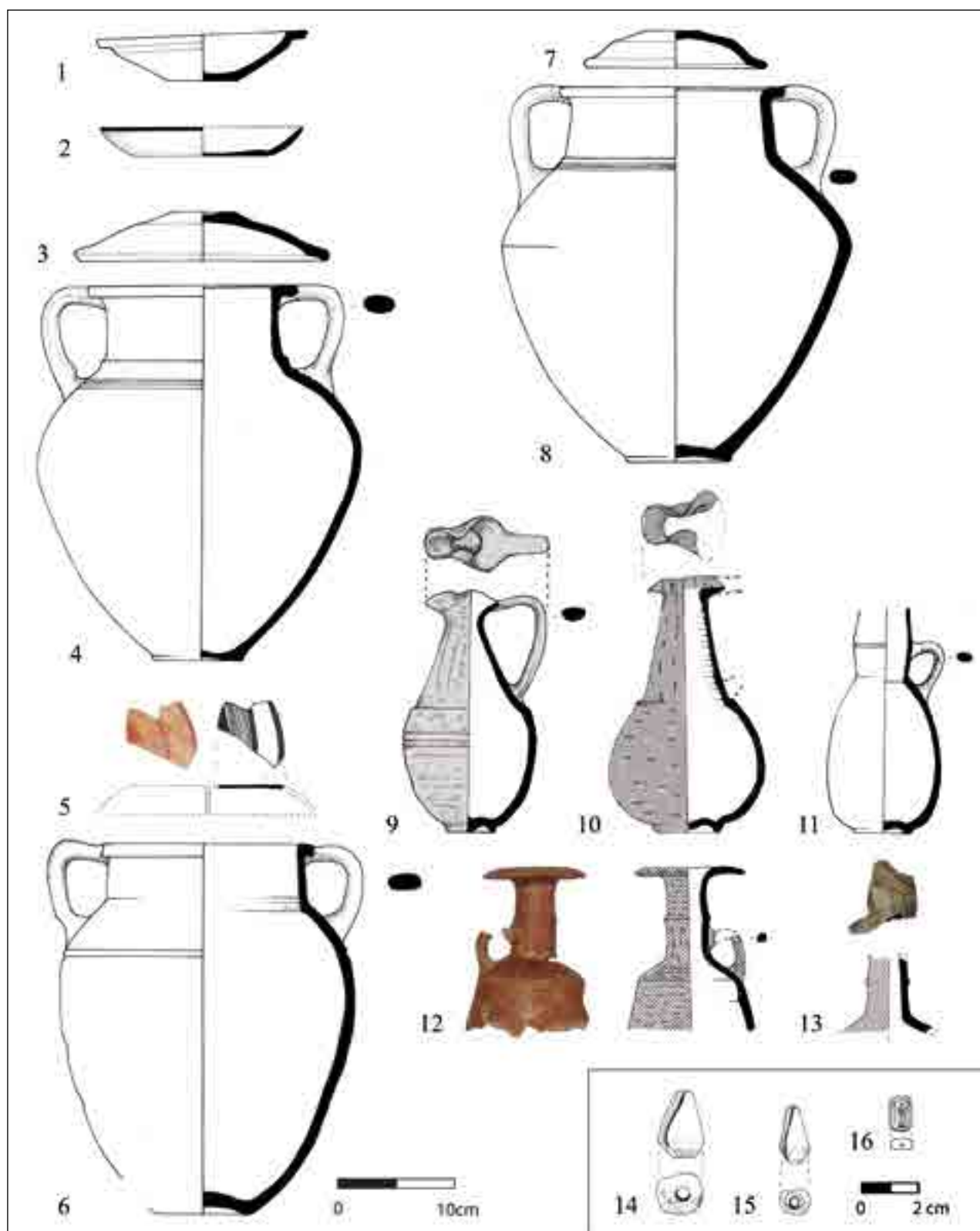


FIGURE 17.

**L1750D (L1753)** (Photos 1.25-26; fig. 18; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials

Square: G12

Heights: 5.35–4.05 m

Pottery: Two urn/kraters (7888/1, 7906/1) and cover bowls, mushroom-rim jug (found in Urn 7888/1)

Special finds: Stele (1753), four bronze clasps

West of L1750C, a stele (1753) was found *in situ*, pointing upwards and with its flattened face turned westward toward the sea (associated also with L1748; see above). Although it was not inscribed with any symbol, its triangular shape is what distinguishes it from the others found at the site.

The stele, which was left at the site, marks the location of two cremation burials. The upper, later urn (7888/1) was found in a very poor state of preservation at the foot of the stele on its eastern side. Inside it were four bronze clasps, a highly unusual find. Also unusual was the votive mushroom rim jug it contained, since, apart from their accompanying cover bowls—which usually broke due to the pressure from the earth fill that covered them—virtually no pottery vessels were found inside the urns. The lower, earlier urn (7906/1) was found below the stele and contained the cremated bones from an individual approximately 20 years old.

Significance: Fragments of the skull were discovered at the bottom of the earlier urn, implying that it was placed inside first, something seen in other urns as well. The skull was then followed by the large bones, which strengthens our assumption that there was a deliberate intent to include the major selected remains from all parts of the cremated body, from the larger and better preserved to the smaller and less preserved. With this in mind, no need was apparently felt to collect each and every bone fragment.

The discovery of the bronze clasps in the later urn is quite a mystery. Generally, the only items included in cremation burials are scarabs, which possess a cultic significance, but these clasps do not resemble anything of this



PHOTO 1.25. Stele 1753, found standing pointing upwards with its flattened side facing west towards the sea. The stele marked the location of two cremation burials. Looking to the north-east.

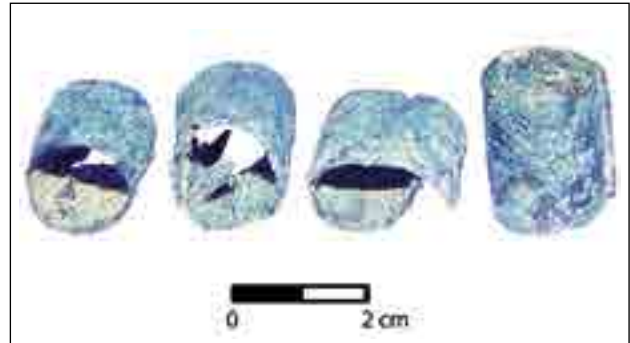


PHOTO 1.26. The last urn (7888/1), found in a very ruined state at the foot of the stele on its eastern side. A most unusual find within this urn were four bronze clasps and a votive mushroom rim jug.

FIGURE 18. – L1750D

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	7906/2	4.35	Brown clay and core, red slip and hand burnish
2	Urn/krater	7906/1	4.35	Light brown clay and core, red stripes
3	Urn/krater	7888/1	4.68	Brown clay and core
4	Votive mushroom-rim jug	7888/2	4.68	Light brown clay and core, burnish
5	Clasps (4)	7888/3	4.68	Bronze

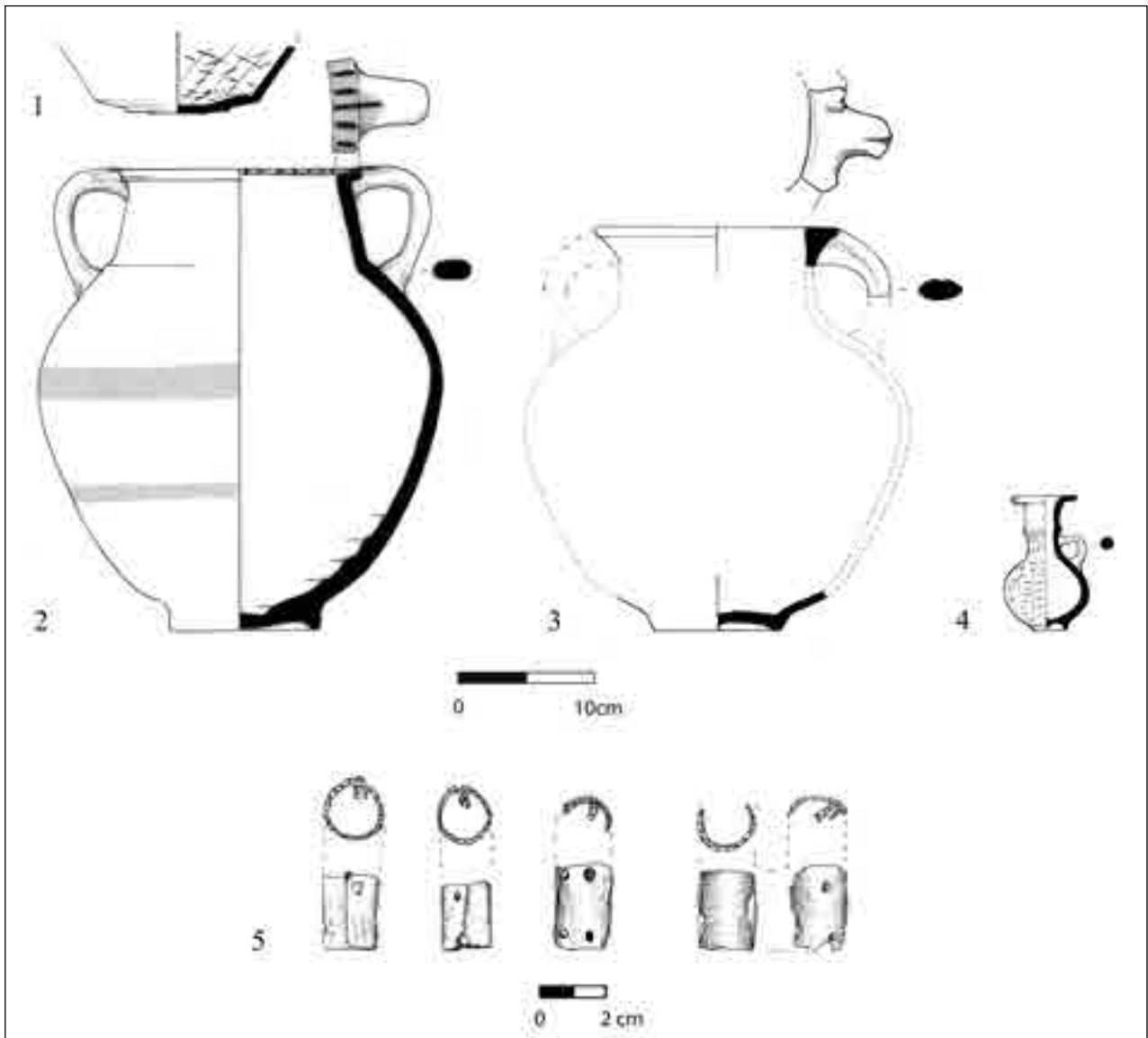


FIGURE 18.

sort. The most reasonable assumption is that these clasps comprised, or were part of, some kind of cultic object, but what kind is still unknown.

The placement of two, three, or more urns in a spot marked by only one stele is apparently an indication of some connection, most likely familial, between the burials (See Chapter Three).

**L1750E (L1732, L1749, L1752)** (Photos 1.27-28; fig. 19; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials

Square: G12

Heights: 5.60–4.69 m

Pottery: Urn/holemouth jar (7854/1) and cover-bowl, urn/krater (7738), mushroom-rim jug, trefoil-rim jug.

Special finds: Stele (1752)



PHOTO 1.27. Stele 1752, long and narrow with a slightly pointed top, found *in situ* facing west towards to the sea. Trefoil-rim jug 7834 was placed leaning against the stele.

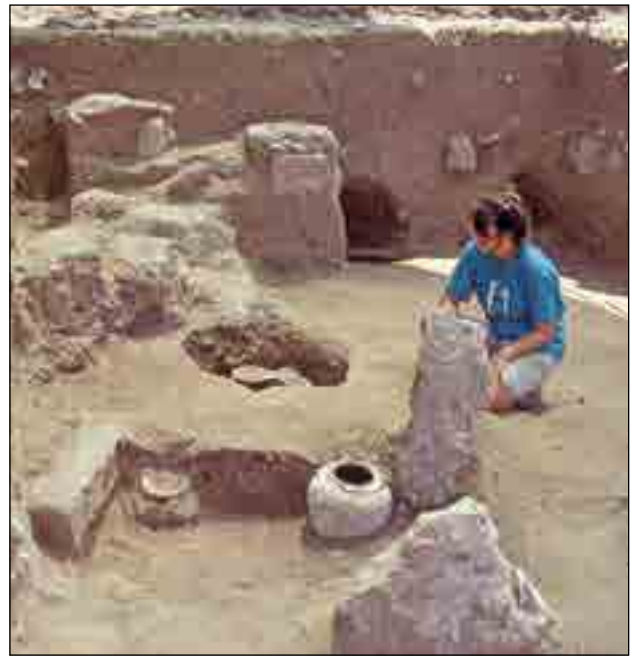


PHOTO 1.28. Stele 1752, put in place to mark the burial of Urn/hole-mouth jar 7854/1. The urn contains cremated bones from throughout the body of a male adult of about 40 years of age.

FIGURE 19. – L1750E (L1732, L1749)

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	7854/2	L1750E	4.69	Brown clay and core, white slip on the inside
2	Urn/holemouth jar	7854/1	L1750E	4.69	Red-brown clay and core
3	Urn/krater	7738	L1732	5.45	Brown clay, dark gray core
4	Trefoil-rim jug	7834	L1749	4.87/4.69	Orange-brown clay and core, red and black stripes
5	Mushroom rim jug	7831	L1750E	4.99	Light brown clay and core, black stripes

About 1 m south of L1750B, another stele was discovered *in situ*, facing west toward the sea. It appears that the stele, long and narrow with a slightly pointed top, had never been moved and has stayed where it was first put in place. It seems that the urn (7854/1), which contained the cremated bones from throughout the body of a male aged approximately 40 years old, was placed first, after which the stele was placed directly above it.

The trefoil-rim jug was then placed directly on top of the covered urn so that it would lean against the stele. The mushroom-rim jug was found about 1 m east of the stele, thus the direct relationship between it and the urn/holemouth jar remains uncertain.

Significance: The pairing of the urn/holemouth jar and trefoil-rim jug is unusual. Not only do we rarely see a holemouth jar used as an urn, but it was also missing its regular burial set. The trefoil-rim jug is also an irregular addition, being much larger than the usual red-slipped trefoil-rim jugs, and features black and red painted bands on its body with no slip. Moreover, it was found leaning against the stele, unlike in the regular burial set in which it leans against the urns. It thus seems more likely that the trefoil-rim jug did not comprise part of the set, but was used by the participants in the burial ceremony and was afterwards left at the site.

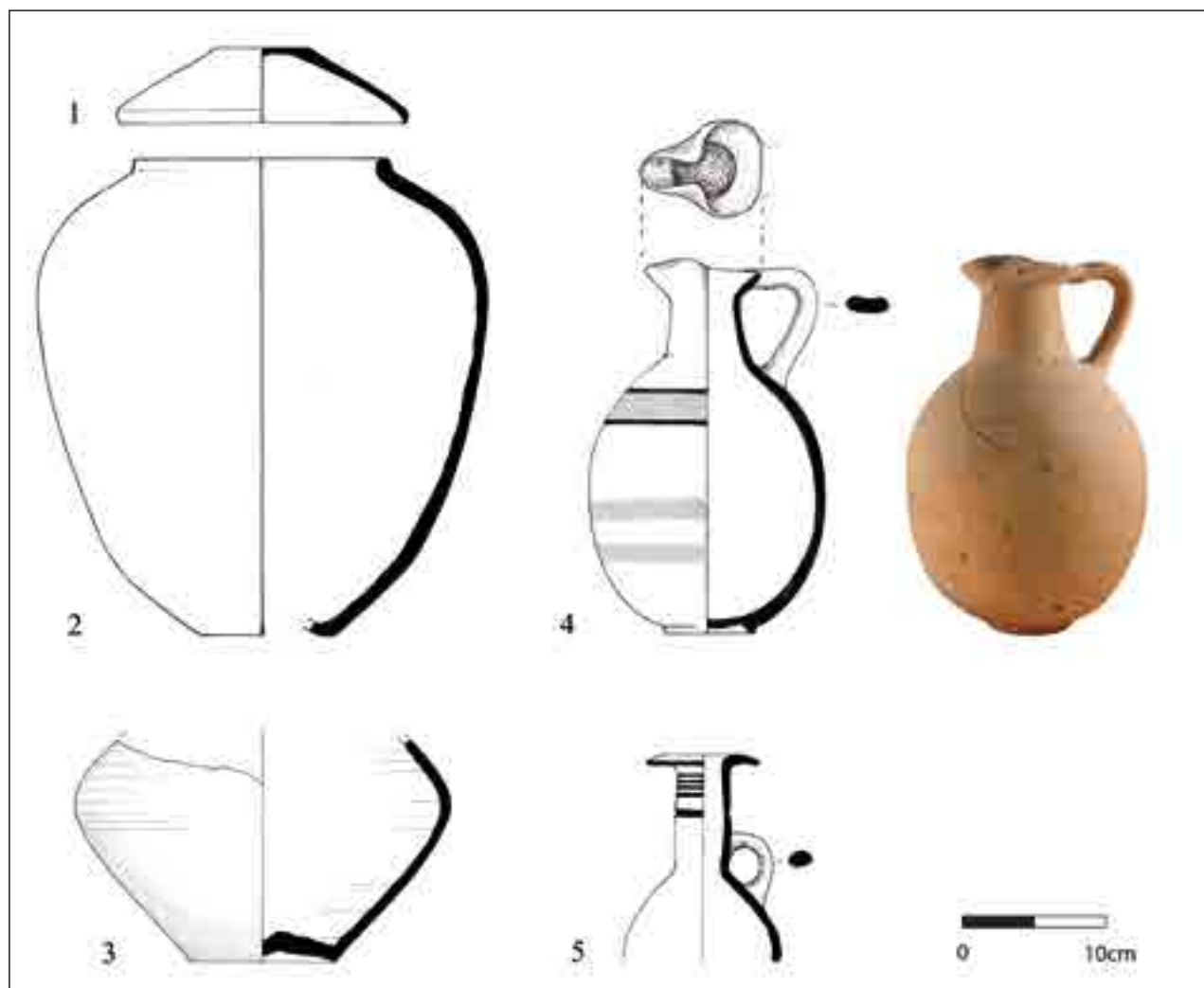


FIGURE 19.

**L1750F** (Photos 1.29-30; fig. 20; Plan 7)

Description: Infant jar inhumation burial

Square: G12

Heights: 4.80–4.42 m

Pottery: Jar (7914/1)

Special finds: —

Discovered less than 1 m south of L1750D was a large jar lying on its side, oriented east–west. The upper part of the jar was missing, most likely removed in order to insert the remains themselves: those of an infant less than half a year old, unaccompanied by any burial offerings.

Significance: The practice of infant and child inhumations within jars should be attributed to the phase after which the cremation cult ceased. This burial is an example in which an especially large jar is used.



PHOTO 1.29. A large jar (7914/1) of L1750F, lying on its side, found to the south-west of TN1. Within the jar was an inhumation burial of a child.



PHOTO 1.30. Half a year old child burial found in Jar 7914/1 of L1750F, without any burial gifts.

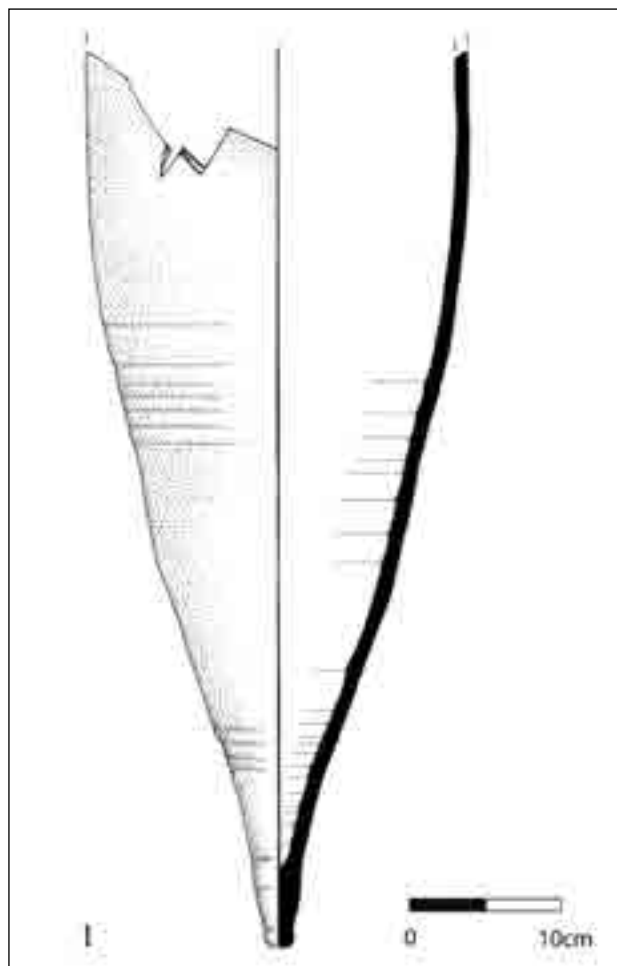


FIGURE 20.

FIGURE 20. – L1750F

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Jar	7914/1	4.42	Brown clay, gray core

**L1750G** (Photos 1.31-32; fig. 21; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burial inside two combined jars

Square: G/H12

Heights: 5.0–4.7 m

Pottery: Two combined jars (7860/1)

Special finds: —

Found about 1.5 m south of TN1 were two jars lying on their side, oriented east–west. The jars had been placed one inside the other, base to base, with the bases themselves having been removed for the insertion of the remains: those of a two-year-old child lying with its head near the rim of the eastern jar.

Significance: This is the only example of the use of two jars for a single burial, with all other child burials at the site constituting one jar. Apart from this, the burial is similar to the other child inhumation burials from the stratum associated with the period immediately following the end of the cremation practice.





PHOTO 1.31. A child inhumation burial within two combined jars found in L1750G near the southern wall of TN1. The two jars were found laying on their side, placed one inside the other, «base to base».

FIGURE 21. – L1750G

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Jar	7860/1	5.01	Yellow-cream clay and core
2	Jar	7859/1	5.01	Cream clay and core



PHOTO 1.32. A two year old child inhumation burial found inside the jars of L1750G, lying with its head near the rim of the eastern jar. This is the only place where such use of two jars is made in the Achziv burials.

#### AREA A: 1994

##### L2018 (Photos 1.33-34; fig. 22; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial (?)

Square: G13

Heights: 6.09–5.06 m

Pottery: Mushroom-rim jug, trefoil-rim jug, incense stand

Special finds: —

Two jugs were found in the northern part of the excavation square, with an incense stand found in the earth fill above them. Although these two jugs most likely represent the regular set that accompanied a cremation burial, the urn itself likely remains hidden in the baulk.

Significance: The trefoil-rim jug features a squat body and relatively wide rim, while the mushroom-rim jug displays a round body, and a relatively developed flaring rim. These vessel types date the burial to sometime between the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE. The incense stand should be associated with burial activity that took place on the ground surface after the cremation burial had been covered.

##### L2022 (Photo 1.35; fig. 23; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: H14

Heights: 5.44–4.91 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (8645) and cover bowl, dipper juglet

Special finds: —

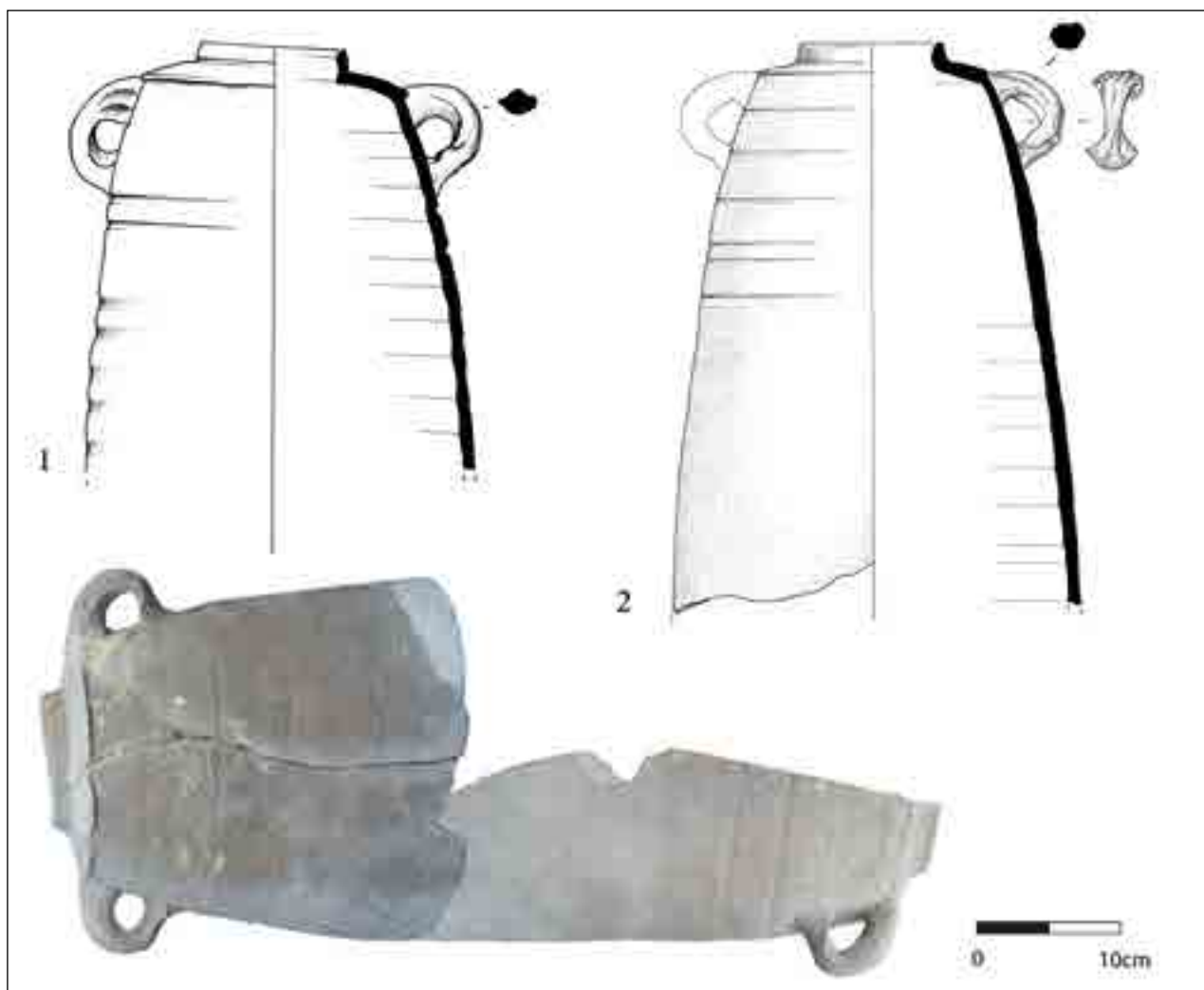


FIGURE 21.



PHOTO 1.33. The trefoil-rim jug and a mushroom-rim jug of L2028, most likely representing the regular set of a cremation burial which still remained in the bucket.



PHOTO 1.34. The jugs of L2018 as found near the bucket.

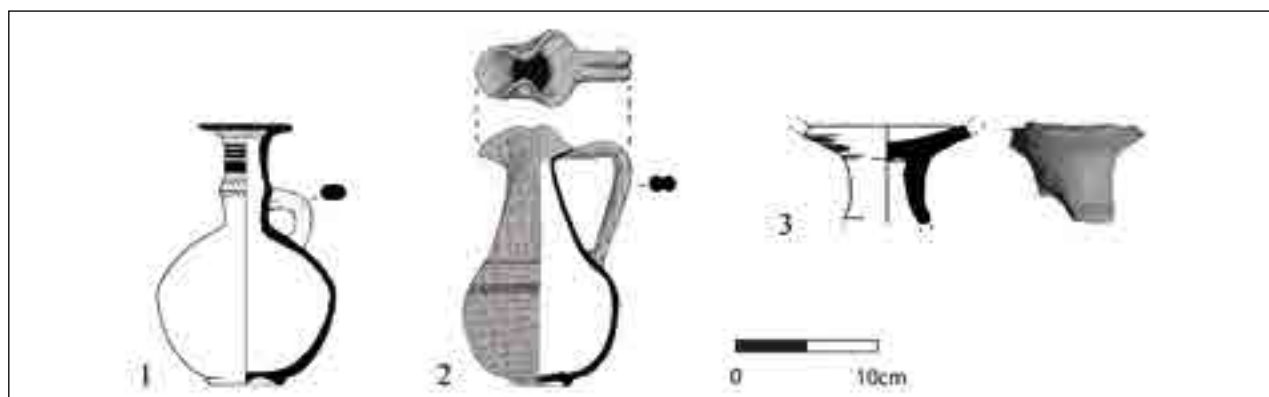


FIGURE 22.

FIGURE 22. – L2018

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Mushroom-rim jug	8675	5.06	Brown clay and core, black and red striped on upper neck and rim
2	Trefoil-rim jug	8677	5.06	Light brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
3	Stand	8608	6.09/5.22	Brown clay and core



PHOTO 1.35. Urn/krater 8645 of L2022, found near the bucket. A thick layer of ash was found above the urn. Inside the urn, cremation remains of a male of about 30 years of age were found.

FIGURE 23. – L2022

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	8654	5.24/4.91	Light brown clay and core, hand (?) burnish inside
2	Urn/krater	8645	5.24/4.91	Brown-red clay and core
3	Dipper juglet	8648	5.1	Orange-brown clay and core

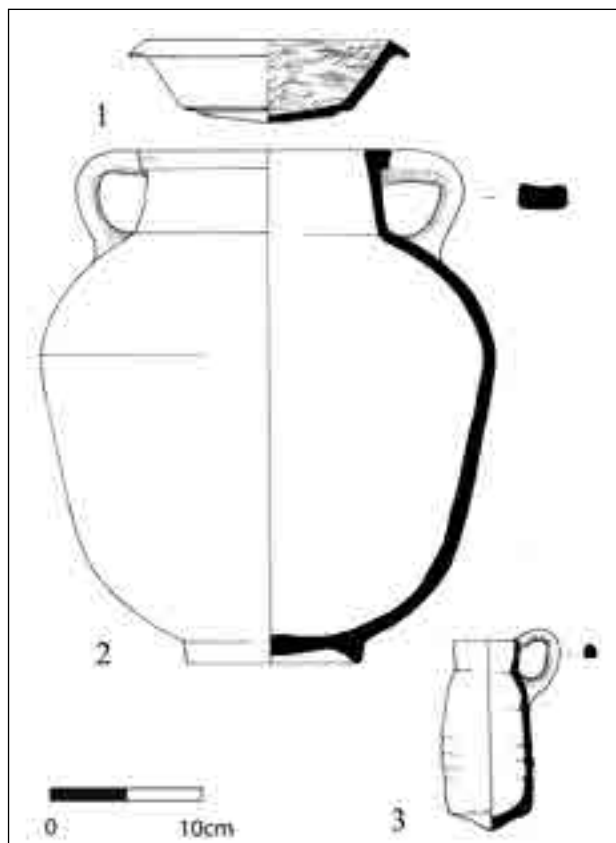


FIGURE 23.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)

Found northeast of L2018 (see above) was an urn/krater containing the cremated remains of a 30-year-old male which was covered with a thick layer of ash. A dipper juglet was found resting slightly to its west.

Significance: This burial joins the other cremation burials uncovered south of the Large Stone and W32 of the Plastered Entryway to the crematorium (see Chapter Two).

**L2026** (Photos 1.36-37; figs. 24-25; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials

Square: H/114

Heights: 5.8–4.3 m

Pottery: Two urn/kraters (8756/1, 8775/2) and one cover bowl, three Cypriot urn/kraters (9291/1, 9256/1, 9256/2) with one Cypriot cover bowl, one urn/large bowl (8757/1), two bowls, one mushroom-rim jug, two trefoil-rim jugs

Special finds: Stele (8719), stone plate

A number of cremation burials were uncovered together under a layer of packed, dark gray earth, with the exact relationship between them unclear. A mushroom-rim jug was found next to a Cypriot urn/krater (9291/1), while a trefoil-rim jug (8755/1) was found near an urn/krater (8756/1) containing the bones of an adult individual. Another large Cypriot urn/krater with horizontal handles (9256/2) was found near a third Cypriot urn/krater (9256/1).

Significance: The relatively small stele was inscribed with an abstract linear symbol. The red-slipped mushroom-rim jug supports the date of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, while the trefoil-rim jug, with its unusual wide mouth, implies an earlier date.



PHOTO 1.37. A bowl found inside Cypriot Urn/krater 9291/1.

PHOTO 1.36. The cremation burials of L2026 were found within a very hard dark grey earth layer. Similarly to L02-152A and L02-154, the Cypriot urns are found in a group, which may imply their family ties and social status.

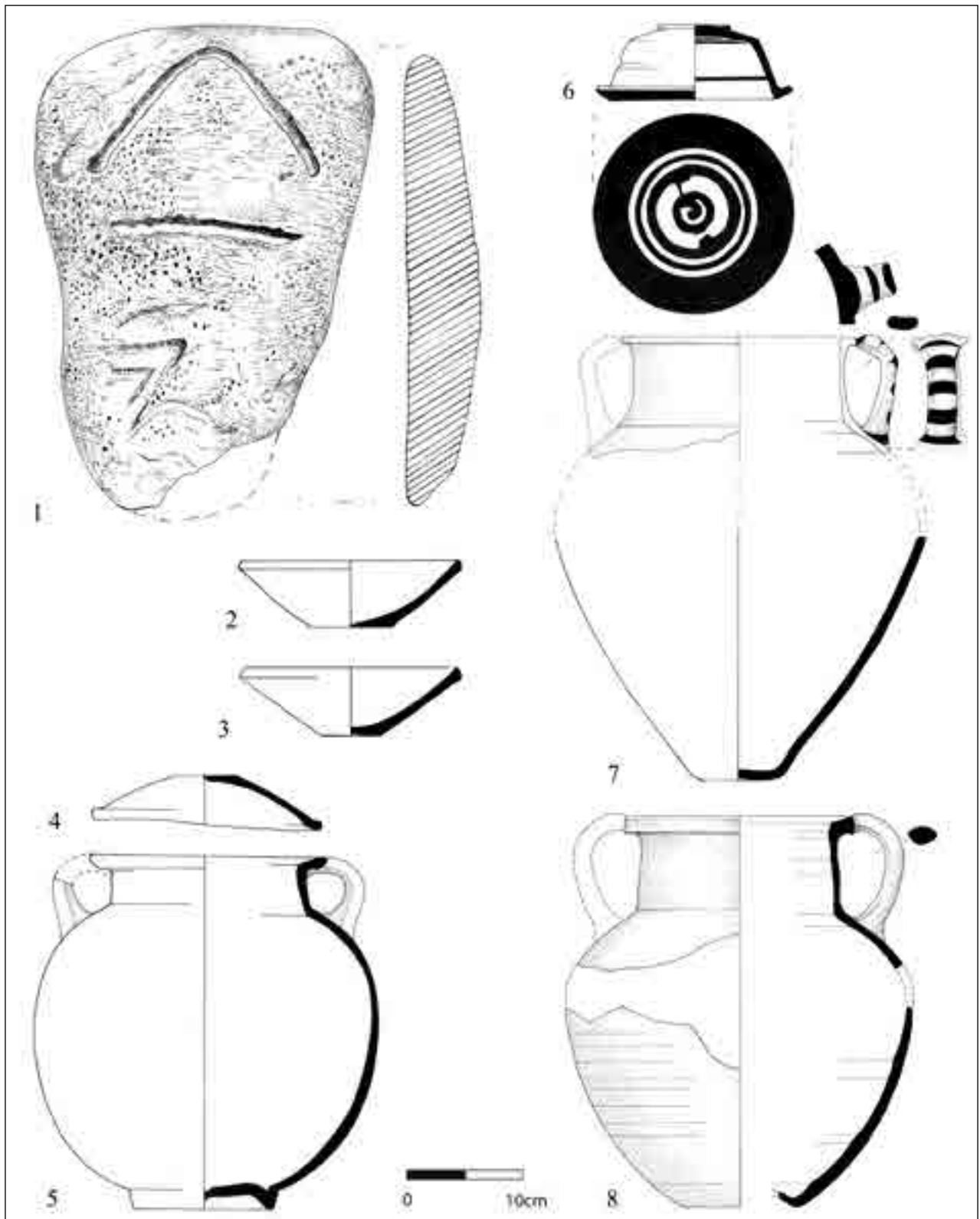


FIGURE 24.

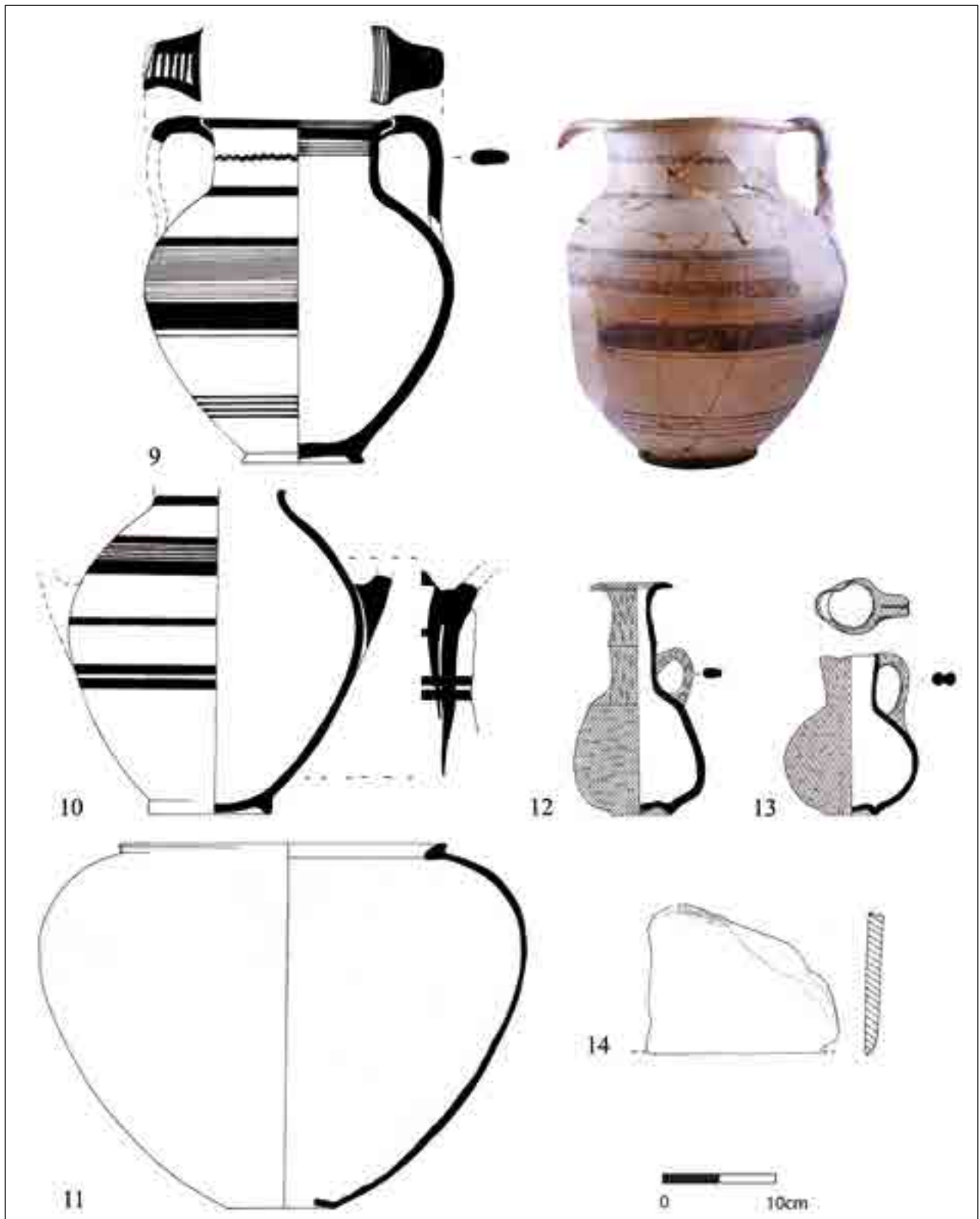


FIGURE 25.

FIGURES 24-25. – L2026

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Stele	8719	5.41	Sandstone, engraved symbol
2	Bowl	8758	5.43	Brown clay and core
3	Bowl	9258	4.98	Brown clay and core
4	Cover bowl	8756/2	5.3	Brown clay and core
5	Urn/krater	8756/1	5.3	Brown clay and core
6	Cypriot cover bowl	9291/2	5.24	Brown clay, black stripes
7	Cypriot urn/krater	9291/1	5.24	Red-brown clay and core, black stripes
8	Urn/krater	8775/2	5.30/5.14	Brown clay and core
9	Cypriot urn/krater	9256/1	4.98	Light cream clay and core, black and red stripes
10	Cypriot urn/krater	9256/2	4.98	Light brown clay, black stripes
11	Urn/large bowl	8757/1	5.3	Light brown clay and core
12	Mushroom-rim jug	9293	5.24	Orange clay, red slip and burnish
13	Trefoil-rim jug	8755/1	5.45	Brown clay, red slip and burnish
14	Plate	8686/2	5.06/4.85	Worked stone

Similar to the group of Cypriot urns found adjacent to the crematorium entryway (see Loci 02-152A and 02-154 in *Area A: 2002* below), the Cypriot urns here are also part of a group, implying familial ties and social status (see Chapter Three). Furthermore, the fact that they date from the Cypro-Geometric III to Cypro-Archaic I period points to their lengthy duration of use (Aubert and Núñez 2008: 74, 84 for U.37-1, 92 for U.61-1). In contrast, the urns from L02-152A are dated only to the Cypro-Archaic I period.

**L2030** (Photos 1.38-39; fig. 26; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: G13

Heights: 4.60–4.42 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (8721), round bowl, mushroom-rim jug, trefoil-rim jug

Special finds: —

The pottery vessels were found grouped together about 2.0–2.5 m northwest of TN1.

Significance: This is a typical cremation burial found in the area surrounding TN1. In several cases of such burials, round bowls are found next to the urn, in addition to the regular burial set of the two jugs. The round, slightly squat body and relatively wide mouth of the trefoil-rim jug and the square-like body and wide, flaring rim of the mushroom-rim jug date them to the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> or beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE, in turn providing a dating for the burial as well.

**L2032** (Photos 1.40-41; fig. 27; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: G13

Heights: 4.87–4.44 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (8790), round bowl, mushroom-rim jug, trefoil-rim jug, dipper juglet

Special finds: —

An urn/krater was uncovered adjacent to the northern side of TN1. A round bowl was found 20 cm to its northwest, while a mushroom-rim jug was found adjacent to it from the north and a trefoil-rim jug adjacent to it from the south. A dipper juglet was found 30 cm above the urn, and it may have been used in the burial ceremony after the urn itself had been covered.

Significance: As in the case of L2030 (see above), with the exception of the cover bowl, the burial set is complete. It is likely, however, that this bowl originally existed, but did not survive since out of the burial assemblage it was the vessel most vulnerable to breakage. It is interesting to note that the jugs were placed on both sides of the urn

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)



PHOTO 1.39. The cremation burial of L2030, typical to the burials found in the area surrounding TN1.

PHOTO 1.38. Urn/krater 8721 of L2030 with its burial set found to the north of TN1.

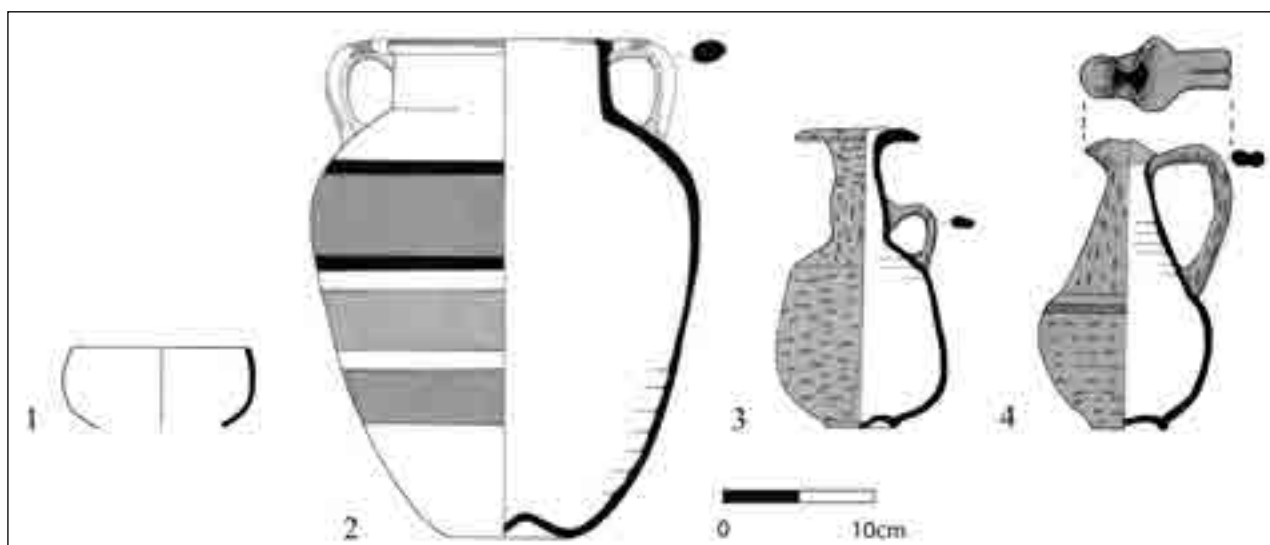


FIGURE 26.

FIGURE 26. – L2030

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Round bowl	8723	4.5	Brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	8721	4.44	Light brown clay and core, red and black stripes
3	Mushroom-rim jug	8722	4.5	Light brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
4	Trefoil-rim jug	8720	4.44	Brown clay, red slip and burnish





PHOTO 1.41. Urn/krater 8790 of L2032 with the mushroom rim jug found adjacent to its northern side and the trefoil rim jug to its southern side.

PHOTO 1.40. Cremation burial set of L2032 just to the north of TN1.

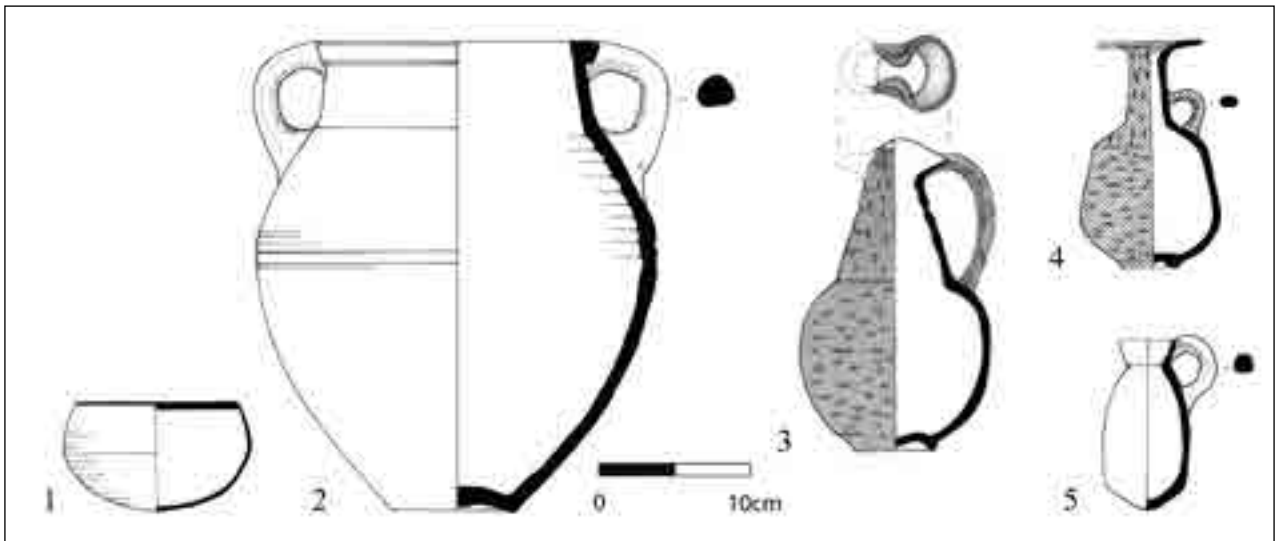


FIGURE 27.

FIGURE 27. – L2032

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Round bowl	8792	4.57/4.47	Light brown clay, black stripe on the rim
2	Urn/krater	8790	4.57/4.47	Brown clay and core
3	Trefoil-rim jug	8791	4.57/4.44	Brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
4	Mushroom-rim jug	8789	4.57/4.47	Light brown clay, red slip and burnish
5	Dipper juglet	8678	4.87	Light brown clay

and not on one of its sides. The two jugs found here also reflect those from L2030, thus dating this burial to the end of the 8th or beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE as well.

**L2033** (fig.28; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: G13

Heights: 4.71–4.52 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (8793/1)

Special finds: —

An urn/krater was found disturbed about 1.5 m northwest of L2030.

Significance: This is one of the cremation burials found in the area disturbed by the roadwork that originally exposed the western side of site. It is likely that the regular set accompanied the urn but was destroyed by the work.

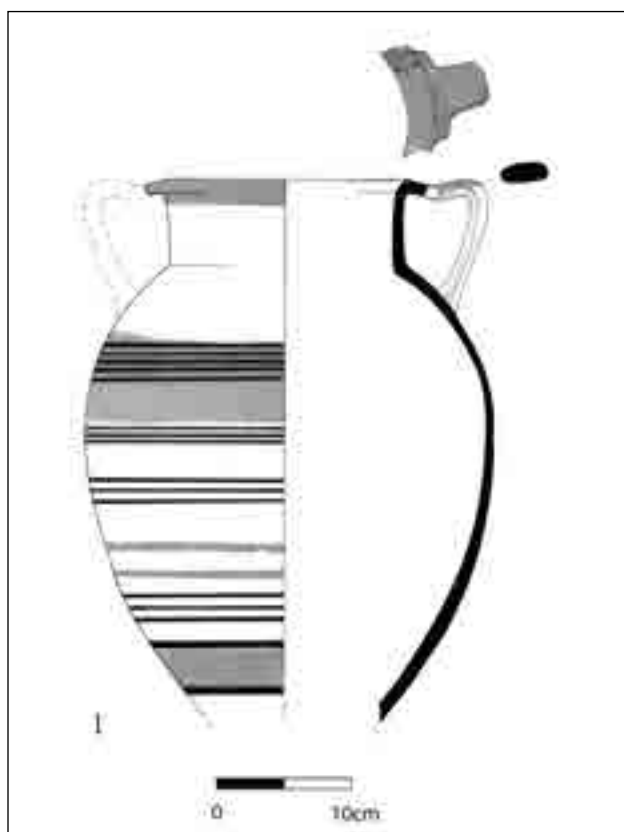


FIGURE 28.



PHOTO 1.42. A large layer of ash of L2034 with a fallen stele (9372) and an urn/krater found buried under its base. Looking to the east.



PHOTO 1.43. The fallen stele of L2043, found on top of the ash layer, indicating that the hearth was set after the stele was placed on top of the urn.

FIGURE 28. – L2033

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Urn/krater	8793/1	4.71/4.52	Red-brown clay, gray core

**L2034** (Photos 1.42-47; fig. 29; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial/s

Square: G12-13

Heights: 4.61-4.05 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (9360/1) and cover bowl, Samarian bowl, two mushroom-rim jugs, two trefoil-rim jugs, dipper juglet

Special finds: Stele (9372)

In the area to the west of and adjacent to TN1, a stele was uncovered fallen face down upon a thick layer of ash, after having previously faced westward. The stele, made of local sandstone, is simple in shape, narrowing toward the top, and displays no design. Found near its base, beneath the ash layer, was an urn/krater containing the well-preserved remains of a male aged approximately 21 years old. Among the many relatively complete bones were an entire jaw bone with three teeth and small joint bones. The long bones were placed into the urn first, followed by the skull and skull fragments, and finally the pelvic bones. Some of the bones were burnt and not entirely white, as seen in most other burials, indicating that the body was not exposed equally to the same high temperature. As a result, these bones were only blackened by the fire.

The Samarian bowl was placed near the urn to its northwest, while a mushroom-rim (9361) and trefoil-rim jug (8703) were seen to its south. A second set of the two jugs (9374-9374) was found at a lower level south of the first



PHOTO 1.44. The Samarian cover bowl and the mushroom rim jug, found near Urn/krater 9360/1 of L2034.



PHOTO 1.46. A thorough study and registration of the cremated bones found in Urn/krater 9360/1.



PHOTO 1.45. The whitish cremated bones found in a good state of preservation in Urn/krater 9360/1 of L2034.



PHOTO 1.47. Many relatively complete cremated bones, found in Urn/krater 9360/1, from throughout the body of a 21 years old male. The bones indicate that the cremated body did not receive equal heating across the body.

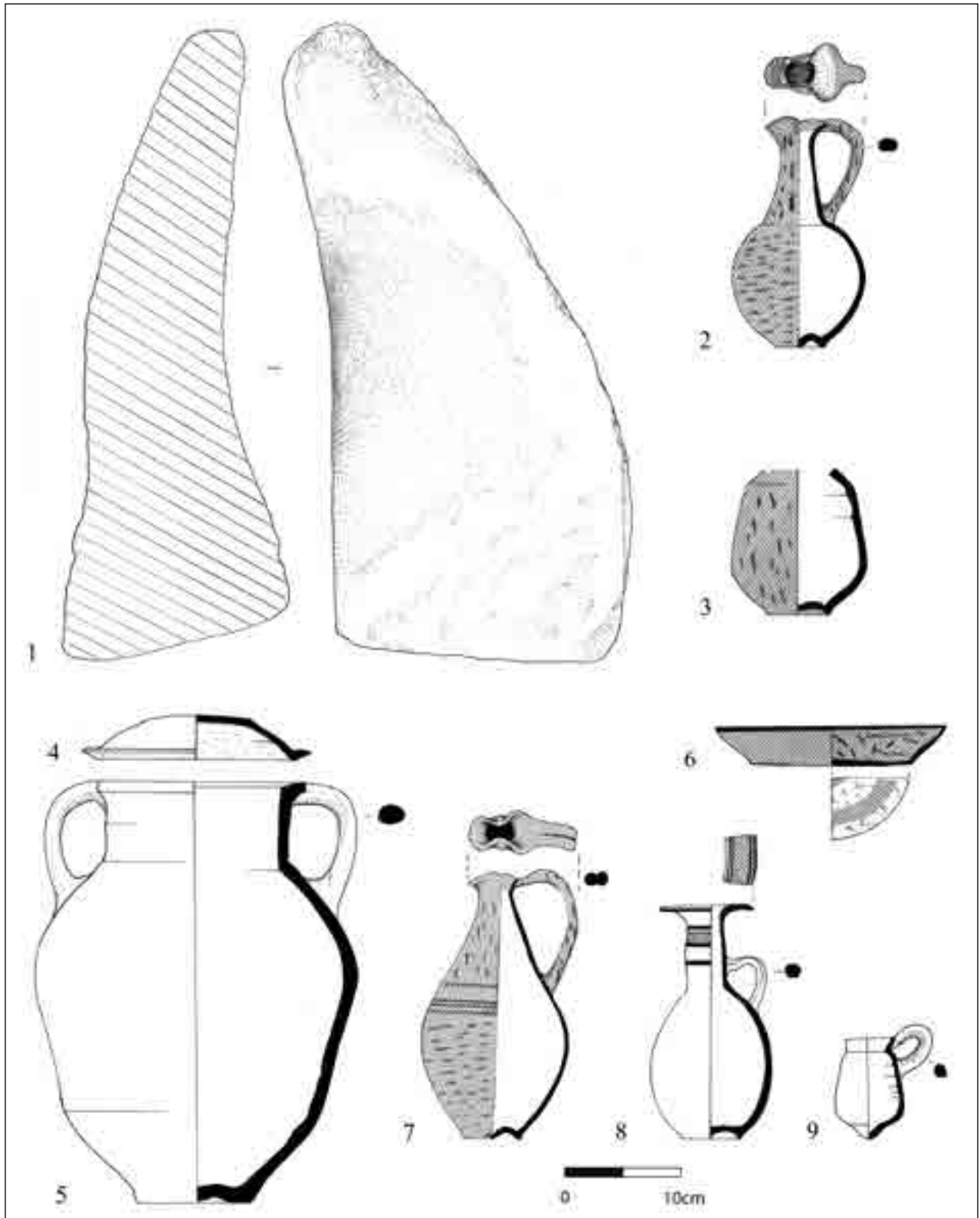


FIGURE 29.

FIGURE 29. – L2034

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Stele	9372	4.61	Sandstone
2	Trefoil-rim jug	9374	4.15/4.05	Light brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
3	Mushroom-rim jug	9375	4.15/4.05	Brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
4	Cover bowl	9360/3	4.42/4.05	Light brown clay and core, burnish inside and on the rim
5	Urn/krater	9360/1	4.42/4.05	Orange clay
6	Samaritan bowl	9362	4.41	Light brown clay and core, red slip and hand burnish, black and red stripes
7	Trefoil-rim jug	8703	4.60/4.53	Orange-brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
8	Mushroom-rim jug	9361	4.41	Light brown clay and core, red and black stripes
9	Dipper juglet	9363	4.41	Brown clay and core

set, and apparently belonged to another burial whose urn has yet to be found. Also retrieved from the ash layer was a dipper juglet.

Significance: Here is one of the best-preserved examples of a burial in which the various stages of the burial process may be seen. First, the cremation urn itself was buried along with the burial set containing one trefoil-rim and one mushroom-rim jug. The stele was then put in place, after which a large bonfire was lit. It was in this layer that the dipper juglet was found. The burial should be dated to sometime in the 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE on the basis of its accompanying pottery assemblage: the small mouth, conical neck, and round body of the trefoil-rim jug and the flaring, elliptical body and bichrome decoration of the mushroom-rim jug.

As noted above, the second set of jugs indicates the existence of a second urn, placed at the same lower level as that of the jugs. It was not found, most likely because the excavation was not extended to the immediate vicinity. The characteristics of the trefoil-rim jug, with its relatively large mouth, ball shape body and small ring base, support an earlier date to sometime towards the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE.

The pointed shape of the stele indicates that this side originally stood upwards. However, as evidenced by the symbols that appear on other stelae at the site, it is clear that some stood with their pointed side wedged into the ground (see Chapter Three).

## AREA B: 1994

### L2117 (fig. 30; Plan 5)

Description: Jar  
 Square: H16  
 Heights: 5.59–4.80 m  
 Pottery: Jar (8960)  
 Special finds: —

A jar was found northeast of the crematorium.

Significance: The jar was uncovered at a higher level than that of the burials in its immediate vicinity (L2121A, L2119A), and was most likely used in one of their ceremonies.

### L2118 (Photos 1.48-49; fig. 31; Plan 7)

Description: Child jar inhumation burial  
 Square: H16  
 Heights: 4.8–4.3 m  
 Pottery: Jar (9881)  
 Special finds: Two bronze anklets, possibly a third bracelet/anklet, eleven beads.

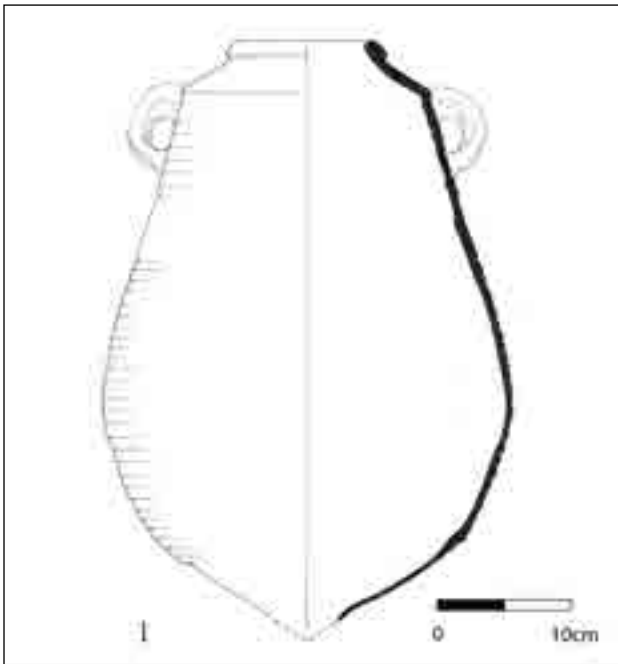


FIGURE 30.



PHOTO 1.48. A child burial in a jar from L2118, found adjacent to the northwest side of the crematorium wall. The jar was found lying on its side with its mouth missing.

FIGURE 30. – L2117

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Jar	8960	5.00	Brown clay and core



PHOTO 1.49. A 1.5 year old child burial lying on its back inside a jar found in L2118. Beads were found on the child's chest while bronze anklets were found near its ankles.

A jar was uncovered lying on its side northwest of the crematorium structure by its wall, with its rim and half its body missing. The jar contained the remains of a child lying on its back, aged about 1.5 years old, with beads on its neck and bronze anklets under its feet, near the ankles. The few large square stones found near the jar may have originally encircled it.

Significance: This is an example of one of the numerous child and infant jar inhumation burials discovered at the site which should be attributed to the phase following the cessation of the cremation practice. Many of these burials were found together with jewelry, mostly bead necklaces. This particular burial was found undisturbed with beads around the neck and bronze anklets around the feet. The function of the adjacent stones is not clear, though they may have been used to protect the burials from wild animals.

EXCAVATION OF THE NORTHERN CEMETERY

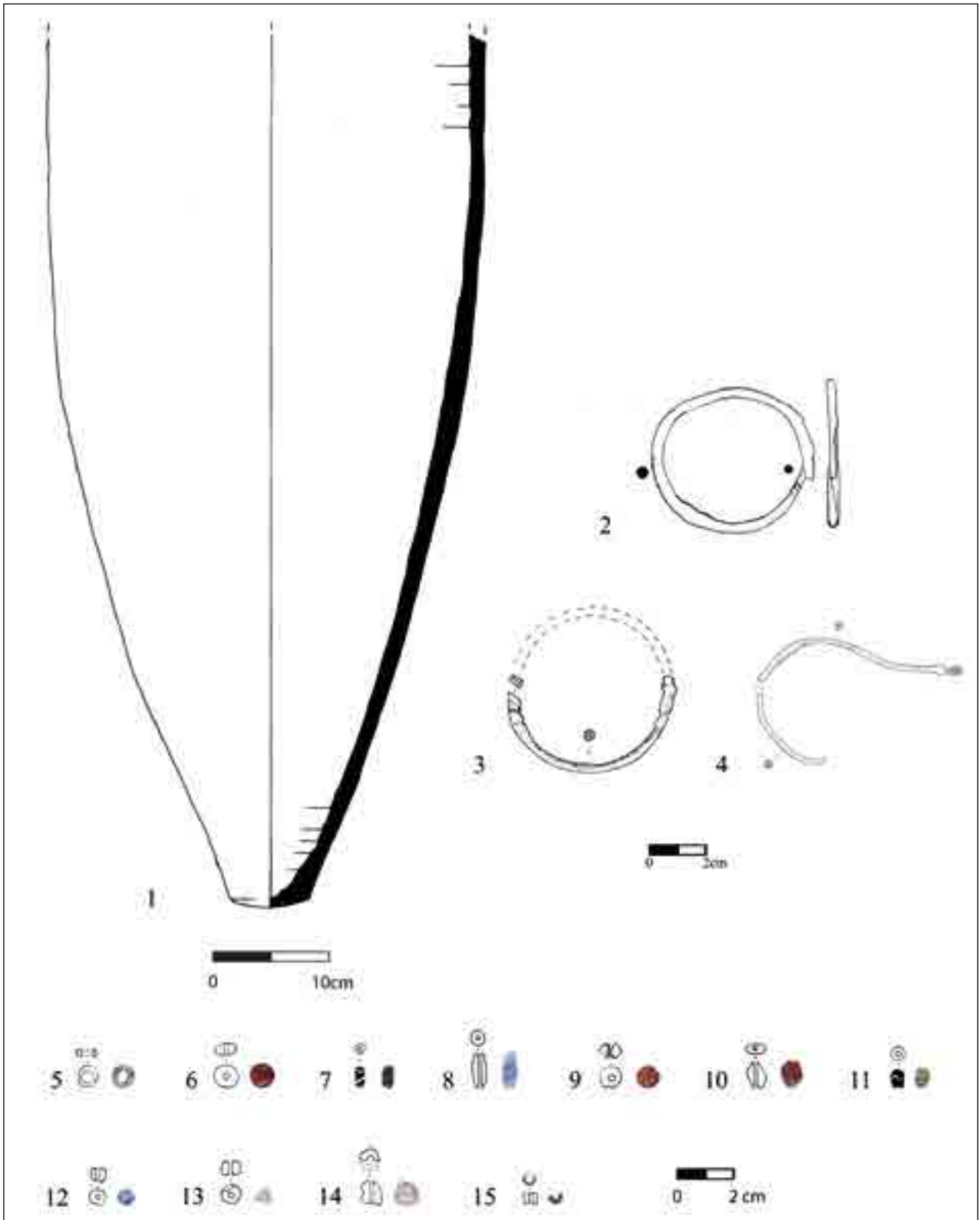


FIGURE 31.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)

FIGURE 31. – L2118

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Jar	8981	4.46	Yellow-cream clay, red-brown core
2	Anklet	8993/a2	4.41	Bronze
3	Anklet	8993/a1	4.41	Bronze
4	Anklet/bracelet (?)	8982	4.41	Bronze
5	Bead	8986/1	4.41	Glass
6	Bead	8986/2	4.41	Carnelian
7	Bead	8986/3	4.41	Glass
8	Bead	8986/4	4.41	Glass
9	Bead	8986/5	4.41	Carnelian
10	Bead	8986/6	4.41	Carnelian
11	Bead	8986/7	4.41	Glass
12	Bead	8986/8	4.41	Glass
13	Bead	8986/9	4.41	Faience
14	Bead	8986/10	4.41	Shell
15	Bead	8986/11	4.41	Brown stone

**L2119A** (Photos 1.50-52; fig. 32; Plan 7)

Description: Child jar inhumation burial

Square: H/I16

Heights: 5.07–4.79 m

Pottery: Jar (8991)

Special finds: Two beads

The jar was found lying on its side adjacent to the northeastern side of the crematorium, containing the body of a child on its back and two beads. A large stone was found southeast of the jar.

Significance: This is an example of one of the numerous child and infant jar inhumation burials discovered at the site which should be attributed to the phase following the cessation of the cremation practice. The function of the adjacent stone is not clear, though it may have been used to protect the burial from wild animals.



PHOTO 1.50. A child inhumation burial in a jar from L2119A, found adjacent to the northern side of the crematorium.



PHOTO 1.51. A child burial found on its back inside a jar in L2119A. This is one of the many child burials in jars that surrounded the crematorium in the phase that follows the ceased of the cremation practice.





PHOTO 1.52. A cremation burial inside Urn/jar 8966/1, found in the upper layer of the locus just to the north of the crematorium.

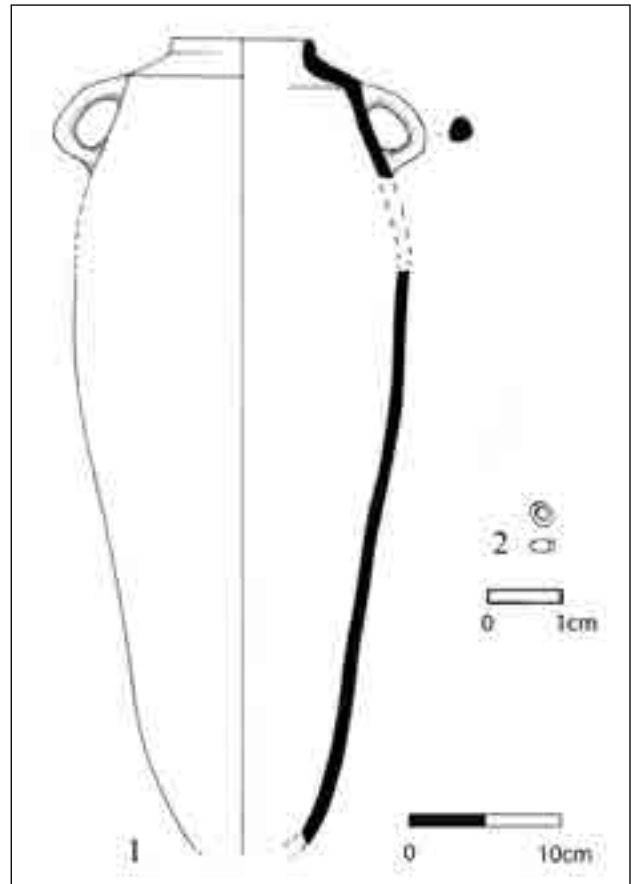


FIGURE 32.

FIGURE 32. – L2119A

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Jar	8991	4.79	Light brown clay and core
2	Bead	8972	4.79	Blue stone

**L2119B (L2121B)** (Photos 1.52-59; fig. 33; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials

Square: H16

Heights: 5.27–4.00 m

Pottery: Urn/jar (8966/1) and two urn/kraters (8983/1, 9008/1) with cover bowls, bowl, two mushroom-rim jugs, dipper juglet

Special finds: —

Three urns were uncovered adjacent to the northern side of the crematorium, one above the other, with the highest, latest urn, in fact a jar (8966/1), lying on its side. Beneath the jar lay an urn/krater (8983) with an accompanying cover bowl, two mushroom-rim jugs and a dipper juglet. The lowest, earliest urn/krater (9008) was discovered with its cover bowl intact directly below Urn 8983. This urn was laid in the soft sand stone that was covered by a very hard, grayish, packed layer. This grayish layer was thickest against the northern crematorium wall and thins out as it extends farther away from the structure.

Significance: This is the only spot at the site in which three urns were found one on top of the other. The fact that the latest urn is actually a jar is also highly unusual. Of the two mushroom-rim jugs, one is only partially preserved while the other features a round body and flaring rim cut at the edge, typical of the 9<sup>th</sup> century BCE (Mazar 2000: 224, Fig. 14).

The lowest urn is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, urns known from the site. It is an unusual vessel in that its handles are attached to the shoulder and not, as generally seen, from the rim to the shoulder.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)



PHOTO 1.53. The second phase of the cremation burials of L2119B, with Urn/krater 8983 being found with two mushroom-rim jugs and a dipper juglet alongside it.



PHOTO 1.55. Urn 9008 of the lowest burial phase of L2119B, found with its coverbowl *in situ* under the location of Urn 8983.



PHOTO 1.54. The lowest phase of the cremation burials of L2119B found to the north of the crematorium structure. Looking to the south.



PHOTO 1.56. The fill in side Urn 8983 of the second phase.



PHOTO 1.57. The cremated bones found inside Urn 7983 of the second phase.

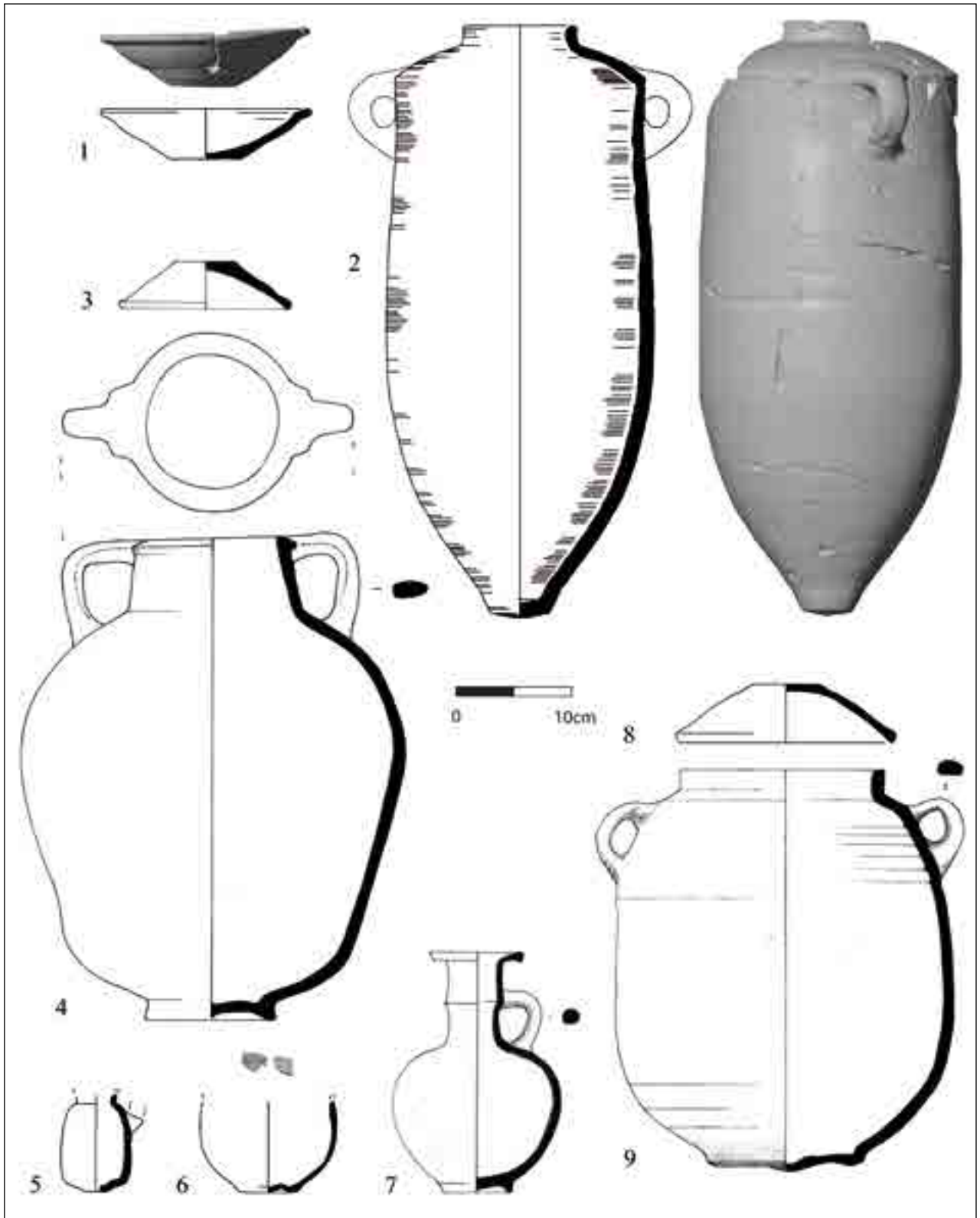


FIGURE 33.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)

FIGURE 33. – L2119B (L2121B)

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Bowl	8966/4	L2119B	5.2	Brown clay and core
2	Urn/jar	8966/1	L2119B	5.27	Brown clay and core
3	Cover bowl	8983/2	L2119B	5.07	Red-brown clay and core
4	Urn/krater	8983/1	L2119B	5.07	Red-brown clay and core
5	Dipper juglet	8961	L2119B	4.8	Orange clay and core
6	Mushroom-rim jar	8997/3	L2119B	4.85	Light brown clay and core, broken neck pieces with red and black stripes
7	Mushroom-rim jar	8984	L2119B	4.89	Brown clay and core
8	Cover bowl	9008/2	L2121B	4.21	Brown clay and core
9	Urn/krater	9008/1	L2121B	4.21	Brown clay and core



PHOTO 1.58. Cremated bones found inside Urn/jar 8966 of the first phase.



PHOTO 1.59. A close sight of the cremated bones found inside Urn/jar 8966 of the first phase.

**L2121A** (Photos 1.60-62; fig. 34; Plan 7)

Description: Child jar inhumation burial

Square: H16

Heights: 5.07–4.79 m

Pottery: Jar (9025/1)

Special finds: Two bronze earrings, eye bead, ten beads, amulet

A bucket-handle jar containing the remains of a child was uncovered about 1 m northeast of the crematorium, along with two bronze earrings, eleven beads and an amulet. The earrings were found to contain remnants of fabric.

Significance: The fabric found on the earrings seems to indicate that the entire body was wrapped in some sort of fabric. The discovery of fabric in other child burials from the phases following the cessation of the cremation burials at the site (e.g. L04-161; see Area D: 2004 below) strengthens this assumption.

EXCAVATION OF THE NORTHERN CEMETERY



PHOTO 1.60. A child burial in a jar found to the north of the crematorium. Looking to the east.



PHOTO 1.61. The large jar of L2121A found on its side with a child burial in it.



PHOTO 1.62. A child burial and its burial gifts found inside the jar of L2121A.

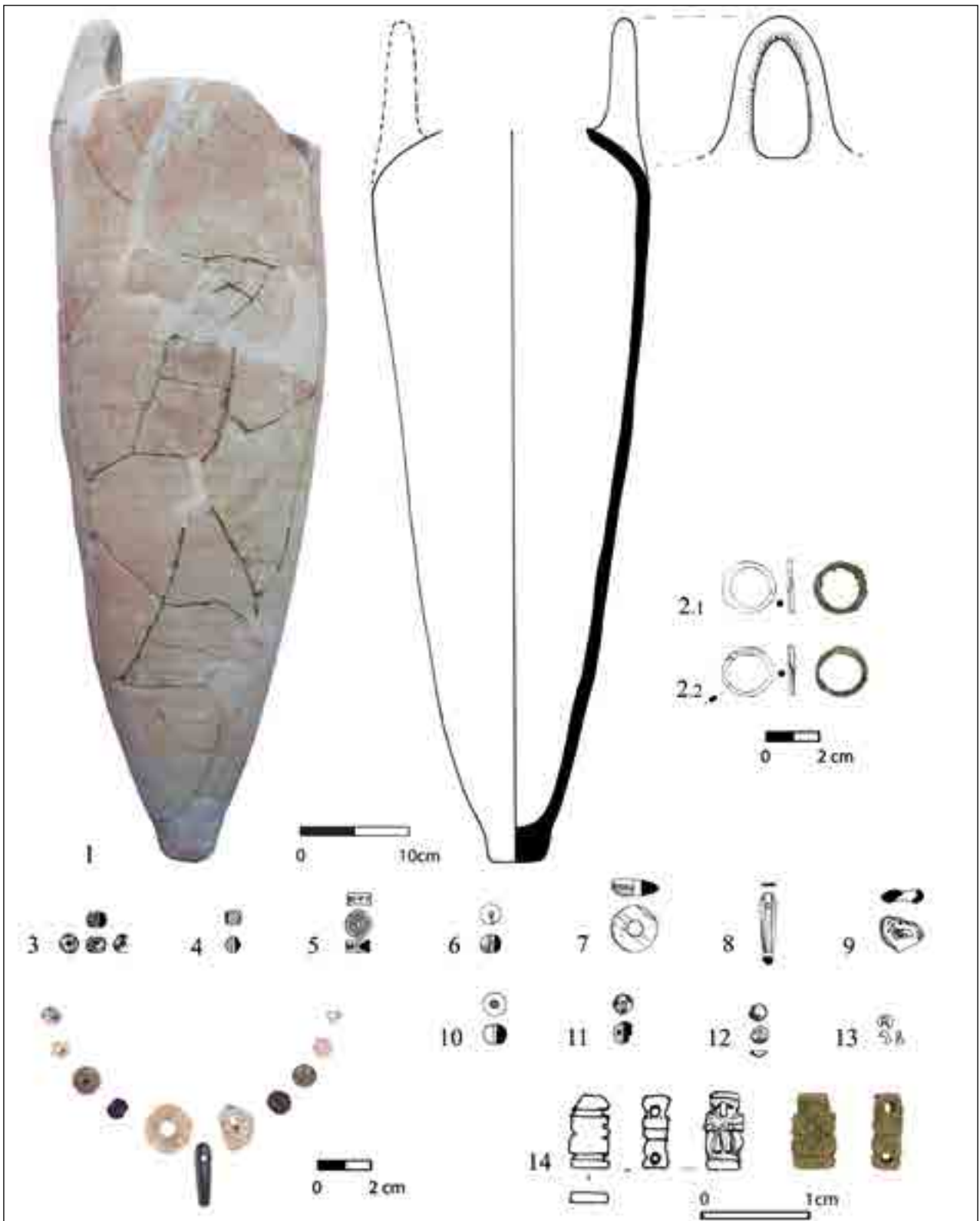


FIGURE 34.

EXCAVATION OF THE NORTHERN CEMETERY

FIGURE 34. – L2121A

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Jar	9025/1	4.79	Brown clay and core
2	Earrings	9025/3	4.79	Copper with fabric
3	Eye bead	9025/7	4.79	Glass
4	Bead	9025/9	4.79	Faience
5	Bead	9025/12	4.79	Bone
6	Bead	9025/8	4.79	Dark blue glass (?)
7	Bead	9025/4	4.79	Bone (?)
8	Bead	9025/5	4.79	Hematite (?)
9	Bead	9025/6	4.79	White stone
10	Bead	9025/11	4.79	Glass
11	Bead	9025/14	4.79	Glass (?)
12	Bead	9025/10	4.79	Shell
13	Bead	9025/13	4.79	Glass
14	Amulet	9025/15	4.79	Faience



PHOTO 1.63. A burnt layer with a cooking pot found adjacent to the northern face of crematorium.

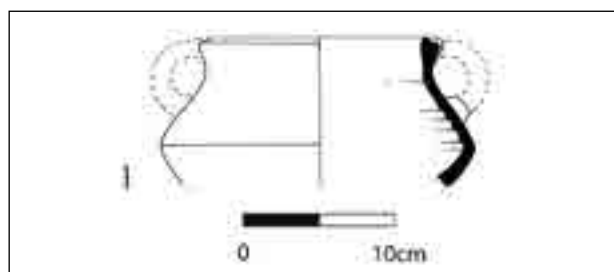


FIGURE 35.

FIGURE 35. – L02-117

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cooking pot	1049	5.00/4.87	Brown clay and core

**AREA A: 2002**

**L02-117 (see also L04-58)** (Photo 1.63; fig. 35; Plan 5)

Description: Hearth (?)  
 Square: H16  
 Heights: 5.00–4.87 m  
 Pottery: Cooking pot  
 Special finds: —

The remains of a cooking pot were found embedded in a layer of packed black ash adjacent to the northern face of the crematorium. Covering an area of approximately 70 × 40 cm, this was likely a hearth.

Significance: This cooking pot likely took part in a ceremony for a cremation burial in the immediate vicinity (see L04-58 in *Area B: 2004* below).

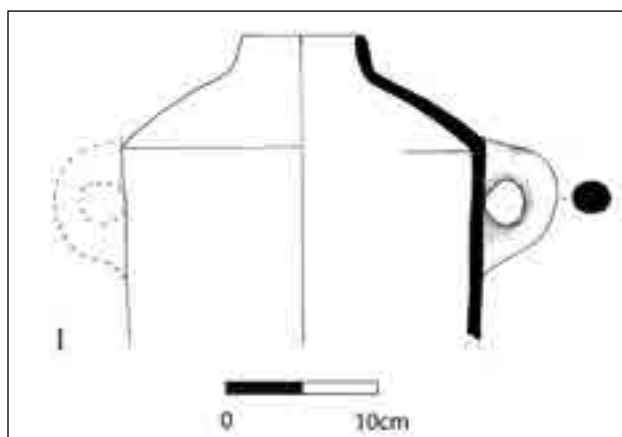


FIGURE 36.

FIGURE 36. – L02-121

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Jar	1069	4.29/4.02	Brown clay and core

**L02-121** (fig. 36; Plan 5)

Description: Jar  
 Square: H16  
 Heights: 4.29–4.02 m  
 Pottery: Jar  
 Special finds: —

A jar was found 1.5 m northwest of the crematorium and W2 of the chute. No burial or finds have been attributed to it.

Significance: The jar is of an early type apparently associated with the early phase of the site before the crematorium structure was built. Fragments of such jars were also found in the fill of the Plastered Pool, revealing that this was one of the most common vessel types used at the site during this time.

**L02-145** (Plan 5)

Description: Earth fill  
 Square: H15  
 Heights: 5.02–4.35 m  
 Pottery: —  
 Special finds: —

This is a layer of dark packed earth that fills the gap between the Plastered Pool (L02-116), W1 of the crematorium structure, and W31 of the Plastered Entryway (see Chapter Two). The impression gained is that the construction of both the crematorium and W31 cancelled out use of the Plastered Platform and the Plastered Pool that was built along with it (see Chapter Two).

Significance: This is one of the few spots in which the two major construction phases at the site are clearly evident: the first saw the construction of the Plastered Platform and Pool, while the second includes the crematorium structure itself along with its entryway and chute.

**L02-152A (L2012, L02-156; see also L02-154)** (fig. 37; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials  
 Square: G14  
 Heights: 4.73–4.10 m  
 Pottery: Two urn/kraters (1140, 1168), two Cypriot urn/kraters (1167, 1182/1), two cover bowls, one urn/cooking pot (1179/1) and cover bowl, miniature bowl (?)  
 Special finds: Green pebble



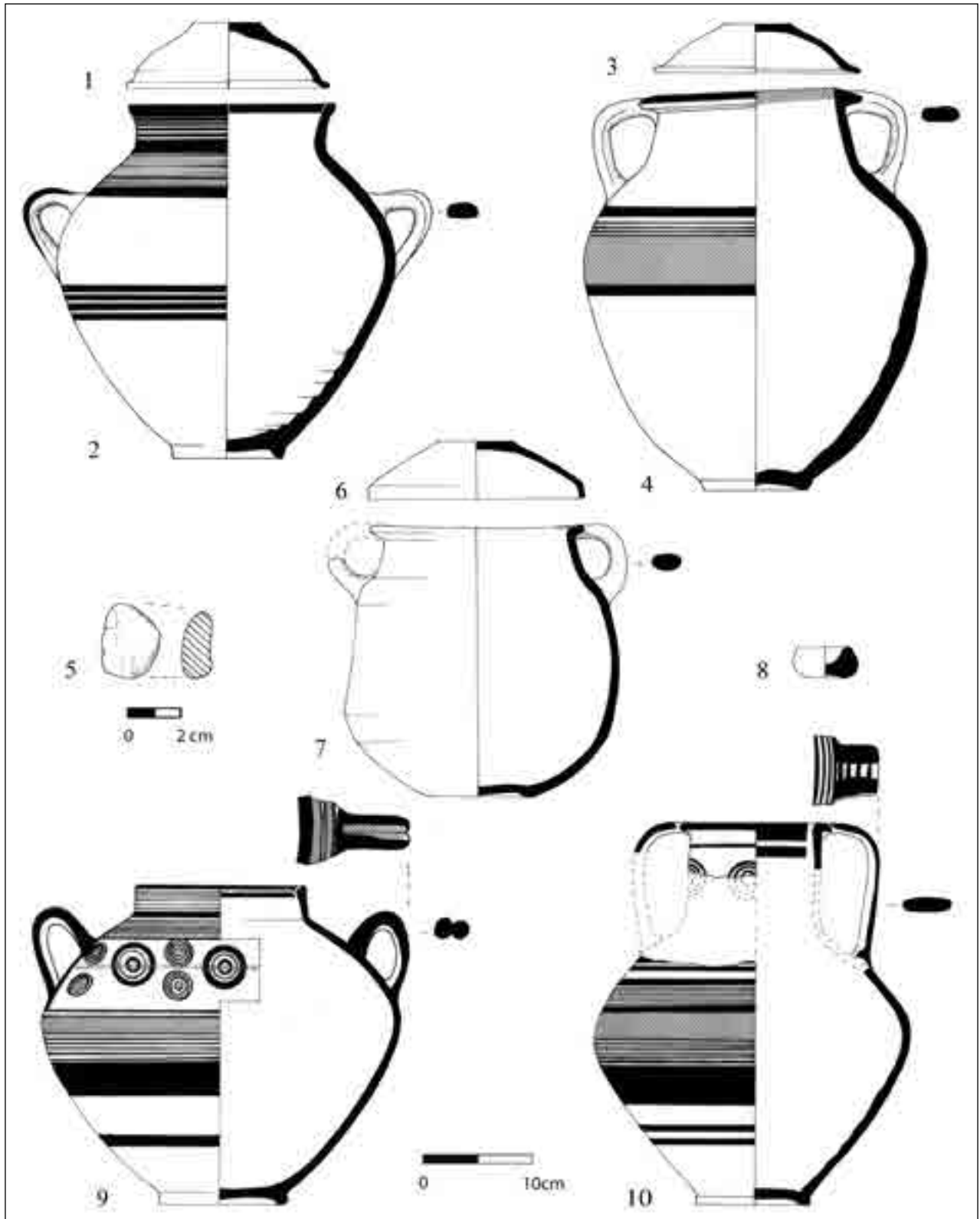


FIGURE 37.

FIGURE 37. – L02-152A (L02-156)

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	1245	L02-152A	4.44/4.10	Brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	1168	L02-152A	4.44/4.10	Red-brown clay, black stripes
3	Cover bowl	1248	L02-152A	4.49/4.10	Brown clay and core
4	Urn/krater	1140	L02-152A	4.49/4.19	Orange-brown clay, red and black stripes
5	Stone	1241	L02-156	4.56/4.39	Greenish pebble
6	Cover bowl	1179/2	L02-156	4.73/4.65	Brown clay and core
7	Urn/cooking pot	1179/1	L02-156	4.73/4.65	Red-brown clay and core
8	Miniature bowl (?)	1170	L02-152A	4.73	Handmade, brown clay, gray-black core
9	Cypriot urn/krater	1167	L02-152A	4.44/4.10	Light brown clay and core, red and black stripes and concentric circles
10	Cypriot urn/krater	1182/1	L02-156	4.44/4.10	Light cream clay, brown core, red and black stripes and concentric circles

Several cremation burials were uncovered southwest of the Large Stone and south of the Plastered Platform (see Chapter Two), while a single child inhumation burial was found in a layer above that in which these urns were found (though not directly above any of them; see L02-152B).

The original roadwork that exposed the site also struck the western side of the Plastered Platform and, in doing so, damaged one of the urns (1182/1). These urns surrounded the entryway structure, except from the west, which was the actual entrance.

Significance: The location of these burials to the southwest of the Large Stone and the Plastered Entryway indicates that the latter did not extend further southward, but may have continued a little more to the west.

Two urns from the locus comprise Cypriot imports dated to the Cypro-Archaic I period (Aubet and Núñez 2008:74, 84 for U.8-1, 93 for U.48-1 & U.26-1). A longer duration of use for the Cypriot urns in one group can be seen in L2026 (see *Area A: 1994* above), where urns dated from the Cypro-Geometric III to the Cypro-Archaic I period were found. The Cypriot urn from L02-154 most likely belongs to this group as well.

The relatively small percentage of Cypriot urns found at the site (about 10% maybe 15% all together), and their location in two major groups most likely is an indication of their possible familial connection. Their discovery right next to the entrance of the Plastered Entryway—which seems to be a particularly honorable location—along with the fact that these comprise such finely made, and apparently expensive, imported ware—may imply that the deceased were members of the elite.



PHOTO 1.64. A child inhumation burial with two bronze ear-rings, two bronze anklets and one bronze bracelet found to the west of the Large Stone.



PHOTO 1.65. Cypriot urn/krater 1058 found adjacent to the southern side of the Plastered Platform, indicating the southernmost limit of the Plastered Entryway to the crematorium.

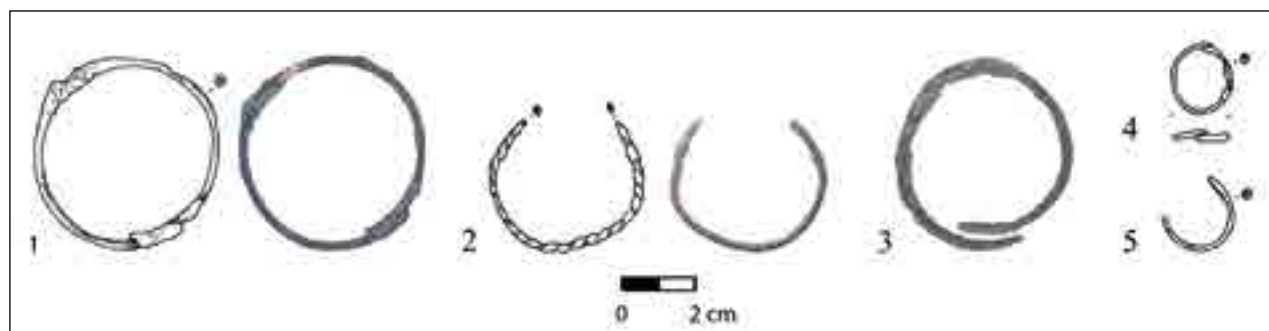


FIGURE 38.

FIGURE 38. – L02-152B

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Anklet	1108	4.80/4.68	Bronze with fabric
2	Bracelet	1109	4.80/4.68	Bronze with fabric
3	Anklet	1107	4.80/4.68	Bronze with fabric
4	Earring	1094	4.80/4.75	Bronze
5	Earring	1110	4.80/4.68	Bronze

**L02-152B** (Photo 1.64; fig. 38; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burial

Square: G14

Heights: 4.80–4.68 m

Pottery: —

Special finds: Two bronze earrings, two bronze anklets and one bronze bracelet with fabric remnants

An inhumation burial was uncovered west of the Large Stone, at a higher level than that of the cremation burials found nearby (L02-152A). The burial, oriented east–west, was of a child lying on its back, with its head toward the east facing north. Anklets were found on both legs, with the one on the left leg intact, while a bracelet was found on the left wrist and earrings at the skull.

Significance: Here is another example of a child burial dating from the time following the cessation of the cremation burials and found together with items of jewelry. In addition to earrings, bracelets and anklets, such burials also included beads. The fabric remnants indicate that the body had been wrapped at the time of burial.

**L02-154 (see also L02-152A)** (Photo 1.65; fig. 39; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: G14

Heights: 4.93–4.60 m

Pottery: Cypriot urn/krater (1058)

Special finds: Scarab (see Chapter Four)

The upper level of the burial lies adjacent to the foundations of the Plastered Platform and the entrance to the crematorium entryway from the south. Its location marks the southernmost bounds of the Plastered Entryway.

Significance: As in other cremation burials, no personal belongings were found, and the scarab, which is of cultic significance, is the only item added to the cremated bones. The urn, dated to the Cypro-Archaic I period (Aubet and Núñez 2008: 74, 93 for U.23-1), most probably belongs together with the other adjacent Cypriot urns of L02-152A. Together, these two burials represent the largest assemblage of Cypriot imports at the site.

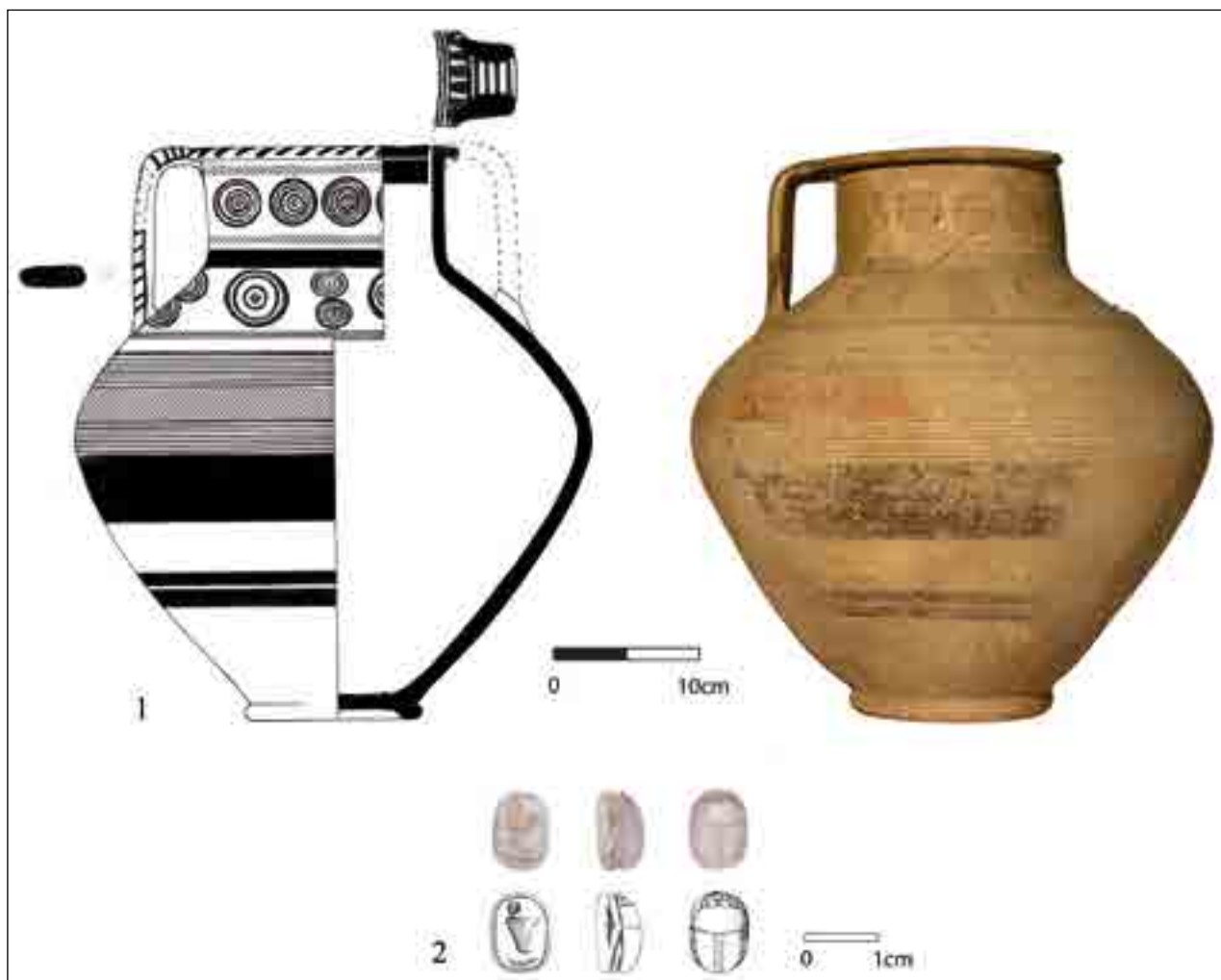


PHOTO 39 .

FIGURE 39. – L02-154

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cypriot urn/krater	1058	4.93/4.60	Light cream clay and core, red and black stripes and concentric circles
2	Scarab	1079	4.93/4.60	Ivory (?)

**L02-159A–B** (fig. 40; Plans 6-7)

Description: Cremation burial (A) and child inhumation and child jar inhumation burials (B)

Square: F/G14

Heights: 4.73–4.35 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (1184/1) and cover bowl, jar and cover bowl

Special finds: Intertwined bronze and iron bracelet

Description: The urn/krater and its cover bowl were found in the layer of packed, dark brown earth seen in the western bounds of the excavation area. Uncovered to its east was a complete but poorly preserved skeleton, likely that of a small child, lying on its back with its head facing north, while to its south was half a jar containing the

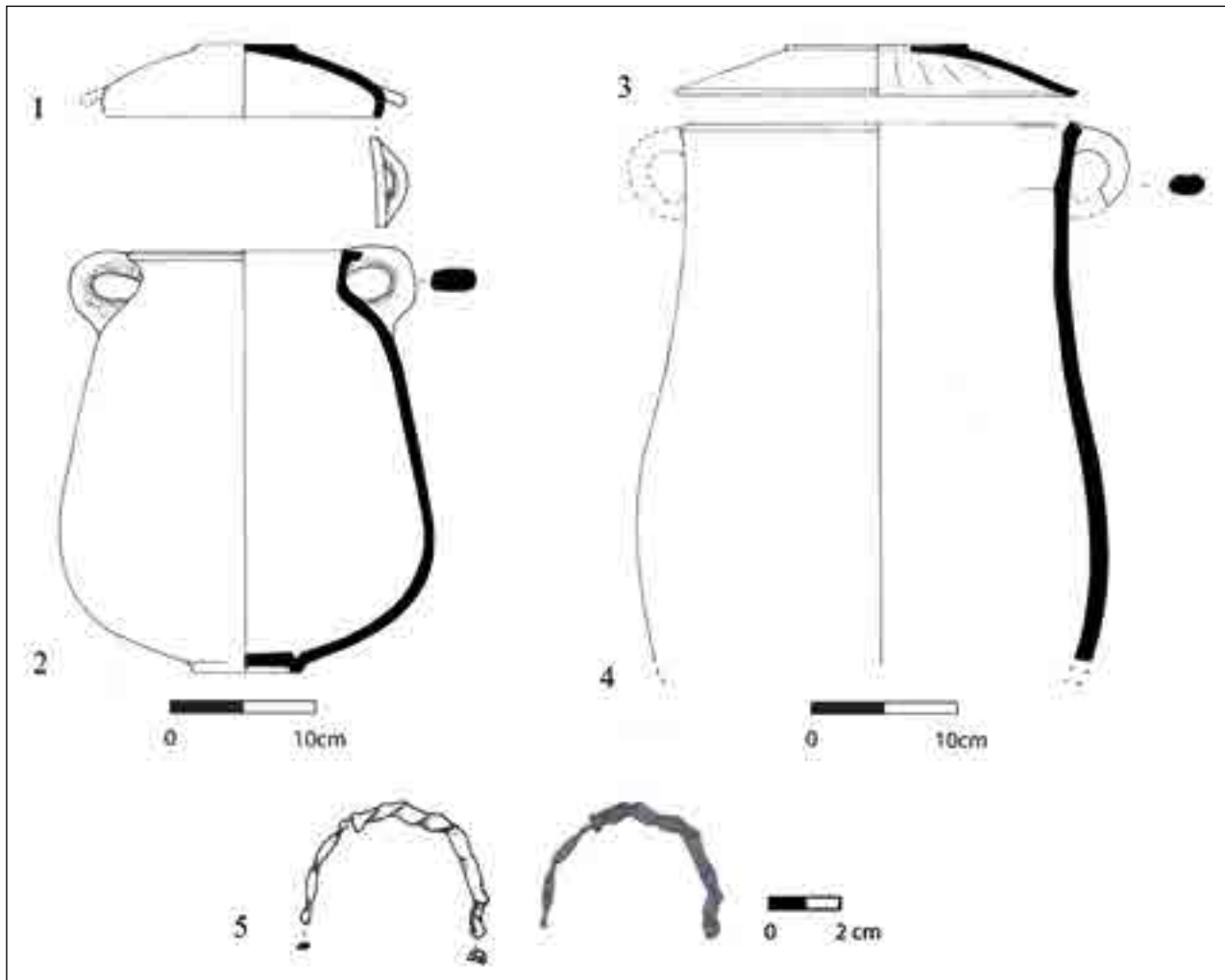


FIGURE 40.

FIGURE 40. – L02-159A–B

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Cover plate	1184/2	L02-159A	4.56/4.35	Brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	1184/1	L02-159A	4.56/4.35	Brown clay
3	Cover bowl	1200/2	L02-159B	4.47	Orange-brown clay and core
4	Jar	1200/1	L02-159B	4.47	Red-brown clay and core
5	Bracelet	1202	L02-159B	4.47	Intertwined iron and bronze

remains of a child along with a crumbling bronze bracelet. The jar, with its opening facing north, rested on top of a hearth that most likely corresponds to the burial ceremony of the urn/krater.

Significance: This locus reveals that cremation burials were carried out also to the west of the Plastered Entryway. The two child burials most likely belong to the phase that followed the cessation of cremation burials at the site.

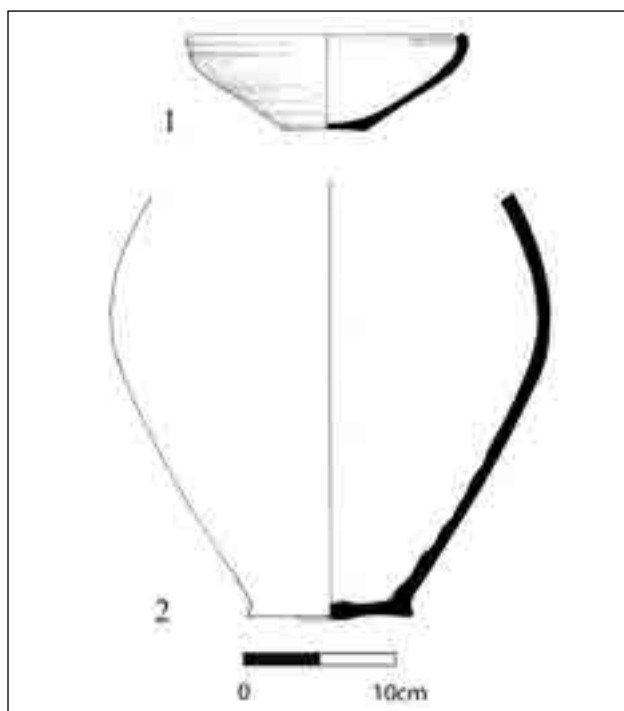


FIGURE 41.

FIGURE 41. – L02-160

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Bowl	1204/1	4.65/4.58	Red-brown clay and core
2	Urn/ krater	1210	4.65/4.58	Brown clay, gray core



PHOTO 1.66. Oval shaped graves cut into the Plastered Entryway and the Plastered Platform in which child inhumations burials were placed. The burials were probably done right after the crematorium and its entryway ceased to be used.

**L02-160** (fig. 41; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: G13

Heights: 4.65–4.07 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (1210), bowl

Special finds: —

This is one of the several cremation burials found badly damaged along the western edge of the excavation area, about 4 m southwest of the Plastered Entryway and 2.5 m northwest of TN1.

Significance: The discovery of these urns illustrates just how large an area the cremation burials covered to the west of the crematorium.

**AREA B: 2002****L02-314** (Photos 1.66-67; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burial  
 Square: H14  
 Heights: 5.20–5.04 m  
 Pottery: —  
 Special finds: —

A burial of a child, oriented east–west, was uncovered about 1 m north of the Large Stone, with only the legs from the knees down preserved in an articulated position. The body had been placed in an oval-shaped depression cut into the plaster layers of the crematorium entryway, reaching the foundations of the Plastered Platform and resting directly on its foundation stones. Several other such depressions were seen in the vicinity which were probably intended for similar burials.

Significance: These burials were apparently carried out immediately after the crematorium and its entryway ceased to be in use, though the placement of the burials inside the entryway seems to indicate that some level of appreciation for the cultic significance of the crematorium still remained.

**L02-317** (Photo 1.68; Plan 7)

Description: Infant inhumation burial  
 Square: G/H14  
 Heights: 4.98–4.95 m  
 Pottery: —  
 Special finds: —

A disturbed burial, oriented east–west, was uncovered directly west of W31 inside what remained of a circular-shaped depression cut into the Plastered Platform down to its stone foundations. The base of the depression measures 23 cm in diameter. The burial comprises the articulated remains of what appears to be an infant, with mainly its lower limbs and ribs preserved.

Significance: The circular shape of the depression may stem from the fact that was meant to hold a particularly small burial; otherwise, it would have perhaps comprised a larger oval shape, similar to the one found nearby (see L02-314 above).



PHOTO 1.67. One of the graves (L02-314) cut in the Entryway, with only the legs from the knees down found in it.



PHOTO 1.68. Disturbed articulated bones of an infant, found in a circular shape recession cut into the Plastered Platform immediately to the west of W31.



PHOTO 1.69. A small standing stele (3158) of L02-352, found to the south of the crematorium with trefoil rim jug and mushroom rim jug by it.



PHOTO 1.70. Urn/krater 3185 of L02-352 found under Stele 3158.

**L02-352 (L02-323, L02-341)** (Photos 1.69-70; fig. 42; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: H14

Heights: 5.71–5.14 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (3185) and cover bowl, red-slipped mushroom-rim and trefoil-rim jug

Special finds: Stele (3158)

Two red-slipped jugs were uncovered next to a small upright stele, located about 3.5 m south of the crematorium. Both had been broken in antiquity, with the mushroom-rim jug too damaged to be restored. Seen between the jugs, at the same level as the stele, was a small pile of cremated bones, which in turn lay above an urn. Found on top of the urn, which contained the cremated bones of an adult, were several fragments of the cover bowl. The earth layer surrounding the urn was extremely packed, with no indication that the ground had been dug in order to place the urn.

Significance: The packed earth layer found here is characteristic the entire area that surrounded the crematorium structure, and seems to have accumulated at the same time along with the burials themselves

The straight line between the body and neck of the trefoil-rim jug is typical of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE, though its wide mouth is more characteristic of the early 7<sup>th</sup> century.



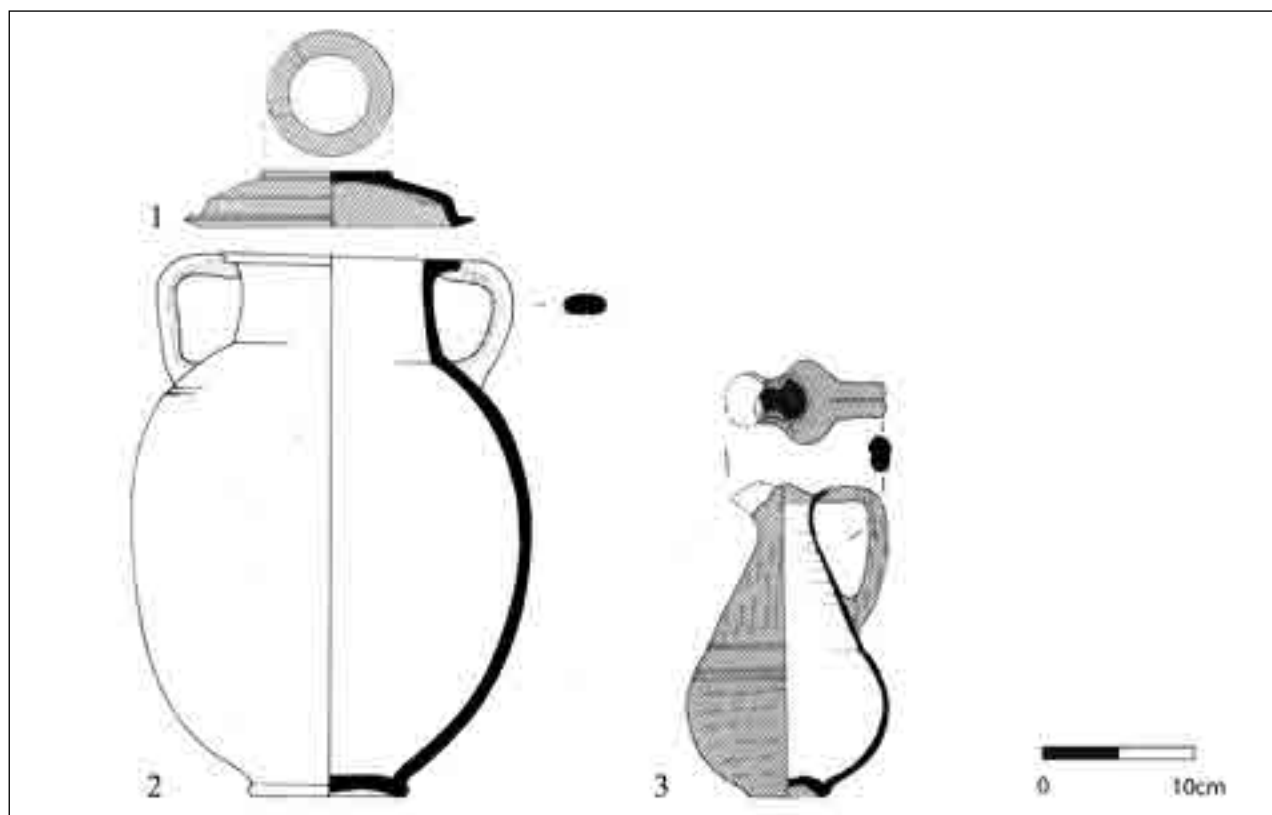


FIGURE 42.

FIGURE 42. – L02-352 (L02-323)

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	3167	L02-352	5.43/5.35	Light brown clay, red slip.
2	Urn/krater	3185	L02-352	5.42/5.14	Red-brown clay and core
3	Trefoil-rim jug	3093	L02-323	5.62/5.45	Orange-brown clay and core, red slip and burnish

**L02-357** (Photos 1.71-72; fig. 43; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: H14

Heights: 5.14–4.86 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (3184/1) and cover bowl

Special finds: —

An urn/krater containing cremated bones was uncovered about 2 m south of the crematorium and 1 m east of W32. The urn was found in a layer of packed earth, with no evidence of a pit having been dug to accommodate it (see L02-314 and L02-317 above).

Significance: Since there is no sign of a pit or trench, it appears that the packed earth layer had been also added, covering the urn, after the burial itself was carried out.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)



PHOTO 1.71. Urn/krater 3184/1 and its cover bowl found in L02-357, one meter to the east of W32.



PHOTO 1.72. The fill inside Urn/krater 3184/1 with very few remains of cremated bones.

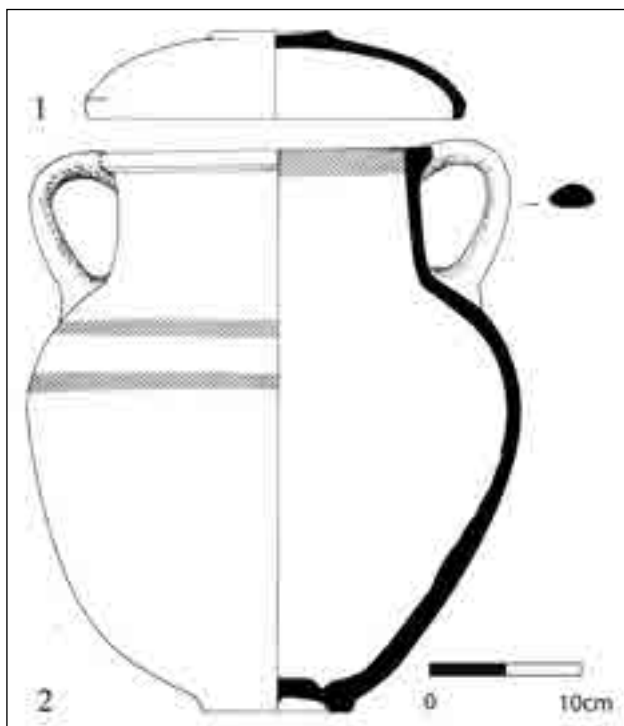


FIGURE 43.

FIGURE 43. – L02-357

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	3184/2	5.14/4.86	Red-brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	3184/1	5.14/4.86	Light brown clay and core, red stripes



PHOTO 1.73. A child inhumation burial in a jar, found to the east of the entrance shaft of TN1.

**AREA D: 2002****L02-414** (Photo 1.73; fig. 44; Plan 7)

Description: Infant jar inhumation burial

Square: H13

Heights: 5.7–5.2 m

Pottery: Attic bowl (4217), bowl, jar

Special finds: Lead weight, fibula, faience amulet, faience bowl fragment, head fragments of two horse figurines

A layer of dark earth with numerous large pottery sherds, mostly of jars, as well as several small finds, was uncovered east of the entrance shaft of TN1. A complete jar containing the bones of what may have been a fetus was found about 2.5 m northeast of the entrance shaft. Among the small finds was an Attic bowl dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> century BCE.<sup>2</sup>

Significance: Here is another example of an infant jar inhumation burial that should be attributed to the time following the cessation of the cremations at the site. This locus also contains disturbed finds, some of which had probably originated from the nearby TN1, and others are from later burials.

**L02-419** (Photos 1.74-75; fig. 45; Plan 7)

Description: Inhumation burial

Square: H13

Heights: 5.34–5.16

Pottery: Jar

Special finds: —

A complete skeleton of an adult lying on its back was found lying on an east-west axis with the skull to the east and the legs lay right above the stones of the eastern wall of the entrance shaft of TN1. Jar fragments were seen on top of the skull, which in turn rested upon a medium-sized fieldstone.

Significance: This burial was laid at the same level as that in L02-414, with both apparently from the time following the cessation of cremations at the site. Most burials from this phase are of children but, as evidenced here, adult burials have also been found.

FIGURE 44. – L02-414

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Attic bowl	4217	5.35	Light brown clay and core, black and red-brown slip, bright burnish, Rouletted decoration
2	Bowl	4184	5.30/5.21	Red-brown clay and core
3	Jar	4092	5.49/5.20	Light brown clay and core
4	Bowl	4088	5.4	Faience
5	Weight	4120	5.4	Lead
6	Fibula	4103	5.37	Bronze
7	Amulet	4090	5.4	Faience
8	Amulet	4147	5.24	Faience
9	Horse head figurine	4248	5.45/5.25	Light brown clay
10	Horse head figurine	4058	5.67	Orange clay

2. We thank Barak Monnickendam - Givon for providing us with a dating for the bowl, based on Rotroff 1997.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)

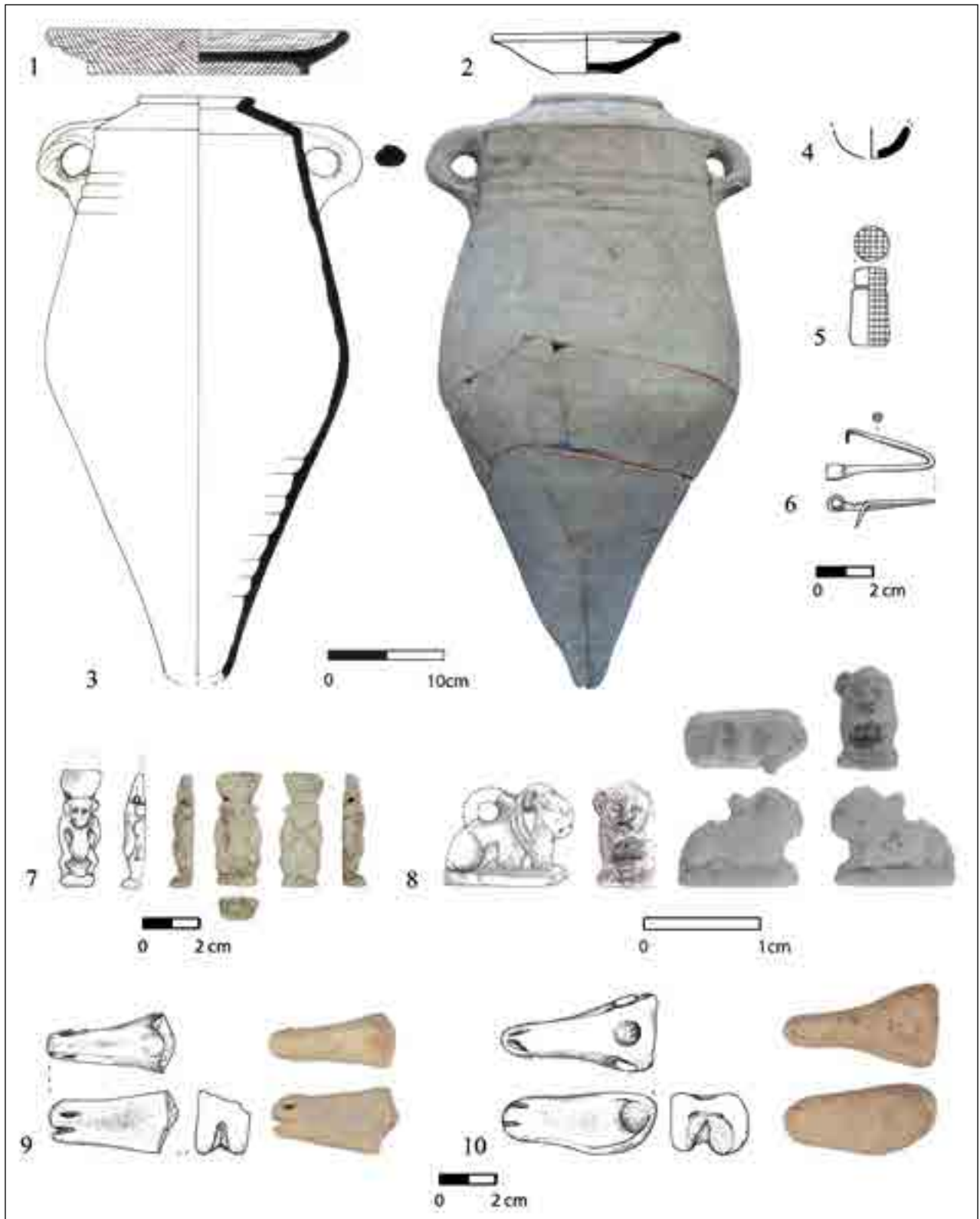


FIGURE 44.



PHOTO 1.74. An adult inhumation burial of L02-419, found lying on its back right near the entrance shaft of TN1.



PHOTO 1.75. The adult inhumation burial of L02-419, found with its head to the east and fragments of a jar lying above the skull.

FIGURE 45. – L02-419

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Jar	4098	5.34/5.16	Light brown clay and core

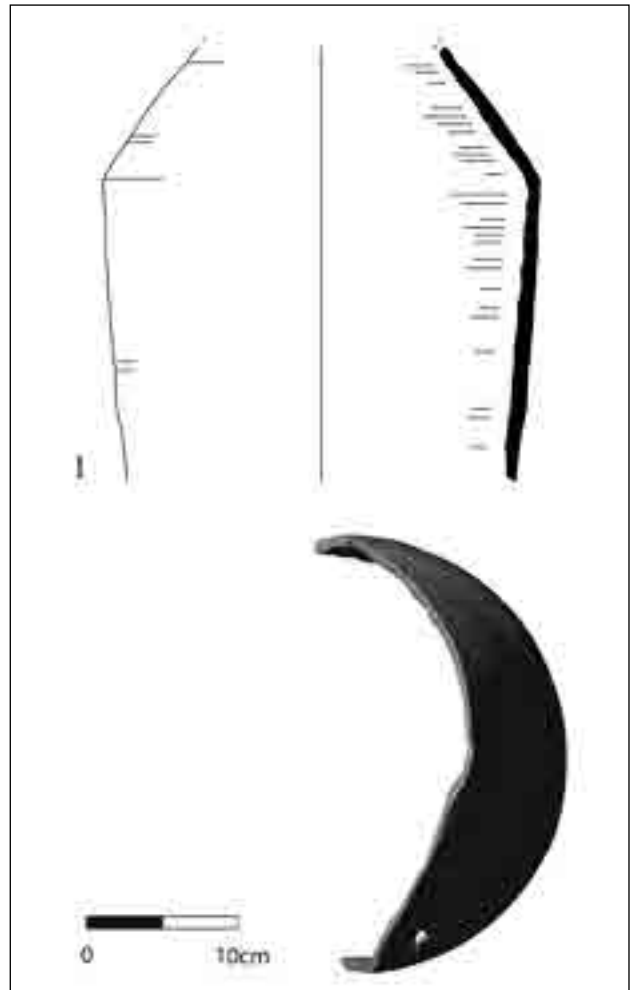


FIGURE 45.



PHOTO 1.76. The cremation burial of L02-420 found near the northern wall of the entrance shaft of TN1. The burial included, besides the urn/krater (4127), a cover bowl, a trefoil-rim jug, a mushroom-rim jug, and a dipper juglet.

**L02-420** (Photo 1.76; fig. 46; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: H13

Heights: 5.46–5.04 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (4127) and cover bowl, mushroom-rim jug, trefoil-rim jug, dipper juglet

Special finds: —

A complete urn/krater containing cremated bones was uncovered north of the northern wall of the entrance shaft of TN1 and to the northwest of L02-427 (see below). The small dipper juglet along with the two 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE types of jugs were found at the mouth of the urn, while covering it was a Samarian-type bowl that had been placed upside down.

Significance: This cremation burial joins the numerous others that closely surrounded TN1.

**L02-421** (Photos 1.77-78; fig. 47; Plan 5)

Description: Fill inside entrance shaft of TN1

Square: H12–13

Heights: 4.90–3.96 m

Pottery: —

Special finds: A ring and a single finger bone, scarab (see Chapter Four), Sekhmet amulet

The brown earth fill inside the entrance shaft of TN1 (1.11 × 11.07 m) contained a large amount of pottery sherds along with a few special finds.

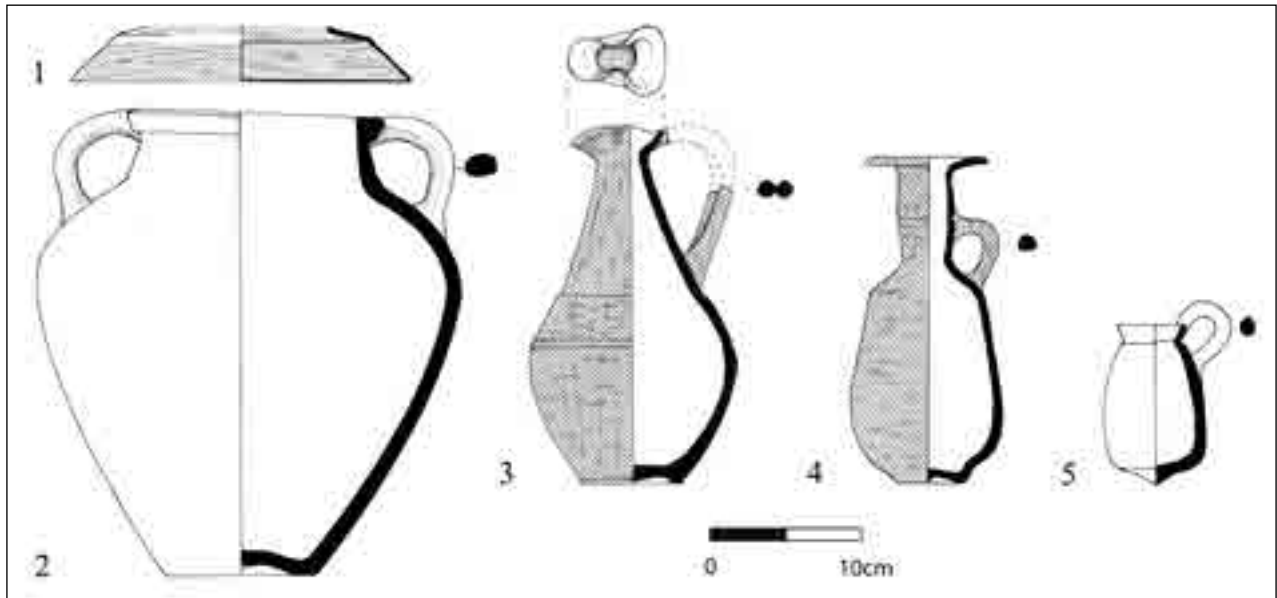


FIGURE 46.

FIGURE 46. – L02-420

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	4153	5.39/5.04	Light brown clay, red slip and burnish
2	Urn/krater	4127	5.39/5.04	Red-brown clay
3	Trefoil-rim jug	4126	5.50/5.04	Light brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
4	Mushroom-rim jug	4110	5.50/5.04	Light brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
5	Juglet	4109	5.50/5.04	Brown clay and core



PHOTO 1.77. The entrance shaft of TN1, looking to the west.



PHOTO 1.78. A ring on a single finger bone, found in the fill of the entrance shaft of TN1.

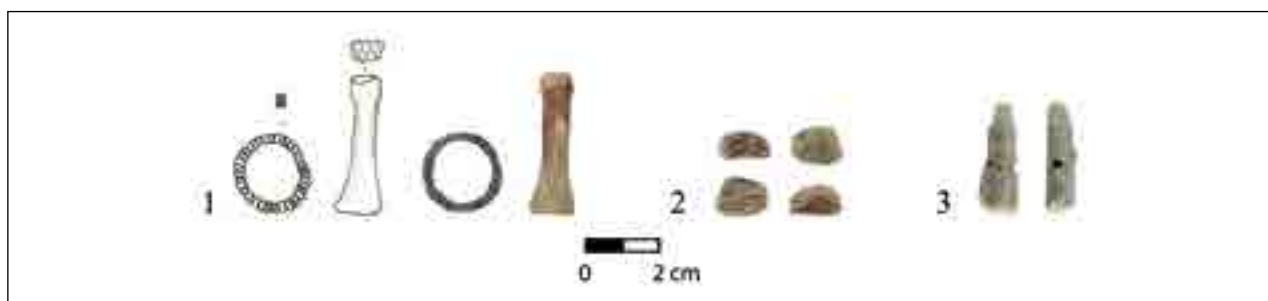


FIGURE 47.

FIGURE 47. – L02-421

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Ring and finger bone	4163	4.7	Copper
2	Scarab	4177	4.89	Faience
3	Sekhmet amulet	4195	4.67	Faience

Significance: The special finds found in the shaft may have originated from within the tomb and somehow found their way out (for the full report of TN1 see Mazar 2004).

**L02-424 (L02-430, L02-437)** (Photos 1.79-81; fig. 48; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials

Square: H/I13

Heights: 5.38–4.90 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (4227) and cover bowl, mushroom-rim jug, trefoil-rim jug, round bowl, urn/cooking pot (4245) and cover bowl

Special finds: —

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)



PHOTO 1.79. The burial set of a mushroom-rim jug , trefoil-rim jug, and a round bowl from L02-424.



PHOTO 1.80. Urn/krater 4227 of L02-424, found on top of Urn/cooking pot 4245 of the same locus.



PHOTO 1.81. Urn/cooking pot 4245, found at the bottom of L02-424.



PHOTO 1.82. Remains of a very disturbed urn found to the north of the northern wall of the entrance shaft of TN1.



PHOTO 1.83. The disturbed urn of L02-427, found with burnt bones and a lead coil within it.



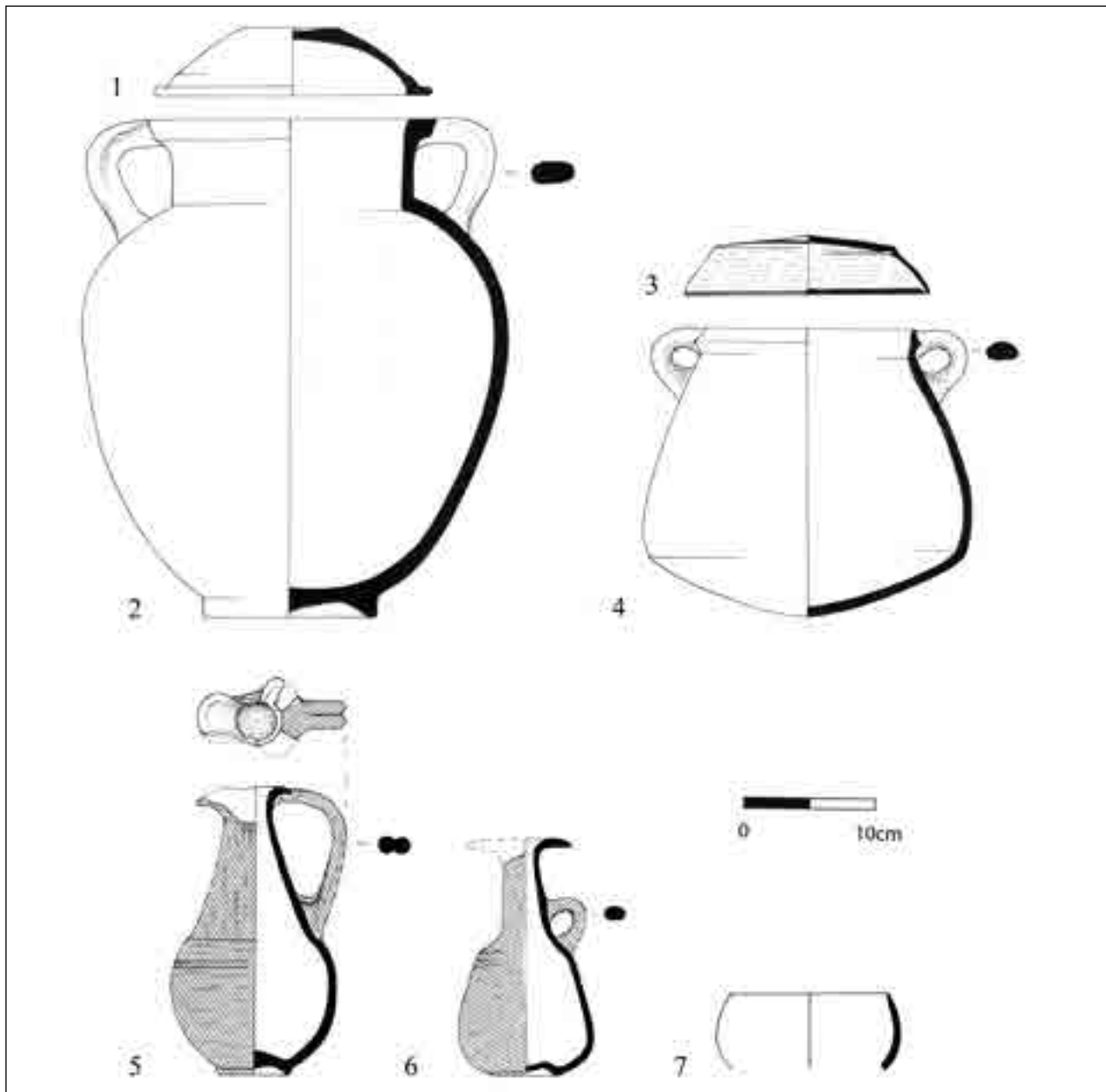


FIGURE 48.

FIGURE 48. – L02-424 (L02-430, L02-437)

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	4201	L02-430	5.29/5.21	Brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	4227	L02-430	5.29/4.98	Red-brown clay
3	Cover bowl	4228	L02-437	5.14/5.1	Light brown clay and core, burnish, black stripes
4	Urn/cooking pot	4245	L02-437	5.14/4.9	Brown clay and core
5	Trefoil-rim jug	4208	L02-424	5.38/5.19	Light brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
6	Mushroom-rim jug	4214	L02-424	5.38/5.19	Light brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
7	Round bowl	4215	L02-424	5.38/5.19	Light brown clay and core

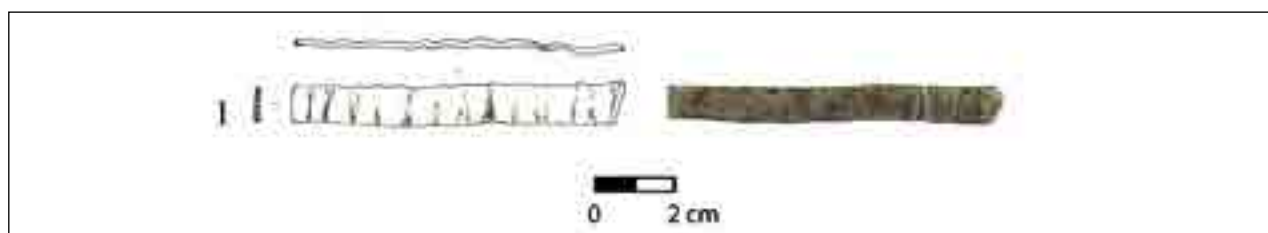


FIGURE 49.

FIGURE 49. – L02-427

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Rolled strip	4180	5.01	Lead, very elastic (drawn after opened)

Two urns were found about 2.5 m east of the northeastern corner of the entrance shaft of TN1, and most likely belong together with the round bowl and two jugs of the late 8<sup>th</sup> or early 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE uncovered slightly to the east. A burnt layer, apparently the burial hearth, was exposed approximately 30 cm above the urns.

Significance: The fact that only a few of the burials made use of cooking pots as urns raises the question of whether they should therefore be associated with a different socio-economic class. This is especially apparent in light of the fact that the majority of urns comprise finely made kraters, some of which were even Cypriot imports.

**L02-427** (Photos 1.82-83; fig. 49; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: H13

Heights: 5.01–4.74 m

Pottery: —

Special finds: Coiled lead strip

The remains of a disturbed cremation burial were uncovered immediately north of the northern wall of TN1's entrance shaft and southeast of L02-420, with only part of the urn, containing burnt bones and a lead coil, having been preserved. The rim of a trefoil-rim jug was seen peeking out from the northern baulk of the excavation square, and was likely associated with the burial. The tiny coil was later opened, but was found to bear no markings.

Significance: The discovery of the coil inside the urn is of special interest as usually only cultic items, mostly scarabs, accompanied the cremated remains. For this reason, the coil may have held cultic significance of some sort.

**L02-431 (L02-442)** (Photos 1.84-85; fig. 50; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial complex

Square: H13

Heights: 5.21–4.19 m

Pottery: Mushroom-rim jug, trefoil-rim jug

Special finds: —

A layer of dark earth fill containing ash and burnt bones was uncovered about 0.5 m beneath the disturbed earth layer of L02-414 (see above; see also L02-432 below). A trefoil-rim and mushroom-rim jug were found in the lower part of the locus, and are apparently associated with a cremation burial whose urn was not preserved.

Significance: The characteristics of the jugs support a 9<sup>th</sup> century BCE date for the burial.



PHOTO 1.84. A partially preserved cremation burial of L02-431, found to the east of the entrance shaft of TN1. Looking to the west.



PHOTO 1.85. A trefoil-rim jug and a mushroom-rim jug belonging to the disturbed cremation burial of L02-431.

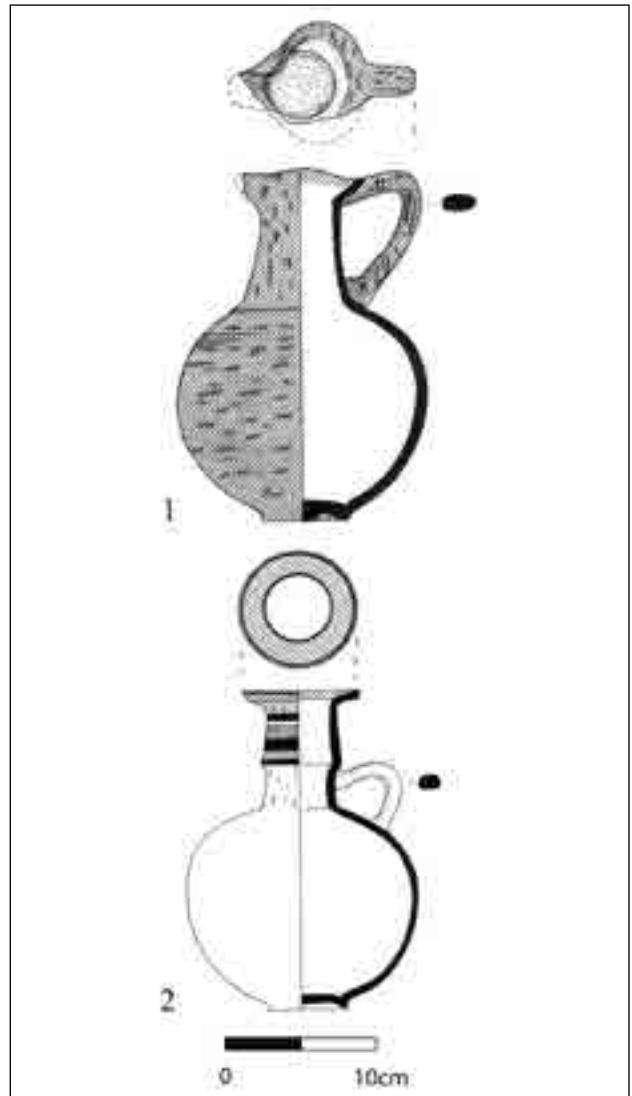


FIGURE 50.

FIGURE 50. – L02-431 (L02-442)

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Trefoil-rim jug	4294	L02-431	4.36/ 4.19	Light brown clay and core, red slip and burnish.
2	Mushroom-rim jug	4296	L02-442	4.49/ 4.45	Badly fired (with bubbles), orange clay, brown core, red and black stripes

**L02-432** (Photo 1.86; fig. 51; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial assemblage (?)  
 Square: H/113  
 Heights: 5.23–5.18 m  
 Pottery: Two amphoriskoi  
 Special finds: —

Two amphoriskoi were found stuck one on top of the other east of the entrance shaft of TN1, about 0.5 m above L02-431.

Significance: These vessels are unique in that they were found one above the other, while their location above L02-431 indicates that they were part of a ceremony that took place on top of the cremation burial location.

**L02-435** (fig.52; Plan 5)

Description: Earth layer with numerous jar sherds  
 Square: H12  
 Heights: 5.8–5.3 m  
 Pottery: Jar sherds  
 Special finds: Three beads

An earth layer containing a relatively large amount of pottery sherds was uncovered in the area south and southeast of TN1. The pottery fragments appear to be somewhat concentrated. It is interesting to note that remains of hearths were found directly beneath this locus.

Significance: No direct connection has been found between these jar fragments and any specific burial, though they may have been part of a burial cult which fed and provided drinks for the dead, possibly those buried in TN1, located nearby to the northeast. The jars may also have taken part in the ceremonies associated with the hearths found below. Many such jar fragments were also found in the earth layer uncovered northeast of TN1.



PHOTO 1.86. Two amphoriskoi found one on top of the other east of the entrance shaft of TN1. They were most likely part of a ceremony on top of a cremation burial location.

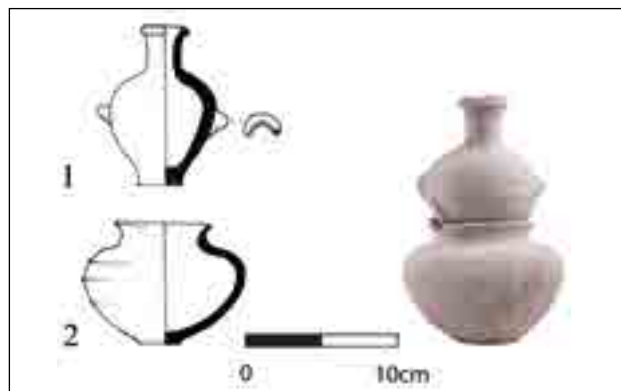


FIGURE 51.

FIGURE 51. – L02-432

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Amphoriskos	4211	5.23/5.18	Light brown clay
2	Amphoriskos	4212	5.23/5.18	Light brown clay

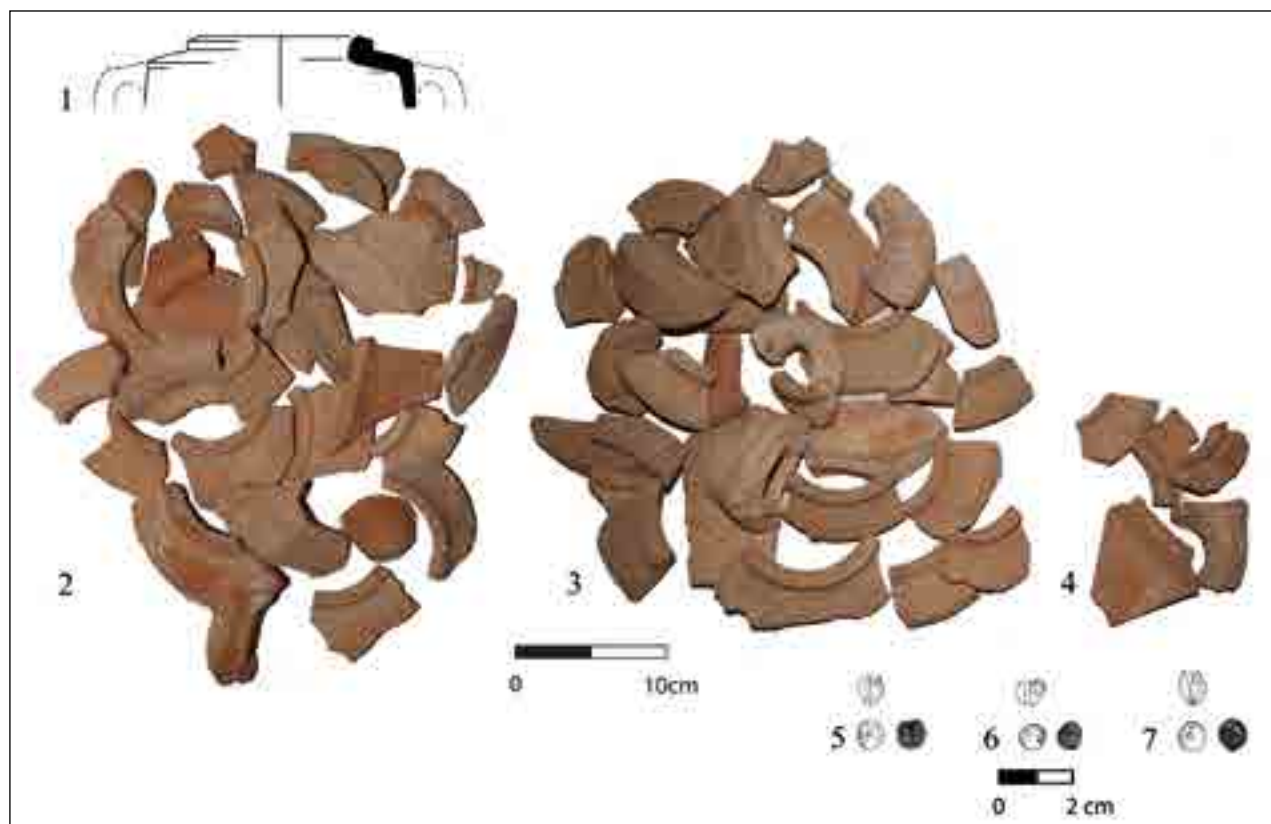


FIGURE 52.

FIGURE 52. – L02-435

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Jar	4240	5.6	Brown clay and core
2	Sherds of jars	4231	5.65/5.47	Brown-red-orange clay
3	Sherds of jars	4252	5.47/5.34	Brown-red-orange clay
4	Sherds of jars	4280	5.34/5.3	Brown-red-orange clay
5	Bead	4267/1	5.49	Blue glass
6	Bead	4267/2	5.49	Blue glass
7	Bead	4289	5.32	Blue glass

**AREA A: 2004**
**L04-04 (L04-13; see also L04-20)** (Photos 1.87-89; figs. 53-54; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: I15

Heights: 6.15–5.22 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (04-88/1) and cover bowl, Samarian bowl, trefoil-rim jug

Special finds: Two stelae (04-66, 04-120)

Two stelae were uncovered in a layer of packed earth mixed with ash adjacent to the eastern side of W1 of the crematorium structure: a rectangular-shaped stele (04-120) situated about 0.5 m east of the wall, facing east, and an L-shaped stele (04-66) 1.1 m to its southeast, also facing east, with part of its top and side broken off. Engraved on the face of Stele 04-120 was a circle with a cross beneath it and what seem to be two hands, while a hole was seen drilled

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)



PHOTO 1.87. The top of Stele 04-120, found just to the east of the crematorium. On its face was an engraved circle with a cross beneath it and what seem to be sketches of hands.



PHOTO 1.88. Stelae 04-120 and 04-66, found near to the east of the crematorium with their face to the east. Looking to the west.



PHOTO 1.89. Urn/krater 04-88/1, found about half a meter beneath Stele 04-120. Looking to the west.

FIGURES 53-54. – L04-04 (L04-13)

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Stele	04-66	L04-04	6.03/5.40	Sandstone, L shape
2	Stele	04-120	L04-04	6.08/5.59	Sandstone, engraved symbol
3	Samaritan bowl	04-26	L04-04	5.87	Brown clay and core, red slip, black stripe on the rim
4	Cover bowl	04-88/2	L04-13	5.35/5.29	Red-brown clay and core
5	Urn/krater	04-88/1	L04-13	5.35/5.29	Red-brown clay and core
6	Trefoil-rim jug	04-31	L04-04	5.81	Orange-brown clay and core, red slip and burnish

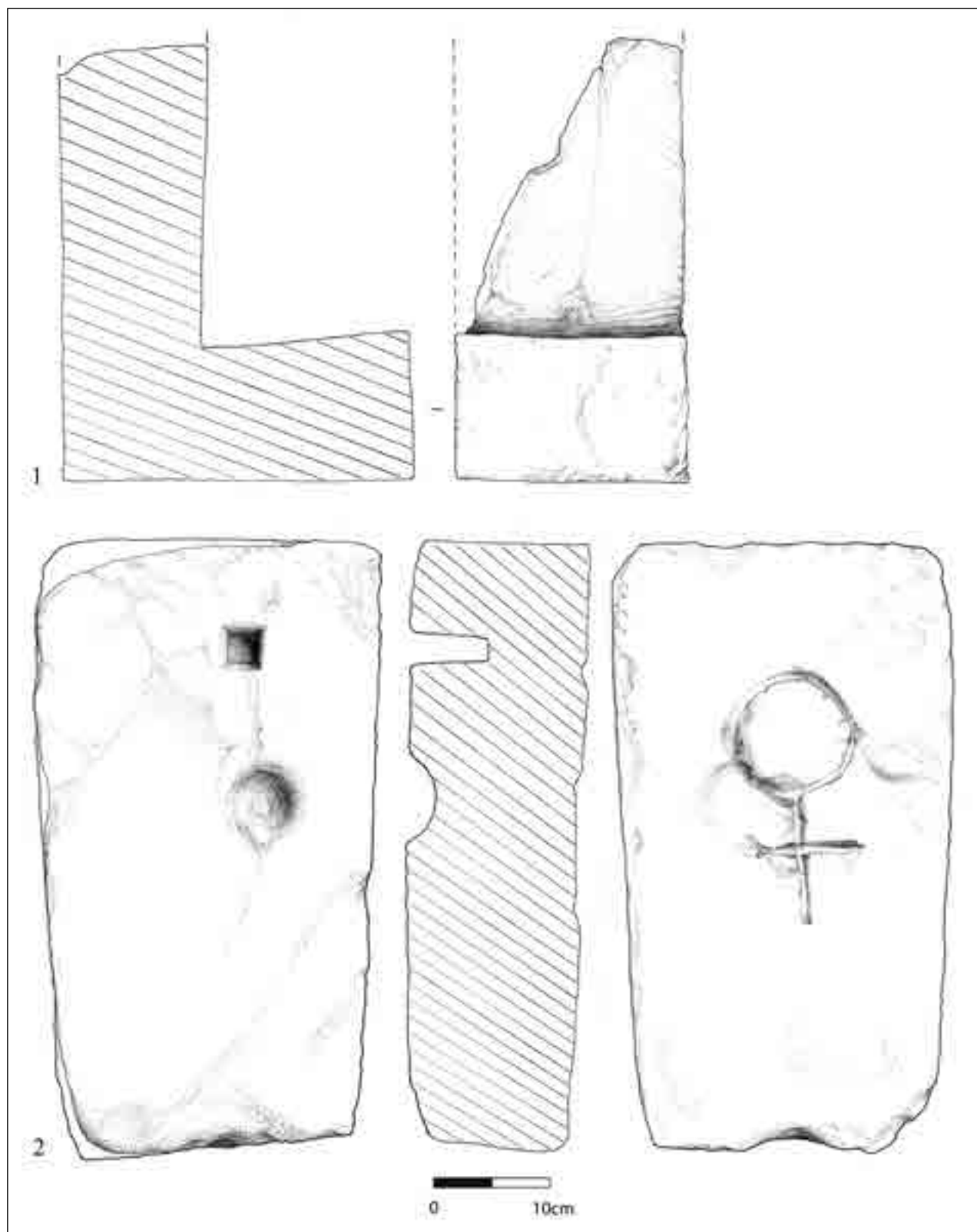


FIGURE 53.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)

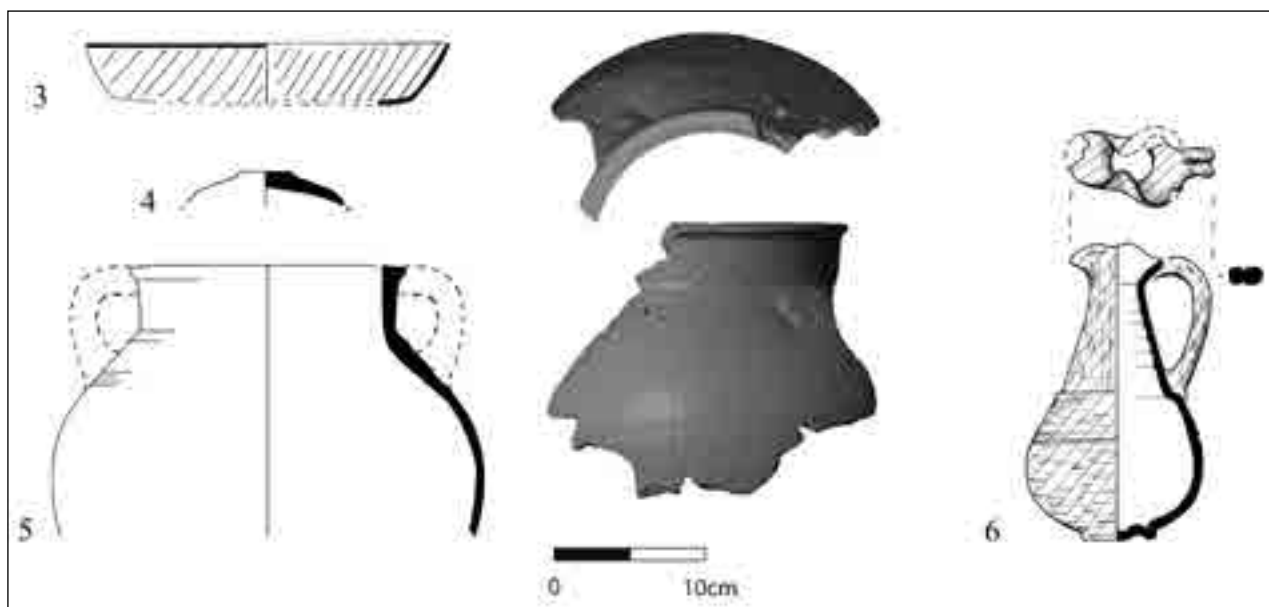


FIGURE 54.



PHOTO 1.90. Cremation burial of L04-05, found 3 meters to the east of the crematorium. Looking to the west.



PHOTO 1.91. Urn/krater 04-43, found in hard packed earth, partially disturbed by a pit dug at a later period.

FIGURE 55. – L04-05

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Bowl base	04-67/2	5.63/5/38	Light brown clay and core, hand (?) burnish inside
2	Cover bowl	04-67/1	5.63/5.38	Brown-red clay and core
3	Urn/krater	04-43	5.63/5.38	Orange-brown clay and core



partway into its back. A thin Samarian bowl was found east of the stele, while an urn/krater (04-88/1) and its cover bowl were discovered 0.5 m below it. A pit was found to have been cut into the packed earth layer to accommodate the urn, and then afterwards filled in with loose soil. It is not clear with which cremation burial Stele 04-66 was associated, although L04-20 may be a possibility (see below). A trefoil-rim jug, characteristic of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE, was found 40 cm south of the stele.

Significance: This is the only spot where a stele (04-120) was found in such close proximity to the crematorium. Unlike the other stelae at the site, these two, found in the eastern side of the crematorium, faced east and not west. The only reasonable explanation for this is, indeed, because of their close distance to the crematorium structure. Being that the structure blocked the view to the west—which was the usual direction to which the stelae faced (i.e., toward the sea)—these particular examples faced east.

**L04-05** (Photos 1.90-91; fig. 55; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: I15

Heights: 5.67–5.38 m

Pottery: Urn/krater, (04-43) and cover bowl, bowl base

Special finds: —

An urn/krater was uncovered in the layer of dark packed earth about 3 m east of the crematorium. Its cover bowl, as well as the base of another bowl, was seen at the top of the urn. The northern part of this cremation burial was cut by a later pit, which was also what probably disturbed part of the burial set (see L04-11 below).

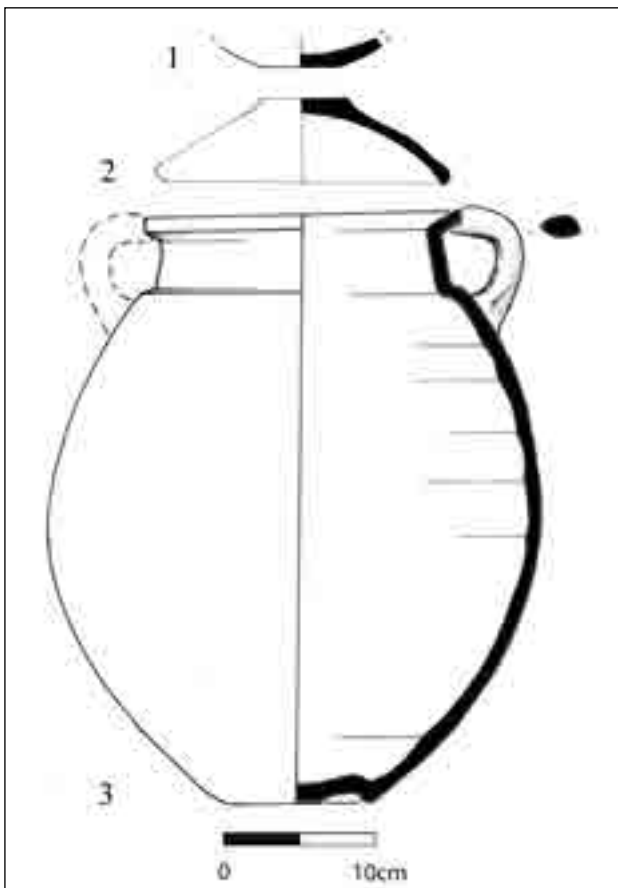


FIGURE 55.



PHOTO 1.92. A standing stele of L04-06, found about 5 meters to the southeast of the crematorium with an adult inhumation burial with burial gifts near it.

Significance: Here is yet another example of a cremation burial carried out to the east of the crematorium, revealing that the structure had been surrounded by such burials on all sides.

**L04-06** (Photos 1.92-94; fig. 56; Plan 7)

Description: Inhumation burial with stele  
 Square: I15  
 Heights: 5.90–5.65 m  
 Pottery: Bowl, juglet  
 Special finds: Stele (04-06), stone seal

A rectangular-shaped stele was found about 5 m southeast of the crematorium, measuring 43 cm high, 27 cm across, 13 cm thick and bearing no marks of any kind. An adult inhumation burial was uncovered directly to its east, oriented east–west, with the skull resting near the stele. Found north of the skull was a black hematite conical-shaped seal, 2.5 cm high, featuring a familiar Babylonian cultic scene incised on its base, while south of the remains was a small intact juglet.

Significance: This is a securely dated 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE inhumation burial. The engraved seal corresponds to what we know of Babylonian influence in the area (Mazar 2008).

Even though the cremation practice had ceased at the site by this time, the site continued to serve as a burial ground for inhumations, mostly those of children. Furthermore, though the inhumations reflect a different burial rite, the remains of the previous cremation cult were evidently respected and thus left undisturbed. This is plainly seen here, with an inhumation burial carried out adjacent to the stele of what was likely an earlier cremation burial, similar



PHOTO 1.93. Burial gifts found along with Burial L04-06 at the foot of the standing stele.



PHOTO 1.94. A conic shaped black-stone seal found in L04-06. On the base of the seal incised a familiar 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE Babylonian cultic scene.

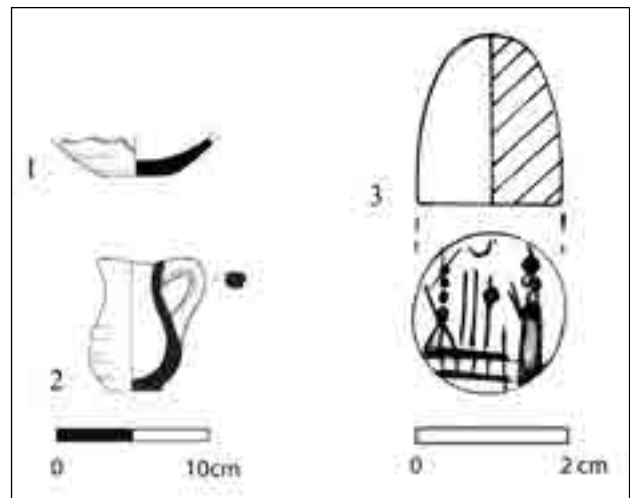


FIGURE 56.

FIGURE 56. – L04-06

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Bowl	04-37	5.8	Brown clay and core
2	Juglet	04-47	5.80/5.74	Orange-brown clay
3	Stone seal	04-39	5.8	Blue lapis stone. Incised scene

to Area C, where an adult was placed at the foot of a stele engraved with the symbol of Tanit (see L1750B in *Area C: 1992* above).

**L04-10** (Photos 1.95-96; fig. 57; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: I15

Heights: 5.14–4.90 m

Pottery: Cypriot urn/krater (04-70), trefoil-rim jug

Special finds: Two hematite stone weights



PHOTO 1.95. Cremation burial of L04-10, found 2.5 meters to the east of the crematorium. Looking to the west.



PHOTO 1.96. Urn/krater 04-70, found with a trefoil-rim jug to its west.

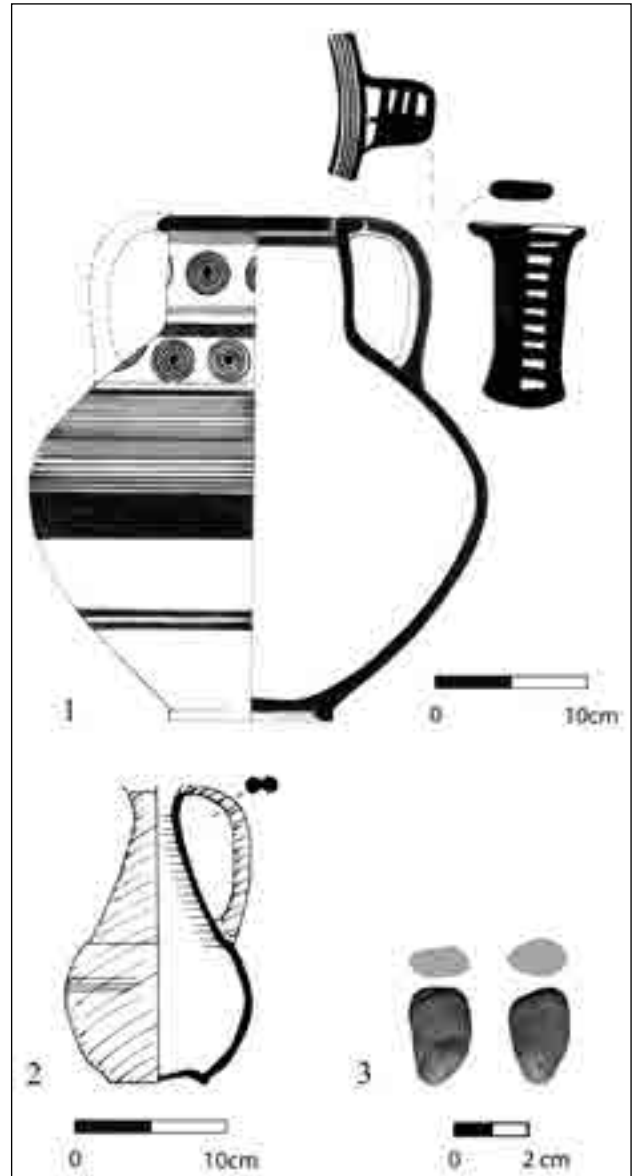


FIGURE 57.

FIGURE 57. – L04-10

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cypriot urn/krater	04-70	5.14/4.90	Light brown clay and core, black and red stripes, black concentric circles
2	Trefoil-rim jug	04-73	5.1	Light brown clay and core, red slip
3	Weights (2)	04-76		Hematite

A cremation burial was uncovered 2.5 m east of the crematorium structure, comprising of an urn/krater with a trefoil-rim jug to its west. A later pit cut off the northern part of the urn, and likely damaged the additional vessels from the burial set (see L04-11 below). Two hematite stones were also found near the urn.

Significance: This cremation most likely originally included the full burial set of a trefoil-rim jug together with a mushroom-rim jug, of which only the former was found. Indeed, it is important to note that the Cypriot urns were buried with the same burial set as all the other burials where different vessel types were used as urns. This strengthens the impression that the use of the finely made, probably expensive, Cypriot vessels is only an indication of the social status of the deceased, and does not imply a different burial cult or rite or an association to a different ethnic group.

**L04-11** (fig. 58; Plan 6)

Description: Large pit with disturbed cremation burials

Square: I15

Heights: 5.49–4.18 m

Pottery: Urn/large bowl (04-93)

Special finds: —

A pit measuring 4 m in diameter, full of sand, loose earth and shells, was dug into the northern part of Square I15. It cut through the dark packed earth layer that surrounded the crematorium, damaging Burials L04-10 and L04-05, and it is clear that the finds retrieved from inside it originally belonged to these two burials. Also, fragments of a large jar were found at the eastern side of the pit, adjacent to its bunker (see L04-16 below).

Significance: Although the pit clearly postdates the burials in the area, its own exact dating is unknown.

**L04-16** (Photo 1.97; fig. 59; Plan 5)

Description: Jar

Square: I15

Heights: 4.75–4.18 m

Pottery: Jar

Special finds: —

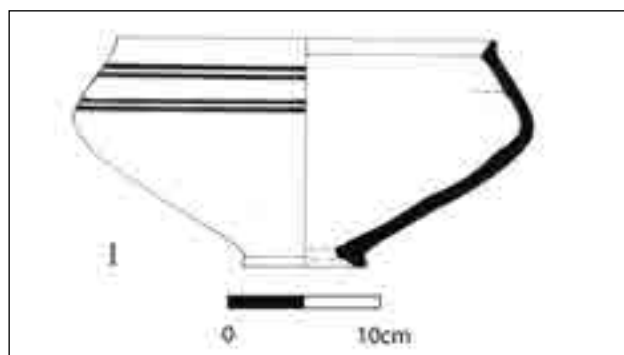


FIGURE 58.

FIGURE 58. – L04-11

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Urn/large bowl	04-93	4.80/ 4.45	Brown clay and core, black stripes



PHOTO 1.97. An intact jar found in the hard, packed, earth layer to the west of L04-05.

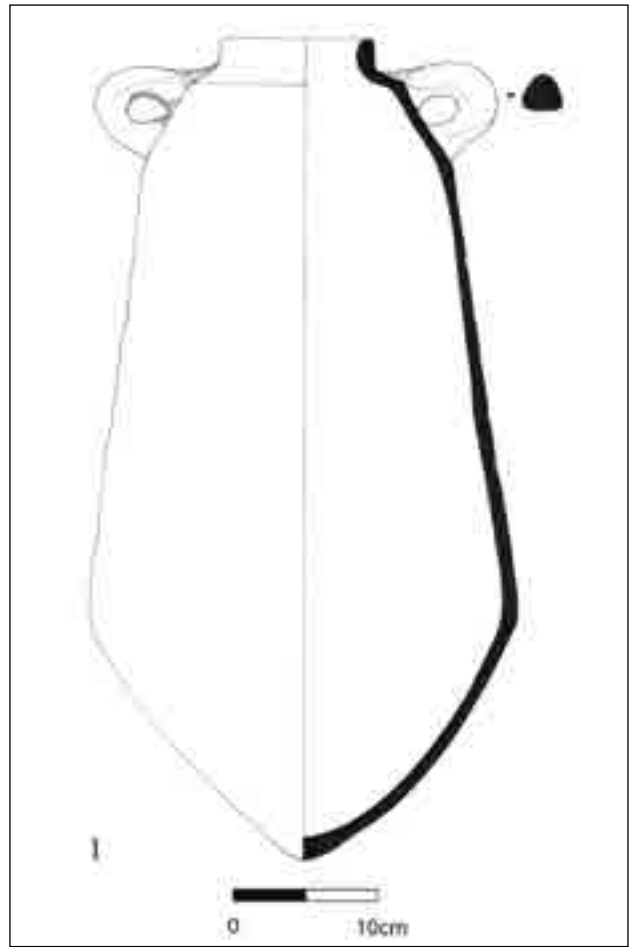


FIGURE 59.

FIGURE 59. – L04-16

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Jar	04-101	4.75/4.18	Cream-light brown clay

An intact jar was uncovered west of L04-05, placed into the dark packed earth layer that surrounded the crematorium structure.

Significance: It seems that this jar (as well as that of L04-18; see below) was placed into the hard packed earth layer after cremations had ceased, and belonged to an inhumation burial that was not found.

**L04-18** (Photos 1.98-99; fig.60; Plan 7)

Description: Disturbed inhumation burial

Square: I15

Heights: 5.2–4.08 m

Pottery: Jar

Special finds: A male figurine (see Chapter Seven)

A broken jar and a figurine were found south of Pit L04-11 (see above).

Significance: The jar and figurine may have belonged to an inhumation burial that was carried out in the area after the cremations had ceased (see also L04-16 above).

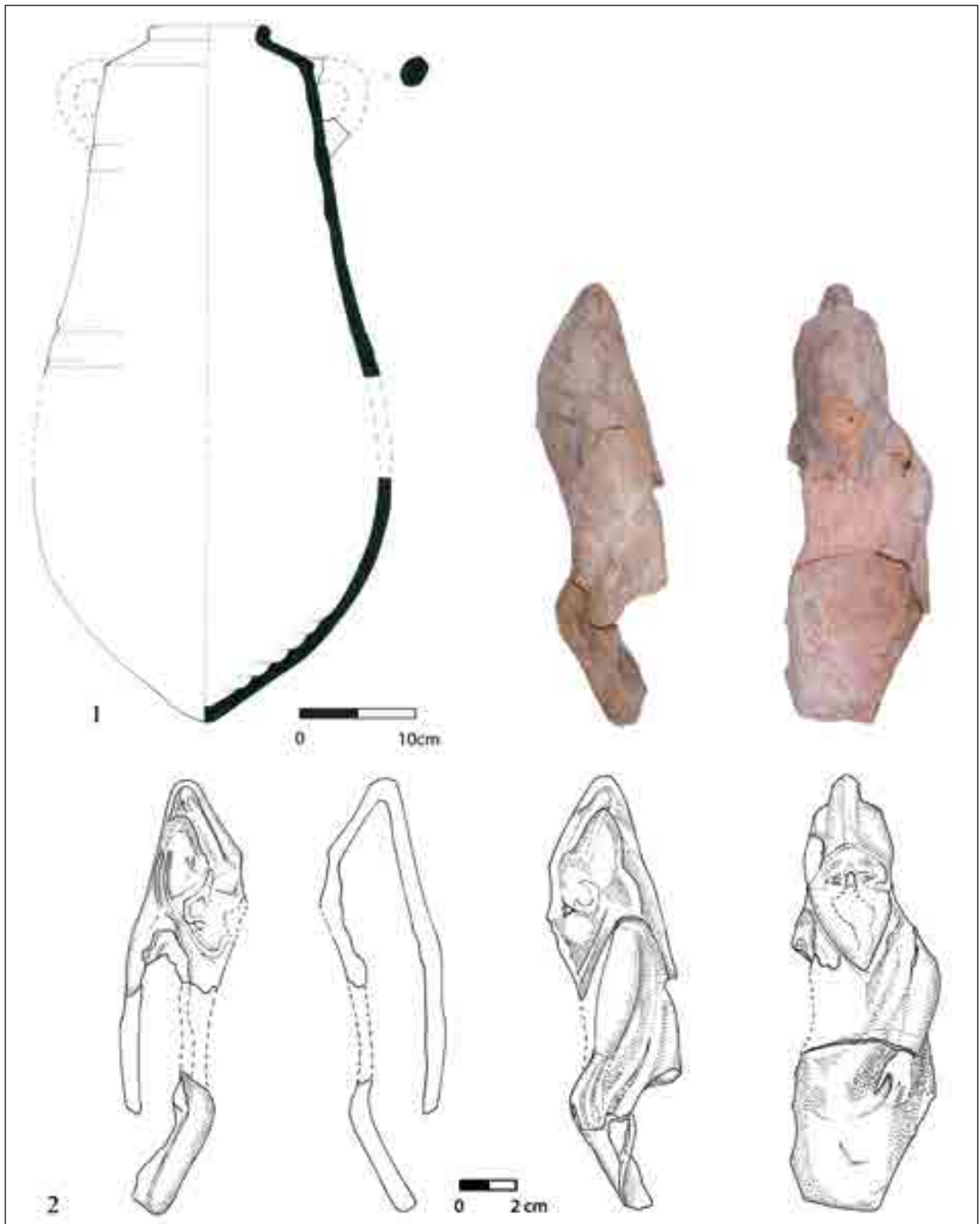


FIGURE 60.



PHOTO 1.98. A disturbed burial place of L04-18 as seen in the section.



PHOTO 1.99. A section that shows the disturbance of L04-18 by the pit of L04-11.

FIGURE 60. – L04-18 (L04-11)

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Jar	04-106	L04-18	4.52/4.26	Yellowish clay and core
2	Male figurine	04-81	L04-11	5.2	Mould made, brown clay and core

**L04-20** (Photos 1.100-102; fig. 61; Plan 7)

Description: Cremation burials (incomplete excavation)

Square: I15

Heights: 5.09–4.80 m

Pottery: Two urn/kraters (04-113) and one cover bowl, mushroom-rim jug

Special finds: Scarab (see Chapter Four)

An urn/krater containing cremated bones, a scarab, and fragments of the cover bowl was uncovered directly south of, and 40 cm below, the L-shaped stele in L04-04 (see above). Beside it was found another urn that was left unexcavated.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)



PHOTO 1.100. Cremation burials of L04-20 found under Stele 04-66 (L04-04).



PHOTO 1.101. Cremation burials of L04-20 found under the L-shape Stele 04-66.



PHOTO 1.102. Cremation burials of L04-20, found in a bad state of preservation under Stele 04-66.

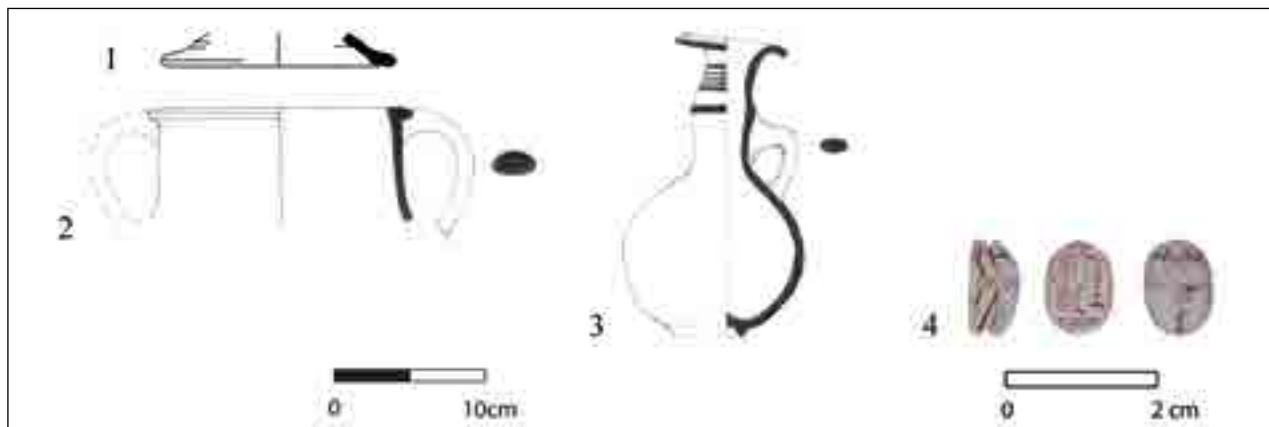


FIGURE 61.

FIGURE 61. – L04-20

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	04-124	4.98	Orange-brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	04-113	4.98	Red-brown clay and core
3	Mushroom-rim jug	04-118	4.97/4.80	Orange-brown clay and core, red and black stripes
4	Scarab	04-126	4.9	White stone

Significance: The mushroom-rim jug, with its round body, bichrome decoration and flaring cut rim, helps date the burial to the late 9<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE. These are just a few of the numerous cremation burials found surrounding the crematorium structure.



**AREA B: 2004****L04-53A** (Photos 1.103-104; fig. 62; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials

Square: H16

Heights: 4.69–4.17 m

Pottery: Two urn/kraters (04-505, 04-506) and two cover bowls, three trefoil-rim jugs, candlestick-rim jug, two bowls

Special finds: Faience fragments

Two urn/kraters were uncovered 3 m north of the crematorium, placed inside a pit that had been dug into the dark packed earth layer, down to the loose soil below. The northernmost urn (04-506) was found to contain a cover bowl (04-586), with a trefoil-rim jug (04-510), and candlestick-rim jug (04-532) lying next to it. The second urn (04-505) lay south of the former, with two trefoil-rim jugs (04-533, 04-540) seen next to it from the west and south. Two bowls were found next to the southern jug, while, together with the faience fragments, a cover bowl (04-585) was discovered crushed inside the urn.

Significance: The burial set of Urn 04-506 is unusual in that the trefoil-rim jug is without red slip and decorated only with black horizontal bands. Moreover, instead of the expected accompanying mushroom-rim jug, a candlestick-rim jug appears. This jug type, characteristic of the 9<sup>th</sup> century BCE, appears with several other cremation burials at the site, and is what provides them with a relatively early date. The second burial set, that of Urn 04-505, is also of



PHOTO 1.103. Dalit Weinblatt – Krause, Area B supervisor in 2004, at work.



PHOTO 1.104. Cremation burials of L04-53A, found in a bad state of preservation 3 meters north of the crematorium.

FIGURE 62. – L04-53A

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	04-586	4.67/4.64	Orange-brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	04-506	4.69/4.28	Brown clay and core
3	Candlestick-rim jug	04-532	4.69/4.60	Brown clay and core
4	Trefoil-rim jug	04-510	4.65/4.60	Cream clay and core, black stripes
5	Cover bowl	04-585	4.69/4.65	Dark brown clay and core
6	Tripod base urn/krater	04-505	4.69/4.33	Brown clay and core
7	Bowl	04-550	4.44/4.37	Light brown clay and core
8	Bowl	04-547/1	4.48/4.40	Brown clay, black core, red stripe on the rim
9	Trefoil-rim jug	04-533	4.56/4.36	Brown clay and core, red slip
10	Trefoil-rim jug	04-540	4.54/4.40	Orange-brown clay and core, red slip
11	Chunks of faience	04-584	4.69/4.68	Faience

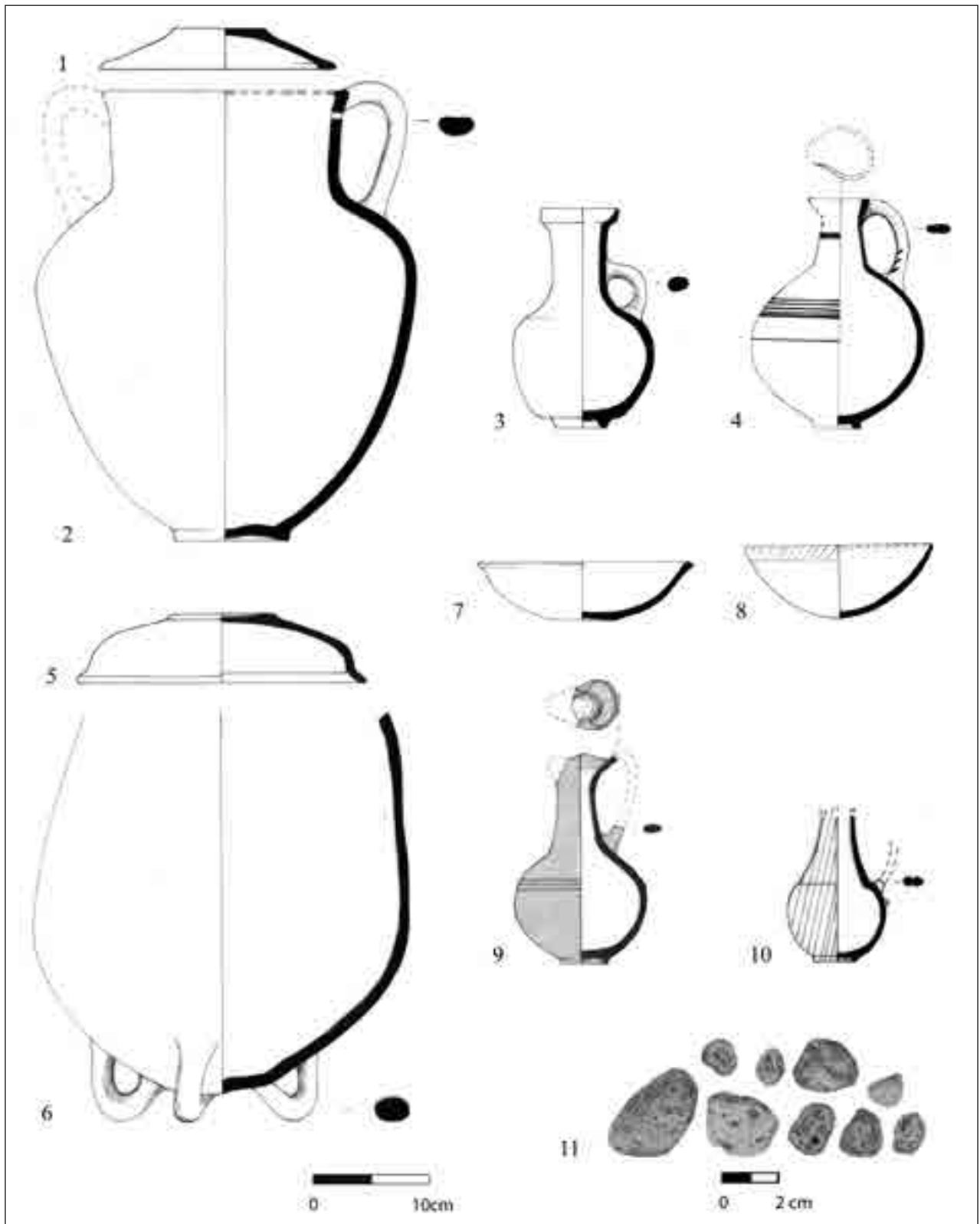


FIGURE 62.

special interest. First of all, the urn itself is missing its upper part, and its bottom features three handle legs instead of a regular base. Secondly, the set is made up of two trefoil-rim jugs, instead of the usual pairing of a trefoil-rim jug and mushroom-rim jug.

**L04-53B** (Photo 1.105; fig. 63; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: H16

Heights: 4.58–4.32 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (04-518) and cover bowl (?), trefoil-rim BOR jug (04-519), mushroom rim-jug (04-517)

Special finds: —

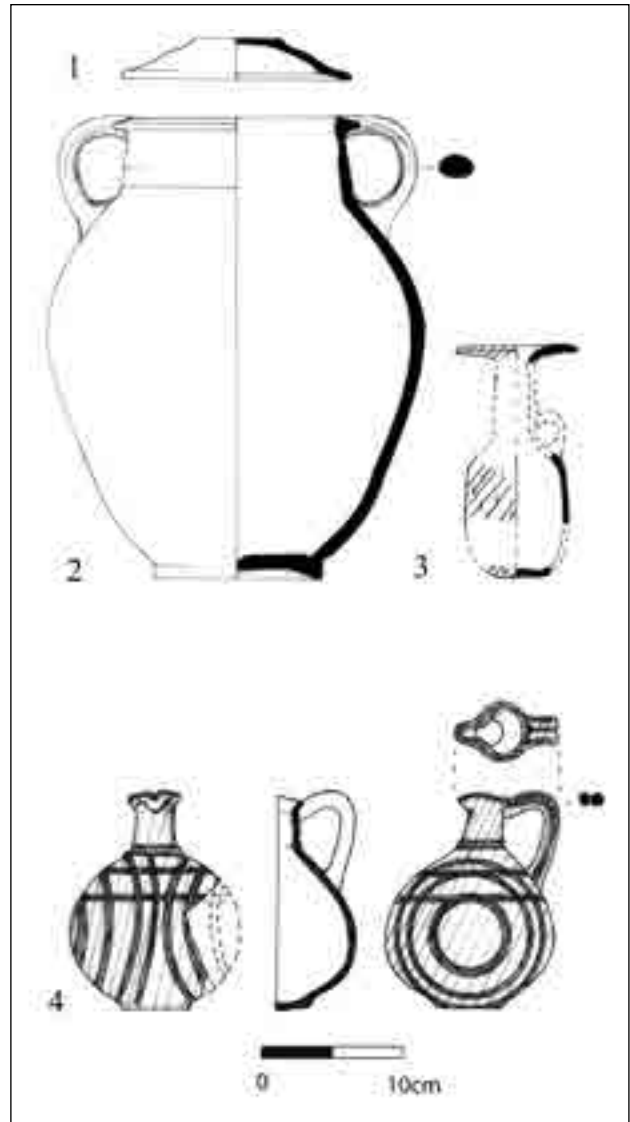


PHOTO 1.105. Cremation burial L04-53B, found to the north of the crematorium. The urn/krater was found lying on its side with its base near a small flat standing piece of limestone, which was probably placed there to support it.

FIGURE 63.

FIGURE 63. – L04-53B

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl (?)	04-535	4.33/4.32	Brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	04-518	4.55/4.32	Brown clay and core
3	Mushroom-rim jug	04-517	4.58/4.33	Light brown clay and core, red slip
4	Trefoil-rim BOR jug	04-519	4.57/4.48	Yellowish-cream clay and core, red-brown slip, black stripes

An urn/krater was uncovered southwest of L04-53A (see above), lying on its side with its mouth toward the north and its southern end resting near a small, flat, upright piece of limestone. The cover bowl and mushroom-rim jug were found south of the limestone, while the trefoil-rim jug was found near the mouth of the urn. Despite the fact that the stone resembles a stele, it is oriented north–south instead of east–west and also leans against the base of the urn. There seems to be a relationship of some sort between the two, though at this point it remains unclear.

Significance: In addition to the positioning of the urn on its side and the presence of the flat piece of limestone, this cremation burial was also unusual in that it did not feature a regular red-slipped trefoil-rim jug, but a BOR trefoil-rim jug instead. Indeed, this is the only example of an *in-situ* BOR jug accompanying a burial at the site.

The location of the mushroom-rim jug and the cover bowl to the south of the urn raises the possibility that they did not belong to this burial. This assumption is strengthened by the dating, at the latest, of the BOR jug to the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE (Schreiber 2003: 309), while the narrow body and most flaring rim of the mushroom-rim jug date it to the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE.

**L04-53C** (Photos 1.106-107; fig. 64; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials

Square: H16

Heights: 4.58–4.04 m

Pottery: Two urn/kraters (04-573, 04-587) and two cover bowls, trefoil-rim jug, round bowl, cooking pot

Special finds: —



PHOTO 1.106. A father and daughter volunteering on the dig, who discovered the cremation burials of L04-53C.



PHOTO 1.107. Two urn/kraters (04-573, 04-587) with their cover bowls, a round bowl and a trefoil-rim jug found in a bad state of preservation in L04-53C.

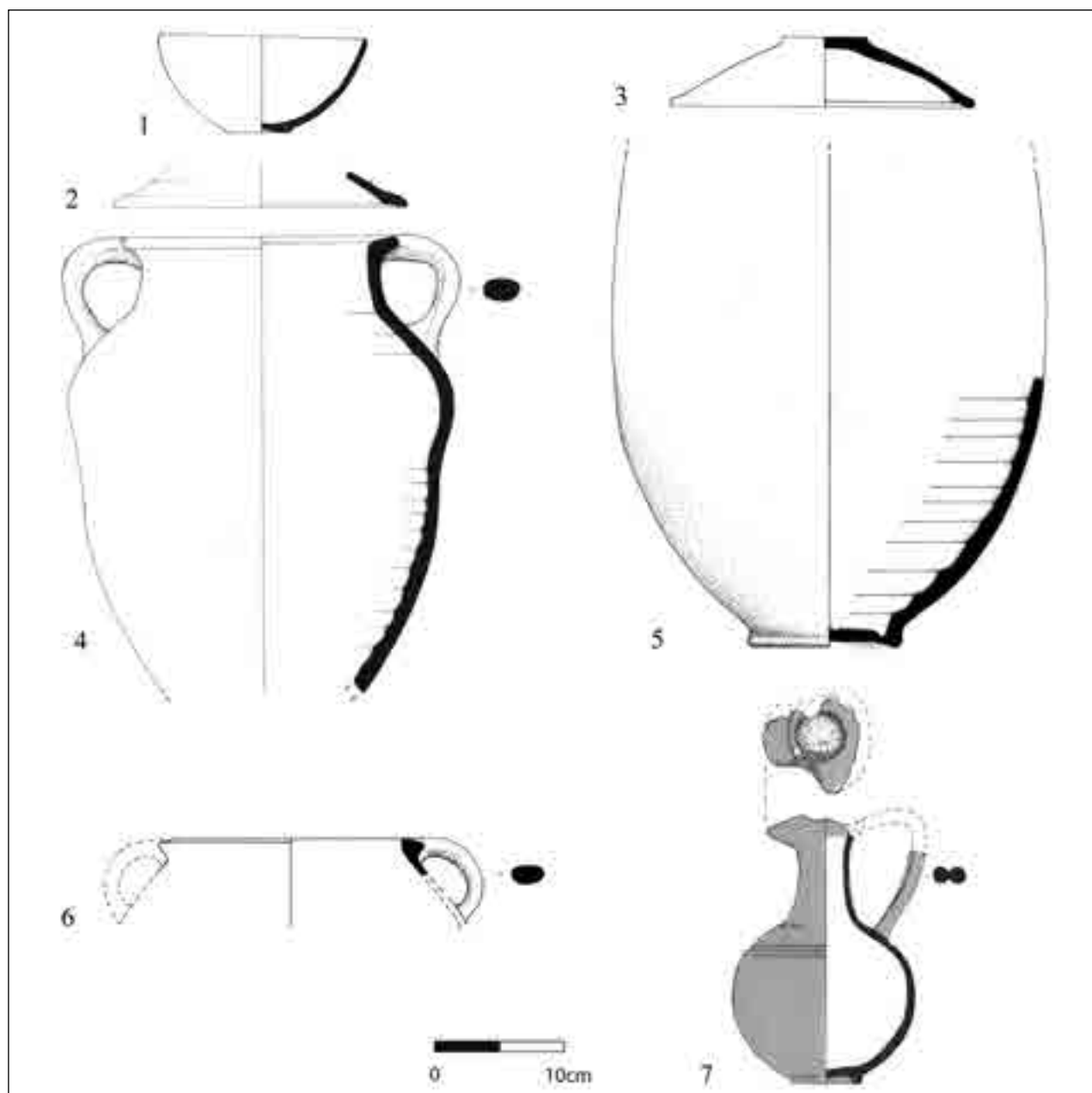


FIGURE 64.

FIGURE 64. – L04-53C

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Round bowl	04-574	4.45/4.04	Brown clay and core
2	Cover bowl	04-587/2	4.58/4.10	Brown clay and core
3	Cover bowl	04-582	4.38/4.04	Brown clay and core
4	Urn/krater	04-587/1	4.58/4.10	Brown clay and core
5	Urn/krater	04-573	4.45/4.04	Brown clay, dark brown core
6	Cooking pot	04-567	4.45/4.04	Brown clay and core
7	Trefoil-rim jug	04-575	4.45/4.04	Brown clay and core, red slip

Two urn/kraters were uncovered east of L04-53A, about 3 m north of the crematorium and about 1 m north of the large hearth of L04-58 (see below). They had been placed inside a pit that had been dug into the dark packed earth layer, down to the loose soil below. Bowl 04-574 was found north of the urns, while a trefoil-rim jug was found leaning against them on their southern side. Another bowl was found on top of the assemblage on its eastern side; however, it was in a very poorly preserved state such that it was not possible to salvage.

Significance: Together with L04-53A, this is the northernmost cremation burial that surrounded the crematorium structure. The characteristics of the trefoil-rim jug date it to the early 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE.

**L04-53D (see also L04-55)** (fig. 65; Plan 5)

Description: Pottery near the crematorium structure  
Square: H16  
Heights: 5.0–4.5 m  
Pottery: Two bowls, jar  
Special finds: —

A jar and two bowls were found adjacent to the northern side of the crematorium, but it is unclear to which burials they belonged.

Significance: The impression gained is that the bowls most likely served as cover bowls for cremation urns, while the jar seems to have belonged to a later inhumation burial.

**L04-53E** (fig. 66; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial (partial excavation)  
Square: H16  
Heights: 4.67–4.60 m  
Pottery: Jug  
Special finds: —

A disturbed cremation burial was uncovered southwest of L04-53C (see above). The jug was the only vessel revealed from the locus that was partly excavated.

Significance: The characteristics of the jug date the burial to the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE (Mazar 2000: Fig. 15:5).

**L04-57** (Photo 1.108; fig. 67; Plan 7)

Description: Child jar inhumation burial  
Square: H17  
Heights: 3.89–3.65 m  
Pottery: Jar  
Special finds: —

A jar inhumation burial, apparently of a child, was uncovered about 5 m northwest of the crematorium. The jar was found lying on its side with its opening toward the east.

Significance: While this is the northernmost jar burial discovered thus far at the site, such burials likely continued even farther north. The inhumation burials should be attributed to the phase that immediately followed the cessation of cremations at the site.

**L04-58 (see also L02-117, L04-53C)** (fig. 68; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials and large hearth  
Square: I16  
Heights: 4.72–4.00 m  
Pottery: Urn/krater (04-552/1), urn/cooking pot (04-537), two cover bowls, trefoil-rim jug, jar  
Special finds: —

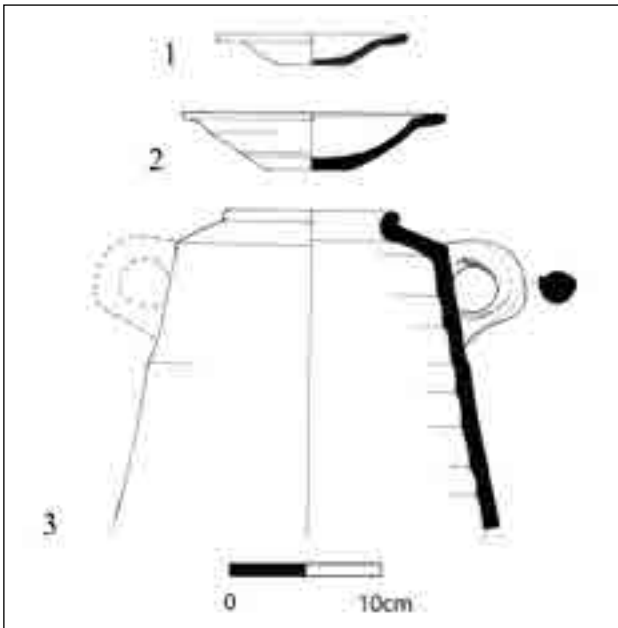


FIGURE 65.

FIGURE 65. – L04-53D

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Bowl	04-521	4.84/4.50	Brown clay and core
2	Bowl	04-524/1	4.81/4.70	Brown clay and core
3	Jar	04-524/2	4.81/4.70	Brown clay and core



PHOTO 1.108. A child inhumation burial in a jar found on its side 5 meters to the north west of the crematorium.

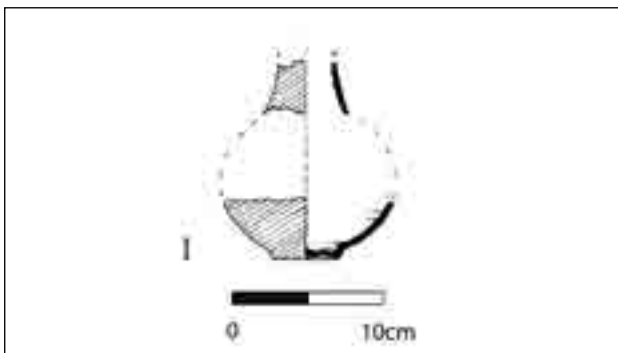


FIGURE 66.

FIGURE 66. – L04-53E

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Jug	04-546	4.41/4.60	Orange-brown clay and core, red slip

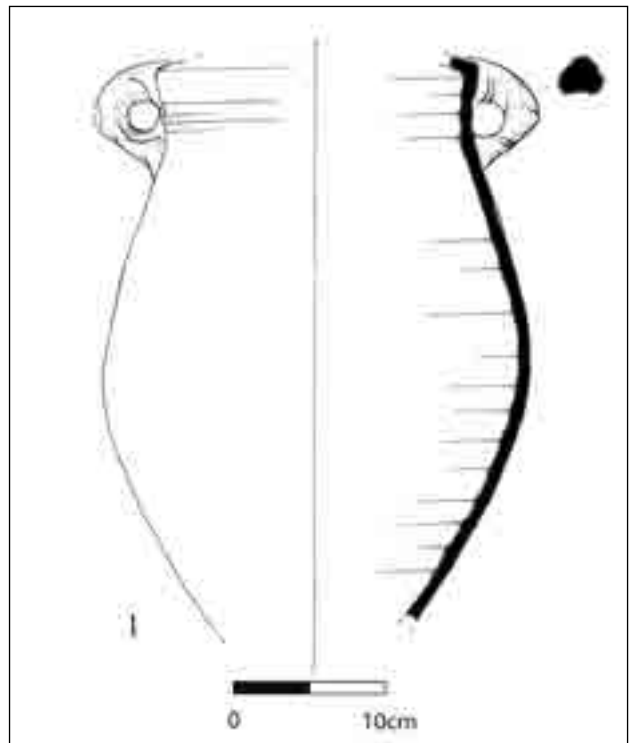


FIGURE 67.

FIGURE 67. – L04-57

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Jar	04-559	3.89/3.68	Brown clay and core

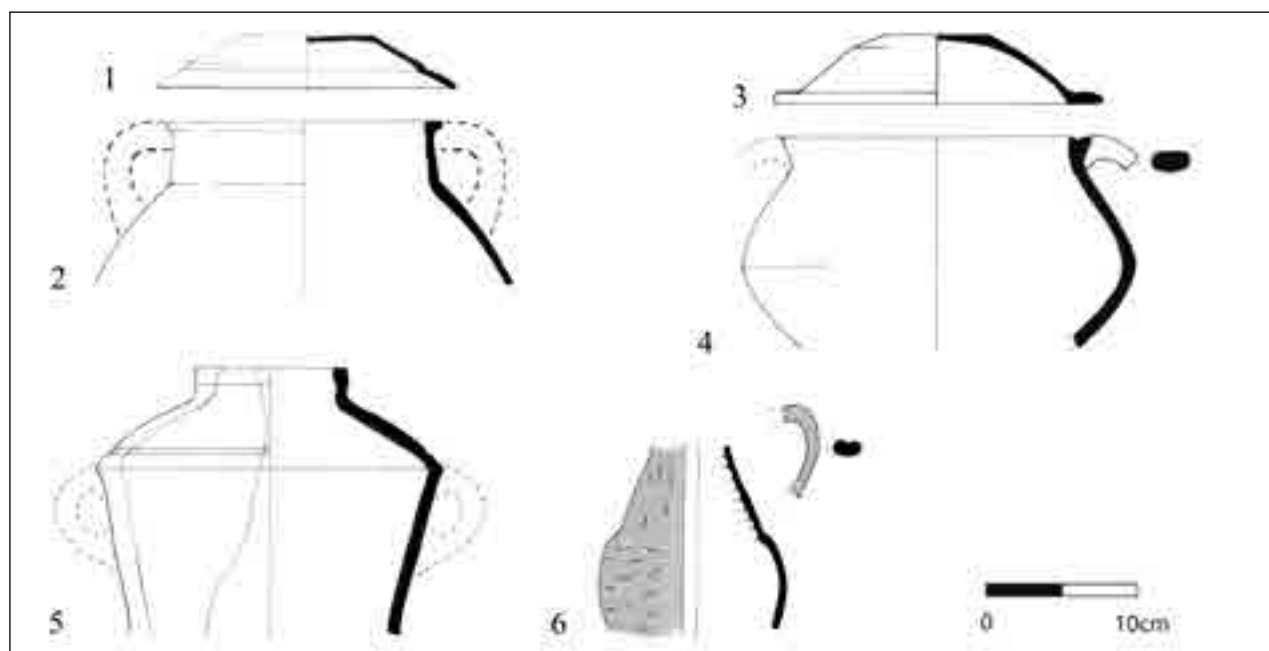


FIGURE 68.

FIGURE 68. – L04-58

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	04-552/3	4.72/4.62	Light brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	04-552/1	4.72/4.62	Brown clay and core
3	Cover bowl	04-536	4.47	Brown clay and core
4	Urn/cooking pot	04-537	4.37	Brown clay and core
5	Jar	04-552/2	4.72/4.62	Light brown clay and core
6	Trefoil-rim jug	04-562	4.62/4.41	Light brown clay and core, red slip

A very large hearth, measuring about 0.8 m thick and over 2 m in diameter, was found directly to the northeast of the crematorium. It is also located just south of L04-53C (see above), which may indicate a connection between the two. Large fragments of an urn/krater, cover bowl and jar were found in the higher level of the northern part of the hearth. It is reasonable to assume that the urn, cover bowl, and trefoil-rim jug belonged to the same assemblage as that of L04-53C, which was somewhat disturbed. The jar, however, was most likely used in the cultic ceremony carried out on the hearth, similar to the cooking pot of L02-117 (see *Area A: 2002* above). In the southern part of the hearth, a cooking pot and a cover bowl were uncovered near each other, and seemingly belong to the same cremation burial.

Significance: The thickness of the hearth indicates its use over a prolonged period of time, while its presence so close to the crematorium, with numerous cremation burials found in its immediate vicinity indicates continuous cultic activity. It also implies that there was probably a desire to have been buried near the structure. We have seen that cremation burials surrounded the crematorium from all sides, and that burial inside it had been avoided for centuries after the cessation of the cremation cult. The question that therefore remains is whether the proximity of so many burials to the crematorium was just a matter of convenience or whether the structure itself gained some sort of sacred, cultic significance?



**AREA C: 2004****L04-101B** (fig. 69; Plan 5)

Description: Ostraca

Square: G12

Heights: 4.90–3.83 m

Pottery: —

Special finds: Two ostraca, eye bead

Two Phoenician ostraca were found in a disturbed layer of earth near the ground surface at the southern end of the excavation area.

Significance: The reason behind the presence of these ostraca at the site is unclear (see Chapter Eleven).

**L04-102** (fig. 70; Plan 7)

Description: Inhumation burial

Square: G12

Heights: 4.90–4.48 m

Pottery: Jar

Special finds: —

An inhumation burial of a pregnant woman lying on her back and facing south was uncovered about 3 m south of TN1. Laid on its side on top of her chest was a large jar.

Significance: This burial should be attributed to the phase following the cessation of cremations at the site, at which time a considerable number of child and infant jar burials were carried out around the crematorium. This particular burial, however, is one of the few examples of an adult inhumation from this phase, which leaves an open question as to whether the fact that she was pregnant has any significance in regard to the considerable number of child burials at the site during this phase.

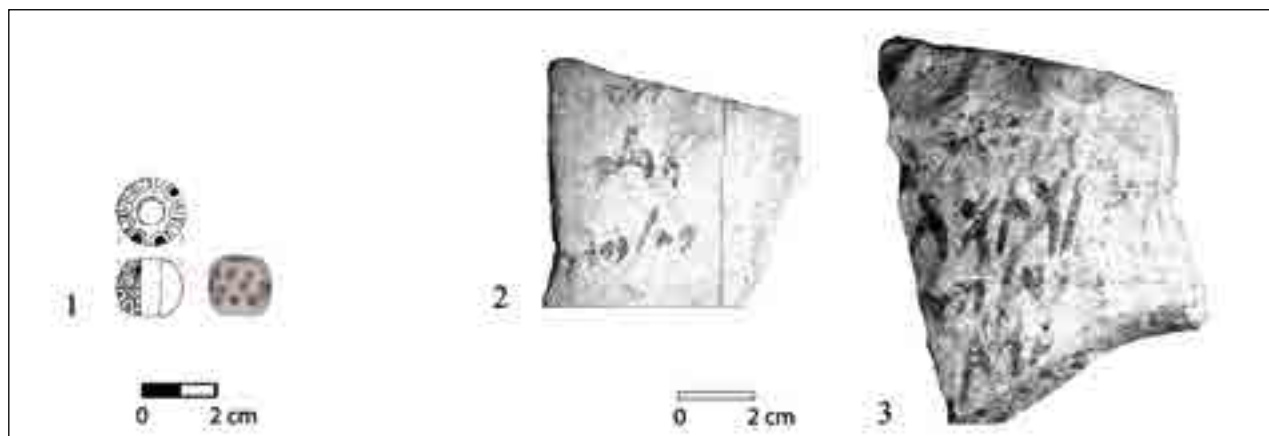


FIGURE 69.

FIGURE 69. – L04-101B

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Eye bead	04-1018	4.5	Glass
2	Ostracon	04-1055	4.90/4.75	Light brown clay and core
3	Ostracon	04-1042	4.80/4.40	Light brown clay and core

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)

FIGURE 70. – L04-102

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Jar	04-1016	4.70/4.58	Brown clay and core

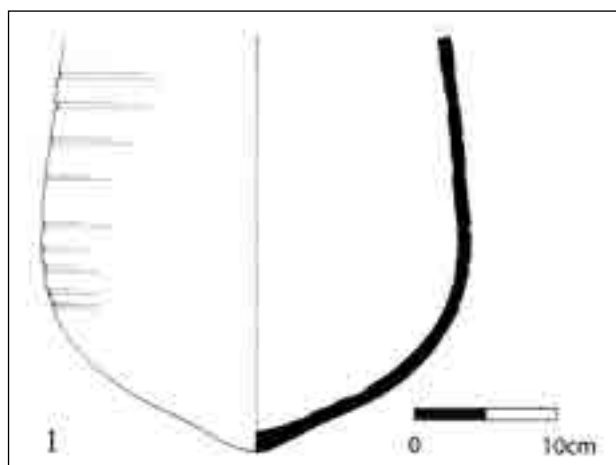


FIGURE 70.

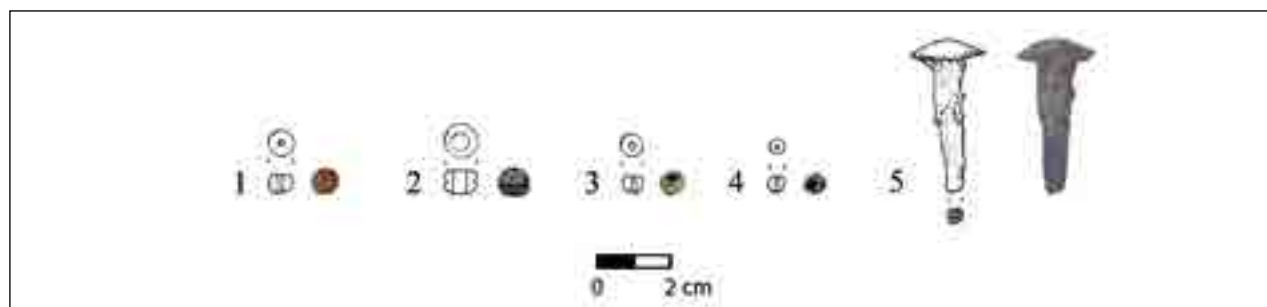


FIGURE 71.

FIGURE 71. – L04-103

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Bead	04-1020/1	4.7	Carnelian
2	Bead	04-1020/2	4.7	Glass
3	Bead	04-1020/3	4.7	Glass
4	Bead	04-1020/4	4.7	Glass
5	Nail	04-1063	4.39	Bronze with wood

**L04-103** (fig. 71; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burial

Square: G12

Heights: 4.80–4.23 m

Pottery: —

Special finds: Four beads, bronze nail with traces of wood

A child inhumation burial, with the head to the east and facing north, was uncovered 1.5 m south of TN1. Two large fieldstones were found south of this burial, and seemed to have served to protect it.

Significance: Though this burial yielded few finds, and is therefore difficult to securely date, we do know that such burials were carried out at the site immediately following the cessation of the cremation cult.

The nail found together with the burial may have originated from a wooden box placed nearby, but no other

nails were found to support this assumption. A single nail was likewise discovered with a few other burials from this phase (e.g., L04-109, L04-157, L04-63B), leaving its use open for question.

**L04-105** (Photos 1.109; fig. 72; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials

Square: F/G12

Heights: 4.40–3.92 m

Pottery: Two urn/kraters (04-1074, 04-1062), urn/cooking pot (04-1075)

Special finds: —

An urn/krater (1074) and urn/cooking pot were found one next to the other, about 4 m southwest of TN1, directly northwest of the built round stone structure (L04-107). A second urn/krater (1062) was found badly damaged near them with its fragments scattered about.

Significance: While these are the southernmost cremation burials discovered thus far at the site, such burials likely continued even farther to the southwest. Here is also another example of a different vessel type used as an urn alongside kraters: in this case, a cooking pot (see Chapter Three).

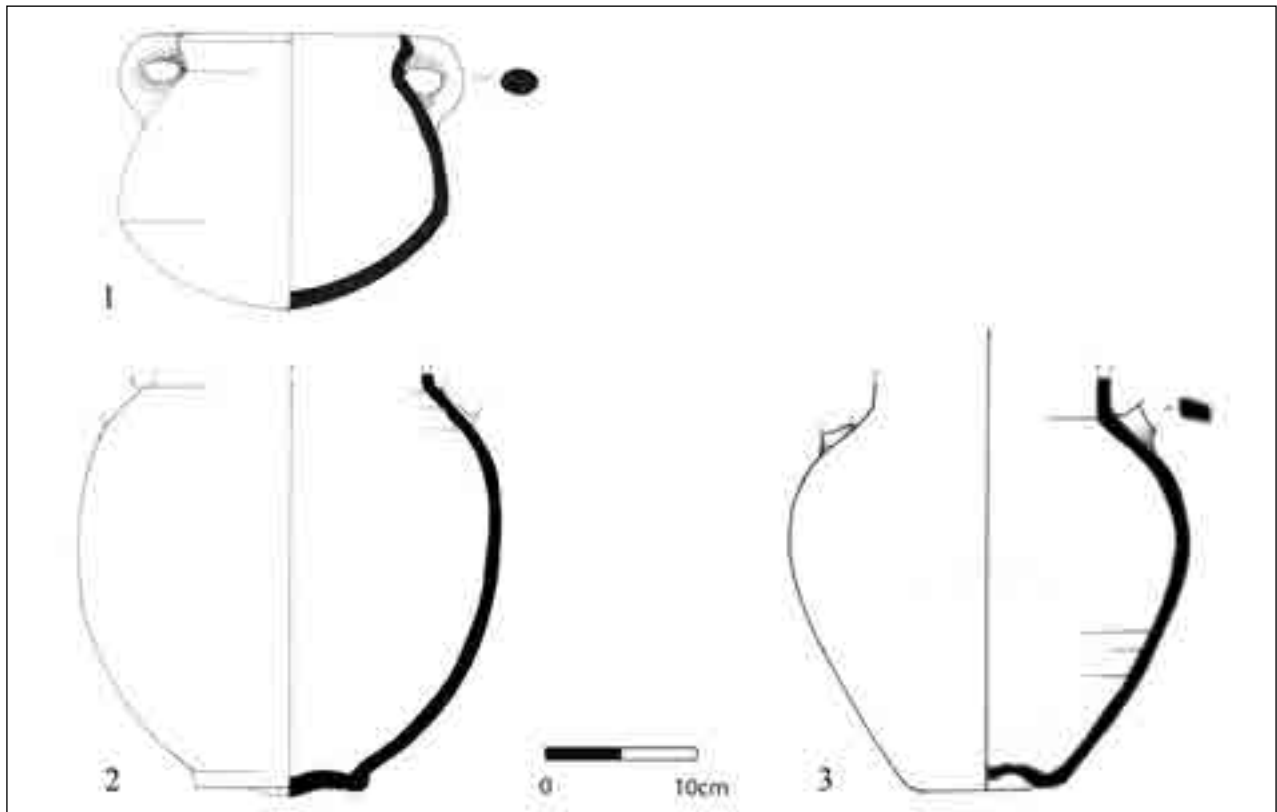


FIGURE 72.

FIGURE 72. – L04-105

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Urn/cooking pot	04-1075	4.10/3.97	Brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	04-1062	4.21/4.20	Brown clay and core
3	Urn/krater	04-1074	4.21/3.97	Brown clay and core



PHOTO 1.109. Urn/krater 1074 and Urn/cooking pot 1075 of L04-105, found one next to the other, 4 meters to the southwest of TN1.



PHOTO 1.110. A partially preserved child burial of L04-105, found about 3 meters southwest of TN1. Two small stones were placed to its south so as to protect it.

73. – L04-106

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Bead	04-1076	4.04	Black glass
2	Ring	04-1078	4.04	Bronze
3	Bead	04-1077	4.04	Ivory

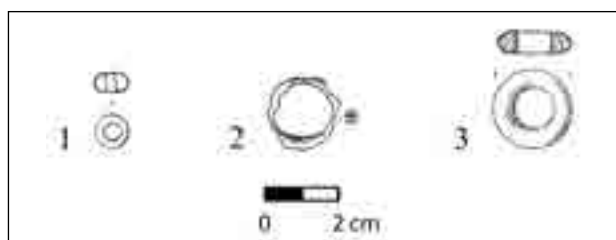


FIGURE 73.

**L04-106** (Photos 1.110; fig. 73; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burial

Square: G12

Heights: 4.14–4.04 m

Pottery: —

Special finds: Glass bead, ivory bead, bronze ring

A partially preserved inhumation burial of a child lying on its back, with its head to the east, was uncovered about 3 m southwest of TN1. Two small fieldstones were placed to its south and probably served to protect it.

Significance: While it is difficult to date the burial based on the finds, it apparently is one of the many other similar child burials that surrounded the crematorium from the time immediately following the cessation of cremations at the site.

**L04-107** (Photos 1.111-115; fig. 74; Plan 5)

Description: Round stone structure

Square: F/G12

Heights: 4.82–4.00 m

Pottery: Jar

Special finds: —



PHOTO 1.111. The built round stone structure of L04-107, found 4 meters southwest of TN1. Looking to the east.



PHOTO 1.112. The round structure filled up with stones and earth.



PHOTO 1.113. The round structure without its fill.



PHOTO 1.114. The round structure, built of medium and large partly worked stones up to 2 courses in height.

A round structure was uncovered about 4 m southwest of TN1, built of medium- and large-sized, partially worked stones, with an inner diameter of approximately 1.35 m. Preserved to two courses in height, the upper course is built of finely cut and closely fitted triangular stones that created a complete circle. Abutting the bottom of the top course on the eastern side of the structure were traces of a floor composed of dark packed earth and stones. The lower course includes a large stone that juts out of the eastern side of the structure.

Beneath the floor of the structure, a fragment of a jar was found. This jar type is dated to the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE (Dayagi-Mendels 2002: Type SJ3), and is the sole indicator of the structure's *terminus post quem*.

Three child inhumation burials were discovered near the northern side of the structure (see L04-106, L04-108 and L04-109).

Significance: The purpose of the round structure is unclear, although the proximity of the child inhumation burials to it raises the possibility of some ceremonial connection between them.



PHOTO 1.115. A view of the round structure from the east.

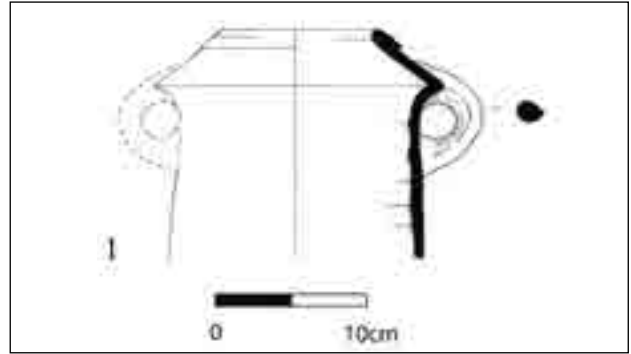


FIGURE 74.

FIGURE 74. – L.04-107

N <sup>o</sup>	Type	Reg. n <sup>o</sup>	Levels	Description
1	Jar	04-1100	4.27/4.00	Yellowish clay and core

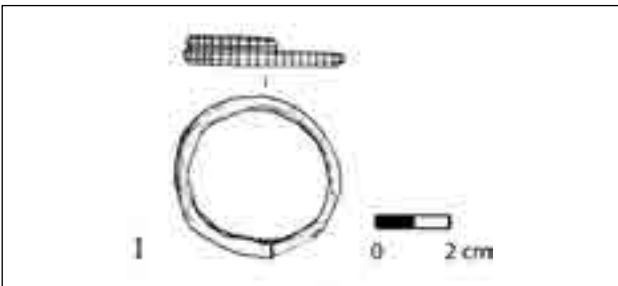


FIGURE 75.

FIGURE 75. – L04-108

N <sup>o</sup>	Type	Reg. n <sup>o</sup>	Levels	Description
1	Bracelet	04-1049	4.2	Bronze

**L04-108** (fig. 75; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burial  
 Square: F12  
 Heights: 4.20–4.12 m  
 Pottery: —  
 Special finds: Bracelet

An inhumation burial of a child lying on its back, with its head to the east, was uncovered about 4.5 m southwest of TN1. A bracelet was found near the child's arm, while a large fieldstone was placed to the south of the burial, near its legs, and was apparently intended to protect the burial.

Significance: The meager remains do not enable a secure date for the burial, although it appears to be yet another example of the child inhumations that surrounded the crematorium structure in the time immediately following the cessation of cremations at the site.

**L04-109** (Photo 1.116; fig. 76; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burial  
 Square: F12  
 Heights: 4.17–4.10 m  
 Pottery: —  
 Special finds: Bronze bracelet, bronze nail



PHOTO 1.116. A child inhumation burial of L04-109, found adjacent to the north of the built round stone structure (.04-107).

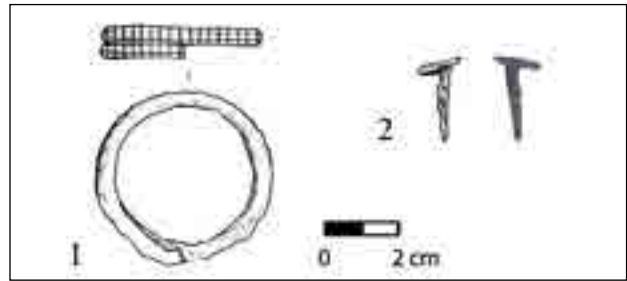


FIGURE 76.

FIGURE 76. – L04-109

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Bracelet	04-1064	4.17	Bronze
2	Nail	04-1070	4.13	Bronze

An inhumation burial of a child lying on its back, with its head to the east, was uncovered directly north of Structure L04-107 (see above). A bronze bracelet and nail were found with the burial.

Significance: This burial seems to have been carried out after the construction of the structure. Together with L04-112 and L04-114, the proximity of the burial to the structure suggests at some sort of connection between them, though its nature is unclear. Like in the Child Burial L04-103, here, too, a single nail was found, once again raising the question of what it was used for.

**L04-112** (Photo 1.117; fig. 77; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial  
 Square: F12  
 Heights: 4.43–4.08 m  
 Pottery: Urn/krater (04-1045/1) and cover bowl  
 Special finds: —

An urn/krater was uncovered in a layer of packed earth in the western bounds of the excavation area, about 1.5 m north of Structure L04-107.

Significance: The location of this burial strengthens our impression that the burial site continues further westward.

**L04-114** (Plan 5)

Description: A hearth  
 Square: G12  
 Heights: 4.30–3.98 m  
 Pottery: —  
 Special finds: —

Traces of a hearth containing the burnt bones of a pig were uncovered immediately north of Burial L04-112 (see above).

Significance: Hearths were installed after the urn had been covered and a stele placed above it (see L2034 in *Area A: 1994* above). The low level of this hearth likely indicates that it belonged to another, earlier cremation burial. It is important to note that no study has been conducted yet on the hearths found in our excavations, or on any botanic, or zoological finds related to them; that study will be conducted soon, as its importance to our understanding of the burial cult is of utmost importance.



PHOTO 1.117 The cremation burial of L04-112, found at the western border of the excavation area.

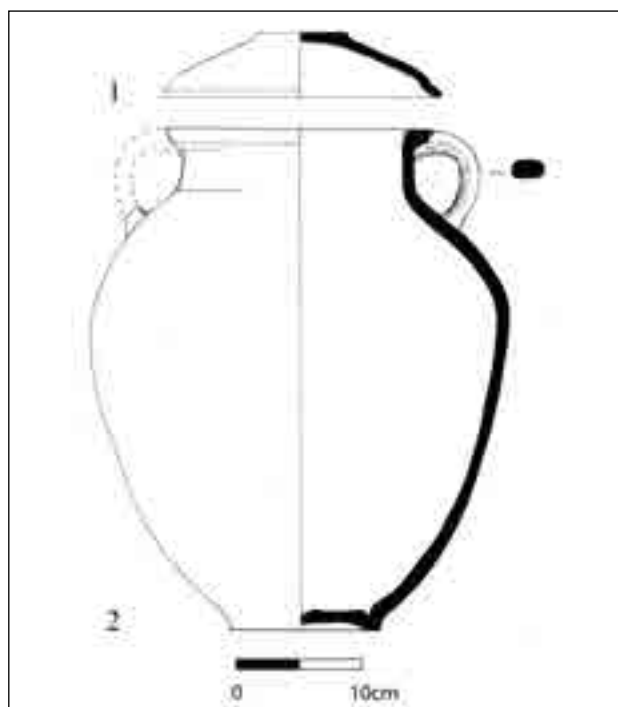


FIGURE 77.

FIGURE 77. – L04-112

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	04-1045/2	4.43/4.08	Brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	04-1045/1	4.43/4.08	Brown clay and core

**L04-122** (Photos 1.118-119; fig. 78; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials and hearth

Square: G12

Heights: 4.54–4.27 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (04-1171/1), urn(?)/cooking pot (04-1172), Cypriot cover bowl, Samarian bowl

Special finds: Scarab (See Chapter Four)

Two urns were uncovered together in a layer of dark packed earth about 2 m west of TN1. One (04-1172) was partially preserved, but contained neither cremated remains nor any other finds. The other (04-1171/1) contained only a scarab. South of the urns, a hearth, measuring 15 cm thick, was exposed.

Significance: The lack of a burial set seems to indicate that the burial had been disturbed.

**L04-129** (Photo 1.120; fig. 79; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: F12

Heights: 4.74–4.30 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (04-1165), cover bowl (?), trefoil-rim jug, BOR juglet, jar

Special finds: Faience pendant





PHOTO 1.118 Volunteers from the region of Achziv discovering the cremation burials of L04-122.



PHOTO 1.119 An urn/krater (04-1171/1) and urn(?)/cooking pot (04-1172) of L04-122, found one next to the other. Looking to the west.

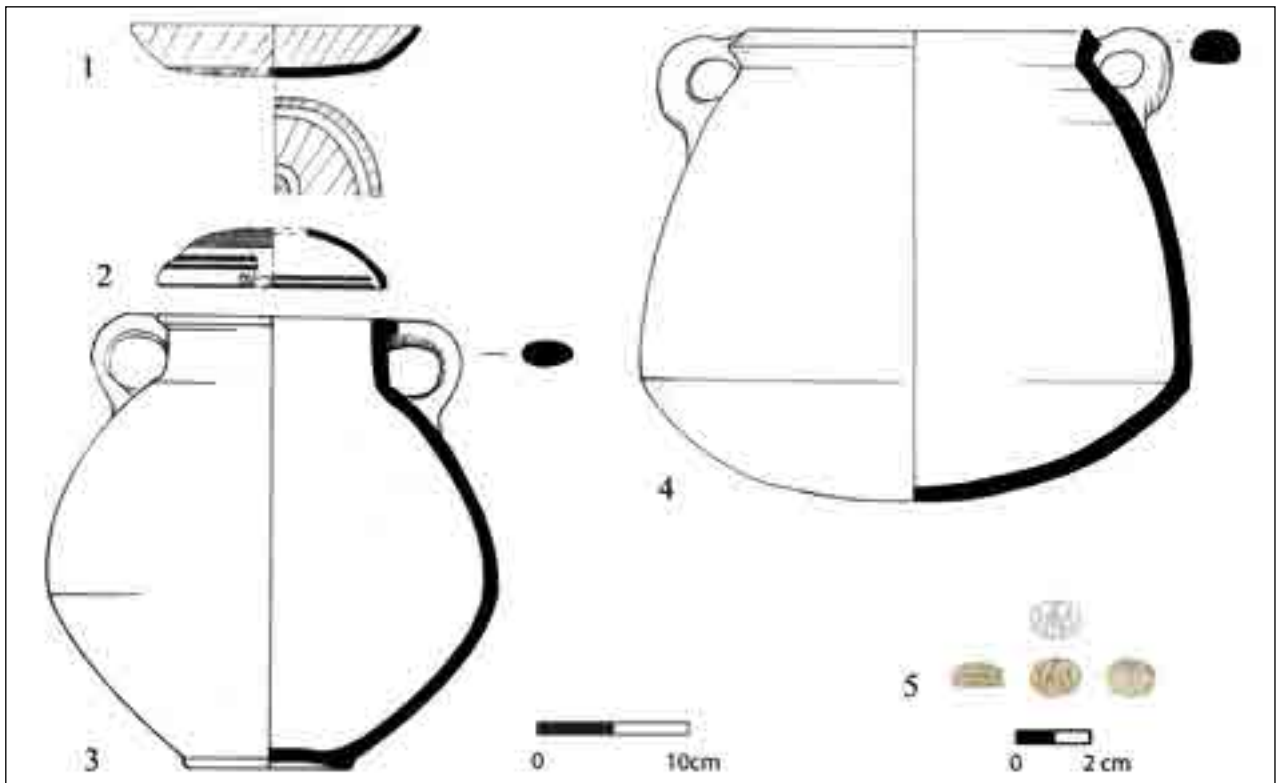


FIGURE 78.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)

FIGURE 78. – L04-122

N <sup>o</sup>	Type	Reg. n <sup>o</sup>	Levels	Description
1	Samaritan bowl	04-1164	4.54	Light brown clay and core, red slip, red stripes
2	Cypriot cover bowl with a bar handle	04-1171/2	4.50/4.27	Brown clay and core, black stripes
3	Urn/krater	04-1171/1	4.50/4.27	Brown clay and core
4	Urn (?)/cooking pot	04-1172	4.57/4.27	Brown clay and core
5	Scarab	04-1191	4.50/4.27	White stone



PHOTO 120. The cremation burial of L04-129 found in a bad state of preservation to the west of L04-122. Looking to the south.

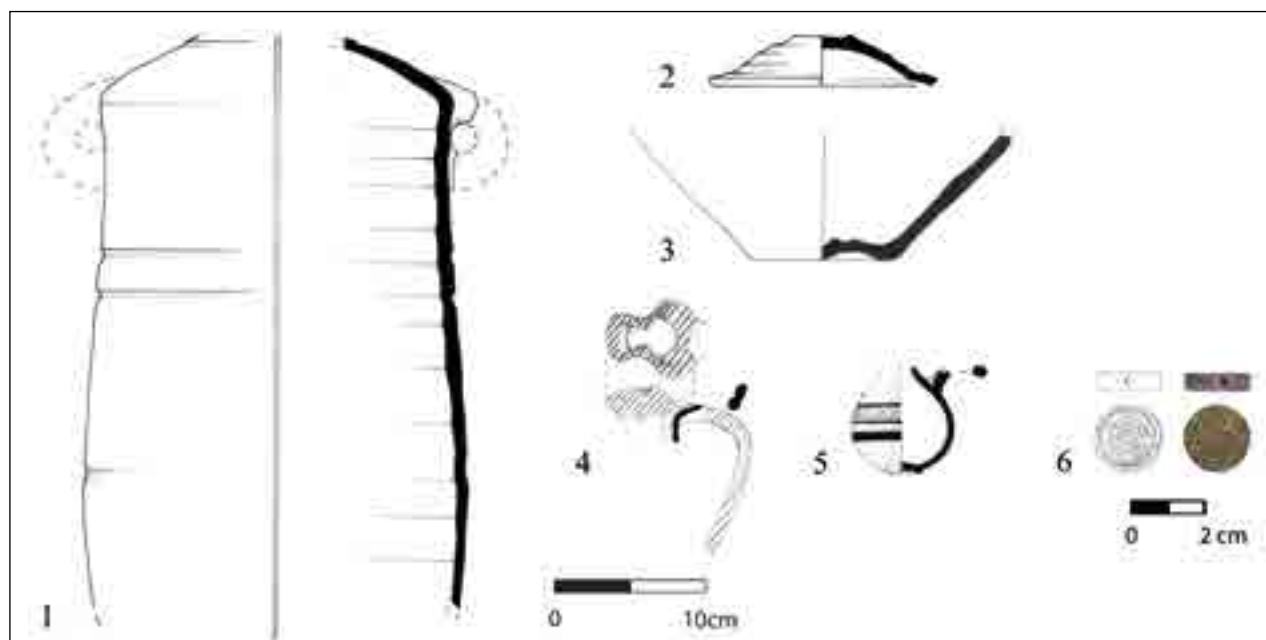


FIGURE 79.

FIGURE 79. – L04-129 (L04-122)

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Jar	04-1174	L04-129	4.74/4.30	Light brown clay, gray core
2	Cover bowl (?)	04-1194	L04-129	4.75/4.30	Orange-brown clay and core
3	Urn/krater	04-1165	L04-122	4.46	Brown clay and core
4	Trefoil-rim jug	04-1180	L04-129	4.48/4.40	Light brown clay and core, red slip
5	BOR juglet	04-1189	L04-129	4.3	Light brown clay and core, red slip and burnish, black stripes
6	Pendant	04-1188	L04-129	4.49	Faience with incised decoration

A poorly preserved urn/krater containing cremated bones was uncovered west of L04-122. Only its base was intact. Found near the urn were a cover bowl (?), trefoil-rim jug, BOR juglet and amulet. A partially preserved jar was found at a slightly higher level, and while it may have been used as part of the burial ceremony, it is more likely that it belonged to a later inhumation burial nearby, which has yet to be found.

Significance: The burial joins the many other cremation burials uncovered in the western boundary of the excavation area, indicating that the western boundary of the cemetery still needs to be searched for further to the west.

#### **L04-131** (fig. 80; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: F12

Heights: 4.46–4.26 m

Pottery: Urn/jar (?) (04-1173) and cover bowl (?)

Special finds: —

A cremation burial was uncovered about 3 m west of TN1.

Significance: It is unclear whether the urn was in fact a jar, due to its round base, or some other vessel type.

#### **AREA D: 2004**

##### **L04-152** (Photos 1.121-124; figs. 81-82; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials and hearth

Square: H13

Heights: 5.53–4.75 m

Pottery: Four urn/kraters (04-1578/1, 04-1581, 04-1628, 04-1531), urn/bowl (04-1648/2), three cover bowls, mushroom-rim jug, trefoil-rim jug, bowl, cooking pot, pilgrim flask

Special finds: Scarab (see Chapter Four), bronze clasp (?) (04-1527)

A large hearth accompanied by four cremation burials was uncovered about 3 m south of the Large Stone (see Chapter Two). The hearth extends northward, encompassing L04-154 (see below). Right above the urns, a small cooking pot containing the remains of animal bones was found within the top layer of the hearth. It is clear that the cooking pot was part of the ceremony that took place at the hearth following the burial.

Urns 04-1578/1 and 04-1581 stood next to one another, with the two jugs adjacent to them from the east. Urn 04-1581 contained cremated bones and a scarab, while Urn 04-1578/1 held no finds. South of these two was a third urn (04-1628), found together with a pilgrim flask, while to their southwest, a fourth, highly damaged urn (04-1531) was discovered. What appears to be a large bronze clasp was found near the fourth urn, and may have originally been inside it.

These four cremation burials were discovered beneath the western side of the hearth, while on the eastern side, another cremation burial, that of Urn 1648, was uncovered less than a meter away, and was found to contain a cover bowl along with fragments of another bowl. Also seen beneath the western side of the hearth, at a lower level, were packed cremated bones, but with no corresponding vessels (see L04-165 below).



PHOTO 1.121. A small cooking pot found at the top of a large hearth of L04-152, found about 3 meters to the south of the Large Stone.



PHOTO 1.122. A few damaged remains of an urn/krater, found on the southwestern side of L04-152, along with a large bronze clasp(?) of an unidentified use, which probably was in that urn.

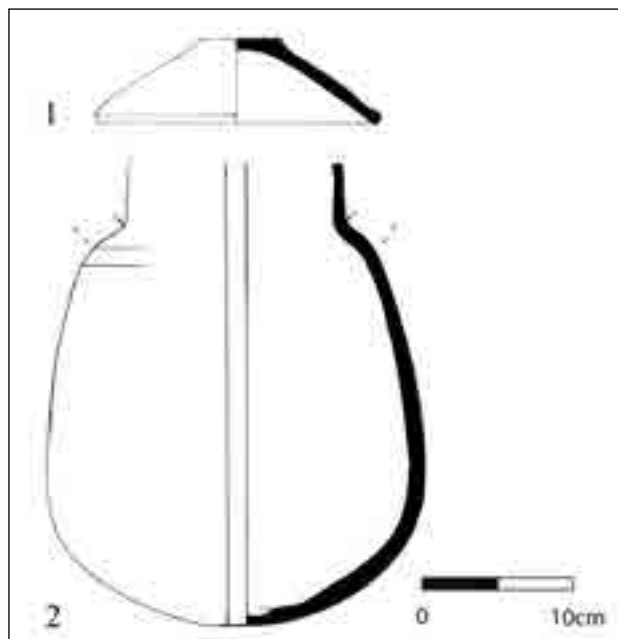


FIGURE 80.

FIGURE 80. – L04-131

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl (?)	04-1182	4.46	Brown clay
2	Urn/jar (?)	04-1173	4.44/4.26	Brown clay and core



PHOTO 1.124. Urn/krater 04-1628 of L04-152, found with a pilgrim flask to its side.

PHOTO 1.23. Urn/kraters 04-1578/1 and 04-1581 of L04-152, standing one next to the other, along with the trefoil-rim jug and mushroom-rim jug found adjacent to them on their eastern side.

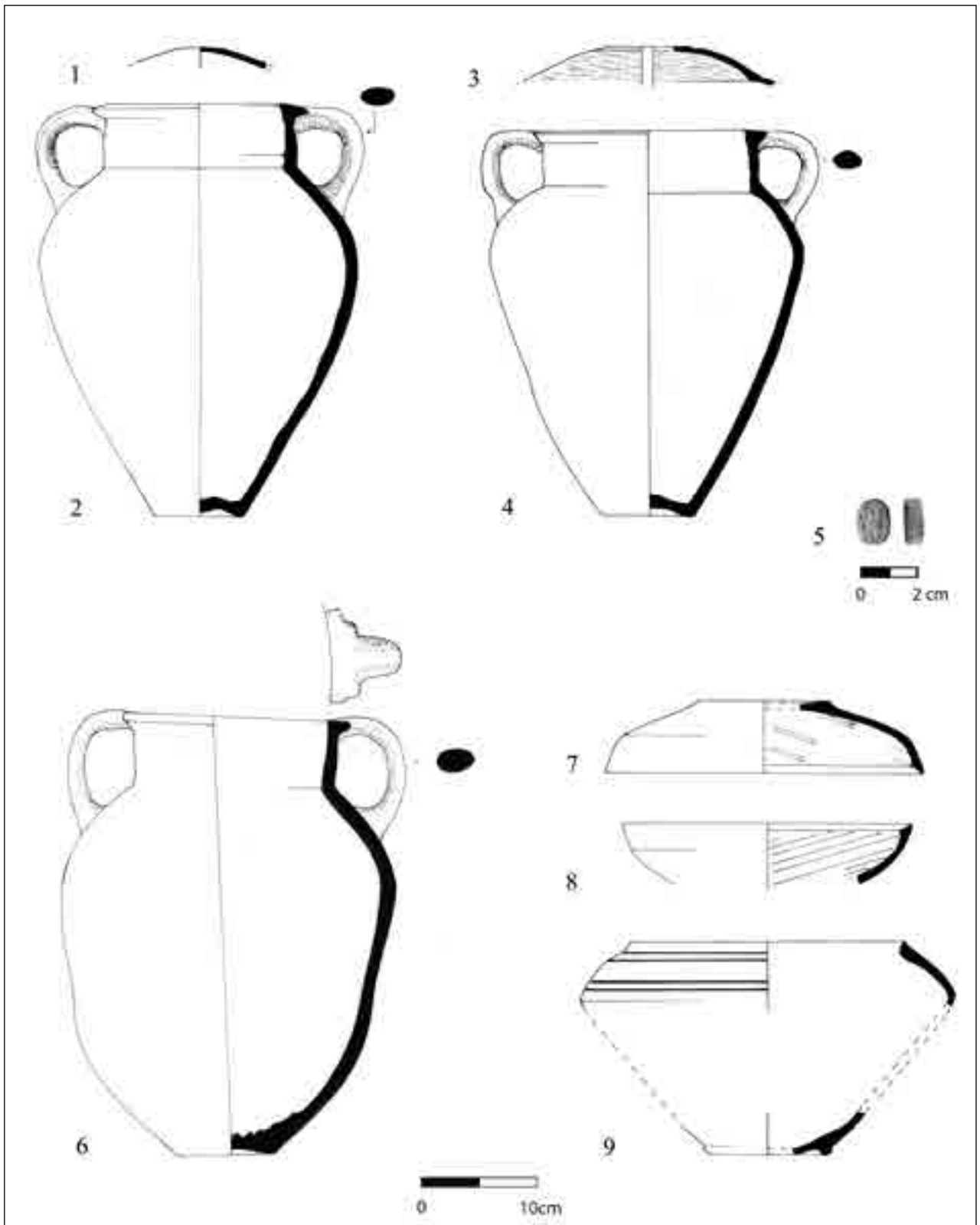


FIGURE 81.

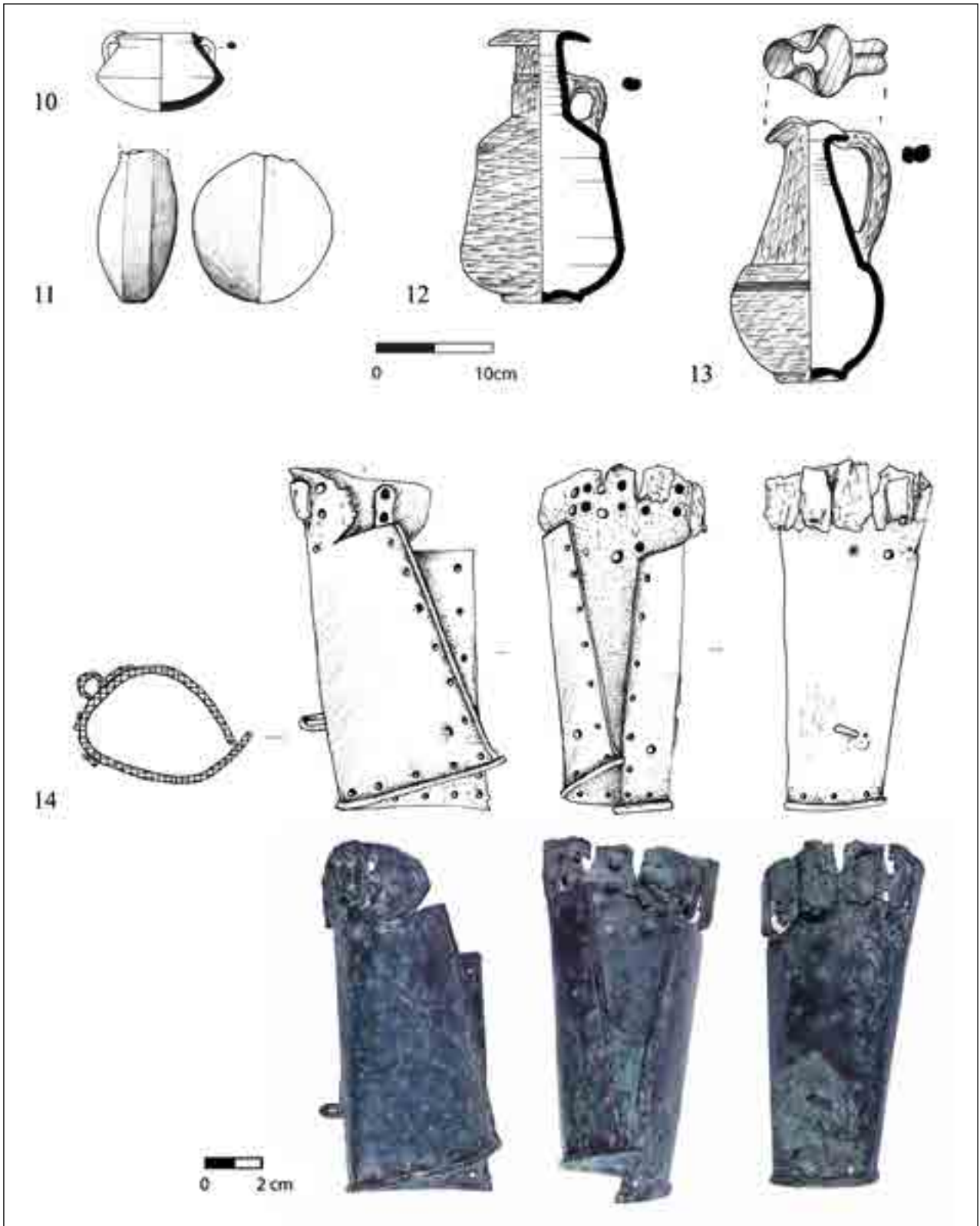


FIGURE 82.

FIGURES 81-82. – L04-152

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	04-1710	5.11/4.81	Light brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	04-1581	5.11/4.81	Light brown clay and core
3	Cover bowl	04-1578/2	5.11/4.81	Brown clay and core, burnish
4	Urn/krater	04-1578/1	5.11/4.81	Orange clay
5	Scarab	04-1685	5.11/4.81	Faience
6	Urn/krater	04-1628	5.07/4.81	Brown clay and core
7	Cover bowl	04-1648/1	5.11/4.78	Brown clay and core, red stripes
8	Bowl	04-1701	5.11/4.78	Brown clay and core, red slip
9	Urn/bowl	04-1648/2	5.11/4.78	Brown clay and core, black stripes
10	Cooking pot	04-1541	5.25	Brown clay
11	Pilgrim flask	04-1619	5.07	Brown clay and core
12	Mushroom-rim jug	04-1580	5.11/4.81	Brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
13	Trefoil-rim jug	04-1579	5.11/4.81	Brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
14	Clasp (?)	04-1527	5.17	Bronze

Significance: It is apparent by the numerous and varied vessels that accompanied the urns that cultic activities were carried out at this hearth. One example is the cooking pot, which clearly held food of some kind, though determining what this food was and what its role was in the burial ceremony requires further study.

Another unresolved question concerns the bronze clasp. Since no personal belongings were placed inside the urns, the clasp must have held cultic significance of some kind, though there is no indication as to its exact use or whether or not it was originally stored inside the damaged urn. The multiple holes that appear on it may indicate that it was nailed to a wooden object of some sort.

The red slip and square-like body of the mushroom-rim jug date it to the late 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE.

#### **L04-153** (Photo 1.125; fig. 83; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burial

Square: H13

Heights: 5.05–4.86 m

Pottery: —

Special finds: Bronze bracelet, three beads, eye bead, amulet.

An inhumation burial, oriented east–west, of a child lying on its back with its head to the east was uncovered about 3.5 m south of the Large Stone (see Chapter Two). Several beads and an amulet were found near the skull, while the bracelet was found a slight distance from them, near the body.

Significance: Here is a fine example of a child burial featuring items of jewelry, apparently dating to the time immediately following the cessation of cremations at the site.

#### **L04-154** (Photo 1.126; fig. 84; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials and hearth

Square: H13-14

Heights: 5.11–4.68 m

Pottery: Two urn/kraters (04-1610, 04-1609/2) and cover bowl

Special finds: Scarab (see Chapter Four)

Two urn/kraters were uncovered one next to the other about 1.5 m south of the Large Stone (see Chapter Two). The northernmost of the two (04-1610) was found intact, and contained cremated bones, a scarab, and the base of a cover bowl; the southern urn was missing its upper part. A large hearth that continued to the south (see L04-152 above) enclosed the urns.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)



PHOTO 1.125. A child inhumation burial of L04-153, found 3.5 meters to the south of the Large Stone.

FIGURES 83. – L04-153

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Bracelet	04-1567	4.91	Bronze
2	Bead	04-1560/1	5.05	Dark brown stone
3	Bead	04-1560/2	5.05	Glass
4	Bead	04-1565	4.91	Light green faience
5	Eye bead	04-1559	5.05	Glass
6	Amulet	04-1562	4.91	Faience



FIGURE 83.



PHOTO 1.126. Two urn/kraters (04-1610 and 04-1609/2) of L04-154, found one next to the other about 1.5 meters to the south of the Large Stone.



PHOTO 1.127. Cremated bones of L04-155 found packed tightly together and not in an urn. It is most likely that the bones were within a cloth that held them together.



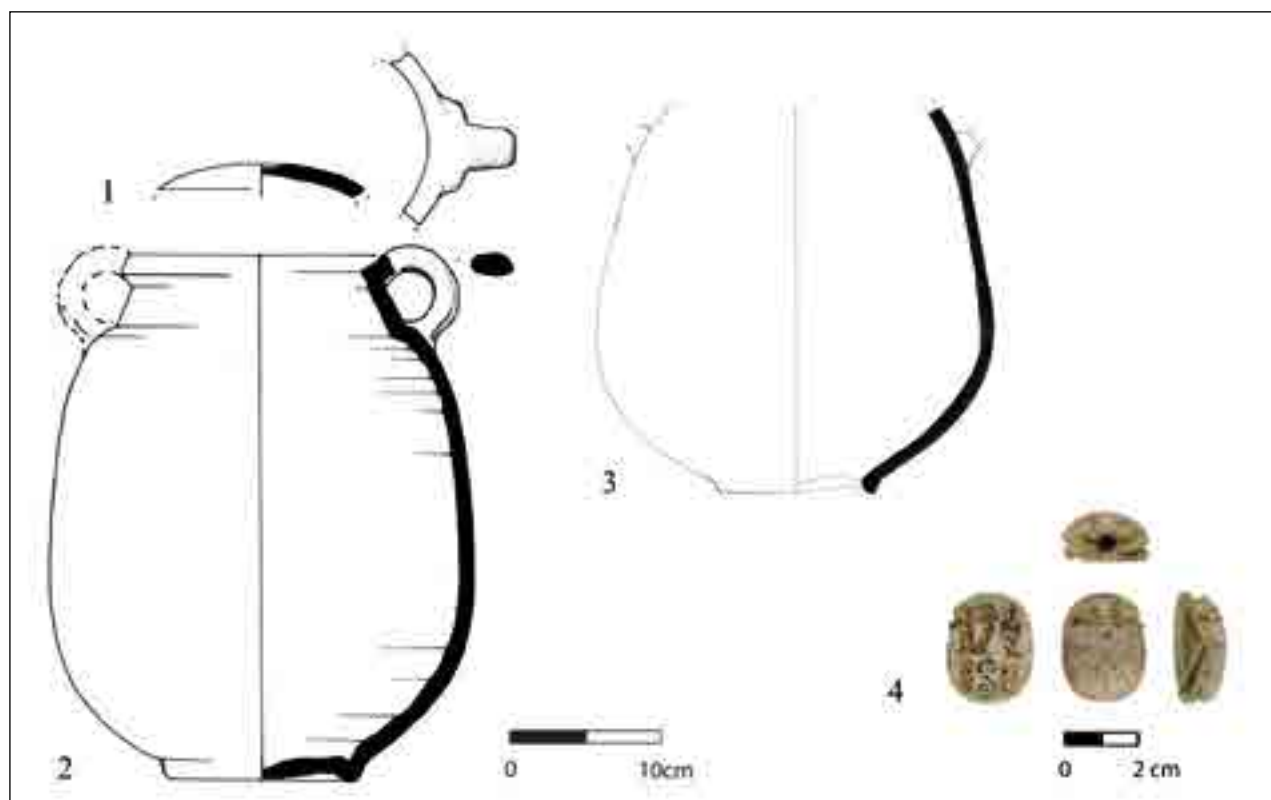


FIGURE 84.

FIGURE 84. – L04-154

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	04-1671	4.75/4.68	Brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	04-1610	4.75/4.68	Brown clay and core
3	Urn/krater	04-1609/2	4.75/4.68	Brown clay and core
4	Scarab	04-1670	4.75/4.68	White stone

Significance: Here are but two examples of the numerous cremation burials that were densely packed together to the south of the Plastered Entryway of the crematorium.

#### L04-155 (Photo 1.127; fig. 85; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: H13

Heights: 5.03–4.85 m

Pottery: Mushroom-rim jug

Special finds: —

A cremation burial comprised of tightly packed bones and no urn was uncovered about 2 m northeast of TN1. A mushroom-rim jug was found to the west of the bones.

Significance: The only vessel found with this burial is a mushroom-rim jug, dated to the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE. Since the burial was disturbed, we cannot know if it stood alone or was accompanied by the standard trefoil-rim jug.

It is worth noting that the bones remained tightly packed together even with no urn to enclose them. Being

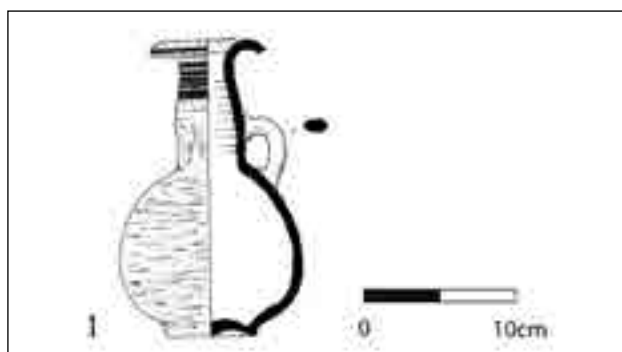


FIGURE 85.

FIGURE 85. – L04-155

N <sup>o</sup>	Type	Reg. n <sup>o</sup>	Levels	Description
1	Mushroom-rim jug	04-1594	4.85	Orange clay and core, burnish, red and black stripes

that it is difficult to imagine the circumstances in which an urn would disappear without a trace, it seems more logical to assume that in this case no urn ever existed. The fact that these bones were found tightly packed in a space larger than any regular urn implies that it was likely a bag or cloth that held them together and not a vessel. However, no traces of such a cloth remain.

This specific burial highlights the various containers used as receptacles for the cremated bones. As we have seen, most are kraters, including some Cypriot imports, though cooking pots and large bowls were also used. Here is a case in which no vessel was used—and just as the finely made Cypriot kraters apparently reflected the high social status of the deceased, so too must a lack of a container, coupled by only a single accompanying jug, indicate a much more modest circumstance.

#### **L04-157** (Photo 1.128; fig. 86; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burial

Square: H13

Heights: 4.98–4.88 m

Pottery: —

Special finds: Bronze nail, bronze earring, four beads

An inhumation burial of a child aged 4 or 5 years old, lying on its back with its head to the east and its face to the south, was uncovered about 2.5 m southeast of the Large Stone (see Chapter Two). A small, bent bronze nail was found next to the left arm, while a bronze earring and several beads were found near the skull and right arm.

Significance: Here is yet another example of a child inhumation burial featuring items of jewelry, which apparently dates to the time immediately following the cessation of cremations at the site. The origin of the small nail is unknown, though the fact that it was found bent indicates that it had been hammered into a hard object of some sort.

#### **L04-158** (Photo 1.129; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burial

Square: H13

Heights: 4.78 m

Pottery: —

Special finds: —

An inhumation burial of a child lying on its back with its head to the east and face to the south was uncovered 2.7 m south of the Large Stone (see Chapter Two).

Significance: Although many child burials at the site were found together with a few items of jewelry, there are also numerous examples of burials with no personal effects at all.



PHOTO 1.128. Child inhumation burial of L04-157, found 2.5 meters to the southeast of the Large Stone.



PHOTO 1.129. Child inhumation burial of L04-158, found 2.7 meters to the south of the Large Stone.

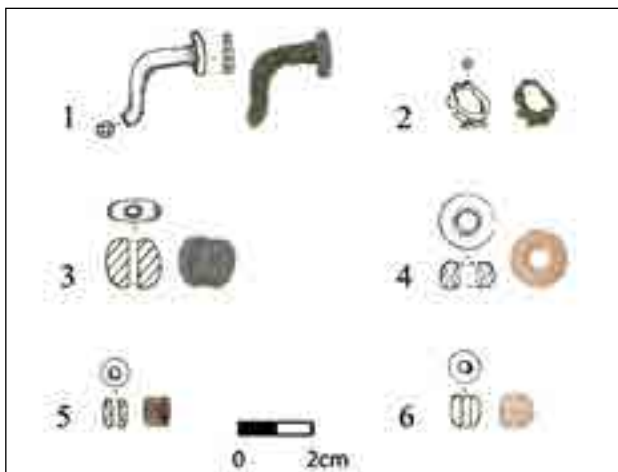


FIGURE 86.

FIGURE 86. – L04-157

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Nail	04-1606	4.87	Bronze
2	Earring	04-1613	4.87	Bronze
3	Bead	04-1605	4.87	Green stone
4	Bead	04-1611/1	4.87	Ivory (?)
5	Bead	04-1611/2	4.87	Dark brown stone
6	Bead	04-1611/3	4.87	Faience



PHOTO 1.130. Child inhumation burial of L04-161, found 3 meters to the south of the Large Stone. Based on the alignment of the bones, it was not their original burial location. A few personal jewelry items were found along with the burial.

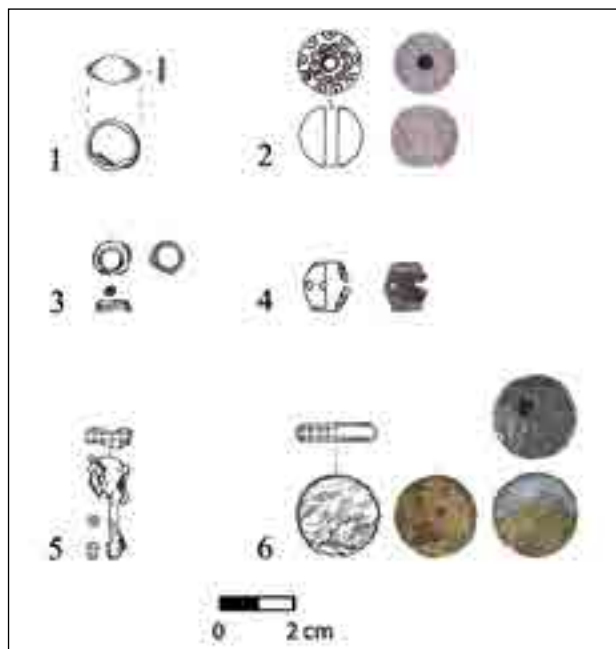


FIGURE 87.

FIGURE 87. – L04-161

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Ring	04-1630	4.75	Bronze
2	Eye bead	04-1624	4.75	Glass
3	Bead	04-1625/1	4.75	Silver
4	Bead	04-1625	4.75	Silver
5	Fibula	04-1626	4.75	Iron
6	Coin	04-1623	4.75	Silver-plated bronze, fabric on both sides

**L04-161** (Photo 1.130; fig. 87; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burial

Square: H13

Heights: 4.8–4.7 m

Pottery: —

Special finds: Silver-plated bronze coin with fabric (see Chapters Nine and Ten), fibula, two beads, eye bead

A child inhumation burial was uncovered 3 m south of the Large Stone (see Chapter Two), directly east of Burial L04-153 (see above). The jumbled state in which the bones were found indicates that this was not the original burial location. Despite this, a few items of jewelry were found along with the burial.

Significance: The state of the bones is unusual in that it seems to indicate that the bones that had, for some unknown reason, been moved from their original location. It was found with some of the long bones on top of the skull. It is difficult to ascertain, however, at which point the jewelry items were added.

This is the only instance of a coin found together with a child burial from the phase following the cessation of cremations at the site. The coin's 4<sup>th</sup> century BCE dating reflects the continuity of inhumation burials related to that phase.

**L04-162** (Photos 1.131; fig. 88; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burial (with adult remains)

Square: H13

Heights: 4.95–4.90 m

Pottery: —

Special finds: Seven silver earrings



PHOTO 1.131. Disturbed child inhumation burial with adult remains found in L04-162, 4.5 meters to the southeast of TN1..

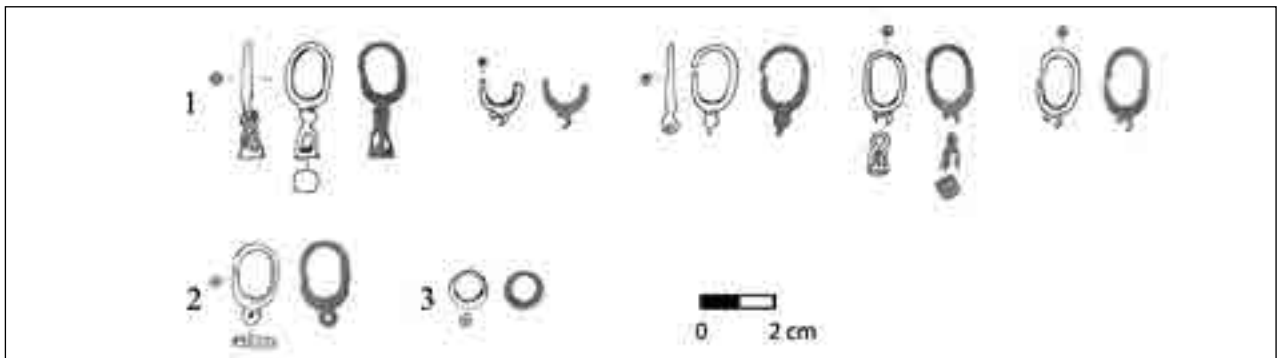


FIGURE 88.

FIGURE 88. – L04-162

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Earrings (5)	04-1629	4.95	Silver
2	Earring	04-1636	4.9	Silver
3	Earring	04-1641	4.9	Silver

An inhumation burial of a child lying on its back with its skull missing and its feet to the west was uncovered about 4.5 m northeast of TN1. Fragments of an adult skull were found nearby. Seven earrings were also discovered near the remains.

Significance: Since this burial was clearly disturbed, it is difficult to explain the missing child's skull, the presence of an adult skull, and such a large number of earrings. It can, however, be stated that the use of silver for the earrings, instead of the standard bronze, points to higher economic means, and possibly indicates that this is a burial of a member of the elite.

**L04-163** (Photo 1.132; fig. 89; Plan 7)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: H13

Heights: 4.75–4.60 m

Pottery: Mushroom-rim jug, trefoil-rim jug

Special finds: —

Two jugs were found next to each other about 1.5 m south of the Large Stone (see Chapter Two). Found beneath the jugs were tightly packed cremated bones, but no trace of any urn.

Significance: As in the case of Burial L04-155 (see above), the tightly packed bones and the lack of an urn seem to indicate that the remains had in fact been wrapped in a cloth. The jugs provide a dating of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE for the burial.

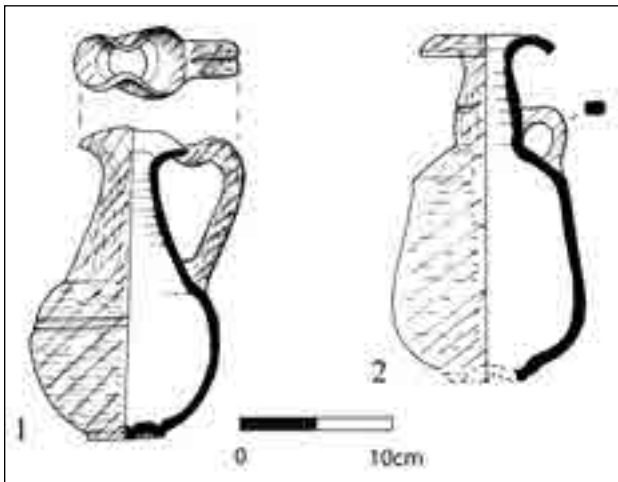


FIGURE 89.

FIGURE 89. – L04-163

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Trefoil-rim jug	04-1633	4.75/ 4.60	Brown clay and core, red slip and burnish
2	Mushroom-rim jug	04-1643	4.75/ 4.60	Orange clay and core, red slip and burnish



PHOTO 1.132. Cremation burial of L04-163, found 1.5 meters to the south of the Large Stone. Two jugs were found side by side, with, tightly packed cremated bones found without any traces of urn remains underneath them..

**L04-165** (Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: H13

Heights: 4.63–4.19 m

Pottery: —

Special finds: —

A block of tightly packed cremated bones was uncovered beneath the hearth of L04-152 (see above), about 1.5 m north of TN1 and 3 m south of the Large Stone (see Chapter Two). No remains of an urn or any other vessel were found.

Significance: As in the case of Burials L04-155 and L04-163, here is apparently another example of cremated bones enclosed in a cloth. Moreover, the fact that no vessels or finds accompanied the remains reflects the economic means of the deceased.

**L04-170** (Photos 1.133; fig. 90; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials

Square: H13–14

Heights: 4.76–4.48 m

Pottery: Two urn/kraters (04-1683/2, 04-1691) and two cover bowls, mushroom-rim jug, trefoil-rim jug, Samarian bowl

Special finds: —

Two urn/kraters were uncovered one next to the other about 1.5 m southeast of the Large Stone (see Chapter Two). Two jugs and a Samarian bowl were found in between them.

Significance: These cremation burials join the others discovered near the Large Stone. The jugs provide a dating of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE for the burial.



PHOTO 1.133. Two urn/kraters (04-1683/2 and 04-1691) found one next to the other, with the trefoil-rim jug and the mushroom-rim jug to their west.

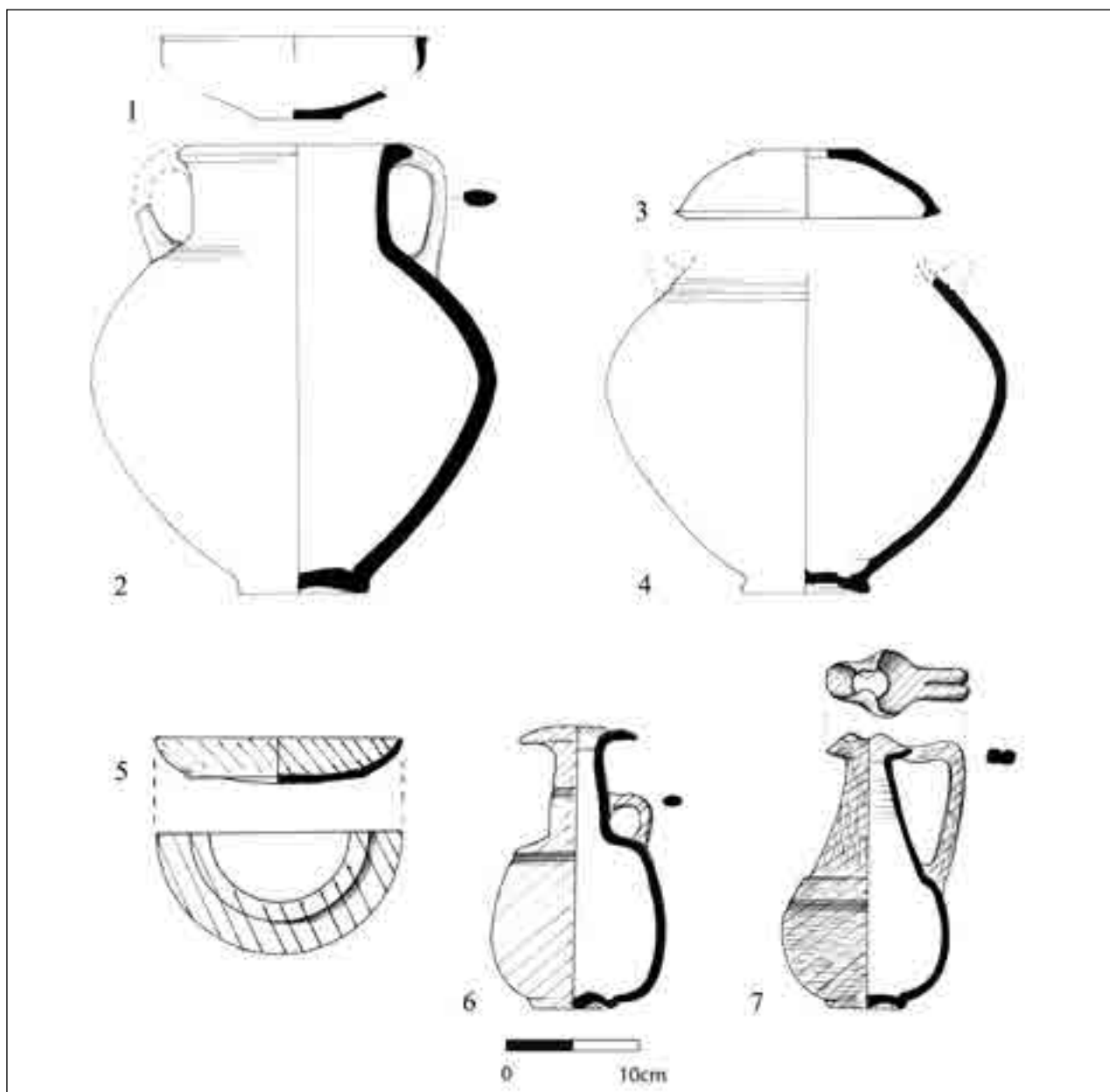


FIGURE 90.

FIGURE 90. – L04-170

N°	Type	Reg. n°	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	04-1683/1	4.76/4.48	Red-brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	04-1683/2	4.76/4.48	Red-brown clay and core
3	Cover bowl	04-1684	4.76	Brown clay and core
4	Urn/krater	04-1691	4.68/4.48	Red-brown clay and core
5	Samarian bowl	04-1682	4.76	Light brown clay and core, red slip
6	Mushroom-rim jug	04-1692	4.68/4.48	Orange-brown clay and core, red slip
7	Trefoil-rim jug	04-1674/1	4.76/4.48	Orange-brown clay and core, red slip and burnish



**AREA E: 2004****L04-61** (fig. 91; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: F12

Heights: 4.81–4.29 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (04-694), urn (?)/cooking pot (04-711), cooking pot (04-617), two oil lamps

Special finds: —

An urn/krater was uncovered in the western bounds of the excavation area, about 5 m west of TN1. It lay only some 50 cm from the ground surface and therefore was damaged. Found at a higher level than the urns (and about 25 cm under surface level) were fragments of oil lamps and a cooking pot (04-617), most likely remnants of cultic

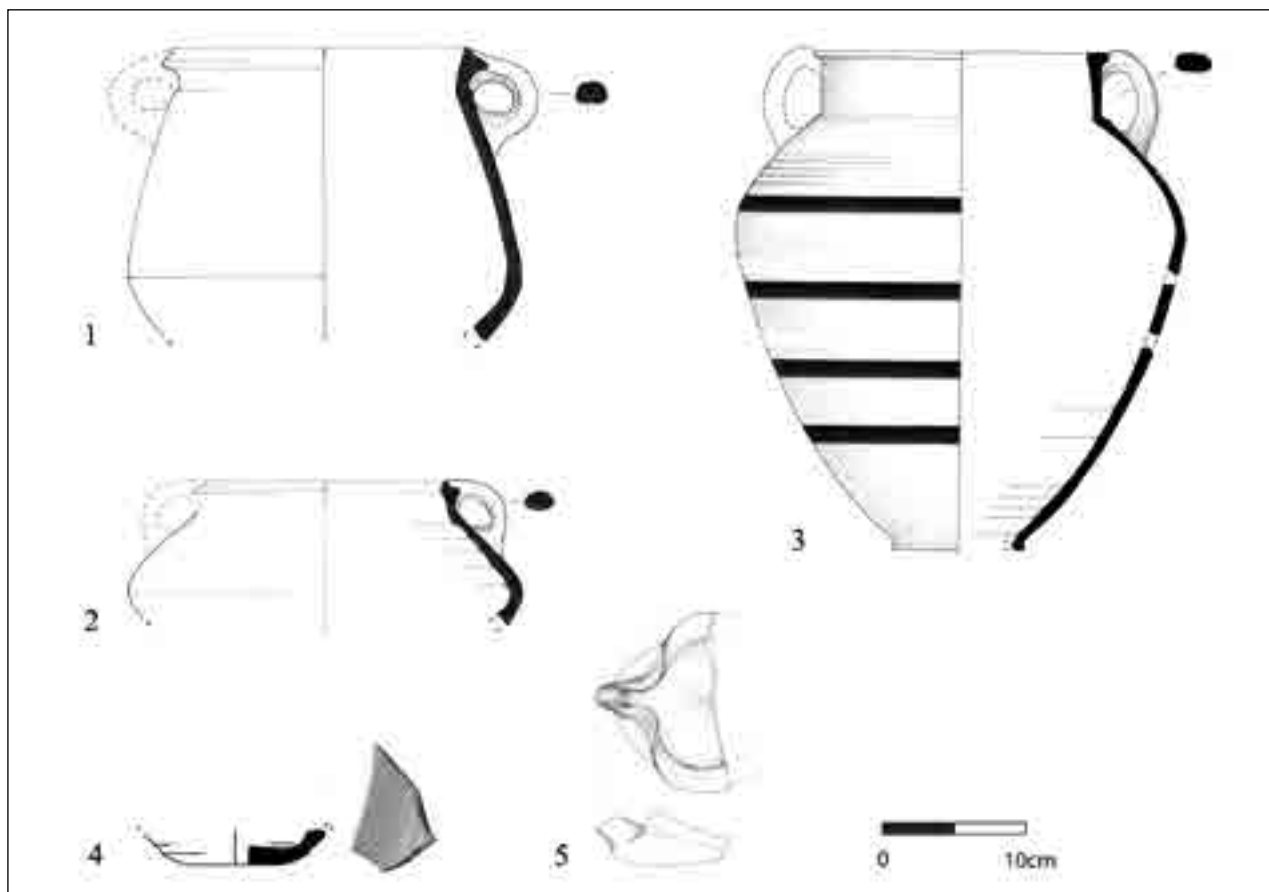


FIGURE 91.

FIGURE 91. – L04-61

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Urn (?)/cooking pot	04-711	4.45/4.29	Brown clay and core
2	Cooking pot	04-617	4.74/4.69	Brown clay and core
3	Urn/krater	04-694	4.47/4.29	Red-brown clay and core, black stripes.
4	Oil lamp	04-601	4.81/4.75	Brown clay and core
5	Oil lamp	04-607	4.75	Brown clay and core

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)

activity that took place above the burials. A second cooking pot (04-711) was found at the same level as that of the urns, but because it was only partially preserved and its contents disturbed, there is no clear indication that it, too, served as an urn.

Significance: Despite the fact that this burial was relatively disturbed, it provides insight into the cultic activity that apparently took place on top of it, and in which oil lamps and cooking pots were used.

**L04-62** (Photos 1.134-136; fig. 92; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials

Square: F13

Heights: 4.90–4.02 m

Pottery: Two urns/large closed bowl/cooking pot (?) (04-616, 04-662), Cypriot urn/krater (04-645) and cover bowl (04-634), small bowl (?), seven additional cover (?) bowls, jar fragment, incense stand

Special finds: Four pebbles, one hematite stone, fragment of a burnt bead (?)

Four urns, arranged in two layers, were uncovered about 4 m northwest of TN1. The earlier, lower layer included two urns found 50 cm apart from each other: a Cypriot urn/krater (04-645), on top of which a cover bowl (04-634) was placed upside-down, and a second urn (04-662) found to contain several pebbles and a hematite stone.



PHOTO 1.134. Cremation burials of L04-62, found about 4 meters to the northwest of TN1. Looking to the southwest.



PHOTO 1.135. Seven small fieldstones, arranged in a semi-circle to support the location of the two newer urns of the locus.



PHOTO 1.136. An unusual sort of semi-circle structural element found in L04-62, built specifically to support the placement of urns on top of earlier burials.

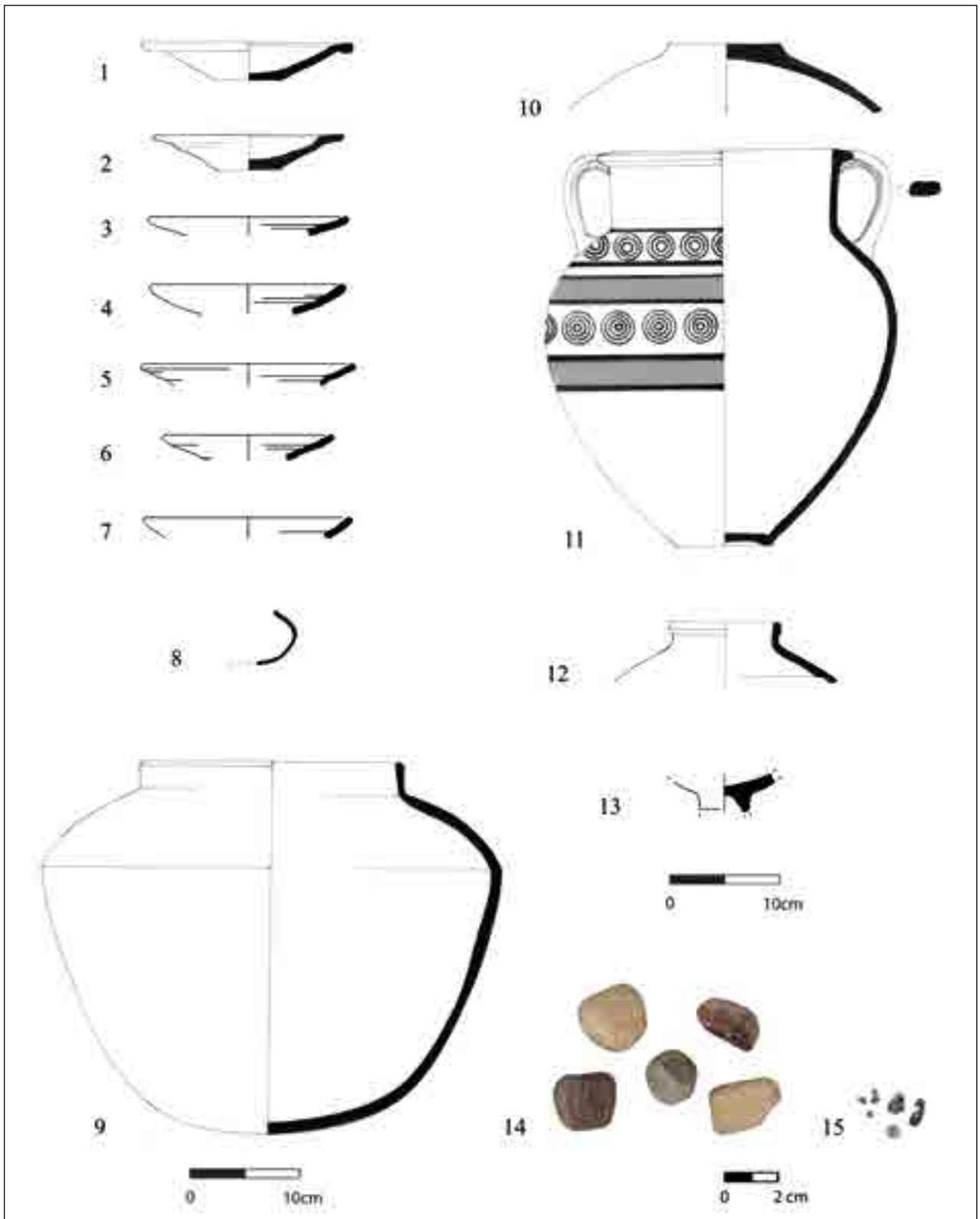


FIGURE 92.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)

FIGURE 92. – L04-62

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Bowl	04-602	4.90/4.74	Red-brown clay and core
2	Bowl	04-665/1	4.46/4.20	Brown clay and core
3	Bowl	04-609/1	4.74/4.39	Orange-brown clay and core
4	Bowl	04-609/2	4.74/4.39	Orange-brown clay and core
5	Bowl	04-609/3	4.74/4.39	Light brown clay and core
6	Bowl	04-633/1	4.47	Brown clay and core
7	Bowl	04-633/2	4.47	Cream clay, orange core
8	Bowl (?)	04-715	4.68/4.44	Black clay and core
9	Urn/large closed bowl/cooking pot (?)	04-662	4.46/4.20	Brown clay and core
10	Cover bowl	04-634	4.40/4.35	Brown clay and core
11	Cypriot urn/krater	04-645	4.45/4.02	Red-brown clay and core, black and red circles and stripes.
12	Jar fragment	04-665/2	4.46/4.20	Brown clay and core
13	Incense stand	04-685	4.52/4.15	Dark brown clay and core
14	Stones (5)	04-668	4.46/4.20	4 pebbles, 1 hematite
15	Bead (?)	04-716	4.46/4.20	Purple stone, probably burned, very broken

Urn 04-662 resembles a large cooking pot with a round base, but does not have the requisite handles seen on other urn/cooking pots. These two urns had been crushed by seven fieldstones grouped together in a semi-circle, measuring about 50 cm in diameter, which had apparently been set in place in order to support the later, upper layer of urns. This later phase comprised two additional urns/kraters: one (04-616) which containing a small bowl (04-715), with only its bottom half preserved; and a second that was poorly preserved and had already crumbled in the field.

Seven additional cover bowls, along with an incense stand and a jar fragment, were found scattered about the locus and could not be attributed to any specific burial.

Significance: As no personal belongings had been found together with any of the cremation burials at the site, the pebbles and the hematite stone found in Urn 04-662 apparently held some sort of cultic significance.

Also seen here is an example of a structural element built for a cremation burial which was intended to enclose and support the second, later phase of urns. The earlier urns had been placed directly in undisturbed earth, and therefore had no need for such a construction. Evidently, no special care had been taken to preserve the earlier burials, as the fieldstones effectively crushed them. And while multiple burials found elsewhere in the site contain urns placed carefully one next to the other, here a different approach was clearly used.

**L04-63A–B** (Photos 1.137-141; fig. 93; Plans 6-7)

Description: Cremation burials (A) and two child inhumation burials (B)

Square: F13

Heights: 4.78–4.14 m

Pottery: Two urn/kraters (04-660/2, 04-656), cover bowl, bowl, urn/round bowl inside a jar (04-658/1, 2), candlestick-rim jug

Special finds: Scarab (see Chapter Four), bronze nail, bronze ring

Two urn/kraters were uncovered about 2.5 m west of TN1, resting about 50 cm from one another. The western urn (04-656) was found completely destroyed, with the cremated bones and scarab that it had contained spilled out. Adjacent to Urn 04-656 from the southeast was a third urn in the unique form of round bowl inside a jar (04-658/1, 2). The jar was laying upside-down, with its base having been cut off, and the round bowl, with the cremated bones in it, was placed inside the jar with its base on the jar's mount. The eastern urn (04-660/2) was found with a bowl within it and a cover bowl on top of it. Resting against the urn from the south was a candlestick-rim jug.

Discovered north of Urn 04-660/2 were two child inhumation burials, one on top of the other and with their heads to the east. A bent nail was found next to the lower skeleton's shoulder, while a bronze ring was found on the right hand of the upper skeleton.

Significance: All of the four cremation burials are missing their regular burial set, but being as they were dis-



PHOTO 1.137. Cremation burials of L04-63A, found 2.5 meters west of TN1.



PHOTO 1.138. Urn/jar 04-658/1, 2, standing upside-down, found in L04-63A.



PHOTO 1.139. A small round bowl with cremated bones, found inside Urn/jar 04-658/1, 2, placed on the jar's mouth.



PHOTO 1.141. Cremation bones found inside the small round bowl that was found inside Jar 04-658/1, 2. A bent, bronze nail of unclear use was also found.



PHOTO 1.140. The small bowl, after being separated from the jar's mouth on top of which it was found.

turbed, it is difficult to determine whether or not they originally existed. The candlestick-rim jug that accompanied Urn 04-660/2 has been dated to the 9<sup>th</sup> century BCE, preceding the appearance of the standard mushroom-rim jug. This type of jug accompanies some of the burials at the site and imply of a 9<sup>th</sup> century BCE date for them.

The positioning of the upside-down urn/jar was unclear until the small bowl was found in it, filled with cremated bones. Being that such a small bowl could obviously not hold the remains from an entire body, it supports our assumption that, from the beginning, urns were meant to contain only a selection of the remains.

The child burials most likely belong to the many other child inhumations from the phase immediately following the cessation of cremations. Here, too, a single nail was found, its purpose unexplained.

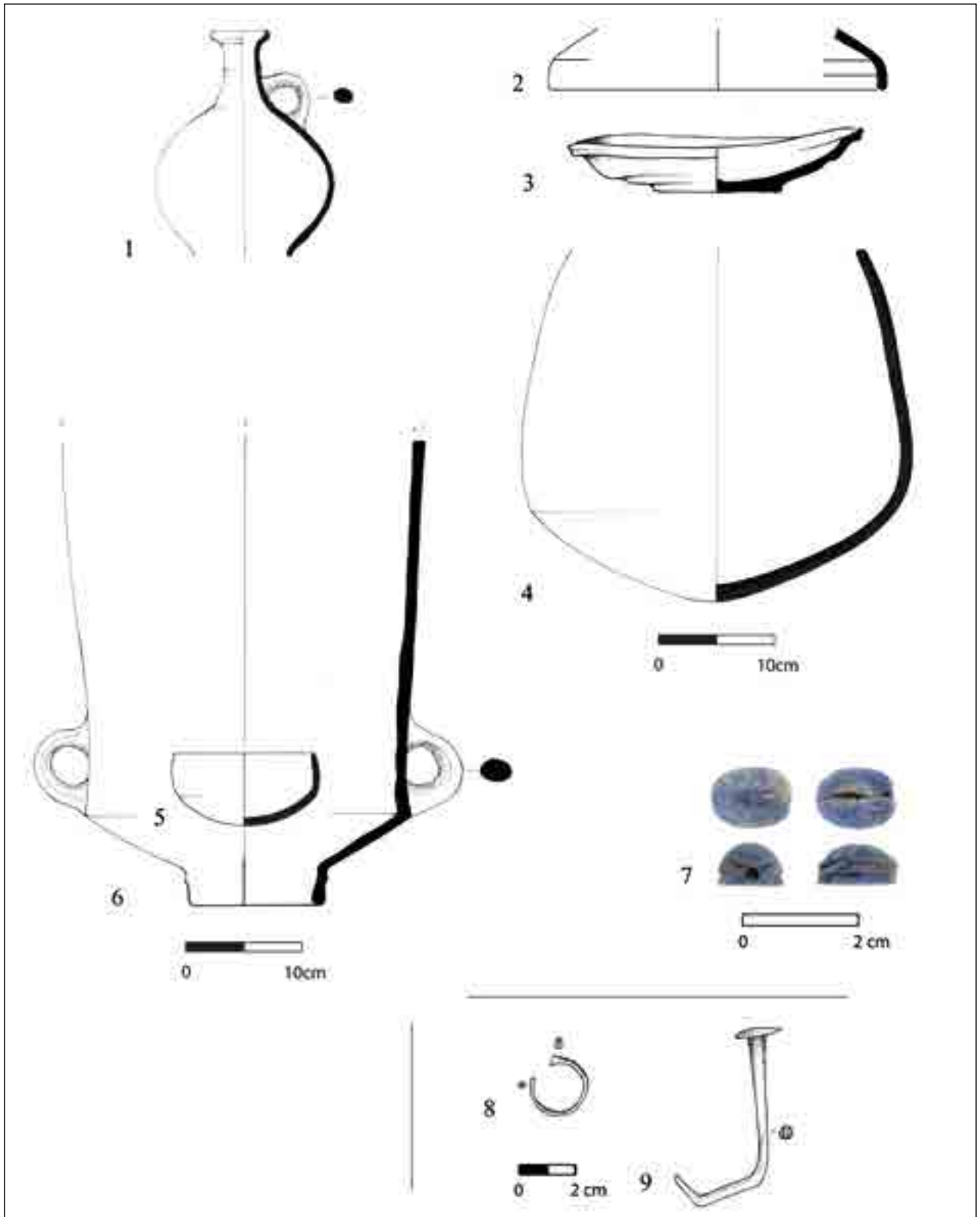


FIGURE 93.

FIGURE 93. – L04-63A–B

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Locus	Levels	Description
1	Candlestick-rim jug	04-659	L04-63A	4.37/4.20	Light brown clay, brown core
2	Cover bowl	04-661	L04-63A	4.42/4.38	Red-brown clay and core
3	Bowl	04-660/1	L04-63A	4.49/4.14	Brown clay and core
4	Urn/krater	04-660/2	L04-63A	4.49/4.14	Red-brown clay and core
5	Urn/round bowl	04-658/2	L04-63A	4.69/4.22	Brown clay and core
6	Jar	04-658/1	L04-63A	4.69/4.22	Brown clay and core
7	Scarab	04-656/1	L04-63A	4.59/4.55	Bright blue-purple stone
8	Ring	04-640	L04-63B	4.27/4.28	Bronze
9	Nail	04-611	L04-63B	4.70/4.68	Bronze



PHOTO 1.142. Cremation burials of L04-64, found 2.5 meters to the west of TN1.



PHOTO 1.143. Urn/krater 04-642, found along with two mushroom-rim jugs next to it on its northern side. This was the most complete cremation burial found in the locus.

**L04-64** (Photos 1.142-143; fig. 94; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials

Square: F13

Heights: 4.58–4.29 m

Pottery: Three urn/kraters (04-642, 04-628/1, 04-664), urn/cooking pot (04-641/1), two cover (?) bowls, four bowls, two mushroom-rim jugs

Special finds: —

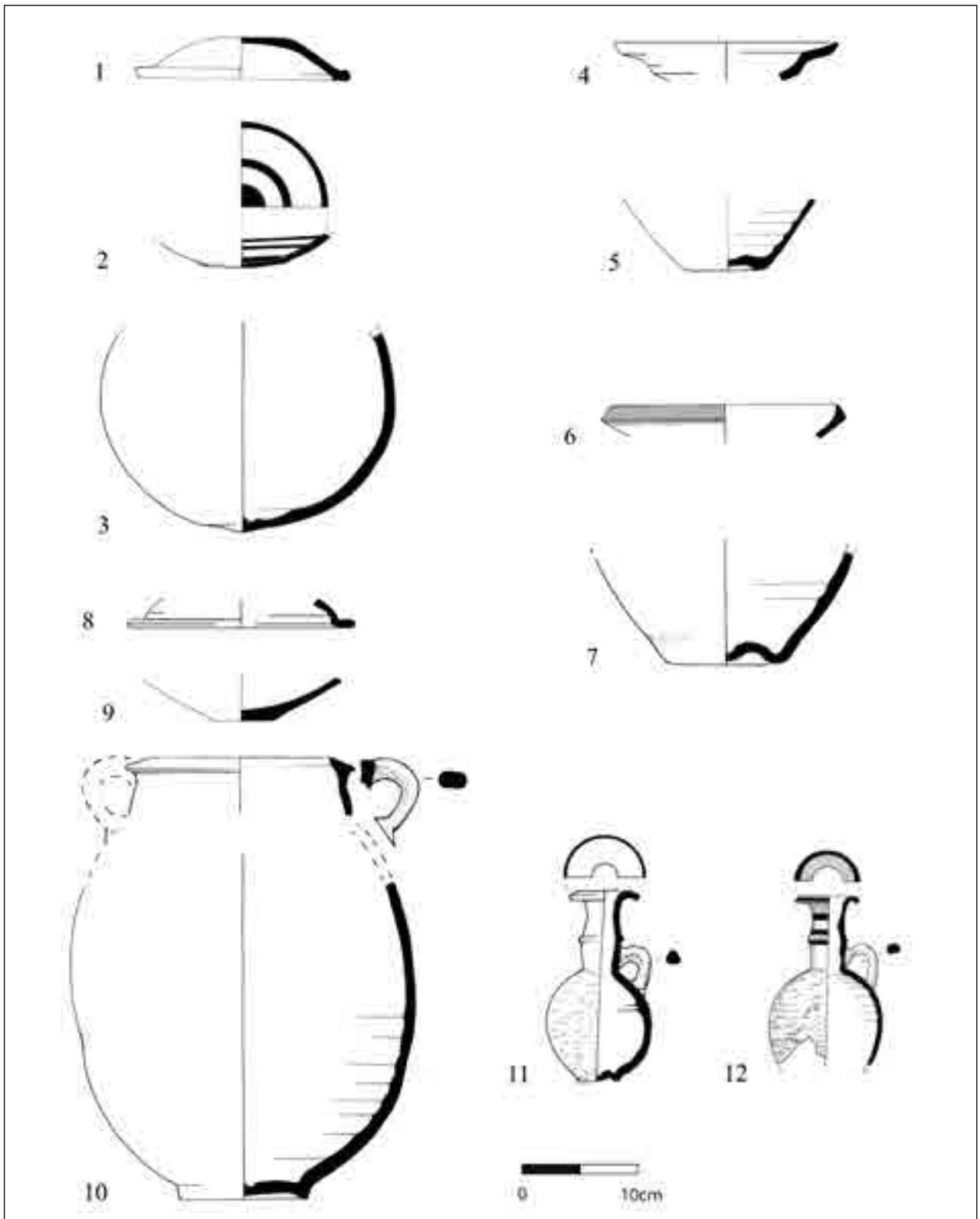


FIGURE 94.



FIGURE 94. – L04-64

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	04-723/1	4.58	Light brown clay and core
2	Bowl	04-641/2	4.58	Brown clay and core, black and white stripes.
3	Urn/cooking pot	04-641/1	4.58	Brown clay and core
4	Bowl	04-671	4.45/4.29	Red-brown clay and core
5	Urn/krater	04-664	4.51/4.30	Red-brown clay and core
6	Bowl	04-628/2	4.58/4.55	Light brown clay and core, red stripe on the rim
7	Urn/krater	04-628/1	4.58/4.55	Light brown clay and core
8	Cover bowl	04-627	4.54/4.53	Brown clay and core
9	Bowl	04-720	4.54	Brown clay and core
10	Urn/krater	04-642	4.54	Brown clay and core.
11	Mushroom-rim jug	04-643	4.54/4.36	Orange clay and core, burnish, black stripe on the rim
12	Mushroom-rim jug	04-644	4.54/4.36	Orange clay and core, burnish, black and red stripes

Four cremation burials were uncovered about 2.5 m west of TN1 and north of L04-63 (see above). The most complete is Urn/krater 04-642, which contained two bowls inside it (04-627 and 04-720), as well as two mushroom-rim jugs next to it from the north. An urn/cooking pot (04-641/1) was discovered in a crumbling state north of the first urn, and also held two bowls (04-723/1, 04-641/2), though they were found crushed. Directly west of the second urn, the base of a third urn/krater (04-628/1) was found together with a bowl (04-628/2). Northwest of this urn, yet another urn/krater (04-664) was uncovered, along with bowl fragments (04-671). Extending along the burials from the west was a concentration of medium-sized fieldstones.

Significance: The two mushroom-rim jugs found together with Urn 04-642, dated to the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE (Mazar 2000: Fig. 14:4), comprise a deviation from the regular burial set. Such a phenomenon of two jugs of the same type used in the same burial is evident in a few other cases (see L2119B in *Area B: 1994* and L1748 in *Area C: 1992* above), and raises questions regarding what constituted a burial set and what would allow for any changes.

The fieldstones are in fact a structural element used for the adjacent burials (see L04-67 below).

#### L04-66 (fig. 95; Plan 7)

Description: Adult inhumation burial

Square: F13

Heights: 4.74–4.56 m

Pottery: Bottle

Special finds: —

An inhumation burial of an adult, oriented east–west with the head to the east, was uncovered in the western edge of the excavation area, about 4.5 m northwest of TN1. A bottle was found lying north of the skull.

Significance: This is the only example of a 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE burial discovered thus far at the site. Most inhumation burials at the site date from the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE, with a few from the 4<sup>th</sup> century BCE, and even two, discovered in the crematorium, from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE.

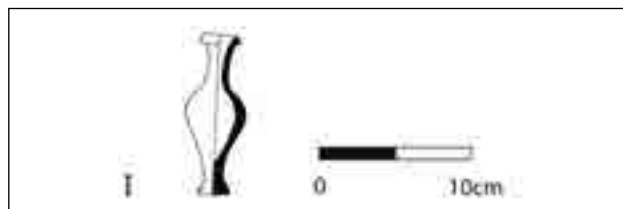


FIGURE 95.

FIGURE 95. – L04-66

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Bottle	04-623	4.58/4.56	Light brown clay and core

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)

**L04-67** (Photos 1.144-147; fig. 96; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials

Square: F13

Heights: 4.68–3.88

Pottery: Three urn/kraters (04-701/2, 04-702, 04-649/2) and three cover bowls, two Samarian bowls, mushroom-rim jug, trefoil-rim jug

Special finds: Bronze anklet

Three cremation burials were uncovered directly west of L04-64 and about 3.5 m west of TN1, in an arrangement of an upper and lower layer that resembles those of L04-62 (see above). The earlier, lower layer (whose top lay at 4.3 m), contained two urn/kraters (04-701/2, 04-702). The southern urn (04-701/2) was found to contain a crushed cover bowl and bronze anklet. A Samarian bowl (04-707) was seen leaning against it from the west, while a pair of trefoil- and mushroom-rim jugs were found to its north. The second urn was found together with its cover bowl (04-693).

At the higher layer, a small wall was found on the eastern side of the locus. It was built of fieldstones measuring 30 × 28 × 35 cm on average. It did not seem «built» but resembled more of a pile of rocks about 3 courses in height which were arranged in a slight semi-circle. As in L04-62, here too the stones served as a support for the later burial



PHOTO 1.144. Cremation burials of L04-67, found 3.5 meters to the west of TN1. Looking to the southeast.



PHOTO 1.145. The first burial's urn (04-701/2), found at the southern part of the locus, with its cover bowl smashed within it and the trefoil-rim and mushroom-rim jugs found to its north.



PHOTO 1.146. An especially large urn (04-649/2), found at the higher level, supported by the fieldstones.

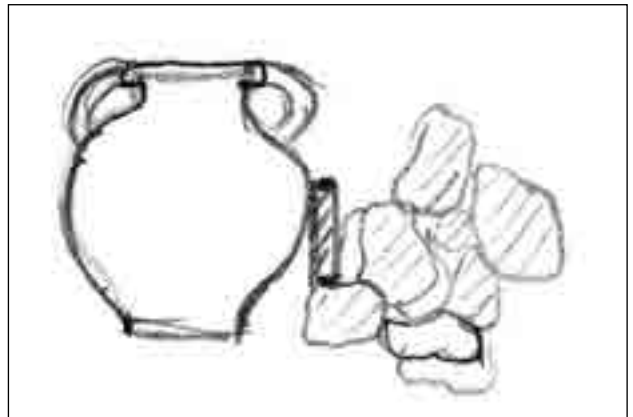


PHOTO 1.147. A drawing of the triangular shaped piece of limestone placed in the gap between the latest urn (04-649/2) and the stones built to support its location.

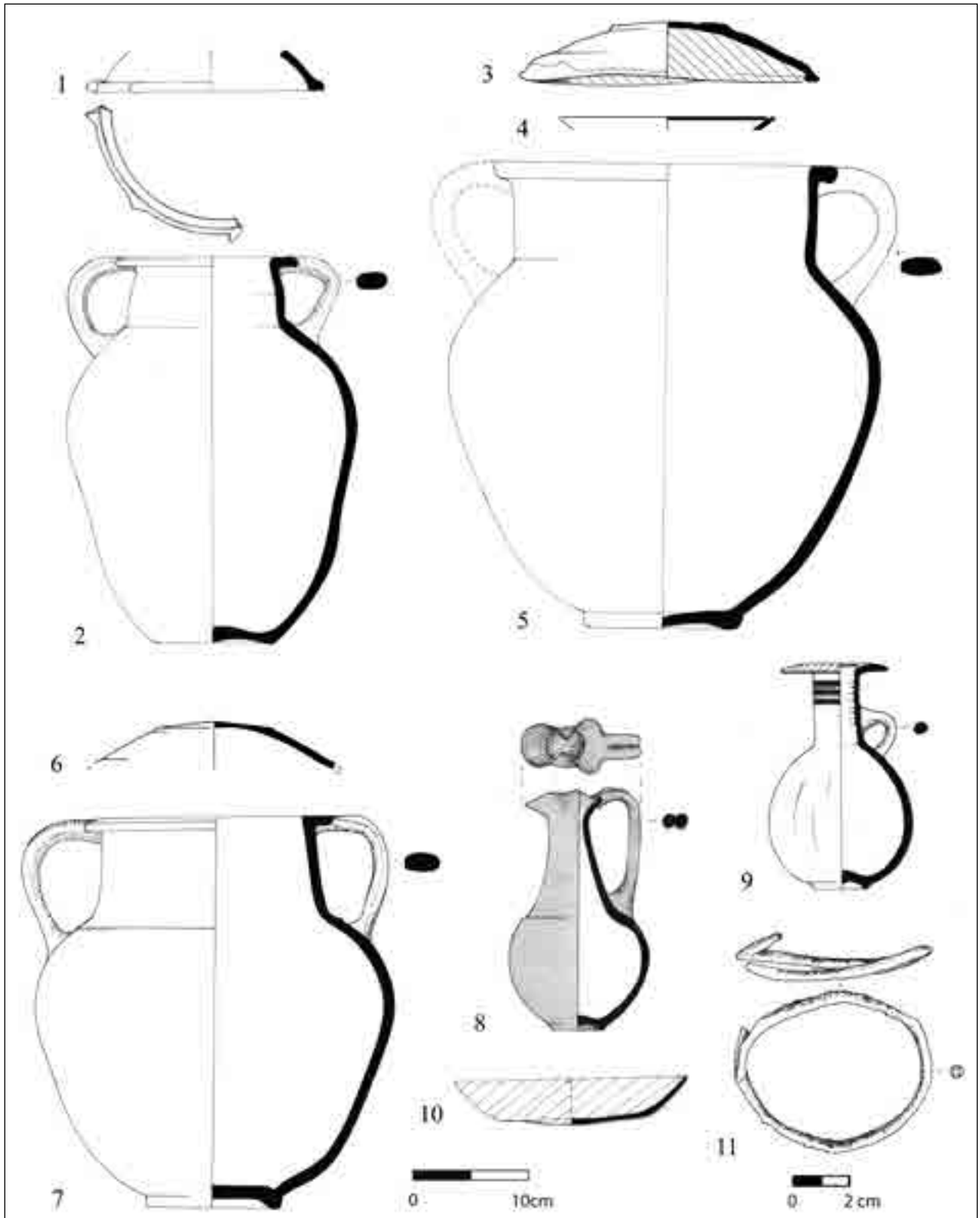


FIGURE 96.

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)

FIGURE 96. – L04-67

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Cover bowl	04-693	4.37	Brown clay and core
2	Urn/krater	04-702	4.37/3.97	Red-brown clay and core
3	Cover bowl	04-649/1	4.61/4.20	Light brown clay and core, red slip.
4	Samaritan bowl	04-637	4.62	Light brown clay and core, black stripe on the rim
5	Urn/krater	04-649/2	4.61/4.20	Brown clay, gray core
6	Cover bowl	04-701/1	4.28/3.88	Light brown clay and core
7	Urn/krater	04-701/2	4.28/3.88	Red-brown clay and core
8	Trefoil-rim jug	04-704	4.27/3.88	Light brown clay and core, red slip
9	Mushroom-rim jug	04-705	4.27/3.88	Orange clay and core, black and red stripes
10	Samaritan bowl	04-707	4.27/3.88	Light brown clay and core, red slip.
11	Anklet	04-724	4.27/3.88	Bronze

at the higher level. An especially large urn (04-649/2) was found with its cover bowl and contained fragments of a Samaritan bowl (04-637) within it. In order for the urn to be effectively supported by the fieldstones, a triangular shaped piece limestone measuring 14 × 21 × 6 cm was placed in the gap between the urn and the stones, creating a tighter fit.

Significance: This is only the second known example from the site in which a stone-built structure was used to enclose and support a later layer of cremation burials.

The presence of bowls, Samaritan or otherwise, near or inside the urns (not the cover bowls) is indicative of their use in the burial ceremony, despite the fact that they were not necessarily part of the actual burial set. The mushroom-rim and trefoil-rim jugs should be dated to the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE (Mazar 2000: Figs. 14:4, 15:5).

Being that items of jewelry were usually not included in the cremation burials, the anklet discovered inside the urn comprises a unique find. Furthermore, as it displays no signs of fire—which is what would be expected had it been left on the leg of the deceased during the cremation process—it was likely added to the urn afterwards.

**L04-68** (fig. 97; Plan 6)

Description: Disturbed cremation burial  
 Square: F13  
 Heights: 4.73–4.38 m  
 Pottery: Urn/krater (04-686)  
 Special finds: —

A disturbed cremation burial with only an urn was uncovered about 2 m northwest of L04-67.

Significance: This burial was found near the westernmost edge of the excavation area and at a very high level, close to the surface. It was clear that it had been disturbed and that parts of it were missing.

**L04-69** (fig. 98; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burial  
 Square: F13  
 Heights: 4.19–4.00 m  
 Pottery: —  
 Special finds: Shell ring (?), eye bead

A child inhumation burial, oriented with its head to the east, was uncovered south of L04-62 and north of L04-64. A few fieldstones were placed to its south as a type of separation. What seems to be a shell ring was found near the neck to the north, while a poorly preserved eye bead was found to its south.

Significance: This is yet another example of a child inhumation burial found together with items of jewelry.

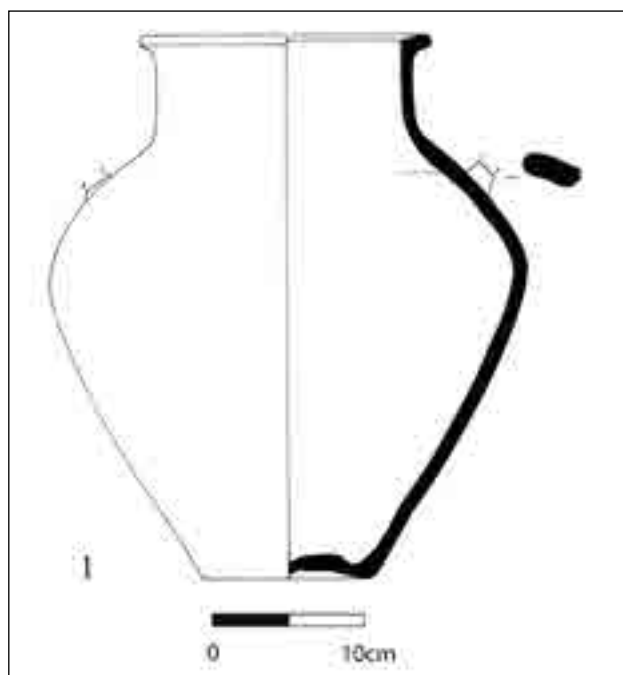


FIGURE 97.

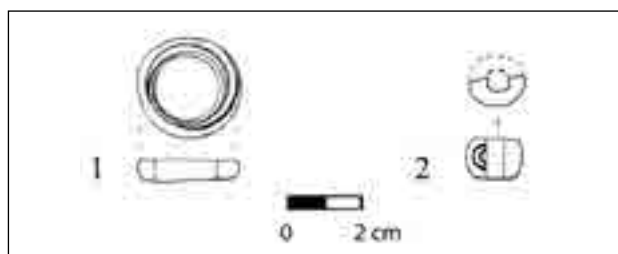


FIGURE 98.

FIGURE 97. – L04-68

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Urn/ krater	04-686	4.73/4.38	Dark brown clay and core

FIGURE 98. – L04-69

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Ring (?)	04-681	4.19/4.15	Shell
2	Eye bead	04-684	4.15	Glass

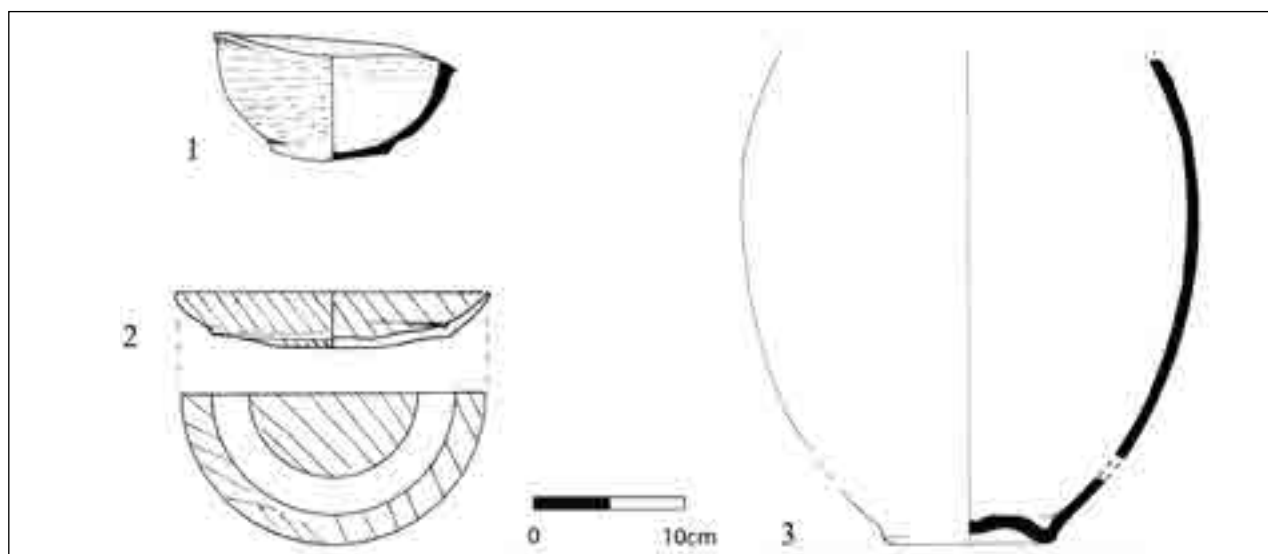


FIGURE 99.

FIGURE 99. – L04-70

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Bowl	04-709/2	4.41/4.38	Light brown clay and core, burnish
2	Samarian cover bowl (?)	04-709/1	4.41/4.38	Orange-brown clay and core, red slip, red stripes
3	Urn/krater	04-699	4.55/4.20	Red-brown clay and core

**L04-70** (fig. 99; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial

Square: F13

Heights: 4.55–4.20 m

Pottery: Urn/krater (04-699) and Samarian cover bowl (?), mushroom-ring jug, bowl

Special finds: —

A disturbed cremation burial with the upper part of the urn missing was uncovered about 3 m west of TN1. A deep, round bowl was found south of the urn, while a poorly preserved mushroom-rim jug was seen to its west.

Significance: Though the round bowl apparently played some part in the burial ceremony, it is not usually found.

**AREA F: 2004**

**L04-202** (fig. 100; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burial (incomplete excavation)

Square: H14-15

Heights: 5.40–5.16 m

Pottery: Bowl

Special finds: —

A bowl was found less than a meter south of the crematorium structure, and belongs to a cremation burial whose urn remained unexcavated in the baulk.

Significance: Here is yet another example of a cremation burial carried out adjacent to the crematorium structure.

**L04-206** (Photo 1. 148; Plan 7)

Description: Child inhumation burials

Square: H14

Heights: 5.34–4.89 m

Pottery: —

Special finds: —

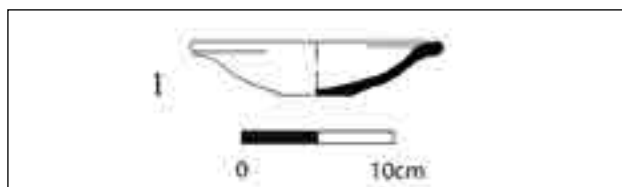


FIGURE 100.

FIGURE 100. – L04-202

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Bowl	04-2005	5.40/5.16	Light brown clay and core



PHOTO 1.148. Remains of child inhumation found to the south of W32. Such graves were cut through the plaster layers of the entryway to the crematorium, leaving oval outlines in it, with their bottoms reaching the level of the Plastered Platform beneath.

The remains of child inhumations were uncovered between W31 and W32 in the southern side of the Plastered Entryway (see Chapter Two). The graves had been cut through the plastered layers of the entryway, reaching down to the Plastered Platform. Their oval outlines left negative impressions on top of the platform.

Significance: These burials had been carried out in the Plastered Entry to the crematorium after the crematorium was no longer in use, though it is interesting to note that no burials from this time were placed inside the crematorium itself. It thus seems that, unlike the crematorium, the Plastered Entryway no longer held any special status, and it would take several more centuries before burials would be placed inside the crematorium (see L1625 and L1630 in *Area B: 1992* above).

**L04-207** (Photos 1.149-150; fig. 101; Plan 6)

Description: Cremation burials

Square: H14

Heights: 5.31–4.98 m

Pottery: Urn/jar (04-2039), urn/krater (04-2028/2), mushroom-rim jug, trefoil-rim jug (?), cover bowl (?), bowl with horizontal handles

Special finds: —

Two cremation burials were uncovered about 2 m southeast of W32 (see Chapter Two). The eastern of the two, an urn/jar containing cremated remains, was missing its neck and rim, while approximately 0.5 m to the west, a very poorly preserved burial assemblage was seen in the baulk. The assemblage includes the remains of four pottery



PHOTO 1.150. Urn/jar 04-2039, found standing in the bunker. This is one of the few cases where a cremation burial was found within a jar.

PHOTO 1.149. Peretz Reuven, the supervisor of Area F during the 2004 season, seated near the complete bowl with horizontal handles, found near the ruined assemblage of the cremation burial of L04-207.

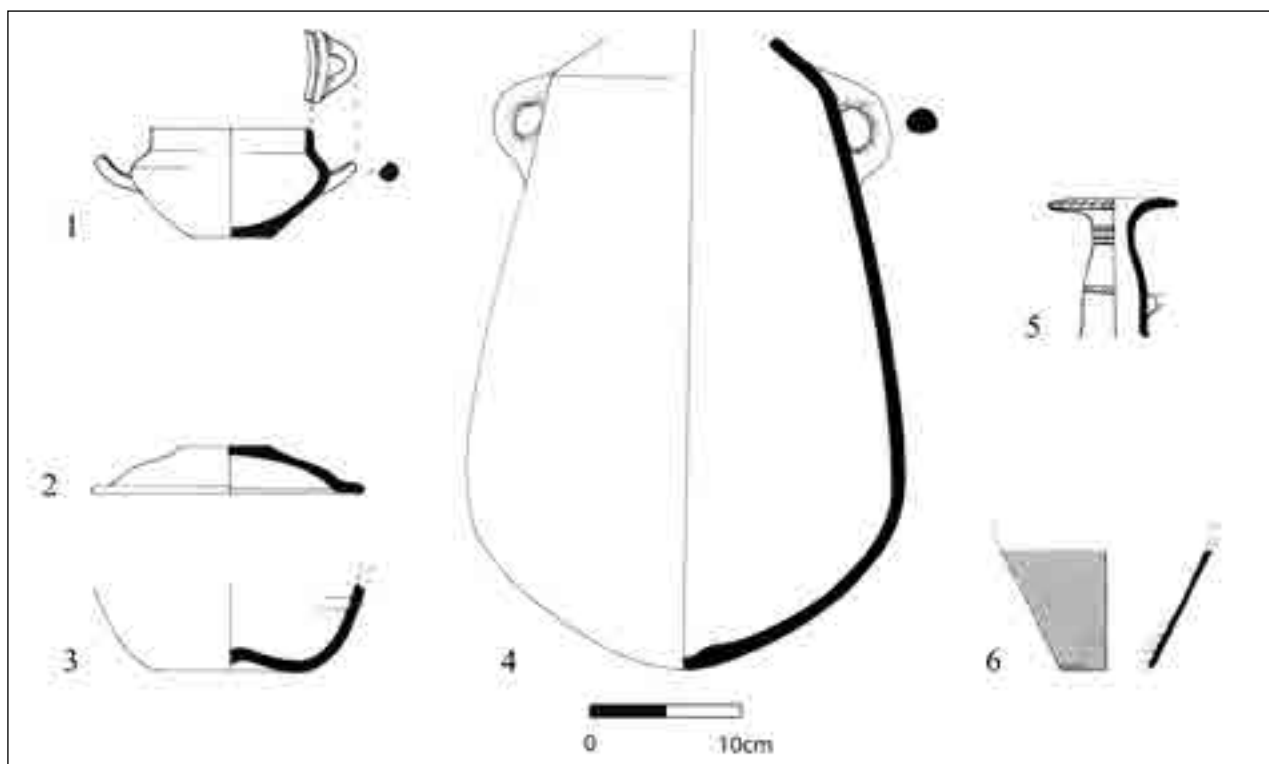


FIGURE 101.

FIGURE 101. – L04-207

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Levels	Description
1	Bowl with horizontal handles	04-2041	5.31/5.12	Red-brown clay
2	Cover bowl (?)	04-2028/1	5.21/5.03	Light brown clay and core
3	Urn/krater	04-2028/2	5.21/5.03	Red-brown clay and core
4	Urn/jar	04-2039	5.31/4.98	Orange-brown clay and core
5	Mushroom-rim jug	04-2038/2	5.31/4.98	Orange-brown clay and core, black and red stripes
6	Trefoil-rim jug (?)	04-2032	5.31	Orange-brown clay and core, red slip

vessels: a base of an urn/krater, the upper part of a mushroom-rim jug, a trefoil-rim jug and possibly a cover bowl. Found nearby, at a higher level, was an intact bowl with horizontal handles.

Significance: The location of the cremation burials, so near the line of the destroyed W32, strengthens our assumption that the eastern wall of the Plastered Entryway originally stood here.

Here is one of the few cases in which a jar is used as an urn, fitting in with what we know of the use of various vessels as receptacles for cremated remains.

#### Surface Finds (figs. 102-114)

1504, 1620, 1622, 1626, 1727, 1751, 2006, 2013, 2015B, 2102B, 2111, 02-311, 02-401, 02-415, 04-151, 04-03, 04-01, 04-02, 04-156, 04-159, 04-173, 04-177



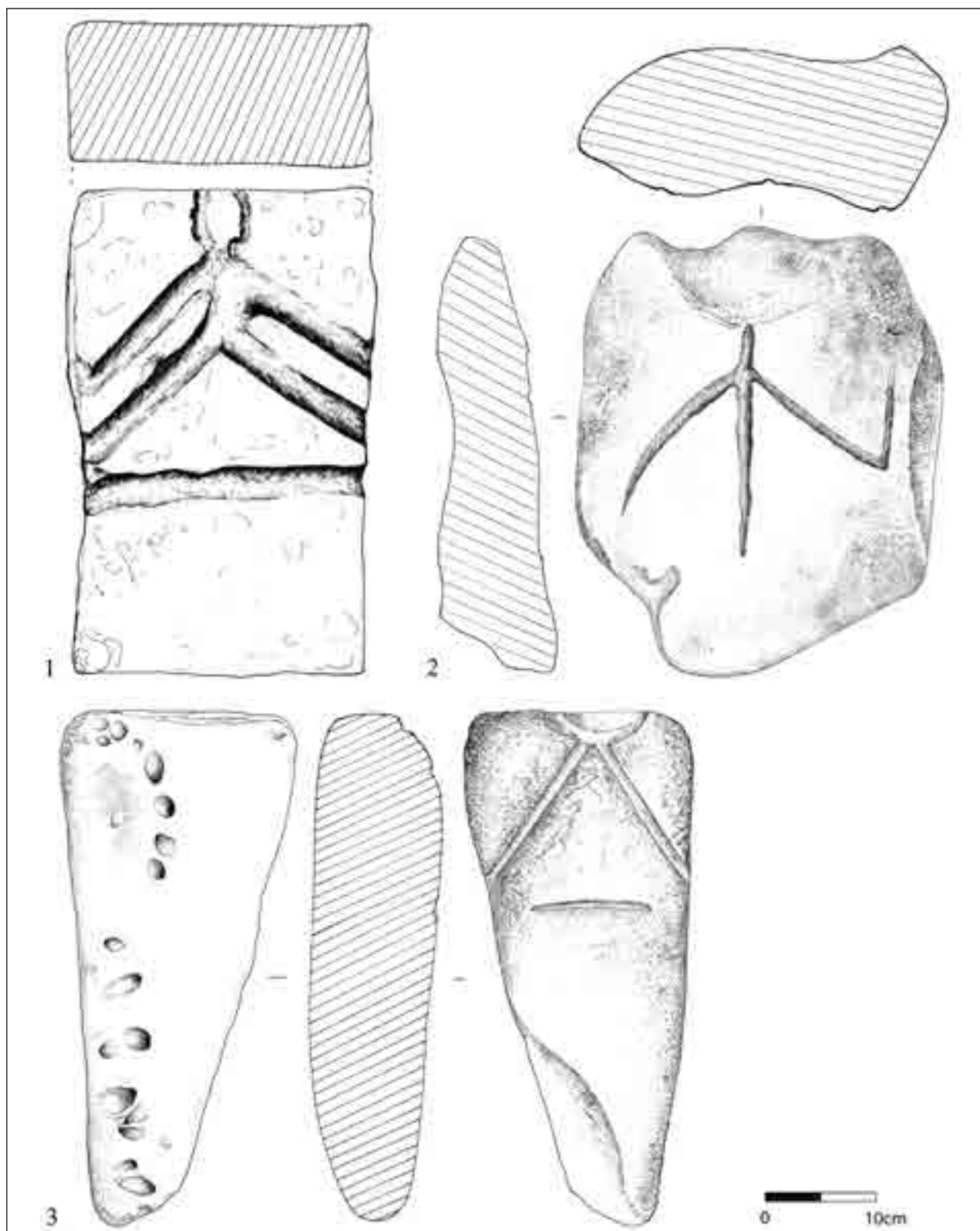


FIGURE 102.

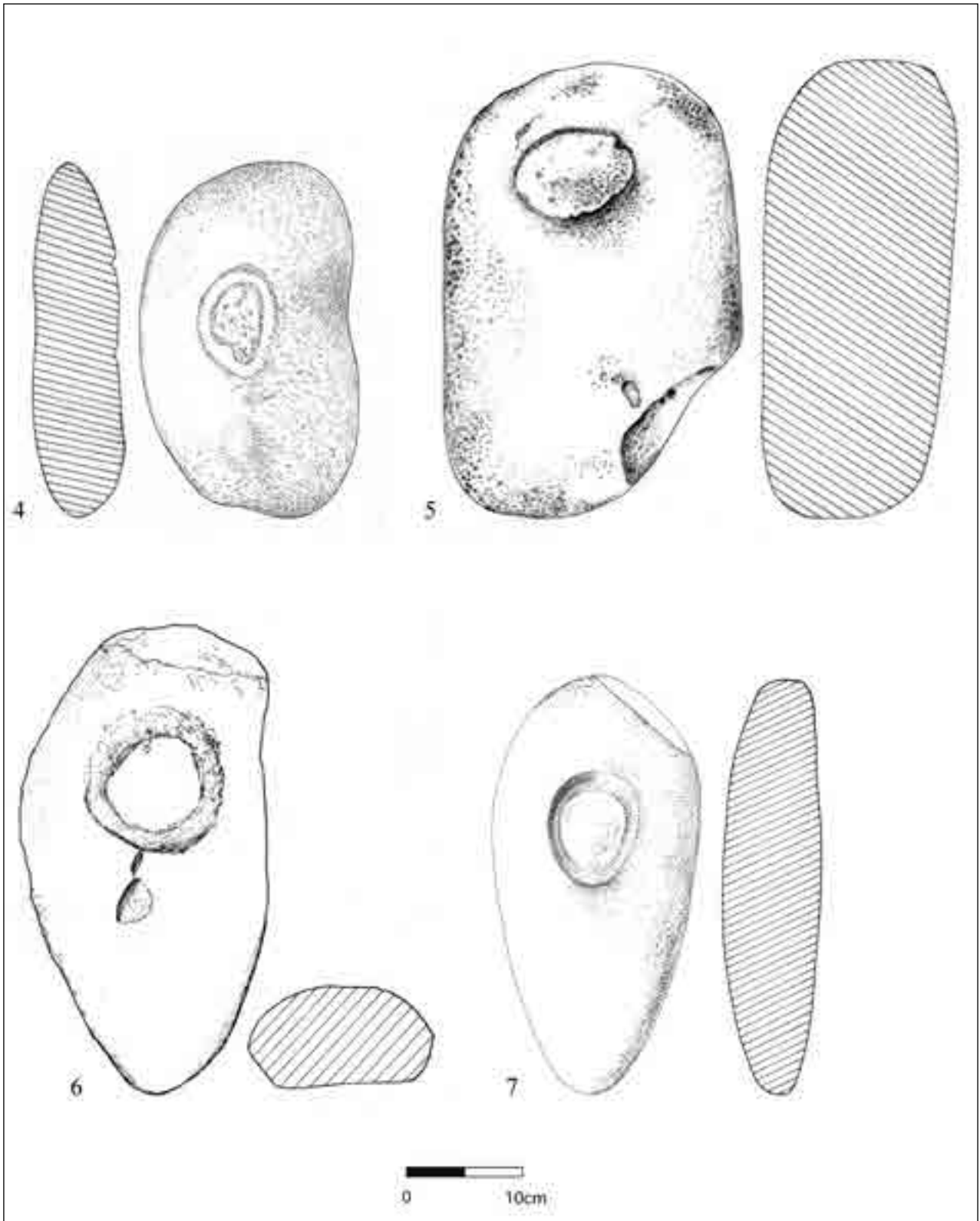


FIGURE 103.

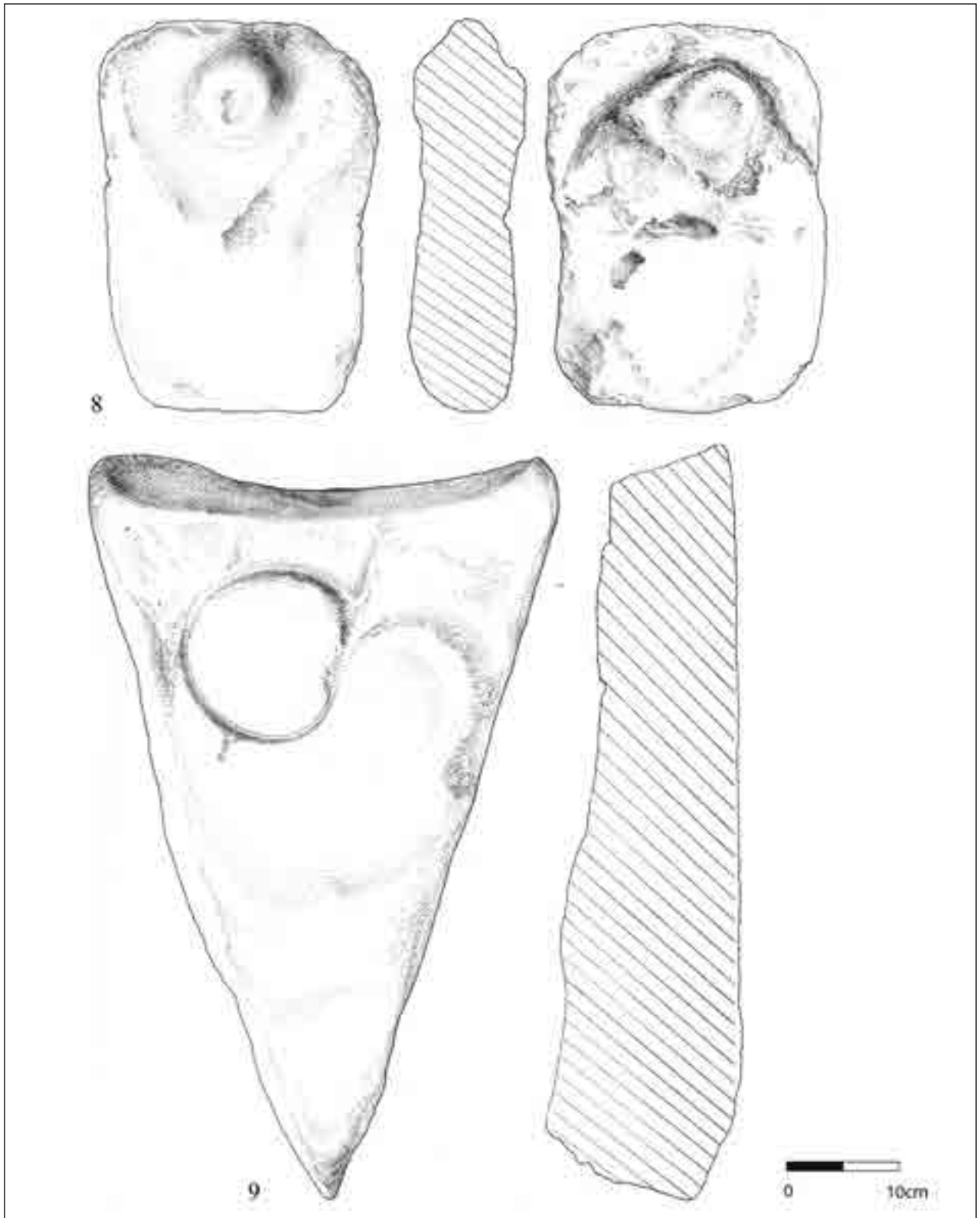


FIGURE 104.

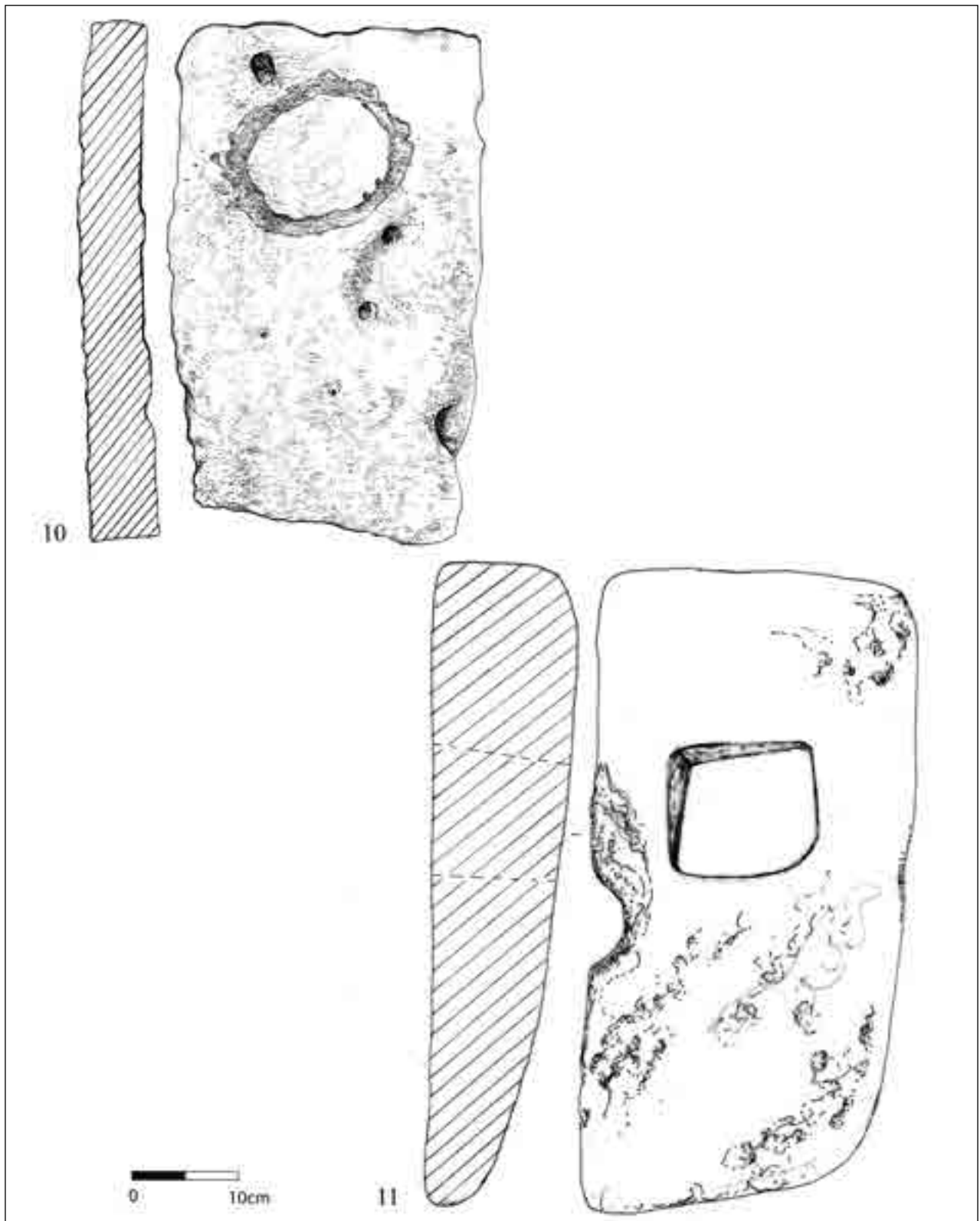


FIGURE 105.

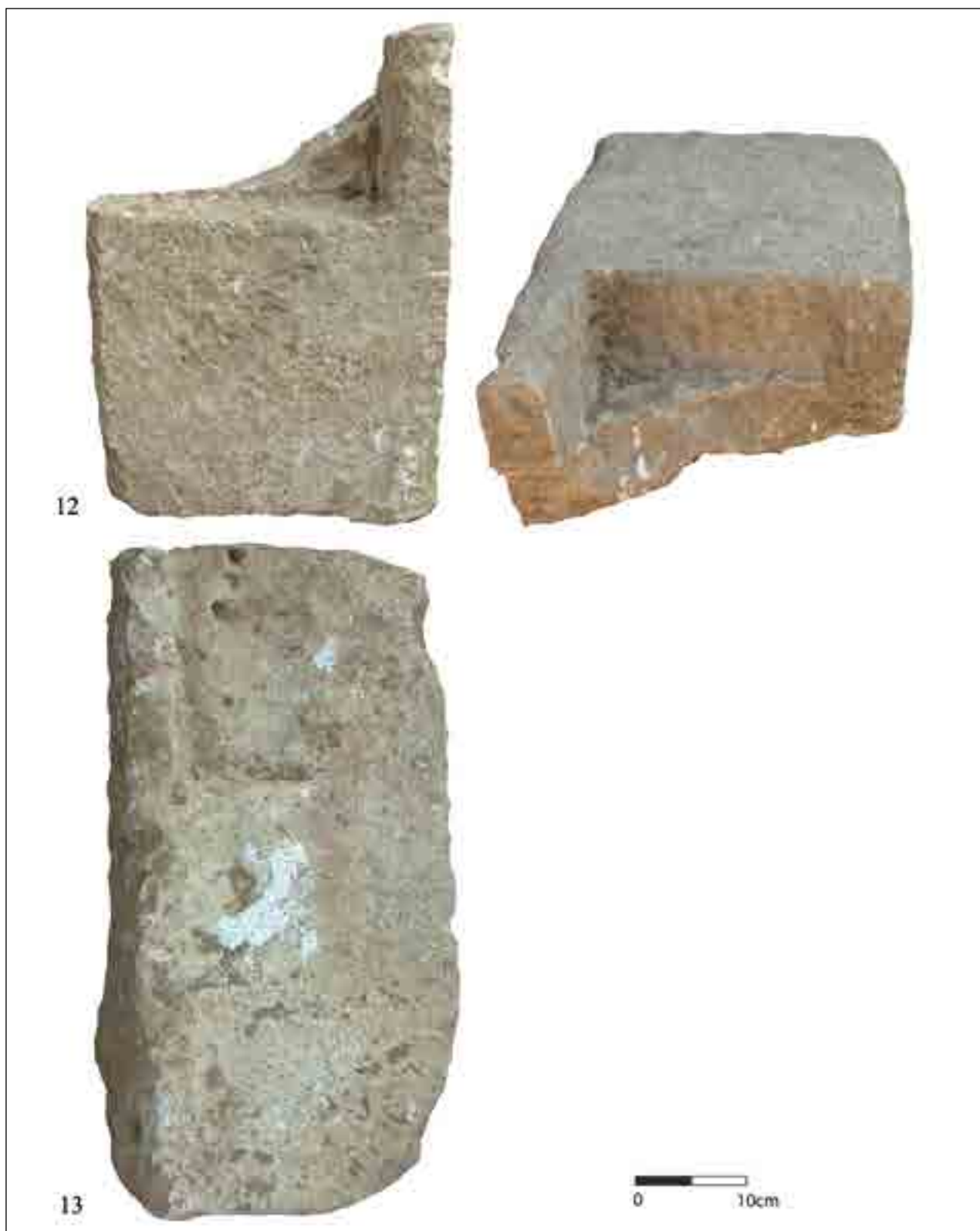


FIGURE 106.

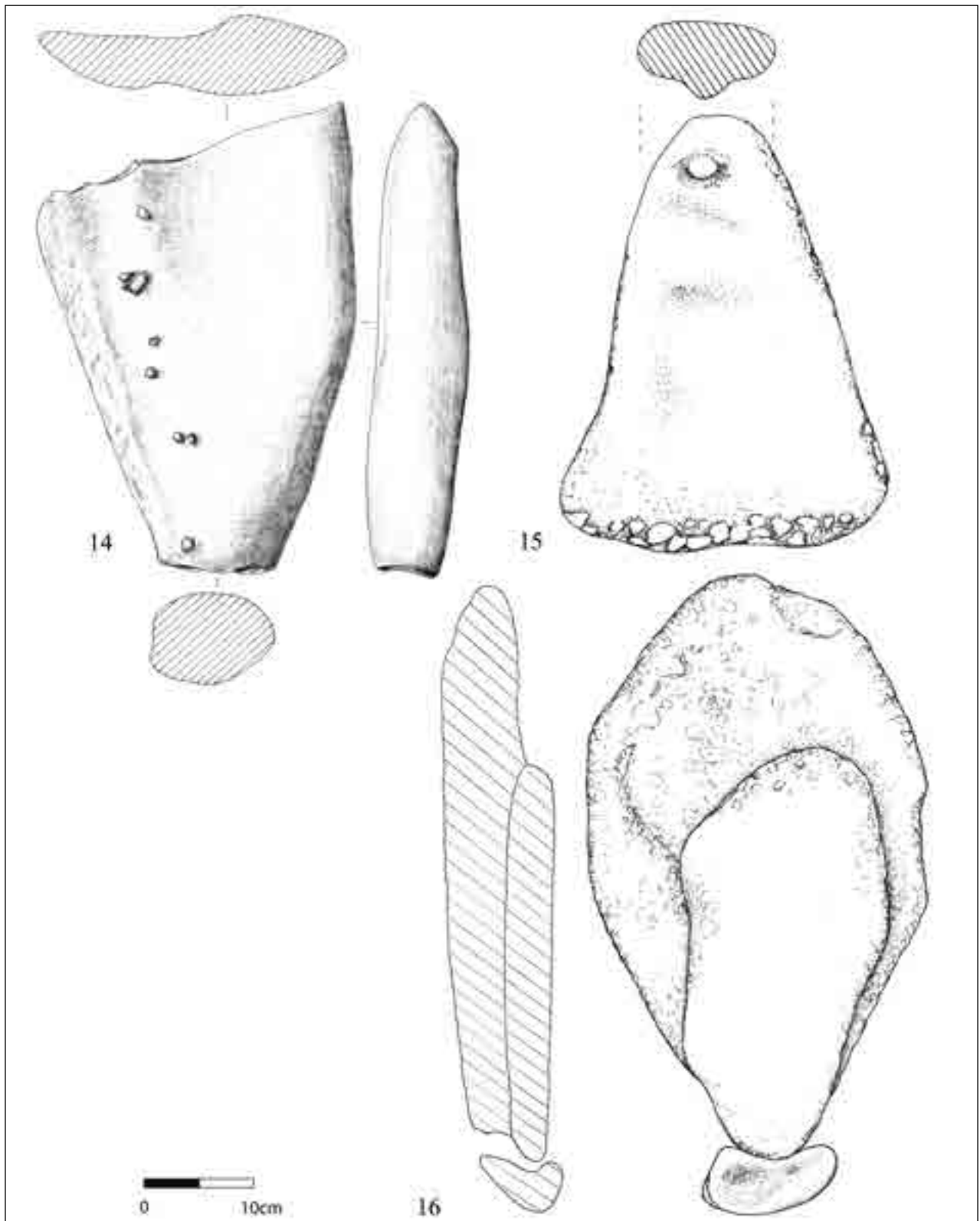


FIGURE 107.

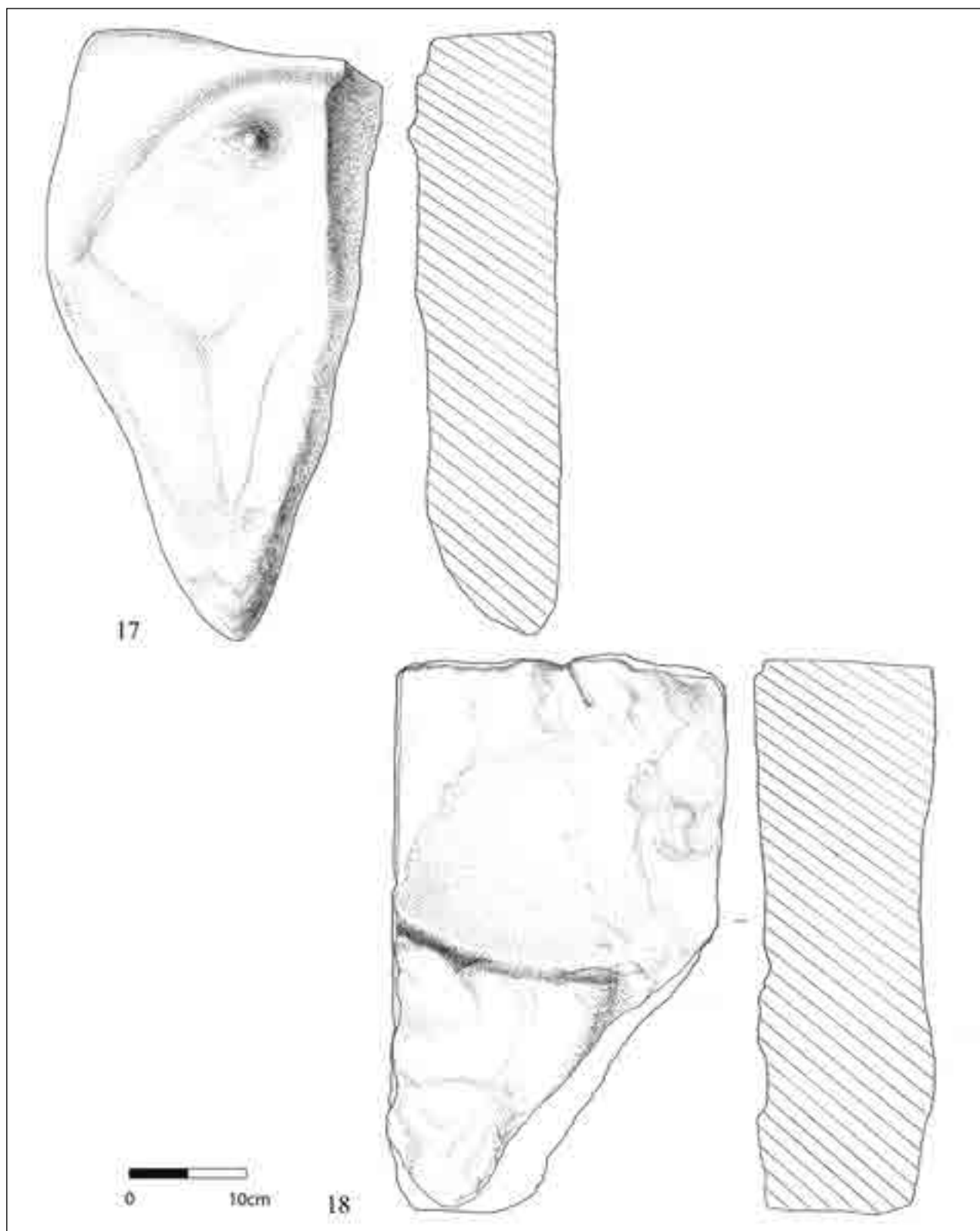


FIGURE 108.

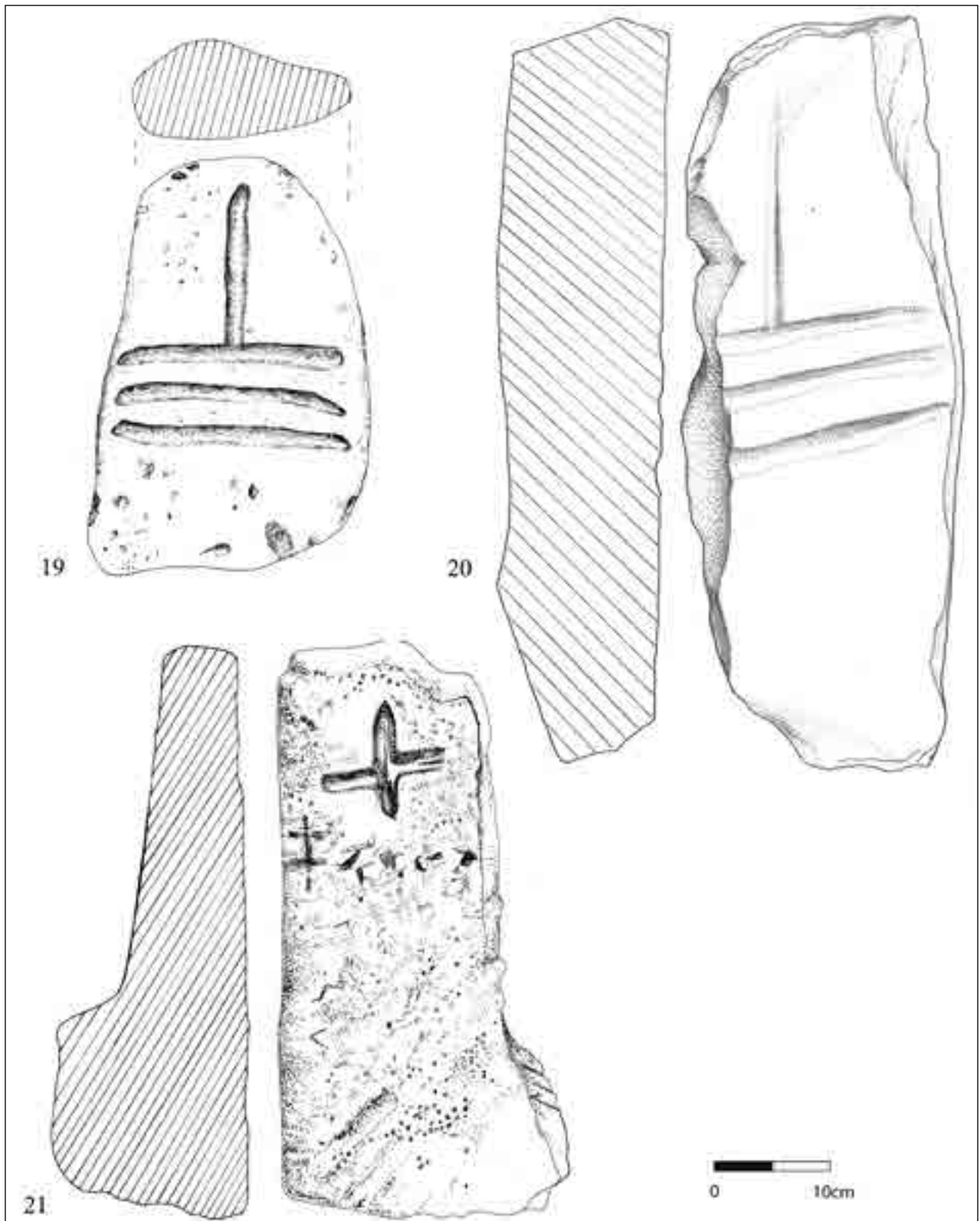


FIGURE 109.



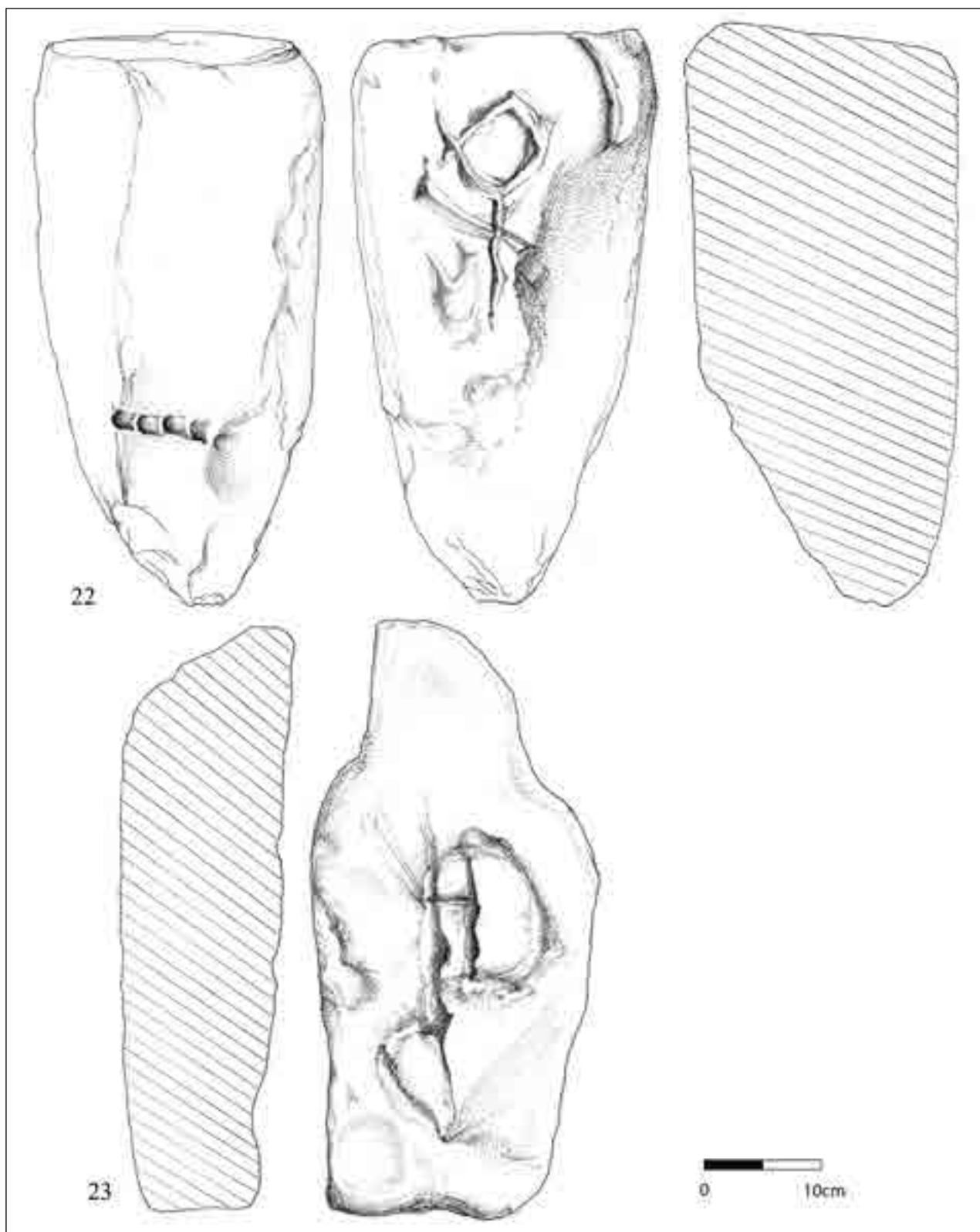


FIGURE 110.

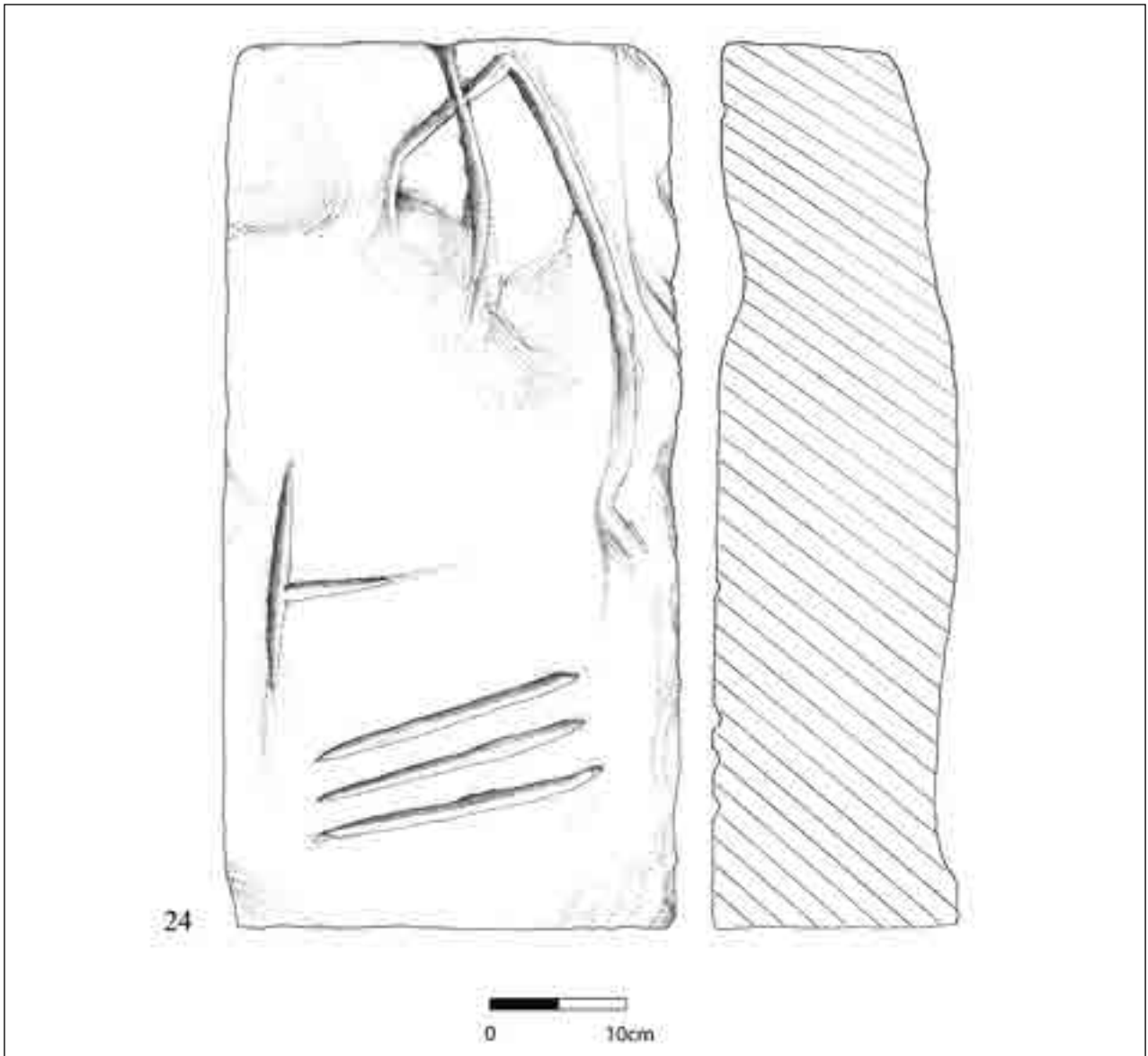


FIGURE 111.

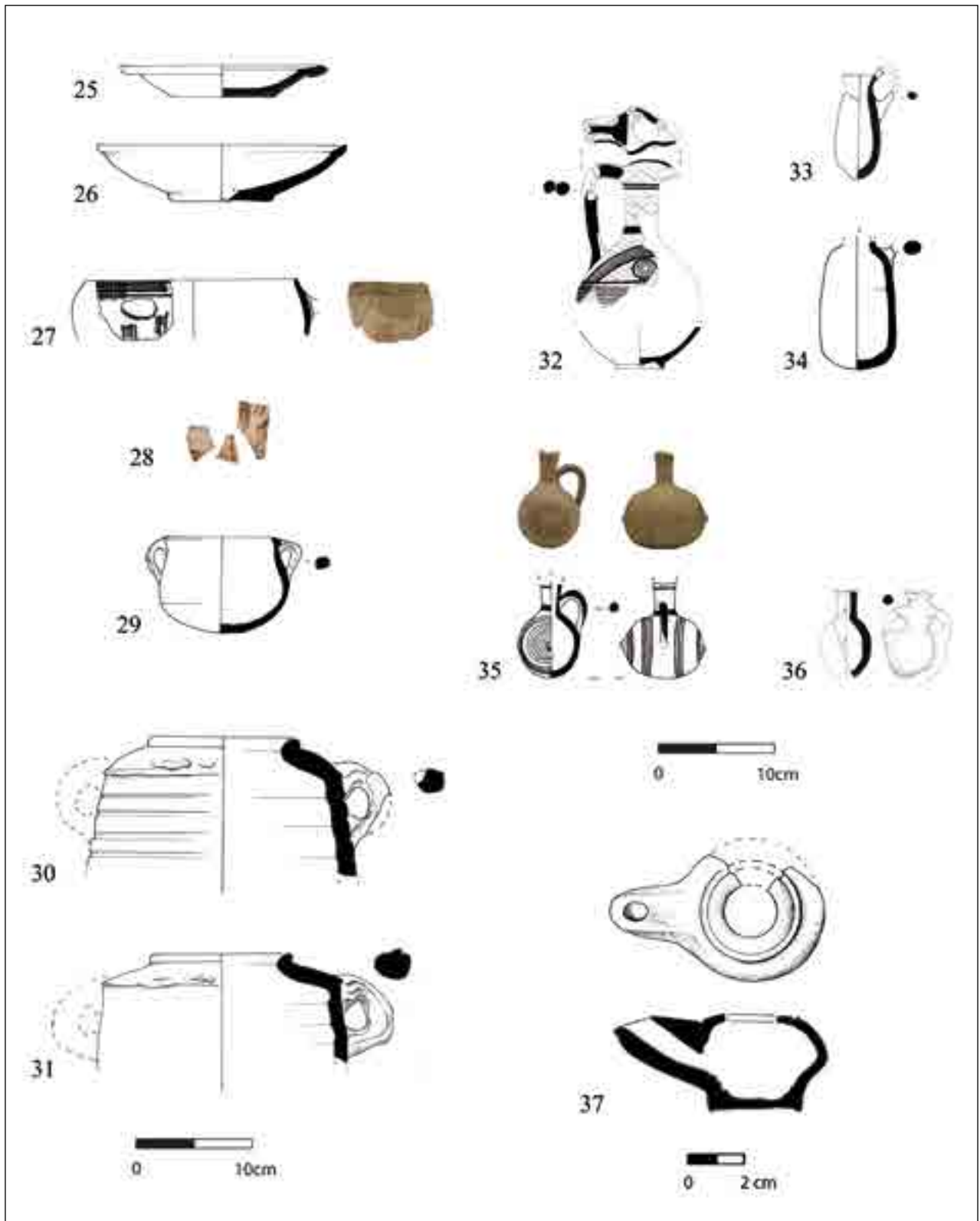


FIGURE 112.

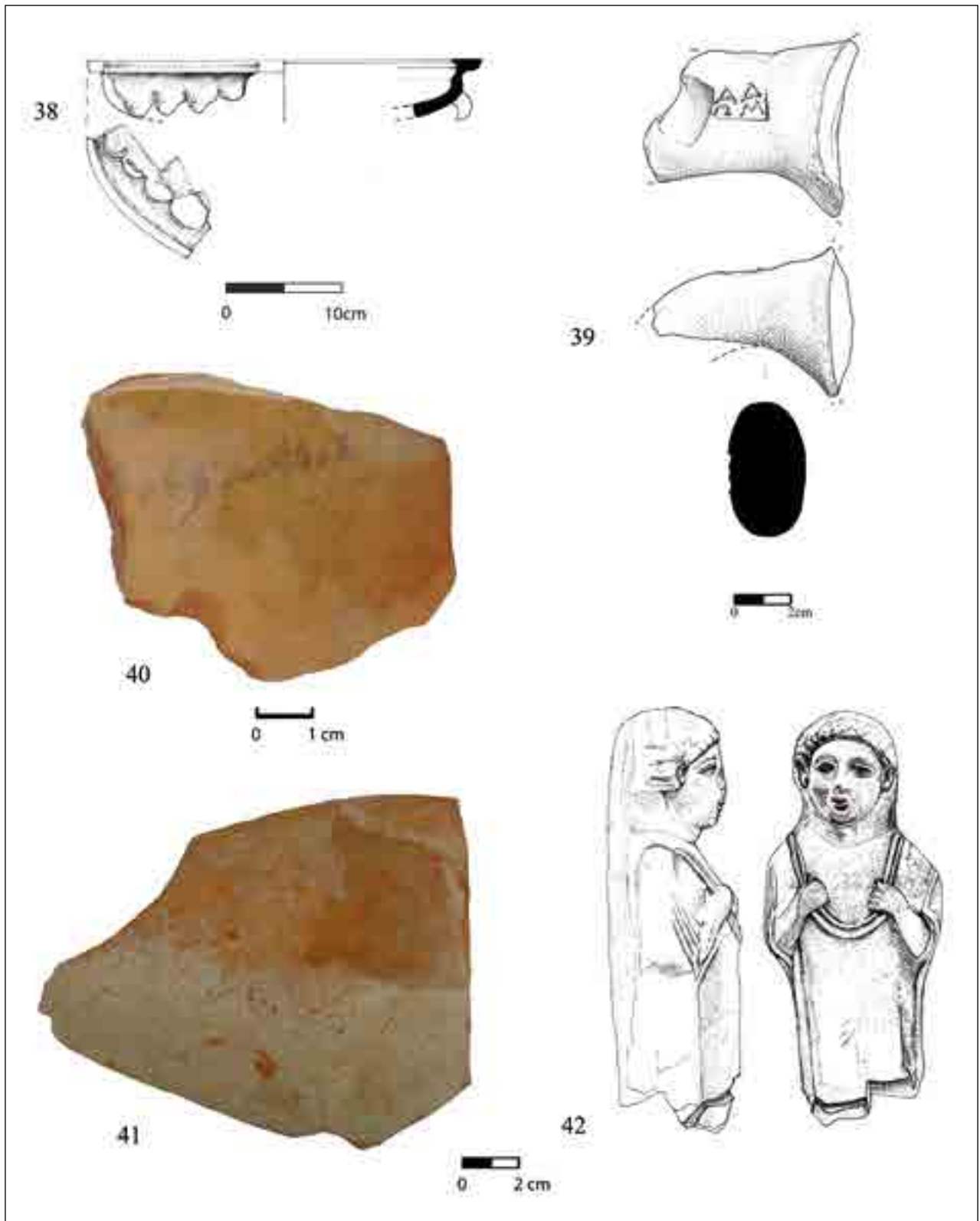


FIGURE 113.

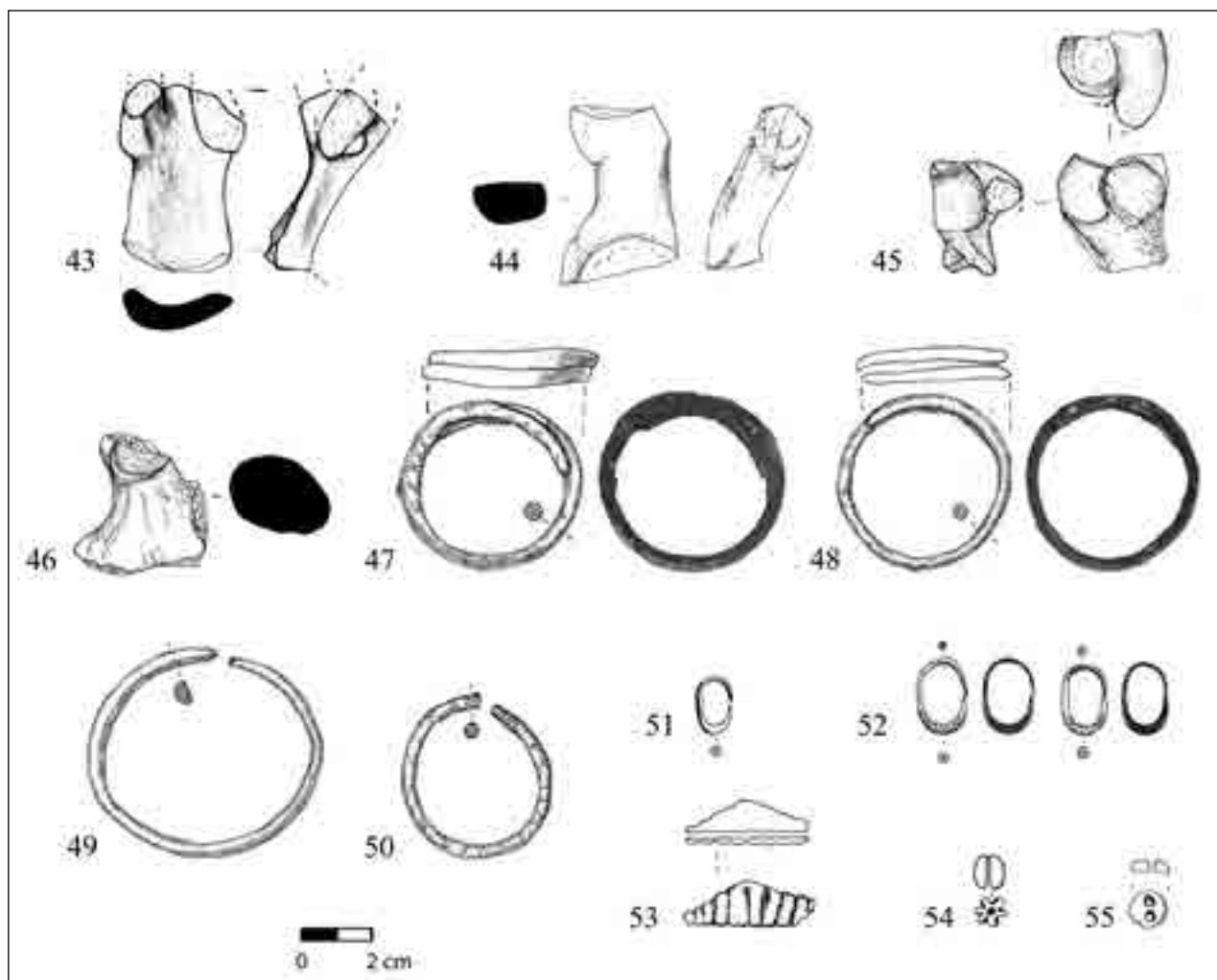


FIGURE 114.

**Surface finds**  
FIGURES 102. – 114.

Nº	Type	Reg. nº	Description
1	Stele	4005	Sandstone, engraved symbol
2	Stele	7053	Sandstone, engraved symbol
3	Stele	7168	Sandstone, engraved symbol
4	Stele	8557	Sandstone, engraved symbol
5	Stele	7031	Sandstone, engraved symbol
6	Stele	7032	Sandstone, engraved symbol
7	Stele	7915	Chalk stone, engraved symbol
8	Stele	9128	Sandstone, engraved symbol
9	Stele	6001	Sandstone, engraved symbol
10	Stele	8932	Sandstone, engraved symbol
11	Stele	8622	Sandstone, square cut hole
12	Stele	3113	Sandstone, cut recess
13	Stele	4033	Sandstone, square cut recess

THE NORTHERN CEMETERY OF ACHZIV (10<sup>TH</sup>-6<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES BCE)

<b>Nº</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Reg. nº</b>	<b>Description</b>
14	Stele	3112	Sandstone
15	Stele	4004	Sandstone, engraved (?) symbol
16	Stele	4003/1,2	Sandstone, chalk stone base
17	Stele	9112	Sandstone, engraved (?)
18	Stele	9115	Sandstone, engraved (?)
19	Stele	4001	Sandstone, engraved symbol
20	Stele	4213	Sandstone, engraved symbol
21	Stele	8837	Sandstone, engraved symbol and inscription
22	Stele	6003	Sandstone, engraved symbol
23	Stele	6002	Sandstone, engraved symbol
24	Stele	04-32	Sandstone, engraved symbol
25	Bowl	04-1502	Brown clay and core
26	Bowl	04-1518	Brown clay and core
27	Milk bowl	7396	Red-brown clay, white slip and burnish, brown line decoration
28	Milk bowl	04-1676/1	Light brown clay and core, white slip, brown stripes
29	Cooking pot	04-1583	Brown clay and core
30	Jar	04-1537/2	Brown clay and core
31	Jar	04-1537/1	Brown clay and core
32	BOR jug	7376	Light brown clay, red slip and burnish, black stripes and concentric circles
33	Dipper juglet	3034	Light brown clay and core
34	Dipper juglet	04-1608	Brown clay and core
35	W.P. barrel juglet	8623	Brown clay and core, white slip, red and black stripes and concentric circles
36	Pilgrim flask	04-1695	Brown clay and core
37	Oil lamp	04-1708	Light brown clay and core
38	Stand	8589	Brown clay and core
39	Handle with a seal impression	7388	Light brown clay and core
40	Ostracon	04-1555	Light brown clay and core
41	Ostracon	04-1545/2	Light brown clay and core
42	Figurine	7820	Mould made, light brown clay and core
43	Rider figurine	04-561	Brown-orange clay, yellowish core
44	Rider figurine	7393	Light brown clay and core
45	Figurine (hand (?) holding an object (?))	04-15	Light brown clay
46	Figurine	04-1508	Brown clay, gray core
47	Bracelet	04-1547/1	Bronze, fabric remains
48	Bracelet	04-1547/2	Bronze
49	Bracelet	04-1520	Bronze
50	Bracelet	04-1550	Bronze
51	Earring	1111	Silver
52	Earrings (2)	4066	Gold, incised decoration
53	Bead	04-1621	Glass
54	Bead	04-1647	Olive pit (?)
55	Button	4038	Blue stone

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