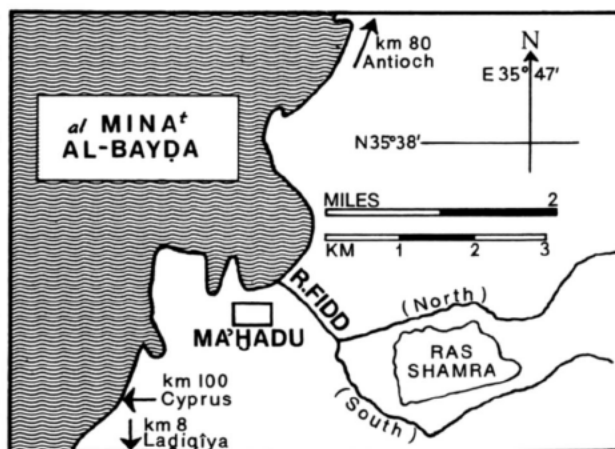


RAS SHAMRA EXCAVATION

GRID from Ugaritica IV p. 2.
 PALACE I plan (Dépliant I
 there) adapted to grid p. 26.
 PALACE III and buildings NW
 added from AAAS 20 (1970).
 Acropolis buildings (east)
 added from Syria 16 (1935)
 Pl. XXXVI. Variant orientation.
 Syria 18 (1937) XXVI.
 INSET from Ugaritica I p. 3.



14 15 16 17 18 19

The Megiddo Temples*

By Immanuel Dunayevsky and Aharon Kempinski

Introduction

Since it was uncovered, the series of temples in area (section) B-B at Megiddo has been a challenge to anyone involved in the archaeology of Palestine.

In the stratigraphy of the temples, as described by the excavators¹ there is a strange contradiction: On one hand the temples of section B-B² existed throughout the Bronze Age and until the beginning of the Iron Age, and on the other hand, we find gaps in time between the temples. Thus, for example, the excavators believed that between the temples of level XIX and XV, there was no cult building in the area aside from structure 4017, and that from the end of the temple of level XIV to the series of temples from level VIII onwards (according to the excavators' nomenclature) there was again no cult structure to be found in that place.

Since the conclusion of the excavations and publication of the report, these contradictions have attracted the attention of many scholars and on this account there have been many criticisms of the excavation-report and suggestions as to how to fill in these gaps³.

In the light of discussion of these problems in various seminars and general discussions, we attempted, by means of two trial soundings to bring a solution to the problem with the means of field archaeology. These were study-excavations, the participants being M. A. students at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

The trial soundings were made at the south-east corner of temple 4050, near the southern wall of temple 4040, on the inside and the length of the western wall of this temple, and on the outside of the western wall. Likewise, the northern and western sections, limiting the excavation area, were cleared.

Examination of the area⁴ and comparison of the various factors, as well as recon-

* This article was published in Hebrew in EI 11 (1973) pp. 8–29.

¹ LOUD, G., *Megiddo, II: Seasons of 1935–1939* (Chicago 1948) (henceforth: *Megiddo II*).

² The plans are quoted according to the numbers of the drawings in *Megiddo II*.

³ Among the important articles worthy of mention are: ALBRIGHT, W. F., *AJA*, 53 (1949), pp. 213–215; WRIGHT, E., *JAOS*, 70 (1950), pp. 56–60; "The archaeology of Palestine," in "The Bible and the Near East." (London 1961) pp. 78–112; KENYON, KATHLEEN M., "Some Notes on the Early and Middle Bronze Age Strata of Megiddo," *Eretz-Israel V* (Jerusalem 1958), pp. 51* ff.

⁴ For a preliminary report on the results of these soundings see: *Hadashot Archeologiot* (Hebrew) 17 (1968), pp. 21–22; and *IEJ* 16 (1966), p. 142. Preparations for writing this article were already made in 1966, however it had to be postponed for various reasons. While categorizing the archaeological information following the excavations I helped I. DUNAYEVSKY with everything dealing with the establishment of absolute dates and of a historic-cultural picture parallel to the stratigraphic-architectural one. Plans 1–3 were

struction on the drawing board, clarified two major points. The first relates to the megaron-like complex of temples (4040 and 5192) and the altar beside them (4017), and the second, to the northern and eastern sections in which there were still remains of cut walls from the later complex of temples (2048) and from the early buildings near them; (figs. 1–3).

The results of these examinations greatly influenced our understanding of the general development of all the temples and cult-buildings which stood in the area. The first examination threw light on the temples of levels XIX–XIV, and the second examination brought out important factors regarding the series of cult buildings and temples between level XIII and level VII. From a methodological point of view, these examinations took the following lines:

1. The relationship between the monumental buildings examined was established (as to later and earlier), and afterwards a link was established to a building about which there had been no doubt stratigraphically.

2. For each monumental building there was the assumption that a building of this type existed longer than the span of one level, even though the excavators only attributed it to the last level of its existence because of its absolute height.

3. An attempt was made to understand the organization of the area from the viewpoint of city planning, so as to understand the roles of the various buildings in the city organization, and later to close the stratigraphic gap.

4. In the field work, there was synchronization between the sections left by the excavators and the remains of the buildings left in the area, relying on the information given by the excavators. We make this point to stress the necessity of leaving sections in the field.

The Megaron-like Temples and Altar 4017

In examining the megaron-like temples⁵, we took up KATHLEEN KENYON's suggestion⁶ that the joint temples 5269 and 5192 preceeded temple 4040 and that in building the latter, it cut the wall of temple 5192 (henceforth: wall B). Another reason for her suggestion is the fact that temple 4040 was still in use in level XIV, thus proving that this temple was the last in the series — according to the rule that the last built is the

redrawn by I. DUNAYEVSKY according to the material that remained on the site (4040, 5192 and 5269 remained intact). This redrafting enabled us to correct later the distortion in the plans of Megiddo, created as a result of Axonometric drafting (with regard to this problem see U. MÜLLER, ZDPV 86 (1970), pp. 50–86). We succeeded in summarizing some of the material together in writing, but as time went on, my viewpoint changed in many instances and I examined some new possibilities. Due to the untimely death of I. DUNAYEVSKY, we were unable to clarify all the points and in those cases I have presented all the various possibilities without coming to any definite conclusion. The conclusions given here were clarified, for the most part, during discussions conducted by I. DUNAYEVSKY with the participants to the trial-excavation who were M. A. students for the years 1963 and 1966. This paper is thus primarily a group effort under the direction of I. DUNAYEVSKY. My thanks to Dr. ORA NEGBI and Dr. D. USSISHKIN for reading the paper before it went to press and giving valuable suggestions. The photographs presented here were taken by MEIR BEN-DOV (A. K.).

⁵ See Megiddo II, p. 72.

⁶ KENYON, op. cit. (note 3), pp. 55* ff.

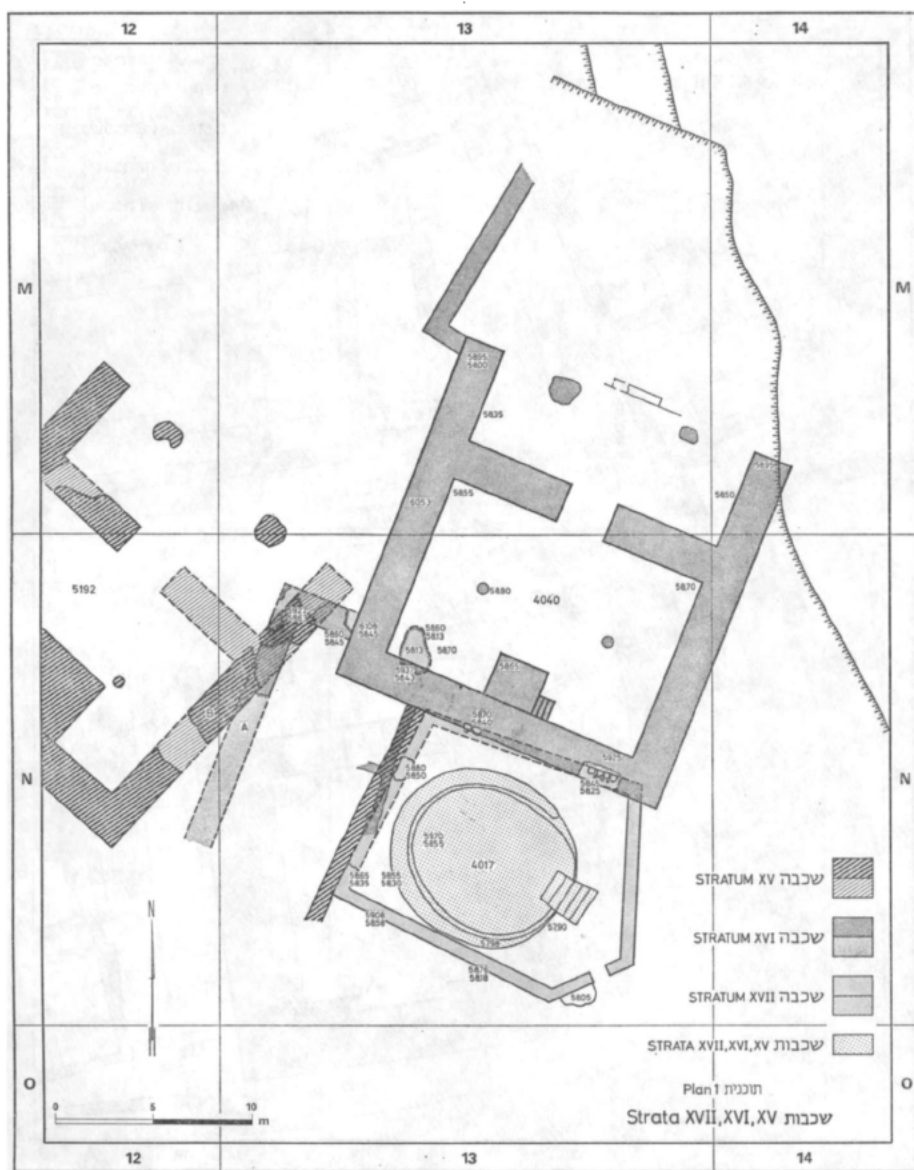


Fig. 1. Strata XVII—XV showing the position of the strata; note the overlapping of wall A to wall B

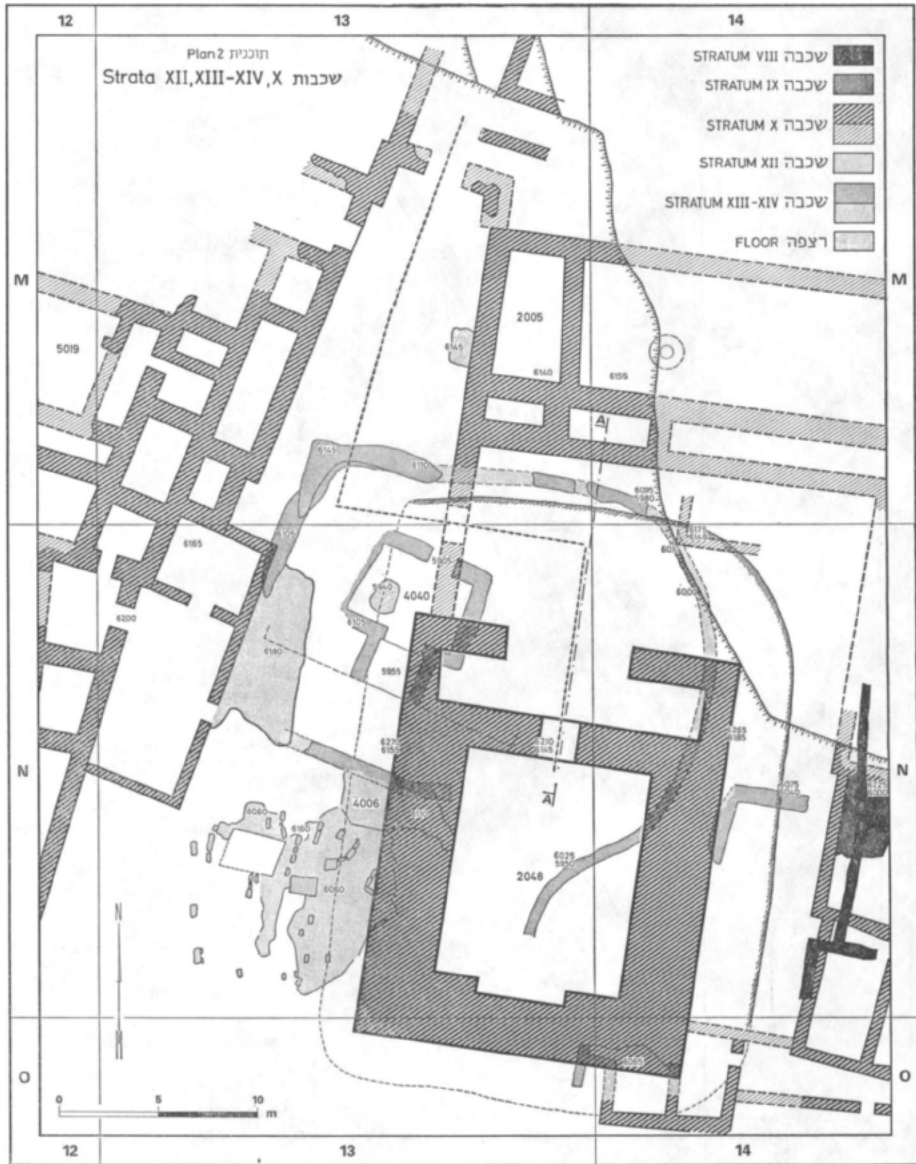


Fig. 2. Temple 2048 (stratum X) overlapping the sacred area of strata XI–XII

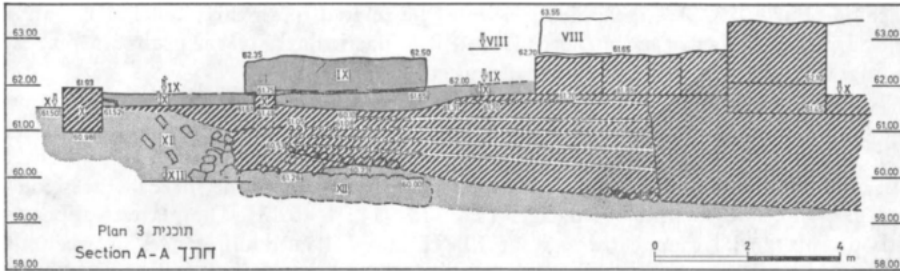


Fig. 3. Section A—A, see Fig. 2

last to go out of use. KENYON identified her periods of this development with the letters E, F and G⁷.

First we examined the triangle produced by wall B of temple 5192 and temple 4040. In the course of clearing the area it became clear that wall B undoubtedly ended before reaching the western wall of temple 4040 and thus its edge formed one line with the western wall of temple 5192 and with the bases of the columns in its entrance, and from this standpoint, temple 5192 is identical, both in plan and in architectural proportions, to temple 4040 (fig. 1). Moreover, it became clear that wall B passed over wall A, which was attached to temple 4040 (fig. 1, Taf. 8 A). Wall A was not indicated by the excavators in the excavation plan and it would seem that it was only uncovered in the last days of excavation or that it was laid bare by erosion in the twenty-five years since excavation ended at Megiddo. During the examination, we uncovered parts of wall A, and it became clear that this wall was the remnant of a building which had been attached to temple 4040.

The examination established the following stratigraphic relationship: Temple 4040 and the building of which wall A is a remnant, were the first buildings in the area, while the pair of temples 5192 and 5269 were built later. For the purposes of their constructions, wall A was destroyed.

There could be two explanations for this: (A) That level XV had two stages; (B) That temple 4040 originated in an earlier level or levels. But before we weigh these two possibilities, we wished to check whether wall A preceeded temple 4040 and was cut by it, thus giving only the impression that it adjoined the temple. To this end, we dug a trial trench in the south-west corner of temple 4040 (fig. 1)⁸. In this excavation, no traces were found of wall A, and it became evident that under the floors of temple 4040 was an earlier pit filled with ashes and numerous sherds (Taf. 10—11: 1.2.4—12). The pit extended a little under the southern wall of temple 4040 (Taf. 8 B), and by dating the sherds found in it, we were able to establish the *terminus post quem* of the temple's construction. It would seem that the pit was connected to a cult which took

⁷ This system of stages — identifying levels or their parts by letters — is still used by KENYON in her last article: *Levant I* (1969), pp. 25 ff. Corrections of this type do not have much value in research, since, instead of making use of the accepted categories, new categories are created, which only add to the confusion.

⁸ The pit was excavated by Dr. RACHEL CHACHLILI and Mrs. GABRIELA BAKI. A selection of pottery from this pit is preserved in the Archeological Institute of the Hebrew University.

place on altar 4017. Stratigraphically it must be related to an early level of the altar. Aside from a number of early sherds from EB I (particularly of the grain wash type), findings in the pit comprised a homogeneous group of pottery:

1. Hole-mouth jars. — The types found were used throughout EB and thus cannot help to establish the exact dating of the pit.

2. Platters. — Five profiles and a number of bases were found. In the entire collection, only two “metallic” vessels were found. In most of the sherds, traces could be seen of polishing with a net pattern (Taf. 10—11: 4—5.13). The platters appeared without substantial change throughout EB II and III, and differences between the earlier and later one are very slight. “Metallic” platters generally predominated in EB III and for this period the platter with the concave ridge below the rim was also typical, however a platter of this type was not found in the pit.

3. Bowls. — We have four profiles of deep bowls with inward folded rims (Taf. 10—11: 9—10). These bowls were prevalent in EB II, although they also appeared in EB III.

4. Small bowls. — A very large number of small bowls (Taf. 10—11: 1—2, 6—7) was also found in the pit, indicating that it served as a *favissa*. Typologically these small bowls are similar to those found on the site earlier⁹. They all have a red inner coating which extends to a wide band outside the rim. At Megiddo these small dishes are typical of EB II levels.

5. Miscellaneous. — A body sherd of a combed “metallic” jar was also found (Taf. 10—11: 11) and it should be attributed to EB II—III. The sherd of an angular dish (Taf. 10—11: 8), evidently earlier than the collection. The base-herd of a jar (Taf. 10—11: 12) which possibly may be assigned to the late uncoloured Abydos-ware.

The material found here gives the general impression that the greater part is from EB II, but the pit may also possibly be from EB III.

The answer to the question — which of the two possibilities to choose — we found in the adjoining altar 4017¹⁰. From the plans published by the excavators, it becomes clear that the altar stood on the site during both levels, before construction of the temples: In level XVII it was surrounded by a wall on all sides, while in level XVI the wall only enclosed it on the East, South and West. To clarify this strange situation, we checked the walls that still remained on the site. It became clear that at its earlier stage the altar stood isolated and the wall enclosed it on all four sides (part of this early wall was found by us under temple 4040; see fig. 1). The later wall, on the other hand, was attached to the temple. In the light of the evidence on the site, the second explanation is the only reasonable one and therefore the foundation of temple 4040 must be assigned to level XVI, or even XVII¹¹.

⁹ Megiddo II, Pls. 5, 11, 6, 10, 12.

¹⁰ This structure is not a high-place (*bāmā*) as it is sometimes described (AVI-YONAH, M. and YEIVIN, S., Qadmoniot Artṣenu (Hebrew) (Tel Aviv 1957), p. 153, but an altar as indicated by the excavators. Two principle factors make this identification conclusive: (1) It is constructed of closely packed field stones; (2) A series of steps leads to its upper area. The high-place, in contrast to the altar, is a structure that grows organically over a long period from some nucleus, incorporating a large part of the offerings into the structure; see the report of the temple at *Nahariya*: DOTHAN, M. “The Excavations at Nahariya,” IEJ 6 (1956), pp. 14 ff.

¹¹ This explanation is based on the fact that the sherds found in the pit evidently show that it is from the end of EB II. Inasmuch as the excavators and the ceramic analysis of level XVII indicate EB III, it should be attributed to level XVIII a (see below), and thus this

Supporting the possibility of assigning temple 4040 to level XVII is the information supplied by the excavator of Megiddo that the walls of the buildings of level XVIII are touching the foundations of the temple¹².

The conclusion that altar 4017 was a separate cult structure in the area before the erection of temple 4040 led us to investigate the series of early temples (XIX–XVIII). It became clear that aside from sanctuary 4050 of level XIX, which was found east of Altar 4017, the excavators of Megiddo found no cult structure. Re-examination of the published plans caused us to prepare a series of plans. These plans, presented here, serve to clarify developments in area B–B during the Early Bronze Age (EBA).

Stratigraphy of the temples area in levels XIX–XIV

Fig. 4 attempts to reconstruct the two temples 4050 and 4047 as a pair of temples divided by a (storage?) room. East of the temples was a paved area that rose steeply toward the temples. This area was enclosed by a wall whose flanks come together near locus 4008, not far from the conjectured entrance to the sacred area. Examination of

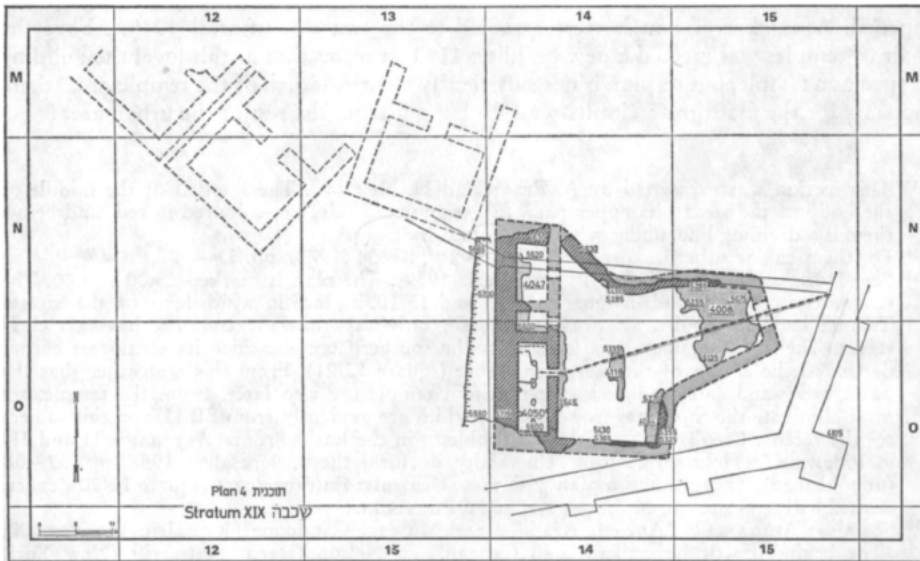


Fig. 4. The temple in stratum XIX

stratigraphic picture takes form: The altar, the early fence and the pit — level XVIII a; the early stage of temple 4040 — level XVII. In level XVI there is no change, and only during level XV was the pair of temples erected beside it. If there was a mistake in the dating of the pottery of the pit, and the sherds actually are from EB III, then the altar and the fence were erected in level XVII, while the temple was only built in level XVI.

¹² The trial pit was made by the excavators of Megiddo in the southeast corner of the temple, at the excavations: see Megiddo II, p. 78, Pls. 164–165.

the south-west corner of this area revealed that the south wall joined the eastern wall of temple 4050, and the reconstruction given here is based on this fact. Above this wall ran a plastered floor of level XVIII b, on which was found a body-shoulder of an Abydos-ware jug (Taf. 10—11: 3)¹³.

There is a great similarity between this temple and the "Chalcolithic" temple at En-Gedi¹⁴, to the EB temple at Byblos¹⁵, to the EB II temple uncovered at Arad¹⁶ and to the Sin temple at *Hafāje*¹⁷. The En-Gedi temple is very much like that at *Hafāje*. As for the temple of Byblos, comparison depends on isolating the earlier elements from the later elements correctly. In Megiddo, the similarity of the general architectural planning stands out, even though some details are missing (for a description of the round building 4034, attributed by the excavators to level XVIII, see the article by C. EPSTEIN, EI 11 (1973), pp. 54—57.

The attribution of the temple-complex to a specific type of temple, separated from the surroundings by a fence or wall, is of great importance to an understanding of the urban settlement of EB Megiddo. It seems that before the erection of the city wall, this complex served as the kernel, around which the first walled urban settlement formed in level XVIII b¹⁸.

Fig. 5 encompasses a number of important changes: a city-wall appears in square O/15 (4045) with a corner tower; at its southern part (4045 A) a postern-gate was opened. A number of houses were attached to the east side of wall 4045. Above the pair of temples was erected a new building 4113. It seems that at this level the building served as a temple, but its plan is not sufficiently clear¹⁹. North of the temple area, there appears for the first time a citadel wall dividing it from the rest of the urban area.

¹³ This section was excavated by A. EITAN and N. NE'EMAN. The sherd is of the middle of the body of the jar. In its upper part, full triangles are drawn, coloured in red, and below them is a dividing line, under which are dotted triangles.

¹⁴ For the plan and other factors see: D. USSISHKIN, BA 34 (1971), pp. 23—39.

¹⁵ See: DUNAND, M., Fouilles de Byblos (Paris 1939). The plan is marked 23.00—24.00. The temple complex is found in squares 17/23 and 13/10, a place in which later on the Stelae-Temple had been built. At present one can only say that the complex has two clear stages. The northern temple is later than the southern temple, since its southwest corner destroyed the corner of the sacred enclosure (square 12/21). From this we gather that the passageway and gate leading to the northern temple are also later. From the temple, we must eliminate the three megaron-like cells which are evidently from EB III; on this subject see the recent: BEN-TOR, A., "Selected Problems in the Early Bronze Age stages II and III in Palestine," (Hebrew) Hebrew University doctoral thesis, Jerusalem 1968, pp. 37—38 (unpublished). Thus we find a plan with these elements: Entrance gate (square 12/20), court, central hall opposite the entrance gate, and a side room.

¹⁶ See also: AMIRAN, R. "Ancient Arad," Israel Museum Catalogue (Jerusalem 1967), p. 11; "The beginnings of Urbanization in Canaan", in Nelson Glueck Festschrift (New York 1970), pp. 83 ff.

¹⁷ See also: DELOUGAZ, P. and LLOYD, S., Pre-Sargonic Temples in the Diyala Region (Chicago 1942), Pls. 6, 8—9; and see: KEMPINSKI, A., IEJ 22 (1972), pp. 10—15.

¹⁸ The developments of urban settlement are described in detail in the M. A. thesis of A. KEMPINSKI, "The Urbanization of Palestine in the Early Bronze Age," 1966. This monograph will be published in the near future by the Archeological Institute of Tel Aviv University.

¹⁹ It was to this building that the excavators assigned the round installation 4034, while I. DUNAYEVSKY attributed it to level XVIII a. Its height enables us to attribute it to level XIX as well, and thus it would be parallel to the round installation at En-Gedi and to the pool of the Sin temple at *Hafāje*; see CLAIRE EPSTEIN's suggestion in EI 11 (1973), pp. 56—59. Another possibility is to attribute the thin wall to level XVIII a and the thick wall to level

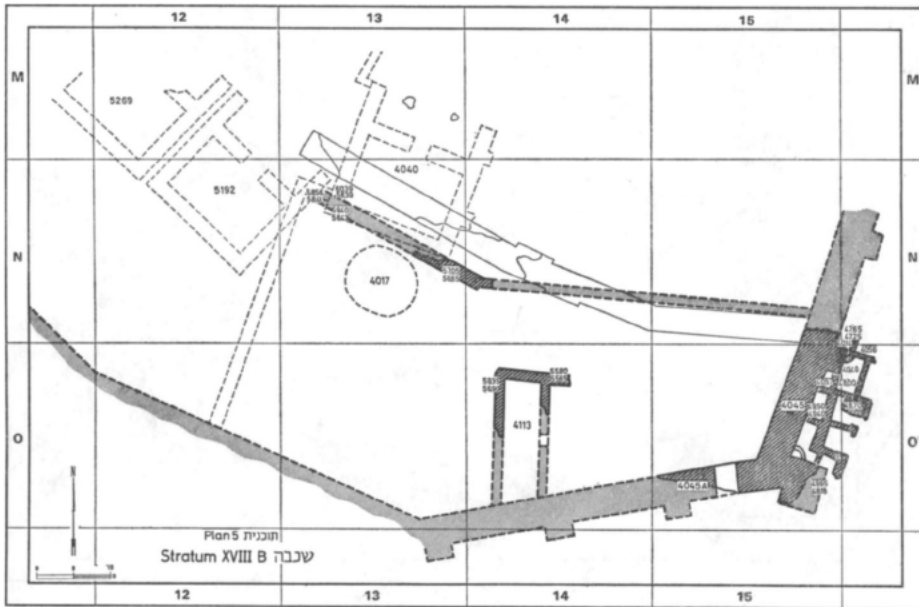


Fig. 5. Stratum XVIII b, note the position of temple 4113

During level XVIII a (fig. 6) the area of building 4113 became a regular dwelling area. The postern-gate was blocked, the dwelling area outside the city wall disappeared, and the northern enclosing wall was enlarged. The temple was moved from its traditional place in square O/14 to square N-O/13 or south of it. In fig. 7 (XVII) you see the revolution which took place in the area. Wall 4045 was turned into a terrace and palace 3177 was supported by it. To the terrace was attached wall 4045 B which now encompassed the entire area of the tell, in contrast to those of level XVIII that only surrounded the peak. Wall 4045 A became the citadel-wall, and to overcome the differences in height, terrace 4114 was built, dividing the palace area and that of the altar and the temple, which perhaps already existed in level XVII²⁰.

During level XVI, only very small changes took place (fig. 8). The palace area, the street north of the altar, and the dwelling quarter to which the street led, were all paved with pebbles. A column base found in room 5 of the palace gives us a good synchronism between palace 3177 and temple 4040, as the two bases are identical²¹ in form and technique.

XVIII b. This would solve the problem of the difference in floor level between the thick restricting wall (56.75) and the base of the round altar (57.90). This would mean the altar was erected in Level XVIII a. If this explanation is correct, it would explain the early pottery uncovered in the trial pit.

²⁰ Naturally one cannot accept KENYON's suggestion (*op. cit.*, note 3, pp. 53* ff.), that level XVII is actually the "foundations of level XVI." The loci and the remains of floors of level XVII clearly show that we must differentiate between the levels.

²¹ Megiddo II, Fig. 174.

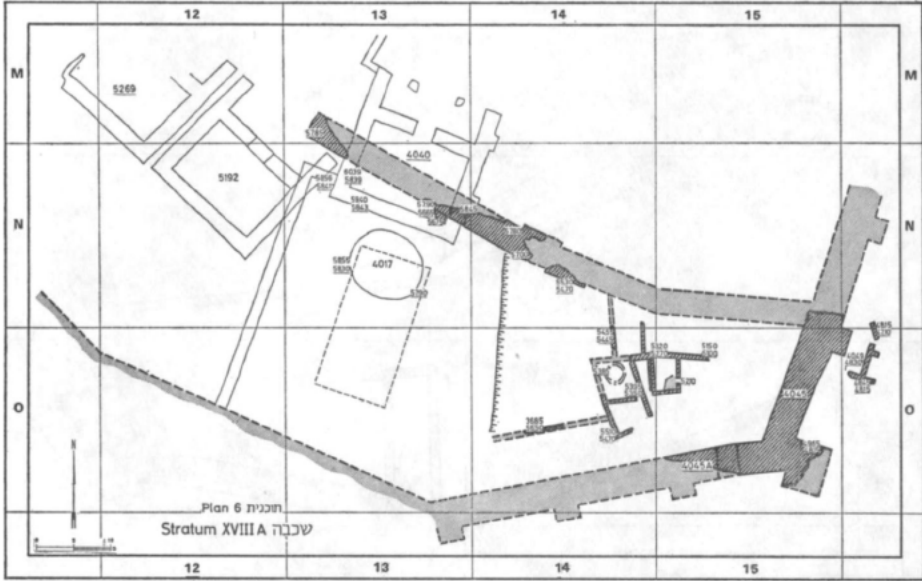


Fig. 6. Stratum XVIII a

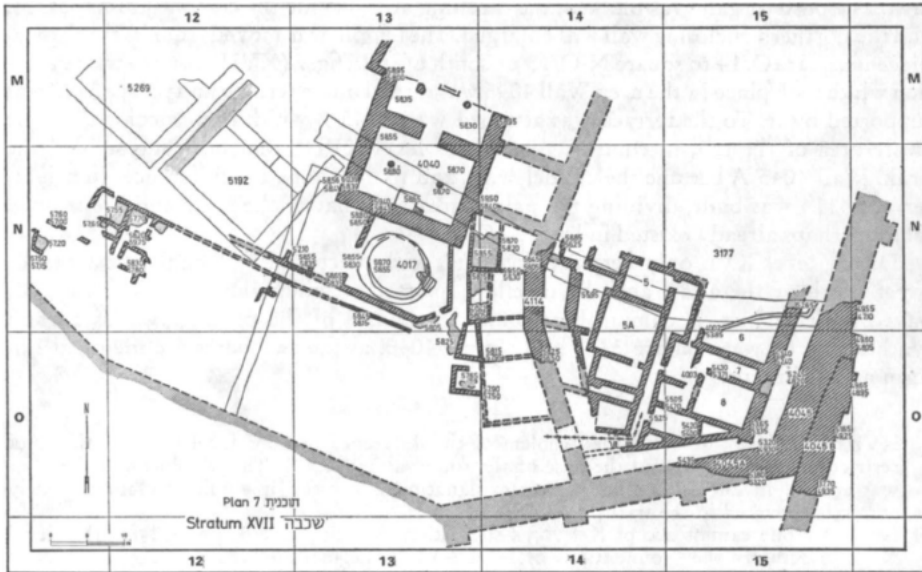


Fig. 7. Stratum XVII, temple 4040 possibly belongs to this stratum

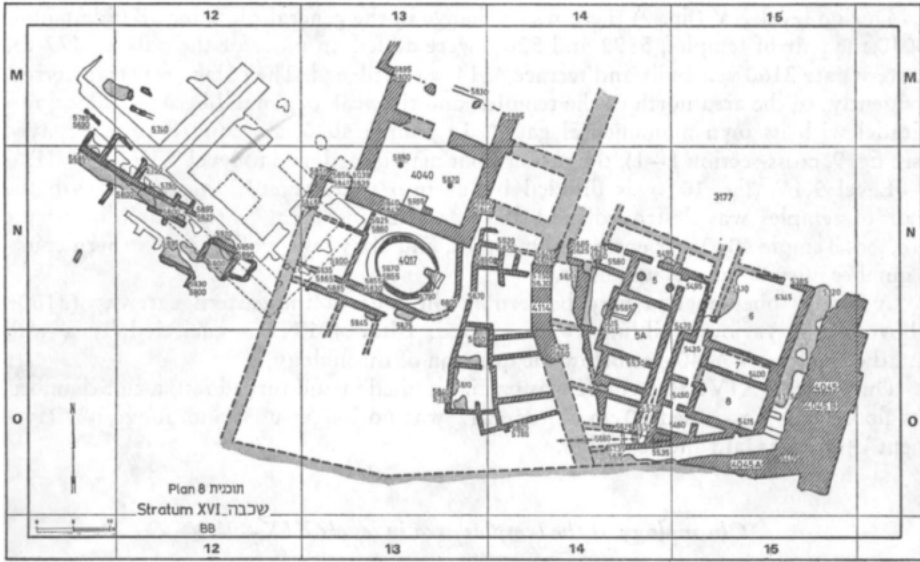


Fig. 8. The citadel of Megiddo in stratum XVI

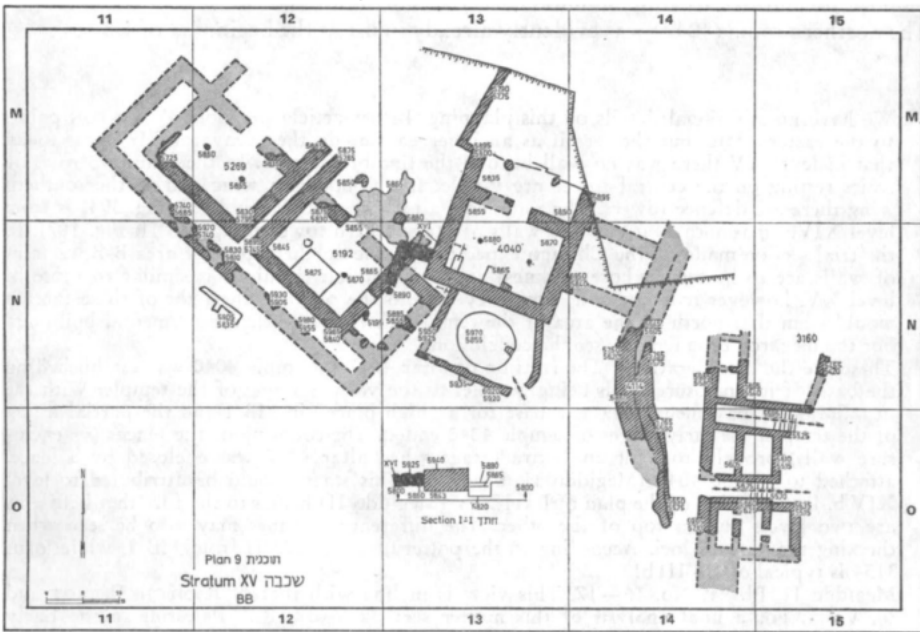


Fig. 9. The last citadel of Megiddo in the EB III B period, stratum XV

During level XV (fig. 9) there was a change in the general planning: Beside temple 4040 the pair of temples, 5192 and 5269, were added, in place of the palace 3177 the eastern gate 3160 was built and terrace 4114 was widened. The palace was transferred, evidently, to the area north of the temples, and the peak of the tell became an enclosed citadel with its own monumental gate²². In temple 4040, a second floor was paved (see fig. 9, cross-section I—I), the earlier floor may be assigned to level XVI or XVII.

Level XIV (fig. 10) was divided by us into two stages²³. In stage XIV b the pair of temples was destroyed, and above and beside them, various buildings were erected. Temple 4040 was enclosed by a wall, and above the wall of its northern court, a number of small houses was built.

A similar phenomenon may be seen in the area of the eastern gateway (3160), above which various buildings were erected. Altar 4017 was encircled by a wall attached to temple 4040 (see below the question of chronology).

During level XIV a the temple was partially filled in and turned into a cult chamber. Its floor level was raised 80 cm. Altar 4017 was no longer used and above it "Pavement" 4009 was laid and fenced in.

Chronology of the temples area in levels XIX—XIV

The beginning of the pair of temples of level XIX is at the end of EB Ia. On the floor of the temple were found numerous bases of cornets together with gray burnished pottery. This collection fits in well with the end of this period when there were a number of cultures existing simultaneously²⁴. This building had at least two stages. The northern room (4047) was evidently already in use at the beginning of EB II²⁵.

²² We have no additional details on this planning. In her article (see note 3) KENYON points to the eastern gate, but she sees it as an inner gate as do the excavators. It seems to us, that in level XV there was no wall beyond the line of the gate. In the plan two rows of stairs resting on the central tower are visible. In the northern wing and in the southern wing there are defence towers. The rounded wall to the east (Megiddo II, Fig. 394) is from level XIVb, inasmuch as it cuts the walls of the southern tower (Megiddo II, Fig. 187). In the trial section made by the Chicago expedition in the northern part of area B-B, remains of walls are to be seen, whose thickness and construction technique is similar to those of level XV, however it is not clear how they fit into the plan. In the light of these facts it would seem that north of the area of the temples there were other monumental buildings. For the megaron type temples see the conclusion.

²³ These are the considerations: The relation of altar 4017 to temple 4040 was established on the basis of its enclosure-walls being parallel to the various stages of the temple. With the installation of pavement 4009 as a base for a "high place" in MB I and the partial filling of the temple, the early stages of temple 4040 ended. The counting of the fences (= enclosure walls) brought to light an "extra" stage when altar 4017 was enclosed by a fence, attached to temple 4040 (Megiddo II, Fig. 395). This stage should be attributed to level XIV b. Examination of the plan of level XIV (Megiddo II) brings to the fore that before us are two levels one on top of the other. The difference in times may also be seen when checking the various loci. According to the pottery, locus 5273 is from MB I, while locus 3154 is typical of EB III b!

²⁴ Megiddo II, Pl. 91, No. 16—17. This view is in line with that of KENYON, PERROT and DE VAUX. For a final analysis of this matter see: DE VAUX, R., "Palestine in the Early Bronze Age," CAH, I (rev. ed.), Fasc. 46, 1966, pp. 5—6.

²⁵ See also: Megiddo II, p. 178, locus 4047. Here only one room continued to be used in EB II.

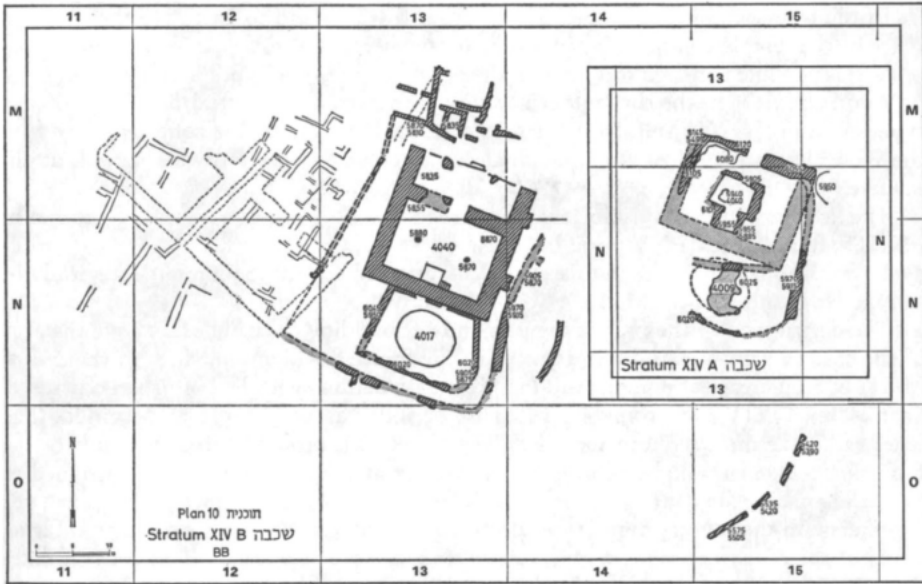


Fig. 10. Stratum XIV b, possibly the end of the EB III b period. At the upper right hand corner, the cult room of the MB I period, Stratum XIV a

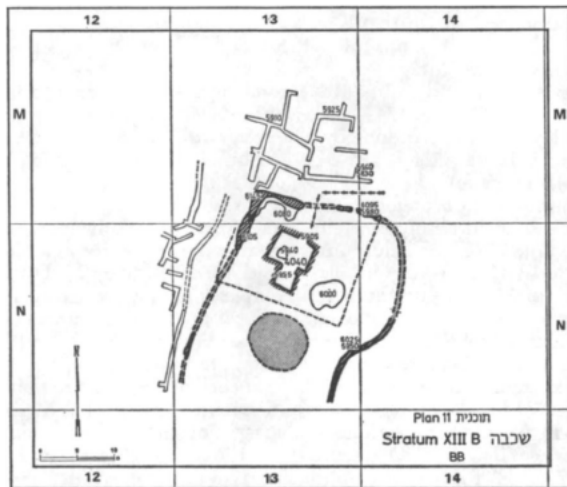


Fig. 11. Stratum XIII B, note the temenos wall around 4040

In the trial section, the floor of level XVIII b was found to be above the southern fence of the temple complex. By means of a pot sherd of the Abydos-ware type found on it, it is possible to assign this level to the period of the 1st Egyptian Dynasty²⁶.

Another factor in the chronological study is the ceramic material of the *Bêt-Yerah* type found in level XVII²⁷. In the light of present knowledge, it is contemporary with the Early Dynastic III of Mesopotamia, or the end of stage II of this period, at the earliest.

The last factor in establishing the chronology is a "flower-pot" typical of the end of EB III²⁸, found in level XV (temple 5192).

Level XIV b is also from this period as attested by the hole-mouth jar and the storage jar found in locus 3154.

The destruction of the pair of temples and the building of the houses above the area of the eastern gate — thus doing away with the fortress — give some idea of the end of EB III b: an increase of nomads and incipient destruction or neglect of urban centres.

Part of level XIV a is from MB I²⁹. This period was very short at Megiddo. The fenestrated axe discovered in the fill of Temple 4040 is probably from the time of the filling in, and, in the light of present knowledge, it may undoubtedly be assigned to MB I. Thanks to the context covering pavement 4009, we get a more precise date, for together with the pottery types typical of MB I, a double Minoan axe and an offering vessel of the *Nahariya*-type, with seven cups in it, were also found. This context dates from 2050 B. C. at the earliest. At this time, new settlers from the northern coast area entered certain parts of Palestine, bringing with them cultural elements typical of MB II a³⁰.

²⁶ HELCK attributes this type to the time of the kings Dr — Dwn; see: HELCK, W., *Die Beziehungen Ägyptens zu Vorderasien im 3. und 2. Jahrtausend v. Chr.* (Wiesbaden 1962), pp. 31—39. See also: BEN-TOR (op. cit., note 15), p. 79 ff. Recently a jug of this type was found at level II at Arad; see: AMIRAN, R., *BASOR* 179 (1965), pp. 30—33.

²⁷ Sherds of small bowls were found in building 3177 (Megiddo II, Pl. 107:27), building 5210 (ib. Pl. 106:10) and building 5203 (ib. Pl. 106:8). (By "*Bêt-Yerah* type" the author obviously means what usually is called Khirbet Kerak ware [the Editor]).

²⁸ See BEN-TOR (op. cit., note 15), pp. 130—131.

²⁹ According to KENYON: EB-MB.

³⁰ A fenestrated axe was found in an MB I tomb uncovered near Kibbutz Ma'abarot; see: GOPHNA, R., *IEJ* 19 (1969), pp. 174—177. Locus 4009 must necessarily be attributed to level XIV a, and not level XIII B, as done by the excavators. In accord with the material found at the various loci, level XIII B must be attributed to the beginning of MB II a, as no material from MB I was found there. The fact that the area of altar 4017 was a little higher than the area around it, brought to the elevation of locus 4009. It was attributed to level XIII B because of its absolute height. This typical mistake was repeated by the excavators in dating temple 2048 (see below). A comparison of the offering objects from *Nahariya* and those from locus 4009 at Megiddo has already been made by M. DOTHAN; see: DOTHAN, M., *IEJ* 6 (1956), p. 23 n. 7. But out of this comparison no correct chronological conclusions were drawn and in dating the temple at *Nahariya* there was a miscalculation of some two hundred years. This mistake was not corrected; see: DOTHAN, M., "The Ritual at Nahariya," *Western Galilee and the Galilee Coast* (Hebrew), Jerusalem 1968, pp. 63 ff. The discovery of the Minoan axe at this locus attests to the influence of the coast region during this period, when the elements of MB II a infiltrated into the context of MB I at Megiddo, and evidently at other places in the plain and along the coast. For the beginning of the appearance of Aegean elements see: TUFNELL, OLGA, *BIAL* 3 (1962), pp. 20—23; and: NEGBI, ORA, *PEQ* 100 (1966), pp. 53—54. I intend to publish shortly a paper in which I shall attempt to prove that cultures of MB I and MB II a in the coastal area and the interior of the country existed simultaneously.

Around 2000 B. C., MB II a had already begun in Megiddo, as attested to by some of the buildings and the pottery of level XIII B. MB I at Megiddo lasted for only a hundred years, or even less³¹.

Aside from the fill of temple 4040 and the pavement of platform 4009, the architectural material from MB I is extremely sparse. Remains of settlement in temporary buildings and many pits were found near the pair of temples, a factor which caused much pottery from MB I to infiltrate into the ruins of level XV and XIV b. It was evidently this fact that caused the excavators to attribute the temples to MB I.

The stratigraphical succession during EBA and MB I at Megiddo may be summarized as follows:

- A. An unknown number of stages during EB I a—b (level XIX).
- B. At least two stages of EB II (level XVIII a—b).
- C. Four stages of EB III a—b.
- D. A short stage of MB I.

The existence of only two stages during EB II, which was a relatively long period (as shown by the Egyptian synchronization from the 1st to the 3rd dynasty), arouses the suspicion that there is a gap in the remains of this period. Or perhaps, the excavations of this level were not carried out with sufficient care and this level includes many more stages than were reported³².

Stratigraphy of the temples area in levels XIII—XI

At the end of level XIV a, there was a slow transition from MB I to MB II a, however we have no evidence of this transition. Aside from the fill of temple 4040 and the context of platform 4009, no architecture or clean ceramic collections which could clearly be attributed to this period were found.

Level XIII B is undoubtedly from the beginning of MB II a (fig. 11)³³. The buildings around the sacred area were still very humble, but it could be felt that there was a trend — and this trend was more marked in later levels — to enclose the remains of temple 4040. Thus a path was made around the cult chamber of MB I. This chamber

³¹ Clearly a hundred years is only an estimate. Along the coast, where it is possible to find evidence of a direct passage from the end of EB III b to MB II a, the duration of MB I culture may be minimal, but it increases the further inland it goes. At the coast there was hardly any lapse between EB III b to MB II a. For the spread of the culture from the coast inland see: KENYON, K., "Palestine in the Middle Bronze Age," CAH I (rev. ed.), Fasc. 48, 1966, pp. 7—8.

³² Another possibility is that EB II was shorter and EB III began at the end of the 2nd dynasty. This would mean that the many stages of EB III would be spread apart more; see: HENNESSY, J. B., *The Foreign Relations of Palestine During the Early Bronze Age* (London 1967), pp. 71—74.

³³ This is not the place to dwell on this period or its character, but it should be mentioned in opposition to the tendency of many scholars to view the first stage of MB II a as "sudden," that this culture continued generally to follow the elements of the end of EB III b in the coastal area. These pottery types may serve as an example: The platter (in this period with a discus-like base), the combed jar, the small jar with the button base and the pot with the folded-in rim. Hints of this outlook may be found in KENYON (see note 3), pp. 7—9; see also: AMIRAN, R., *The Ancient Pottery of Palestine* (Hebrew), Jerusalem, 1965, p. 95; and see above note 30.

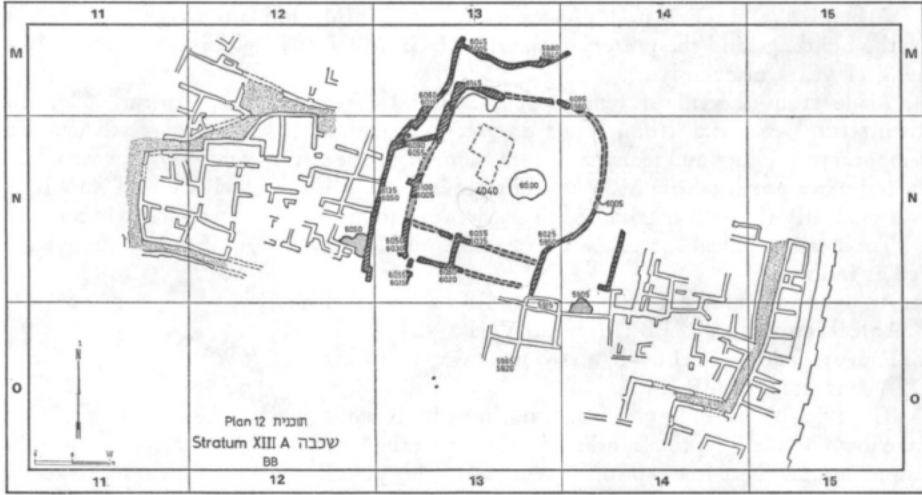


Fig. 12. Stratum XIII A, urban insulae are organized around the old cult place

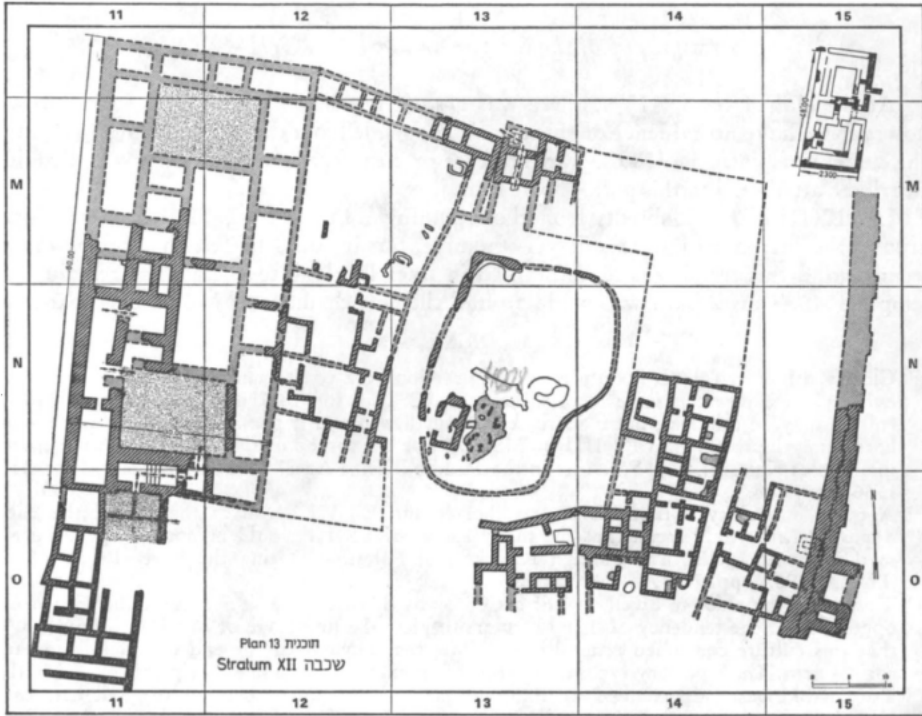


Fig. 13. Stratum XII, note the new plan of the sacred area: palace and high place; at the upper right hand corner, palace F at Hazor (see p. 178)

continued to serve as a cult room with an apse to the south. This is the first appearance of the apse in the cult-architecture of Palestine, an element which would become more important in MB and especially in LB.

In level XIII A (fig. 12) it is already possible to discern signs of urban development in the area around the temple. Many more remains were left of the surrounding wall of the temple area than in level XIII B. East of the entrance to the area, the remains of a floor were found. By means of this floor, we can determine the level of the pavement in the temple: 60.0 m. The level of the floor of the cult chamber itself was 59.4 m., thus from the surrounding area one had to go down to it by 60 cm., but it is doubtful whether the cult chamber continued to be used. The entire area was about a meter higher than the area to the south-east where the pavement level was 59.0 m. An explanation for this phenomenon may be found in the change of height resulting from the heavy accumulation in the earlier temple.

Two residential areas, one west of the temple area and the other east of it, attest to private building. The temple area was actually incorporated into the dwelling area, which still had no monumental building. The appearance of the fortifications to the east hint that the urban stage of MB II a was taking form.

A revolution in the planning of the area, similar to that which occurred between level XVIII a and level XVII, took place in the transition from level XIII A to level XII (fig. 13). The only elements that continued to serve were the city wall and the sacred area, which was now fenced in (but there were also a number of changes in

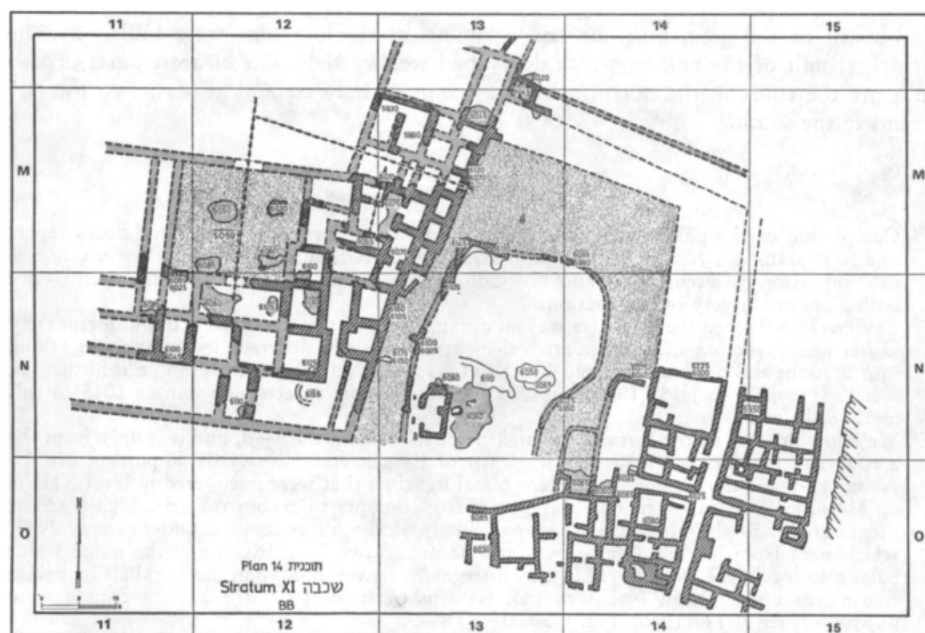


Fig. 14. Stratum XI, note the newly arranged palace 5059

the sacred area; see below). An overall plan may be discerned in the area. The palace, the sacred area and the dwelling quarter, amazingly well planned, all became one unit which undoubtedly served one social class: the rulers and priests. Once again, as in EB II—III, the area became the citadel district. West of the sacred area was a palace which has a certain resemblance to the palace in area F of Hazor (the comparison is given in the upper part of the plan). This is a brick-structure of a large size, with two similar wings, each having a central court³⁴. Between the palace and the temple, another building was erected, the plan of which is unclear. Nonetheless it is possible to discern large central courts and some type of guard-rooms at its extremity. It undoubtedly was used by the cult personnel. In square M/13, a gate with an angular entrance was built, which was evidently connected to the dwelling quarter east of the sacred area by a series of rooms³⁵.

In the sacred area there was an outstanding change. It seems that the small cult room which had remained from temple 4040 went out of use completely and in its place a cult chamber surrounded by stelae was erected at the southern end of square N/13. This phenomenon is well known from the temples of the period, *Nahariya*, Byblos and Gezer³⁶. As for the fortification of this level, the wall was doubled and re-enforced and, in square O/15, a tower was added.

During level XI (fig. 14) the principal elements of planning were retained: The palace, high-place, entrance-gates and the dwelling quarter to the east. In the plan of the palace itself, there was a basic change. It was now composed of two units which were planned separately and later joined: (1) A unit encompassing the sacred area, facing north-east, in line with the enclosure wall. In the centre of this unit a gate with three cells was erected to serve as an entrance for the sacred area (square M/13). North and south of the gate, more or less symmetrical single rooms were built. (2) The principal unit of the palace, which developed westwards³⁷. The clearest parts of this unit are the court in the north, a line of rooms to the east and at least two lines of rooms to the south.

³⁴ Completion of the palace was done according to the information given in LOUD's report and SCHUMACHER's report; see Megiddo II, Fig. 415. It should be stressed that in this case of comparison between Hazor and Megiddo, we are referring to the general concept since both plans are largely reconstructions.

³⁵ EPSTEIN first showed that the gate was an organic part of the sacred area, but unfortunately in her reconstruction she incorporates elements from three different levels, without taking into account the heights indicated by the excavators and other stratigraphic information, see: EPSTEIN, C., IEJ 15 (1965), pp. 204 ff. For attempts to attribute temple 2048 to this level see below.

³⁶ We know nothing of the form of the high-place in levels XIII A—B, and it is only from the artifacts in the enclosed area that we learn of its existence. Especially important are the *Nahariya*-type offering bowls and some metal figurines that were uncovered in level XIII A at Megiddo. DOTHAN (see note 30, pp. 65 ff.) attempts to reconstruct the high-place at Megiddo and to this end he uses the pavements of the fill uncovered under temple 2048, which were from level X (see below), and he disregards the cult cell and the stelae which belong to level XII and after. He also disregards the chronology in the parallels he brings (see above note 30). In *Nahariya* too, remains of stelae from the ancient temple were uncovered; see IEJ 6 (1956), Fig. 1, square E/6—7.

³⁷ It was in this level that transfer of the palace towards the gate (area A-A) began, a process accelerated in later levels.

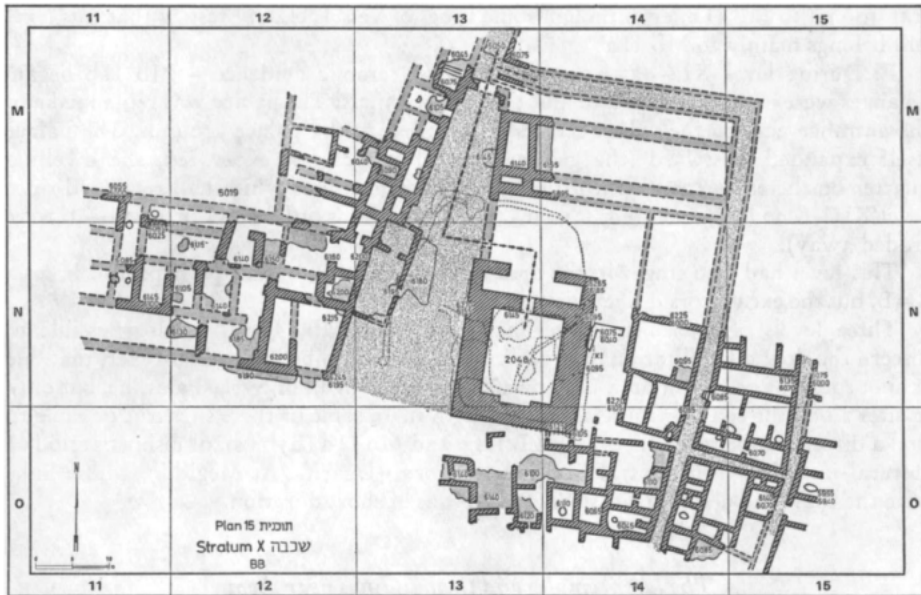


Fig. 15. The temple of stratum X is incorporated in the sacred area

Chronology of the temples area in levels XIII–XI

A. Level XIV a includes an unclear stage from MB I. In this period the temple 4040 was partially filled in and above altar 4017, pavement 4009 was laid. The context of pavement 4009 attests that stage IIa of MB and stage I of the period were partly contemporary.

B. In level XIII B the first elements of MB II a appeared³⁸ and witness to the reorganization of the city life. In this level the cult chamber, resulting from the filling in of temple 4040 at the end of MB I, was still in use.

C. In level XIII A it is possible to discern some planning of the city area: city-wall and dwelling areas were built. The sacred area remained in the heart of the dwelling area in which there were still no monumental buildings erected.

D. Level XII is the end of MB II a and its peak. During this level the area was replanned and the palace complex was erected, encompassing the cult place. The concept of palace-temple reappears, even though the cult place is not yet very important. The cult place is reorganized as a cell surrounded by stelae while the cult cell of temple 4040 is finally abandoned. From a ceramic point of view, this period is

³⁸ Group 1–2 according to TUFNELL; see TUFNELL, *op. cit.* (supra n. 30), pp. 23–27. By virtue of the material published until now the site at Tel Poleg should be attributed to an early stage of MB II a; see also, GOPHNA, R., *Haaretz Museum Annual* 11 (1969), pp. 33–35 (Hebrew), see also his article in *EI* 11 (1973), pp. 111–119.

transitional to MB II b, even though some types of vessels clearly testify that this level still belongs mainly to MB II a³⁹.

E. During level XI — at least according to ceramic evidence — MB II b began. Changes were made in the palace and the cult precincts: The palace was replanned and the entrance gate to the cult precincts was shifted to the palace grounds. The palace itself expanded westward (the greater part of it was not excavated, the dwelling quarter on the east expanded a little, and the fortifications which had remained since level XIII A no longer existed; it seems the fortifications of level XI in area B—B were eroded away).

This level had two stages in the area of the gate (A—A) and perhaps also in area B—B, but the excavators did not discern this.

Three levels of settlement were uncovered from MB II a. It is also possible to discern the slow rehabilitation of urban culture. It should be stressed however, that one cannot speak of an early (circa 2000 or 2050) MB II a in all of Syria-Palestine, but only in sites along the coast or those associated with it. In some of these sites it is possible to find a direct link between the end of EB III b and MB II a (Byblos), or a short period of cultural intrusion from central Syria to the coast (Ugarit). At Megiddo, whose links with the coast had always been strong, MB I was of short duration.

The later temples and the buildings near them

G. E. WRIGHT proposed changing the date of temple 2048 and relating it to level X⁴⁰, disagreeing with the excavators who related it to level VIII. This suggestion evolved mainly from a typological comparison between this temple and two others very much like it: That at Shechem and that in area H of Hazor. WRIGHT also suggests that this temple, like that at Shechem, had been built on a raised platform and inasmuch as the excavators dated it according to its absolute height, they mistakenly attributed it to level VIII. From the daily log of the excavators of Megiddo we find that they too thought at first that it should be attributed to level IX or X⁴¹.

While checking the eastern section of area B—B, we discerned the remains of the edge of a layer of stones, which, according to the excavators testimony, was found

³⁹ This is not the place to deal at length with pottery, but a few elements should be mentioned such as the jars of the Anatolian tradition, which appear both in level I b at Kanish and in level XII at Megiddo; see Megiddo II, Pl. 25:12; on this matter see also AMIRAN, R., *Anatolia* 12 (1970), pp. 59—62; and MAZAR, B., *IEJ*, 18 (1968), pp. 65 ff.

⁴⁰ WRIGHT, G. E., *BASOR* 148 (1957), p. 20; 150 (1958), pp. 34—35. In opposition to this, C. EPSTEIN attempts to attribute the temple to level XII, but in this she overlooks the stratigraphic evidence submitted by the excavators, evidence which in our examination of the section proved to be correct. KENYON does not mention any work done in the area before her own and attempts to attribute a stratigraphy and chronology following her own system to area B-B; see KENYON, K., *Levant*, I (1969), pp. 45—51. The discrepancy in her assumptions requires a special study and this is not the place to enter into it. Nonetheless it should be mentioned that it is very odd methodologically, that an attempt was made to establish new stratigraphy and chronology on the sole basis of tomb contents and their comparison with the “key point”: Jericho. Disregard of the architectural problems and of the pottery found in the levels, is methodologically faulty and thus cannot advance the discussion.

⁴¹ See also: *IEJ* 15 (1965), pp. 204 ff.

under temple 2048⁴² (compare section in fig. 3 and Taf. 9). The excavators of Megiddo thought it to be a high-place⁴³. While cleaning the residue it became clear that this was an extremely compressed construction, composed of a number of layers of stones. Undoubtedly, what we had before us was a raised area and not the remains of a high-place. The total height of the area which we were called upon to measure was some 2 m., but it should be noted that today it is only possible to measure the edge, and that in the center it would have been higher. It was undoubtedly this platform to which WRIGHT referred when he compared Megiddo to Shechem. We attempted to find a link between the platform and the architectural foundations of levels XI—VIII found in the area. To this end we made use of a floor plastered with a thick white plaster, which had been attached to the top of the platform. This, and a number of walls which remained in the section north and east of it, we identified by means of the plans presented in the excavators' report and we discovered that the floor was attached to structure 2005, which belonged to level X (see also figs. 2—3 and Taf. 9). From this we deduced that the plastered floor, structure 2005, and the top of the raised platform on which temple 2048 was built, all belonged to level X⁴⁴.

Following the attribution of temple 2048 to this level (fig. 15) many details of the city planning are clarified, and thus we can formulate a complete concept of the palace and temple⁴⁵. From the point of view of overall planning, there are not many changes. No change was recognized in the form of the dwelling quarter to the north-east, but the building in the north-west corner of the quarter (square N/14) was partially destroyed during the construction of the temple and it should be attributed to level XI a⁴⁶. An entrance gate was built in square M/13, leading to the court between the temple and the palace, and from the court one entered the temple in a broken line.

To the eastern wing of this gate, building 2005 was connected, serving as a service building for the temple and its priests. It should be noted that its southern wall is exactly parallel to the northern wall of the temple and thus shows the same architectural planning.

Conclusive evidence of a change in the character of the ritual may be gained from the eastern wall of the palace, built on the western edge of the high-place from level XI.

⁴² Megiddo II, p. 102, Fig. 240.

⁴³ *Idem*, pp. 102.

⁴⁴ The excavators of Megiddo attribute the platform to level IX; on the plan it is marked as a "shadow" of the temple from level VIII; see Megiddo II, Fig. 401. This strange thing shows a naive attempt to attribute two parts of the structure — platform and temple — which were built in level X, to level IX and VIII by virtue of their absolute height. See also the summarizing cross section: Megiddo II, Fig. 416. During the clearing of the floor, a carinated bowl was found on it, this is typical of the end of MB II b and is similar to the type presented in Megiddo II, Pl. 44:23.

⁴⁵ See also: MAZAR (above note 30), pp. 92—93. It should be mentioned that this architectural conception appeared at Level VII at Alalakh before it appeared at level X of Megiddo, while at Megiddo it was already current in EB III (level XVI). The existence of the high-place in the palace area also attests to the presence of a similar religious-architectural concept.

⁴⁶ For this reason, the reconstruction presented by C. EPSTEIN is a fault, as we have to consider the architectural factors presented by the excavators and there is no possibility of reconstructing the temple building of level XII with architectural elements of levels XI and X; see IEJ 15 (1965), Fig. 1. Another stratigraphic possibility is to accept the evidence of the excavators, i. e., that the building in square N/14 was erected in level X, and in this case the temple should be attributed to a later stage of this level.

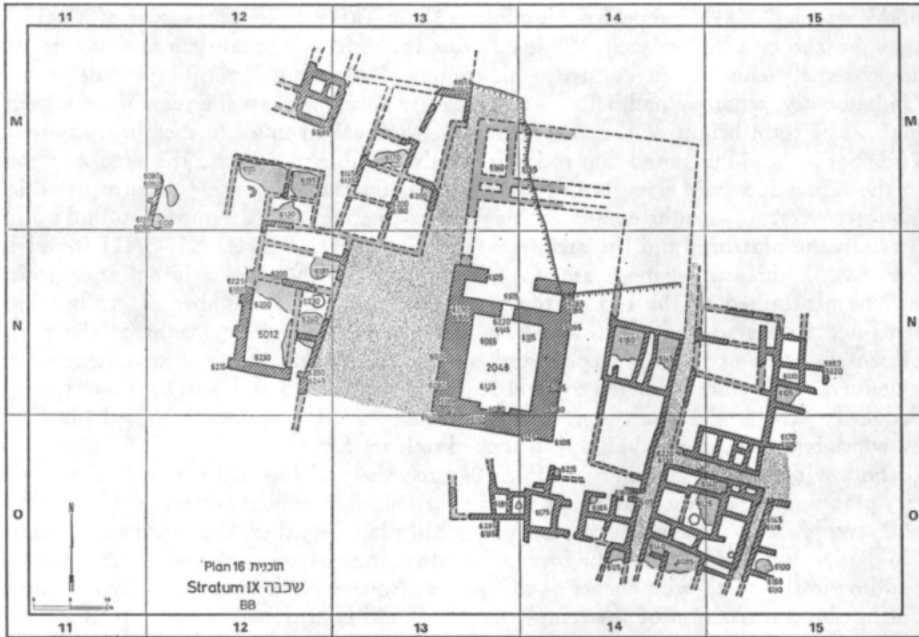


Fig. 16. The sacred area in stratum IX, note the disappearance of the palace

The excavation of this palace too has not been completed and our knowledge of it is only partial. Its walls extend to the western area and may possibly have been connected to the wing of the palace, which began to take shape at that time in area A—A, near the city gate.

As for the type of temple itself, we can accept the detailed analysis of C. EPSTEIN⁴⁷, in which she emphasizes that the “tower temple” as described by the excavators in the plan of level VIII, is nothing more than the result of repairs and additions. We can also accept her conclusion that the eastern tower, built of ashlar-stones, was built later, perhaps during level VIII, when ashlar-stone buildings were already common in Megiddo. With regard to the plan of the temple we have to follow her suggestions that in level X there was a narrow fore-court in front of the principal building⁴⁸.

⁴⁷ IEJ 15 (1965), pp. 214—217.

⁴⁸ C. EPSTEIN (above note 46), p. 215, note 42. Clearly our unwillingness to attribute the temple to level XII still stands. This is unfortunate as in her plan, C. EPSTEIN does not reconstruct the temple in accord with her own conclusions, like the temple of level VII at Alalah and the early temple at Hazor (levels 3 and 2). If EPSTEIN's suggestion is nonetheless correct, then we must reject MAZAR's proposal (above, Note 39), p. 92, to attribute the Tower-temple to “MB II c,” for both at Megiddo and at Hazor, the towers were built after “MB II c” (see photo in Hazor III—IV, Pl. CI). This means that at Megiddo the towers were not built before level IX or VIII, and at Hazor — not before level 1 b. Thus the temple at Shechem is an isolated phenomenon at the end of MB II b (= WRIGHT's MB II c). Therefore we may accept YADIN's suggestion to attribute the structure to LB I; see: YADIN, Y., BASOR 150 (1958), p. 34.

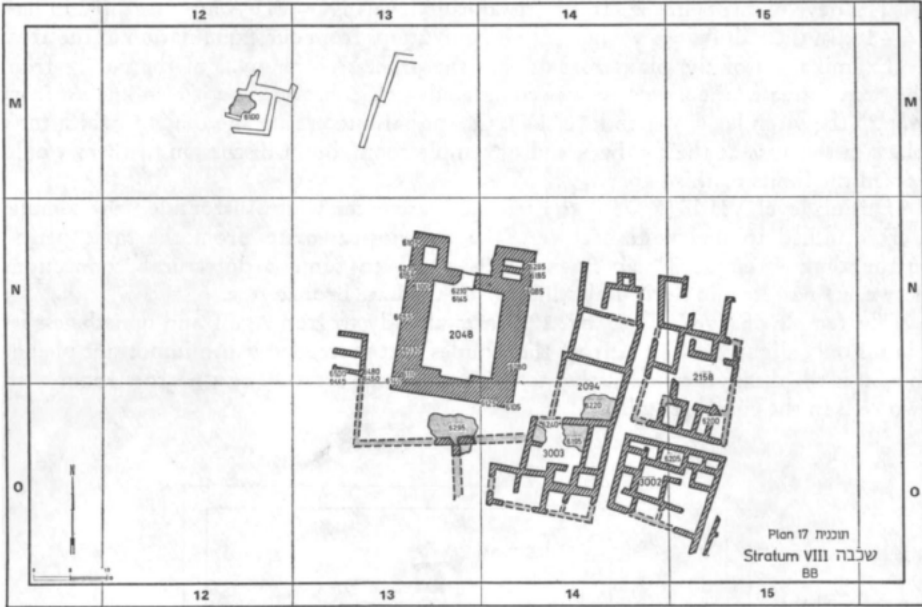


Fig. 17. The temple of stratum VIII, note the two stair case towers

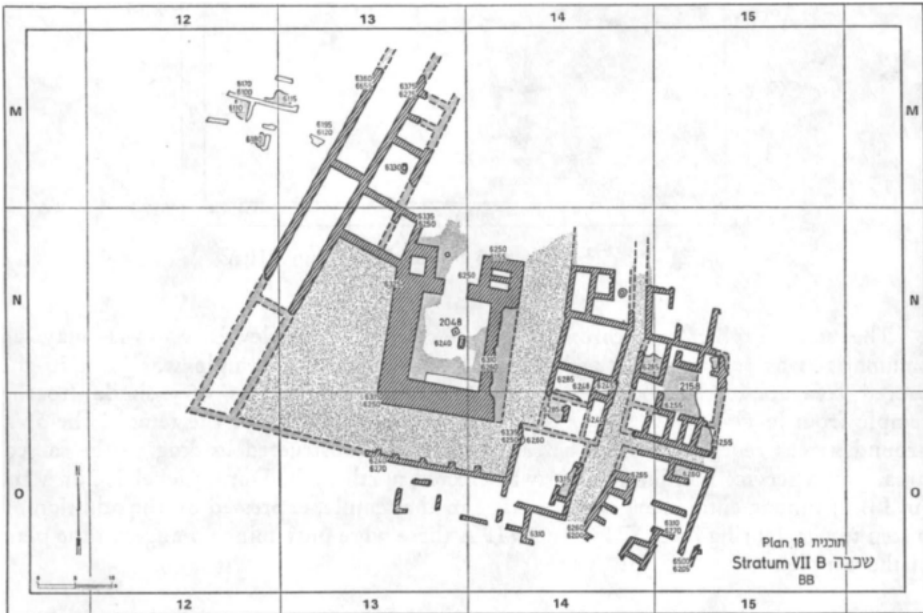


Fig. 18. Temple of stratum VII B, note the new temenos wall

The developments in the sacred area during levels IX—VII A are presented in figs. 16—19. In these drawings we present no innovations from our examination of the area.

Examination of the plans reveals that the process of removal of the palace from the sacred area to the gate area was completed — this phenomenon is also known from *Alalah* (between level VII to level IV). Of special interest are the changes which took place in the apse at the southern end of temple room, but a discussion of them would exceed the limits of this paper.

During level VII B (fig. 18) the temenos-casemates which surrounded the temple, were attached to the western tower. The temenos-casemates from the same period surrounding "Temple I" at Bogazköy⁴⁹, point to some architectural connections between Anatolia and Syria-Palestine during the Late Bronze Age.

The temple of level VII A (fig. 19) dates already to Iron Age I and nonetheless its plan is only slightly different from the temples that preceded it. An important phenomenon is the disappearance of the step tower and the erection of a narrow room with two cells in the entrance-hall.

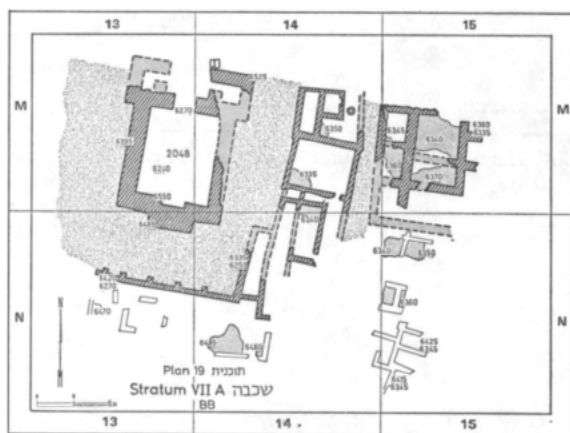


Fig. 19. The Iron Age I Temple, stratum VII A

The stratigraphic and chronological development in levels X—VII may be summarized as follows: In the last phase of MB II b, a temple was built in the sacred area above the platform. The plan of this temple was very similar to the temple from level VII at *Alalah*. Together with the erection of the temple, the area around it was reorganized: An entrance gate was constructed leading to the sacred area, and a service building (2005) was erected north of it. During level IX or VIII (in LB I) fundamental changes were made in the temple, expressed by the addition of a step tower. During level VII B and VII A there were only minor changes in the plan of the temple.

⁴⁹ See also: NEVE, P., MDOG 91 (1958), Fig. 3.

Conclusion

There is no need to emphasize the importance of Megiddo as a central site in Palestine. The importance is evident by the architectural and other remains which might provide links with regions to the north of Palestine. Of special interest are the similarities between the temples of Megiddo and En-Gedi, Byblos, and *Ḥafāje* at the beginning of EB I⁵⁰.

The appearance of *Bêt-Yerah* pottery types in levels XVII and XVI of Megiddo also brought with it changes in the architectural planning. The principle of palace — temple, which is primarily Mesopotamian, took root, while construction of temple 4040 in the form of a megaron was undoubtedly influenced by the Anatolian culture at the beginning of EB III. The presence of a Megaron-like temple at *Tell-Ḥuwēra* indicates that the appearance of the megaron at Megiddo was not unique in the Syria-Palestine area⁵¹.

During level XV fundamental changes took place in the planning of the sacred area, whose center was temple 4040. Palace 3177 was destroyed and above it an entrance gate was built. West of temple 4040 two additional megaron-like temples appeared. The general concepts of planning during this period may be compared to those of level II at Troy. The general destruction which engulfed the towns of Palestine at the beginning of the 22nd century B. C. did not miss Megiddo, however it is possible to discern that the intermediate period following it (MB I), did not last long. In this period too, temple 4040 was the nucleus of development, and when the new process of urbanization began at the end of the 21st century, it continued to be in use for some period of time. An interesting phenomenon is the appearance of the open high-place surrounded by stelae, indicating Megiddo's links to Byblos and Nahariya in the north.

At the end of the Middle Bronze Age, the temple with the wide walls appeared, developing at the beginning of the Late Bronze Age to the temple with two towers at the entrance, a type of temple whose sources, like those of its predecessors, must be sought in the north. This temple continued to exist until the beginning of the Iron Age.

STRATA AT MEGIDDO — A COMPARATIVE TABLE

Strata in Excavators Terminology	Proposed Correction	Structures — Loci	Parallels
Stratum XIX — Chalcolithic	Stratum XIX — EB Ia/b — EB II	4118, 4008, 4050 4077	Similar elements to temples at En-Gedi, Byblos and <i>Ḥafāje</i>
Stratum XVIII — EB II	Stratum XVIII b — EB II	4045, 4113, 4049 4045A, thin wall of the citadel	Similarity to the EB temple at Arad

⁵⁰ See also DELOUGAZ and LLOYD (above, note 17), Pls. 6, 8—9. For a summary of this problem see: KEMPINSKI, A., *IEJ* 22 (1972), pp. 10—15.

⁵¹ See: MOORTGAT, A., *Tell Chuēra in Nordost-Syrien, Vorläufiger Bericht über die dritte Grabungskampagne 1960 (Köln 1962) Plan II—IV.*

Strata in Excavators Terminology	Proposed Correction	Structures – Loci	Parallels
	Stratum XVIII a – EB II	4033, 4034?, (4017?), thick wall of the citadel	
Stratum XVII – EB III	Stratum XVII – EB III a	4045B, 3177, 4114, 4017, (4040?) etc.	Sherds of <i>Bêt-Yeraḥ</i> type
Stratum XVI – EB IV	Stratum XVI – EB III a	appearance of temple 4040, 5163 4221, etc.	Similarity of temple 4040 to megaron indicates links to Anatolia and <i>Tell Ḥuwēra</i> in North Syria
Stratum XV – MB II a	Stratum XV – EB III b (= EB IV)	addition of pair of temples 5192, 5269; erection of eastern gate 3160	
Stratum XIV – MB II a	Stratum XIV b – EB III b (= EB IV) Stratum XIV a – MB I	only temple 4040 and altar 4017 remain filling in parts of temple 4040 and construction of “pavement” 4009 over altar 4017	Minoan axe and offering artifacts indicate links with Byblos and <i>Nahariya</i>
Stratum XIII B – MB II a	Stratum XIII B – MB II a	refilled temple 4040 and attached buildings	
Stratum XIII A – MB II a	Stratum XIII A – MB II A	refilled temple 4040, attached buildings and dwelling quarters	
Stratum XII – MB II b	Stratum XII – MB II a	western palace, cult cell with stelae, gate with indirect entrance 5263 and gate 4103 in A-A	cult cell and stelae identical to those at Byblos, <i>Nahariya</i> and Gezer (only stelae); palace like that at area F of Hazor
Stratum XI – MB II b	XI a/b – MB II b	palace 5051, continuation of cult cell, city wall, earthen rampart and gate 4109 in A-A	
Stratum X – MB II b	Stratum X – MB II b (= MB II c)	palace 5019, early stage of temple 2048, building 2005 etc.	Concept of palace – temple, like in stratum VII at <i>Alalah</i> (not contemporary!); similar to temple of stratum VII at <i>Alalah</i> and temple of area H, Stratum 3, of Hazor

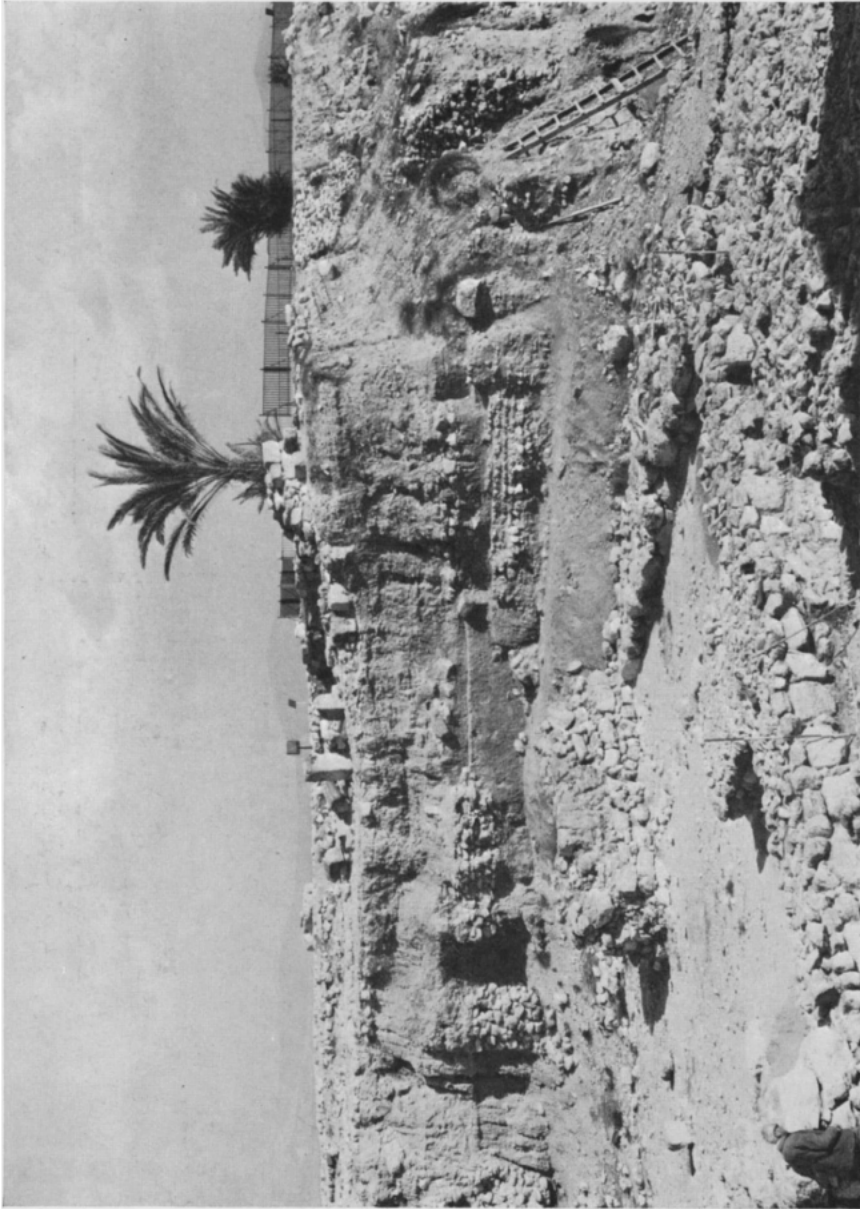
Strata in Excavators Terminology	Proposed Correction	Structures – Loci	Parallels
Stratum IX – MB II b	Stratum IX – LB I	palace 2134 in area A-A, temple 2048 etc. (step tower of ashlar stones?)	palace finally transferred to area A-A, same process as in <i>Alalah</i> stratum IV; temples similar to Shechem and stratum Ib at Hazor
Stratum VIII – LB I	Stratum VIII a/b – LB II a (?)	erection of step tower of ashlar stones in temple 2048	palace finally transferred to area A-A, same process as in <i>Alalah</i> stratum IV; temples similar to Shechem and stratum Ib at Hazor
Stratum VII B – LB II	Stratum VII B – LB II b	Enclosure wall with casemates attached to tower of temple 2048	Enclosure wall with casemates like that of “Temple I” at Bogazköy
Stratum VII A – Iron Age I	Stratum VII A – End of LB II b and beginning of Iron Age Ia	Changes in temple 2048; erection of public building 2090 east of it	



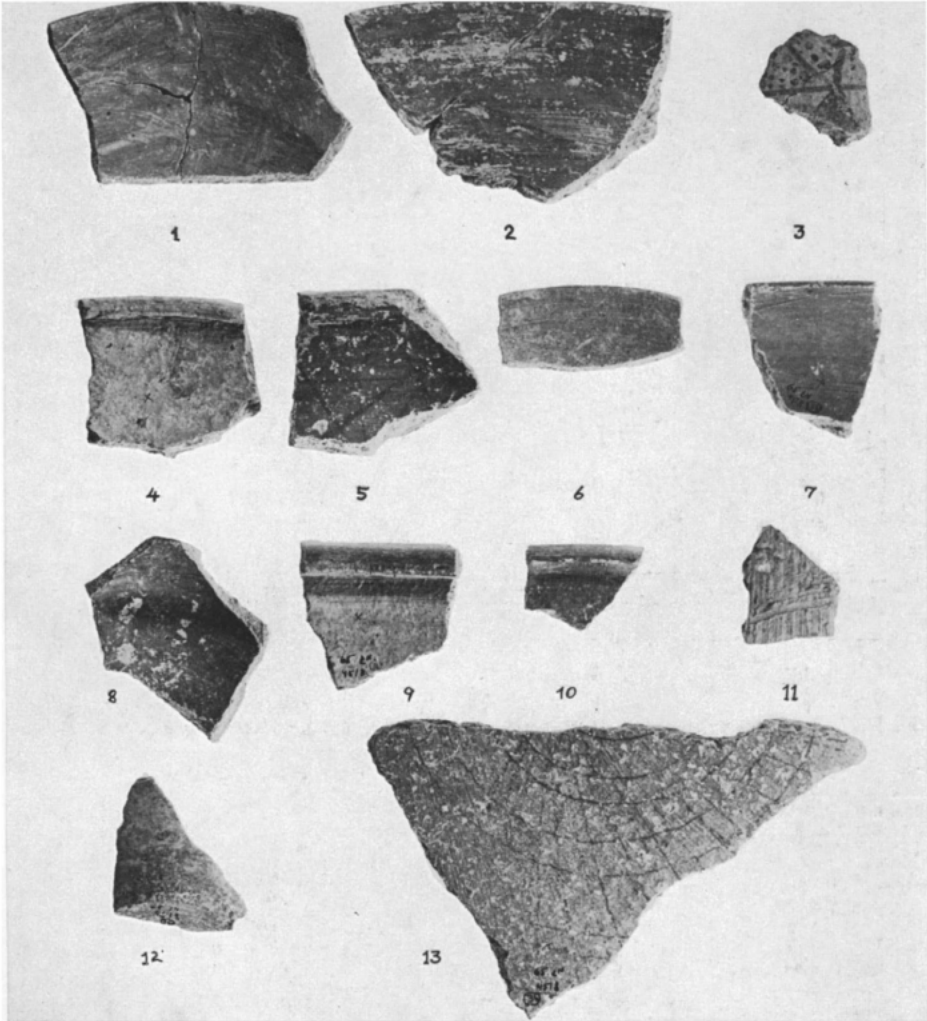
A. Situation of Wall A
The person in foreground sits on wall B of Temple 5192 that overlies wall A which forms a right angle between temples 5192 (left) and 4040 (right)



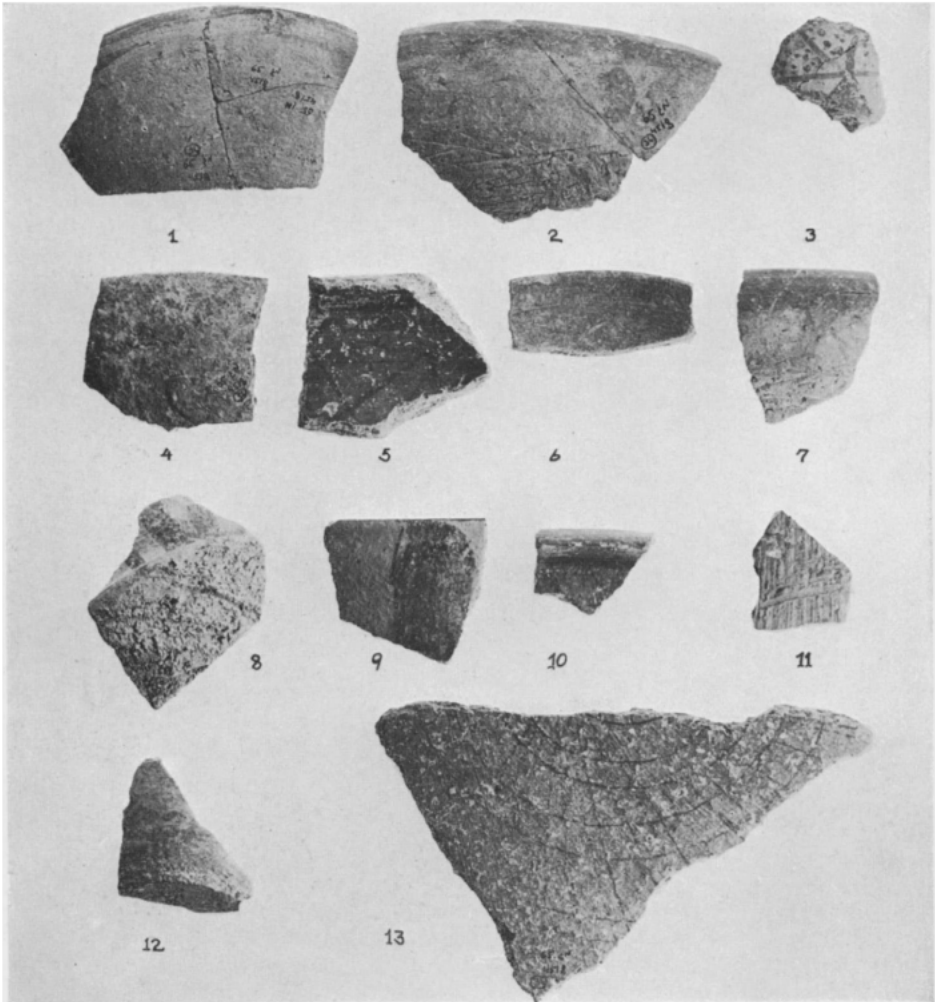
B. The ash pit under the Southern wall of Temple 4040 (seen from inside)



The Eastern section of Area B-B:
Note the floor of Stratum X (under the pillars, in the middle of the picture) connecting the remains of Building 2005 (left) with the top of the temple rampart (right, underneath the large palm tree). In front of the section, in the middle ground, you see Temple 4040.



Early Bronze II sherds from the pit under the Southern wall of Temple 4040



The same sherds as on pl. 10 showing the outside of bowls 1, 2, 4, 7, 8 and 9