## Chapter 15

metal objects

Tools, Weapons, ornaments and cosmetic utensils

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 This chapter deals with the metal weapons, tools, ornaments and cosmetic utensils found in Area M. The assemblage includes 38 items, most found in Iron Age contexts, except for five pieces found in Persian contexts and three found in the collapse of the Late Bronze Palace. The majority of the items are made of iron except for two arrowheads and 11 ornaments made of bronze.

The catalogue isbased on the objects' function, following that of Hazor VI, chapter 10 display. Thus, tools (Figs. 15.1–4) are described first, followed by weapons (fig. 15.5), ornaments and cosmetic utensils (fig. 15.6), and varia (fig. 15.7).

The shape of all tools and weapons is determined by their function. There is no way to identify their place of production, and no differences were discerned between those used in the north of the country and the south.

The article's comparative material includes first that of Yadin's excavations as well as to those of the renewed excavations Hazor VI, followed by parallels from other sites. The relationship between Hazor and the Phoenician coast in the Iron and the Persian periods is recognized in many aspects of the material culture of Hazor, such as in architectural features, pottery types, styles in art, and the same goes for metal objects. Close parallels from Phoenician sites—e.g. Achziv and Horvat Rosh Zayit, Israelites sites—e.g. Megiddo, and Judahite sites—e.g. Lachish and Gezer are mentioned throughout the chapter.

# tools

The assemblage includes sickles (fig. 15.1), knives (fig. 15.2), agricultural tools (fig. 15.3) and nails (fig. 15.4). Most of the tools were found in the different phases of strata V and VI, except from one plowshare found in stratum IV and one saw found in stratum IIb.

### Sickles

Two sickles (fig. 15.1) were found in Hazor's Iron Age stratum V in domestic contexts. For parallels from Hazor, see *Hazor* *I*: pl. LXXXII:5; *Hazor II*: pls. LXXIX:30; CVI:7, 20, 22, *Hazor III-IV*: pl. CLXXIX:28, *Hazor VI*: fig.10.1. For parallels from Horvat Rosh Zayit, see Gal and Alexandre 2000: figs. III.105:A-C; III.118:1-5; from Achziv, see Mazar 2004: 120, fig. 29:4; from Megiddo, see Lamon and Shipton 1939: 82; and from Lachish, see Sass 2004: figs. 28.13:6; 28.15:5.

###  Knives

One knife (fig. 15.2) was found in Hazor's Iron Age stratum V in domestic contexts. For parallels from Hazor, see *Hazor I*: pl. LXIX:13; *Hazor II*: pl. CVI:18; *Hazor III-IV*: pls. CCXVII:1, CCXXXIV:1–5; *Hazor VI*: fig. 10.2:2. For parallels from Horvat Rosh Zayit, see Gal and Alexandre 2000: fig. III.118:6; from Achziv, see Mazar 2004: 120, fig. 29:1–2; from Megiddo, see Lamon and Shipton 1939: pls. 81:36,44; 83:3–4; and from Lachish, see Sass 2004: figs. 13:8, 9 and 28.

### Agricultural tools

Three objects are plow shears (fig. 15.3:1–3). They were found in are M in Iron Age strata V and IV in domestic contexts, and in Persian stratum II, in unsealed fill levels. Close parallels to the plow shears from Hazor are *Hazor I*: pls. LXX:30, CLIII:19; *Hazor II*: pls. CVI:3; CLXV:11, identified as a javelin-butt; and *Hazor VI*: fig. 10.3:1–3. For parallels from Ḥorvat Rosh Zayit, see Gal and Alexandre 2000: figs. III.104; III.117:1–2. Five similar objects from Megiddo are identified as agricultural tools and plow shears (Loud 1948: pl. 177:1–5), while two similar items from Megiddo (albeit made of bronze) are identified as hoes (Loud 1948: pl. 185:1–2). Similar objects were also found at Lachish, see Sass 2004: figs. 28.14:1–2; 28.15:1–3.

A saw (fig. 15.3:5) was found in Persian stratum IIb, in a domestic context. Since it is heavily corroded, it cannot be determined whether its tips were sharpened on one or two sides. It might well have been used as an agricultural, a household or a carpentry tool. For parallels from Ḥorvat Rosh Zayit, see Gal and Alexandre 2000: fig. III.

### Nails

Two nails (fig. 15.4), one made of iron and one made of bronze, were found in fills in the Iron Age strata. One nail has a pyramidal rounded head (fig. 15.4:1); the other has a rounded, somehow flattened head (fig. 15.4:2).

A similar nail as the one depicted in fig. 15.4:1 was found in Hazor, see *Hazor VI:* fig. 10.4:12. These nails are rare in other sites through close parallels were found at Megiddo, see Lamon and Shipton 1939: pl. 84:18, and Lachish, see Sass 2004: fig. 28.16:5.

Parallels for the rounded flattened nail (fig. 15.4:2) in Hazor, see *Hazor I*: pl. LXXXII:6; *Hazor II*: pl. LXXVIII:21; *Hazor VI*: fig. 10.4:1–3. For parallels from Achziv, see Mazar 2004: 120, fig. 29:3; and from Megiddo (made of bronze), see Loud 1948: pl. 188:9.

# Weapons

A collection of ten arrowheads and one javelin head were found by the renewed excavation team in area M.

### Arrowheads

An assemblage of 10 arrowheads (fig. 15.5) was retrieved almost exclusively from stratum V contexts with one exception found in stratum IV. Seven of these are made of iron (fig. 15.5:1–2, 4–7, 9) and three of bronze (fig. 15.5:3, 8, 10).

A most extensive collection of Iron Age arrowheads was discovered in Lachish (Gottlieb 2004: 1907–1969). The vast majority of these was found in the destruction contexts associated with the Assyrian conquest of the site dated to 701 BCE. As for Hazor's assemblage its occurrence in stratum V might be related to the destruction of Hazor in 732 BCE by the hands of Tiglat Pilesser III (*Hazor VI*: 3).

From a typological point of view, Gottlieb's detailed arrowheads' typology, based on approximately 1,000 arrowheads from Lachish (2004: 1914–1948), is suitable for those found at Hazor as well (see *Hazor VI*: fig. 10.7).

All arrowheads, particularly the ones made of iron, which constitute the majority, are heavily corroded; consequently, it is difficult to discern details. All are tanged and have either an oval (fig. 15.5:1, 7–10) or rhomboid blade (fig. 15.5: 2–6). Although poorly preserved, a thickening between the blade and the tang can be recognized (fig. 15.5:1, 6–7).

The profile of the iron arrowheads is generally that of an elongated triangle (fig. 15.5:1–7), while the bronze ones have a leaf-shaped profile (fig. 15.5:8–10). However, it should be noted that even though most Iron Age arrowheads were made of iron, a minority was made of bronze. This is also the case at Lachish.

Close parallels for the arrowheads with an elongated triangular profile were discovered at Hazor throughout all Iron Age strata ("XII/XI"–V) also in Yadin's excavations— e.g., *Hazor I*: pl. LXX:29, made of bronze; *Hazor II*: pl. LXXVIII:9–10, CVI:31–32; *Hazor III–IV*: pls. CLXXIX: 24–26, CLXXXVIII:20, CCIV:17–18, both made of bronze, CCXXXIV:13; *Hazor VI*: fig. 10.7:1–6). For other parallels from Ḥorvat Rosh Zayit, see Gal and Alexandre 2000: fig. III.108; from Megiddo, see Lamon and Shipton 1939: pls. 80:1–67; 81:1–31, and from Achziv, see Mazar 2004: 123, fig. 29:9–30; 124–125, fig. 29:31–72.

One of the bronze arrowheads with a leaf-like profile is elaborate rather than simple or flat and has a thickening between the leaf and the tang and a protuberant mid rib (fig. 15.5:8). For similar arrowheads from Hazor, see *Hazor VII*: fig. 18.1:12. The second item is flat (fig. 15.5:10). For parallels from Gezer, see Macalister 1912: pl. LXXV:1).

### Javelin Head

An iron javelin head (fig. 15.5:11) with a rectangular section was found in stratum V context. This item is rare, and no closer parallels were found yet.

# Ornaments and cosmetic utensils

Metal ornaments include a bracelet (fig. 15.6:1), fibulae (fig. 15.6:2–6) and earring (fig. 15.6:7–8). The description follows *Hazor VI,* chapter 9 categories. Most were found through the Iron Age strata in area M. One fibula was retrieved from a Persian context. Cosmetic tools include metal sticks (fig. 15.6:9–12), a handle (fig. 15.6:13) and a tweezer (fig. 15.6:14).

### Bracelets

*Bracelet ,*~~.—~~ A bracelet round insection (fig. 15.6:1) made of bronze was found in stratum V. According to Freud's typology (1999:399), bracelets can be further divided based on whether they are even in thickness along the circumference or not. It is difficult to date these bracelets since they are found in Bronze and Iron Age contexts (see discussion in *Hazor VI*: 524; Khamis 1996: 227–228; Freud 1999: 399). Forparallels at Hazor, see *Hazor VI*: fig. 9.9:1; at Lachish, see Tufnell 1953: pls. 54:24–25, 79; 55:3, 31, 33–34; 57:19, 46.

### Fibulae

Five fibulae (fig. 15.6:2–6) were found in Area M, three made of bronze (fig. 15.6:3–4, 6) and two made of iron (fig. 15.6:2, 5). They were found in Iron and Persian strata. The description follows Tufnell's typological groups (1953: 392–395) and used in *Hazor VI* (Chapter 9: 526). The fibulae belongs to two types: the semi circular arched (Fig. 15.6:2–4) and knee type fibula (Fig. 15.6:5–6)

*Semi-circular arc-fibulae*.— three such fibula, found in area M at Hazor (fig. 15.6:2–4). One of the fibulae has a coiled wire for attaching the pin (fig. 15.6:2). Similar fibulae were found in *Hazor VI* (fig. 9.9:11), Megiddo (Lamon and Shipton 1939: pl. 88:9) and Lachish (Sass 2004: fig. 28.20:5). The second fibula of this type (fig. 15.6:3) is decorated by ball moldings, featuring a floral motif. The fibula is made of bronze in one edge, and from the coil to the pin, it is iron-made. It is a very rare fibula. For similar parallels at Hazor, see *Hazor VI*: fig. 9.9:12 and at Megiddo, see Lamon and Shipton 1939: pl. 78:19. The third fibula (fig. 15.6:4) is highly corroded; therefore, it is impossible to identify the decoration, but it is the only complete fibula found in are M at Hazor. The pin is still attached to the body.

*"Knee"-type fibulae, decorated with coiled wire, chased rings and balls*: two fibulae of this type (fig.15.6:5–6) were found in area M at Hazor. This type replaced the *arc-type* fibulae. According to Tufnell (1953: 392–393) and Mazar (1966: 36), the type does not appear before the middle of the eighth century B.C.E., and its occurrence reached the peak in the middle of the seventh century B.C.E. One of the fibulae (fig. 15.6:5) is decorated by ball moldings, featuring a floral motif. The fibula is made of bronze in one edge, and from the coil to the pin, it is iron-made. It is a very rare fibula. For similar parallels at Hazor, see *Hazor VI*: fig. 9.9:12 and at Megiddo, see Lamon and Shipton 1939: pl. 78:19. The second (fig. 15.6:6) bears an unidentified motif.

### Earrings

Two earrings (15.6:7–8) were found in area M, both in Iron Age contexts. Each of them corresponds to a different type:

*Lunate earrings*.— (fig. 15.6:7), made of bronze. This type is common, at least from the Middle Bronze Age until after the Iron Age (for discussion, see Sass 2002: 24–26). For similar earrings at Hazor, see *Hazor* *VI:* fig. 9.8:8); at Lachish, see Tufnell 1953: pls. 54:6,8; 55:43; 56:20; Sass 2004: fig. 28.17:2, and at Wadi el-Makkuk, see Sass 2002: fig. 4:7, 9–12).

 *Mulberry-type earrings*.— This type ~~(~~fig. 15.6:8) has a small cluster of granules attached to crescent-shaped part. It is made of silver. This type of earring, usually made of silver or gold, began to appear as early as the third millennium. It is well attested locally in the second millennium, with several variants at Ajjul, mainly gold (Maxwell-Hyslop 1971: 116, figs. 79, 80). The type remained in use in the Iron Age and continued even later, reaching various sites further west (Higgins 1980: 120). For similar objects at Hazor, see *Hazor VI*: fig. 9.8:9–10, and at Lachish, see Tufnell 1953: pls. 54:73; 57:41).

###  Cosmetic sticks

Four cosmetic sticks made of bronze were found in area M: One was found in a Late Bronze context, in stratum XIV/XIII (fig. 15.6:9), another in an Iron Age context, in stratum V (fig. 15.6:10) and two in the Persian stratum II (fig. 15.6:11–12).

For close parallels from Hazor, see *Hazor VI*: fig. 10.5:2–3; from Achziv, see Mazar 2004: 115, fig. 28:17 (identified as a nail) and from Megiddo, see Lamon and Shipton 1939: pl. 85:11–20.

### Handle (Fig. 15.6:13)

Probably it is the handle of a situla (*Hazor VI*: Fig. 10.5:5; see parallels therein).

### Tweezers (fig. 15.6:14)

 One tweezer made of bronze was found in a fill mixed with the collapsed brick of the Palace.

No parallels were found yet.

# Varia

Varia (fig. 15.7) include unidentified metal objects presented graphically and in the accompanying table.

### aBbreviations

***Hazor I***

Yadin, Y., Aharoni, A., Amiran, R., Dothan, T., Dunayevsky, I. and Perrot, J*., Hazor I. An Account of the First Season of Excavations, 1955*, Jerusalem, 1958

***Hazor II***

Yadin, Y., Aharoni, A., Amiran, R., Dothan, T., Dunayevsky, I. and Perrot, J., *Hazor II. An Account of the Second Season of Excavations 1956*, Jerusalem, 1960

***Hazor III-IV***

Ben-Tor, A. (ed.), *Hazor III–IV. An Account of the Third and Fourth Seasons of 1957–8* (Text), Jerusalem, 1989 (plates published by Yadin et al. as separate volume under same title in 1961)

***Hazor VI***

Ben-Tor, A., Ben-Ami, D. and Sandhaus, D., *Hazor VI*, *the 1990-2009 Excavations, the Iron Age,* Jerusalem, 2012

***Hazor VII***

Ben-Tor, A, Zuckerman S., Bechar S. and Sandhaus, D., *Hazor VII*, Jerusalem, 2015

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