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Fibulae of the Southern Levant During the Iron Age II: Chronology, Inter-Regional Connectivity and Performance

Marissa Tsiao^a and Ido Koch ^b

^aIndependent Researcher; ^bJacob M. Alkow Department of Archaeology and Ancient Near Eastern Cultures

ABSTRACT

The fibula appeared in the Levant during the late second millennium BCE and gradually replaced the toggle pin as the common accessory to fasten clothing. In this contribution, we trace the dissemination of fibulae in the southern Levant, pinpointing its chronology, the development of local variants and significant locales of consumption. The analysis of site-specific case studies suggests that the fibula was worn first by elites of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah as part of a new fashion, and became popular among the members of the colonial society under the Assyrian empire.

KEYWORDS

fibula; Ancient Near East; Levant; Iron Age; Kingdom of Israel; Kingdom of Judah; trade; elite; fashion

Introduction

For nearly two decades now, archaeologists have highlighted the importance of textiles in studying ancient societies (Nosch and Gillis 2007; Harlow, Nosch and Michel 2014; Nosch and Brøns 2017). Changes in dress ideology and fashion are influenced by, and sometimes trigger, new ideas and the development of new technology and new accessories, such as buttons and toggle pins for fastening clothing. These artefacts were functional but could simultaneously be decorative, embodying social status and social belonging.

The toggle pin finely exemplifies this duality. First appearing as early as the Chalcolithic Period, it had been introduced into the southern Levant by the end of the Early Bronze Age and kept its popularity until the Iron Age. It was used to fasten clothing, usually at the shoulder. These pins were made of various materials, usually copper, but silver, gold and bone specimens have also been recorded (Henschel-Simon 1938; Prell 2020). They could also be decorated (Golani 2013, 26) and thus serve as ornaments. The toggle pin was eventually largely replaced by the fibula, which was initially developed in Italy, spread to the Aegean during the late Helladic IIIB period (13th century BCE) and by the 12th century BCE, it had spread to Cyprus and then to the Levant in the 11th century BCE (Pedde 2000, 353–4).

CONTACT Ido Koch  Idokoch@tauex.tau.ac.il

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In what follows, we present a detailed analysis of the fibulae found in Iron Age contexts in the southern Levant.¹ Our insights derive from two significant developments in the archaeology of the Iron Age southern Levant: (1) the final publication of major excavation projects that unearthed a large number of fibulae and (2) the shift in the Iron Age chronology of the *southern* Levant (mainly concerning the Iron IIA). Together, these two developments allow us to trace the initial appearance of fibulae in the southern Levant (Figure 1) and their gradual dissemination during the Iron Age II. After presenting the typology, chronology and distribution of these artefacts, we contextualise the fibulae in the socio-political setting through several case studies. Finally, a framework is suggested to provide as complete an understanding as possible of the fibulae in the southern Levant, and of their appearance and significance against the socio-political background.

History of Research

Previous studies of fibulae have mainly focused on devising a typology based on geographic provenance. The earliest is the pioneering work of C. Blinkenberg, who was the first to present a catalogue of all the fibulae of the Aegean world, classified into four types based on chronological indicators (Blinkenberg 1926, 231). D. Stronach's (1959) landmark study provided a broad examination of fibulae found across the Eastern Mediterranean, from their inception to their eventual decline, classifying three types of Aegean fibulae and four types of Near Eastern fibulae (and by that, he corrected Blinkenberg's erroneous conclusion that all fibulae from Southwest Asia were of Aegean origin).

A few years later, J. Birmingham (1963), J. Alexander (1965) and O. Muscarella (1965) contributed fine-tuned studies of Cypriot, European and Anatolian fibula chronology and classification, respectively. Birmingham (1963) presented a nuanced analysis of the development and distribution of the fibulae on Cyprus during the Iron Age and demonstrated their potential as attesting interregional connectivity. Alexander's study of European fibulae includes an analysis of how a specific type, which he named 'the Spectacle Fibulae,' spread over time based on their distribution. Alexander (1965, 7–8) traced the origin of these fibulae to the Balkan Peninsula circa 1000 BCE and concluded that their distribution reflected international trade routes, especially those in use during the 8th century BCE. Muscarella (1965) analysed the differences between the Near Eastern fibulae (using Stronach's typology) and those found in Anatolia, which are also distinctly different from those found in the Aegean and farther afield in Europe. In a later study, Muscarella (1984) defined fibulae as *fossiles directeurs* because they are frequently found in tombs with clear contexts, providing *terminus post quem* dates.² Related to the dating question, J. Papadopoulos's 2010 work on the tumuli at Lofkënd, Albania, further reinforced the chronological significance of fibulae as set forth by Muscarella.

Over the years, scholars have studied the chronology and distribution of fibulae across southwest Asia, predominantly in the northern Levant, including Moorey (1980), based on fibulae from Deve Hüyük, and Mazzoni (1992), based on specimens from Tell Afis, who both presented new classification and chronological systems. The most recent study of fibulae from Southwest Asia is F. Pedde's 2000 dissertation-based monograph. Pedde (2000, 4) provided a catalogue of 1371 fibulae found at 160 sites dating from the 12th to the 4th century BCE. He (*idem*, 99; and see further below) presented his



Figure 1. Location map (base map by Itamar Ben-Ezra).

own entirely new fibula typology, based not only on their decoration and closure mechanism but also on their method of construction and shape.

Typology

Since most of the previous research into fibulae has involved typifying and classifying these artefacts, it is prudent to cover the characteristics of each group here.

An overview of the different typological analyses presented thus far in the literature shows that fibulae have been classified in various ways. Fibulae range in size in a manner similar to the modern equivalent. The pin can be riveted to the bow (Stronach 1959, 187), which is less common than the pin being affixed to the bow by use of a spring (typical of most other groups of southwest Asian fibulae); the latter method of attaching the bow is similar to the modern safety pin. The method of classifying by bow decoration is more common, as far as the typology by Stronach is concerned; as fibulae developed over time, certain decoration trends became more established (Stronach 1959, 182). In groups common to the Aegean and southwest Asia, the decoration is limited to incisions or beads along the round bow; thus, the fibula maintains its distinct ‘violin bow’ shape, with some variations. The fibulae in other regions around the Mediterranean are different; for example, some of the Anatolian (‘Phrygian’) varieties have their bow hammered flat, meant to present the top of the bow rather than the side (Muscarella 1965, 238, Pl. 58). Alexander’s ‘Spectacle’ fibula, common across the Balkans and the Aegean, has an even more decorated bow that is also meant to be viewed from the top (Alexander 1965, Ill. 2).

As most of the excavation reports of southern Levantine sites were published before Pedde’s typology (2000), the typology according to Stronach (1959) is prevalent. In this study, the fibulae categorised according to this typology will be converted into Pedde’s system, which is more accurate and thorough.³ As previously noted, Pedde’s typological classification is determined by manufacture, closure mechanism, shape, decoration and distribution (the latter to be discussed in depth in a subsequent section), making four major groups with numerous subgroups as presented in Appendix 1.

Group A is comprised of one-piece, Aegean-style fibulae: the bow and pin of the fibula are a single piece (in contrast to the other groups that were manufactured as separate pieces; Pedde 2000, 99). Within Group A are several subgroups of asymmetrical fibulae with various kinds of decoration, though the bows are mostly plain. This group’s specimens characterise the fibulae’s early appearance in the Levant (Figure 2).

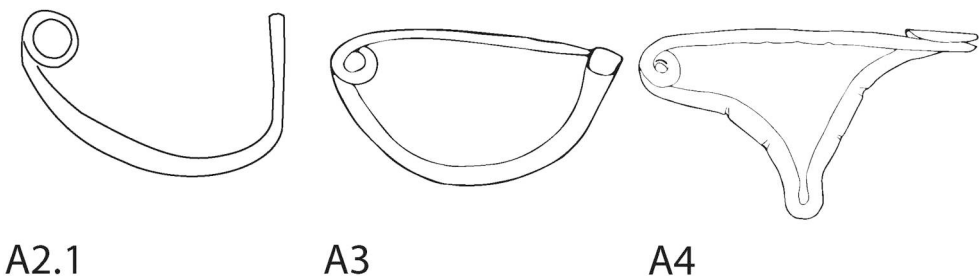


Figure 2. Pedde Group A: A2.1 (after after Pedde 2000, Tafel 4:30, courtesy of F. Pedde and the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft); A3 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 7:77); A4 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 9:96).

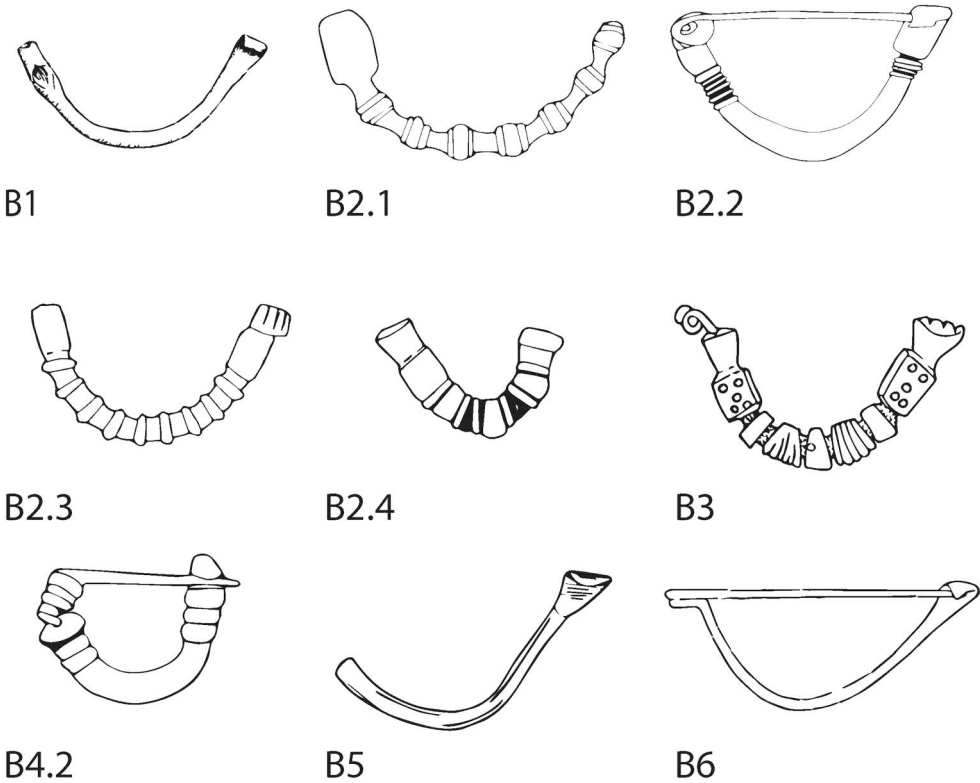


Figure 3. Pedde Group B: B1 (after Albright 1943, Pl. XXXII:20; courtesy of the American Society of Overseas Research); B2.1 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 10:120); B2.2 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 11:131); B2.3 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 12:135); B2.4 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 14:167); B3 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 16:209); B4.2 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 17:238); B5 (after Sass 2004, Fig. 28.20:4; courtesy of the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University); B6 (after Crowfoot, Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957, Fig. 103:2; courtesy of the Palestine Exploration Society).

Group B consists of two-piece, cast fibulae, with the pin joined to the bow either by a spring or riveted in place (Pedde 2000, 121). This group of fibulae includes various subgroups of decorative beading and incisions along the gently arched and rounded bow (Figure 3). Specimens of this group are found across southwest Asia and are the second largest group in the southern Levant.

Group C is also comprised of two-piece fibulae cast into moulds and crafted rather than being forged. They are characterised by minimal decoration along the bow, ranging from beads on either end to various kinds of incisions and carvings (Figure 4). These fibulae may have decoration along the ends but never the apex of the gently angular bow (Pedde 2000, 171). This group of fibulae is most common of the southern Levant.

Group D is the distinctive triangular specimen with a sharp bend in the bow (Figure 5). The subgroups are distinguished by decoration, becoming more elaborate as the group develops over time (Pedde 2000, 250). Its distribution is parallel with the expansion of the Assyrian Empire during the 8th and 7th centuries BCE, although specimens belonging to this group reached all the way north to the Baltic Sea (Pedde 2000, 269).

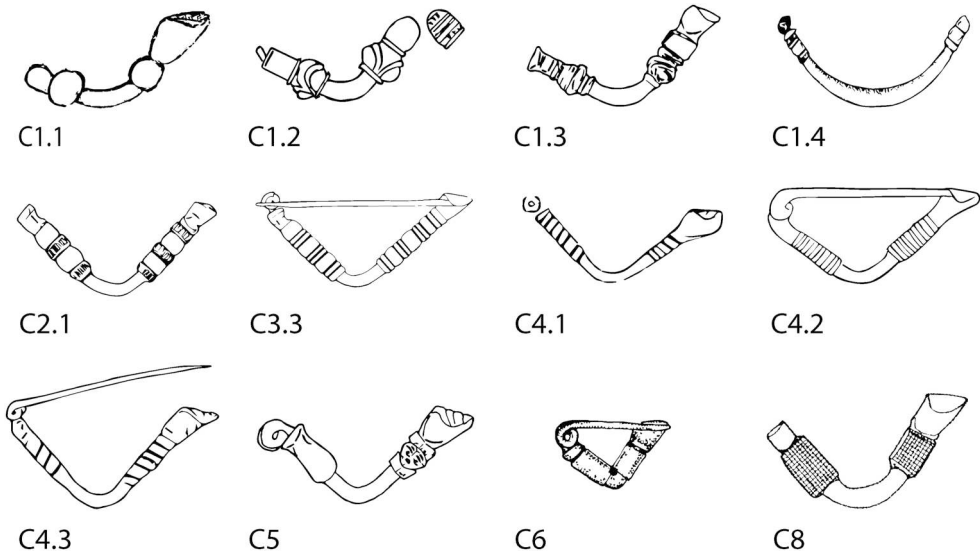


Figure 4. Pedde Group C: C1.1 (after Macalister 1912, Pl. CXXXIV:21; courtesy of the Palestine Exploration Society); C1.2 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 26:371); C1.3 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 28:401); C1.4 (after Muhly and Muhly 1989, Fig. 25.13:242; courtesy of the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University); C2.1 (after after Pedde 2000, Tafel 34: 479); C3.3 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 40:549); C4.1 (after Ras and Gadot 2016, Fig. 43.9:7; courtesy of the Institute of Archaeology of Tel Aviv University); C4.2 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 49:658); C4.3 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 51:695); C5 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 52:702); C6 (after Mazar 2020b, Fig. 46.4; reproduced with the permission of the Institute of Archaeology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem); C8 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 56:767).

Chronology and Group Distribution

Fibula finds have been relatively evenly distributed throughout the southern Levant, with examples having been found as far north as Tel Hazor and as far south as Tall al-Khulayfah. Nonetheless, a discussion such as this requires the omission of unstratified finds or finds unearthed during the earliest history of archaeological exploration in the southern Levant, thus hindering their stratigraphic association.⁴ Therefore, the fibulae analysed in depth in this study are those approximately 90 stratified examples (see Appendix 2), making them suitable for analysis in all respects. Relying on stratified specimens alongside the publication of new assemblages allows us to explore the two often-debated issues: the initial date of arrival of fibulae in the southern Levant and the date of the early production of local versions (e.g., Stronach 1959; Moorey 1980; Mazzoni 1992; Pedde 2000).

Fibulae first appeared in the southern Levant during the Iron I, with one item found at the flourishing town of Tel Megiddo Stratum VIA (MGD/01) and one in the cemetery of Tel Azor (AZR/01).⁵ Their appearance joins other indications of the thriving maritime trade during the 11th century. Similarly, fibulae remain a rare sight during the Early Iron IIA, with single specimens from Tell Abu-Hawam Stratum IV (ABH/01) and Tel Rehov Stratum VI (RHV/01). All four belong to Aegean-style Group A and should thus be considered imports. Aegean-style fibulae continued to be the most common also during the Late Iron IIA at sites such as Tell el-Far'ah (N) (FAN/01–03) and Tel

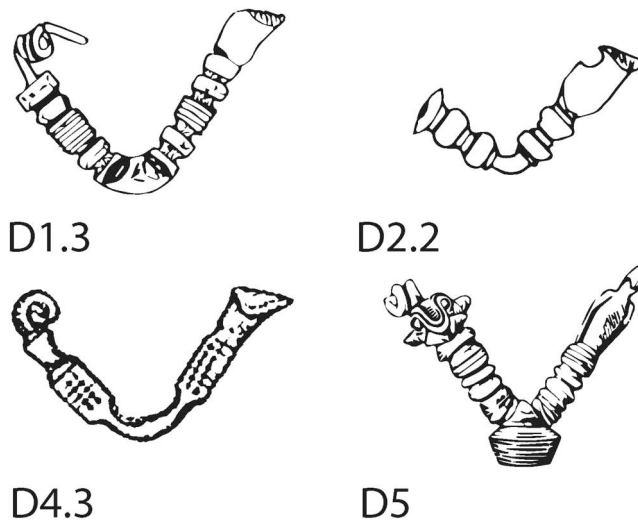


Figure 5 Pedde Group D: D1.3 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 60:824); D2.2 (after Pedde 2000, Tafel 66:958); D4.3 (after Spaer 2012, Fig. 9.9:11; courtesy of the Israel Exploration Society); D5 (Corpus of Stamp Seals from the southern Levant: Megiddo No. 326; drawing by Ulrike Zurkinde).

Lachish (LCS/01–02). Of these, an Aegean-style fibula found at Tel Megiddo Stratum VA–IVB (MGD/02) is the earliest attestation of sub-group A4 recorded thus far. At the same time, the recently published items suggest that local artisans began producing their versions of the fibula, made of two parts (Subgroups B2.1, C1.4, C2.1) already in the Late Iron IIA, as attested at sites such as Tel Hazor Strata X–VIII, Tel Michal Straum XIII and Tel Bet-Shemesh Tomb 1 in the Shephelah.⁶

The Iron IIB period saw a marked increase in the density of fibulae in terms of each group, the development of local style and the overall distribution. A few fibulae belong to the Aegean-style Group A, while the vast majority belong to local Groups B and C that spread further to the northern Levant (Pedde 2000, 353). Most Iron IIB fibulae come from Judahite sites, including Tel Arad Strata X–VIII, Tel Beer Sheva Strata III–II and Tel Lachish Level III (see further below). The recent publication of specimens from these three sites (ARD/03; BRS/01, 08, 12; LCS/08–09) has shown that the development of several subgroups (B5, B6, C4.1, C4.2, C4.3), which had previously been dated to the Achaemenid period based on the then-known stratified specimens (Pedde 2000, 156–7, 159–60, 216–18, 228–9, 235–6 respectively), should be considered a much earlier phenomenon, dating to the later part of the Iron IIB. Together with the subgroups developed during the Late Iron IIA, at least 16 subgroups were developed in the southern Levant (Subgroups B1, B2.1–B2.3, B5, B6, C1.4, C1.1–C1.2, C1.4, C2.1, C4.1–C4.3, C6, C7) and were later adopted in the northern Levant and Mesopotamia, as early as the 8th century BCE (e.g., at Hama; Pedde 2000, 174, 178).

In the Iron IIC, the distribution of fibulae changed once again. Several sub-groups known from across the Assyrian Empire were introduced into the southern Levant, as represented by specimens from the Jezreel Valley, including Tel Megiddo Strata III–II (Subgroups B8, C1.3 and D5) and the recently published burials at Tel Rehov and Horvat Tevet (Subgroups B2.4, B3, C8).⁷

The Fibula in the Southern Levant: Site-Specific Case Studies

To further contextualise the distribution of fibulae in each period, specific sites have been chosen to be examined against the broader socio-political background of the southern Levant in the Iron II. The following is structured chronologically, beginning with the Late Iron IIA, when fibulae spread beyond isolated sites, through the Iron IIB and the formalisation of statehood in Israel and Judah (alongside other polities), and concluding with the Iron IIC, the age of the Assyrian Empire and its successor.

Iron IIA: The Emergence of a New Style in the Southern Levant

While toggle pins were ubiquitous as a fastening accessory in the Iron I and Early Iron IIA, fibulae remained a relatively infrequent discovery. Their presence was mostly confined to a small number of sites, some of which were located along the coast, suggesting a restricted geographical spread. Of particular note are the specimens discovered at Tel Rehov Stratum VI, recognised as the most extensive urban centre in the region (Mazar 2020a), and at Tel Beth-Shean, its satellite. This trend continued into the Late Iron IIA, but there was also a marked change when Aegean-style fibulae were distributed across the southern Levant and local versions were developed.

The earliest attestation of imported fibulae in the central highland comes from Tell el-Far'ah (N) Level VIIB, which was dated to the very early Late Iron IIA (or 'Middle Iron IIA'; Finkelstein and Kleiman 2019). This phase in the history of the site features expansion of built-up areas and long-distance connections (exemplified by Cypriot Black-on-Red Ware vessels) and has been associated with the emerging Israelite polity (Finkelstein and Kleiman 2019, 287–8). Additional Aegean-style specimens, as well as local-style ones, were found along the coast and in Tel Rehov (in continuation of the early Iron Age distribution pattern), and in Tel Megiddo (Stratum VA–IVB) and Tel Hazor (Stratum IX), which are dated to the later part of the Late Iron IIA and are considered to be Israelite administrative centres built by the Omrides (Sergi and Koch 2023, 143–4 with literature).

Further to the south, fibulae arrived only in the later part of the Late Iron IIA, represented by two Aegean-style items from Lachish (Tomb 223 and Level IVA) and three local-style items from Tel Bet-Shemesh (Tomb 1). Similar to the northern sites, these two are also considered administrative centres: Late Iron IIA Lachish is best known for its massive fortifications and monumental 'palace-fort' (Ussishkin 2004, 78–88; Lipschits 2021, 142), while Tel Bet-Shemesh features a reservoir and commercial activities (Bunimovitz and Lederman 2016, 131). Both are considered the lowland extensions of the Judahite courts based in Jerusalem (Sergi and Koch 2023, 149–53 with literature).

Considering the distribution in both the northern and the southern sites (besides the coastal sites), fibulae are found at a highland political centre (Tell el-Far'ah [N]) or the lowland branches of the highland political centres (Megiddo and Hazor in the north, Beth-Shemesh and Lachish in the south). Thus, one might speculate about their connection to the residents of these centres, perhaps the kingdoms' elites, who adopted a new accessory and perhaps a new fashion; a trend that became visible during the Iron IIB.

Iron IIB: Elite Appearance

Most fibulae were found in Iron IIB contexts across the southern Levant (or Late Iron IIA–IIB contexts in Lachish) and, as before, at sites related to the kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

A couple of fibulae found in Samaria (Tomb 103), the capital of the Kingdom of Israel, a couple from Tel Megiddo (Stratum IVA) and seven specimens from Tel Hazor (Strata VII–V) demonstrate the continuity of the trend that began in the Late Iron IIA – the concentration of fibulae at the Israelite political centre and its branches.

The trend is further highlighted in the case of the Kingdom of Judah, as fibulae were found in the Shephelah centres: eight items from Tel Lachish (Level III and Tomb 1002) and a single item from Tel Bet-Shemesh (Tomb 5). At the same time, the practice had spread to the Judahite strongholds in the desert fringe, with 12 items found at Tel Beer-Sheva (Strata III–II) and three at Tel Arad (Strata X and VIII). A possible reason for the appearance of so many well-contextualised fibulae in the relatively small site of Tel Beer-Sheva could be its function as an administrative centre and a commercial hub involved in the desert trade route during the 8th century BCE (Singer-Avitz 1999, 3; Herzog 2016, 1474; Koch and Sapir-Hen 2018, 433). Located at a major road junction, this site sits at the confluence of trade routes between the desert fringe, the Mediterranean and the Judahite heartland, making it a meeting point for travellers who could exchange ideas and practices with the locals and with other travellers. Against this background, the fibulae should be considered to have been owned both by members of the community of the trade centre, perhaps officials, and possibly by some merchants passing through the site along the trade routes.

Iron IIC: Fibulae as Colonial Markers

A marked change in the distribution of fibulae in the southern Levant is evident in the Iron IIC, days of the Assyrian domination and the following Egyptian and Babylonian conquests. The predominance of the Judahite sites had diminished, with only a single item found at Tel Malḥata (Stratum IIIA) representing the kingdom. However, even this specimen could have arrived through trade, as Tel Malḥata replaced Tel Beer-Sheva as the commercial hub of the Negev during this period (Koch and Sapir-Hen 2018, 437–41). Indeed, fibulae are found, for the first time, in the wealthy economic centres in the coastal plain west of Judah – at Ashkelon (Stratum XII) and Tel Mique-Ekron (Stratum IB).

Contrary to that, 18 fibulae were found at Tel Megiddo (Strata III–II) and five more in the Jezreel Valley (four at Ḥorvat Tevet and a single item at Tel Rehov). And, as mentioned above, they mostly belong to subgroups known across the Assyrian Empire. Of these, 12 items were found at Tel Megiddo Stratum III, the seat of an Assyrian imperial governor (Peersmann 2000, 524), a densely built town occupying the whole summit of the mound with both domestic and administrative buildings (Lamon and Shipton 1939, 63). Peersmann (2000, 533) suggests that Sargon II rebuilt Megiddo to Assyrian architectural standards in order to control the roads leading to Egypt, facilitate trade and bolster the Assyrian empire's economic prosperity (and see Koch 2023, 695–8 with literature). It was then settled by deportees from Babylonia and other parts of the empire (see Radner 2017; 2019).

The shifts in the distribution of fibulae should be seen against the broader context of the Assyrian conquest of the southern Levant, which destroyed the thriving Kingdom of Israel and caused the capitulation of all other polities. The entire southern Levantine social fabric was transformed by the deportation of entire communities from the region and their replacement by other communities brought from afar and by the damage inflicted by the Assyrian armies and the local resistance (Koch 2022 with literature). New objects, ideas and practices were brought by newcomers, imperial officials and deportees alike, and some attracted the attention of locals. Curiously enough, the use of the fibula became a common practice across the Assyrian Empire during the same timeframe. As *southern* Levantine fibulae appeared in the northern Levant and Assyria, they became popular and were adopted by people rapidly during the late 8th and the early 7th century BCE (Pedde 2000, 358). Local artisans in Mesopotamia began producing their smaller, triangular-shaped variants that spread across the empire (Padde 2000, 360–1).

The imperial connection to the distribution of fibulae during the Iron IIC may be further supported by the fibulae found in the burials at Ḥorvat Tevet and Tel Reḥov, belonging to subgroups that are known from other parts of the Assyrian empire. Located in the hinterland of the provincial capital, these elaborate burials could have belonged to members of the colonial society – officials or soldiers in the service of the empire. At the same time, the same new practices might have triggered resistance, leading locals to reject customs associated with the newcomers and their personal belonging, such as seals in northern Levantine and Mesopotamian style (cf. Koch 2024, 11–21).

Concluding Discussion

The chronological and spatial analysis of the distribution of fibulae in the southern Levant attests to a sporadic appearance during the early Iron Age and to a gradual distribution and development of a local style during the Iron IIA–IIB. As years passed, the number of fibulae grew, and local variants were produced until these became the most common across the southern Levant.

The shift from the toggle pin to the fibula was probably partly the result of a wider change in fashion brought about by advancements in weaving technology in the Mediterranean basin. This change to a looser, draped style of clothing necessitated the use of more advanced fasteners such as the fibula (Nosch 2020, 596). Also, given this advancement, the switch from the toggle pin to the fibula may have been due to a simple issue of comfort; toggle pins are sharp-ended and often long, possibly causing injury to the wearer.⁸ The catch plates on fibulae protect the wearer from the sharp end of the pin. Like the toggle pin, the fibula represents an example of a utilitarian accessory that transformed into jewellery when its form transcends mere functionality and takes on aesthetic significance (Golani 2013: 69–79). The evolution of utilitarian items into adornments reflects a fusion of practicality and artistic expression; objects initially created for efficiency, such as the fibula, can be reimagined by their prominent location and through thoughtful craftsmanship as jewellery. Indeed, the stylistic modification of the basic shape of the fibula into elaborated designs, sometimes including non-practical components such as beads, illustrates the potential of the fibula to serve as a marker.

Wearing a fibula could have been part of a practice shared by several elites in the southern Levant, specifically in the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah, as a new fashion

was adopted as a status marker. The arrival of new goods to southern Levantine sites is due to the widespread trade network through the eastern Mediterranean. The desire to acquire something fashionable would have urged the elite of the southern Levant to adopt the fibula as part of their elite dress code – a particular form of clothing that originated from outside and had become the norm. Moreover, demand triggered supply and local artisans produced various versions of the fibula, all made of two parts that made them easier to use (Pedde 2000, 355–6).

These southern Levantine products became popular and were rapidly adopted by people in the northern Levant and Mesopotamia during the late 8th and the early 7th century BCE (Pedde 2000, 358). Local artisans in Mesopotamia began producing their own variants. Later, as the Assyrian domination over the southern Levant progressed, these changes in elite representation spread, predominantly in the colonial community of Megiddo during the Iron IIC. The spread of fibulae to and from the southern Levant and their integration into the local and colonial societies created a longstanding tradition that is seen centuries later. At the same time, it might be that other groups in the southern Levant distanced themselves from this practice in order to differentiate themselves from the colonial sphere. Alas, the affordability of the fibula and its imperial aura made it highly appreciated by wider Levantine society, and it remained as popular as ever and lasted well after the Iron Age.

Notes

1. The following is based on Tsiao's MA thesis (Tsiao 2021) written at Tel Aviv University under Koch's supervision.
2. For example, Muscarella (1984, 416) cites evidence from the excavation of several tombs at Marlik Teppe, in one of which was discovered a bronze elbow fibula of Stronach's Near Eastern Type III7. Given parallels of this type found in other tombs of good context throughout the region, Muscarella insists that the presence of this fibula indicates Tomb 36 must have been closed no earlier than the late 8th century BCE.
3. For a correlation with Stronach's types, see Pedde 2000, 15–19, Tables 2–4.
4. These include more than 25 items found in Macalister's excavations at Tel Gezer, some 30 from Petrie's excavations at Tell Jemmeh, and over 60 specimens found in Badè's excavations at Tell en-Nasbeh. At the same time, we acknowledge that further publications might add specimens from stratified contexts that would require a modification of any conclusion that is based on lack of evidence.
5. A single fibula of subgroup B3 was found in Tomb 542 at Tel Lachish, dated to the LB IIA (Tufnell 1958, 242 and Pl. 25:45). Considering that all other parallels are dated to the Iron II, this specimen from Lachish might be an intrusion (Pedde 2000, 146 n. 681).
6. A single fibula belonging to sub-group B2.1 from Megiddo was associated by Loud (1948, 148, pl. 223:76) with Stratum VIA since it was found below a Stratum V level (locus -1720), but at the same time it could have been part of a fill supporting the latter's structure.
7. Another Iron IIC innovation, belonging to Subgroup D1.3, was found at Tel Rekhesh; we thank Prof. S. Hasegawa (Rikkyo University) for sharing this find with us. For the Iron Age remains at Tel Rekhesh see Hasegawa *et al.* 2020.
8. The length and sharpness of toggle pins could have even afforded their usage as weapons; see Cifarelli 2014, 304 with earlier literature.

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Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

ORCID

Ido Koch  <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4329-7655>

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Appendix 1. Iron Age Fibulae from the southern Levant according to sub-groups and chronology

Pedde sub-groups	Description	Stratified fibulae (earliest is/are underlined)	Southern Levantine Iron Age chronology
A1	Violin-shaped fibula	Tel Rehov Str. VI (RHV/01)	Early Iron IIA (Iron I on Cyprus; see Pedde 2000: 99–104)
A2.1	Sprung fibula with an undecorated round bow	<u>Tell Abu-Hawam Str. IV (ABH/01)</u> <u>Tell Abu-Hawam Str. III (ABH/02)</u>	Early–Late Iron IIA (Iron I on Cyprus; see Pedde 2000: 104–105)
A2.2	Sprung fibula with a rounded bow and one or two beads	Achziv Tomb N.1 (AZV/02)	Late Iron IIA
A3	One-piece bow fibula	<u>Azor Tomb D796B (AZR/01)</u> <u>Tel Beer Sheva Str. II (BRS/04)</u> <u>Beth-Shean, Str. V (BTS/01)</u> <u>Tel el-Far'ah (N) Level VIIb (FAN/01–03)</u> <u>Tel Lachish Tomb 223 (LCS/01), Level IVA (LCS/02), Tomb 1002 (LCS/04), and Level III (LCS/05)</u> <u>Tel Megiddo Str. VIA (MGD/01), Str. III (MGD/17)</u> <u>Tel Rehov Str. IV (RHV/02)</u>	Iron I–Iron IIC

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Pedde sub-groups	Description	Stratified fibulae (earliest is/are underlined)	Southern Levantine Iron Age chronology
A4	Loop fibula	<u>Achziv Tomb N.1 (AZV/01)</u> <u>Tel Hazor Str. VIIB (HZR/04)</u> <u>Tel Megiddo Str. VA–IVB (MGD/02),</u> <u>Str. IVA (MGD/04)</u>	Late Iron IIA–Iron IIB
B1	Bow fibula with a side hole	<u>Tell el-Far'ah (S) Tomb 221 (FAS/01)</u> <u>Achziv Tomb ZR 39 (AZV/05)</u>	Iron IIA–IIB
B2.1	Bow fibula with a wide bow and regular beading	<u>Tel Bet-Shemesh Tomb 1 (BSM/01)</u> <u>Tel Miqne/Ekron Str. IB (EKR/01)</u> <u>Tel Hazor Str. IX (HZR/01) and VB</u> <u>(HZR/05)</u> <u>Tel Lachish Tomb 1002 (LCS/03)</u> <u>Tel Megiddo Str. III (MGD/15)</u>	Late Iron IIA–Iron IIC
B2.2	Bow fibula with a wide bow and beading at the end	<u>Tel Beth-Shean Level IV (BTS/02)</u> <u>Tel Miqne/Ekron Str. IB (EKR/02)</u> <u>Tel Megiddo Str. III (MDG/08–09)</u> <u>Samaria Tomb 103 (SMR/01)</u>	Iron IIB–IIC
B2.3	Bow fibula with simple beading and a rectangular segment	<u>Tel Hazor Str. VIII (HZR/02)</u> <u>Achziv Tomb ZR 39 (AZV/06)</u>	Late Iron IIA–Iron IIB
B2.4	Bow fibula with tight, regular beading	<u>Horvat Tevet Tomb B/F1014 (TVT/04)</u>	Iron IIC
B3	Bow fibula with a block segment	<u>Horvat Tevet Tomb B/F1014 (TVT/01–02)</u>	Iron IIC
B4.2	Smaller fibula with empty U-shape bow center	<u>Amman "Tomb of Adoni Nur" (AMN/02)</u>	Iron IIC
B5	Bow fibula with empty bow	<u>Arad Str. VIII (ARD/03)</u> <u>Tel Beer-Sheva Str. II (BRS/12)</u> <u>Tel Lachish Level III (LCS/09)</u>	Iron IIB
B6	Bow fibula with riveted needle	<u>Tel Beer-Sheva Str. III (BRS/01)</u> <u>Samaria Tomb 103 (SMR/02)</u>	Iron IIB
B7	Bow fibula with grooved flat bow	None	Iron IIC, based on parallels from Assur (Pedde 2000, 165 with literature)
B8	Bow fibula with wrapped needle	<u>Tel Megiddo Str. II (MEG/22)</u>	Iron IIC
C1.1	Fibula with regular beading	<u>Tel Arad Str. X (ARD/02)</u> <u>Tel Hazor Strata VA (HZR/07–09)</u> <u>and IV (HZR/11–12)</u>	Iron IIB–Iron IIC
C1.2	Fibula with regular beading, simple disc pair	<u>Tell Abu al-Kharaz Phase XIV (AKZ/01–02)</u> <u>Tel Beer-Sheva Str. III (BRS/03) and</u> <u>Str. II (BRS/05, 10)</u> <u>Tel Hazor Str. VA (HZR/10)</u> <u>Tel Lachish Level III (LCS/06–07)</u> <u>Tel Malhata Stratum IV (MAL/01)</u> <u>Tel Megiddo Str. IVA (MDG/03),</u> <u>Str. III (MGD/07, 10, 18) and Str. II</u> <u>(MGD/21, 24)</u>	Iron IIB–Iron IIC
C1.3	Fibula with regular beading, simple disc pair, block segment in front of needle holder	<u>Tel Megiddo Str. III (MGD/06, 16, 19)</u> <u>and Str. II (MGD/23)</u>	Iron IIC
C1.4	Fibula with regular beading, double pair of discs	<u>Tel Arad Str. X (ARD/01)</u> <u>Tel Bet-Shemesh Tomb 1 (BSM/02–03)</u> <u>Tel Lachish Level III (LCS/10)</u> <u>Tel Michal Str. XIII (MCL/01)</u>	Late Iron IIA–Iron IIB
C2.1	Fibula with double beading, simple disc pair	<u>Tel Beer-Sheva Str. II (BRS/09)</u> <u>Tel Hazor Str. VIIIB (HZR/03)</u>	Late Iron IIA–Iron IIB
C3.3	Fibula with triple beading, four single/double discs	<u>Ashkelon, Grid 50 Phase 9 (Str. XII)</u> <u>(ASK/01)</u>	Iron IIC

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Pedde sub-groups	Description	Stratified fibulae (earliest is/are underlined)	Southern Levantine Iron Age chronology
C4.1	Fibula with uneven beading	<u>Tel Bet-Shemesh Tomb 5 (BSM/04)</u> <u>Tel Lachish Level III (LCS/08)</u> Tel Malhata Str. IIIA (MAL/02) Amman, "Tomb of Adoni Nur" (AMN/03)	Iron IIB–Iron IIC
C4.2	Fibula with closely spaced discs	Amman, "Tomb of Adoni Nur" (AMN/03) <u>Tel Beer-Sheva Str. II (BRS/07; BRS/11)</u>	Iron IIB–Iron IIC
C4.3	Fibula with spirally winding notches	Tel Beer-Sheva Str. II (BRS/08) Tel Hazor Str. VI (HZR/06)	Iron IIB
C6	Fibula with an empty bow	Tel Beer-Sheva Str. II (BRS/06)	Iron IIB
C7	Fibula with elongated block segments	<u>Tel Beer-Sheva Str. III (BRS/02)</u> <u>Tel Megiddo Str. III (MGD/13–14)</u>	Iron IIB– Iron IIC
C8	Fibula with elongated, cross-hatched block segments	Ḥorvat Tevet Tomb B/F1014 (TVT/03) Tel Rehov Tomb 8200 (RHV/03)	Iron IIC
D1.3	Fibula with a notched middle segment	None	Iron IIC, based on parallels from Assur and Ṣeh Ḥamad (Pedde 2000, 262-3)
D1.4	Fibula with regular beading, double pair of discs	None	Iron IIC, based on parallels from Assur and Ṣeh Ḥamad (Pedde 2000, 266)
D2.2	Fibula with double beading, each with a single pair of discs	None	Iron IIC, based on parallels from Assur and Ṣeh Ḥamad (Pedde 2000, 284-6)
D4.3	Fibula with cross-hatched block segments	None	Iron IIC, based on parallels from Ṣeh Ḥamad (Pedde 2000, 309-10)
D5	Fibula with figuratively decorated arms	Tel Megiddo Str. III (MGD/05)	Iron IIC

Appendix 2. Fibulae found in South Levantine Stratified Contexts

Site	Fibula Name	Pedde subgroup	Context	Object No.	Period	Citation
Tell Abu Hawam	ABH/01	A2.1	Stratum IV, Sq. D, E2; Room 35	192	Early Iron IIA	Hamilton 1935, PL. XXXIII: 119
Tell Abu Hawam	ABH/02	A2.1	Stratum III, Sq. E3; Destruction layer	119	Late Iron IIA	Hamilton 1935, PL. XXXIII: 192
Tell Abu al-Kharaz	AKZ/01	C1.2	Phase XIV, Area 1, L. 45; Outside Room 1 entrance	K89III45N43	Iron IIC	Fischer 2013, Fig. 40:2
Tell Abu al-Kharaz	AKZ/02	C1.2	Phase XIV, Area 7, L. 410; Tabun	N1250	Iron IIC	Fischer 2013, Fig. 225:12
Achziv	AZV/01	A4	Tomb N.1, phase 1	2413	Late Iron IIA	Mazar 2004, Fig. 28: 1
Achziv	AZV/02	A2.2	Tomb N.1, phase 1	2349	Late Iron IIA	Mazar 2004, Fig. 28: 2

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Site	Fibula Name	Pedde subgroup	Context	Object No.	Period	Citation
Achziv	AZV/03	A3	Tomb N.1, phase 2	2532	Iron IIB	Mazar 2004, Fig. 28: 3
Achziv	AZV/04	C4.2	Tomb N.1, phase 3	2760	Iron IIB	Mazar 2004, Fig. 28: 5
Achziv	AZV/05	B1	Tomb ZR 39	48-721	Iron IIB	Dayagi-Mendels 2002, Fig. 4.28:13
Achziv	AZV/06	B2.3	Tomb ZR 39	48-722	Iron IIB	Dayagi-Mendels 2002, Fig. 4.28:14
Amman	AMN/01	C2.3	"Tomb of Adoni Nur"		Iron IIC	Harding 1953, Pl. VII:19
Amman	AMN/02	B4.2	"Tomb of Adoni Nur"		Iron IIC	Harding 1953, Pl. VII:20
Amman	AMN/03	C4.2	"Tomb of Adoni Nur"		Iron IIC	Harding 1953, Pl. VII:21
Amman	AMN/04	D2.3	"Tomb of Adoni Nur"		Iron IIC	Harding 1953, Pl. VII:41
Arad	ARD/01	C1.4	Stratum X, L. 388, courtyard of a temple	11753	Iron IIB	Tsiao, forthcoming
Arad	ARD/02	C1.1	Stratum X, L. 453, a room	17492	Iron IIB	Tsiao, forthcoming
Arad	ARD/03	B5	Stratum VIII, L. 418, an open courtyard	17364	Iron IIB	Tsiao, forthcoming
Ashkelon	ASK/01	C3.3	Grid 50, Phase 9 (Stratum XII), Sq. 57, Fine-grid 54, Layer 196. Room 221 in Building 234	40595	Iron IIC	Park 2011, Fig. 15.4
Azor	AZR/01	A3	Tomb D79B	79d/22	Iron I	Ben-Shlomo 2012, Fig. 5.24: 4
Beth Shean	BTS/01	A3	Level V, Room 1021A		Early Iron IIA	Rowe 1940: 74, Pl. 30:55
Beth Shean	BTS/02	B2.2	Level IV, Room 1148		Iron IIB	Rowe 1940, 79, Pl. 34:8
Beer Sheva	BRS/01	B6	Stratum III, East. Sq. SS20. L. 2512; Room in House 2512	12646/60	Iron IIB	Paz 2016, Fig. 23.10:8
Beer Sheva	BRS/02	C7	Stratum III, South. Sq. K14. L. 2331; City square outside House 2713	9361/60	Iron IIB	Paz 2016, Fig. 23.10:12
Beer Sheva	BRS/03	C1.2	Stratum III, Central. Sq. M19. L. 10568; Room 10568 in House 1462	5279/60	Iron IIB	Paz 2016, Fig. 23.10:13
Beer Sheva	BRS/04	B5	Stratum II, South. Sq. K12, House 430, Room L. 430	19611/60	Iron IIB	Paz 2016, Fig. 23.10:10
Beer Sheva	BRS/05	C1.2	Stratum II, East. Sq. P19, Hall L. 282; Hall	2264/60	Iron IIB	Paz 2016, Fig. 23.10:11
Beer Sheva	BRS/06	C6	Stratum II, East. Sq. M16. L. 300; Storehouse 222	11856/60	Iron IIB	Paz 2016, Fig. 23.10:14
Beer Sheva	BRS/07	C4.2	Stratum II, East. Sq. RR20. L. 557; Room 557 in House 557	5031/60	Iron IIB	Paz 2016, Fig. 23.10:15
Beer Sheva	BRS/08	C4.3	Stratum II, East. Sq. RR3. L. 2360; Room 2360 in House 2406	13720/60	Iron IIB	Paz 2016, Fig. 23.10:16
Beer Sheva	BRS/09	C2.1	Stratum II, South. Sq. E13. L. 609; street	6014/60	Iron IIB	Paz 2016, Fig. 23.10:17
Beer Sheva	BRS/10	C1.2	Stratum II, Central. Sq. C17. L. 859; Room 859; stone pavement	9681/60	Iron IIB	Paz 2016, Fig. 23.10:18
Beer Sheva	BRS/11	C4.2	Stratum II, North. Sq. K10. L. 806; Room 806	7621/60	Iron IIB	Paz 2016, Fig. 23.10:19

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Site	Fibula Name	Pedde subgroup	Context	Object No.	Period	Citation
Beer Sheva	BRS/12	B5	Stratum II, East. Sq. QQ19. L. 1007; Central Hall 1007	12510/60	Iron IIB	Paz 2016, Fig. 23.10:9
Beth Shemesh	BSM/01	B2.1	Tomb 1	10	Late Iron IIA	Mackenzie 1912–1913, Pl. XXVII:10
Beth Shemesh	BSM/02	C1.4	Tomb 1	8	Late Iron IIA	Mackenzie 1912–1913, Pl. XXVII:8
Beth Shemesh	BSM/03	C1.4	Tomb 1	9	Late Iron IIA	Mackenzie 1912–1913, Pl. XXVII:9
Beth Shemesh	BSM/04	C4.1	Tomb 5		Iron IIB	Mackenzie 1912–1913, Pl. XLIII: 11
Tell el-Far'ah (N)	FAN/01	A3	Level VIIb, Sq. N6a, L. II-383, a room in Building 384	F.2765	Late Iron IIA	Chambon 1984, Pl. 72:37
Tell el-Far'ah (N)	FAN/02	A3	Level VIIb, Sq. 7Kb, L. II-418, a room in Building 436	F. 2950	Late Iron IIA	Chambon 1984, Pl. 72:26
Tell el-Far'ah (N)	FAN/03	A3	Level VIIb, Sq. J6d, L. II-436, a courtyard in Building 436	F. 3123	Late Iron IIA	Chambon 1984, Pl. 72:32
Tell el-Far'ah (S)	FAS/01	B1	Tomb 221		Iron IIA–IIB	Petrie 1930, Pl. XLI: 295
Tel Miqne/Ekron	EKR/01	B2.1	Stratum IB, IVNW.9003; destruction debris	630	Iron IIC	Golani 2017, Fig. 6.7:1
Tel Miqne/Ekron	EKR/02	C2.3	Stratum IB, IVNE.7011P; surface	2058	Iron IIC	Golani 2017, Fig. 6.7:2
Tel Miqne/Ekron	EKR/03	C2.3	Stratum IB, IVNW.46009	5986	Iron IIC	Golani 2022, Fig. 9.2:7
Hazor	HZR/01	B2.1	Stratum IX, Area A, Sq. J10, L. 151a	1632/1	Late Iron IIA	Yadin <i>et al.</i> 1960, Pl. LXXVIII: 11, CLXV:20
Hazor	HZR/02	B2.3	Stratum VIII, Area A, Sq. K14, L. 149a, Casemate room	1242/1	Late Iron IIA	Yadin <i>et al.</i> 1960, Pl. LXXVIII: 12, CLXV: 19
Hazor	HZR/03	C2.1	Stratum VIIIb, Area A4. Sq. E-F/5/6. L. 9064; Plastered floor in Piazza 8741	60528	Late Iron IIA	Spaer 2012, Fig. 9.9:10
Hazor	HZR/04	A4	Stratum VIIb, Area A1. Sq. U/11. L. 1438; Floor in Building 1373	13344	Iron IIB	Spaer 2012, Fig. 9.9:13
Hazor	HZR/05	B2.1	Stratum Vb, Area B, Sq. D8, L. 3174	B 2789/1	Iron IIB	Yadin <i>et al.</i> 1961: Pl. CCXXIV:23
Hazor	HZR/06	C4.3	Stratum VI, Area A, Sq. H16, L. 169	1882/1	Iron IIB	Yadin <i>et al.</i> 1960, Pl. LXXVIII:13, CLXV:18
Hazor	HZR/07	C1.1	Stratum Va, Area B, L. 3100a/2, courtyard	B 1054/1	Iron IIB	Yadin <i>et al.</i> 1960, Pl. CVI:23
Hazor	HZR/08	C1.1	Stratum Va, Area B, L. 3067a, courtyard	B 1195/1	Iron IIB	Yadin <i>et al.</i> 1960, Pl. CVI:24
Hazor	HZR/09	C1.1	Stratum VA, Area B, L. 3100a/1, courtyard	B 1140/1	Iron IIB	Yadin <i>et al.</i> 1960, Pl. CVI:25, CLXV:21
Hazor	HZR/10	C1.2	Stratum Va, Area A5. Sq. O/19. L. 9313; Installation in Complex 9435	62211	Iron IIB	Spaer 2012, Fig. 9.9:12
Hazor	HZR/11	C1.1	Stratum IV, Area B, L. 3121	B 734/1	Iron IIC	Yadin <i>et al.</i> 1960, Pl. CVI:10, CLXV:22
Hazor	HZR/12	C1.1	Stratum IV, Area B, L. 3121	B 729/1	Iron IIC	

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Site	Fibula Name	Pedde subgroup	Context	Object No.	Period	Citation
						Yadin <i>et al.</i> 1960, Pl. CVI:11, CLXV:23
Hazor	HZR/13	A3	Stratum VIIIb, Wall 1221	17683	Iron IIB	Spaer 2012, Fig. 9.9:6
Hazor	HZR/14	C1.2	Stratum V, L. 9167, fill	61065	Iron IIB	Spaer 2012, Fig. 9.9:7
Hazor	HZR/15	B2.1	Stratum VIIa, Building 7101, L. 3576, fill		Iron IIB	Spaer 2012, Fig. 9.9:8
Lachish	LCS/01	A3	Tomb 223		Late Iron IIA	Tufnell 1953, Pl. 56:7
Lachish	LCS/02	A3	Level IVA, Area S, L.3608; Part of courtyard in a domestic context	40053/60	Late Iron IIA	Sass 2004, Fig. 28.20:1
Lachish	LCS/03	B2.1	Tomb 1002	1312	Iron IIA–IIB	Tufnell 1953, Pl. 57:26
Lachish	LCS/04	A3	Tomb 1002	1588	Iron IIA–IIB	Tufnell 1953, Pl. 57:27
Lachish	LCS/05	A3	Level III, L. 44, a street	349/60	Iron IIB	Rothenberg 1975, 76, Pl. 36:16
Lachish	LCS/06	C1.2	Level III, L. 27, an installation	194/61	Iron IIB	Rothenberg 1975, 76, Pl. 36:17
Lachish	LCS/07	C1.2	Level III, Area GE, Sq. F- G/95-98. L. 2016; roadway east of the gate	380/60	Iron IIB	Sass 2004, Fig. 28.20:2
Lachish	LCS/08	C4.1	Level III, Area GE, Sq. E- F/4-5. L. 4035; Floor of northern gate chamber	10469/60	Iron IIB	Sass 2004, Fig. 28.20:3
Lachish	LCS/09	B5	Level III, Area GE, Sq. D/24. L. 4066; Long room to the north of the gatehouse	10715/60	Iron IIB	Sass 2004, Fig. 28.20:4
Lachish	LCS/10	C1.4	Level III, Area S, L. 3529; unit in House	8010/60	Iron IIB	Sass 2004, Fig. 28.20:5
Lachish	LCS/11	C7	Tomb 106	296	Iron IIC	Tufnell 1953, Pl. 54:40
Tel Malḥata	MAL/01	C1.2	Stratum IV, Area H, L. 1585; Floor in Building 1566. Brick bench against wall	4251/60	Iron IIB	Reshef 2015, Fig. 13.3:10
Tel Malḥata	MAL/02	C4.1	Stratum IIIA, Area A, L. 249	1860/60	Iron IIC	Reshef 2015, Fig. 13.3:9
Megiddo	MGD/01	A3	Stratum VIA, Area AA, Sq. L6, L. 3012, a room	b 66	Iron I	Loud 1948, Pl. 222:77
Megiddo	MGD/02	A4	Stratum VA, Area AA, Sq. L7, L. 2081, a cultic space	a 680	Late Iron IIA	Loud 1948, Pl. 223:78
Megiddo	MGD/03	C1.2	Stratum IVA, Area AA, Sq. K8, L. E = 2046	A 256	Iron IIB	Loud 1948, Pl. 223:79
Megiddo	MGD/04	A4	Stratum IVA, Area L, Sq. E- F7. L. 06/88. Brick L-2; The Northern Stables	537	Iron IIB	Blockman and Sass 2013, Fig. 15.14:537
Megiddo	MGD/05	D5	Stratum III, Area AA, Sq. J9, L. 500, Gate Area	2019	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 71:72
Megiddo	MGD/06	C1.3	Stratum III, Sq. R8. L. 1481; Room	M4488	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 78:15
Megiddo	MGD/07	C1.2	Stratum III, Sq. R9. L. E = 1550	M4670	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 78:16
Megiddo	MGD/08	B2.2	Stratum III, Sq. P10. L. 1414; Storage Pit	M4482	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 78:17
Megiddo	MGD/09	B2.2	Stratum III, Sq. R10. L. 1615; Room	M5137	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 78:18

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Site	Fibula Name	Pedde subgroup	Context	Object No.	Period	Citation
Megiddo	MGD/10	C1.2	Stratum III, Sq. R9. L. 1488; Room	M4530	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 78:19
Megiddo	MGD/13	C7	Stratum III, Sq. O10 L. N = 940	M2547	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 79:10
Megiddo	MGD/14	C7	Stratum III, Sq. O10. L. 939; Room	M2598	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 79:11
Megiddo	MGD/15	B2.1	Stratum III, Sq. Q8. L. E = 1479	M4771	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 79:13
Megiddo	MGD/16	C1.3	Stratum III, Sq. P9. L. 1475; Room	M4501	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 79:14
Megiddo	MGD/17	A3	Stratum III, Sq. R7. L. 1433	M4370	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 79:15
Megiddo	MGD/18	C1.2	Stratum III, Sq. Q9. L. E = 1565	M5472	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 79:16
Megiddo	MGD/19	C1.3	Stratum III, Sq. P7. L. 1019; Room	M4612	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 79:6
Megiddo	MGD/20	C1.2	Stratum III, Sq. R9. L. 1443; Room	M4398	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 79:7
Megiddo	MGD/21	C1.2	Stratum II, Sq. Q6. L. 1315; Room	M4284	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 79:2
Megiddo	MGD/22	B8	Stratum II, Sq. Q5. L. 1002; Stone floor	M2914	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 79:3
Megiddo	MGD/23	C1.3	Stratum II, Sq. Q5. L. 997; Room	M2901	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 79:4
Megiddo	MGD/24	C1.2	Stratum II, Sq. P10. L. 937; Room	M3363	Iron IIC	Lamon and Shipton 1939, Pl. 79:5
Tel Michal	MCL/01	C1.4	Stratum XIII, Area A, Sq. G/H14-15. L. 423; Courtyard in Structure 423	2551/60	late Iron IIA	Muhly and Muhly 1989, Fig. 25.13:242
Rehov	RHV/01	A1	Stratum VI, Area B, Locus 4100	41147		Yahalom-Mack and Rabinovitch 2020, 162 No. 176
Rehov	RHV/02	A3	Stratum IV, Area C, Building CP, Locus 10410	104125		Yahalom-Mack and Rabinovich 2020, 162 No. 177
Rehov	RHV/03	C8	Post Stratum III, Area B, Sq. E/18, Tomb 8200	82025	Iron IIB	Mazar 2020b, Fig. 46.4:4, Photo 46.11
Samaria	SMR/01	B2.2	Tomb 103	C 363	Iron IIB	Crowfoot, Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957, Fig. 102:2
Samaria	SMR/02	B6	Tomb 103	C 218	Iron IIB	Crowfoot, Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957, Fig. 103:2
Horvat Tevet	TVT/01	B3	Tomb B/F1014	10224	Iron IIC	Peleg 2023: pl. 2:20
Horvat Tevet	TVT/02	B3	Tomb B/F1014	102181	Iron IIC	Peleg 2023: pl. 2:21
Horvat Tevet	TVT/03	C8	Tomb B/F1014	102182	Iron IIC	Peleg 2023: pl. 2:22
Horvat Tevet	TVT/04	B2.4	Tomb B/F1014	10228	Iron IIC	Peleg 2023: pl. 2:23