



Endnotes for *Mystery of the Headless Statue*

Spring 2017 *Bible and Spade*

Notes

¹ Leavitt and Seevers are staff members of the Associates for Biblical Research excavation team under the direction of Scott Stripling. The JPF discussed in this article was discovered during ABR's broader exploration of the territory of Benjamin.

² Philip Johnston, "Figuring Out Figurines," *TynBul* 54/2 (2003): 86 and n. 21.

³ As argued by Johnston, "Figurines," 86. By contrast, Raz Kletter argues strongly against this interpretation ("Between Archaeology and Theology: The Pillar Figurines from Judah and the Asherah," in *Studies in the Archaeology of the Iron Age in Israel and Jordan*, ed. Amihai Mazar; *JSOT Supplement Series* 331; Sheffield: Sheffield Academic, 2001, 190–93), based in part on lack of uniformity in the location of the breaks. Kletter's position seems to expect a uniform method in the breaking such rejected objects, an assumption that may not be warranted. Would only one person or team have broken the JPFs, or would all those doing so have done it the same way? Could not various methods of breaking have accomplished the goal of defiling the objects?

⁴ Johnston, "Figurines," 93–98; and Rainer Albertz and Ruediger Schmitt, *Family and Household Religion in Ancient Israel and the Levant* (Winona Lake, Ind.: Eisenbrauns, 2012), 60–61.

⁵ Johnston, "Figurines," 87; Raz Kletter, *The Judean Pillar-Figurines and the Archaeology of Asherah. BAR International Series* 636 (Oxford: Tempus Reparatum, 1996), 40–41.

⁶ Nancy L. Lapp, *The Third Campaign at Tell el-Ful: The Excavations of 1964 (Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 45, ed. D.N. Freedman; Cambridge, Mass.: ASOR, 1981), 44, 113; pl. 32:4, 16.

⁷ Searches or inquiries were made with the Israel Antiquities Authority, the Franciscan Museum in Jerusalem, Bir Zeit University in the West Bank, the Jordanian Dept. of Antiquities and the National Archaeological Museum in Amman, the American Center of Oriental Research in Amman, a French scholar who studied terra cotta figurines in Jordan, and the Kelso Museum at the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary in Pittsburgh, Penn. where excavator Paul Lapp and his wife later worked.

⁸ Of the 854 JPFs catalogued in Kletter, *Judean Pillar-Figurines*, only ten hold disks or other objects (App. 1, #45, 118, 179, 280, 312, 359, 360, 361, 384, 424).

⁹ Raz Kletter and Katri Saarelainen, "Judean Drummers," *ZDPV* 127/1 (2011): 11–28.

¹⁰ Miriam Tadmor, "Realism and Convention in the Depiction of Ancient Drummers," in *Essays on Ancient Israel in Its Near Eastern Context* (eds. Y. Amit, et al. Winona Lake, Ind.: Eisenbrauns, 2006), 321–38; Joachim Braun, *Music in Ancient Israel/Palestine* (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2002), 118–33.

¹¹ Kletter (*Judean Pillar-Figurines*) notes only two: App. 1, #280 (from Tell Qasile) and 312 (from Jerusalem Cave 1 excavated by Kenyon).

¹² Kletter (*Judean Pillar-Figurines*, App. 1, #312) describes the JPF fragment and object as follows: “One arm remained holding an object (?)” For line drawing, see T.A. Holland, “A Study of Palestinian Iron Age Baked Clay Figurines with Special Reference to Jerusalem: Cave 1,” *Levant* 9 (1977): Fig. 7:3 (perhaps should be 7:9).

¹³ Benjamin Mazar (Maisler), “The Excavations at Tell Qasîle: Preliminary Report,” *IEJ* 1 (1951): 206, fig. 13c; dating given in 195–96 and Amihai Mazar, *Excavations at Tell Qasile, Part One (Qedem 12; Jerusalem: Hebrew University, 1980)*, 11. Curiously, the JPF from Tell Qasile apparently dates to the latter tenth century, whereas the JPF from Tell el-Ful may date to the latter seventh–sixth centuries BC if Leavitt’s JPF matches the pinched head found in 1964 (Lapp, *Third Campaign*, 39, 44, 113).

¹⁴ Kletter, *Judean Pillar-Figurines*, App. 1, #280.

¹⁵ Albertz and Schmitt, *Family and Household Religion*, 63.