Supplementary Content: Image Gallery

Images to accompany the *American Journal of Archaeology* publication:


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**FIG. 1.** A burnt wooden post still standing upright on its stone base in Room B of the MB IIC mudbrick fortress.
FIG. 2. A sample of carved bone inlays from Room C of the MB IIC mudbrick fortress (T. Rogovski).
FIG. 3. Various views of the limestone pot bellow uncovered on the floor of Room C in the MB IIC fortress (by T. Rogovski).
fig. 4. The thick stone wall BB2008 on the eastern slope, with a preserved length of 11 m. Most of this building had eroded away. Floors relating to it from inside the city point to an LBA date.

fig. 5. Views of both sides of a crescent-shaped gold pendant from Level VII (T. Rogovski).
FIG. 6. Aerial view of the Level VI North-East Temple in Area BB. White sandbags secure the balks (E. Aladjem, Israel Antiquities Authority).
FIG. 7. Proto-Canaanite inscription from the Level VI North-East Temple (T. Rogovski).

FIG. 8. Views of two large bronze cauldrons stacked one inside the other, a foundation deposit buried under the floor of the Level VI North-East Temple (T. Rogovski).
FIG. 9. General view of the Level V remains in Area AA. White sandbags secure the balks.

FIG. 10. Carved ivory and bone objects from Level V in Area AA: 1, small carved ivory artifact; 2, decorated bone pendant (drawings by G. Hasel).
fig. 11. Close-up high view of the previously unknown city wall of Level V in Area CC, facing south. Note the opening of a drainage system (E. Aladjem, Israel Antiquities Authority).

fig. 12. Radiometric dates for olive pits from Surface CC308 and debris above it. These contexts were sealed by the thick mudbrick city wall of Levels IV–III and run up to the Level V city wall (Garfinkel et al. 2019, “Lachish Fortifications and State Formation in the Biblical Kingdom of Judah in Light of Radiometric Datings.” Radiocarbon 61(3):695–714, fig. 4).
FIG. 13. Aerial view of the pillared buildings abutting the Level V city wall in Area BC (cf. this article’s print fig. 22). White sandbags secure the balks.
FIG. 14. Sherds of Level V pottery with typical decoration of red slip and irregular hand burnish (T. Rogovski).
FIG. 15. The Level IV T-shaped end of the stone Wall BB617 running northwest–southeast in Area BB (cf. this article’s print fig. 25).
FIG. 16. The western side of Area AA in 701 BCE: the northern edge of the palace of the kings of Judah, a street, and Building 350. White sandbags secure the balks.
**Fig. 17.** Clay bulla bearing the Hebrew inscription הֵיַּם הַיהוּדָה (belonging to Eliakim [son of] Yehozarah): A, technical drawing; B, front; C, back with a papyrus impression. The middle register is decorated with two does facing each other. Two identical bullae from the Level III Assyrian destruction of 701 BCE were found (drawing by A. Yardeni; photographs by T. Rogovski).

**Fig. 18.** The Level II city wall and gate leading down to the valley on the eastern slope of Area BB. White sandbags secure the balks.