

THE MEDIEVAL CERAMICS FROM KHIRBAT KA‘KUL

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The ceramic assemblage from Kh. Ka‘kul (see Seligman, this volume) is, by and large, typical of village sites of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and possibly even thereafter. It reflects on the regionalism of certain wares and the broad distribution of others. One element though, is not typical of Muslim village sites, i.e., certain imported wares from Cyprus. These vessels are generally restricted to coastal towns and to sites known to have been occupied by Frankish settlers. Their presence here indicates that trade in imports from Cyprus and elsewhere in the Mediterranean extended, to some degree, outside of known Frankish settlements. Other than the (Frankish?) imported ceramics, a small bronze cross was found here (Fig. 21:145). These are not sufficient evidence to suggest that Ka‘kul was occupied by Frankish settlers.

Locally manufactured wares form the bulk of the ceramic finds. Buff pottery jugs with stamped necks and jars with ridged rims are very common amongst the finds. These date to the end of the thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries and are known to have been manufactured in the Jerusalem region, although they are often found further afield. Handmade, painted wares are numerous amongst the finds, as are coarse handmade cooking pots.

There are no obvious variations in the ceramic types within the different medieval phases of this site. In general, the medieval wares fall within the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries CE. An exception is a single ninth-tenth century splash-glazed bowl. The glazed, globular cooking pots predate the thirteenth century and certainly do not postdate it. Due to the uniformity throughout the site, the material is arranged according to type.

CERAMIC CORPUS

Cooking Vessels

Wheel-Made Cooking Vessels (CPW; Fig. 1).— Globular-shaped, glazed cooking pots appear as early as the ninth century. Some accounts suggest that perhaps they start already in the late seventh or early eighth century, though evidence for the earlier date is not very strong (Frierman 1975:49, No. 81; Loffreda 1983: 360–363, Figs. 7, 9; Pringle 1985:176). In twelfth- and thirteenth-century contexts, particularly in urban sites, these vessels are extremely common. After the twelfth century, particularly in rural areas, handmade cooking pots are more typical. This latter type preserved the form of the medieval wheel-made pots up to very recent times (Frierman 1975: Fig. 87). In most post-thirteenth–early fourteenth century sites there appears to be little evidence for the glazed cooking pots. A continuation of this tradition, or a revival, occurs at a later date—in ceramic assemblages of the nineteenth century the glazed, no longer globular, cooking pot is back in evidence. By then the ware, and consequently the transparent lead glaze, are of lighter color and the form is of a deep casserole that could be a development of the medieval frying pan, rather than the cooking pot. The glazed frying pan appears together with the globular cooking pot and probably is of similar date.

Comparisons: Bagatti 1947: Fig. 29:7–10; Thalmann 1978: Fig. 32:2, 6, 7; Pringle 1985: Fig. 2:3–8; 1986: Fig. 48:36, 38–40, 42; Tushingham 1985: Figs. 36:2, 37:15. For the pans, see Bagatti 1947: Fig. 29:16; Saller 1957: Fig. 7327; Pringle 1984: Fig. 5:25–29; 1985:

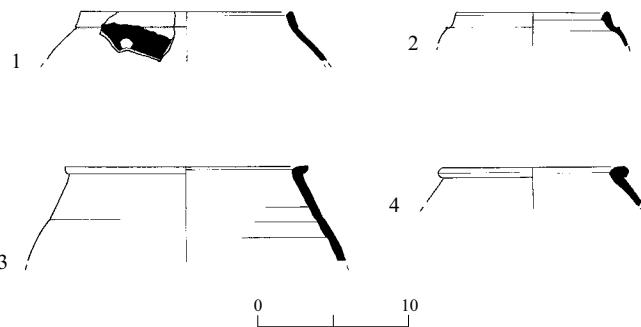


Fig. 1. Wheel-made cooking vessels.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
1	4023/3	411 (B2)	16	10R 4/8	Vertical rim; well-levigated, hard-fired ware; a splash of transparent glaze on exterior shoulder
2	4289/5	496 (B2)	10	10R 5/6, core 10R 4/1	Thickened vertical rim; many white, sand and silt-sized inclusions
3	3008/1	302 (B1)	15	10R 5/4	Flattened, everted rim; medium-hard fired ware, fine white inclusions
4	1115/18	114 (A)	12.3	10R 5/8	Rounded, everted rim; medium-fired ware, some inclusions and voids; splatters of colorless, transparent glaze on exterior and rim

Fig. 3:9, 10; 1986: Fig. 48:45, 46; Tushingham 1985:146, Figs. 34:23; 35:15; 36:12, 14; 37:4.

Handmade Cooking Vessels (CPH; Fig. 2).— Handmade cooking vessels have a broad distribution in post-Crusader contexts until the twentieth century.¹ There seems to be no clear evidence for their appearance prior to the Crusader period; they appear to have been in use in the thirteenth century and perhaps already in the twelfth century. They are unknown in coastal sites, such as Caesarea, which were not reoccupied after the thirteenth century, but they are present in either twelfth- or thirteenth-century contexts at two sites near Jerusalem.² As Pringle points out, in reference to the related Geometric-painted wares, the absence of handmade wares in urban contexts may be a result of this being a “home-based village industry” (Pringle 1985:176). These cooking vessels are very common in post-Crusader Bet She’an (unpublished).

Comparisons: Bagatti 1947:139, Fig. 29:1–4; Tushingham 1985: Figs. 26:3; 39:8; 45:17; Wightman 1989:64, Fig. 54:1–5.

Coarse Wares and Unglazed Fine Wares
Handmade (Painted and Unpainted) Wares
(Basins = BSH; Bowls = BLH; Water Jugs = JHW; Figs. 3–6).— These vessels are related to the handmade cooking vessels and are part of the same industry. They differ in the grit that tempers the ware, using straw instead of quartzite grit in the cooking vessels. They are usually decorated with buff, cream or pink-colored slip over which geometric designs are painted in red-brown lines. The firing is generally uneven and the ware is friable. One unusual, as yet unexplained, feature frequently found on the exterior of these vessels is a thick plaster coating. A possible explanation is that this was a temporary and simple means of repairing the vessels.

Comparisons: Crowfoot 1957:362, Fig. 84a:9; de Vaux and Stève 1950:133–137, Pl. F; Poulsen

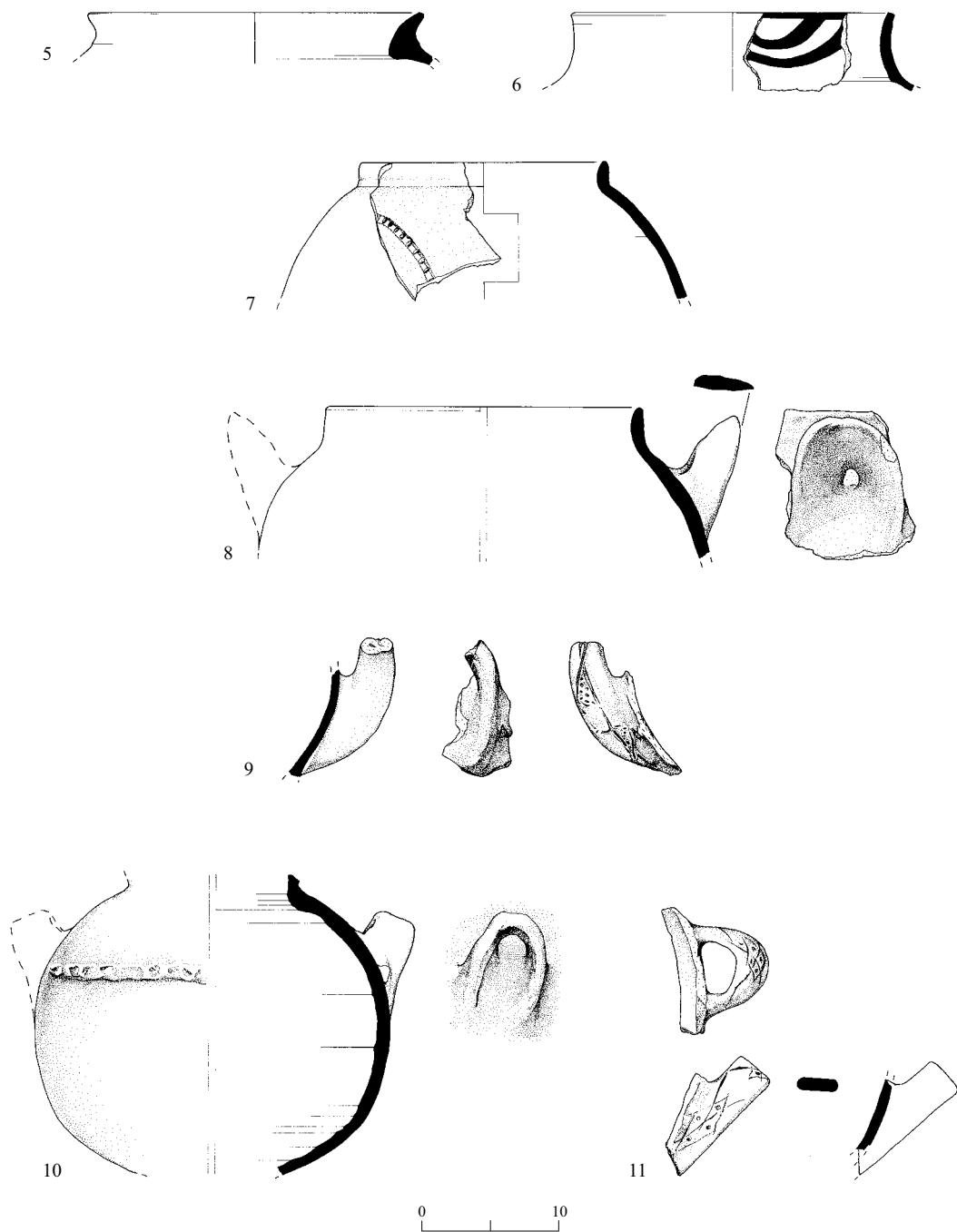


Fig. 2. Handmade cooking vessels.

◀ Fig. 2

No.	Reg. No	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
5	1002/1	101 (A)	18	2.4YR 4/0	Everted rim; coarse, medium-hard ware with quartzite grit; burnished inside
6	9298/1	1007 (G)	26	5YR 6/2	Rim and neck; coarse ware with quartzite grit; red slip on exterior, painted loops over self-slip on upper interior
7	4023/1	411 (B2)	16.5	2.5YR 5/4, core 7.5YR 4/0	Rim and shoulder; ware contains quartzite grit; raised, band loop cut with small incisions to form a rope-like design on exterior
8	4070/2	429 (B2)	22	2.5YR 6/6, core 7.5YR 5/0	Rim, upper body and handle; ware contains quartzite grit; handle is a development of the high strap handles of wheel-made cooking pots
9	3095/21	331 (B1)		10R 6/4	Strap handle; ware contains quartzite grit; pierced and incised pattern on the handle
10	9291/1-6 9295/1	1007 (G)		Interior 2.5YR 6/6, exterior 5YR 4/1	Large body sherd with handle; ware contains quartzite grit; high thick strap handle; horizontal, raised band with pierced impressions in body's center
11	4139/1	453 (B2)		10R/6/6	Strap handle; ware contains quartzite grit; incised and pierced geometric pattern on handle

Fig. 3 ▶

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
12	Jar	1007	(G)	12	7.5YR 8/4	Rim; soft ware with sand-sized inclusions; brown-painted band with loops extending down on exterior shoulder
13	Jar	4124/4	458 (B2)	13	2.5YR 4/0– 2.5YR 6/6	Rim; fired medium hard, quartzite inclusions; burnished slip over exterior and upper interior; red-painted pattern on exterior
14	Jug	4280	(B2)	12	2.5YR 6/6	Rim and wall with handle; medium fired; many inclusions, mainly white; red-painted design on exterior
15	Jar	4050/6	418 (B2)	14	2.5.YR 5/6, core 2.5YR 5/0	Rim to shoulder; many inclusions and voids; burnished exterior and upper interior; red-painted geometric design on exterior
16	Water jug	1091/16	114 (A)	14	10YR 6/2	Rim, neck, part of handle and strainer; gritty ware with many voids (straw impressions); red-brown geometric patterns on exterior and upper interior
17	Jar	1148/4	123 (A)	9 cm	2.5YR 6/6	Disc base and lower body; many grits and voids, some quite large; design painted in purple-brown slip on exterior
18	Jar or jug	3097/3	333 (B1)	6.4	2.5YR 7/2	Ring base; voids, many silt and sand-size inclusions (red and black); band around the base, cross-hatched pattern on the underside of base
19	Basin	3034/36	331 (B1)	60	2.5.YR 5/6, core 10YR 5/1	Broad, slanted flat rim; many large inclusions and voids (straw impressions)
20	Basin	3091/10	331 (B1)	45	2.5.YR 6/4, core 2.5YR 3/0–2.5YR 6/2	Flattened rim, wall and handle; many large inclusions and voids; impressed rope-like band under the rim; thick (8–10 mm) lime-plaster layer on exterior

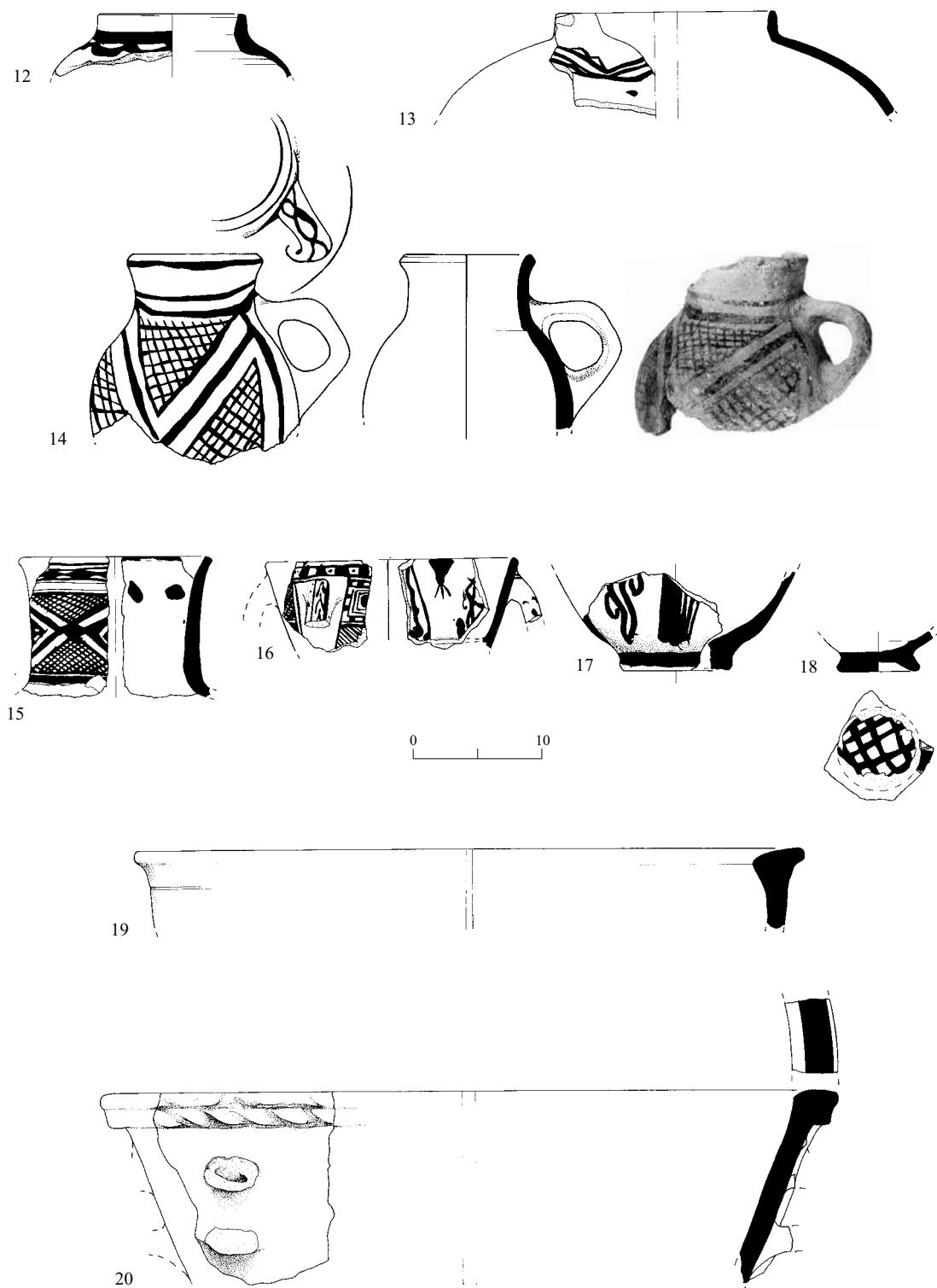


Fig. 3. Handmade wares, painted and unpainted.

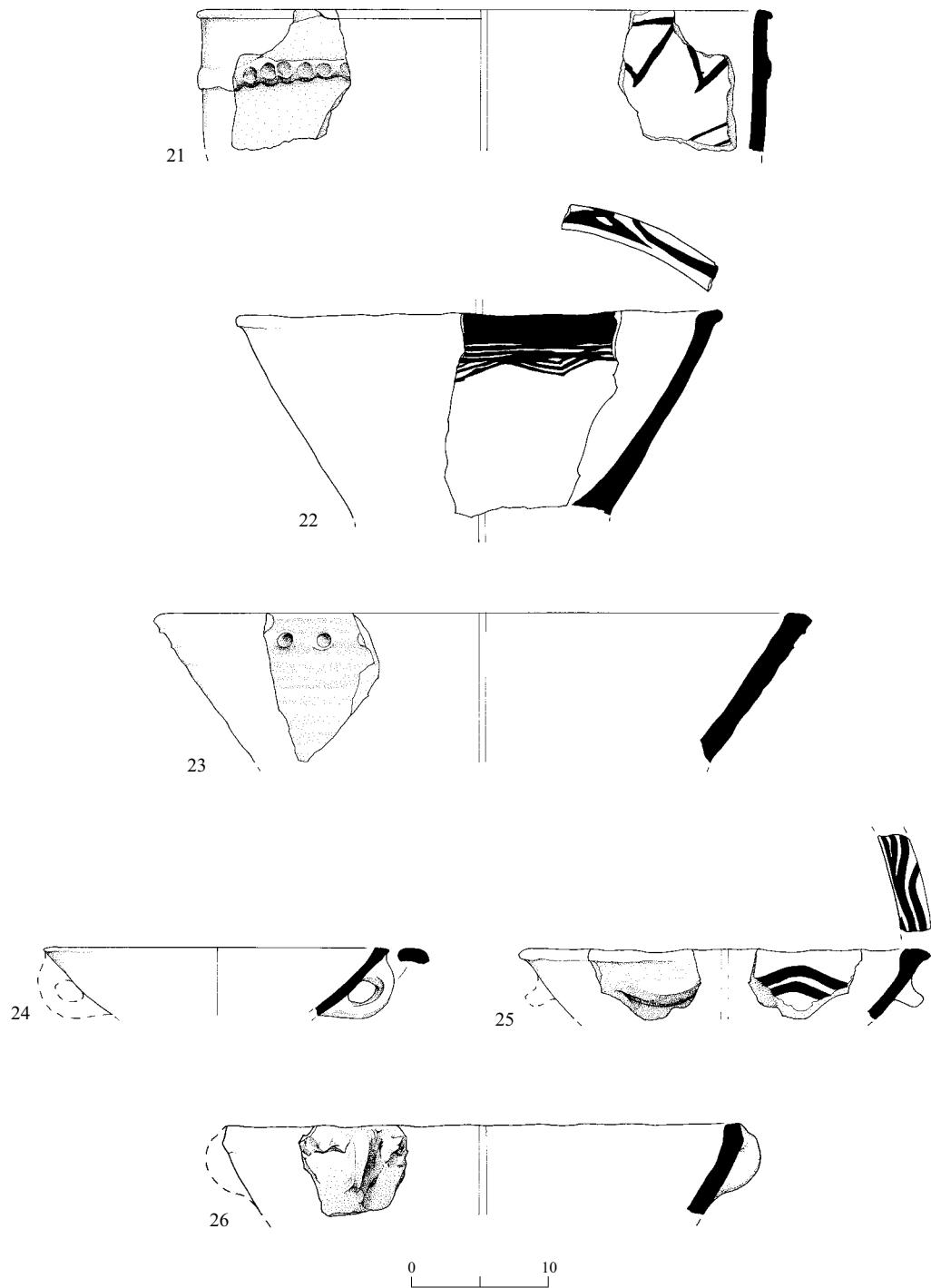


Fig. 4. Handmade wares, painted and unpainted.

◀ Fig. 4

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
21	Basin	1098/18	114 (A)	21	10R 6/6	Rim; coarse ware, small grits; interior is slipped, burnished and painted with a red geometric pattern; rope-like band on exterior below the rim
22	Basin	1182/2	142 (A)	34	10R 6/6, core 10YR 5/1	Flattened rim and wall; many large grits and inclusions; geometric design of thin lines under a broad band on rim and upper interior
23	Basin	4124/6	458 (B2)	40	7.5YR 7/6, core 7.5YR 5/0	Rim and wall; coarse ware, many grits and straw impressions; circular impressions (diam. 1 cm) below rim on exterior
24	Basin	1071/2	114 (A)	26	7.5YR 7/2	Rim and wall with handle; many grits and voids
25	Basin	1159/3	124 (A)	32	2.5YR 5/8	Rim and wall with ledge handle; coarse ware, many inclusions and voids; painted design on rim and interior
26	Basin	3073/2	300 (B1)	31	5YR 7/6	Rim and wall with vertical ledge handle; many inclusions and voids; rope-like band on exterior rim

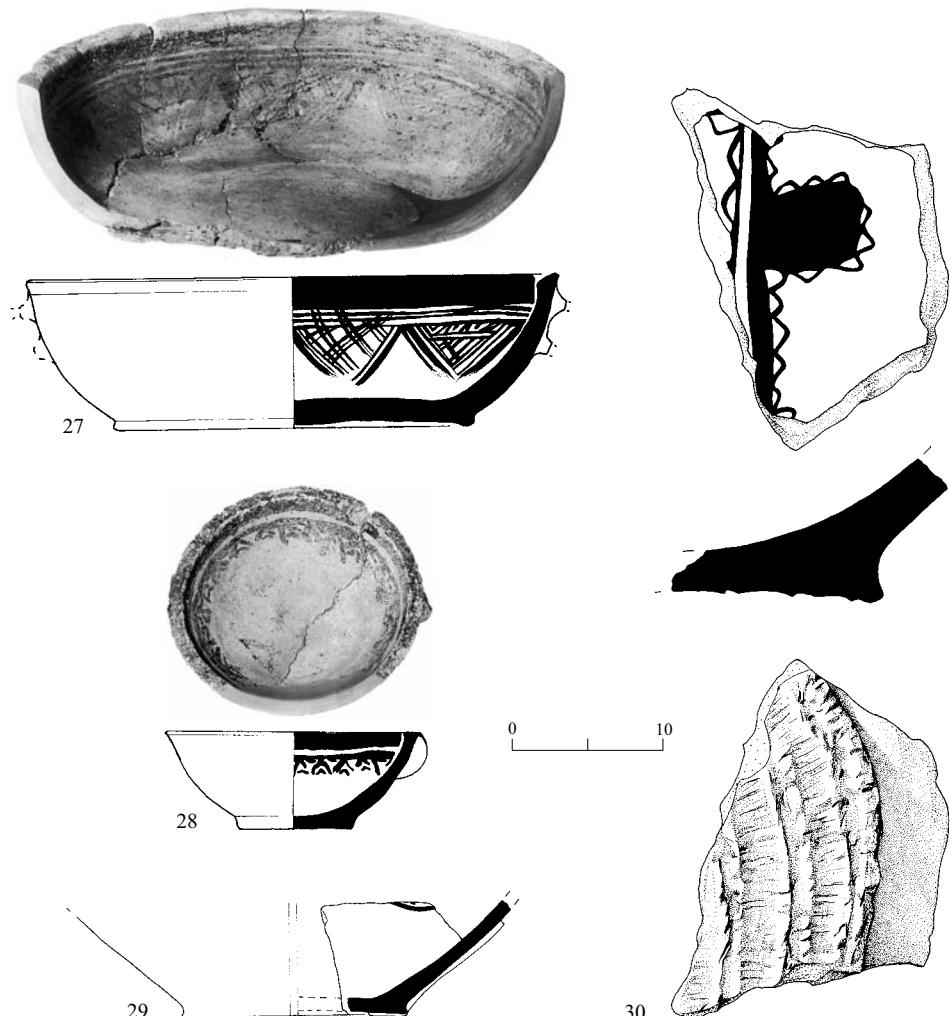


Fig. 5. Handmade wares, painted and unpainted.

◀ Fig. 5

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
27	Basin	4051	(B2)	32	5YR 6/6, core 5YR 5/1	Complete vessel; gritty ware, many voids and inclusions; burnished interior, painted with net pattern in red lines
28	Bowl	4038	(B2)	15	5YR/6/3	Complete vessel; medium-soft fired ware, many grits and voids; geometric pattern painted in pinkish-red over burnished interior
29	Basin	3094/2	331 (B1)	20	2.5YR 5/6	Base; many inclusions and straw impressions; thick (4–5 cm) lime plaster layer on exterior
30	Basin	3095/14	351 (B1)	18	2.5YR 5/4, core 2.5YR 4/0	Base; red-slip painted design on interior, using a very fine brush; base is imprinted with negative of a round straw mat on which the vessel was dried

Fig. 6 ▶

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
31	Bowl	1115/20	114 (A)	33	5YR 6/6, core 5YR 5/1	Flat, folded-out rim; gritty ware, many voids and inclusions; interior burnished and painted with red lines
32	Bowl	1063/12	114 (A)	34	5YR 6/3	Rim; medium-soft ware, many large grits (mainly white) and voids; geometric pattern of broad and fine red lines painted on burnished interior; a zigzag pattern on exterior
33	Bowl	4193/5	472 (B)	30	5YR 7/4, int. 2.5Y 8/2	Rim; many voids and some inclusions; a triangular pattern painted in red-brown color on interior; thick plaster coating on exterior
34	Bowl	1063/2	114 (A)	26	7.5YR 6/3	Rim; ware contains a large amount of grit, hence the present crumbly state; geometric pattern on interior, wavy line on upper exterior
35	Bowl	1063/9	114 (A)	29	7.5YR 8/3	Rim; medium fired, inclusions and some voids; painted geometric design on slipped interior; rope-like band applied below the rim
36	Bowl	1040/7	105 (A)	28	10R 5/6	Rim; many voids, fine and large inclusions; red-brown painted pattern on interior and rim; rope-like band applied below rim
37	Bowl	4294/2	504 (B2)	12	2.5YR 5/6	Base; medium-fired ware, many inclusions and voids; traces of plaster on exterior; painted geometric design on interior, including an eight-pointed star
38	Bowl	1080/1	120 (A)	7	2.5YR 6/6	Base; inclusions and many voids; complex design, including a ten-pointed star on slipped interior
39	Jar	1202	144 (A)		2.5YR 6/4	Knob (from handle); coarse ware, inclusions and voids; top has a bowl-like impression; small incisions around its rim; painted on interior and exterior

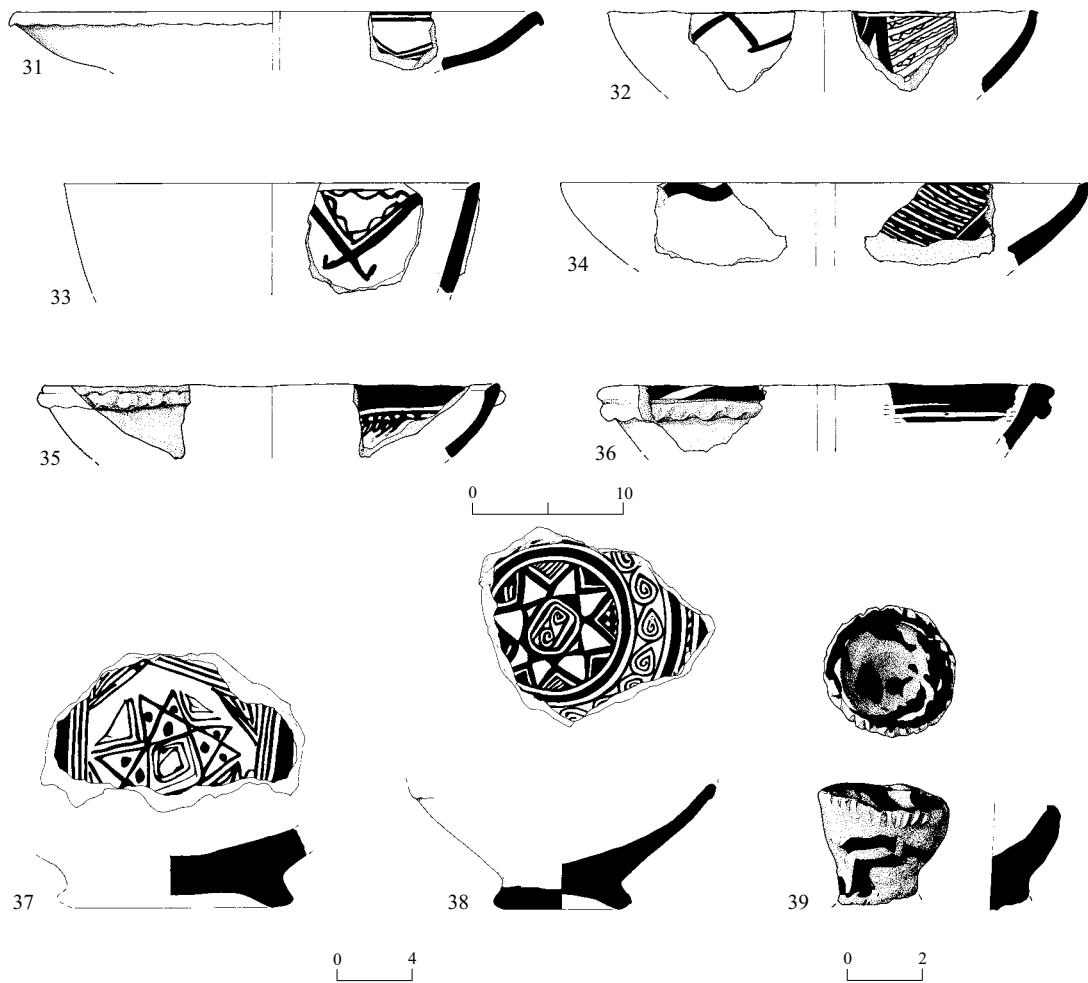


Fig. 6. Handmade wares, painted and unpainted.

1957:270–274, Fig. 1000; Bagatti 1984: Fig. 62:3–5; Pringle 1984:97, Fig. 4:16–22.

Buff and Related Wares

Jars (JRB) and Jugs (JB) (Fig. 7).—Buff Ware is one of several terms used to describe vessels formed of iron-free clay. This type of pottery was popular, particularly as water containers, from the ninth century and throughout the medieval period. Its function as a water container was due to its quality of absorbing water and perspiring when placed in sunlight, thus retaining the water at low temperatures. By the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the vessels were often greenish or gray; occasionally, they were of buff color only on the surface. The interior of

the ware was pink, possibly due to the firing temperature, rather than the iron content of the clay. From the thirteenth century onward, we find an increasing number of storage vessels of pinkish ware, which were probably used as water containers. There is ample evidence at present, showing that vessels of this class were manufactured in the Jerusalem area.³

Comparisons: Tushman 1985: Figs. 42:8–14; 45:14.

Jerusalem Ridge-Neck Jars (JSR; Fig. 8).—Vessels of this type were probably manufactured in and around Jerusalem in the late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. At present, this type is found in el-Qubeibeh, Damascus Gate

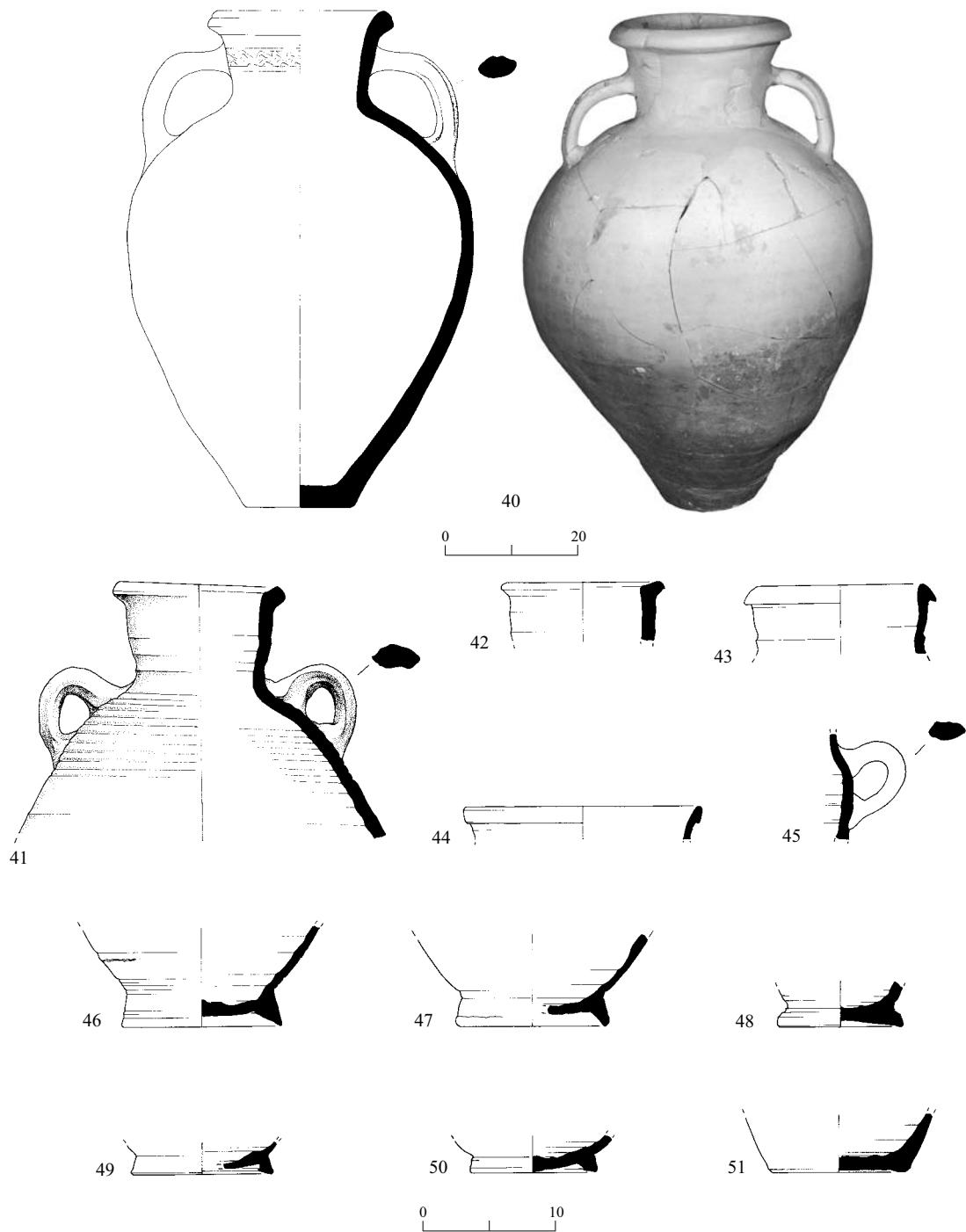


Fig. 7. Buff and related wares: jars and jugs.

◀ Fig. 7

No.	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
40	4214/1		17.5	5YR 8/3	Complete vessel; thick everted rim; few inclusions; band of incised decoration on neck
41	4121		14.3	5YR 8/3	Everted rim, neck, handles and shoulder; few inclusions; ribbed shoulder
42	1071/13		12	5Y 8/1, core 5YR 8/3	Everted rim; voids and fine white inclusions
43	1007/1	101 (A)	13.3	10YR 8/2	Everted rim; medium-fired ware; ridges on exterior
44	1099/2	114 (A)	18	10YR 8/2	Folded rim; medium–soft ware
45	3090/4	331 (B1)		2.5Y 8/2, 10YR 8/3	Handle; medium–hard fabric, many inclusions
46	3094/4	331 (B1)		10YR 8/3	Ring base; medium–hard fired ware, inclusions; wheel-marks on interior
47	1062/2		12	10YR 7/3	Ring base; high foot with a triangular-shaped profile; well-levigated clay, medium–hard fired
48	3090/15	331 (B1)	11.5	2.5Y 8/3	Ring base; medium-fired ware, many inclusions and some voids; wheel-marks on interior
49	1151/5	124 (A)	10	5YR 7/4	Disc base; many inclusions and voids
50	3095/6	331 (B1)	10.1	10YR 7/4	Fine vessel; ring base; inner side of base is inverted; many voids and inclusions, some quite large
51	3090/1	331 (B1)	8	2.5Y 8/2	Ring base; rim has a square profile; many voids and some inclusions

Fig. 8 ▶

No.	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
52	1173		14	5YR 8/4	Complete vessel; flaring neck, folded rim, two small handles on shoulder; small omphalos base; medium–hard, fine silt-sized inclusions; wheel-marks at handles' level
53	1064/3	112 (A)	15.5	5YR 6/4	Neck and folded rim; medium–hard ware, fine, silt-sized inclusions; sharp ridges on exterior below rim
54	1200/1	138 (A)	17.2	5YR 8/2	Folded rim; voids and some inclusions; medium–hard ware; three sharp ridges on exterior of neck
55	3090/8	331 (B1)	10.8	10YR 8/2	Neck and folded rim; many voids and inclusions
56	4021/1	412 (B2)	12	2.5YR 6/6	Neck and folded rim; medium–hard ware, many white inclusions; sharp ridges on exterior below rim

(Jerusalem), al-Kurum and elsewhere. It is a pear-shaped jar with a flaring neck, two small handles on the steeply sloping body that has no shoulder and a small omphalos base.

Comparisons: Bagatti 1947: Figs. 25:1, 4–8; 26:14; Saller 1957: Fig. 42:2934, 5755; Tushingham 1985: Fig. 42:12; Wightman 1989: Fig. 57:1–5.

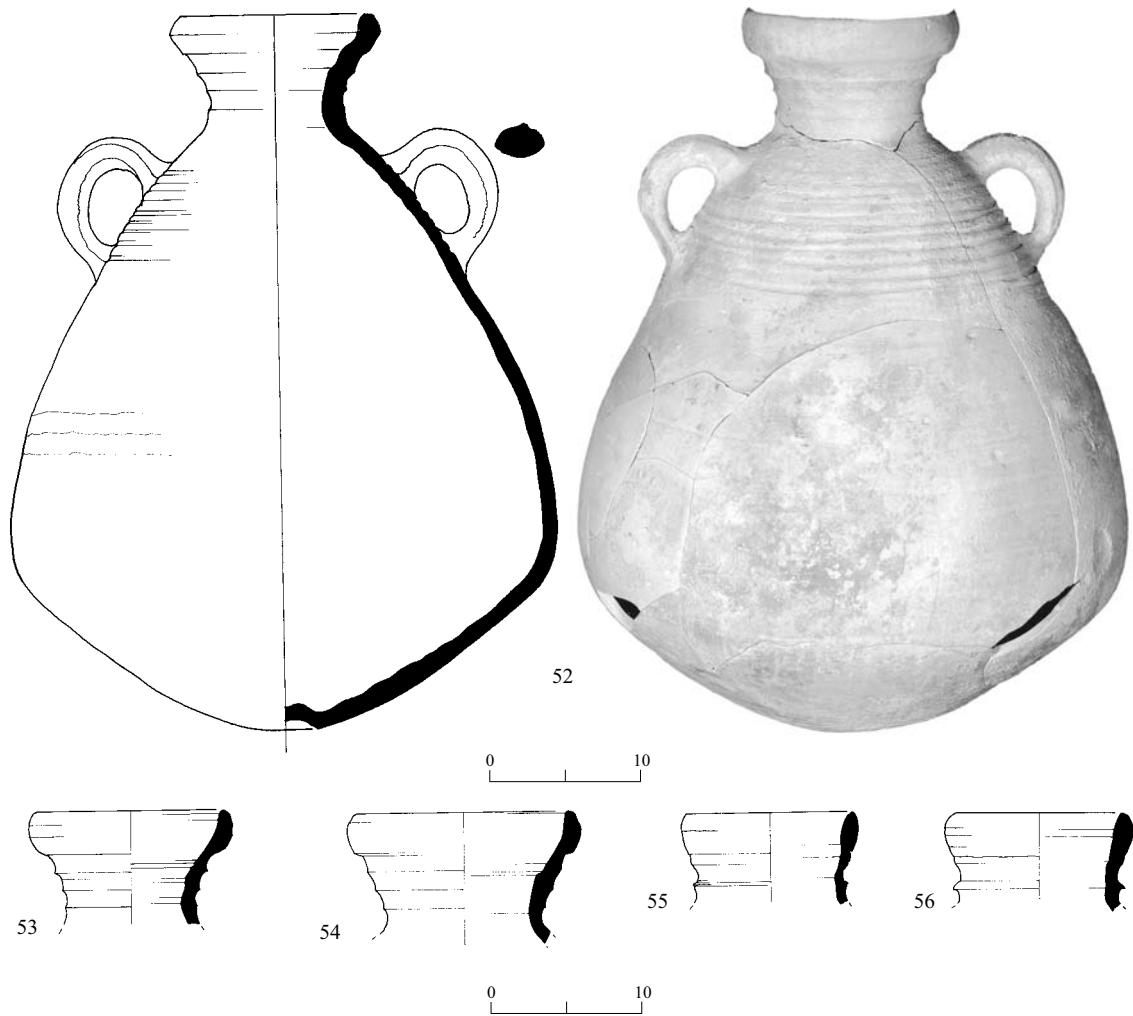


Fig. 8. Jerusalem ridge-necked jars.

Stamped Jugs (JS; Fig. 9).— This is another type manufactured in the Jerusalem area. Stamps that marked the neck and handles of these jugs were found at el-Qubeibeh (Bagatti 1947: Pl. 20, Photo 45). This type has a broad distribution (e.g., Nazareth and Bet She'an), but the presence of stamps at el-Qubeibeh and the frequency of finds in the Jerusalem area point to this region as the likely source of production. *Comparisons:* Bagatti 1947: Fig. 28:5–9; 1984: Fig. 60:1, Pl. 68:4, 5; Saller 1957: Pl. 129b; Tushingham 1985: Figs. 35:35; 45:14;

Wightman 1989: Figs. 59:5–8; 60:7, 8; Avissar 1996: Type 26, Fig. XIII.152:1.

Decorated and Plain Water Vessels (Fig. 10).— These water vessels sometimes have strainers and/or spouts. The decoration designs are composed of stamped or impressed patterns, as well as incised ones.

Comparisons: Bagatti 1947: Fig. 28:11, 12; Poulsen 1957:260, Group DXVIIIc; Tushingham 1985: Fig. 42:8.

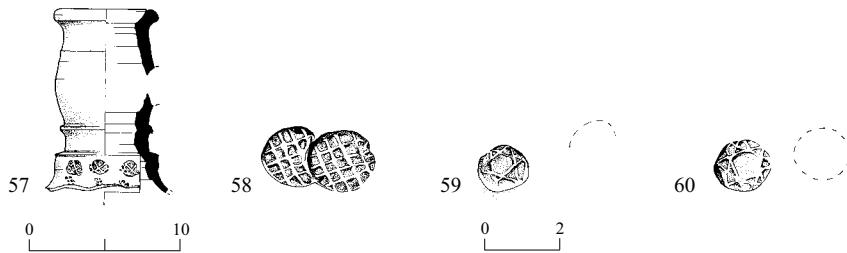


Fig. 9. Stamped jugs.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Descriptions
57	3095/19	331 (B1)	7	5Y 8/2, interior 10R 6/3	Rim and neck to shoulder; some fine inclusions and small voids; handle is broken off; three double stamps—quartered circles flank the neck base ridge
58	1084/3	114 (A)		10YR 8/2	Lower part of neck; a few inclusions, many small voids; two large, overlapping stamps with incised net pattern
59	1207/1	147 (A)		10R 6/6	Lower part of neck; many white and brown inclusions; three stamps with six-pointed stars on lower ridge
60	1021/13	114 (A)		5YR 7/6	Lower part of neck; some very fine inclusions; two stamps with eight-pointed stars on lower ridge

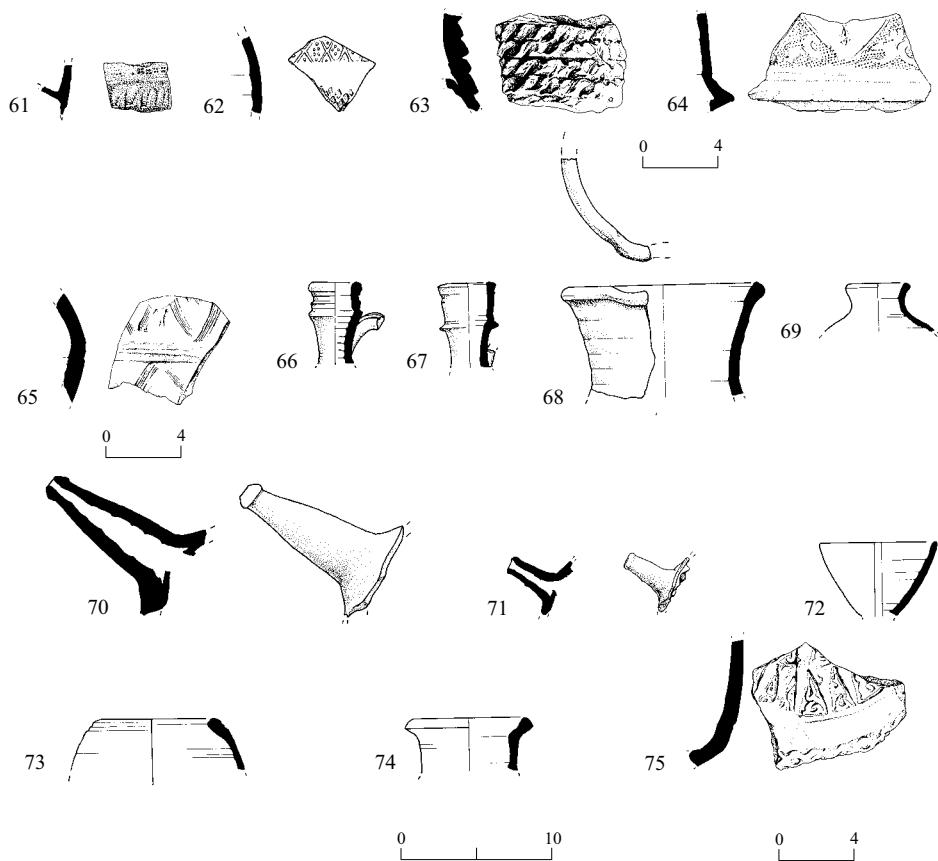


Fig. 10. Decorated and plain water vessels.

◀ Fig. 10

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Descriptions
61	Jug	7060/3	786 (D)		10YR 7/1	Body sherd with part of pierced strainer; some inclusions; rouletting and gouging design on exterior
62	Jug	1031/10	114 (A)		10R 6/6, surface 10YR 8/3	Body sherd; many fine inclusions; two bands of stamped or molded pattern on exterior
63	Jug	4117/3	454 (B2)		10R 6/6, 7.5YR 8/3	Body sherd with part of pierced strainer; well-levigated ware, some voids; rows of impressed bands on exterior
64	Pilgrim flask	3073/3	300 (B1)		10YR 7/1, interior 7.5YR 7/2	Shoulder sherd; few inclusions or voids; incised and rouletted design on exterior
65	Jug	4117/2	454 (B2)		7.5YR 8/3, interior 2.5YR 6/4	Body sherd; very small voids; two wavy, combed lines on exterior
66	Jug	1098/24	114 (A)	3.6	10YR 8/2	Rim, neck and handle; small white inclusions, some voids
67	Jug	1053/1	115 (A)	3.9	5Y 8/1	Rim, neck and handle; many inclusions and some voids
68	Jug	3090/27	331 (B1)	12	10YR 8/2	Trefoil rim and neck; medium-soft ware, some inclusions and voids
69	Jug	3091/3	331 (B1)	4.5	10YR 7/4	Rim, neck and shoulder; medium-soft ware, many white and gray inclusions
70	Jug	3062/5	315 (B1)	10	10YR 8/1	Spout; voids and small inclusions
71	Jug	1043/6	110 (A)	3.3	5Y 8/1	Spout; medium-fired ware, some inclusions
72	Jug	1091/21	114 (A)	10	5Y 8/1, core 5YR 8/6	Incurved rim; many voids and some inclusions
73	Jug	4004/3	400 (B2)	8	10YR 8/2	Incurved rim; well-levigated ware
74	Jug	4179/16	476 (B2)	8	10YR 8/2	Everted rim; medium-soft ware
75	Pilgrim flask	1071/4	114 (A)		2.5Y 8/2	Body sherd; medium-soft ware, inclusions and small voids; molded star-shaped pattern on exterior

GLAZED WARES

Alkaline Glaze

Underglaze-Painted Ware (BSW; Fig. 11).—The frit-ware vessels at this site are all bowls, probably imported from Syria. The decoration consists of underglaze painting covered with transparent alkaline glaze. They first appear around the twelfth century and continue, with various changes, until the eighteenth century. All the examples at Kh. Ka'kul probably date to the thirteenth–fourteenth centuries.

Comparisons: Poulsen 1957:157–182; Pringle 1984:107–109, Fig. 9:74–79; 1985:196, Fig. 15:84–87; Tushingham 1985:143–144, Figs. 34:34; 35:32; 38:12; 40:8, 19; 44:1–3.

One sample from Kh. Ka'kul is a tin-glazed fragment (BTG; Fig. 11:78) and one is of lead-and-splash-glazed ware (BSG; Fig. 11:79)—both should be dated to the ninth–tenth centuries.

Monochrome Slip-Glazed Wares (BMS; Fig. 12).—This is the most common form of a glazed

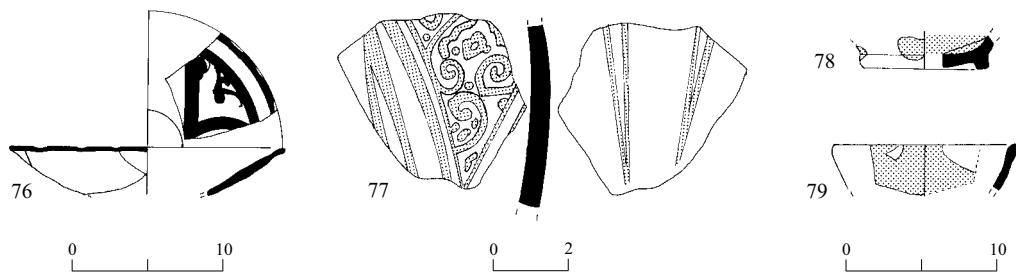


Fig. 11. Underglaze-painted ware.

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
76	Bowl	4247/4	493 (B2)	14	5YR 6/4	Rim; soft ware; scalloped edge, unusual in these bowls; transparent glaze over white surface with painted design in broad, dark-brown lines; glaze extends 2 cm over rim; slip-wash continues over the exterior
77	Bowl	4177/10	476 (B2)		White, soft, friable ware.	Body sherd; painted pattern in dark blue under a transparent glaze on interior; double painted lines extend from base upward on exterior
78	Bowl	1094/10/11	(A)	8	10YR 8/2	Ring base; small inclusions, some voids; soft ware, black glaze, very thick at the center; cream-colored glaze with brown runs on exterior
79	Bowl	4183/3	477 (B2)	24	10YR 8/3	Rim; medium-fired sandy ware; some inclusions; cream-colored glaze, splashed in green and manganese on interior and upper exterior; uneven glaze on exterior

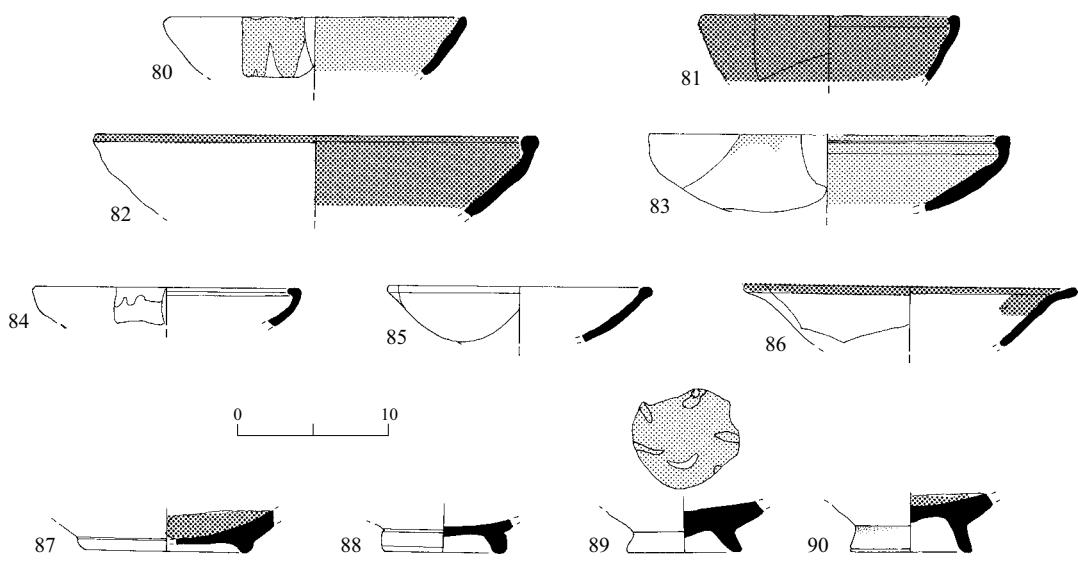


Fig. 12. Monochrome slip-glazed ware.

◀ Fig. 12

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
80	Bowl	1181/2	188 (A)	24	7.5YR 6/2	Rim; soft, gritty ware; slipped interior, partly vanishing toward rim, reappearing on lower exterior; pale green glaze on interior, running down the exterior; inverse glaze firing
81	Bowl	1124/2	121 (A)	18	7.5YR 8/3	Incurved rim; medium-fired, well-levigated ware; crazed, yellow glaze on exterior and interior, particularly at the rim; although slip is hardly necessary, it was probably applied due to normal procedures; glaze shows inverse firing was used
82	Bowl	1036/1	107 (A)	31	5YR 8/4	Slightly carinated bowl, flattened rim; medium-fired, some inclusions; crazed, yellow-ocher glaze, flaking off, over white slip, on interior to just over the rim; inverse glaze-firing
83	Bowl	3089/2	336 (B1)	22	10R 4/3–10R 4/1	Carinated bowl, flattened rim; many voids; spotty, crazed green glaze over cream-colored slip on interior to just over the rim, continuing further down the exterior
84	Bowl	1201/12	138 (B1)	23	10R 5/4	Flattened, incurved rim; sandy ware, many large white inclusions; crazed, yellow glaze, stained green at the rim, over a patchy slip on interior to just over the rim
85	Bowl	1086/2	118 (A)	18	10R 4/8	Flattened, out-curved rim; medium-fired with inclusions; coarse, yellow glaze over a patchy slip to just over the rim on interior
86	Bowl	1071/8	111 (A)	22	10R 5/4	Narrow ledge-rim; many fine inclusions; deteriorated, crazed ochre glaze over white slip on interior; rim has no slip and glaze appears dark-brown, extending to just over the rim; slip extends down the whole exterior
87	Bowl	1094/1	121	11/3	10R 4/4	Low-footed ring base; many inclusions; medium-fired ware; crazed, green glaze, apparently with no slip as it appears light brown on interior
88	Bowl	3037/1	300 (B1)	7	5YR 8/4	Ring base; soft ware, white inclusions; spotty, crazed, yellow-ocher glaze, mostly flaked off, over white slip on interior and patches on base
89	Bowl	1188/2	138 (A)	6.5	10R 5/6	High, splayed ring base; medium-fired ware, some inclusions; spotty, crazed pale yellow glaze with small swirl-shaped stains of brown and green on interior; patches of glaze on base; possibly a tripod mark.
90	Bowl	1071/1/2	106 (A)	6.5	10R 6/4	High-footed ring base; many inclusions; medium-hard ware; brown glaze over the slip on interior; traces of green glaze on base; possibly slipped on interior

bowl in local assemblages. The transparent lead glaze—usually green or yellow, occasionally brown—covers a white slip on the interior of the bowl. Variants appear at most thirteenth- and fourteenth-century sites.

Comparisons: Pringle 1984:103, Fig. 7:42–44; 1985:177–179, Fig. 3:17–20.

Local Sgraffito-Decorated Wares (BLS; Fig. 13).—This is another common lead-glazed

ware, probably of local manufacture, which includes slip-glazed bowls with incision through the slip under the glaze.

Comparisons: Thalmann 1978:24–25, Figs. 34, 35:1–7; Pringle 1985:183–186, Figs. 7, 8.

Mid-Twelfth-Century ‘Byzantine’ Sgraffito (BBS; Fig. 14).—This class, which was dealt with in some depth by Morgan (1942:127), is generally thought to have been manufactured

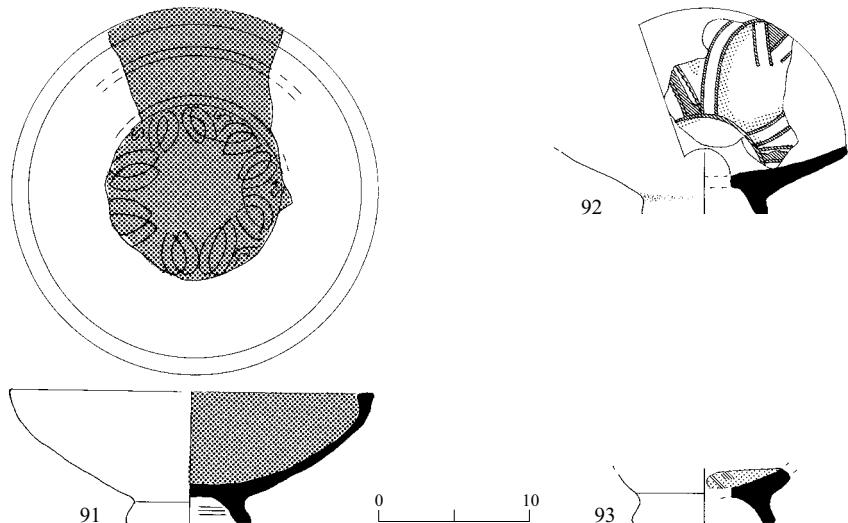


Fig. 13. Local sgraffito-decorated ware.

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
91	Bowl	8004/4	800 (E)	22	10R 4/2	Complete profile; high-footed, incurved rim; coarse ware, many voids; poor crazed lead glaze over interior and exterior; over the interior slip it appears yellow-ocher to olive; on exterior (no slip) tan-olive; complex knot-pattern at the center, drawn in double lines and surrounded by two bands of double lines; rim appears brown as there is no slip; concentration of glaze at the rim shows inverse glaze firing was used
92	Bowl	1084/7/12	114 (A)	11	10R 4/3	High-footed ring base; coarse ware, many quartz grits; glaze on interior only, yellow with brown and dark-green stains, sgraffito like Port St. Symeon Ware; sgraffito is broad, design is drawn in double lines
93	Bowl	9266/13	1007 (G)	8.3	10R 6/6	High-footed ring base; coarse ware, many grits; pale green glaze over thick, cream-colored slip on interior; traces of sgraffito design, very shallow and unclear; thick, brown stains and no glaze on exterior

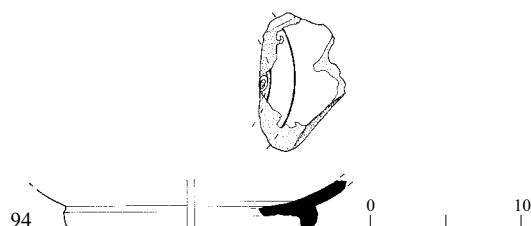


Fig. 14. Twelfth-century Byzantine sgraffito.

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
94	Bowl	1098/6	114 (A)	12	2.5YR 6/4	Ring-base; coarse, medium-soft ware, some inclusions and many voids; cream-colored glaze slip with a fine incised design of patterned band on interior, surrounded by a single line; thin slip-wash on exterior.

in the Byzantium sphere around the middle of the twelfth century. A recent study shows that it was also produced in Cyprus, the source of most of this class and related wares, that reached the Crusader kingdom (Boas 1994). These bowls are of a coarse red or orange fabric, with a yellow or green slip-glaze on the interior that is decorated with floral or vegetal motifs in a very fine sgraffito, and a fine wash on the exterior.

Comparisons: Frantz 1938: Figs. 13:A71, A72; 14:A74; Morgan 1942:131, Fig. 108, Pl. 42a–c; Rice 1966:211–212.

Thirteenth-Century Cypriot Sgraffito (BCS; Fig. 15).—The most common type of Crusader imported pottery from the west includes these fine glazed bowls and jugs that were manufactured in Cyprus from about the third decade of the thirteenth century onward. They are easily distinguished by their shape, which is often hemispherical, with the upper third outwardly concave, and they have a distinctive high-footed base. Decoration consists of sgraffito or slip painting.

Comparisons: Taylor and Megaw 1939:12–13; Pringle 1984:106, Figs. 6:50; 7:51–62; 8:59; 1985:190, Fig. 12:61–65.

Mold-Made Slip-Glazed Bowls (BMM; Fig. 16).—These high-footed, deep lead-glazed bowls are decorated with molded designs on the exterior and appear in numerous contexts from the late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. They may have been manufactured in Egypt, or perhaps locally.

Comparisons: Poulsen 1957:130, Fig. 398; Avigad 1980: Fig. 302; Bagatti 1984:194–196, Fig. 68, Pl. 78; Tushingham 1985: Figs. 41:31–33, 36, 41; 44:13, 15; Wightman 1989: Figs. 64:9–13; 65:1, 2, Pls. 220–223. At Bet She'an they appear in the post-Crusader fill of the Crusader fortress moat.

Slip-Painted Wares (BSP; Fig. 17).—This is a very common decorated ware in the Levant, particularly in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Comparisons: For the floral motif, Duran 1989:146, 220.

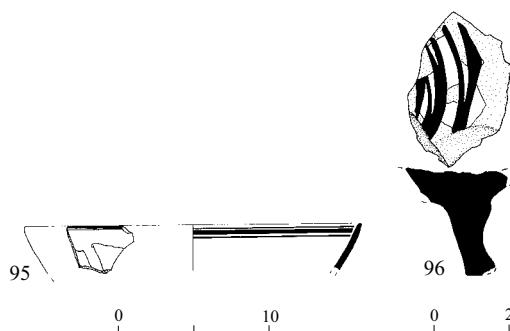


Fig. 15. Thirteenth-century Cypriot sgraffito.

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
95	Bowl	1084/11	114 (A)	22	10R 5/6	Rim; hard-fired ware, some voids and inclusions; cream-colored glaze covers interior to just over the rim over a thick white slip, running on exterior; three sgraffito lines follow rim on interior
96	Bowl	9001/5	901 (F)	9	10R 5/6	High-footed ring base; hard ware, few inclusions and voids; yellow glaze over white slip, incised with spiral design on interior

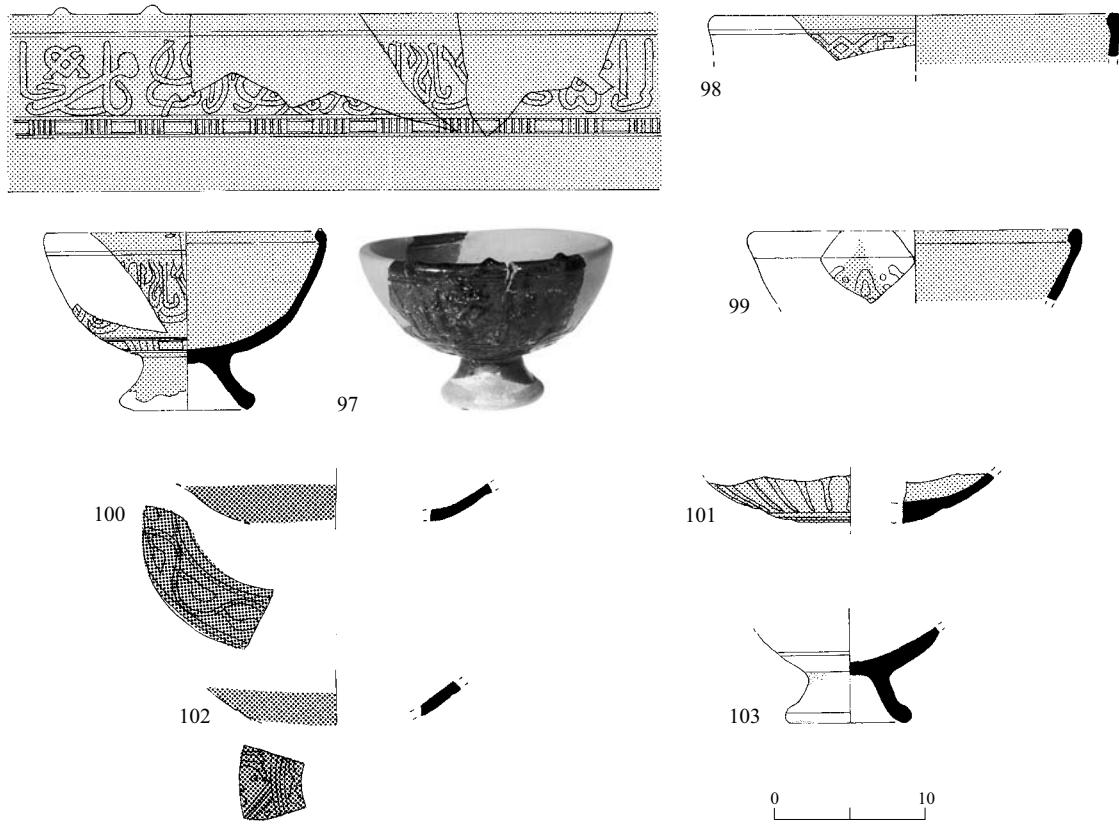


Fig. 16. Mold-made glazed bowls.

No.	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
97	4111		19	2.5YR 6/0	Complete vessel; hard, well-levigated ware; crazed, dark green glaze on interior and exterior; molded pattern, including a dedicatory inscription, on exterior
98	3039/5	316 (B1)	24	2.5YR 6/0	Rim; hard, well-levigated ware; crazed, pale green glaze on interior and exterior; molded pattern on exterior
99	3083/2	324 (B1)	30	10R 5/6	Rim; many white inclusions; light green glaze over patchy white slip on interior; crazed olive glaze on exterior, stained purple from the rim and has a molded design; glaze has many air holes and is concentrated at the rim
100	4031/2	456 (B2)		10YR 7/2	Body sherd; medium fired, small inclusions; crazed, spotty, yellow glaze over white slip on interior and exterior; molded, running 'leaf' pattern on exterior and patches of green glaze on interior
101	1043/2	113 (A)		5YR 7/4	Body sherd; medium-fired ware; crazed, green glaze over a patchy slip on interior and exterior; molded ridges radiating from the base out on exterior
102	1004/4	102 (A)		2.5YR 6/6	Body sherd; many fine inclusions; brown glaze over white slip on interior and exterior; part of a molded medallion (animal feet) on exterior
103	3091/6	331 (B1)	7.5	5YR 8/3	High-footed base; soft ware, many inclusions and voids; spotty, crazed yellow glaze over white slip on interior and exterior

Fig. 17 ▶

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
104	Bowl	1113/24	114 (A)	23	2.5YR 5/6	Rim; carinated shape; many inclusions; poor yellow glaze over a single painted slip band at the carination on interior; some small green stains
105	Bowl	1098/33	114 (A)	30	2.5YR 4/8	Out-folded rim; carinated form; many white inclusions; thin, transparent glaze on interior; cream-colored, looped slip design on upper interior
106	Bowl	1093/1	(A)	28	10R 5/8	Ledge-rim; many quartz inclusions; spotty, green glaze over a simple slip design on interior, extending to just over the rim
107	Bowl	1052/2	112 (A)	40	2.5YR 6/8	Ledge-rim; medium-hard fired; few voids or inclusions; yellow-ocher glaze to just over the rim; short diagonal slip lines painted across rim
108	Jar	4124/2/4/ 5/9	458 (B2)	11	2.5YR 4/4	Rim and neck; many small inclusions and voids; coarse pale yellow glaze on interior and exterior; underglaze horizontal slip-painted bands interspaced with double vertical lines on exterior
109	Bowl	1170/8	138 (A)	10	10R 4/1	Ring base; large white inclusions; coarse pale green glaze over a simple slip-painted design on interior
110	Bowl	1146/3	124 (A)	12	10R 5/4	Ring base; medium-fired ware, few inclusions; coarse pale yellow glaze over a six-pointed star-shaped slip design on interior
111	Bowl	1098/1	114 (A)	12	10R 4/3	Ring-base; hard-fired ware, some white inclusions; coarse cream-colored glaze over a slip-painted floral design on interior
112	Bowl	4147/2	465 (B1)		10R 6/6	Body sherd; medium-fired ware, white inclusions, some voids; coarse pale yellow glaze over a thick slip-painted crisscross pattern on interior
113	Bowl	1098/33	114 (A)		2.5YR 5/8	Body sherd; medium-fired ware, many small white inclusions; pale yellow glaze over a slip-painted floral design, including a fleur-de-lis, on interior
114	Bowl	1115/19	114 (A)		10R 4/8	Body sherd; medium-fired ware, many white inclusions; spotty pale green glaze over a slip-painted pattern, possibly floral, on interior
115	Bowl	1031/2	101 (A)		2.5YR 6/4	Body sherd and fragment of ring base; medium-hard ware with some inclusions; wheel-ridges on interior; transparent glaze over a spiral slip design on interior; thin slip wash on exterior; probably a Cypriot import

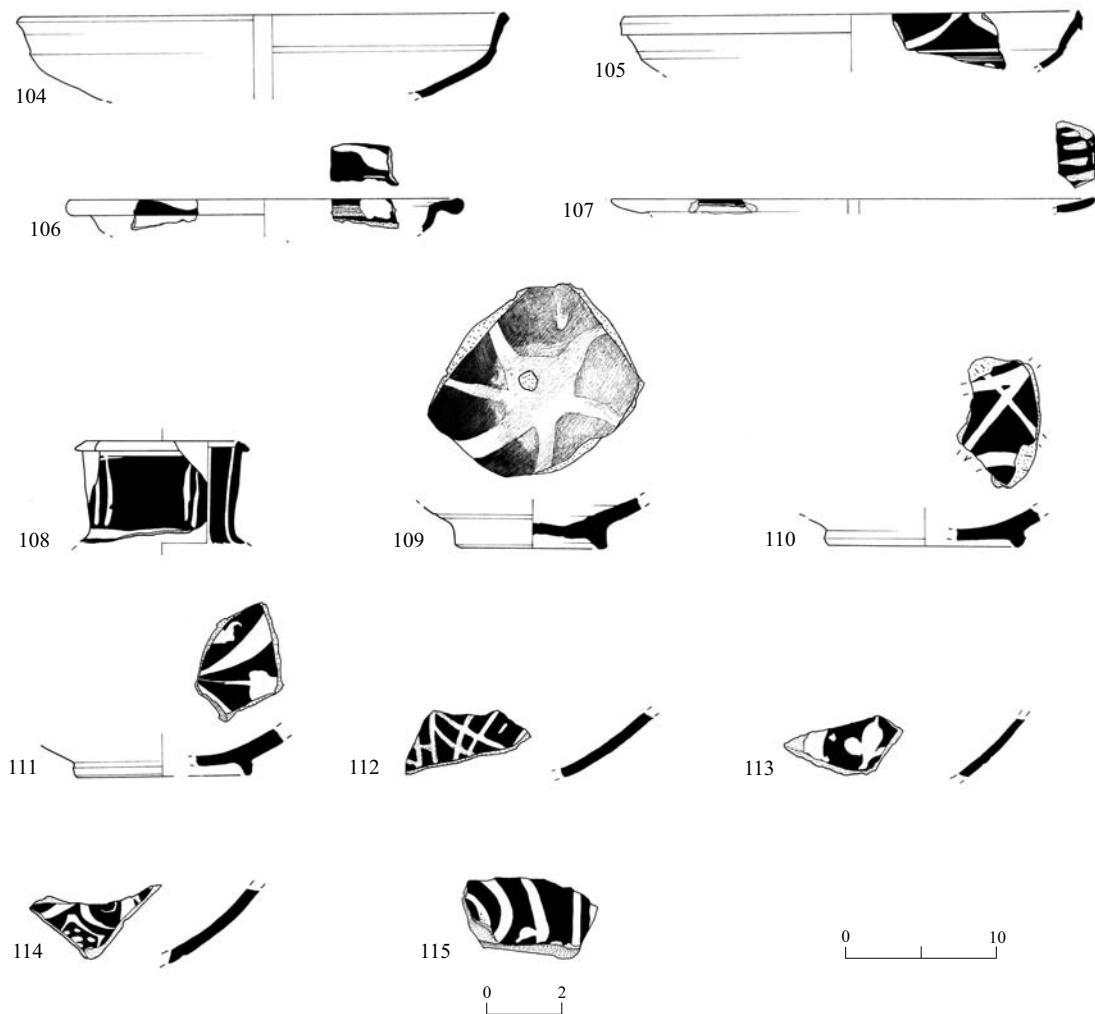


Fig. 17. Slip-painted wares.

LAMPS

Wheel-Made Saucer Lamps (LWN; Fig. 18).— This type of lamp reappears after an absence of a millennium. It is a shallow saucer set on a low disc base, with a pinched nozzle on one side.
Comparisons: Bagatti 1984: Figs. 10, 12; Tushingham 1985: Fig. 43:16.

Mold-Made Lamps (LMM; Fig. 19).— This lamp type is very common in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, perhaps already in the twelfth century. It has a molded decoration on the upper half and a forward-folded 'duck tail' handle.

Comparisons: Bagatti 1984: Figs. 8, 9; Tushingham 1985:147, 151, Figs. 34:41; 37:6; 13; 38:14, 17; 43:17; 45:1–3; Pringle 1986: Fig. 34.

MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

Pipes, Tiles and Stoppers (Fig. 20).— Several pipes, a tile and a stopper are displayed. The pipes have comparisons in Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 38:20), while the stopper with the stamp has analogies at Bet 'Anya (Bethany; Saller 1957: Pl. 130:4a).

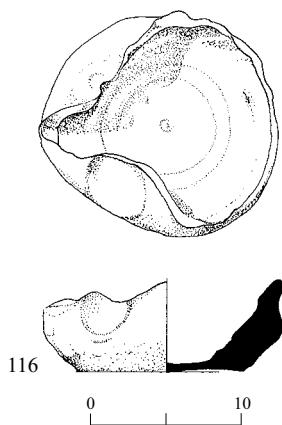


Fig. 18. Wheel-made saucer lamp.

No.	Vessel	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
116	Lamp	3039	331	4	10R 6/6	Flat base; soft coarse ware; small white inclusions; pinched nozzle formed by two finger impressions

Fig. 19 ▶

No.	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
117	4206/16	483 (B2)	3	10R 6/4	Small tongue handle; soft ware; molded scale pattern on upper half
118	3044/8	315 (B1)	2.7	10R 6/6	Broken 'duck-tail' handle; voids and some inclusions; molded pattern on upper surface
119	1099/9	114 (A)	1.9	10YR 8/3	Voids and small white inclusions; many small air holes on surface; molded design of short lines that form metopes filled with 'V' shapes on upper surface
120	4050/2/3	418 (B2)	2	10YR 7/1	White inclusions and small voids; molded pattern on upper surface
121	3044/11	315 (B1)	2	5YR 7/4	White inclusions and voids; molded pattern on upper surface
122	3062/9	315 (B1)		10R 5/8	'Duck tail' handle; white inclusions; molded pattern on upper surface
123	3072/1	320 (B)		10R 5/6	Some white inclusions; molded pattern on upper surface
124	4050/16	418 (B2)		2.5YR 5/6	Fine white inclusions; molded pattern on upper surface
125	3077/6	315 (B1)	2.3	2.5YR 6/6	Soft ware; many small white inclusions; molded floral pattern on upper surface
126	1063/14	114 (A)		10R 6/4	Some white and red inclusions; molded floral pattern on upper surface
127	9218/4	959 (F)		10R 6/6	Flattened 'duck tail' handle; molded floral pattern on upper surface

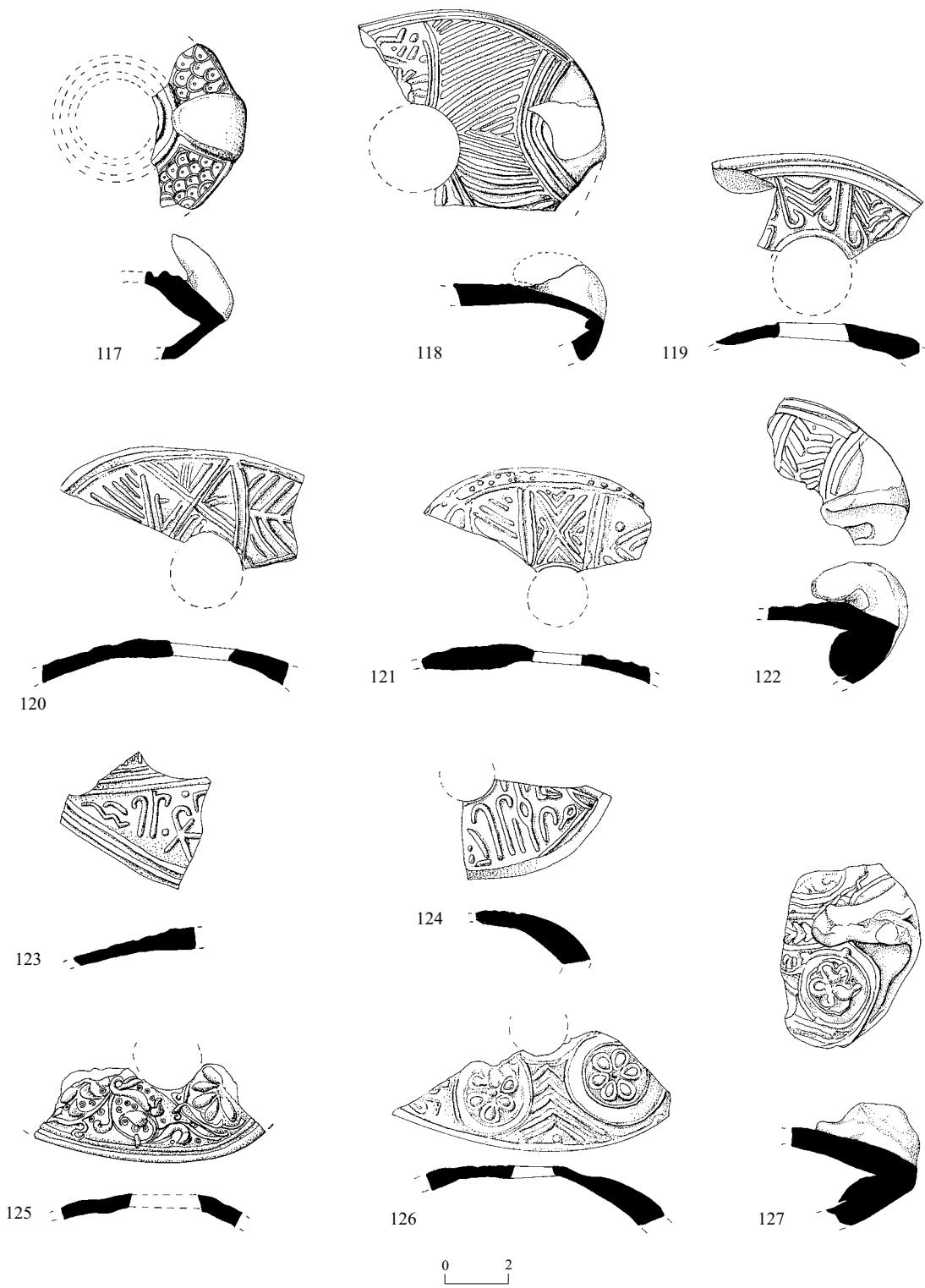


Fig. 19. Mold-made lamps.

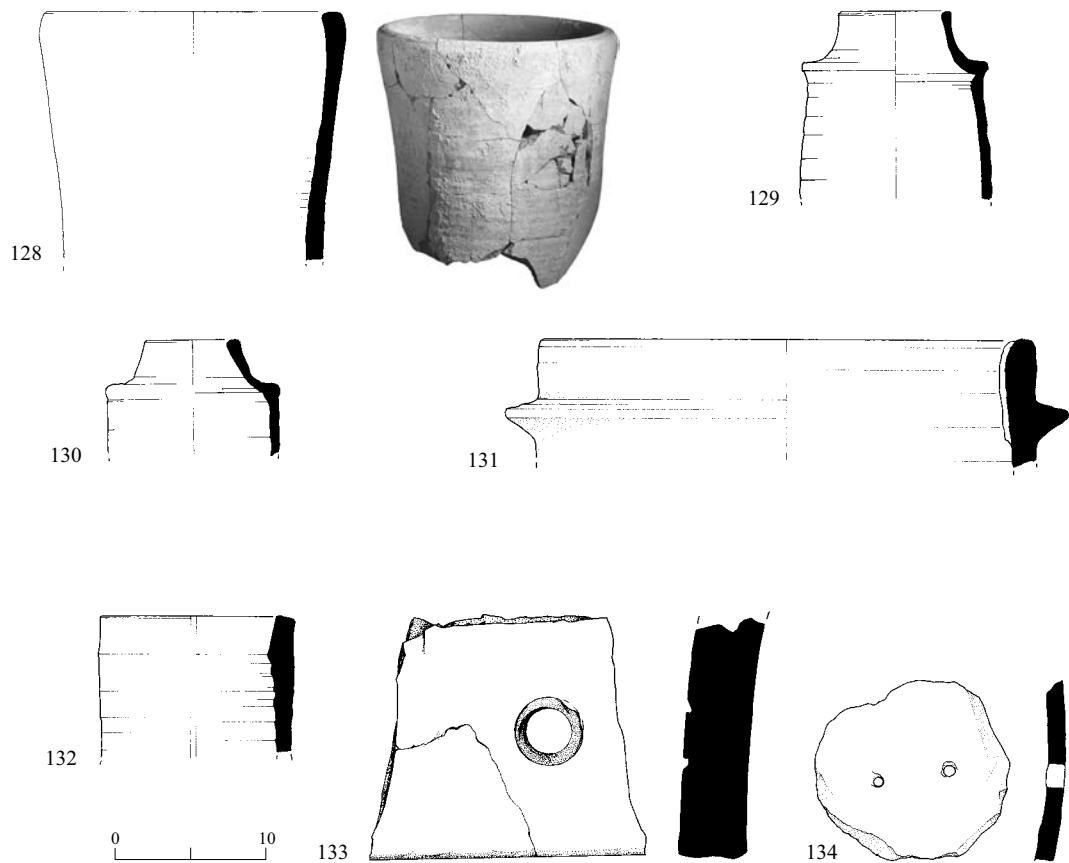


Fig. 20. Miscellaneous ceramic finds.

No.	Object	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Rim Diam. (cm)	Fabric (Munsell)	Description
128	Pipe (?)	4009/1	(B2)	27	2.5YR 6/6	
129	Pipe	1080/2, 1081/ 14, 1087/2, 3, 5, 7		8.6	7.5YR 8/2	Some inclusions and voids; mortar adhesion on exterior of rim
130	Pipe	1051/5, 6, 8, 23		7	10R 6/6	Many silt-sized, white inclusions
131	Pipe	4073/1	423	34	2.5YR 5/6	Well levigated; mortar adhering to pipe on interior and in patches on exterior
132	Pipe	1189/1, 6		12.5	Surface 10R 6/6; core 7.5YR 7/4	Many fine, white inclusions; pronounced wheel-marks on interior
133	Tile	3077/3, 4	315		2.5Y 7/2	Many voids; a large, circular stamp on one side
134	Stopper or game piece	4260/18	496	6	5YR 8/3; surface 10YR 8/2	Two holes drilled into the piece c. 1 cm apart

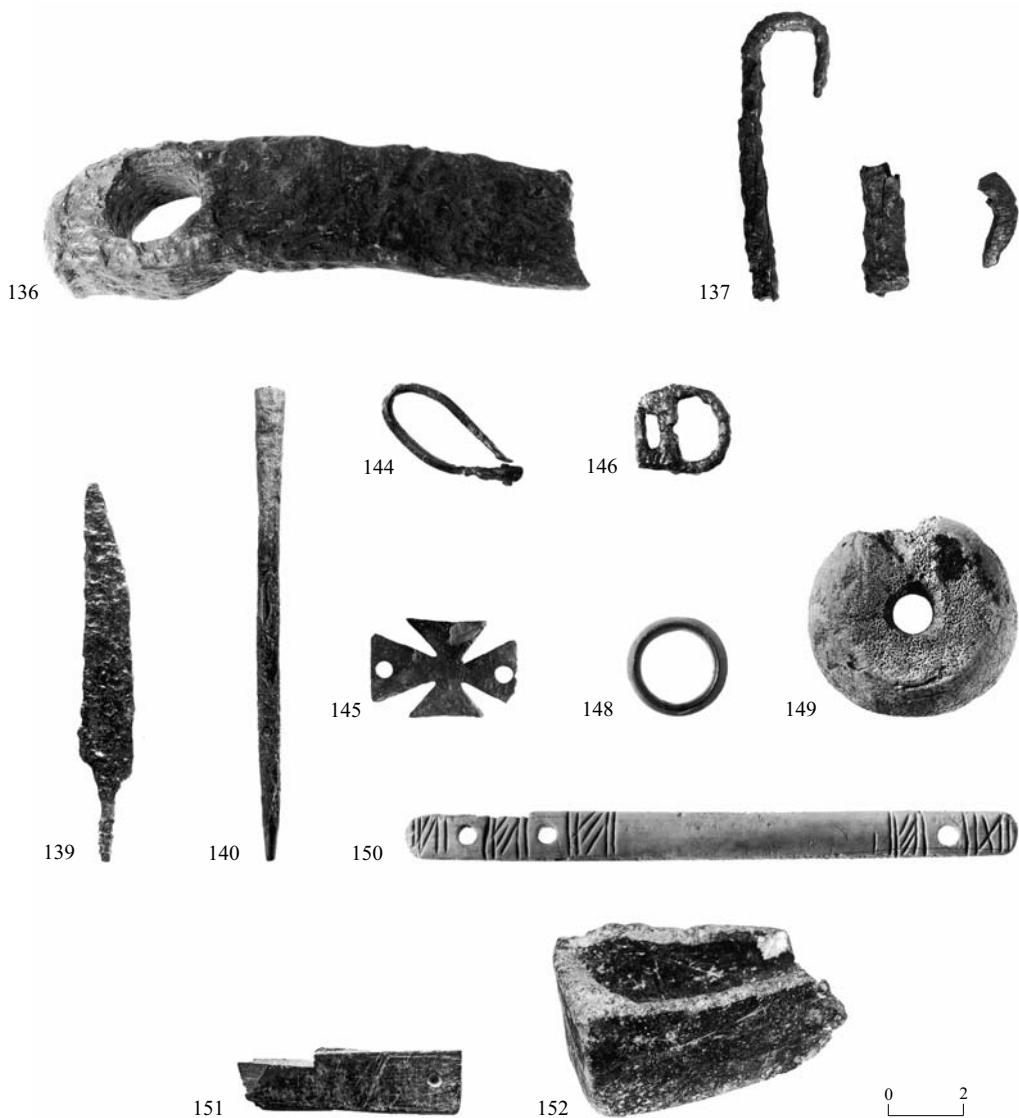


Fig. 21. Selected small finds.

SMALL FINDS

Metal, Bone and Stone (Fig. 21).— A small quantity of metal finds was recovered. These are in the main part typical medieval artifacts. The most exceptional piece is a small bronze cross (Fig. 21:145), whose presence here may be significant. In addition, two bone artifacts are presented, as well as two stone objects.

DISCUSSION

The dominant vessel forms found in Area A are jars, jugs, basins and bowls (Fig. 22). The most common jars and jugs are water containers, mostly buff-ware jars (JRB; 13.29% of the unglazed wares), including stepped-rim jugs (JSR; 12.02%), and stamped jugs (JS; 7.17%), whereas buff-ware jugs are comparatively few

◀ Fig. 21

No.*	Object	Reg. No.	Locus (Area)	Description	Height (cm)	Width (cm)	Length (cm)	Diam. (cm)
135	Lead weight	1054	113	Bell shaped	4			2.4–3.8
136	Iron pick/hammer	4252	493 (D)			4	16	
137	Iron hook	4011	431 (B2)	Three pieces			7.8 (long piece)	
138	Iron nail	1214	143 (A)	Square in section			4.5	
139	Iron knife blade	1121	118 (A)			1.4	10	
140	Bronze hair pin	1218	146 (A)	Broken on both sides; round in section, square center with small pits cut into it	0.3		4.8	
141	Bronze needle	4208	483 (D)	Broken on one end(?)			7.1	0.4
142	Spatula(?) covered with gold-colored plate	1079	114	The end where object flares out is broken off; a wavy line possibly engraved at this end			12.4	0.65
143	Bronze spatula	4084	431 (B)	A stamped wavy pattern above the bowl	0.4		14.6	
144	Bronze clasp	1108	114 (B)	Bent in middle; either end is flattened, one end has a rivet			6.5	
145	Bronze cross	3069	312 (D)	Triangular-shaped branches; holes on the upper and lower ones	2.7		1.4	
146	Bronze buckle	1216	144 (A)	Badly corroded				
147	Bronze bracelet fragment	4128	452 (B)	Impressed pattern on rounded end				
148	Bronze ring	1006	105	Triangular section				2.6
149	Bone weight	1068		Rhomboid shaped; perforated through center	2			5.4
150	Bone tool (for weaving?)	4107	451 (B)	Two holes drilled at one end, one hole at the other; incised patterns flank holes, only on polished side that was probably lacquered		0.14	16.3	
151	Slate weight	4080	431 (B2)	Broken, rectangular, 6 × 15 mm			Broken at 5.6 mm	
152	Stone lamp?			Triangular; broken at spout				

* not all objects appear in Fig. 21.

(JB; 0.42%). A small number of handmade jars (JRH; 6.75%) and jugs (JHW; 2.1%) are evident. Most of the handmade jars come from Unit 134 (27.9%). Very few cooking vessels (1.13%) are evident; the majority of these are globular with lead glazing on the lower interior. Lamps (LWM and LMM) make up 2.3% of the total of unglazed vessels.

Most of the bowls in Area A are glazed, chiefly with monochrome slip-glaze (BMS;

16.6% of the glazed wares) or slip-painting (BSP; 10.2%), and are of local manufacture. It is interesting to note that examples of sgraffito decoration were not recorded in this area. Although not yet clearly established, it seems that the use of sgraffito in most medieval sites seems to decline following the thirteenth century, as does slip-painting to a lesser extent.

Judging by the evidence at hand, it may appear that the only conclusion we can reach is

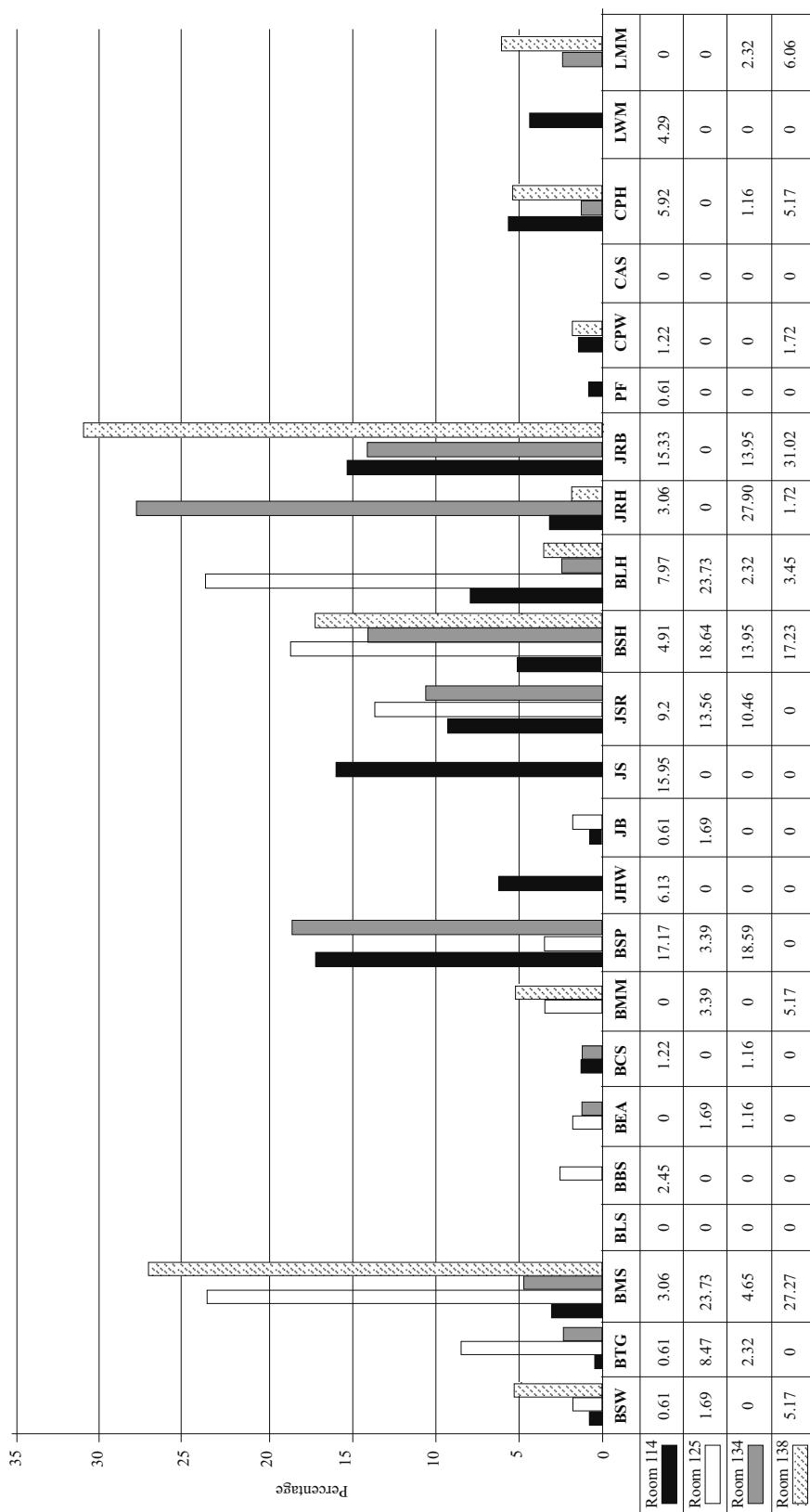


Fig. 22. Estimated vessel equivalents (EVE) frequency by Type (Area A).

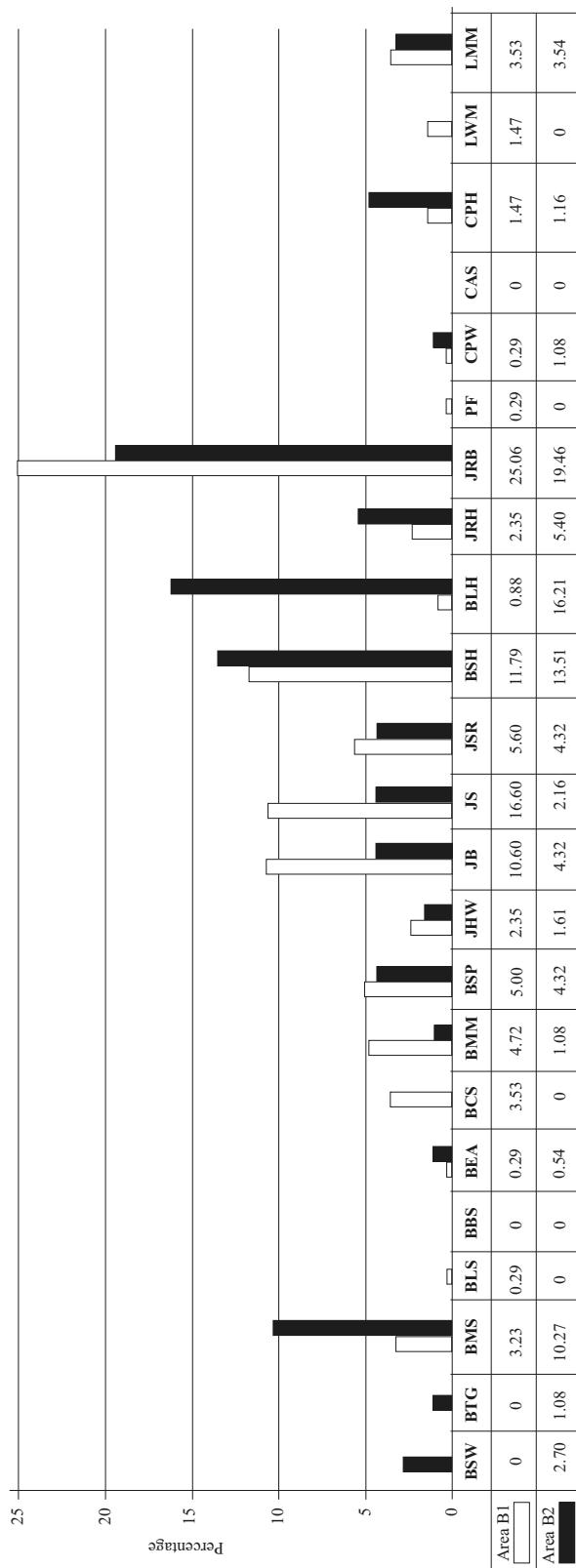


Fig. 23. Estimated vessel equivalents (EVE) frequency by Type (Areas B1 and B2).

that little cooking took place in Area A, which was perhaps mainly a storage area. All the units show a similar picture of more container vessels, as well as jugs, basins and bowls, than cooking vessels, albeit in varying ratios. This same picture is repeated in Areas B1 and B2, so perhaps an explanation for this phenomenon of comparatively few cooking vessels should be sought elsewhere.

The assemblage in Area B1 is similar (Fig. 23). Fewer bowls, both unglazed handmade bowls and glazed bowls, are noted, as well as more jars and jugs. The area as a whole displays fewer handmade vessels (17.37% compared to 26.8% in Area A) and a handful of cooking vessels (1.76%). Comparing the percentages of the two units in this area shows that Unit 307 differs considerably from this described trend, with a large number of lamps (18.5%) and a larger number of cooking vessels (5.44%). Perhaps cooking was concentrated in this unit?

Regarding glazed vessels, the picture differs somewhat from that in Area A. Syrian Under-Glaze Painted vessels and tin-glazed bowls are not present, some sgraffito exists and three imported types appear, including early thirteenth-century 'Aegean' bowls (BEA), thirteenth-century Cypriot Slip-Painted bowls (BEC) and Mold-Made Slip-Glazed bowls (BMM), the latter perhaps manufactured in Egypt. The Cypriot imports ('Aegean' and Cypriot Slip-Painted bowls) are all from Unit 307.

Area B2 shows a similar diffusion of ceramics, i.e., few cooking vessels (5.94%) and a larger number of jars and jugs (37.28%; Fig. 23). Frequency of handmade vessels (36.74%) is notably higher than in Areas A

and B1. The dominant glazed-ware type is the monochrome slip-glaze (BMS; 10.27%), followed by the slip-painted bowls (BSP; 4.32%); sgraffito-decorated bowls are absent. This perhaps suggests a somewhat later date for this assemblage when, as suggested above, monochrome ware becomes the dominant decoration.

KEY FOR MEDIEVAL POTTERY

Glazed Wares

BSW	Alkaline Syrian Under-Glazed Ware
BTG	Tin-Glazed Bowls
BSG	Splash-Glazed Bowls
BMS	Monochrome Slip-Glazed Bowls
BLS	Local Sgraffito Bowls
BBS	Byzantine Sgraffito Bowls
BEA	Aegean Bowls
BCS	Cypriot Sgraffito Bowls
BMM	Mold-Made Slip Bowls
BSP	Slip-Painted Bowls
BEC	Cypriot Slip-Painted Bowls

Coarse Wares, Cooking pots and Lamps

JHW	Handmade Water Jugs
JB	Buff-Ware Jugs
JS	Stamped Jugs
JSR	Jerusalem Step-Rimmed Jugs
BSH	Handmade Basins
BLH	Handmade Bowls
JRB	Buff-Ware Jars
PF	Pilgrim Flasks
CPW	Wheel-Made Cooking Vessels, Pots
CAS	Wheel-Made Cooking Vessels, Pans
CPH	Handmade Cooking Pots
LWN	Wheel-made Lamps
LMM	Mold-Made Lamps

NOTES

¹ On this ware, see Crowfoot 1932:179–186, Pls. 1–3.

² One site is the Frankish farmhouse at Har Ho^zevim that was excavated in 1993–1994; the other is the Frankish village at el-Kurum (Ramot 06). Both publications are forthcoming.

³ Kiln sites in the Old City of Jerusalem, as well as at Ramot 06 and Nabi Samwil, all apparently dating to the thirteenth century, produced buff-ware vessels, chiefly water jugs.

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