

THE POTTERY ASSEMBLAGES FROM ḤORBAT ṬARBENET

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INTRODUCTION

The salvage excavations conducted at Ḥorbat Ṭarbenet revealed two archaeological contexts: a rather small pool/basin, and the remains of a house and a well (see Atrash and Mazor, this volume). This report presents the ceramic finds from the pool/basin, the well, and their surrounding areas. The pottery is presented by area and loci, and is discussed typologically and chronologically.

POTTERY FROM THE POOL (L21, L30, L79; Figs. 1–4)

The Hellenistic Period

Fig. 1:1.— A fishplate base, red-slipped on the interior. Fishplates are the best-known Hellenistic fine-ware plates and were common in the Eastern Mediterranean from the fifth to the early first centuries BCE. With flaring walls and a down-turned flanged rim, their main characteristic is the central depression. The Attic prototype is covered with a glossy black glaze, while local types also appear with red slip, as in the present example (for a discussion, see Guz-Zilberstein 1995:291–292).

Fig. 1:2.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with an everted neck (height 2.8 cm) and a rolled rim.

Fig. 1:3.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a short everted neck (height 3.5 cm) and an everted rounded rim. These jars have a bag-shaped body, an everted thickened rim, and a high or short neck. They continue the Persian tradition and are dated to the entire Hellenistic period (cf. Berlin 1997: Pl. 62: PW 504).

¹ I wish to thank Walid Atrash, for inviting me to study this material, and Yael Kadosh, for helping me with the logistics.

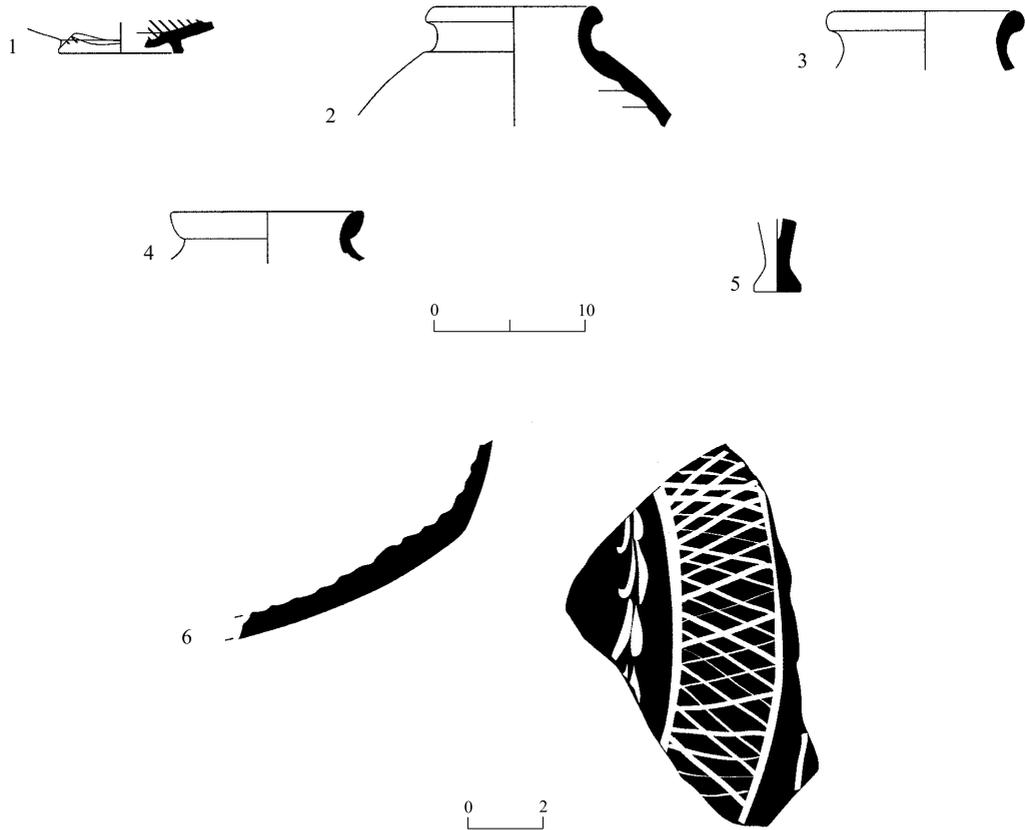


Fig. 1. Hellenistic-period pottery from the pool (Loci 21, 30, 70).

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm) ⁱ	Description
1	Fishplate	30	1135	Base diam. 6	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); reddish brown surface slip (2.5YR 4/3)
2	Storage jar	21	1089	Diam. 11 Rim: 27%	Light brown ware (7.5YR 6/4) with many small round and angular white inclusions; surface: very pale brown (10YR 8/2)
3	Storage jar	79	1410/1	Diam. 12 Rim: 17%	Pink ware (7.5YR 7/4) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: very pale brown (10YR 8/3)
4	Storage jar	79	1494/2	Diam. 12 Rim: 17%	Reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) with few medium-sized round white inclusions; surface: pink (7.5YR 8/4)
5	Bottle	21	1073	Diam. 3.2	Light brown ware (7.5YR 6/4); surface: very pale brown (10YR 8/2)
6	Body sherd; West Slope Technique	21	1077	n/a	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); surface: black slip with white and clay-colored painted decoration

ⁱ n/a = not available.

Fig. 1:4.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with an everted neck (height 1.5 cm) and a thickened rim. This jar too, with its elongated bag-shaped body, continues a Persian-period tradition. The rim is thickened (cf. Berlin 1997: Pl. 63: PW 507).

Fig. 1:5.— Solid foot of a small plain bottle, with a string-cut base. This bottle belongs to the most common bottle type, in use from the fourth to the second centuries BCE. As the upper part is missing, a precise parallel cannot be provided (Berlin 1997: Pl. 13).

Fig. 1:6.— A large fragment of a black-glazed vessel with white and clay-colored painted geometric and floral decoration in the West Slope technique. The ware suggests an Eastern Mediterranean rather than Attic origin. These vessels are dated from the fourth to the second centuries BCE (for an extensive discussion on vessels in the West Slope technique, see Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995:222–231).

The Byzantine–Umayyad Periods

Fig. 2:1.— Rim fragment of a krater with an everted thickened beveled rim and red slip, which seems to have been produced at the Baysān Umayyad pottery workshops (cf. Bar-Nathan 2011:282, Fig. 11.33:8).

Fig. 2:2.— A beveled rim fragment of a casserole with slightly uplifted horizontal handles. The rounded casseroles of the Byzantine and Early Islamic periods are the continuation of the carinated Roman casserole, with only minor changes in shape during their long life span. They have a deep rounded body and may be covered by ribbing. The rim, usually beveled as in the present example, serves to hold a lid (Fig. 2:8).

Fig. 2:3.— Rim fragment of a cooking pot with an inverted neck and a pinched rim. This cooking pot has a globular ribbed body with large handles extending from the rim to the upper shoulder. This type is dated to the Umayyad period and is found mainly in Jund al-Urdunn. These vessels might have been produced at Jerash (Bar-Nathan 2011:260).

Fig. 2:4.— Rim fragment of a neck-less cooking pot with an everted, rounded rim. These cooking pots have a ribbed globular body and large handles extending from the rim. They appear in the late Byzantine period and continue into the Umayyad period, when they are found at northern sites, such as Bet She'an and Pella (Bar-Nathan 2011:260, Fig. 11.22:13).

Fig. 2:5, 6.— Two rim fragments of globular cooking pots with a short, everted neck. Figure 2:5 has a triangular rim, and Fig. 2:6 has a grooved rim. Similar cooking pots were found at Bet She'an (Bar-Nathan 2011:260, Fig. 11.22:15–16). They date from the late Byzantine through the Umayyad period.

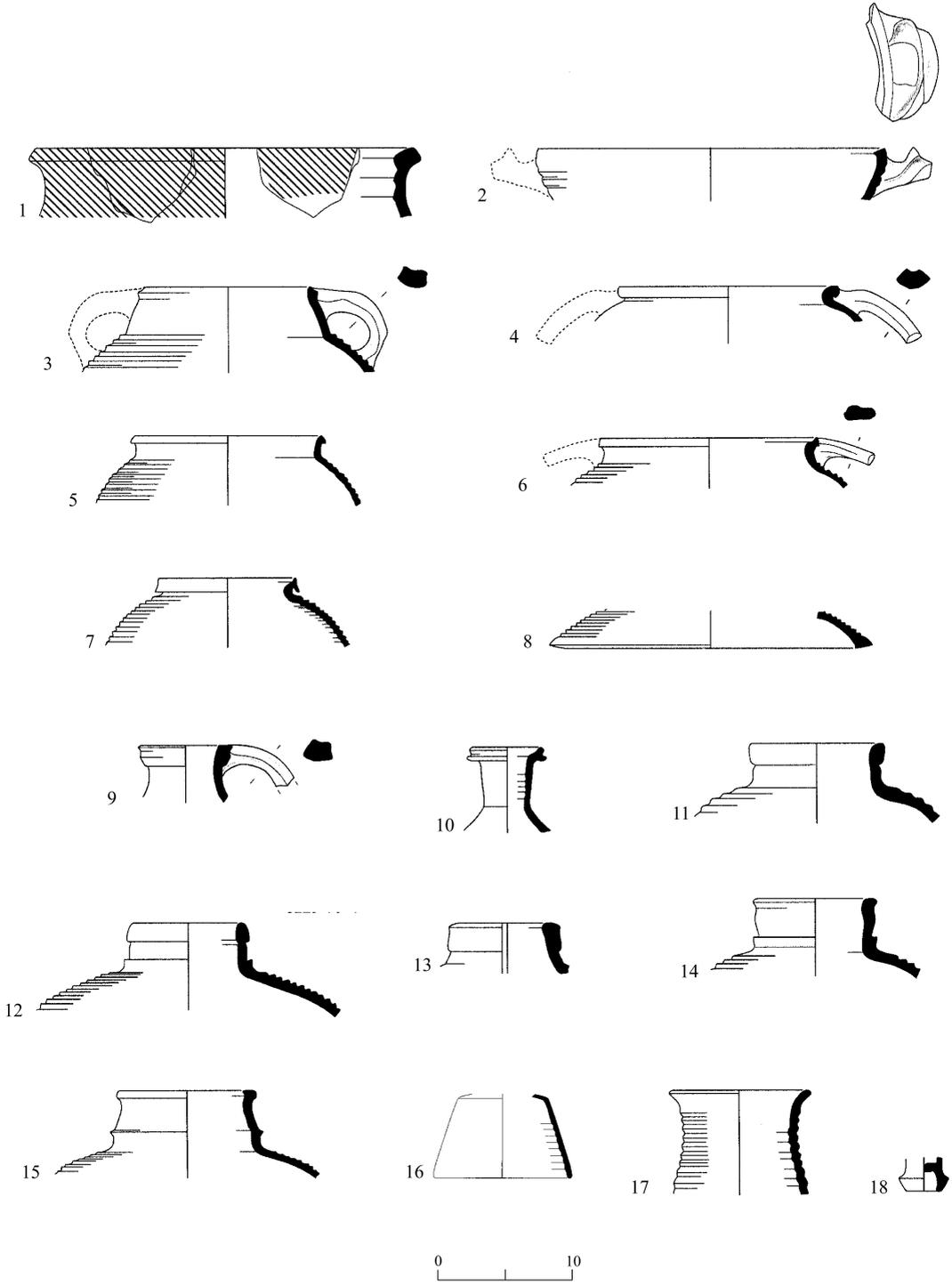


Fig. 2. Byzantine-Umayyad-period pottery from the pool.

◀ Fig. 2

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	Krater	79	1472/1	Diam. 25.5 Rim: 7%	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 7/6); surface slip: reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3)
2	Casserole	79	1422	Diam. 25 Rim: 12%	Light red ware (2.5YR 7/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface: reddish gray (5YR 5/2)
3	Cooking pot	30	1193	Diam. 12.5 Rim: 8%	Yellowish red ware (5YR 4/6) with few medium-sized round white inclusions; surface: yellowish red (5YR 5/6)
4	Cooking pot	79	1442	Diam. 15 Rim: 18%	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6) with lighter core and few small angular inclusions; surface: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) and reddish gray slip (5YR 5/2)
5	Cooking pot	79	1440	Diam. 13.5 Rim: 10%	Red ware (2.5YR 5/8) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: red (2.5YR 5/6)
6	Cooking pot	79	1433	Diam. 16 Rim: 12%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with thick core and few very small round white inclusions; surface: reddish brown (5YR 5/3)
7	Cooking pot	30	1191/2	Diam. 10 Rim: 27%	Red ware (2.5YR 4/6) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: red (2.5YR 5/6)
8	Lid	79	1490/1	Diam. 24 Rim: 11%	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6) with thick core and few small round white inclusions; surface: yellowish red (5YR 5/6)
9	Cooking jug	79	1439	Diam. 5 Rim: 100%	Reddish brown ware (5YR 4/4); surface: light red (2.5YR 6/6)
10	Cooking jug	30	1159/2	Diam. 5 Rim: 52%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with thick core and few large round white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 6/6)
11	Storage jar	30	1135/2	Diam. 8 Rim: 38%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: reddish gray (2.5YR 5/1)
12	Storage jar	79	1504	Diam. 8 Rim: 32%	Light red (2.5YR 7/8) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: pink to light brown (7.5YR 7/3–6/3)
13	Storage jar	79	1410/2	Diam. 10 Rim: 11%	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 7/6)
14	Storage jar	79	1436	Diam. 9 Rim: 100%	Brown (7.5YR 4/4) with few very small angular white inclusion; surface: yellowish red (5YR 5/6–6/6)
15	Storage jar	30	1159/1	Diam. 10	n/a
16	Bell-shaped lid	79	1501	Diam. 10	n/a
17	Antiliya jug	79	1494/1	Diam. 10 Rim: 36%	Red (2.5YR 5/8) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: red (2.5YR 5/8)
18	Amphora	30	1180/1		Micaceous clay

Fig. 2:7.— Rim fragment of a neck-less cooking pot with a sharply everted flanged rim. This type of cooking pot has a globular ribbed body and large handles extending from the rim. It is commonly found in Jalame, where it is dated to the Byzantine period (Johnson 1988:190, No. 555).

Fig. 2:8.— Beveled rim fragment of a lid. As stated above (Fig. 2:2), these lids were used with casseroles, and as with this fragment, may have ribbed bodies. A knob handle is usually positioned at the center of the lid, which might also have pierced holes to let the steam out. Such lids were in use from the Byzantine through the Umayyad period.

Fig. 2:9, 10.— Two rim fragments of jugs are made of cooking-pot ware: Fig. 2:9 has a flat folded rim, and Fig. 2:10 has an everted grooved rim. A jug similar to the one in Fig. 2:10 was found at Zippori (Sepphoris), where it was dated to the Byzantine period, after the fifth century CE (cf. Vincenz 2013:153, Pl. 48:10).

Fig. 2:11.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a slightly bulging neck (height 2.5 cm) and an everted folded rim.

Fig. 2:12.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a straight neck (height 3.5 cm) and a folded rounded rim.

Fig. 2:13.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a short neck (height 3 cm) and an inverted folded rounded rim.

Fig. 2:14.— Rim fragment of a bag-shaped storage jar with a bulging neck (height 3.5 cm), an everted rounded rim and a densely ribbed body. The type is present at Capernaum (Loffreda 1974: Fig. 8:3) and Jalame (Johnson 1988: Fig. 7-53:807). They are dated to the late Byzantine and Umayyad periods.

Fig. 2:15.— Storage jar with an inverted neck (height 4 cm). It has a thickened rim with an inner flange, and a sharply protruding ridge on the lower part of the neck. The jar has a densely ribbed body and a peculiar rim shape. No satisfactory parallel has been found; a late Byzantine/Umayyad date is suggested for this vessel.

Fig. 2:16.— Fragment of a bell-shaped lid with a rounded rim. Bell-shaped lids have been found mainly in the north and were probably used to cover jars. Similar lids have been reported from Jalame (Johnson 1988:220–222, Fig. 7-56) and Ḥorbat ‘Uza (Avshalom-Gorni 2009:57–58, Fig. 2.39:6). They are dated to the Byzantine period, more precisely to the fourth and early fifth centuries CE.

Fig. 2:17.— Fragment of an antiliya vessel with a densely ribbed body and an everted rounded rim. Similar vessels were produced at Ḥorbat ‘Uẓa and dated to the fourth–early fifth century (Avshalom-Gorni 2009:60–61, Fig. 2.41:1–12). These vessels were used for drawing water from a well.

Fig. 2:18.— Amphora toe fragment, possibly belonging to a small one-handled amphora made of micaceous clay and dating from the first to the early fourth centuries CE (cf. Johnson 2008:100, Nos. 1209–1210). At Jalame, this amphora type was dated to the late fourth century CE (cf. Johnson 1988:111).

Fig. 3:1, 2.— Two rim fragments of handmade basins: one (Fig. 3:1) is red-slipped, while the other is ribbed (Fig. 3:2). No specific parallels were found for these basins, but they were most probably locally made. A Late Byzantine/Umayyad period date is suggested for these vessels.

Fig. 3:4–7.— Square-sectioned *tubuli* fragments. Such ceramic *tubuli* pipes were placed in the bathhouse’s caldarium walls. They led the hot hair from the hypocaust under the room’s

Fig. 3 ▶

No.	Vessel (type)	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm) ⁱ	Description
1	Handmade basin	79	1436	n/a	Very pale brown ware (10YR 8/2) with many large black and white inclusions; surface: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)
2	Handmade basin	79	1486	Diam. 35 Rim: 10%	Very pale brown ware (10YR 7/3) with many large white and black inclusions; surface: pink (7.5YR 8/3) with remains of light reddish brown slip (5YR 6/4)
3	Handmade basin	79	1472/2	Diam. 30 Rim: 7	Very pale brown ware (10YR 7/3) with many large white and black inclusions; surface: very pale brown (10YR 7/3)
4	<i>Tubulus</i>	30	1159/A	n/a	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/8) with core and few large round and angular white inclusions; surface: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6)
5	<i>Tubulus</i>	30	1175	n/a	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/8) with core and few large round and angular white inclusions; surface: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6)
6	<i>Tubulus</i>	30	1180/4	n/a	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/8) with core and few large round and angular white inclusions; surface: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6)
7	<i>Tubulus</i>	30	1191/1	n/a	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/8) with core and few large round and angular white inclusions; surface: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6)

ⁱ n/a = not available.

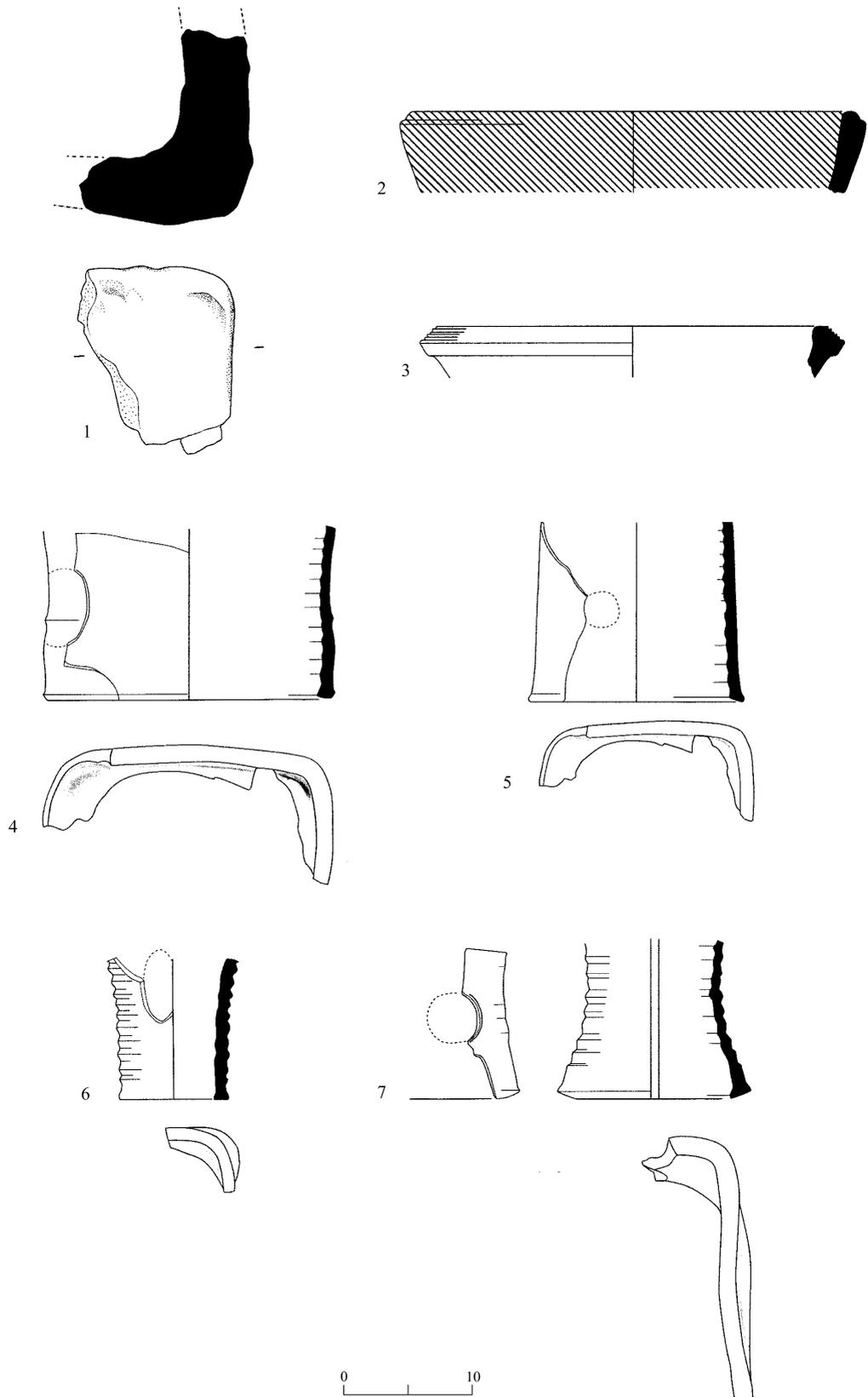


Fig. 3. Byzantine-Umayyad-period pottery from the pool: handmade basins and *tubuli*.

floor to heat the room. They were used mainly in the Roman period but continued in use during the Byzantine period. Many *tubuli* fragments were found in the pool area, perhaps indicating the presence of a bathhouse in the vicinity.

Fig. 4:1.— The lamp's shoulders are decorated with rosettes bordered by half-circles, while the nozzle bears an entirely encircled rosette. This lamp can be identified as a Samaritan Lamp Type 1 (Sussman 1983:73), dated to the third and fourth centuries CE.

Fig. 4:2.— A complete lamp with a wide tongue handle and a decoration of bands of a ladder pattern and semicircles. This lamp is a later variant of the Samaritan lamps and can be dated from the sixth century CE to the Umayyad period. They have been found abundantly at Bet She'an (Hadad 2002:74–78, Type 32).

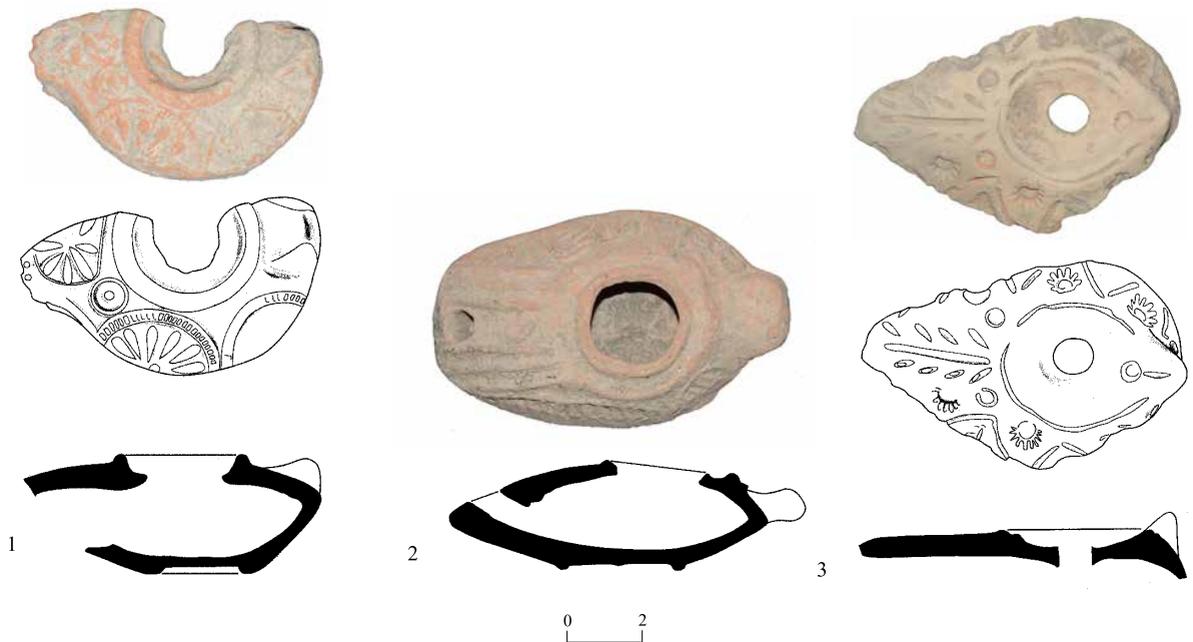


Fig. 4. Byzantine-period lamps from the pool.

No.	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	30	1151	Length: 7.7 Width: 4.3 Height: 2.6	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 7/6)
2	79	1510	Length: 9.5 Width: 6 Height: 3	Pink ware (5YR 7/4) with few small round black and white inclusions; surface: pink (5YR 7/4)
3	79	1442	Length: 8.7 Width: 5.7	Grayish brown ware (10YR 5/2) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: light gray (10YR 7/2)

Fig. 4:3.— The upper part of a lamp with a stamped decoration of circles, rosettes and lines on the shoulders, and a branch on the nozzle; the handle is stamped with a circle and a line. It belongs to Sussman's Northern Stamped Lamps Type 5A, dated to the fourth–fifth centuries CE (Sussman 1989:31–32).

Dating of the Pool

The pottery found in the pool clearly belongs to two periods. The earliest occupation, or use, of the pool, or perhaps even the pool's construction, can be dated to the Hellenistic period. The material, dating from the fourth to the second centuries BCE includes fishplates, bottles, jars and a fragment of an imported West-Slope technique vessel.

The latest occupation/use can be dated to the Byzantine–Umayyad periods and is characterized by neck-less cooking pots typical of northern sites. Also present are cooking pots from Jerash, and vessels such as a krater and storage jars with gray surfaces, perhaps originating in the pottery production workshop at Bet She'an. Bell-shaped lids are also typical of northern sites. The lamps also support a Byzantine–Umayyad date for this assemblage.

POTTERY FROM THE VICINITY OF THE POOL (Figs. 5–10)

This section discusses the ceramic finds found in areas outside the pool, which are probably connected with the pool's activity. The material from these areas is dated to the Hellenistic–Early Roman and the Late Byzantine/Umayyad periods.

The Hellenistic and Early Roman Periods

Fishplates

Fig. 5:1.— Base fragment of a red-slipped fishplate. Such fishplates are dated to the Hellenistic period (see above, Fig. 1:1).

Fig. 5:2.— Fragment of a fishplate with a horizontal ledge-rim. The plate, with a step below the horizontal ledge-rim and a ring base, is glazed with a dull black slip. This vessel is most probably a fishplate, although the characteristic central part is missing. The ware and glaze suggest it is imported, possibly from Ephesos (Sandhaus 2013:96).

Bowls

Fig. 5:3.— Rim fragment of a round bowl with a sharply everted, short rounded rim. The vessel bears a black and red glaze. This small fragment possibly belonged to a bowl with horizontal handles, a round body shape and an everted rim. These bowls probably derived from the Attic and Hellenistic skyphoi and may be dated to the second century BCE (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:294, Fig. 6.7:1).

Fig. 5:4.— A rim fragment of a bowl with a sharply inverted rounded rim and a black glaze. The poor black slip would suggest it is not an Attic import but an Eastern Mediterranean product. The Attic prototypes date from the fourth century BCE, while the local types are dated to the third and second centuries BCE (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:291, Fig. 6.1:22).

Fig. 5:5.— Fragment of a red-slipped molded bowl with a rosette decoration. Despite the small size of the fragment, the ware and slip point to an eastern provenance. This same provenance was determined for the bowls with similar rosette patterns found at Dor (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995:215–216, Fig. 5.5:17, 21).

Unguentaria

Unfortunately, the rims of these vessels were not preserved, but it can be assumed, from the preserved sherds, that they belonged to a type of unguentarium with a fusiform body and a short stem ending in a flat base. Some bear traces of red slip. This group is dated to the second century BCE (cf. Berlin 1997: Pls. 13–14).

Fig. 5:6.— Fragment of an unguentarium with a narrow neck and a solid (broken) toe. Reddish slip remnants are visible on the body.

Fig. 5:7.— Fragment of an unguentarium with a flat base.

Fig. 5:8.— An almost complete fusiform unguentarium with a flat base and traces of light red slip.

Fig. 5:9.— Fragment of a unguentarium with an flat base.

Fig. 5:10.— Fragment of an unguentarium with a flat base and traces of red slip.

Cooking Pots

Fig. 5:11.— Rim fragment of a neck-less cooking pot with a triangular rim. This cooking-pot type has been found at Tel Anafa, where it is described as having a bulky body (Berlin 1997: Pl. 20: PW 483), no neck, and a triangular rim. Two large loop handles extend from the rim to the upper body. It appears already in fourth–third centuries BCE contexts (Berlin 1997:87).

Fig. 5:12.— Rim fragment of a small cooking pot with a grooved rim, a globular body and a slightly flaring neck. Two loop handles are drawn from the rim to the upper shoulder. At Tel Anafa, they are dated to the second century BCE (cf. Berlin 1997: Pl. 24: PW 198).

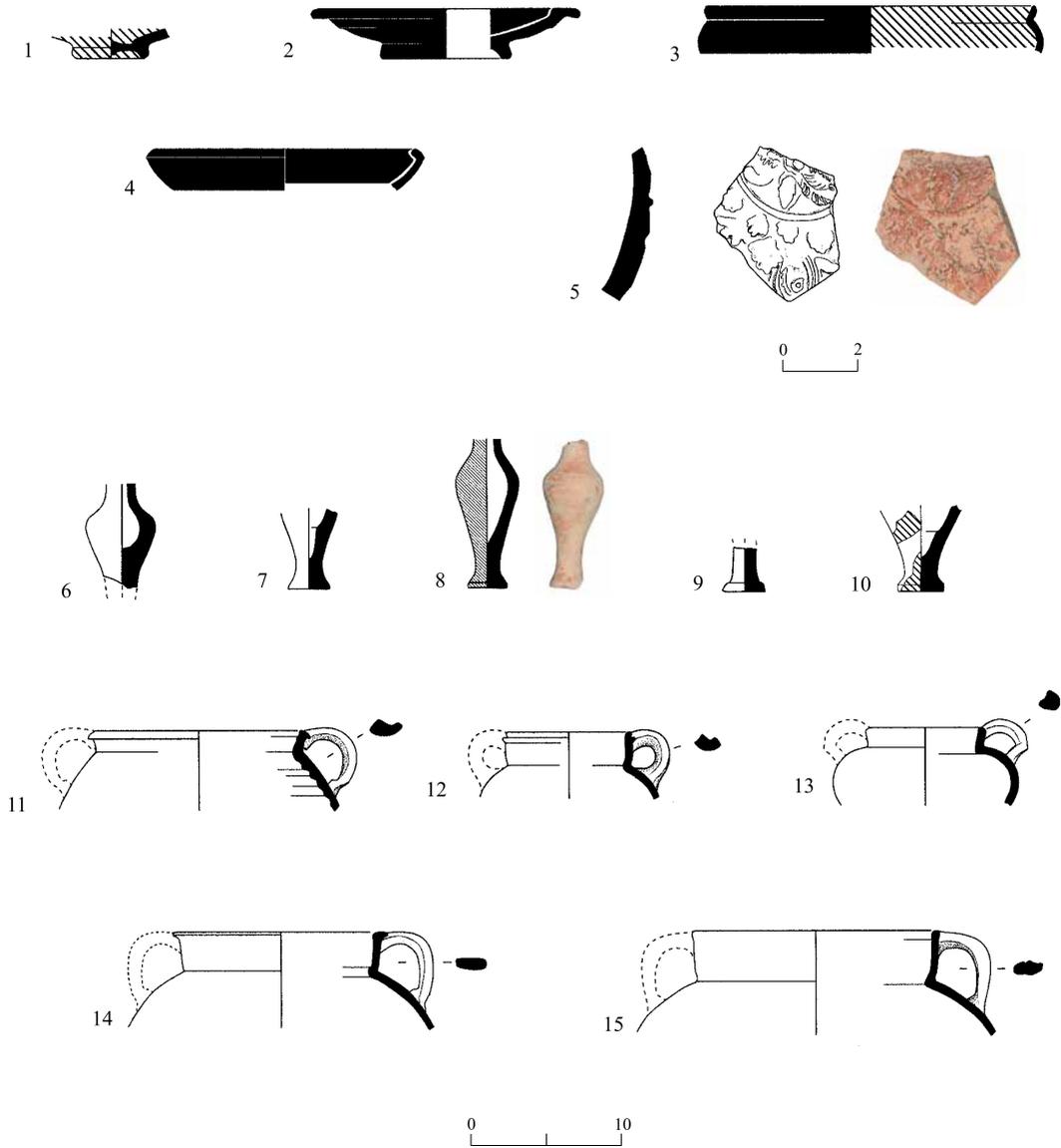


Fig. 5. Hellenistic pottery from the areas outside the pool: bowls, bottles and cooking pots.

Fig. 5:13.— Rim fragment of a small cooking pot with a flattened rim, a globular body, and an offset and flaring neck. Two loop handles are drawn from the rim to the upper shoulder. At Tel Anafa, they are dated from the mid-third to the second century BCE (cf. Berlin 1997: Pl. 22: PW 196).

Fig. 5:14.— Rim fragment of a cooking pot with a short ledge-rim, an ovoid body and an offset flaring neck. Two loop-handles are drawn from the rim to the upper shoulder. These

◀ Fig. 5

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm) ⁱ	Description
1	Fishplate	20	1045	Base diam. 4.7	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with few very small round white inclusions; surface: light red slip (10R 4/4)
2	Fishplate	40	1202	Diam. 14 Rim: 12%	Very pale brown ware (10YR 8/4); surface: dull black slip
3	Bowl	24	1043	Diam. 18 Rim: 10%	Pink ware (7.5YR 7/4); int.: glossy red slip (10R 4/6); ext.: black slip
4	Bowl	95	1525	Diam. 14 Rim: 9%	Pink ware (7.5YR 8/4); surface: black slip and reddish brown on int. (5YR 4/4)
5	Bowl	28	1102	4.5 × 4.0	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 7/6) with few very small round black inclusions; surface: red slip (10R 5/6)
6	Bottle	77	1550	n/a	Pale yellow ware (2.5Y 7/4) with few very small round white inclusions; surface: pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) with remains of reddish slip
7	Bottle	45	1281	Diam. 2.5	Yellowish red ware (5YR 5/6) with few small angular black inclusions; surface: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)
8	Bottle	41	1238	Height: 9.5 Diam. 2.5	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 7/6) with many small round and angular white inclusions; surface: very pale brown (10YR 8/2) with remains of light red slip (2.5YR 6/8)
9	Bottle	34	1161	Diam. 3	Pink ware (7.5YR 7/4); surface: pink (7.5YR 7/4)
10	Bottle	85	1496	Diam. 3.3	Light brown ware (7.5YR 6/4) with thick core and few small angular white inclusions; surface: very pale brown (10YR 8/3) and red slip (2.5YR 5/6)
11	Cooking pot	95	1519	Diam. 19 Rim: 6%	Red ware (2.5YR 4/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface: red (2.5YR 5/6)
12	Cooking pot	95	1525	Diam. 7 Rim: 35%	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 6/6)
13	Cooking pot	83	1527/1	Diam. 7 Rim: 40%	Yellowish red ware (5YR 5/6) with thick core and few small round white inclusions; surface: reddish brown (5YR 5/4)
14	Cooking pot	24	1043	Diam. 7 Rim: 14%	Reddish brown ware (2.5YR 4/4) with few small angular and round white inclusions; surface: reddish brown to dark gray (5YR 5/4–4/1)
15	Cooking pot	34	1161/1	Diam. 18 Rim: 9%	Reddish brown ware (5YR 4/4); surface: red (2.5YR)

ⁱ n/a = not available.

cooking pots have been found at northern sites, and are dated at Tel Anafa to the second century BCE (cf. Berlin 1997: Pl. 23: PW 201).

Fig. 5:15.— Rim fragment of a cooking pot with a slightly everted neck and rounded rim. Cooking pots of this type have a globular or ovoid body, and the slightly everted offset neck ends in a rounded rim. Two loop-handles are drawn from the rim to the upper shoulder. This was the most common cooking pot at Tel Anafa, where it appears already in the mid-third to second centuries BCE, yet it is more commonly found in late second-century CE contexts (Berlin 1997: Pl. 21: PW 187–190).

Storage Jars

Fig. 6:1.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a straight neck (height 3 cm) and a rolled rim. Traces of red slip on the rim.

Fig. 6:2.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a straight neck (height 3.5 cm), and an everted rolled rim with a groove below.

The two examples belong probably to Galilean jars with rolled rims. They should be dated from the late first century BCE to the early first century CE. A jar from Sepphoris, similar to Fig. 6:2, is dated to 70–135 CE (Balouka 2013: Pl. 106).

Fig. 6:3.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a ridged neck (height 3.8 cm) and an everted thickened rim.

Fig. 6:4.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with an everted neck (height 3 cm) and a thickened rounded rim. The fragment belonged to an almost neck-less heavy bag-shaped jar of Persian tradition. This jar type is dated to the third century BCE (cf. Avissar 1996: Fig. X.5:1, 2).

Amphoriskos

Fig. 6:5.— An almost complete amphoriskos with a piriform elongated body and a small toe. One handle extends from mid-neck(?) to the upper body. Amphoriskoi are commonly found in assemblages dated to the second century BCE (Berlin 1997: Pl. 11: PW 75).

Stopper

Fig. 6:6.— A stopper made from a reworked body sherd, possibly of a jar.

Discus Lamps

Fig. 6:7, 8.— Two discus-lamp fragments. Figure 6:7 is a small red-slipped fragment. This nozzle is decorated with double-sided volutes with short lines in-between. The sunken discus is also decorated and has a small filling hole. Figure 6:8 is a rim fragment decorated with double-axes.

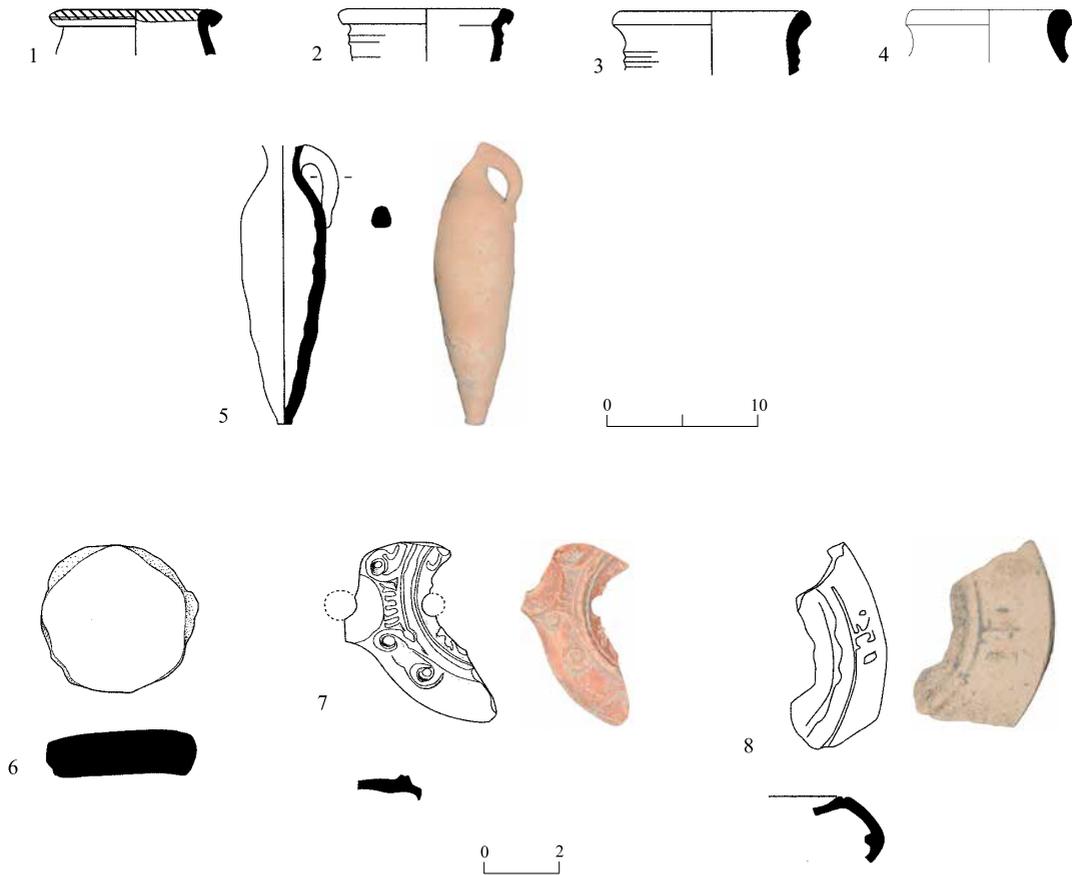


Fig. 6. Hellenistic (3–5) and Early Roman (1, 2, 6–8) pottery from the areas outside the pool.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	Storage jar	40	1202/1	Diam. 10 Rim: 20%	Light red ware (2.5YR 7/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface: pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2)
2	Storage jar	95	1543	Diam. 10.5 Rim: 30%	Reddish gray ware (2.5YR 5/1) with few small round white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 6/6)
3	Storage jar	95	1535/1	Diam. 11.5 Rim: 15%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 7/8)
4	Storage jar	40	1202	Diam. 10 Rim: 20%	Light brown ware (7.5YR 6/4) with many large round and angular white inclusions; surface: pink (7.5YR 7/3)
5	Juglet	41	1176	Height: 18 Diam. 1.2	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 7/6) with few small angular black inclusions; surface: pink (7.5YR 8/4)
6	Stopper	34	1161	Diam. 3.6	Very pale brown ware (10YR 7/3); surface: pink (7.5YR 7/4)
7	Lamp	83	1526/1	Length: 4 Width: 4.8	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 7/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface: red slip (10R 5/6)
8	Lamp	83	1526/2	Length: 4.5 Width: 3	Very pale brown ware (10YR 7/4) with few small round white inclusions; surface: very pale brown (10YR 8/2)

These round lamps are very common in Syria-Palaestina from the last third of the first century to the third century CE (for an extensive discussion, see Hadad 2002:16–20, Type 7).

The Byzantine–Umayyad Periods

Bowls

Fig. 7:1.— Fragment of an LRC (Late Roman C) bowl related to Hayes' LRC Form 3C, with a triangular flanged rim and rouletting. Form 3 and its variants were the most common form of LRC bowls throughout the Mediterranean during the Byzantine period. Their main characteristic is the triangular flanged rim, which is often decorated with rouletting, or blackened from stacking in the kiln. Many times, the interior of the bowl is stamp-decorated. These bowls can be dated to the late fifth century CE (Hayes 1972:329–338; 1980:525–527).

Fig. 7:2, 3.— Two fragments of CRS (Cypriot Red Slip) bowls. Figure 7:2 is probably a variant of Hayes' Form 9, while Fig. 7:3 belongs to Hayes' CRS Form 9. These bowls, with a folded incurved rim, usually show rouletting on the body and a wavy line on the rim. They were produced in Cyprus and date from the sixth to the seventh centuries CE (for an extensive discussion on the type, see Hayes 1972:379–382; 1980:528–529).

Fig. 7:4.— Fragment of an LRC platter with stamped palmettes and a bejeweled cross in the center, probably dating from the fifth or sixth century CE.

Casseroles

Fig. 7:5, 6.— Two rim fragments of casseroles with a flat rim. Both casserole fragments, the first with a plain body and the second with a ribbed body, have horizontal handles. This casserole type appeared at the beginning of the Byzantine period and continued, with minor changes, into the Early Islamic period.

Cooking Pots

Fig. 7:7, 8.— Two rim fragments of cooking pots: one (Fig. 7:7) with an everted rounded rim, and the other (Fig. 7:8) with an everted triangular rim. Both cooking pots have a ribbed, globular body. These cooking pots, found in the north, date from the Byzantine period and continue into the Umayyad period. They have been found at Bet She'an but were seemingly not produced there (Bar-Nathan 2011:260, 263, Fig. 11.22:14–16).

Cooking Jugs

Fig. 7:9, 10.— Two rim fragments of cooking jugs with a straight neck and a thickened rim. These two fragments, made of cooking pot ware, have a globular ribbed body and a loop handle extending from the rim to the upper shoulder. No satisfactory parallel has been found, but a Byzantine and, perhaps, Umayyad date is suggested.

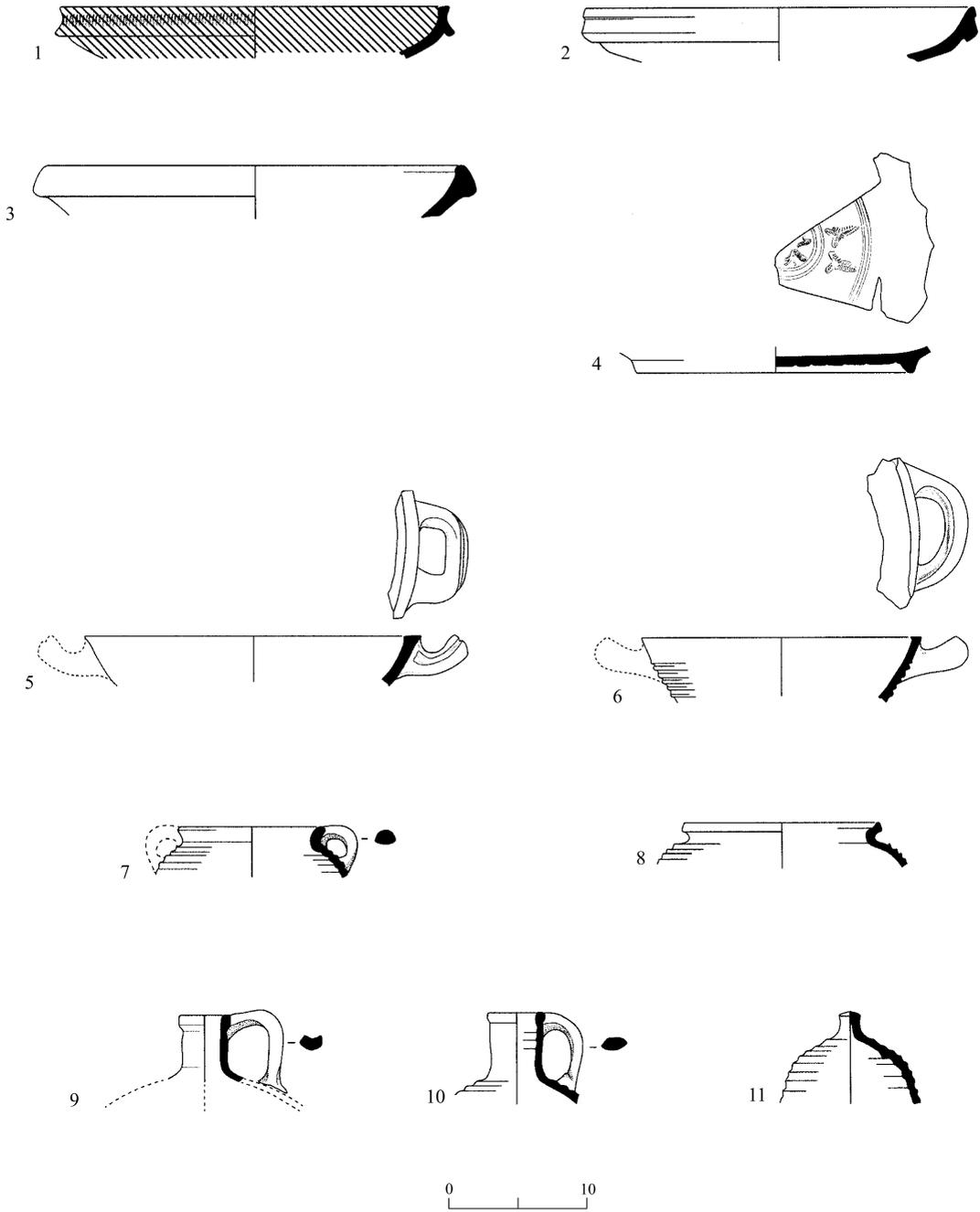


Fig. 7. Byzantine–Umayyad pottery from the areas outside the pool.

◀ Fig. 7

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm) ⁱ	Description
1	Bowl	12	1107/1	Diam. 28.5 Rim: 12%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8); surface: red glossy slip (10R 5/6); rim blackened
2	Bowl	85	1456	Diam. 28 Rim: 7.5%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with few small and medium-sized round white inclusions; surface: gray to dark gray (5YR 5/1–4/1)
3	Bowl	29	1179	Diam. 31 Rim: 8%	Reddish gray ware (5YR 5/2); surface: reddish brown slip (2.5YR 5/3)
4	Platter	32	1137-1	n/a	Reddish brown ware (5YR 5/3) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: reddish brown glossy slip (5YR 5/3)
5	Casserole	20	1075	Diam. 24 Rim: 11%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with core and few small round and angular white inclusions; surface: red (2.5YR 5/6) and burning
6	Casserole	19	1046/2	Diam. 20 Rim: 12.5%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with many very small round white and black inclusions; surface: red (2.5YR 5/6)
7	Cooking pot	85	1471	Diam. 10 Rim: 15%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface: pink to light red (2.5YR 7/4–7/6)
8	Cooking pot	29	1179/2	Diam. 14 Rim: 12.5%	Red ware (2.5YR 4/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface: reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4)
9	Cooking jug	94	1540/1	Diam. 3.7 Rim: 100%	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6) with few very small angular white inclusions; surface: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)
10	Cooking jug	94	1540/2	Diam. 4 Rim: 100%	Reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4) with thick core and few small round white inclusions; surface: pink to reddish yellow (5YR 7/4–7/6.)
11	Lid	83	1516	n/a	Red ware (2.5YR 5/8) with thick core and few small round white inclusions; surface: light reddish brown (2.5YR 7/4)

ⁱ n/a = not available.

Lids

Fig. 7:11.— A fragmentary lid with a rounded, ribbed body and a small slightly pointed knob. Another fragmentary lid (L28, B1102; diam. 12 cm, not illustrated) has a plain body with a carination on its upper part, and a ridge-decorated flat knob. Both lids belong to the group of bell-shaped lids, common in the northern part of the country (see above, Fig. 2:16). Bell-shaped lids with a flat knob have parallels at Ḥorbat ‘Uza, where they were probably

produced (Avshalom-Gorni 2009:59, Fig. 2.39:3–6; see also discussion below, Figs. 9:1–3). They are dated to the fourth and early fifth centuries CE.

Storage Jars

Bag-Shaped Jars

Fig. 8:1.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a bulging neck (height 4 cm) and a folded rounded rim. Ridge at the bottom of the neck.

Fig. 8:2, 3.— Two rim fragments of storage jars with an almost straight neck and a thickened rim. Ridge at the bottom of the neck. Figure 8:2 has a 4.5 cm high neck; Fig. 8:3 has a 4.8 cm height neck and an everted rim. Bag-shaped jars with thickened rims were found at Ḥorbat ‘Uza, manufactured already at the beginning of the fourth century CE and reaching their peak in the first half of the fifth century CE (Avshalom-Gorni 2009:53–54, Fig. 2.37:6).

Fig. 8:4.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a bulging neck (height 4.5 cm), a protruding ridge and an everted rounded rim. This type of jar was also produced at Ḥorbat ‘Uza at the beginning of the fourth century CE and became the main type toward the end of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth century CE (Avshalom-Gorni 2009:54–55, Fig. 2.37:9).

Fig. 8:5.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a short neck (height 3.5 cm) and a folded rounded rim. These jars, with a ribbed body (see above, Fig. 2:12), were also found at Zippori (Vincenz 2013: Pl. 47:5) and date from the late Byzantine period.

Fig. 8:6.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with an everted neck (height 3.5 cm), an inverted pinched rim, and a ridge at the bottom of the neck.

Fig. 8:7.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a bulging neck (height 4 cm), an inverted rounded rim and a ridge at the bottom of the neck. This fragment belongs to a bag-shaped jar with a ribbed body and characteristic neck and rim shapes. This is possibly a local type dating from the Byzantine period; no satisfactory parallel has been found at any other site in the region.

Fig. 8:8.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with an everted ribbed neck (height 3.5 cm), a thickened rounded rim and a ridge at the bottom of the neck. This wide-mouthed jar is possibly related to a type produced in the Bet She’an workshops (Bar-Nathan 2011:235, Fig. 11.5:1–4) dated to the Umayyad period.

Fig. 8:9, 10.— Two rim fragments of bag-shaped storage jars with a short neck (height 2.5 and 2.8 cm, respectively) and a simple rim; Fig. 8:9 has an everted flat rim and Fig. 8:10 has a thickened rounded rim. A late Byzantine–Umayyad date is suggested.

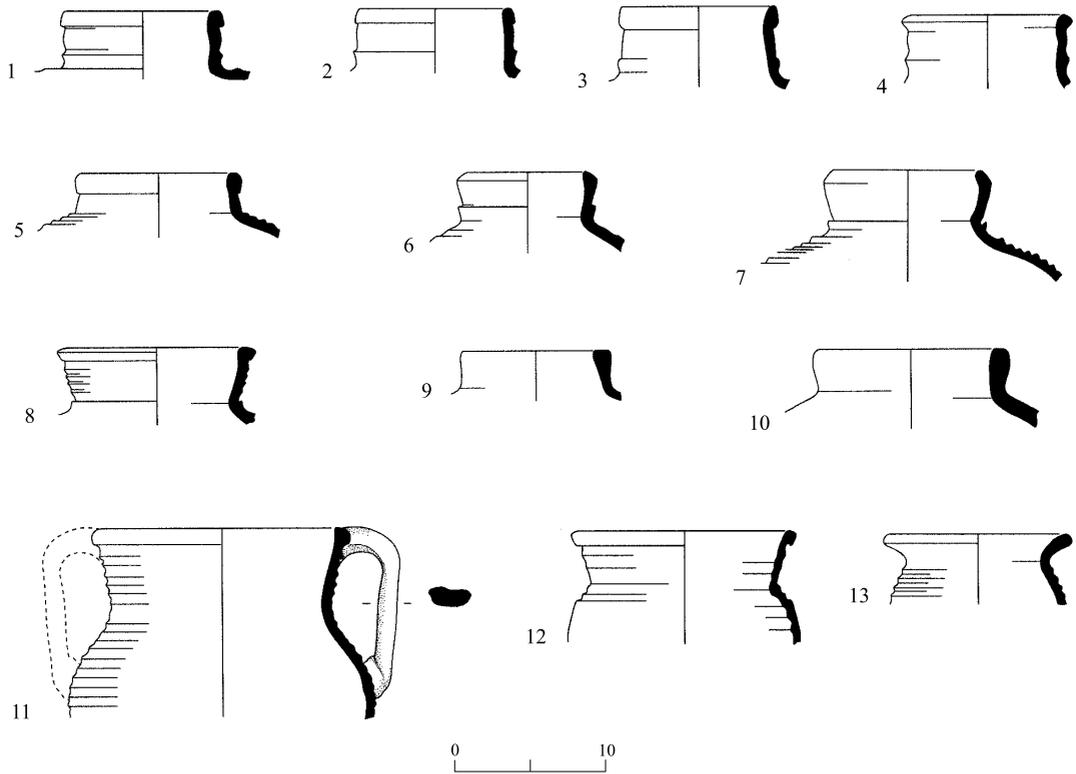


Fig. 8. Byzantine-Umayyad pottery from the areas outside the pool (cont.).

Small Jars

Fig. 8:11.— A small fragmentary jar with a ribbed body, a long everted neck and a rounded rim. The handle is drawn from the rim to the upper body.

Fig. 8:12.— Fragment of a small jar with a sharply everted neck and a thickened rim.

At Bet She'an, many different types of small jars were found (Bar-Nathan 2011:247–250). Small jars are common in the Early Islamic period. They appear in many variants and frequently bear a red or black painted decoration (Vincenz 2013: Pl. 50:5, 7–8).

Fig. 8:13.— Fragment of an antilya jug with a sharply everted rounded rim (see above Fig. 2:17). Similar jugs have been found at Ḥorbat 'Uza, where they were produced during the Early Byzantine period (Avshalom-Gorni 2009:63, Fig. 2.41:2).

Bell-Shaped Lids

Bell-shaped lids are common in this assemblage and were found in many variants, three of which are shown here. Parallels to all three types are present at Ḥorbat 'Uza, where they were probably produced during the Late Roman and early Byzantine periods (310–410 CE; Avshalom-Gorni 2009:57–59, Fig. 2.39:3–13).

◀ Fig. 8

No.	Vessel (type)	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	Storage jar	85	1482	Diam. 9 Rim: 20%	Yellowish red ware (5YR 5/6) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: reddish brown to gray (5YR 5/3–5/1)
2	Storage jar	29	1128	Diam. 8 Rim: 50%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with thick core and many medium-sized round white inclusions; surface: very pale brown (10YR 8/3)
3	Storage jar	20	1045	Diam. 10 Rim: 12.5%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with few very small round white inclusions; surface: very pale brown to pale brown (10YR 7/3–6/3)
4	Storage jar	19	1100/1	Diam. 10 Rim: 17.5%	Brown ware (7.5YR 5/3) with few small round white inclusions; surface: dark gray (10YR 4/1)
5	Storage jar	19	1046/1	Diam. 9 Rim: 22.5%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with thick core and few small angular white inclusions; surface: light red to dark reddish gray (2.5YR 5/2–2.5YR 4/1)
6	Storage jar	29	1120	Diam. 9 Rim: 20%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6); surface: light red (2.5YR 7/6)
7	Storage jar	36	1195	Diam. 10 Rim: 20%	Gray to dark gray ware (5YR 5/1–4/1); surface: light reddish brown (5YR 6/4)
8	Storage jar	19	1100/2	Diam. 9 Rim: 12%	Reddish gray ware (5YR 5/2) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: gray to reddish gray (5YR 5/1–5/2)
9	Storage jar	20	1072/2	Diam. 9	Reddish brown ware (5YR 5/4) with few small round white inclusions; surface: gray to dark gray (5YR 5/1–4/1)
10	Storage jar	20	1030	Diam. 10 Rim: 18%	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 7/6) with few large round white inclusions; surface: pink (7.5YR 8/4–7/4)
11	Small jar	39	1222	Diam. 16 Rim: 7.5%	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6) with thick core and few very small angular white inclusions; surface: light reddish brown (5YR 6/4)
12	Small jar	83	1527	Diam. 10 Rim: 11%	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6–4/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface: yellowish red (5YR 5/6)
13	Antiliya jug	83	1526/1	Diam. 12 Rim: 22.5%	Red ware (2.5YR 4/6) with dark core and many small, large round and angular white inclusions; surface: pink (5YR 7/4)

Fig. 9:1.— Fragment of a bell-shaped lid with a plain body and a flat knob.

Fig. 9:2.— Fragment of a bell-shaped lid with a ribbed body and a pointed knob.

Fig. 9:3.— Fragment of a bell-shaped lid with a ribbed body and a centrally depressed knob with incised circles.

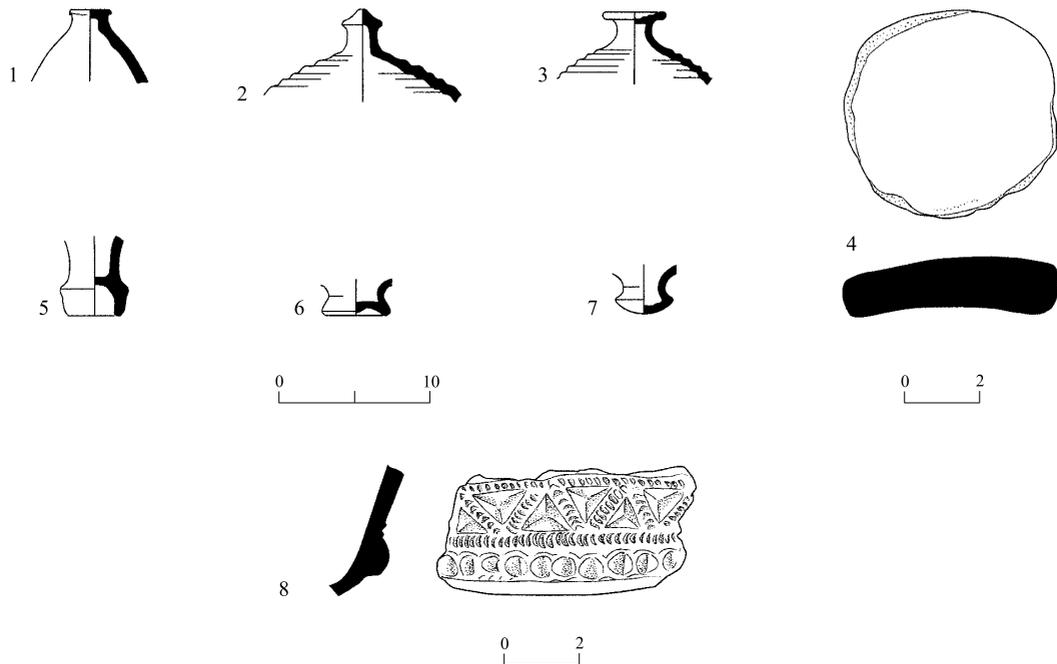


Fig. 9. Byzantine-Umayyad pottery from the areas outside the pool (cont.).

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm) ⁱ	Description
1	Bell-shaped lid	45	1281	Diam. 2.5	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with thick core and few small angular white inclusions; surface: reddish gray (2.5YR 6/1)
2	Bell-shaped lid	95	1519/1	n/a	Yellowish red ware (5YR 4/6) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: light brown (7.5YR 6/4)
3	Bell-shaped lid	95	1535	Diam. 4.5	Yellowish red ware (5YR 5/6) with thin core and few small round white inclusions; surface: red (2.5YR 5/6)
4	Stopper	84	1477	Diam. 5.5	Light brown ware (7.5YR 6/4) with many large angular and round white inclusions; surface: pink (7.5YR 7/4)
5	Amphora/jug	32	1137	Diam. 3.3	Reddish brown to red ware (2.5YR 4/4-4/6) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: red (2.5YR 5/6) with micaceous inclusions visible
6	Amphora	32	1139	Diam. 4.4	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 6/6)
7	Amphora	95	1525	Diam. 3.5	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6) with thick core and few small angular white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 7/6)
8	Torch	39	1210	n/a	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6) with few very small round white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 6/6)

ⁱ n/a = not available.

Stopper

Fig. 9:4.— A stopper made from a sherd, probably of a storage jar.

Amphoras

Fig. 9:5, 6.— Two amphora bases made of micaceous clay. Like the amphora base discussed above (*Fig. 2:18*), these two fragments can also be identified as belonging to small one-handed amphoras dating from the first to the early fourth century CE (Johnson 2008:100, Nos. 1209, 1210). However, at Jalame, Johnson dates the first variant (*Fig. 2:18*) to the late fourth century CE (Johnson 1988:211).

Fig. 9:7.— The round hollow base of an unknown amphora type.

A Torch

Fig. 9:8.— Body fragment of a torch with carved decoration. Although lanterns and torches were used from the Byzantine period onward, only small fragments are found in excavations. These vessels are mostly decorated with perforated patterns. Torches are bowl-shaped vessels with a stem, sometimes with a lid. The lower part bears a carved decoration, while the lid is usually perforated to let the light through. A complete torch is exhibited in the Franciscan Museum in the Old City of Jerusalem.²

Lamps: Samaritan Lamps

Fig. 10:1.— Fragment of the base and a small upper part of a lamp. The rim is decorated with a herringbone pattern, and the handle is decorated with lines.

Fig. 10:2.— Half a lamp decorated with rosettes and a ladder pattern on the rim and at the base of the handle.

Fig. 10:3.— An almost complete lamp, decorated with a dense line pattern all over the rim and two lines on the handle.

Fig. 10:4.— A complete lamp decorated with a dense line pattern all over the rim and lines on the handle.

Fig. 10:5.— Base and a small part of a lamp's rim, decorated with a line pattern.

The Samaritan lamps in *Figs. 10:1–5* have a rounded filling hole, and were attributed by Hadad to Type 32, Variant 1 (2002:74–78, with references and distribution therein). They

² Personal communication by S. Gibson, who also kindly provided a photograph of the item.

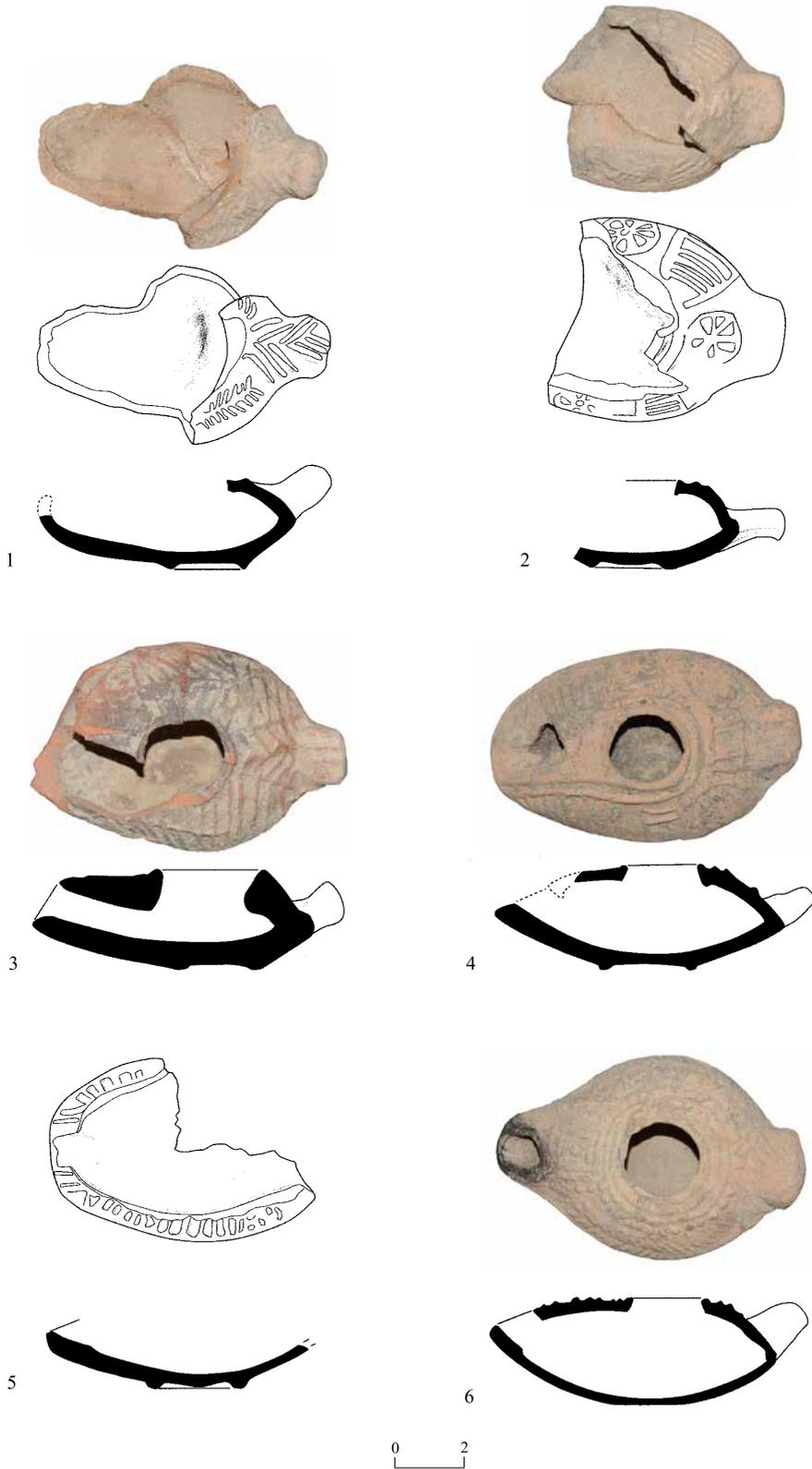


Fig. 10. Byzantine-period lamps from the areas outside the pool.

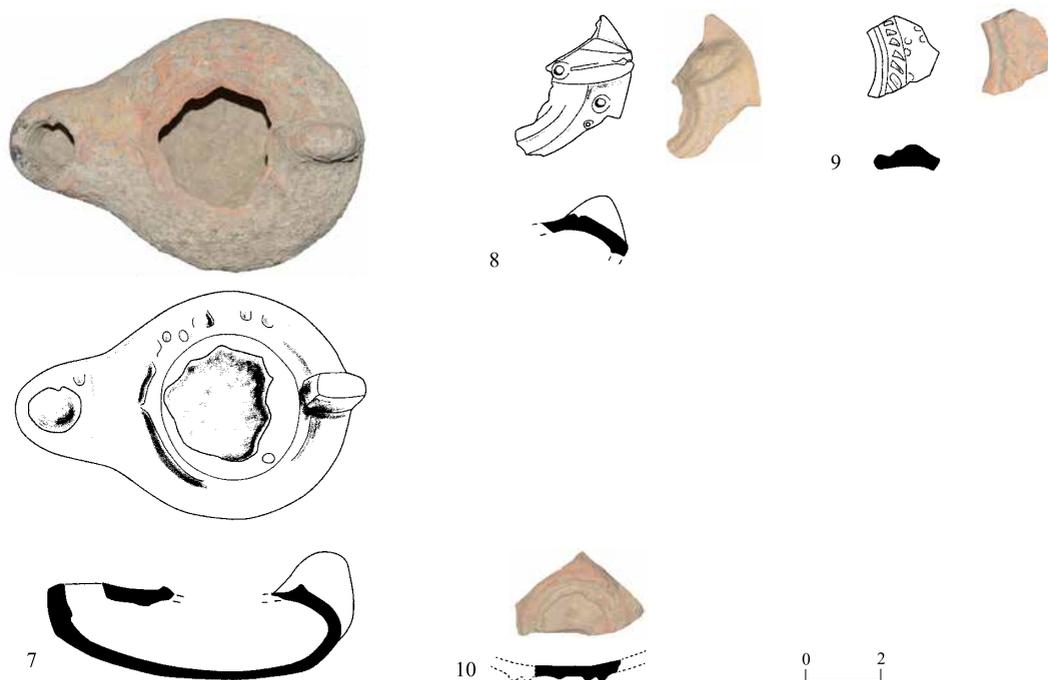


Fig. 10. (cont.)

No.	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	19	1046	Length: 8.5 Width: 5.5 Height: 2.7	Light brown ware (7.5YR 6/4) with few large round white, small angular black and grog inclusions; surface: pinkish white (7.5YR 8.2)
2	85	1482	Length: 7.1 Width: 5.5 Height: 2.5	Brown ware (7.5YR 5/2) with few small round white inclusions; surface: pink (5YR 7/3)
3	85	1468	Length: 8.5 Width: 6 Height: 4	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with many very small round and angular white inclusions; surface: reddish gray (2.5YR 5/1)
4	72	1326	Length: 9 Width: 5.8 Height: 3.2	Pink ware (5YR 7/4) with few small round white inclusions; surface: pink (5YR 7/4)
5	85	1456	Length: 8 Width: 6 Height: 2.4	Light reddish brown ware (5YR 6/4) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: light brown (7.5YR 6/3)
6	54	1270	Length: 9 Width: 6 Height: 2.8	Pink ware (5YR 7/4) with few small round black inclusions; surface: pink (7.5YR 8/3)
7	22	1035	Length: 8 Width: 5.8 Height: 3.5	Pink ware (5YR 7/4); surface: light red slip (2.5YR 6/6)
8	43	1241/1	Length: 3.5 Width: 3.5	Yellowish red ware (5YR 5/6); surface: pink (7.5YR 8/3)
9	43	1241/2	Length: 2 Width: 2	Light brown ware (7.5YR 6/4) with few small angular black inclusions; surface: pink (5YR 7/4)
10	72	1337	Length: 9 Width: 5.5 Height: 3.2	Light red ware (2.5YR 7/6) with few small round black inclusions; surface: pink (5YR 7/4); remains of red slip

have been found in and around the amphitheater at Bet She'an in sixth-century CE and Umayyad contexts (Hadad 2002:74, 78).

Fig. 10:6.— A complete lamp decorated with a herringbone pattern and pellets on the rim, and a double-dotted square on the nozzle. This was the most common lamp type at Bet She'an, attributed by Hadad to Type 19, those with a herringbone and dot decoration further classified as Group 1 (Hadad 2002:37, 49, Nos. 123–136). These lamps are dated from the fourth to the sixth century CE.

Fig. 10:7.— A complete lamp with an illegible pattern on the rim. This lamp is probably also related to Sussman's Samaritan Lamp Type 1 (1983:240–241) dating from the fourth to the sixth century CE.

Northern Lamps

Fig. 10:8.— Fragment of a lamp's lug-handle and part of the rim with pellet decoration. The complete lamp can be identified as Sussman's Northern Lamp Type 1 (2008:236, with references therein, Nos. 118, 120). These lamps have a pear-shaped body and a small unpierced lug-handle, with dots and pellets as a common rim decoration. They can be dated from the late second to the fourth century CE.

Fig. 10:9.— A lamp rim fragment decorated with a herringbone pattern. This fragment is possibly related to the Northern Lamps.

Fig. 10:10.— A lamp base bearing an unidentified decoration. No parallel was found, but the red-slip traces point to a Late Roman date. The low ring base suggests that it belonged to a small round lamp dating from the third century CE.

POTTERY FROM L52 (Figs. 11, 12)

The Roman Period

Fig. 11:1.— Rim fragment of a neck-less casserole with a globular body and an everted pinched rim. This type is known from Masada, where it was dated from the last third of the first century BCE through the first century CE (Bar-Nathan 2006:167, Pl. 30:63, 65).

Fig. 11:2.— Rim fragment of a globular cooking pot with a short everted neck and a rim bearing a groove. These cooking pots have been reported from Jerusalem, where they were produced during the first century CE (Tchekhanovets 2013:114). They are also present at Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 29:42–43).

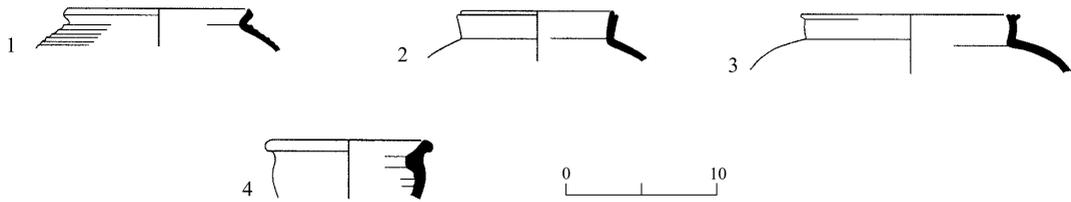


Fig. 11. Roman-period pottery, from L52.

No.	Vessel	Basket	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	Casserole	1277	Diam. 10 Rim: 16%	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6)
2	Cooking pot	1277/2	Diam. 8 Rim: 20%	Red ware (2.5YR 5/8) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6)
3	Cooking pot	1287/2	Diam. 12 Rim: 19%	Red ware (2.5YR 5/8) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6)
4	Storage jar	1255	Diam. 10 Rim: 22.5%	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6) with thick core; surface: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6)

Fig. 11:3.— Rim fragment of a cooking pot with a bulging neck and a flat grooved rim. This type of globular cooking pot is found mainly in the north and was mostly produced in the pottery workshops of Kefar Ḥananya. The example presented here is of a later type, characterized by the rim with two grooves, classified by Adan-Bayewitz as Type 4B (1993:126–128). They are dated from the mid-first to the mid-second centuries.

Fig. 11:4.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a bulging neck (height 4 cm) and an everted and internally beveled rounded rim, belonging to a bag-shaped jar with large loop handles on the shoulder and a rounded base. The internally beveled rim forming a gutter is a characteristic feature. This jar type is commonly found at northern sites, such as Zippori (Balouka 2013:37–38, with further references and distribution therein). They are dated from the second to the early fourth century CE.

The Byzantine–Umayyad Periods

Fig. 12:1, 2.— Two rim fragments of neck-less cooking pots: one (Fig. 12:1) with an everted flanged rim, and the other (Fig. 12:2), with an everted flat grooved rim. Both fragments belong to globular cooking pots, usually with a ribbed body and large loop handles drawn from the rim to the upper body. Their rims, a characteristic feature, are always everted. These cooking pots were already produced during the Byzantine period and continue into the Umayyad period. They have been found at Bet She'an, though they were not produced in the local workshops but rather in other workshops nearby, or in Transjordan (Bar-Nathan 2011:260–262, Fig. 11.22:6–8).

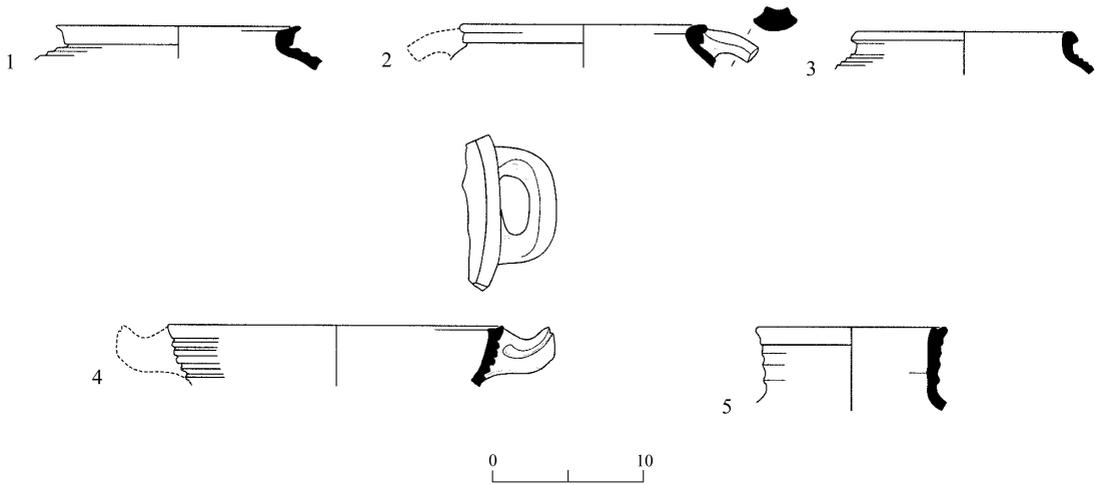


Fig. 12. Byzantine–Umayyad-period pottery from L52.

No.	Vessel (type)	Basket	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	Cooking pot	1258	Diam. 17 Rim: 23%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with thick core and few small round and angular white inclusions; surface: reddish brown (5YR 5/3)
2	Cooking pot	1256	Diam. 16 Rim: 15%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 6/6)
3	Cooking pot	1299	Diam. 14 Rim: 10%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with core and few medium-sized white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 7/6)
4	Casserole	1296/2	Diam. 21 Rim: 12%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with medium-sized round and angular white inclusions; surface: light red to reddish brown (2.5YR 5/2–5/3)
5	Storage jar	1287/1	Diam. 10 Rim: 15%	Reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4) with many very small and small angular white inclusions; surface: gray to reddish gray (5YR 5/1–5/2)
6	Storage jar	1187/3	Diam. 12 Rim: 15%	n/a

Fig. 12:3.— Rim fragment of a cooking pot with a very short neck and an everted rounded rim. This type was already discussed (see above, Fig. 2:4), and suffice it to say that cooking pots of the same type were also found at Bet She’an (Bar-Nathan 2011:263, Fig. 11.22:14–16). They are dated to the Byzantine and Umayyad periods.

Fig. 12:4.— Rim fragment of a ribbed casserole with a beveled rim and horizontal handles. For a discussion of casseroles, see Figs. 2:2; 7:5, 6.

Fig. 12:5.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a long and slightly everted ribbed neck (height 4.8 cm) and a grooved rim, typical of the north and named “Bet She’an jar.” The surfaces of these jars are fired gray, and white painted decorations are common. They are widespread and appear in late Byzantine and Umayyad contexts (Bar-Nathan 2011:232–233, Fig. 11.3, with additional parallels and distribution list therein).

POTTERY FROM L25 (Fig. 13)

The Byzantine-Umayyad Periods

Fig. 13:1.— A fragment of a Hayes' LRC Form 3C bowl, with a triangular flanged rim and rouletting on the rim. A bowl of the same type was found in the pool area (see above, Fig. 7:1). A fragment (not illustrated), possibly belonging to the same bowl, bears a stamped cross. Crosses, of which there are different renditions (for a detailed discussion, see Hayes 1972:363–368; 1980:525–527), are a common decoration on LRC bowls and are usually placed at their center. They can occur alone or with other stamped decorations such as palm leaves, circles and rosettes.

Fig. 13:2.— Rim fragment of a deep basin with a pointed rounded rim bearing a short internal flange. The large basins of the Byzantine period continued into the Umayyad period. During the late Byzantine/Umayyad periods, the body is commonly decorated with combed straight and/or wavy lines. A similar basin was found at Bet She'an, where they were also produced (Bar-Nathan 2011:242, Fig. 11:10:2). The present example is made of a grayish ware, which might point to a different workshop, maybe further north, or in Transjordan. An Umayyad date is suggested.

Fig. 13:3.— Rim fragment of a krater with a beveled rim and a pointed protruding ridge. No satisfactory parallel could be found.

Fig. 13:4.— Rim fragment of a neck-less cooking pot with a ribbed body and an everted rounded rim. This cooking-pot type seems to be quite common in the area (see above, Figs. 2:4; 12:3).

Fig. 13:5.— Rim fragment of a neck-less cooking pot with an inverted rounded thick rim. This is a large cooking pot with a densely ribbed body and large loop handles drawn from the rim to the body. Neck-less cooking pots are common during the Byzantine period in the north, and many of them have flanged rims. A Byzantine date is suggested.

Fig. 13:6.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a short neck (height 2.5 cm) with a ridge, and a flanged rim. The jar has a ribbed and probably bag-shaped body. No parallel is known, but a late Byzantine/Umayyad date is suggested.

Fig. 13:7.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a straight neck (height 3.2 cm) and a rounded rim. This fragment belongs to a bag-shaped jar, with a ridge at the bottom of the neck made of clay accretion. The jar is made of red sandy clay and can be dated to the Byzantine or late Byzantine period.

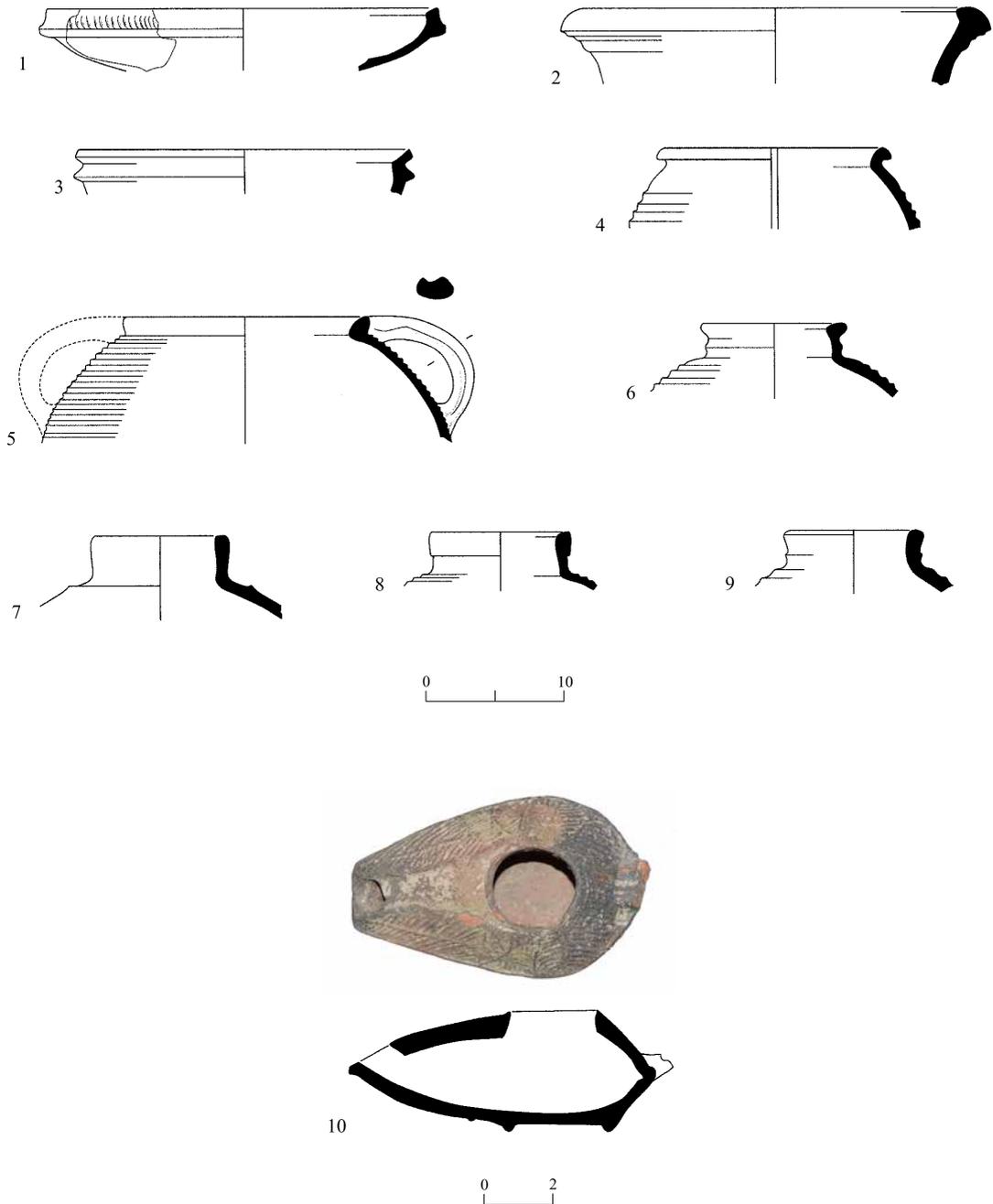


Fig. 13. Byzantine–Umayyad-period pottery from L25.

Fig. 13:8.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a short neck (height 3.1 cm) and a folded rim. Storage jars of this type have a ribbed bag-shaped body and have been discussed above (Fig. 2:13). They were also found at Zippori (Vincenz 2013: Pl. 47:5) and are dated to the late Byzantine–Umayyad periods.

◀ Fig. 13

No.	Vessel	Basket	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	LRC Bowl	1140/1	Diam. 28 Rim: 8%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8); surface: red slip (10R 5/6)
2	Basin	1081/1	Diam. 32 Rim: 5%	Gray ware (7.5YR 6/1) with few very small angular and round white inclusions; surface: gray (7.5YR 5/1)
3	Krater	1282/1	Diam. 24 Rim: 16.5%	Light brown ware (7.5YR 6/4) with few small angular black and white inclusions; surface: light reddish brown (5YR 6/3–6/4)
4	Cooking pot	1058/1	Diam. 15.5 Rim: 7.5%	Reddish brown ware (5YR 5/4) with few small angular white and small round black inclusions; surface: gray to pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/1–6/2)
5	Cooking pot	1056/1	Diam. 17.5 Rim: 5%	Red ware (2.5YR 4/6) with few large angular white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 6/6)
6	Storage jar	1284/1	Diam. 10 Rim: 17.5%	Dark gray ware (7.5YR 4/1) with few small angular and round white inclusions; surface: gray to reddish gray (5YR 5/1–5/2)
7	Storage jar	1265/1	Diam. 8 Rim: 42.5%	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6); surface: light reddish brown to light red (2.5YR 6/4–6/6)
8	Storage jar	1058/2	Diam. 8 Rim: 24%	Gray ware (10YR 6/1) with few very small round black and few small angular white inclusions; surface: gray to very pale brown (7.5YR 6/1–10YR 8/2)
9	Storage jar	2065	Diam. 9 Rim: 22.5%	Light brown ware (7.5YR 6/4) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: pink (7.5YR 7/4)
10	Lamp	1283	Length: 9.5 Width: 5.8 Height: 3.6	Light red ware (10R 6/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface: light red to dark gray (10R 5/2–5YR 4/1)

Fig. 13:9.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a slightly everted neck (height 2.7 cm) with a ridge, and a rounded rim. The jar has a bag-shaped body covered with wide ribbing. A late Byzantine/Umayyad date is suggested.

Fig. 13:10.— A complete lamp with a dense herringbone pattern and three additional vertical line patterns on the rim. The tongue handle is broken. As with the lamps found in the area of the pool (*Fig. 10:1–5*), this lamp belongs to the group of Samaritan lamps with a rounded filling hole as classified by Hadad (2002:74–78, Type 32 Variant 1, with references and distribution therein), dated to the late Byzantine and Umayyad periods.

POTTERY FROM THE WELL AREA (Figs. 14–16)

The Byzantine–Umayyad Periods

Krater

Fig. 14:1.— Rim fragment of a krater with a beveled rim, a thumb-impressed decoration under the rim, and combed straight and wavy lines on the body. The krater has a rounded

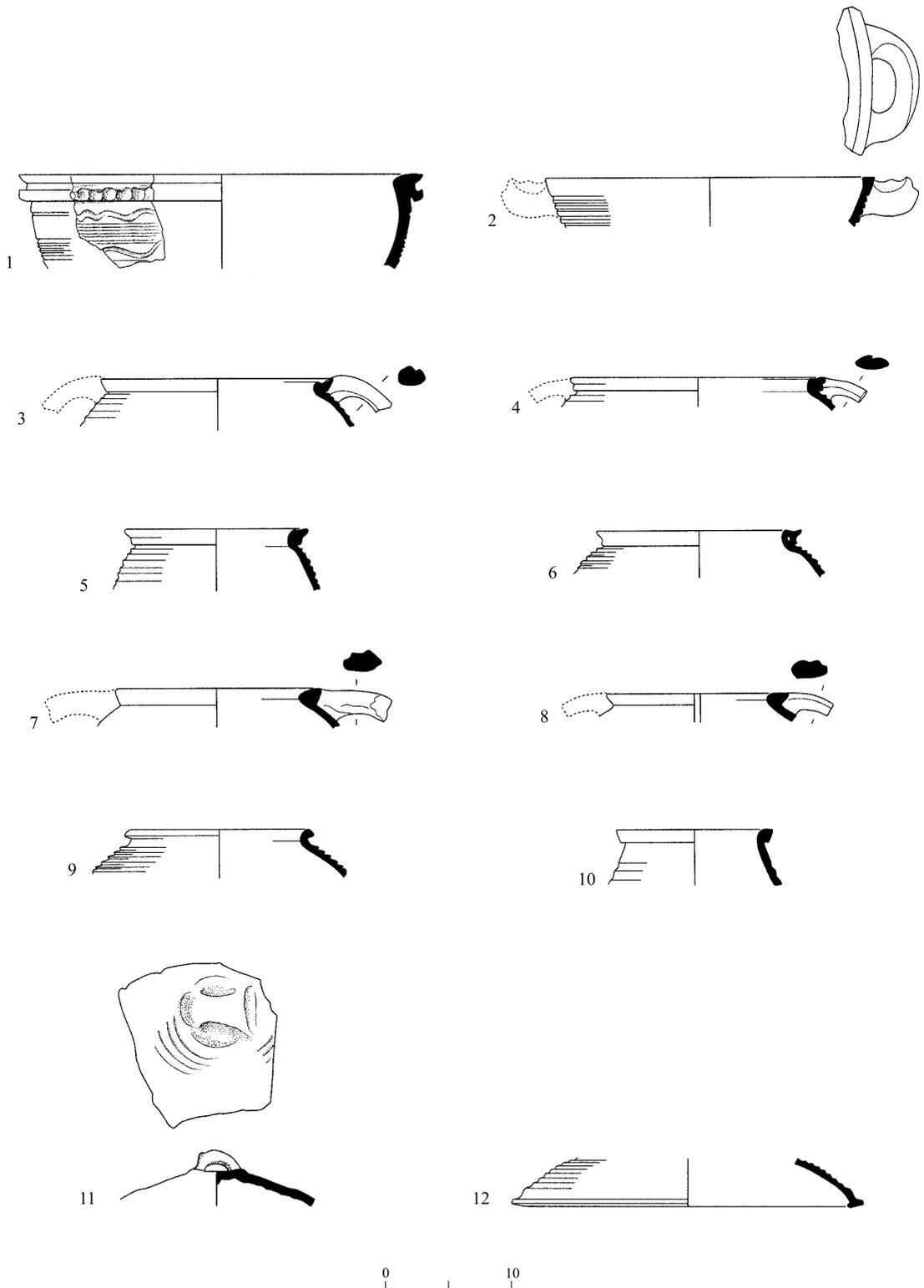


Fig. 14. Byzantine-Umayyad-period pottery from the well area (Loci 15-17, 44, 80).

◀ Fig. 14

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm) ⁱ	Description
1	Basin/krater	80	1523/1	Diam. 32 Rim: 7.5%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with thick core and many small round and angular white inclusions; surface: reddish brown (5YR 5/3) and dark gray (5YR 4/1) painted bands on rim
2	Casserole	17	1052	Diam. 25.5 Rim: 10%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with few small angular white and black inclusions; surface: light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4)
3	Cooking pot	44	1187/2	Diam. 12 Rim: 18%	Dark reddish gray ware (5YR 4/2) with few medium-sized round white inclusions; surface: reddish gray to dark reddish gray (2.5YR 5/1–4/1)
4	Cooking pot	44	1187/1	Diam. 14 Rim: 13%	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6) with few small round white and round black inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 6/6)
5	Cooking pot	44	1218	Diam. 11 Rim: 9%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with few small round and angular white inclusions; surface: reddish gray (2.5YR 5/1)
6	Cooking pot	15	1050	Diam. 14 Rim: 10%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with few small round and angular white inclusions; surface: reddish gray (2.5YR 5/1)
7	Cooking pot	16	1215/2	Diam. 12 Rim: 12.5%	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6) with few small white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 6/6) and burned
8	Cooking pot	15	1096	Diam. 18 Rim: 10%	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6) with few small white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 6/6) and burned
9	Cooking pot	16	1215/3	Diam. 28 Rim: 15%	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6) with few small white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 6/6)
10	Cooking pot	16	1215/4	Diam. 10 Rim: 15%	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6) with few small white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 6/6) and burned
11	Cooking pot lid	80	1481	n/a	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: reddish brown to dark gray (2.5YR 5/3–5YR 4/1)
12	Cooking pot lid	44	1246	Diam. 22 Rim: 8%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6) with few small round and angular white inclusions; surface: light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) and burned

ⁱ n/a = not available.

body, and the characteristic shape of the rim, internally beveled, is due to the thumb-impressed band under it. Thumb impressed bands are common during the late Byzantine and Umayyad periods and are mainly found on basins and bowls, but also on jars. Basins with thumb-impressed decoration, but of a different shape, were found at Ҳорбат ‘Uza (Avshalom-Gorni 2009: Fig. 2.28:3).

Casseroles

Fig. 14:2.— Rim fragment of a casserole with a flat rim and horizontal handles. Casseroles with a ribbed body and horizontal handles are common during the Byzantine period (see Figs. 2:2; 7:5, 6; 12:4, for a discussion of these vessels).

Cooking Pots

Fig. 14:3–5.— Three rim fragments with an everted flanged rim with a groove, belong to neck-less cooking pots, which are common at Bet She'an (see Fig. 12:1). These cooking pots were in use during the Byzantine period and continue into the Umayyad period (Bar-Nathan 2011:260–262, Fig. 11.22:6–8).

Fig. 14:6.— Rim fragment of a neck-less cooking pot with an everted folded flanged rim, forming a hollow. Basically, this fragment is of the same cooking-pot type as the three described above, just with a slightly different rim shape. The body is ribbed and globular. This type is also present at Bet She'an (Bar-Nathan 2011:262, Fig. 11.22:9).

Fig. 14:7, 8.— Two rim fragments of a neck-less cooking pot with a flanged rim. They are similar in shape to the cooking pots discussed above (Fig. 14:3–6), but lack the groove on the rim.

Fig. 14:9, 10.— These two cooking pots have large handles drawn from the rim, and they seem to be of the same type as the cooking pot with a densely ribbed body discussed in Fig. 13:6. A Byzantine date is suggested.

Lids

Fig. 14:11, 12.— Two fragments of cooking-pot lids with loop handles: one (Fig. 14:11) with a central depression, and the other (Fig. 14:12), with a beveled rim, a densely ribbed body and a missing knob or loop handle. Cooking-pot lids with loop handles are as common as those with knob handles during the Byzantine period, and continue well into the Islamic period. Lids with loop handles were found at Bet She'an (Bar-Nathan 2011:264, Fig. 11.23:1, with further references therein).

Fig. 15:1.— A fragmentary carinated lid with a beveled rim with incised lines close to it and a white net-pattern painted decoration. The lid is made of a gray ware that recalls that of gray storage jars common during the late Byzantine and Umayyad periods in the north and Jund al-Urdunn. Since no such lid was found among the material from the Bet She'an workshops, it may have been produced at a different workshop nearby or in Transjordan.

Fig. 15:2.— Fragment of a bell-shaped lid with a carinated body and a beveled rim. Lids of this type were produced at Ḥorbat 'Uza during the fourth and the beginning of the fifth centuries CE (Avshalom-Gorni 2009:59, Fig. 2.39:7).

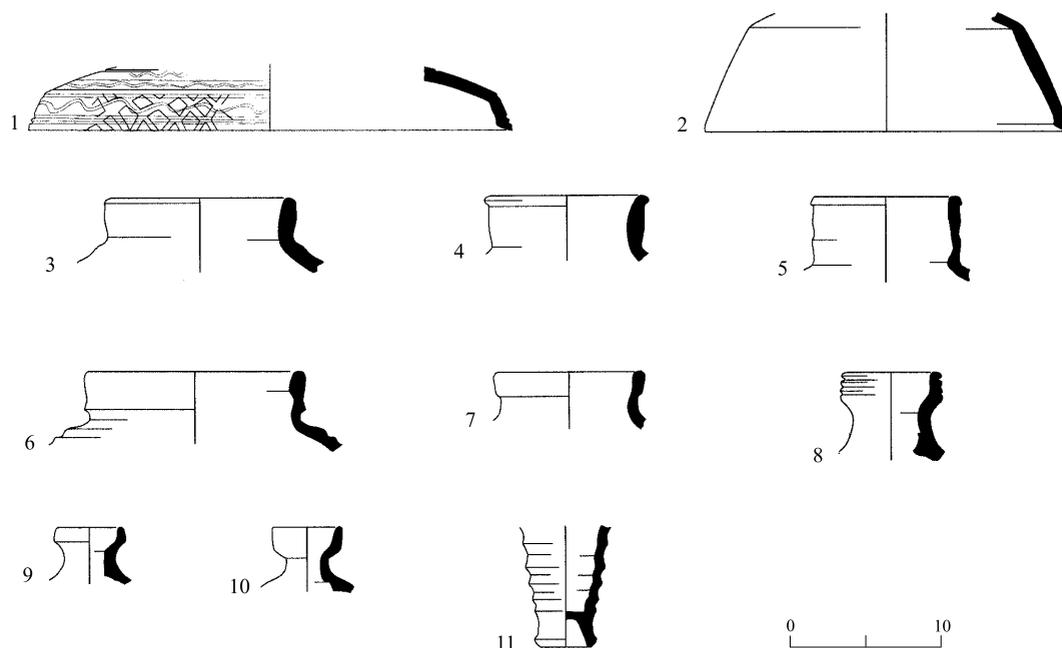


Fig. 15. Byzantine–Umayyad-period pottery from the well area (cont.).

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm) ⁱ	Description
1	Lid	78	1480	Diam. 34 Rim: 14%	Gray ware (7.5YR 5/1) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: dark gray (10YR 4/1) with white painted decoration
2	Lid	44	1257	Diam. 22 Rim: 17%	Light red ware (2.5YR 7/8) with many small and medium round and angular white inclusions; surface: reddish gray (5YR 5/2)
3	Storage jar	44	1187/3	Diam. 12	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: pink (7.5YR 7/4)
4	Storage jar	15	1170	Diam. 10 Rim: 20%	Red ware (5YR 5/6) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: reddish yellow (5YR 6/6)
5	Storage jar	16	1285	Diam. 10 Rim: 20%	Red ware (2.5YR 5/8) with few large angular white inclusions; surface: reddish gray (2.5YR 5/1)
6	Storage jar	16	1248/2	Diam. 12 Rim: 10%	Yellowish red ware (5YR 5/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface: gray to reddish gray (5YR 5/1–5/2)
7	Storage jar	15	1230	Diam. 10 Rim: 20%	Light red ware (2.5YR 7/6) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: gray to brown (7.5YR 5/1–5/2)
8	Flask	72	1399/1	Diam. 6 Rim: 35%	Light red ware (2.5YR 7/6) with thick core and few large angular white inclusions; surface: light red (2.5YR 7/6)
9	Flask	72	1413	Diam. 4.5 Rim: 100%	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8) with few very small round white inclusions; surface: pinkish gray (7.5YR 7/2)
10	Flask	16	1215/1	Diam. 4.6 Rim: 100%	Pale brown ware (10YR 6/3) with many small round white and black inclusions; surface: white to pale yellow (2.5Y 8/1–8/2)
11	Amphora/ jug	72	1337/2	n/a	Red ware (2.5YR 4/8); surface: light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4); smoothed with micaceous clay

ⁱ n/a = not available.

Storage Jars

Fig. 15:3.— Rim fragment of a bag-shaped storage jar with a simple, short and slightly everted neck (height 2.5 cm), and a rounded rim (see above, Fig. 8:10).

Fig. 15:4.— Rim fragment of a bag-shaped storage jar with a slightly bulging neck (height 3.5 cm) and an everted rounded rim with clay accretions. This bag-shaped jar is commonly found in the coastal areas and in the Shefelah (Johnson 2008:88, No. 1044) and dated from the fifth to the seventh centuries CE.

Fig. 15:5.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a slightly bulging neck (height 4.5 cm) with a slight ridge and a rounded rim (see above, Fig. 8:1, 2).

Fig. 15:6.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a short, wide neck (height 3.2 cm), a protruding ridge and a thickened rim. The body is ribbed. No satisfactory parallel was found.

Fig. 15:7.— Rim fragment of a storage jar with a short neck (height 3 cm) and a folded rim, belonging to a bag-shaped jar with a ridge at the bottom of the neck. This jar type has been discussed above (Fig. 2:11, 12) and seems to be quite common in the area during the late Byzantine period.

Flasks

Fig. 15:8.— Rim fragment of a flask with a ribbed neck. Similar flasks were found at Caesarea (Johnson 2008:52, Nos. 528, 530) dated to the Roman–Byzantine periods.

Fig. 15:9, 10.— Two rim fragments of flasks with an asymmetric body: one (Fig. 15:9) with a rounded rim, and the other (Fig. 15:10) with a pinched rim. Many such flasks were found in the workshops of Bet She'an (Bar-Nathan 2011:272–275, Figs. 11.28, 11.29). The present flasks may have been produced in Bet She'an, but only a petrographic analysis can confirm this. These flasks, characteristic of the Umayyad period, were produced in large quantities and were widely distributed.

Amphora

Fig. 15:11.— An amphora base made of micaceous clay. Several bases of small one-handled amphorae made of micaceous clay were found in the assemblage (see Figs. 2:28; 9:5, 6). Found in northern sites, they were apparently made somewhere in Asia Minor and exported from the first to the early fourth centuries CE (Johnson 2008: Nos. 1209, 1210).

Lamps

Fig. 16:1.— A fragmentary lamp with lines, dotted bands and dotted circles covering the rim. The nozzle and the handle are broken. It is of the same type as the lamp in Fig. 10:6.

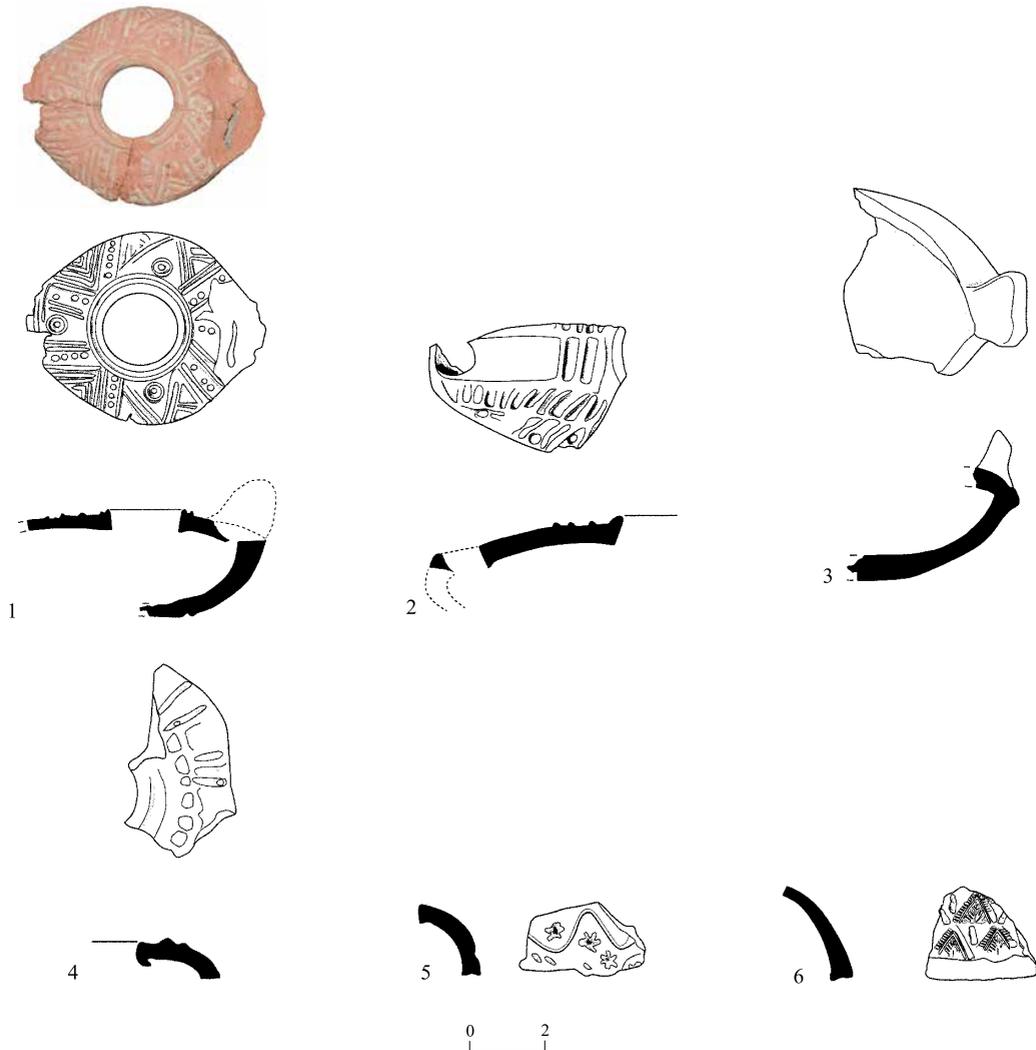


Fig. 16. Byzantine-Umayyad-period lamps from the well area.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Dimensions (cm)	Description
1	Lamp	27	1138	Length: 6.8 Width: 5.4 Height: 2.8	Light red ware (10R 6/6) with very few small angular white inclusions; surface: light red (10R 6/6)
2	Lamp	44	1192	Length: 5.4 Width: 4	Light red ware (2.5YR 7/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface: pink (7.5YR 8/4)
3	Lamp	76	1357	Length: 4.5 Width: 5.4 Height: 3.5	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6) with few small angular white inclusions; surface: light reddish brown (5YR 6/3)
4	Lamp	76	1357/2	Length: 4.6 Width: 3	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 7/6) with few small round white inclusions; surface: light red slip (2.5YR 6/6)
5	Lamp	44	1233	Length: 4 Width: 2.3	Light brown ware (7.5YR 6/4) with few small round white inclusions; surface: pink (5YR 7/4)
6	Lamp?	16	1097	Length: 3.5 Width: 3	Light brown ware (7.5YR 6/4) with few small round black inclusions; surface: brown (7.5YR 5/2)

These lamps were found in large quantities at Bet She'an and are dated from the fourth to the sixth century CE (Hadad 2002:37, 49).

Fig. 16:2.— Fragment of a lamp nozzle with a herringbone pattern on the rim and a line pattern on the nozzle.

Fig. 16:3.— A lamp fragment with a line(?) pattern on the rim and a crudely-made tongue handle.

Fig. 16:4.— A lamp fragment with lines and dots on the rim.

The three lamp fragments in Fig. 16:2–4 can be identified as Samaritan lamps, classified by Hadad as Type 32. They were rather common from the late sixth century CE to the Umayyad period (Hadad 2002:74–78, with distribution and references therein).

Fig. 16:5.— A small Northern lamp fragment with stamped stars and lines, dated to the first half of the fourth century CE (Hadad 2002:24, No. 46).

Fig. 16:6.— A small, mold-made lamp fragment decorated with palmettes within triangles.

CONCLUSIONS

The ceramic material discussed above can be divided into two main chronological phases: the Hellenistic period, more specifically, from the fourth to the second centuries BCE, and the late Byzantine/Umayyad periods.

Although the excavation area was not very large, it appears that the pool area was part of a Hellenistic settlement, or at least a farmstead, reused during the late Byzantine and Umayyad periods, when the pool functioned in conjunction with the well, evidenced by the antilia jugs from this area (Figs. 2:17; 8:13). The pool may have been related to a nearby bathhouse, as suggested by the *tubuli* found in the pool area (Fig. 3:4–7). The late Byzantine/Umayyad ceramic vessels from the well area do not differ from those found in the pool area, though it is interesting to note that no Hellenistic material was found in the former. Would that mean that the well was not yet in use during the Hellenistic period, or was the area cleaned before being used in the later periods? These questions cannot be answered with certainty at this stage.

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