

EARLY ROMAN TO MEDIEVAL-PERIOD POTTERY FROM THE EXCAVATION NEAR WARREN'S GATE, JERUSALEM

PERETZ REUVEN

This report focuses on the pottery assemblage retrieved from the small and deep area (4 × 5 m, depth 8 m) excavated within the Western Wall Tunnels, c. 10 m west of Warren's Gate (see Onn and Weksler-Bdolah, this volume). Notwithstanding the small area excavated, the finds are important as these are the first pottery assemblages retrieved from a stratigraphic excavation near Warren's Gate, adjacent to the Temple Mount.

The pottery came from five strata, subdivided into phases, from the lowest Stratum V, dated to the Early Roman period, to surface Stratum I, dated to the thirteenth or fifteenth centuries CE. Selected sherds from each stratum and phase are illustrated and discussed below. For a summary of all the strata, phases and main loci, including references to the pottery figures presented in this article, see Onn and Weksler-Bdolah, this volume: Table 1.

The pottery discussion focuses on dating the vessels from each stratum and phase, by referring to published parallels from well-stratified contexts, predominantly from Jerusalem, including the Jewish Quarter (Geva 2003; 2010; Geva and HersHKovitz 2006; Geva and Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2003; Magness 2003; 2006), the Tyropoeon Valley (Balouka 2013), the 'Ofel (Fleiman and Mazar 2015; Reuven 2015; Vincenz 2011), the Western Wall Plaza (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2019) and the site of Israel Convention Center (Binyene Ha-Umma) (Berlin 2005; Magness 2005), as well as from the Jerusalem Ceramic Chronology Corpus (Magness 1993). Additional parallels are cited mainly from Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002) and Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006), and occasionally from other sites.

STRATUM V: THE EARLY ROMAN PERIOD

The Stratum V pottery is presented according to the three constructional phases identified (Stratum Vc–a), all of which are attributed to the Early Roman period (first century CE).

Stratum Vc (Fig. 1)

These sherds came from the stone collapse and associated earth layer (L29063, L29064) exposed at the bottom of the excavation. Most of the vessels date between the late first century BCE and the first century CE, and it is proposed that Stratum Vc dates no later

than the first half of the first century CE. This date is supported by the coins of a Roman Procurator under Tiberius (see Ariel, this volume: Cat. Nos. 2, 4) that were found within the collapsed stones, providing a *terminus post quem* of 31/2 CE.

Bowl (Fig. 1:1).— The bowl with an incurved rim is a common form in the Jewish Quarter in the second and first centuries BCE, continuing in use up to 70 CE (Geva 2003:137–138; Geva and Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2003:187, Pl. 6.2:37–45; Geva and HersHKovitz 2006:109, Pl. 4.13:10; Geva 2010: Pl. 4.6:2). Many similar bowls were found at Jericho, in the Hasmonaean and Herodian periods (Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 14:199–219), and at Masada, in contexts dating to the zealots' occupation and slightly later (Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 25:4–16).

Cooking Vessels (Fig. 1:2–5).— Cooking pots with a high everted neck, a simple rim and two oval-sectioned or strap handles extending from rim to shoulders (Fig. 1:2, 3), are an early form, common in the Jewish Quarter in the first half of the first century BCE, where it is considered a typical vessel of the Late Hasmonaean period (Geva and HersHKovitz 2006:111, Pl. 4.5:17). Additional parallels from Jerusalem were found in Jason's Tomb, dated between the first century BCE and the first half of the first century CE (Rahmani 1967: Fig. 16:2), and in Binyene Ha-Umma, dated from mid- to late first century BCE (Berlin 2005:35, Fig. 3). The cooking pot with the triangular rim (Fig. 1:4) is a form found in the Jewish Quarter in the Late Hasmonaean and Herodian periods, being the common cooking-pot form in the second half of the first century BCE and in the first century CE (Geva and HersHKovitz 2006:111, Pls. 4.5:20; 4.8:9). In the Burnt House, this cooking pot was dated to the first century CE (Geva 2010:125, Pl. 4.5:1–8), and at Jericho, this type was dated to the end of the first century BCE and the first century CE (Bar-Nathan 2002: Pls. 12:149, 150; 26:476, 477). It should be noted that this form is also found at the beginning of the second century CE (Rapuano 2013: Fig. 4: No. 50). A casserole with a triangular rim (Fig. 1:5) has parallels in the Jewish Quarter (Geva and HersHKovitz 2006:112, Pl. 4.13:17), dated between the second half of the first century BCE and up to 70 CE. At Jericho, such casseroles are dated from the Herodian period to 73 CE (Bar-Nathan 2002:75, Pl. 13:166), and at Masada they are dated from the last third of the first century BCE to the first third of the second century CE (Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 30:51).

Storage Jars (Fig. 1:6–10).— The storage jar with a high upright neck and a long collar rim (Fig. 1:6) is the predominant jar form in the Jewish Quarter in the second half of the first century BCE and in Herod's reign, probably continuing in use in the early first century CE (Geva and HersHKovitz 2006:104). Parallels from the Jewish Quarter are dated to the second half of the first century BCE (Geva and HersHKovitz 2006: Pls. 4.3:10, 13, 14; 4.7:1; 4.10:2). The storage jars with a high neck and a ridge at the base of the neck (Fig. 1:7–10) find parallels in the Jewish Quarter, where they were dated from the end of the first century BCE to 70 CE (Geva and HersHKovitz 2006: Pl. 4.13:1–3). Additional similarly

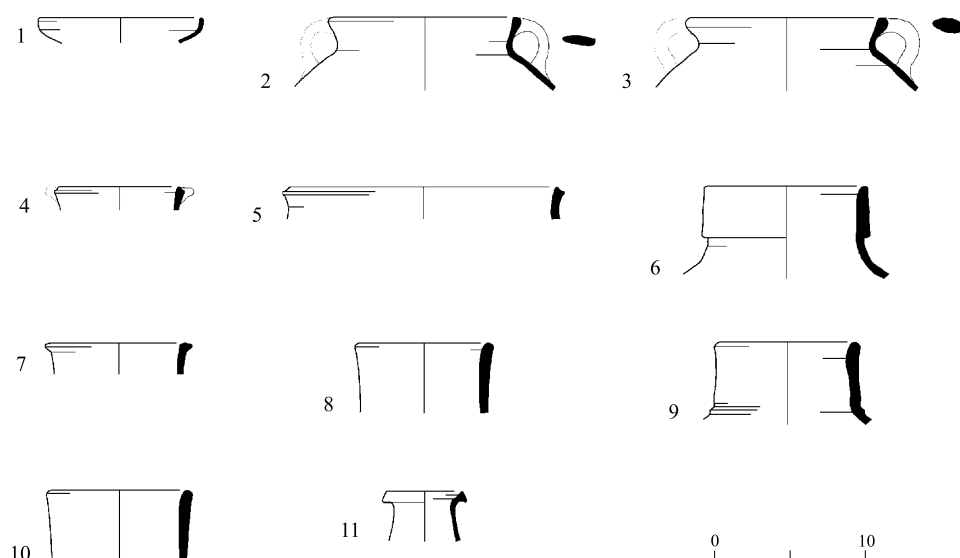


Fig. 1. Stratum Vc, Early Roman pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Bowl	29063	290085/6	7.5YR 7/4 pink clay; well-levigated
2	Cooking pot	29063	290085/1	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown clay; very small white grits
3	Cooking pot	29064	290091/2	10YR 5/6 red clay; white grits
4	Cooking pot	29063	290085/4	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown clay; very small white grits
5	Casserole	29064	290091/8	2.5YR 5/6 red clay; 2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray core; small white grits
6	Storage jar	29063	290085/5	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay; small grits; 2.5YR 8/2 pinkish white surface
7	Storage jar	29064	290091/7	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay; small white grits; 2.5YR 7/2 pale red surface
8	Storage jar	29064	290091/9	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay; white and brown grits; 2.5YR 8/1 white surface
9	Storage jar	29063	290085/2	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay; white and brown grits; 2.5YR 8/1 white surface
10	Storage jar	29064	290091/6	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay; white and brown grits; 2.5YR 8/1 white surface
11	Jug	29063	290085/3	7.5YR 6/4 light brown clay

dated parallels come from the Burnt House (Geva 2010: Pl. 4.2:1–4), Qalandia (Magen 2004: Pl. 1:14), Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 5:21, 25) and Jericho (31 BCE–48 CE; Bar-Nathan 2002: Pls. 6:40, 41; 24:397).

Jug (Fig. 1:11).— A jug with a high narrow neck and a triangular rim. Similar jugs from the Jewish Quarter are dated to the second half of the first century BCE (Geva and HersHKovitz 2006:105, Pls. 4.4:5; 4.7:8; 4.10:6; 4.13:4), and to the Herodian period, from the mid-first

century BCE to the first century CE (Geva and Heginbottom 2003: Pl. 6.5:13). Parallels from Jericho date from the first century BCE to the first century CE (Bar-Nathan 2002:38, Pl. 8:56); at Masada, from the Herodian period to the first century CE (Bar-Nathan 2006:106, Pl. 18:11–15); and at Herodium, from 30 BCE to 73 CE (Bar-Nathan 1981:58, Pl. 4:8–11).

Stratum Vb (Fig. 2)

The pottery was retrieved from the foundation layer (L29059) below Pavement 29053. A coin of a Roman Procurator under Tiberius (see Ariel, this volume: Cat. No. 3) supports a date after 30/1 CE for Stratum Vb.

Cooking Vessels (Fig. 2:1–5).— The closed cooking pots with a simple rim (Fig. 2:1, 2) date from the second half of the first century BCE to the first half of first century CE (see Fig. 1:2, 3), and the cooking pots with triangular rims (Fig. 2:3–5) date between the late first century BCE and the first century CE (see Fig. 1:4).

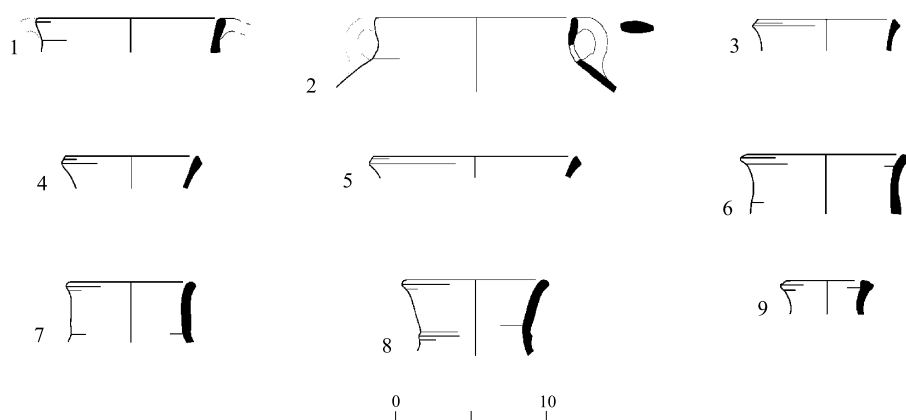


Fig. 2. Stratum Vb, Early Roman pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Cooking pot	29059	290080/07	2.5YR 5/6 red clay; small white grits
2	Cooking pot	29061	290078/4	2.5YR 5/6 red clay; small white grits
3	Cooking pot	29059	290065/3	2.5YR 6/6 light red clay; small white grits
4	Cooking pot	29059	290080/1	2.5YR 6/6 light red clay; small white grits
5	Cooking pot	29059	290065/5	2.5YR 6/6 light red clay; small white grits
6	Storage jar	29059	290080/7	2.5YR 8/3 pink clay; 2.5YR 7/1 light reddish gray core; small white grits
7	Storage jar	29061	290078/2	7.5YR 7/1 light gray clay; very small white and gray grits; 7.5YR 8/1 white slip
8	Storage jar	29061	290078/1	7.5YR 7/1 light gray; very small white and gray grits; 7.5 YR 8/1 white slip
9	Jug	29059	290080/3	2.5 YR 5/6 red clay; small grits

Storage Jars (Fig. 2:6–8).— The storage jars with a high upright neck and a ridge at the base of the neck are similar to the jars from Stratum Vc (see Fig. 1:7–10).

Jug (Fig. 2:9).— The cooking jug, with a triangular rim and a low neck, is similar to cooking jugs found in Herodian contexts in the Jewish Quarter, dated from the first century BCE to the first century CE (Geva and Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2003:181; Geva and HersHKovitz 2006:112, Pl. 4.5:24). Parallels from Herodium are dated from the end of the first century BCE to 70 CE (Bar-Nathan 1981: Pl. 4:14, 15), and from Jericho to the Herodian period and the first century CE (Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 27: No. 504).

Stratum Va (Fig. 3)

The pottery came from the foundation layer below Pavement 25052 (L29050, L29051, L29054), pointing to a date in the second half of the first century CE, just before the destruction of the Temple in 70 CE.

Bowl (Fig. 3:1).— The bowl, with an incurved rim, is a long-lived form, dating from the late second or first century BCE to the first century CE (see Fig. 1:1).

Cooking Pot (Fig. 3:2).— A cooking pot with a triangular rim.

Casserole (Fig. 3:3).— A casserole with a triangular rim.

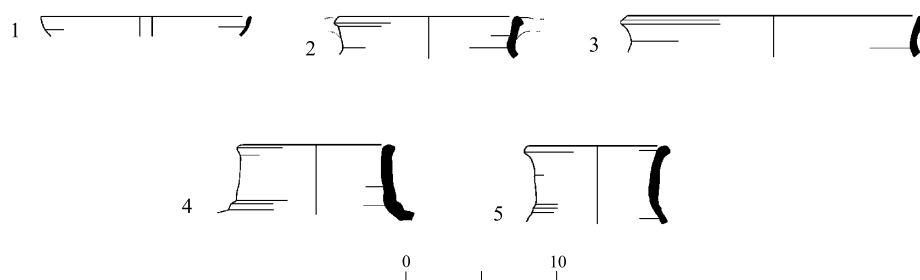


Fig. 3. Stratum Va, Early Roman pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Bowl	29050	290050/3	2.5YR 7/6 light red clay; few very small white grits
2	Cooking pot	29051	290052/4	2.5YR 5/6 red clay; small white grits
3	Casserole	29051	290054/2	10YR 5/6 red clay; small white grits
4	Storage jar	29054	290061/1	2.5YR 7/3 light reddish brown clay; 2.5YR 7/2 pale red surface
5	Storage jar	29050	290050/2	7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray clay; 7.5YR 6/1 gray core; small white grits

Storage Jars (Fig. 3:4, 5).— The storage jars, with high upright necks and a ridge at the base of the neck, are dated between the late first century BCE and 70 CE (see Fig. 1:4–10).

STRATUM IV: LATE ROMAN–BYZANTINE PERIODS

The Stratum IV pottery assemblages are presented according to the five construction phases (IVe–a) identified.

Stratum IVe (Fig. 4)

The fill layer (L1924) above Pavement 29052 contained some Iron II sherds of a burnished bowl (not illustrated), as well as an Early Roman period cooking pot with a simple rim, dated from the Hasmonean to the Early Roman period (not illustrated; see Fig. 1:2, 3); these sherds are probably residual, or have originated from a fill brought in from elsewhere. The Stratum IVe pottery included three lamp fragments dated to the end of the Early Roman–beginning of the Late Roman period (first–second centuries CE).

Lamps (Fig. 4:1–3).— Three fragments of discus oil lamps date to the second century CE. They are provincial variants of the Roman prototype, typologically related to Broneer's Type XXV (1930:182–184, Nos. 505–525). They appear from the first to the third centuries CE (Rosenthal and Sivan 1978:85–90). Parallels were found in Jerusalem in the Bathhouse in Area VIIB at the foot of the Temple Mount (Vincenz 2011: Figs. 3.4:1, 2a, 2b; 3.5:12; 3.6:14; 3.7:4, 5), and in the Western Wall Plaza excavations (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2019:199, No. 788; 200, Nos. 789–793; 201, Nos. 803, 804, 810). Parallels in Bet She'an are dated to the late first century CE (post-70 CE), continuing in use in the second century CE (Hadad 2002:16–20, Nos. 19–21, Lamp Type 7 Variant 1). Additional parallels from Dor date from the last quarter of the first century until 150 CE, subsequently declining until

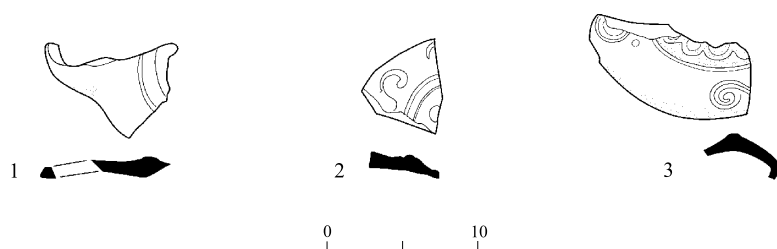


Fig. 4. Stratum IVe, Late Roman lamps.

No.	Locus	Basket	Description
1	1924	290071/1	10YR 7/3 very pale brown clay; 10YR 3/3 very dark brown slip
2	1924	290071/2	10YR 7/3 very pale brown clay; 10YR 3/3 very dark brown slip
3	1924	290071/3	2.5YR 6/6 light red clay; 10YR 5/8 red slip

the third century CE (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995:244–245, Fig. 5.22, Type 26). A parallel from Shoham was dated between 70–135 CE (Rapuano 2013:88, Fig. 12:245).

Stratum IVd (Fig. 5)

The pottery originated in the fill layer (L1923) above Pavement 29052 and below Channels 1919a and 1919b. The pottery dates predominantly to the Late Roman period (second–fourth centuries CE), with some vessels continuing into the Byzantine period. There were also a few earlier vessels (see below).

Bowl (Fig. 5:1).— A large shallow bowl with flaring walls and a simple rim. It is an African Red Slip (ARS) bowl, classified as Hayes' Form 50 Type A, dated to 230/240–360 CE (Hayes 1972:73).

Basin (Fig. 5:2).— The basin was identified as Magness' Arched-Rim Basin Form 1 (1993:204–206), dating from the late third/early fourth to the sixth century CE.

Cooking Vessels (Fig. 5:3–6).— Two early cooking pots with triangular rims (Fig. 5:3, 4) date from the first–second centuries CE (see Fig. 1:4). A cooking pot, with a flaring neck and an interior groove at the rim (Fig. 5:5), was identified as Magness's Form 3 Variant A, attributed a third to fourth-century CE date (Magness 1993:218). A casserole with

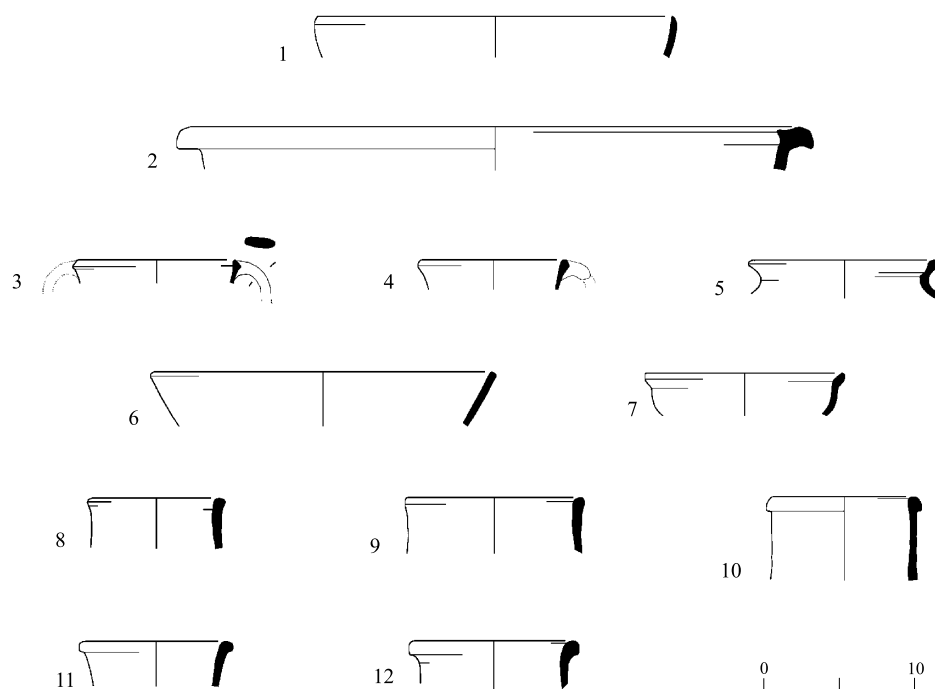


Fig. 5. Stratum IVd, Late Roman pottery.

◀ Fig. 5

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	ARS Bowl	1923	3044/3	10YR 6/6 light red clay; small white grits; 10YR 5/8 red glossy slip
2	Basin	1923	3044/8	2.5YR 7/2 pale red clay; small grits; 2.5YR 7/1 light reddish gray core
3	Cooking pot	1923	3043/5	2.5YR 5/6 red clay; white grits
4	Cooking pot	1923	3044/9	10YR 5/4 pale red clay; few small white grits
5	Cooking pot	1923	3043/2	5/6YR 5/6 red clay
6	Casserole	1923	3043/1	2.5YR 4/6 red clay; brittle
7	Lid	1923	3044/5	2.5YR 7/6 light red clay; white grits
8	Storage jar	1923	3043/4	7/5YR 8/4 pink; white and brown grits; 10YR 8/3 very pale brown surface
9	Storage jar	1923	3044/2	2.5YR 6/6 light red clay; small white grits
10	Storage jar	1923	3044/1	2.5YR 8/4 pink clay; small white grits; 7.5YR 8/3 pink surface
11	Storage jar	1923	3044/6	7.5YR 7/4 pink clay; small white and gray grits
12	Storage jar	1923	3043/3	2.5YR 7/6 light red clay; small white grits

rounded walls (Fig. 5:6) was identified as Magness's Casserole Form 1, attributed a long chronological range from the late third/early fourth to the eighth/ninth century CE (Magness 1993:211–213).

Storage Jars (Fig. 5:8–12).— A bag-shaped storage jar, with a medium to tall everted neck, a flared or slightly incurved thickened rim, and a ridge or collar at the base of the neck. It is identified as Magness's Storage Jar Form 3, with a suggested date from the second to fourth century CE (Magness 1993:222–223).

Stratum IVc (Fig. 6)

The pottery came from the stone fill layer (L1921) next to Channels 1919a and 1919b. It dates to the Late Roman period (third to fourth centuries CE), with some types continuing into the fifth/sixth centuries CE.

Bowl (Fig. 6:1).— A fine bowl, which classifies as Hayes' ARS Form 67, dated to c. 360–470 CE (Hayes 1972:116).

Basins (Fig. 6:2, 3).— The basins include a Rilled-Rim Basin with an upward-angled rim with ridges or rills (Fig. 6:2), dated from the late third/early fourth to the sixth century CE (Magness 1993:203–204), with parallels from the fourth–fifth centuries CE from the Tyropoeon Valley (Balouka 2013: Figs. 6.2:5–9) and the 'Ofel (Fleitman and Mazar

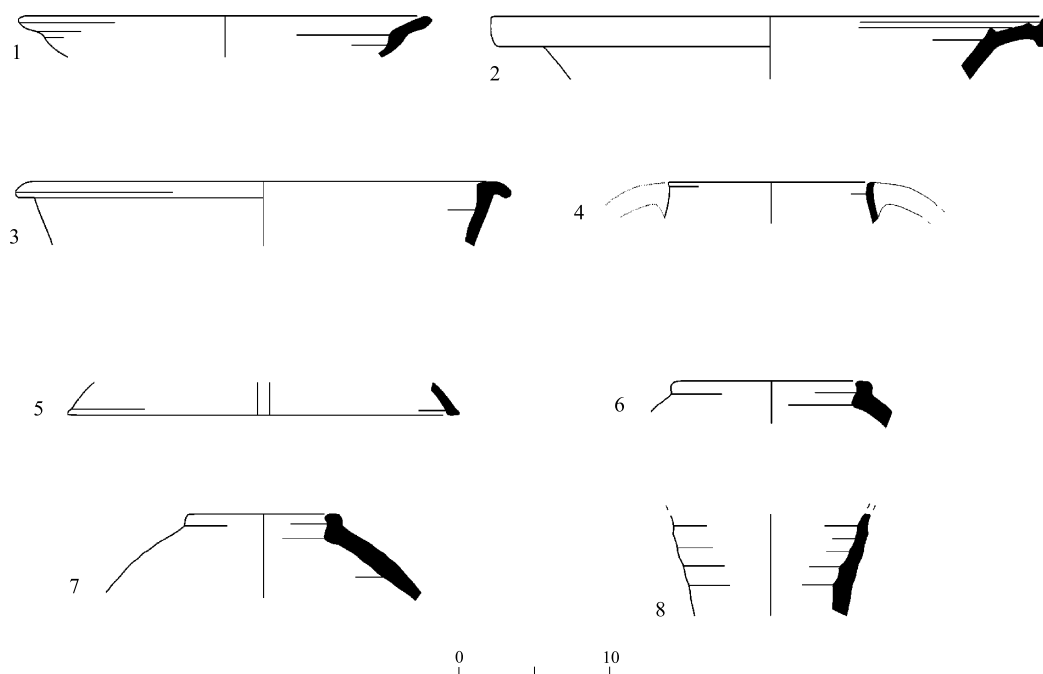


Fig. 6. Stratum IVc, Late Roman pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	ARS Bowl	1921	3045/4	2.5YR 7/6 light red clay; very few small white grits; 2.5YR 5/6 red slip
2	Basin	1921	3045/2	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; small white grits; 5YR 8/4 pink surface
3	Basin	1921	3046/2	7.5YR 6/4 light brown clay; small white grits
4	Cooking pot	1921	3045/3	10YR 5/6 red clay; gritty
5	Casserole lid	1921	3046/8	2.5YR 4/6 red clay; brittle
6	Amphora	1921	3046/3	5YR 7/4 reddish yellow clay; coarse; patches of clay under rim
7	Amphora	1921	3046/1	5YR 7/4 reddish yellow clay; coarse
8	Tubulus	1921	3045/7	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow clay

2015:265, Fig. I.5.1:2). Another basin (Fig. 6:3) is an Arched-Rim Basin Form 1 (see Fig. 5:2).

Cooking Pot (Fig. 6:4).— A cooking pot with a slightly swollen neck is an early vessel, identified as Magness's Form 1 Variant A, dated from the late second to the third century CE, with a few later examples (Magness 1993:216–217).

Amphorae (Fig. 6:6, 7).— Two jars with short, simple slightly concave rims classify as Gaza Amphora Form 2, dated from the early fourth to mid-fifth century CE (Majcherek 1995:166).

Tubulus (Fig. 6:8).— A small rectangular *tubulus* is dated between the fourth and seventh centuries CE (Reuven 2011:125, Fig. 4.1:6–9).

Stratum IVb (Figs. 7–9)

The pottery was retrieved from the fill (L1919) inside Channels 1919a and 1919b. It includes pottery types that first appear in the early third century, continuing in the fourth and fifth centuries CE.

Bowls (Fig. 7:1–3).— Three carinated bowls with rouletted decoration classify as Rouletted Bowls Form 1, dated from the late third/early fourth to the fifth century CE (Magness 1993:185–187). Based on the pottery from the Tenth Legion kilns at Binyene Ha-Umma,

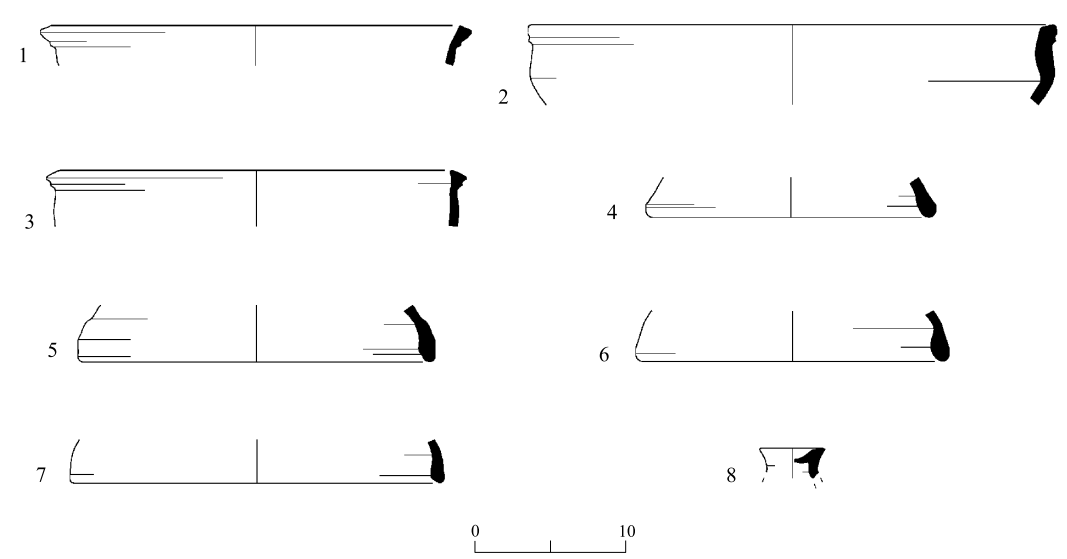


Fig. 7. Stratum IVb, Late Roman–early Byzantine pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Bowl	1919	3032/7	7.5YR 8/3 pinkish white clay; small white grits; 7.5YR 7/1 light gray core; small white grits; 7.5YR 4/1 dark gray paint on rim
2	Bowl	1919	3036/1	2.5YR 6/6 light red; few white grits; 2.5YR 8/3 pink surface
3	Bowl	1919	3040/5	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown clay; small white grits; 2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray slip
4	Bowl-lid	1919	3032/4	5YR 7/4 pink clay; small white and brown grits
5	Bowl-lid	1919	3037/6	2.5YR 6/6 light red clay; small white grits; 2.5YR 8/3 pink surface; metallic
6	Bowl-lid	1919	3037/8	2.5YR 7/2 pale red clay; small white grits
7	Bowl-lid	1919	3038/9	7.5YR 7/4 pink clay; small white and brown grits
8	Bowl-lid	1919	3037/4	2.5YR 7/2 pale red clay; small white grits

Magness suggested that these bowls appeared around 200 CE, or perhaps even earlier (Magness 2005:105; 2006:184).

Bowl-Lids (Fig. 7:4–8).— These bell-shaped bowl-lids have rounded rims (Fig. 7:4–7), rounded shoulders and knob handles with an omphalos (Fig. 7:8). Similar bowl-lids from the Jewish Quarter excavations were dated to the third–fourth centuries CE (Magness 2006:185–186, Pl. 7.2:1–7), and bowl-lids from the ‘Ofel excavations were dated to the fourth–early fifth centuries CE (Fleitman and Mazar 2015:265, Fig. I.5.1:34, 35).

Basins (Fig. 8).— One basin (Fig. 8:1) classifies as a Rilled-Rim Basin, dated by Magness from the late third/early fourth to the sixth century CE (see Fig. 6:2). Several basins (Fig. 8:2–5) are Magness’ Arched-Rim Basins Form 1 (see Fig. 5:2).

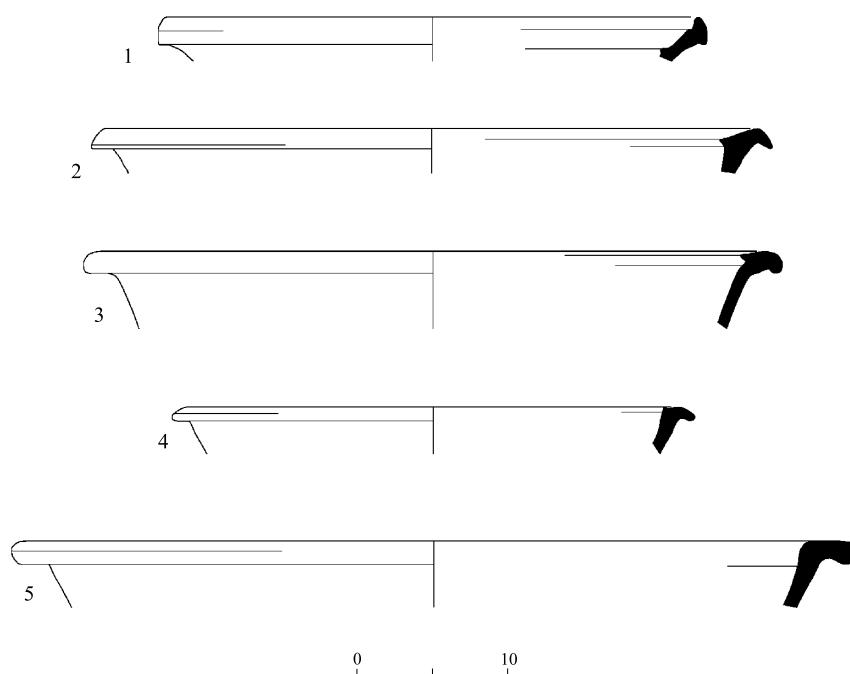


Fig. 8. Stratum IVb, Late Roman–early Byzantine pottery: basins.

No.	Locus	Basket	Description
1	1919	3038/8	5YR 8/4 pink clay; 5YR 7/1 light gray core; small white grits
2	1919	3032/1	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay; 5YR 5/1 gray core; brown grits
3	1919	3038/5	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay, 5YR 8/4 becoming pink on ext. surface; small white grits
4	1919	3038/10	2.5YR 7/6 light red clay, 2.5YR 7/4 becoming light reddish brown on ext. surface; small white grits
5	1919	3037/2	2.5YR 7/6 light red clay, 2.5YR 7/4 becoming light reddish brown on ext. surface; small white grits

Storage Jars (Fig. 9:1–5).— One jar rim (Fig. 9:2) was identified as Storage Jar Form 3 Variant A, dated between the second and fourth centuries CE (Magness 1993:222–223). Another jar, with a thickening or fold inside the rim and a ridge at the base of the neck (Fig. 9:3), was identified as Storage Jar Form 4 Variant A, dated to the third and fourth centuries CE (Magness 1993:223–226), whilst in the ‘Ofel excavations this form was dated to the fourth or early fifth century CE (Fleitman and Mazar 2015:265, Fig. I.5.1:48).

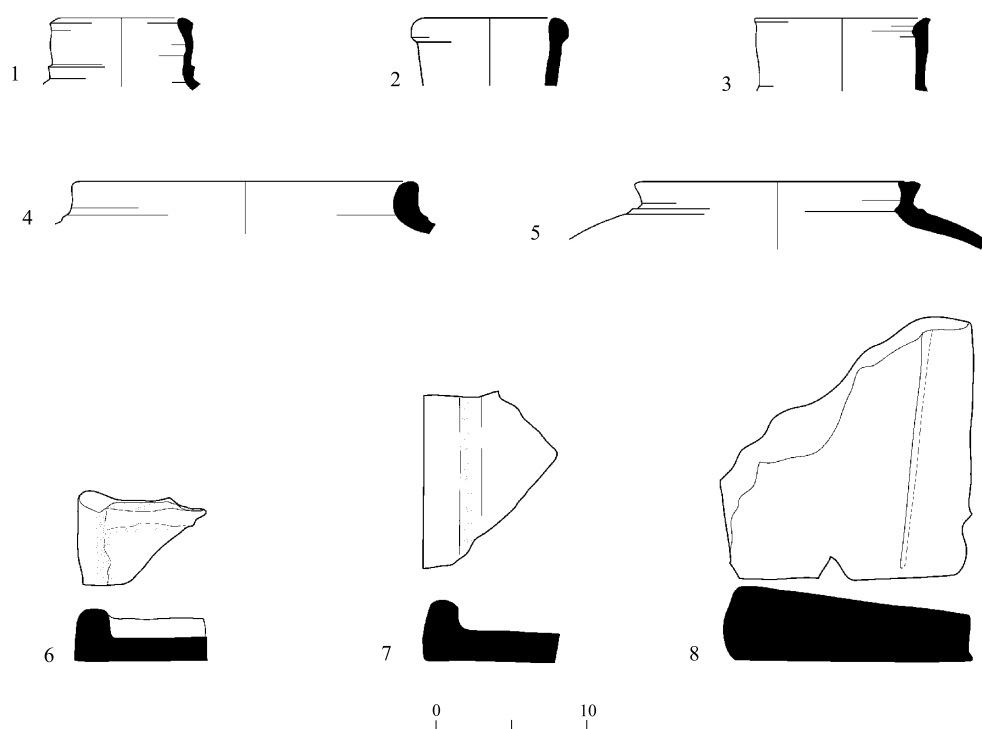


Fig. 9. Stratum IVb, Late Roman–early Byzantine pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Storage jar	1919	3038/6	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown clay; small white grits; 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray surface; metallic
2	Storage jar	1919	3039/3	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow clay; white and brown grits
3	Storage jar	1919	3037/7	2.5YR 6/6 light red clay; small white grits; metallic
4	Storage jar	1919	3040/2	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; small white and brown grits
5	Storage jar	1919	3037/1	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; small white and brown grits
6	Roof tile	1919	3037/9	2.5YR 7/3 light reddish brown clay, 2.5YR 8/2 becoming pinkish white on surface; 2.5YR 7/1 light reddish gray core; white and gray grits mostly small but some large
7	Roof tile	1919	3038/2	5YR 7/4 pink clay; white and gray grits, some large
8	Brick	1919	3038/1	2.5YR 5/8 red clay; 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray core; small white and brown gravel

Stratum IVa (Figs. 10–13)

The pottery retrieved from the fill layer (L1917) above Channels 1919a and 1919b included types that date to the Late Roman–early Byzantine periods (third–fifth centuries CE), alongside vessels of the late Byzantine period (sixth–early seventh centuries CE), or even later.

Bowls (Figs. 10; 11:1, 8).— The fine bowls (Fig. 10:1, 2) classify as ARS Form 62 Type A, dated to c. 325–400/420 CE (Hayes 1972:107). The rouletted bowls include two main forms—Rouletted Bowls Form 1 (Fig. 10:3–5), dated from the late third/early fourth to the fifth century CE (see Fig. 7:1–3), and Rouletted Bowls Form 2, including Variant A, with a smooth folded rim (Fig. 10:6–10), and Variant B (Fig. 11:1), with a grooved folded rim—all attributed a sixth-century CE date (Magness 1993:187–189). A Variant B rouletted bowl from the 'Ofel excavations is dated to the late sixth–early seventh centuries CE (Fleitman and Mazar 2015:281, Fig. I.5.1:128). A single small bowl with straight, slightly slanting walls (Fig. 11:8) may be a Fine Byzantine Ware Bowl Form 1 Variant F, attributed a seventh to eighth-century CE date (Magness 1993:194–198; 197: No. 3). A parallel from the 'Ofel excavations is dated to the late sixth/early seventh centuries CE (Reuven 2015:308, Fig. I.6.1:1–6).

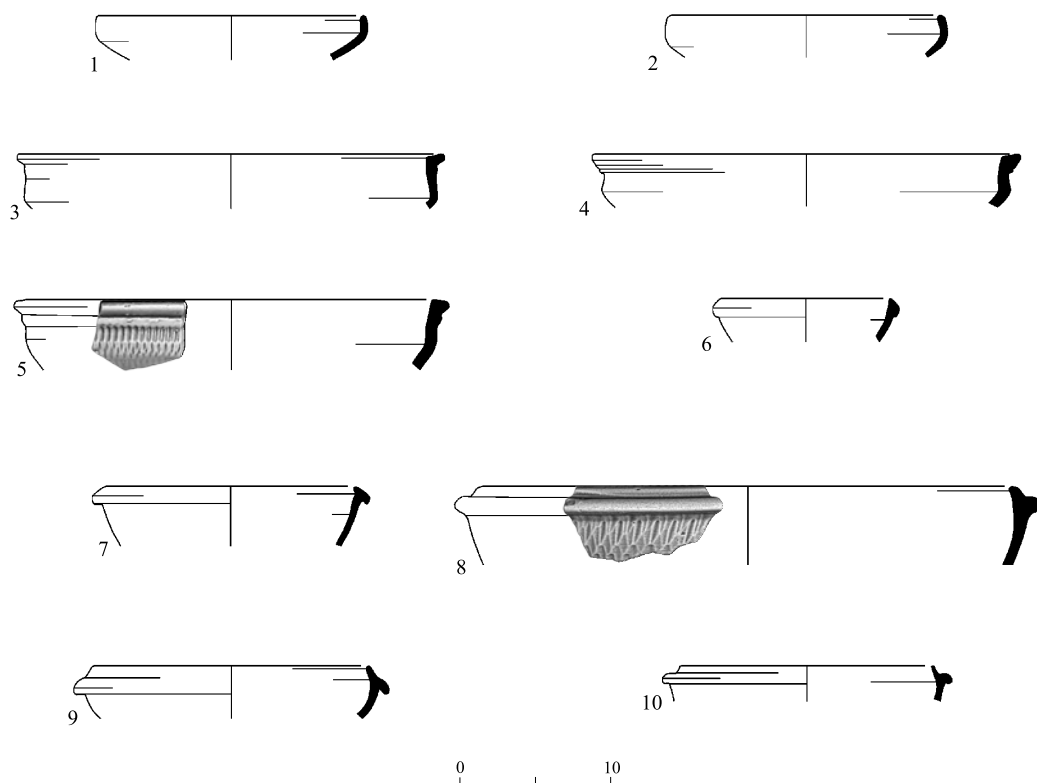


Fig. 10. Stratum IVa, Late Roman–Byzantine pottery.

◀ Fig. 10

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	ARS Bowl	1917	3027/10	10YR 5/6 red clay; 10YR 4/6 red glossy slip; well-levigated
2	ARS Bowl	1917	3026/7	10YR 5/6 red clay; 10YR 4/6 red glossy slip; well-levigated
3	Bowl	1917	3030/7	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; small white grits
4	Bowl	1917	3025/1	2.5YR 6/6 light red clay; 2.5YR 6/1 reddish gray core; small white grits
5	Bowl	1917	3034/11	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; small white grits; roulette decoration
6	Bowl	1917	3030/2	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; small white grits
7	Bowl	1917	3028/2	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; small white grits
8	Bowl	1917	3029/06	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; small white grits; roulette decoration
9	Bowl	1917	3027/6	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; white and brown grits
10	Bowl	1917	3033/7	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow clay; white grits; 5YR 8/2 pinkish white surface

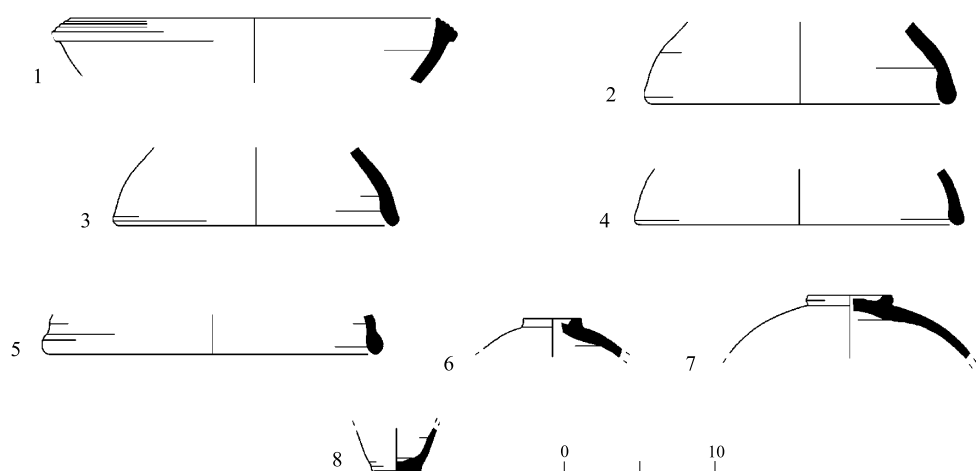


Fig. 11. Stratum IVa, Late Roman–Byzantine pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Bowl	1917	3029/05	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; small white grits; roulette decoration
2	Bowl-lid	1917	3033/4	10YR 6/4 pale red clay, 5YR 8/3 becoming pink on ext. surface; white and brown grits
3	Bowl-lid	1917	3033/5	2.5YR 6/6 light red clay; 2.5YR 8/3 pink ext.; 2.5YR 7/1 light reddish gray core; white grits
4	Bowl-lid	1917	3025/2	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay; 2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown core; 2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown slip or paint int. and over ext. rim; small white grits
5	Bowl-lid	1917	3029/10	7.5YR 8/3 pink clay
6	Bowl-lid	1917	3027/9	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay
7	Bowl-lid	1917	3033/1	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay
8	Bowl	1917	3025/3	2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown clay; well-levigated

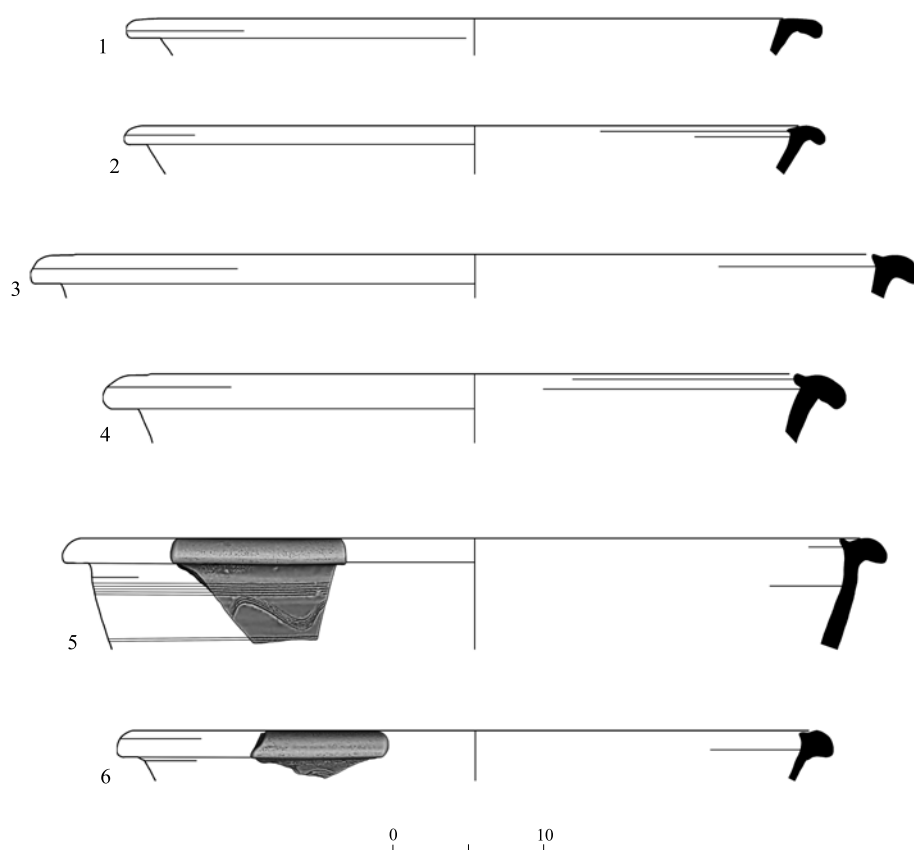


Fig. 12. Stratum IVa, Late Roman-Byzantine pottery: basins.

No.	Locus	Basket	Description
1	1917	3027/8	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; white and black grits
2	1917	3029/7	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; white and black grits
3	1917	3026/9	2.5YR 6/6 light red clay, 7.5YR 8/2 becoming pinkish white on surface; small white and brown grits; finger impressions on rim
4	1917	3026/12	2.5YR 7/8 light red clay; 5YR 8/2 pinkish white on ext. surface; small white and brown grits; incised decoration
5	1917	3026/1	2.5YR 7/8 light red clay; 5YR 8/2 pinkish white ext. surface; small white and brown grits; incised decoration
6	1917	3028/3	2.5YR 6/8 light red clay; small white and brown grits; incised decoration

Bowl-Lids (Fig. 11:2–7).— Several bell-shaped bowl-lids were found (see Fig. 7:4–8).

Basins (Fig. 12).— Two basins (Fig. 12:1, 2) are Arched-Rim Basins Form 1 (see Fig. 5:2). The other basins (Fig. 12:3–6), with bands of combing on the exterior and sometimes on the rim, classify as Arched-Rim Basins Form 2, dated from the sixth to the late seventh/early eighth century CE, with a few earlier examples (Magness 1993:206–208). Numbers 4–6 have the typical arched rim, designated Variant A; No. 3 has a piecrust rim created by finger impressions on the edge of the rim, designated Variant B.

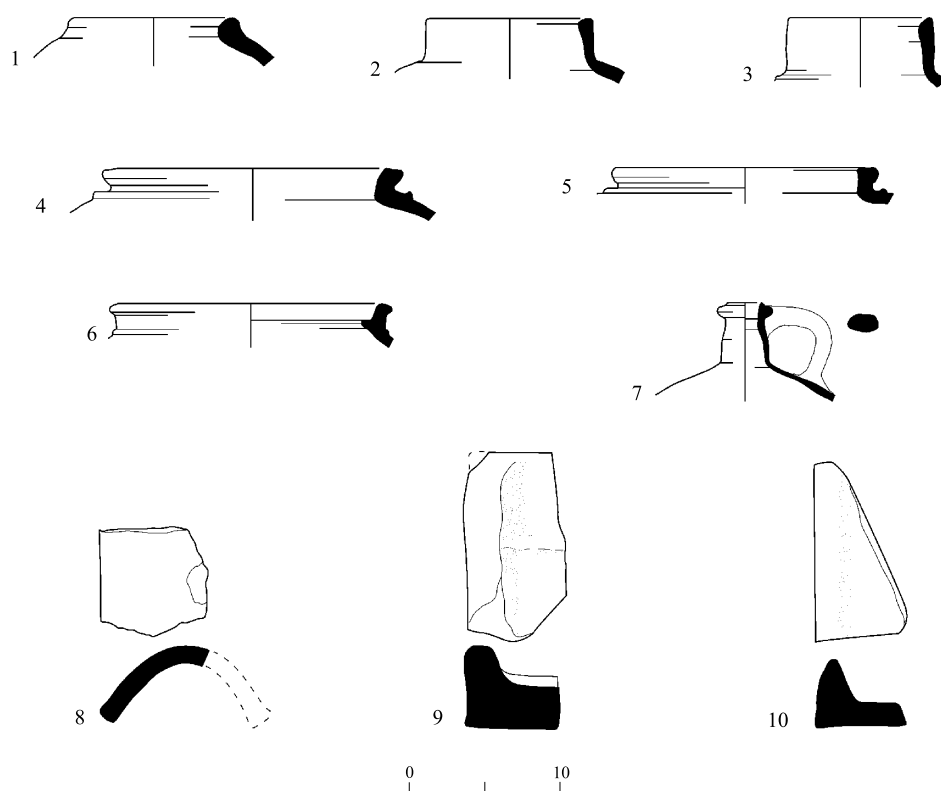


Fig. 13. Stratum IVa, Late Roman-Byzantine pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Jar	1917	3030/1	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay; white and black grits; some large coarse clay pieces attached under rim
2	Jar	1917	3025/4	7.5YR 8/1 white clay; white grits
3	Jar	1917	3033/3	5YR 8/3 pink clay; small white and brown grits
4	Jar	1917	3026/2	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; 2.5YR 8/3 pink slip on rim; white grits
5	Jar	1917	3033/8	5YR 7/2 pinkish gray clay; 5YR 6/1 gray core; small white and brown grits
6	Jar	1917	3027/2	5YR 6/3 light reddish brown clay; 5YR 8/3 pink surface; small white and brown grits
7	Jug	1917	3033/6	10R 5/6 red clay; brittle
8	Roof tile	1917	3033/12	2.5YR 7/3 light reddish brown clay; 7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white core; small white grits
9	Roof tile	1917	3026/3	2.5YR 6/6 light red clay, 7.5YR 8/2 becoming pinkish white on upper surface; 2.5YR 7/1 light reddish gray core; small white and brown grits
10	Roof tile	1917	3027/12	5YR 7/3 pinkish gray clay; 5YR 7/1 light gray core; small white grits

Jars (Fig. 13:1–6).— One jar with a thick rounded rim and drooping shoulders (Fig. 13:1) classifies as Gaza Amphora Form 4 Variant A, dating between the end of the sixth and the end of the seventh centuries CE (Majcherek 1995:169). Parallels from the ‘Ofel excavations are dated to the second half of the sixth century CE (Fleitman and Mazar 2015:287, Fig.

I.5.1:208, 209). Two jars with a thickening inside the rim and a slightly lower neck than Variant A (Fig. 13:2, 3) classify as Variant B, attributed to the fifth–sixth centuries CE (Magness 1993:223–225). Two jars (Fig. 13:4, 5) are Holemouth Jars Form 1 Variant A, dated from the second to the fifth century CE (Magness 1993:231–232), and another, with a short neck and a sharply hooked or beaked rim (Fig. 13:6), is Variant B, dated from the fifth to the sixth century CE (Magness 1993:232–233).

Jug (Fig. 13:7).— A cooking jug, with a tall straight neck and a folded overhanging rim, is classified by Magness as Jug Form 4, dated from the fourth to the fifth century CE (Magness 1993:245). Similar jugs from the City of David were dated to the second half of the fifth century CE (Magness 1992:181, Fig. 10.17).

STRATUM III: LATE BYZANTINE PERIOD

The pottery assemblages from the lower and upper phases (IIIb, IIIa) are presented here.

Stratum IIIb (Fig. 14)

The Stratum IIIb pottery comes from Pavement 1907/1908. It dates to the late Byzantine period (sixth century CE), with some types continuing until the end of the seventh century CE. The pottery assemblage includes bowls (Fig. 14:1–3), classified as Rouletted Bowls Form 2 Variant A (see Fig. 10:6–10); basins (Fig. 14:4, 5), designated Arched-Rim Basins Form 2 (see Fig. 12:3–6); and a late type of Gaza jar designated Gaza Amphora Form 4 (Fig. 14:6; see Fig. 13:1).

Stratum IIIa (Fig. 15)

The Stratum IIIa pottery comes from the fill (L1904) above Pavement 1908. There are two bell-shaped lids (Fig. 15:1, 2), an early form that may be residual here. Most of the pottery dates to the late Byzantine or Umayyad period (sixth–seventh centuries CE). It is similar to the Stratum IIIb assemblage, including Arched-Rim Basins Form 2 (Fig. 15:3; see Fig. 2:3–6) and Gaza Amphora Form 4 Variant B (Fig. 15:5–7; see Fig. 14:6).

STRATUM II: ABBASID PERIOD

The Stratum IIb pottery came from the staircase (L1903), and the Stratum IIa pottery came from the fill (L1902) atop of the staircase and below Walls 51 and 52. Both phases are dated to the Abbasid period (mid-eighth to the end of the ninth or the beginning of the tenth centuries CE). The Stratum II pottery included some Byzantine potsherds that are considered residual (not illustrated).

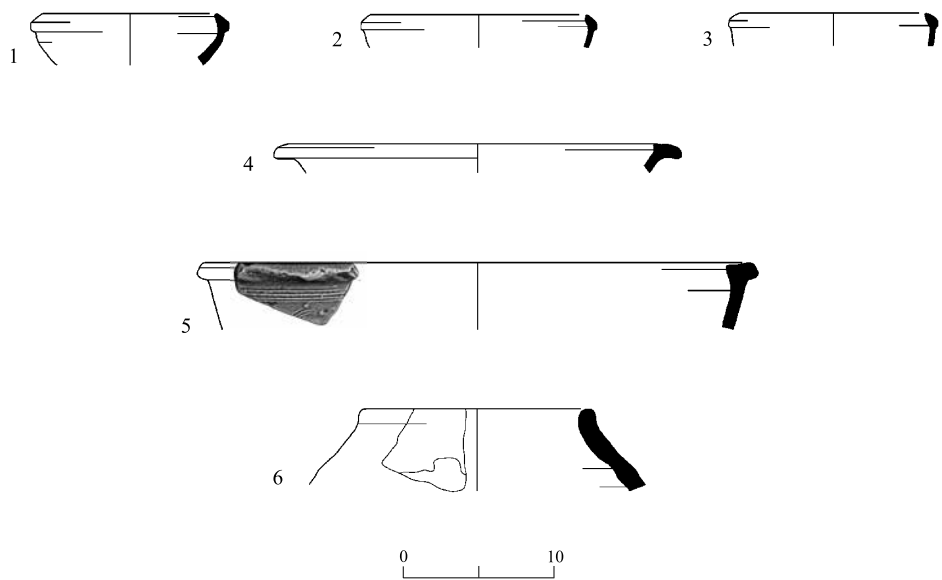


Fig. 14. Stratum IIIb, Byzantine pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Bowl	1908	3009/14	7/6YR 6/6 light red clay; small white grits
2	Bowl	1908	3008/1	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; white and brown grits; 2.5YR 8/2 pinkish white slip
3	Bowl	1908	3008/5	7/6YR 6/6 light red clay; small white grits
4	Basin	1908	3008/2	2.5YR 6/2 pale red clay; small white grits; 2.5YR 7/3 light reddish brown slip
5	Basin	1908	3008/3	2.5YR 7/4 light reddish brown clay; 2.5YR 6/2 pale red core; white grits; incised decoration
6	Jar	1907	3007/3	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay; white and black grits; some large, coarse clay pieces attached under rim

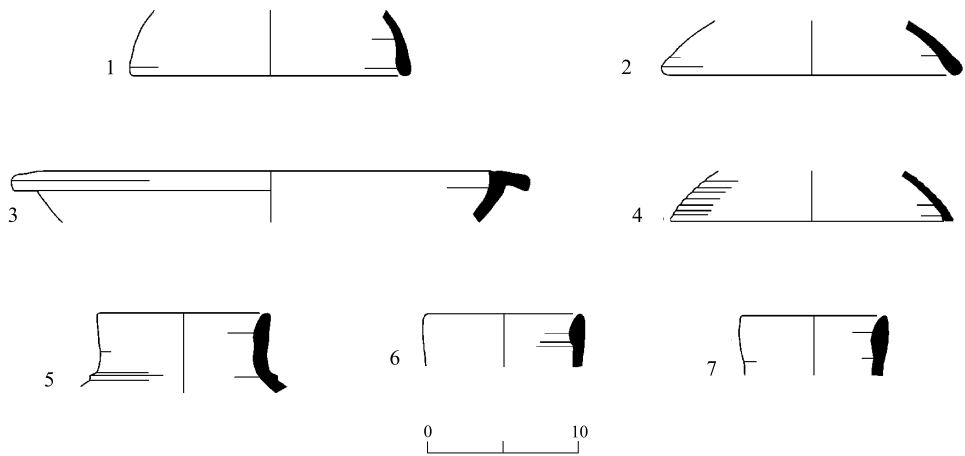


Fig. 15. Stratum IIIa, Byzantine and Umayyad pottery.

◀ Fig. 15

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Bowl-lid	1904	3004/2	2.5YR 6/6 light red clay, 2.5YR 8/2 becoming pinkish white on ext. surface; small white grits
2	Bowl-lid	1904	3004/5	2.5YR 6/6 light red clay, 2.5YR 8/2 becoming pinkish white on ext. surface; small white grits
3	Basin	1908	3008/3	2.5YR 7/8 light red clay; 5YR 8/2 pinkish white on ext. surface; small white and brown grits; incised decoration
4	Casserole lid	1904	3004/9	2.5YR 5/6 red clay; few small white grits; brittle
5	Jar	1904	3004/10	10R 6/4 pale red clay, 10YR 5/2 becoming pale red on ext. surface; white grits
6	Jar	1904	3004/1	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow clay, 2.5YR 8/2 becoming pinkish white on ext. surface; well-levigated
7	Jar	1904	3004/3	10R 6/4 pale red clay, 10R 5/2 becoming pale red on surface; white grits

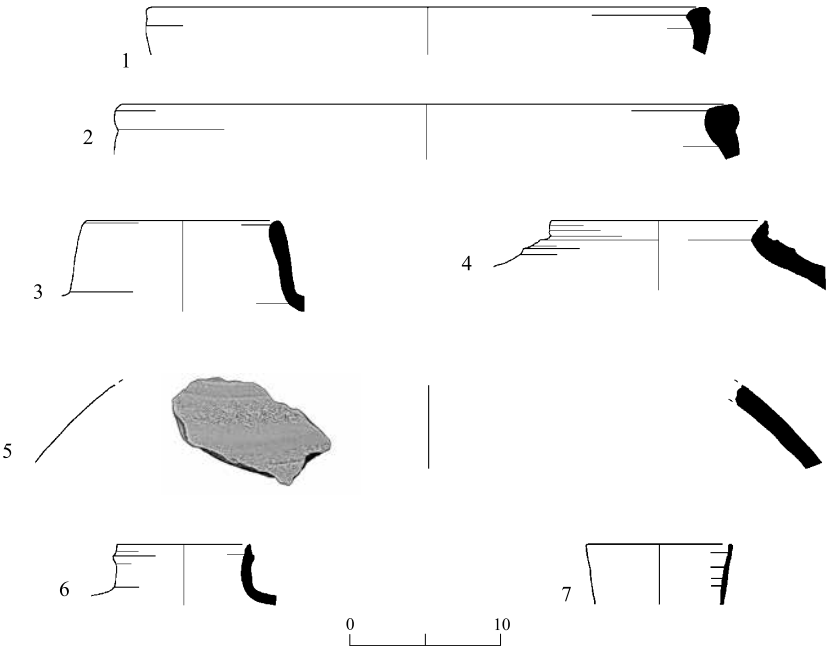


Fig. 16. Stratum II, Abbasid pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Basin	1902	3002/4	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay
2	Basin	1902	3002/2	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown clay
3	Jar	1902	3002/3	7.5YR 7/4 pink clay
4	Jar	1902	3002/5	7.5YR 7/4 pink clay
5	Jar	1903	3003/01	7.5YR 7/4 pink clay
6	Jar	1902	3002/1	7.5YR 7/4 pink clay; gray core; gritty; fired to metallic
7	Jug	1903	3003/3	7.5YR 8/1 white buff clay

Basins (Fig. 16:1, 2).— Two basins with a rounded body and a thickened and triangular rim are designated Incurved Rim Basins, dated to the eighth–tenth centuries CE (Magness 1993:210–211). Parallels from Caesarea Maritima are dated from the late eighth to mid-tenth century CE (Arnon 2008:36, 40).

Storage Jars (Fig. 16:3–6).— The jars with a ridge or collar, a high plain neck narrowing toward the top and a pointed rim (Fig. 16:3, probably also Fig. 16:4, 5) are Magness' Storage Jars Form 6 Variant B, dated from the late sixth or seventh to the eighth century CE (Magness 1993:227–230). Parallels from Caesarea Maritima and Ramla are dated to the late eighth and early ninth centuries CE (Arnon 2008:39; Cytryn-Silverman 2010: Pls. 9.1:10; 9.2:1). Some parallels from the Tyropoeon Valley excavations suggest extending the chronological range to the late ninth, or even the early tenth century CE (Cytryn-Silverman 2013:171, Fig. 7.2:7). A jar with a short, upright neck, with a sharp ridge in the middle (Fig. 16:6) classifies as a Storage Jar with Short Ridged Neck, with parallels from the Tyropoeon Valley excavations dating to the ninth century CE (Cytryn-Silverman 2013: Fig. 7.5:2).

Jug (Fig. 16:7).— A thin-walled buff ware jug with a simple rim and a slightly funnel-shaped neck is a characteristic Early Islamic Plain Buff Ware Jug. Parallels from the Tyropoeon Valley excavations are dated to the ninth century CE (Cytryn-Silverman 2013:187, Fig. 7.3:2), and parallels from Ramla are dated to the mid-eighth to ninth centuries CE, the Abbasid period (Cytryn-Silverman 2010: Pl. 9.11:1).

STRATUM I: ABBASID–CRUSADER PERIODS

The Stratum I pottery came from the fill (L1901) in the vaulted room. The pottery includes Abbasid and Crusader vessels, supporting a twelfth to thirteenth-century CE date for this stratum. The fill also contained earlier sherds from the Iron Age to the Late Byzantine–Umayyad periods that are considered residual (not illustrated).

Bowl (Fig. 17:1).— A hemispherical bowl with a short ledge rim, slipped and glazed in yellow-brown inside and over the rim. This bowl was identified as Beirut Monochrome Glazed Ware Variant 2, dated to the twelfth–thirteenth centuries CE (Stern 2012:44–47), with parallels from 'Akko (Stern 2012: Pl. 4.19:15).

Basin (Fig. 17:2).— An Incurved Rim Basin dated to the eighth–tenth centuries CE (see Fig. 16:1, 2).

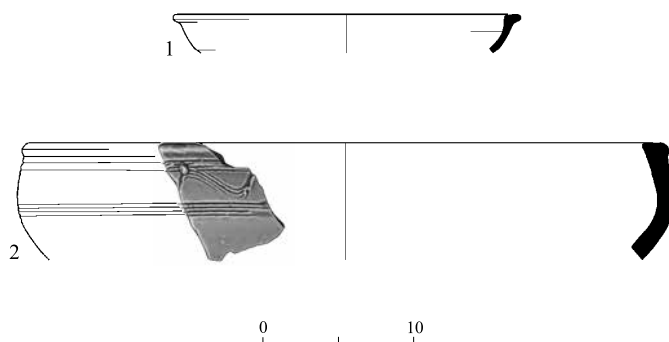


Fig. 17. Stratum I, Medieval pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Glazed bowl	1901	3001/3	10YR 4/6 red with 5YR 8/3 pinkish white slip int. and over ext. rim; yellow brown gritty glaze int. and over ext. rim
2	Basin	1901	3001/1	10YR 6/4 pale red clay; 5YR 8/3 pink slip; 5YR 6/2 pinkish gray core; small white and brown grit; incised decoration ext. under rim; pale red 10YR 5/4 paint on rim and dripping on int.

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