

APPENDIX: THE POTTERY

TALI ERICKSON-GINI

Several ceramic sherds were uncovered in the excavation at Be'er Sheva', Mazliah Intersection, mostly in Area B (Fig. 1). They include sherds of imported Phocaean, or Late Roman C bowls, H̄aluza Ware vessels that originated from the nearby city of Elusa, a flanged-rim juglet, Gaza wine jars and fragments of sandal lamps. These vessels date primarily to the middle Byzantine period (450–550 CE) and are well represented at sites of the middle and late Byzantine period in southern Israel.

Imported Bowls (Fig 1:1, 2).— The imported Phocaean Red Slipped ware bowls (Hayes' Late Roman C) were in common use throughout the eastern Mediterranean in the middle Byzantine period (Hayes 1972:324).

H̄aluza Ware (Fig. 1:4, 5).— The H̄aluza Ware include a plain-ware bowl with a horizontal, fluted rim (Fig. 1:4) and a wine jar (Fig. 1:5). These wares are usually light in color, frequently with shades of green or yellow. These vessels were produced throughout the Byzantine period in the city of Elusa (H̄aluza), less than twenty kilometers southwest of Be'er Sheva' (Bar-Oz et al. 2016). This is evidenced by a pottery kiln found with a variety of vessels and wine jars at H̄aluza (Buckingham and Goldfus 2012), and it has been confirmed through petrographic analysis wine jars at the site. Chemical analysis of H̄aluza Ware wasters revealed that they were produced from highly calcareous clay (Fabian and Goren 2002; Holmqvist and Martínón-Torres 2011:73, Group D).

Gaza Wine Jars (Fig. 1:6, 7).— The two rims belong to Gaza wine jars corresponding to Majcherek's Form 3. These were commercial wine containers used to export wine to Mediterranean ports, and they have been discovered as far afield as Britain and Germany (Majcherek 1995:172). The Form 3 jar appears frequently in assemblages of the middle Byzantine period in Negev sites (Bar-Oz et al. 2016; Fuks et al. 2020:6).

Juglet (Fig. 1:3).— This small globular juglet with a horizontally flanged rim and flattened base is a type found in the middle and late Byzantine-period sites in southern Israel, for example the 'Third Mile Estate', Ashqelon (Israel and Erickson-Gini 2013: Fig. 36).

Sandal Lamps (Fig. 1:8, 9).— These two fragments—an inturned rim of a filler hole and a nuzzle—belong to wheel-made lamps dubbed sandal lamps, a type commonly found at Byzantine sites in southern Israel (Rosenthal and Sivan 1978:122). The rim (Fig. 1:8) corresponds to Rosenthal and Sivan's Variant B.

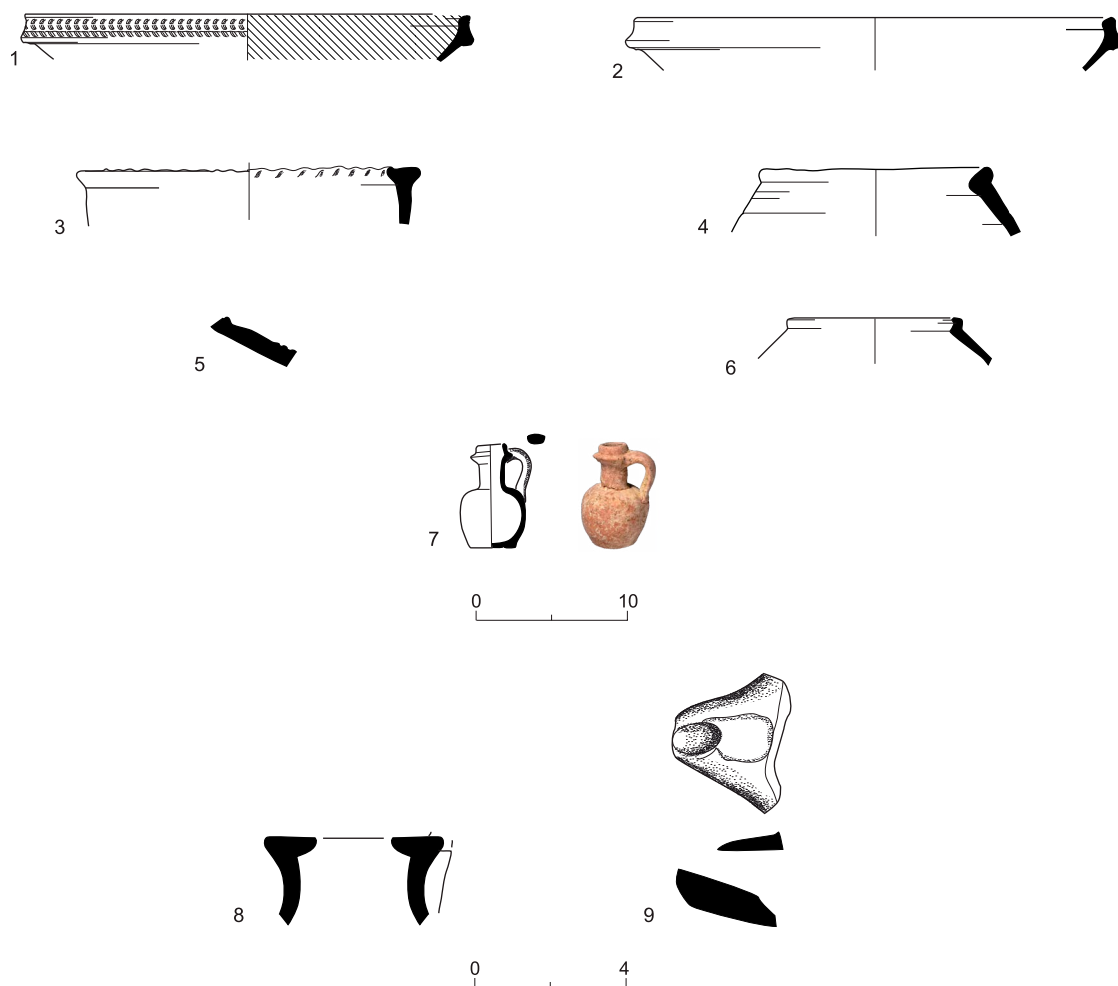


Fig. 1. Pottery.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket	Description
1	Phocaeen bowl	203	2003	Red 10R4/8
2	Phocaeen bowl	212	2012	Red 10R5/6
3	Ḥaluẓa Ware bowl	204	2021	Pale yellow 2.5Y8/3; fluted decoration on rim
4	Ḥaluẓa Ware jar	204	2021	Very pale brown 10YR7/3
5	Gaza jar	204	2004	Reddish yellow 5YR6/8
6	Gaza jar	204	2004	Reddish brown 5YR4/4
7	FBW juglet	103	1003	Yellowish red 5YR5/6; occasional medium white inclusions; pocked surface
8	Sandal lamp	204	2015/8	Rim; yellowish red 5YR5/6
9	Sandal lamp	204	2021/1	Nozzle; dark reddish brown 5YR3/4

REFERENCES

- Bar-Oz G., Weissbrod L. and Erickson-Gini T. 2016. Hāluza. *HA-ESI* 128 (June 6). http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/report_detail_eng.aspx?id=24991&mag_id=124 (accessed Feb. 18, 2021).
- Bucking S. and Goldfus H. 2012. O. Elusa 2: Another Enigmatic Ostrakon from the Pottery Workshop at Elusa in Byzantine Palestine. *PEQ* 144/1:47–66.
- Fabian P. and Goren Y. 2002. A New Type of Late Roman Storage Jar from the Negev. In J.H. Humphrey ed. *The Roman and Byzantine Near East 3: Some Recent Archaeological Research (JRA Suppl. S.)*. Portsmouth. Pp. 145–153.
- Fuks D., Bar-Oz G., Tepper Y., Erickson-Gini T., Langgut D., Weissbrod L. and Weiss E. 2020. The Rise and Fall of Viticulture in the Late Antique Negev Highlands Reconstructed from Archaeobotanical and Ceramic Data. *PNAS* 117/33:19780–19791 (Aug. 18). <http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1922200117> (accessed Feb. 18, 2021).
- Hayes J.W. 1972. *Late Roman Pottery*. London.
- Holmqvist V.E. and Martínón-Torres M. 2011. Many Potters – One Style: Pottery Production and Distribution in Transitional Late Byzantine–Early Islamic Palaestina Tertia. In I. Turbanti-Memmi eds. *Proceedings of the 37th International Symposium on Archaeology, 13th–16th May 2008, Siena, Italy*. Berlin–Heidelberg. Pp. 71–76.
- Israel Y. and Erickson-Gini T. 2013. Remains from the Hellenistic through the Byzantine Periods at the ‘Third Mile Estate’, Ashqelon. *Atiqot* 74:167–222.
- Majcherek G. 1995. Gazan Amphorae: Typology Reconsidered. In H. Meyza and J. Młynarczyk eds. *Hellenistic and Roman Pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean—Advances in Scientific Studies (Acts of the II Nieborów Pottery Workshop, Nieborów, 18–20 December 1993)*. Warsaw. Pp. 163–178.
- Rosenthal R. and Sivan R. 1978. *Ancient Lamps in the Schloessinger Collection (Qedem 8)*. Jerusalem.