

ḤORBAT GANNIM: THE POTTERY

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The ancient pottery recovered from the 2006 excavation at Ḥorbat Gannim (see Sion 2017) was for the most part quite fragmentary.¹ The assemblage comprises locally manufactured vessel made of coarse wares, which are typical of several periods. Finds from the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods are most prominent in the assemblage, and to a lesser degree—sherds from the Byzantine and Islamic periods. A representative corpus of pottery was selected by the excavator from several important loci from the settlement remains in Area B (F11) and from several of the installations: the *miqveh* (F4b), the two winepresses at F12, Quarry F49, Quarry and Burial Cave F25 and Burial Caves F12A, F20 and F40. The following discussion is organized by assemblages according to provenance, and within each provenance, the order is typological and chronological.

THE SETTLEMENT REMAINS (F11; Figs. 1–4)

The ceramic finds recovered from the excavation of the settlement remains in area B (F11) come from below the building's floor (L64; Fig. 1), from the floor (L56, L58, L59, L68; Figs. 2, 3) and from an accumulation on the bedrock near the building's walls (L63, L66, L69; Fig. 4).

Pottery from Below the Floor (L64) (Fig. 1)

Cooking Pot (Fig. 1:1).— This vessel has an externally beveled rim and a tall, slightly funnel-shaped neck. Its strap handles spring from the rim to the shoulder. This cooking pot fits morphologically somewhere between the late Hellenistic cooking pots with tall funnel-shaped necks (cf. Fig. 3:3) and the Early Roman cooking pot with a triangular rim and a short, straight neck. At Masada, this Early Roman type of cooking pot (M-CP1A) was dated by Bar-Nathan (2006:154–155) to 37 BCE–6 CE; our cooking pot may be slightly earlier in date.

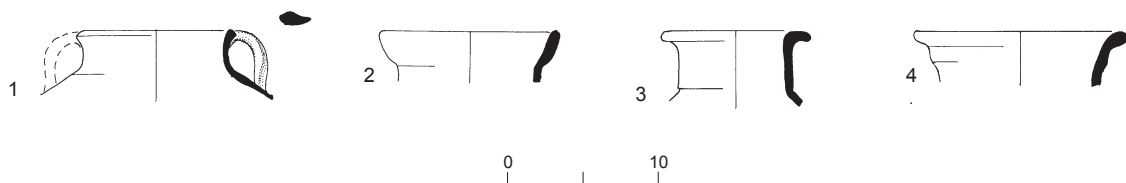


Fig. 1. Pottery from below the floor at F11 (L64).

◄ Fig. 1.

| No. | Form | Basket | Description | Parallels |
|-----|-------------|--------|--|---|
| 1 | Cooking pot | 322/6 | Red 10R 5/8 ware; dark reddish gray 10R 4/1 core; few small–tiny white inclusions | Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 27:1 (Type M-CP1A; 37 BCE–6 CE; reused 66–73/74 CE) |
| 2 | Storage jar | 322/3 | Light brownish gray 10YR 6/2 ware; pinkish gray 7.5YR 7/2 int. and ext.; no core; few medium–tiny white and dark gray inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 3:18 (Type J-SJ4A1; 85/75–31 BCE) |
| 3 | Jug | 322/2 | Gray 10YR 5/1 ware, light reddish brown 5YR 6/3 toward ext.; no core; few medium–tiny white and dark gray inclusions | Similar to Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 37:4 (late Hellenistic, mid-2nd c. BC); similar to Farmhouse 179 near Ḥorbat Anusha—Sion et al. 2007: Fig. 16:3 (late Hellenistic) |
| 4 | Jug | 330/1 | Pale brown 10YR 6/3 ware; no core; white 10YR 8/2 int. and ext.; few medium–tiny white and pink inclusions | Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 41:22 (late Hellenistic, early 1st c. BCE) |

Storage Jar (Fig. 1:2).— The jar has an externally folded, medium-length, cupped rim. It dates from the end of the second century to about the mid-first century BCE.

Jugs (Fig. 1:3, 4).— Both vessels are wide-neck jugs. No. 3 has an out-turned rim and a tall cylindrical neck. This jug is similar to others found at the site (e.g., Fig. 4:8), except that its rim rather than being merely everted has been turned all the way out until it arches. It should be dated between the mid-second and probably the mid-first centuries BCE. Jug 4 also has a rather heavy, folded, rounded, everted rim. The parallel dates from the early first century BCE. Thus, the date of this jug probably ranges between the end of the second century and the early to mid-first century BCE.

When the four vessels in Fig. 1 are considered together, they seem to belong to the late Hellenistic and the beginning of the Roman periods, as their dates converge in the early to mid-first century BCE.

Pottery from the Floor (L56, L58, L59, L68) (Figs. 2, 3)

Bowls and Basins (Fig. 2).— Bowl 1 is a shelf-rim basin, which dates from the end of the first and the beginning of the second centuries CE. No. 2 is also a shelf-rim basin. It has two rills on top of the rim, which are barely perceptible; they might easily be mistaken for wheel marks. Their presence suggests that this was a ‘proto-rilled-rim’ basin, a form that dates from the late first century to the third century CE. No. 3 is a deep krater-bowl or basin. It has an internal shelf rim. The lower part of the body is gently carinated. This vessel may be a shelf-rim basin, which Magness (1993:202) dates from the late first or second century to the third Century CE.

No. 4 is a carinated bowl with a narrow, grooved, shelf rim. It may be related to Late Roman Jerusalem Bowls Form 1 (Magness 1993:186–187; Rapuano 1999:174), though it lacks the characteristic offset beneath the rim. Magness (1993:186–187) suggested that these bowls date from the third or early fourth centuries through the fifth century CE. Nevertheless, excavations at the Jerusalem International Convention Center (Binyane Ha-Umma)

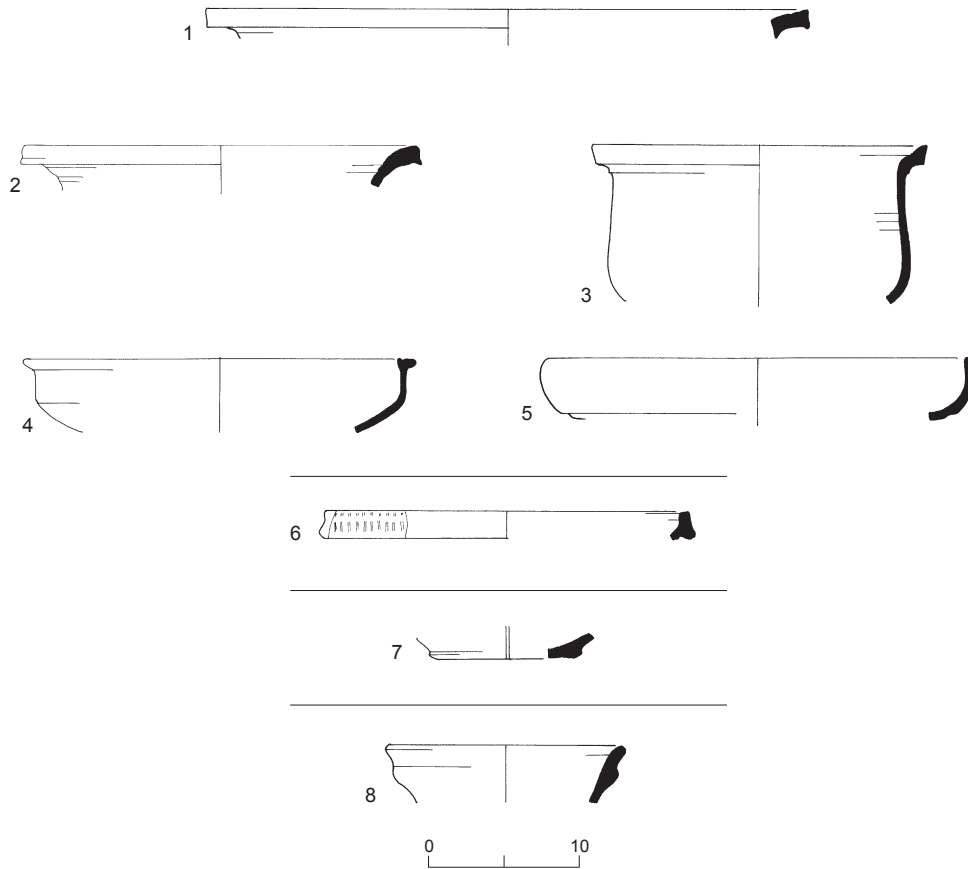


Fig. 2. Bowls and basins from above the floor at F11 (L56, L58, L59, L68).

| No. | Form | Locus | Basket | Description | Parallels |
|-----|-------------------|-------|--------|---|--|
| 1 | Basin/bowl | 58 | 311/3 | Yellowish red 5YR 5/6 ware; very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ core; some medium–tiny light gray and white inclusions | Jerusalem—Magness 1993:202, No. 8 (Shelf-Rim Basin; suggested date 1st/2nd–3rd c. CE) |
| 2 | Basin | 59 | 323/3 | Light brownish gray 10YR 6/2 ware; reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4 toward int. and ext.; pink 7.5YR 8/3 int. and ext. slip; few medium–tiny white and pink inclusions | Similar to Jerusalem, Convention Center—Magness 2005:95, 97, Fig. 27:6 (70–135 to early–mid-3rd c. CE); similar to ‘Ein ez-Zeituna—Glick 2006: Fig. 8:8, 9 (up to mid-2nd c. CE) |
| 3 | Krater-bowl/basin | 68 | 336/2 | Reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4 ware; brown 10YR 5/3 core; some large–tiny white inclusions | Jerusalem—Magness 1993:202 (Shelf Rim Basin; suggested date 1st/2nd–3rd c. CE) |
| 4 | Bowl | 68 | 336/1 | Reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 ware; no core; few medium–tiny white, dark gray and red inclusions | Similar to Jewish Quarter, Jerusalem—Geva and HersHKovitz 2006: Pl. 4.12:19 (Shallow casserole); cf. Magness 1993:186–187 |
| 5 | Bowl | 59 | 314/7 | Reddish yellow 5YR 6/8 ware; gray 5YR 5/1 core; red 2.5YR 5/6 int. and ext. slip (traces); some small–tiny white, black and red inclusions | Jerusalem, Convention Center—Magness 2005:87–90, Fig. 18:3 (Claudian, second half of 3rd c. CE (Possibly imitation of Hayes 1972:52–55 (ARS Form 31:1; possibly 2nd–3rd c. CE) |
| 6 | Bowl | 59 | 316/1 | Red 2.5YR 5/8 ware; no core; reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4 ext.; few tiny white inclusions | Hayes 1972:329–338 (Late Roman C, Form 3 F; possibly 6th c. CE) |
| 7 | Bowl | 56 | 309/1 | Light gray 2.5Y 7/2 ware; mottled blue-green matte glaze on int.; no core; few large–small dark brown inclusions | |
| 8 | Bowl | 58 | 311/2 | Yellowish red 5YR 5/8 ware; strong brown 7.5YR 5/8 core; pale yellow 2.5Y 8/3 slip on ext. and over rim; few medium–tiny sand including glistening inclusions | Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 4:6, Type I.1.4.1 (Carinated Monochrome Glazed bowl; second half of 13th–15th c. and later); Yoqne’am—Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII. 20 (Type 29; Crusader) |

demonstrated that LRJ 1 bowls first appeared no later than the second quarter of the second century CE (Magness 2005:105; see also Rapuano 2013:63). When they first appeared, some of these bowls had the characteristic rim profile with the offset beneath the rim, while others did not. Bowl No. 5 has an incurving rim, and is made of a fine, orange ware with light pink interior and exterior surfaces. It is covered inside and out with a matte, mottled reddish brown slip or wash. It was evidently a flat-bottom baking pan dating from the mid-first century to second half of the third century CE.

Bowl No. 6 is an example of Late Roman C Form 3F, dated by Hayes (1972:329–338) to the sixth century CE. The lower part of an open vessel with a disc base made of cream ware in Fig. 2:7 is most likely a bowl, since its interior is covered with a thick mottled blue-green glaze. The form and glaze are both characteristic of the Abbasid period (747/749–1099 CE). No. 8 is a carinated bowl with an everted rim. It is made of orange ware and is covered on its exterior and over its rim with a creamy yellow slip. This form appeared in the Crusader period. However, since no other pottery from this period was found at the site, this bowl is more likely to belong to the Mamluk period (thirteenth–fifteenth centuries CE).

Cooking Pots (Fig. 3:1–7).— No. 1 has an internally ledged rim, evidently formed to receive a lid, and handles (only one of which remains) that spring from the rim to the shoulder. This cooking pot dates from the early

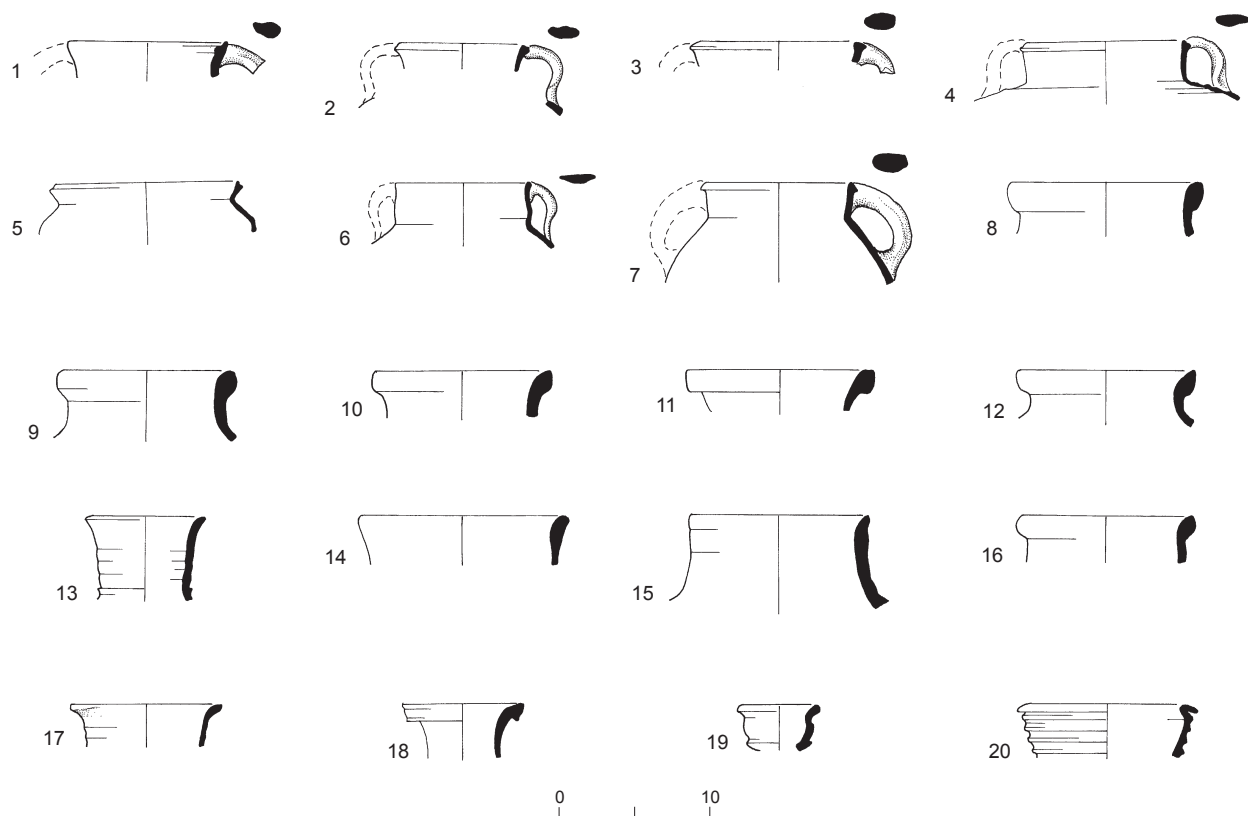


Fig. 3. Pottery from above the floor at F11 (L56, L58, L59, L68).

◀ Fig. 3.

| No. | Form | Locus | Basket | Description | Parallels |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------|--------|--|---|
| 1 | Cooking pot | 58 | 314/1 | Dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2 ware; reddish brown 2.5YR 4/3 surfaces; no core; few small–tiny sand and white inclusions | Shoham, Neighborhood 44—personal observation (suggested date 3rd–2nd c. BCE). |
| 2 | Cooking pot | 58 | 317/2 | Red 2.5YR 5/8 ware; dark gray 5YR 4/1 core; dark gray 5YR 4/1 int. and ext.; some small–tiny white, black and red inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 12:145 (Type J-CP2A; 85/75–31 BCE) |
| 3 | Cooking pot | 58 | 317/1 | Very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 ware; no core; some small–tiny white and sand (including glistening) inclusions | Possibly Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 12:141, Type J-CP2A (85/75–31 BCE) |
| 4 | Cooking pot | 59 | 323/5 | Yellowish red 5YR 5/6 ware; dark gray 7.5YR N4/ ext.; no core; few medium–tiny white inclusions | Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 28:21 (Type M-CP1B2; 66–80/87 CE; last third of 1st c. BCE—first third of 2nd c. CE) |
| 5 | Cooking pot | 59 | 323/6 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/3 ware; dark gray 10YR 4/1 thick core; few medium–tiny white and black inclusions | Tulul Abu el-‘Alayiq—Pritchard 1958: Pl. 58:3 (1–50 CE) |
| 6 | Cooking pot | 58 | 311/5 | Dark brown 7.5YR 3/4 ware; dark gray 7.5YR N4/ core; few small–tiny white inclusions | Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: 159–160, Pl. 29:38 (Type M-CP3B; 66–73/74 CE or 1st–first third of 2nd c. CE); Yoqne‘am—Avisar 2005: Fig. 2.7:1 (early Roman) |
| 7 | Cooking pot | 59 | 327/2 | Dark brown 7.5YR 3/3 ware; no core; dark gray 7.5YR N4/ int. and ext.; some tiny white and sand inclusions | Similar to ‘Ein ez-Zeituna—Glick 2006: Fig. 9:6 (up to mid-2nd c. CE) |
| 8 | Storage jar | 56 | 309/4 | Reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 ware, pale brown 10YR 6/3 core; some medium–tiny white, pink and dark gray (sand?) and red inclusions | Similar to Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 33:3 (Jug; early Hellenistic, late 3rd–early 2nd c. BCE) |
| 9 | Storage jar | 58 | 314/6 | Reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 ware; thick light yellowish brown 10YR 6/2 core; light brown 7.5YR 6/4 int. and ext.; few large–tiny white, pink and red inclusions | Similar to Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 32:1 (early Hellenistic, mid-3rd c. BCE); Pl. 34:2 (early Hellenistic, early–mid-2nd c. BCE) |
| 10 | Storage jar/jug | 58 | 314/5 | Light yellowish brown 10YR 6/2 ware; reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 toward surfaces; few medium–tiny white inclusions | Horbat ‘Eleq—Silberstein 2000: Pl. 1:1 (end of Persian period to late 2nd c. BCE) |
| 11 | Storage jar/jug | 58 | 314/3 | Grayish brown 10YR 5/2 ware; reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 surfaces; few small–tiny white inclusions | As No. 10 |
| 12 | Storage jar | 59 | 316/1 | Pale brown 10YR 6/3 ware; no core; some small–tiny white, dark gray and red inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 3:12 (Type J-SJ3; 85/75–31 BCE) |
| 13 | Storage jar | 59 | 316/3 | Strong brown 7.5YR 5/6 ware; no core; some tiny white, red and brown inclusions | Similar to Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 6:28 (Type M-SJ12) |
| 14 | Storage jar/ cooking pot | 58 | 317/3 | Very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ ware; no core; few mid–tiny white and dark gray inclusions | Similar to Judean Shephela—Kloner and Tepper 1987: Pl. 3:7 (up to the Bar Kokhba Revolt) |
| 15 | Storage jar | 58 | 311/6 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/4 ware; no core; pink 7.5YR 7/4 int. and ext.; many large–tiny white, dark gray and red inclusions | Jerusalem—Magess 1993:227–230 (Storage Jar Form 6B; suggested date late 6th/7th–8th c. CE) |
| 16 | Jug | 59 | 316/2 | Pale brown 10YR 6/3 ware; no core; white 10YR 8/2 int. and ext.; few dark gray sand kernels and white inclusions | Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl.34:2 (early Hellenistic, Mid-2nd c. BCE) |
| 17 | Jug | 59 | 323/1 | Yellowish red 5YR 5/6 ware; light yellowish brown 10YR 6/2 core; few medium–tiny white and sand including glistening inclusions | Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 18:5 (Type M-JG4; 28/26 BCE – 6 CE, reused 66–73/74; end of 2nd–end of 1st c. BCE) |

◀ Fig. 3. (cont.)

| No. | Form | Locus | Basket | Description | Parallels |
|-----|------|-------|--------|--|--|
| 18 | Jug | 59 | 323/4 | Red 2.5YR 4/6 ware; weak red 2.5YR 4/2 core; dark gray 5YR 4/1 int. and ext.; few small–tiny white and black inclusions | Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 18:12 (Type M-JG5B; 28/26 BCE–73/74 CE; last third of 1st c. BCE–beginning of 2nd c. CE) |
| 19 | Jug | 58 | 311/1 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/4 ware; no core; traces of weak red 10R 4/4 wash or slip; few small–tiny white, brown and red inclusions | Similar to Umm el-'Umdan—personal observation (second half of 1st–first third of 2nd c. CE); similar to Shoham, Neighborhood 44—personal observation (suggested date late 1st to early 2nd c. CE); similar to Makkuk Cave—Eshel 1998: Fig. 1:8 (up to the Bar Kokhba Revolt) |
| 20 | Jug | 59 | 316/2 | Yellowish red 5YR 5/6 ware; no core; many medium–tiny white, red inclusions | Giv'at Ehud—Hizmi 1992: Fig. 4 (top left); Jerusalem, Damascus Gate—Wightman 1989: Pl. 21:11 |

Hellenistic period (third–second centuries BCE). Nos. 2 and 3 are a somewhat later form. They have externally grooved, triangular rims—the groove on No. 3 is obscured by the upper attachment of the handle—and tall, funnel-shaped necks. Their handles spring from the rim to the shoulder. These late Hellenistic cooking pots date from the early to mid-first century BCE.

Cooking Pot No. 4 has a grooved, triangular rim and a tall, cylindrical neck. The handles spring from the rim to the shoulder. This type probably dates from the end of the late first century BCE to the first century CE. No. 5 is a squat globular cooking pot with a shallow groove on its triangular rim and a short flaring neck; there is a gentle carination on its shoulder. The parallel dates from 1–50 CE. No. 6 is a diminutive cooking pot with a short, out-folded rim and a tall, slightly bulging neck. It is made of distinctively thin, friable ware that is charred on both its interior and exterior. This type of cooking pot is found at virtually every rural Jewish site in Judea dating from the period between the revolts (70–135 CE; Rapuano 2013:63). No. 7 is a large, squat cooking pot with a triangular grooved rim, and a medium-height cylindrical neck. The long loop handles extend from the rim to the shoulders. The proportions of the body are characteristic of this type: the body is widest at the shoulders. This cooking pot was popular in the second and third centuries CE.

Storage Jars (Fig. 3:8–15).—No. 8 has a thick rounded rim. The parallel dates from the early Hellenistic period; however, the light orange-brown ware speckled with white inclusions may indicate that it should be dated to the end of the Persian period. Many jars and jugs of the Persian and Hellenistic periods have folded rims. Among these, rounded rims are earlier; in the late Hellenistic period they were replaced with square rims (cf. Lapp 1961:14).

No. 9 is a storage jar with an externally folded, rounded rim and a cylindrical neck. It is made of reddish yellow ware. This form dates from the early Hellenistic period (third–second centuries BCE). Storage Jars/Jugs Nos. 10 and 11 have squarer rims; they are of a similar date as No. 9, possibly slightly later. No. 11 has a slightly funnel-shaped neck. Both these vessels were manufactured in a light, yellowish tan to pink ware common in the

Hellenistic period in Judea. No. 12 is an example of Bar-Nathan's (2002) Storage Jar Type J-SJ3, found at the Jericho Winter Palaces. It has a thick, square everted rim and a somewhat cylindrical neck of medium height. Bar-Nathan dated it to 85/75–31 BCE.

No. 13 is a Judean bag-shaped storage jar with a flaring rim and a tall, cylindrical neck, at the base of which is a very sharp collar ridge. It dates from the first century CE. All that we have of No. 14 is an internally thickened rim and the top of its cylindrical neck. The profile is that of a storage jar; however, it is made of dark gray ware that resembles that of a cooking pot. If it is indeed a storage jar, then it most likely dates from the late first century to early second century CE.

No. 15 is an example of Magness's (1993) Storage Jar Form 6B. It has an internally beveled rim and a conical neck. Its form is typical of the late Byzantine period.

Jugs (Fig. 3:16–20).— Jug No. 16 has a folded rounded rim and a slightly bulging neck. It is made of light buff ware, and evidently dates from the second century BCE. No. 17 is a jug with a thickened, everted rim that was thinned out to form a wing-shaped profile, and a funnel-shaped neck. This late Hellenistic form dates from the late second century through the first century BCE. Jug No. 18 has an axe-shaped rim with two grooves on its exterior face and a funnel-like cylindrical neck. It dates from the end of the first century BCE and the first century CE.

No. 19 is a narrow-necked jug with an everted rim: the upper part of the neck bulges, and its lower part is carinated. This form is similar to jugs of the latter part of the first century to the early second century CE (Rapuano 2013:83–84, Fig. 11:218). The fine, light brown ware with traces of a weak red wash or slip on its exterior is regularly found on vessels that date from the first–fourth centuries CE.

No. 20 is a Fine Byzantine Ware jug. It has an incurving drop rim and funnel-shaped corrugated neck. It dates from the late Byzantine and Umayyad periods (sixth–early eighth centuries CE).

The pottery assemblage from the loci above the floor (L56, L58, L59, L68) comprises material from several distinct periods, from the early Hellenistic period through the Mamluk period. The early Hellenistic period is represented in L56 (Fig. 3:8) and in L58 (Fig. 3:1, 9–11); the Hellenistic period, from the later part or the second century to the mid-first century BCE, is represented in L59 (Fig. 3:12, 13, 16); and the late Hellenistic period is represented in L58 (Fig. 3:2, 3). Two coins of Antiochus IV (175–166 BCE; see Kool 2017: Nos. 1, 2) found in L58 date from the early Hellenistic period.

The Early Roman period (late first century and first century CE) is represented in the pottery from L59 (Fig. 3:4, 5, 13, 18), along with a coin of Augustus (5–8 CE; see Kool 2017: No. 9); the Middle Roman period is represented in the pottery from L58 (Figs. 2:1; 3:6 and most likely Fig. 3:14, 19 as well), along with a coin of Trajan (112/3 CE; see Kool 2017: No. 12), and in the pottery from L59 (Figs. 2:2, 5; 3:7; late first century to

probably the first quarter of the second century CE). The vessels in Fig. 2:3, 4 (L68) can evidently be dated to the late first to third centuries CE.

In addition, a small number of later, intrusive sherds were found: Figs. 2:6; 3:15, 20 (late Byzantine–Umayyad periods; L58, L59); Fig. 2:7 (Abbasid period; L56); and Fig. 2:8 (Mamluk period; L58),

Pottery from Near the Walls (L63, L66, L69) (Fig. 4)

Bowl (Fig. 4:1).— This bowl served as a flat-bottomed cooking pan like the one in Fig. 2:5. Likewise, this bowl has a matte reddish-brown slip on its interior and exterior. It dates from the middle to Late Roman period (late first century to the third century CE).

Cooking Vessels (Fig. 4:2, 3).— No. 2 is a cooking pot with a rim that has an S-shaped profile. It dates from the end of the second and the beginning of the first centuries BCE. No. 3 is a carinated casserole that appeared toward the end of the first century BCE and may have continued into the early part of the second century CE.

Storage Jars (Fig. 4:4–6).— No. 4 is a storage jar with a heavy, short, square rim and a conical neck. It evidently dates from the early Hellenistic period, probably the second century BCE. No. 5 is a storage jar with a thick, folded, rounded rim, and a short cylindrical neck. At the junction between the neck and the shoulder there is a very slender ridge that is evidently a wheel mark and not a collar ridge. One parallel for this jar is dated to the

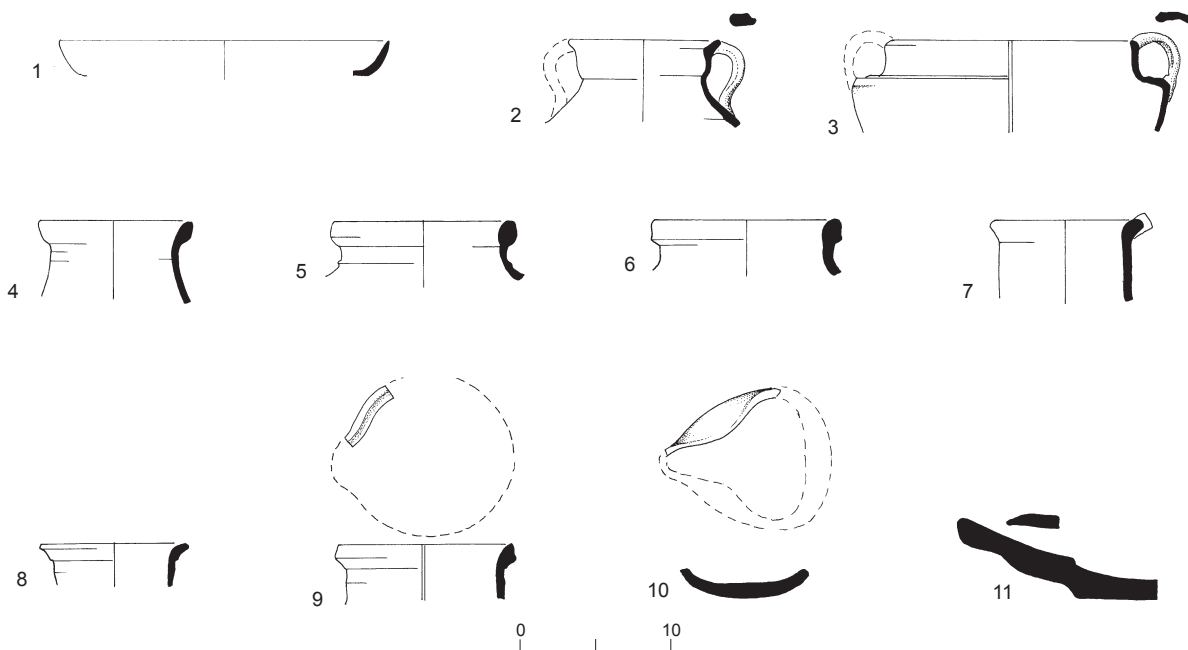


Fig. 4. Pottery on Bedrock near the walls (L63, L66, L69).

◀ Fig. 4.

| No. | Form | Locus | Basket | Description | Parallels |
|-----|-------------|-------|--------|--|--|
| 1 | Bowl | 63 | 335 | Reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 ware; grayish brown 10YR 5/2 core; red 10R 5/6 int. gloss; reddish brown 2.5YR 4/3 ext. wash; few small–tiny white and black inclusions | Jerusalem, Convention Center—Magness 2005: 87–90 Fig. 19:3 (Claudian, second half of 3rd c. CE) Possibly imitation of Hayes 1972:52–55 (ARS Form 31:1; possibly 2nd–3rd c. CE) |
| 2 | Cooking pot | 69 | 337/1 | Red 10R 4/6 ware; reddish brown 2.5YR 4/3 core; few large–tiny white inclusions | Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 37:15 (late Hellenistic, mid-2nd c. BCE) |
| 3 | Casserole | 66 | 133/1 | Red 2.5YR 4/8 ware; dark gray 2.5YR N4/ core; few small–tiny white inclusions | Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 30:54 (M-CS1A2; 66–73/74, 80–87 CE [last third of 1st–first third of 2nd c. CE]) |
| 4 | Storage jar | 69 | 337/4 | Light brownish gray 10YR 6/2 ware; no core; some large–tiny white, pink and red inclusions | Ḥorbat ‘Eleq—Silberstein 2000: Pl. 1:1 (end of Persian period to late 2nd c. BCE) |
| 5 | Storage jar | 66 | 133/2 | Reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 toward the ext.; light brownish gray 10YR 6/2 toward the int. (core?); many large–tiny white, pink, dark gray and red inclusions | Similar to Gezer—Gitin 1990: 36:27 (late Hellenistic, mid-2nd c. BCE) Nahal Hever, Cave 5–6—Aharoni 1961: Fig. 7:21 (1st–2nd c. CE) |
| 6 | Storage jar | 63 | 321/3 | Reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 ware; light brownish gray 10YR 6/2 core; few small–tiny white, sand (including glistening), pink and red inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 3:14 (Type J-SJ3; 85/75–31 BCE) |
| 7 | Jug | 69 | 337/5 | Light yellowish brown 10YR 6/2 ware; light reddish brown 5YR 6/4 int. and ext.; no core; few large–tiny white, dark gray and red inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 9:82 (Type J-JG 7B; 31–15 BCE) |
| 8 | Jug | 63 | 325/4 | Strong brown 7.5YR 5/8 ware; dark gray 10YR 4/1 core; few small–tiny white and dark gray (sand) inclusions | Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 17:1 (Type M-JG1A; 28/26 BCE–6 CE) |
| 9 | Jug | 69 | 337/6 | Pinkish gray 7.5YR 7/2 ware; no core; white 10YR 8/2 int. and ext.; few small–tiny white inclusions | |
| 10 | Lamp | 69 | 337/? | Light red 2.5YR 6/6 ware; no core; few tiny white inclusions | Jerusalem Jewish Quarter—Geva 2003: Figs. 5.1:41; 5.7:14 (Type LP 1; early Hellenistic) |
| 11 | Lamp | 69 | 337/3 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/4 ware; grayish brown 10YR 5/2 core; few small–tiny white, black and glistening inclusions | Rosenthal and Sivan 1978:122–123 (Wheel-Made Lamp Variant A; possibly 5th–7th c. CE); Baraqa—Gadot and Tepper 2003: Fig. 18:1–3 (5th–7th c. CE) |

mid-second century BCE. No. 6 is a storage jar with a thick and short square rim and a medium-height cylindrical neck. It dates from the second century to the mid-first century BCE.

Jugs (Fig. 4:7–9).— No. 7 is a wide-necked jug with an everted ‘bird-wing’ rim and a tall, cylindrical neck. It probably dates from the late second century through the first century BCE. No. 8 is a jug with an externally folded, out-turned rim with a ‘bird wing’ profile and a tall, slightly swollen neck. It dates from the mid- to late first century BCE.

No. 9 is a small fragment of a channel rim and a cylindrical neck of a jug made of cream ware. It seems to date from the beginning of the Umayyad period or somewhat later.

Lamps (Fig. 4:10, 11).— No. 10 is a folded saucer lamp. Morphologically, it fits between the lamps of the Persian period, which are larger and more open than our lamp, and those of the late Hellenistic period, the so-called Hasmonean Lamps, which are smaller and more closed; it dates from the second century BCE.

No. 11 is the spout of a wheel-made ‘Boot Lamp’, evidently Rosenthal and Sivan’s (1978:122–123) Variant A, which has a ribbed body that tapers towards the top. This type of lamp dates from the fifth–seventh centuries CE.

Most of the pottery sherds found on the bedrock near the building’s walls date from the Hellenistic period (Fig. 4:2, 4, 6, 7, 10); two sherds are from the first century CE (Fig. 4:3, 5); and two are from the late Byzantine and Umayyad periods, or possibly somewhat later (Fig. 4:9, 11).

THE *MIQVEH* (F4B; Figs. 5–8)

The pottery assemblage from the *miqveh* was retrieved from the opening (L134; Fig. 5), the stepped entrance room (L118, L121; Fig. 6), the accumulation within the immersion pool (L109, L113; Fig. 7) and from various loci (L127, L131, L138, L140; Fig. 8).

Pottery from the Entrance (L134) (Fig. 5)

Only two specimens were drawn from this locus. No. 1 is a heavy basin with two distinct rills running around the top of its rim. This type of basin, dated from the late first century to the early second century CE, is the precursor of Magness’s Rilled-Rim Basin that was common in the third–sixth centuries CE (Magness 1993:203–204). No. 2 is a storage jar with an internally thickened and beveled rim. This may be the prototype for Magness’s (1993:224–226) Storage Jar Form 4, which is characterized by a thickening or fold inside the rim. Both the basin and the storage jar date from the later part of the first century to the first quarter of the second century CE

Pottery from the Stepped Passage (L118, L121) (Fig. 6)

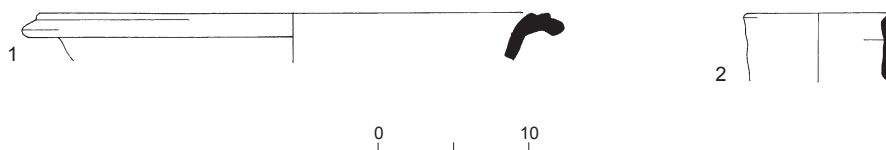


Fig. 5. Pottery from the entrance to the *miqveh* (F4B; L134).

| No. | Form | Locus./ Registration No | Description | Parallels |
|-----|-------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Bowl | 134/2 | Yellowish red 5YR 5/6 ware; gray 2.5YR N5/ core; few large–tiny dark gray and white and red inclusions | Similar to Jerusalem, Convention Center—Magness 2005:95, 97, Fig. 27:6 (70–135 to early–mid-3rd c. CE) |
| 2 | Storage jar | 134/1 | Red 2.5YR 4/8 ware; very pale brown 10YR 8/3 int. and ext.; no core; few medium–tiny white and sand inclusions | Judean Shephela—Kloner and Tepper 1987: Pl. 1:12 (up to the Bar Kokhba Revolt) |

The illustrated vessels in these loci consist of cooking pots, storage jars and jugs, a repertoire similar to that found in the immersion pool (L109, L113; see below).

Cooking Pots (Fig. 6:1–3).— No. 1 has a plain rim and a tall flaring neck, typical of the late Hellenistic period. The rather narrow handles (only one of which was preserved) springs from the rim to the shoulder. Nos. 2 and 3 have S-shaped rims; they date from the second century BCE.

Storage Jars (Fig. 6:4–10).— Storage Jars Nos. 4–7 have rims that are short to medium in length, square and externally folded. They date from the mid-second century to the mid-first century BCE. No. 8 is an example of Bar-Nathan's (2002) Storage Jar Type J-SJ3 from the Jericho Winter Palaces. It has a thick axe-shaped rim and a tall, somewhat cylindrical neck. No. 9 is the upper part of a tall, ovoid-shaped storage jar with an everted, thickened, rounded rim and a gently bulging neck. This type of storage jar is equipped with four handles on its shoulders. It dates from the early to mid-first century BCE. No. 10 is a storage jar with an externally folded rim of medium length and a short, conical neck; it is similar to the storage jar in Fig. 7:10 (below).

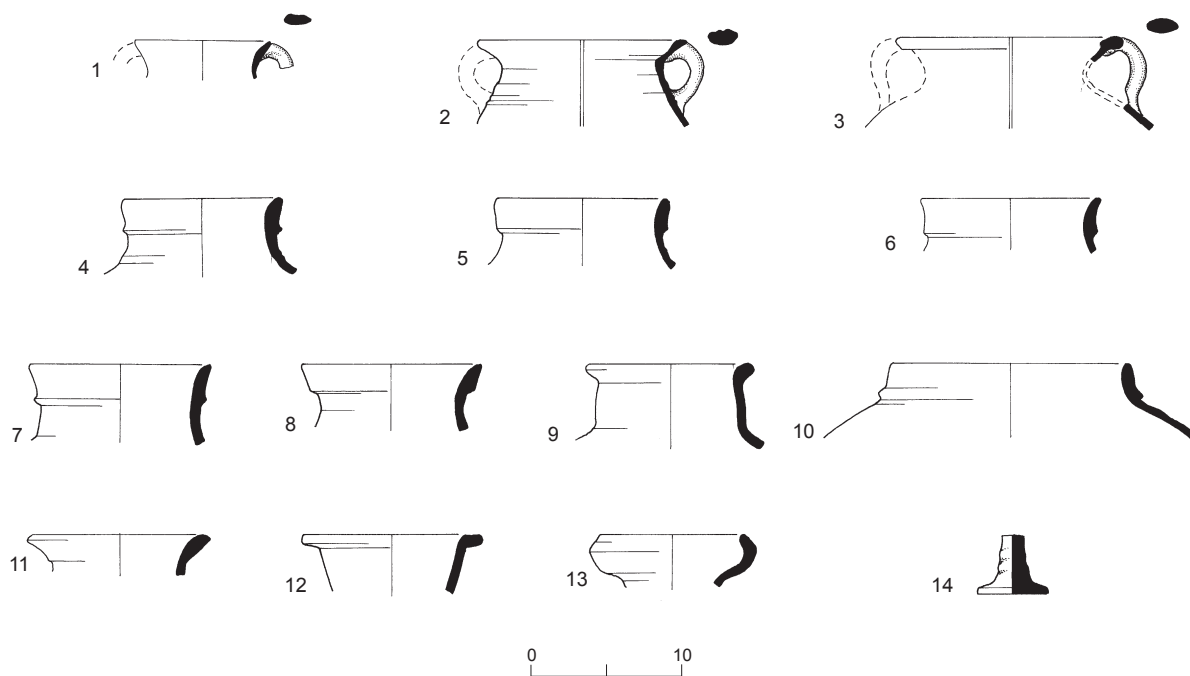


Fig. 6. Pottery from the stepped passage in the *miqveh* (4B; L118, L121).

◄ Fig. 6.

| No. | Form | Locus/ Registration No. | Description | Parallels |
|-----|--------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Cooking pot | 118/2 | Dark reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4 ware; grayish brown 10YR 5/2 int. and ext.; no core; few tiny sand (including glistening) inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces-Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 3:13 (Type J-CP1; 85/75–31 BCE) |
| 2 | Cooking pot | 121/7 | Red 2.5YR 5/6 ware; weak red 2.5YR 4/2 core; many large–tiny white and black inclusions | Similar to Bet-Zur—Lapp and Lapp 1968: Fig. 24:2, 757 (175–165 BCE) |
| 3 | Cooking pot | 121/2 | Red 2.5YR 4/6 ware; no core; red 2.5YR 4/6 ext.; some small–tiny white and black inclusions | Similar to Bet-Zur —Lapp and Lapp 1968: Fig. 27:7 (140–100 BCE) |
| 4 | Storage jar | 118/7 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/4 ware; gray 10YR 5/1 core; some dark gray, white and red inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces–Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 3:18 (Type J-SJ 4A; 85/75–31 BCE) |
| 5 | Storage jar | 118/6 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/4 ware; pink 7.5YR 7/4 int. and ext.; no core; some medium–tiny; white, sand and brown inclusions | As No. 4 |
| 6 | Storage jar | 118/4 | Reddish brown 5YR 5/4 ware; dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2 core; many large–tiny white and dark gray inclusions | As No. 4 |
| 7 | Storage jar | 121/9 | Light yellowish brown 10YR 6/2 ware; light reddish brown 5YR 6/4 toward int. and ext.; no core; some; small–tiny white, black and pink inclusions | As No. 4 |
| 8 | Storage jar | 121/3 | Gray 10YR 5/1 ware; light reddish brown 5YR 6/4 int. and ext.; few small–tiny white and gray inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 3:18 (Type J-SJ3; 85/75–31 BCE); similar to Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 34:19 (early Hellenistic, early–mid-2nd c. BCE) |
| 9 | Storage Jar | 121/10 | Pale brown 10YR 6/3 ware; no core; few large–tiny white and gray inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 1:1 (Type J-SJ 1; 85/75–31 BCE) |
| 10 | Storage Jar | 121/13 | Light reddish brown 5YR 6/3 ware; thick dark gray 2.5YR 4/ core; some large–tiny gray and pink, white and glistening inclusions | Similar to Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 1:8 (Type J-SJ2 A1; 15 BCE – 6 CE; 85/75 BCE – 6 CE) |
| 11 | Jug | 118/5 | Gray 10YR 5/1 ware; int. and ext.; no core; pink 7.5YR 7/3; some medium–tiny white and dark gray inclusions | Similar to Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 33:4 Jar Jar (early Hellenistic, late 3rd–early 2nd c. BCE) |
| 12 | Jug | 121/5 | Pale brown 10YR 6/3 ware; yellowish red 5YR 5/6 ext.; no core; few large–tiny white and black inclusions | Similar to Gezer – Gitin 1990: Pl. 33:9 (early Hellenistic, late 3rd–early 2nd c. BCE); similar to Gezer – Gitin 1990: Pl. 41:21 (late Hellenistic, late 2nd c. BC); similar to Jerusalem, Jewish Quarter—Geva 2003: Fig. 5.6:15 (Type JG 1; second half of 2nd c. and beginning of 1st c. BCE) |
| 13 | Jug? | 121/8 | Brown/dark brown 10YR 4/3 ware; dark gray 10YR 4/1 core; pink 7.5YR 7/4 int. and rim; few small–tiny white and black inclusions | Possibly Gezer—Gitin 1990: Figs. 38:3; 43:6 (bowl) |
| 14 | Unguentarium | 121/4 | Pinkish gray 7.5YR 6/2 ware; dark gray 10YR 4/1 thick core; dark gray 2.5YR 4/4 ext.; few small–tiny black, white and sand (including glistening) inclusions; string cut base | Similar to Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 10:102 (Type J-SJ2 A1; 15 BCE–6 CE) |

Jugs (Fig. 6:11–13).— No. 11 is an example of a jug with a thickened, rounded and everted rim from the early second century to the early first century BCE. No. 12 is a jug with a concave shelf rim and a funnel-shaped neck, which evidently dates from the second to the early first century BCE. No. 13 might be a small Hellenistic bowl that is broken off at the base; however, its diameter is very small. It seems more likely that it is a narrow-necked jug with a cupped rim, for which no parallel was found.

Unguentarium (Fig. 6:14).— Only the foot of the fusiform unguentarium was found. It probably dates from the mid-second century to the late first century BCE.

Pottery from the Immersion Pool (L109, L113) (Fig. 7)

The accumulations within the immersion pool contained mostly jars and jugs, and several cooking pots.

Cooking Pots (Fig. 7:1, 2).— Both cooking pots have rims with an S-shaped profile and conical necks (cf. Fig. 4:2). The strap handles of No. 1 spring from the rim to the shoulder. These vessels date from the end of the second to the beginning of the first century BCE.

Storage Jars (Fig. 7:3–11).— No. 3 is a wide-mouth storage jar or a krater that possibly dates from the late second century BCE. Nos. 4–9 are storage jars with externally folded square rims. There was a general trend in

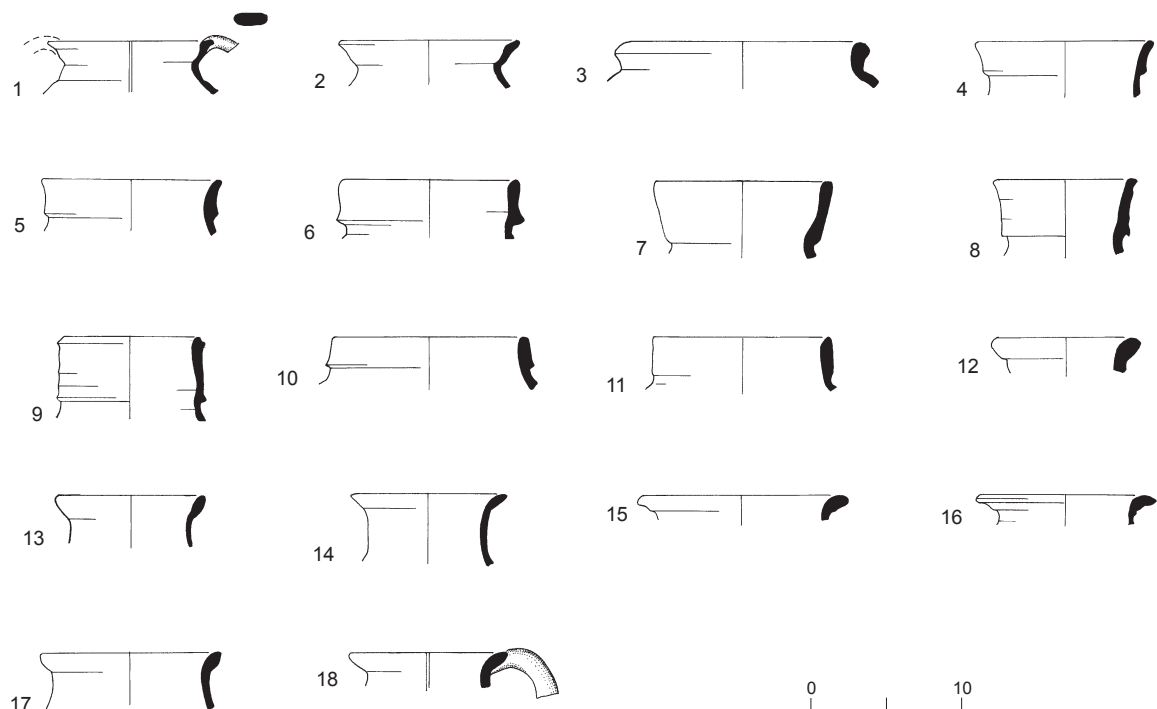


Fig. 7. Pottery from the accumulation in the immersion pool of the *miqveh* (F4B; L109, L113).

◀ Fig. 7.

| No. | Form | Locus/ Registration No. | Description | Parallels |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Cooking pot | 113/10 | Reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 ware; strong brown 7.5YR 4/6 core; few medium–tiny white inclusions | Similar to Bet-Zur—Lapp and Lapp 1968: Fig. 27:7 (140–100 BCE) |
| 2 | Cooking pot | 113/3 | Red 2.5YR 4/6 ware; no core; few large–tiny white and black inclusions | As No. 1 |
| 3 | Jar | 113/9 | Light brownish gray 10YR 6/2 ware; reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 int. and ext.; some medium–tiny white, dark gray and black inclusions | Similar to Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 39:4 (late Hellenistic, late 2nd c. BCE) |
| 4 | Storage jar | 109/1 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/4 ware; pale brown 10YR 6/3 core; some small–tiny white and dark gray (sand) inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 3:13 (Type J-SJ 4A; 85/75–31 BCE) |
| 5 | Storage jar | 109/15 | Grayish brown 2.5Y 5/2 ware; reddish yellow 5YR 7/8 ext.; some medium–tiny white and dark gray (sand) inclusions | As No. 4 |
| 6 | Storage jar | 109/13 | Gray 2.5Y N5/ ware; light brown 7.5YR 6/4 int. and ext.; some medium–tiny white and black inclusions | As No. 4 |
| 7 | Storage jar | 109/7 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/4 ware; pale brown 10YR 6/3 core; few large–tiny white, pink and dark gray inclusions | Similar to Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pls. 3:21; 4:23 (Type J-SJ4A2; 85/75–31 BCE) |
| 8 | Storage Jar | 109/10 | Red 2.5YR 5/8 ware; very pale brown 10YR 8/3 ext.; grayish brown 10YR 5/2 core; some white, dark gray and red inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan—2002: Pl. 4:24 (Type J-SJ 4A; 31–15 BCE) |
| 9 | Storage jar | 109/12 | Yellowish red 5YR 5/6 ware; grayish brown 10YR 5/2 core; pink 7.5YR 7/4 slip(?) on ext. and over rim; few medium–tiny white and dark gray inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 24:416, 417 (Type J-SJ13; 6–48 CE) |
| 10 | Storage jar | 113/8 | Gray 10YR 5/1 ware; reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 int. and ext.; some medium–tiny white, light gray, dark gray and brown inclusions | Similar to Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 3 (Type J-SJ4A2; 85/75–31 BCE) |
| 11 | Storage jar | 113/4 | Brown 10YR 5/3 ware, light reddish brown 5YR 6/4 int. and ext.; no core; some large–tiny sand, white and red inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 3 (Type J-SJ4A2; 85/75–31 BCE) |
| 12 | Jug | 109/4 | Light brownish gray 10YR 6/2 ware; light reddish brown 5YR 6/4 int. and ext.; no core; few medium–tiny white, dark gray (sand), pink and red inclusions | Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 36:5 (Jar; late Hellenistic, mid-2nd c. BCE) |
| 13 | Jug/jar | 109/9 | Gray 10YR 5/1 ware; reddish yellow 7.5YR 7/6 int. and ext.; no core; some light gray, white and dark gray inclusions | As No. 12 |
| 14 | Jug | 109/5 | Pale yellow 5Y 7/3 ware; no core; some medium–tiny white and pink inclusions | Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 18:5 (Type M-JG4; end of 2nd–end of 1st c. BCE) |
| 15 | Jug | 109/1 | Gray 10YR 5/1 ware; red 2.5YR 5/8 int. and ext.; no core; many large–tiny white, pink light gray and dark gray inclusions | Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 34 b:26 Jar (early Hellenistic, early–mid-2nd c. BCE) |
| 16 | Jug | 109/2 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/3 ware; white 10YR 8/2 int. and ext.; grayish brown 10YR 5/2 core | Similar to Horbat 'Eleq—Silberstein 2000: Pl. 3:12 (usually 1st c. BCE–1st c. CE) |
| 17 | Jug | 113/6 | Gray 7.5YR N5/ ware; light reddish brown 2.5YR 6/4 int. and ext.; some large–tiny white and light gray inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 3:16 (Type J-SJ 3; 85/75–31 BCE) |
| 18 | Jug | 113/7 | Brown 7.5YR 5/4 ware; light brown 7.5YR 6/4 int. and ext.; dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2 core; few large–tiny white, light gray and dark gray and red inclusions | Similar to Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 34b:26 (Jar; early Hellenistic, early–mid-2nd c. BCE) |

this type of storage jar for the folded rim to become increasingly longer over time. Thus, Nos. 4–6 date from the early to the mid-first century BCE, and Nos. 7–9 date from the mid- to the late first century BCE. Nos. 10 and 11 are storage jars with an externally folded rim of medium length and a short conical neck. At the Jericho Winter Palaces, Bar-Nathan (2002:29–30) suggested a date range for this type of jar between 85/75–31 BCE and 6 CE. A rim fragment of a jar resembling No. 10 was found in the stepped passage (Fig. 6:10); the two may very well belong to the same jar, although they could not be joined.

Jugs (Fig. 7:12–18).— The jugs are generally similar in form. They all have rather thickened, rounded everted rims and tall, wide, cylindrical necks. An external groove was formed at the junction between the rim and the neck. No. 12 has an especially thick wall and a thick round rim. No. 13 has a cupped rim. No. 14 has a rim that is thinner in section and shaped as a bird's wing. Jugs Nos. 15 and 16 have rolled back rims. These jugs date from the late Hellenistic period and the beginning of the Early Roman periods. Nos. 17 and 18 date from the mid-second century to the first century BCE. The single handle of No. 18 springs from the rim, and rises slightly above it.

Pottery from Various Loci (L127, L131, L138, L140) (Fig. 8)

Storage Jars (Fig. 8:1–3).— Jar No. 1 is a cylindrical or a bag-shaped storage jar with an upright rim and a tall, somewhat funnel-shaped neck; the remnant of a collar ridge can be discerned at the base of the neck. No. 2 is a similar jar. It has a very narrow, lapped rim or lip and a tall, cylindrical neck; the neck is broken off above its juncture with the shoulder, where it presumably had a collar ridge or a sleeve. No. 3 is a Judean bag-shaped storage jar with a flaring rim and a tall, cylindrical neck that has a collar ridge at its base. All three jars date from the end of the first century BCE through the first century CE.

Jugs (Fig. 8:4–6).— Jugs No. 4 and 5 are late Hellenistic, wide-necked jugs with an everted rim and a tall, cylindrical neck. Their parallels are dated to the mid-second to the early first centuries BCE.

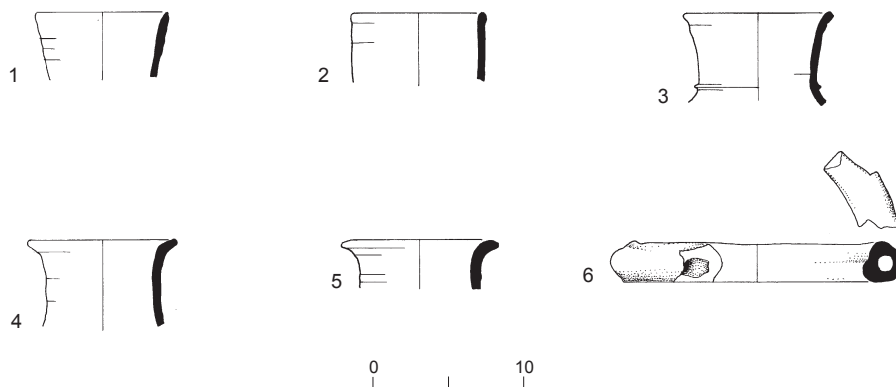


Fig. 8. Pottery from various loci in the *miqveh* (F4B; L127, L131, L138, L140).

◄ Fig. 8.

| No. | Form | Locus/ Registration No. | Description | Parallels |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Storage Jar | 131/3 | Yellowish red 5YR 5/6 ware; light brown 7.5YR 6/4 int. and ext.; reddish brown 2.5YR 4/3 thick core; few tiny white and dark gray (sand) inclusions | Possibly Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 9:45 (Type M-SJ9; 28/26 BCE–73/74 CE) |
| 2 | Storage Jar | 140/1 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/3 ware; red 2.5YR 4/6 toward the int. and ext.; pinkish gray 7.5YR 6/2 slip(?); some small–tiny white and pink inclusions | As No. 1 |
| 3 | Storage jar | 138/3 | Red 2.5YR 5/6 ware; pink 7.5YR 7/3 slip on ext. and no rim; no core; few small–tiny white and dark gray inclusions | Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 6:28 (M-SJ7B2; 66–73/74 CE) |
| 4 | Jug | 138/4 | Strong brown 7.5YR 5/6 ware; light yellowish brown 10YR 6/2 core; few large–tiny white and black inclusions | Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 41:21 (late Hellenistic, early 1st c. BCE) |
| 5 | Jug/storage jar | 140/2 | Reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 ware; no core; some small–tiny white, gray and red inclusions | Similar to Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 37:4 (late Hellenistic, mid-2nd c. BCE) |
| 6 | Zoomorphic jug | 127 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/4 ware; no core; few tiny pink, white, dark gray and brown inclusions | Jerusalem, Armenian Garden—Tushingham 1985: Figs. 32:46; 34:11; Jerusalem, Temple Mount—Mazar 1971: Pl. 14:3 (Umayyad); Ramla, Opher Park—Kletter 2005: Fig. 22 (Umayyad and perhaps later); Gane Ḥamat—Oren 1971:276, middle left (8th c. CE) |

Sherd No. 6 belongs to an Abbasid-period (747/749–1099 CE) zoomorphic jug. This sherd is a hollow tube that formed the neck of the animal, which was in most cases a donkey, with a handle springing upward from its back.

It is not clear whether the vessels from the *miqveh*—mostly storage jars, a fair amount of jugs, several cooking pots, a single basin and an unguentarium—were accumulated in it while it functioned or after it went out of use. The assemblage is quite typical of rural Jewish settlements and villages in Judea. Most of the pottery dates from the late Hellenistic period. This includes all the vessels from the stepped passage, which falls comfortably between the mid-second century and the mid-first century BCE. A few examples, mainly storage jars, date from the Early Roman period. This range of dates is well represented in the pottery from the immersion pool, which was dated from the late second century BCE to the beginning of the first century CE. The two specimens from the entrance are later in date: from the later part of the first century to the first quarter of the second century CE. It thus seems plausible to conclude that the *miqveh* functioned primarily during the late Hellenistic period, but continued to be in use in the Early Roman period. The pottery from the entrance possibly indicates that the final use of the ritual bath occurred when the Bar Kokhba Revolt was suppressed, a time when numerous Jewish settlements in Judea came to an end. The single Abbasid fragment of a zoomorphic vessel is evidently intrusive.

WINEPRESSES (F12; Fig. 9)

Bowls (Fig. 9:1, 2).— Bowl No. 1 is a large bowl or basin. It is wheel-made of heavy orange-brown ware. It evidently dates from the Mamluk or Ottoman period. The carinated bowl in Fig. 9:2 is made of light gray ware and dates from either the Mamluk or Ottoman period as well.

Cooking Vessels (Fig. 9:3, 4).— No. 3 is an upper part of a cooking pot with an everted rim and a tall flaring neck from the late Hellenistic period (Fig. 9:3).

No. 4 is a typical Byzantine-period casserole with an internally beveled rim that was formed by its lid, having been sliced off before it was fired and while the fabric was still leather-hard. The walls of the vessel flare outward, as opposed to later examples of the early Islamic period, which have straight walls. The horizontal handles were slightly turned-up and situated high up on the walls. This type of casserole began to appear as early as the end of the first and beginning of the second centuries CE. The handles of these earliest examples usually tend to be

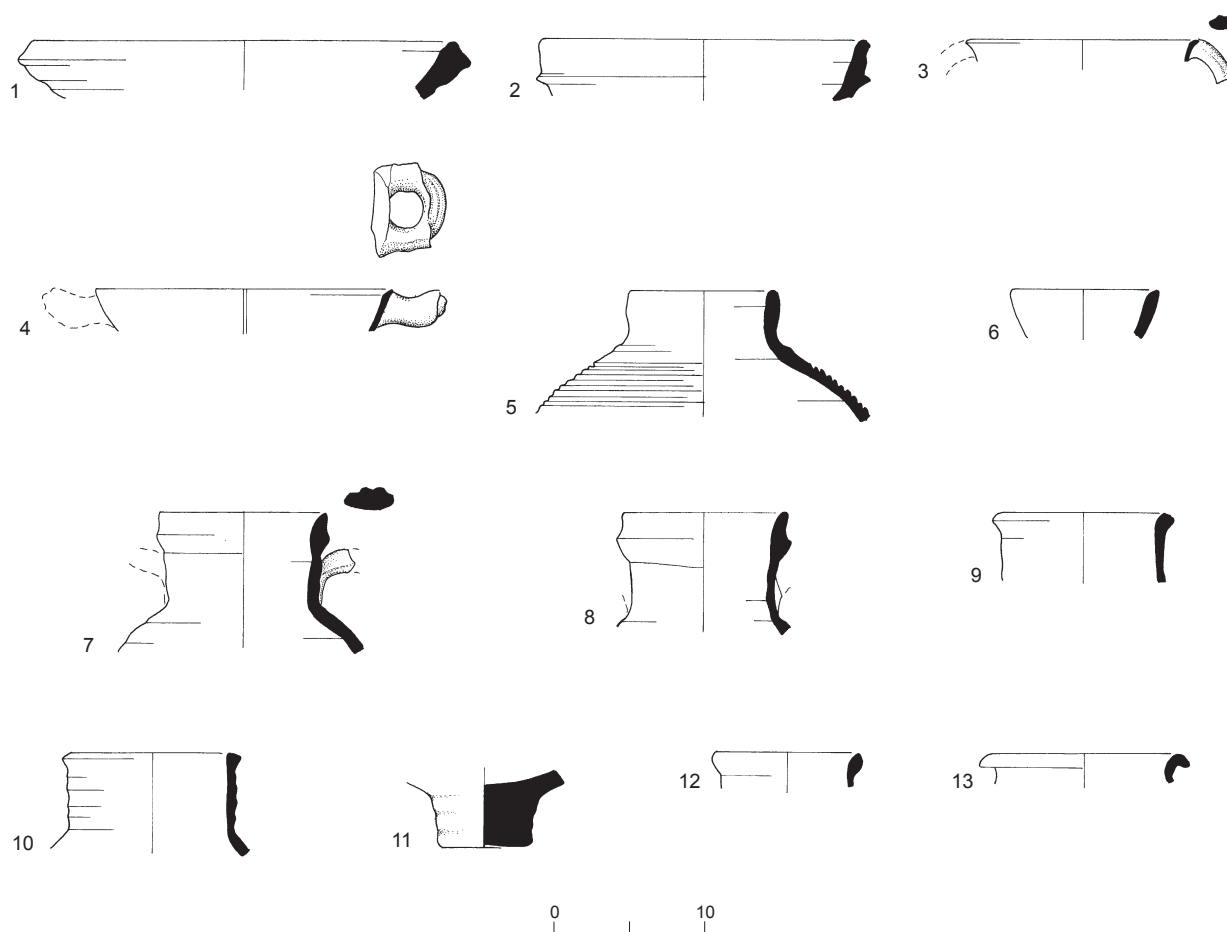


Fig. 9. Pottery from the winepresses (F12).

◀ Fig. 9.

| No. | Form | Locus/ Registration No. | Description | Parallels |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Bowl | 139/1 | Strong brown 7.5YR 5/6 ware; no core; few white and sand (including glistening) inclusions | Similar in form—Khirbat Burin—Kletter and Stern 2006: Fig. 15:3 (Mamluk) |
| 2 | Bowl | 122/2 | Brown 10YR 5/3 ware; dark gray 10YR 4/1 core; some sand (including glistening), white and shell(?) inclusions | Similar to Khirbat Burin—Kletter and Stern 2006: Fig. 15:1 (Mamluk); El-Qubab—Ein Gedi 2006: Fig. 6:1 (late Ottoman, 19th c. CE) |
| 3 | Cooking pot | 105/4 | Reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4 ware; dark gray 2.5YR N4/core; brown 7.5YR 5/4 int. and ext.; few small—tiny white and sand (including glistening) inclusions | Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 37:16 (late Hellenistic, mid-2nd c. BCE); Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 3:18 (Type J-CP1; 85/75–31 BCE) |
| 4 | Casserole | 103/10 | Yellowish red 5YR 5/8 ware; no core; many medium—tiny sand (including glistening) inclusions | Jerusalem—Magness 1993:211–213 (Casserole Form 1; possibly late 3rd/early 4th–8th/9th c. CE) |
| 5 | Storage Jar | 137/3 | Reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 ware; very pale brown 10YR 7/4 uneven ext.; no core; some; large—tiny pink, red and sand (including glistening) inclusions; accretions on shoulder | Caesarea—Adan-Bayewitz 1996: Fig. 1:4–7 (Amphora Type 1B; possibly late Byzantine); Caesarea—Riley 1975:6 (Amphora Type 1A/B; mid-2nd–6th c. CE) |
| 6 | Storage jar | 129/1 | Reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 ware; pink 7.5YR 7/3 int. and ext. surfaces; no core; few small—tiny pink, red and white inclusions | Jerusalem—Magness 1993:223–226 (Form 4B, C; possibly 5th–6th c. CE) |
| 7 | Jar | 139/8 | Red 2.5YR 5/6 ware; no core; very pale brown 10YR 8/3 ext. slip; few medium—tiny white and sand inclusions | Khirbat Burin—Kletter and Stern 2006: Fig. 16:1 (Mamluk) |
| 8 | Jar | 139/7 | Pink 7.5YR 7/4 ware; brown 7.5YR 5/2 core; white 2.5Y 8/2 int. and ext. slip; few medium—tiny dark gray (sand) and white inclusions | Similar to Abu Gosh—de Vaux and Steve 1950: Pl. G:35 (Mamluk); Khirbat Burin—Kletter and Stern 2006: Fig. 16:1 (Mamluk) |
| 9 | Jar | 139/10 | Reddish brown 5YR 5/4 ware; yellowish red 5YR 5/8 core; very pale brown 10YR 7/4 int. and ext.; few small—tiny white and sand inclusions | Similar in form to Ramla—Sion 2004: Fig. 12: 53 (Cream ware; early Islamic); Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 5:25 |
| 10 | Jar | 139/2 | Strong brown 7.5YR 5/6 ware; no core; few medium—tiny white and dark gray (sand?) inclusions | Possibly Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 44:10 (Table Amphora Type I.3.2.4; 12th–13th c. CE) |
| 11 | Jar | 139/3 | Reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 ware; no core; mottled dark green glaze over white 10YR 8/1 int. and ext. slip; few large—tiny white, red and dark gray (sand?) inclusions | Similar to Khirbat Burin—Kletter and Stern 2006: Fig. 16:10 (Mamluk) |
| 12 | Jug/ storage jar | 117/2 | Very pale brown 10YR 7/3 ware pale brown 10YR 6/3 core; some medium—tiny white and pink inclusions | Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 39:17 (Jug; late Hellenistic, late 2nd c. BCE) |
| 13 | Jug | 125/1 | Brown 7.5YR 5/3 ware; dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2 core; few medium—tiny white and dark gray inclusions | |

smaller, although there are a few examples of larger, heavier handles. In the late Byzantine and Umayyad periods, the larger and heavier handles became the rule, as the smaller handles disappeared around the end of the fourth century CE. The handle on our example is medium-sized, suggesting along with other features that it should be dated to the fifth or sixth century CE.

Jars (Fig. 9:5–11).— No. 5 is a southern coastal bag-shaped storage jar, manufactured of typically course, sandy ware. The neck is tall and cylindrical. The rim is upright, with a thickening on its inner side; it is evocative of

Magness's (1993:224–226) Storage Jar Form 4B or C. It bears rather coarse combing on the shoulder. Later examples of this type of jar tend to have a lower neck with a bulge, and combing on the shoulder that is much finer. The morphological features of this jar thus suggest that it dates to no later than the late fifth or sixth centuries.

The rim in Fig. 9:6 was manufactured from pink ware. It is internally beveled and slightly thickened on its inner side. So little of it remains, that it is difficult to identify it properly. It may have belonged to a storage jar with an externally folded rim from the late first century BCE or to a storage jar with a collar ridge or sleeve at the base of its neck from the first or early second century CE. However, neither of these periods is represented in the more complete pottery fragments studied from the winepresses. Thus, and judging by its ware, which is similar to that of Storage Jar No. 5, it is likely Magness's Storage Jar Form 3, dating from the second to fourth centuries CE.

Nos. 7 and 8 are similar jars: both have a heavy, external, concave folded rim that forms a sharp carination; a cylindrical neck and rounded shoulders; and handles that spring from either side of the neck to the shoulder. They are both manufactured of orange ware with a light yellowish slip that is visible on its interior and exterior surfaces. They date from the Mamluk period.

Jar No. 9 is most likely from the Mamluk period, although it has a parallel that was dated to the Early Islamic period. Jars Nos. 10 and 11 are made of coarse orange ware. Jar No. 10 (table amphora?) has a flattened rim and a tall, ridged cylindrical neck. Jar No. 11 has a heavy, solid, stump base with a thick, dark green glaze, typical of the Mamluk period.

Jugs (Fig. 9:12, 13).— No. 12 seems like a jug with an externally thickened round rim from the late Hellenistic period. No. 13 is a jug with an arched rim. Judging by its orange-brown ware, it probably dates from the Mamluk or Ottoman period.

The pottery from the winepresses at F12 can be classified chronologically into three groups: two sherds belong to the late Hellenistic period, dating from the mid-second to mid-first centuries BCE (Fig. 9:3, 12); two, or more likely three, date from the Byzantine period (Fig. 9:4–6); and eight evidently belong to the Late Islamic period (Fig. 9:1, 2, 7–11, 13). It is notoriously difficult to date the use of an installation such as a winepress from the pottery found within it, since the pottery usually begins to accumulate in it only after the installation has gone out of use. Thus, the earliest pottery found in the presses, dating from the late Hellenistic period (mid-second century to mid-first century BCE), probably indicates that the winepresses ceased operating in the first century BCE or somewhat later. The Byzantine-period pottery (fifth–sixth centuries CE) may be associated with a re-use of the winepresses. The late Islamic pottery evidently relates to activities that were carried out in the area during that period.

QUARRY F49 (Fig. 10:1)

The single example illustrated from Quarry F49 (Fig. 10:1) is a Judean collared, bag-shaped storage jar. The triangular rim is only slightly concave. Its neck is nearly cylindrical, with a slight bulge. The collar ridge at the base of the neck is not especially distinct. This example most likely dates from the first century CE to the beginning of the second century CE.

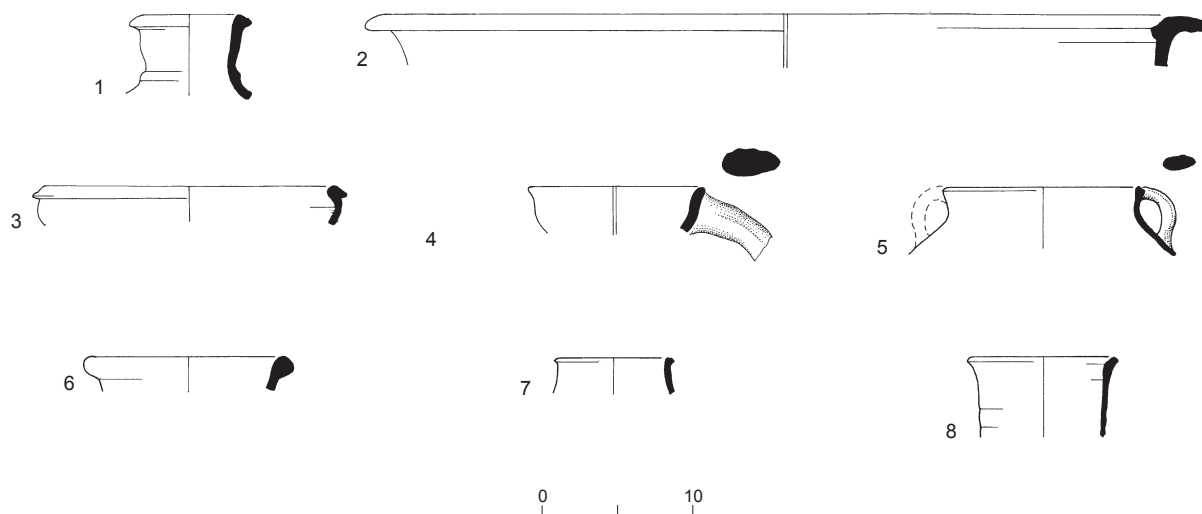


Fig. 10. Pottery from Quarry 49 (1), Burial Cave and Quarry 25 (2–4) and Burial Cave 12A (5–8).

| No. | Form | Locus/ Registration No. | Description | Parallels |
|-----|------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Storage jar | 147/3 | Gray 5YR 5/1 ware, red 2.5YR 5/6 int. and ext.; some medium–tiny white, black and glistening inclusions | Similar to Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 24:415 (Type J-SJ13; 6–48 CE) |
| 2 | Basin | 133/2 | Light yellowish brown 10YR 6/2 ware; light gray 10YR 7/2 on int. and ext.; medium–tiny sand and white inclusions | Jerusalem—Magess 1993:204–206 (Arched-Rim Basin Form 1:7; possibly late 3rd/4th–6th c. CE [with a few later examples]) or Magess 1993:206–207 (Arched-Rim Basin Form 2; possibly 6th–late 7th/8th c. CE [with a few pre-6th c. CE examples]) |
| 3 | Bowl | 141/1 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/4 ware; no core; white 2.5Y 8/2 int. and ext.; few medium–tiny reddish brown, white, black and glistening inclusions | |
| 4 | Jug | 141/4 | Red 2.5YR 4/6 ware; yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 core; reddish yellow 7.5YR 7/6 ext.; few small–tiny white inclusions | Possibly Jerusalem—Magess 1993:242 (Jug Form 1; possibly 2nd–4th c. CE) |
| 5 | Cooking pot | 112/9 | Yellowish red 5YR 5/8 ware; no core; few tiny white inclusions | Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 27:1 (Type M CP1A; 37 BCE–6 CE) |
| 6 | Jar/jug | 124/3 | Layered yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and dark gray 5YR 4/1 ware; reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 ext.; many large–tiny white inclusions | Gezer—Gitin 1990: Pl. 29:6 (Jar; Persian, 5th–4th c. BCE); Gitin 1990: Pl. 32:1 (early Hellenistic, mid–3rd c. BCE) |
| 7 | Storage Jar | 112/1 | Grayish brown 10YR 5/2 ware; brown 7.5YR 5/4 ext.; no core; few small–tiny white and sand inclusions | Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 11:60 |
| 8 | Jug/ storage jar | 112/13 | Yellowish red 5YR 5/6 ware; reddish gray 5YR 5/2 core; many medium–tiny white and sand inclusions | Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 9:81 (Type J-JG 7A; 85/75–31 BCE) |

QUARRY AND BURIAL CAVE F25 (Fig. 10:2–4)

Basin (Fig. 10:2).— This is an Arched Rim Basin Form 1 (the late third or fourth century to the sixth century CE, with a few later examples) or Form 2 (the sixth to the late seventh or eighth centuries CE, with a few pre-sixth century examples; Magness 1993:204–207). According to Magness, what distinguishes the two forms from each other is the presence or absence of combing. It is difficult to determine to which form our basin belongs since its upper part is broken off above the part of the wall, which usually bears combing, if it is present.

Bowl (Fig. 10:3).— This bowl has a lapped, incurving rim, and is made of light brown ware with a white internal and external slip. The form and the ware are typical of the Abbasid period.

Jug (Fig. 10:4).— Very little remains of this jug, which has an everted rim and a heavy, broad handle. It is made of red ware with reddish yellow surfaces, and appears to date from the early Byzantine period.

BURIAL CAVE 12A (Fig. 10:5–8)

Cooking Pot (Fig. 10:5).— This pot has an externally beveled rim and a gently flaring neck. It dates from the beginning of the Early Roman period.

Jars (Fig. 10:6, 7).— No. 6 is a storage jar with a thickened, rounded rim. The form and ware are typical of late Iron Age II or the early Persian period. No. 7 is a Judean bag-shaped storage jar with an everted rim, which evidently had a tall, cylindrical neck that probably had a collar ridge or sleeve at the base of its neck; unfortunately, the neck is broken off above the characteristic collar. This type of jar first appeared toward the end of the first century BCE and is typical of the first century CE.

Jug? (Fig. 10:8).— This is a slightly thickened, internally beveled rim with a tall, cylindrical neck that belong to either a jug or a storage jar. The soft, gritty fabric of this vessel is orange colored with tiny to medium white inclusions typical of Iron Age II or the early Persian period. The form, however, is unusual for either of these periods, and more appropriate for the late Hellenistic period, when vessels of a somewhat similar ware were produced. Furthermore, this date better fits the date of the two other vessels from L112 (Fig. 10:5, 7), which have parallels from Masada that date from the late Hellenistic period and the beginning of the Early Roman period. In any case, the rest of the pottery from this burial cave is from the Early Roman period. If this sherd is earlier in date, it is no doubt residual.

BURIAL CAVE 20 (Fig. 11:1–6)

All the illustrated examples from this burial cave are storage jars. No. 1 is the upper part of what was evidently a bell-shaped storage jar. It has a shallow channel rim, a tall cylindrical neck and a sleeve-like collar at the base of its neck. Nos. 2–6 are all Judean bag-shaped storage jars with various rim profiles: No. 2 has a slightly flaring

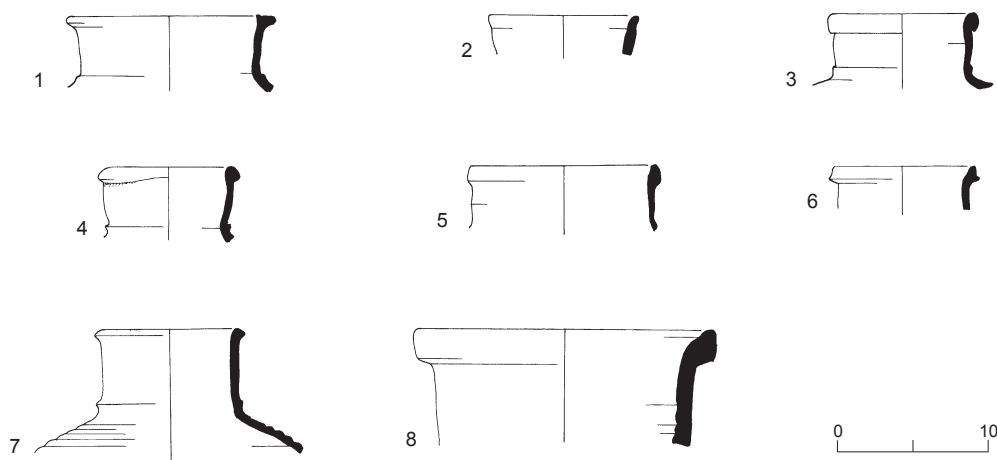


Fig. 11. Pottery from Burial Caves 20 (1–6) and 40 (7, 8)

| No. | Form | Locus/ Registration No. | Description | Parallels |
|-----|----------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Storage Jar | 119/7 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/4 ware; gray 10YR 5/1 core; some large–tiny white, pink and black inclusions | Herodium, lower floor of hall B20 in the Service Building—Bar-Nathan 1981: Pl. 2:4 (possibly late 1st c. BCE–48 CE) |
| 2 | Storage Jar | 111/2 | Light red 2.5YR 6/6 ware; reddish gray 5YR 5/2 core; weak red 2.5YR 5/2 ext. and over rim; few small–medium sand inclusions | Shoham, Neighborhood 44—personal observation (1st c. CE) |
| 3 | Storage Jar | 111/6 | Yellowish red 5YR 5/6 ware; light yellowish brown 10YR 6/2 core; few large–tiny white, dark gray (sand?) and red inclusions | Jericho, Tomb K23—Kenyon 1965: Fig. 268:10 (no collar ridge visible); Naḥal Hever, Cave 5–6—Aharoni 1961: Fig. 7:21 (1st–2nd c. CE) |
| 4 | Storage Jar | 111/5 | Light brown 7.5YR 6/4 ware; very pale brown 10YR 8/3 int. and ext. surfaces; few small–tiny white and black inclusions | Jericho, Tomb K23—Bennet 1965: Fig. 268:10; Naḥal Hever, Cave 8—Aharoni 1961: Fig. 10:22 (1st–2nd c. CE) |
| 5 | Storage Jar | 111/1 | Reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 ware; dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2 core; light brown 7.5YR 6/3 ext. slip; few small–tiny white and red inclusions | Ḥorbat Hermashit—Greenhut 1998: Fig. 39:9 (jug); Wadi ed-Daliyeh—Lapp and Nicklesberg 1974: Pl. 25:8 (up to the Bar Kokhba Revolt) |
| 6 | Storage Jar | 116/2 | As No. 5 | Similar to Naḥal Hever, Cave 5–6—Aharoni 1961: Fig. 7:14 (1st–2nd c. CE); similar to Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 8:56 (J-JG 1A2; 31–15 BCE) |
| 7 | Storage Jar | 147/1 | Reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 ware; no core; few large–tiny white and dark gray inclusions | Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006: Pl. 11:60 (M-SJ12; 66–73/74 [80–87]; 1st–first third of 2nd c. CE) |
| 8 | Amphora | 147/2 | Brown 7.5YR 5/3 ware, pink 7.5YR 7/4 int. and ext. surfaces; gray 7.5YR N5/ core; some large–tiny white and dark gray inclusions | Dressel 6 (Peacock and Williams 1986:96–101, Class 8 B, 1st c. CE.; or Dressel 12 (1st c. BCE–1st c. CE; cf. Keay 1984:231–232, Fig. 97) |

rim; Nos. 3 and 4 have rounded, externally folded rims; and Nos. 5 and 6 have externally folded, square rims. Nos. 3 and 4 have sleeve-like collars at the bases of their necks. The other examples most probably had a collar-ridge or a sleeve-like collar at the base of their neck, but their necks are broken above the transition from the neck to the shoulder.

All six jars date from the first century to the beginning of the second century CE. The heavy, externally folded rims of Nos. 3–6 are especially typical of the years from right before the first Jewish Revolt (66–70 CE) until the Bar Kokhba Revolt (132–135; see Rapuano 2013:47–80), and this is very likely the date of the burial cave, or at least of its final use.

BURIAL CAVE 40 (Fig. 11:7, 8)

Jar (Fig. 11:7)— This is a Judean bag-shaped storage jar. It has an everted rim and a tall cylindrical neck with a collar ridge at the base of its neck. It has ‘rippling’ as opposed to sharp ribbing on its shoulder. These features suggest that its likely date is the early to mid-first century CE.

Amphora (Fig. 11:8)— This is an amphora with a heavy axe-shaped rim and a tall, wide, cylindrical neck. It may belong to Dressel class 6 (Peacock and Williams 1986:96–101) that dates to the first century CE.

Judging by these two finds, Burial Cave 40 likely dates from the first century CE.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The pottery from Horbat Gannim dates for the most part from the Hellenistic and Roman periods, with a few examples from the Byzantine and the Early and Late Islamic periods. The earliest ceramic finds are typical of rural Jewish settlements, which were established most probably in the early Hellenistic period and continued through the Early and Middle Roman periods, up to the Bar Kokhba Revolt (132–135 CE), after which they were abandoned. The Byzantine, Early Islamic and later Islamic finds represent repeated re-uses of the site.

This historical pattern was evident in the building remains in Area B (F11), where most of the finds were from the Hellenist period and some were from the Early and Middle Roman periods. The few finds from the late Byzantine period indicate that some type of activity occurred during that time, and those from the Late Islamic period may have originated at the nearby Arab village of Umm Jina (see Sion 2017). Similarly, the ceramic finds from the *miqveh* (F4b) were all from the Hellenistic and Early–Middle Roman periods, with only one exception—an Early Islamic zoomorphic jug (Fig. 8:6). On the other hand, the winepress at F12 yielded only a small amount of Hellenistic material, which may have been residual, whereas the Byzantine pottery seems to represent the main period of use, and the Late Islamic finds may be attributed to its re-use, possibly for oil production (see Sion 2017).

The single storage jar from Quarry F49 dates from the Roman period. The pottery from Quarry and Burial Cave F25 was from the Byzantine period, except for one Early Islamic specimen. The pottery from Burial Caves F12A, F20 and F40 seems to range in date from the Hellenistic period to the Bar Kokhba Revolt. As noted, this range evidently reflects the timespan of the main occupation at the site.

NOTE

¹ I would like to thank Ofer Sion for asking me to study the pottery assemblage from his excavation at Ḥorbat Gannim. Irena Lidsky-Reznikov drew the finds. Dafnah Strauss edited the article.

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