

## JERUSALEM, MONBAZ STREET: CERAMIC AND METAL FINDS

YEHUDAH RAPUANO

The finds from the excavation along Monbaz Street (see Sion and Rapuano 2018) discussed in this article include pottery, terra-cotta water pipes and metal objects.<sup>1</sup> The finds range in date from the second century BCE to the Ottoman period.

### POTTERY

The ceramic assemblage comprises for the most part locally manufactured vessels along with several imported wares. The repertoire includes plain-ware utilitarian vessels, mostly indigenous to the Jerusalem area, and a few examples of Late Roman C ware. Chronologically, the pottery comprises three rather distinct chronological groups from the late Hellenistic – Early Roman periods, the Late Roman – early Byzantine periods and the late Byzantine period. The assemblage is presented herein according to provenance (loci). Within each locus, vessels are arranged chronologically, and within each chronological group from open (bowls, cooking pots and casseroles) to closed (jars, jugs, juglets and lamps) vessels, concluding with miscellany. The tables accompanying the plates include registration information, the vessels' general form, a physical description of the sherds (based on Munsell Color Charts) and selected parallels. Vessels will be mentioned in the text herein only when additional information or a discussion are called for.

### AREA A, STRATUM II

*Fill 548* (Fig. 1).— The pottery from this fill, covering Floor 589 in Room 3, included two residual sherds from the late Hellenistic – Early Roman periods: a small bowl with an incurving rim dated to the late first century BCE – early first century CE (Fig. 1:1) and a bowl with a heavy, thickened rim, a type known mainly from northern sites (Fig. 1:2). Three arched-rim basins are from the Late Roman – early Byzantine periods (third–fifth centuries CE): two lack any combed decoration (Magness's [1993] Form 1; Fig. 1:3, 4), and one is broken above the decorated zone, and thus may be either Form 1 or Form 2A according to Magness's typology (Fig. 1:5). A fourth potsherd, either a wide-mouth jar or a krater (Fig. 1:6), seems to be from the early Byzantine period.

The rest of the assemblage from this fill can be dated to the late Byzantine period (mid-sixth – seventh centuries CE). These include fine-ware bowls, of which two (Fig. 1:7, 8) are of Late Roman C Form 10, and three (Fig. 1:9–11) belong to the Fine Byzantine Ware group; one arched-rim basin which bears a band of straight and wavy combed decoration (Fig. 1:12); a goblet (Fig. 1:13), which may also belong to the Fine Byzantine Ware group; a casserole lid (Fig. 1:14); a southern coastal bag-shaped jar, dating from the late sixth to early eighth centuries CE (Fig. 1:15); two jugs—a gray-ware, wide-necked jug with a

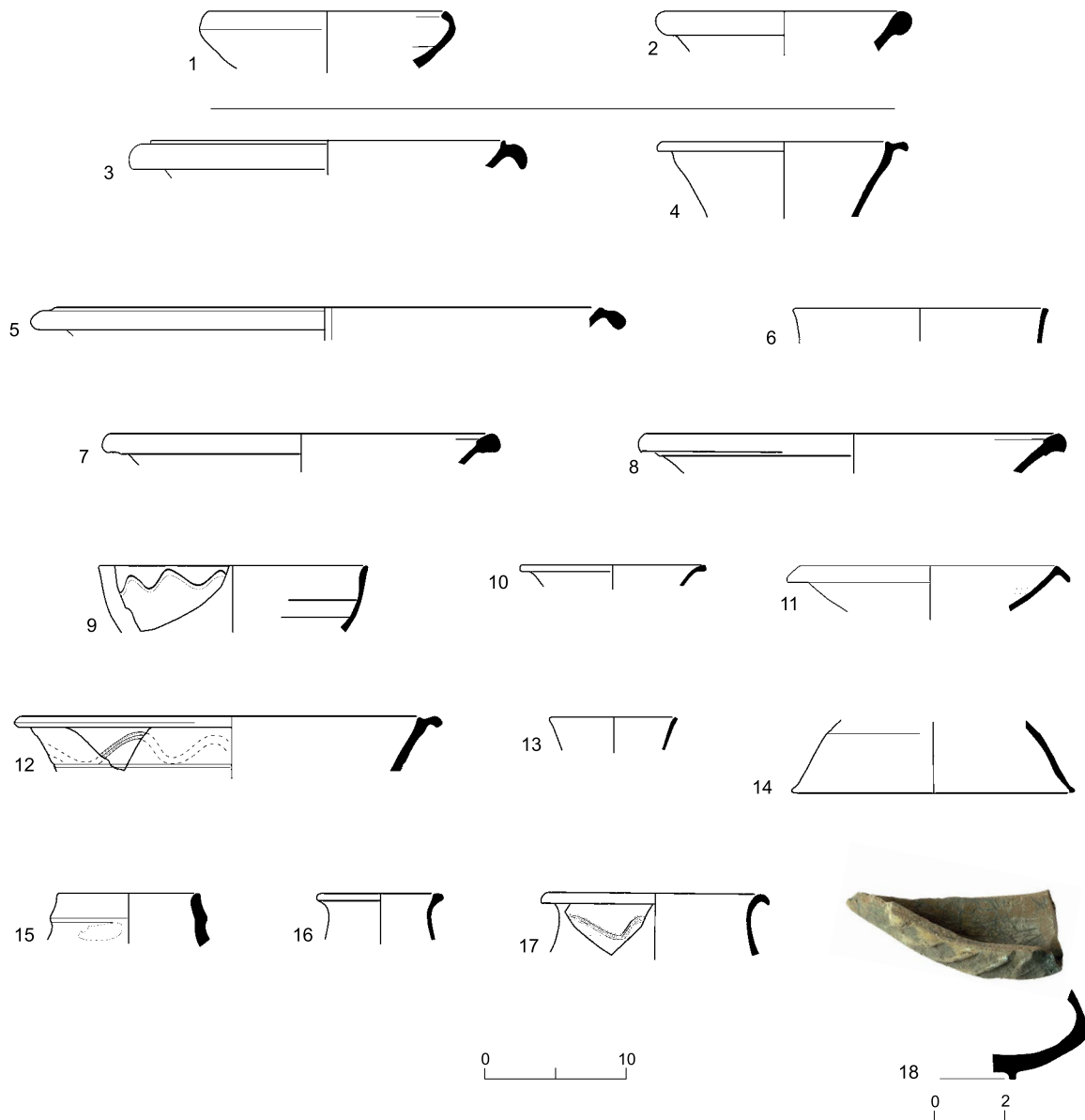


Fig. 1. Pottery from Fill 548 in Room 3.

◀ Fig. 1.

No.	Form	Basket	Description	Parallels and date
1	Bowl	1126	Black (7.5YR N2/) ware; no core; few tiny white inc.	Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006:130–132, Pl. 25:1–3, Type M-BL1A (dated 28/26 BCE – 6 CE)
2	Bowl	1124	Light brown (7.5YR 6/3) ware; pink (7.5YR 8/4) int. and ext. surfaces; no core; some medium–tiny white, light gray and dark gray inc.	Shiqmona—Elgavish 1977: Pl. XI:88 (dated 2nd–3rd c. CE) Tel Dor—Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Fig. 6.9:3 (dated early Hellenistic)
3	Basin	1124	Light brown (7.5YR 6/4) ware; no core; few tiny white inc.	Jerusalem—Magneess 1993:204–207, Arched-Rim Basin Form 1, No. 3 (suggested date: 3rd/early 4th to 6th c. CE, with a few more later examples)
4	Basin	1124	Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) ware; faint gray (5YR 5/1) core; few tiny white, brown, reddish brown and pink inc.	Jerusalem—Magneess 1993:204–206, Arched-Rim Basin Form 1, No. 8 (suggested date: 3rd/early 4th to 6th c. CE, with a few more later examples)
5	Basin	1124	Light brown (7.5YR 6/3) ware; dark gray (10YR 4/1) core and surfaces; few tiny white inc.	Jerusalem—Magneess 1993:204–207, Arched-Rim Basin, probably Form 1, No. 10 (suggested date: 3rd/early 4th to 6th c. CE, with a few later examples)
6	Storage jar/ krater	1124	Very thin walls; brown (7.5YR 5/3) ware; no core; few tiny pink, black and white inc.	
7	Bowl	1124	Red (2.5YR 5/6) ware; red (10R 5/6) int. and ext. slip; no core; some tiny white and dark gray inc.	Hayes 1972:343–346, Late Roman C Form 10A (suggested date: late 6th to early 7th c. CE)
8	Bowl	1124	Dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2) ware; no core; some medium–tiny white inc.	Hayes 1972:343–346, Late Roman C Form 10B (suggested date: late 6th to early 7th c. CE)
9	Bowl	1124	Light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) ware; no core; few white, dark gray and glistening inc.	Jerusalem—Magneess 1993:193–198, FBW Bowl Form 1A (suggested date: Mid-6th to late 7th/early 8th c. CE)
10	Bowl	1124	Brown (7.5YR 5/3) ware; faint, dark gray (7.5YR N4/) core; few tiny white inc.	Jerusalem—Magneess 1993:192–261, FBW Bowl Form 2D (suggested date: mid-7th–9th/10th c. CE)
11	Bowl	1124	Reddish gray (5YR 5/2) ware; very dark gray (5YR 3/1) core; few tiny white inc.	Jerusalem—Magneess 1993:192–261, FBW Bowl Form 2C (suggested date: mid-7th–9th/10th c. CE)
12	Basin	1126	Reddish brown 5YR 5/4 ware; dark gray (5YR 4/1) core; few tiny white and reddish brown inc.	Jerusalem—Magneess 1993:206–207, Arched-Rim Basin Form 2, No. 1 (suggested date: 6th to late 7th/early 8th c. CE, with a few more later examples)
13	Goblet	1126	Pink (7.5YR 7/4) ext. surface; no core; very few tiny white inc.	Possibly Jerusalem—Magneess 1993:194–198, Fine Byzantine Ware Form 1F, No. 3 (dated from the seventh century to the eighth century CE or later)
14	Lid	1124	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) ware; no core; some small–tiny sand and white inc.	Jerusalem—Magneess 1993:215, Casserole Lid (suggested date: late 3rd/early 4th to 9th/10th c. CE)
15	Storage jar	1126	Mottled, weak red (2.5YR 5/2) ware; dark gray (5YR 4/1) core (?); reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) to light brown (7.5YR 6/3) ext. surface; reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) int. surface; few medium–tiny white, pink, gray and glistening inc.	
16	Jug	1124	Dark gray (2.5YR N4/) ware; no core; few tiny white inc.	
17	Jug	1124	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; no core; (7.5YR 6/4) ext. surface; few tiny white and light gray inc.	Jerusalem, Armenian Garden—Tushingham 1985:92, Fig. 29:6, 8 (dated late Byzantine)
18	Lamp	1124		Jerusalem—Magneess 1993:251–255, Oil Lamp Form 3A (suggested date: mid-6th to late 7th/early 8th c. CE)

thickened, everted rim and a conical neck (Fig. 1:16) and a biconical, wide-necked jug, with an outturned rim (Fig. 1:17); and a fragment of a ‘candlestick’ oil lamp (Fig. 1:18).

*Floor 589* (Fig. 2).— The pottery from this floor in Room 3 dates from the late sixth to mid-seventh centuries CE. The two illustrated examples are both Late Roman C Form 10 bowls.

*Destruction Layer 549* (Fig. 3).— All the illustrated pottery from this layer in Room 4 can be dated to the late Byzantine period (mid-sixth century to early eighth century CE). One of the two dateable coins found in this locus (Ariel 2018: No. 32), from 518–522 CE, fits this date well. However, note that Magness suggests a date no earlier than the seventh century CE for the bowl in Fig. 3:2.

Vessels 1–3 belong to the Fine Byzantine Ware group: a hemispherical bowl (Fig. 3:1), a medium-sized bowl with a shelf rim (Fig. 3:2) and a cup (Fig. 3:3). No. 4 is an arched-rim basin, whose walls are decorated with straight and wavy band combing. The cooking pot in Fig. 3:5 is globular with an everted rim and a funnel-shaped neck. The jar in Fig. 3:6 is a southern, coastal bag-shaped storage jar with a round, folded rim and a bulging neck, and the one in Fig. 3:7 is a holemouth jar. Vessels 8 and 9 are biconical jugs, No. 8 with a rolled-back rim, and the vessel in Fig. 3:10 is likely a similar, related form. Fig. 3:11 is a Fine Byzantine Ware piriform jug with a carinated rim. Roof tiles found in this layer included both imbrices (Fig. 3:12, 13) and a tegula (Fig. 3:14).

*Floor 571* (Fig. 4).— Nearly all of the pottery from this floor in Room 4 is residual and dates from the Early Roman period (first century CE). These include a shallow Eastern Terra Sigillata bowl with a small knob rim and a gently carinated wall (Fig. 4:1); an Early Roman cooking pot (Fig. 4:2); and a ‘Herodian’-type lamp with a broad nozzle, probably belonging to the earliest type found at Masada (Fig. 4:3). Fig. 4:4 seems to be a biconical jug with a lapped, square rim from the late Byzantine period.

*Floor 539* (Fig. 5).— Much of the pottery from the makeup of Floor 539 in Room 5 is residual, dating from the late Hellenistic or Early Roman period (late second century BCE – first century CE). It includes a small bowl with a folded incurving rim from the early Roman period (Fig. 5:1), a very small fragment from the upper part of a late Hellenistic or early Roman cooking pot with a cupped rim (Fig. 5:2) and two late Hellenistic storage jars with externally folded rims (Fig. 5:3, 4). Jar 3 may be the earlier of the two, dating from the late second century and early in the first century BCE, while Jar 4, which has a slightly longer rim, may date from the early to mid-first century BCE.

Some of the pottery from this locus dates from the Late Roman – early Byzantine periods. Among these were a small, shelf-rim bowl (Fig. 5:5); a cooking pot with a folded, incurving rim and a tall cup-shaped



Fig. 2. Pottery from Floor 589 in Room 3.

No.	Form	Basket	Description	Parallels and dates
1	Bowl	1196	Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) ware; no core; some tiny white, dark gray and red inc.	Hayes 1972:343–346, Late Roman C Form 10A (suggested date: late 6th to early 7th c. CE)
2	Bowl	1196	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; no core; few tiny glistening, light gray and white inc.	Hayes 1972:343–346, Late Roman C Form 10C (early–mid-7th c. CE)

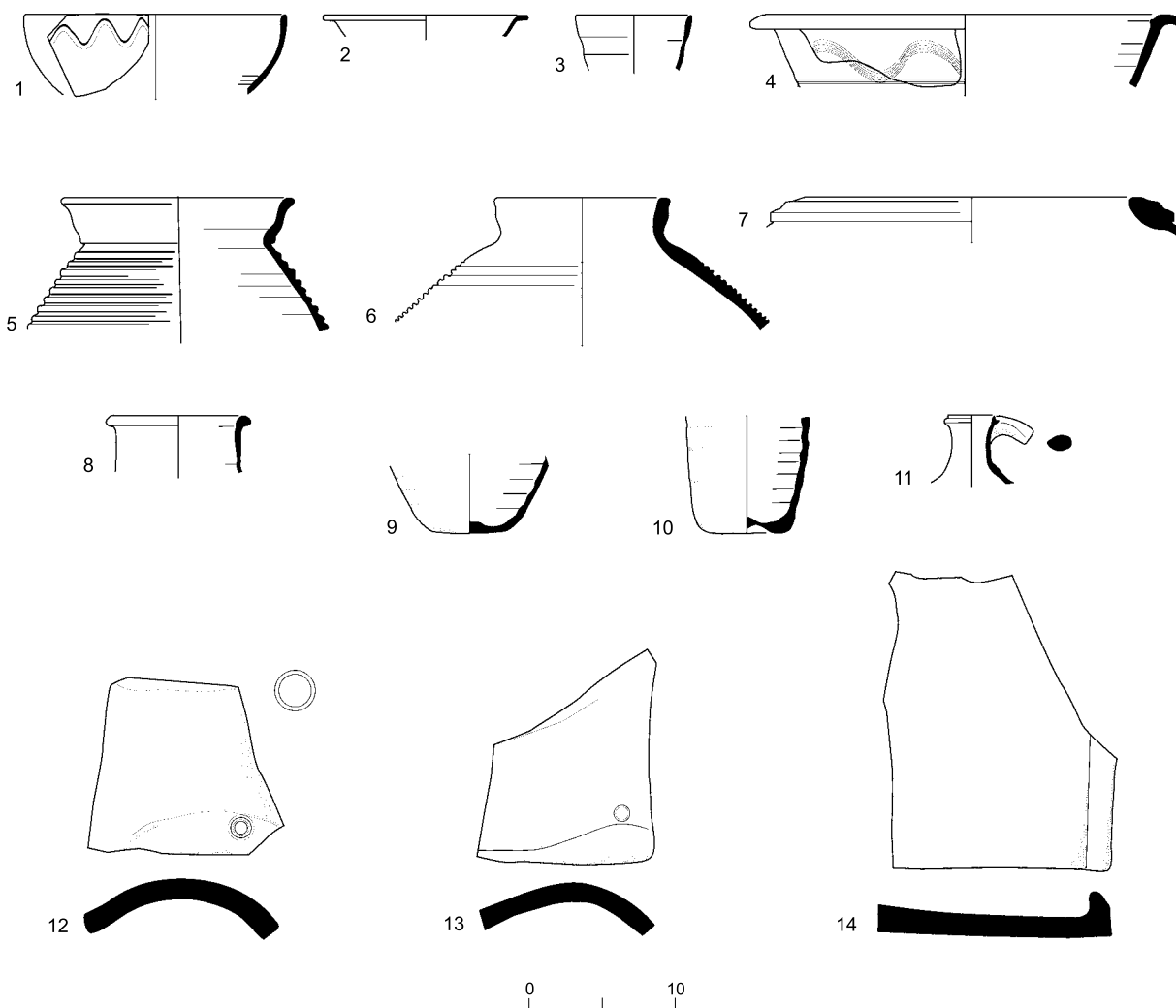


Fig. 3. Pottery from Layer 549 in Room 4.

◀ Fig. 3.

No.	Form	Basket	Description	Parallels and dates
1	Bowl	1133	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; reddish brown 5YR 5/4 core; few tiny white and dark gray inc.; vertical, gray (5YR 5/1) streaks on int. and ext. surfaces.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:193–198, FBW Bowl Form 1A (suggested date: mid-6th to late 7th/early 8th c. CE)
2	Bowl	1133	Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) ware; no core; few tiny white and reddish brown inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:192–261, FBW Bowl Form 2D (suggested date: mid-7th to 9th/10th c. CE)
3	Cup	1133	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; gray (5YR 5/1) core; few tiny white and dark gray inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:193–198, FBW Bowl Form 1B (suggested date: mid-6th to late 7th/early 8th c. CE)
4	Basin	1133	Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) ware; gray (5YR 5/1) core; few medium–tiny white and dark gray inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:206–207, Arched-Rim Basin Form 2, No. 3 (suggested date: 6th to late 7th/early 8th c. with a few more later examples)
5	Cooking pot	1133	Red (10R 5/6) ware; no core; weak red (10R 4/2) int. and ext. surfaces; some medium–tiny sand (including glistening) inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:217–219, Cooking Pot Form 3B, No. 2 (suggested date: 6th–7th c. CE)
6	Storage jar	1110	Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) ware; no core; some tiny white and sand inc.	Caesarea—Adan-Bayewitz 1986: Fig. 1:4–7, Amphora Type 1B (suggested date: late Byzantine) Caesarea—Riley 1975: No. 6, Amphora Type 1A/B Khirbat en-Nitla—Kelso and Baramki 1955: Pl. 26: N31
7	Holemouth jar	1110	Light brown (7.5YR 6/3) ware; no core; few small–tiny white, off white, dark gray, light brown inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:231–235, Holemouth Jar Form 2 (suggested date: 6th to late 7th/early 8th c. CE)
8	Jug	1110	Light red (2.5YR 6/6) ware; pink (7.5YR 7/4) ext. surface; few tiny white inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:236–241, Jug Form 1C (suggested date: mid-6th to early 8th c. CE)
9	Jug	-	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; faint gray (5YR 5/1) core; few tiny white inc.; string-cut base	As No. 8
10	Jug	1133	Reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) ware; no core; few small brown and white inc.	
11	Jug	1133	Yellowish red (5YR 5/8) ware; no core; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) ext. surface; few tiny white inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:236–241, Juglet Form 2B (suggested date: mid-6th to early 8th c. CE)
12	Imbrex roof tile	1133	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) ware; no core; pink (7.5YR 8/4) int. surface; few small–tiny white, dark gray, red and black inc.	
13	Imbrex roof tile	1133	Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) ware; thick reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) core; some small, dark gray (sand?) inc.	
14	Tegula roof tile	1133	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; pink (7.5YR 7/4) core; pink (7.5YR 7/3) surfaces; few small–tiny dark gray (sand), white and red inc.	

neck (Fig. 5:6); and what Magness (1993) identified as a Wide-Necked Jar, Form 1, No. 3, which is tentatively dated to the third–fifth centuries CE (Fig. 5:7).

The rest of the pottery from Floor 539 is from the late Byzantine period, including the lower part of a casserole lid (Fig. 5:8); a storage jar (Fig. 5:9); and two lamps (Fig. 5:10, 11). Lamp 10 is decorated with a pattern of radiating lines around the filling hole.

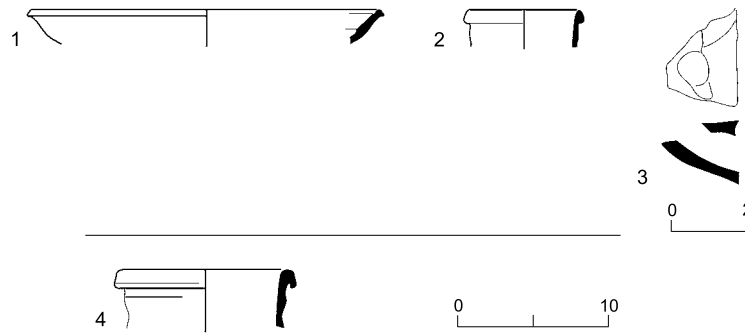


Fig. 4. Pottery from Floor 571 in Room 4.

No.	Form	Basket	Description	Parallels and dates
1	Bowl	1165	Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) ware; no core; red (10R 5/6) int. and ext. gloss; no visible incs.	Tel Anafa—Slane 1997:332, Pl. 26, FW 309 Hayes 1985: Pl. 2:10, ESA Form 12 (dated 40 BCE – c.10 CE)
2	Cooking pot	1165	Dark gray (10YR 4/1) ware; no core; few tiny white and glistening inc	Similar to Jericho, Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 26:483, J-CP2C2 (dated HR3 = 6–48 CE)
3	Lamp	1165	Light red (2.5YR 6/8) ware; no core; few tiny white inc.	Possibly Masada—Barag and Hershkovitz 1994:47, Fig. 5:27, Type I (dated towards the end of Herod's reign or soon afterwards)
4	Jug	1165	Light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) ware; gray (5YR 5/1) core; many medium–tiny white inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:236–241, Jug Form 1C (suggested date: mid-6th to early 8th c. CE)

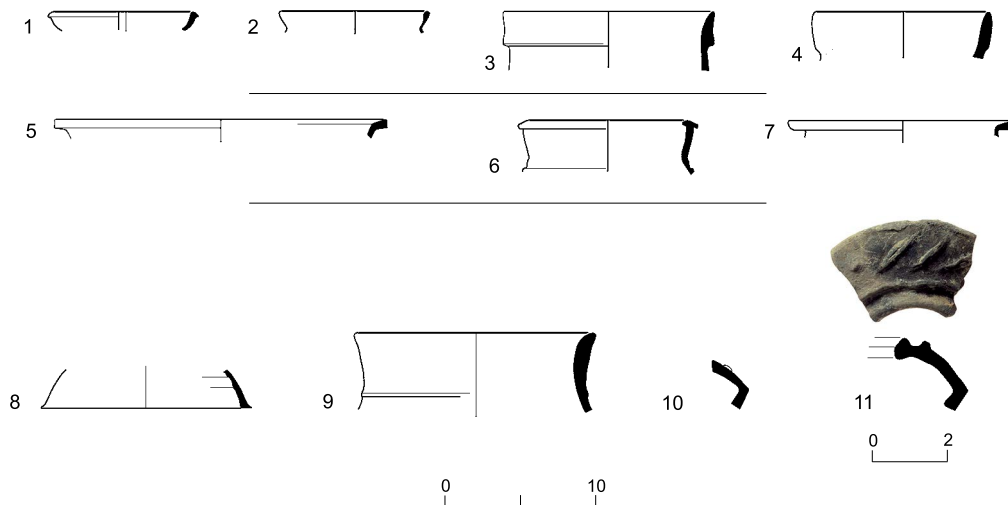


Fig. 5. Pottery from Floor 539 in Room 5.

◄ Fig. 5.

No.	Form	Basket	Description	Parallels and dates
1	Bowl	1078/2	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) ware; no core; few tiny white, dark gray, brown and red inc.	
2	Cooking pot	1078/1	Reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) ware; no core; some tiny white inc.	
3	Storage jar	1078/8	Yellowish red (5YR 5/8) ware; no core; pink (7.5YR 7/4) int. and ext. surfaces; few tiny white and light gray inc.	Gezer Stratum IIB—Gitin 1990: Pl. 39:9 (dated late Hellenistic, late 2nd c. BCE)
4	Storage jar	1078/12	Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) ware; no core; few tiny white inc.	Similar to Jericho Winter Palaces—Bar-Nathan 2002: Pl. 3:19, Type J-SJ4A2 (dated 85/75–31 BCE)
5	Bowl	1078/2	Reddish brown 5YR 5/3 ware; no core; few tiny glistening, white and red inc.	
6	Cooking pot	1078	Reddish brown 5YR 5/4 ware; very dark gray (7.5YR N3/) core toward int. surface; some small–tiny sand (including glistening) inc.	Similar to Jerusalem, Jewish Quarter—Magness 2006:185–186, Pl. 7.1:14 (dated 5th c.– 6th c. CE)
7	jar	1078/6	Brown (7.5YR 5/4) ware; no core; few small–tiny brown inc.	Possibly Jerusalem—Magness 1993:235, Wide-Necked Jar Form 1, No.3 (suggested date: 3rd–5th c. CE)
8	Casserole lid	1078/2	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) ware; no core; many sand (including glistening) inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:215, Casserole Lid (suggested date: late 3rd/early 4th to 9th/10th c. CE)
9	Storage jar	1078/11	Yellowish red (5YR 5/8) ware; thick, gray (10YR 5/1) core; pink (7.5YR 7/4) int. and ext. surfaces; few medium–tiny white, gray and reddish brown inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:223–226, Storage Jar Form 5A (suggested date: late 6th to early 8th c. CE)
10	Lamp	1078		Jerusalem—Magness 1993:251–255, Oil Lamp Form 3B (suggested date: mid-6th to late 7th/early 8th c. CE)
11	Lamp	1078		Jerusalem—Magness 1993:251–255, Oil Lamp Form 3A (suggested date: mid-6th to late 7th/early 8th c. CE)

*Fill 553* (Fig. 6).— Only two examples are illustrated from this fill from under Floor 539 in Room 5: a bell-shaped lid dating from the third–fifth centuries CE (Fig. 6:1) and a cooking pot with an everted, square rim, a cylindrical neck and long strap handles drawn from the rim to the shoulders (Fig. 6:2). Magness assigns a rather long chronological range for the latter type: between the fifth and the early eighth centuries CE. Nevertheless, it should probably be dated from the fifth or sixth century to the late seventh or early eighth century CE. Considered together, the two examples can be dated within the fifth century CE.

#### AREA A, STRATUM I

*Fill 518* (Fig. 7).— This fill, covering Floor/Living Surface 527 in Room 6, contained some pottery sherds from the early Byzantine period, including an upper part of an African Red Slip bowl (Fig. 7:1) and a lower part of a bell-shaped lid (Fig. 7:2) from the third–fourth centuries CE. The other illustrated examples from this fill can be dated to the late Byzantine and Umayyad periods (mid-sixth – early eighth



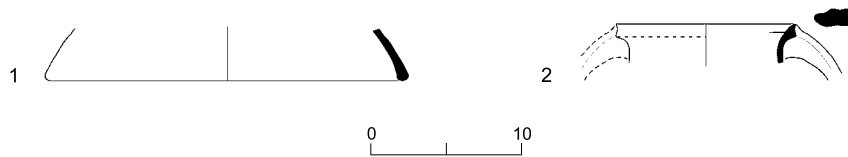


Fig. 6. Pottery from Fill 553 under Floor 539 in Room 5.

No.	Form	Basket	Description	Parallels and dates
1	Lid	1196	Light brown (7.5YR 6/4) ware; faint, pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) core; few small–tiny white and dark gray inc.	Jerusalem, Jewish Quarter—Magness 2006:185–186, Pl. 7.2:4 (dated 3rd–4th c. CE)
2	Cooking pot	1107	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) ware; no core; dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) int. and ext. surfaces; some tiny sand and white inc.	Probably Jerusalem—Magness 1993:219–221, Cooking Pot Form 4B, No.2 (suggested date: 5th/6th to late 7th/early 8th c. CE)

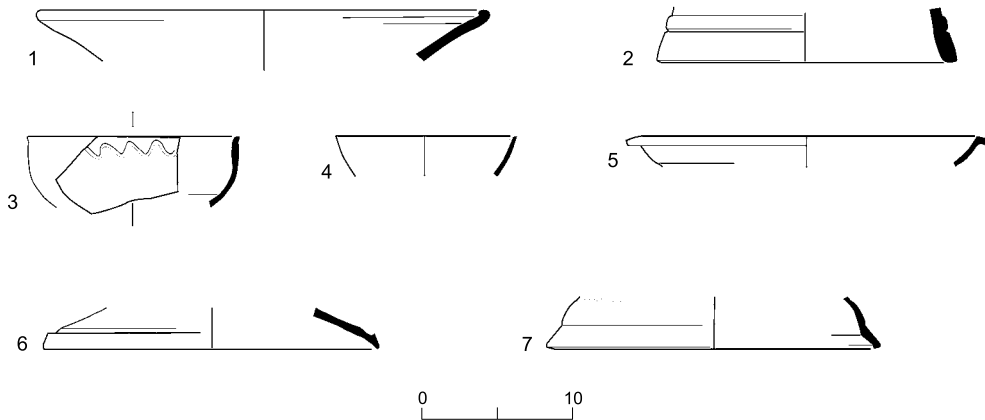


Fig. 7. Pottery from Fill 518 in Room 6.

No.	Form	Basket	Description	Parallels and dates
1	Bowl	1035	Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) ware; no core; few small–tiny white and glistening inc. charring on body	Hayes 1972:160–165, ARS Form 104C (suggested date: 550–605 CE)
2	Lid	1035	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; no core; few medium–small, gray, and white inc.	Similar to Jerusalem, Jewish Quarter—Magness 2006:185–186, Pl. 7.2:5 (dated 3rd–4th c. CE)
3	Bowl	1035	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; faint reddish gray (5YR 5/2) core; few tiny white, gray and red inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:193–198, FBW Bowl Form 1A (suggested date: mid-6th to late 7th/early 8th c. CE)
4	Bowl	1035	Light red (2.5YR 6/6) ware; no core; few tiny white, inc.; discoloration on rim from stacking.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:193–198 FBW Bowl form 1B (suggested date: mid-6th to late 7th/early 8th c. CE)
5	Bowl	1035	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; gray (10YR 5/1) core; few tiny white and black inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:192–261, FBW Bowl Form 2C (suggested date: mid-7th to 9th/10th c. CE)
6	Lid	1035	Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) ware; faint, thick reddish gray (5YR 5/2) core; few tiny white, off-white, light brown, red and glistening inc.	
7	Casserole lid	1035	Red (2.5YR 5/8) ware; no core; many large–tiny sand and dark gray inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:215, Casserole Lid (suggested date: late 3rd/early 4th to 9th/10th c. CE)

centuries CE). These include three Fine Byzantine Ware bowls (Fig. 7:3–5); the lower part of a Fine Byzantine Ware hemispherical lid (Fig. 7:6), evidently the late Byzantine development of the lid in Fig. 7:2; and the lower part of a casserole lid (Fig. 7:7).

*Floor 547* (Fig. 8).— Several of the vessels found in the makeup of this floor in Room 8 are from the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods: a shelf-rim basin, whose date ranges from the end of the first century to the third century CE (Fig. 8:1); a closed krater with a wide mouth and a thickened, everted rim, whose parallel is dated to the late second century BCE (Fig. 8:2); a storage jar with an externally folded rim from the late Hellenistic period (Fig. 8:3); and a jar with a thickened, everted rim and probably a collar ridge (Fig. 8:4), which is broken off. The latter is probably from the Early Roman period.

Most of the illustrated sherds are from the Late Roman – early Byzantine periods (fourth–fifth centuries CE), as are two coins recovered from the floor, both from the fourth century CE (see Ariel 2018: Nos. 22, 24). These include an arched-rim basin, which is broken above the decoration zone, and hence is either Form 1 or Form 2A (Magness 1993; Fig. 8:5); and bell-shaped lids, which were found at numerous sites in the Jerusalem region dating from the third–fourth centuries CE (Fig. 8:6–9).

Representative of the rest of the pottery from this floor are what seems to be a Fine Byzantine Ware bowl (Fig. 8:10)—Magness’s (1993) Form 1B—that dates from the late Byzantine period; and two storage jars, one with an infolded rim (Fig. 8:11), dated to the late sixth – seventh centuries CE, and the other made of

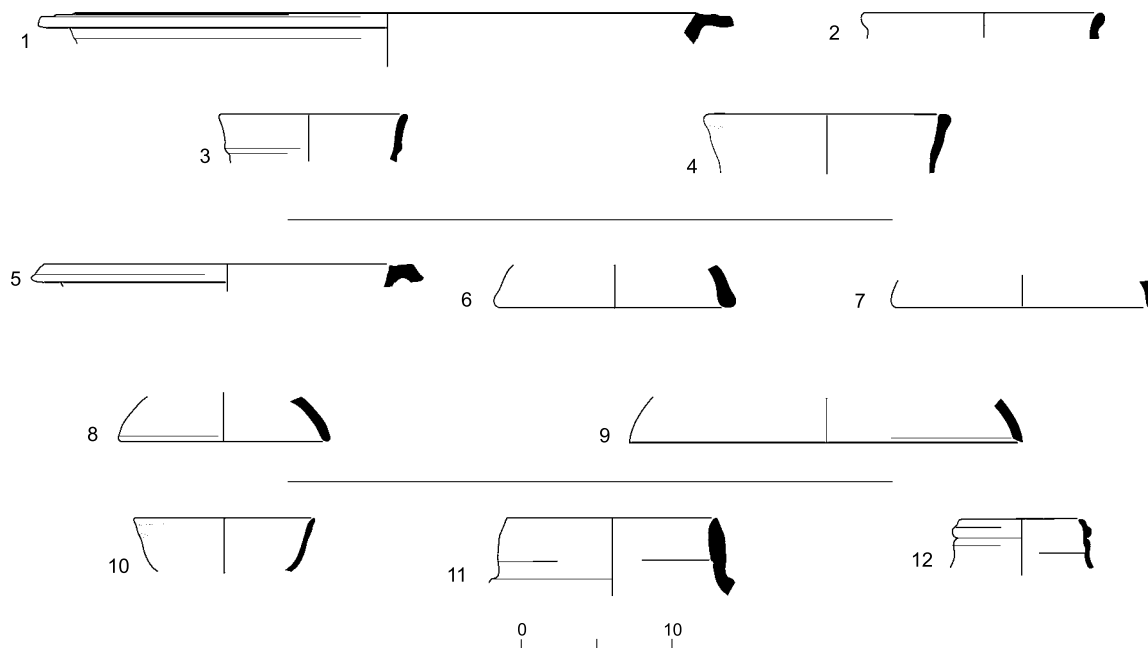


Fig. 8. Pottery from Floor 547 in Room 8.

◄ Fig. 8.

No.	Form	Basket	Description	Parallels and dates
1	Basin	1108	Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) ware; faint pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) core; few small–tiny white and dark gray inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:202, Shelf-Rim Basin (suggested date: 1st/2nd to 3rd c. CE) Jerusalem Convention Center—Magness 2005:95, Fig. 26:3, Cooking Cauldron (dated Claudian, second half of 3rd c. CE)
2	Krater	1108	Pale brown (10YR 6/3) ware; white (10YR 8/2) int. and ext. surfaces; few tiny white and dark gray inc.	Similar to Gezer Stratum IIB—Gitin 1990: Pl. 39:11 (dated late Hellenistic, late 2nd c. BCE)
3	Storage jar	1119/6	Light red (2.5YR 6/6) ware; no core; pink (7.5YR 7/4) ext. surface; few small–tiny white, red and light gray inc.	Gezer Stratum IIA—Gitin 1990: Pl. 43:18 (dated late Hellenistic, mid-1st c. BCE)
4	Storage jar	1108	Reddish brown 5YR 5/4 ware; dark gray (7.5YR N4/) core; pink (7.5YR 7/3) int and ext. surfaces; some white, dark gray and red inc.	Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006:57–58, Pl. 7:34, Type M-SJ7B4 (dated 66–73/74 CE)
5	Basin	1119/13	Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) ware; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/2) core; few small–tiny white and dark gray inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:204–207, Arched-Rim Basin No. 3 (suggested date: 3rd/early 4th to 6th c. CE, with a few more later examples)
6	Lid	1106	Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) ware; no core; few tiny white, brown and red inc.; possible traces of slip on int. (band burnishing)	Similar to Jerusalem, Jewish Quarter—Magness 2006:185–186, Pl. 7.2:6 (dated 3rd–4th c. CE)
7	Lid	1119/7	Layered light red (2.5YR 6/8) , gray (5YR 5/1) ware; (7.5YR 6/4) int. and ext. surfaces; small–tiny white and black inc.	Jerusalem, Jewish Quarter—Magness 2006:185–186, Pl. 7.2:4 (dated 3rd–4th c. CE)
8	Lid	1119/5	Light red (2.5YR 6/6) ware; faint brown (7.5YR 5/2) core; pink (7.5YR 8/4) int. and ext. surfaces; few tiny white and gray inc.	As No. 7
9	Lid	1119/3	Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) ware; no core; very pale brown (10YR 8/3) int. and ext. surfaces; few tiny white, red and dark gray inc.	As No. 7
10	Bowl/ lid	1119/10	Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) ware; no core; few small–tiny white and light gray inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:193–198 FBW Bowl Form 1B (suggested date: mid-6th to late 7th/early 8th c. CE)
12	Storage jar	1108	Light red (2.5YR 6/6) ware; no core; very pale brown (10YR 8/3) slip on ext. with traces on int.; few small–tiny white inc.	
11	Storage jar	1119/11	Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) ware; faint (7.5YR 6/4) core; some medium–tiny white, gray, reddish brown inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:223–226, Storage Jar Form 4C (suggested date: late 6th to 7th c. CE)

buff ware, which has been dated to the early Islamic period (Fig. 9:12). These sherds date the floor to the late Byzantine or Umayyad period (sixth to eighth centuries CE).

*Fill 546A* (Fig. 9).— The pottery of this fill from under Floor 513 in Room 9 contained one or two residual Early Roman examples: a small plate of very thin ware, with an infolded rim (Fig. 9:1), which may have been used also as a lid; and a cooking pot with a grooved rim and a funnel-shaped neck (Fig. 9:2). The rest of the pottery from this fill dates from the late Byzantine – Umayyad periods (mid-sixth – eighth centuries CE). This group includes a Late Roman C bowl (Fig. 9:3); a cooking-pot lid, with an outfolded

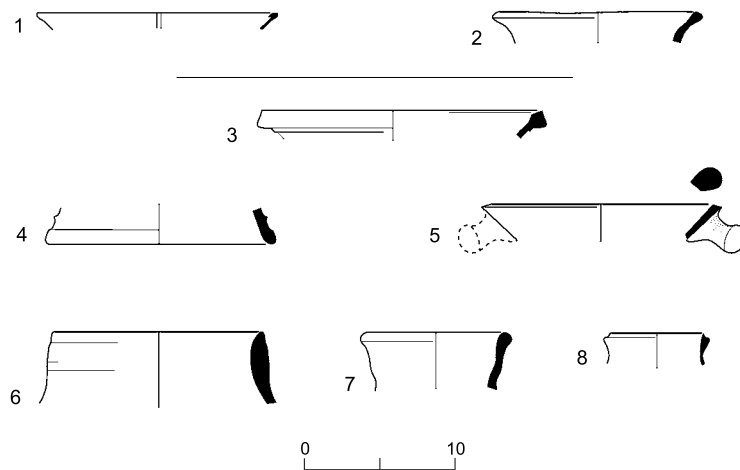


Fig. 9. Pottery from Fill 546A under Floor 513 in Room 9.

No.	Form	Basket	Description	Parallels and dates (CE)
1	Plate/lid	1100	Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) ware; no core; few tiny white inc.	
2	Cooking pot	1100	Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) ware; no core; few tiny white inc.	Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006:159–160, Pl. 29:38, Type M-CP3B (dated 66–73/74 CE; type's date range: 1st to first third of 2nd c. CE)
3	Bowl	1100	Red (2.5YR 5/6) ware; no core; some tiny white inc.	Hayes 1972:343–346, Late Roman C Form 10A (suggested date: late 6th to early 7th c. CE)
4	Lid	1100	Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) ware and ext. surface; reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) int. surface; very dark gray (2.5YR N3/) core; many small–tiny white inc.	
5	Casserole	1100	Red (2.5YR 4/6) ware; dark gray (10YR 4/1) core; few large–tiny pink, white and sand (including glistening) inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:211–213, Casserole Form 1 (suggested date: 3rd/early 4th to 8th/9th c. CE)
6	Storage jar	1100	Light red (2.5YR 5/2) ware; thick dark gray (5YR 4/1) core (towards int. surface) few tiny white, pink and brown inc.	Jerusalem—Magness 1993:223–226, Storage Jar Form 5A (suggested date: late 6th to early 8th c. CE)
7	Storage jar/jug	1100	Light brown (7.5YR 6/4) ware; thick gray (10YR 5/1) core; some small–tiny white and brown inc.	
8	Juglet	1100		Jerusalem—Magness 1993:236–242, FBW Juglet Form 2B, No. 2 (suggested date: mid-6th to early 8th c. CE)

rim (Fig. 9:4); an open casserole (Fig. 9:5) with a beveled rim and horizontal handles, which is typical of Byzantine-period casseroles; a bag-shaped storage jar (Fig. 9:6); a storage jar or jug (Fig. 9:7); and a Fine Byzantine Ware juglet with a carinated rim and a wide cylindrical neck (Fig. 9:8).

#### AREA B

*Floor 582* (Fig. 10).— The single illustrated sherd from this floor in Room 10 is a narrow-necked jug with a square, folded, internally stepped rim from the Early Roman period.

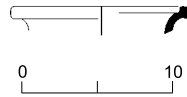


Fig. 10. Pottery from Floor 582 in Room 10.

Form	Basket	Description	Parallels and dates
Jug	1184	Dark brown (7.5YR 5/6) ware; no core; some tiny dark gray and white inc.	Masada—Bar-Nathan 2006:124–125, Pl. 23:1, Type M-KR1 (dated 66–73/74 CE; type's date range: end of 1st c. BCE to 1st c. CE)

## CONCLUSIONS

The pottery assemblage from the excavation contained a considerable amount of vessels dating from the late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. These were found throughout the excavation, especially in the northern squares (this assemblage was not drawn), but they could not be linked with any certainty to architectural remains. Thus, these finds do not seem to indicate any type of intense activity at the site during these periods.

Several loci, including the makeup of floors and fills beneath floors (L539, L547, L553, L582), contained pottery from the third to early sixth centuries CE. This group consisted largely of bell-shaped lids (e.g., Fig. 8:6–9). Nearly all the loci with Late Roman – early Byzantine pottery contained at least a small amount of late Byzantine pottery as well. This may suggest that the buildings on the site were originally constructed during the early Byzantine period; otherwise, this pottery should be considered residual, like the late Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery.

Nearly every locus, both above and below the floor levels, contained late Byzantine pottery. This obviously constituted the main period of use at the site. There were especially large amounts of late Byzantine pottery in the fills above floors (L458, L549, L518). This pottery, dating from the mid-sixth to the early eighth centuries CE, includes many Fine Byzantine Ware forms and Late Roman C Ware bowls. It should be noted that a few ceramic examples (e.g., Fig. 2:2) are dated, according to parallels, to no earlier than the seventh century CE. Only very few stray sherds date from the Early Islamic period, suggesting that the site was abandoned either prior to this period or at its beginning.

## TERRA-COTTA WATER-PIPE SECTIONS

Laid within Floor 582 was a terra-cotta water pipe built of several segments (B1184; Fig. 11; see Sion and Rapuano 2018: Figs. 10–12). Seven segments or parts of segments of this pipe were restored (Table 1); they all bore markings or Greek letters painted in red, as described below. The red-painted marks and letters on the pipes may have served to guide the builders in placing the pipe segments within the floor.



Fig. 11. The water pipe within Floor 582, looking southeast.

**Table 1. Pipe Segments**

Segment No.	State of preservation	Length (cm)	External dimensions (cm)			Description of ware	Connected at its female end
			Female end	Male end	Body		
1184/5	Complete	50.0	8.7	5.2	7.5–8.0	Light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4); no core; few, tiny white and dark gray inc.	Segment 1184/A
1184/A	Complete	50.5	9.0	5.0	7.2–8.2	Red (2.5YR 5/8); no core; few, tiny black and white inc.	Segment 1184/B
1184/B	Complete	53.0	9.0	5.2	7.2–8.0	Light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4); no core; few, tiny white and black inc.	Segment 1184/3
1184/3	Complete	48.5	9.0	5.2	7.5–8.0	Light red (2.5YR 6/6); gray (2.5YR N5/) core; few white and dark gray inc.	Segment 1184/4?
1184/4	Fragment	-	-	5.2	-	Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4); few, tiny black and white inc.	
1184/2	Fragment	-	8.7	-	7.2–8.0	Light red (2.5YR 6/6); reddish gray (5YR 5/2) core; few, tiny white and black inc.	Segment 1184/1?
1184/1	Fragment	-	-	4.7	7.2–8.0	Light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/3); gray (2.5YR N5/) core; few, tiny white and black inc.	Segment 1184/2?

*Segment 1184/5* (Fig. 12).— A Greek letter is painted in red toward the male end of the pipe: either an *epsilon*, if read horizontally, or, more likely, an *omega*, if read vertically, with the male end pointing downward (Fig. 12:b).

*Segment 1184/A* (Fig. 13).— Two Greek letters are painted in red on opposite sides of the body of the pipe, toward the male end: a *mu* (Fig. 13:b) and probably an *omega* (Fig. 13:c), if read when the pipe is vertical, but possibly an *epsilon* if it is read horizontally. This segment was connected at its male end with Segment 1184/5, a fragment of which remains cemented to its male end.

*Segment 1184/B* (Fig. 14).— At the female end is an illegible mark painted in red.

*Segment 1184/3* (Fig. 15).— The Greek letter *delta* (Fig. 15:b) is painted in red mid-way along the body.

*Segment 1184/4* (Fig. 16).— The body bears markings in red paint (Fig. 16:b), evidently letters that were rendered illegible because of the fragmentary state of the segment.

*Segment 1184/2* (Fig. 17).— The body of the segment bears two registers of figures painted in red (Fig. 17:b), if read when the pipe is vertical, with the male end pointing downward: the upper register consists of a single letter, probably an *upsala*; the lower register consists of the letter *kappa* and two unidentified figures.

*Segment 1184/1* (Fig. 18).— The body of the segment bears two Greek letters painted in red (Fig. 18:b)—*kappa* and *pi*—read vertically, with the male end pointing downward.



Fig. 12. Pipe Segment 1184/5 (a) and the letter *omega* painted on it (b).



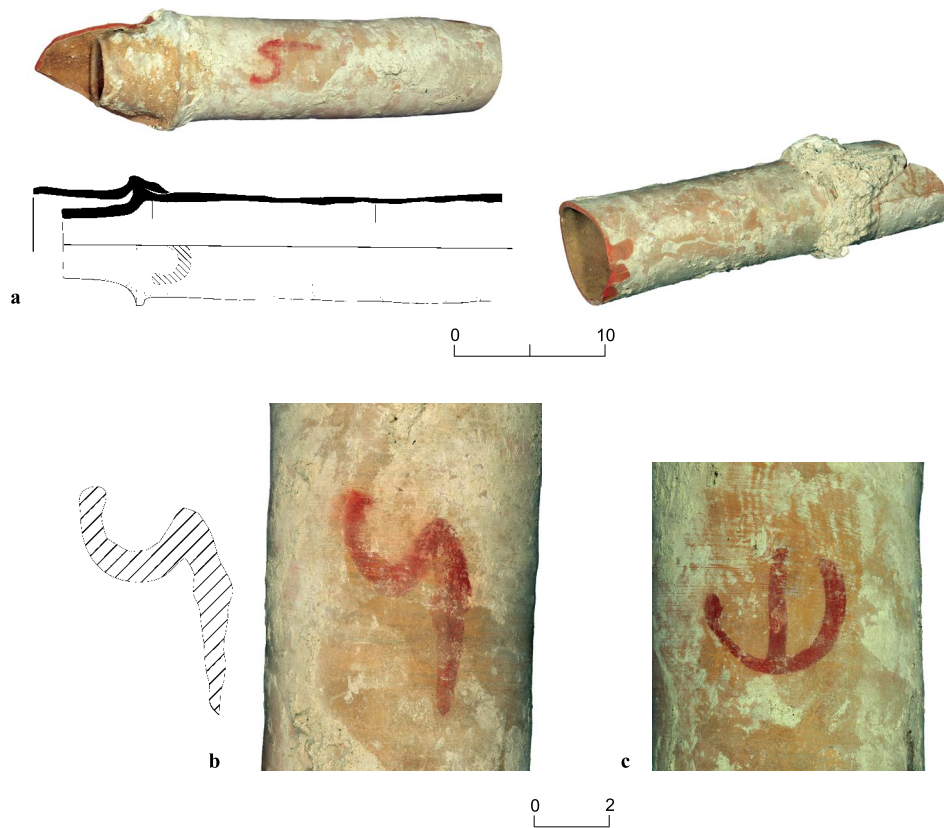


Fig. 13. Pipe Segment 1184/A (a), the letters *mu* (b) and *omega* (c) painted on it.



Fig. 14. Pipe Segment 1184/B.



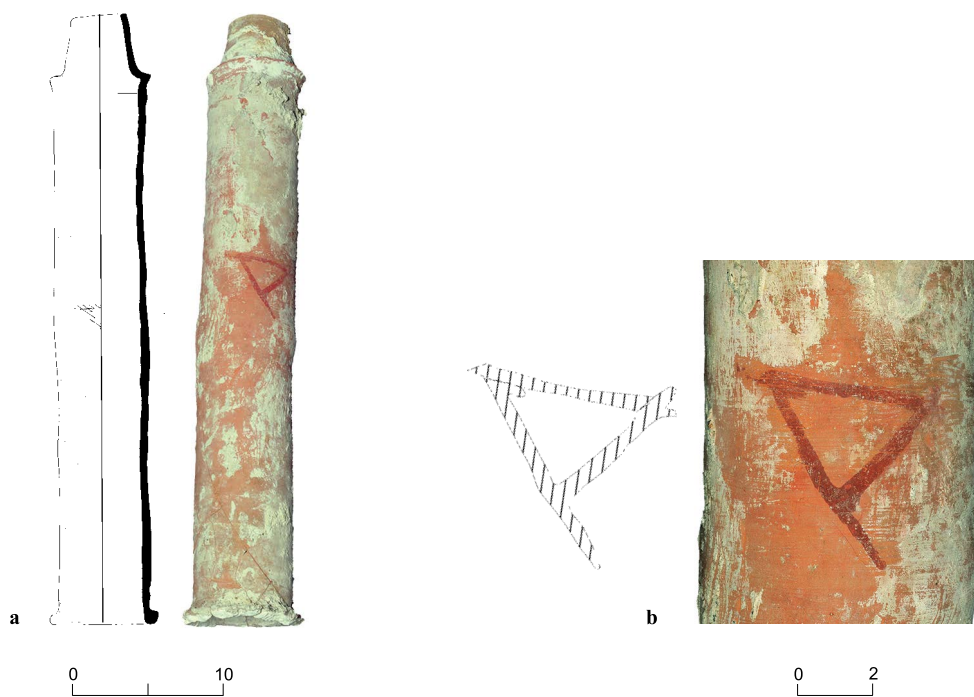


Fig. 15. Pipe Segment 1184/3 (a) and the letter *delta* painted on it (b).



Fig. 16. Pipe segment 1184/4 (a) and unidentified marks painted on it (b).

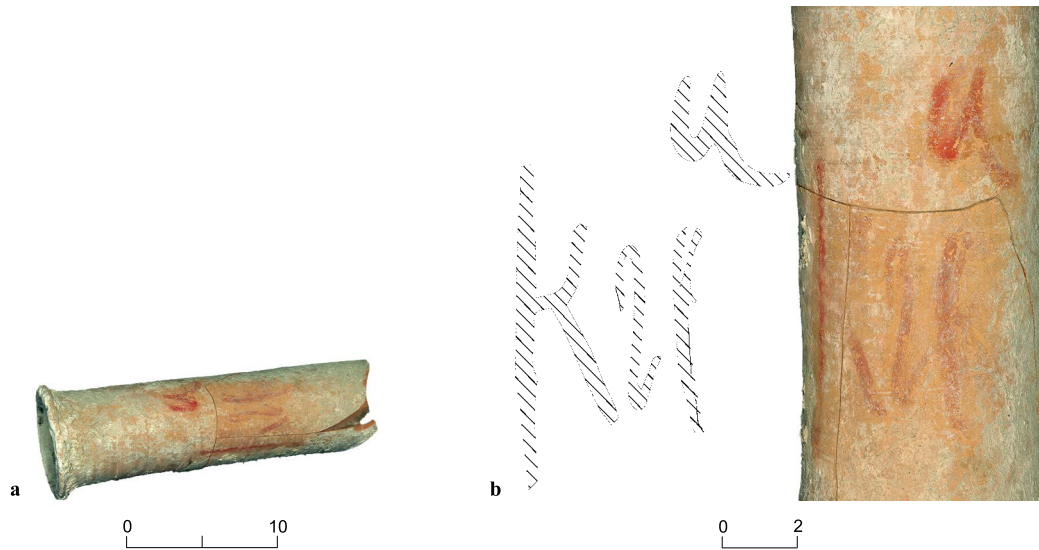


Fig. 17. Pipe Segment 1184/2 (a) and letters/figures painted on it (b).

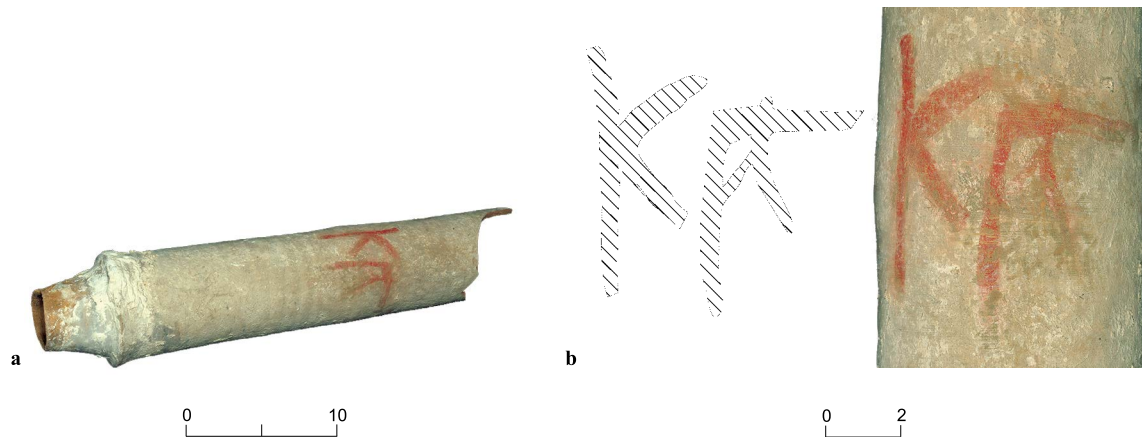


Fig. 18. Pipe Segment 1184/1 (a) and the letters *kappa* and *pi* painted on it (b).

#### METAL OBJECTS (Fig. 19)

Several ancient metal objects (Fig. 19:1–6) were found in the excavation. Fig. 19:1 is an iron, leaf-shaped spearhead ( $2.4 \times 9.7$  cm, thickness 1.1, length of blade 5 cm) with a closed socket (length 4.2 cm, diam. 2 cm) from the late Hellenistic or Early Roman period (late first century BCE – early first century CE). A similar spearhead was discovered in Casemate Room 1138 at Masada (Stiebel 2007:27), which was



Fig. 19. Metal Objects.

No.	Item	Locus	Basket	Material	Scale
1	Spearhead	549	1157	Iron	1:2
2	Slingstone	539	1078	Lead	1:1
3	Quarry wedge	509 (ground surface)	1037	Iron	1:2
4	Quarry wedge	533 (ground surface)	1082	Iron	1:4
5	Fillet	504 (ground surface)	1081	Bronze	1:1
6	Weight	533 (ground surface)	1082	Lead	1:1
7	Handle	524 (ground surface)	1062	Bronze	1:2
8	Mote spoon	Ground surface	-	Bronze	1:2
9	Medallion	Ground surface	-	Bronze	1:1

evidently occupied by the rebels. Stiebel compared the Masada example with one from Hadrian's Wall in Britain (Allason-Jones 1988: Fig. 1:10a), dated to the late first to early second centuries CE.

Fig. 19:2 is a lead slingstone (length 4 cm, max. diam. 1.7 cm) stamped with an impression ( $4 \times 9$  mm), which cannot be clearly identified. This type of slingstone was used during the second century BCE (Sivan and Solar 2000:173–174).

Fig. 19:3 and 4 are quarry wedges made of iron (No. 5— $5.0\text{--}7.5 \times 9.5$  cm, blade  $7.3 \times 7.5$  cm, blade length 0.2–2.7 cm, striking surface  $4.2 \times 5.0$  cm; No. 6— $10 \times 10$  cm, blade  $7.5\text{--}10.0 \times 8.5$  cm, thickness 1.0–4.5 cm, striking surface  $8.6 \times 8.6$  cm, thickness up to 2 cm). One narrow side of Wedge 6 has a hook-like feature, made of a strip of iron (width 2.2 cm, thickness 5 mm) curled inward at the end. These wedges were used to separate stone blocks from their bedrock matrix in the final stages of quarrying, after severance channels were hewn around four sides of the block. The quarry wedges were set into the channels surrounding the stone, as blows were delivered with a hammer to the striking surface of each wedge, resulting eventually in the block breaking away from the bedrock. These quarrying tools should be dated to the quarrying activity that took place along the northern periphery of the Old City of Jerusalem beginning in the late first century BCE. Several iron quarry wedges have been discovered at Second Temple-period quarries in Jerusalem (e.g., Bahat and Solomon 2003:126, Pl. 23; Zilberbod and Sasson 2009:148–149, Figs. 10, 11).

Fig. 19:5 is a bronze fillet (preserved length 6 cm, thickness c. .1 cm)—an appliqué decoration of a wooden cabinet or other piece of furniture. It comprised a stem (preserved length 3.5 cm) that ended in a round element (diam. 3 cm). The stem was decorated with impressions of two large circles (diam. 9 mm), enclosing eight concentric circles each. Between the two larger circles were two smaller circles situated side by side (diam. 3 mm each), enclosing two concentric circles each. The rim of the rounded end is decorated with two concentric circles (outer diam. 2.5 cm). In the center of the circular element was a circle (diam. 1.5 cm) enclosing five concentric circles and a brim (width 1 cm) encircling a central hole (diam. 5 mm).

Fig. 19:6 is a disk-shaped lead weight (diam. 2 cm, thickness 7 mm, 17.54 g) stamped on both faces with impressions, which are illegible.

In addition, three rather recent metal items found in the excavation are of interest. Fig. 19:7 (length 7.6 cm, max. diam. 0.7 cm) is a handle; Fig. 19:8 (extant length 9.4 cm, diam. 0.5 cm, bowl diam. 2 cm) is a mote spoon used to strain tea into the cup; and Fig. 19:9 (diam. 5.6 cm) is a medallion.

## NOTE

<sup>1</sup> I would like to thank Ofer Sion for offering me to study the finds from the excavation. Ofer Sion took the photograph in Fig. 11, Irena Lidsky-Reznikov drew the finds and C. Amit took studio photographs of the finds; Dafnah Strauss edited the article.

## REFERENCES

- Adan-Bayewitz D. 1986. The Pottery from the Late Byzantine Building (Stratum 4) and Its Implications. In L.I. Levine and E. Netzer. *Excavations at Caesarea Maritima 1975, 1976, 1979—Final Report* (Qedem 21). Jerusalem. Pp. 90–129.
- Allason-Jones L. 1988. Small Finds from the Turrets on Hadrians Wall. In J.C. Coulton ed. *Military Equipment and the Identity of Roman soldiers: Proceedings of the Fourth Roman Military Equipment Conference* (BAR Int. S. 394). Oxford. Pp. 197–233.
- Ariel D. 2018. Jerusalem, Monbaz Street: The Coins. *HA-ESI* 130 (24 Dec.). [http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report\\_Detail\\_Eng.aspx?id=25480](http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=25480) (accessed 24 Dec. 2018).
- Bahat D. and Solomon A. 2003. An Early Miqveh in the Western Wall Tunnel. In Y. Baruch, U. Leibner and A. Faust eds. *New Studies on Jerusalem: Proceedings of the Ninth Conference, Bar-Ilan University*. Ramat Gan. Pp. 83–104 (Hebrew; English abstract).
- Barag D. and Hershkovitz M. 1994. Lamps. In *Masada IV: The Yigael Yadin Excavations 1963–1965; Final Reports*. Jerusalem. Pp. 1–147.
- Bar-Nathan R. 2002. *Hasmonean and Herodian Palaces at Jericho; Final Reports of the 1973–1987 Excavations III: The Pottery*. Jerusalem.
- Bar-Nathan R. 2006. *Masada VII: The Yigael Yadin Excavations 1963–1965; Final Reports. The Pottery of Masada*. Jerusalem.
- Elgavish J. 1977. *Archaeological Excavations at Shikmona 3: The Pottery of the Roman Period*. Haifa (Hebrew).
- Gitin S. 1990. *Gezer III: A Ceramic Typology of the Late Iron II, Persian and Hellenistic Periods at Tell Gezer* (ANGSBA III) (2 vols.). Jerusalem.
- Guz-Zilberstein B. 1995. The Typology of the Hellenistic Coarse Ware and Selected Loci of the Hellenistic and Roman Periods. In E. Stern ed. *Excavations at Dor; Final Report I, B: Areas A and C. The Finds* (Qedem Reports 2). Jerusalem. Pp. 289–433.
- Hayes J.W. 1972. *Late Roman Pottery*. London.
- Hayes J.W. 1985. Sigillate Orientali. In *Atlante delle forme ceramiche II: Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo (tardo ellenismo e primo impero)* (Enciclopedia dell'arte antica classica e orientale). Rome. Pp. 1–96.
- Kelso J.L. and Baramki D.C. 1955. *Excavations at New Testament Jericho and Khirbet en-Nitla, 1949–1951* (AASOR 29–30). New Haven.
- Magness J. 1993. *Jerusalem Ceramic Chronology: Circa 200–800 CE* (JSOT/ASOR Monograph Series 9). Sheffield.
- Magness J. 2005. The Roman Legionary Pottery. In B. Arubas and H. Goldfus eds. *Excavations on the Site of the Jerusalem International Convention Center (Binyanei Ha'uma): A Settlement of the Late First to Second Temple Period, the Tenth Legion's Kilnworks, and a Byzantine Monastic Complex; The Pottery and Other Small Finds* (JRA Suppl. S. 60). Portsmouth, R.I. Pp. 69–191.

- Magness J. 2006. Late Roman and Byzantine Pottery in the Jewish Quarter. In H. Geva. *Jewish Quarter Excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem Conducted by Nahman Avigad, 1969–1982 III: Area E and Other Studies; Final Report*. Jerusalem. Pp. 423–431.
- Riley J.A. 1975. The Pottery from the First Season of Excavation in the Caesarean Hippodrome. *BASOR* 218:25–63.
- Sion O. and Rapuano Y. 2018. Jerusalem, Monbaz Street: Building Remains from the Byzantine and Late Ottoman Periods. *HA-ESI* 130 (7 Dec.). [http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report\\_Detail\\_Eng.aspx?id=25480](http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=25480) (accessed 7 Dec. 2018).
- Sivan R. and Solar G. 2000. Excavations in the Jerusalem Citadel 1980–1988. In H. Geva ed. *Ancient Jerusalem Revealed* (reprinted and expanded ed.). Jerusalem. Pp. 168–176.
- Slane K.W. 1997. The Fine Wares. In S.C. Herbert ed. *Tel Anafa II, i: The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery* (JRA Suppl. S. 10). Ann Arbor. Pp. 247–393.
- Stiebel G.D. and Magness J. 2007. The Military Equipment from Masada. In *Masada VIII: The Yigael Yadin Excavations 1963–1965; Final Reports*. Jerusalem. Pp. 1–94.
- Tushingham A.D. 1985. *Excavations in Jerusalem 1961–1967 I*. Toronto.
- Zilberbod I. and Sasson A. 2009. A Quarry at Ramat Shlomo in Jerusalem: The Source of the Building Stones from the of the Second Temple (please check title again). In Y. Eshel ed. *Judea and Samaria Research Studies* 18. Ariel. Pp. 139–152 (Hebrew; English summary).