

APPENDIX:  
THE GLASS VESSELS FROM NETANYA, BEN-‘AMI NEIGHBORHOOD

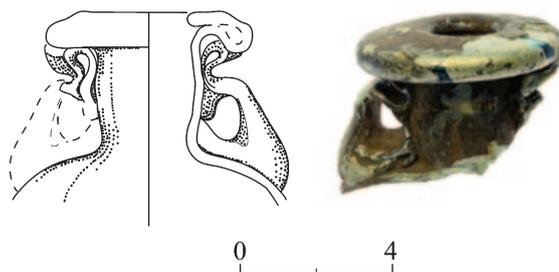
BRIGITTE OUAHNOUNA

Approximately 370 glass fragments were recovered from the unsealed soil fill in Stratum II; about 100 of them were small and non-diagnostic. Thirty one fragments have been selected for presentation. The corpus comprises a wide range of vessel types, including bowls, bottles, wine glasses and cosmetic containers, which are by and large attributed to the fourth–fifth centuries CE and are well-known from habitation and funerary contexts in the region. One *aryballos* is dated to the Early Roman period (Fig. 1). The vessels, made of pale blue, pale green, yellow and colorless glass with tinges, are covered with lime incrustations, silvery weathering and iridescence. Except for two mold-blown bottles (Fig. 3:11, 14), all the vessels are free-blown.

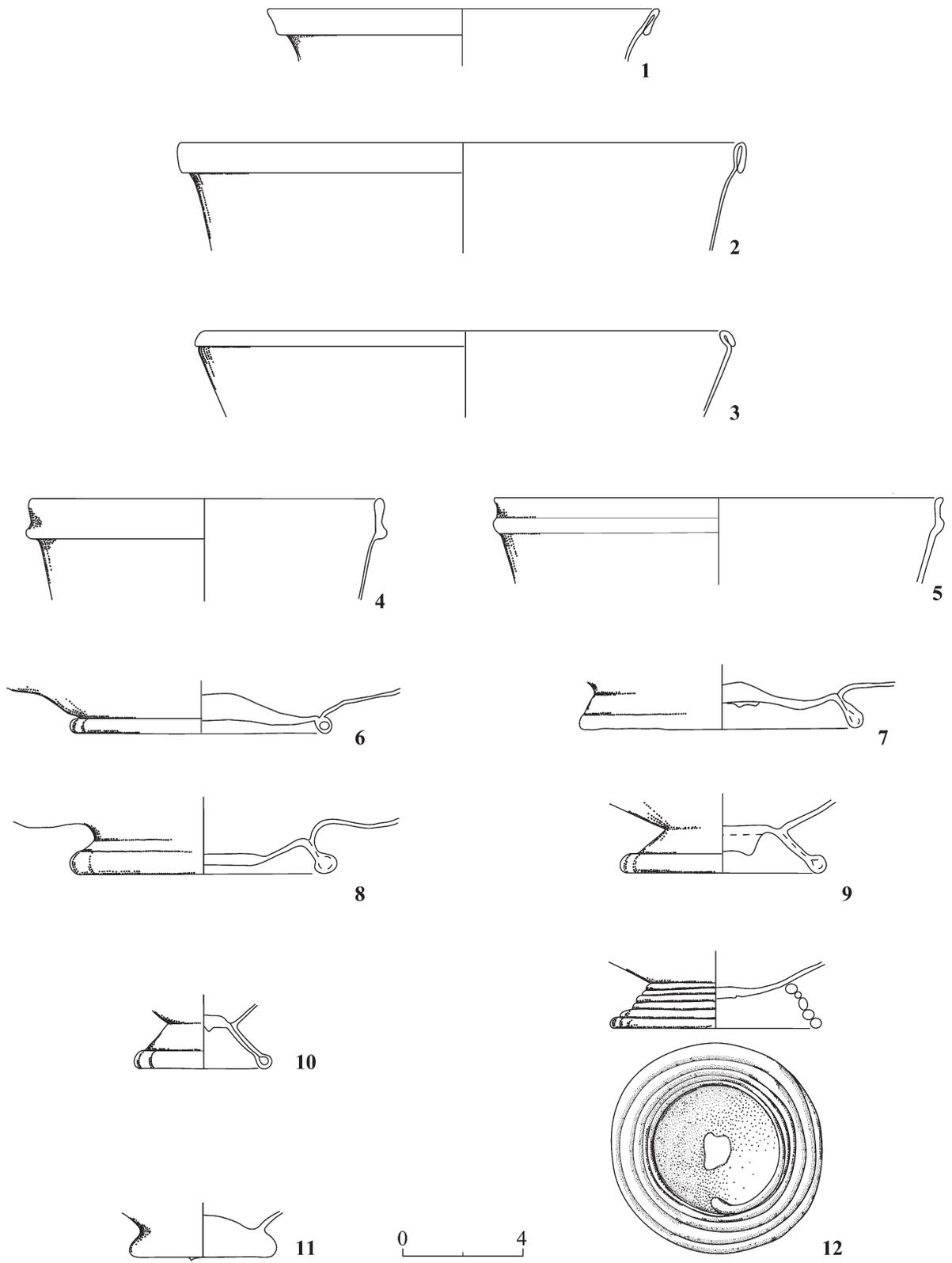
The importance of this assemblage lies in its similarity to vessels from contemporary glass production centers, such as Khirbat el-Ni‘ana, to the south, and Jalame, to the north. This is the first assemblage from this area presenting glass vessels from the Late Roman and Early Byzantine period that were not found in a burial context.

*Aryballos* (Fig. 1).— A complete rim, neck and one handle were found. This type of vessel was used during the Early Roman period, in contexts dating from the end of the first century to the first half of the second century CE in both the Eastern and Western parts of the Roman Empire. A similar vessel was found in the Bathhouse at ‘En Gedi (Jackson-Tal 2007:477, Fig. 4, and see references therein).

*Bowls* (Fig. 2:1–5).— Various bowl types were found. Bowls 1–3 are plain with outfolded rims, forming a hollow tube (diam. 12.5–18.0 cm) with a thickened edge. Variants of this type, dated to the second half of the fourth century CE, were recovered at Jalame (Weinberg and Goldstein 1988:41–43, Fig. 4.3:14–19) and at Khirbat el-



1. A glass *aryballos* from Stratum II.



2. Glass bowls and bases from Stratum II.

Ni‘ana (Gorin-Rosen and Katsnelson 2007:79–80, Fig. 2:1–3). Bowls 4 and 5 have rounded rims with a shallow, horizontal ridge below them. This type was very common in the Galilee, and was probably produced during the fourth century CE at the Jalame workshop (Weinberg and Goldstein 1988:45, 47, Fig. 4.6:49–64).

*Bases* (Fig. 2:6–12).— Four types of bases were recovered. Bases 6–8 are different variants of ring bases, the most prevalent type of bowl bases during the Roman period. They have an out-splayed base with a convex or concave floor (diam. 4.5–8.5 cm; Gorin-Rosen and Katsnelson 2007:86–88, Fig. 6). Bases 9 and 10 are pushed-in bases with a hollow ring, frequently found in Late Roman beakers and jugs (Gorin-Rosen and Katsnelson 2007:93, Fig. 8:11–15; Weinberg and Goldstein 1988:62–63, Fig. 4.24:187–192). Base 11 is the solid base of a beaker, a very common type that was produced mainly at the Jalame workshop during the second half of the fourth century CE (Weinberg and Goldstein 1988:60–61, Fig. 4.23). Base 12 illustrates one of the most common types of bowl bases: the trail-wound base (diam. 6.8 cm). The bottom side of this base is flat and exhibits five coils. Such bases, found in large quantities in excavations in Israel, date to the fourth and fifth centuries CE (Gorin-Rosen and Katsnelson 2007:88–90, and see references therein).

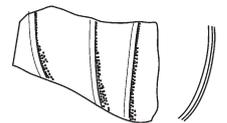
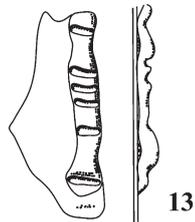
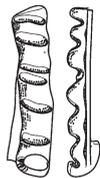
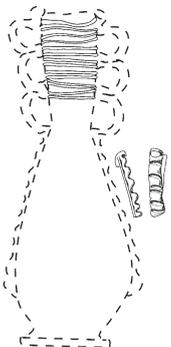
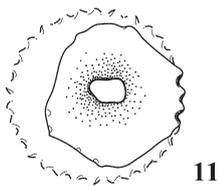
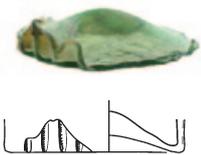
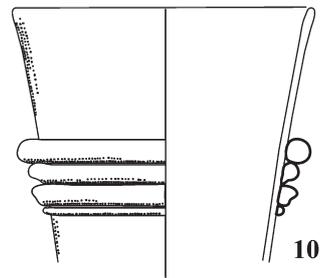
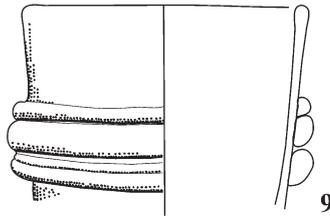
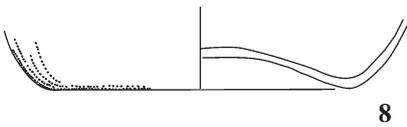
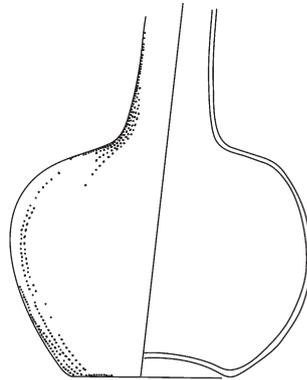
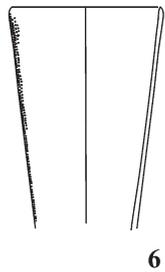
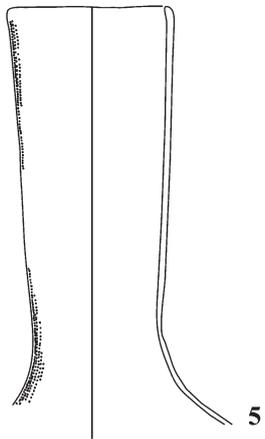
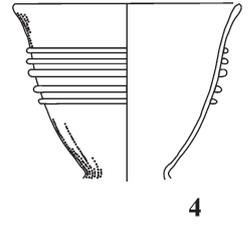
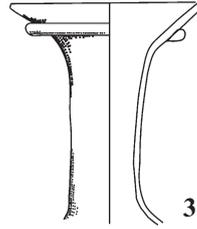
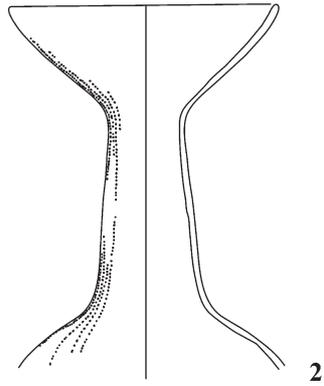
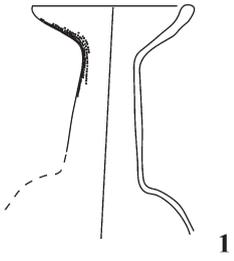
*Bottles* (Fig. 3).— Bottles 1 and 2 are plain with a rounded rim, a funnel-shaped mouth and a cylindrical neck. The body, although not preserved, was usually piriform or cylindrical, with a concave or pushed-in hollow base. Bottle 3 has a rounded rim (diam. 5 cm) and a funnel-shaped mouth made of light green glass with a single wound blue trail. Similar vessels were recovered from the workshop dump at Jalame (Weinberg and Goldstein 1988:69–70, Fig. 4.31:262–263) and at Khirbat el-Ni‘ana (Gorin-Rosen and Katsnelson 2007:98–99, Fig. 11:5–7). Bottle 4 has a rounded rim and a funnel-shaped mouth that is decorated with five horizontal trails of the same color. Variants of this type were common in the fifth–sixth centuries CE.

Bottles 5 and 6 are plain bottles with an upright rounded rim and a cylindrical neck; this type of bottle was very common in the fifth–sixth centuries CE (Gorin-Rosen and Katsnelson 2007:103–106, and see references therein). Bottle 7 is almost complete, with only the rim missing. It could belong to this type, which usually has a concave base (diam. 4 cm). Bottle 8 is represented by a concave base (diam. 8 cm).

Bottles 9 and 10 are larger, with a rounded rim and a funnel-shape mouth decorated with thicker trails forming a thick band; in Bottle 9 they are of the same color, whereas in Bottle 10 they are turquoise on light green. Bottles with a similar decoration were found at Khirbat el-Ni‘ana (Gorin-Rosen and Katsnelson 2007:103, Fig. 13:4) and at Ashqelon, where they were dated to the fifth–sixth centuries CE (Katsnelson and Jackson-Tal 2004:99–109).

The base in Fig. 17:11 belongs to a bottle or a jug with a cylindrical body decorated with mold-blown ribs that are rather deep and sharp. Such vessels were found at Khirbat el-Shubeika (Gorin-Rosen 2002:311–312, Fig. 24:24, 26).

The two small fragments in Fig. 3:12, 13 belonged to *amphoriskoi*. They bear two notched trails that ran along the sides of the vessel down to the base. *Amphoriskos*-shaped bottles are characteristic of the fourth century



3. Glass bottles from Stratum II.

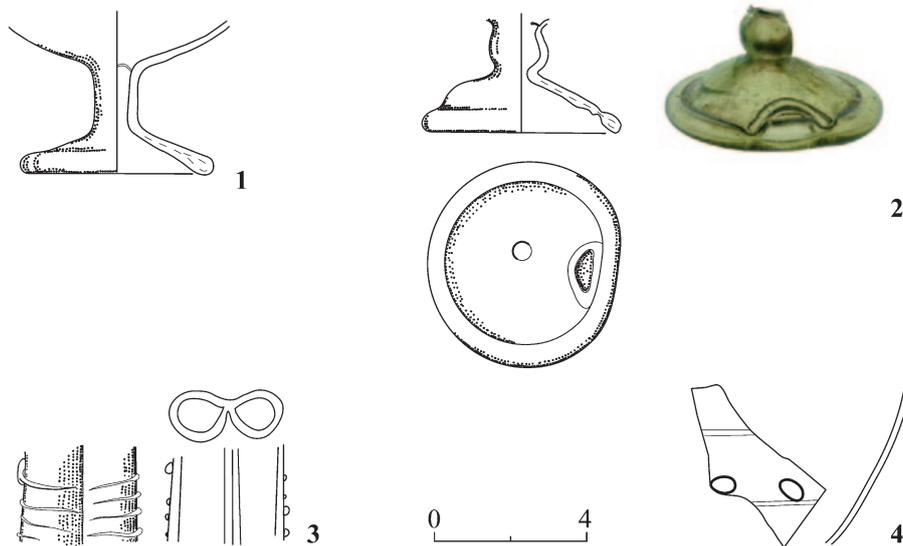
CE and are found in many collections. One additional specimen was found in an excavations: at Naḥal Ḥadera (Katsnelson 2010:149–150, Fig. 5, and see references therein). The two fragments are made of blue glass.

The small body fragment in Fig. 3:14 is decorated with vertical ribs. It could belong to a small jar, such as those on display at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, which are dated to the third–fourth centuries CE (Israeli 2003:234, No. 306).

*Wineglasses* (Fig. 4:1, 2).— Wineglasses are represented by two hollow ring bases. Base 1 is a cylindrical, hollow foot, and base 2 has a beaded foot. The latter shows careless workmanship, which might indicate local manufacturing. These footed bases were widespread during the Byzantine period, such as at Khirbat el-Ni‘ana (Gorin-Rosen and Katsnelson 2007:93, 94, Fig. 8:16, 17).

*Double-Tube Vessel* (Fig. 4:3).— Cosmetic containers are very common glass items from the fourth–fifth centuries CE and exhibit a wide range of variants (Gorin-Rosen and Katsnelson 2007:108–114). The body fragment of a double-tube vessel in Fig. 4:3 is made of light greenish glass with applied blue trails.

*A Decorated Fragment* (Fig. 4:4).— A small body fragment made of greenish glass and decorated with small, dark blue drops may belong to a goblet or a cup. This decorative technique was used in the fourth–fifth centuries CE, as seen, for examples, on vessels of this type in the Israel Museum Collection (Israeli 2003:193–194).



4. Glass vessels from Stratum II.

## REFERENCES

- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2002. The Glass Vessels. In Z. Gal ed. *Eretz Zafon: Studies in Galilean Archaeology*. Jerusalem. Pp. 288–321 (Hebrew).
- Gorin-Rosen Y. and Katsnelson N. 2007. Local Glass Production in the Late Roman–Early Byzantine Periods in Light of the Glass Finds from Khirbat el-Ni‘ana. *‘Atiqot* 57:73–154.
- Israeli Y. 2003. *Ancient Glass in the Israel Museum: The Eliahu Dobkin Collection and Other Gifts*. Jerusalem.
- Jackson-Tal R.E. 2007. Glass Vessels from En-Gedi. In Y. Hirschfeld ed. *En-Gedi Excavations II: Final Report (1996–2002)*. Jerusalem. Pp. 474–506.
- Katsnelson N. 2010. Baqa el-Gharbiya Area: The Glass Vessels from Nahal Ḥadera (North). *‘Atiqot* 64. Pp. 143–152
- Katnelson N. and Jackson-Tal R.E. 2004. The Glass Vessels from Ashqelon, Semadar Hotel. *‘Atiqot* 48:99–109.
- Weinberg G. and Goldstein 1988. The Glass Vessels. In G.D. Weinberg ed. *Excavations at Jalame: Site of Glass Factory in Late Roman Palestine*. Columbia. Pp. 38–102.