

## APPENDIX: THE GLASS FINDS FROM KAFR BARA

TAMAR WINTER

The excavation at Kafr Bara (Permit A-8596) yielded scant glass finds, including several vessel fragments, jewelry and tiny undiagnostic body fragments dated to the Late Roman, Byzantine, Early Islamic, Mamluk, Late Islamic and Ottoman periods. Fragments of modern-day vessels (L136, L163, L170, L177, L195, L197, L205; excluded from this report) were also found. The finds (Fig. 1) are presented and discussed below chronologically.

### THE LATE ROMAN–EARLY BYZANTINE PERIODS

A pendant and four beads were found in the southwestern arcosolium (L161) of Tomb 104, a double-arcosolia tomb. The black-appearing pendant comprises a miniature juglet with a single handle (Fig. 1:1). Juglet pendants are typical of the Late Roman–early Byzantine periods (probably the fourth–early fifth centuries CE); they are occasionally adorned with trail decoration (Spaer 2001:171–173, 178, Pl. 28:350, 352). A similar juglet pendant was discovered in a vaulted tomb in Ashqelon, alongside glass vessels and jewelry dated to the fourth–fifth centuries CE (Gorin-Rosen 2002: Figs. 136:10; 137).

The beads from Tomb 104 include a cylindrical bead adorned with an opaque red trail applied in a zigzag pattern (Fig. 1:2), which is characteristic of the Late Roman–Byzantine periods (Spaer 2001:100–102, 112–113, Pl. 13:167–171). The other beads from this tomb are two small blue drop-shaped beads (Fig. 1:3) and a small blue cylindrical bead (Fig. 1:4), which may also date from the Late Roman–Byzantine periods.

A large, egg-shaped bead made of a light yellowish green stone (L116; not illustrated) was found in Cave 19.

### THE BYZANTINE PERIOD

Byzantine-period finds were discovered in Cave 54 of the Early Bronze Age I (L229), which saw activity in later periods as well. These include a small fragment (Fig. 1:5) belonging to a bottle; its neck or mouth is adorned with a wound trail matching the color of the body. Trail decoration was the most common method of decorating glass vessels, and it was extremely widespread on bottles during



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Fig. 1. Glass finds.

No.	Vessel	Locus	Basket
1	Pendant	161	1098
2	Bead	161	1103
3	Two beads	161	1103
4	Bead	161	1103
5	Bottle	229	1471
6	Raw glass chunks	229	1471
7	Bowl/beaker	-	-
8	Small bottle	182	1185
9	Bracelet	160	1109
10	Bracelet	123	1021

the fifth–seventh centuries CE (Winter 2019:43–46, Type BTtd, and see discussions and references to analogous examples therein). Alongside this fragment were six small chunks of raw glass (Fig. 1:6), suggesting, as do their fabrics, that they too are from the Byzantine period.

#### THE EARLY ISLAMIC PERIOD

A small, olive-green rim-and-wall fragment of unknown provenance (Fig. 1:7) represents a bowl/beaker adorned with a tonged pattern, comprising two columns of horizontal dashes. This piece is dated to the late Umayyad or Abbasid–Fatimid periods. Tong-decorated vessels were widespread in the Near East, particularly during the eighth–tenth centuries CE (Winter 2019:31, 69–71, Types BBtg and DDtg). Analogous examples from Ramla include an identical tonged pattern on a bowl/beaker (Permit No. A-8485) and bowls adorned with columns of dashes flanking ovals (Winter 2015: Fig. 1:5) or flanked by lozenges (Winter 2020: Fig. 8:9).

#### THE MAMLUK PERIOD

A tiny purple body fragment adorned with opaque white marvering in a festoon pattern (Fig. 1:8) was found in Cave 19. It probably belonged to a small cosmetic bottle of the Mamluk period, resembling vessels found in a fourteenth-century CE context at Safed (Gorin-Rosen 2019:133–135, Fig. 8).

#### THE LATE ISLAMIC AND OTTOMAN PERIODS

Two multicolored bracelets are characteristic of the Late Islamic and Ottoman periods. One bracelet (Fig. 1:9), its color indiscernible, was found in the northeastern arcosolium (L160) of Tomb 104. It has a circular cross-section and is adorned with spirally twisted opaque red and white trails, creating a pattern of alternating trails—one red and two white. A similar, translucent purple bracelet was discovered at Ramla (Permit No. A-8485).

The other multicolored bracelet (Fig. 1:10) was found in an agricultural installation (L123). It has a triangular cross-section and is elaborately decorated with opaque yellow, orange and black-and-white trails, as well as a turquoise-color patch. Similar bracelets were discovered at Ramla (Toueg 2011: Fig. 15) and at Ḥorbat Tittora in Modi‘in (Tandler 2021).

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