

## TWO POTTERY ASSEMBLAGES FROM KHIRBAT EL-NI'ANA

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The pottery typology from Kh. el-Ni'ana is presented in two groups.<sup>1</sup> The first group (Figs. 1–6) presents the pottery waste from the Byzantine period (fourth–seventh centuries CE) found in Area 100. The second group (Figs. 7–16) comprises Mamluk pottery retrieved from Area 101. Fabric is according to Munsell (1998).

### THE BYZANTINE ASSEMBLAGE FROM AREA 100

#### *Bowls and Basins* (Fig. 1)

*Fig. 1:1.* Fragment of a Fine Ware bowl with carinated walls ending in a knob rim. Hayes classified these as ARS Type 67; they date from the last third of the fourth century to the mid-fifth century CE (Hayes 1972:112–116). Our

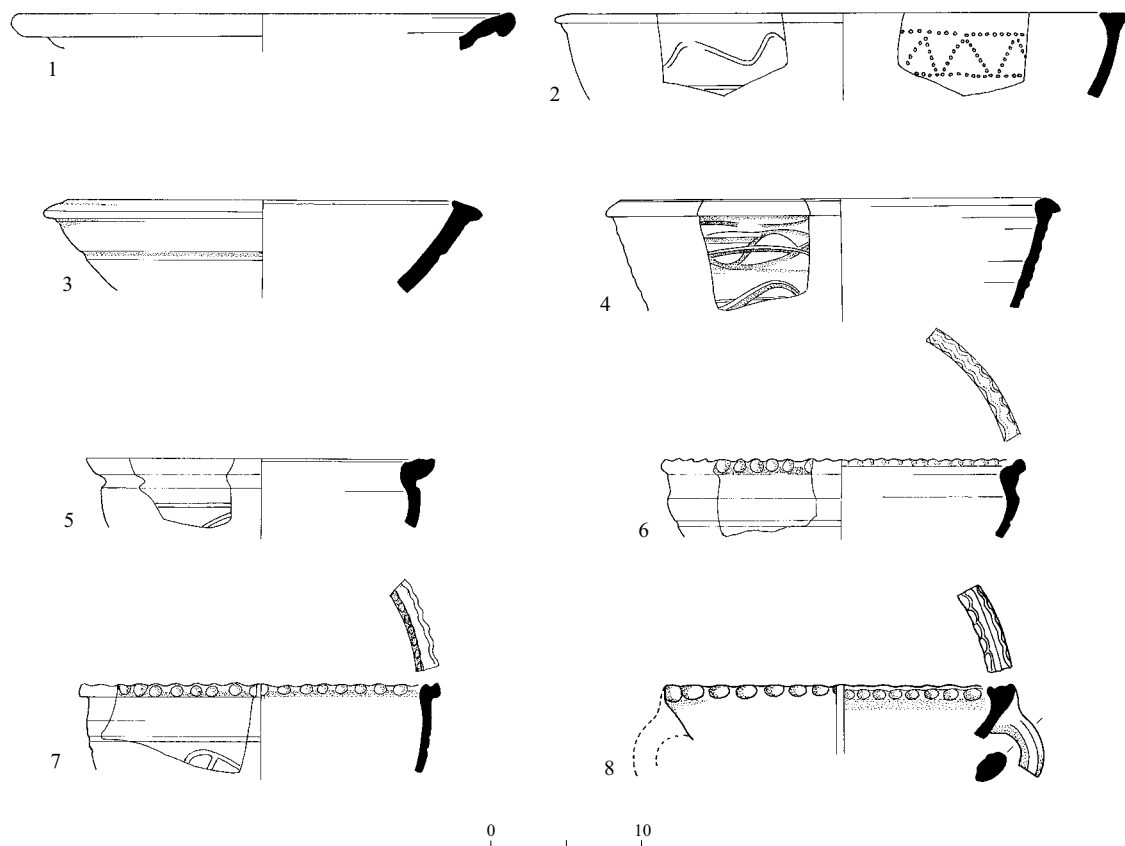


Fig. 1. Bowl and basins, Byzantine period.

◀ Fig. 1

No.	Type	Reg. No.	Ware Color
1	Bowl	33-195/3	2.5YR 5/8 red
2	Basin	43-258/1	5YR 4/6 yellowish red
3	Basin	43-292/13	2.5YR 3/6 dark red
4	Basin	9-146/11	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown
5	Basin	9-145/27	2.5YR 4/8 red
6	Basin	9-145/51	5YR 4/6 yellowish red
7	Basin	35-237/12	5Y 6/6 olive yellow
8	Basin	35-250/1	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown

fragment seems to be a variant or local imitation of the prototype, but this can be verified only by petrographic analysis.

*Fig. 1:2.* Large, slightly rounded basin with a flat, pinched rim. The interior is decorated with incised dots that form a zigzag pattern, and the exterior has combed wavy lines. Combed decoration is a common feature on basins during the Byzantine period and starts possibly as early as the fifth century CE. The incised dotted pattern is unusual; a Byzantine date is proposed, although no parallels have been found and despite the fact that this pattern is rare.

*Fig. 1:3.* Basin with rounded flaring walls. The inside of the rim is pinched and beveled, the exterior is flanged. On the body are two incised lines. These vessels seem to be a local type from the Shephelah region.<sup>2</sup>

*Fig. 1:4.* Basin with a slightly arched rim. Ribbed walls with many combed wavy and straight lines, forming a crisscross pattern on the exterior. Arched-rim basins with combed decoration are found from the sixth century CE on, or perhaps slightly earlier (cf. Magness 1993:206). A similar example found in the Jewish Quarter in Jerusalem was ascribed a date preceding the mid-sixth century (Magness 1993: Fig. 1.22).

*Fig. 1:5.* Basin with a heavy rim. The upper exterior of the body is grooved, right under

the rim, and decorated with combed straight and wavy lines. The groove under the rim, which gives the bowl a carinated appearance, is characteristic of this type. It belongs to the same group as the following basins and may be dated to the sixth century CE.

*Fig. 1:6–8.* These basins have in common a so-called pie-crust decorated rim. The body is rounded and sometimes ornamented with straight or wavy incised lines (Fig. 1:7). In addition, Fig. 1:8 has two loop handles. Similar bowls were found in Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Figs. 29:37; 32:55) and Herodium (Birger 1981: Pl. 13:3) and dated to the Byzantine period. Magness classifies this type as Arched-Rim Basin 2B, which dates from the sixth to the late seventh–early eighth centuries CE (Magness 1993:204–208).

#### *Cooking Vessels* (Fig. 2)

The cooking vessels represented here belong to a repertoire known from other sites in the region and includes casseroles, cooking pots and lids.

*Fig. 2:1–3.* The casserole with horizontal handles replaces the Roman carinated casserole and continues in use, with minor changes, until the eighth–ninth centuries CE. The vessels are deep (Fig. 2:1) or shallow (Fig. 2:2, 3) and the latter are usually ribbed, although earlier examples may not be ribbed. The rim has a variety of forms, from internally beveled to accommodate a lid (Fig. 2:1), to flat (Fig. 2:2)

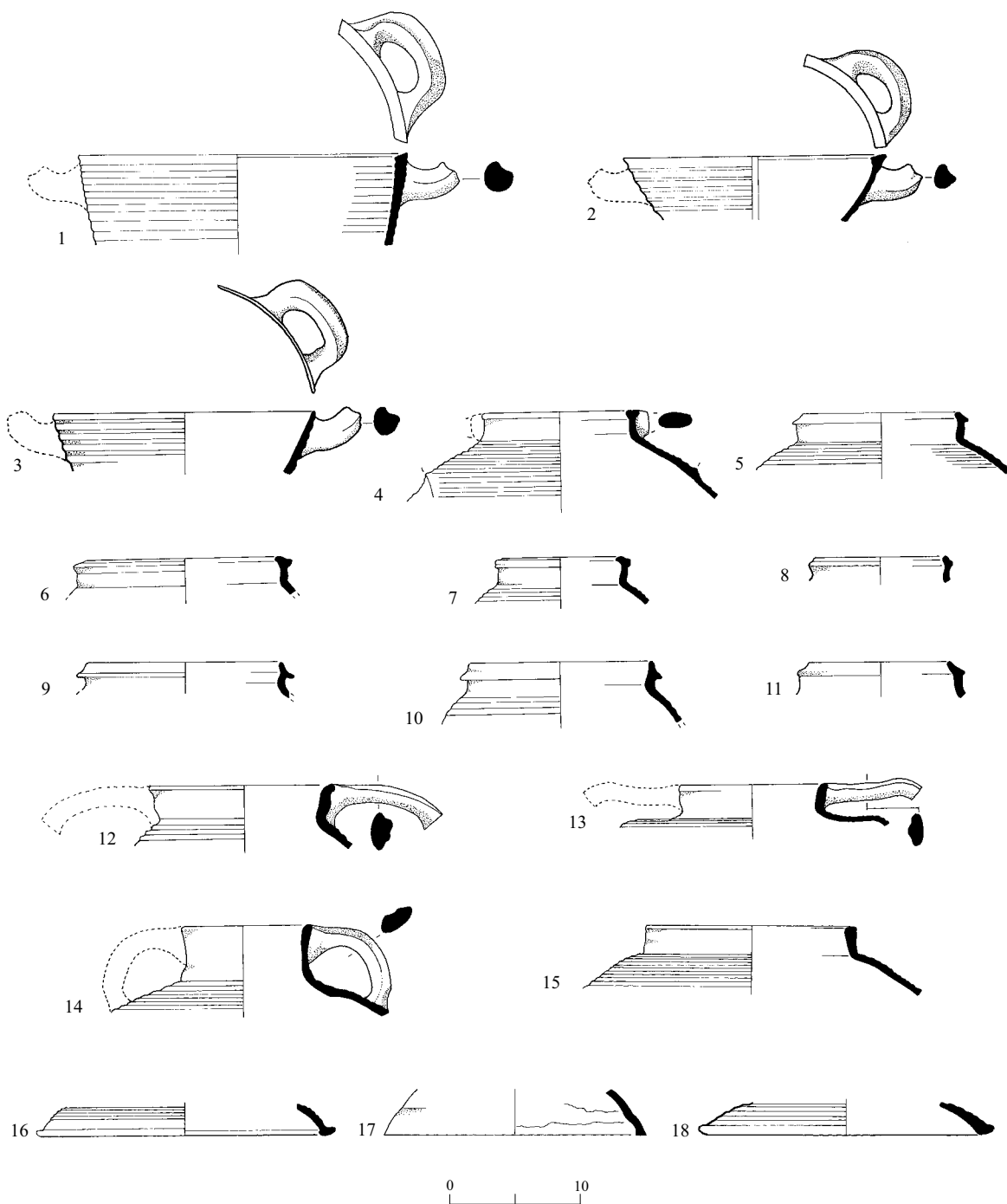


Fig. 2. Cooking vessels, Byzantine period.

◀ Fig. 2

No.	Type	Reg. No.	Ware Color
1	Casserole	9-187/20	5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown
2	Casserole	9-187/22	5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown
3	Casserole	43-1235/6	5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown
4	Cooking pot	9-229/27	5YR 2.5/2 dark reddish brown
5	Cooking pot	24-248/7	5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown
6	Cooking pot	9-233/7	5YR 4/6 yellowish red
7	Cooking pot	9-236/25	5YR 4/6 yellowish red
8	Cooking pot	9-215/5	5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown
9	Cooking pot	9-187/12	5YR 4/6 yellowish red
10	Cooking pot	9-187/13	5YR 4/4 reddish brown
11	Cooking pot	9-215/3	5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown
12	Cooking pot	43-252/20	5YR 5/8 yellowish red
13	Cooking pot	4-135	5YR 4/4 reddish brown
14	Cooking pot	9-157/39	5YR 4/6 yellowish red
15	Cooking pot	9-145/35	5YR 5/6 yellowish red
16	Lid	43-1252/3	5YR 5/6 yellowish red
17	Lid	5-88/40	5YR 5/6 yellowish red
18	Lid	9/187/3	5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown

or pinched (Fig. 2:3). The handles are attached just below the rim and may be either straight or up- or down-turned. The chronological significance of the position of the handles, if there is any, is still unclear. These casseroles are found at nearly every site within the country having Byzantine occupation levels, e.g., Herodium (Birger 1981: Pl. 12:12), Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Figs. 26:23; 28:29; 30:30; 32:7, 8; Magness 1992b: Fig. 7:1), Caesarea (Adan-Bayewitz 1986: Fig. 3:21; Peleg and Reich 1992: Fig. 15:3; Magness 1992a: Figs. 60:1–5; 64:6–9; 68:5) and Kh. ‘Ein Fattir (de Vincenz 2003: Cooking Vessels, Type 1, Nos. 73–79, 303–319). Magness classifies this type as Casserole Form 1 (cf. Magness 1993:211–212) and dates its appearance to the late third century CE.

*Fig. 2:4–11.* Cooking pots with a globular ribbed body and a short and straight (Fig. 2:4), slightly bulging (Fig. 2:5–8), everted (Fig. 2:10) or inverted (Fig. 2:11) rim. Characteristic of this type is the external flange of the rim. It

usually has two rather large loop handles and a flat or slightly rounded base. It is classified by Magness as Cooking Pots Form 4B and attributed to the fifth–early eighth centuries CE (cf. Magness 1993:219–220). Similar cooking pots documented in Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Figs. 30:3, 23; 32:3–5) were dated to the Byzantine period.

*Fig. 2:12.* This cooking pot has a slightly bulged neck with a rounded rim and an external groove. Two fairly large loop handles are drawn from the rim to the upper shoulder. The body is elongated and ribbed. It seems to be related to Magness’s Cooking Pots Form 4C and dates to the fifth century CE on.

*Fig. 2:13.* Cooking pot with a squat, ribbed body and a short, almost vertical neck, ending in a rounded rim. Two loop handles are drawn horizontally from the rim. No satisfactory parallel was found. The neck form would suggest a date in the sixth–seventh centuries CE. The handles in this specific example are

unusual and may have been 'squashed' during the firing process; it thus should be considered a kiln waster.

*Fig. 2:14.* Cooking pot with a high vertical neck ending in a rounded rim. The body is ribbed and two rather large loop handles are drawn from the rim to the upper shoulder. It seems to be a longer-necked variation of the classical Byzantine cooking pot.

*Fig. 2:15.* Cooking pot with a ribbed body and short, slightly in-turned neck with a thickened rim. This variant of the classical Byzantine cooking pot dates to the fifth–sixth centuries CE.

*Fig. 2:16–18.* Casserole lids with ribbed bodies (Fig. 2:16, 18) and flanged (Fig. 2:16), flat (Fig. 2:17) and externally beveled (Fig. 2:18) rims. The lids are usually of the same ware as the cooking pots and have a raised knob handle, which sometimes has one or more steam holes. They appear in the early Byzantine period and continue well into the seventh–eighth centuries CE. It still is not possible to establish a chronological sequence according to variations in form. Similar lids have been found at Herodium (Birger 1981: Pl. 12:11) and Caesarea (Adan-Bayewitz 1986: Fig. 4:8, 10; Magness 1992a: Fig. 61:13).

#### *Storage Jars* (Fig. 3)

The jars from Kh. el-Ni'ana are of known Byzantine types.

*Fig. 3:1–4, 9.* Neckless jars with an elongated body ending in a rounded, slightly inverted rim. The base is usually pointed or flattened, as may be seen from fragments deriving from Caesarea (Adan-Bayewitz 1986: Fig. 1:12, 13). The body is usually plain with some ribbing on the upper part and on the base. Clay accretions are common on the rim (Fig. 3:4), the neck and shoulder (Fig. 3:3, 4, 6) and sometimes on the base (Fig. 3:9). Two rather small handles are attached to the shoulder. These jars are

known as Gaza Jars, and contained the famous Gaza wine that was exported throughout the Mediterranean Basin during the fifth and sixth centuries CE (cf. Adan-Bayewitz 1986:97–99, Fig. 1:8–14). Pottery workshops were discovered in the Ashqelon–Gaza region that justify the use of this appellation (Israel 1993:100–103). The jars are quite common at Byzantine sites; examples have been found at Ramat Rahel (Aharoni 1964: Fig. 24:9) and in Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Figs. 30:43; 31:1). A complete jar was published from Tell Fara' (Tubb 1986: Fig. 1) and recently a nearly complete jar was unearthed at 'En Gedi (de Vincenz 2007: Pl. 23:25). Large numbers of Gaza Jars were recovered from a pottery pit at H. 'Aqav (Calderon 2000:119–127). For a detailed discussion on Gaza Jars see Majcherek 1995:163–178.

*Fig. 3:5.* Jar with a low neck and thumb-impressed decoration. Holemouth jars are documented from the Byzantine period, but the thumb-impressed decoration on the rim is usually found on basins or large bowls. A somewhat similar jar with the same decoration was uncovered at Kh. ed-Deir (Calderon 1999: Pl. 1:16) and dated to the sixth century CE.

*Fig. 3:6.* Bag-shaped jar with a flaring neck and a rounded rim. A ridge marks the transition from neck to body. There are clay accretions on the rim and neck. This type of jar may have ribbing on the body and sometimes has combed lines. It

**Fig. 3 ▶**

No.	Reg. No.	Ware Color
1	19-191/11	7.5YR 5/6 dark brown
2	9-2/215	7.5YR 4/6 dark brown
3	9-145/80	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
4	62-311	Dark brown
5	43-258/12	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
6	16-187/16	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
7	43-1235/3	7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
8	43-261	
9	9-145/38	2.5YR 5/8 red

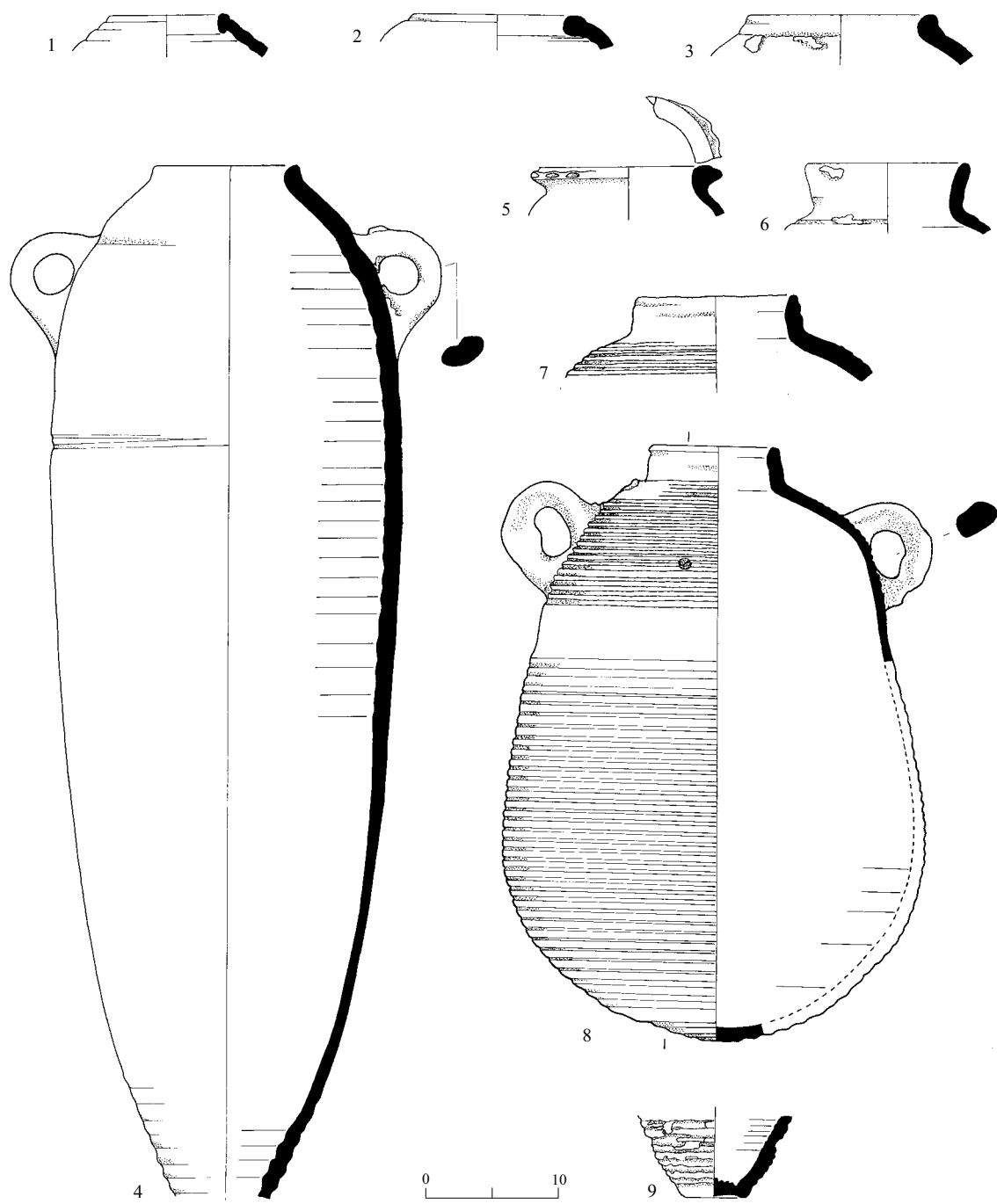


Fig. 3. Storage jars, Byzantine period.

is dated to the sixth–seventh centuries CE. An example of this type was found at Herodium, where it was dated to the Byzantine period (Birger 1981: Pl. 12:1).

*Fig. 3:7.* Bag-shaped jar with a short horizontal neck and rounded rim. The body is ribbed, with a smooth transition from body to neck. A similar example was reported from Jerusalem and dated to the Byzantine period (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 30:33); others were found in Caesarea (Adan-Bayewitz 1986: Fig. 1:4) and Rehovot-in-the-Negev (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1988: Pl. II:55) and also ascribed to this period.

*Fig. 3:8.* Bag-shaped jar with a short horizontal neck and rounded rim. The body is ribbed and there is a ridge at the transition from body to neck. This jar is the 'classical' jar, found from

the Roman until the Umayyad periods. At H. 'Aqav this type, together with the Gaza Jar, occurs most frequently (for a discussion on their use see Calderon 2000:127–129). It dates to the fifth–seventh centuries CE.

#### *Lids and Stoppers (Fig. 4)*

Three types of stoppers and lids were unearthed in the course of the excavation. Two are of a well known type, while the third seems to be locally produced.

*Fig. 4:1, 2.* High lids with a knob handle surrounded by a depression. The rim is either slightly flanged (Fig. 4:1) or rounded (Fig. 4:2). Similar lids were uncovered in Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Figs. 28:36; 29:22) and in Capernaum (Loffreda 1974: Fig. 11:14) and dated to the Byzantine period.

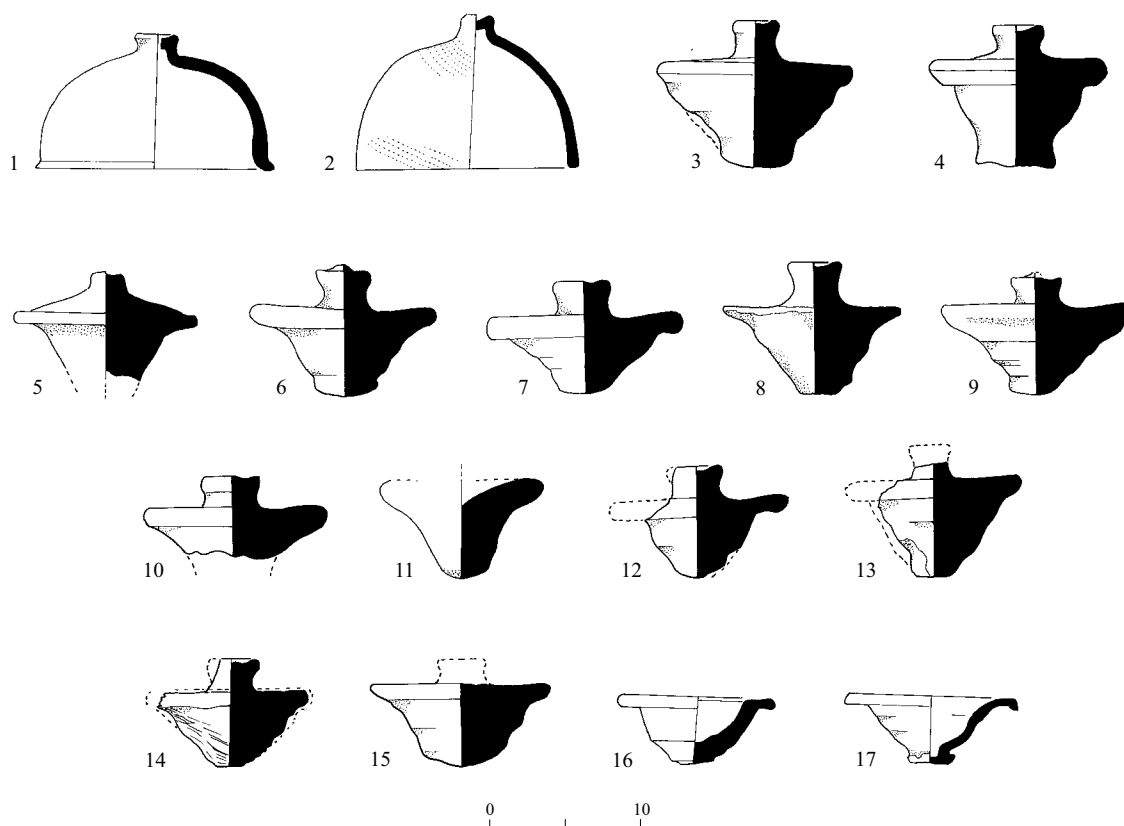


Fig. 4. Lids and stoppers, Byzantine period.

◀ Fig. 4

No.	Type	Reg. No.	Ware Color
1	Lid	3-100	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
2	Lid	2004-320	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
3	Stopper	9-136	5Y 7/3 pale yellow
4	Stopper	43-249/3	2.5YR 6/8 light red
5	Stopper	4-110	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
6	Stopper	19-165/2	5YR 7/8 reddish yellow
7	Stopper	19-165/1	2.5YR 5/8 red
8	Stopper	43-249/4	5YR 4/6 yellowish red
9	Stopper	4-110	
10	Stopper	43-249/2	2.5YR 6/8 light red
11	Stopper	19-141/42	2.5YR 6/8 light red
12	Stopper	43-249/4	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
13	Stopper	19-179	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
14	Stopper	43-244	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
15	Stopper	35-237	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
16	Lid	42-266/1	7.5YR 6/4 light brown
17	Lid	19-165	5Y 6/4 pale olive

*Fig. 4:3–15.* Stoppers formed of a solid clay cone with a knob handle. A similar stopper, albeit without the handle, was found in Caesarea (Peleg and Reich 1992: Fig 13:2) together with storage jars dated to the fifth–sixth centuries CE. An interesting variant of a stopper, possessing a basket handle, was uncovered in the Byzantine monastery at Kh. ed-Deir (Calderon 1999: Fig. 2 and Pl.1:17).

*Fig. 4:16, 17.* Lids shaped like a small deep cup or bowl, with a ledge rim or thickened everted rim, and with a flat or disc base. This type was dated by Magness to the sixth–eighth centuries CE (Magness 1993:247) and is found at many excavations featuring Byzantine occupation layers, e.g., Ramat Raḥel (Aharoni 1962: Fig. 3:1; Aharoni 1964: Fig. 22:11, 12) and Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 32:10, 11).

#### *Jugs and Juglets (Fig. 5)*

A fairly wide variety of jugs and juglets of the Byzantine period were found at Kh. el-Ni'ana.

*Fig. 5:1–3.* Jugs with an oval body ending in an internally beveled rim. Figure 5:1 has two handles attached from the rim. These jugs may have served as cooking vessels, though they are not made of characteristic cooking-pot ware. A similar vessel was found in Caesarea, where it is described as a “jar/cooking pot” (Magness 1992a: Fig. 62:9) and in Jerusalem, where it is termed ‘cooking pot’ (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 28:28).

*Fig. 5:4.* Jug with a slightly flaring neck, ending in an everted, rounded rim. A strainer is placed at the neck and a single handle is drawn from the rim. No satisfactory parallel has been found.

*Fig. 5:5.* Jug with flaring walls ending in an externally flanged rim. No parallels have been found.

*Fig. 5:6.* Juglet with a narrow neck and an everted, thickened rim; it probably had a



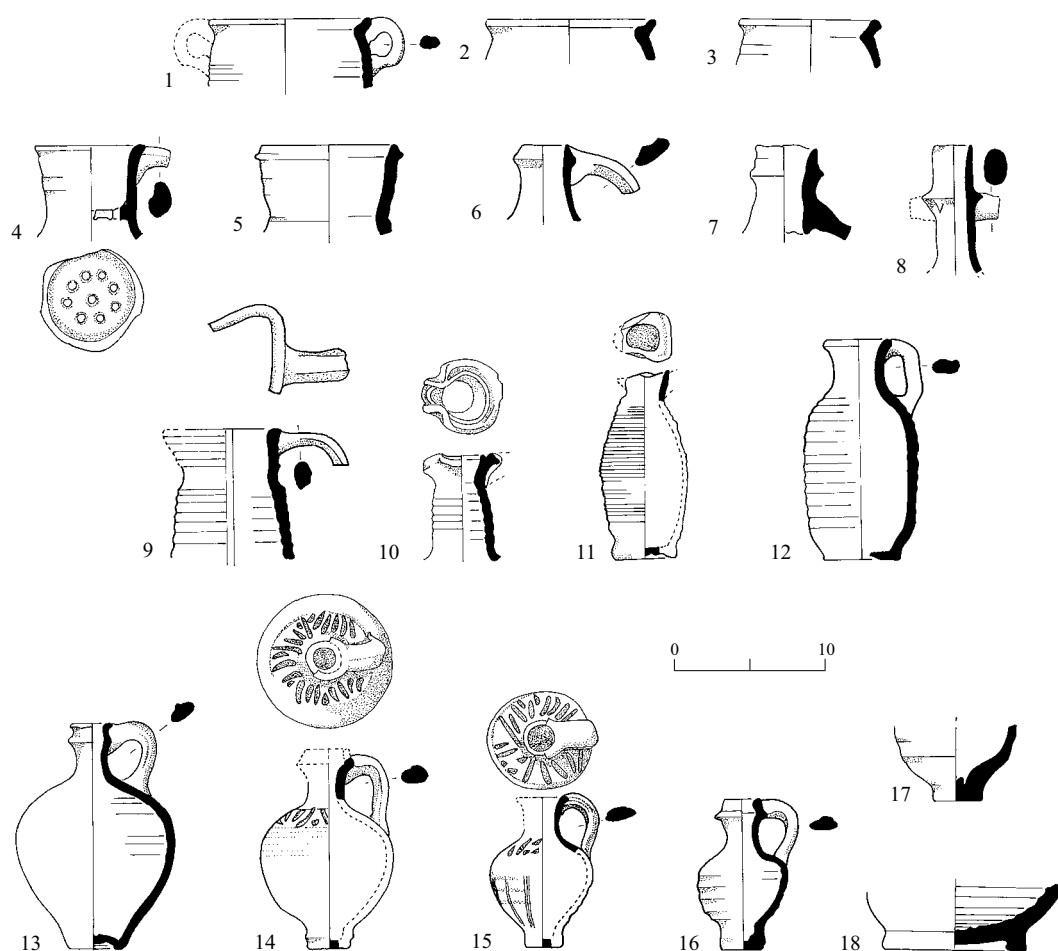


Fig. 5. Jugs and juglets, Byzantine period.

No.	Type	Reg. No.	Ware Color	No.	Type	Reg. No.	Ware Color
1	Jug	9-229/34	2.5YR 4/8 red	10	Jug	43-258/29	2.5YR 4/8 red
2	Jug	9-233/2	5YR 5/8 yellowish red	11	Jug	9-146	5YR 4/6 yellowish red
3	Jug	4-26/2	5YR 5/8 yellowish red	12	Jug	9-234	5YR 4/6 yellowish red
4	Jug	35-250/21	5YR 4/6 yellowish red	13	Jug	19-171	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
5	Jug	50-26/1	5YR 5/8 yellowish red	14	Juglet	9-136	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
6	Juglet	5-450	5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown	15	Juglet	36-202	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
7	Jug/juglet	34-201/1	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	16	Juglet	19-188	2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown
8	Jug	19-179/1	7.5YR 6/4 light brown	17	Juglet	9-145/1	2.5YR 5/8 red
9	Jug	24-175/34	5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown	18	Jug	32-118/12	5Y 8/2 pale yellow

globular body. A single handle is drawn from the rim. No parallels have been found.

*Fig. 5:7.* Jug (juglet?) with a narrow neck and external, flanged and pinched rim. A similar juglet was uncovered at ‘En Gedi and dated to the Byzantine period (de Vincenz 2007: Pl. 25:16).

*Fig. 5:8.* Long neck fragment, probably belonging to a fairly large jug with an elongated body, ending in a small base. The neck is usually very narrow and pinched in the middle, where the handles are attached, below the flange. This type of jug is quite common during the Byzantine period; it was found at ‘En Boqeq (Gichon 1993: Pl. 22:1–9) and ‘En Gedi (de Vincenz 2007: Pl. 25:45–49).

*Fig. 5:9–11.* Jugs made of cooking-pot ware. The body is elongated and ribbed, ending in a trefoil mouth. A single handle is attached from the rim, which may have been grooved (Fig. 5:10). No exact parallels have been found for these jugs. Jugs made of cooking-pot ware, some with strainers, were found at H. ‘Aqav, and while they differ in shape from our examples, they demonstrate that these ‘cookers’ were widespread in the Byzantine period (Calderon 2000:144–146, Pl. XXIV:63–65). During the 1996–2002 excavation seasons at ‘En Gedi several complete and many fragmentary cooking-pot ware jugs, with strainer, were unearthed from Byzantine layers (de Vincenz 2007). A date in the sixth–seventh centuries CE thus seems appropriate.

*Fig. 5:12.* Jug with an elongated, ribbed body and a narrow, flaring neck, ending in a rounded rim. A single loop handle is drawn from the rim to the upper shoulder. A date in the fifth–sixth centuries CE is suggested.

*Fig. 5:13–16.* Four different jugs and juglets, made of a distinctive fine ware. The fabric is fine, hard-fired and often burnished. The shoulder and body are sometimes decorated

Fig. 6 ▶

No.	Reg. No.	Ware Color
1	2-100	2.5YR 4/8 red
2	9-233/1	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown
3	43-252	2.5YR 4/6 red
4	7-145/1	2.5YR 5/8 red

with incised nicks. Figure 5:13, 14, 16 have the characteristic globular shape of this type, with a narrow neck that widens at the stepped and bulging rim. Usually there is a disc base. Figure 5:15 has a similar shape, but with a flared rim. These jugs and juglets first appear in the sixth century and continue into the eighth century CE, but no later. Many of them were uncovered at sites with Byzantine occupation strata, e.g., Ramat Raḥel (Aharoni 1962: Fig. 17:15; 1964: Fig. 23:7) and Kh. ed-Deir (Calderon 1999: Pl. 2:13). Jugs and juglets of this type are classified by Magness as FBW Jars, Jugs and Juglets Form 2A. Figure 5:15 seems to be related to Magness’s FBW Jars, Jugs and Juglets Form 2B (Magness 1993:239–241).

*Fig. 5:17.* A stump base, belonging to a juglet that certainly belongs within the Byzantine horizon.

*Fig. 5:18.* Ring base of a jug, possibly dating to the Byzantine period.

*Water Pipes* (Fig. 6)  
Long ribbed tubes, narrow and slightly everted on one side and straight-ended on the other, so as to fit into each other. A vessel that seems to be a pipe was reported from Jerusalem, but was attributed there to the Mamluk period (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 38:20).

THE MAMLUK ASSEMBLAGE FROM AREA 101

*Under-Glaze Slip Glazed Bowls* (Fig. 7)  
*Fig. 7:1, 2.* Bowls with flaring walls ending in a flaring rim that thickens slightly; Fig. 7:1 has a light carination. The body was slipped before the glaze was applied; both are green-glazed.

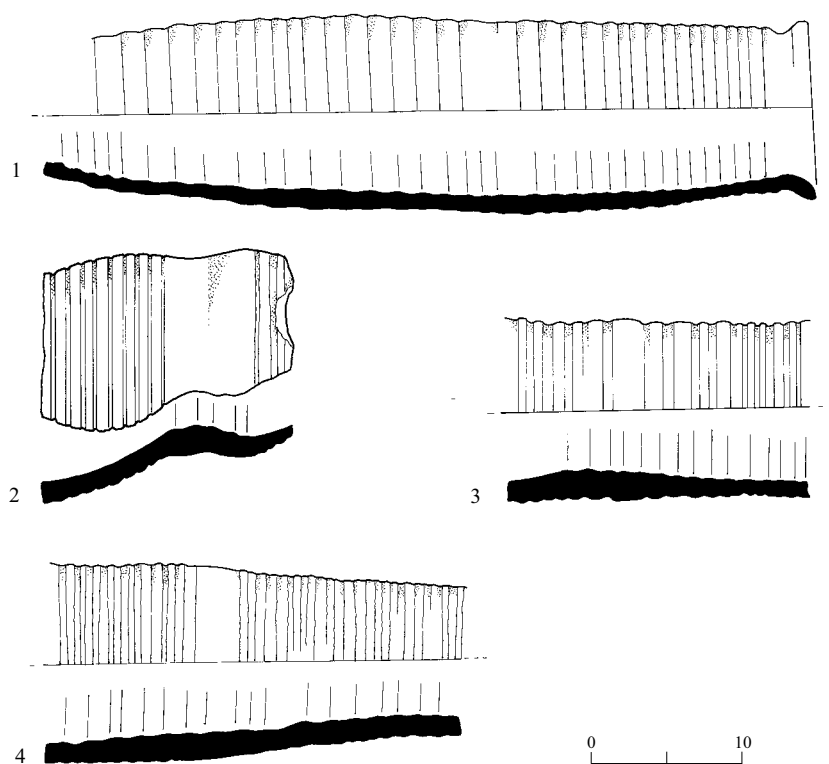


Fig. 6. Water pipes, Byzantine period.

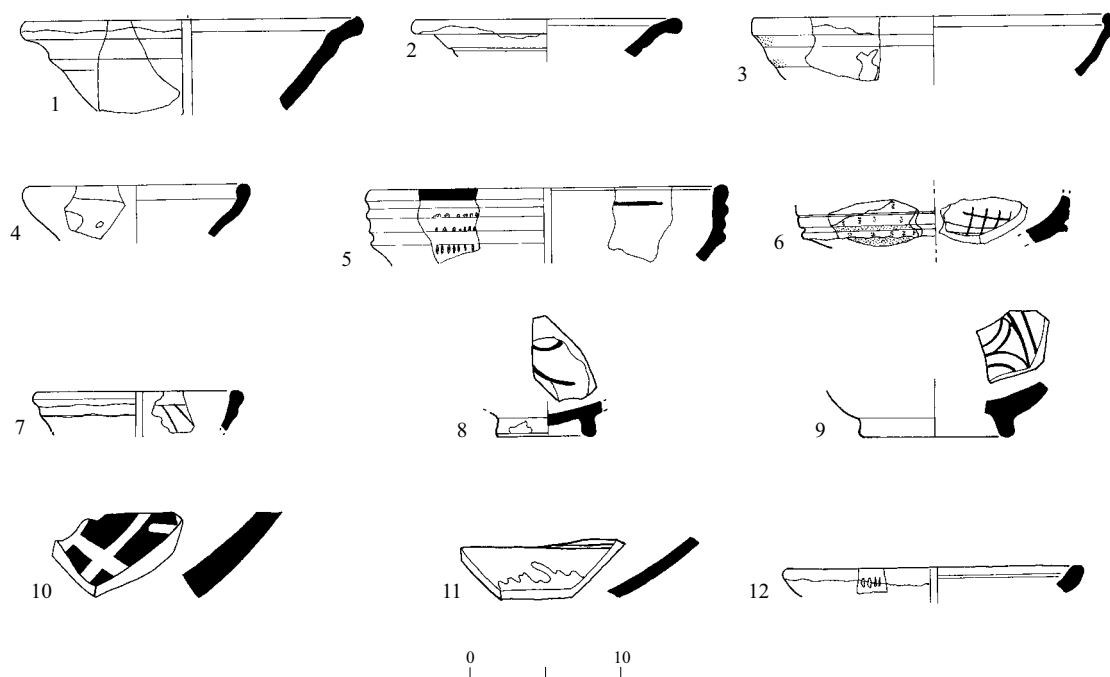


Fig. 7. Under-Glaze Slip glazed bowls, Mamluk period.

◀ Fig. 7

No.	Reg. No.	Description
1	49-1301/1	5YR 5/6 yellowish red; creamy slip, olive green glaze inside
2	31-1148/7	2.5YR 4/6 red; reddish slip, light green glaze inside
3	22-1126/3	2.5YR 4/8 red; grayish slip, light green glaze inside, darker on rim
4	24-1129/7	2.5YR 4/8 red; creamy slip, dark green flaking glaze inside
5	2-1001/2	2.5YR 5/8 red; creamy slip, bright green glaze inside
6	24-1125/87	2.5YR 5/8 red; bright green glaze inside
7	32-1151/1	2.5YR 4/8 red; creamy slip, bright green glaze inside
8	5-1029/13	2.5YR 7/6 light red; bright green glaze inside
9	49-1324/13	2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray; dark green glaze inside
10	43-1220/1	2.5YR 4/8 red; brown glaze inside
11	52-1331/6	2.5YR 4/8 red; yellowish slip, yellow and light green glaze inside
12	27-1125/4	2.5YR 5/8 red; creamy slip, dark green glaze inside

Similar bowls were reported from Yoqne'am and dated to the twelfth–thirteenth centuries (Avissar 1996: Figs. XIII.23:4; XIII.39:1, 2).

*Fig. 7:3, 4.* Bowls with slightly carinated walls and an inverted, rounded rim, glazed with gritty flaking green over a gray slip.

*Fig. 7:5–7.* Carinated, rounded ribbed bowl with a rounded rim (Fig. 7:6, a body fragment, may belong to Fig. 7:5). The ribbing is decorated with incised nicks. They have a bright green glaze over a creamy slip and sgraffito decoration on the interior. Similar bowls were found at Giv'at Yasaf (Stern 1999: Fig. 2:22, 23), where they were dated to the fourteenth century. Other examples, from the Monastery of St. Mary of Carmel, were attributed to the thirteenth century (Pringle 1984:103–104, Fig. 6:56).

*Fig. 7:8, 9.* High ring bases with sgraffito decoration on the interior; they probably belonged to bowls of the above-mentioned type (cf. Stern 1999: Fig. 2:24).

*Fig. 7:10.* Body fragment of a Yellow Glazed Slip-Painted bowl, a very common type displaying geometric designs painted in white under a transparent yellow glaze. The glaze

renders the painted pattern in light yellow and the unpainted areas in various shades of brown, depending on the color of the clay. Apparently the yellow-glaze type was preferred during the Mamluk period, while the green-glaze style was favored during the Crusader period (cf. Avissar 1996:96). The type is well known and was found, for example, in Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Figs. 35:27–31; 37:5; 38:7), Abu Gosh (de Vaux and Stève: 1950: Fig. 32:9), Caesarea (Pringle 1985:179, 183, Figs. 5:26–31; 6:36; Pl. XVII:2) and al-Burj al-Aḥmar (Pringle 1986:149–150, Fig. 50:69).

*Fig. 7:11.* Body fragment of a polychrome glazed 'splashed and mottled' bowl with sgraffito decoration and incised lines on the interior. The ware, the slip and the glaze suggest a date in the eleventh, or perhaps the twelfth, century (cf. Avissar 1996:87–90).

*Fig. 7:12.* Shallow bowl with a rounded rim, green-glazed under creamy slip. The ware, the slip and the glaze indicate a date in the twelfth century.

#### *Simple Undecorated Glazed Bowls (Fig. 8)*

A substantial number of glazed bowls, most of them simple and undecorated, can be dated to the Mamluk period. The bowls are mostly

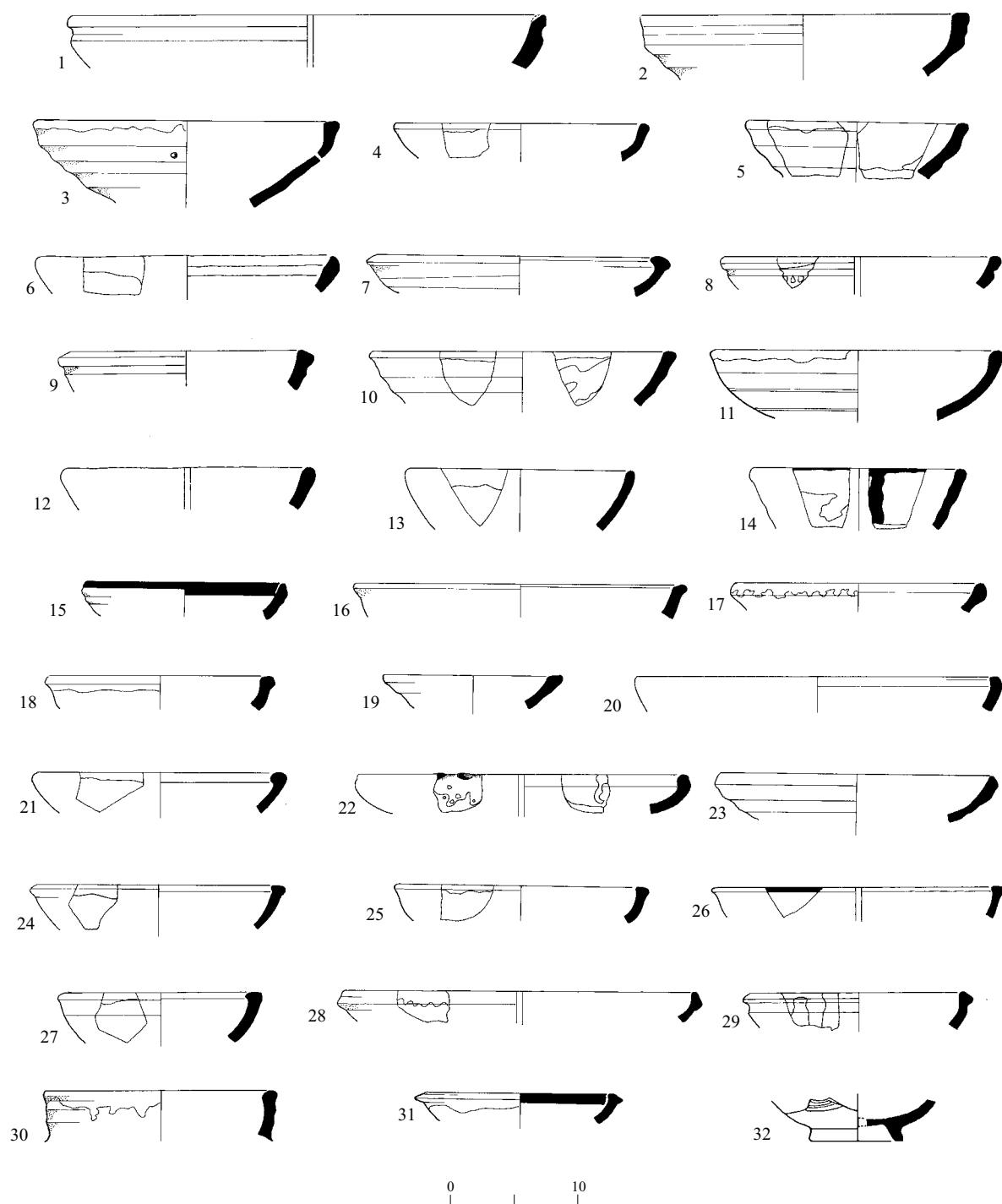


Fig. 8. Simple undecorated glazed bowls, Mamluk period.

◀ Fig. 8

No.	Reg. No.	Description
1	36-1187	5 Y 6/3 pale olive; white slip, olive-green glaze inside
2	23-1131/4	2.5YR 5/6 red; green glaze inside
3	36-1212/1	2.5YR 5/6 red; creamy slip, green glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
4	25-1096/2	5YR 5/6 yellowish red; creamy slip, green glaze inside
5	36-1182/1	2.5YR 6/6 light red; creamy slip, bright green glaze inside
6	48-1274/1	2.5YR 4/6 red; creamy slip, dark green glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
7	27-1168/6	5Y 7/3 pale yellow; yellowish slip, light green glaze inside and on rim
8	22-1033/4	2.5YR 5/6 red; creamy slip, green and yellow glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
9	44-1324/3	5Y 7/3 pale yellow; pale olive slip, greenish yellow glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
10	27-1114/3	5Y 6/3 pale yellow; yellowish slip, light and dark green slip inside and on rim
11	72-1368/7	2.5YR 6/6 light red; yellowish slip, olive green glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
12	23-1105/96	2.5YR 6/2 pale red; creamy slip, olive yellow glaze inside, on rim and on exterior
13	22-1155/2	2.5YR 4/6 red; creamy slip, bright green glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
14	24-1097/8	5YR 5/8 yellowish red; yellowish slip, yellow-brown glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
15	49-1338	5YR 5/8 yellowish red; yellowish slip, brown glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
16	27-1123/8	2.5YR 5/8 red; creamy slip, green glaze inside
17	37-1183/2	5YR 7/4 pink; creamy slip, pale turquoise glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
18	6-1029/9	5YR 5/4 reddish brown; yellowish slip, dark olive green glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
19	48-1274/4	2.5YR 6/6 light red; yellowish slip, light olive green glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
20	22-3815	2.5YR 5/8 red; creamy slip, bright green glaze inside; slightly inverted pinched rim
21	23-1045/1	5YR 7/4 pink; creamy slip, pale yellow glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
22	6-1036/101	5YR 8/2 pinkish white; greenish yellow glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior; shallow form with sharply inverted rounded rim
23	24-1118/7	5YR 7/4 pink; pinkish slip, bright green glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
24	24-1097/9	5YR 7/3 pink; yellowish slip, greenish yellow glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
25	22-1126/5	5YR 4/6 yellowish red; creamy slip, bright green glaze inside
26	38-1249/1	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; grayish slip, dark brown glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
27	36-1182/4	5YR 4/6 yellowish red; creamy slip, bright green glaze inside and on rim
28	24-1097/9	5YR 5/8 yellowish red; creamy slip, yellow glaze inside, on rim and on upper exterior
29	27-101/40	5YR 5/6 yellowish red; creamy slip, green glaze inside and on rim
30	26-1096/4	5YR 5/6 yellowish red; creamy slip, green and brown glaze inside and on rim
31	25-1117/1	5YR 5/8 yellowish red; creamy slip, brown glaze inside and on rim
32	48-1236/8	2.5YR 5/8 red; creamy slip, green glaze inside

rounded or slightly carinated (Fig. 8:1–5), with a variety of rim forms: simple and rounded (Fig. 8:1, 4–6, 12–14), slightly pinched (Fig. 8:7), pinched (Fig. 8:15, 16, 19, 24), with an external groove (Fig. 8:8, 9), thickened (Fig. 8:11, 17, 18), inverted and thickened (Fig. 8:22), inverted and pinched (Fig. 8:20), knob-

rimmed (Fig. 8:21) and with a hammerhead rim (Fig. 8:23, 25, 31). The bases are usually low ring bases (Fig. 8:32). The ware is now finer and the glaze is predominantly bright green, albeit rather thick and with a tendency to flake off. Other glazes are yellow and brown. The bowls featured here are undecorated, although

incised and molded types are known from other sites. Many of these types are found at sites with Mamluk occupation strata; it should suffice here to refer to Avissar's section on Mamluk glazed bowls and the many parallels she provides (Avissar 1996:96–102).

#### *Unglazed Bowls (Fig. 9)*

Coarse-ware bowls are rare at Kh. el-Ni'ana and only two main types were discerned.

*Fig. 9:1, 5.* Fairly deep bowls with flaring, slightly ribbed walls, ending in a rounded (Fig. 9:1) or straight, slightly pinched (Fig. 9:5) rim. The bowls are usually warped and have a ring base. The form is long-lived, appearing in as early as twelfth-century contexts and continuing through the Ottoman period. Unfortunately, until recently, excavated examples were not unearthed from well-stratified contexts, thus a

chronological distinction, if any, is difficult to establish. A similar bowl was found at Banias (Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 35:7).

*Fig. 9:2–4, 6.* Large, deep bowls with high carination and a slightly ribbed or plain body (Fig. 9:4), ending in an externally thickened straight (Fig. 9:2, 3) or slightly everted (Fig. 9:4, 6) rim. As in the preceding examples, this type has been found largely in unstratified contexts and it too should be attributed to a time span ranging from the twelfth century to the Ottoman period. A comparable bowl was found at Banias (Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 35:8).

#### *Basins (Fig. 10)*

*Fig. 10:1–4, 6–8, 13.* Basins with flaring walls and a pinched rim, flanged outside and sometimes inside as well. They appear to be

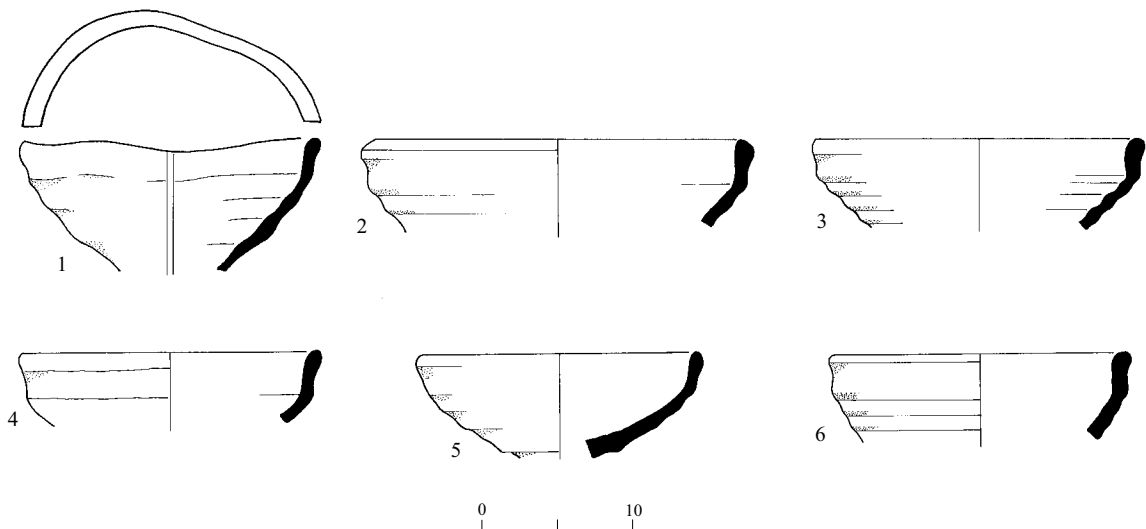


Fig. 9. Unglazed bowls, Mamluk period.

No.	Reg. No.	Ware Color
1	24-1200	5YR 6/4 light reddish brown
2	30-1203/6	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown
3	28-1148/2	5YR 4/6 yellowish red

No.	Reg. No.	Ware Color
4	27-1156/6	7.5YR 5/6 dark brown
5	70-1366/5	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown
6	30-1157/9	5YR 5/8 yellowish red

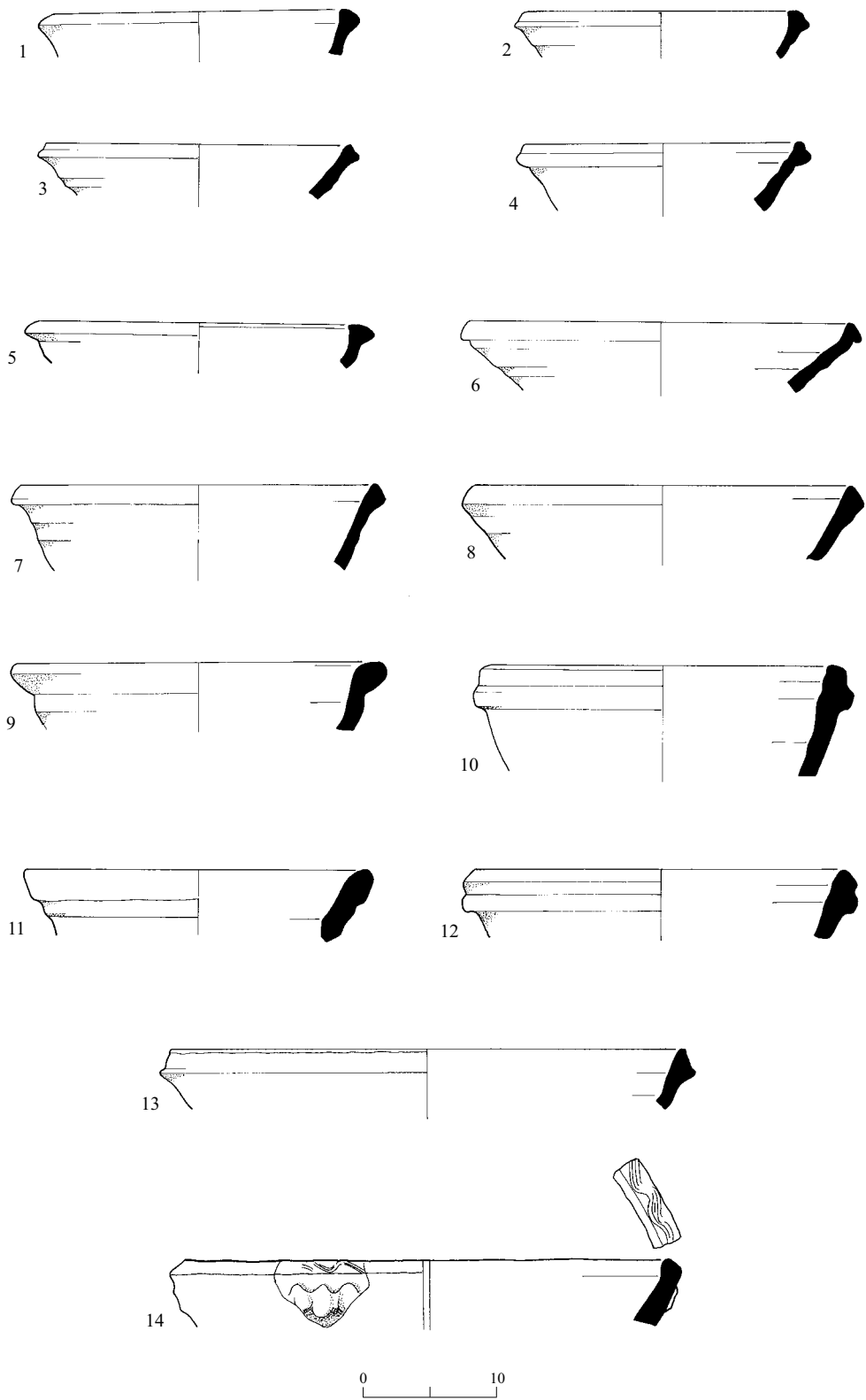


Fig. 10. Large bowls and basins, Mamluk period.



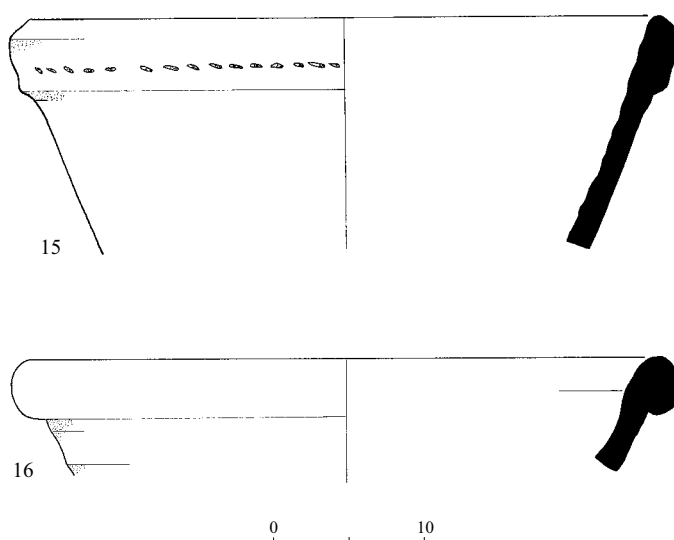


Fig. 10 (cont.). Large bowls and basins, Mamluk period.

No.	Reg. No.	Description	No.	Reg. No.	Description
1	30-1203/4	5YR 5/8 yellowish red	9	44-1324/8	5YR 5/3 brown
2	6-1036/1	7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	10	52-1322/3	2.5YR 4/8 red
3	77-1376/3	7.5YR 5/6 dark brown	11	30-1157/13	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
4	49-1338/12	5Y 5/2 olive gray	12	55-1366/11	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
5	19-1082/3	7.5YR 5/8 dark brown	13	36-1212/3	7.5YR 5/6 dark brown
6	46-1303/6	5YR 5/8 dark brown	14	28-1205/7	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
7	45-1334	5YR 5/8 dark brown	15	24-1171/4	2.5YR 5/8 red
8	44-1225/2	5YR 5/8 dark brown	16	44-1317	5YR 5/8 yellowish red

handmade with a wheel-finished rim. Similar bowls are known from the Crusader period at Yoqne'am, but there the rim is decorated with a thumb-indented clay band (Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.83:2). The lack of a decorated clay band could point to a slightly later (or earlier) date.

*Fig. 10:5.* A rounded basin with an inward- and outward-protruding rim. A similar bowl was published from Yoqne'am and ascribed to the Crusader period (Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.83:1).

*Fig. 10:9–12.* Deep basins with a variety of profiles: rounded walls and a thickened, everted knob rim (Fig. 10:9), flaring walls and an

externally thickened rim (Fig. 10:11) and flaring walls and a rim with an external, protruding knob (Fig. 10:10, 12). A parallel to Fig. 10:11 from Bet She'an was dated to the Mamluk period (Miriam Avissar, pers. comm.).

*Fig. 10:14.* Basin with a pinched, inverted rim decorated with incised wavy lines. A thumb-decorated clay band is applied under the rim. The wavy lines, fashionable during the Early Islamic period, are combined here with thumb-impressed decoration. The basins are handmade and only the rim is wheel-finished. A basin with a similar rim and thumb decoration was found at Banias (Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 38:1) and another was uncovered at 'En Gedi (de

Vincenz 2007: Pl. 41:2). The basins date to the twelfth century on, and continue, with minor changes, into the Ottoman period.

*Fig. 10:15.* Deep basin with a thick, folded rim and an incised dotted band. The ware, shape and decoration of the vessel suggest a Mamluk (or later) date.

*Fig. 10:16.* Deep basin with a rounded, thickened folded-over rim. A bowl with a similar rim from Bet She'an (Miriam Avissar, pers. comm.) was ascribed to the Mamluk period.

#### *Storage Jars (Fig. 11)*

A large variety of storage jars were found. The majority date to the Mamluk period. Published examples of coarse ware excavated from Mamluk-period sites yielded almost no parallels.

*Fig. 11:1–3.* Globular neckless jars with a pinched rim, protruding inward and outward (Fig. 11:1), or a slightly outturned, externally pinched rim (Fig. 11:2, 3). Figure 11:3 has an external groove. They are possibly related to large jars called zirs, already in fashion during the Early Islamic period (cf. Avissar 1996:149, Type 6). Our examples are wheel-made, hard-fired and not very thick, which would indicate use as cooking vessels, however, they display no traces of soot. Jars without necks or with very short necks were found in Saraçhane and ascribed to the Ottoman period (Hayes 1992: Fig. 119). An example similar to Fig. 11:1 was recently found in Jerusalem (de Vincenz, forthcoming [b]: Fig. 6:12).

*Fig. 11:4, 5.* Jars with a long, ribbed neck, inverted at the top and externally thickened—probably folding over. Similar jars were found in Mamluk strata at Yoqne'am (Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.120:9).

*Fig. 11:6–11.* Jars with bulging necks, characterized by ridges. The rim is either pinched and slightly everted (Fig. 11:7, 10,

11), or slightly inverted with a ridge below it (Fig. 11:8, 9), but nonetheless folded over and thus thickened on the outside. Similar jars were found at Yoqne'am (Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.120: 1–4, 7) and dated to the Mamluk period, and Jerusalem, where they derive from a cistern attributed to this period (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 42:12).

*Fig. 11:12–14.* Long-necked jars with an external flange that narrows at the top; there is a bulge in the upper part of the neck. The rim may be rounded (Fig. 11:12, inverted neck), pinched outwards (Fig. 11:13, straight-necked) or rounded and thickened (Fig. 11:14). The jugs have a thick, creamy greenish slip on the exterior. No satisfactory parallels have been found, but the ware, shape and slip suggest a date in the late Mamluk and/or Ottoman period.

*Fig. 11:15–24.* Jars with an outward flange and a folded or everted rim. Some rims are everted and pinched (Fig. 11:17, 19, 21), pinched (Fig. 11:15, 16, 22–24), while others are rounded (Fig. 11:18, 20). The neck may be slightly ribbed (Fig. 11:15, 23), straight (Fig. 11:16, 20, 24), bulging (Fig. 11:18) or inverted (Fig. 11:23). The jars may be related to amphoras found in 'Akko (Acre), however the amphoras are ascribed to the twelfth–thirteenth centuries, while our examples may belong to a later horizon.

*Fig. 11:25, 26.* Jars with a long, slightly ribbed neck, ending in a square, out-folded grooved rim (Fig. 11:25) or a slightly pinched rim with an outturned flange and a protruding bulge (Fig. 11:26).

*Fig. 11:27–30.* Jars with a bulged and flaring (Fig. 11:27, 28) or inverted (Fig. 11:29) neck, which may be ribbed (Fig. 11:28–30). The rim is rounded and slightly thickened (Fig. 11:27), flat and grooved (Fig. 11:28), knobbed, internally thickened and rounded (Fig. 11:29) or slightly thickened and beveled (Fig. 11:30).

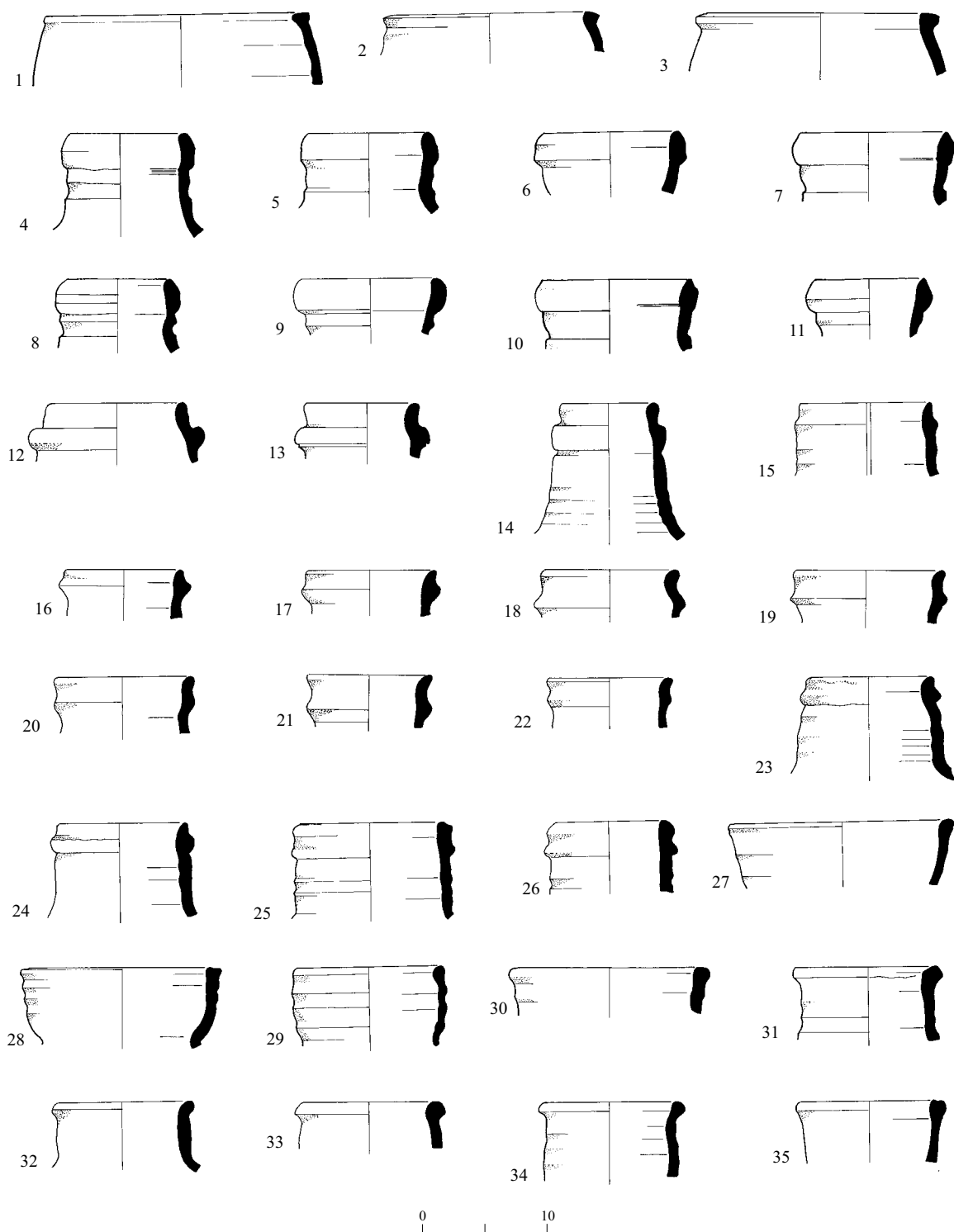


Fig. 11. Storage jars, Mamluk period.

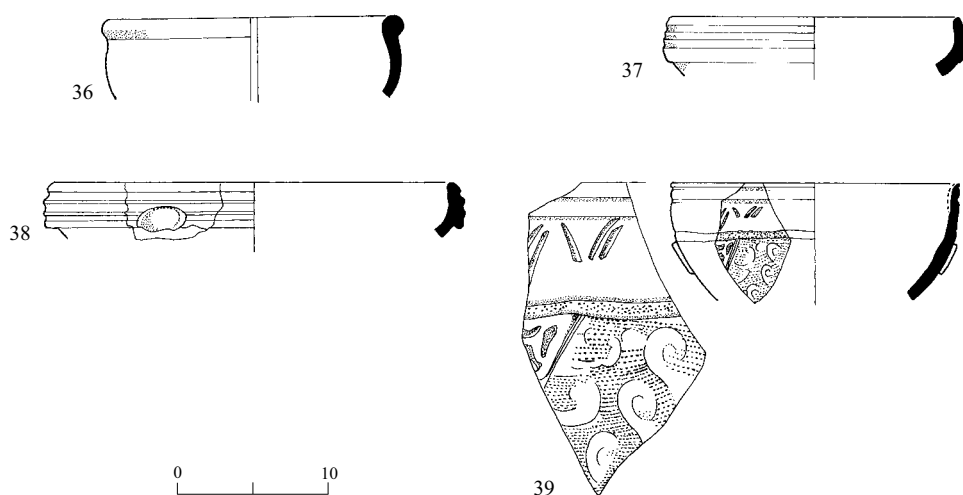


Fig. 11 (cont.). Storage jars, Mamluk period.

No.	Reg. No.	Ware Color	No.	Reg. No.	Ware Color
1	52-1322/2	5Y 4/1 dark gray	21	27-1156/1	5Y 4/2 olive gray
2	44-1324/6	2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray	22	37-1183/1	5Y 5/4 olive
3	27-1125/1	2.5YR 5/1 reddish gray	23	27-1168/2	2.5YR 6/6 light red
4	22-1126/2	2.5YR 5/6 red	24	30-1203/7	5Y 7/3 pale yellow
5	30-1157/8	2.5YR 5/6 red	25	77-1376/1	2.5YR 5/8 red
6	34-1163/1	2.5YR 5/6 red	26	41-1303/3	2.5YR 5/8 red
7	24-1106/1	2.5YR 5/8 red	27	37-1183/4	5YR 5/6 yellowish red
8	22-1115/3	5YR 5/8 yellowish red	28	34-1198/7	2.5YR 4/8 red
9	21-1071/2	2.5Y 7/2 light gray	29	29-1150/2	2.5YR 5/6 red
10	24-1186/1	2.5YR 4/8 red	30	47-1291/4	2.5YR 6/6 light red
11	47-1289/1	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	31	23-1105/2	2.5YR 4/6 red
12	38-1222/2	2.5YR 6/6 light red	32	36-1247/1	2.5YR 6/8 light red
13	27-1156/9	2.5YR 6/6 light red	33	38-1185/2	5YR 4/6 yellowish red
14	48-1236/2	2.5YR 6/6 light red	34	38-1237/1	5YR 5/4 reddish brown
15	28-1127/3	5Y 7/4 pale yellow	35	22-1104/1	5YR 5/2 reddish gray
16	57-1337/1	5Y 7/4 pale yellow	36	33-1115/2	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown
17	33-1152/1	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	37	48-1236/1	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown
18	36-1247/2	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	38	3-1029/2	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown
19	11-1063/2	5Y 4/2 olive gray	39	23-118/10	2.5YR 5/6 red
20	31-1148/5	5YR 5/4 reddish brown			

They seem to be related to jars or amphoras, which have two handles at the junction of neck and body. A somewhat similar vessel was published from Yoqne'am (Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.124:2); the position of the handles hints at a Mamluk horizon. A jar similar to Fig. 11:29

from Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 40:32) dates to the Ayyubid period.

*Fig. 11:31–36.* Jars with a straight (Fig. 11:31, 35) or a slightly bulging neck (Fig. 11:32–34, 36). They may have an everted rim (Fig. 11:31,

32) that is sometimes thickened, or feature a knob rim, which may be rounded (Fig. 11:33, 34, 36) or knobbed with a groove (Fig. 11:35).

*Fig. 11:37, 38.* Jars, probably plain-necked, ending in a wide, sharply inverted ribbed rim. The transition from neck to rim is sharp, featuring a ridge (Fig. 11:37), or the rim is externally flanged (Fig. 11:38). The ware and the shape suggest a date in the late Mamluk period, or even later.

*Fig. 11:39.* Fragment of a jar with a globular body, divided into registers: the upper register is ornamented with dots incised with a sharp, pointed object, forming an arabesque pattern, and a carved motif, inserted into the dotted decoration. The lower register is decorated with fluting. Complete strainer jars/jugs of this type have been found in Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 43:1–8); they have a high neck, strainer and two handles, which spring from mid-neck. The shoulder and neck bear smaller patterns in floral or vegetal motifs. Fragments bearing similar decorations were reported from a variety of locations, e.g., Ramla (de Vincenz, forthcoming [a]: Type C., n. 4) and 'En Gedi (de Vincenz 2007: Pl. 38:1–8), and ascribed mostly to the Mamluk period. Other vessel fragments, which were identified as flasks by the marks on the interior, were found at 'En Gedi, and ascribed there to the Mamluk period (de Vincenz 2007: Pl. 39).

#### *Jugs* (Fig. 12)

A large number of vessel fragments, which include a variety of forms, were identified as jugs. Most of them appear to be from the Mamluk period, but a lack of published material impedes comparison.

*Fig. 12:1.* Jug with an everted neck, external protruding bulges and a pinched, externally flanged rim. A somewhat similar vessel, known as a 'table amphora', was found at Kh. Kanaf and ascribed to the twelfth–thirteenth centuries (Miriam Avissar, pers. comm.).

*Fig. 12:2–5.* Jugs with a slightly rounded, bulging neck (Fig. 12:2–4) and a thickened, flat (Fig. 12:2) or rounded (Fig. 12:3, 4) rim, or with a long and straight neck and everted and flattened, pinched rim (Fig. 12:5). Similar jugs were reported from Yoqne'am (Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.149, Type 23).

*Fig. 12:6–22, 24–26.* Jugs with a variety of profiles and rims. The necks are mostly narrow, with the exception of Fig. 12:24; one example is short and everted (Fig. 12:7), while others are bulging (Fig. 12:15, 16, 18) or flared (Fig. 12:19–22). The rims are everted and pinched (Fig. 12:7, 10–12, 15, 16, 18, 24) or everted, thickened and rounded (Fig. 12:8, 9, 13, 17), in-turned (Fig. 12:19) or externally flanged (Fig. 12:7–9, 14, 15, 17, 18, 22) and one (Fig. 12:6) has an external groove. Similar jugs with narrow necks were found in Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 40:26, 28, Ayyubid period; Figs. 41:37, 42:13, Mamluk period). These jugs are similar in shape to the stamped-neck jugs with a single handle and a long pouring spout (see Fig. 12:31–33). Similar material was uncovered from Yoqne'am (Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.151) and Abu Gosh (de Vaux and Stève 1950: Pl. G: 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 33).

*Fig. 12:23.* This may be a small globular or squat juglet without handles; the narrow neck flares down to the body and the everted rim is internally pinched and externally thickened. It is reminiscent of juglets published from Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 41:39, 40), which were attributed to the Ayyubid and Mamluk periods.

*Fig. 12:27, 28.* Jugs with a wide, flaring, slightly carinated neck, ending in an externally flattened (Fig. 12:27) or rounded (Fig. 12:28) rim. They may possibly be classified as table amphoras, which often feature a rather wide neck (cf. Avissar 1996:168).

*Fig. 12:29.* Jug, with a neck that ends in a slightly inverted, rounded rim. The neck is

decorated with an incised fluted pattern. Jugs decorated in this manner are reported from Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 43:1-8)

and the fragment mentioned above (Fig. 11:39) may actually belong to this type. It dates to the Mamluk period.

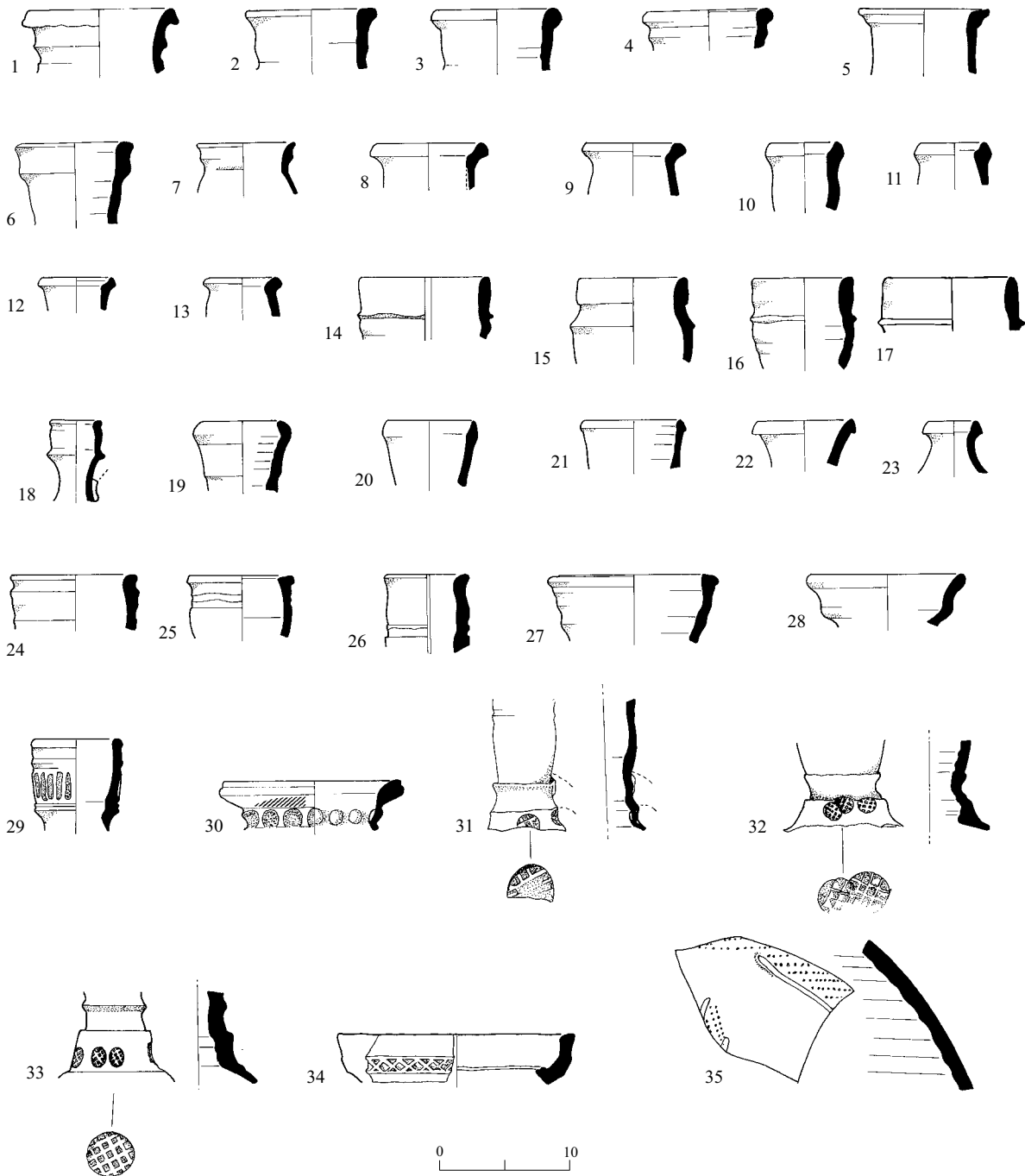


Fig. 12. Jugs, Mamluk period.

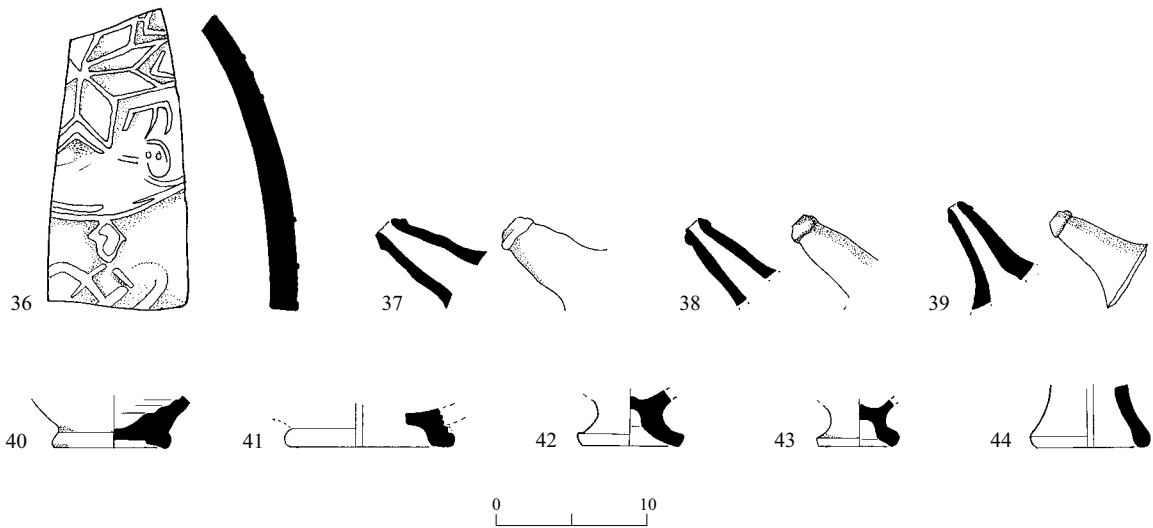


Fig. 12 (cont.). Jugs, Mamluk period.

No.	Type	Reg. No.	Ware Color	No.	Type	Reg. No.	Ware Color
1	Jug	51-1314/2	5Y 7/3 pale yellow	23	Jug	12-1440/1	2.5YR 5/8 red
2	Jug	24-1118/6	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow	24	Jug	30-1167/1	5YR 5/6 yellowish red
3	Jug	27-1156/5	2.5YR 4/8 red	25	Jug	30-1167/91	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
4	Jug	49-1334/2	5Y 7/3 pale yellow	26	Jug	34-1198/5	2.5YR 4/6 red
5	Jug	24-1129/1	2.5YR 4/8 red	27	Jug	46-1782/1	5YR 5/8 yellowish red
6	Jug	30-1157/12	2.5YR 4/6 red	28	Jug	30-1157/11	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
7	Jug	43-1152/2	5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown	29	Jug	27-1134/8	5Y 7/3 pale yellow
8	Jug	22-1115/15	2.5Y 7/4 pale yellow	30	Jug	24-1206	5Y 7/3 pale yellow
9	Jug	24-1129/3	5Y 7/2 light gray	31	Jug	10-1073/105	5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
10	Jug	24-1118/5	5YR 7/4 pink	32	Jug	30-1203/12	5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
11	Jug	64-1356/1	5Y 7/2 light gray	33	Jug	35-1189/2	5Y 8/4 pale yellow
12	Jug	23-1131/3	2.5YR 5/8 red	34	Jug/jar	30-1207	5Y 6/3 pale olive
13	Jug	30-1169/2	2.5YR 6/6 light red	35	Jug/jar	52/1331/5	5Y 7/4 pale yellow
14	Jug	3-502/2	5YR 6/8 yellowish red	36	Jug/jar	24-1206	5Y 8/4 pale yellow
15	Jug	1-500/1	5YR 6/8 yellowish red	37	Spout	74-1373/5	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
16	Jug	3-802/1	5YR 6/8 yellowish red	38	Spout	28-1154/3	5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
17	Jug	1-507/1	5YR 6/8 yellowish red	39	Spout	30-1157/14	5Y 6/3 pale olive
18	Jug	28-1149/1	5Y 6/3 pale olive	40	Base	74-1373	2.5YR 5/8 red
19	Jug	3-502/1	5YR 6/8 yellowish red	41	Base	47-1282/5	2.5YR 5/8 red
20	Jug	30-1157/5	5Y 6/3 pale olive	42	Base	24-1200	2.5YR 5/2 pale red
21	Jug	28-1127/4	2.5YR 6/8 light red	43	Base	27-1146/7	5Y 6/2 light olive gray
22	Jug	41-1213/1	5Y 6/3 pale olive	44	Base	29-1097/4	5Y 7/3 pink

*Fig. 12:30.* Jug whose neck widens slightly as it rises, ending in a grooved rim. The base of the neck bears thumb-impressed decorations, which are a common feature during the late Islamic periods.

*Fig. 12:31–33.* Neck fragments from water jugs with a long spout; these jars are widespread in the Islamic world and are still produced today. The jugs have a globular or slightly ovoid body, a long neck that may appear in a variety of forms and a single handle, drawn from the rim or mid-neck to the shoulder. The long pouring spout is opposite the handle (for examples, see Tushingham 1985: Fig. 43:9, 10). These jugs have flat or low ring bases. The top of the shoulder/transition to neck is decorated with single or multiple stamps, forming grille patterns. An almost complete vessel was found in Nazareth (Bagatti 1984: Fig. 60:1 and tav. 68:4, 5). Similar jugs from Emmaus were ascribed to the mid-twelfth–mid-thirteenth centuries (Bagatti 1993: Fig. 28:6–9). Other examples were found at Abu Gosh (de Vaux and Stève 1950: Pl. G:27–30), Bethany (Saller 1957: Pl. 129:1–3), Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Figs. 35:35; 45:14), Yoqne‘am (Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.152:1, Type 26), Ramla (de Vincenz, forthcoming [a]: Type C.f.13) and ‘En Gedi (de Vincenz 2007: Pl. 38:9). At the City of David excavations in Jerusalem a stamped neck fragment was found in the foundation trench of the Ayyubid city wall, attributed to 1212 CE. The trench was sealed by destruction debris dated to 1219 CE (Shimon Gibson, pers. comm.).

*Fig. 12:34, 36.* Fragments of molded jugs. Molded jugs were fashionable in Early Islamic times and are found throughout the Middle East. This style continues into the Mamluk period, which features many mold-made and glazed bowls, as well as flasks and jugs. Examples of mold-made flasks with complicated floral and vegetal patterns are found chiefly in Syria (cf. Day 1935). Mold-made jugs were uncovered in Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Figs. 35:38; 38:26; 44:14) and Emmaus (Bagatti 1947: Fig.

28:11, 12). Recently, mold-made jugs/jars were unearthed in Ramla (‘Omar Abed Rabu, pers. comm.).

*Fig. 12:35.* Jug or jar fragment with incised dotted decoration (see Fig. 11:39).

*Fig. 12:37–39.* Spouts of jugs related to types appearing in Fig. 12:6–22, 24–26, 31–33.

*Fig. 12:40, 41.* Ring bases, possibly belonging to spouted jugs.

*Fig. 12:42–44.* High trumpet bases that may belong to jugs. No parallels were found.

#### *Amphora* (Fig. 13)

Fragment of an amphora (Reg. No. 30-1207/7; ware color: 2.5 YR 5/6 red) with a long, straight neck and an everted, thickened outward-folding rim. The handles are drawn from mid-neck on the shoulder. Amphoras reappear in Crusader times, but do not continue into the Mamluk period. A similar vessel was found at Yoqne‘am (Avissar 1996: Fig. XIII.125:1) and another, in Caesarea (Brosh 1986: Fig. 5:6).

#### *Handmade Wares*

Pottery that catches the eye at many Mamluk sites is handmade and painted in different shades of red and/or black in geometric patterns. Unfortunately, published reports of this pottery type are still rare. In 1973 Sauer attempted to classify the Mamluk pottery from Heshbon according to design motifs (cf. Sauer 1973). The Mamluk period has only in recent years become the focus of research. However, many of the reports have yet to be published, thus

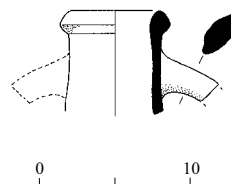


Fig. 13. Amphora, Mamluk period.



limiting the scope from which comparisons may be drawn.

The vessels are of rather thick ware, containing a variety of organic inclusions, especially straw, which, after firing, leaves hollows. Small stones are also not a rare occurrence in the clay. The closed vessels were usually formed on a sack filled with wet sand, which sometimes left a cloth impression on the inner part of the vessel.

#### *Various Handmade Vessels (Fig. 14)*

*Fig. 14:1, 2.* Small undecorated bowls, one with a round, flaring rim (Fig. 14:1) and the other with a rounded rim bearing an internal groove (Fig. 14:2), similar in form to the monochrome glazed bowls of the Mamluk period (see Figs. 7, 8), but of crude ware. Figure 14:2 is red-slipped and burnished.

*Fig. 14:3, 4.* Large basins with flaring walls and a flat base. The rim is usually simple and may be painted or red-slipped and burnished.

Fig. 14:3 has red-painted bands on the rim and zigzag lines inside. Traces of paint are visible outside. Under the rim is an applied clay band decorated with circular impressions. Basins with applied clay bands and thumb-impressed decorations are common during the Mamluk period; examples of this type were found at a variety of sites, e.g., Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Figs. 41:47; 42:1; 45:11; de Vincenz, forthcoming [b]: Fig. 4:8) and 'En Gedi (de Vincenz 2007: Pl. 41:2).

*Fig. 14:5, 6.* Bases, belonging to jugs. Figure 14:5 is a ring base, decorated on the outer side with a star, painted in red. The lower interior of the vessel bears traces of red paint. Figure 14:6 has a flat undecorated base and the body bears traces of brown geometric decoration on a creamy slip.

*Fig. 14:7.* Jug with a straight neck, slightly everted as it rises to the rounded rim, and a strainer. The exterior and the upper inner rim

**Fig. 14 ▶**

No.	Type	Reg. No.	Ware Color
1	Bowl	38-1211/3	2.5YR 6/2 pale red
2	Bowl	38-1231/7	2.5YR 6/6 light red
3	Basin	24-1200	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown
4	Basin	30-1157/2	2.5YR 6/6 light red
5	Bowl	33-1208/11	2.5YR 6/8 light red
6	Jug	30-1169/9	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown
7	Jug	30-1183/11	2.5YR 7/6 light red
8	Jug	29-1150/1	2.5YR 6/6 light red
9	Jug	36-1247/1	2.5YR 6/8 light red
10	Jug fragment	27-1115/2	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown
11	Jug fragment	33-1201/16	2.5YR 5/8 red
12	Jug fragment	34-1163/8	2.5Y 8/2 pale yellow; white slip inside, creamy slip outside and geometric pattern painted in brown
13	Bowl fragment	45-1281/1	2.5YR 6/8 light red; geometric pattern painted in black inside
14	Jug fragment	34/1163/92	10YR 7/4 very pale brown; creamy slip and geometric pattern painted in reddish brown outside
15	Jug fragment	30-1169/8	5Y7/4 pale yellow; yellowish creamy slip and geometric pattern painted in black outside
16	Jug fragment	33-1208/5	5Y7/4 pale yellow; yellowish creamy slip and geometric pattern painted in black outside
17	Jug fragment	27-1202/4	2.5YR 6/8 light red; creamy slip and geometric pattern painted in black outside

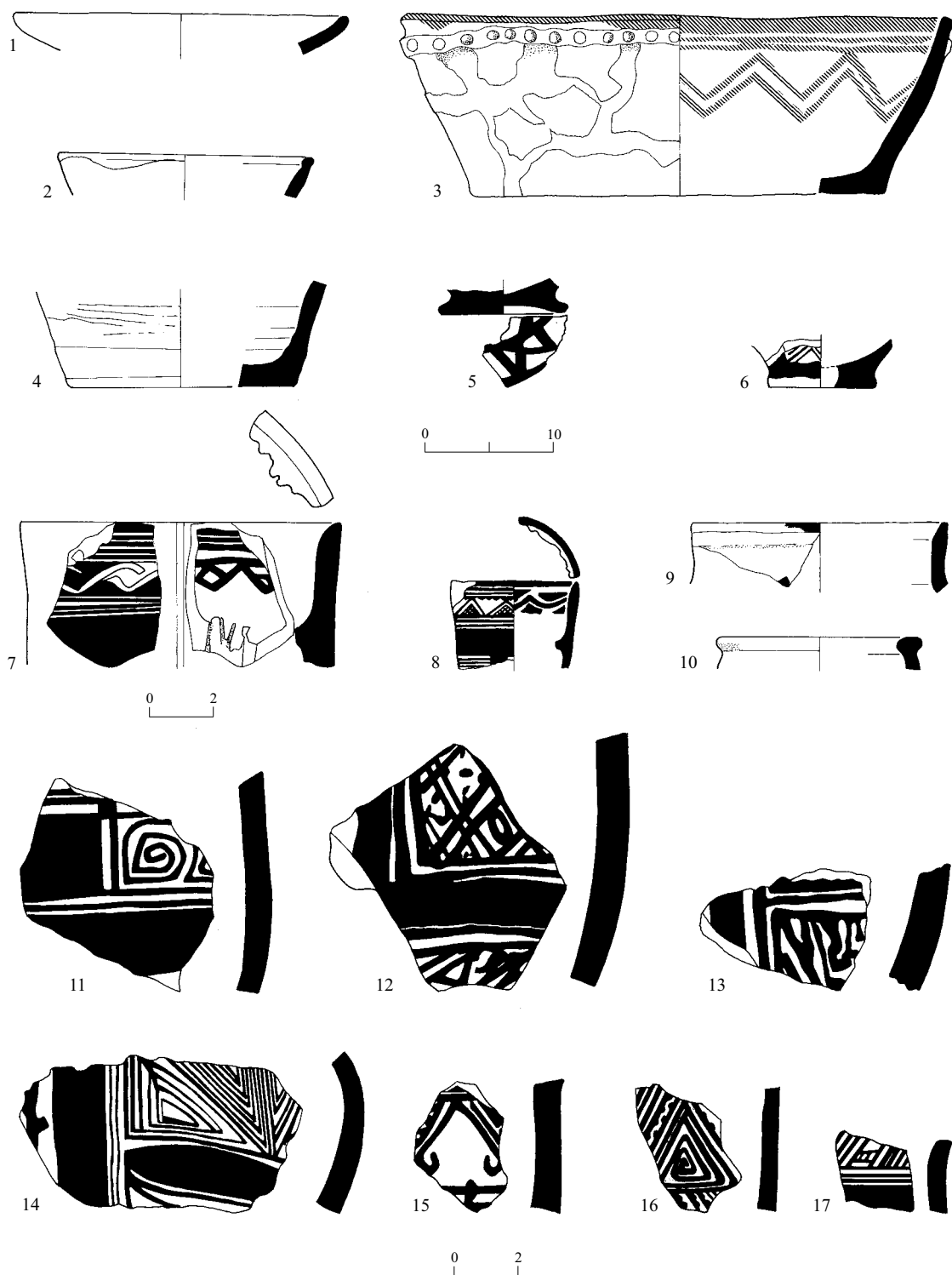


Fig. 14. Handmade vessels, Mamluk period.

are decorated with geometric designs painted in brown on a creamy slip; the exterior is also burnished. The walls are fairly thin. Some jugs of this type have strainers, such as our example, and they usually have handles. The decoration is arranged in panels and covers most of the surface; often the outer surface is burnished. Similar jugs were found in Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Figs. 37:18; 38:12), at St. Mary of Carmel (Pringle 1984: Figs. 3:11, 14, 15; 4:17–20) and at 'En Gedi (de Vincenz 2007: Pl. 44).

*Fig. 14:8.* Straight-necked jug with a strainer, ending in a simple, rounded rim. All of the exterior and the upper inner rim are decorated with geometric designs painted in brown on a creamy slip. These table jars are small, with a globular or ovoid body and a high neck, which sometimes has a strainer, as does our example. They usually have two loop handles on the upper shoulder or a single handle drawn from mid-neck to the upper shoulder. The body is covered with panels in various geometric patterns, leaving as little undecorated space as possible (the Islamic *Horror Vacui*) and the surfaces are often burnished. The upper inner rim and the handles are usually decorated as well. A jar with geometric decoration was found at Capernaum (Loffreda 1982: Fig. 13). Handmade jugs and jars were recently unearthed at 'En Gedi (de Vincenz 2007: Pl. 43).

*Fig. 14:9, 10.* Jugs with a pinched, everted rim (Fig. 14:9) and a globular body with a knob rim (Fig. 14:10). The former seems to be related to the handmade painted jugs and indeed bears traces of a painted band on the rim and the body. The form recalls cooking pots.

*Fig. 14:11–17.* Fragments of body sherds bearing geometric decoration, belonging to jugs and jars.

#### *Handmade Cooking Pots (Fig. 15)*

A fairly large number of handmade cooking pots, comprising a variety of forms, were found.

*Fig. 15:1, 2.* Cooking pots with a globular body and an everted neck ending in a rounded rim. Both vessels are decorated with paint. A geometric pattern in red seems to appear on Fig. 15:1; Fig. 15:2 is painted in brown on the inner and outer rim and there is a band on the transition from the neck to the shoulder and a line of dots below the band. A similar cooking pot was found at 'En Gedi, but that example has a shorter neck (de Vincenz 2007: Pl. 40:3). A painted cooking pot was reported from Jerusalem and dated to the Ayyubid period (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 38:31). Undecorated, but sometimes slipped and burnished handmade cooking pots of this shape, are frequent and have been found in Jerusalem (Tushingham 1985: Fig. 45:16), Yoqne'am (Avisar 1996: Fig. XIII.98, Type 11) and al-Burj al-Ahmar (Pringle 1986: Fig. 41:1).

*Fig. 15:3–9.* Cooking pots with a very short neck, ending in a rounded rim. A similar cooking pot slipped reddish brown inside and out was found at Yoqne'am (Avisar 1996: Fig. XIII.98:6). The body is probably globular, as in the above type.

*Fig. 15:10.* Undecorated cooking pot with a short, everted neck. It is basically the same type as Fig. 15:1, 2, only smaller.

*Fig. 15:11.* A small cooking bowl with horizontal ledge handles. Several different forms of handmade cooking bowls have been found, for example at Yoqne'am (Avisar 1996:144–145, Type 21), but no satisfactory parallel for this type.

*Fig. 15:12–14.* Handles, belonging to globular cooking pots (Fig. 15:1, 2). They have red or brown painted bands on the body and are decorated with pierce marks (Fig. 15:12, 13) or incisions (Fig. 15:14). Handles with a variety of incised decorations were documented at St. Mary of Carmel (Pringle 1984: Fig. 3:2–4) and at Yoqne'am (Avisar 1996: Fig. XIII.98:7).

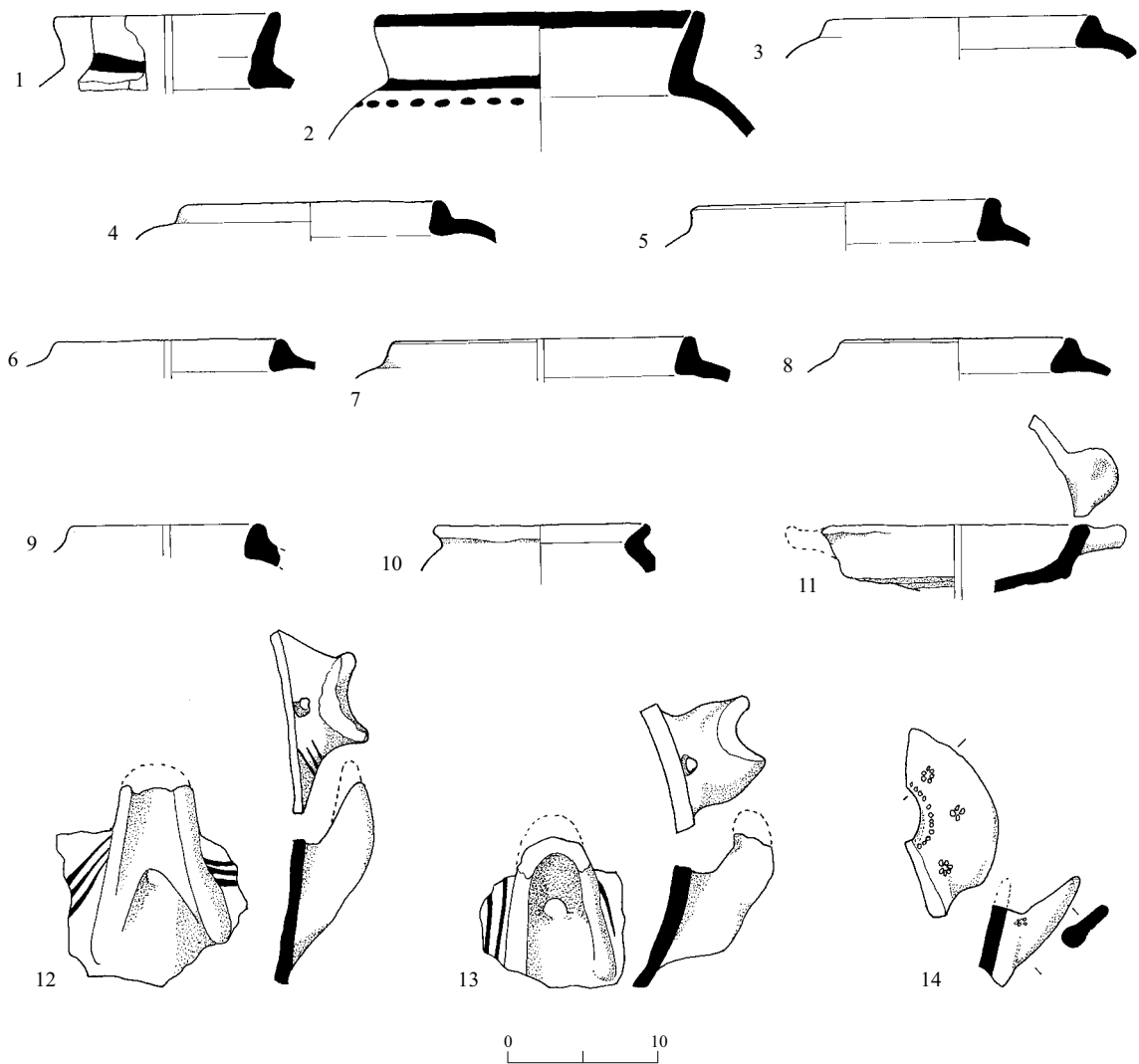


Fig. 15. Handmade cooking pots, Mamluk period.

No.	Reg. No.	Ware Color	No.	Reg. No.	Ware Color
1	23-1095/8	2.5YR 6/6 light red	8	34-1198/6	2.5 YR 5/8 red
2	23-1131/1	2.5YR 6/8 light red	9	22-1104/6	7.5YR 5/1 gray
3	30-1203/9	7.5YR 6/1 gray	10	35-1189/1	7.5YR 4/1 dark gray
4	31-1148/2	2.5YR 6/6 light red	11	30-1207/97	2.5YR 8/4 pale yellow
5	30-1207/2	2.5YR 5/6 red	12	28-1159/1	2.5YR 5/6 red; pinkish slip
6	33-1201/2	2.5YR 5/8 red	13	30-1207/10	2.5YR 6/8 light red; creamy slip
7	27-1168/1	2.5YR 4/8 red	14	37-1183/6	2.5YR 5/8 red

*Gaza Ware and Ottoman Tobacco Pipes*  
(Fig. 16).

Several fragments have been identified by their ware and shape as so-called Gaza Ware. Two fragments of clay tobacco pipes were also found. All of the vessels, with the exception of the pipes, are dark gray or black.

Gaza Ware appears at many excavated sites and is usually attributed to the Ottoman period. Gibson (1991) ascribes the Gaza Ware from Saṭaf to the seventeenth century, but other scholars, such as Rosen and Goodfriend (1993), push back the date of its appearance to the sixteenth century.

As mentioned earlier, the origins of this ware type are still largely unknown and it cannot be ruled out that it originated in the middle Ages.

*Fig. 16:1–3.* Jars with a wide neck, which is ribbed and has an outer flange (Fig. 16:1, 2)

or is rounded and ribbed with a knob rim (Fig. 16:3).

*Fig. 16:4, 10.* Jugs with a narrow neck that flares inward, ending in a pinched rim and an external flange. They are probably water jugs, similar to those known from the Mamluk period, featuring a globular body, a single handle and a spout. The spout possibly belongs to this type.

*Fig. 16:5, 6.* Shallow bowls with a thickened rim.

*Fig. 16:7, 9.* Ring bases, belonging to water jugs.

*Fig. 16:11, 12.* A shank and a bowl, both with rouletted decoration, belonging to tobacco pipes. The red color of the ware and the lily-shaped bowl suggest a date in the nineteenth century.

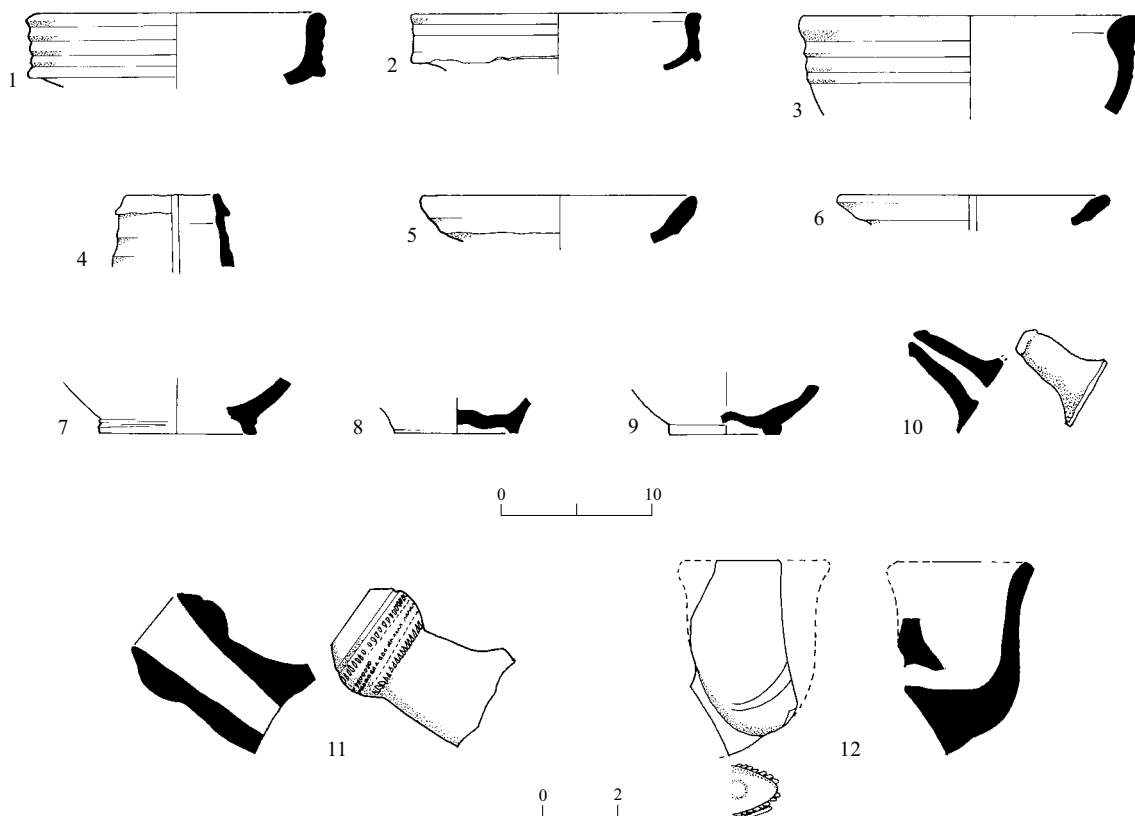


Fig. 16. Gaza Ware and Ottoman tobacco pipes.

◀ Fig. 16

No.	Type	Reg. No.	Ware Color
1	Jar	2-1001/6	2.5Y 3/1 very dark gray
2	Jar	5-510/1	5Y 4/1 dark gray
3	Jar	2-501/1	5Y 4/1 dark gray
4	Jug	3-502/4	5Y 4/1 dark gray
5	Bowl	6-1011/2	5Y 4/1 dark gray
6	Bowl	5-1108/3	5Y 4/1 dark gray
7	Jug base	7-1017/7	5Y 4/1 dark gray
8	Jug base	7-1017/8	5Y 2.5/2 black
9	Jug base	1-500/7	5Y 4/1 dark gray
10	Jug spout	48-1236/3	5Y 4/1 dark gray
11	Tobacco pipe	48-1290	2.5YR 5/8 red and burnished
12	Tobacco pipe	20-1085	2.5YR 6/6 light red and burnished

## SUMMARY

This assemblage retrieved from the pottery waste at the site includes imported Byzantine ware such as the ARS bowl and Gaza Ware jars. However, most of the material is locally produced and includes many basin, cooking-pot and storage-jar types. It is interesting to note that a fairly large number of complete stoppers, used to seal jars, were found together with the ceramic material. Two different types of lids, one high with a knob handle and the other small and bowl-like, also belong to the repertoire. There is a substantial amount of jugs and juglets that include the so-called FBW

juglets with decorative nicks, possibly made in or around Jerusalem (Magness 1993:166–171). Fragments of water pipes may have derived from buildings in the vicinity.

The second group is of Mamluk date and comprises material that is characteristic of the period in this region. All the wares seem to be locally produced—both the wheel-made examples, which are generally glazed, and the handmade vessels that are either plain or bear characteristic painted geometric decorations.

Only a few fragments can be dated to the Ottoman period. They include typical Turkish tobacco pipes and Gaza Ware vessels.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Drawings are by Michael Miles.

<sup>2</sup> The authors wish to thank Jody Magness for her comments.

<sup>3</sup> At H. She'eri (en-Nabi Thari), large numbers of vessels made of ware similar to Gaza Ware were found, but attributed to the Mamluk period.

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