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Pottery Vessels and an Oil Lamp from the Persian, Hellenistic and Early Roman Periods in the Magen Avraham Compound, Yafo (Jaffa)

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Introduction

A small amount of pottery from the Persian, Hellenistic and Roman periods was retrieved from the excavation in the Magen Avraham Compound in Yafo. The sherds were found in mixed contexts that also contained pottery from later periods (see Arbel and Rauchberger, this volume). The presence of artifacts from the Persian, Hellenistic and Roman periods in such mixed contexts has been noted at other sites on the outskirts of Tel Yafo (Arbel 2017:68–74), and their significance is that they attest to human activity during those periods.

The Persian and Hellenistic Periods

Fine Table Wares

Fish Plates.— Two fragments of fish plates with a flaring wall, a downfolded rim and a ridge around a central depression were found (Fig. 1:1, 2). These plates are made of a reddish yellow fabric, and are fully slipped red to gray. Such vessels, dating from the third to the late second or early first century BCE, are common at Yafo (Tsuf 2018:109–111, Fig. 9.3:62–80) and at other Levantine sites, such as Antioch (Waagé 1948:11–15, Pl. I:12a, Shape 12), Paphos (Hayes 1991:27, 180, Figs. 15:5; 40:23; 42:20; 46; 44:8; 48:46–49; 54:10, 11), Tel Kisan (Briend 1980:109, Pl. 13:12), Tel Bet Yeraḥ (Ben-Nahum and Getzov 2006:140, Fig. 5.8:9, 10), Tel Dor (Type BL4d, dated to the third–second centuries BCE; Guz-Zilberstein 1995:292, Fig. 6.3:22–27) and Samaria/Sebaste (Kenyon 1957:260–263, Fig. 54:7, 9–12).

Amphorae

Local Amphorae.— Two types of local amphorae were found. One is a sack-shaped amphora with a relatively high flaring neck and a thick folded rim with a flattened exterior (Fig. 1:3, 4). Similar vessels, dated from the fifth to the late fourth/early third century BCE, are known from Yafo (Gendelman and Jakoel 2017:301, Fig. 16.1:3; Tsuf 2018:220–221, Fig. 9.34:586–591),

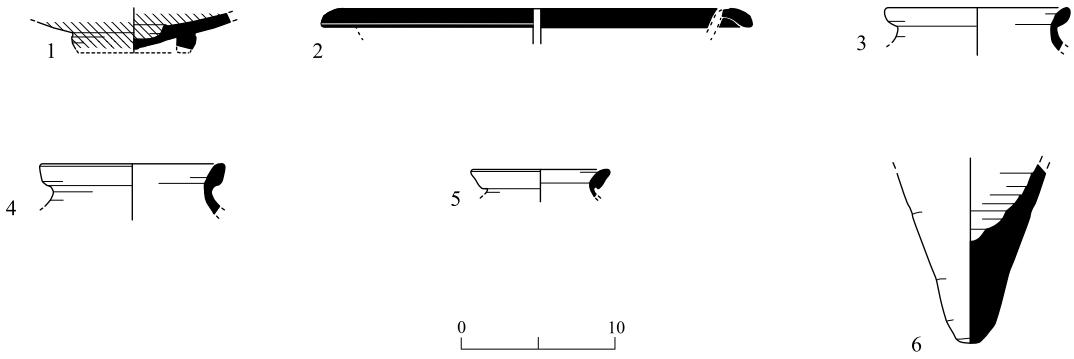

Fig. 1. Pottery of the Persian and Hellenistic periods.

No.	Type	Locus	Reg. No.	Description
1	Fish plate	820	8120/3	Fabric: reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), hard, containing some minute white grits; slip: red, thin, fully covering the vessel
2	Fish plate	825	8104	Fabric: light reddish brown (5YR 6/2), hard, containing some minute white and dark grits; slip: dark gray, polished, fully covering the vessel
3	Local amphora	828	8120/2	Fabric: very light brown (10YR 7/4), hard, containing some minute white and brown grits; self slip
4	Local amphora	828	8120/1	Fabric: very light brown (10YR 7/4), sandy and rough, containing light minute white grits; self slip
5	Local amphora	506	5006	Fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4), sandy and rough, containing some minute white and brown grits; self slip
6	Basket-handle amphora	804	8009	Fabric: very light brown (10YR 7/4), gray core, sandy and rough, containing some brown grits and many crushed shells; self slip

Bet She'an/Nysa-Scythopolis (Johnson 2006: Fig. 15.4:67), a late fourth century BCE fortress at Naḥal Tut (Alexandre 2006:154, Figs. 50:1–4, 7–10; 60:5, 12; 61:9–12), Apollonia-Arsuf (Tal 1999: Fig. 4.40:1–3) and Tel Mikhal (Singer-Avitz 1989:124, Fig. 9.14:1–4).

The other amphora type is a sack-shaped vessel with a rather low splaying neck and an out-folded rim (Fig. 1:5). This vessel is a common container in the Hellenistic period; many have been found at sites along the Mediterranean coast of Israel and in the Judean Shephelah. Such vessels were reported from previous excavations at Yafo (Tsuf 2018:221–222, Fig. 9.34:593–600), Ashdod (Kee 1971:49, 60, Figs. 12:1, 2; 21:3, 4; 22:1, 3, 4), Tel Gezer (Type 161A, dated to the mid-second century BCE; Gitin 1990:239, Pl. 36:12–18) and Tel Dor (a variant of Type JR1b; Guz-Zilberstein 1995:311, Fig. 6.36:12).

Imported Amphora.— A base of a basket-handle amphora was found (Fig. 1:6). Such amphorae are widespread along the Levantine coast and in other regions, including the Sinai Peninsula, Egypt, Cyprus and Rhodes, and are dated from the seventh till the fourth century BCE (Stern 1982:110–111; 1995:62–63, Fig. 2.10; Singer-Avitz 1989:116–118, Fig. 9.13:1–3).

The Roman Period

Household Ware

Local Bowl.— The fragment in Fig. 2:1 belongs to a locally made hemispherical bowl with an incurved rim. Such vessels, which were used both as bowls and as stoppers for storage jars (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:290), were reported from previous excavations at Yafo (Tsuf 2011: Fig. 25.1:3–5). Similar vessels, generally dated from the late first century BCE till the late first–early second centuries CE, were also reported from numerous other sites in Israel, e.g., Jericho (Type J-Bl3, dated from the time of Herod's reign till the first century CE; Bar-Nathan 2002:76–78, Pl. 28:522–524, Ills. 61), Masada (Type M-BL1B, dated to c. 66–80/87 CE; Bar-Nathan 2006:132–133, Pl. 25:4–16), Jerusalem (Geva and Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2003:183, Pls. 6.1:44–46; 6.5:16–19; 6.9:9, 10) and other sites in Samaria (Sarig 2009:4, Pl. 54:1, 2) and Galilee (Díez-Fernandez 1983:219, Nos. 525–528).

Jug and Juglet.— The fragment in Fig. 2:2 belongs to a cooking jug with a near-cylindrical neck, a beveled lip and an oval handle, drawn from the thickened rim. No exact parallels for this vessel were found; however, it resembles a vessel from Machaerus, dated to c. 30 BCE–72 CE (this vessel belongs to Group 33; Loffreda 1996:66, Fig. 26:6).

A juglet fragment belongs to a small perfume vessel with a short narrow neck, a cupped rim with an inverted lip and a handle drawn from the rim flange to the shoulder (Fig. 2:3). Similar vessels have commonly been found at Judean sites, such as Masada, where they were dated to c. 73/74–80/87 CE (Type M-JT7; Bar-Nathan 2006:197, Fig. 66:24; Pl. 33:24).

Cooking Ware

Cooking Pot.— The fragment in Fig. 2:4 belongs to a cooking pot with a narrow shoulder, a wide flaring neck with a narrow internal diameter and a wide out-turned rim. Large numbers of similarly shaped vessels were found in the coastal sites of northern Israel and in Lebanon, at sites such as Tyre (Bikai, Fulco and Marchand 1996: Figs. 10; 90:1, 3–7, 13, 14) and Beirut (dated from the first until the late second century CE; Reynolds 1997–1998:47, Figs. 143–147; 150–153). This type of cooking pot was designated Form 22 at Jalame, where it was described as a cooking pot with a broad rim and dated to the period preceding c. 351 CE (Johnson 1988:198, Fig. 7-42:616–618). At Caesarea Maritima, where this type was very common, it was dated to the third–fourth centuries CE (Riley 1975:35, 41, Nos. 33, 56; Bar-Nathan and Adato 1986:163, Fig. 3:16; Blakely 1992: Fig. 23:9, 11). Such cooking pots were also found at 'Akko (Silberstein, Galili and Sharvit 2017: Pl. 24:6), Tel Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:322, Fig. 6.49:14, 17) and Shiqmona (Elgavish 1977: Figs. III:16, 17; XV:121), but have rarely been found at Yafo (Tsuf 2018:184, Fig. 9.22:411–412).

Amphorae

Local Bag-Shaped Amphorae.— Two variants of local bag-shaped amphorae were identified. One fragment belongs to an amphora with a ridged rim and a short, barreled neck

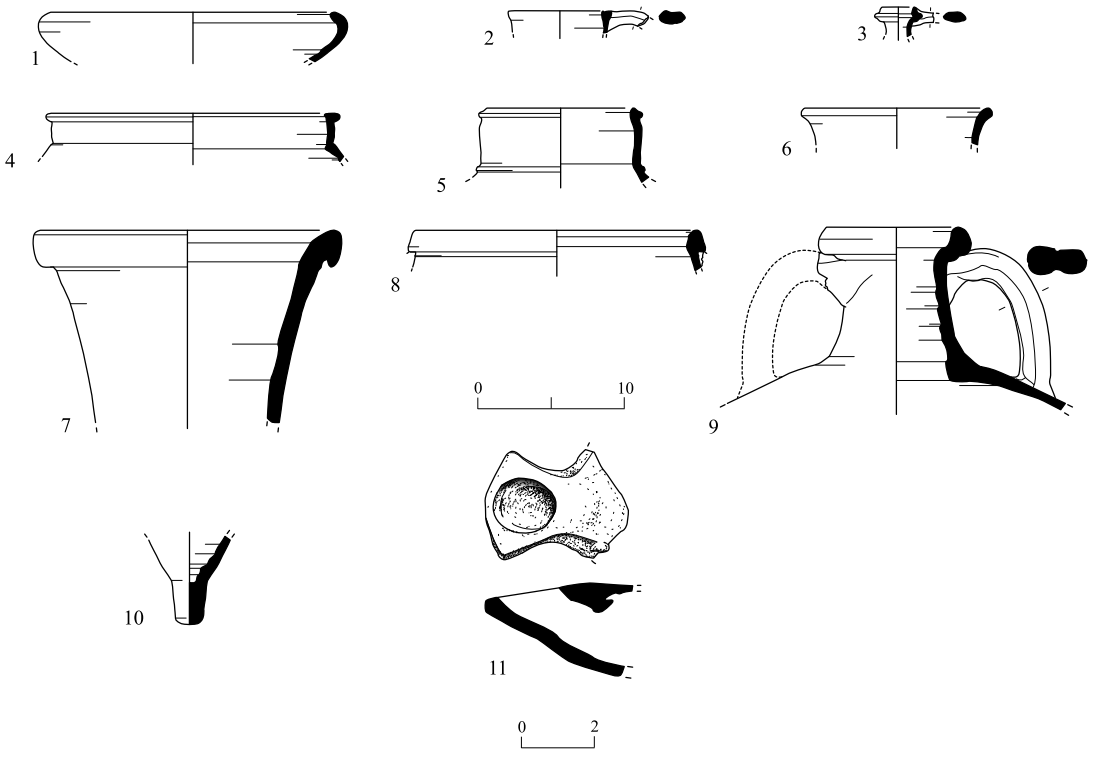

Fig. 2. Pottery of the Roman period.

No.	Type	Reg. No.	Locus	Description
1	Bowl	1013	108	Fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4), hard and rather rough, containing some minute brown grits; self slip
2	Cooking jug	8106/2	828	Fabric: light red (2.5YR6/6), rough and gritty, containing some minute white grits and quartz; soot on ext.
3	Juglet	6187	682	Fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), hard, containing minute red and brown grits; self slip; whitened ext.
4	Cooking pot	2076	212	Fabric: light red (2.5YR 6/6), rough, containing minute white grits
5	Bag-shaped amphora	2134	221	Fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), rather soft, containing minute brown grits; salt-whitened ext.
6	Bag-shaped amphora	8106/1	828	Fabric: very pale brown (10YR 7/4), hard, containing some minute brown grits; self slip
7	Amphora, Baetican	6730	679	Fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR7/6), hard and rough, containing medium red, brown and white grits and silvery mica; self slip
8	Amphora, Baetican	6636	693	Fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), hard and rough, containing medium red, brown and white grits; self slip; salt-whitened ext.
9	Amphora	6645	715	Fabric: brown (7.5YR 5/2), hard, containing some minute dark grits; self slip; whitened ext.
10	Amphora	6550	662	Fabric: light reddish brown (5YR 6/2), hard, containing many minute white, red and dark grits
11	Oil lamp	6636	693	Fabric: reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) to very light brown (10YR 7/4) on ext., hard and rather rough, containing minute white grits; soot

(Fig. 2:5). This amphora is the more common of the two variants in the region. It dates from the mid-first to the early second century CE, and was reported from Yafo (Tsuf 2011:276–277, Fig. 25.2:46), Caesarea Maritima (Bar-Nathan and Adato 1986:163, Fig. 2:9; Blakely 1992: Figs. 19:7–12, 14; 23:2–4; Oleson et al. 1994:16–17, Fig. 40:A71), Ḥorbat Biẓ‘a (Gendelman 2012:34*, Fig. 1:6, 7), Ḥorbat ‘Aqav (Calderon 2000:91, Pl. I:1, 6, 7, 10–12) Ḥorbat ‘Eleq (Silberstein 2000: Pl. I:17) and Masada (Type M-SJ24, from a context dated to c. 73/74–115 CE; Bar-Nathan 2006:74–75, Pl. 16:95).

Another amphora variant is represented by a vessel with a splayed neck and a simple rim (Fig. 2:6). Vessels of this variant are characteristic of the late first century BCE and the first century CE, and are present in numerous sites, such as Ḥorbat ‘Eleq (Silberstein 2000: Pl. I:20), Masada (Type M-SJ7B1, from a context dated to c. 28/26 BCE–73/74–115 CE; Bar-Nathan 2006:55–56, Pl. 5:25) and Machaerus (belonging to Group 8; Loffreda 1996:40, Fig. 11:1, 3–14).

Imported Amphorae.— The imported amphorae comprise vessels of three different types, one of which could not be identified. Two fragments belong to an imported amphora with a wide, slightly flaring neck and a broad hooked rim (Fig. 2:7, 8). This amphora is made of a hard, pinkish fabric, containing large red grits and a small amount of shiny material, which resembles the Cadiz Fabric (see Peacock and Williams 1986:125). It is similar to the amphorae of the late first–second centuries CE, known as either Dressel 38 (Sciallano and Sibella 1994:59), Beltrán IIA (Beltrán Lloris 1978:169–170, Pl. LXVIII:861) or Dressel 38–39/Ostia LXIII/Pompeii VII (Panella 1973:512–515, 622, Figs. 656, 237; Pl. on p. 626: Nos. 11, 12). These amphorae originated in the Iberian Peninsula. They were identified in previous excavations in Yafo (Gendelman 2018:429, Fig. 10.5:69–71).

Another type of imported amphora is represented by a piriform vessel with a hollow foot, a short neck, a folded rim and curved handles attached to the neck below the rim (Fig. 2:9). This amphora, of which a fragment of the upper part was preserved, is similar to the south Mauretanian vessel—Dressel 30/Ostia V/Keay Type IA (Keay 1984:95–99, Fig. 35:1, 2), also designated Mid-Roman Amphora 12, dated from the late second to the fourth century CE (Riley 1979:196–197, Fig. 85:251). The provenance of these amphorae, as indicated by stamps, seems to be the region of ancient Mauretania in modern Algeria (Peña 1999:96). In Israel, such amphorae are known from Yafo (Gendelman 2018:428, Fig. 10.5:66, 67) and Caesarea Maritima (Bar-Nathan and Adato 1986:161–162, Fig. 1:6, 11, Ills. 150, 151; Oleson et al. 1994:13, 108, Figs. 3:A9; 33:A58).

The fragment in Fig. 2:10 belongs to an amphora base with a solid spike. The type of this amphora cannot be deduced from its fabric, which is characteristic of numerous workshops of the eastern Mediterranean.

Oil Lamp

Wheel-Made Oil Lamp.— The fragment in Fig. 2:11 belongs to a wheel-made lamp, with a spatula-shaped nozzle. Such lamps, known as “Herodian Lamps” or “Wheel-Made Knife-

Pared Lamps," date to the late first century BCE–early first century CE. They were found at sites such as Masada (Type CI; Barag and Hershkovitz 1994:43–53), Tel Dor (Type 22; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995:243–244, Fig. 5.21:1–8) and Yafo (Gendelman and Jakoel 2017:307, Fig. 16.3:13).

CONCLUSIONS

The excavation in the Magen Avraham Compound in Yafo revealed only a handful of pottery sherds from the Persian, Hellenistic and Roman periods. They were found together with later materials in mixed contexts. The Persian and Hellenistic material was sparse and contained the standard types which have been reported from numerous excavations in Yafo. The pottery and oil lamp that were ascribed to the Roman period (first–fourth centuries CE) provide a glimpse into a period which is generally poorly represented at Yafo. Some of this material, including the wheel-made lamp, was dated to the Early Roman period, and reveals strong affinities with the ceramic assemblages of the inland parts of the country, which were inhabited mainly by Jews at that time. This is in agreement with the findings of previous studies that suggested the existence of strong bonds between the Jews of Yafo and those of other parts of Judea prior to the First Jewish Revolt (see Tsuf 2011; Gendelman and Jakoel 2017:309). The pottery assemblage of the Mid- and Late Roman periods consisted almost exclusively of imported amphorae, including a *garum* amphora from the Iberian Peninsula and an olive container from the Roman province of Mauretania Caesariensis. These imported containers reflect Yafo's engagement in Mediterranean trade during the Roman period (see Gendelman 2018).

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