'Atiqot 70, 2012

The Pottery from Ḥorbat Biẓ'a

Peter Gendelman

The salvage excavation on the outskirts of Ḥorbat Biẓ'a (see 'Ad, this volume) uncovered a large quantity of pottery from the Roman and Byzantine periods. Several factors determined the methodology employed for the study of the pottery: the limited excavation areas, the relatively poor state of preservation and the small number of sealed loci. Thus, the following study of the pottery presents a general typology of the ceramic assemblages, representing the chronological frame of the selected loci.

The Early Roman Period

Fine Tableware

Plate (not illustrated; Reg. No. 1065-9; L128).— A small base of an Eastern Sigilata A plate, typologically related to the Early Roman forms of the first century CE.

Household Ware

Form 1 (Fig. 1:1).— A bowl or basin with rounded walls, a wide out-turned rim and a flat base (not preserved here). It resembles a mid-first century CE (60–70 CE) local basin from Beirut (Reynolds 1999:104, Fig. 192.254).

Form 2 (Fig. 1:2).— A cooking-ware jug with a high neck, a rounded rim and an oval handle, ribbed on top, which originally joined the rim to the shoulder. Similar jugs have been found in a burial cave from the first–third centuries CE at nearby Jatt (Porath, Yannai and Kasher 1999:38–39, Fig. 28:5).

Form 3 (Fig. 1:3).— A jug with a conical neck and a hooked rim. A similar jug ("Tall Rim Form 3") was dated by Johnson (1988:205, Fig. 7-45:672) to before c. 351 CE.

Cooking Ware

Form 1 (not illustrated; Reg. No. 1065-10; L128).— Small fragments of globular cooking pots with a "collared rim". They are distinguished by their thin walls, cylindrical necks, upraised rims underlined by an outer protruding rib and flattened ridged handles connecting rim and shoulder. This form belongs to the type of cooking pots common from the Negev to the Galilee, dating from the first century BCE to the early second century CE (Negev 1986:96, Group D, No. 804; Loffreda 1996:72–73, 125, Figs. 28:1–4, 6, 9–13; 56:103–105; Berlin 1997:90–91, Pl. 24:208–210).

Form 2 (Fig. 1:4).— A globular cooking pot with a flaring bifid rim. This vessel is similar to Form 4A of Adan-Bayewitz (1993:124–125, Pl. 4A:12, 13), dating from the mid-first century BCE to the mid-second century CE, and to a "Galilean Grooved Lip Cook Pot" from Tel Anafa (Berlin 1997:91, Pl. 25), dating from the late first century BCE to the early first century CE.

Form 3 (Fig. 1:5).— A carinated casserole with a beveled-cut lip, a shallow smooth body and opposing horizontal loop handles attached to the upper body. This form was first introduced in the late first century BCE–early first century

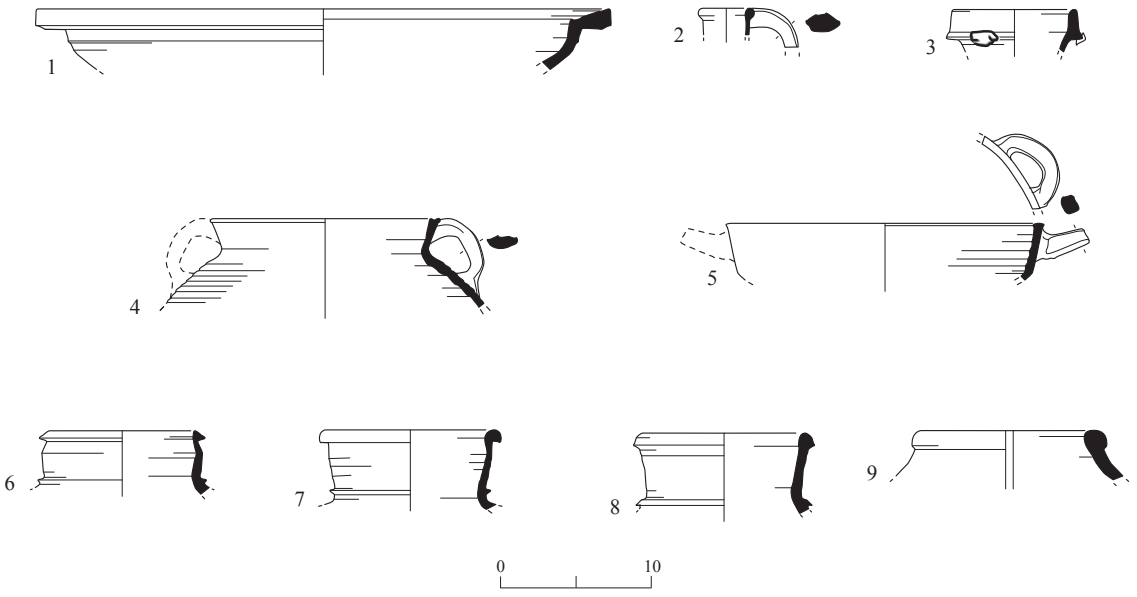

Fig. 1. Pottery from the Early Roman period.

No.	Vessel Type	Reg. No.	Area	Locus	Description
1	Bowl/basin, Form 1	1065/3	A	128	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white grits
2	Jug, Form 2	1052/4	A	121	Red ware (10R 5/6); some white and black grits
3	Jug, Form 3	1048/5	A	121	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); beige surfaces; some white grits
4	Cooking pot, Form 2	2008/2*	B	202	Light red ware (10R 5/4); some white and red grits
5	Casserole, Form 3	1052/5	A	121	Red ware (10R 5/6); dark brown surfaces, some white grits
6	Amphora, Type I	1052/3	A	121	Light reddish brown ware (2.5YR 6/4); light gray surfaces; some white and red grits
7	Amphora, Type I	1065/5	A	128	Light, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 6/4); light gray surfaces; some white and red grits
8	Amphora, Type I	3059/4*	C	311	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6); reddish yellow surfaces; some white grits
9	Amphora, Type II	1065/7	A	128	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); many tiny white and black grits

* This fragment was found in a deposit containing Late Roman-period pottery.

CE (Berlin 1997:108, Pl. 33:PW291–294), and continued to be produced during the first–second centuries CE (Elgavish 1977: Pl. IV:21; Calderon 2000:96–97, Pl. III:53; Silberstein 2000:437, Pl. VII:3, 4).

Local and Imported Amphorae

Coastal Plain (Red) Bag-Shaped Amphorae

Type I (Fig. 1:6–8).— Locally produced, tall-barreled amphorae, with a short bulging neck and a wide out-turned flat rim. These vessels commonly exhibit opposing loop handles attached below the shoulder. They are made of reddish fabric containing a small amount of lime. Their shape relates to Type 1A of Riley (1975:26), Class 62 of Peacock and Williams (1986:215, Fig. 135) and Group 13A of Loffreda (1996:46–49, Figs. 16:1–8; 54:62, 63). The type is generally dated from the late first century BCE to the second century CE (Blakely 1988:89–90).

Phoenician Amphorae

Type II (Fig. 1:9).— An elongated holemouth amphora with a thick wall and a rolled rim. It usually has opposing, twisted loop handles attached to the body below the shoulder. This type has parallels at Tel Dor (Type JR 3c; Guz-Zilberstein 1995:312, Fig. 6.38:8, 9), Caesarea (Class B/E; Oleson et al. 1994:19–20) and Tel Anafa (Semi-Fine Baggy Jar; Berlin 1997: 156, Pl. 57:PW480–483). These amphorae apparently originated in southern Phoenicia, i.e., in the coastal region between Tyre and Dor (Berlin 1997:77–78). They first appeared in the late second–early first centuries BCE, and continued to be produced until the late first–early second centuries CE (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:312).

Type III (not illustrated; Reg. No 1069-1; L132).— A fragment of a handle with a deep groove on top, possibly of Reynolds' Type AM72.1, 2 (Reynolds 1999:40, 52, Figs. 30.132; 31.133; 32.22; 50.137; 51.144): a carrot-shaped amphora with a narrow, near-cylindrical neck and a tall rim, slightly flaring with an inner gutter. This type was produced in Beirut, dating from the early to mid-second century CE.

THE LATE ROMAN PERIOD

Household Ware

Form 4 (Fig. 2:1).— A piriform jug with a tall cylindrical neck, characterized by a deep inner gutter on a slightly flaring rim. The form seems to date from the second or third century CE (Kletter and Rapuano 1998:52, Fig. 4:9, 10; Gendelman 2010:114*, Fig. 9:14, 15).

Cooking Ware

Form 4 (Fig. 2:2).— A cooking pot with an ovoid body, a conical shoulder, a wide flaring neck, a flattened rim and handles connecting the rim and shoulder. Similar vessels are known from second–fourth-centuries CE deposits at various sites in northern Israel (Dothan 1956: Fig. 8:9; Elgavish 1977: Figs. III:16, 17; XV:121; Johnson 1988:198, Fig. 7-42:616–618) and Lebanon (Bikai 1996: Fig. 1090:1, 3–7, 13, 14; Reynolds 1999:47, Figs. 143–147, 150–153). The form is frequent at Caesarea Maritima (Riley 1975:35, 41, Nos. 33, 56; Bar-Nathan and Adato 1986:163, Fig. 3:16; Blakely 1992: Fig. 23:9, 11; and author's personal observation) and its vicinity (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:322, Fig. 6.49:17; Siegelman 1996:81, Fig. 12:11, 12; 1998: Fig. 8:1; ‘Ad 1999:96, Fig. 3:2; Silberstein 2000:433, Pl. V:14).

Form 5 (Fig. 2:3).— A globular cooking pot with a flat rim. This type is similar to Form 4C of Adan-Bayewitz (1993:128–130, Pl. 4C:12, 13), dating from the early second to mid-fourth centuries CE; to Type 1.2 of Ḥorbat Shema‘ (Meyers, Kraabel and Strange 1976:195–196, Pls. 7.13:19–26; 7.14:1–21), dating from before 150 to 419 CE; and to Form 12 of Johnson (1988:196–197, Fig. 7-40:602), dating before 351 CE.

Amphorae and Containers

Type IV (Fig. 2:4–7).— Local bag-shaped amphorae, with a cylindrical neck exhibiting an external ridge, a rolled rim and rounded shoulders. This type is usually characterized by a wide, rounded lower body, a somewhat cylindrical upper body and a rounded base. Such amphorae date between the mid- to late second century and the third or early fourth century CE, and are a common find in sites along the northern coast of Israel, e.g., Caesarea Maritima (Riley 1975:26, Fig. on p. 29: Nos. 7–9; Bar-Nathan and Adato 1986:163, Fig. 2:1–8; Blakely 1987:66–69, 83–87, Figs. 21:52–55; 29:98–100, 102; 30:109, 112–114) and Tel Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995:313, Figs. 6.39:16; 6.51:1, 2; 6.58:13), and at inland sites as well (Tushingham 1985:64, Fig. 25:31–33; Hershkovitz 1987:314, Fig. 1:2; Johnson 1988:216, Fig. 7-52:788–789). These vessels were shipped overseas, as far as Beirut (Reynolds 1999:42),

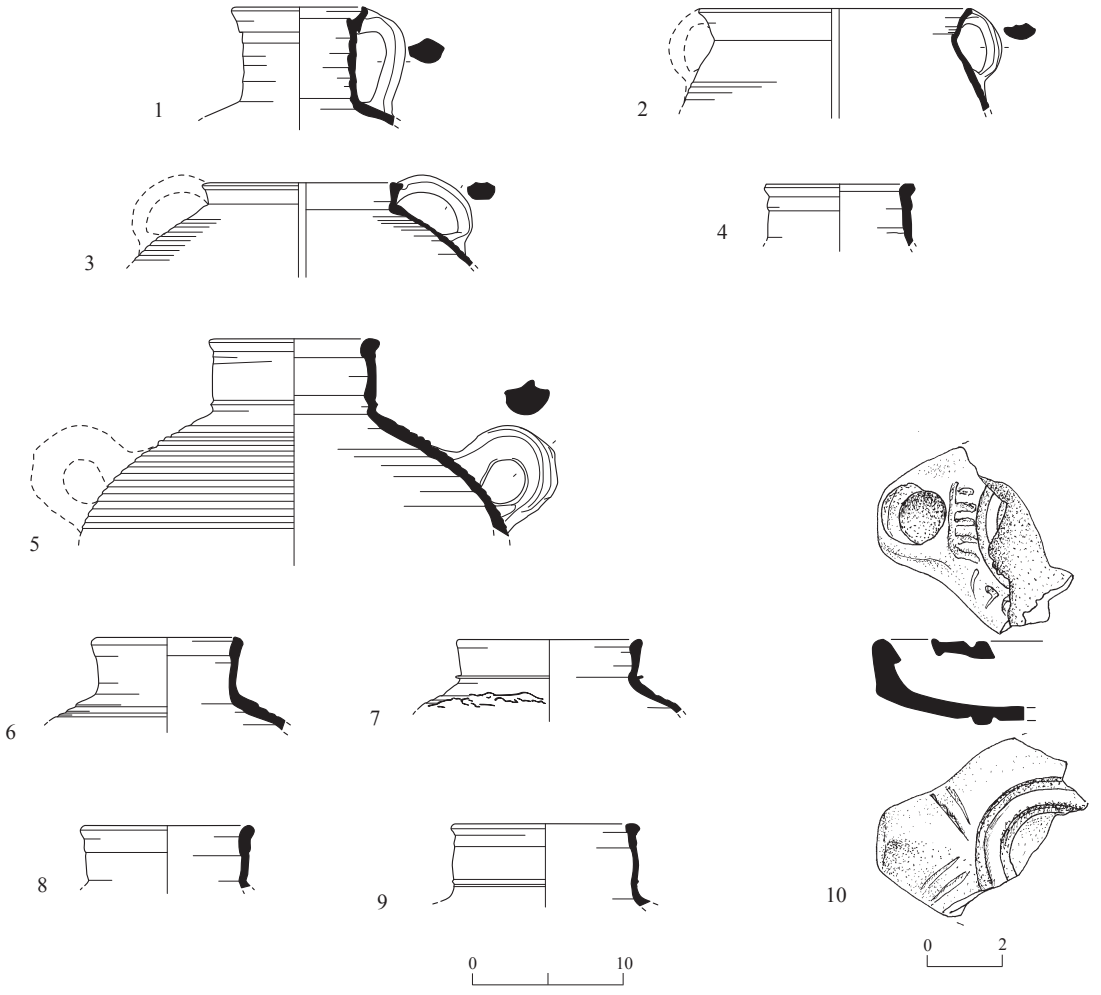

Fig. 2. Pottery from the Late Roman period.

No.	Vessel Type	Reg. No.	Area	Locus	Description
1	Jug, Form 4	2018/7	B	209	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6); reddish yellow surfaces; some white grits
2	Cooking pot, Form 4	2018/1	B	209	Red ware (10R 5/6); some white and black grits
3	Cooking pot, Form 5	3000/1	C	300	Red ware (2.5YR 5/8); some white grits
4	Amphora, Type IV	1025/1	A	112	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6); reddish yellow surfaces; some white grits
5	Amphora, Type IV	1058/7	A	122	Pink ware (7.5YR 8/4); some white grits
6	Amphora, Type IV	3000/7*	C	300	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white grits
7	Amphora, Type IV	3059/1	C	311	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6); reddish yellow surfaces; some white grits
8	Amphora, Type V	2018/6	B	209	Pink ware (7.5YR 8/4); some white grits
9	Amphora, Type VI	3000/2	C	300	Gray ware (2.5YRN 5/); many white grits
10	Oil lamp, Yavne Type	3000/4	C	300	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6), some white grits

Paphos (in deposits of the second century CE, cf. Hayes 1991:95, Fig. 73:17) and Athens (Robinson 1959:68, Pl. 15:K108).

Type V (Fig. 2:8).— A bag-shaped amphora with a flaring neck, exhibiting an external ridge and a rim thickened on the inside. It is made of pink to beige well-fired fabric, predominant in the Judea and Shephelah regions. The shape resembles that of Magness' Type 4A, dating from the third–fourth centuries CE (Magness 1993:224).

Type VI (Fig. 2:9).— A bag-shaped amphora; its body is similar to that of Type IV above. It is characterized by a high neck with a protruding ridge on its lower third and a slightly out-curved rim with a ridge on its exterior. This amphora type is made of coarse fabric, fired to dark brown or gray, which is predominant in the Galilee, Esdraelon Plain, the Jordan Valley and at the cities of the Decapolis. Such vessels became rare southward and westward of the supposed production centers mentioned above. Vessels of this type have relatively thin walls; white-painted bands on mid-body exterior are a common feature (Avissar 2005:44–45, Fig. 2.6). See also Loffreda's Class B (Loffreda 1974:43–44, Fig. 8:1, 3), dating to the fourth–fifth centuries CE, and Riley's Type 2 of the same date (Riley 1975:31, No. 17).

Oil Lamp

Yavne-Type Oil Lamp (Fig. 2:10).— A single fragment of an oval oil lamp with a short curved nozzle. It has an open, relatively large, filling hole, encircled with a shallow rim and a double, pseudo ring base. The nozzle's underside is outlined with three parallel lines. This oil lamp is similar to the Yavne-type lamps, dated from the end of the third to the first half of the fourth centuries CE (cf. Sussman 1969:71, Pl. XV:8–10; Rosenthal and Sivan 1978:99–103). Similarly decorated lamps have been found at Jatt (Porath, Yannai and Kasher 1999:45, Fig. 31:8) and Beit Ummar (Hizmi and Shabtai 1997:203, Fig. 2:12).

THE BYZANTINE PERIOD

Fine Tableware

Bowl (Fig. 3:1).— A fragment of a small bowl of Cypriot Red Slip Ware. It is of Hayes' Form 9B, dating from c. 580/600 to the end of the seventh century CE (Hayes 1972:379–382, Figs. 81:9.5–9; 82:9.10–12) and of Meyza's K3B, dated 550–post 660 CE (Meyza 2007: 67–68, Pl. 20:K3.1).

Juglet (Fig. 3:2).— A fragment of a small juglet with a "glass-cut" decoration, belonging to the Fine Byzantine Ware group (cf. Gichon 1974; Magness 1993). It is similar to Magness' Form 2, Variant A, dating from the mid-sixth to the early eighth centuries CE (Magness 1993:239–240).

Household Ware

Form 5 (Fig. 3:3–5).— Carinated, flaring bowls, with a low ring base, a flat rim and wheel-ridged walls, sometimes decorated with an incised wave design. These bowls belong to Johnson's "Bowls with Inward-Beveled Rim" (Johnson 1988:179, Fig. 7-28:452–454); there is no good date for this type.

Form 6 (Fig. 3:6).— A carinated bowl with a solid base and an incurved pointed rim, smaller than Form 5. Such vessels might have been used also as lids. See Johnson's "Bowls with Carinated Side" (Johnson 1988:179, Fig. 7-28:458); there is no good date for this type.

Form 7 (Fig. 3:7).— An unusual form of krater, with an omphalos base, a flaring rim, a conical, short-ridged neck and a barreled, wheel-ridged body. Its fabric is similar to that of the local bag-shaped amphorae (see, e.g., amphora Types VII and VIII, bellow). No parallels have yet been found.

Form 8 (Fig. 3:8).— A small globular juglet with a wheel-ridged body, a short vertical neck,

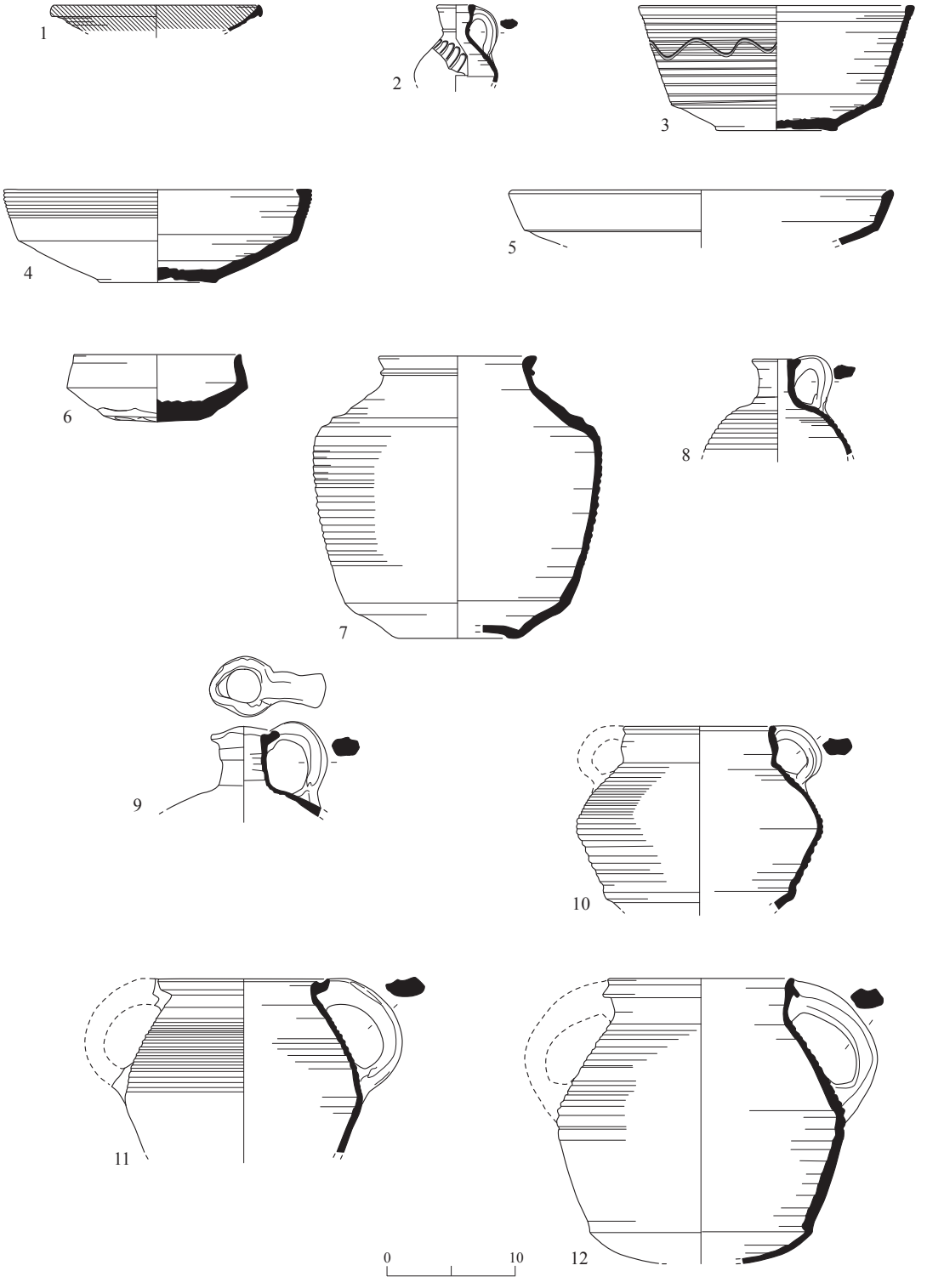

Fig. 3. Pottery from the Byzantine period.

◂ **Fig. 3**

No.	Type	Reg. No.	Area	Locus	Description
1	CRSW Bowl	3000/10	C	300	Red ware (2.5YR 5/6); light red (2.5YR 6/6) to dark reddish brown slip
2	Juglet FBW	3016/2	C	304	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6); some white grits
3	Bowl, Form 5	3016/13	C	304	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white grits
4	Bowl, Form 5	3013/6	C	301	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white and gray grits
5	Bowl, Form 5	3013/4	C	301	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white and gray grits
6	Bowl, Form 6	3023/7	C	304	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white and gray grits
7	Krater, Form 7	3013/1	C	301	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white grits
8	Juglet, Form 8	3013/3	C	301	Light reddish brown ware (2.5YR 6/4); some white and red grits
9	Jug, Form 9	3000/3	C	300	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); white and gray grits
10	Cooking pot, Form 6	3000/11	C	300	Reddish brown ware (2.5YR 4/4); white grits
11	Cooking pot, Form 7	3023/8	C	304	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6); some white grits
12	Cooking pot, Form 8	3013/5	C	301	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6); some white grits

a flat rim with a shallow gutter and a ribbed handle connecting rim to shoulder. Similar vessels, dating from the fifth–seventh centuries CE, are known from Caesarea (Riley 1975:42, No. 64; Tomber 1999:307, Fig. 1:28) and Khirbat Yama (Gal and Muqari 2002:102, Fig. 10:3).

Form 9 (Fig. 3:9).— A globular jug with a short neck and a flaring trefoil mouth. It resembles a vessel from Caesarea, which dates between the fourth and the eighth centuries CE (Oleson et al. 1994:123, Fig. 45:C44).

Cooking Ware

Form 6 (Fig. 3:10).— A squat vessel with a wide barreled neck, a rounded rim and ribbed handles stretching from rim to shoulder. It is similar to Johnson's Form 16, dating from c. 351–383 and later (Johnson 1988:198, Fig. 7-41:608).

Form 7 (Fig. 3:11).— A squat, wide-mouthed cooking pot with an out-turned rim and a gutter suitable for setting a lid. It is similar to Johnson's Form 4b "Cooking Pot with Wide Everted Rim", dated to c. 351–383, possibly even earlier than 351 and later than 383 (Johnson 1988:190–192, Figs. 7-36:548–551; 7-37:552–558). At Ḥorbat ‘Aqav, such vessels are dated to the sixth century CE (Calderon 2000:138, Pl. XXII:38).

Form 8 (Fig. 3:12).— A squat cooking pot with a short wide neck and a hooked rim. It is similar to Johnson's Form 5, dating later than 383 CE (Johnson 1988:192, Fig. 7-38:560). A similar vessel from Jerusalem is dated to the last quarter of the sixth century CE (Tushingham 1985:93, Fig. 30:3).

Form 9 (not illustrated; Reg. No. 3023/15; L304).— Casseroles with a deep rounded body, wheel-ridged on the exterior, beveled-cut lips and opposing double-twisted handles. This vessel type is commonly found, dating from the mid-fourth (Adan-Bayewitz 1993:156–159, Pl. C3A:2) to the sixth–seventh centuries CE (Adan-Bayewitz 1986:107, Fig. 3:19, 20;

Johnson 1988:200–201, Fig. 7-43:636; Koucky and Lapp 1989:110, Pls. 51:5, 6; 53:13, 17; Calderon 2000:140, Pl. XXIII:49).

Amphorae and Containers

Coastal Plain (Red) Bag-Shaped Amphorae

Type VII (Fig. 4:1, 2).— Bag-shaped local amphorae with a wide, wheel-ridged body. The ridges densely cover the upper part and the lower two-thirds of the body. The neck is shorter than that of Type VI, thickened in its middle exterior. Rims are simple and round, flat on top or slightly pointed. Several such vessels display a white painted design (cf. Landgraf 1980:76–77, Fig. 24b). This type resembles Riley's Type 1B/Y (Riley 1975:26–28, Nos. 1, 2, 4), dating from the fifth–seventh centuries CE.[1] Amphorae of this local type were shipped as far as Athens (Robinson 1959:115, Pl. 32:M329–330) and Carthage (Riley 1981:121).

Type VIII (Fig. 4:3–6).— This type is similar to Type VII. Its neck is short, upraised or slightly inturned. The rim is rounded or flat, emphasized by a shallow ridge or a deep groove on the exterior. It seems to date to the seventh century CE (based on author's personal observation of material from IAA excavations at Caesarea).

Northern (Black) Bag-Shaped Amphorae

Type IX (Fig. 4:7).— A black amphora (see Type VI, above), characterized by a pronounced ridge that separates the conical shoulder from

Fig. 4 ▸

No.	Type	Reg. No.	Area	Locus	Description
1	Amphora, Type VII	1004/1	A	104	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); beige surfaces; some white grits
2	Amphora, Type VII	3023/1	C	304	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white grits
3	Amphora, Type VIII	2008/1	B	202	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white grits
4	Amphora, Type VIII	3000/7	C	300	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white grits
5	Amphora, Type VIII	3016/1	C	304	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white grits
6	Amphora, Type VIII	3023/2	C	304	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white grits; white painting
7	Amphora, Type IX	3016/2	C	304	Gray ware (2.5YRN 5/); some white grits; white painting
8	Amphora, Type X	1061/1	A	125	Reddish brown ware (5YR 5/4); some small white and gray grits
9	Amphora, Type XI	3000/5	C	300	Reddish brown ware (5YR 5/4); some small white and gray grits
10	Amphora, Type XI	3013/2	C	301	Reddish brown ware (5YR 5/4); some white and gray grits
11	Stopper	3023/3	C	304	Reddish brown ware (5YR 5/4); some white and gray grits
12	Stopper	3023/5	C	304	Reddish brown ware (5YR 5/4); some white and gray grits
13	Amphora, Type XII	3023/9	C	304	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white and gray grits
14	Amphora, Type XII	3016/3	C	304	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white and gray grits
15	Dolium, Type II	3000/8	C	300	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6); some minute white grits
16	Samaritan oil lamp	1043/2	A	118	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); beige surfaces, some white grits
17	Antilya jug	3000/9	C	300	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white grits
18	Antilya jug	3016/4	C	304	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white grits
19	Antilya jug	3023/6	C	304	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white grits
20	Clay disc	3008/1	C	301	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6); some white and red grits

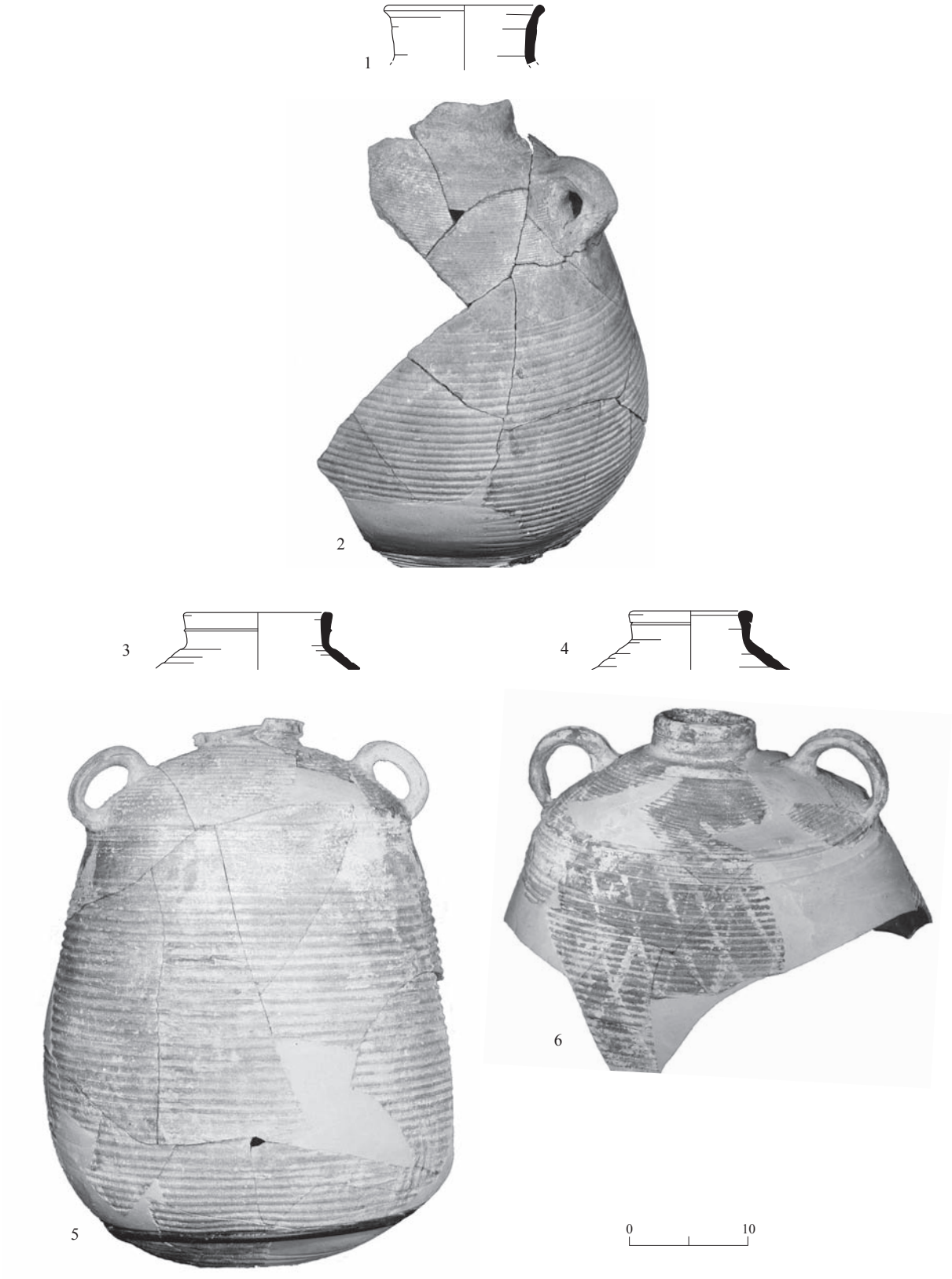

Fig. 4. Pottery from the Byzantine period.

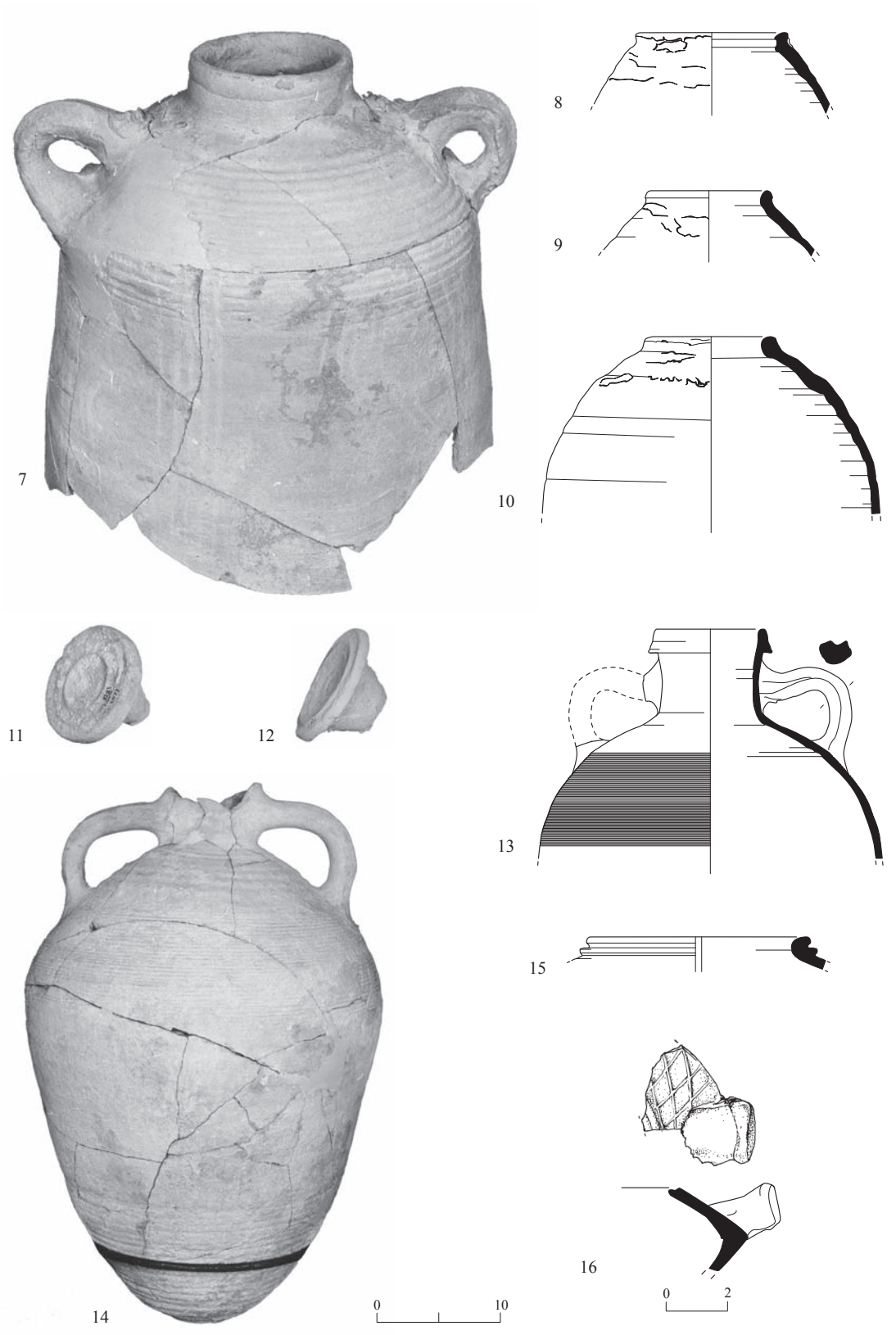

Fig. 4. (cont).

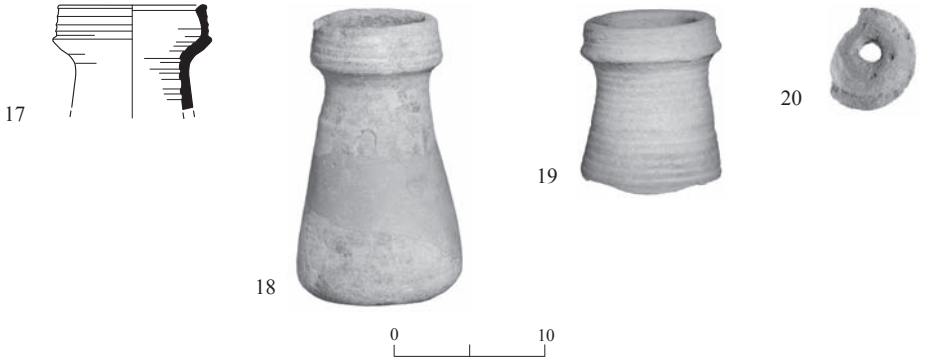

Fig. 4. (cont).

the globular body. Its handles are located on the shoulder, above the ridge. Its neck is low and its thick square rim is sometimes emphasized with a shallow ridge. This type probably dates to the sixth–seventh centuries CE (Adan-Bayewitz 1986:99–101, Fig. 2:1, Ill.100; Oked 1999:239, and see further references therein; Calderon 2000:129–131, Pl. XVIII:16–18, Figs. 19–21).

South Palestinian (Gazan) Amphorae

The two following vessel types are made of rough, reddish brown fabric, containing some gray grits and fossil shells. Riley (1975:27–31) first recognized this group as South Palestinian. Workshops that produced vessels belonging to this group have been recently observed along the coast, from Ashqelon and Gaza southward (Israel 1993:107; Johnson and Stager 1995: 100–103; Baumgarten 2000).

Type X (Fig. 4:8).— A torpedo-like amphora with a low square rim, characterized by a deep gutter on its inner side. It belongs to Majcherek's Form 3, dating from the late fifth–sixth centuries CE (Majcherek 1995:168–169, Pl. 3:3, 6).

Type XI (Fig. 4:9, 10).— Vessels of this type are shaped similarly to Type X, although with a flat or pointed rim, often disappearing within the shoulder. This type resembles Majcherek's Form 4, dating from the late sixth–seventh centuries CE (Majcherek 1995:169, Pl. 3:4, 7, 8), or later, from the Umayyad period (Egloff 1977:116–117; Magness 1994:135).

Disc-Shaped Amphorae Stoppers (Fig. 4:11, 12).— Judging by their fabric, these stoppers, with a lifting knob, probably belong to amphorae of Types X or XI (Egloff 1977: Pl. 62:7; Peleg and Reich 1992:154, Fig. 13:2; Majcherek 1995:170). They are common finds, always associated with Gazan amphorae (Zevulun and Olenic 1979: Figs. 113, 117–121; Adan-Bayewitz 1986:99–101, Fig. 3:18).

Local(?) Amphorae

Type XII (Fig. 4:13, 14).— Amphorae with a rounded base, a bag-shaped body, a short, nearly cylindrical neck, a hooked rim and ridged handles connecting neck to shoulder. The shoulder and base are covered with dense wheel ridging. The vessels' yellowish red fabric is similar to that of the local bag-shaped amphorae of Types VII and VIII (see above), which strongly suggests a local production in the region. A parallel for this amphora type was found in southern Sinai (provenance unknown), dating from the third quarter of the seventh century CE (Arthur and Oren 1998:207, Fig. 6:4; Oked 1999:294).

Dolia/Pithoi

Type I (not illustrated; Reg. No. 3023/10; L304).— Fragments of large (1.2–1.7 m high) vessels with a wide globular body that becomes conical toward its flat thick base, a massive, in-turned triangular rim and grooved handles. The fabric is coarse, rather porous, its color ranging from reddish brown to dark red, containing many minute gray grits and fossil shells. The shoulder is decorated, either combed or impressed. The origin of this type is not clear. Cyprus has been considered a possible source for these vessels due to its long-term tradition of dolia/pithoi production. The type is mainly known from the coastal sites in Israel, from Yavne-Yam (Ayalon 1991) to Ḥorbat Qasṭra (Siegelmann 1996:91, Fig. 13:3).[2]

Type II (Fig. 4:15).— A fragment of a holemouth vessel with a rounded complex rim. It is made of coarse light red fabric and is similar to vessels found in sixth–seventh-centuries CE deposits in Judea and the Negev (Ustinova and Nahshoni 1994:162, Fig. 4:23, 24; Rapuano 1999:179, Fig. 7:109).

Oil Lamp

Samaritan Oil Lamp (Fig. 4:16).— An oil-lamp fragment with a tongue handle, its filling hole (broken) encircled with a shallow ridge and its shoulder decorated in a net-like pattern. This lamp belongs to Sussman's Type 2 (Sussman 1983:78–79, Fig. 8:4) and should be dated to the fifth–sixth centuries CE (Yosef Porath, pers. comm.).

Antilya Jugs

These jugs (Fig. 4:17–19) are characterized by a rounded bottom, conical ridged walls and a cup-shaped rim. Such vessels, dated to the fifth–seventh centuries CE, are known from many sites along the coastal plain of Israel, from Ashqelon to Caesarea, as well as from sites in Lower Galilee (cf. Ayalon 2000: Fig. 3:4, Form 3).

Conical Clay Disks

A mold-made conical disc (Fig. 4:20) with an irregular hole perforated on top.[3] It is similar to objects published from the Bet She'an-Scythopolis synagogue (Tsori 1967:161–162) and from Caesarea Maritima (Peleg and Reich 1992:159–162, Fig. 21, n. 2), where they have been interpreted as "...meant to hold and balance the wick in the bowl type of (glass) oil lamp".

Horse-and-Rider Figurine

A fragment of a horse(?)-and-rider clay figurine (Fig. 5) was preserved. It includes the remains of the left hand of the rider, attached to the animal's low neck, and part of the left thigh or knee, attached to the animal's side. An ivy branch adorns the animal's back and belly, and a breastplate is depicted on its chest. The figurine combines two production techniques: the body, neck and probably the head of the horse(?) are mold-made, whereas its legs, as well as the rider, were handmade; both parts were attached before firing. Such equestrian figurines were produced in several workshops, e.g., at Bet Naṭif (Baramki 1935: Pl. IV). The best comparison, in technique and probably also in date, is the figurine of a rider on a lion

Fig. 5. Horse(?)-and-rider figurine.

from Ḥorbat Qasṭra, dating to the Byzantine period (fifth–seventh centuries CE; *Castra* 1999:57).

SUMMARY: THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES

The pottery from Ḥorbat Biẓ‘a, as gleaned from the selected loci studied above, can be ascribed to three well-dated ceramic assemblages, in correlation with the stratigraphy at the site (see ‘Ad, this volume). The earliest assemblage comprises vessel types of the first–early second centuries CE, mainly originating from the Stratum III floor and from fills sealed below it (Area A; L121, L128). The Late Roman assemblage (late third–fourth centuries CE) was found in several sealed loci, stratigraphically linked with Stratum II in the southern part of Area A (L112) and with the initial phase of architectural remains in Areas B (e.g., L202, L209) and C (L311). It should be noted that, although dated to the Late Roman period, some of the fragments were found in fills dating from the Byzantine period (e.g., L122, L300). The third, Byzantine-period assemblage, is rich, both in quantity and vessel types, including restorable vessels. The pottery types found here cover the entire Byzantine period; the latest datable vessels from this period (e.g., L104, L118, L125, L301, L304) correlate to the final phase of the site's occupation (late sixth–seventh centuries CE).

All three assemblages present a small number of vessels of fine tableware and cooking wares. However, the large quantity of amphorae and other containers might support the excavator's suggestion, concerning the industrial nature of the excavated parts of the site (see ‘Ad, this volume).

NOTES

[1] Common finds in Caesarea (Adan-Bayewitz 1986:91–96, Fig. 1:4–6; Bar-Nathan and Adato 1986:132, Fig. 1:11–13; Magness 1992:131, Figs. 58:16–21, 64:2–3; Tomber 1999: Fig. 8:127–128) and vicinity (Calderon 2000:104, Pls. VI:7–10, XVII:11–15).

[2] At Caesarea Maritima, a concentration of dolia was found *in situ* in sixth–seventh-centuries CE warehouses (Patrich 1996:163, Figs. 10, 11, 17, 18).

[3] Five additional clay discs were found at the site (not illustrated).

REFERENCES

‘Ad U. 1999. Remains of the ‘Unfinished Aqueduct' North of Binyamina. *‘Atiqot* 38:93–98 (Hebrew; English summary, pp. 228–229).

‘Ad U. This volume. The Industrial Zone of Ḥorbat Biẓ‘a during the Roman–Byzantine Periods.

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.

Adan-Bayewitz D. 1993. *Common Pottery in Roman Galilee: A Study of Local Trade*. Ramat Gan.

Arthur P. and Oren E.D. 1998. The North Sinai Survey and the Evidence of Transport Amphorae for Roman and Byzantine Trading Patterns. *JRA* 11:193–213.

Avissar M. 2005. *Tel Yoqne'am: Excavations on the Acropolis* (IAA Reports 25). Jerusalem.

Ayalon E. 1991. The Enormous Jars from Yavne Yam. In M. Fisher ed. *Yavne Yam and Its Environs.* Kibbutz Palmaḥim. Pp. 80–88 (Hebrew).

Ayalon E. 2000. Typology and Chronology of Water-Wheel (Saqiya) Pottery Pots from Israel. *IEJ* 50:216–226.

Baramki D.C. 1935. Two Roman Cisterns at Beit Natif. *QDAP* 5:3–10.

Bar-Nathan R. and Adato M. 1986. Byzantine Pottery (Stratum 5); Pottery. In L.I. Levine and E. Netzer. *Excavations at Caesarea Maritima 1975, 1976, 1979: Final Report* (Qedem 21). Jerusalem. Pp. 132–136; 160–175.

Baumgarten Y. 2000. Evidence of a Pottery Workshop of the Byzantine Period at the Foot of Tel Ashdod ('Ad Halom Site). *'Atiqot* 39:69–74 (Hebrew; English summary, p. 201).

Berlin A. 1997. The Plain Ware. In S.C. Herbert ed. *Tel Anafa* II, i: *The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery* (*JRA* Supplementary Series 10). Ann Arbor. Pp. 1–211.

Bikai P.M. 1996. The Pottery. In P.M. Bikai, J.W. Falko and J. Marhanoi. *Tyre: The Shrine of Apollo.* Amman. Pp. 23–35.

Blakely J.A. 1987. *Pottery and Dating of Vault 1: Horreum, Mithraeum and Later Uses. Caesarea Maritima* VI: *The Joint Expedition to Caesarea Maritima, Excavation Reports* 4. New York.

Blakely J.A. 1988. Ceramic and Commerce: Amphorae from Caesarea Maritima. *BASOR* 271:31–50.

Blakely J.A. 1992. Stratigraphy and the North Fortification Wall. In R.L. Vann ed. *Ceasarea Papers. Straton's Tower, Herod's Harbour, and Roman and Byzantine Caesarea* (*JRA* Supplementary Series 5). Ann Arbor. Pp. 26–41.

Calderon R. 2000. Roman and Byzantine Pottery. In Y. Hirschfeld. *Ramat Hanadiv Excavations: Final Report of the 1984–1998 Seasons.* Jerusalem. Pp. 91–165.

Castra 1999. Castra at the Foot of Mount Carmel: The City and Its Secrets. Haifa 1999.

Dothan M. 1956. Excavation at Afula. *'Atiqot* (*HS*) 1:18–63.

Egloff M. 1977. *Kelia: la poterie Copte.* Geneva.

Elgavish J. 1977. *Archaeological Excavations at Shikmona, Field Report* 1: *The Level of the Persian Period.* Haifa (Hebrew).

Gal Z. and Muqari A. 2002. Excavations at Khirbet Yama (Yahem) in the Sharon Plain. In Z. Gal ed. *Eretz Zafon: Studies in Galilean Archaeology.* Jerusalem. Pp. 91–106 (Hebrew).

Gendelman P. 2010. Pottery Finds from Area B1. In A. Gorzalczany. Baqa el-Gharbiya Area: A Roman-Period Cemetery and Other Finds. *'Atiqot* 64:110*–116* (Hebrew; English summary, pp. 161–162).

Gichon M. 1974. Fine Byzantine Wares from the South of Israel. *PEQ* 106:119–146.

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* IB: *Areas A and C; The Finds* (Qedem Reports 2). Jerusalem. Pp. 289–434.

Hayes J.W. 1972. *Late Roman Pottery.* London.

Hayes J.W. 1991. *Paphos* III: *The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery.* Nicosia.

Herschkovitz M. 1987. The Pottery of the First and Second Centuries CE from Giv'at Ram. *Eretz Israel* 19:314–325.

Hizmi H. and Shabtai Z. 1997. A Rock-Hewn Installation (*Mikveh?*) at Beit Ummar. *'Atiqot* 32:203–204 (Hebrew; English summary, p. 52*).

Israel Y. 1993. Survey of Pottery Workshops, Naḥal Lakhish–Naḥal Besor. *ESI* 13:106–107.

Johnson B.L. 1988. The Pottery. In C.D. Weinberg ed. *Excavations at Jalame—Site of a Glass Factory in Late Roman Palestine.* Columbia, Mo. Pp. 137–226.

Johnson B. and Stager L. 1995. Ashkelon: Wine Emporium of the Holy Land. In S. Gitin ed. *Recent Excavations in Israel: A View to the West.* Dubuque. Pp. 95–109.

Kletter R. and Rapuano Y. 1998. A Roman Well at Khirbet Ibreiktas. *'Atiqot* 35:43–59.

Koucky F.L. and Lapp E.C. 1989. The Pottery and Small Finds. In R.H. Smith and L.P. Day eds. *Pella of the Decapolis* 2: *Final Report on the College of Wooster Excavation in Area IX, the Civic Complex, 1979–1985.* Wooster. Pp. 96–118.

Landgraf J. 1980. Keisan's Byzantine Pottery. In J. Briend and J.-B. Humbert eds. *Tell Keisan (1971–1976): Une cité phénicienne en Galilée.* Paris. Pp. 51–99.

Loffreda S. 1974. *Cafarnao* 2: *la ceramica.* Jerusalem.

Loffreda S. 1996. *La ceramica di Maceronte e dell'Herodion (90 a.C.–135 d.C.).* Jerusalem.

Magness J. 1992. Late Roman and Byzantine Pottery, Preliminary Report, 1990. In R.L. Vann ed. *Caesarea Papers: Straton's Tower, Herod's Harbour, and Roman and Byzantine Caesarea* (*JRA* Supplementary Series 5). Ann Arbor. Pp. 129–153.

Magness J. 1993. *Jerusalem Ceramic Chronology: Circa 200–800.* Sheffield.

Magness J. 1994. The Pottery from Area V/4 at Caesarea. *AASOR* 52:133–145.

Majcherek G. 1995. Gazan Amphorae: Typology Reconsidered. In H. Meyza and J. Mlynarczyk

eds. *Hellenistic and Roman Pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean: Advances in Scientific Studies. Act of II Nieborow Pottery Workshop.* Warsaw. Pp. 163–178.

Meyers E.M., Kraabel A.T. and Strange J.F. 1976. *Ancient Synagogue Excavations at Khirbet Shema‘, Upper Galillee, Israel 1971–72* (AASOR 42). Durham.

Meyza H. 2007. *Nea Paphos V. Cypriote Red Slip Ware: Studies on the Late Roman Levantine Fine Ware.* Warsaw.

Negev A. 1986. *Late Hellenistic and Early Roman Pottery of Nabatean Oboda: Final Report* (Qedem 22). Jerusalem.

Oked S.H. 1999. *Aspects in Commerce and Trade in North Sinai during the Byzantine Period—In Light of the Evidence of Bowls and Amphorae.* Ph.D. diss. Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. Be’er Sheva‘.

Oleson P.J., Fitzgerald M.A., Shewood S.E. and Sidebotham E.S. 1994. *The Harbours of Caesarea Maritima* II: *The Finds and the Ship* (BAR Int. S. 594). Oxford.

Patrich J. 1996. Warehouses and Granaries in Caesarea Maritima. In A. Raban and K.G. Holum eds. *Caesarea Maritima: A Retrospective after Two Millennia.* Leiden. Pp. 147–176.

Peacock D.P.S. and Williams D.F. 1986. *Amphorae and the Roman Economy.* London.

Peleg M. and Reich R. 1992. Excavation of a Segment of the Byzantine City Wall of Caesarea Maritima. *‘Atiqot* 21:137–170.

Porath Y., Yannai E. and Kasher A. 1999. Archaeological Remains at Jatt. *‘Atiqot* 37:1–78 (Hebrew; English summary, pp. 167*–168*).

Rapuano Y. 1999. Pottery from Ras Abu Ma‘aruf. *‘Atiqot* 38:171–203.

Reynolds P. 1999. Pottery and Economic Exchange in Second Century Berytus: Some Preliminary Observations of Ceramic Trends from Quantified Ceramic Deposits from the Aub-Leverhulme Excavations in Beirut. *Berytus* 44:35–110.

Riley J.A. 1975. The Pottery from the First Session of Excavation in the Caesarean Hippodrome. *BASOR* 218:25–63.

Riley J.A. 1981. The Pottery from the Cisterns 1977.1, 1977.2 and 1977.3. In J.H. Humphery ed. *Excavation at Carthage Conducted by the University of Michigan* VI. Ann Arbor. Pp. 86–124.

Robinson H.S. 1959. *The Athenian Agora* V, 1: *Pottery of the Roman Period: Chronology.* Princeton.

Rosenthal R. and Sivan R. 1978. *Ancient Lamps in the Schloessinger Collection* (Qedem 8). Jerusalem.

Siegelman A. 1996. Soundings at Ḥ. Qastra, 1988. *‘Atiqot* 29:77*–92* (Hebrew; English summary, p. 113).

Siegelman A. 1998. The Pottery from the Sumaqa Excavations. In S. Dar. *Sumaqa: A Jewish Village on the Carmel.* Tel Aviv. Pp. 311–356 (Hebrew).

Silberstein N. 2000. Hellenistic and Roman Pottery. In Y. Hirschfeld. *Ramat Hanadiv Excavations: Final Report of the 1984–1998 Seasons.* Jerusalem. Pp. 420–469.

Sussman V. 1969. Ancient Burial Cave at Rehovot. *‘Atiqot* (*HS*) 5:69–71.

Sussman V. 1983. The Samaritan Oil Lamps from Appolonia-Arsuf. *Tel Aviv* 10:71–96.

Tomber R. 1999. Pottery from Sediments of the Inner Harbour. In K.G. Holum, A. Raban and J. Patrich eds. *Ceasarea Papers* 2: *Herod’s Temple, The Provincial Governor’s Praetorium and Graneries, The Later Harbor, A Gold Coin Hoard, and Other Studies* (*JRA* Supplementary Series 35). Portsmouth. Pp. 295–322.

Tsori N. 1967. The Ancient Synogogue at Beth-Shean. *Eretz Israel* 8:149–168 (Hebrew).

Tushingham A.D. 1985. *Excavations in Jerusalem 1961–1967* I. Toronto.

Ustinova Y. and Nahshoni P. 1994. Salvage Excavations in Ramot Nof, Be’er Sheva’. *‘Atiqot* 25:157–177.

Zevulun U. and Olenic Y. 1979. *Function and Design in the Talmudic Period.* Tel Aviv.