

FOUR POTTERY ASSEMBLAGES FROM THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF MOUNT SCOPUS, JERUSALEM

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The pottery discussed in the following report derives from excavations conducted by Amit Re'em on Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem (see Re'em, this volume).¹ It was recovered in the following locations: a quarry and a *miqveh* (Area A2), a tomb (Cave 1) and in the ruins of an Ottoman-period watchtower (Area A3). The pottery assemblage consists of vessel types common to Jerusalem and its surroundings from Iron Age II² and the Early Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods. Descriptions of fabric colors are according to Munsell (1994) charts under conditions of fluorescent lighting.

POTTERY FROM THE QUARRY (Figs. 1, 2)

In Area A2, L10 and L80 are designations for fill derived from excavation within the quarry. Pottery found in these loci includes types associated with Iron Age II and the Roman (50–135 CE) and Byzantine (sixth–seventh centuries) periods.

Iron Age II (Fig. 1)

A shallow bowl or plate with straight walls and a flanged rim (Fig. 1:1) is very common during this period. Examples are plain or red-slipped, and usually wheel-burnished on both sides and on their rims (Mazar and Mazar 1989: Pls. 7:3; 10:4).

A group of bowls, usually burnished internally and on their folded rims, includes forms that range from slightly rounded, through slightly carinated, to more fully carinated (Fig. 1:2–6). Such bowls are common in Iron Age II and have been found at the Temple Mount excavations (Mazar and Mazar 1989: 14–15, Pls. 2:16–25; 11:12–14; 22:36, 37), as well

as at other late Iron Age sites in and around Jerusalem. They date from the eighth to the sixth centuries BCE (Edelstein 2000: Fig. 10:10–15). Bowls similar to that illustrated in Fig. 1:3 have also been found at a farmhouse at Ras Abu Ma'aruf (Seligman 1994: Fig. 5:2) and Tel Lakhish (Aharoni 1975: Pl. 47:1). The bowl illustrated in Fig. 1:5 also has a parallel at Tel Lakhish (Aharoni 1975: Pl. 47:13).

Two large bowls with inverted, folded rims (Fig. 1:7, 8) are of another common Iron II type; it sometimes has two or more loop handles, and may be burnished inside and on the rim (e.g., Mazar and Mazar 1989: Pls. 7:7; 9:23–28; 10:19, 20). Examples of this type of bowl, although smaller in dimensions, have also been found at Ras Abu Ma'aruf (Seligman 1994: Fig. 5:6, 7).

A krater rim, black-slipped on the interior and wheel-burnished inside and out (Fig. 1:9), has a somewhat similar counterpart at Tel 'Ira (Bet-Arieh 1999: Fig. 6.101:3). A cooking pot with a grooved rim (Fig. 1:10) probably had a globular form and two loop handles. This type of cooking pot was very common during Iron II, examples having been found in Jerusalem—in the Temple Mount excavations (Mazar and Mazar 1989: Pl. 27:1–3), Malḥa (Edelstein 2000: Fig. 11:8, 10, 11) and Ras Abu Ma'aruf (Seligman 1994: Fig. 5:16–18)—and at Tel Lakhish (Tufnell 1953: Pl. 47:21).

Two holemouth jars have plain, sharply inverted rims (Fig. 1:11, 12). Similar vessels have been found at Malḥa (Edelstein 2000: Fig. 13:1) and Ras Abu Ma'aruf (Seligman 1994: Fig. 9:5–7), where they are dated to the seventh century BCE.

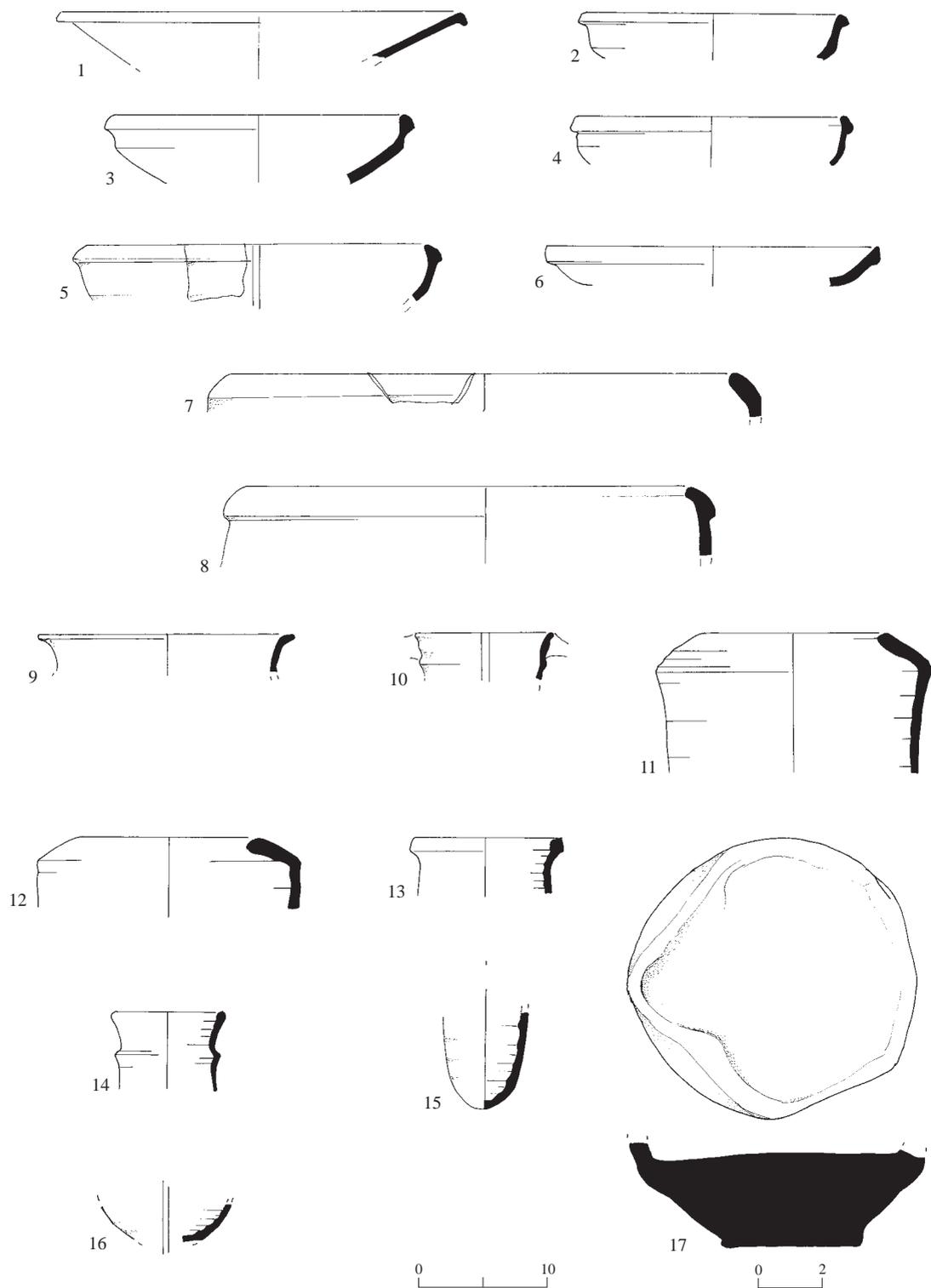


Fig. 1. Iron Age pottery from the quarry: Loci 80 and 10.

◀ Fig. 1

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Fabric	Description
1	Bowl	80	1600/1	Ware: 10R 5/8 red; many large white limestone, black organic, and gravel inclusions and few small micaceous inclusions; grits visible on surface; wheel-burnishing on int., rim and ext.	Shallow bowl with almost straight walls and rounded flanged rim
2	Bowl	10	1000/23	Ware: 2.5YR 5/6 red; many large white limestone and gray gravel inclusions; grits visible on surface; remains of beige slip on int. and ext.	Slightly carinated body and folded rim
3	Bowl	10	1000/15	Ware: 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray; many small and medium white limestone inclusions; grits visible on surface; traces of burnishing on int.	Carinated bowl with groove under folded rim
4	Bowl	10	1000/13	Ware: 2.5YR 5/8 red; few small white limestone inclusions; grits visible on outside; remains of beige slip on int. and ext.	Rounded bowl with folded rim
5	Bowl	80	1500/3	Ware: 2.5YR 5/8 red with gray core; many small white limestone and micaceous inclusions; grits visible on surface; traces of burnishing on int. and rim	Rounded bowl with folded rim
6	Bowl	10	1000/24	Ware: 2.5YR 5/6 red with lighter core; many small white limestone and few gray gravel and micaceous inclusions; grits visible on surface; traces of burnishing on int. and rim	Shallow bowl with rounded body and folded rim
7	Large bowl	80	1600/2	Ware: 2.5YR 4/6 red with 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown core; many small and medium white limestone and small black organic inclusions; grits visible on surface; wheel-burnishing on int. and rim	Large bowl with inverted folded rim
8	Large bowl	80	1500/5	Ware: 7.5YR 5/4 brown with gray core; many large white limestone and few small micaceous inclusions; grits visible on surface; wheel burnishing on int. and rim	Large bowl with inverted folded rim and external flange
9	Krater	80	1600/4	Ware: 10R 3/1 dark reddish gray; few gray gravel and small micaceous inclusions; grits visible on surface; black-slipped and wheel-burnished int., wheel-burnishing on rim and ext.	Slightly everted rounded rim
10	Cooking pot	80	1600/8	Ware: 2.5YR 5/8 red with darker core; few small white limestone and micaceous inclusions; grits visible on surface	Grooved neck and everted rounded rim; two loop-handles
11	Holemouth jar	10	1000/6	Ware: 2.5YR 6/6 light red with gray core; many large white limestone, black organic and crushed pottery inclusions; grits visible on surface; beige slip on ext.	Sharply inverted rim with four slight grooves
12	Holemouth jar	10	1000/20	Ware: 2.5YR 6/6 light red with gray core; many large white limestone, black organic and crushed pottery inclusions; grits visible on surface; remains of beige slip on ext.	Sharply inverted plain rim
13	Jar	10	1000/18	Ware: 2.5YR 5/6 red with large gray core; many large and small white limestone, medium gray gravel, and black organic inclusions; grits visible on surface; remains of beige slip on int.	Slightly everted, thickened and externally flattened rim; interior groove below rim

Fig. 1 (Cont.)

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Fabric	Description
14	Jar/decanter	10	1000/12	Ware: 2.5YR 4/8 red; many large and small white limestone, small black organic, and crushed pottery inclusions; grits visible on surface	Grooved neck forming a sharp exterior ridge; upper part of neck everted with rounded rim
15	Juglet	80	1600/11	Ware: 10R 6/6 light red; many small gray gravel and micaceous inclusions; grits visible on surface; vertical hand burnishing on ext.	Fragment of rounded base
16	Jar/juglet	80	1600/3	Ware: 2.5YR 5/6 red with 5YR 5/4 reddish brown core; many small white limestone, black organic and crushed pottery inclusions; grits visible on surface	Fragment of rounded base
17	Lamp	80	1600/10	Ware: 2.5YR 5/6 red with darker core; many small white limestone and few black organic inclusions; grits visible on surface	Base of saucer lamp

A storage jar (Fig. 1:13), with a long vertical or slightly everted neck, has a thickly profiled rim. This type of jar usually has a bag-shaped body and handles attached at the juncture of the shoulder and the body. More than 40 such jars were found in the Temple Mount excavations, where they have been dated to the seventh and sixth centuries BCE (Mazar and Mazar 1989:16, 17, Pls. 4:1–4; 5:1–4).

The jar (decanter?) illustrated in Fig. 1:14 has a groove on the interior of the neck, forming a sharp ridge below the everted rim. A somewhat similar jug, although with a trefoil mouth, has been found in the Temple Mount excavations, where it is dated to the end of the Iron Age (Mazar and Mazar 1989:17, Pl. 3:7, Photograph 22). A bottle with a similarly shaped neck and two handles emerging from the ridge was found at Malḥa (Edelstein 2000: Fig. 12:4). Similar vessels have also been found at Tel Lakhish (Tufnell 1953: Pl. 47:23, 24). Figure 1:15 depicts a vertically burnished juglet with a rounded base of a type commonly found at many Iron Age sites, including the Temple Mount excavations, where it is dated between the second half of the eighth century BCE and the mid-seventh century BCE (Mazar and Mazar 1989:50, Pl. 28:10, 11). A base fragment, possibly belonging to a small jar or juglet

(Fig. 1:16), is of a ware that suggests an Iron II date.

Figure 1:17 is one of two lamp fragments with a high, solid base. Although their rims are broken, it is likely that the bowls (mostly unpreserved) had a wide rim. This type of saucer lamp is common in the region of Judah in the seventh and also in the sixth centuries BCE (Mazar and Mazar 1989:18, Pl. 3:4–6, Photograph 18).

Roman Period (50–135 CE) (Fig. 2:1–4)

A cooking pot (Fig. 2:1), of a type with an everted neck and externally grooved rim, has a slight ridge on its upper shoulder. The body is smooth with no evidence of ribbing. This type of cooking pot can be dated to the first century CE (Loffreda 1996: *Gruppo* 39, Fig. 28:12–14).

Figure 2:2 depicts a collared-rim jar dated by parallels (Loffreda 1996: *Gruppo* 1, Fig. 1:6, 12) to the late first century BCE (see below, Fig. 3:15, 16 and discussion therein). It is probably residual in L10 where it was found. Other jars in this assemblage include one (Fig. 2:3) with a high neck and pronounced ridge at the base of the neck, and another with a high neck, but an internally beveled rim (Fig. 2:4). Both these jars can be dated between 50 and 135 CE by parallels (Loffreda 1996: *Gruppo* 7).

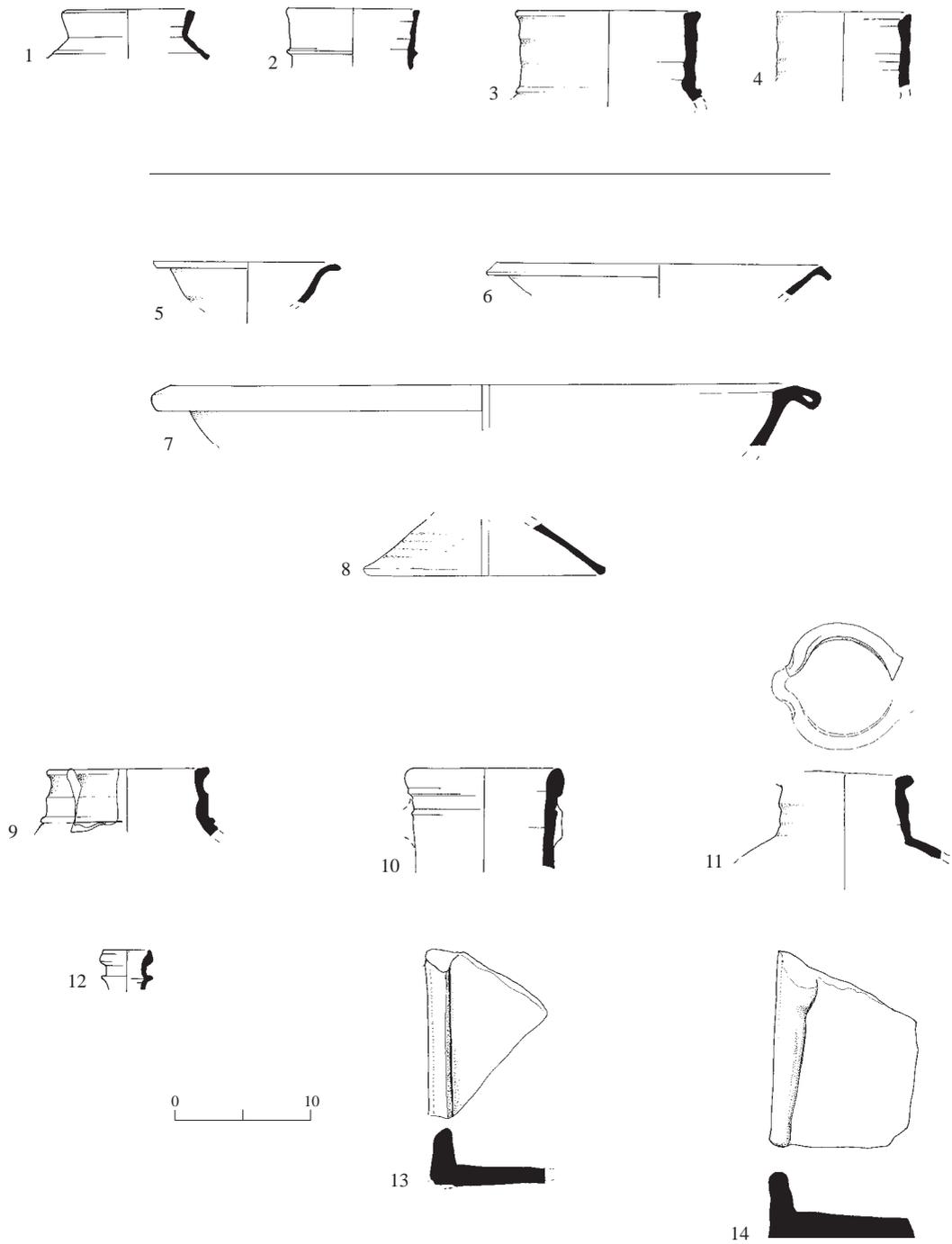


Fig. 2. Roman and Byzantine pottery from the quarry: Loci 80 and 10.

◀ Fig. 2

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Fabric	Description
1	Cooking pot	10	1000/17	Ware: 2.5YR 4/6 red; few very small gray gravel and micaceous inclusions	Slightly everted neck and rim with light groove; ridge on upper part of body
2	Collared-rim jar	10	1000/3	Ware: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; small white limestone and crushed pottery inclusions; surface beige-slipped and encrusted	Ridge at bottom of neck; height of neck: 4.1 cm
3	Jar	80	1600/5	Ware: 2.5YR 5/6 red; many small white limestone inclusions; grits visible on surface	Straight neck and ridge at its bottom; externally thickened and beveled; height of neck: 5.9 cm
4	Jar	80	1500/6	Ware: 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; few very small white limestone inclusions; surface fired to buff	Straight neck and internally beveled rim; height of neck: 5.2 cm
5	Bowl	80	1500/10	Ware: 2.5YR 5/6 red; few very small white limestone inclusions; surface: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	Rounded bowl with everted rounded rim
6	Bowl	80	1500/4	Ware: 2.5YR 5/8 red; few very small white limestone inclusions; surface: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow	Rounded walls and downward sloping ledge rim
7	Basin	80	1600/9	Ware: 10R 6/6 light red with gray core; few small and large white limestone inclusions; surface: 7.5YR 5/3 brown	Arched rim
8	Lid	80	1500/7	Ware: 2.5YR 6/6 light red with 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow core; few large white limestone and small micaceous inclusions	Rounded rim
9	Jar	80	1600/6	Ware: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown; many very small white limestone inclusions; surface fired to buff	Grooved neck and flat rim; height of neck: 3.8 cm
10	Amphora	10	1000/9	Ware: 10R 6/6 light red with 7.5YR 6/3 light brown; surface: 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow	Thick bulbous rim and handles from under rim
11	Jug	80	1500/2	Ware: 10R 5/6 red; many small white limestone inclusions; surface fired to buff	Large trefoil jug with everted flat rim; height of neck: 4.8 cm
12	Juglet	10	1000/7	Ware: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; very few small white limestone inclusions; surface: remains of beige slip	Thick bulbous rim and sharp ridge in middle of neck
13	Roof tile	80	1500/1	Ware: 2.5YR 6/6 light red with 5YR 5/4 reddish brown core; many large white limestone, black organic and crushed pottery inclusions; surface: remains of beige slip	Edge fragment
14	Roof tile	10	1000/11	Ware: 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; many small black organic, crushed pottery and few small micaceous inclusions; surface encrusted	Edge fragment

Byzantine Period (Sixth–Seventh Centuries CE)
(Fig. 2:5–12)

A small, rounded bowl with an everted, rounded rim (Fig. 2:5) is of fine ware. No satisfactory

parallel has been found so far for this form, but the ware suggests it belongs, together with Fig. 2:6–8 to a group of Fine Byzantine Ware (FBW) vessels, which are dated to the sixth and seventh

centuries CE. Of them, one bowl (Fig. 2:6), with rounded walls and a downward-sloping ledge rim, seems to be an example of Magness' FBW Form 2C (Magness 1993:200). A large vessel (Fig. 2:7) is a variant of Magness' FBW Form 1—a "basin with arched rim" (Magness 1993:204–205). The lid (Fig. 2:8) is also made of fine ware.

A jar with a grooved neck and flat rim and a ridge at the bottom of its neck (Fig. 2:9) has no satisfactory parallel. According to the classification suggested by Peacock and Williams, the vessel illustrated in Fig. 2:10 is a Late Roman (LR 1) amphora. Such amphorae are common at sites in the eastern Mediterranean and can be dated to the sixth and seventh centuries CE, with examples appearing as early as the late fifth century CE (Peacock and Williams 1986:185). These vessels were probably produced somewhere in the eastern Mediterranean, perhaps at centers on Cyprus or at Antioch, whence they were exported.

A fragment of a large jug with an everted and flattened trefoil rim (Fig. 2:11) is of a type for which no satisfactory parallel could be found. However, the fabric suggests affinities with the Byzantine-period ceramic assemblage recovered from L80. Figure 2:12 illustrates a juglet, apparently of fine ware, with a pinched rim and pronounced ridge on its neck, a type for which parallels are known (e.g., Magness 1993:241:1).

Two fragments of roof tiles are illustrated in Fig. 2:13, 14.

POTTERY FROM THE *MIQVEH* (Fig. 3)

Ceramics from this installation in Area A2 come from three different loci (see Re'em, this volume: Plan 2). The dismantling of the stairs leading down to the pool (L70) yielded pottery dated to Iron II and the Late Hellenistic–Early Roman periods (100–30 BCE). The fill under the bench in the *miqveh* (L60) also yielded a few sherds dated to c. 100–30 BCE, while the fill within the pool (L50) contained pottery dated mostly to c. 30 BCE–0. Although the material

from the *miqveh* is discussed typologically, Fig. 3 maintains the differentiation by provenance.

Iron Age II (Fig. 3:1–4)

No satisfactory parallel has been found for the rounded bowl with a flat flanged rim illustrated in Fig. 3:1, but its ware and surface treatment suggest it dates to Iron II. A fragment of a stand (Fig. 3:2) is paralleled by examples from the Temple Mount excavations in Jerusalem (Mazar and Mazar 1989: Pl. 8:9). Holemouth jars or pithoi of the type illustrated in Fig. 3:3 have been found at Tel Lakhish, where they are dated to the seventh century BCE (Tufnell 1953: Pl. 97:537, 540). Similar jars have also been reported from a farmhouse at Ras Abu Ma'aruf, Jerusalem (Seligman 1994: Fig. 9: 5–7). Examples of another type of holemouth jar (Fig. 3:4) are typical of the seventh century BCE and have been found at the Temple Mount excavations (Mazar and Mazar 1989: Pl. 27:12).

Late Hellenistic–Early Roman Periods (100–30 BCE) (Fig. 3:5–12)

A cooking pot with a sharply everted upper rim (Fig. 3:5) has an internal groove to hold a lid, and handles attached to the rim and the shoulder. Cooking pots of this type have been found at Machaerus (Loffreda 1996:81–82, *Gruppo* 46, Fig. 34:1, 2).

"Collared-rim" storage jars (Fig. 3:6–8) are characterized by a slightly everted, folded rim, which forms a kind of collar at the bottom, a feature from which the name of the type derives. These jars are common in the first century BCE and it seems that variations with shorter necks are an earlier type, while those with longer necks should be dated somewhat later. Such jars have been found at many sites and are particularly frequent at Machaerus, where they show a great deal of variation in neck size and rim forms (Loffreda 1996:25–30, *Gruppo* 1, Figs. 1–3). They date to the first century BCE and the first century CE.

One jar has a sharply everted rim forming a ridge at the juncture with the neck (Fig. 3:9). Similar jars, dated to the first century BCE,

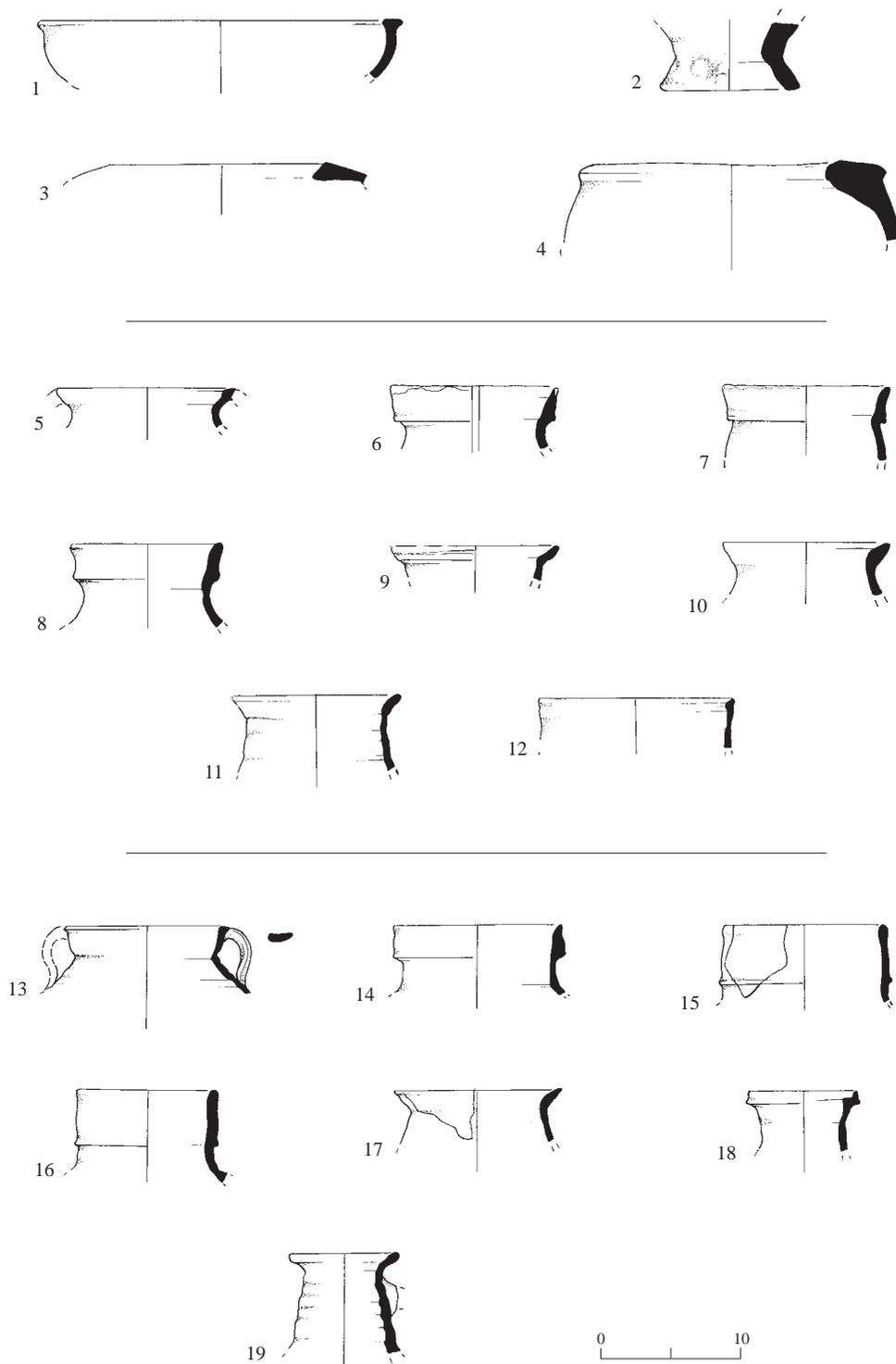


Fig. 3. Pottery from the *miqveh*: Loci 70, 60 and 50.

◀ Fig. 3

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Fabric	Description
1	Bowl	70	1400/2	Ware: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; many large white limestone, black organic and few large crushed pottery inclusions; grits visible on surface; wheel-burnishing on int. and rim	Round bowl with flat flanged rim
2	Stand	70	1400/7	Ware: 5R 5/1–4/1 reddish gray to dark reddish gray; many large white limestone inclusions; traces of black paint; surface: 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown	Fragment with rounded base
3	Pithos or holemouth jar	70	1400/8	Ware: 5YR 4/2–4/3 dark reddish gray to reddish brown; many very small white limestone inclusions	Sharply inverted plain rim
4	Holemouth jar	70	1400/6	Ware: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; many large and small white limestone, black organic and crushed pottery inclusions; grits visible on surface	Sharply inverted, slightly flanged rim
5	Cooking pot	70	1400/5	Ware: 2.5YR 4/6 red with lighter core; very few small white limestone inclusions	Sharply everted neck with inner groove and rounded rim
6	Collared-rim jar	70	1400/1	Ware: 10R 6/8 light red; few large white limestone inclusions; surface fired to buff	Everted folded rim; height of neck: c. 4.5 cm
7	Collared-rim jar	70	1400/4	Ware: 2.5YR 6/6 light red with gray core; few large white limestone and small black organic inclusions; surface fired to buff	Everted neck and folded rim with short flange; clay accretions on rim; height of neck: 4.9 cm
8	Collared-rim jar	70	1400/3	Ware: 2.5YR 4/2 weak red; many small white limestone inclusions; surface fired to buff	Everted neck and folded rim; height of neck: 5.3 cm
9	Jar	70	1400/10	Ware: 10R 5/6 red; many small white limestone and micaceous inclusions; surface fired to buff	Sharply everted internally beveled rim; height of neck: c. 3 cm
10	Jar	70	1400/9	Ware: 10R 6/8 light red; many small white limestone inclusions; surface fired to buff	Sharply everted thickened rim with groove on upper side; height of neck: c. 3.3 cm
11	Jar	60	1300/2	Ware: 10R 5/6 red; many small white limestone and few small micaceous inclusions; surface fired to buff	Almost straight neck with sharply everted folded rim forming a collar; height of neck: c. 5.6 cm
12	Cooking pot	60	1300/3	Ware: 2.5YR 4/6 red; few very small micaceous inclusions	Straight neck and internally thickened beveled rim
13	Cooking pot	50	1200/1, 4, 9	Ware: 2.5YR 4/6 red with dark gray core; few small white limestone inclusions; surface with traces of burning	Slightly everted bulging neck and rounded rim; two band handles
14	Jar	50	1200/2	Ware: 2.5YR 6/8 light red; few large crushed pottery inclusions; surface fired to buff	Folded rim forming a flange; height of neck: 5.1 cm
15	Jar	50	1200/3	Ware: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; few large white limestone and gray gravel inclusions; surface fired to buff	Straight neck and folded rim forming short flange; height of neck: c. 5.3 cm
16	Jar	50	1200/5	Ware: 2.5YR 5/8 red; few small white limestone inclusions; surface fired light	Straight neck and folded rim forming short flange; height of neck: 6.2 cm

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Fabric	Description
17	Jug	50	1200/7	Ware: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown; many small white limestone and black organic inclusions; surface fired to buff	Everted pinched rim
18	Jug	50	1200/9	Ware: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown; many small white limestone and few black organic inclusions; surface fired to buff	Narrow neck and everted rim with deep inner groove
19	Flask/jug	50	1200/6	Ware: 10R 5/6 red; many large white limestone inclusions; surface fired to buff	Long narrow slightly ribbed neck and sharply everted rounded rim; handle from mid-neck

have been found at Machaerus (Loffreda 1996:31–32, *Gruppo* 3, Fig. 5:31, 32). A variation on this type has an everted, thickened rim, but lacks the distinctive ridge (Fig. 3:10). Another variation has a narrow neck, and a sharply everted rim that forms a ridge at the bottom of the neck (Fig. 3:11). This additional type is also dated at Machaerus to the first century BCE (Loffreda 1996:31–32, *Gruppo* 3, Fig. 5:20, 21). A cooking-pot fragment with a vertical neck and internally beveled rim (Fig. 3:12) also has parallels at Machaerus, where it too is dated to the first century BCE (Loffreda 1996: *Gruppo* 36, Fig. 27:10–14).

Early Roman Period (30 BCE–0) (Fig. 3:13–17) A cooking pot with a short, bulging everted neck ends in a rounded rim (Fig. 3:13). The type has a smooth or very lightly ribbed body with two strap-handles drawn from the rim to the upper shoulder. These slightly ribbed cooking pots are characteristic of the last quarter of the first century BCE and have been found at Machaerus (Loffreda 1996:72, *Gruppo* 37, Fig. 28:1–3).

The collared-rim jar with a short neck illustrated in Fig. 3:14 should be dated before the last quarter of the first century BCE (cf. Fig. 3:6–8). Two collared-rim jars (Fig. 3:15, 16), with longer necks than in the chronologically earlier examples described above (Fig. 3:6–8, 14), are dated to the last quarter of the first century BCE. A jug with a sharply everted rim (Fig. 3:17) is quite similar to that portrayed in Fig. 3:10, but its rim is not as thick, suggesting

a date some time toward the end of the first century BCE.

The dating of two jug fragments is uncertain (Fig. 3:18, 19). One has a narrow neck and an everted rim with a deep internal groove (Fig. 3:18); it is similar to a type reported at Machaerus (Loffreda 1996: Fig. 20:1–4). Another jug or flask (Fig. 3:19) with a narrow ribbed neck and everted rim has a handle attached to the upper part of its neck. At Machaerus, everted rims of this type are found on jugs (Loffreda 1996: Fig. 20:5).

POTTERY FROM BURIAL CAVE 1 (Fig. 4)

The pottery discussed below was retrieved from the excavated fill of the courtyard outside the entrance to the tomb (L90). It dates to between 70 and 135 CE.

The cooking pots from the excavated locus all have characteristic grooves on their rims, which date them to the first century CE. Several variants are shown in Fig. 4:1–8. Some have straight necks (e.g., Fig. 4:1, 2), some have slightly everted necks (e.g., Fig. 4:3–6), while others have slightly bulging necks (Fig. 4:7, 8). Parallels for these cooking pots can be found at Machaerus (Loffreda 1996: *Gruppo* 40, Fig. 29). Figure 4:9 illustrates a carinated casserole for which there are also parallels at Machaerus (Loffreda 1996: *Gruppo* 44, Fig. 33:1–17).

The storage jars depicted in Fig. 4:10, 11 have high necks with slightly beveled or rounded rims and characteristic ridges at the junctures of

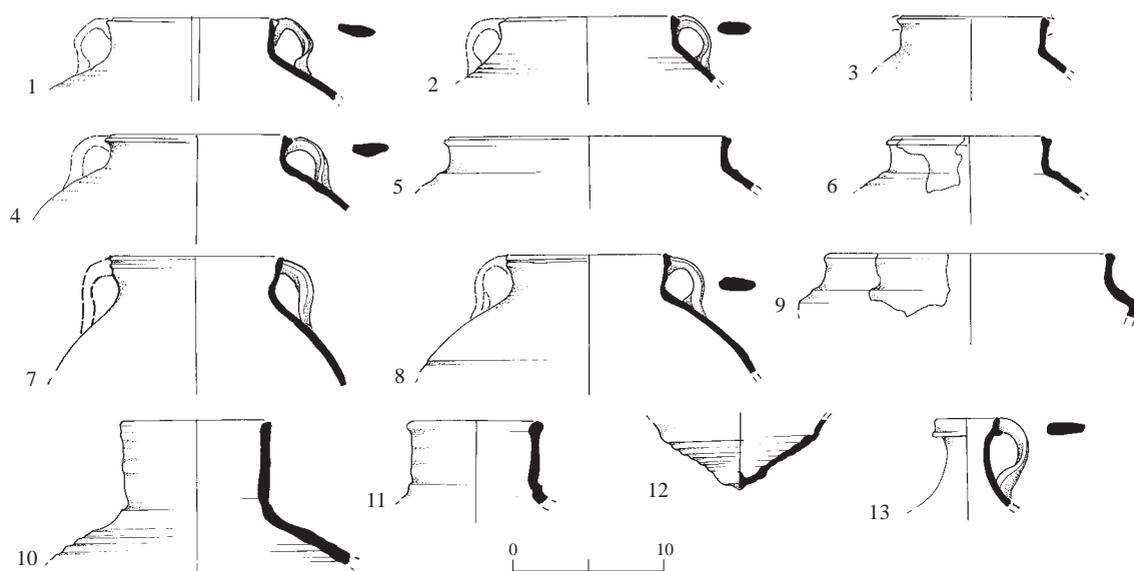


Fig. 4. Pottery from Burial Cave 1 (L90).

No.	Type	Basket	Fabric	Description
1	Cooking pot	1700/9	Ware: 2.5YR 4/6 red; thin ware, no inclusions visible	Almost straight neck and flat rim; two band handles
2	Cooking pot	1700/11	Ware: 2.5YR 5/8 red; few medium white limestone inclusions	Straight neck and pinched grooved rim; two band handles
3	Cooking pot	1700/8	Ware: 2.5YR 5/8 red with darker core; few small white limestone inclusions	Slightly everted neck and pinched grooved rim; two band(?) handles
4	Cooking pot	1700/13	Ware: 10R 4/6 red; thin ware, no inclusions visible	Slightly everted rim with groove; two band handles
5	Cooking pot	1700/5	Ware: 2.5YR 5/8 red with dark gray core; few small white limestone inclusions	Slightly everted neck and pinched grooved rim; ridge on upper body
6	Cooking pot	1700/7	Ware: 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown; few small micaceous inclusions	Slightly everted neck and grooved rim
7	Cooking pot	1700/3	Ware: 2.5YR 4/6 red; thin ware, no inclusions visible	Slightly bulging neck and grooved rim; two band handles
8	Cooking pot	1700	Ware: 2.5YR 4/6 red; thin ware, no inclusions visible	Slightly bulging neck and folded rim; two band handles
9	Casserole	1700/4	Ware: 2.5YR 5/6 red; few large white limestone inclusions	Carinated body with rounded rim
10	Jar	1700/1	Ware: 2.5YR 6/6 light red; many small white limestone, medium black organic and crushed pottery inclusions; grits visible on surface; surface fired to buff	Long, slightly ribbed neck and ribbed body; ridge at bottom of neck; slightly pinched rim; height of neck: 5.7 cm
11	Jar	1700/10	Ware: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown; many small white limestone and crushed pottery inclusions; grits visible on surface; surface fired to buff	Straight neck and rounded thick rim; ridge at bottom of neck; height of neck: 5.2 cm
12	Jar	1700/2	Ware: 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown; many small white limestone and black organic inclusions; grits visible on surface	Base fragment with omphalos; ribbed
13	Juglet	1700/12	Ware: 2.5YR 5/8 red; cooking pot ware, no inclusions visible	Everted neck and flanged rim; band handle from neck including flange

their necks and shoulders. The omphalos base (Fig. 4:12) may well belong to a jar of the same type. These jars have ribbed bodies and often,0 slightly ribbed necks. A juglet with an everted, flanged rim (Fig. 4:13) is made of cooking-pot ware characteristic of the first century CE (Loffreda 1996: *Gruppo* 28, Fig. 26:1–6).

POTTERY FROM THE OTTOMAN-PERIOD
WATCHTOWER (Fig. 5)

This structure, specifically L170, L150 and L180, contained pottery dated to the nineteenth century CE (see Re'em, this volume: Plan 4). Unfortunately, the pottery of this period, with the exception of the glazed cups and smoking pipes, has received little scholarly attention, and thus, it is difficult to find parallels for the finds presented here.

A shallow, rounded, handmade bowl is of a coarse ware (Fig. 5:1) covered by a wet-smoothed surface slip. Another fragment is of a handmade bowl that has a wavy rim (Fig. 5:2). Handmade bowls of simple shapes

with decorated rims have been found at Saṭaf (Gibson, Ibbs and Kloner 1991: Fig. 21:1–3, 6–9).

A drinking jug (Fig. 5:3) belongs to the black “Gaza Ware” group. Usually, such jugs have long spouts on their shoulders and two loop handles to assist in imbibing. This example is decorated with splashes of pinkish color, which do not form any pattern. Figure 5:4 is a light-colored jar for which no parallel has been noted.

Figure 5:5 illustrates a base of a plate made of soft paste and decorated with blue flowers under a colorless glaze. It seems to be an imitation of plates of Chinese manufacture, which were widely imitated in Europe and Turkey during the Late Ottoman period.

Figure 5:6 is a fragment of a Kütahya coffee cup. Kütahya cups, still used today, are small vessels without handles, with or without decoration. The most famous production center for these vessels was and remains Kütahya in Turkey. These cups were made of thin white ware (soft paste or porcelain) and when decorated, painted in different colors with

Fig. 5 ▶

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Color	Description
1	Bowl	180	2140/1	Ware: 2.5YR 7/6 light red; many large white limestone inclusions; hollows from charred organic inclusions; pink slip (5YR 7/4) on int. and ext.	Handmade shallow bowl with flat rim
2	Bowl/jug	180	2140/3	Ware: 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray; many medium white limestone and gray organic inclusions	Handmade bowl with wavy rim
3	Drinking jug	Topsoil	2105/6	Ware: gray; few small micaceous inclusions; splashes of pink slip (5YR 7/4) on ext.	Long ribbed neck and internally beveled rim; handles from base of neck
4	Jar	180	2140/2	Ware: 2.5YR 6/8 light red; many white limestone and crushed pottery inclusions; surface fired to buff	Folded rim and ridge on neck
5	Plate	150	2100/3	Ware: white; blue paint on int. and ext.	Base fragment with floral design
6	Cup	150	2100/4	Ware: white; blue, purple and green paint on ext.	Fragment with floral design
7	Pipe	170	2170	Ware: 2.5YR 5/6 red; red-burnished (7.5R 5/6) ext.	Mouthpiece fragment
8	Pipe	170	2170/11	Ware: gray; reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) burnished ext.	Shank and bowl fragment

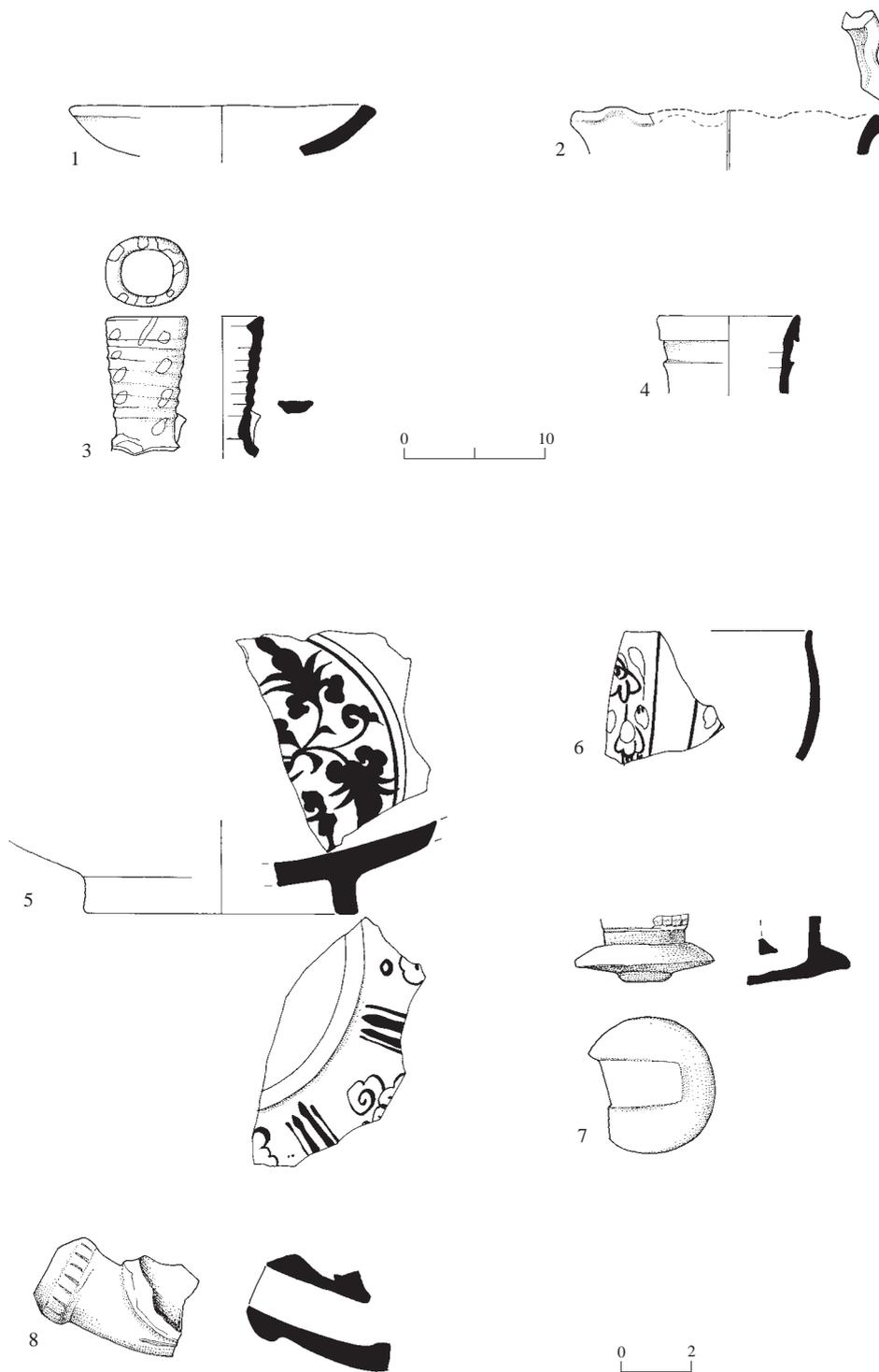


Fig. 5. Pottery from the Ottoman building.

floral or vegetal patterns. Painted patterns are in yellow, black, blue, red, green and purple. Yellow was introduced at the beginning of the eighteenth century and purple only in its second quarter (Carswell 1972:34–39). Later examples are small, their forms less elaborate, and their decorations coarser and not as well rendered.

Two fragments of smoking pipes were found. Figure 5:7 has the characteristic lily shape of many nineteenth-century pipes, while Fig. 5:8 is part of the shank and bowl of a red pipe that was popular late in that century. Smoking pipes were widely used in the Ottoman Empire and, therefore, are typically encountered in excavations of the Ottoman period. They have been found as far abroad as Russia, where they were noted in graves dated to the nineteenth

century CE (Stančeva 1972; 1975–76). These objects are usually small and pretty, and thus, are often collected, although rarely published. Nevertheless, they remain among the few examples of Ottoman pottery that have received attention in a number of studies (e.g., Robinson 1983; 1985; Hayes 1980; 1992). Their dating, however, is often problematic, as Ottoman layers at sites have generally not received enough stratigraphic attention. Therefore, few pipes are known to come from securely dated contexts. Exceptions are those from a shipwreck dated to the end of the seventeenth century CE (Walker 1980: Pl. I), and another submerged assemblage near Sharm el-Sheikh, dated to the eighteenth century CE (Raban 1971:146–155).

NOTES

¹ I wish to thank Amit Re'em for asking me to publish the pottery. Drawings are by Irena Lidski-Reznikov and Carmen Hersch. This report was last updated in 2003.

² I wish to thank Prof. Seymour Gitin for the help in identifying and dating the Iron Age material.

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