# A SALVAGE EXCAVATION AT HORBAT ROZEZ

## ELI YANNAI

In August–September 1994 a salvage excavation was conducted at Horbat Rozez (map ref. NIG 1959/7168, OIG 1459/2168) under the direction of Eli Yannai and Anat Beck, on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority.<sup>1</sup> The excavation extended over an area of  $16 \times 16$  m and was divided into four squares of equal size.

Horbat Rozez is located on the southeastern slope of Ramat Ha-Nadiv, between Zikhron Ya'aqov and Binyamina (Fig. 1). The remains of the settlement extend over the hilltop and the southern and eastern slopes of the soft limestone spur, c. 35 m asl, and cover approximately two hectares in area. Horbat Shuni is c. 2 km to the southwest and Horbat 'En Zur, located at the edge of Ramat Ha-Nadiv, is about 1 km to the west. Along the wadi bed to the north of Horbat Rozez are large quarries dating to Roman times, which were examined in the past (Yosef Porath, pers. comm.). The remains of an ancient road of the Roman or Byzantine periods, clearly visible for their entire length, run along the western edge of the site and to the north. These remains were part of a paved thoroughfare that led from Horbat Shuni to Horbat Rozez, passed alongside the perimeter of the quarries in the wadi east of Zikhron Ya'aqov and descended toward Wadi Milh, south of Horbat Shefaya. Naḥal Tanninim is some 2 km to the south of Horbat Rozez.

#### THE EXCAVATION

Six habitation levels were exposed, one atop the other. Stratum I, the surface level, consisted of a cist grave, which had penetrated into



Fig. 1. Location map of Horbat Rozez.

the dumps in Stratum II, and sherds from the Mamluk and Ottoman periods; there were no architectural remains. Stratum II, which dates to the Byzantine period and is very well preserved, was exposed below the surface level. Remains from this stratum, including buildings, installations and floors, as well as a large quantity of potsherds, covered the entire area. Scanty remains from the Hellenistic period (Stratum III) were uncovered beneath the building foundations of the Byzantine level (Stratum II); thus, the information regarding them is meager. Two levels (Strata IV-V) from the Persian period, also in an excellent state of preservation, were exposed beneath Stratum III (Hellenistic period). The stone foundations of the walls from the two Persian strata did not have the same orientation and were not founded on the same level; therefore, they could be easily differentiated from each other, and also from the strata above and below them. Some of the stone foundations of the walls were built on natural bedrock. A Persian-period pit hewn in the bedrock cut into a floor from the Iron Age (Stratum VI). In general, the strata were well preserved.

The excavated section of the site extends eastward along the eastern slope of the hill, which is 5 m lower than the hilltop to the west. The excavation was conducted on the gentle upper part of the slope; in general, remains in the western part of the excavation were at a slightly higher elevation than those in the eastern part.

The tight time schedule prevented us from dismantling the walls located in the upper strata, primarily the impressive Byzantine remains (Stratum II). Therefore, Stratum III (Hellenistic period) and Strata IV–V (Persian period) were only incompletely exposed and the parts that lie beneath the walls of Stratum II do not appear in the plans.

### ARCHITECTURE AND STRATIGRAPHY

## Stratum VI: The Iron Age

A floor (L3034; see below) paved with small limestone fragments and wadi pebbles was exposed on the natural bedrock. A round pit (L3035) associated with Stratum V penetrated the floor (Plan 1; Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. The stone-paved floor in Stratum VI (L3034), looking east.

In Stratum V, two walls, several *tabuns*, and a pit were hewn into bedrock. Wall 45 was exposed on the northeastern side of the excavation (Sq F20). This wall was aligned northwest–southeast and consisted of two courses of soft limestone blocks arranged headers-and-stretchers, one stone wide. The earthen floor to its south (L3062) extended as far as the upper part of the wall, leading us to

assume that the two courses were originally the wall's stone foundation. Wall 48, located 7 m to the south and parallel to W45 (Sq F21), was constructed of hard, unworked Cenomanian limestone blocks. The top of W48 was covered by W42 of Stratum IV, which made it difficult to ascertain if W48 was more than one stone wide. A lime floor (L3050; elevation 30.16 m), about 2 cm below W48, ran up to the southern side of W48. Four round *tabuns* (T1–4; diam.



Plan 1. Strata V-III.

0.6–1.2 m), made from fired ceramic material, were exposed in the two western squares.

The pit (L3035, Sq G20; diam. 1.35 m, c. 0.56 m deep), exposed in the northwestern corner of the excavation area, penetrated the Iron Age stone floor of Stratum VI (L3034) and the bedrock below the lowest stone course of Stratum IV's W22 (see below). The rim of the pit was level with the bedrock surface at an elevation of 29.55 m. The manner in which the stone floor was hewn and the recovery of Persian finds from the pit show that the pit should be ascribed to Stratum V (Fig. 3).

The stratigraphy of Stratum V is clear and unequivocal. Wall 45 was exposed beneath W43 in Stratum IV, which also dates to the Persian period (see below). *Tabuns* T2, T3, and T4 were exposed in the western part of the excavation area below W21 of Stratum IV, and *Tabun* T1 was revealed beneath a column base (L3063), likewise from Stratum IV.

The architectural remains suggest that the excavated area consists of an open space (courtyard?) in the west, in which there were several *tabuns* and a pit, and a built-up area

in the east, consisting of two walls from two parallel buildings.

## Stratum IV: The Persian Period (Plan 1)

The corners of four separate buildings, all constructed with identical building materials and using a similar technique, were exposed in this stratum. The upper courses were built of two rows of medium-sized fieldstones (mostly headers), with a fill of smaller stones between them. The stones used in the lower courses were smaller than those in the upper ones.

*The Northeastern Structure* (L3058, Sq F20).— Wall 43 on the south and W49 on the west were each preserved to a height of two courses. A crushed white lime floor (L3059) reached the southern side of the bottom course of W43 (elevation 30.66).

*The Northwestern Structure* (L3038, Sq G20).— Wall 40 was aligned north–south and W39 and W22, to the west, were aligned east–west. A charred, earthen floor (L3028) extended as far as the southern side of W22 and



Fig. 3. The Iron Age floor from Stratum VI and the Stratum V pit in L3035, looking east.



Fig. 4. Stratum IV Walls 21 and 25 below Stratum II Walls 13 and 14, looking north.

also reached the northern side of W25 and the western side of W50. Based on the extent of the floor and its stratigraphic context, the corners formed by Walls 39 and 40 and Walls 21 and 25 (of the southwestern structure, below) belong to the same stratum.

*The Southwestern Structure* (L3055, Sq G21).— Wall 25 was aligned east–west and W21 was aligned north–south. Together they formed the corner of a building located in the southwestern part of the excavation area (Fig. 4). The southern part of Wall 21 was cut by the Byzantine (Stratum II) installation (L3029). The structure's earthen floor is located in L3055.

*The Southeastern Structure* (Fig. 5).— Wall 42 was aligned east–west, and W47, north–south. Wall 43 extended eastward, beyond the limits of the excavation. The western side of W47 was disturbed by a Stratum II pit, which was hewn into the bedrock (see Plan 2). Wall 28, to the west, was probably also cut by the same pit, before which it may have met W47. The boundaries of the pit could not be accurately



Fig. 5. Stratum IV L3050 and W42; on the left—Stratum II W38, looking north.

determined, as the material within the pit differed from the collapse material into which the pit was hewn. The pit, which damaged the remains from Stratum V, is ascribed to Stratum II.

A smooth, flat stone of hard limestone (L3063), 0.48 m in diameter, was found c. 1 m northeast of the corner formed by Walls 42 and 47 (Fig. 6). Underneath this stone was a concentration of small fieldstones, 0.5 m deep. We assumed that the stone was a column base. A similar stone was exposed in L3048, northeast of W42. Northeast of Walls 42 and 43, a crooked



Fig. 6. The column base in Stratum IV, looking south; in the background—Stratum II W13, in the lower left—the Stratum II plastered pit.

row of one course of large fieldstones (W41) was unearthed that we could not associate with any of the walls in the vicinity.

The stone foundations of the walls in Stratum IV were constructed above the stone foundations of the Stratum V walls. The walls from Stratum III (Hellenistic period) were superposed on the walls belonging to Stratum IV. Wall 41 was exposed c. 0.5 m lower than W43, below the floor in Stratum III. We assigned W41 to Stratum IV based on the assumption that it was built on the bedrock slope in that area of the excavation. No additional walls or floors were discovered beneath W43.

## Stratum III: The Hellenistic Period (Plan 1)

The walls in Stratum III were dry built of two rows of soft, medium-sized fieldstones with a fill of smaller stones. Most of the walls were preserved to a height of only one or two courses. The principal locus in this stratum is L3036 ( $3.4 \times 4.3$  m), which was enclosed by W31 to the north, W33 to the south and W34 to the west. No eastern wall was discovered. The locus had a white plaster floor (elevation 31.45) (Fig. 7). Another plaster floor (L3036), exposed north of W31, was bordered by W30, c. 1 m to the west. A grayish white plaster floor (L3032), also located west of W34, was delimited on the south by W35. Wall 38 was of similar dimensions and was constructed similarly to the other walls in Stratum III. This wall was exposed south of the corner formed by Walls 33 and 37, and joined the walls from Stratum III beneath the walls of Stratum II.

Most of the walls in Stratum III were exposed below the Stratum II Byzantine walls. Their alignment differed slightly from the walls above them (Fig. 8). Hence, they were only partially exposed and the architectural information pertaining to them is incomplete. In several places, very little space separated the top of the walls in Stratum III from the foundations of the walls of Stratum II. The loci flanking the Stratum III walls yielded Hellenistic sherds underneath the Byzantine-period sherds, with neither a burnt layer nor a destruction layer separating them. Therefore, the stratigraphic determination and assignment of the walls to Stratum III relies solely on the ceramic finds.

The principal stratigraphic problem is in L3036. The Stratum III floor was surrounded on



Fig. 7. The white plaster floor (L3036) of Stratum III, beneath Stratum II W10, looking north.



Fig. 8. Stratum III L3032 below the Stratum II walls, looking south. Note the different alignment of the walls.

all sides by walls, but did not extend far enough to make contact with any of them. Wall 31, which was exposed at an elevation higher than the plaster floor, continued west beneath Walls 11 and 10 (Stratum II) and passed below the threshold between Walls 11 and 20 and beneath W24 (Stratum II). The elevation of the tops of the stones in W31 (Stratum III) was identical to the top of the paving stones in Stratum III (L3021, L3025 from Stratum II). The floor in L3036 did not reach W33, extending only as far as its foundation trench. Similarly, this floor did not reach W37, which cut the floor, postdating it. The floor in L3036 was exposed beneath the Stratum II floors of the Byzantine period and above the Stratum IV walls of the Persian period. Based on the stratigraphic position of the floors and walls and the large quantity of Hellenistic pottery found near them, we designated the walls and floors as a separate stratum. Nevertheless, because the walls in Stratum II were built directly on top of the Stratum III walls, we cannot negate the possibility that these walls and the fill from the Hellenistic period situated between them formed part of the substructure upon which Stratum II was built up.

# Stratum II: The Byzantine Period (Plan 2)

Parts of several buildings constructed with large, soft limestone blocks (some dressed) were exposed. Several walls were preserved to



Plan 2. Stratum II.

a height of 2 m. As we did not find doorways in all of the walls, we divided the architectural remains into a number of complexes that seemed to be detached from one another.

The Stratum II walls were all built using the same construction technique, with much secondary use of stones from the earlier strata. One face of the walls was built of dressed stones and the other, of unworked stones, with small fieldstones between them. We found no evidence of plaster or other materials that could have been used to improve the irregularity of the walls. Likewise, the 'dressed' side did not consistently face inward; in some instances it faced outward.

Complex 1. This complex consisted of part of a room (Sq F20; L3022), measuring  $2.6 \times$ 2.9 m, paved with flat stones varying in size, including dressed building stones in secondary use (Fig. 9). An opening, 0.9 m wide, connected L3022 with a room in L3025 to the south. A stone threshold and dressed stone dooriambs were exposed in situ. Due to the topography of the area, the elevation of the floor in Room 3025 was lower than that of L3022. The walls surrounding L3025 ( $2.9 \times 3.0$  m) were preserved to a height of c. 2 m. Two openings, 0.6 m wide, apparently windows, were exposed in the western wall (W12); these were later walled up with dressed stones. The floor of the room was paved with flat limestone and basalt slabs grouted with a plaster fill that extended to the plastered walls. The floor in L3025 extended as far south as W13. Wall 20, which separated L3025 to the south from L3022 to the north, continued in a northwesterly direction. Wall 20 extended beyond the northern balk reaching the small-fieldstone floor in L3015.

A small oil-producing installation (*bodeda*;  $0.45 \times 0.70$  m), hewn in a hard, Cenomanian dressed building stone brought to the site from elsewhere, was exposed in the stone paving in L3015. This installation consisted of a flat crushing surface (diam. c. 0.38 m) circumscribed by a shallow channel, leading to a small settling vat ( $0.27 \times 0.28$  m, 0.2 m deep). Similar installations were found in strata and at sites dating to the Persian and Hellenistic periods. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the installation was used in the Hellenistic (Stratum III) or the Persian (Strata V–IV) periods.

*Complex* 2. Locus 3006 (Sq F20;  $2.5 \times 4.5$  m) was enclosed from the north by W26, from the south by W24 and from the west by W10 (whose western side bordered on Complex 1). The floor of the locus was destroyed by a refuse pit whose walls were preserved merely to a height of three courses. A plastered installation ( $1.25 \times 1.60$  m; Fig. 10) built atop a foundation of small fieldstones was exposed in the northeastern corner of the locus. The installation consisted of two plastered pools measuring  $0.60 \times 0.75$  m, both drained by pipes made of water-wheel



Fig. 9. The doorway between L3022 (bottom) and L3025 (behind the wall), looking south.



Fig. 10. The plastered installation (L3006) in Stratum II, looking east.



Fig. 11. Locus 3021, following the removal of the stone-paved floor, looking west.

(*saqiya*) vessels in secondary use (Ayalon 2000: Fig. 3:4); the bottoms of the vessels had been broken and joined together.

The pipes passed east of and under W23. An opening 0.8 m wide was exposed in the southern wall (W24), revealing a dressed stone threshold and doorjambs. The opening connected L3006 in the north to L3021 in the south. Locus 3021 ( $3.4 \times 4.3$  m) was enclosed by W24 to the north, W10 to the west, W16 in the south and W23 in the east (Fig. 11). The two rooms were packed with stone collapse mixed with pottery that included a large number of jars and intact oil lamps (see below, Fig. 21; and Sussman, this volume).

*Complex 3.* This complex (Sqs G20–21), situated south of and slightly lower than the other two complexes, was enclosed by W13 and W16 to the north and W14 and W17 to the west. No stone-paved floors were exposed. The southern portion of the complex lay beyond the limits of the excavated area. Wall 15, to the east, was built of a row of flat, dressed stones and a strip of smaller stones that apparently served as a threshold or installation. A square,



Fig. 12. The plastered pit (L3029) in Stratum II, looking east.

plastered pit (L3029;  $1.4 \times 1.6$  m, 1.85 m deep) was exposed in the southwestern corner of the complex (Fig. 12). A stepped depression cut into the bottom of the pit was used to collect and remove any liquids that may have remained. There was no evidence that the floor of the pit was paved in mosaic. Judging from the pit's size, we assume that it functioned as a collecting vat for a winepress or another

installation located to the south and west, beyond the limits of the excavation. Another part of the installation, W27, built of large, dressed stones, extended from the south as far as the pit.

The stratigraphy in Stratum II was straightforward. With the exception of a single cist grave, there were no disturbances or later penetrations from the surface level down to the foundations of the walls. Incorporated within the floors in Loci 3015 and 3025 were stones from the top of W22 (Stratum V, Persian period).

The remains uncovered in Stratum II were well preserved, standing almost to their original height. Based on the large amount of stone collapse that filled the rooms to the ceilings, the building apparently had a second story. No complete vessels were found on the floors of the rooms, nor were there any signs of fire. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that Stratum II was not destroyed by conflagration. The collapse covered the remains to a considerable height—up to the surface level. No robber trenches were found and it seems that the remains we uncovered in the excavation were just as they had been at the end of the time of Stratum II.

### Stratum I

Stratum I is represented merely by Mamluk and Ottoman potsherds on the surface; there were no architectural remains. It is probable that the cist grave, which had penetrated into the dumps of Stratum II, belongs to this time framework.

# THE FINDS

The finds from Horbat Rozez were, for the most part, diagnostic examples of the occupation periods discovered at the site. In addition to the pottery vessels, the finds included oil lamps (see Sussman, this volume), glass vessels (see Winter, this volume), and coins (see Kool, this volume), whose dates lend support to the identification of the settlement periods at the site.

#### Stratum VI: Iron Age II (Fig. 13)

Fragments of bowls and cooking pots, body fragments of closed vessels, and red-slipped bases with vertical hand burnish, were among the few sherds found in this stratum. Judging from the type of burnish and the color of the slip, these sherds belong to Iron II, probably to the ninth–eighth centuries BCE. Parallels to Fig. 13:3, 4 were found in Iron Age levels at Tel Dor in Strata Vb and 9 (Gilboa 1995: Figs. 1.4:15; 1.15:21) and at Ramat Ha-Nadiv (Wolff 2000: Pl. II:13), where the vessels were dated by the excavator to Iron II.

*Stratum V: The Persian Period* (Fig. 14) The ceramics ascribed to Stratum V were found in a fill abutting the foundation walls. During



Fig. 13. Pottery from Stratum VI (Iron Age).

No.	Description	Basket	Locus
1	Bowl	30170	2156
2	Bowl	30170	2156
3	Bowl	30164	2156

No.	Description	Basket	Locus
4	Cooking pot	30170	2156
5	Storage jar	30170	2156

the excavation, no foundation trenches or robber trenches were exposed and the fill was apparently spilled in place after the walls were constructed. While the pottery sherds were not found on floors, they were found *in situ*.

*Bowls.*— Figure 14:1 is a shallow bowl with a tapered, stepped rim. The bowl is of dark orange clay with an unburnished red slip. A similar vessel was found in the Persian level at Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 6.3:18).

*Mortaria.*— The heavy imported Cypriot bowls (*mortaria*; Fig. 14:2, 3) are made from well-sifted clay ranging in color from yellow to bright orange. Parallels were found in the Persian level at Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.2:1, 4) and Apollonia-Arsuf (Tal 1999: Figs. 4.11:13; 4.35:13–17; Gorzalczany 1999:186, Table 4.10:5, 8–10).

*Kraters* (Fig. 14:4, 5).— The clay is a sandy pinkish brown color with no inclusions. Parallels were found in Area H, Persian Stratum 1 at Apollonia-Arsuf (Tal 1999: Fig. 4.22:1, 2).

*Cooking Pots* (Fig. 14:6–10).— The cooking pots from Stratum V are divided into two groups. One group (Fig. 14:6, 7) is characterized by thin walls fashioned from a reddish brown, sandy material containing no inclusions, and the other group (Fig. 14:8–10) has thick walls, made of very gritty clay reminiscent of that used in the manufacture of Iron Age cooking pots. Parallels to Fig. 14:6 were found in the Persian levels (Strata VIII–X) at Tel Mikhal (Singer-Avitz 1989: Figs. 9.1:4; 9.7:3). Figure 14:8, 10 have parallels from Persian-level Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.4:5, 14).

Jars (Fig. 14:11–14).— We did not find a parallel to Fig. 14:11. Figure 14:12 resembles the one-handled jars from Tel Mikhal (Singer-Avitz 1989: Fig. 9.10:9). Figure 14:13, 14 have carinated shoulders, a wide body, and a tapered base, following in the tradition of Iron Age jars. Parallels were found in Persian-period Strata

VI and IX at Tel Mikhal (Singer-Avitz 1989: Figs. 9.3:8; 9.10:5).

*Juglet* (Fig. 14:15).— No parallel was found for this vessel.

Imported Jug or Amphora (Fig. 14:16).— Only two fragments from this vessel were found: the lower portion of the neck and shoulder and part of the handle, modeled from three strands of clay. The vessel is of dark gray grit-free clay formed on a very fast-turning wheel, painted a shiny, silvery black. A wavy stripe adorns the neck and there is a row of drop-like painted spots on the shoulder. The handle has a painted stripe on either side and each of its strands is decorated with large painted dots. A similar motif is also found on the shoulder of Eastern Greek vessels (Mook and Coulson 1995: Figs. 3; 12:3, 6), but Eastern Greek vessels are not treated with shiny black paint; hence, these fragments do not belong to this group. Presumably, they belong to a vessel produced in mainland Greece or Western Anatolia.

No.	Description	Basket	Locus
1	Bowl	30267/5	3054
2	Mortarium	30273	3054
3	Mortarium	30267	3054
4	Krater	30251	3054
5	Krater	30251/6	3054
6	Cooking pot	30541/11	3054
7	Cooking pot	30251/1	3054
8	Cooking pot	30251/2	3054
9	Cooking pot	30279	3054
10	Cooking pot	30259/1	3054
11	Jar	30251/3	3054
12	Jar	30254/7	3054
13	Jar	30244/6	3054
14	Jar	30267	3054
15	Juglet	30254/2	3054
16	Amphora	3046	3054
17	Oil lamp	20236	3054

Fig. 14 ▶



Fig. 14. Pottery from Stratum V (Persian period).

*Lamp* (Fig. 14:17).— This is a typical Persianperiod lamp with parallels in all relevant publications (e.g., Tal 1999: Fig. 4.41:13, 14).

Stratum IV: The Persian Period (Figs. 15, 16) Bowls (Fig. 15:1, 2).— Figure 15:1 is made of well burnished, dark gray clay. We found no parallels from Persian levels in other excavations. Perhaps the platter was not in its original stratigraphic context, or, it was part of a lid (Tal 1999: Fig. 4.37:13). The carinated bowl in Fig. 15:2, manufactured of light-brown, sandy clay, may actually be the upper part of a chalice (Singer-Avitz 1989: Fig. 9.1:19).

Imported Attic Black-Glazed Bowl/Fishplate (Fig. 15:3).— The clay is dark orange, welllevigated and treated with a burnished black slip. Parallels for this vessel were found in the Persian level at Dor (Marchese 1995: Fig. 4.5:4, 6) and in Subterranean Complex 70 at Maresha (Levine 2003: Fig. 6.1:2). This type of Attic black-glazed bowl was imported to the country from the end of the fifth through the fourth centuries BCE (Stern 1982:139), and continued into the early Hellenistic period (Rotroff 1997:143). Based on these parallels our plate dates to the fifth century BCE.

Skyphos (Fig. 15:4).— This vessel is made from well-levigated dark orange clay and treated with a slightly reddish brown slip. Lapp classifies such a skyphos as Type 151.5A (Lapp 1961). Parallels were found in Hellenistic levels at Tel Mikhal (Fischer 1989: Fig. 13.3:24), Tel Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Photograph 6.10) and Apollonia-Arsuf (Fischer and Tal 1999: Fig. 5.11:12). A parallel for our skyphos, dating to the second half of the second century BCE, was found at Samaria (Crowfoot, Crowfoot and Kenyon 1957: Fig. 39:4), and another, at Tell 'Arga, dated by the excavators to the end of the fourth century BCE (Thalmann 1978:58, Fig. 43:7). Judging from the above-mentioned parallels, the cup found in Stratum IV at H. Rozez should be dated to the end of the Persian period.

Fig. 15 >

No.	Description	Basket	Locus
1	Bowl/platter	30245/8	3046
2	Bowl	30245/5	3046
3	Imported bowl	30240/1	3046
4	Skyphos	30240	3046
5	Mortarium	30261/1	3046
6	Mortarium	30245/2	3046
7	Mortarium	30187/4	3042
8	Mortarium	30202	3046
9	Mortarium	30245/9	3046
10	Cooking pot	30240	3046
11	Cooking pot	30237/1	3055
12	Cooking pot	30237/1	3046
13	Cooking pot	30240/2	3046
14	Cooking pot	30237/2	3055
15	Jar/amphora	30121/10	3028
16	Jar/amphora	30240/3	3046
17	Jar/amphora	30179/1	3026
18	Jar/amphora	30216/2	3046
19	Jar/amphora	30245/4	3046
20	Jar/amphora	30245/1	3046
21	Jar/amphora	30283/1	3046
22	Jar/amphora	30261/1	3046
23	Jar/amphora	30245	3046

*Heavy Imported Cypriot Bowls (Mortaria)* (Fig. 15:5–9).— These vessels of well-levigated clay range in color from bright yellow to bright orange. Parallels were found in the Persian level at Tel Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.2:3, 8, 17) and in Area H, Persian Stratum 1 and the Area D refuse pit at Apollonia-Arsuf (Tal 1999: Figs. 4.21:11–15; 4.35:13–16).

*Cooking Pots* (Fig. 15:10–14).— All of the pots recovered from Stratum IV were produced from dark brown clay with a black core containing large quantities of flint and limestone inclusions. Parallels to these vessels were found in the Persian level at Tel Dor (Stern 1995: Fig. 2.4:10–14).



Fig. 15. Bowls, cooking pots and storage jars from Stratum IV (Persian period).

Jars/Amphoras (Figs. 15:15-23).— Complete vessels from the groups illustrated here were not found; hence, they were identified typologically based on the shape of their rims. However, this is not enough to determine the shape of the complete vessel: the same rim type may appear on a closed jar, a jar with strap handles or an amphora. The following discussion refers to all the sherds as jar fragments, even though some (if not all) of them are amphora fragments and jar fragments with basket handles. The jar rims from Stratum IV are of three types: wideapertured (Fig. 15:15-20), narrow-necked (Fig. 15:21), and shouldered (Fig. 15:22, 23). The group of wide-apertured rims has parallels from the Persian level at Dor. occurring in both jars with basket handles and amphoras (Stern 1995: Figs. 2.10:9-13; 2.11:11). Parallels to the jar with the narrow neck were found in Strata VIII and VI at Tel Mikhal (Singer-Avitz 1989: Figs. 9.5:13; 9.10:9). Shouldered jars were found in Persian-level Stratum VI at Tel Mikhal (Singer-Avitz 1989: Fig. 9.10:5, 6).

*One-Handled Jars* (Fig. 16:1, 2).— Parallels to such globular jugs were found in Subterranean Complex 70 at Maresha (Levine 2003: Fig. 6.10:94).

*Jar* (Fig. 16:3).— The fabric of this vessel is light orange/pink sandy clay containing small quantities of limestone inclusions. No parallels were found.

*Juglets or Flasks* (Fig. 16:4–7).— Parallels to these lentoid flasks were found in Subterranean Complex 70 at Maresha (Levine 2003: Fig. 6.9:90, 91).

*Basalt Spindle Weight* (Fig. 16:8).— While this weight was not found in stratigraphic context, but above Stratum II, it is a typical example of Persian-period spindle weights. Parallels may be found in Persian levels at Tel Shiqmona (Elgavish 1968: Fig. 63:168–174), Tel Mikhal (Singer-Avitz 1989: Pl. 31, 7:2–4), and in a

tomb dating to the Persian period at Tell es-Sumeiriya in the Western Galilee (Messika 1996: Fig. 4:14, 15). Height: 12 mm; upper diam.: 14 mm, lower diam. 24 mm.

Stratum III: The Hellenistic Period (Fig. 17)

*Bowl* (Fig. 17:1).— This bowl is made from well-levigated bright orange clay, containing neither grits nor inclusions, with an orange slip—the same color as the clay. Painted red stripes adorn the rim and both the inside and outside of the bowl. A parallel was found in the Hellenistic level at Tel Ashdod (Dothan 1971: Fig. 60:23). The coarse sandy clay used to produce this bowl is different from that used in the other vessels from this stratum, indicating it was not locally produced, but imported to H. Rozez from the coastal region.

*Imported Athenian Bowl* (Fig. 17:2).— This bowl is crafted from dark orange clay with a silvery, shiny black slip. I did not find an exact parallel for this bowl at Tel Dor nor at Tel Mikhal, but one parallel was found in the Hellenistic level at Tel Ashdod (Dothan 1971: Fig. 15:2). This vessel has several parallels among the imported bowls made in the West Slope Technique (Dothan 1971: Fig. 8:20; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995: Figs. 5; 10:7, 9), although this particular vessel was not decorated in that manner. Judging from the parallels, this bowl dates to the fourth or third centuries BCE.

*Heavy Bowls (Mortaria)* (Fig. 17:3–5).— These bowls are made from bright yellow clay with a small amount of black and red inclusions. They have either stepped, wavy or smooth sides. Some are thin-walled and others have a thick wall and a thick ring rim. Parallels to the heavy bowls with stepped sides were found at Dor (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995: Fig. 6.9:1–6), Apollonia-Arsuf (Fischer and Tal 1999: Fig. 5.7:10, 11), and Ashdod (Dothan 1971: Fig. 97:1). Parallels to the smooth-sided mortarium (Fig. 17:3) were found at Dor (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995: Fig. 6.9:7).



Fig. 16. Pottery and a basalt spindle weight from Stratum IV (Persian period).

No.	Description	Basket	Locus
1	Jar	30187/5	3042
2	Jar	30294/1	3042
3	Jar	30202/1	3046
4	Juglet/flask	30264	3019
5	Juglet/flask	30253	3046

No.	Description	Basket	Locus
6	Juglet/flask	30202	3046
7	Juglet/flask	30127/5	3028
8	Basalt spindle weight	30283	3046

*Cooking Pot* (Fig. 17:6).— This vessel, made of sandy dark brown clay with a dark core, has a parallel at Dor (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995: Fig. 6.17:10).

Jars (Fig. 17:7–12).— There are two groups of rims: ring rims, belonging to jars with narrow necks and elongated bodies (Fig. 17:7–11), and a short rim from a jar with carinated shoulders

(Fig. 17:12). Jars in the first group have necks with a variety of shapes—tall and narrow, short and narrow and short and wide. These jars, occurring with a wide variety of ring rims, are very common in Hellenistic levels at Dor (Guz-Zilberstein 1995: Figs. 6.35–6.37). Several parallels were also found at Tel Mikhal (Fischer 1989: Fig. 13.2:20, 21). The jar with carinated shoulders has many parallels. These vessels are usually not painted or slipped. A parallel to a carinated-shoulder jar carelessly smeared with paint was found in the Persian level at Tel Mikhal (Singer-Avitz 1989: Fig. 9.3:7).

*Imported Athenian Jug* (Fig. 17:13).— This rim of a jug imported from Athens is manufactured of dark orange clay without temper and slipped a lustrous black. The fragment is very small; thus no parallels are provided.

Juglets (Fig. 17:14, 15).— These juglets have a piriform body with a button base, narrow neck and candlestick-like rim. The clay is bright brown and a bright red slip covers the entire exterior of the vessel and the inside of the rim. A twisted handle connects the rim to the shoulder (Fig. 17:15). Parallels were found in Hellenistic levels at both Tel Ashdod (Dothan 1971: Fig. 9:7) and Tel Mikhal (Fischer 1989: Fig. 13.2:17).

*Unguentarium* (Fig. 17:16).— Made from sandy, orange clay, it has parallels from Dor (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995: Fig. 6.26:18) and Apollonia-Arsuf (Fischer and Tal 1999: Fig. 5.14:7, 8).

Decorated Jugs (Fig. 17:17–19).— The jugs in Fig. 17:17, 18 are made of light orange clay with a few minute inclusions of white temper. The vessels are treated with a slip ranging from light pink to pale yellow, and are decorated with painted light red stripes. Figure 17:19 is made from dark orange clay treated with a white slip, decorated with red-painted vine leaves; the burnish is very dense. No exact parallels to this fragment were found, although a number of jugs decorated with floral motifs were found in Hellenistic levels at Tel Mikhal (Marchese 1995: Fig. 10.1:4). Marchese believes the jugs from Tel Mikhal to be Cypriot imports (Gjerstad 1948:86–207, 253–320).

*Flasks* (Fig. 17:20, 21).— The flasks are manufactured of light gray, well-levigated fabric. While they were uncovered in Stratum II, these flasks are not part of the Byzantine repertoire; parallels for this type of flask were found in Hellenistic contexts, e.g., the flask from Subterranean Complex 70 at Maresha (Levine 2003: Fig. 6.9:90). It is, therefore, likely that the flask fragments were not found *in situ* and derive from Stratum III.

No.	Description	Basket	Locus
1	Bowl	30167	3036
2	Imported Athenian bowl	30096/5	3016
3	Mortarium	30096/3	3016
4	Mortarium	30285/3	3033
5	Mortarium	30246/1	3037
6	Cooking pot	30285/1	3033
7	Cooking pot	30285/2	3033
8	Jar	30212/3	3052
9	Jar	30096/1	3016
10	Jar	30179/2	3026
11	Jar	30212/1	3052
12	Jar	30216/1	3046
13	Imported jug	30188	3036
14	Juglet	30245/3	3046
15	Juglet	30220	3046
16	Unguentarium	30245/7	3046
17	Body fragment, eastern Greece	30170	3035
18	Body fragment, eastern Greece	39232	3054
19	Shoulder fragment of a decorated jug	30167/1	3036
20	Flask	30146/2	3006
21	Flask	30111	3016
22	Oil lamp	30190	3043
23	Oil lamp	30183	3036

Fig. 17 ▶



Fig. 17. Pottery from Stratum III (Hellenistic period).

Lamps (Fig. 17:22, 23).— Fragments of two lamps were uncovered. One fragment (Fig. 17:22) is wheel-made, consisting of a wick hole made from well-levigated, dark orange clay with an unburnished red slip, a variation of the 'Shephelah Lamp' type. Parallels were found in the Hellenistic level at Tel Ashdod (Dothan 1971: Fig. 100:8), Samaria (Reisner, Fischer and Lyon 1924:321, Fig. 192:I1a), and in Subterranean Complex 70 at Maresha (Levine 2003: Fig. 6.15:153). Further parallels of wick holes belonging to similar lamp types are known from both the Persian and Hellenistic periods. We suggest attributing these fragments to the end of the fourth-beginning of the third centuries BCE (Rosenthal and Sivan 1978:78).

The other fragment is of a *Delphiniform*-type lamp, made from dark gray clay treated with a dark gray slip (Fig. 17:23). This type of lamp has a round body, incised at the top. Some lamps belonging to this type have incised lines around the entire body, while in others the incised lines are grouped together around the wick hole. A small piece of clay attached to one side of the body of the lamp bears an S-shaped stamped impression. Parallels were found in Hellenistic strata at both Tel Mikhal (Fischer 1989: Fig. 13.2:24) and Tel Dor (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995: Figs. 5.16:1; 5.17:11–13).

Stratum II: The Byzantine Period (Figs. 18–22) The ceramic assemblage from Stratum II derives from several loci. Stratum II was not destroyed. Most of the finds, including a substantial number of intact lamps (see Sussman, this volume), were found in large heaps in L3006, and not recovered from the floors of the rooms. A pile of fragmented pottery vessels that were no longer in use were uncovered in L3006. The circumstances of the vessels' placement (or disposal) in this locus are unknown.

*North African Red Slip Bowl* (Fig. 18:1).— This bowl is made of golden-orange clay treated with a thick red slip and a quality burnish. It belongs to Hayes's Group 87, dating to the mid-fifth century CE (Hayes 1972:136, Fig. 24:3).

*Phocean Red Slip and Late Roman C Bowls* (Fig. 18:2–4).— These bowls are crafted of dark orange clay, red-slipped and lightly burnished. Parallels were found at Bet She'arim (Vitto 1996: Fig. 22:16–20). They belong to Hayes's Type 10 (Hayes 1972:346, Fig. 71), dating to the late sixth–early seventh centuries CE.

Open Cooking Pots/Frying Pans (Fig. 18: 5-13).— These vessels are fashioned of wellsifted, dark reddish-brown clay containing no inclusions. The open cooking pots are shallow (Fig. 18:5-7) and deep (Fig. 18:8-13). One pot has a pipe-like handle (Fig. 18:5), another has a loop handle twisted upward (Fig. 18:6). The pipe-like handle is a uniquely Byzantine feature (Magness 1987:218), not found in Early Islamic assemblages (Baramki 1944:65-104). Parallels to the shallow cooking pots were found in the Byzantine pit at Ramat Ha-Nadiv (Calderon 2000: Pl. 23:58), at Kursi (Tzaferis 1983: Pl. 13:9), and at Bet She'arim (Vitto 1996: Fig. 24:6). The deep cooking pots occur in a wide variety of diameters and sizes. Parallels were found in the Byzantine level at the hippodrome in Caesarea (Riley 1975:26-28), at Bet She'an (Fitzgerald 1931: Pl. 31:12), in Kursi (Tzaferis 1983: Fig. 6:9-12), in the Byzantine pit at

Fig. 18 >

No.	Description	Basket	Locus
1	Bowl	30021/6	3001
2	Bowl	30111/2	3026
3	Bowl	30021/5	3001
4	Bowl	30005/1	3001
5	Open cooking pot/frying pan	30216/3	3046
6	Open cooking pot/frying pan	30099	3006
7	Open cooking pot/frying pan	30099/2	3006
8	Open cooking pot/frying pan	30240/1	3046
9	Open cooking pot/frying pan	30039	3006
10	Open cooking pot/frying pan	30061	3006
11	Open cooking pot/frying pan	3072/1	3006
12	Open cooking pot/frying pan	30072	3006
13	Open cooking pot/frying pan	30038	3006



Fig. 18. Bowls and open cooking pots/frying pans from Stratum II (Byzantine period).



Fig. 18. (cont.)

Ramat Ha-Nadiv (Calderon 2000: Pl. 23:49), and at Bet She'arim (Vitto 1996: Fig. 24:5). According to Magness, the open cooking bowls date from the second half of the fifth until the sixth centuries CE (Magness 1993:212–213).

*Closed Cooking Pots* (Fig. 19).— The clay of these vessels is reddish brown and contains no inclusions or temper. Some of the cooking pots are gently ribbed along the side of the body and the rim is cut or incised to accommodate a lid. Parallels were found in the Byzantine pit at Ramat Ha-Nadiv (Calderon 2000: Pl. 22:36–40) and in the Byzantine level at the hippodrome in Caesarea (Riley 1975:30, 32). Magness dates them from the second half of the fifth to the sixth centuries CE (Magness 1993:212–213).

Fig. 19 >



Fig. 19. Cooking pots from Stratum II (Byzantine period).

*Kraters.*— The vessels in Fig. 20:1, 2 are made of orange and light pink clay with a gray core. The fabric of Fig. 20:1 is sandy, with a course finish. The core of Fig. 20:2 has a few small white and gray inclusions.

Storage Jars.— The jars in Fig. 20:3–11 are all made of pink or orange clay. The core is usually the color of the clay, but occasionally orange or very light gray. The levigated fabric is sandy and coarse, containing few minute white inclusions (0.5-1.0 mm) and the finish is rough. Figure 21:1–6 are jars made of dark orange clay with an orange or dark gray core, containing a minute quantity of white temper. The vessels' surface is roughly finished and the finish on the wheel is somewhat sloppy. Parallels were found at Caesarea Harbor (Magness 1992: Fig. 64:1-3) and at the Late Byzantine building in Caesarea (Adan-Bayewitz 1986: Fig. 1:4-7); at Horbat Sumaq (Siegelmann 1998: Fig. 10a:17-19); and in Jerusalem (Hamilton 1944: Fig. 7:3).

*Baggy Storage Jars* (Fig. 21:7–9).— These jars are decorated with groups of four or five curvilinear bright yellow interlacing stripes, applied to the red background of the body. The clay is orange and the core is yellowish gray. The fabric is well levigated, and the texture and finish are identical to those of the undecorated bag-shaped jars (see Fig. 20:3–11). A thin slip the color of the clay can be discerned on some of the jars. Parallels belonging to Riley's Type 3 were found at Caesarea (Riley 1975:31, No. 18, and see references therein) and in the Byzantine pit at Ramat Ha-Nadiv (Calderon 2000: Pl. 17). Loffreda (1974:43–44) dates the jars to 450–638 CE.

*Gaza Jars* (Fig. 21:10–13).— These jars were produced from levigated brown clay mixed with a very small amount of bright yellow inclusions. Due to the production method, clay remnants adhere to the jar necks. This very common jar-type was apparently manufactured in the region of Gaza and

Fig. 20 ▶

		1	1
No.	Description	Basket	Locus
1	Krater	30079/2	3018
2	Krater	30125/1	3027
3	Storage jar	30114/1	3022
4	Storage jar	30124	3006
5	Storage jar	30024/2	3006
6	Storage jar	30110/1	3009
7	Storage jar	30061	3006
8	Storage jar	30038/2	3006
9	Storage jar	30078	3006
10	Storage jar	30178	3026
11	Storage jar	30090/2	3006

Ashqelon (Mayerson 1992:80) and has a variety of base and rim shapes. The rims from H. Rozez are similar to rims belonging to the same type of vessel at other sites. These include jars with narrow (Fig. 21:10) and wide (Fig. 21:11) bodies; all have similarly shaped short, slightly everted rims.

Gaza jars, found throughout the Middle East in the Byzantine period, were apparently used in the transport and commerce of wine, produced in the vicinity of Gaza (Riley 1975:30). Magness attributes the distribution of this jar to the fourth–sixth centuries CE (Magness 1987:218).

*Amphora* (Fig. 21:14).— This vessel is made of light pink clay with a light gray core and few small white and gray inclusions. No exact parallels were found.

*Pithos (Dolium)* (Fig. 21:15).— Made from dark orange clay containing a small quantity of limestone grits, it has a thick triangular-shaped ring rim and round shoulder decorated with wavy incisions produced with a multitoothed comb. A parallel can be found in the excavations at H. Qastra (Siegelmann 1996: Fig. 13:3). The clay reveals that the *dolium* was a Cypriot import.



Fig. 20. Kraters and storage jars from Stratum II (Byzantine period).



Fig. 21. Storage jars and an amphora from Stratum II (Byzantine period).

No.	Description	Basket	Locus
1	Storage jar	30131	3006
2	Storage jar	30081/1	3001
3	Storage jar	30179/3	3026
4	Storage jar	30021	3001
5	Storage jar	30091	3020
6	Storage jar	30124/1	3006
7	Storage jar	30078/1	3006
8	Storage jar	30179/1	3005

No.	Description	Basket	Locus
9	Storage jar	30100/1	3021
10	Storage jar	30030	3005
11	Storage jar	30030/2	3005
12	Storage jar	30153	3006
13	Storage jar	30126	3026
14	Amphora	30021/2	3001
15	Pithos	30099/14	3006

Saqiya Jars (Fig. 22:1–4).— The saqiya jars are manufactured of orange clay. The core is dark orange and occasionally light gray. The fabric is levigated and contains tiny gray and pale red temper. The vessels have a coarse, rough finish and on the base and the rim are marks from the potter's fingerprints. *Stoppers* (Fig. 22:5–8).— The stoppers are of orange clay, with a core of the same color. The fabric is well levigated and contains a very small amount of tiny white inclusions.

Weight (Fig. 22:9).— This cone-shaped gray smoothed stone was perforated in the center



No.	Description	Basket	Locus
1	<i>Saqiya</i> jar	30124	3006
2	<i>Saqiya</i> jar	30292	3062
3	<i>Saqiya</i> jar	30099	3006
4	<i>Saqiya</i> jar	30080	3006
5	Stopper	30083/1	3006

No.	Description	Basket	Locus
6	Stopper	30135/1	3025
7	Stopper	30111/1	3016
8	Stopper	30114/2	3022
9	Stone weight	30151/1	3030

from top to bottom, by a cylindrical drill. No parallels were found.

## Stratum I (Fig. 23)

While no architectural remains were uncovered, sherds from the Middle Ages and the Ottoman period were recovered above Stratum II and on the surface level. It is probable that the cist grave uncovered in the northwestern corner of the excavation area, containing a male estimated to be 17–20 years of age based on tooth attrition stages (Hillson 1993:176–201),<sup>2</sup> is related to one of these periods.

Early in the excavation, before the tops of the Stratum II walls were exposed, several sherds dating to the Medieval period were exposed. These included a fragment of an imported thirteenth century Cypriot Slip-Painted Ware bowl (Fig. 23:1; Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 23:2–4), yellow-glazed and decorated with brown stripes (Avissar and Stern 2005: Pl. XIX:1), and fragments of cooking vessels (Fig.



Fig. 23. Pottery from Stratum I (Crusader, Mamluk and Ottoman periods).

No.	Description	Basket	Locus	No.	Description	Basket	Locus
1	Bowl	30005/3	3001	5	Pipe	30011/1	3004
2	Cooking pot	30003/1	3000	6	Pipe	30011/4	3004
3	Jar	30003/2	3000	7	Pipe	30011/3	3004
4	Jar	30044/1	3005	8	Pipe	30011/2	3004

23:2) belonging to Group II.1, 4 (Avissar and Stern 2005: Fig. 38:1,4). Also recovered were the fragment of the neck of a handmade jar or juglet (not illustrated), a rim and shoulder from a handmade jar decorated in a geometric design (Fig. 23:3; Avissar and Stern 2005:100), and a handmade body sherd with red-painted decoration (Fig. 23:4).

Four ceramic pipe fragments (Fig. 23:5–8) were also discovered. The pipe fragments consisted of a long cylindrical mouthpiece terminating in a deep-cut step with a raised ring around the end. This mouthpiece type is similar to Robinson's Groups C14 and C15, which she dates to the eighteenth century CE (Robinson 1985:174).

### CONCLUSIONS

Five periods of settlement were exposed in four strata. Although no architectural remains were found on bedrock, the Iron Age potsherds recovered there attest to occupation at H. Rozez in the ninth or eighth centuries BCE. Settlement renewed in the Persian period and continued into Hellenistic times. The architecture exposed in Strata V-III, neither monumental nor public in nature, does not seem representative of a state initiative; the use of unworked stones in the construction of the structures in these levels indicates that these were private dwellings. The early Persian settlement (Stratum V) dates to the fifth century BCE and the Hellenisticperiod settlement (Stratum III) dates to the second century BCE. It remains difficult to assign a date to Stratum IV. Of the pottery recovered from the loci in Stratum IV, ninety percent is from the Persian period. A skyphos deriving from the Persian levels of coastal sites has not been published to date. I have difficulty dating this stratum to the Hellenistic period based on the presence of a skyphos. On the one hand, cups like this appear together with other Hellenistic vessels at several sites; on the other hand, in other sites (not in the coastal plain) they appear in ceramic assemblages from the fourth century, some of which are parallel to the Persian period. The presence of this cup is insufficient proof that the transition from Stratum IV to Stratum III occurred simultaneously with the transition from the Persian to the Hellenistic periods. The 'humble' architecture exposed in Stratum III may indicate that the private dwellings constructed in this area in the Persian period continued to be used in Hellenistic times. Radiocarbon dates of three carbon samples from the excavation support the dating of the early strata from the late Iron Age until the Hellenistic period (see Carmi and Segal, this volume).

Following a long hiatus, during which the area was unoccupied, private dwellings (Stratum II) were constructed directly atop the remains of the Hellenistic Stratum III walls, leaving virtually no separation between them. The builders of Stratum II revealed their familiarity with the layout of the structures from the previous stratum. Judging from the ceramic finds, the destruction of the Stratum II settlement occurred sometime during the sixth century CE, about six hundred years after the destruction of Stratum III just beneath it. No evidence was found of any construction dating to the Roman period. However, a ground survey conducted in the surrounding area and several finds (e.g., the Herodian-period lamp; see Sussman, this volume) revealed remains of settlement from the Roman period. Construction renewed in the Byzantine period. The ceramic finds, including the lamps (see Sussman, this volume), and the glass vessels (see Winter, this volume), provide substantial evidence of a flourishing settlement in Byzantine times. The majority of the coins, which date to the fifth-sixth centuries (see Kool, this volume), provide additional evidence of a thriving community during this period.

<sup>1</sup> The excavation (Permit No. A-2156) was carried out with the assistance of Shelomo Ya'aqov-Jam (administrator), Yael Gorin-Rosen (glass), Ella Altmark (metal treatment), Donald T. Ariel (numismatics), Varda Sussman (ceramic lamps), Tsila Sagiv (small finds photography), Yossi Nagar (physical anthropology), Dror Segal (radiocarbon dating), Erella Tzarfaty (pottery restoration) and Marina Shuiskaya (pottery drawing). The author extends his thanks to them all. The plans were drawn by the author and prepared for publication by Natalia Zak.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Yossi Nagar identified the anthropological remains.

### REFERENCES

- Adan-Bayewitz D. 1986. The Pottery from the Late Byzantine Building (Stratum 4) and Its Implications. In L.I. Levine and E. Netzer eds. *Excavations at Caesarea Maritima 1975, 1976, 1979—Final Report* (Qedem 21). Jerusalem. Pp. 90–129.
- Avissar M. and Stern E.J. 2005. *Pottery of the Crusader, Ayyubid, and Mamluk Periods in Israel* (IAA Reports 26). Jerusalem.
- Ayalon A. 2000. Typology and Chronology of Water-Wheel (Sāqiya) Pottery Pots from Israel. *IEJ* 50:216–226.
- Baramki D.C. 1944. The Pottery from Khirbet el-Mefjar. *QDAP* 10:65–104.
- Calderon R. 2000. Horvat 'Aqav: Roman and Byzantine Pottery. In Y. Hirschfeld. *Ramat HaNadiv Excavations: Final Report of the 1984– 1998 Seasons.* Jerusalem. Pp. 91–165.
- Crowfoot J.W., Crowfoot G.M. and Kenyon K. 1957. Samaria-Sebaste III: The Objects from Samaria. London.
- Dothan M. 1971. Ashdod II–III: The Second and Third Seasons of Excavations 1963, 1965 ('Atiqot [ES] 9–10). Jerusalem.
- Elgavish Y. 1968. Shiqmona Archaeological Investigations 1: The Persian Period Strata, 1963–1965. Haifa (Hebrew).
- Fischer M. 1989. Hellenistic Pottery (Strata V– III). In Z. Herzog, G. Rapp Jr. and O. Negbi eds. *Excavations at Tel Michal, Israel* (Tel Aviv University Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series No. 8). Tel Aviv–Minneapolis. Pp. 177– 187.
- Fischer M. and Tal. O. 1999. The Hellenistic Period. In I. Roll and O. Tal eds. Apollonia-Arsuf, Final Report of the Excavations I: The Persian and Hellenistic Periods (Tel Aviv University Institute

of Archaeology Monograph Series No. 16). Tel Aviv. Pp. 223-261.

- Fitzgerald G.M. 1931. *Beth-Shan Excavations* 1921–1923: *The Arab and Byzantine Levels*. Philadelphia.
- Gilboa A. 1995. The Typology and Chronology of the Iron Age Pottery and the Chronology of Iron Age Assemblages. In E. Stern ed. *Excavations at Dor, Final Report* IB: *Areas A and C; The Finds* (Qedem Reports 2). Jerusalem. Pp. 1–50.
- Gjerstad E. 1948. *The Cypro-Geometric, Cypro-Archaic and Cypro-Classical Periods* (The Swedish Cyprus Excavations 4, 2). Stockholm.
- Gorzalczany A. 1999. Petrographic Analysis of Persian Period Pottery: A Preliminary Report. In I. Roll and O. Tal. Apollonia-Arsuf, Final Report of the Excavations I: The Persian and Hellenistic Periods (Tel Aviv University Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series No. 16). Tel Aviv. Pp. 185–189.
- Guz-Zilberstein B. 1995. The Typology of the Hellenistic Coarse Ware and Selected Loci of the Hellenistic and Roman Periods—Typology. In E. Stern ed. *Excavations at Dor, Final Report* IB: *Areas A and C; The Finds* (Qedem Reports 2). Jerusalem. Pp. 289–434.
- Hamilton R.W. 1944. Excavations Against the North Wall of Jerusalem. *QDAP* 10:1–50.
- Hayes J.W. 1972. Late Roman Pottery. London.
- Hillson S. 1993. Teeth. Cambridge.
- Kool R. This volume. The Coins from Horbat Rozez.
- Levine T. 2003. Pottery and Small Finds from Subterranean Complexes 21 and 70. In A. Kloner. *Maresha Excavations Final Report* I: *Subterranean Complexes 21, 44, 70* (IAA Reports 17). Jerusalem. Pp. 73–130.
- Loffreda S. 1974. *Cafarnao* II: *la ceramica*. Jerusalem.

- Lapp P.W. 1961. Palestinian Ceramic Chronology 200 B.C.-A.D. 70. New Haven.
- Magness J. 1987. The Pottery from the 1980 Excavations at Ma'on (Nirim). *Eretz Israel* 19:216–224 (Hebrew; English summary, p. 79).
- 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.* Ann Arbor. Pp. 129–153.
- Magness J. 1993. Jerusalem Ceramic Chronology: Circa 200–800 A.D. Sheffield.
- Marchese R. 1995. Athenian Imports in the Persian Period. In E. Stern ed. *Excavations at Dor, Final Report* IB: *Areas A and C; The Finds* (Qedem Reports 2). Jerusalem. Pp. 127–182.
- Mayerson P. 1992. The Gaza 'Wine' Jar (Gazition) and the 'Lost' Ashkelon Jar (Askalônion). *IEJ* 42:76–80.
- Messika N. 1996. Persian Period Tombs and Graves near Tell es-Sumeiriya (Lohamé Hageta'ot). '*Atiqot* 29:31–40 (Hebrew; English summary, pp. 108–109).
- Mook M.S. and Coulson W.D.E. 1995. East Greek and Imported Pottery. In E. Stern ed. *Excavations at Dor, Final Report* IB: *Areas A and C; The Finds* (Qedem Reports 2). Jerusalem. Pp. 93–125.
- Reisner G., Fischer C. and Lyon D. 1924. *Harvard Excavations at Samaria*. Cambridge, Mass.
- Riley J.A. 1975. The Pottery from the First Season of Excavations in the Caesarea Hippodrome. *BASOR* 218:25–54.
- Robinson R. 1985. Tobacco Pipes of Corinth and of the Athenian Agora. *Hesperia* 54:149–201.
- Rosenthal R. and Sivan R. 1978. *Ancient Lamps in the Schloessinger Collection* (Qedem 8). Jerusalem.
- Rosenthal-Heginbottom R. 1995. Imported Hellenistic and Roman Pottery. In E. Stern ed. *Excavations at Dor, Final Report* IB: Areas A and C; The Finds (Qedem Reports 2). Jerusalem. Pp. 183–288.
- Rotroff S. 1997. *Hellenistic Pottery; Athenian and Imported Wheelmade Table Ware and Related Material* I–II (The Athenian Agora 29). Princeton.

- Segal D. and Carmi I. This volume. Radiocarbon Dating of Samples from Horbat Rozez.
- Siegelmann A. 1996. Soundings at H. Qastra, 1988. '*Atiqot* 29:77\*–92\* (Hebrew; English summary, p. 113).
- Siegelmann A. 1998. The Pottery Vessels from Sumaqa. In S. Dar. Sumaqa: A Jewish Village on the Carmel. Jerusalem (Hebrew). Pp. 311–339.
- Singer-Avitz L. 1989. Local Pottery of the Persian Period (Strata XI–VI). In Z. Herzog, G. Rapp Jr. and O. Negbi eds. *Excavations at Tel Michal, Israel* (Tel Aviv University Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series No. 8). Tel Aviv–Minneapolis. Pp. 115–144.
- Stern E. 1982. *Material Culture of the Land of the Bible in the Persian Period* 538–332 BC. Jerusalem.
- Stern E. 1995. Local Pottery of the Persian Period.
  In E. Stern ed. *Excavations at Dor, Final Report*IB: *Areas A and C; The Finds* (Qedem Reports 2). Jerusalem. Pp. 51–92.
- Sussman V. This volume. The Ceramic Oil Lamps from Horbat Rozez.
- Tal O. 1999. The Persian Period. In I. Roll and O. Tal. Apollonia-Arsuf, Final Report of the Excavations I: The Persian and Hellenistic Periods (Tel Aviv University Institute of Archaeology Monograph Series No. 16). Tel Aviv. Pp. 83–184.
- Thalmann J.P. 1978. Tell 'Arqa (Liban Nord) Campagne I–III (1972–1974), Chantier I: rapport préliminaire. *Syria* 55:51–66.
- Tzaferis V. 1983. The Excavations of Kursi-Gergesa ('Atiqot [ES] 16). Jerusalem.
- Vitto F. 1996. Byzantine Mosaics at Bet She'arim: New Evidence for the History of the Site. '*Atiqot* 38:115–146.
- Winter T. This volume. The Byzantine-Period Glass Vessels from Horbat Rozez.
- Wolff S.R. 2000. Iron Age Pottery. In Y. Hirschfeld. Ramat HaNadiv Excavations: Final Report of the 1984–1998 Seasons. Jerusalem. Pp. 529–536.