

APPENDIX: THE CERAMIC FINDS FROM ḤORBAT GANNIM

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The pottery retrieved from the excavation at Ḥorbat Gannim (Permit No. A-7536) spans several centuries, from the early Hellenistic and Hasmonean to the ‘Abbasid periods. The pottery was apparently manufactured locally and is characteristic of the area of Jerusalem and the Judean Hills, except for two imports—an LRC Form 1 bowl and a Syrian mortarium, both from L200 (see below). The pottery is similar to the assemblage recovered from the previous extensive excavations at the site (Rapuano 2017).

L200. The pottery from L200, an earthen fill over a layer of packed soil (L206), is for the most part from the late Hellenistic period (the mid-second – early first centuries BCE). A cooking pot with a grooved rim and a tall, slightly conical neck (Fig. 10:1) dates from the early Hellenistic period. Many of the late Hellenistic-period pottery fragments from this locus were quite large. These included several cooking pots with tall, funnel-shaped necks (Fig. 10:2–5), three with an internally thickened rim (Fig. 10:2–4) and one with a grooved, triangular rim (Fig. 10:5); an upper part of a table amphora (Fig. 10:6) with an everted rim and a tall, carinated neck; two typical Hasmonean-period storage jars, with a narrow, externally-folded square rim and a medium–tall, cylindrical neck (Fig. 10:7, 8); several wide-neck jugs (Fig. 10:9–16) with a thickened, everted rim and a tall, cylindrical to funnel-shaped necks (Fig. 10:9–14; ring base No. 11 may belong to rim No. 10); and a rounded omphalos base (Fig. 10:15) and a base that combines a ring with an omphalos (Fig. 10:16).

A locally manufacture wheel-made lamp with a flat base (Fig. 10:17) is likely a ‘Qumran Lamp’ (Mlynarczyk 2016:448–526, Type 0.32). This lamp is known not only from Qumran, but also from Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002:110–112, Ill. 87, Pl. 18:299–300), Umm Hadar in Western Jordan (Zayadine 2011:173, 180, Pl. 4) and Shoham (Permit No. A-3119); it probably dates from mid-first century BCE to the beginning of the first century CE.

Fill 200 also included several examples from the Roman period (late first–third centuries CE): a Gaza storage jar Form 1 (Fig. 10:18; Majcherek 1995:166, Pl. 4:2) with a simple rim, a short, conical neck, a collar ridge at the base of the neck and accretions on the rim; a storage jar (Fig. 10:19) with an externally

folded rim and a tall, funnel-shaped neck; and a wide-necked jug (Fig. 10:20) with an externally folded, axe-shaped rim and a tall, cylindrical neck.

Two Byzantine examples were illustrated from L200: a deep bowl (Fig. 10:21) with a simple rim (Hayes 1972:325–327, LRC Form 1D), which he tentatively dates to the early third quarter of the fifth century CE; and a single Syrian mortarium (Fig. 10:22) with a heavy square rim that dates from the fifth century to the sixth century CE.

L201. The pottery assemblage from L201, a soil fill in the eastern part of the excavation area, includes a single vessel from the late Hellenistic period: a cooking pot (Fig. 15:1) with an internally-folded rim that dates from the mid-second century to the early first centuries BCE.

Most of the pottery from L201 dates from the Late Roman–early Byzantine periods. This assemblage includes two Jerusalem carinated bowls (Fig. 15:2, 3; Magness 1993:185–187, Form 1), one bearing rouletting on its body (Fig. 15:2) while the other is plain (Fig. 15:3); an incurving ring base (Fig. 15:4), which may belong to bowl No. 2; a rilled-rim Form 2 basin (Fig. 15:5; Magness 1993:203–204; Rapuano 2013:63–65), which dates from the second to fifth centuries CE; and what seems as the end of a water pipe (Fig. 15:6).

L205. A single jar was retrieved while dismantling the Stone Collapse 205. It is a Fine Byzantine Ware jar (Fig. 13) with an axe-shaped rim and a carinated neck with a ridge at the base of its neck, dating from the sixth–early eighth centuries CE.

L209. A considerable number of vessel fragments dating from the Hellenistic period were recovered from L209, the soil fill between two packed soil layers (L206 and L211). The earliest of these vessels is a cooking pot with an everted, grooved rim and a tall, cylindrical neck (Fig. 12:3) dating from the third century to the second century BCE.

Most of the pottery fragments from L209 date from the mid-second to the beginning of the first centuries BCE. These include two deep carinated bowls with everted rims (Fig. 12:1, 2); two cooking pots with tall, funnel-shaped necks, one with an internally-folded rim (Fig. 12:4) and the other with an incurving rim (Fig. 12:5); storage jars (Fig. 12:6–11), among them two with a thickened, rounded, everted rim and a medium–tall conical neck (Fig. 12:7, 8), two with an externally folded square rim and a medium–tall cylindrical neck (Fig. 12:6, 10), one with an everted and externally folded square rim and a medium–tall cylindrical neck (Fig. 12:6) and one with a thick, squared-off rim and a funnel-shaped neck (Fig. 12:11); as well as wide-necked jugs, including two with thickened, everted and round rims and cylindrical to funnel-shaped necks (Fig. 12:12, 13) and one with a thickened, everted rim and a tall, cylindrical neck (Fig. 12:14), which is often confused with a storage jar of a similar form.

L210, a soil fill under Collapse 205, yielded a complete Byzantine cooking pot (Fig. 14) with a carinated body, a triangular rim and long, thick strap handles. Magness (1993:219–220) classified this cooking pot as Form 4A and tentatively dated it from the fifth or sixth century to the late seventh or eighth century CE.

L207, L214, L216 and L217 are superimposed soil fills that were exposed within Limekiln 212. Fill 207 was exposed in the upper part of the kiln, and below it, in a descending order, were Fills 214, 216 and 217.

The pottery from L207 dates from various of periods. the Hellenistic-period assemblage includes a wide-necked krater (Fig. 20:1) with an axe-shaped rim; a wide-mouth jug with an everted rim and a tall cylindrical neck (Fig. 20:3); and an early form of a fusiform unguentarium with a low, solid foot (Fig. 20:4) that dates from the third century to mid-second century BCE. A single example comes from the early Roman period: a narrow-necked juglet (Fig. 20:8) with an axe-shaped rim and a tall, slightly funnel-shaped neck. Three examples from this locus date from the Inter-revolt period to the late Roman period (70 CE to the third century CE): a shelf-rim basin (Fig. 20:5) and two storage jars (Fig. 20:6, 7). Jar No. 6 has an internally thickened lip and a tall, cupped neck, and jar No. 7 has an externally folded rim and a cylindrical neck. The late Byzantine period assemblage (the sixth–seventh centuries CE) includes an arched-rim basin (Fig. 20:9) with wave combing on the body and two storage jars (Fig. 20:10, 11; Magness 1993:223–226, Form 4) with an internally thickened rim and a short cylindrical neck. Jar No. 10 has straight combing at the base of the neck and is made of red ware, which is rare.

The pottery from L214 includes a storage jar with a fairly narrow, externally folded square rim and a medium–tall cylindrical neck (Fig. 20:2), which dates from the late Hellenistic period (mid-second century to the beginning of the first century BCE) and is similar to those in L200 (e.g., Fig. 12:10); a bell-shaped lid with a narrow internal shelf rim (Fig. 20:12) made of coarser material than early Byzantine lids described by Magness (2006:185–186, Pl. 7:2); and a deep, incurving bowl with an externally overlapped rim (Fig. 20:13) from the early Islamic period.

The pottery from L216, dates from the late Byzantine to the early Islamic periods. It includes two deep basins (Fig. 20:15, 16) with a thickened, incurving rim, decorated with straight combing on the body from the Early Islamic period; a storage jar (Fig. 20:17) with a simple rim and a tall, ribbed neck and the lower part of a stump-based juglet (Fig. 20:18).

The pottery from L217 includes a deep casserole (Fig. 20:14) with a beveled rim and horizontal handles, dating from the Early Islamic period.

While a few sherds date from the early Hellenistic period, most of the pottery sherds belong to the late Hellenistic or Hasmonean periods. Numerous large sherds date from this period; they were found mainly in L200 and L209. A considerable number of Roman and early Byzantine pottery sherds were also

uncovered. The late Byzantine and Early Islamic pottery seem to represent the periods during which the kiln was in use.

NOTES

¹ Figure numbers in this report corresponds to the figures in the main article.

² I have studied the ceramic assemblage from this excavation. A report on the excavation, which was directed by the late Alexander Onn and Hagit Torgë, is in preparation.

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