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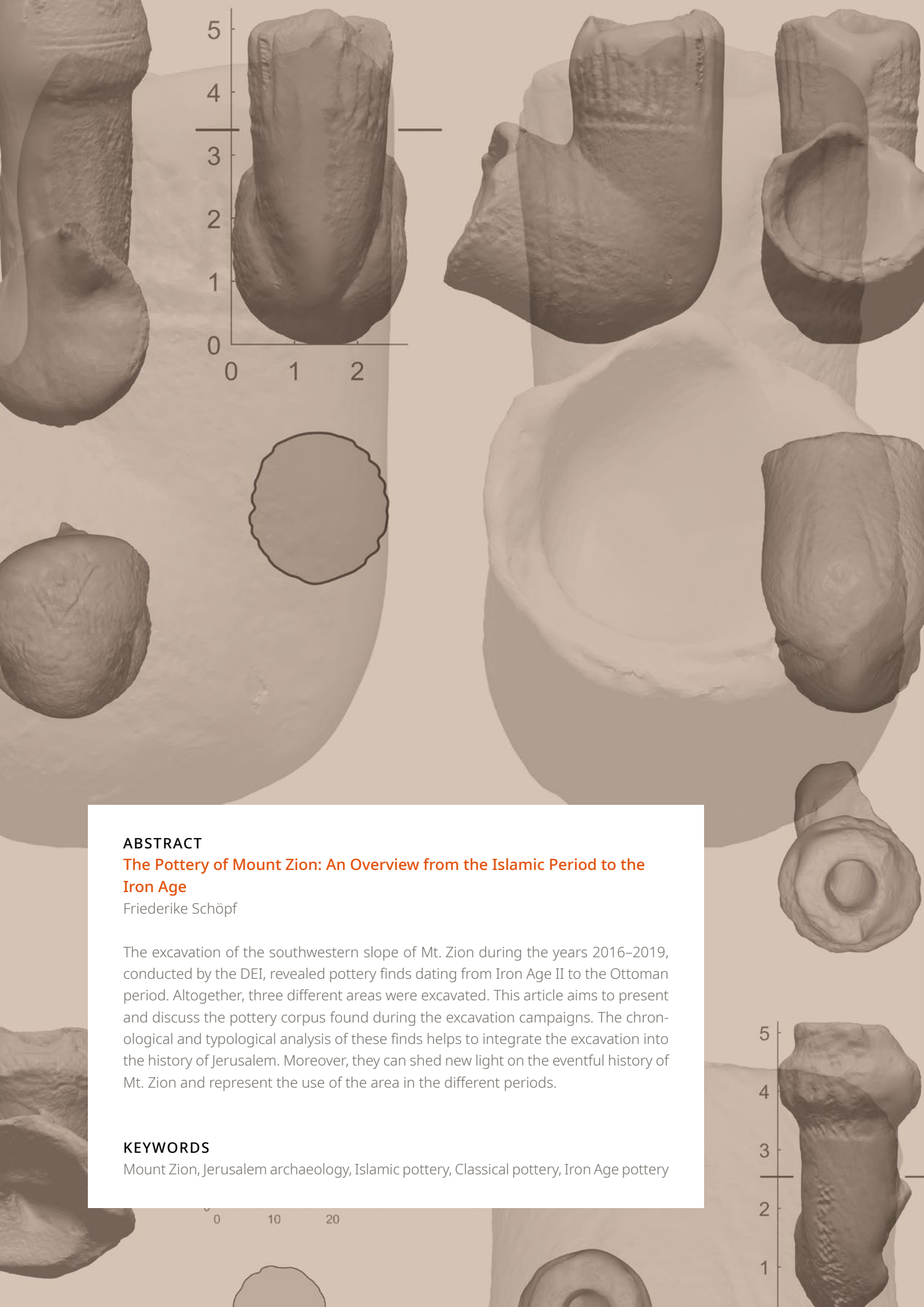
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ABSTRACT

The Pottery of Mount Zion: An Overview from the Islamic Period to the Iron Age

Friederike Schöpf

The excavation of the southwestern slope of Mt. Zion during the years 2016–2019, conducted by the DEI, revealed pottery finds dating from Iron Age II to the Ottoman period. Altogether, three different areas were excavated. This article aims to present and discuss the pottery corpus found during the excavation campaigns. The chronological and typological analysis of these finds helps to integrate the excavation into the history of Jerusalem. Moreover, they can shed new light on the eventful history of Mt. Zion and represent the use of the area in the different periods.

KEYWORDS

Mount Zion, Jerusalem archaeology, Islamic pottery, Classical pottery, Iron Age pottery

The Pottery of Mount Zion: An Overview from Islamic to Iron Age Periods

Introduction

¹ The excavations at the Protestant cemetery (Area I, Area III) and the nearby area of the ›Greek Garden‹ (Area II) have been conducted under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Dr. Dr. h.c. Dieter Vieweger by the German Protestant Institute of Archaeology (DEI in Jerusalem from 2016 to 2020; Fig. 1). This article will discuss the already analysed pottery of the seasons 2016 to 2019.

² The DEI's excavators could build on earlier research in the area, such as the archaeological surveys of Bliss and Dickie during the 19th century and Pixner's research in the 1970s and 1980s¹. In 2015, the DEI began to re-excavate and clean up the area on the slope of Mt. Zion, to make the city wall with the gates and its tower visible again. The city wall, and its ›Essene‹ Gate were first discovered and excavated by Frederick Bliss and Archibald Dickie during the years 1894–1897². After the archaeological work of Bliss and Dickie, the area was covered in a terraced manner and separated from the Protestant cemetery by a stone wall. Bargil Pixner, a monk of the Dormition Abbey, worked from 1977–1988 in the area, and focused on his own idea of an Essene quarter located on the slope of Mt. Zion. Therefore, his publications lack a scientific editing of the archaeological work. The city wall and tower were covered again with earth after Pixner's work, and the place and the archaeological interest were neglected³.

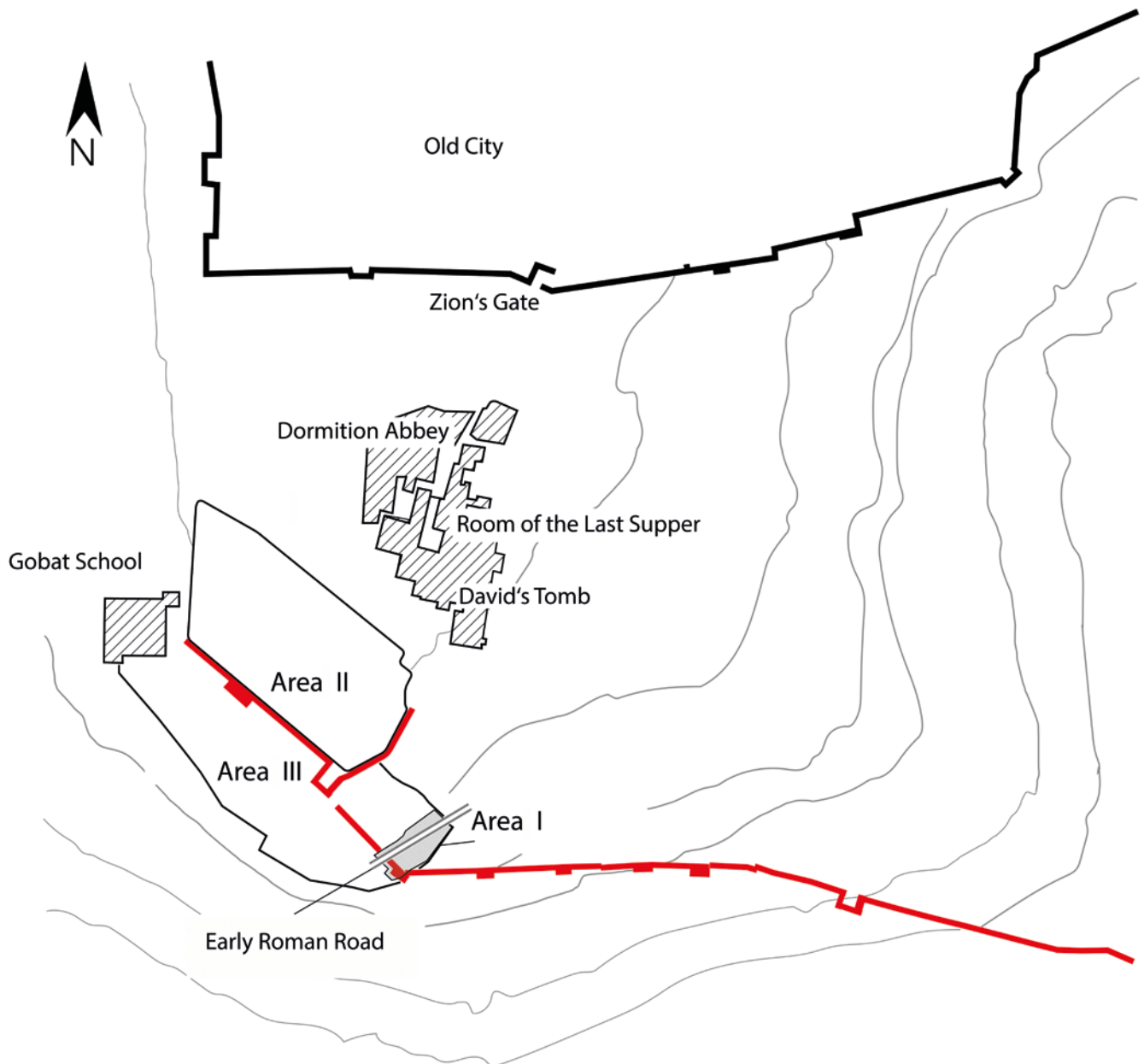
³ The work of 2015 revealed the gate with three different building phases, dating from the Early Roman to the Byzantine period. The oldest phase, dating to the Early Roman period, is built upon a drainage channel. The second phase is 0.35 m higher, probably built during the Roman era, in order to repair the first one. The third phase reflects the Byzantine period, with a new gate, 1.00 m higher than the Roman threshold⁴. With the knowledge of re-excavated city wall and tower, the following campaigns of the

¹ Kückler 2007, 641–644.

² The only historical source mentioning the ›gate of the Essenes‹ is Josephus' *Jewish War* (5, 142).

³ Vieweger – Palmberger 2015, 201–203.

⁴ Vieweger – Palmberger 2015, 203.



1

Fig. 1: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Overview of the excavated Areas

DEI focused on finding the domestic structures connected to the city wall. The excavated area north-east of the city wall was labelled Area I (Fig. 2). Area II was opened 2017 under the direction of Dieter Vieweger and with the permission of the Greek Orthodox Patriarch Theophilos III, south of the Dormition Abbey, and the Tomb of David. In 2018, Area II was enlarged with another square (Fig. 3). Finally, Area III between the Area I and II, was opened 2019 (Fig. 4). The excavation was conducted to re-evaluated the description of the rock scarp described by Bliss and Dickie. Moreover, this part of the rock scarp incorporates several Early Roman ritual stepped pools⁵. Since the area lies in the middle of the Protestant cemetery, almost no pottery was collected, since the re-use of the place disturbed the archaeological context.

⁴ The archaeological results regarding the different periods will be discussed in the following, in chronological order from the Modern period to Iron Age II. Therefore, the pottery material in connection to the archaeological outcome, ranges from the mod-

Excavation of the GIA on Mount Zion in Jerusalem Area I "Anglican-Protestant Cemetery" 2019

Plan by Friederike Schöpf and Jennifer Zimmi

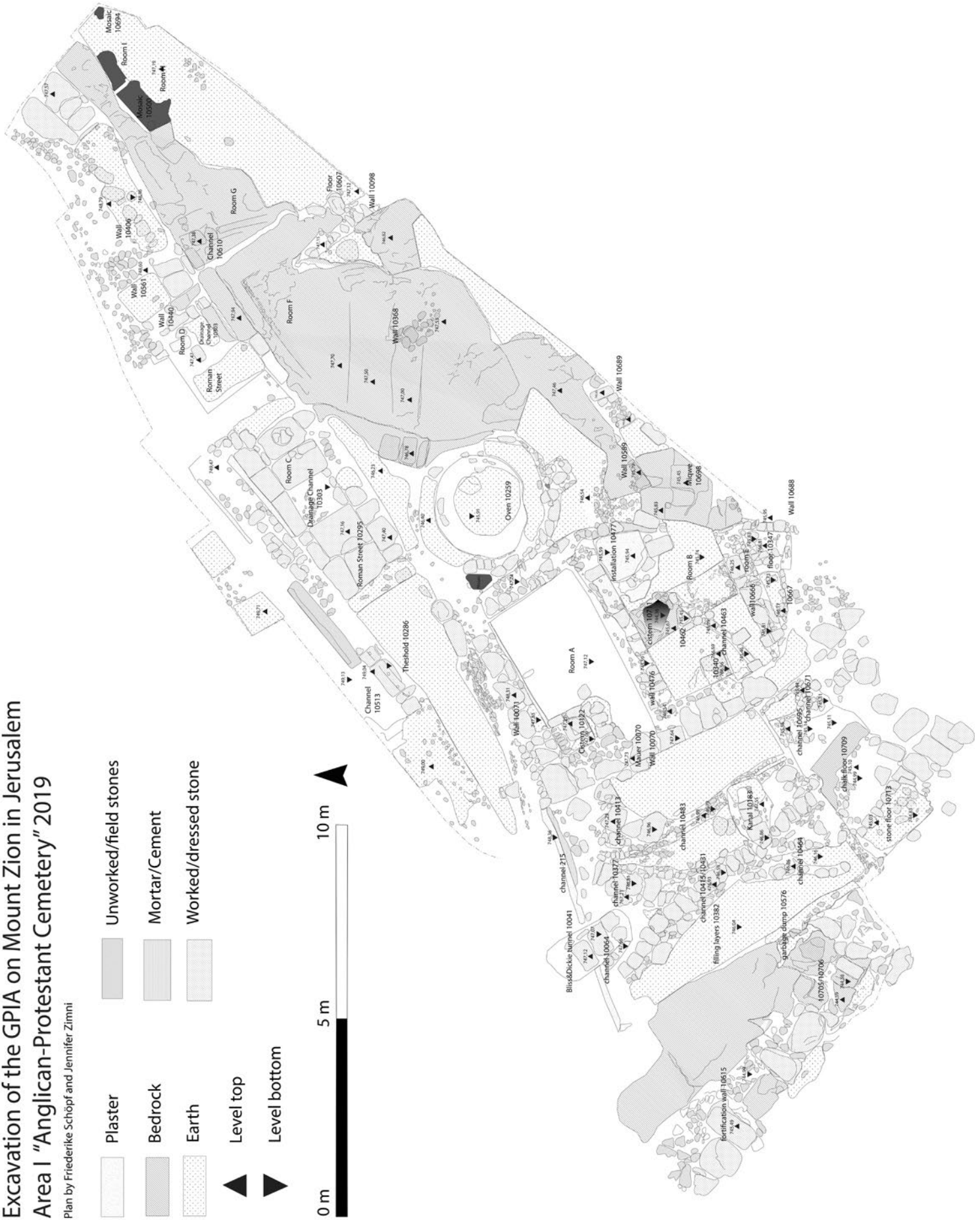
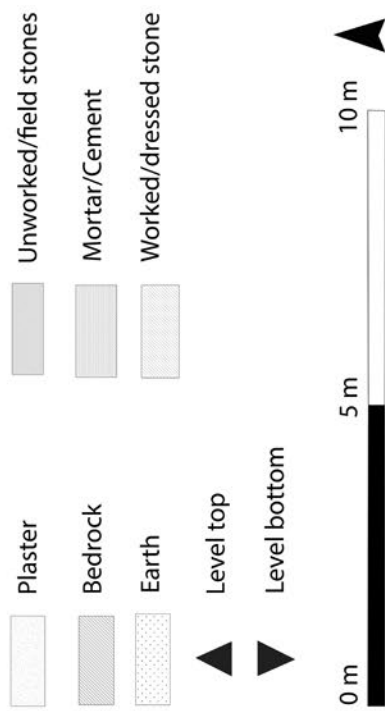


Fig. 2: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Overview Area I (scale 1 : 125)



3

Fig. 3: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Overview Area II (scale 1 : 75)

ern period to the Iron Age II (approx. 8th– 6th century B.C.E., for strata see Fig. 5). Those findings fit well into the known pottery typologies of Jerusalem⁶. Since the excavated areas are characterized by constant rebuilding and filling, the ceramic evidence has been one of the main factors to date and contextualize the data into the known chronology and typology of Jerusalem. The largest group of ceramics is comprised of those dating to the Byzantine and Roman periods when Mt. Zion was part of the fortified city and used as a living quarter.

5 The mainly domestic pottery gives an overview of the different periods of occupation on Mt. Zion and reflects the different use of the slope of the mountain through times. Since most of the pottery stems from mixed contexts, pits, or dumps, one paragraph can incorporate several strata. Moreover, only identifiable fragments will be described. The actual number of sherds belonging to one period is reflected in the information about the percentual share.

Excavations by the GPIA at Mount Zion , Area III 2019

Plan by Michael Würz



4

Definition	Term	Date
Colluvium	0	Modern
Middle/Late Islamic	1	13 th –19 th century
Early Islamic to late Byzantine	2	8 th –12 th century
Byzantine	3	late 4 th –7 th century
Late Roman	4	late 1 st –early 4 th century
Early Roman	5	1 st century B.C.E.–1 st century C.E.
Hellenistic	6	2 nd –1 st century B.C.E.
Iron Age II	7	8 th –6 th century B.C.E.

5

Fig. 4: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Overview Area III (scale 1 : 150)

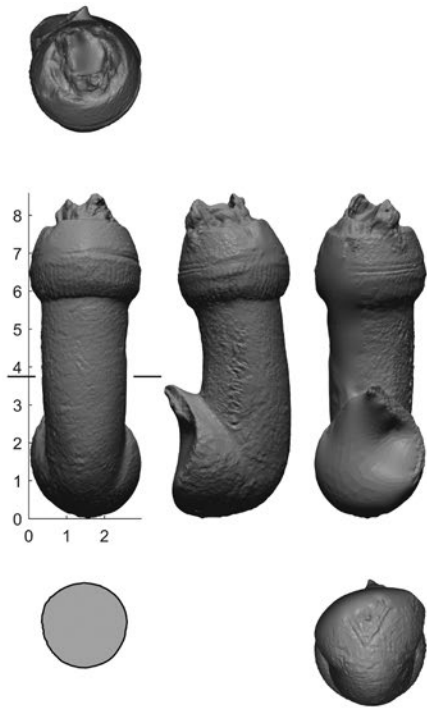
Fig. 5: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Excavated Strata and Chronology

Modern Pottery

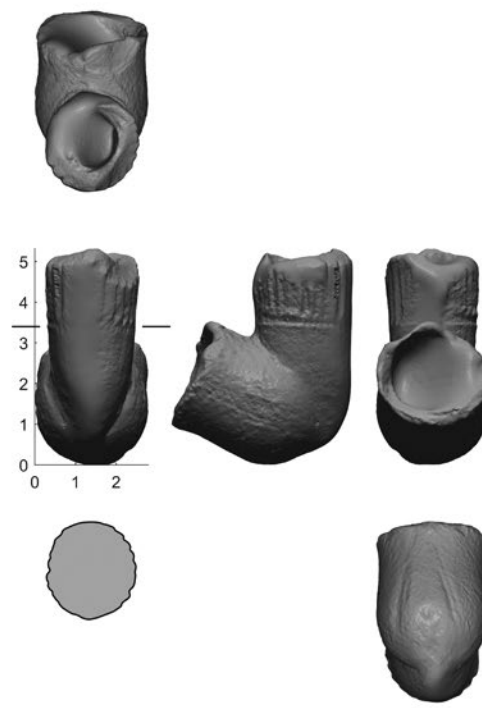
Stratum 0

6 In Area I, the modern layers consist of the re-filled earth after the archaeological works had been conducted during the 19th and 20th centuries. Also, in Area II, the upper layers are modern building debris, which was dumped in the area during the 1970s as a foundation for a soccer field⁷. Therefore, the modern finds were not necessarily originally from the area, but rather part of the earth, that had been dumped.

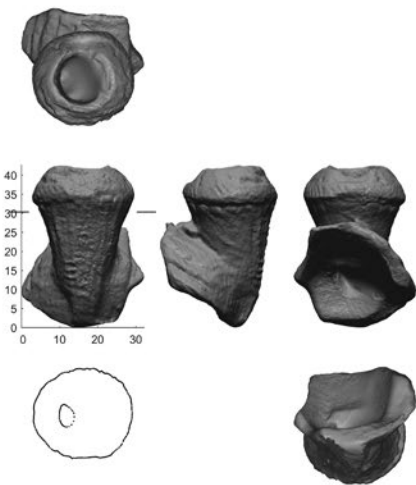
7 Vieweger et al. 2020, 15.



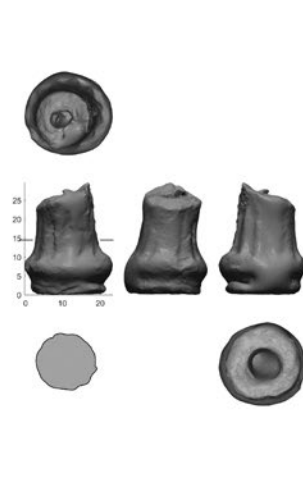
MZ 200046 (1) - Context: MZ 20002, Stratum: 0, Reference: Gabrieli 2009, 138 pp.



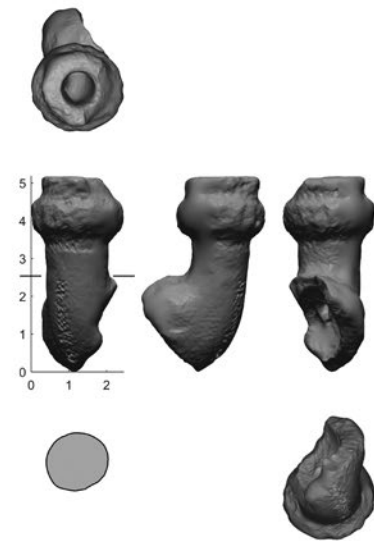
MZ 200046 (2) - Context: MZ 20002, Stratum: 0, Reference: Gabrieli 2009, 138 pp.



MZ 200046 (3) - Context: MZ 20002, Stratum: 0, Reference: Gabrieli 2009, 138 pp.



MZ 200046 (4) - Context: MZ 20002, Stratum: 0, Reference: Gabrieli 2009, 138 pp.



MZ 200046 (5) - Context: MZ 20002, Stratum: 0, Reference: Gabrieli 2009, 138 pp.

6

Fig. 6: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Ottoman Pottery

Fig. 7: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Ottoman Fabrics

Origin	Characteristics	Colour	Inclusions
Local Ware	coarse white slip	light red (5YR 5/4) reddish-yellow (5YR 7/6) light brown to light red (7.5YR 6/4, 2.5YR 6/8)	chalk brown grits
Grey Gazan Ware		black/grey (5YR 6/1) reddish-yellow (5YR 7/6)	black, brown grits, glimmer

7

The finds are mainly porcelain cups and plates as well as broken bottles. Due to their uncertain origin, they will not be further analysed.

Late Islamic Pottery

16th–19th century C.E., Stratum 0–1, Fig. 6. 7

7 Architectural remains of the Ottoman period are scarce, represented mainly by two fragmentary agricultural terracing walls, running from northeast to southwest through Area I. In the squares of Area II, Ottoman material was mixed in the modern earth debris⁸. Mt. Zion was not part of the walled city since the Mamluk period⁹. Jerusalem was considered being located in the hinterland of the Ottoman Empire. Only during the 18th century with the growth of western influence, the less important regions in the Ottoman Empire experienced cultural changes. However, the ceramic production remained mainly local¹⁰.

8 The Late Islamic or Ottoman pottery only represents around 0.3 % of the analysed pottery assemblage in Area I and ca. 1.30 % in Area II. All fragments derive from the surface, or filling layers in Strata 0–1. The corpus represents mostly domestic pottery as well as utensils for smoking.

Bowls

9 With around 28 % share of the whole Ottoman assemblage in Area I and 33 % in Area II, bowls represent the largest group of vessels. Despite their fragmentary condition, four were roughly compared to the typology of Avissar and Stern's *Monochrome Glazed Bowls*¹¹ because of remaining glaze on the sherd.

Types

Plain Wares: five fragments in Area II, coarse fabric, without glaze or decoration; dating 19th–20th century

Decorated Plain Bowl: one fragment in Area I, brown slip, wavy line incised underneath the rim; dating 19th century

Glazed Bowls: one fragment in Area I, comparable to handmade, or wheel-made bowl; dark glaze on the inside, and a band of grey glaze underneath the rim; parallels derive from the Jerusalem region and the Palestinian territories¹²

*Plain Ware Type from Cyprus*¹³: one fragment in Area I; straight walls; dates to medieval and post-medieval times

Geometric Painted Handmade Bowls: one fragment in Area I, handmade bowl, dark red painting; dating second half of the 12th century until the Ottoman period¹⁴

Jars and Jugs

10 Jars and Jugs have a high share of 33 % in the assemblage of Area II, but only 5 % in Area I. Represented are jars and jugs of *Grey Gazan Ware*, Decorated Jars, and *ibriq* jars of a late Ottoman tradition, which were normally used by farmers as drinking vessels while working the fields, or for ritual hand washing before prayer¹⁵. Generally, large storage or transport jars are solely getting out of use during the Ottoman period.

8 Vieweger et al. 2020, 15.

9 Küchler 2007, 603. 646.

10 Walker 2009a, 1–3.

11 Avissar – Stern 2005, 10–15.

12 Khalaf 2009, 19.

13 Gabrieli 2009, fig. 6.7: 6; the interpretation remains uncertain.

14 Avissar – Stern 2005, 88 f.

15 Salem 2009, 35.

The *ibriq* jars and goblets for instance reflect a more individual dining behaviour, which is connected to the new leisure of drinking coffee and smoking¹⁶.

Types

Jars with Two Handles: one fragment in Area I, five in Area II, long necks, triangular to straight rims, regular ribbing on the outside, two handles attached at the end of the neck, made of *Grey Gazan Ware*; dating 16th–17th century¹⁷

ibriq Jars: one fragment in Area I and one in Area II, high narrow necks with a spout, oval bodies, spout and one of the handles are usually connected, made of *Grey Gazan Ware*; dating late Ottoman¹⁸

Decorated Jars: one fragment from Area II, rim with pie-crust impressions, remnants of a handle are still visible on one side of the neck

Tobacco Pipes and Nargilas

11 All smoking utensils derive from Area II. They account for 38 % of the Ottoman pottery assemblage in Area II. Tobacco Pipes (*chibouk*) appeared during the 17th century, a time when smoking became popular and widespread in the Ottoman Empire. They consisted of a ceramic bowl, a long stem usually made of wood and a mouthpiece, which could be manufactured from gold or silver. The pipe bowls were the cheapest part and were replaced on a regular basis¹⁹.

Types

Chibouk: 10 fragments in Area II; rouletted or stamped decorations, shiny slip, different shapes, and sizes; dating 18th–19th century, comparable to other finds from Israel and Jerusalem²⁰

Nargila: three fragments in Area II, one has remains of coal and tobacco on the neck, another fragment consists of the application with strainer, decorated with rosettes

Ayyubid, Crusader and Mamluk Periods

Second Half of the 12th–15th century C.E., Stratum 0–1, Fig. 8. 9. 10

12 No architectural remains can be associated with the mentioned periods in Area I. In Area II, the medieval layer began underneath the modern debris, and an earth layer, almost devoid of finds. No architectural remains were found, the medieval layer has mixed material ranging from Byzantine to Ottoman. Probably, the excavated area was used as a garbage dump at some point. In Area III, the remains of the Ayyubid fortification were revealed (see Fig. 4). Additionally, two courses of masonry were discovered, belonging to the tower of the fortification. The Ayyubid course of the city wall in Area II reflects, that Mt. Zion lay in the outskirts of Jerusalem. Probably, Area I was used as an area for craftsmanship and for temporary settlement activity, but no remaining structures were found²¹.

13 The pottery of the Ayyubid, Crusader, and Mamluk period derives mostly from Late Islamic to modern filling and destruction layers, as well as pits and shares ca. 4 % of the assemblage in Area I, and 1 % in Area II. Especially Ayyubid and Mamluk cooking pottery is highly represented with half of the total share in the assemblage of Area I. Different kinds of glazed wares and imported goods are also part of the assemblage, as well as Crusader types. Different pottery types were exchanged over the political borders from the Western Crusader part to the Eastern part Ayyubid and later Mamluk area²².

16 Walker 2009b, 49.

17 Salem 2009, 26.

18 Salem 2009, 35.

19 Walker 2009b, 49.

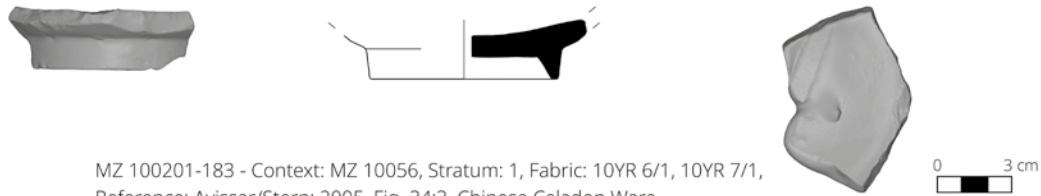
20 Walker 2009b, fig. 5.12: 3; Cytryn-Silverman 2013, fig. 7.11.

21 Vieweger et al. 2020, 13.

22 Avissar – Stern 2005, 1.



MZ 100188-005 - Context: MZ 10022, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 10YR 6/6, Reference: Avissar/Stern: 2005, Fig. 12:5. Islamic Soft Paste Ware



MZ 100201-183 - Context: MZ 10056, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 10YR 6/1, 10YR 7/1, Reference: Avissar/Stern: 2005, Fig. 34:3. Chinese Celadon Ware



MZ 100201-184 - Context: MZ 10056, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Avissar/Stern: 2005, Pl. XXII: 2. Italian Graffita Arcaica



MZ 100208-017 - Context: MZ 10053, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 5YR 6/8, 5YR 7/8, Reference: Avissar/Stern: 2005, Fig. 45:7. Jugs with Straight Neck

MZ 100201-171 - Context: MZ 10056, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 5YR 5/6, 2.5YR 5/8, Reference: Avissar/Stern: 2005, Pl. XVI. Zeuxippus Influenced Ware



MZ 100207-011 - Context: MZ 10074, Stratum: -, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/, 2.5YR 5/8, Reference: Avissar/Stern: 2005, Fig. 45:7

8

Bowls and Basins

14 Bowls and Basins make up for around 26 % of the assemblage in Areal I and 79 % in Area II. Local and imported wares will be listed together in the following.

Plain Bowls

15 Other than the following glazed and fine wares, the Ayyubid and Mamluk plain wares are rarely mentioned and described in most publications. They are produced locally and could be hand-made and deriving from small or private workshops. For an orientation of forms and fabrics, the Avissar and Stern overview of domestic and

Fig. 8: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Mamluk Pottery



MZ 100203-007 - Context: MZ 10030, Stratum: 1,
Fabric: 10YR 8/1, Reference: Raqqa Ware



MZ 100203-021 - Context: MZ 10030, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/8,
Reference: Avissar/Stern: 2005, Pl. XIII.2-4. Byzantine Fine Sgraffito Ware



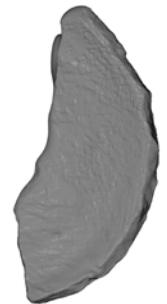
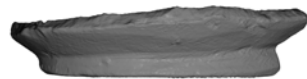
MZ 100209-038 - Context: MZ 10032, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 2.5YR 8/2,
Reference: Daiber: 2006, Tafel 17.i. Celadon Imitation



MZ 100216-067 - Context: MZ 10060, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 10YR 8/1,
Reference: Daiber: 2006, Tafel 15.j. Raqqa Ware



MZ 100255-105 - Context: MZ 10157, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 10YR 8/1,
Reference: Daiber: 2006, Tafel 15. Raqqa Ware



MZ 100356-010 - Context: MZ 10263, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 10YR 8/1,
Reference: Avissar/Stern: 2005, Pl. VIII. Soft Paste Ware



Fig. 9: Jerusalem, Mount Zion.
Ayyubid Pottery

9

Origin	Characteristics	Colour	Inclusions
Local Wares	gritty uneven coarse	orange (5YR 7/8, 6/8, 7.5YR 7/6) pale red, light red (2.5YR 4/6, 5/6–5/8, 6/6–6/8, 10YR 5/8)	straw, sand brown, red, white grits glimmer
Zeuxippus Influenced Wares		reddish-yellow (5YR 7/6–7/8) greyish-brown (10YR 5/2)	chalk
Raqqa Ware	coarse porous	white (10YR 8/1; 2.5YR 8/2)	
Cooking Ware		pale red to brown (2.5YR 6/4), red (2.5YR 5/8)	black, red grits glimmer, chalk

Fig. 10: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Ayyubid, Crusader, and Mamluk Fabrics

10

industrial wares of the Mamluk period²³ was used and Sterns description of *Acre Plain Wares*²⁴.

Types of Plain Wares

Plain Bowls: 17 fragments in Area I, different size and form, with rounded, or carinated rims, only two bowls have a ledge rim

Handmade Bowl: one fragment in Area I, rounded impressions paired with wavy decoration on the outside

Basin: one fragment in Area I, and one in Area II, one with coarse fabric, probably handmade, ledged rim, pale slip, the other fragment with ledged rim, straight walls, light brown slip, black fired ware

Raqqa Ware/Soft Paste Wares

16 During the end of the 11th century, technologies like faience or frit became popular, especially in Egypt. Production centres started to use a soft-past body, a technique which was transferred to the Syrian workshops as well. The material consists of quartz, white clay, and glass-frit, with the ability to produce lustre, under- and over-glaze-painted, or other fine wares. Early types, like the *Minis Ware* (see below), was distributed in Western Syria and along the Euphrates. In the Levant, these types became a popular fine ware during the late 11th century to the 12th century, mainly in Ayyubid sites, like Jerusalem²⁵.

17 The alkaline glaze was applied in a thick manner, sometimes upon an under-glaze painting. The ware found in the excavation was usually produced in the Euphrates region and dates roughly to the Ayyubid period (1173–1260). The vessels have ring-bases and carinated walls²⁶.

Raqqa Ware

54 fragments in Area I, and 19 in Area II. The fragments are usually ring-bases, body-sherds, or rims, representing plates, bowls, or vases. The lustre glaze is applied thickly, and either purple brownish (manganese glaze) or turquoise, both with a shimmering effect. Two glazed ring-bases in Area I belong to the later production of soft paste under-glaze-painted wares of the 14th and 15th century. The two ring-bases have a blue painted decoration underneath the glaze on the inside, consisting of floral motives.

Monochrome Glazed Bowls

18 This is the most common local glazed type in the assemblage. Avissar and Stern distinguish between type I and II. The *Monochrome Glazed Bowls I* date from the second half of the 12th century until the Ottoman era. They either feature moulded rims

23 Avissar – Stern 2005, 88–90.

24 Stern 2012, 34–38.

25 Avissar – Stern 2005, 25; Daiber 2006, 117; Stern 2012, 54.

26 Daiber 2006, 119 f.

with slightly incurved sides or ledged rims. The glaze is applied on the inside over a white slip²⁷.

Types

Monochrome Glazed Bowls I: six fragments in Area I, two with yellow glaze, one with pale yellow to brown glaze, two with green glaze

Monochrome Glazed Bowls II: 30 fragments in Area I, three in Area II. Usually with green glaze of different shades, rarely yellow glaze occurs. Then the yellow glaze can be mixed with a light green glaze, which has a shadowing effect. Some of the sherds are glazed on both sides, or the glaze drips over the rim to the outside surface. The type dates from the second half of the 13th century to the 15th century and later. One bowl is pale brown glazed with dark brown geometric painted decoration. Those were produced during the Mamluk period, sometimes until the Ottoman era²⁸.

Subtypes

Bowls with Rounded, or Carinated Profiles: 27 fragments in Area I, one in Area II

Bowls with Out-Folded or Everted Rims: three fragments in Area I, one in Area II, shades of light green to yellow glaze; dating late 13th–15th century

One rim sherd of Area II is a bowl with thickened, out-turned rim, brown glaze with green painted decoration.

Various Glazed Bowls Types

¹⁹ The local bowls of the Mamluk era were usually incurved or carinated, like the *Monochrome Glazed Bowls*, whereas the slip-painted bowls of the Crusader period can have various forms. The slip-painted wares containing mostly geometrical patterns, painted in white slip on the interior of the vessel, and covered with yellow or green glaze. The unpainted parts stay brown, in contrast to the yellow, or green geometrical patterns²⁹. Some bowl types were inspired by imported wares, as the *Zeuxippus Ware*. This Late Byzantine ware was first identified in the baths of Zeuxippus at Constantinople and dates to the end of the 12th century until the beginning of the 13th century. The popularity of those vessels led to imitations in the Aegean and Italy since the 13th century. The ware and its imitations were widely distributed throughout the Byzantine Empire. In Israel, most finds of these vessels derive from Acre³⁰. Imported examples are represented by fragments of the *Port St. Symeon Ware* and *Celadon Wares*. Like the *Zeuxippus Ware*, the name is based on the first finds of this type in al-Mina, the port of Antioch. Even though the ware is considered a Crusader production, there had been various production sites in the Near East as well as in Sicily and the distribution included Muslim sites, not only Crusader strongholds. The ware combined local taste with Latin styles of the Crusaders and thereby represented a unique new style³¹. The celadon stone ware of China was a popular trade good during the 13th–14th century, which found its way via the Red Sea to Egypt and from there to rest of the Levant³².

Types

Bowls with Slip-Painted Decoration: 15 fragments in Area I, two of them green glazed, geometrical decorative patterns; dating ca. second half 12th century, popular during the Mamluk period³³

Glazed Bowls with Sgraffito Decoration: six fragments in Area I, yellow to brownish-yellow glaze, irregular incised lines, the ›sgraffito‹³⁴, decoration; dating beginning 13th century

Fine Sgraffito Ware: two fragments in Area I; dating 13th century

27 Avissar – Stern 2005, 10.

28 Avissar – Stern 2005, 12–15.

29 Avissar – Stern 2005, 19.

30 Avissar – Stern 2005, 51 f.

31 Avissar – Stern 2005, 52 f; Stern 2012, 55.

32 Avissar – Stern 2005, 78; Daiber 2006, 111–166.

33 Avissar – Stern 2005, 19.

34 Avissar – Stern 2005, 16 f.

Mamluk Sgraffito Bowls: six fragments in Area I, yellow glaze, some on the inside and outside; dating mid-13th–end 14th century³⁵

*Zeuxippus Influenced Wares*³⁶: 14 fragments in Area I, shallow bowls, or plates, either yellow, dark yellow, or brownish-yellow glaze, incised decorations on the ledged rim, one fragment with a plain rim, one fragment is comparable to imported Cypriot wares (*Cypriot Monochrome Sgraffito Ware*); dating 13th century³⁷

Port St. Symeon Ware: four fragments in Area I; sgraffito decorated, together with green and yellow painting on white slip, covered with a transparent glaze; dating to the 13th century

Celadon Wares: two fragments in Area I of green-grey glazed stone ware with floral decoration, resembling the look of jade, white to grey stoneware³⁸; dating 13th–14th century

Chinese Celadon Imitation: two fragments in Area I, one with pale blue glaze and a relief decoration, which is too fragmentary to interpret; second is a body sherd, very fragmentary with light green glaze; dating 12th–13th century³⁹

Western Imported Wares

20 Some of the pieces in Area I and Area II were classified as imported pottery from Italy and the Aegean. They represent different wares, which were imported to the Levant during the Crusader period. However, this interpretation must remain unclear since those sherds are very fragmentary and sometimes covered with sediments.

Types

Italian Graffita Arcaica: three fragments in Area I, two ring-bases with green, yellow, and brown glaze, together with sgraffito decoration, one rim fragment with green and pale-yellow glaze, no sgraffito decoration; produced in Italy, dating middle 13th–16th century⁴⁰

Proto-Maiolica: one fragment in Area I, green and yellow painted inside, with dark brown outlines, remnants of transparent glaze still visible; dating second half 13th century⁴¹

Aegean Coarse Incised Ware: one fragment in Area I, slightly ledged rim, pale-yellow glaze together with a brown sgraffito decoration; dating 12th–13th century⁴²

Storage Jars

21 Surprisingly, only two fragments of storage jars have been identified in Area I and none in Area II. Following their rim form and fabric, the two fragments can be distinguished in two types.

Types

Jars with Triangular Rim: one fragment in Area I, triangular rim, remnants of a pale slip; dating second half 12th–first half 13th century⁴³

Ayyubid and Mamluk Table Amphorae: one handle fragment in Area I, black painted, the fabric is comparable to the typical fabric of *Ayyubid and Mamluk Table Amphorae*⁴⁴; dating 12th–13th century

35 The sgraffito can represent inscriptions, medallions, or other various forms. This specific pottery is aimed at imitating metal works of the same period, Avissar – Stern 2005, 38.

36 Avissar – Stern 2005, 48–51.

37 Normally, the white slip on the interior is covered with a transparent lead glaze, either colourless, pale yellow to yellow-orange or different shades of green. Additionally, concentric circles or spirals are incised on the base or on the ledge rim, see Avissar – Stern 2005, fig. 24:4.

38 The ware is glazed inside and out, the stoneware has a fine quality, Avissar – Stern 2005, 78; Daiber 2006, 111–166.

39 Daiber 2006, 111–166.

40 Only a few examples have been found in Israel so far, Avissar – Stern 2005, 73.

41 Avissar – Stern 2005, 65.

42 Avissar – Stern 2005, 46.

43 Avissar – Stern 2005, 100.

44 Colour: 5YR 7/6, 7.5YR 6/6; brown and black inclusions, glimmer, and lime with a pale slip.

Jars and Jugs

22 Jars, jugs, as well as table amphorae have a wide variety during the Ayyubid and Mamluk period. In Area I, jars and jugs hold around 11 % of the assemblage, in Area II ca. 33 %. The identified fragments in the assemblage are always unglazed.

Types

Simple Jugs: four fragments in Area I, wide neck, too fragmentary to reconstruct the body

Jugs with Swollen Necks: eight fragments in Area I, one in Area II, narrow necks, everted rims, wide ring base, carinated body, only fragments of the rims and the spouts are preserved; dating 13th–15th century, in some cases later

Jugs with Straight Necks: 14 rim fragments in Area I, straight necks, triangular rims, either wide or narrow, the shape of the jugs/jars remains unclear; dating 13th–15th century⁴⁵

Table Amphorae: 11 fragments in Area I, five in Area II, small to large sizes, folded rims, or out-turned, no parts of the bodies are preserved in the assemblage; dating 12th–13th century⁴⁶

Jugs with Painted Decoration: three fragments in Area I, one handle fragment with irregular brown painting, a body-shoulder with red painting, and a rim fragment, straight necks, everted rims, or spouts, form comparable to the *Jugs with Swollen Necks* and the *Jugs with Straight Necks*; dating second half 13th–15th century⁴⁷

Handmade Jugs and Jars with Geometric Painting: eight fragments in Area I, four in Area II, simple rims, straight, or out turned necks, crude fabric, different sizes, red, purple, or black painting in geometric patterns over the burnished surface; dating end 12th century, high peak during the Mamluk period⁴⁸

Molasses Jars: three fragments in Area I, without handles, ovoid shaped body, ribbings on the outside, dating 12th–13th century, used in the sugar industry of the Crusader Period⁴⁹

Other Jars and Jugs: three fragments in Area I cannot be further distinguished in the presented groups. One has a relief decoration under the rim, a 'pie-crust decoration', typical for the 12th–13th century. A body sherd has combed decoration, and round stamps. Similar round stamps are documented in the assemblage of *Beirut Plain Ware*, dating to the 12th–13th century⁵⁰. One jug with a darker reddish to brown fabric and a grey to black slip resembles *Acre Plain Ware* jugs⁵¹, dating to the 12th–13th century.

Cooking Wares

23 The highest share in the assemblage is taken up by cooking wares with ca. 47 % of all the Ayyubid, Mamluk and Crusader pottery of Area I. In Area II, only one fragment of cooking wares was found.

24 The thin walled cooking ware of the 12th century is mainly represented in the assemblage, which was a continuation of the Early Islamic types. Only during the 13th century, the thin walled wares had been replaced by thick-walled cooking pots⁵². However, those thick-walled cooking wares were merely found in the assemblage of Mt. Zion, as well as later Mamluk cooking pot types. Therefore, the cooking ware dates generally to the 12th–13th century, and not later than the 14th century.

Cooking Pots

Types

Globular Cooking Pots: 95 examples in Area I, one in Area II, different sizes, thin walled, plain, or out-turned rims, no necks, round globular bodies, two horizontal strap handles placed on the shoulders. The inner bottom is usually glazed with purple-brown monochrome glaze, some vessels have a band of glaze on their shoulder⁵³, or small splashes of glaze can be detected all

45 Avissar – Stern 2005, 111.

46 Avissar – Stern 2005, 106; Brosh 1986, fig. 5:4.

47 Avissar – Stern 2005, 111.

48 Avissar – Stern 2005, 113.

49 Avissar – Stern 2005, 103.

50 Stern 2012, pl. 4.13:6–7.

51 Stern 2012, pl. 4.10:1.

52 Avissar – Stern 2005, 91.

53 Avissar – Stern 2005, 91.

over the pot. Despite the glaze, the vessels are usually slipped in the same reddish colour as the ware. Dating from the second half of the 12th century to the first half of the 13th century. *Deep Cooking Pots*: two fragments in Area I, thick-walled, thickened ledged rims, and deep round bodies; dating second half 13th century⁵⁴

Frying Pans/Cooking Bowls

25 These wide and flat vessels first appeared during the second half of the 9th century or the beginning of the 10th century.

Types

Frying Pans of the Crusader Period: seven fragments in Area I, plain or triangular rims, flat bottom, small triangular ledged handles, glazed purple brown on the interior; dating second half 12th–first half 13th century⁵⁵

Cooking Bowls of the Crusader Period: two fragments in Area I, thick walls, horizontal fine-worked handles, interior of those fragments has a dark brown to purple glaze; dating late 12th–13th century⁵⁶

Frying Pans/Cooking Bowls of the Mamluk period: two fragments in Area I, deep groove upon the rim for a lid, incurved walls, slim handle, yellowish green glaze; dating end-13th–end 14th century⁵⁷

Oil Lamps

26 Only one fragment of a high tongue handle had been found, which can be interpreted as a handle for an Ayyubid mould-made lamp. Those oil lamps with high tongue handles were in use during the first half of the 13th century and were replaced in the Mamluk period by oil lamps with bent handles⁵⁸.

Fatimid Period

ca. late 10th century – first half of the 12th century C.E., Stratum 0–2, Fig. 11. 12

27 Probably during the end of the 9th century and the beginning 10th century, the city area of Jerusalem began to diminish. Whether in Area I, Area II, or Area III Fatimid structures could be revealed. The comparable pottery assemblage of the Tyropoeon Valley represents a decline of settlement activity after the 10th century⁵⁹. The excavations on Mt. Zion revealed only 1,6 % of Fatimid pottery in Area I and 0,4 % in Area II, related to the total number of potteries. Especially household wares have been barely found. Since ceramic finds on Mt. Zion of the later Islamic periods are well represented, especially the Ayyubid cooking wares, the reduction of the city area cannot be the only reason for the missing Fatimid pottery. It seems a general pattern, that the Fatimid pottery is scarcely represented in the Islamic assemblages from excavation sites in Israel and the Palestinian territories. If the missing pottery is related to an actual hiatus of Area I and II, remains unknown.

Bowls

28 Bowls share almost half of the Fatimid assemblage in Area I with ca. 48 %. In Area II, only 4 % of the pottery belongs to the Fatimid era.

54 Avissar – Stern 2005, 92.

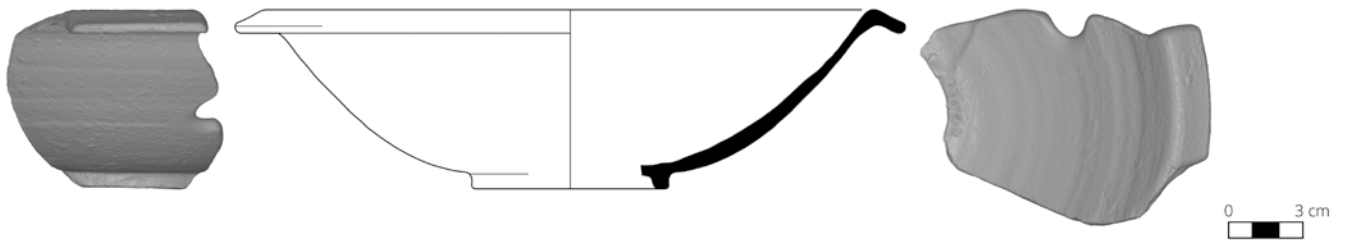
55 Avissar – Stern 2005, 96.

56 Avissar – Stern 2005, 96 f.

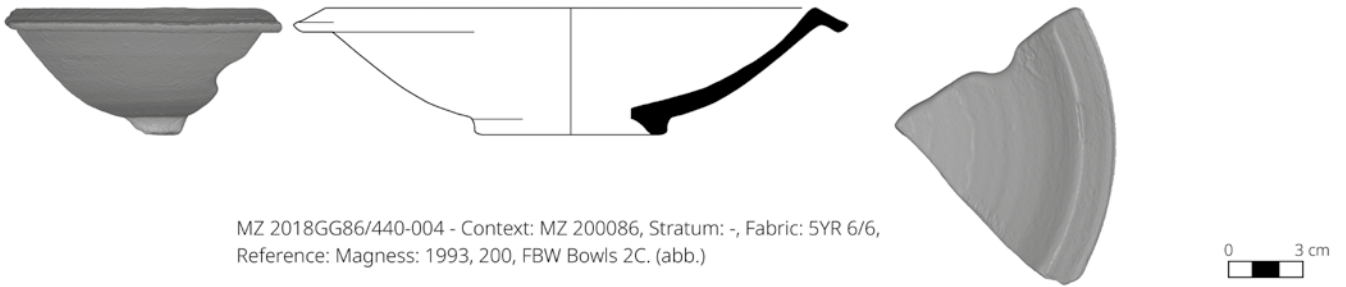
57 Avissar – Stern 2005, 97.

58 Avissar – Stern 2005, 127 f.

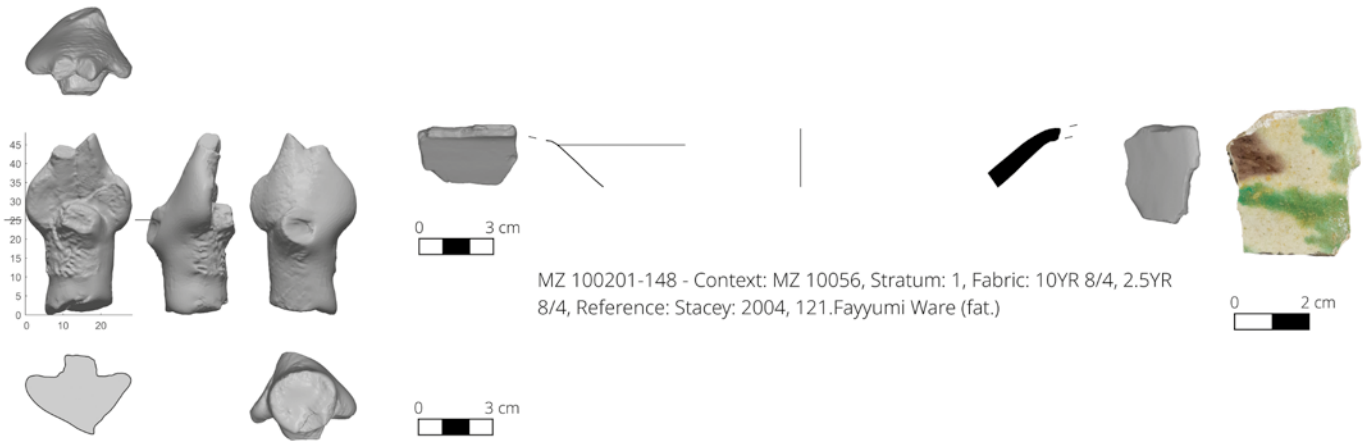
59 Cytryn-Silverman 2013, 181.



MZ 2018GG3/179-002 - Context: MZ 200003, Stratum: -, Fabric: 5YR 6/6, Reference: Magness: 1993, 201, FBW Bowls 2D. (abb.)



MZ 2018GG86/440-004 - Context: MZ 200086, Stratum: -, Fabric: 5YR 6/6, Reference: Magness: 1993, 200, FBW Bowls 2C. (abb.)



MZ 100201-148 - Context: MZ 10056, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 10YR 8/4, 2.5YR 8/4, Reference: Stacey: 2004, 121. Fayyumi Ware (fat.)

MZ 100543- Context: MZ 10299, Stratum: -, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/3, 10YR 5/3 Reference: Patrich/ Abu Shaneb: 2008, 321:300. Figurine (abb.)

11

Fig. 11: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Fatimid and Abbasid Pottery

Fig. 12: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Fatimid Fabrics

Origin	Characteristics	Colour	Inclusions
Local Wares	hard-fired whitish slip	brownish red (2.5YR 5/6), pale red (2.5YR 6/8) pink to reddish-yellow (7.5YR 7/4–7/6) pale brown (7.5YR 6/4)	chalk brown grits
Fayumi Ware (Egyptian import)	soft	pale brown (10YR 8/4) pale yellow (2.5YR 8/4) pink (7.5YR 8/4)	brown grits
Minis Ware	well-fired	white (10YR 8/1)	quartz
Lustre Decoration on Opaque White Glaze	porous	pale red to reddish yellow (5YR 6/4–6/6)	red grits chalk, glimmer

12

Fayyumi Ware

29 The *Fayyumi Ware* represents an early type of glazed wares. It is especially known from the Tiberias excavation (Stratum II), where it dates to the 10th century⁶⁰. Finds from Caesarea Maritima, Stratum V, can be dated from the second half of 10th century to the beginning of the 11th century⁶¹. However, the pieces of Tiberias and Caesarea Maritima are only glazed on the inside, whereas the fragments found in Area I are often glazed on the outside and inside.

Finds

nine fragments in Area I, simple or ledged rims, light green, yellow, brown to dark brown colour-glazed stripes painted on the inside and outside upon white slip

Minis Ware/Minis Raqqa Ware

30 The ware was first identified in Ma'arrat an-Nu'mān, Northern Syria, where a pottery horde had been found in the 1950s. The production of *Minis Ware* started during the 11th century, influenced by the pottery techniques of Egypt. It was probably the first fine frit and quartz ware in Syria. The recognition of the ware revealed a wide distribution throughout the Near East. The higher percentage of clay in the fabric of the *Minis Ware* allowed a harder firing compared to the later *Raqqa Ware*. The alkaline glaze can be transparent, turquoise, cobalt blue, or brownish (manganese), some feature sgraffito decoration. The forms of the bowls are conic with simple rims or wide with ledged rims⁶².

Types

Minis-Raqqa Ware: five fragments in Area I, four with turquoise or blue glaze, and one with a transparent glaze

Minis-Raqqa Transitional Wares: six fragments in Area I, brownish manganese high quality glaze, either plain, or ledged rims, flat stand, more porous and rough fabric than the original *Minis Ware*; dating 12th–mid-13th century⁶³

Other Glazed Wares

Types

Luster Decoration on Opaque White Glaze: four fragments of bases and five body sherds in Area I, decorated with figural or non-figural designs in gold, yellow and light brown colours on white lustre glaze, painting applied on already fired, glazed vessel and later lightly re-fired; dating late 11th–12th century⁶⁴

Glazed Bowls with Double Slip: 42 body sherds in Area I, locally produced glazed ware, pale slip covering all of the vessel, the inside is additionally slipped white, green, or yellow glaze only on the interior, some with an irregular sgraffito decoration; dating first half 11th century⁶⁵

Byzantine Fine Sgraffito Ware: three fragments in Area I, green or yellow glaze and fine dark sgraffito consisting of lines and spirals; dating ca. 1140–1190⁶⁶

Lead Glaze Ware: one fragmentary rim sherd in Area I, green glazed on the inside and outside, comparable to the *Lead Glaze Wares* found in Tiberias, dating 10th–11th century⁶⁷

*Cyma-Recta Bowl*⁶⁸: one rim sherd in Area I, wide shallow bowl or plate, pale yellow glaze on the inside, on the inner rim area, brown and green splashes, whitish and soft fabric; dating 10th–11th century

60 Stacey 2004, 121.

61 Arnon 1999, 226.

62 Daiber 2006, 111–166.

63 Daiber 2006, 118.

64 This ware is rarely found in excavation sites in Israel. Avissar – Stern 2005, 34 f.

65 Avissar – Stern 2005, 6.

66 Avissar – Stern 2005, 42.

67 Stacey 2004, colour plate 1:7.

68 Stacey 2004, 117, colour plate 3:18.

Plain Wares

31 The locally produced fabric of the plain wares can be compared roughly to the fabric described by Brosh for the Fatimid pottery of Caesarea Maritima⁶⁹. Despite the similarities in the fabric, direct comparisons to other vessel forms cannot be made.

Bowl Types

Bowls with Straight Rims: seven fragments in Area I, and one in Area II, simple straight rims, sometimes ring bases, decorated with simple incised lines or polished, white to pinkish slip

Crusader Bowls: one rim sherd from Area II, slight carination 3.10 cm underneath the rim with wavy incised decoration above, resembles a Crusader piece from Caesarea Maritima⁷⁰

Basins: two fragments in Area I, one in Area II, thick walls, one basin with rouletted decoration on the outside

Jars, Jugs, and Storage Jars

32 Jars, jugs, and storage jars share around 16 % in Area I and 29 % in Area II of the Fatimid pottery assemblage. Most of the sherds are fragments of handles and therefore, as with the plain bowls and basins, only few could be identified and compared to published Fatimid pottery. The fabric and the white to pale yellow slip are identical to the one of plain bowls and basins, therefore a local production is assumable.

Types

Jars/Jugs with Plain Rims: 12 fragments in Area I, and two in Area II, plain rims, round spherical bodies, carination on the neck, two handles on each side, sometimes groove decoration, comparable to finds in Caesarea Maritima⁷¹

Storage Jar: one rim sherd in Area I, folded rim, short neck, two pairs of handles; resembles a storage jar type from Tiberias, stratum II (dating to the Abbasid and Fatimid periods)⁷²

Cooking Pots

33 One rim sherd has been found in Area I resemble the cooking pots of the 10th and 11th century in Tiberias⁷³, however, the fabric is regular red plain ware. The short ledged rim sits directly on the globular body, without a neck.

Abbasid Period

ca. second half of 8th century – first half of the 10th century C.E., Strata 0–2, Fig. 11. 13

34 The Abbasid period is represented in Area I only by flat chalk floors covering the Byzantine structures. An Islamic lime kiln, which was built directly adjoining to a former Byzantine domestic room, can be dated from the Umayyad period onwards (see Fig. 2)⁷⁴, and was perhaps still in use during the Abbasid era. In Area III, the remains of a tower and two rows of worked stone were excavated, which represent the Abbasid fortification system⁷⁵.

35 A clear distinction between Umayyad and Abbasid pottery finds is difficult. Despite new influences during the 9th century, like lustre ware, the early Abbasid pottery resembles the style of the Umayyad period⁷⁶. The assemblage of Mt. Zion reflects those problems of a clear distinction between Umayyad and Abbasid pottery, since local

69 Brosh 1986, 86 f.

70 Brosh 1986, fig. 4:18–19.

71 Brosh 1986, fig. 5:1–2.

72 Bloch 2006, 54–56; Stacey 2004, 2 f.

73 Stacey 2004, fig. 5.61:4.

74 Vieweger et al. 2020, 13.

75 Vieweger et al. 2020, 21 f.

76 Stacey 2004, 2 f.

ware and types remained in use. Abbasid pottery has only around 0,3 % share in the whole pottery assemblage. However, other than the Late Islamic finds, in some cases the Abbasid pottery can be connected to the cited Early Islamic floor contexts in Area I, roughly dating to the 9th and 10th century.

Bowls and Basins

36 Bowls and Basins represent the most common find group in Area I and Area II of this period. In both areas, they share 69 % of the whole Abbasid assemblage.

Fine Byzantine Ware Bowls Form 1/2

37 34 fragments in Area I and four more in Area II can be identified as *FBW Bowls Form 2*, which runs from mid-7th century to the 10th century, and to the later variations of Form 1. Following the typology by Magness, the listed fragments can be dated from the 9th to the 10th century, regarding the quality of the fabric, certain vessel forms, and find contexts. Form 2 can have knife-burnished or painted decoration⁷⁷. The bowls lack incised decoration. The quality is higher than that of the Byzantine, and Umayyad *FBW* forms found in the excavation.

Types

Form 1D: 15 fragments in Area II, dating 9th–10th century

Form 1E: five in Area I, one in Area II, deep bowls, steep and thin walls; dating 8th–9th century

Form 2A: one fragment in Area I, incurved rim, exterior ridge

Form 2B: 11 fragments in Area I, 1 fragment in Area II, straight, or folded rims

Form 2C: seven fragments in Area I⁷⁸

Glazed Wares

Type

Late Matt Glazed Wares: one body sherd of a bowl or plate in Area I, glazed green on the inside and yellow on the outside, dating to 800–950⁷⁹

Origin	Characteristics	Colour	Inclusions
Local Plain Wares	well-fired coarse	red (2.5YR 5/6–5/8; 5YR 5/6, 7/8) reddish-yellow (5YR 7/4–7/6) buff wares (7.5YR 7/4–7/6)	chalk black grits
<i>Fine Byzantine Ware (FBW)</i> (Local)	fine, hard-fired brown, pale brown, red slip knife-burnished	red (2.5YR 6/8, 5YR 6/6)	no inclusions
Late Matt Glazed Wares		pale orange and pink (7.5YR 7/4)	black grits
Cooking Ware		red and brown (2.5 YR 5/8, 2.5YR 4/6)	black, red grits glimmer, chalk

13

Fig. 13: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Abbasid Fabrics

77 The beginning of *Fine Byzantine Ware* and its production centres will be discussed in the paragraph on Byzantine pottery, see also Magness 1993, 198–201.

78 Magness 1993, 199–201.

79 Stacey 2004, 108.

Basins

38 Seven basins had been identified in Area I, which can be subdivided in different types.

Types

*Cream-Ware Basins*⁸⁰: one fragment in Area I, triangular rim with a depression on top, probably for a lid, soft, whitish to green ware, found in an Early Islamic context, dating probably 9th–10th century

*Incurved Rim Basins*⁸¹: two fragments in Area I, thick walls, incurved rims turn sharply inwards, combed decoration underneath the rim; dating 8th–10th century

*Flat-Rim Basin*⁸²: one fragment in Area I, single wavy incised decoration; dating 8th–9th century

Other: three fragments in Area I, ledged rims, comparable to Byzantine forms, grainy slip, comparable finds can be found in Caesarea, dating 8th–10th century⁸³

Jars and Jugs

39 Three jar or jug fragments derive from Area I, sharing 2 % of the Abbasid pottery assemblage.

Types

*Cream Ware Jugs*⁸⁴: one fragment of a high-quality jar, long slim handle with triangular application on top, stamped decorations of repetitive pattern with three rhombs with a dot in the middle, soft whitish ware; dating end 8th–9th century

Jar with Pointed End: one base fragment, resembles type found in Akko⁸⁵, pointed base, conical body, unique⁸⁶ brown ware (7.5YR 6/4) with a lot of glimmer and brown and black inclusion, buff slip mixed with glimmer

Jar with Grooves: one flat base fragment, grooves on the outside, whitish slip still visible, inside strongly secondarily burnt; comparable to a find of Caesarea⁸⁷, dating 8th–10th century

Cooking Ware

Type

Casserole: one rim sherd in Area I, outflaring rim with S-shaped profile, deep and hemispherical body, grooved decoration applied on the outside, together with white painted line underneath the rim; dating late 7th–10th century⁸⁸

Oil Lamps

40 Lamps share 13 % in Area I and 4 % Area II of the Abbasid assemblage. The pieces in Area II are too fragmentary for a further description.

Type

Channel-Nozzle Oil Lamps: eight fragments in Area I, oval bodies, with or without tongue handles applied at the back, filling holes surrounded by two ridges, outer ridge extends to the nozzle, and its wick-hole to form a surrounding channel, shallow ring bases, upper part decorated with floral reliefs; dating 8th–10th century

80 Defined by Stacey in the Tiberias excavation, comparable to *Early Cream Ware* basins in Khirbet al-Mafjar and Ramla. The ones of Khirbet al-Mafjar and Ramla date to the late Umayyad and early Abbasid phase, Stacey 2004, 99 f. fig. 5.14:1–3.

81 Magness 1993, 210.

82 Magness 1993, 210.

83 Brosh 1986, fig. 2:8.

84 Stacey 2004, 131 fig. 5.41.

85 Stern 2012, pl. 4.76:10.

86 The ware is not comparable to the usual local or imported wares found at Mt. Zion.

87 Brosh 1986, fig. 1:12.

88 Magness 1993, Casseroles Form 3, 214.

Aquamanile

41 Two zoomorphic vessel fragments had been found in Area I, which can be compared to similar findings of the Early Islamic periods. In both cases only the head was preserved.

Types

Zoomorphic Vessel with Horns: one fragment in Area I, two horns set between two ears, eyes applied in front of the head, the nose serves as a spout; similar finds date either to the Umayyad or Abbasid period⁸⁹

Small Zoomorphic Vessel without Horns: one fragment in Area I, two ears on the side of the head, pointed nose in the middle of the face, no eyes, hollow body, no spout visible

Umayyad Period

7th – first half of the 8th century C.E., Stratum 0–3, Fig. 14. 15

42 Despite the Muslim conquest and beginning of the Umayyad rule in Jerusalem, the urban life as well as the strong Byzantine Christian tradition of Mt. Zion continued⁹⁰. In Area I, the Byzantine structures of the domestic houses were re-used, or slightly changed. Minor building activity was conducted by installing chalk floors, and small water channels, which overbuilt the Byzantine Rooms A and B. The lime kiln, and the small water channels hint a more industrial use of the area. Area II and Area III have no distinguishable Umayyad structures⁹¹. The pottery associated with the Byzantine living quarter, represented by different rooms in Area I, ranges between the 6th and the beginning of the 8th century. The same is true for Area II, inside the structures of a representative Byzantine building. With almost 27 %, the share of Umayyad pottery reflects, that the use of the building continued or even flourished in the 7th and 8th century. In Area I, Umayyad pottery contains a share of ca. 14 %. No significant changes in the use and pottery assemblage can be detected. However, the Umayyad period introduced some new decoration patterns and techniques. Vessels with incised, combed, stamped, moulded, or painted decoration become frequent, as well as barbotine wares. While household pottery and *Fine Byzantine Ware* continued to be produced with the same brown and red local fabrics, the typical Umayyad fabric is white, sometimes green, and pale pink in colour and porous and soft⁹².

Bowls

43 Bowls contains a share of ca. 10 % of the Umayyad assemblage in each area. Generally, all bowls which are counted to the Umayyad assemblage stem from Early Islamic installations and earth layers covering Byzantine layers or the debris of the Byzantine rooms. In Area II, the fragments derive from either debris or filling of the Byzantine structure, and earthen layers associated with Early Islamic times. They hint to last phase of the use and the fact that the Byzantine rooms have been in use until the 8th century.

Fine Byzantine Ware Bowls Form 1/2

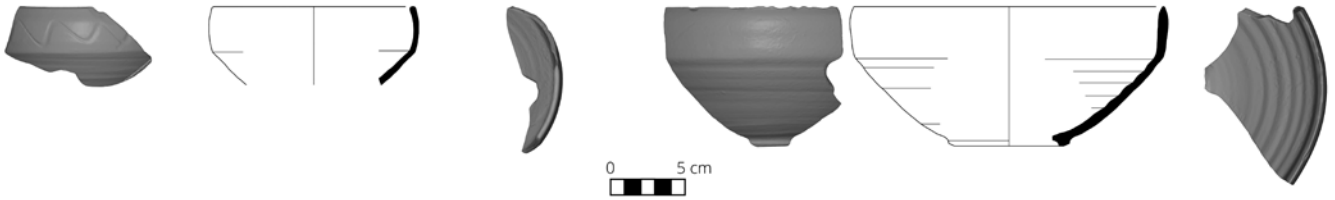
44 As in the Abbasid and the Byzantine period, *FBW Bowls* are highly represented in the assemblage. Ca. 155 fragments of *FBW* bowls in Area I and ca. 50 in Area II can

89 Patrich – Abu Shaneb 2008, 313 f. 321:300–301.

90 Küchler 2007, 611.

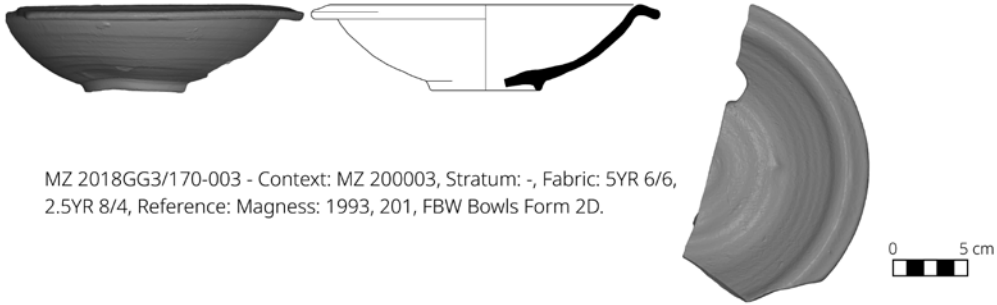
91 Vieweger et al. 2020, 13, 15 f.

92 Brosh 1986, 66.

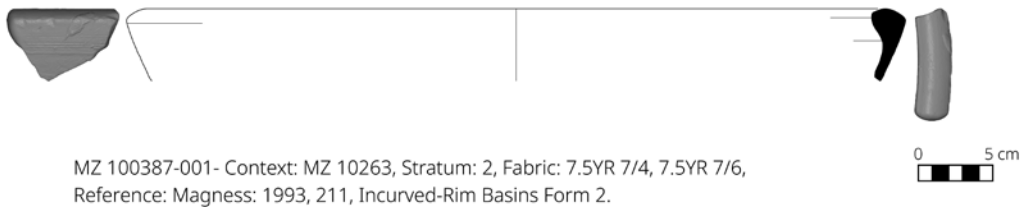


MZ 100252-019 - Context: 10134, Stratum: 2,
Fabric: 5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 8/4, Reference: Magness: 1993,
195, FBW Bowls Form 1C.

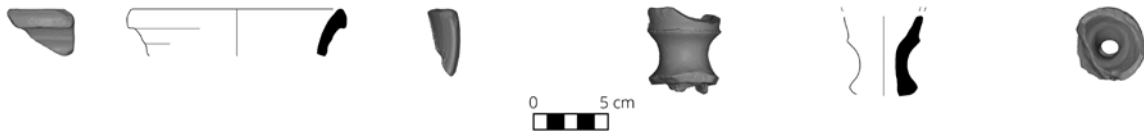
MZ 100255-059 - Context: MZ 10157, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 5YR 6/6,
2.5YR 8/4, Reference: Magness: 1993, 195, FBW Bowls Form 1C.



MZ 2018GG3/170-003 - Context: MZ 200003, Stratum: -, Fabric: 5YR 6/6,
2.5YR 8/4, Reference: Magness: 1993, 201, FBW Bowls Form 2D.

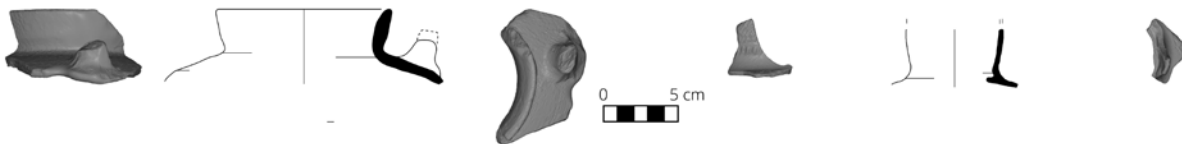


MZ 100387-001 - Context: MZ 10263, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 7.5YR 7/4, 7.5YR 7/6,
Reference: Magness: 1993, 211, Incurved-Rim Basins Form 2.



MZ 2018GG5/113-012 - Context: MZ 200005,
Stratum: -, Fabric: 5YR 7/3, 10YR 8/3, Reference:
Stacey: 2004, Fig. 5.5 Cream Ware Bowls.

MZ 2018GG86/470-004 - Context: MZ 200086, Stratum: -,
Fabric: 5YR 7/3, 10YR 8/3, Reference: Brosh: 1986, Fig. 1:16,
Flask.



MZ 100459-005 - Context: MZ 10372, Stratum: 0, Fabric: 5YR 6/6,
10YR 6/6, Reference: Magness: 1993, 230f. Storage Jars Form 7.

MZ 100485-005 - Context: MZ 10441, Stratum: -, Fabric: 5YR
7/3, 10YR 8/3, Reference: Brosh: 1986, Pl. III. Molded Jugs.



MZ 100201-132 - Context: MZ 10056, Stratum: 1,
Fabric: 5YR 7/3, 10YR 8/3, Reference: Stacey: 2004,
Fig. 5.41 Cream Ware Drinking Jugs.

MZ 100304 - Context: MZ 10066, Stratum: 2,
Fabric: 5YR 6/6, 5YR 6/8, Reference: Magness:
1993, 255, Oil Lamps 4C.

Origin	Characteristics	Colour	Inclusions
Cream Ware (Local)	cream-ware white slip soft	white, green (5YR 7/3, 10YR 8/3, 2.5Y 7/2–7/4)	chalk brown, white, yellow grits
Local plain wares	white, yellow slip combed decoration hard-fired	reddish-yellow (7.5YR 7/4–7/6) red, orange (2.5YR 5/6–5/8, 5YR 5/6) orange (2.5YR 6/6–6/8) dark brown (7.5YR 4/3) dark grey (2.5YR 4/1)	brown, black, red grits chalk, glimmer
<i>Fine Byzantine Ware (FBW)</i> (Local)	fine, hard-fired brown, pale brown, red slip wavy incised decoration knife-burnished	red (2.5YR 6/8, 5YR 6/6)	no inclusions
Cooking Ware	hard-fired	red and brown (2.5 YR 5/6–5/8, 2.5YR 4/4).	black, red grits glimmer, chalk, quartz

Fig. 15: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Umayyad Fabrics

15

be dated mid-7th century to the 8th century. The represented forms are the late types of Form 1, and the variants of Form 2, defined by Magness⁹³.

Types

Form 1A: 14 fragments in Area I; rounded walls with a wavy incised decoration

Form 1C: 10 fragments in Area I, one in Area II; bigger bowl type with carinated walls

Form 1D: 61 bowls in Area I, 12 in Area II; have flat bases, or a flat rounded stand, walls are round, plain rim

Form 1E: 10 fragments in Area I, one in Area II; cup like, deep hemispherical form, eggshell thin walls, round or flat bases

Form 1F: one fragment in Area I, three in Area II; flaring walls

Form 2B: 20 fragments in Area I, six fragments in Area II; various types

Form 2C: 17 fragments in Area I, nine in Area II; offset ledged rim, which tilts down, shallow walls, flat or incurved base

Form 2D: 15 fragments in Area I, seven fragments in Area II; large bowls with ledged rims, ring-base or a rounded base and rounded walls⁹⁴

Other Types

Plain Bowls: 11 fragments in Area I, three in Area II, either ledged, horizontal, folded or slightly incurved rims, flaring walls, round or with carination, ring-bases; comparable finds are known, e. g., from Jerusalem, Tiberias, and Caesarea Maritima⁹⁵

Decorated Bowls: one half preserved midsized bowl in Area I, wavy incised lines on the outside of the base, a zig-zag-pattern on top of the horizontal rim, light slip.

Basins

45 Basins hold around 1,3 % of the Umayyad pottery assemblage in Area I and 0,70 % in Area II and represent a typical household item. They can be distinguished from Byzantine basins by their thick walls and lighter fabric. Combed decoration is also more common during the Umayyad period.

Types

Basins with Ledged Rims: six fragments in Area I, one in Area II, ledged rims, some with a hook at the end of the rim, flaring walls; finds are known from the Jewish Quarter excavations and Caesarea Maritima⁹⁶

93 Magness 1993, 193–201.

94 Magness 1993, 193–201.

95 Brosh 1986, fig. 2:10–11, 13; Magness 1993, 192, *Rouletted Bowls Form 4*:1, 4:4; Stacey 2004, 92 f. fig. 5.9:6; 5:5; Tushingham 1985, fig. 33:7,14,16.

96 Brosh 1986, fig. 2:8; *Arched-Rim Basins Form 2A*:12; Magness 1993, 206.

Basins with Flat Rims: two fragments in Area I, horizontal rims with several ridges underneath, part of the rim and the ridges are divided from the rest of the body by an applied band of clay, decorated with pie-crust impressions, or combing and incised lines; dating 8th–9th century⁹⁷

Basins with Incurved Rims: 14 fragments in Area I, two in Area II, incurved rims, which are forming a ledge rim into the inside, thick walls, flat bases, combing and combed wavy decoration⁹⁸; dating 8th–10th century⁹⁹

Basins with Ridged-Rims: two fragments in Area I, horizontal rim with a ridge in the middle, slightly triangular in profile; similar examples were found in Tiberias¹⁰⁰

Storage Jars

46 Storage jars share around 2,30 % of the Umayyad pottery in Area I and 1,80 % in Area II. Mostly, the Umayyad storage jars in the assemblage show a continuation in style and fabric of the Byzantine ones. The fabric and the typology stand for a local production.

Types

Storage Jars with Swollen Necks: 39 fragments in Area I, eight in Area II, plain or slightly flaring rims, bodies fairly slimmer than the Byzantine bag-shaped type, necks with thick carination in the middle¹⁰¹, combed decoration or wavy lines incised, one fragment with white painted decoration

Storage Jars Black and White Painted: five fragments in Area I, bag-shaped storage jars with combing all over the body, dark slip, and white stripes, two loop handles attached on the shoulder, short neck with plain rim; examples are known all over the Levant and Transjordan¹⁰²

Cream Ware Jugs Small Containers: two rim sherds in Area I, thickened rims, very short neck, grooved decoration; dating late 8th–9th century¹⁰³

Amphorae/Jar: one fragment of a handle in Area I, white to green soft fabric, white slip; similar to finds of the Early Islamic assemblage of Resafa¹⁰⁴

Jars and Jugs

47 Jars and jugs make up for around 5 % of the Umayyad pottery assemblage in Area I and 0,70 % in Area II. Like the Umayyad bowls, jars and jugs appear in Islamic installations, filling layers and debris of the Byzantine domestic structures but also in modern earth layers.

Types

Jugs with Long Necks and Incised Lines: 36 fragments in Area I, long flaring necks, plain rims, flat stand, several lines incised underneath the rim; comparable finds in Caesarea Maritima and Jerusalem¹⁰⁵

Jugs with Swollen Rims: three rim sherds in Area I, thickened rims, straight necks, regular grooving on the neck, whitish soft fabric as *Miscellaneous Cream Ware Jugs*¹⁰⁶ and *Jugs with Long Necks and Incised Lines*

Jugs with Folded Rims: one fragment in Area I, flaring neck, folded rim; one similar jug is known from the Armenian Garden in Jerusalem¹⁰⁷

Moulded-Jugs: six fragments in Area I (four rim sherds, one body sherd, and a handle), straight or flaring necks, plain rims, spherical bodies, flat base, one handle, decoration consists of geometric

97 Magness 1993, 210.

98 One fragment has repetitive lines incised on the rim.

99 Magness 1993, 210 f.

100 Stacey 2004, fig. 5.10; 5.14.

101 Necks of the earlier jars dating late 7th and early 8th century usually are shorter than those of the later ones dating from mid-8th–9th century, Magness 1993, 230 f.

102 Bloch 2006, pl. 13; Kohn-Tavor 2017, 35.

103 Fabric is different from the typical *Cream Ware Jugs*, Stacey 2004, fig. 5.45.

104 Knötzele 2006, 167–208 pl. 5:14.

105 Brosh 1986, pl. 1:5 fig. 8, 10–11; Cytryn-Silveeman 2013, 167–204 fig. 7.3:1.

106 Stacey 2004, fig. 5.43.

107 Tushingham 1985, fig. 38:33.

and floral patterns in panels, covering all of the jug; comparable finds in Caesarea Maritima, Ramla, and Yogne'am; dating 8th–9th century¹⁰⁸

*Fine Byzantine Ware Jugs Form 1B*¹⁰⁹: two fragments in Area I, one in Area II; dating early 8th century

Jug Handle Fragments: eight fragments in Area I, handles made of two or three equal sized rolls, attached together; similar finds are known from Caesarea Maritima¹¹⁰

Small Jugs: one juglet or flask in Area I, bottom pointed and long, round body, brown fabric (7.5YR 6/4) features a lot of glimmer, black and brown inclusions, light buff slip; found in an earth layer underneath an Early Islamic pavement, no comparisons¹¹¹

Small Juglet: one base fragment in Area I, made of the typical Umayyad white to soft green fabric, the light slip was mostly splintered; comparable to the *Miniature Cream-Ware Vessel* type defined by Stacey¹¹²

Cooking Wares

48 Only two fragments of cooking pots can be assigned to the Umayyad period. The low number is explainable since the cooking ware did not significantly change from the Late Roman period to the Early Islamic periods. Many finds listed in the Byzantine chapter therefore could be also dated Umayyad. One fragment can be compared to a late type of Magness' Cooking Pot Type 4C, dating until the beginning of the 8th century. Those have various rim forms, a short vertical neck, and a smooth transition from neck to shoulder¹¹³. The other fragment comes from an earth fill on top of the Early Roman street, dating to the Umayyad period. It has short neck, thickened rim and smooth transition between neck and shoulder¹¹⁴.

Oil Lamps

49 Around 1,6 % in Area I and 1,10 % in Area II of the Umayyad pottery assemblage is represented by oil lamps. The Umayyad oil lamps mark the transition towards the lamps with channel-nozzles and floral decorations. The Christian motifs disappear, and geometric and floral decoration are dominant.

Channel-Nozzle Lamps Types

Transitional Type: two fragments in Area I, combining the Byzantine tradition of the large candlestick oil lamps with the new channel-nozzle, low ring-base, ridge surrounding the filling hole and another outer ridge, which opens towards two parallel lines which go down to the wick-hole, a slip lighter than the fabric is applied; those appear during the 7th century

Early Type: five fragments in Area I, two in Area II, channel running from knob-handle to nozzle and decorative patterns consisting of dots and lines

Oil lamps with Higher Knob Handles: seven times in Area I, one in Area II, strongly pointed nozzles, same decorative patterns with dots and lines¹¹⁵

Late Type: eight fragments in Area I, oval shape, typical channel, decoration consists of repetitive floral pattern, aligned around the filling hole and channel, knob handle attached in the back, filling hole encircled by one or two ridges, ring-base can have a cross-like sign at its bottom; dating 8th–10th century¹¹⁶

108 The different parts of the vessel were produced separately and then joined, Brosh 1986, 67.

109 Magness 1993, 237–239. The type has similarities in its neck profile with earlier *Storage Jar Form* 5B, defined by Magness 1993, 227. Overlapping in the identification is possible.

110 Brosh 1986, pl. 2:1c, 1d.

111 A possible parallel could be a find from Acre, see Stern 2012, pl. 4.76:10.

112 Stacey 2004, fig. 5.51.

113 Magness 1993, 219.

114 Comparable to Magness 1993, 218, *Cooking Pot Form* 3B:1.

115 For Transitional Type, Early Type, and Oil Lamp with Higher Knob Handle, see Brosh 1986, pl. 7:1, 3–6; Magness 1993, 255–257; Stacey 2004, fig. 6.5.

116 Magness 1993, 258; Stacey 2004, fig. 6.8; Tushingham 1985, fig. 33:29.



MZ 100202-016- Context: MZ 10052, Stratum: 1,
Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Magness:
1993, 242. Jugs and Juglets Form 1.



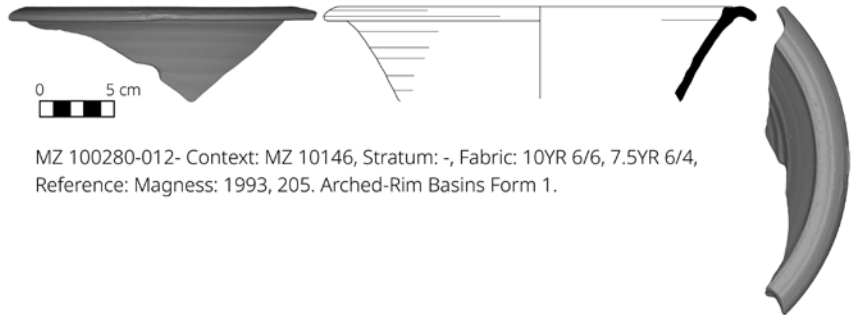
MZ 100226-011- Context: MZ 10026, Stratum: 1,
Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Magness:
1993, 242. Rouletted Bowls Form 3C.



MZ 2018GG061/526-007- Context: MZ 200061,
Stratum: -, Fabric: 10YR 6/6, 7.5YR 6/4, Reference:
Magness: 1993, 186f. Rouletted Bowls Form 1.



MZ 100508-003- Context: MZ 10345, Stratum: 2,
Fabric: 10YR 6/6, 7.5YR 6/4, Reference: Magness:
1993, 192. Rouletted Bowls Form 4.



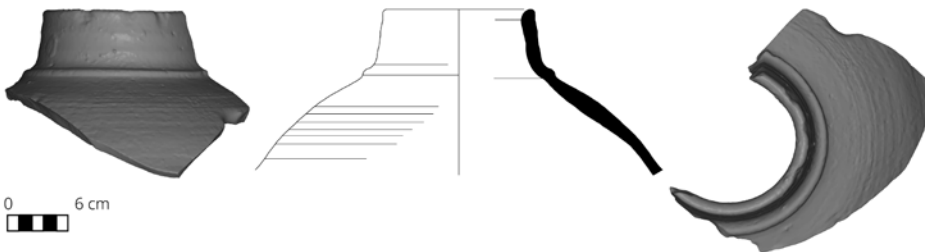
MZ 100280-012- Context: MZ 10146, Stratum: -, Fabric: 10YR 6/6, 7.5YR 6/4,
Reference: Magness: 1993, 205. Arched-Rim Basins Form 1.



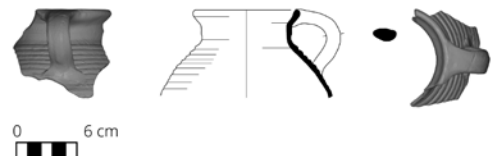
MZ 100259-171- Context: MZ 10156, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 5YR 7/6, 5YR 7/8, 5YR 6/6,
Reference: Magness: 1993, 209. Arched-Rim Basins Form 3.



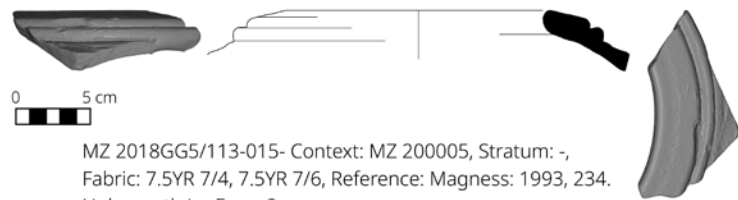
MZ 100217-002- Context: MZ 10087, Stratum: 3, Fabric:
2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Magness: 1993, 206 -
207. Arched-Rim Basins Form 2A.



MZ 100255-065- Context: MZ 10157, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 7.5YR 7/4, 7.5YR 7/6,
Reference: Magness: 1993, 228. Storage Jars Form 6A.



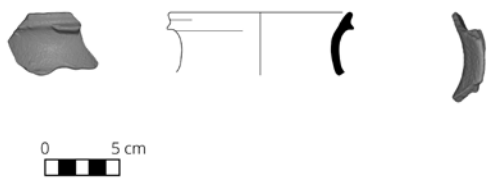
MZ 100320-002- Context: MZ 10248, Stratum: 2 - 3,
Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 5YR 7/8, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference:
Tushingham: 1985, Fig. 36:3.



MZ 2018GG5/113-015- Context: MZ 200005, Stratum: -,
Fabric: 7.5YR 7/4, 7.5YR 7/6, Reference: Magness: 1993, 234.
Holemouth Jar Form 2.



MZ 100425-006 Context: MZ 10377, Stratum: 3,
Fabric: 2.5YR 5/6, 2.5YR 5/8, 5YR 5/6, Reference:
Balouka: 2013, Fig. 6.7:7, Gaza Jar



MZ 2018GG15/65-008- Context: MZ 200015,
Stratum: -, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/8, 2.5YR 4/6, Reference:
Magness: 1993, 220. Cooking Pot Form 4B.

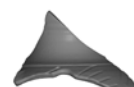
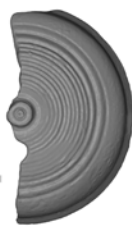


MZ 100219-021- Context: MZ 10059, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 2.5YR
5/8, 2.5YR 4/6, Reference: Magness: 1993, 212. Casseroles
Form 1.



0 6 cm

MZ 100287-001- Context: MZ 10053, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/8, 2.5YR 4/6, Reference: Magness: 1993, 215. Casseroles Lids.



0 6 cm

MZ 100256-006- Context: MZ 10037, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Magness: 1993, 238. FBW Jars, Jugs and Juglets Form 1B.



0 5 cm

MZ 100197-140- Context: MZ 10047, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Magness: 1993, 238. FBW Jars, Jugs and Juglets Form 2A.



0 5 cm

MZ 100351-006- Context: MZ 10300, Stratum: 5, Fabric: 5YR 7/6, 5YR 7/8, Reference: Magness: 1993, 186. Rouletted Bowls Form 1.



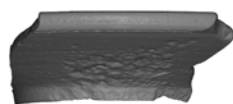
0 5 cm

MZ 100459-002- Context: MZ 10372, Stratum: 0, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Magness: 1993, 197. FBW Bowls Form 1F.



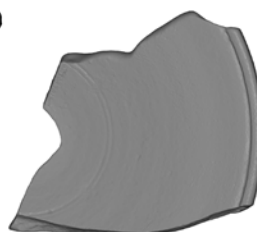
0 5 cm

MZ 100497-001- Context: MZ 10443, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Magness: 1993, 238. FBW Bowls Form 1D.



0 6 cm

MZ 2018GG86/470-001- Context: MZ 200086, Stratum: -, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/6, Reference: Hayes: 1972, ARS Form 104 - 105.



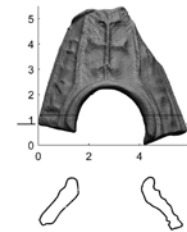
0 6 cm

MZ 100397-063- Context: MZ 10332, Stratum: 2 - 3, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/6, 2.5YR 4/4, Reference: Sivan/Rosenthal: 1978, p. 123: 508.



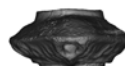
0 6 cm

MZ 100197-111- Context: MZ 10047, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 5YR 5/6, 5YR 6/8, Reference: Hayes: 1972, Form 3F.



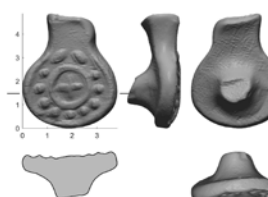
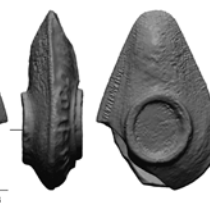
0 3 cm

MZ 100344-013 Context: MZ 10256, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Magness: 1993, 251. Oil Lamps Form 2.



0 4 cm

MZ 2018GG82/425- Context: MZ 200082, Stratum: -, Fabric: 10YR 6/6, 7.5YR 6/4, Reference: Magness: 1993, 254. Oil Lamps Form 3C.



0 3 cm

MZ 2018GG32/386- Context: MZ 200032, Stratum: -, Fabric: 10YR 6/6, 5YR 6/6, Reference: Magness: 1993, 254. Oil Lamps Form 3D.

Byzantine Period

4th–7th century C.E., Stratum 0–4, Fabrics: Fig. 16. 17. 20

50 After Mt. Zion was mostly abandoned as living quarter after the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 C.E., the growing Christian traditions made it attractive to settle on the slope of Mt. Zion again. A church was built on top of the mountain, the *Hagia Sion*-basilica, and several chapels. The hill was again included into the walled city in the 5th century with a new city wall traditionally associated with the empress Eudocia. The growing Christian influence made Mt. Zion an important point of pilgrimage and a focal point of Christian society¹¹⁷. In Area I, filling layers and remains of a terracing wall east of the city wall, water channels, and domestic houses represent the building activity of the 5th century. A system of water channels dating from the 6th century onwards lays between the gate area and the adjacent living quarter. The water channels ensured wastewater drainage and fresh water supply from and towards the area. The excavated living quarter consists of two different housing complexes with incorporated rooms A to I, dating to the 5th and 6th century (see Fig. 2). The *terminus post quem* relies on a find of a stamped foot of a late antique unguentaria – which was set directly into the mortar of room C (Fig. 18) – as well as on a bronze oil lamp hanger. The Byzantine structures used Roman structures and the natural bedrock as the base for construction. Rooms C and D were built directly above the Roman street leading from the ›Essene Gate‹ eastwards. The drainage channel underneath the gate and the former Roman street remained in use¹¹⁸. The small rooms were equipped with simple mosaics, plastered walls, and water installations such as channels, and cisterns. Area II on top of the hill (see Fig. 3), next to the former *Hagia Sion* basilica, revealed a precious Byzantine villa, partly hewn directly into the standing rock. The building consists of three rooms and an inner courtyard. The courtyard was equipped with a colourful mosaic floor (Fig. 19) and several water channels and cisterns. Unfortunately, most of the structure was already destroyed in antiquity¹¹⁹. Despite some pottery remains, Area III revealed no relevant Byzantine remains.



18

Fig. 18: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Stamped Unguentaria from Area I Room C, dating 5th to 6th century

51 Most of the ceramic corpus of the Byzantine era persist of domestic pottery, while Area II held a high share of fine wares. Essentially, it includes cooking wares, storage jars and table wares. The usual orange and red pottery wares speak for a local production¹²⁰. The emerge of the *Fine Byzantine Ware* together with the domestic wares of the *rouletted bowls* and the different kinds of basins signify a break in the pottery production between the Roman and Byzantine period¹²¹. The production of the *FBW* was probably directly located in Jerusalem. It was influenced by the *Late Roman Red Wares*¹²², which derive from North Africa, Cyprus and Anatolia and were imported throughout the eastern Roman Empire.

52 Despite the architectural features, clearly dating to the Byzantine era, destruction layers inside the rooms and later overbuilding make it impossible to associate part of the pottery with a certain period. Therefore, the presented Byzantine pottery will include finds, which stand either between the transition from the Late Roman or towards the Early Islamic periods.

117 Küchler 2007, 604–606.

118 Vieweger et al. 2020, 10.

119 Vieweger et al. 2020, 10.

120 Magness 1993, 185.

121 Magness 1993, 166–171.

122 For a broader discussion and description of different forms, see Hayes 1972.



Fig. 19: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Mosaic Floor inside the Courtyard of the Byzantine Building in Area II

19

Bowls

53 Bowls represent 25 % of the Byzantine pottery assemblage (excluding the basins) and therefore are the most common table ware. During the transition of late Roman to Byzantine wares, several new types of bowls appeared in the local production.

Rouletted Bowls

54 Around 80 of those *Rouletted Bowls* have been found in Area I, 50 in Area II and one in Area III. They feature various kinds of rouletted decoration, some are painted with drippy brown slip, no red slip can be found. They appear during the late 3rd century C.E. in the local pottery of Jerusalem and got their name from the characteristic rouletted decoration underneath the rim. The early type dating from the 3rd century to the 5th, has the characteristic shape from a rolled rim with second roll attached below or a ridge. A carinated body is also typical for this kind of bowl together with a ring-base. The regular rouletted impressions are sometimes overpainted by a drippy brown or red slip, which starts on top of the rim and goes over the rouletted design. Some bowls have plain surfaces and only the drippy red or brown paint or no decoration at all¹²³.

Types

Rouletted Bowls with Folded Rims and Straight Walls: 34 fragments in Area I, three in Area II; dating 6th century¹²⁴

Rouletted Bowls with Folded Rims and Grooves: 14 fragments in Area I, two in Area II

Late Variants of the Rouletted Bowls: four fragments in Area I and Area II each with triangular or square rims; 9 fragments in Area I and two in Area II with ledge rims; three fragments in Area I with straight rims; dating 6th–7th century¹²⁵

123 Magness 1993, 185 f.; Balouka 2013, 152.

124 Magness 1993, 187–189.

125 Magness 1993, 189–191.

Origin	Characteristics	Colour	Inclusions
Local Ware	hard-fired grey core	light red, red, orange, or light brown (2.5YR 6/6–6/8, 7.5YR 6/4) light brown, yellowish red buff ware (7.5YR 7/4–7/6).	red, orange, brown, black grits glimmer, chalk
<i>Rouletted Bowls</i> (Local wares)	hard-fired sometimes grey fired cores	reddish-yellow (7.5YR 7/4–7/6) red, orange (2.5YR 5/6–5/8, 6/6–6/8, 5YR 5/6, 5YR 6/4, 7.5YR 6/4) dark brown (7.5YR 4/3) dark grey (2.5YR 4/1)	almost no inclusions
<i>Fine Byzantine Ware (FBW)</i> (Local)	local fabric, fine, hard-fired brown, pale brown, red slip wavy incised decoration knife-burnished	red (2.5YR 6/8, 5YR 6/6)	no inclusions
<i>Gaza Jar</i>	grainy hard-fired	red, reddish brown, and yellowish brown (2.5YR 5/6–5/8, 5YR 5/6, 5YR 7/8)	glimmer, chalk red grits
<i>Storage Jars with White Painting</i>	fine hard-fired dark brown or grey slip white painting	red (2.5YR 5/6) dark brown (7.5YR 4/3) dark grey (2.5Y 4/1)	black, red, and yellow grits
Cooking Ware	hard-fired coarse	red, reddish brown (2.5 YR 5/6–5/8, 4/4–4/6).	black, red grits glimmer, chalk, quartz
<i>Late Roman C Ware</i> (Import)	shiny brownish red slip (5YR 6/4, 2.5YR 5/4) hard-fired rouletted decoration	yellowish red (5YR 5/6, 6/8)	small chalk grits
<i>African Red Slip Wares</i> (Import)	matt to shiny dark red slip rouletted decoration stamps	red (2.5YR 4/6) light red (2.5YR 6/8)	small chalk grits, fine quartz particles

Fig. 20: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Byzantine Fabrics

20

55 Since the architecture of the Byzantine period only can be dated from the 6th century onwards, a longer use of the early rouletted bowl type in the settlement is assumable.

Plain bowls

56 361 fragments were found in Area I, and 81 in Area II. One fragment derives from Area III. Plain bowls have usually straight or folded rims. The bowls with straight rims and small ridge underneath represent the most common type. They appear in different sizes and qualities. Other than the *Rouletted Bowls*, those are usually slipped with a light brown or yellow slip. They can be dated to the 6th to the 7th century, in some cases even later.

Fine Byzantine Ware Bowls

57 *Fine Byzantine Ware (FBW)* is characterized by a high-quality fabric, and a specific decoration. The *FBW* appears not earlier than the 6th century C.E. in the Jerusalem pottery assemblage. Magness was the first to establish a typology to categorize the different forms of this ware, by analysing *FBW* finds from different excavations in

Jerusalem. Many of those derived from mixed contexts, therefore, some of her dating is still open to debate¹²⁶.

58 In the Byzantine pottery assemblage, the bowls are the most common table fine ware. Since the *FBW* bowls remained in use until the Early Islamic period, only bowls which can be characterized as Byzantine, or being on the transition to the Umayyad period, will be presented. Typically, those have one to two wavy incised lines on walls, which are slightly thicker than the eggshell like walls of the later variants. They are usually small- to midsized, large variants appear only in the Early Islamic period.

Types

Form 1A: 129 fragments in Area I, 55 in Area II, one in Area III, straight or slightly incurved wall, one or two wavy incised lines on the outside, flat ring-base; dating mid-6th century – beginning 8th century¹²⁷

Form 1B: 18 fragments in Area I, five in Area II, thicker walls, lacks the incised decoration dating; parallel to 1A¹²⁸

Form 1C: one fragment in Area I, carinated body

Form 1D: 44 fragments in Area I, 13 in Area II, knife-burnished, either flat, stump or ring base, thin walls, small sized; dating late Byzantine to max. 10th century¹²⁹

Form 1F: 17 fragments in Area I, one in Area II, straight or flaring walls, plain or ledged rims; dating 6th–8th century¹³⁰

Form 2B: 20 fragments in Area I, five in Area II, shallow bowls or plates, straight or slightly out flaring rims¹³¹

Form 2C: five fragments in Area I, one in Area II, shallow bowls or plates, ledged rims

Form 2D: 31 fragments in Area I, 10 in Area II, thicker walls, ledged rim, hard-fired ware reminds of the Byzantine basins

Basins

59 The form of the ›basins‹ was established during the Late Roman period in the pottery material of Jerusalem¹³². Those bowls are deep, hard-fired and feature a ledged rim. The form and variation of the everted rim can help to date those basins specifically. Depressions on the top of those rims could hint towards the use of a lid on top of the vessel. These deep bowls were useful for the handling and storage of food. Early types can be dated to the late 1st century C.E, and thus are listed in the paragraph on Roman pottery.

Types

Rilled-Rim Basins: 61 fragments in Area I¹³³, ledged rims, upward-angled and ridged, additionally rills applied on the upper surface, towards the inside of the vessels, the rim sometimes sharply incurved, straight, or rounded walls, flat base. Exterior slip lighter than the ware, ranging from light yellow to light brown. No combed or incised decoration is attested. Dating late 3rd–6th century¹³⁴

Arched-Rim Basins: the ledge rim ends in an arch, the walls are straight. The earlier forms usually have plain surfaces, the later basins (6th–7th century) can have combed decoration. Magness distinguished between the early plain types (Form 1) and later combed decorated types (Form 2A and 2B, Form 3, dated until the beginning of the 8th century).

126 Balouka 2013, 152; Johnson 2008, 41.

127 Magness 1993, 193 f.

128 Magness 1993, 193 f.

129 Magness 1993, 194–196.

130 Magness 1993, 194–197.

131 Magness 1993, 198 f.

132 Magness 1993, 156–160; Balouka 2013, 153.

133 Those were found mainly in late Roman and Byzantine filling layers or Byzantine construction pits above late Roman contexts. Since the Byzantine domestic use can only be dated from the 6th century on, the *Rilled-Rim Basins* cannot be associated with the Byzantine households. Since no late Roman and early Byzantine domestic occupation layer can be attested in Area I, the fragments of *Rilled-Rim Basins* rather reached the filling layer secondarily.

134 Magness 1993, 203.

Subtypes late 3rd/beginning 4th–6th century C.E.

Form 1: 142 fragments in Area I, 57 fragments in Area II

Form 2: 63 fragments in Area I, 13 fragments in Area II, and two in Area III; ledged rims, 11 times in Area I and twice in Area II with pie-crust decoration

Form 3: 27 fragments in Area I, 10 in Area II, short rims, rounded, pointed, or squared in profile, depression between rim and inner wall, two handles attached on each side¹³⁵

60 Form 2 and Form 3 have wavy combed decoration, sometimes with pie-crust decoration on the exterior of the rim, mark the transition towards the Umayyad basins.

Storage Jars

61 Storage jars and amphorae share around 5 % of the Byzantine pottery assemblage in Area I and 12 % in Area II. Most of the storage jars and amphorae derive from local productions. Some fragments are part of the ›Gaza Jars‹ from the coast and other have similarities to Galilean types. Imported amphorae are rare. The ›bag-shaped jars‹ are most common in the assemblage. They are characterized by regular ribbings all over the body or only the shoulder, a thickened rim and round handles attached on the shoulder. Bag-shaped jars appear in the Jerusalem pottery during the late Roman period but stay in use until the Umayyad period (ca. 3rd–7th century)¹³⁶. The necks are getting shorter with time and the body wider. The rim is straight and thickened at the end, sometimes slightly infolded. Neck and shoulder have a ridge in between. Around 350 fragments in Area I and 30 in Area II cannot be further dated because of their bad state of preservation.

Types

Gaza Jar: 49 rim sherds in Area I, and 11 in Area II, short necks, straight or slightly incurved rims, common feature are smears of extra clay around the neck and shoulder area¹³⁷, transition between neck and shoulder either smooth or carinated, some sherds have a combed decoration on the shoulder, two round handles attached on the shoulder¹³⁸; dating Late Roman to Byzantine periods, ca. 4th–7th century¹³⁹

Bag-Shaped with Long Neck

62 Long necks, like the storage jars of the Late Roman period¹⁴⁰. The round body has usually ribbings starting from the shoulder downwards. The fabric can have different qualities and different colours of lighter slip, usually yellowish or light brown.

Subtypes

Early Byzantine Type: 18 fragments in Area I, and three in Area II, long necks, mark the transition between late Roman and Byzantine storage jars

Storage Jars with Shorter Necks: 27 fragments in Area I, and three in Area II, straight rims, most common in this subtype; dating 6th–7th century

Storage with Low Neck: eight in Area I, and four in Area II, low neck, strong ridge towards the neck; dating 6th–7th century

Bag-shaped with Short Neck: 44 fragments in Area I, eight in Area II, and one in Area III, straight short necks, sometimes widen or narrow towards the rim¹⁴¹, fabric and quality comparable to *Bag-Shaped Storage Jars with long necks*, two fragments with excess clay smeared on neck and

135 Magness 1993, 204–209.

136 Magness 1993, 221–223.

137 Other than the local storage jars, those containers were produced mainly in northern Sinai, the Western Negev, Gaza and around Ashqelon. One of the goods likely transported in those vessels are wines of the Negev. The smears of excess clay were interpreted as either residual chuck marks due to the manufacturing process or intentional additions to help seal the vessel, see Blakely 1988, 31–50; 35.

138 Blakely 1988, 31–50; 35; Johnson 2008, 97.

139 The production of the jars can be dated until the 7th century C.E. due to the data of the pottery workshop from Tel Yavneh in relation to the 659 C.E. earthquake, see Langgut et al. 2015, 12.

140 Magness labels this type as *Form 4*, Magness 1993, 223–225.

141 Form 5, see Magness 1993, 226 f.

shoulder; dating 6th–8th century, overlap to the Umayyad pottery material

Variations with a bulge in the middle of the neck occurred three times in the assemblage of Area I and once in Area II and can be compared to the *Palestinian Baggy Jars* dating to the 5th–6th century in Caesarea¹⁴².

*Bag-Shaped Storage Jars with Long Neck and Plain Rim*¹⁴³: 65 fragments in Area I, and 15 in Area II, long straight necks, plain rims, sometimes thickened or slightly ledged rim, bodies sometimes decorated with combed decoration in straight or wavy lines; dating late 6th–8th century

Bag-Shaped Storage Jars with White Painting: 100 fragments in Area I, and three in Area II, resemble in form and size the usual bag-shaped types, sometimes thickened rims, straight necks, carination between shoulder and lower body, regular grooves on the outside, decorated with simple geometric patterns, applied in thin white lines¹⁴⁴; type was likely one of the most common bag-shaped storage jars during the Byzantine and Umayyad occupation phase of the houses

Holemouth Jars

63 Those storage jars are characterized by short neck, everted rim, and an ovoid body.

Types

Early Type: 28 fragments in Area I, three in Area II, rim either triangular, rolled, flattened, or grooved, going over the short neck, some have combed or grooved decoration; dating 2nd–5th century¹⁴⁵

Later Holemouth Type: seven fragments in Area I, five fragments in Area II, hooked or beaked rim on top of the short neck, ridge applied at the end of the neck, shoulder usually decorated with combing; dating 5th–6th century¹⁴⁶

*Form 2 by Magness*¹⁴⁷: 25 fragments in Area I, two in Area II, double or tripled rolled rim, ring-base, combing decoration, one fragment has a drippy black paint over the rim; dating 6th–beginning 8th century, marks the transition to the Umayyad pottery types

Imported Amphorae

64 Compared to the local types, imported amphorae occur only rarely in the assemblage of Mt. Zion. Around eight fragments in Area I and six in Area II of amphorae toes are part of unclassified imported amphora. They date roughly to the Late Roman and Byzantine period.

Referable Fragments

Late Roman 1 Amphora (LRA 1): one rim sherd in Area I, cylindrical body shape with rounded bottoms, originate probably in Antioch; dating 4th–7th century¹⁴⁸

Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 8: one rim sherd in Area I, thickened rim, the narrow neck, fabric light brown to reddish-yellow (7.5YR 7/4–7/6), 6th–7th century¹⁴⁹

Caesarea Amphora Type 10: one fragment in Area I, inward sloping neck, ring-base, ovoid body, rim is outwardly offset but tilted inwards¹⁵⁰, light grooving, remains of a handle are visible on the shoulder, light orange slip

Jars and Jugs

65 They hold around 16 % of the share in case of Byzantine pottery. The jars and jugs found during the excavations are all locally produced, the fine ware is only representing through the *Fine Byzantine Ware* vessels. Around 535 sherds in Area I and

142 Johnson 2008, 85–91.

143 Form 6, see Magness 1993, 227–231.

144 Those jars were probably used for the fermentation of wine, Adan-Bayewitz 1986, 90–129; Kenkel 2012, 227.

145 Magness 1993, 231 f.

146 Similar finds are known from the Tyropoeon Valley, Balouka 2013, fig. 6.6:13; Magness 1993, 232 f.

147 Magness 1993, 233–235.

148 Johnson 2008, 105.

149 Barely found in excavations in Israel/Palestine Territories, Johnson 2008, 106.

150 Johnson 2008, 84 f.

103 in Area II, mainly body sherds and handles, could not be further distinguished into different vessel types, and just count into the total share quantitatively.

Wide-Necked Jars

66 Those jars are big in size and have extraordinary wide neck and opening. Due to the size of the jars, the walls are thick and well-fired. The slip is either a lighter colour than the fabric, or light brown. They date from the 3rd to the 5th century, and therefore belong to the types, which were produced from the Late Roman period onwards and cannot be exactly dated without clear context.

Two Subtypes can be distinguished regarding the wide-necked jars.

Subtypes 1 and 2

Subtype 1: 14 fragments in Area I, 1 in Area II, everted ledge rims and short necks

Subtype 2: 22 fragments in Area I, 4 times in Area II everted, triangular, or hooked rims, rim can be decorated with wavy lines or pie-crust impressions, shoulder has sometimes bands of wavy lines or combed decoration¹⁵¹

Plain Jars, Jugs, and Juglets

67 The early types of jars and jugs mainly follow the typology of Roman vessels with narrow necks, either triangular rims, or protruding ridges, which mark the transition to the rim¹⁵². Some of them have simple or ledged rims. The ware is usually well-fired, sometimes with a grey core. The outside is usually slipped orange or red and polished in some cases. The high quality of the fabric could be a predecessor to the *Fine Byzantine Wares*. The colour and inclusions of the fabric is typical for a local production. The jars and jugs appear in different sizes, from small juglet types to the size of table amphorae.

Types

Early Type: 89 fragments in Area I, 11 in Area II; dating 2nd–6th century

Jugs and Juglets Form 1 (Magness): 67 fragments in Area I, 10 in Area II, ledged or straight swollen rims, narrow necks, sometimes slightly incurved, one handle; date until the 6th century¹⁵³

Jars, Jugs and Juglets Form 2: 43 fragments in Area I, 10 in Area II, protruding ridge underneath the rim, narrow or funnel shaped necks, round bodies, ring bases¹⁵⁴; dating 2nd–5th century

Jars, Jugs and Juglets Form 3: 13 fragments in Area I, thick rim with additional ridge between rim and neck, one handle, ribbing on narrow necks¹⁵⁵

Transitional Type: 15 fragments in Area I and two in Area II, ledged rim, incurved at the end, dark red or brownish red cooking ware, sometimes with whitish slip; dating between the Late Roman and Byzantine period

Cooking Ware Jugs: 39 fragments in Area I, and six in Area II¹⁵⁶, flaring rims, straight or funnel shaped necks, sometimes slightly incurved, neck and shoulder separated by a ridge, some with strainer or spout, loop handle attached at the rim and ends on the shoulder¹⁵⁷; variations with short necks and drippy painted decoration can occur; dating 6th–7th century

Jugs with Stump Bases: 16 fragments in Area I and seven in Area II, flat stumps, sometimes comparable to Magness' *Jugs and Juglets Form 6*, dating 3rd–8th century¹⁵⁸

151 Magness 1993, 235 f.

152 Especially the form with protruding ridges and narrow necks are labelled by Magness as *Jugs and Juglets Form 2B*, see Magness 1993, 243.

153 Magness 1993, 242.

154 Magness 1993, 242 f.

155 Jars, Jugs and Juglets Form 3, 3rd–5th century, see Magness 1993, 244.

156 Partly found in the same contexts as the *FBW* Jars, Jugs, and Juglets. A parallel use of both vessel types is assumable.

157 Magness 1993, 245.

158 Magness 1993, 246.

Fine Byzantine Ware Jars, Jugs and Juglets

68 Those types have the same ware and fabric as the *FBW* Bowls. However, other than the bowls, they run just from the mid-6th century to the beginning of the 8th century C.E. They are decorated with incised nicks or gashes on the shoulders, wavy lines just appear in addition to combed decoration. Magness distinguishes between two main types: Form 1 has the typical ledged triangular rim profile, and the jars and jugs are rather big. They can have either narrow long necks, and thick ovoid bodies, or a smoother transition between neck and biconical body.

Types

Form 1A: seven fragments in Area I, one in Area II, triangular rims with depression on top; dating to 3rd–5th century¹⁵⁹.

Form 1B: 51 fragments in Area I, five in Area II, narrow necks, ovoid to round bodies, flat base, incised gashes, grooved, or combed decoration

Form 1C: 24 fragments in Area I, and three in Area II, biconical bodies, thick walls

Form 2A: 40 fragments in Area I, six fragments in Area II, narrow necks, one loop handle, round bodies, flat or disc bases, incised gashes, combed decoration, or single incised lines

Form 2B: 14 fragments, and one fully preserved object in Area I (Fig. 21), two in Area II, stepped or mushroom rims, loop handles, round, or ovoid bodies, massive disc base, incised gashes, combed decoration, or single incised lines¹⁶⁰

Cooking Wares

69 Cooking wares have the highest share in the assemblage with 17 % in Area I and 12 % in Area II. However, only four fragments were identified in Area III. The presented fragments incorporate the typical local cooking pots forms and casseroles. The later forms, dating from the 5/6th century to the 7/8th century are more common in the assemblage.

Cooking Pots

70 The presented cooking pots stem from local production sites and can be all compared to the established cooking pot typology for Jerusalem¹⁶¹.

Types

Cooking Pots with a Single Handle: 32 fragments in Area I, and seven in Area II, small cooking pots with one handle, flared short necks, thickened rims, ribbing can occur from the shoulder downwards¹⁶²; dating 3rd–7th century.

Cooking Pots with Large Loop Handles: big loop handles, which are typical for the Byzantine period cooking pots, run from the rim to the shoulder. Ribbing decoration normally starts from the shoulder downwards. There were used between the 5/6th–7/8th century.¹⁶³

Cooking Pots with Large Loop Handles, Subtypes:

Short Necks: 50 examples in Area I, seven in Area II, one in Area III, short necks, triangular rim, smooth transition between neck and shoulder

Variations with Beaked and Hooked Rims: 15 fragments in Area I, three in Area II and two in Area III

Rims with Groove on Top: 21 fragments in Area I, five in Area II, and two in Area III, short necks, triangular or thickened rims, sometimes with a groove on top

Fig. 21: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Fine Byzantine Ware Juglet found in Area I, Room B, MZ 100529



21

159 Magness 1993, 236–239.

160 Magness 1993, 239–241.

161 Magness 1993, 216–220.

162 Cooking Pot Form 3B, see Magness 1993, 218.

163 Compare to Magness Form 4, Magness 1993, 219–221.

Casseroles

71 Casseroles represent shallow and wide cooking wares, like pans, and derive from a local production. Nevertheless, the form of these casseroles was widely common, comparable finds derive from the Late Roman and Byzantine layers from Caesarea Maritima for instance¹⁶⁴. The main type of casseroles represented in the Byzantine assemblage emerged during the 3rd century and was produced until the 10th century. The one listed here are dating from the 5th to the early 8th century. Earlier Roman casseroles are characterized by carinated walls, whereas the Byzantine type had round walls with two horizontal handles attached directly at the rim or shortly underneath. Casseroles are equally often represented in the Byzantine pottery assemblage as cooking pots. A parallel use of both cooking wares during the Byzantine and Umayyad period is assumable.

Types

Casseroles with Two Handles: 169 fragments in Area I, and 23 in Area II, ribbing can occur, sometimes light red slip, several of the casseroles are as deep as cooking pots¹⁶⁵, represent the most common form of casseroles during that time frame

Casseroles with Wishbone Handle: 14 fragments in Area I, and one in Area II, form follows the same typology as the one with two horizontal handles; dating 6th–7th century

Casseroles Lids: 31 fragments in Area I, and five in Area II, usually with knob-handles and a small hole in the middle, shallow walls with straight end, usually with grooved decoration; dating like the casseroles with horizontal handles

Imported Wares

Late Roman C Ware

72 In the material of Mt. Zion about 250 fragments of *Late Roman C Ware* can be identified (5th–7th century C.E.) in Area I and II. The imported ware reached Jerusalem from Asia Minor and provides the highest percentage of imported wares in the reviewed material. The vessels of this group have a distinctive rim form, which is vertical thickened and concave on the outside, the upper part and bottom usually have an overhang¹⁶⁶. The vessels have shallow ring-base. Sometimes a stamp decoration is applied on the outside of the base and in some cases, the rim shows rouletted decoration on the outside. Rouletted decoration can be applied on the rim, the outside and inside. The different forms of *LRC* presented here relies on the work of Hayes¹⁶⁷.

Dish Types

Early Type: two in Area I, incurved rim, ring-base, varying in height and sizes, smooth carination between the rim and the lower part of the vessel; dating 5th century¹⁶⁸

Form 2: five fragments in Area I, shallow dishes with a flaring rim, flattened on top, curved body, hollowed-out base gives the impression of a shallow ring base¹⁶⁹

Form 5: one fragment in Area I, curved bodies, ledged rims terminate to a thickened, triangular end, low ring bases; dating 5th–6th century¹⁷⁰

Form 9: one fragment in Area I, one fragment in Area II, small, high ring bases, straight rims; dates generally ca. 520–600.¹⁷¹

Dishes/Bowls Types

Form 3B: one fragment in Area I, vertical rim, flange at the bottom of the rim is flat, combed decoration is applied on the outside of the rim

164 Johnson 2008, 168 f.

165 Compare to Casseroles Form 1, Magness 1993, 212 f.

166 Hayes 1972, 329.

167 Hayes 1972, 329.

168 Hayes 1972, 325–327.

169 Hayes 1972, 327–329, Form 2.

170 Hayes 1972, 399, Form 5.

171 Hayes 1972, 342, Form 9.

Form 3C: 12 fragments Area I, outward going flat rim, comparable to Form 3B
Form 3D: seven fragments in Area I, sloping concave rim, heavy outwards reaching flange at the bottom of the rim to form a thick roll, thin walls, five with rouletted decoration on their rims, one with combed decoration
Form 3E: seven fragments in Area I, low ring-bases, shallow walls, long concave rim in a straight manner, one with rouletted decoration, one combed decoration on the outside of the rim
Form 3F: 34 fragments in Area I, five in Area II, upper rim section slopes to the inside, concave rim section with slight carination in the middle, lower part of the rim with flange accented, rouletted decoration on the outside of the rim, thin walls, low, flat, or rounded ring-base
Form 3H: seven fragments in Area I, carination on the concave area of the rim smoothed out, more triangular rim profile¹⁷²
Form 6: one fragment in Area I, curved bodies, ring-bases, and knobbed rims, top of the rim is flattened, while the bottom is sloping¹⁷³
Form 7: one fragment in Area I, small flange on the rim towards the inner end, dating early 6th century¹⁷⁴
Form 8: three fragments in Area I, carinated bodies, ledged rims downturned and decorated with grooves and ridges on top; dating 5th century¹⁷⁵
Form 10: six fragments in Area I, one in Area II, shallow bowls/dishes, sloping walls, low ring-bases, knobbed rim sloping smoothly into the wall on the outside; dating ca. 570–660 and later¹⁷⁶

African Red Slip Ware

⁷³ This imported ware is represented with 83 fragments. The characterization of this ware was established by Hayes¹⁷⁷ and describes a variety of fine wares, which were produced in North African workshops between the 1st and the 7th century C.E. The pottery assemblage of Mt. Zion represents a wide variation of those forms, whereas the large dish Form 93 is the most common in the assemblage.

Flat-Based Dishes

Form 61A: one fragment in Area I, large flat dishes, vertical or slightly incurved rims, triangular in profile; dating ca. 325–420.¹⁷⁸
Form 76: three fragments in Area I, large dishes, flat bases, ledge flat rims end into a knobbed rim; dating ca. 425–475.¹⁷⁹

Large Plates and Dishes

Form 77: two fragments Area I and Area II each, shallow ring-base, knobbed or hooked rims, coarse fabric; dating 5th–6th century
Form 87: one fragment in Area I, large dishes, shallow ring-bases, thickened rims, slightly concave on the outside; dating early 6th century
Form 88: one fragment in Area I, shallow base, angular foot, thickened rims; dating 5th century¹⁸⁰
Form 104–105: five fragments in Area I, one in Area II, sloping ring-base, knobbed rims, flaring body, usually grooves in the middle of the body; dating 6th–7th century¹⁸¹
Form 106: one fragment in Area I, rouletted decoration on the outside in a long and thin manner; variation with more shallow walls and knobbed rim; dating 600–660 and later¹⁸²

Small Bowls

Form 78: one in Area I and Area II each, ledged rims, either flat or slightly incurved, coarse fabric¹⁸³; dating 5th century

¹⁷² For the cited types, see Hayes 1972, 329–338.

¹⁷³ Hayes 1972, 341.

¹⁷⁴ Hayes 1972, 341, Form 7.

¹⁷⁵ Hayes 1972, 342, Form 8.

¹⁷⁶ Hayes 1972, 343–346.

¹⁷⁷ Hayes 1972, 13–18.

¹⁷⁸ Hayes 1972, 100–107.

¹⁷⁹ Hayes 1972, 124 f.

¹⁸⁰ Hayes 1972, 125–127. 135–137.

¹⁸¹ Hayes 1972, 160–169.

¹⁸² Hayes 1972, 170 f.

¹⁸³ Hayes 1972, 127.

Large Bowls

Form 93: five fragments in Area I, six in Area II, round bodies, ledged rims with a knobbed end, high ring-bases; dating 5th–6th century¹⁸⁴

Form 99: three fragments in Area I, and one in Area II, hemispherical shape, thick folded rims, high flaring ring-bases, variations with a shallow ring-base and small folded rims occur in the assemblage; dating beginning 6th – beginning 7th century¹⁸⁵

Flanged Bowls: three fragments in Area I and Area II each, hemispherical bodies, plain rims with an additionally attached broad flange underneath the rim, usually hooked at the end, feather-rouletting decoration inside at the bottom, two fragments in Area II have the base with the feather-rouletted decoration preserved; dating 5th–7th century

ARS Sherds with Stamps

Stamped decoration on the outside of the base is a common feature of ARS wares. Three finds in Area I bear stamps, which can be compared to the stamp catalogue of ARS.

Cross Stamp: one sherd in Area I; dating 4th–6th century¹⁸⁶

Palm Branch: one fragment in Area I, combination of palm branches and geometrical patterns¹⁸⁷

Fish Stamp: one base fragment in Area I, fish with long body, marked by a thin nose section and flipper in the back, inner body decorated with a round eye and some impressions, which should imply the form of scales

Unguentaria from Southern Turkey

74 One toe of an unguentaria was found in Area I, inside the mortar of the northern wall of Room C. A drippy brown decoration is still visible, and a stamp with a Greek monogram (*Kastenmonogramm*) ΜΑΚΡΩΒΙΟΥ ΚΟΥΒΙΚΟΥΛΑΠΙΟΥ, meaning »[property of] the treasurer Makrobios«¹⁸⁸ (see Fig. 19). The characteristics of the fragment are comparable to Late Roman and Byzantine unguentaria mainly found in Southern Turkey, especially in *Cicilia*, and *Pisidia*. Stamped unguentaria with monograms from *Sagalassos* are dated to the 6th century. The fragment from Area I has further similarities to the unguentaria from *Anemurium*, with bases squeezed by hand¹⁸⁹, and stamped base fragments found at *Kibyra*. The base fragments from *Kibyra* partly show the same drippy decoration, and have similar monograms¹⁹⁰.

Oil Lamps

75 Oil lamps share around 3 % of the Byzantine pottery share in both Areas. The lamps are made of the same local fabric as table wares and storage jars, but the fabric is usually softer. Byzantine oil lamps are usually mould made and follow standardized forms with repetitive motifs. While during the Early Byzantine period, round and ovoid Roman inspired forms are still used, the shape of the oil lamps then changes to oval and to pointed forms.

Types

Ovoid Oil Lamps: two fragments in Area I, round bodies, short nozzles, large filling holes for the oil, decorated with geometrical pattern, small knob handle is attached at the back; dating 3rd–5th century¹⁹¹

Small Candlestick Lamps: 21 fragments and two fully preserved objects in Area I and four in Area II, oval shape bodies, filling hole framed with two ridges, low ring base. Relief decoration consists of »palm-branches« in form of radiating lines, two lamps have a cross on the nozzle, one has a cross made of four triangles. A handle can be attached on the back. Together with the later

184 Hayes 1972, 145–147.

185 Hayes 1972, 153–155.

186 Hayes 1972, fig. 56:312h.

187 Hayes 1972, 231.

188 Identified by Alexandra Wassiliou-Seibt (University of Vienna), see <<https://www.zionsberg-jerusalem.de/kampagne-2017-byzantinische-siedlung/>> (26.08.2020).

189 Lafli 2003, 109–111 pl. 256 a–b.

190 Özüdoğru – DüNDAR 2007, fig. 12.

191 Magness 1993, 249.

Large Candlestick Lamps, these are the most common type of Byzantine oil lamps; dating from the second half of the 4th century and remained in use until the mid-6th century¹⁹².

Large Candlestick Lamps: 21 fragments and 12 fully preserved objects in Area I, and seven fragments and five fully preserved objects in Area II, nozzle is longer surrounded by two ridges, the outer ridge connects to two lines surrounding the nozzle, oval low ring-base. One lamp has a cross applied in the middle of the back. Basically, they have the same relief decoration patterns as the small candlestick lamps but with greater variation. Due to their different decorative patterns, Magness distinguished four subtypes, all dating after the smaller type, around the mid-6th century to the early 8th century:

Form 1: four fragments in Area I and eight fully preserved objects, and one fully preserved object in Area II, simple radiating lines around the filling hole, sometimes with a point in the middle of the back

Form 2: 14 fragments and four fully preserved objects in Area I, and seven fragments and three fully preserved objects in Area II, Greek inscriptions around the ridges of the filling hole, referring to the phrase »the light of Christ shines to all«.

Form 3: Raised *handles*: one handle in Area I with cross impression, two examples in Area II with an impression of a face of a monk and a cross raised handle. Such handles could be attached to various oil lamp forms¹⁹³

Wheel Made Lamps

76 Two of those lamps were found in Area I, and another example with grooved decoration on the outside stems also from Area I. Wheel made oil lamps are rather uncommon during the Byzantine era, nevertheless some examples do appear. Those lamps, eventually with Mesopotamian or/and Cypriote influence resemble small jugs. They have a loop handle attached on rim and body. The rim is flat and ledged. The base is also flat, and the neck ends with a ridge¹⁹⁴.

Late Roman Period

late 1st century – early 4th century C.E., Strata 0–4, Fig. 22. 23. 24

77 The slope of Mt. Zion was not part of the inner city after the destruction of 70 C.E. Only few people lived on the plateau or used part of it for agricultural purposes¹⁹⁵. However, the excavated areas reflect, that the slope was still used as a domestic area, at least on a small scale. Dateable Late Roman contexts in Area I are mainly filling layers on top of the Early Roman structures, and a garbage dump next to the city wall¹⁹⁶. Area II and III have no identifiable Late Roman contexts. Large parts of the Late Roman pottery assemblage derive from the garbage or from the filling for the Byzantine structures.

Bowls

78 Only a low number of bowls in Area I and II was found. Probably some of the early rouletted bowls, discussed in the Byzantine chapter, were already in use during the late Roman period in the areas.

Types

Bowls with Lugged Rims: two fragments from Area I and one from Area II, lugged rims, ends into a hook, end of the rim is additionally marked by a ridge, one fragment with dark red slip, one with dark paint; comparable finds in Caesarea Maritima, dating post 70.¹⁹⁷

192 Magness 1993, 250 f.

193 For the subtypes see Magness 1993, 251–254.

194 Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, 122 f.

195 Küchler 2007, 604 f.

196 Vieweger et al. 2020, 10.

197 Johnson 2008, 141:342; 142:359.



MZ 100420-020- Context: MZ 10353, Stratum: -, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/6, 2.5YR 5/8, Reference: Magness: 1993, 216. Cooking Pots Form 1B.



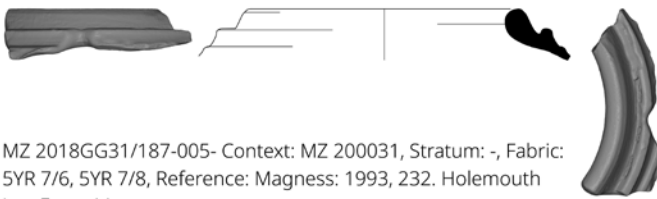
MZ 100502-001- Context: MZ 10478, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/6, 2.5YR 4/4, Reference: Johnson: 2008, 870. Cooking Pot.



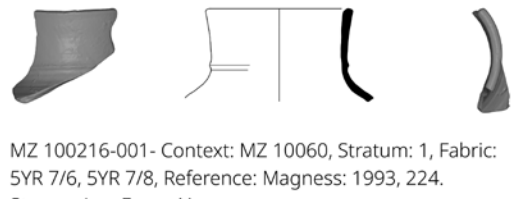
MZ 100373-010- Context: MZ 10337, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/6, 2.5YR 4/4, Reference: Magness: 1993, 216. Cooking Pots Form 1A.



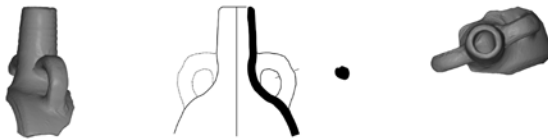
MZ 100477-008- Context: MZ 10433, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Magness: 1993, 222. Storage Jars Form 2.



MZ 2018GG31/187-005- Context: MZ 200031, Stratum: -, Fabric: 5YR 7/6, 5YR 7/8, Reference: Magness: 1993, 232. Holemouth Jars Form 1A.



MZ 100216-001- Context: MZ 10060, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 5YR 7/6, 5YR 7/8, Reference: Magness: 1993, 224. Storage Jars Form 4A.



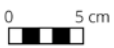
MZ 2018GG3/170-001- Context: MZ 200003, Stratum: -, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Johnson: 2008, p. 149:495. Two Handled Jug



MZ 100202-036- Context: MZ 10052, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 2.5 YR 6/6, 6/8, Reference: Johnson: 2008, 142:358. Jar



MZ 100191-031- Context: MZ 10017, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Magness: 1993, 202. Shelf-Rim Basins.



22

Fig. 22: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Late Roman Pottery

Decorated Bowls: one high-quality fragment from Area I, ledged rim with three ridges and pie-crust impressions, brown and red slip, alternately applied, comparable finds from the Ophel excavation¹⁹⁸



MZ 100482-011- Context: MZ 10458, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/6, Reference: Hayes: 1972, ARS Form 60.



MZ 100441-001- Context: MZ 10436, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/6, Reference: Hayes: 1972, ARS Form 60.



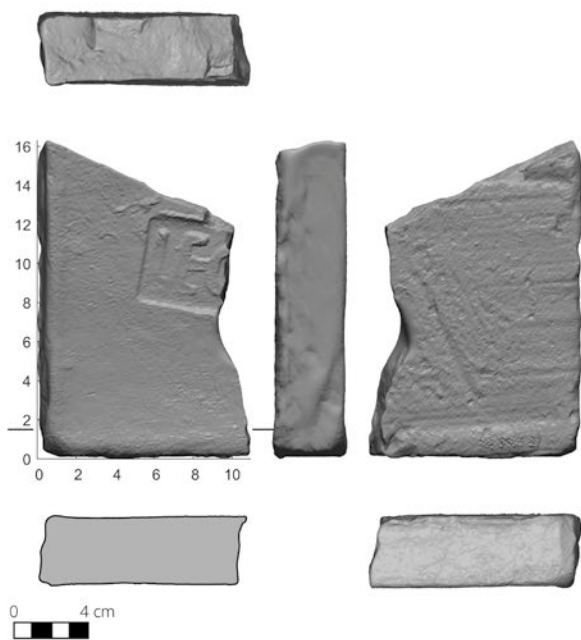
MZ 100306-173- Context: MZ 10256, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/6, Reference: Hayes: 1972, ARS Form 67.



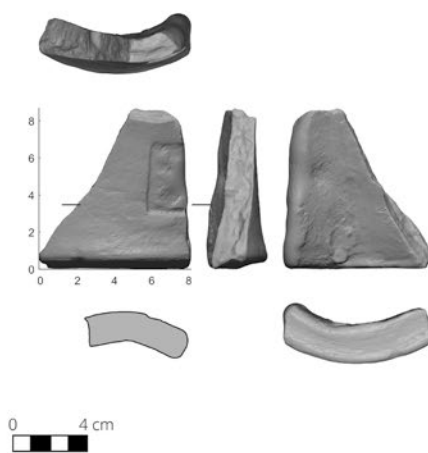
MZ 100535- Context: MZ 10383, Stratum: 3 - 4, Fabric: 5YR 7/4, 5YR 7/6 Reference: Hershkovitz: 2005, Fig. 7. Bowl with Impressions.



MZ 100572-Context: MZ 10290, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Sussman: 2008, p. 270: 73. Oil Lamp.



MZ 100386-021-Context: MZ 10263, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 7.5YR 8/6, Reference: Tushingham: 1985, Fig. 66:11. Tegula Tile.



MZ 100514-005- Context: MZ 10464, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 7.5YR 8/6, Reference: Mazar: 2015, Fig. I.1.3.2. Imbrice Tile.

23

Storage Jars and Amphora

79 This group contains a share of around 5 % of the late Roman pottery assemblage in Area I and 3 % in Area II. Local types as well as some imported amphorae are represented.

Fig. 23: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Late Roman Pottery

Origin	Characteristics	Colour	Inclusions
Local Ware	hard-fired grey core light slip dark paint	light red, red, orange, light brown (2.5YR 5/6–5/8, 6/6–6/8, 7.5YR 6/4) light brown, yellowish red, buff ware (5YR 7/6–7/8, 7.5YR 7/4–7/6) dark brown (7.5YR 4/3)	red, orange, brown, black grits glimmer, chalk
<i>Galilean Ware</i> (Flasks)		light red to reddish yellow (10YR 6/6–6/8, 7.5YR 7/6)	black inclusions
Cooking Ware (Local)	hard, or irregular fired coarse	red, reddish brown (2.5 YR 5/6–5/8, 4/4–4/6) light brown to brown (7.5YR 5/2–5/4, 6/4)	black, red grits glimmer, chalk, quartz
<i>African Red Slip Wares</i> (Import)	matt to shiny dark red slip rouletted decoration, stamps	red (2.5YR 4/6) light red (2.5YR 6/8)	small chalk grits, fine quartz particles

Fig. 24: Jerusalem, Mount Zion.
Late Roman Fabrics

24

Types

Storage Jars with Short Necks: 19 fragments in Area I, and one in Area II, short either straight or flared necks, sometimes terminated by a ridge at the transition to the shoulder, either thickened or ledged rims; dating late 1st–4th century.¹⁹⁹

Storage Jars with long Neck: 43 fragments in Area I, and one in Area II, thickened either flared or incurved rims, ridge, or collar at the end of the neck; most common type of storage jars, dating 2nd–4th century.

Tall Storage Jars: three fragments in Area I, long, straight necks, folded rims, slightly incurved; dating 3rd–4th century.²⁰⁰

Bag-shaped Jars: 32 fragments in Area I, and five in Area II, incurved, straight or thickened rims, long neck with a ridge at the base; dating 3rd–4th century.²⁰¹

Holemouth Jars from Area I

Finds

one fragment with ledge rim ends with a ridge at the transition to the body, brown slip, with grooved decoration, comparable to a piece from Caesarea Maritima, dating 2nd–3rd century; two fragments with thickened rims, short necks, comparable to a find from Caesarea Maritima; dating 1st–2nd century²⁰²

Amphorae

80 Amphorae from different origins can be found in the Late Roman assemblage, probably explainable due to the strong Roman presence after 70 C.E.

Types

Benghazi mid-Roman Amphora 3: one fragment in Area II, hollow toe, an ovoid body ending in narrow neck, ribbing decoration, red fabric (2.5YR 4/6) with glimmer and red inclusions; probably from Asia Minor, dating late 1st–4th century

Benghazi mid-Roman Amphora 1a: one rim sherd in Area I, long narrow neck, triangular rim, two handles run from the neck to the shoulder, light red (2.5YR 6/6–6/8) fabric with red and brown inclusion, rough slip; probably deriving from North Africa, dating 2nd–4th century

Keay Amphora Type IB: one rim sherd in Area I, concave neck with flaring rim, thickened or offset, fabric reddish yellow (5YR 7/6–7/8), surface slipped light brown; Mauretanian amphora, dating late 2nd/early 3rd – late 3rd/early 4th century

199 Johnson 2008, 83–96; Magness 1993, 221.

200 Johnson, 2008, 83–96; Magness 1993, 222 f.

201 Magness 1993, 223–225.

202 Johnson 2008, 151:544; 176:984.

Late Roman 1 Amphora: Two fragments in Area I, cylindrical shape, rounded bottom, two grooved handles running from neck to shoulder, wide ribbing decoration, red fabric (2.5YR 5/6–5/8), light-yellow to orange slip; Antioch origin; common during the 4th–7th century

81 Five further fragments represent imported late Roman amphorae with thickened rims, made of red coarse fabric (2.5YR 5/6–5/8), with glimmer and red grits. Four of them were found in Area I and one in Area II²⁰³.

Jars, Jugs, and Flasks

82 Around 8 % of the late Roman pottery assemblage in Area I and Area II consists of jars, jugs, and flasks, which makes it one of the largest find groups.

Types

Jugs with Narrow Necks and Flared Rims: 91 fragments in Area I, and 16 in Area II, narrow necks open into flared, sometimes thickened rims, some with straight necks with a bulge, one handle attached on rim and shoulder, ovoid, or globular bodies²⁰⁴

Wide-Necked Jar: one fragment in Area I, wide neck, out folded rim, painted brown on the out- and inside; form comparable to an open vessel from Caesarea Maritima, dating 4th century²⁰⁵

Holemouth: one fragment from Area II, short neck, flaring rim, fabric burnt grey on the inside, light red slip was applied; probably dating 2nd–4th century²⁰⁶

Jugs with Drippy Red Slip: one fragment in Area I, long neck, folded rim, triangular in section, drippy red slip decoration; comparable jugs are known from the Armenian Garden, Jerusalem²⁰⁷

Two-handed Jug: four fragments in Area I, and three from Area III, straight rims, long narrow necks, one with ribbing decoration on the outside; comparable to two-handed variation found at Caesarea Maritima, and from the Armenian Garden, dating 2nd–3rd century²⁰⁸

Pinched-Mouth Jug: one fragment in Area II, high-quality vessel with a pinched-mouth as spout at the rim; comparable finds dating 2nd–4th century²⁰⁹

Decorated Jug: one body sherd in Area I, round stamped decoration combined with incised wavy lines; comparable find from Caesarea Maritima dating 4th century²¹⁰

Flasks

83 Four fragments in Area II and one in Area I represent different types of flasks.

Types

Diez Fernandez Flask Type 22.3: one fragment in Area II, no handles, long narrow neck, a ledged rim, and an ovoid body; dating 200–350²¹¹

Flask with no Handles: one fragment in Area II, no handles, grey fabric (7.5YR 4/1), covered with a light slip; parallels were also found in the Armenian Garden excavation²¹²

Flask with Bell-Shaped Neck: one fragment in Area II, triangular rim, bell-shaped neck; dating to the late Roman period derives from a comparable find in the Armenian Garden excavation²¹³

A Pilgrim Flask: one fragment in Area I, flared rim, neck with a bulge in the middle, light slip; a similar find is known from Caesarea Maritima²¹⁴

Cooking Wares

84 Finds of cooking wares are rare, only represented with 0,9 % in the assemblage in Area I and 1,0 % in Area II. Since the local cooking ware, especially the casseroles, did not change too much in the long run from the 3rd century to the 8th century

203 Johnson 2008, 100–115.

204 Magness 1993, 242.

205 Johnson 2008, 142:358.

206 Johnson 2008, 149:493.

207 Tushingham 1985, fig. 21:15.

208 Johnson 2008, 147:436; 149:495; Tushingham 1985, fig. 23:22.

209 Johnson 2008, 150:512.

210 Johnson 2008, 162:740.

211 Johnson 2008, 145:412.

212 Tushingham 1985, fig. 24:23.

213 Tushingham 1985, fig. 24:24.

214 Johnson 2008, 151:527.

C.E. Only forms and types, which can be surely dated to the late Roman phase, are listed here. Eventually, the actual number of cooking wares of the Late Roman period was higher.

Types

Cooking Pots with Narrowing Necks: two fragments in Area I, and one in Area II, short necks narrowed at the top, smooth carination between neck and shoulder, globular bodies, two loop handles attached on the rim and end on the shoulder; dating 3rd–4th century²¹⁵

Thick-Walled Cooking Pots: six fragments from Area I, triangular rims, no necks²¹⁶; dating parallel to the cooking pots with narrowing necks

*Cooking Bowls/Casseroles Form 1*²¹⁷: five fragments in Area I, flat rims, thin walls either flared, shallow, or deep, ribbing can occur on the outside, early types of those casseroles have twisted, and uplifted handles; dating late 3rd–8th/9th century

Others: two fragments from Area I, slightly ledged rims, ribbing decoration; comparable to casseroles found in the Jewish Quarter excavations, dating 1st–5th century²¹⁸

Imported Wares

85 Imported wares, which can be safely dated to the Late Roman period due to their typology, are part of the *African Red Slip* wares. Those were already discussed in detail in the Byzantine chapter. Therefore, only the different forms according to the typology of Hayes²¹⁹ will be presented.

Dish Types

Form 1: one fragment in Area I, high square-cut ring-base, straight walls, slightly flaring rim; probably dating 1st century

Form 25: two fragments in Area I, mould made shallow dish, ledge rim, normally with relief decoration, missing here; probably dating 2nd century

Form 31: one fragment in Area II, straight simple rims, straight walls, a low ring-bases; dating early – mid-3rd century

Form 57: one fragment in Area I, simple large dish, ledge rims, flat base; dating 325–400

Form 58: one fragment in Area I, large dish, short ledge rim; dating late 3rd – early 4th century

Form 60: one fragment in Area I, preserved from rim to base, ledged rim is stamped in two rows, walls are shallow; dating 4th century²²⁰

Bowl Types

Form 7: one fragment in Area I, thickened rim, steep walls, low ring-base, rouletted decoration; dating 2nd century

Form 8: one fragment in Area I, carinated walls, low ring-base, convex rim, which ends into a ridge and with two grooves underneath; rouletted decoration on the outside and a brownish slip, which is not fully covering up; dating ca. 80/90–160

Form 14/17: one fragment in Area II, undecorated, strong carination, low ring-base, straight rim; dating 2nd – 3rd century

Form 53: one body sherd in Area II, feather-rouletted decoration; dating middle 4th – beginning 5th century

Form 67: four fragments in Area I, two-part flaring rim, curved body, flat-base with indicated ring-base; dating second half 4th–5th century²²¹

Unclassified Bowls: one fragment from Area I, horizontal rim, drippy red painting over the rim; some similarities are given to type known from Caesarea Maritima, dating 4th century²²²

215 Magness 1993, 216.

216 Magness 1993, 217.

217 Magness 1993, 211. Parallels dating to the late Roman period can be also found at Caesarea Maritima, see Johnson 2008, 168.

218 Magness 2012, pl. 9.5.6.

219 Hayes 1972.

220 Hayes 1972, 18 f. 49. 52 f. 91–96. 100.

221 Hayes 1972, 31–35. 39–42. 78–82. 112–116.

222 Johnson 2008, 160:686.

Oil Lamps

86 Six fragments from Area I and one from Area II can be identified as late Roman oil lamps.

Types

Ovoid Lamps: three fragments in Area I, round bodies, large filling holes, extended nozzles, geometric, floral, or linear decoration patterns, some with drippy black decoration; dating 3rd–5th century²²³

*Samaritan Oil Lamp*²²⁴: half preserved fragment in Area I, upper part decorated with geometrical patterns and dots, made of the same light red to orange fabric as the local oil lamps

Syrian Discus Lamp: two fragments in Area I, short nozzles, small discus, wide shoulders half-circles incised around the filling hole, shiny red slip; probably imported from Antioch, dating 2nd–3rd century²²⁵

Wheel-Made Lamps: one object with broken nozzle in Area I, flat bottom, small filling hole.; examples in Caesarea Maritima; dating 2nd–5th century²²⁶

Special Finds

Bowl with Anthropomorphic Applications

87 One rim sherd of a bowl found in Area I bears anthropomorphic applications directly underneath the ledged rim. The applications represent identical male heads in a row underneath an additional ridge. No hair is applied, the oval faces have sunken in eyes, a long nose, and a narrow mouth. Each head is surrounded by a circle. The distance between the applications vary: two heads are only 1.00 cm apart, while the third head is set in a 3.00 cm distance. The height of the applications also varies slightly. The bowl is made of pink to yellowish red fabric (5YR 7/4, 7/6, 7.5YR 8/4), and treated with shiny red slip. Despite the special decoration, the form of the bowl itself is identical to the rouletted bowls Form 1²²⁷, with a carination in the upper third of the outer wall, and a ledged rim, ending into a ridge on the outside. The fragment is comparable to a piece found in the Binyanei ha'Uma excavation and dating from the late 1st century to the 2nd century C.E., resembling appliqué decoration with Graeco-Roman stylized heads²²⁸. Later finds are known from the Mt. Zion excavation of Yehiel Zelinger, dating to the 5th century C.E.²²⁹. The applied heads on these vessels probably portray Dionysus, a popular mythological subject during the Roman and Byzantine periods.

Legio X Stamped Tiles

88 Three fragments of stamped tiles stem from Area I, bearing the typical *Legio X* impression. Those tiles were produced in the kilns of the Legio, which were mainly in use during the 2nd and 3rd century. The local red and orange fabric of the tiles is coarse, with chalk inclusions. One fragment of a flat roof tile, a *tegula*, is preserved to one-third, measuring ca. 16.00 × 10.00 × 3.50 cm²³⁰. The rectangular impression with LEG is still readable. The other fragments represent curved roof (*imbrice* tiles), which covered the joints between the flat *tegulae*. One fragment (8.00 × 8.00 × 2.00 cm) bears a rectangular impression, probably the right end of the stamp, with the X still preserved. On the other fragment (8.00 × 6.00 × 2.00 cm), the rectangular stamp is still visible, but too fragmentary to read the actual letters. Regarding the finds of over 360 tiles of the Roman and

223 Magness 1993, 249.

224 Sussman 2008, 278:147. Dating from the 3rd–5th century.

225 Sussman 2008, 234.

226 Sussman 2008, 264:16.

227 Magness 1993, 185 f.

228 Hershkovitz 2005, fig. 7.

229 Rosenthal-Heginbottom – Zelinger 2016, 89–101.

230 A complete tile measures 53.00 × 44.00 cm, see Rosenthal-Heginbottom – Zelinger 2016, 407.

Byzantine periods in total in the excavations at Mt. Zion, the *Legio X* stamped tiles only reflect an insignificant number. Probably, those tiles were often reused, and seldomly found *in situ*²³¹.

Early Roman Period

second half of the 1st century B.C.E. – 1st century C.E., Strata 3–5, Fig. 25. 26. 29

89 During the Early Roman period, Mt. Zion was integrated into the walled city, and was a densely settled area. Former archaeological research revealed a domestic quarter on the upper part of Mt. Zion, consisting of simple domestic houses as well as elite households²³². Area I revealed part of the Early Roman road system, which connects the area of the Essene Gate and Tyropoeon Valley by a road built of large stone slabs. Southeast of the city wall, Early Roman floor layers were excavated, adjoining a stone wall, which was later reused by a Byzantine building. A channel on top of one of the floors delivers waters towards a ritual stepped pool (Fig. 27), east of Byzantine Room B. Unfortunately, the structures in Area I were highly disturbed, due to the destruction of 70 C.E. and the Byzantine overbuilding. Area II, however, only had little Early Roman material in mixed earth layers. Three Early Roman rooms cut directly into the bedrock were excavated in Area III (Fig. 28). The rooms incorporated a ritual stepped pool, painted walls, and mosaics with geometrical patterns²³³.

90 The pottery is mainly characterized by local products, but also imported *Eastern Terra Sigillata (ETS)* appears frequently in the assemblage. However, the number of fine wares and foreign cooking wares as well as imported amphora is not comparable to the ones found in the elite and priestly households of the Jewish Quarter excavations²³⁴. Additionally, the typical chalkstone vessels of the Herodian period could only be rarely found in the assemblage. Most of the pottery finds from Area I dating to the Early Roman period stem from fills, destruction layers or the Late Roman garbage dump.

Bowls

91 The bowls derive from surface and filling layers, dating from modern to Roman periods. Bowls represent ca. 17 % of the Early Roman pottery assemblage, mainly regional thin-walled types, which are common in Jerusalem and Judea. Thick-walled bowls with ribbings, which were produced locally in Jerusalem can only be found once in the collection of Area I²³⁵. Additionally, *Terra Sigillata* bowls (*ETS*, *ESA* and *ESD*) appeared regularly in the excavation.

Type

Thin-walled Bowls with Incurved Rims: small shallow bowls, with flat bases. They occur already during the late 2nd century B.C.E. and have been found at several sites in Jerusalem until the beginning of the 1st century C.E. Some of the bowls are painted with geometrical decoration in red or brown colours on a light brown slip.

Subtypes

Early Type with Straight Walls: 30 fragments in Area I, and two in Area II

Bowls with Carinated Body: 12 fragments in Area I, thin-walled, carinated bodies; dating 1st century B.C.E. – 1st century C.E., found in Jerusalem and Masada

231 Geva 2003, 406. 413.

232 Küchler 2007, 604.

233 Vieweger et al. 2020, 20–22.

234 Magness 2011, 57 f.

235 Tchekhanovets 2013, 110.



MZ 100201-109- Context: MZ 10056, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/4, 2.5YR 5/6, Reference: Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.6:5. Cooking Pot 4.



MZ 100470-034- Context: MZ 10056, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/4, 2.5YR 5/6, Reference: Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.10:19 - 21. Cooking Pot 4.



MZ 100518-019- Context: MZ 10483, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/4, 2.5YR 5/6, Reference: Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.6:7. Cooking Pot 5.



MZ 100511-010- Context: MZ 10459, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 7.5YR 5/2, 7.5YR 5/4, 7.5YR 6/4, Reference: Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.1:15. Casserole 1.



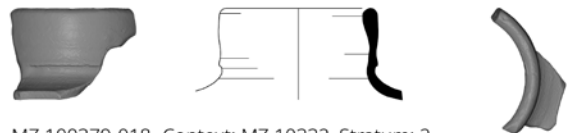
MZ 100202-042- Context: MZ 10052, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/4, 2.5YR 5/6, Reference: Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.11:4. Casserole 2.



MZ 100379-019- Context: MZ 10332, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/4, 2.5YR 5/6, Reference: Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.11:8 - 9. Cooking Jug 1.



MZ 100254-001- Context: MZ 10142, Stratum: -, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.7:19. Jug 5.



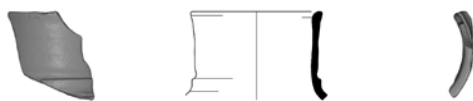
MZ 100379-018- Context: MZ 10332, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/4, 2.5YR 5/6, Reference: Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.2:8. Storage Jar 3a.



MZ 100390-003- Context: MZ 10330, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 2.5YR 5/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.6:19. Storage Jar 2d.



MZ 100189-054- Context: MZ 10018, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 2.5YR 4/4, 2.5YR 5/6, Reference: Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.6:4. Cooking Pot 3.



MZ 100390-020- Context: MZ 10330, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.12:10. Storage Jar 3c.



25

Bowls with Incurved and Out-Folded Rims: five fragments in Area I, typical for the Jerusalem pottery assemblage only²³⁶

Bowls with Everted Rims: 31 fragments in Area I, and two in Area II, some with folded rims; dating mainly to the Herodian period and 1st century C.E., found in Jerusalem, Jericho and Aroer²³⁷

Fig. 25: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Early Roman Pottery

²³⁶ Tchekhanovets 2013, 111 f.

²³⁷ Tchekhanovets 2013, 112.



MZ 100425-003-Context: MZ 10483, Stratum: 3,
Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference:
Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.5:12. Bowls 2.



MZ 100518-010-Context: MZ 10483, Stratum: 3,
Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference:
Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.5:1 - 3. Bowls 1a.



MZ 100202-076-Context: MZ 10052, Stratum: 1,
Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference:
Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.15:6. Bowls 4.



MZ 100193-088- Context: MZ 10048, Stratum: 2, Fabric:
5YR 6/4, 5YR 7/6, Reference: Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig.
5.8:5 - 6. Juglet 1.



MZ 100511-006- Context: MZ 10459, Stratum: 3, Fabric:
5YR 6/6, 5YR 7/6, Reference: Johnson: 2008, p. 135:265.
ETS.



MZ 100425-003 -Context: MZ 10483, Stratum: 3,
Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference:
Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig. 5.5:12. Bowls 2.



MZ 100202-018-Context: MZ 10052, Stratum: 1, Fabric:
5YR 6/6, 5YR 7/6, Reference: Rosenthal-Heginbottom:
2006, Pl. 5:3 - 6. ETS.



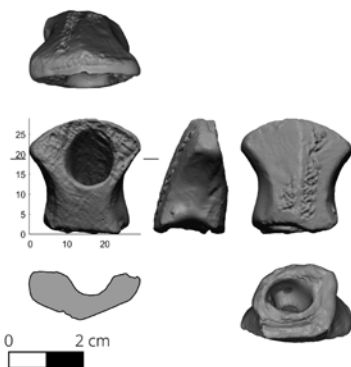
MZ 100397-058-Context: MZ 10332, Stratum: 2,
Fabric: 5YR 6/6, 5YR 7/6, Reference: Gunneweg-
Perlman-Yellin: 1983, p. 50.:JERS 90. ETS.



MZ 100279-007-Context: MZ 10184, Stratum: 2, Fabric:
2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8, Reference: Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig.
5.18:13. Juglet 1.



MZ 100352-008-Context: MZ 10279, Stratum: 3,
Fabric: 5YR 6/6, 5YR 7/6, Reference: Impressions:
Geva: 2003, Pl. 6.10:20. ESA.



MZ 100353-029-Context: MZ 10326,
Stratum: -, Fabric: 2.5YR 6/6, 2.5YR 6/8,
Reference: Tchekhanovets: 2013, Fig.
5.19. Herodian Lamp.



MZ 100470-038-Context: MZ
10382, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 5YR 6/4,
5YR 7/6, Reference: Rosenthal-
Heginbottom: 2006, Pl. 5.1:4.

26

Fig. 26: Jerusalem, Mount Zion.
Early Roman Pottery

Shallow Bowls/Plates: 17 fragments in Area I, and three in Area II, shallow thin-walls, slightly ledged rims, infolded on the inside, one with reddish-brown painting inside and outside; bowls

first appeared during the late 2nd century B.C.E. and remained popular during the Herodian period²³⁸

Bowls with Hemispherical Bodies: four fragments in Area I, either slightly out-folded or in-folded rims, deep walls, hemispherical bodies, sometimes with additional ridge underneath the rim; dating middle 1st century B.C.E. – 1st century C.E., found in Jerusalem, Jericho, and Masada²³⁹

Jars, Jugs, Juglets and Flasks

92 In total, in Area I, jars, jugs, and flasks comprising ca. 19 % of the early Roman pottery. In Area II this material group still represents 13 % of the assemblage. The jugs made of imported ware will be listed in the chapter on imported pottery.



27

Fig. 27: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Ritual Stepped Pool in Area III

Table Amphorae

93 Two fragments found each in Area I and Area II. Examples with an everted rim and straight necks, sometimes with grooved decoration, can be interpreted as table amphora. One handle is running from under the rim to the shoulder. Such vessels are mainly dated to the 1st century B.C.E. and are rare in Judea. Only a few examples are known from the Jewish Quarter and the Citadel excavations²⁴⁰.



28

Fig. 28: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Early Roman Room in Area III

238 Tchekhanovets 2013, 112.

239 Tchekhanovets 2013, 112 f.

240 Tchekhanovets 2013, 119 f.

Origin	Characteristics	Colour	Inclusions
Local Ware	hard-fired grey core white, light, or red slip	light brown (5YR 6/4) yellowish red, pink (5YR 7/6, 7.5YR 7/4) orange (2.5YR 6/6–6/8) dark brown (7.5YR 4/3) grey (7.5YR 4/1, 7.5YR 6/4)	red, brown, black grits glimmer, chalk
Cooking Ware (Local)	hard, or irregular fired ribbing	red, reddish brown (2.5 YR 5/6–5/8, 4/4) light brown to brown (7.5YR 5/2–5/4, 6/4)	black, red grits glimmer, chalk, quartz
<i>Eastern Terra Sigillata</i> (Import)	shiny dark red slip rouletted decoration stamps	reddish yellow (5YR7/6–7/8, 5YR 6/6)	no inclusions

Fig. 29: Jerusalem, Mount Zion.
Early Roman Fabrics

29

Jugs

94 Three different types can be distinguished in the assemblage.

Types

Funnel-Shaped Type: 17 fragments from Area I and one from Area II, everted or triangular rims, straight necks, one fragment has the handle attached directly on the rim; comparable finds are found in several excavations in Jerusalem, dating 1st century B.C.E. – 1st century C.E.²⁴¹

Variation of the Funnel-Shaped Type: five fragments in Area I and one in Area II, rounded everted rims, narrow necks, handle running from the rim is represented; parallels are known from various excavations in Jerusalem, dating late Hellenistic to the Herodian period²⁴²

Wide-Mouth Jug: 24 fragments in Area I, everted and thickened rim, short necks, round bodies; few examples from the Tyropoeon Valley and Aroer, dating 1st–2nd century C.E.²⁴³

Juglets

Types

Judean Type: 29 fragments in Area I, cup-shaped rim section, short and narrow necks, either round or strong carination in the middle, round bodies, one thin twisted handle normally runs from the rim to the shoulder, matt, soapy slip in whitish colour is typical; numerous parallels in Jerusalem and Judean excavations, dating from the 1st century B.C.E. – 1st century C.E.²⁴⁴

Juglets with an Everted Rim: four fragments in Area I, bell-mouthed neck, round body

Juglets with Thickened Rim: four fragments in Area I, long narrow neck

Juglets with Plain Rims: two fragments in Area I, long necks; dating from the 1st century B.C.E. – 1st century C.E.

Spouted Juglet: one fragment in Area I, body sherd with carination, painted with brown stripes; examples from the Jewish Quarter and the Tyropoeon Valley are known, dating 1st century C.E.²⁴⁵

Painted Jugs/Juglets: 15 body sherds in Area I, red paint on light brown slip, probably represent fragments of jugs and juglets

Flasks

95 Flasks are sometimes labelled as juglets in publications, since the only main difference are the two handles attached on the long neck and ending on the shoulder. Those handles are often thin and twisted. The fabric of the flasks resembles in some cases the one for the juglets, but grey ware is more frequent²⁴⁶.

241 Tchekhanovets 2013, 120.

242 Tchekhanovets 2013, 120.

243 Tchekhanovets 2013, 120. All those types had been found in Islamic, Byzantine, and Roman filling layers. A large number was inside the late Roman garbage dump near the city wall.

244 An example found near Qumran still had balsam oil remains inside, Tchekhanovets 2013, 120–122.

245 Geva – Hershkovitz 2006, 134 fig. 4.7:9; Tchekhanovets 2013, 122.

246 Comparable to the ware for the Jericho FL-1 flasks, described by Johnson 2008, 46.

Type

Common Flask Type: 30 fragments in Area I, thickened rims, long necks, ovoid bodies, brown to white slip; dating 1st century B.C.E. – 70 C.E.²⁴⁷

Unguentaria

96 Those spindle-shaped bottles were popular in Judea from the first half of the 1st century B.C.E. to the 1st century C.E. The bottles were used to hold precious oils or perfumes. Those vessels are thick-walled, with a round thick leg which ends into a solid flat stand. The rims can be flared or folded with a triangular profile²⁴⁸.

Type

Unguentaria: 12 fragments from Area I, rims are either thickened²⁴⁹, straight with an additional ridge underneath²⁵⁰, or folded with a triangular profile²⁵¹, solid bases

Storage Jars

97 Like the following cooking wares, the typology of storage jars is strongly connected to the detailed typology by Tchekhanovets of the finds in the Tyropoeon Valley excavations²⁵². She divides the local storage jar forms in basically four types, representing a chronological evolution. The early types are characterized by simple, thickened rim, that later evolved to a collared rim and long neck which finally develops a ridge at the lower neck²⁵³. Since the assemblage of Mt. Zion highly resembles the one in the Tyropoeon Valley and general material revealed during excavations in Jerusalem, this typology is the most reliable.

98 The later forms defined by Tchekhanovets are highly represented in the assemblage of Mt. Zion, especially in the Late Roman filling layers. Storage jars and amphora stem around 19 % of the Early Roman pottery assemblage, more specifically, 19,5 % in Area I and ca. 15 % in Area II. Some of the forms are already used during the late Hellenistic period, but since no sealed Hellenistic contexts could be identified, the storage jars will be listed here. The storage jars are made of local fabrics, with a slip lighter than the fabric, sometimes even white. Ribbing can occur from the shoulder down.

Types

Storage Jars with Thickened Rim: 25 fragments in Area I, five with simple everted rims, 20 with thickened everted rims, short necks; dating 2nd century B.C.E. – 1st century C.E.²⁵⁴

Storage Jars with Collared Rim: dating from the late 2nd century B.C.E. to the 1st century C.E., they are parallel to the storage jars with the everted rims.

Subtypes

Earlier Types: 33 fragments in Area I, short high necks, flat collared rims; dating 2nd–1st century B.C.E.²⁵⁵

Variations with a Concave Collared Rim: 11 fragments in Area I; parallels found in Hasmonean and Herodian contexts in Jerusalem excavations²⁵⁶

Storage Jars with Long, Flat Collared Rims: six fragments in Area I; first appeared end of the 2nd century B.C.E., continued to be used to first third 1st century C.E. in Jerusalem

*Variation with Slightly Concave Collared Rim*²⁵⁷: 33 fragments in Area I and one in Area II

247 Tchekhanovets 2013, 119.

248 Tchekhanovets 2013, 122–124.

249 Compare to Loffreda 2002, 54.

250 Compare to Tushingham 1985, fig. 24:22.

251 Tchekhanovets 2013, fig. 5.8:13.

252 Tchekhanovets 2013, 115–119.

253 Tchekhanovets 2013, 115.

254 Tchekhanovets 2013, 115 f., Subtype SJ1a and SJ1b.

255 Tchekhanovets 2013, 116, Subtype SJ2a.

256 Tchekhanovets 2013, 116, Subtype SJ2b.

257 Tchekhanovets 2013, 116, Subtype SJ2c and SJd.

Storage Jars with Ridged Neck

99 Those storage jars are typical for the 1st century C.E. in Judea. The neck and shoulder are divided by ridge.

Subtypes

Jars with Long Necks: 23 fragments in Area I, simple straight rim; appears in Jerusalem and Jericho in the 1st century B.C.E. – 1st century C.E.²⁵⁸

Storage Jars with Short Neck: six fragments in Area I, different rim forms (thickened, rounded, or triangular), dating to the 1st century C.E. in Jerusalem, Jericho, and Masada²⁵⁹

Storage Jars with Thickened Rim: 33 fragments in Area I, two in Area II, long necks; found in several excavations in Jerusalem, Jericho, and Masada²⁶⁰, dating to the last third of 1st century B.C.E. – 1st century C.E.

Storage Jars with a Flat Rim: three fragments in Area I and one in Area II, long necks; dating to the 1st century C.E. in Jerusalem, Jericho, and Masada, remained in use until 2nd century C.E. in Aroer²⁶¹

Storage Jars with a Long Neck Combined with a Triangular Rim: three fragments each in Area I and Area II; typical for the 1st century C.E. in Jerusalem and in Jericho

Large Storage Jars: five fragments in Area I, everted rims combined with ridge between neck and shoulder; dating to the 1st century C.E. according to finds in Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem and Masada²⁶²

Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 8: one fragment from Area II, tall cylindrical neck with thickened rim, baggy shaped bodies, two cylindrical handles attached on the upper neck to shoulder; dating 2nd century B.C.E. – end 1st century C.E., probably used to transport olive oil²⁶³

Cooking Ware

100 Early Roman cooking pots are forming a share of 22 % of all cooking pots in the examined material. They derive mostly from fills or destruction layers, dating from the Roman to the modern period. Only one example has been found *in situ* on an Early Roman floor level. The analysis of the Early Roman cooking pots dating from the 1st century B.C.E. to the 1st century C.E. is based on the work of Tchekhanovets, who worked on the early Roman material of the Jerusalem Tyropoeon Valley to define her typology. The cooking ware was produced locally in Jerusalem, in the Binyanei Ha'Uma²⁶⁴.

Cooking Pots

Types

Cooking Pots with Concave and Straight Necks: six fragments from Area I, and one from Area II belongs to the group with concave necks, three sherds of Area I to the cooking pots with long straight necks; dating from the late 2nd century B.C.E. and were in use until the 1st century C.E., examples derive from the Jewish Quarter, the Tyropoeon Valley, Giv'at Ram, the Citadel, the Armenian Garden, and the Caesarea excavations²⁶⁵

Cooking Pot with Triangular Rims and Short Necks: 13 fragments in Area I, triangular rims, short necks, strong carination between neck and shoulder; dating between the late 1st century B.C.E. until 70 C.E., appears regularly in the assemblage of the Tyropoeon Valley, the Jewish Quarter excavations, the Citadel, the Armenian Garden, and Giv'at Ram²⁶⁶

258 Tchekhanovets 2013, 116, Subtype SJ3b.

259 Tchekhanovets 2013, 118, Subtype SJ3a.

260 Tchekhanovets 2013, 118, Subtype SJ3c.

261 Tchekhanovets 2013, 118, Subtype SJ3d.

262 Tchekhanovets 2013, 118, Subtype SJ4.

263 Johnson 2008, 99:1201.

264 Tchekhanovets 2013, 109–150.

265 These types, labelled as *Cooking Pot Form 1 and 2* in Tchekhanovets typology represent early types, resembling Hellenistic cooking pots, Johnson 2008, 165:771, 783; Tchekhanovets 2013, 113.

266 Tchekhanovets 2013, 113 f.

Cooking Pots with Triangular Rims and Ridge: 78 fragments in Area I and three in Area II²⁶⁷, triangular rims with ridge on top; dating second half 1st century C.E. – 70 C.E., parallels found in the Tyropoeon Valley, the Jewish Quarter excavations, Jericho, Masada, and Galilee²⁶⁸
Cooking Pots with Short Necks: 16 fragments in Area I, short necks, plain rims; dating parallel to the cooking pots with triangular rims and ridges, in the assemblage of the Tyropoeon, the Jewish Quarter excavations, and Giv'at Ram, this type is rather rare²⁶⁹

Casseroles

101 Casseroles only became part of the Judean cooking pottery during the late 1st century B.C.E. They are made of the same fabric as the cooking pots.

Types

Early Type: 12 fragments in Area I, ledged rims, upright walls, no neck, inspired by Greek examples; dating 1st century B.C.E., remained in use during the 1st century C.E., excavated in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem, Ramat Rahel, and Jericho

Casseroles with Short Necks: 39 fragments in Area I, two fragments of Area II, triangular rims, short necks, wide mouth sharp carination between neck and shoulder; dating beginning of the 1st century C.E. – 70 C.E., parallel finds in the Jewish Quarter, Armenian Garden, Giv'at Ram, and the Tyropoeon Valley in Jerusalem

Closed Casseroles: two fragments in Area I, grooved rims for a lid, short concave necks; found in Masada and the Tyropoeon Valley²⁷⁰

Cooking Jugs

102 Those jugs had been found mainly in the Late Roman filling layers and the garbage dump.

Type

Cooking Jars with High Necks: 17 fragments in Area I and three in Area II, triangular or grooved rims, high necks, one handle from the rim to the shoulder, globular bodies; comparable finds in other excavations in Jerusalem, and Jericho, dating from late 1st century B.C.E. – 70 C.E.²⁷¹

Imported Wares

Bowls

103 *Eastern Sigillata* wares in the material represent mainly the sub-categories *Eastern Sigillata A (ESA)* and *Eastern Sigillata D (ESD)*²⁷². *ETS* was found on a regular basis during the excavation, distributed widely and throughout all chronological contexts. The bowls and cups of this type are mainly small with a ring base, and the typical shiny dark-red slip all over the vessel. The rim forms vary between simple, slightly incurved, carinated, or ledged rims. Some shallow bowls and plates are also represented. Around eight examples in Area I can be identified as *ESA* bowls, dating from the 1st century B.C.E. to the 1st century C.E.

104 *Eastern Sigillata D* or *Cypriot Sigillata* is represented as well. The ware derives from Cyprus and can have a shiny or matt reddish-brown all over slip²⁷³. Four fragments can be identified as *ESD* in Area I and one in Area II. The bowls can have straight or simple rims, ledge rims, or carinated forms²⁷⁴.

267 One almost complete cooking pot was found on an early Roman floor level in Area I.

268 Loffreda 2002, fig. 186–188; they are labelled as *Cooking Pot Form 4* in Tchekhanovets typology, Tchekhanovets 2013, 114.

269 They are sometimes labelled as *Small Cooking Pots*, Tchekhanovets 2013, 114.

270 Tchekhanovets 2013, 114.

271 Tchekhanovets 2013, 115.

272 *Eastern Sigillata A* was probably produced in the Syro-Palestinian area, or perhaps more precisely in Southern Syria. It represents the most common form of *ETS* in the region, see Johnson 2008, 35.

273 Johnson 2008, 25.

274 Gunneweg et al. 1983, 11. 84–86.

105 Early types of Hellenistic and Roman *Eastern Terra Sigillata (ETS I)* can be already dated to 180 B.C.E. in Samaria, but only appears in Jerusalem ca. during the middle of the 1st century B.C.E. The chemical profile of the *ETS I* resembles Cypriot pottery.

Forms

Form 1 of ETS I: three fragments in Area I, broad plates, incurved rims, ring bases; dating in Samaria to the middle of the 1st century B.C.E.²⁷⁵

Early ETS I Type: one fragment in Area I, small hemispherical bowls, ring-base; dating from 190 B.C.E. – 50 C.E.²⁷⁶

ETS I form related to the pottery assemblage of Ashdod: one fragment in Area I, shallow bowl or dish with flaring sides, wide ring-base; dating ca. 100–80 B.C.E.²⁷⁷

Jugs and Juglets

Types

ESA Form 104: five fragments in Area I, thickened ledge rims long, narrow necks, one handle attached on the upper part of the neck; dating second half 2nd century B.C.E. – 1st century C.E.²⁷⁸

ESA Form Type 105: four fragments in Area I, outgoing rims, strong carination underneath, thin and round handle runs from the carination on the neck to the shoulder

Lagynoi ETS-I Hellenistic Type: two fragments in Area I, thickened rims, long thin necks, rhombical bodies, one fragment with incised decoration, handle is attached from the upper part of the neck to the shoulder, grooving can appear, dating to already the Hellenistic period, remained in use during the Roman period, ca. 150 B.C.E. – 50 C.E.²⁷⁹

Oil Lamps

106 Oil lamps share ca. 3 % of the Early Roman pottery assemblage Area I, and 3,7 % in Area II.

Types

Wheel-made Lamps with knife-pared Nozzle (Herodian Lamp): 18 fragments in Area I and one each in Area II and Area III, knife-pared nozzles, nozzles sometimes decorated with rouletted dots, or lines, one fragment with a dark red slip, plain undecorated bodies; dating from the end of the 1st century B.C.E. and were common in the 1st century C.E. throughout Judea and beyond²⁸⁰

Other Wheel-Made Lamps: two fragments in Area I, higher elevated bodies with a handle applied²⁸¹, very thin walls covered with a black slip, one fragment with relief décor of a rosette decoration around the filling hole, a comparable find stems from the Jewish Quarter excavations but has two nozzles²⁸²

Roman Imperial Discus Lamps: one very fragmentary nozzle in Area I, round nozzle, sunken discus, thin walls, a black to dark brown slip, relief decoration; dating 1st century C.E.²⁸³

Discus Lamp with Ovolo Patterns: one fragment from Area II, sunken middle part with *ovolo* patterns around the filling hole, outside dark slipped; similar finds in Caesarea Maritima²⁸⁴

Fragment with Shiny Red Slip: one fragment in Area I, rosette decoration on top; comparable to a find from the Jewish Quarter excavations in Area E, Strata 4–2, dating 1st century B.C.E. – 1st century C.E.²⁸⁵

275 Parallels are found in Tarsus, Ashdod, and Anafa, Gunneweg et al. 1983, fig. 21.3 a–b, p. 96.

276 Those small hemispherical bowls have probably the longest use and appear even in the destruction layers 70 C.E. in Jerusalem, Gunneweg et al. 1983, fig. 21.4; p. 96.

277 Gunneweg et al. 1983, fig. 21.6.

278 Johnson 2008, 37 f.

279 Gunneweg et al. 1983, fig. 22:3.

280 Tchekhanovets 2013, 124.

281 Compare to Sussman 2008, 264:15–16.

282 Geva – Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2003, pl. 6.8:1.

283 Sussman 2008, 267:48.

284 Sussman 2008, 270:71.

285 Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2006, pl. 5.1:4.

Black Slipped Disc Lamp: one fragment in Area I, inner disc decorated with a rosette flanked with two ridges, fragmentary shoulder with another decoration, perhaps an eagle; due to a comparable find in Caesarea Maritima, dating 1st century C.E.²⁸⁶

Hellenistic Period

late 3rd – first half of the 1st century B.C.E., Strata 4–6, Fig. 30. 33

107 Following the text of First Maccabees (1 Macc 4.60–4.61), Mt. Zion was fortified under the rule of Judah the Maccabee in order to protect the Temple²⁸⁷ and the fortification consisted of strong walls and towers. The excavation in Area I could actually reveal the remains of a massive wall northeast of the Byzantine city wall, built upon the bed rock. Style and building technique hint towards a Hellenistic structure. Further research in 2020 was able to identify this wall as the Hellenistic fortification structure dating to 3rd and 2nd century B.C.E. The actual Hasmonean casemate walls lies west of the Byzantine city wall and was falsely interpreted as Iron Age city wall by Bargel Pixner (Fig. 31. 32)²⁸⁸. Some other fragmentary wall structures date prior to the Early Roman street in Area I, since they are cut by the Early Roman buildings. However, a Hellenistic dating remains uncertain²⁸⁹. Area II and III had no traces of Hellenistic building activity. This is reflected in the pottery finds as well, since in Area I the Hellenistic pottery has a share of 4 % of the whole assemblage, while Area II yields no Hellenistic material. The pottery finds in Area I increased in the Roman layers, mainly in the Late Roman filling layers, the garbage dump near the city wall, and debris.

Bowls

108 Bowls hold around 3 % share of the Hellenistic pottery assemblage. Three of the 16 fragments are imported *Eastern Terra Sigillata* ware. Due to the small number of finds, the imported wares are listed together with the local wares.

Plain Bowls

109 The plain bowls represent several bowl forms, made of local fabric.

Types

Bowls with Everted Walls and Ledges Rims: one fragment, made of fine ware; comparable find from Caesarea Maritima, dating 3rd–2nd century B.C.E.²⁹⁰

Bowls with Ledges Rim: one fragment, form resembles Athenian inspired plates and bowls²⁹¹

Shallow Bowls with Flaring Rim: one fragment; likewise finds derive from the Tyropoeon Valley in Jerusalem²⁹²

Bowls with Incurved Rims: two fragments; adopted from the Attic examples, attested during the 2nd century B.C.E.²⁹³

Bowls with Very Thin Walls: one fragment, flat base; comparable finds from the Jewish Quarter excavations dating 2nd century B.C.E.²⁹⁴

ETS Bowls: three fragments, ledged rims, flaring walls, very fragmentary state; parallels dating first half 2nd century B.C.E., and 180–70 B.C.E.²⁹⁵

286 Sussman 2008, 266:37.

287 Sasse 2004, 192.

288 <<https://www.deiahl.de/2020/08/das-ende-eines-mythos/>> (05.08.2020).

289 Vieweger et al. 2020, 7–9.

290 Johnson 2008, 139:303.

291 Berlin 2015, 634 pl. 6.1.1:1.

292 Sandhaus 2013, fig. 4.4:3–14.

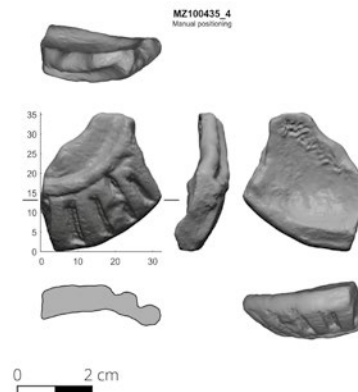
293 Berlin 2015, 634 pl. 6.1.3:6.

294 Geva – Hershkovitz 2006, fig. 4.8:1; 4.11:8.

295 Gunneweg et al. 1983, 134:248.



MZ 100432-009- Context: MZ 10382, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 5YR 6/4, 5YR 7/6, Reference: Sussman: 2008, p. 271:83. Oil Lamp with Ovolo Decoration.



MZ 100435-004- Context: MZ 10379, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 5YR 6/4, 5YR 7/6, Reference: Sivan/Rosenthal: p.13:22. Oil Lamp.



MZ 100542- Context: MZ 10483, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 5YR 6/4, 5YR 7/6, Reference: Patrich/Abu Shaneb: 2008, p.324:285.



MZ 100534- Context: MZ 10452, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 7.5YR 6/4, 5YR 6/6, Amphora Handle with Inscription

Fig. 30: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Hellenistic Pottery

30

Saucer: one fine fragment, ledged rim, that bends down, flaring walls, dating 2nd century B.C.E.²⁹⁶
Goblets: one base fragment, regular grooves on the outside; comparable to goblets from Judea dating 2nd-1st century B.C.E., imitating Hellenistic cast glass vessels²⁹⁷

Storage Jars and Amphoras

110 With under 2 % of the total share storage jars and amphoras are only a minor find group. Since they are usually the one of the most common attested household items in pottery assemblages, the lack of storage jars is surprising. Only three fragments could be further described, they resemble the storage jars of the 2nd century B.C.E. found in the Tyropoeon Valley, Jerusalem²⁹⁸.

111 One handle of an imported amphora bears a stamp, probably CLH. It is made of the typical fabric of *Rhodian amphorae*, light reddish-brown (7.5YR 6/4) to reddish-yellow (5YR 6/6), with small black, yellow, and reddish-brown grits. The outside is yellow slipped.

296 Berlin 2015, 634 pl. 6.1.2:16.

297 Berlin 2015, 635 pl. 6.1.4:7.

298 Sandhaus 2013, fig. 4.6:8; 4.9:10, Storage Jar Type SJ1b.



31

Fig. 31: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Hellenistic Fortification Wall in Area I



32

Fig. 32: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Hasmonean Fortification Wall in Area I

Jugs, and Juglets

112 Those vessels share about 3 % of the Hellenistic pottery assemblage. All identifiable eight fragments represent local wares.

Origin	Characteristics	Colour	Inclusions
Local Ware	hard-fired shiny dark brown slip black, red slip soft	yellowish red, pink (5YR 6/6, 7.5YR 6/6, 7/4) orange (2.5YR 6/6–6/8) reddish-brown (2.5YR 5/3, 5YR 6/4) grey (7.5YR 4/1, 6/4) light brown (10YR 6/3)	chalk red, brown, yellow, black grits
Cooking Ware (Local)	hard-fired	dark brown (7.5YR 4/3) reddish-brown (5YR 5/4)	black, orange grits glimmer, chalk, quartz
<i>Eastern Terra Sigillata</i> (Import)	shiny dark red slip rouletted decoration stamps	reddish yellow (5YR 7/6–7/8, 5YR 6/6)	no inclusions

Fig. 33: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Hellenistic Fabrics

33

Types

Jugs with Flaring Necks: three fragments, ledged rims with triangular or rectangular profile, either dark red, black, or light-brown slip, one handle; dating 2nd – 1st century B.C.E.²⁹⁹

Wide-Mouth Juglets: two fragments, outside flaring rim, short neck, grooved decoration, red slip, juglets of this type functioned as easily fillable vessels and dispensers

Juglets with Narrow Neck: two fragments, thickened, cup-like rims, light slip; those were introduced during the 2nd century B.C.E.³⁰⁰

Juglet with Plain Rim: one fragment, the opening is squeezed to a spout³⁰¹

Cooking Ware

113 Cooking ware as a common household item, is only a minor find group like the storage jars with around 1,2 % hold in the Hellenistic pottery assemblage.

Type

Casseroles: five fragments, three of the fragments belong to one object, wide necks, ledged rims, almost funnel-shaped, to support a lid, one fragment with handle attached; dating 4th–1st century B.C.E.³⁰²

Oil Lamps

114 With around 3,9 % of the total share in the Hellenistic pottery assemblage, lamps are the largest group of finds. The common type for the lamps is the round-bodied wheel-made lamp, inspired by the Greek versions. The production of those lamps began in the late 4th century B.C.E. on the coastal plain. Only during the late 3rd century B.C.E., those lamps had been introduced in the assemblages of the central regions. Comparable finds derive from the Tyropoeon Valley in Jerusalem or Caesarea Maritima³⁰³.

Early Round-Bodied Wheel-Made Lamps: seven fragments belonging to four objects, round with either a short or long slim nozzle, rosette, or ovoid decoration around the filling hole, one fragment with small string-hole lug

Later Round-Bodied Wheel-Made Lamps: three fragments, long slim nozzles, low bodies, regular ovoid patterns incised around the filling hole; dating early 2nd century B.C.E.³⁰⁴

299 Sandhaus 2013, 6 f. fig. 4.10:3, Jug JG2.

300 Berlin 2015, 638 pl. 6.1.18:7.

301 Comparable to Gitin 2015, 634 photo 4.1.1:6.

302 Berlin 2015, 634 pl. 6.1.9:2; Sandhaus 2013, fig. 4.6:6; 4.9:8.

303 Berlin 2015, 639 f.; Sandhaus 2013, fig. 4.2:16; 4.7:11; Sussman 2008, 268:51–52.

304 Compare to Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, 13:22.

Special Finds

115 One fragment of a hollow bodied figurine was found. It represents a female head with curly hair, the eyes, nose, and mouth are clearly visible. The fabric is light reddish-brown (5YR 6/4, 5YR 7/6) with a matt light brown slip applied³⁰⁵.

Iron Age II

8th–6th century B.C.E., Strata 0–7, Fig. 34. 35

116 The city's expansion in the Iron Age reached the Mt. Zion during the 8th century B.C.E., and the hill was most likely enclosed. However, the actual line of the wall is still unknown. In the excavation, pottery remains date from the 8th to the 6th century B.C.E.³⁰⁶ The Byzantine architecture is set directly on the bedrock, when no Roman structures were reused. This destroyed the former settlement activities, including Roman periods, and the Hellenistic and Iron Age eras. The related pottery is mixed in contexts of the later periods which suggest some kind of activity during the Iron Age. The various findings of Iron Age household pottery at least in Area I, make a settlement activity on the slope of Mt. Zion assumable. The pottery found is made of the typical Judean reddish brown fabric, also found in the nearby Tyropoeon Valley for instance³⁰⁷. In Area I, the Iron Age holds around 9 % of the whole pottery assemblage, in Area II around 2 %. Despite the fact, that Iron Age pottery was found in almost all strata and contexts, the number of Iron Age ceramics increased in the early contexts of the Roman and Hellenistic period. Especially near the bedrock, many Iron Age sherds appeared. Since most of the structures and earthen layers in Area II are not older than the Byzantine period, it could explain the low number of Iron Age material.

Bowls

117 With almost 50 % of all Iron Age pottery found in Area I and Area II each, bowls are the most common finding.

Early Types 9th–8th century

Small Bowls: three fragments in Area I, one base fragment with dark red slip, chalk sediments on the inside, other two rim sherds with light-red slip; dating 9th–8th century B.C.E.³⁰⁸

Bowls with Handles: one fragment in Area I, white slip and probably handles attached; comparable to bowls found in Jerusalem having lumps applied to the rim³⁰⁹

Rounded-Carinated Bowls: 18 fragments in Area I and two in Area II, plain rims, carination in the middle of the wall; comparable finds are known from the Jewish Quarter and the Tyropoeon Valley (Stratum XII, 9th century B.C.E.) in Jerusalem³¹⁰

Later Types 8th–7th century

Bowls with Everted Lugged Rims: 38 fragments in Area I, two in Area II, lugged or thickened rims, small to medium-sized bodies, red or brown slip on the inside, knife-burnished on the rim or the whole surface, sometimes carination in the middle of the body; common during second half 8th century B.C.E., number decreases during 7th century B.C.E.³¹¹

Thin-Walled Bowls, Early Type: 13 fragments in Area I, simple, thin rims, flaring walls, low ring or disc base, carination in the lower part of the walls, knife-burnished decoration; dating early 8th–7th century B.C.E.³¹²

305 Comparable finds see Patrich – Abu Shaneb 2008, 324:285.

306 Kuchler 2007, 604.

307 Ben-Ami 2013, 63.

308 Compare to De Groot et al. 2003, pl. 1.5:2.

309 Ben-Ami 2013, fig. 3.1:16.

310 Ben-Ami 2013, fig. 3.1:1–13; De Groot et al. 2003, pl. 1.9:17.

311 De Groot et al. 2003, 6; Yezerski 2006, 100.

312 Parallels e. g., can be found in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem, Lachish (Levels IV–III), or Arad Strata X–VII, Yezerski 2006, 99.

Thin-Walled Bowls, Later Type: one fragment in Area I, hemispherical body, plain rim, knife-burnished decoration; dating 7th century³¹³

Shallow Bowls: four fragments in Area I, three matching the subtype I, and one subtype II of shallow bowls with straight sides, defined by De Groot et al.³¹⁴, thick walls, depression underneath the cut rim, sides can either be slightly rounded or straight

Folded-Rim Bowls

118 Those bowls are typical for the Jerusalem pottery assemblage from the late 8th century to the early 6th century B.C.E.³¹⁵. Due to the form of the rim, De Groot et al. established a typology of subtypes, regarding the material of Jerusalem in comparison to Lachish, Tel Gezer, Arad, and other sites³¹⁶.

Subtypes

Early Type: 133 fragments in Area I, five in Area II, folded rim is slightly incurved, some with more horizontal rim, rectangular in profile, red-slipped and knife-burnished, small to medium-size bodies, walls can have a carination in the upper part; dating 8th–6th century B.C.E.³¹⁷

Medium to Large Bowls: 36 fragments in Area I, one in Area II, some have handles attached, some have a white slip; dating mid-8th century B.C.E.³¹⁸

Small Bowls: 128 fragments in Area I, two in Area II, one in Area III, small, thin-walled, well fired, thin folded rims runs smoothly into the wall and lacks the sharp transition from the former forms; from the middle of the 7th century B.C.E. onwards, comparable finds are known from the Old City of Jerusalem, Arad, and 'Ein Gedi³¹⁹

Chalices

119 Chalices only share 0,8 % of the Iron Age pottery assemblage in Area I. All eight fragments are comparable to the ones found in the Tyropoeon Valley in Stratum XII (9th century B.C.E.). They are characterized by shallow bowls with different forms of everted rims. The bowl sits upon a stand³²⁰. They are made of same local reddish-brown material as the bowls, but of a finer quality. The inside is usually polished.

Krater

120 Those deep and big-sized bowls with two handles attached hold ca. 6 % of the total share in Area I and ca. 13 % in Area II of the Iron Age pottery. They are made of the same fabric as the bowls, but with more chalk inclusions.

Types

Krater with Straight or Everted Walls: four fragments in Area I and one in Area II, rounded or thickened rims, deep bodies, walls are either going straight or slightly everted; comparable finds derive from the Tyropoeon Valley Stratum XII (9th century B.C.E.)³²¹

Krater with Inverted Walls: one fragment in Area I, like the former mentioned kraters, but with slightly inverted walls³²²

Krater with Thickened, Outward-Folded Rims: 19 of those were found in Area I and one in Area II, some with strong carination in the middle of the body, course fabric; comparable to kraters found in Lachish, Level V–IV³²³

313 Yezerski 2006, 99.

314 They appeared in the Jewish Quarter, Arad, 'Eitun, and Beersheba, Yezerski 2006, 99.

315 Ben-Ami 2013, 70; Yezerski 2010, 100.

316 Subtype I–III, while subtype I is the earliest, see De Groot et al. 2003, 5 f.

317 In the Tyropoeon Valley they appear in Stratum XI (Iron Age III, 8th–7th century B.C.E.), Ben-Ami 2013, 70 fig. 3.5:3.

318 In the Tyropoeon Valley, the large bowls coming from Stratum X, dating to the 7th century C.E., Ben-Ami 2013, fig. 3.10:4.

319 Yezerski 2006, 85.

320 Ben-Ami 2013, 65 fig. 3.2.

321 Ben-Ami 2013, fig. 3.3:1–3, 7–8.

322 Ben-Ami 2013, fig. 3.3:4–6.

323 Zimhoni 1997, fig. 3.28–3.29.



MZ 100191-026- Context: MZ 10017, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 2.5 YR 5/8, 2.5 YR 6/8, Reference: de Groot/ Geva/Yezerski: 2003, Pl. 1.14:11. Folded Rim Bowl, Subtype III.



MZ 100514-017- Context: MZ 10464, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 7.5 YR 5/0, 5 YR 5/2, Reference: Ben-Ami: 2013, Fig. 3.2:1 - 3. Chalice.



MZ 100477-009- Context: MZ 10433, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 2.5 YR 5/8, 2.5 YR 6/8, Reference: de Groot/ Geva/Yezerski: 2003, Pl. 1.12:6. Folded Rim Bowl, Subtype III.



MZ 100385-010- Context: MZ 10315, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 2.5 YR 5/8, 2.5 YR 6/8, Reference: Zimhoni: 1997, 254ff. Decanter.



MZ 100216-003- Context: MZ 10060, Stratum: 1, Fabric: 2.5 YR 5/8, 2.5 YR 6/8, Reference: de Groot/Geva/Yezerski: 2003, Pl. 1.5:22. Folded Rim Bowl, Subtype II.



MZ 100375-003- Context: MZ 10352, Stratum: -, Fabric: 2.5 YR 5/8, 2.5 YR 6/8, Reference: Ben-Ami: 2013, Fig. 3.8:1. Decanter.



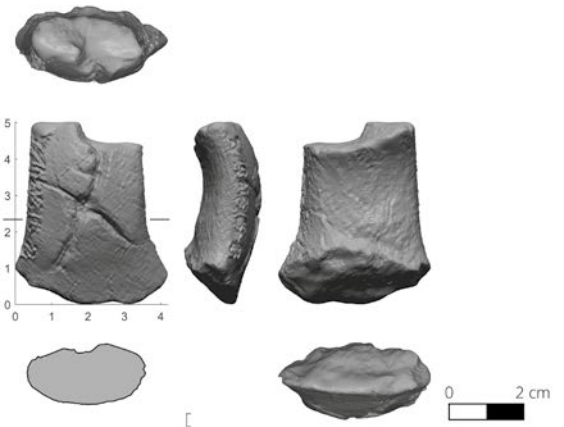
MZ 100354-004- Context: MZ 10302, Stratum: -, Fabric: 2.5 YR 5/8, 2.5 YR 6/8, Reference: Tushingham: 1985, Fig. 8:10. Holemouth Jar.



MZ 100384-017- Context: MZ 10309, Stratum: 3, Fabric: 2.5 YR 5/8, 2.5 YR 6/8, Reference: Zimhoni: 1997, Fig. 3.47:10. Amphora.



MZ 100533- Context: MZ 10370, Stratum: 2, Fabric: 2.5 YR 4/8, 2.5 YR 5/8, Zoomorphic Figurine.



MZ 100375-008- Context: MZ 10352, Stratum: -, Fabric: 2.5 YR 5/8, 2.5 YR 6/8, Reference: Barkay: 2003, 55ff. X-Mark on Storage Jar Handle.

34

Origin	Characteristics	Colour	Inclusions
Local Ware	soft light-brown core knife-burnished red, white slip	reddish-brown (2.5YR 5/8, 6/8, 5YR 5/3, 5/6) grey (7.5YR 5/0, 5/2)	chalk red, brown, yellow, black grits
Cooking Ware (Local)	coarse hard-fired	red (2.5YR 4/8, 5/8)	glimmer, chalk quartz

Fig. 34: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Iron Age II Pottery

Fig. 35: Jerusalem, Mount Zion. Iron Age II Fabrics

35

Krater with Folded Rims: 36 fragments in Area I, three in Area II, one fragment in Area I with cross incised on the handle, simple folded rims, slightly turning inwards, round bodies, knife-burnished inside and on top of the rim; parallels in the Tyropoeon Valley in Stratum XI (8th–7th century B.C.E.)³²⁴

Lids

121 Five fragments of lids in Area I were found, representing around 0,5 % of the Iron Age pottery assemblage.

Types

Lids with Massive Ring Base: one fragment in Area I, massive ring-base, coarse reddish-brown fabric, light brown slip; comparable find derives from Lachish Level II (ca. 700–586 B.C.E.), where it was probably used to cover large decanters or storage jars³²⁵

Lids with String-Hole Lug: one delicate fragment in Area I, fine reddish-brown fabric; comparable to a lid with the same kind of lug found in the Jewish Quarter excavations³²⁶

Thick Lids: one fully preserved thick object in Area I, coarse fabric, probably used to cover storage jars, no comparable finds

Jars and Jugs

122 Jars, jugs, and juglets make around 8 % of the Iron Age II pottery assemblage in Area I. None were found in Area II. In Area III, four undefined fragments of jars or jugs were detected.

Types

Simple Jugs: three fragments from Area I, thickened rims, flaring short or long necks, smooth transition between neck and body; comparable finds in the Tyropoeon Valley in Jerusalem dating 9th century³²⁷

Jugs with Folded or Thickened Rims: seven finds from Area I, folded rims with a triangular section, sometimes thickened and flared rim is, straight necks; comparable to finds in the Tyropoeon Valley in Jerusalem dating to the 8th–7th century B.C.E.³²⁸

Simple Juglets: 12 fragments in Area I, defined by De Groot et al. as »Type A«³²⁹ and by Yezerski as »Dipper Juglets«, plain rims, flaring necks, loop handle from the rim to the shoulder, rounded base, cylindrical bodies; dating 8th century B.C.E.

Juglets with Thin Necks and Globular Bodies: two fragments from Area I, upright rims, thin necks, globular bodies, rounded or pointed base; dating second half 8th century B.C.E.³³⁰

Various Juglets: two fragments in Area I, folded-rims, small sized, knife-burnished decoration on the rim; comparable to a juglet from the Tyropoeon Valley, Stratum X (7th century B.C.E.)³³¹

Decanter

123 Seven fragments of decanters were found in Area I. They are usually slipped white or light brown. One fragment features a shiny red slip. Those small jugs have a narrow neck, with a ridge applied in the middle. The neck is flared, and the rim slightly thickened or ledged. Those decanters are typical for 7th century B.C.E. assemblages in Jerusalem, Lachish and 'Arad³³². Comparable finds sometimes date already to the late 8th century B.C.E.³³³.

324 Ben-Ami 2013, 72.

325 Zimhoni 1997, fig. 5.36.

326 De Groot et al. 2003, pl. 1.10:14.

327 Ben-Ami 2013, fig. 3.3:21.

328 Ben-Ami 2013, fig. 3.11:14–15.

329 De Groot et al. 2003, 9 f.; Yezerski 2010, 102.

330 De Groot et al. defines them as Type B (juglets with piriform bodies) and Yezerski as globular juglets, De Groot et al. 2003, 10; Yezerski 2010, 102.

331 Ben-Ami 2013, fig. 3.10:18.

332 Ben-Ami 2013, 76.

333 De Groot et al. 2003, pl. 1.9:11.

Storage Jars

124 Storage, and holemouth jars are, along with bowls the most common find group of Iron Age II pottery. They share 8,5 % in Area I and around 13 % in Area II of the pottery. Again, the fabric is the same reddish-brown local ware as used for the other vessels.

Types

Storage Jars with Lugged Rims: four fragments in Area I, lugged thickened rims, long or short flaring necks; parallels dating 8th–7th century B.C.E.³³⁴

Storage Jars with Flaring Necks: 12 fragments in Area I, and three in Area II, plain or thickened rims, short flaring necks; parallels dating late 7th – early 6th century B.C.E.

Storage jars with Concave Rims: five fragments in Area I, already mark the transition towards Classical storage jar types³³⁵

Various Storage Jars: nine fragments in Area I, either plain, thickened, incurved, or slightly concave rims; dating 8th–7th century B.C.E.³³⁶

Holemouth Jars

Types

Type A by De Groot et al.: 11 fragments in Area I, plain rims, inverted and protruded outward in a horizontal manner; dating second half 8th century B.C.E. – destruction of 587/586 B.C.E.³³⁷

Holemouth Jars with Straight Horizontal Rims: four fragments in Area I, thickened rim; dating 8th–7th century B.C.E.

Holemouth Jars with Shelf-Rims: 30 fragments in Area I, one in Area II, rims run inside the vessel, slightly rounded shape, seven fragments have more rounded, inwards folded rims; dating 8th–7th century B.C.E.

Pithoi: two fragments in Area I, folded rims, light brown slip; comparable to findings of the Jewish Quarter excavations, dating 8th century B.C.E.³³⁸

Handles with Incised and Stamped Decoration: three handles in Area I have a X-mark incised on top, one with round stamped decoration applied³³⁹

Cooking Pots

125 Cooking pots are the only cooking ware found in Area I and have a share of around 1,5 % in the Iron Age assemblage. None is attested in Area II.

Open Cooking Pots

Subtypes

Cooking Pot, Neckless or with Short Neck: six fragments from Area I, stepped or grooved rims, infolded, wide openings, no ridge on top of the rim; common type during the 8th century B.C.E., comparable finds stem from the Jewish Quarter excavations (8th century B.C.E.) and the Tyropoeon Valley Stratum X (7th century B.C.E.)³⁴⁰

Cooking Pot Thickened Ridged Rim and no Neck: two fragments in Area I; dating to the 8th century B.C.E.³⁴¹

Cooking Pot with no Neck and Grooved Rim: one fragment in Area I; appeared during the end of the Iron Age³⁴²

334 Ben-Ami 2013, fig. 3.7:4–5.

335 Ben-Ami 2013, 80.

336 Ben-Ami 2013, fig. 3.7:6–9.

337 De Groot et al. 2003, 12; Yezereski 2014, 126 pl. 2.2:12.

338 De Groot et al. 2003, pl. 1.10:12.

339 Parallels see Barkay 2003; Tushingham 1985, fig. 9:39.

340 Ben-Ami 2013, fig. 3.10:10; De Groot et al. 2003, pl. 1.3:14; 1.5:18.

341 Defined as Type B by De Groot et al. 2003, 8.

342 Defined as Type C by De Groot et al. 2003, 8.

Globular Cooking Pots

Types

Early Type: two fragments in Area II, straight rims with a ridge, short necks, two loop handles attached on rim and shoulder; parallels in Lachish dating 10th–9th century B.C.E. (Level V–IV)³⁴³

Later Types: two fragments in Area I, everted rims with ridge on top, long necks with a smooth transition into the shoulder, two handles from the rim to the shoulder, one fragment with a ridge on the inner side of the neck towards the transition to the shoulder; parallels from the Tyropoeon Valley derive from Stratum IX (late 7th – early 6th century B.C.E.)³⁴⁴

Oil Lamps

126 The four lamp fragments in Area I (ca. 0,4 % of the Iron Age pottery assemblage) represent the common type of the late 8th and 7th century B.C.E., found in Lachish Level III, the Jewish Quarter excavations, and Tyropoeon Valley Level XI in Jerusalem³⁴⁵. They were formed by hand, a shallow vessel squeezed together at one end, to form the nozzle. The stand is a thick ring-base.

Figurines

127 Figurines are a common find group during the Iron Age in Judah. Many finds e. g., derive from the City of David in Jerusalem. Horse figurines with or without riders are a typical theme in the assemblage. The function of those figurines is unclear since they were found in different contexts. They date from the 8th to the 7th century B.C.E.³⁴⁶. Five clay figurines were found in Area I (ca. 0,5 % of the Iron Age pottery assemblage), four zoomorphic and one anthropomorphic figurine. One fragment is a thin handmade clay piece, probably the leg of a zoomorphic figurine. On one fragment ears, nose, and neck are still recognizable, belonging to an equid figurine. Another fragment has a T-shape, the sides are broken away. One of the best-preserved examples is a massive head of a horse, covered in white. The clay is burnt black inside. The ears are broken, but eyes and nose are still visible.

128 The only anthropomorphic figurine is a long massive piece and has a matt light slip. It can be compared to a torso of a figurine found in the Jewish Quarter excavations³⁴⁷.

Conclusion

129 The pottery reflects the use of this area of Mt. Zion throughout history with its different stages: from the early inclusion of the mount into the walled city, to the eventful Classical periods with many political changes and the Islamic eras, with the stringent decline of the importance of the place. The amount of household pottery reflects a mainly domestic use of the place throughout time. Despite the lack of architectural remains, the amount of household pottery dating to the Iron Age II, and ranging from the 9th to the 7th century, make it assumable, that this part of Mt. Zion was already populated. All areas however lack the evidence of Persian period pottery. Regarding the following period, the most striking differences between Area I and II is probably the absence of Hellenistic finds in Area II. This can be explained by the Byzantine building hewn into the bedrock, probably erased most of the older material. Also, in Area I, the Hasmonean

343 Zimhoni 1997, fig. 3.37:6–7.

344 Ben-Ami 2013, fig. 3.11:9.

345 Ben-Ami 2013, 76 fig. 3.8:5; De Groot et al. 2003, 63 f.

346 Yezerski – Geva 2003, pl. 1.5:13–14.

347 Yezerski – Geva 2003, pl. 3.3:105.

and Hellenistic fortification walls could not be directly connected to an adjacent domestic quarter. The Early Roman period is well attested in Area I and III, with architectural remains and a wide range of pottery. The living quarter during the Early Roman period already incorporated water channels, ritual stepped pools, and decorated rooms. Area I was connected with the inner city by a road leading from the ›Essene Gate‹ eastwards to the Tyropoeon Valley and the Temple Mount. The destruction of 70 C.E. only left a small-scale settlement activity, which can be related to the garbage dump and the filling layers. Regarding the Byzantine period, Area II, in direct vicinity to the important Christian churches, had more elaborated architecture than Area I. The Byzantine building with its colourful mosaic in the inner courtyard, held a high percentage of fine wares. Interestingly, the pottery material of Area II related to the building dates until the 8th century. Therefore, the building remained in use until the Umayyad period. In Area I, the Byzantine living quarter was transformed into a more industrial era during the Late Umayyad period, together with a lime kiln and newly built water channels. The pottery changed from the typical Byzantine household wares and local fine wares towards the Umayyad *cream ware* with new decorative patterns. Following the pottery evidence, Area I did not change significantly during the Abbasid period.

130 If the missing Fatimid pottery in Area I and II is related to an actual hiatus of the place remains unknown. The Ayyubid and Mamluk periods with a high percentage of cooking wares, and plain pottery, may indicate another term of intensive usage. The cooking ware dates generally to the 12th–13th century, and not later than the 14th century. According to the finds, a significant change occurred after the 14th century in Area I, regarding the use of the place. Probably the slope was terraced latest after the Mamluk period and used for agriculture. It is assumable that the Late Islamic pottery only reached the area through intensive earth shifting, to ensure an agricultural use and later to stabilize the cemetery.

131 While the massive earth layers and dump in Area I helped to protect earlier structures, the reuse of the Greek Garden destroyed and displaced many finds in Area II. In Area III, the erection of the cemetery destroyed most of the archaeological context.

132 Nevertheless, the archaeological remains as well as the pottery finds reflect the different stages the city of Jerusalem experienced in the course of time. The excavations carried out by the DEI helped to reinsure older archaeological assumptions and could also reveal new evidence.

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