

HERODIUM

Final Reports of the 1972–2010 Excavations
Directed by Ehud Netzer

Volume I **Herod's Tomb Precinct**

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CHAPTER 8

THE POTTERY

FROM THE AREA OF THE MAUSOLEUM

Judit Gärtner

Discussed in this chapter is the plain ware found in the vicinity of the remains of the mausoleum, dated from the reign of Herod the Great to the early second century CE (Stages 2–4).¹ In addition, some fine ware is mentioned here to complete the assemblages, but a detailed study of it will be published in a separate monograph. The report contains eight plates arranged in stratigraphic order and by area-assemblages: Pls. 8.I–IV: Stage 2 — the first great building project at Herodium, including the construction of the service enclosure up to the erection of the mausoleum — pottery assemblage from the terrace north of the mausoleum and the eastern cistern, and from the lower part of the precinct; Pl. 8.V: Stage 3 — the creation of the artificial mount — pottery assemblage from the soundings along the late monumental stairway; Pls. 8.VI–VIII: Stage 4 — the First Jewish Revolt and the period between the two revolts — pottery assemblage from the areas south and west of the mausoleum's podium.

The majority of the vessels was found as fragments, during the excavations in Area A, in the area of the mausoleum, as well as in soundings along the late monumental stairway (see Chapter 3, the Stratigraphy). For each stage and assemblage, types are dealt with in the same order, arranged according to their function. Types present in different stages will be discussed in detail according to their first appearance.

The main references are the pottery assemblages in the first publication of the pottery from Herodium (Bar-Nathan 1981; Loffreda 1996), as well as from the Hasmonean and Herodian palaces at Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002; Bar-Nathan and Eisenstadt 2013), Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006), Cypros (Bar-Nathan and Gärtner 2013), the Jewish Quarter Excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem (Geva and Hershkovitz 2006; Geva 2010), and other recent publications.

STAGE 2, PHASES 2b–2d

The pottery finds from these phases were unearthed in two areas: the terrace north of the mausoleum and the eastern cistern, and in the lower part of the precinct. The first-mentioned area also included finds from a ritual bath (L.A2740), with a small amount of pottery revealed inside (L.A2739) and in front of it in fills under the floors (L.A2920, L.A2930). The pottery finds from the lower part of the precinct were in the remains of a service building (L.A12253), and fills rich in pottery were discovered in loci A12223 and A12218 under the seemingly original floors of the buildings. Also unearthed were the remains of a

room (L.A12269), perhaps part of the same complex, where a dump with many pottery fragments was discovered, dating from the time after the building became a storage area (L.A12247, L.A12245, L.A12236).

The pottery assemblage in all these areas is characteristic of the reign of Herod the Great, with meager finds dated to the first–early second century CE and evidence of later disturbance. It is almost impossible to build up chronological stages in the assemblage, because the characteristics of the finds from the areas differ slightly from one another, but they belong to the same period of time. The assemblage from the terrace north of the mausoleum and the eastern

cistern consists mainly of storage jars, cooking pots, and a few jugs, amphorae, lamps, and fine ware (not included in this report). On the other hand, the assemblages from loci A12253 and A12269 contain a wider range of vessels and types, including storage ware, tableware, cooking ware, various perfume containers, amphorae, and fine ware. The assemblage from the lower part of the precinct seems slightly earlier because of the presence of the four-handled storage jars (Pl. 8.II: 1–2), storage jars with a square rim (Pl. 8.II: 3–5), and a casserole with a simple rim (Pl. 8.I: 14), which are rather rare at Herodium and may point to a date in the early years of Herod's reign (31–15 BCE). The finding of a Chian amphora handle bearing the stamp of P. Vedius Pollio² in the fill of the ritual bath (L.A2739) also provides a date for building activities as early as 27/26 BCE or slightly later at Herodium. The presence of Pompeian Red Ware, thin-walled ware, and three-footed kraters from rooms A12253 and A12269 also points to early building activity at Herodium.³ Similar ware was found in Area E of the Jewish Quarter Excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2006), dated from the mid-first century to 15/12 BCE. The fills in these rooms are earlier than, or contemporary with the use of the service enclosure.

All these indicate that the activities (and fills) in the areas under discussion can probably be dated to the first part of Herod's reign, perhaps between 31–15 BCE.

Noteworthy also are a few later sherds dated to the first–early second century CE found in these areas, as the strong erosion of the slope, the difficult conditions, and some later activity led to the intrusion of some later objects. These finds are not included in this report.

STORAGE WARE

Six types of storage jars and a pithos were found in these areas, all known from assemblages dated to the reign of Herod, like those in Jericho, Cypros, and the Jewish Quarter Excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem. These vessels have a cylindrical or bag-shaped body, two loop-handles on the shoulder, and a rounded or slightly pointed base.

Storage Jars

Bag-shaped, Four-handled Storage Jar (Pl. 8.II: 1–2)

These storage jars have an everted rim, short neck, four handles on the shoulder, and a slightly pointed, convex bottom. Two rim fragments were found on the lower part of the precinct. Such storage jars were rather common during the Hasmonean period and continued in use into the reign of Herod (Bar-Nathan 2006: 41–42); at Herodium they were found in relatively small numbers (see also Loffreda 1996: 121–122, Fig. 54: 18, Group 3). This type was found at Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 22–23, Pl. 1: 1, Type J–SJ1), in Strata 4–3 in Area E in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem, dated to the mid-first century to c. 12 BCE (Geva and Hershkovitz 2006: 103, Pls. 4.3: 3; 4.9: 1), and at Masada in a context of reuse by the Zealots (Bar-Nathan 2006: 45–46, Pl. 1: 4, Type M–SJ1).

Bag-shaped or Cylindrical Storage Jar with Square Rim (Pl. 8.II: 3–5)

This jar is characterized by a long, bag-shaped body and a short neck with a square rim. These vessels were popular during the first century BCE, but their use stopped during the reign of Herod (Bar-Nathan 2002: 30–31). At Herodium this type of jar seems to have been less popular, and the small number is evidence that production had already been reduced. These jars were found in Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 28–31, Pls. 3–4: 18–27, Type J–SJ4), Cypros (Bar-Nathan and Gärtner 2013: 137, Pl. 51–7, Type CY–SJ1), in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem dated to the first century BCE and the reign of Herod (Geva and Hershkovitz 2003: 104, Pls. 4.3: 7–8, 4.9: 2, 4.10: 1), and at Masada in Cistern 5001 dated to Herod's earliest building phase (Bar-Nathan 2006: 51–52, Pl. 4: 14–17).

Bag-shaped Jar with Molded, Everted Rim (Pl. 8.II: 1)

This small bag-shaped jar has a molded, everted rim. Although this type is known from other sites related to the reign of Herod, it is not common. It was found at Jericho in Hasmonean and Herodian contexts (Bar-Nathan 2002: 32, Pl. 6: 34–38, Type J–SJ6), as

well as in Cistern 5001 at Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: 60, Pl. 9: 51–52, Subtype M–SJ10B).

Bag-shaped or Cylindrical Storage Jar with Tall Square Rim and Protruding Ridge (Pls. 8.I: 2–4; 8.II: 6–11)

These jars have a square rim ending in a protruding ridge, with an everted, rounded or thickened lip, and almost no neck. They represent a form transitional between the jars with a high square rim (Pl. 8.II: 3–5) and those with a ridged neck (Pl. 8.I: 5). This distinction was presented in the report on the pottery from the winter palaces at Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 33–34, Pl. 6: 39, Subtype J–SJ7A) and Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: 54–55, Pl. 4: 19–20, Subtype M–SJ7A). This was the dominant storage jar at Herodium during Herod's reign, as well as in Strata 4–3 in Area E in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem (Geva and Hershkovitz 2006: 104, Pls. 4.3: 10–11, 13–14; 4.10: 2–3).

Bag-shaped or Cylindrical Storage Jar with Ridged Neck (Pl. 8.I: 5)

These jars have a simple rim and a tall cylindrical neck with a ridge at its base. Although at Jericho this subtype was abundant during the reign of Herod (Bar-Nathan 2002: 33–34, Pls. 6: 40–41, 7: 42–43, Subtype J–SJ7B), at Herodium it was less popular at that time, but became more common during the first century CE (see below). This parallels the finds from Area B in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem, where jars of this type were absent from Strata 4–3 (Geva and Hershkovitz 2006: 114, Pl. 4.13: 1–3).

Bag-shaped Storage Jar with Ledge Rim (Pl. 8.II: 12)

This jar has a bag-shaped body, a cylindrical neck, and a thickened ledge rim. It is rare at Herodium. In Masada it was found in Cistern 5001 and another yet unpublished context dated to the reign of Herod (Bar-Nathan 2006: 59–60, Pl. 9, Nos. 47–50, Subtype M–SJ10A).

Pithos (Pl. 8.II: 13)

These handmade containers (*dolia*, *pithoi*) were found at most of the sites related to Herod the Great; they served perhaps for the storage of wine, oil, or

other commodities. A fragment of a flattened, grooved horizontal handle is presented here. *Pithoi* were found at Herodium in a First Jewish Revolt context (Loffreda 1996: 123–124, Fig. 55: 83, Group 5) and at Masada in a context dated to the reign of Herod (Bar-Nathan 2006: 39–41, Pl. 1, Nos. 1–2, Type M–PT1).

TABLEWARE

Jugs

Two types of jugs are to be found in these areas; both have a pyriform or ovoid body. Numerous specimens of both types listed below were found on the lower part of the precinct.

Pyriform Jug with Triangular Rim (Pl. 8.II: 14)

Jug with a triangular rim featuring an inner groove for a lid or stopper. These jugs appeared during Herod's reign, and continued in use into the first century CE in Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 38–40, Pl. 8: 52–55, Subtype J–JG1A) and Qumran (de Vaux 1956: 569, Fig. 1.5, Period Ib).

Ovoid Jug with Thickened, Everted Rim (Pl. 8.II: 15–16)

These vessels have a globular body with a thickened, everted rim, cylindrical neck, and a single handle extending from the rim to the shoulder. In their size and rim they are reminiscent of storage jars (Pl. 8.I: 1). They seem to have made their first appearance during the Hasmonean period, and continued in use into the first–early second century CE. A jug of this type was found in the service building at Herodium and dated to the first century CE (Bar-Nathan 1981: 58, Pl. 4: 7). Such vessels are absent from Jericho, but were found at Machaerus in a Hasmonean context (Loffreda 1996: 56–58, Fig. 20: 9, Group 20), at Masada in Cistern 5001 and storerooms dated to the reign of Herod (Bar-Nathan 2006: 99–100, Pl. 18: 5, Type M–JG4).

Flask (Pls. 8.I: 6; 8.II: 17–18)

Flask with a thickened rim, square in profile, a tall, narrow cylindrical neck, two twisted loop-handles

extending from the neck to the body, and an asymmetrical, globular body. This was the dominant type of flask during the first century BCE–first century CE and is found at virtually all the sites, such as Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 65–66, Pl. 10: 120–122, Type J-FL1), and Area E in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem (Geva and Hershkovitz 2006: 106, Pls. 4.1: 11–12, 4.4: 15, 4.7: 20–21).

Kraters

Closed Krater with Triangular Rim (Pls. 8.I: 7; 8.II: 19)

Closed kraters with a flaring triangular rim featuring an inner groove to accommodate a lid. Traces of gray paint were found on the rim of the krater from the terrace north of the mausoleum and the eastern cistern (Pl. 8.I: 7). Similar vessels were found in Strata 6–5 of Area A in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem (Geva and Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2003: 178–179, Pls. 6.2: 33, 6.6: 38).

Open Krater with Triangular Rim (Pl. 8.I: 8)

Open kraters with a hemispherical body and a triangular ledge rim detached from the body. These open hemispherical kraters were most common during the Second Temple period, and vessels with a detached rim made their first appearance during the reign of Herod. They were found at Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 77–78, Pl. 13: 172–174, Subtype J-KR1B1), in lesser numbers at Masada in a context dated to the reign of Herod (Bar-Nathan 2006: 125–26, Pl. 23: 7, Subtype M-KR2B1), and at Machaerus (Loffreda 1996: 97, Fig. 41: 20, Group 56).

Bowls

The bowls found in these areas are typical of Herod's reign, and the one with the everted rim (Pls. 8.I: 9–10; 8.II: 21) was the dominant type at Herodium during this period.

Bowl with Inturned Rim (Pl. 8.II: 20)

Bowl with an inturned rim and a flaring body which is angular toward the rim. These bowls had been popular since the late Hasmonean period and continued in use into the first century CE, although their

production gradually decreased (Bar-Nathan 2002: 86). At Jericho they were found in contexts dated to the reign of Herod (Bar-Nathan 2002: 83–86, Pls. 14–15: 199–228, Subtype J-BL3A3), and in a context dated from the mid-first century to c. 12 BCE in Area E in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem (Geva and Hershkovitz 2006: 109, Pls. 4.5: 7–9, 4.9: 14–15).

Deep Bowl with Simple Rim (Pl. 8.II: 23)

Small bowl with a simple rim and rounded walls. The rim was decorated with black paint, with splashes of the color on the outer side. A similar bowl from Herodium, dated to the first century CE, has been published (Bar-Nathan 1981: 62, Pl. 10: 21).

Bowl with Everted Rim (Pls. 8.I: 9–10; 8.II: 21)

Deep bowls with a round upper body and an everted rim, triangular in profile. Found in Herodium during the Italian excavations (Loffreda 1996: Fig. 56: 136–138), and in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem in contexts dated to the second half of the first century BCE–first century CE (Geva and Hershkovitz 2006: 109, Pls. 4.5: 8, 4.11: 8, 4.12: 6). It was rather rare at Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 89–90, Pl. 15: 241, Subtype J-BL6A3) and Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: 133–134, Pl. 25: 20, Type M-BL2).

Bowl or Lid with Everted Concave Rim (Pl. 8.II: 22)

This vessel has an everted concave rim with a fine carination under it and rounded walls. No parallels were found. Could have served as a bowl or a lid.

KITCHENWARE

The kitchenware is typical of the Herodian period, with the cooking pot, casserole, and cooking jug with a triangular rim making their first appearance during the reign of Herod; their production continued into the first century CE. They were found in abundance at Herodium. The casserole with a ledge rim first appeared during the Hasmonean period and its production continued into the reign of Herod; it is rather rare at Herodium. The casserole with the tapering rim has no exact parallels.

Cooking Pots

Cooking Pots with Triangular Rim (Pls. 8.I: 11–12; 8.III: 1)

Closed cooking pot with a triangular rim, short vertical or flaring neck, and two vertical loop-handles extending from the rim to the shoulder. Parallels can be found at Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 70–73, Pl. 12: 149–150, Subtype J-CP2C), Jerusalem (Berlin 2005: 36–38, Fig. 4), and Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: 155–156, Subtype M-CP1B).

Casseroles

Casserole with Ledge Rim (Pl. 8.III: 2–3)

Casseroles with a ledge rim, no neck, and a rounded wall. Found in Hasmonean and Herodian contexts in Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 73–74, Pl. 12: 153–162, Type J-CS1), and in a mid-first century to c. 12 BCE context in Area E in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem (Geva and Hershkovitz 2006: 111–112, Pls. 4.5: 21, 4.8: 12–13).

Casserole with Triangular Rim (Pls. 8.I: 12; 8.III: 4–5)

Deep casseroles with a triangular rim, short upright or slightly flaring neck, carinated shoulder, round body, and two loop-handles extending from the rim to the shoulder. During the reign of Herod this was the most popular casserole at Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 74–75, Pl. 13: 164–165, Subtype J-CS3A) and in Stratum 3 in Area E in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem (Geva and Hershkovitz 2006: 112, Pls. 4.5: 22, 4.10: 21–22, 4.12: 16).

Casserole with Simple Rim (Pl. 8.I: 14)

Small casserole with a squat spherical body, tapering toward the simple rim. A similar but not identical casserole was found in Stratum 4 in Area E in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem, dated to mid-first century to c. 15 BCE (Geva and Hershkovitz 2006: 112, Pl. 4.5: 23). Another vessel with two handles was found at Jericho in a later context, in a potter's kiln dated to 6 BCE–48 CE (Bar-Nathan and Gitler-Kamil 2002: 176, Pl. 27: 502, Type J-CS5).

Cooking Jugs

Cooking Jug with Triangular Rim (Pls. 8.I: 15; 8.III: 8)

Cooking jug with a triangular rim, short everted neck, and a handle extending from the rim to the shoulder. First appeared during the reign of Herod and was found at many sites in Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 75–76, Pl. 13: 168–169, Subtype J-CJG1A), in Area E in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem (Geva and Hershkovitz 2006: 119, Pls. 4.10: 23, 4.12: 17), and in the excavations at Binyanei Ha'Uma, Jerusalem (Berlin 2005: 39, Fig. 6).

PERFUME CONTAINERS

The cup-mouthed juglet was the popular balsam container during the first century BCE–first century CE. In addition to the juglets, an unguentarium and three fragments of alabastra also were revealed (Pl. 8.II: 12–14). The alabastra, common during Herod's reign, were found in small numbers at Herodium.

Juglets

Cup-mouthed Juglet (Pls. 8.I: 16; 8.III: 9)

Cup-mouthed juglet with a globular or pyriform body, short narrow neck, and a flattened vertical handle extending from the rim to the shoulder. Juglets of this type from Herodium have already been published (Loffreda 1996: 123–125, Fig. 55: 95–97; Bar-Nathan 1981: 59, Pl. 4: 24). For parallels, see Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 52–54, Pl. 10: 85–89, Type J-JT1) and Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: 191–193, Pl. 33: 1–14, Type M-JT1).

Juglet with Flaring Rim (Pl. 8.III: 10)

Juglet with a cup-mouthed rim having a flaring tip, and a flattened vertical handle perhaps extending from the rim to the shoulder. No parallels were found.

Unguentaria

Body fragment of a pyriform unguentarium, with transition from neck to shoulder accentuated, well-levigated ware, burnished. It was found in a first-

century CE context at Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 165–167, Pl. 26: 458, Subtype J-UN2C) and at Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: 201–203, Pl. 34: 2, Subtype M-UN2A). Perhaps it is a local imitation of the Italian prototype.

Alabastra (Pl. 8.III: 12–14)

Small containers with an everted triangular rim and an elongated body with a pointed bottom. A painted strip may appear on the lower part of the body. At Jericho they were found in both Hasmonean and Herodian contexts, and they disappeared toward the end of the first century BCE (Bar-Nathan 2002: 61–62, Pl. 10, Nos. 107–111, Type J-AL1), at Masada in Cistern 5001 (Bar-Nathan 2006: 207, Pl. 35: 33, Type M-AL1), and in Area E in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem (Geva and Hershkovitz 2006: 105, Pl. 4.9: 5).

UTENSILS

Stand (Pl. 8.III: 15)

A rim of a stand with a molded everted rim having a flaring lip. No parallels were found, but the fragment is reminiscent of the rim of the tall cylindrical stands from Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: 225–226, Pl. 38: 1–4, Type M-SD1).

LAMPS

The typical oil lamps of the reign of Herod were the local, mold-made Judean radial lamps, which made their first appearance around the mid-first century BCE and disappeared at the end of that century (Bar-Nathan 2002: 110).

Judean Radial Lamp (Pls. 8.I: 17; 8.III: 16–19)

Local mold-made lamp with a round body and a plain wide rim around the large filling-hole. The nozzle is short and broad. The lamp has fairly thick walls. Four of the five nozzles preserved were decorated with lines and the fifth with dots. On two shoulder fragments a different decoration breaks the radial pattern to emphasize the transition to the nozzle.

Such lamps were found in the palaces of Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 108–110, Pl. 18: 295–298, Subtype J-LP2C), at Cypros (Bar-Nathan and Gärtner 2013: 151–152, Pl. 5.6: 94–97, Subtype CY-LP1A), at Masada (Barag and Hershkovitz 1994: 14–24, Fig. 2, Type II.B), and in a context dated to Herod's reign in Area E in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem (Geva and Hershkovitz 2006: 133, Pl. 4.8: 16–17).

IMPORTED WARE AND LOCAL IMITATIONS

The imported ware, consisting of amphorae, terra sigillata vessels, and thin-walled ware, was found in the areas under discussion.⁴ In this chapter only a few selected fragments are discussed.

Amphorae

Four different amphora types were found in these areas, the most common of them being the Dressel 2–4 type imitating the amphora of Kos, and the Dressel 6, Dressel 12, and Dressel 21–22 types. While amphorae of the Dressel 2–4 and Dressel 6 types seem to have contained wine, the other two types, Dressel 12 and 21–22, contained fish sauce (*garum*). Most of these amphora types are well known from Herod's palaces at Jericho, Cypros, and Masada, as well as from the Jewish Quarter in the Old City of Jerusalem (see below).

Another amphora type from Chios with a stamped handle bearing the name of Publius Vedius Pollio was also found in the fill (A2739) in the ritual bath. It will be published in detail in the future (Bar-Nathan et al., forthcoming). No *tituli picti* were found in this area.

Dressel 2–4, PW Class 10 Amphora (Pls. 8.I: 18–20; 8.IV: 1)

This type is characterized by a cylindrical neck with a thickened rim, rounded or square in profile, and a tapering body. The transition from neck to shoulder can be accentuated by a ridge. The handle is bifid. The most frequent rim type has a wide groove under it. This amphora is the most common type found at Herodium, generally represented by rim, handle, and

spike fragments (see also Bar-Nathan 1981: 66, Pl. 4: 1–2; Loffreda 1996: 114, Fig. 51: 9–10, 12–13, 17, 20–22, 24–27, Group 80). At Masada this type was revealed in a shipment dated 19 BCE (Bar-Nathan 2006: 325–326, 330, Pl. 65: 23–24, Type M-AM7C). See parallels also at Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 133–134, Pl. 21: 342–348, Type J-AM1) and Cypros (Bar-Nathan and Gärtner 2013: 153, Pl. 5.8: 105–106, Type CY-AM1).

Dressel 6, PW Class 8 Amphora (Pl. 8.IV: 2)

A thickened, overhanging rim of a thick-walled, bag-shaped amphora. The amphora is made of pale red ware. According to the petrographic report from Cypros, this type was made in the Istrian peninsula (Bar-Nathan and Gärtner 2013: 153–154, Pl. 5.8: 107, Type CY-AM2). See also parallels at Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: 333–335, Pl. 68–69: 36–42, Type AM10) and in Area E in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem (Finkielsztejn 2006: 172–173, Pls. 6.1: A17–A19; 6.3: A13, A15–A16; 6.4: A21).

Dressel 12, PW Class 14 Amphora (Pl. 8.IV: 3–4)

Rim-and-spike fragments of two separate vessels. This amphora is characterized by an ovoid body, an angular flaring ring with a thickened lip, and two wide handles featuring a deep groove. It belongs to the Spanish amphorae and contained fish sauce. It was found at Jericho (Bar-Nathan 2002: 136–137, Pl. 22: 366–370, Type J-AM6) and Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: 338–339, Pl. 70: 49, Type M-AM14).

Dressel 21–22, PW Class 7 Amphora (Pl. 8.IV: 5)

Rim fragment of a wide-mouthed amphora with a double rim, a broad neck, and an elongated cylindrical body. The fragment was made of reddish-brown ware. According to a recent publication (Botte 2009: 146–159), this amphora also contained fish sauce. It was found also at Jericho, Masada, and Cypros (see references in Bar-Nathan and Gärtner 2013: 153–154, Pl. 5.8: 108, Type CY-AM3).

Thin-walled Beaker (Pl. 8.IV: 6)

Fragment of a beaker with a simple flaring rim, concave on the inside, and a cylindrical body. A similarly shaped drinking vessel, albeit with a “thorn”

decoration, was found in Area E of the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem, dated *c.* 20–15/12 B.C.E. (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2006: Pl. 5.4: 15, Stratum 3). At Jericho thin-walled ware made its first appearance during the reign of Herod, probably after 31 BCE.

Krater with Three Feet (Pl. 8.IV: 7–8)

Ring feet of two different kraters with three ring feet were found in the areas under discussion. These vessels seem to be local imitations of Cypriote Sigillata kraters with three astragal-shaped feet (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2003: 179). They were found in a context dated to *c.* 20–15/12 BCE in Area E in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2006: 149, Pl. 5.2: 17–18, Stratum 3).

Pompeian Red-ware Pan (Pl. 8.IV: 9)

Fragment of a pan with an everted rim. These cooking wares were found at the Herodian palaces in Jericho dated to 15 BCE–6 CE (Bar-Nathan 2002: 138–139, Pl. 23: 373), and were also revealed in Area E in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem, in a context dated from the mid-first century to 15/12 BCE (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2006: 154–155).

STAGE 3, PHASE 3b

This stage represents the finds from soundings alongside the late stairway. The assemblage contains some early pottery fragments from the reign of Herod, but mainly ceramics that can be dated to the first century CE, probably up to 70 CE.

STORAGE WARE

Four types of storage jars can be recognized. Two of them, the jar with a square rim having a protruding ridge (Pl. 8.V: 1) and the jar with a simple rim and ridged neck (Pl. 8.V: 2), made their first appearance during the reign of Herod. The jar with the everted neck and thickened triangular rim (Pl. 8.V: 3) and the wide-mouthed jar (Pl. 8.V.4) are types that first appeared during the first century CE.

Bag-shaped or Cylindrical Storage Jar with Tall Square Rim and Protruding Ridge (Pl. 8.V: 1)

These jars have a square rim ending in a protruding ridge, with an everted, rounded or thickened lip, and almost no neck.

Bag-shaped or Cylindrical Storage Jar with Ridged Neck (Pl. 8.V: 2)

These jars have a simple rim and a tall cylindrical neck with a ridge at its base.

Storage Jar with Everted, Ridged Neck and Thickened, Triangular Rim (Pl. 8.V: 3)

This bell-shaped storage jar has a short, everted, ridged neck and a thickened rim triangular in profile. The ridge is barely present. This jar is reminiscent of the well-known storage jar of the first century CE found at many sites dated up to 70 CE (see references Bar-Nathan 2006: 6–65, Pls. 12–13: 62–71, M–SJ13), as well as of jars from refuge caves of the Bar-Kokhba Revolt, e.g., the Tetradrachma Cave (Amit and Eshel 1998: 196, Pl. 3: 46–47).

Wide-mouthed Jar (Pl. 8.V: 4)

This jar has a simple tapering rim with a ridge and no neck. The ridge gives the impression of a shallow collar. This vessel is reminiscent of the series of storage jars known as “genizah” or archive storage jars (Bar-Nathan 2006: 67–70, Pl. 15: 78–84, Types M–SJ17 to M–SJ19), but differs from them by its very short tapering rim.

TABLEWARE

Jugs

Four type of jugs were found in this area, the first two (Pl. 8.V: 5–6) being already known from the period of Herod the Great, while the other two (Pl. 8.V: 7–8) seem to be similar to or later variations of jug types that appeared during the late first century BCE–first century CE.

Ovoid Jug with Thickened, Everted Rim (Pl. 8.V: 5)

Jug with a triangular rim featuring an inner groove for a lid or stopper.

Ovoid Jug with Thickened, Everted Rim (Pl. 8.V: 6)

The jug has a high everted rim, a wide cylindrical neck, and a flattened vertical handle extending from the rim to the shoulder.

Jug with Everted, Triangular Rim and High Cylindrical Neck (Pl. 8.V: 7)

This jug probably had a bag-shaped body and high everted neck which ended in an everted, triangular rim. Similar vessels were found at sites dated to the first century CE, as at Qumran (de Vaux 1956: 559, no. 3), as well as in Bar-Kokhba Revolt refuge caves at Ahfuzat Hazzan (Avni and Kloner 1987: 357–358, Fig. 5: 12) and the Avior Cave at Ketef Jericho (Eshel and Zissu 1998: Pl. 2: 9).

Cup-mouthed Jug with Everted Rim (Pl. 8.V: 8)

Only the cup-mouthed, everted rim is preserved. The transition to the neck is angular, and the neck is narrower than the mouth of the jar. This vessel is probably a variation of the cup-mouthed jugs with a globular body that first appeared during the reign of Herod and continued being produced, with minor changes, into the first century CE (Geva 2010: 123, Pl. 4.3: 1–2).

Flasks (Pl. 8.V: 9)

Flask with a thickened rim, squarish in profile, a tall, narrow cylindrical neck, two twisted loop-handles extending from the neck to the body, and an asymmetrical, globular body.

Kraters*Krater with Flaring, Triangular Rim* (Pl. 8.V: 10)

Open krater with a flaring rim and a carination under it toward the shoulder. A similar rim was found in the service building at Herodium, dated to the first century, up to 48 CE (Bar-Nathan 1981: 61, Pl. 6: 2).

Krater? with Pinched Decoration (Pl. 8.V: 11)

Body fragment of a large closed krater or jar with a globular body, decorated with a finger impressed or pinched pattern across its upper part. A similar but

not identical decoration was found on a jar from the pottery kilns of the Tenth Legion in Binyanei Ha'Uma in Jerusalem (Magness 2005: 159, Fig. 36: 4).

KITCHENWARE

Cooking Pots

Cooking Pot with Triangular Rim (Pl. 8.V: 12–13)

Closed cooking pots with a triangular rim and a short vertical or flaring neck with two vertical loop-handles extending from the rim to the shoulder.

Casseroles

Casserole with Triangular Rim (Pl. 8.V: 14)

Deep casseroles with a triangular rim, a short upright or slightly flaring neck, and a carinated shoulder.

Frying Pans

Frying Pan with Flat Everted Rim (Pl. 8.V: 15–16)

Two fragments of a frying pan with a flat everted rim, triangular in profile, were found. The walls of the pan are straight, with a slight carination toward the base. Frying pans became part of the pottery assemblage during the first century CE (Bar-Nathan 2006: 152). These utensils are reminiscent of the pans found at Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: 172, Pl. 31: 7–79, Type M–FP1).

PERFUME CONTAINERS

Unguentarium with Tubular Neck and Simple Rim (Pl. 8.V: 17)

Only the rim and neck of this vessel were found. It had a simple, slightly everted rim with a rounded profile and a very narrow, tubular neck. Traces of paint on the fragment might indicate a type that was not local.

LAMPS

Two types of lamps were found in this area: a fragment of a local mold-made lamp characteristic of the reign of Herod (Pl. 8.V: 18), and wheel-made knife-pared lamps (Pl. 8.V: 19) that first appeared during the last years of the first century BCE and continued in use into the early second century CE.

Judean Radial Lamp (Pl. 8.V: 18)

Local mold-made lamp with a round body, a plain wide rim around the large filling-hole, and the shoulder decorated with a radial pattern. The nozzle is short and broad. Probably residual.

Knife-pared Lamp (Pl. 8.V: 19)

This local wheel-made lamp had a round body and a spatulate nozzle with a large wick-hole. These lamps were the most popular local ones during the Herodian period; their production gradually decreased toward the end of the first century CE, and they disappeared after the Bar-Kokhba Revolt.

Two fragments of this type were found, a nozzle presented here and a body fragment. A thorough study of this type from Masada and references were published (Barag and HersHKovitz 1994: 24–58, Figs. 5–14, Type C).

IMPORTED WARE

The imported ware found in this sounding includes Eastern Sigillata A wares, as well as a fragment of a molded fine-ware jug.

Carinated ESA Bowl with Everted Rim (Pl. 8.V: 20)

Bowl with an everted rim and carination under it.

ESA Lagynos (Pl. 8.V: 21)

Neck of a lagynos.

Fine-ware Jug? with Molded Decoration (Pl. 8.V: 22)

A similar molded floral decoration, albeit on two-handled cups, was found in Area E in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem, dated from *c.* the first century

BCE at least until 70 CE (Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2003: 202, 211, Pl. 6.11: 6–7).

STAGE 4, PHASES 4a–4b

The pottery presented here came from later activities south and west of the remains of the podium of the destroyed mausoleum during and after the First Jewish Revolt against the Romans. The loci have been selected to demonstrate the continuous activity in these areas from the First Revolt up to the Bar-Kokhba Revolt (L.A.2818). The finds originate from two areas near the podium of the mausoleum: to its south were found remains of a *tabun* (L.A.2607), with the fills (L.A.2929 and L.A.2037) below it, the accumulation (L.A.2608) resulting from the use of the *tabun*, and other fills (L.A.2602, L.A.2605, and L.A.2611) connected with the activities during and after the First Revolt here. West of the podium a refuse dump (L.A.2583, L.A.2591, L.A.2651, L.A.2655, and L.A.2758) covered the debris of the mausoleum, including the aforementioned *tabun* to the south of the podium. The assemblage mainly contains storage jars and especially cooking wares connected with the number of *tabunes* (baking ovens) discovered in this area, and the late fill in the pool west of it.

The pottery assemblages discovered in these areas, especially the cooking ware, are characteristic of the second half of the first–early second century CE, being reminiscent of both the material found at Masada and at other sites dating from the First Revolt, as well as of later finds from the refuge caves of the Bar-Kokhba Revolt (132–135 CE). On the basis of these similarities, the material presented here can be dated with certainty from the time of the First Jewish Revolt up to the Bar-Kokhba Revolt (66–132 CE).

STORAGE WARE

Storage Jars

These areas yielded a wide range of storage jars from the period of the first–early second century CE.

Bag-shaped or Cylindrical Storage Jar with Ridged Neck (Pls. 8.VI: 1–2; 8.VII: 1–4)

These jars were the dominant ones of the first century CE.

Ovoid Storage Jar with Flaring Triangular Rim (Pl. 8.VI: 3)

One fragment consisting of a flaring rim with a triangular profile and a cylindrical neck was found. This type is dated to the first–early second century CE. Similar jars were revealed at Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: 62–63, Pl. 11: 58–61, Type M–SJ12).

Storage Jar with Ledge Rim and Ridged Neck (Pls. 8.VI: 4; 8.VII: 5)

These jars have an ovoid body, a cylindrical neck, and a ledge rim which can be horizontal (Pl. 8.VI: 5) or downfolded (Pl. 8.VII: 5). At Herodium they were found in a context dated 37 BCE–70 CE (Bar-Nathan 1981: 54–56, Pl. 2: 1–6), and they were also revealed in the Burnt House in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem (Geva 2010: Pl. 4.1: 2), but at Masada these jars were present only in a context of the Zealots (Bar-Nathan 2006: 63–65, Pls. 12–13: 62–71, Type M–SJ13).

Storage Jar with Ridged Neck and Everted Rim (Pl. 8.VI: 5)

This was a popular storage jar with a cylindrical, convex neck and an everted rim. Similar vessels were found at Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: 57–58, Pl. 8: 39–42, Type M–SJ8), Callirrhoe/ʿAin-Zara (Clamer 1997: Pl. 3: 18), and Ahʿuzat Hazzan (Kloner and Avni 1987: 359, Pl. 6: 5). This type can be dated to the first–early second century CE.

Storage Jar with Everted Rim (Pl. 8.VII: 6)

Storage jar with an everted rim set off from the neck, triangular in profile. The neck tapers toward the shoulder. A similar rim was found in the Christmas Cave in Nahal Kidron (Porat et al. 2009: 43, Pl. 2: 7), dated to the Bar-Kokhba Revolt.

Storage Jar with Ridged Neck and Tapering Rim (Pl. 8.VI: 6)

Bag-shaped storage jar with a short ridged, convex neck and tapering rim, perhaps to hold a lid. Similar

jars were found at Ah^cuzat Hazzan (Kloner and Avni 1987: 359, Pl. 6: 3, 6), dated to the Bar-Kokhba Revolt (132–135 CE).

Storage Jar with Thickened, Everted Rim (Pl. 8.VI: 7)

Storage jars with thickened, everted rim were found in Camp F at Masada (Magness 2009: 79, Pls. 9: 12, 10: 7), and can be dated to the second half of the first–early second century CE.

Storage Jar with Thickened Rim (Pl. 8.VI: 8)

Cylindrical or bell-shaped jar lacking a ridge at the base of the neck and with a slightly flaring, thickened rim. Similar jars, but with a ridged neck, were found in Camp F at Masada (Magness 2009: 94, Fig. 9: 10) and at Aroer (Taxel and Hershkovitz 2011: 354, Pl. 254: 10, Type 6), dated to the first–early second century CE.

Storage Jar with Outfolded Rim (Pl. 8.VII: 7)

Storage jar with a long cylindrical neck and an outfolded rim having a triangular profile. On the neck appears wheel ribbing. Similar jars were found in a cave in Wadi el-Mackuck (Eshel 1998: 89, Pl. 2: 11).

Pithos (Pl. 8.VII: 9)

A fragment of a rim with a square profile was found. Pithoi (dolia) were well-known handmade vessels used for the storage of liquids and other commodities. The square rim is similar to Type M–PT1 found at Masada in both Herodian and Zealot contexts (Bar-Nathan 2006: 39–41, Pl. 1: 1–2).

TABLEWARE

Jug with Everted, Thickened Rim (Pl. 8.VII: 10)

This fragment features an everted, thickened rim and a wide cylindrical neck. The wide neck and the rim are reminiscent of jugs of the Second Temple period, such as Type M–JG4 (Bar-Nathan 2006: 99–100, Pl. 18: 5); possibly residual or reused.

Open Krater with Flattened and Thickened Rim (Pl. 8.VII: 11)

Open kraters with a flattened, thickened, ridged rim were found both at Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: 127, Pl. 24: 17–21, Subtype M–KR2D) and Jericho (Bar-Nathan and Eisenstadt 2013: 20–21, Pl. 1.21: 683, Type J–KR5A) in post-Herodian assemblages. They were probably produced between the mid-first and early second century CE.

KITCHENWARE

The kitchenware of this period is quite similar to the cooking wares found at Herodium, Masada and En Gedi, dated to the first century CE and the period of the First Revolt, and continued in use during the second century CE, and those found in the refuge caves of the Bar-Kokhba Revolt (132–135 CE).

Cooking Pots

The cooking pots of this stage still have a globular body and some of them have a triangular rim that continues the tradition of the Second Temple period. However, there are also new types that made their first appearance during this period. These new types have different rims and the globular body becomes somewhat squat, or carinated. The new cooking pots were typical of the first–early second century CE.

Cooking Pot with Triangular Rim (Pls. 8.VI: 9–14; 8.VII: 17)

Closed cooking pots with a triangular rim and a short vertical or flaring neck with two vertical loop-handles extending from the rim to the shoulder can be divided into two subtypes. Subtype A is the typical cooking pot which made its first appearance during the reign of Herod and continued in use into the first century CE (Pls. 8.VI: 9–10; 8.VII: 17). Subtype B is represented by four cooking pots (Pl. 8.VI: 11–14) which have a straighter neck, and differ in their fabric and ware. These pots seem to be a later version of the same type, which made its first appearance around the middle of the first century CE and continued in use into the early second century CE.

(Bar-Nathan 2006: 154–158, Pls. 27–28: 1–25, Type CP1).

Cooking Pot with Short Neck and Triangular Rim (Pl. 8.VI: 15)

This type of cooking pot has a globular body, a short rounded neck, a concave interior, and a triangular rim. Two loop-handles extended from the rim to the shoulder. The pot has thin walls. Similar pots were found at Machaerus (Loffreda 1996: 77–78, Fig. 31: 8–9, Stratum 2, Group 42) and En Gedi dated to the second half of the first–early second century CE (Herskovitz 2007: 458, Pl. 5: 18–19).

Fine-ware Cooking Pot with Cylindrical Neck and Flaring Rim (Pl. 8.VI: 16)

Fragment of a cooking pot made of fine ware, with a cylindrical, straight neck and a flaring, rounded rim. Two loop-handles extended from the rim to the shoulder. A similar cooking pot was found in the Tetrachma Cave at Nahal Hever (Amit and Eshel 1998: 192, Pl. 1: 10).

Fine-ware Cooking Pot with High Cylindrical Neck and Flaring Rim (Pl. 8.VII: 18)

This cooking pot has a high cylindrical, slightly convex neck and a thickened, slightly flaring rim. Two high loop-handles extended from the rim to the shoulder. A similar cooking pot was found in the service building at Herodium (Bar-Nathan 1981: 61, Pl. 5: 10, Variant a), dated to the first half of the first century CE, in the Roman Bathhouse at En Gedi, dated to the first–second century CE (Johnson 2007: 434–435, Pl. 6: 78), and in the Tetrachma Cave at Nahal Hever (Amit and Eshel 1998: Pl. 1: 10), dated to the Bar-Kokhba Revolt (132–135 CE).

Cooking Pot with Carinated Shoulder and Everted, Ridged Rim (Pl. 8.VII: 19)

These pots, characteristic of the mid-first–second century CE, were found at Herodium (Bar-Nathan 1981: Pl. 5: 11, Variant b), dated to the first century CE, at Hurvat 'Aqav, Ramat Hanadiv (Calderon 2000: 95, Pl. II: 41, Type 5), Aroer (Herskovitz 1992: 316–317, Fig. 13: 12) in late first to second century CE contexts, and in a context of the Bar-Kokhba Revolt in Ahuzat Hazzan (Kloner and Tepper 1987: 356–357, Pl. 5: 8–10) and the

Tetrachma Cave at Nahal Hever (Amit and Eshel 1998: 192, Pl. 1: 18).

Cooking Pot with Inverted Rim (Pls. 8.VI: 18; 8.VII: 20–22)

These cooking pots have an inverted rim, a short convex neck, a squat globular body, and two loop-handles extending from the rim to the shoulder. Pots of this kind were found at Masada both in Zealot and Second Garrison contexts, although in small numbers (Bar-Nathan 2006: 161, Pl. 29: 44–45, Type M–CP5), as well as in Stratum 2 at Machaerus (Loffreda 1996: 78–79, Fig. 32: 1–19, Group 43,) and at Callirrhoe/Ain-Zara, dated to the first century CE (Clamer 1997: 68, Pls. 2: 13; 4: 15). At Jericho similar pots were revealed in the Roman Estate dated to 70–112 CE (Bar-Nathan and Eisenstadt 2013: 30, Pl. 24: 670, Type J–CP18). These cooking pots can be dated from the second half of the first century to the early second century CE.

Cooking Pot with Flaring Rim (Pl. 8.VI: 18)

Fragment of a casserole with a flaring rim, almost no neck, and flaring walls which were perhaps carinated in the lower part of the body, based on similar vessels at Shu'afat.⁵ A similar cooking pot was found in the Roman Bathhouse at En Gedi dated to the first–early second century CE (Johnson 2007: 434–435, Pl. 6: 81–82) and in the Tetrachma Cave at Nahal Hever dated to the Bar-Kokhba Revolt (Amit and Eshel 1998: 192, Pl. 1: 21).

Casseroles

Three types of casseroles were found in the areas under discussion. By their form they can be divided into deep and shallow types. The vessels presented here, with carination on the body and concave or ledge rims to support a lid are characteristic mainly of the period from the second half of the first to the early second century CE.

Deep Casserole with Triangular Rim (Pl. 8.VI: 19)

Deep casserole with an everted neck, a triangular rim, and carination on the shoulder.

Deep Semicircular Casserole with Thickened Ledge Rim (Pl. 8.VII: 23)

These deep casseroles had an everted, thickened ledge rim concave on the inner side to support a lid. Similar casseroles were found at Masada (Bar-Nathan 2006: 168–169, Pl. 31: 69, Subtype M-CS3B), and in the Abud Cave in the context of the Bar-Kokhba Revolt (Zissu et al. 2009: Pl. 2: 3).

Deep Casserole with Flattened Rim (Pl. 8.VI: 20)

A unique fragment of a casserole with a flattened rim, almost no neck, and flaring walls was found. The walls of this vessel are relatively thin. The rim is separated from the body by a ridge. The body was probably carinated in its lower part. No parallels were found.

Shallow Carinated Casserole with Ledge Rim (Pl. 8.VII: 24–25)

These casseroles have a ledge rim that is concave on the inner side to support a lid, and a shallow body carinated toward its base. The rim is separated from the body by a deep ridge. These vessels were found in the service building (Bar-Nathan 1981: 61, Pl. 5: 22) and during the excavations of Corbo at Herodium (Loffreda 1996: 126–127, Fig. 56: 129–130). They are similar to those found at Masada in a context of the First Revolt and the Second Garrison, but their walls are less sharply carinated (Bar-Nathan 2006: 171, Pl. 31: 76, Type M-CS8).

Frying Pan with Ledge Rim and Horizontal Handles (Pl. 8.VIII: 2)

A unique fragment of a semicircular frying pan with a tapering, ridged ledge rim and pinched horizontal handles. The vessel has a red slip. Possibly a local imitation of a fine-ware pan. No parallels were found.

Cooking Jug with Triangular Rim (Pls. 8.VI: 22; 8.VIII: 3–6)

Five fragments of cooking jugs with a triangular rim and long cylindrical neck were found. This type of vessel, characteristic of the first–early second century CE, was found at Masada in a context of the Bar-Kokhba Revolt (Bar-Nathan 2006: 174–175, Pl. 31: 86–89, Subtype M-CJG1B).

PERFUME CONTAINERS

Juglet with Cup-shaped Flaring Rim (Pl. 8.VIII: 6)

A small cup-shaped flaring rim with a flattened vertical handle was found.

LAMPS

Four types of lamps were found in this stage at Herodium. In addition to the local wheel-made knife-pared lamps (Pls. 8.VI: 23–24; 8.VIII: 8–11), new mold-made lamp types appeared, local or imported variations of the Roman lamps with a sunken discus. No local decorated mold-made lamps (known also as “Southern Lamps”) were found in these areas.

Knife-pared Lamp (Pls. 8.VI: 23–24; 8.VIII: 8–11)

Six nozzles of this type are preserved. All of them have an incised line decoration on the nozzle. The lack of additional preserved body fragments makes it difficult to determine whether these lamps belong to the earlier or later variations of knife-pared lamps (Barag and Hershkovitz 1994: 24–58, Type C).

Roman Imperial Lamp Broneer XXII (Pl. 8.VIII: 12)

A lamp with a round body, a short nozzle triangular at its end, and a sunken discus is characteristic of this type. Perhaps a local variation. These lamps appeared during the reign of Augustus, but were popular during the first century CE, although some local variants have been found in early second century contexts (Rosenthal and Sivan 1978: 22–25, nos. 55–75).

Roman Imperial Lamp Broneer XXI or XXII (Pl. 8.VIII: 10–11, 13)

These lamp fragments show the characteristics of Roman imperial lamps, with the sunken discus and the remains of a volute on the shoulder. However, from the fragments it is difficult to determine to which type they belong. One of the fragments (Pl. 8.VIII: 10) bears a floral decoration of leaves.

Roman Discus Lamp Broneer XXV (Pl. 8.VI: 26)

A small shoulder fragment of a Roman discus lamp with an impressed ovolo decoration was found. The type is characterized by a rounded body, a short rounded nozzle, and a sunken discus. Together with

the knife-pared lamps it was the most popular one in the late first to early second century CE. It first appeared after the First Revolt, and was produced up to the early third century CE, mainly in its local variations (Rosenthal and Sivan 1978: 85–90, nos. 347–367).

NOTES

1. I am deeply indebted to the late Prof. E Netzer for giving me the opportunity to study and publish the pottery of Herodium. I would also like to thank the Herodium team for their generous support and help, Julia Rodman who made most of the drawings and Irina Tverskoi-Voskoboinik who drew some of the lamps, and Chana Netzer-Cohen for preparing the plates. Moreover, thanks are due to Robert Amois for the careful editing of the manuscript.
2. Will be discussed in *Herodium* III in this series.
3. When these rooms went out of use, they might have been filled with fills brought here from elsewhere in Herodium.
4. A detailed study of the imported fine wares from Herodium will be incorporated into a forthcoming monograph by the present author and R. Bar-Nathan on the imported ware from the palaces of Herod the Great at Jericho, Cypros, Herodium, and Masada.
5. Personal communication from Shulamit Terem, whom I thank for her generous help.

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CHAPTER 8: THE POTTERY

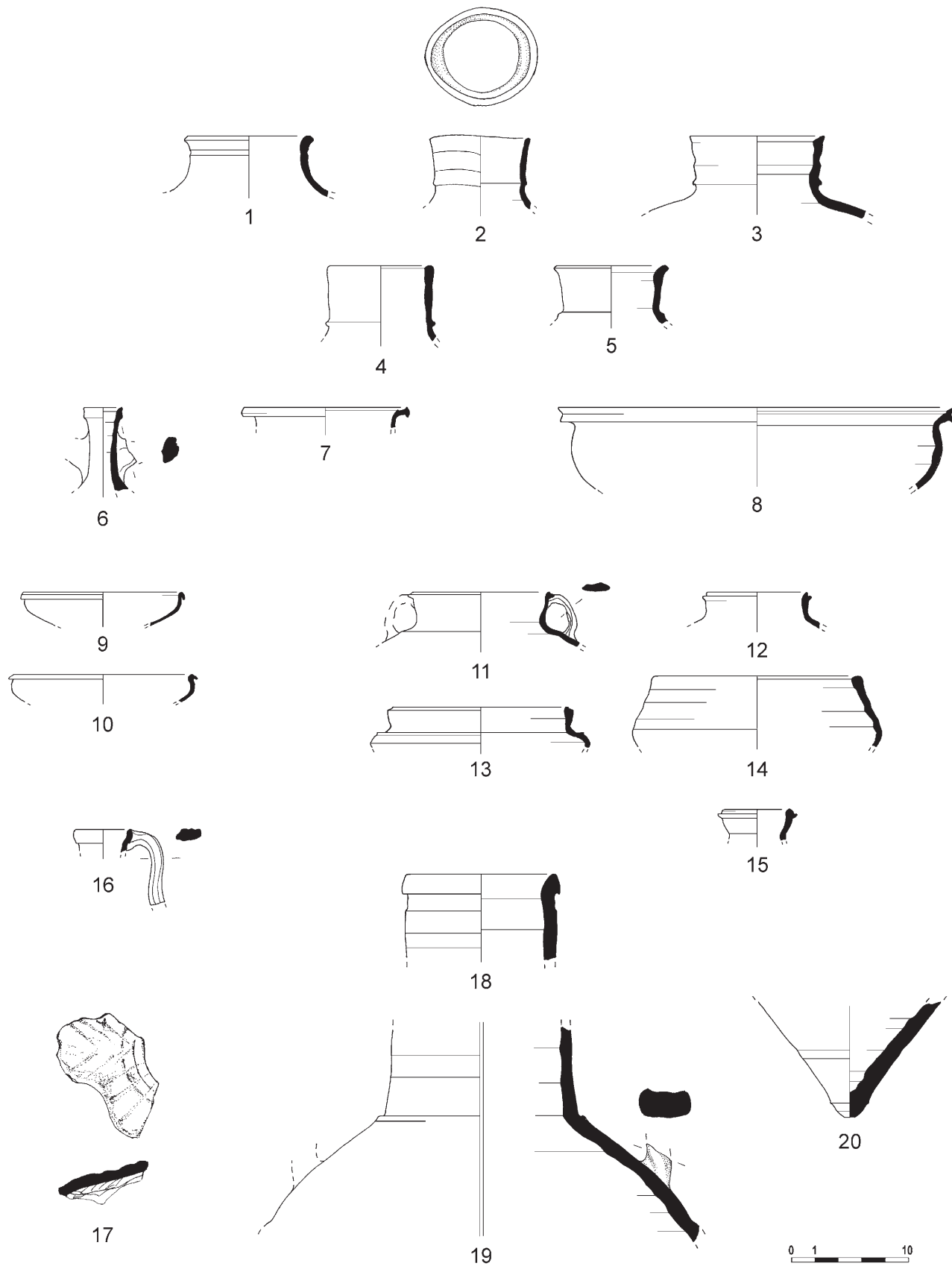
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HERODIUM I: HEROD'S TOMB PRECINCT

Pl. 8.I. Pottery assemblage from the terrace north of the mausoleum and the eastern cistern — Stage 2.

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Area	Str.	Description
1	Storage jar	A2730	6039/1	Ar26	2b	RD 8 cm, light red ware (10R 6/6), very pale brown outer wash (10YR 8/3), small white and gray grits
2	Storage jar	A2920	Ar26	Ar26	2b	RD 8.5 cm, very pale brown ware (10YR 8/2)
3	Storage jar	A2739	12504/6	Ar26	2	RD 11.4 cm, pale brown ware (10YR 6/3), gray core
4	Storage jar	A2920	6577/4	Ar26	2b	RD 8.6 cm, pale yellow ware (2.5 Y 8/2)
5	Storage jar	A2925	6588/5	Ar26	2b	RD 6 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/4)
6	Flask	A2930	6609/24	Ar26	2b	RD 3 cm, white ware (10YR 8/2)
7	Krater	A2738	6079/4	Ar26	2b	RD 15 cm, light reddish brown ware (2.5YR 6/4), and weak red paint (10R 5/4) on the rim
8	Krater	A2930	6609/23	Ar26	2b	RD 33.8 cm, reddish yellow ware (5YR 7/6)
9	Bowl	A2930	6609/21	Ar26	2b	RD 13.3 cm, light red ware (10R /6)
10	Bowl	A2930	6609/22	Ar26	2b	RD 14.8 cm, light red ware (10R /6)
12	Bowl	A2920	6577/6	Ar26	2?	RD 12.7 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/4), traces of yellowish-red (5YR 5/6) to red slip (10R 4/3) on the rim
11	Cooking pot	A2920	6577/5	Ar26	2b	RD 8.6 cm, very dark gray ware (10YR 3/1)
12	Cooking pot	A2739?	6081/2	Ar26	2b	RD 11.1 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4)
13	Casserole	A2925	6588/2	Ar26	2b	RD 13 cm, red ware (10R 5/6), small white grits
14	Casserole	A2930	6609/19/2	A26	2b	RD 17.4 cm, pale red ware (10R 6/4)
15	Cooking jug	A2930	6609/9	Ar26	2b	RD 5cm, reddish-brown ware (2.5YR 5/4), white grits
16	Juglet	A2925	6588/3	A26	2b	RD 4.6 cm, pale yellow ware (2.5YR 8/2)
17	Lamp	A2930	6609	A26	2b	Reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6), splashes of weak red slip (10R 4/4) Judean
18	Amphora	A2920	6577/1	Ar26	2b	RD 12.5 cm, pink ware (7.5YR 7/4)
19	Amphora	A2930	6609/30	Ar26	2b	Very pale brown ware (10YR 7/3), red core
20	Amphora	A2920	6558/1?	A26	2b	Pink ware (7.5YR 7/4)

CHAPTER 8: THE POTTERY



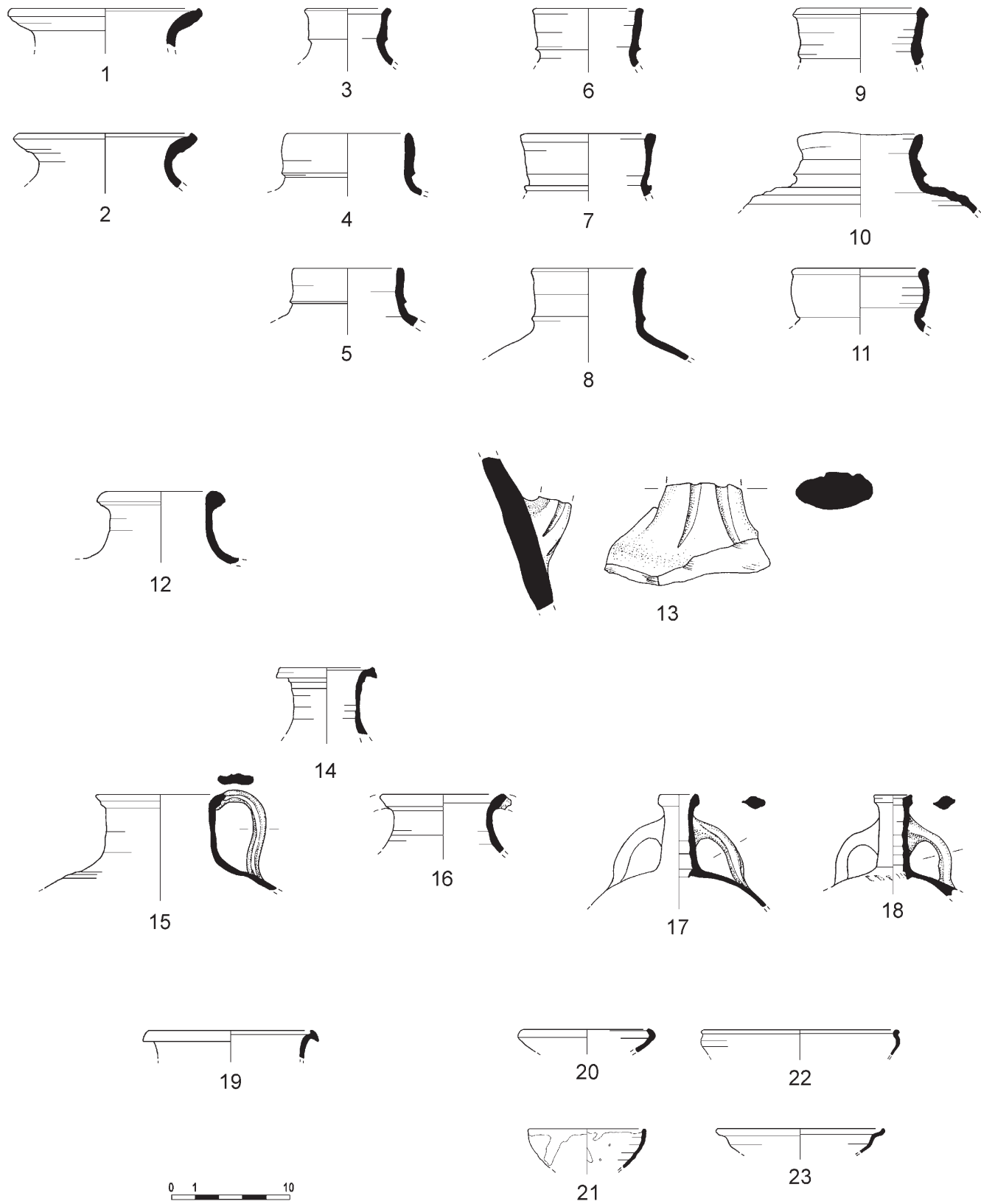
Pl. 8.I. Pottery assemblage from the terrace north of the mausoleum and the eastern cistern — Stage 2.

HERODIUM I: HEROD'S TOMB PRECINCT

Pl. 8.II. Pottery assemblage from the lower part of the precinct — Stage 2.

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Area	Str.	Description
1	Storage jar	A12261	10713/4	Ar37	2c	RD 16 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/4), gray core
2	Storage jar	A12236	10473/6	Ar37	2c	RD 16 cm, light reddish brown ware (5YR 6/3)
3	Storage jar	A12217	10407/3	Ar37	2c	RD 8 cm, light reddish brown ware (5YR 6/3), white outer wash (10YR 8/2)
4	Storage jar	A12236	10473/2	Ar37	2c	RD 10 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/3), gray core
5	Storage jar	A12216	10468/4	Ar37	2c	RD 8 cm, pale brown ware (10YR 8/3), red core
6	Storage jar	A12245	10481/3	Ar37	2c	RD 8 cm, light reddish brown ware (5YR 6/3)
7	Storage jar	A12236	10473/22	Ar37	2c	RD 10 cm, light red ware (2.5YR 6/6)
8	Storage jar	A12236	10473/10	Ar37	2c	RD 9 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/3), red core, small white grits
9	Storage jar	A12236	10473/15	Ar37	2c	RD 10 cm, light reddish brown ware 5YR 6/4), gray core
10	Storage jar	A12269	10738/4	Ar37	2c	RD 9cm, pink ware (7.5YR 8/4), gray core
11	Storage jar	A12217	10407/1	Ar37	2c	RD 10 cm, reddish gray ware (5YR 5/2), gray core
12	Storage jar	A12263	10728/2	Ar37	2c	RD 11 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/4), gray core
13	Phitos	A12236	10473/9	Ar37	2c	pink ware (5YR 7/3)
14	Jug	A12261	10709/3	Ar37	2c	RD 8 cm, pink ware (7.5 YR 7/4), gray core
15	Jug	A12236	10473/26+1 2	Ar37	2c	RD 9 cm, pinkish white ware (7.5YR 8/2)
16	Jug	A12223	10499/2	Ar37	2c	RD 9 cm, light red ware (10R 6/6)
17	Flask	A12269	10738/2	Ar37	2c	RD 3 cm, light red ware (2.5YR 6/6), white outer wash (10YR 8/2)
18	Flask	A12236	10473/3	Ar37	2c	RD 3 cm, red ware (2.5YR 5/6), pink outer wash (5YR 7/3)
19	Krater	A12236	10368	Ar37	2c	RD 17 cm, pale red ware (), traces of red slip on the inside of the rim
20	Bowl	A12236	10473/24	Ar37	2c	RD 10 cm, light gray ware (2.5YR 7/2), splashes of gray paint (2.5YR 4/0)
21	Bowl	A12263	10728/2	Ar37	2c	RD 11 cm, pink (7.5YR 8/4) to very pale brown ware (10YR 8.3), black paint on the rim and splashes of paint on the body, gray core
22	Bowl	A12236	10473	Ar37	2c	RD 19 cm, pink ware (7.5YR 7/4)
23	Bowl/Lid	A12216	10468/5	Ar37	2c	RD 13 cm, pink ware (7.5YR 7/4)

CHAPTER 8: THE POTTERY



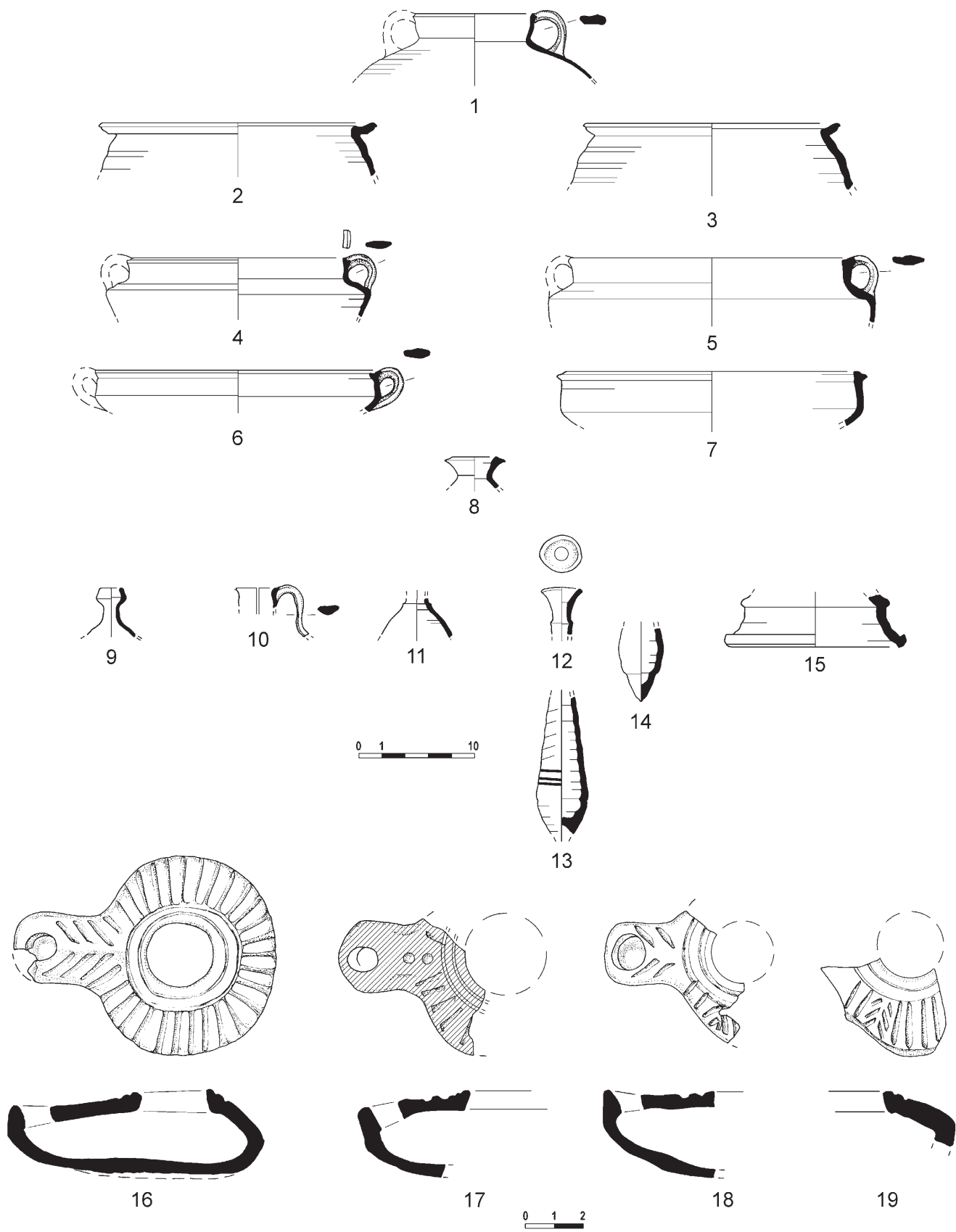
Pl. 8.II. Pottery assemblage from the lower part of the precinct — Stage 2.

HERODIUM I: HEROD'S TOMB PRECINCT

Pl. 8.III. Pottery assemblage from the lower part of the precinct — Stage 2.

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Area	Str.	Description
1	Cooking pot	A12236	10473/24	Ar37	2c	RD cm, light reddish brown ware (5YR 6/3)
2	Casserole	A12236	10473/18	Ar37	2c	RD 13 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4) (JQ4.5:21) J-CS1A
3	Casserole	A12216	10468/2	Ar37	2c	RD 13 cm, weak red ware (10R 5/3), gray core, wide ribbing on the body
4	Casserole	A12236	10473/14	Ar37	2c	RD 12 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/6)
5	Casserole	A12236	10473/4	Ar37	2c	RD 17 cm, red ware (10R 5/6), small white grits
6	Frying pan	A12236	10473/17	Ar37	2c	RD 20 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4)
7	Frying pan	A12236	10473/16	Ar37	2c	RD 22 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4)
8	Cooking jug	A12269	10738/3	Ar37	2c	RD 5 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4)
9	Juglet	A12245	10476/4	Ar37	2c	RD 2 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/3)
10	Juglet	A12269	10738	Ar37	2c	RD 2 cm, reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6)
11	Unguentarium	A12246	10476/3	Ar37	2c	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/6)
12	Alabastron	A12216	10468/6	Ar37	2c	RD 3 cm, pinkish gray ware (7.5YR 7/2), white outer wash (10YR 8/2)
13	Alabastron	A12217	10407/2	Ar37	2c	Pink ware (7.5YR 8/4), gray core, black/gray stripes (7.5YR N4/0) on the body
14	Alabastron	A12216	10468/8	Ar37	2c	Very pale brown ware (10YR 8/3), red slip (2.5YR 6/4)
15	Stand	A12236	10473/1	Ar37	2c	RD 15 cm, light brown ware (7.5YR 6/4), white outer wash/slip (10YR 8/2) joined with 12216-10468
16	Lamp	A12245	10477	Ar37	2c	L 8.5 cm, W 7 cm, H 3.1 cm, pale red ware (10R 6/4), white outer wash (10YR 8/1)
17	Lamp	A12236	10643	Ar37	2c	Light reddish brown ware (2.5YR 6/4) red slip (10R 4/6)
18	Lamp	A12245	10632	Ar37	2c	Pink ware (7.5YR 7/4), traces of weak red slip (10R 4/3)
19	Lamp	A12216	10468/8	Ar37	2c	Pink ware (7.5 YR 8/4), weak red slip (10R 4/4)

CHAPTER 8: THE POTTERY



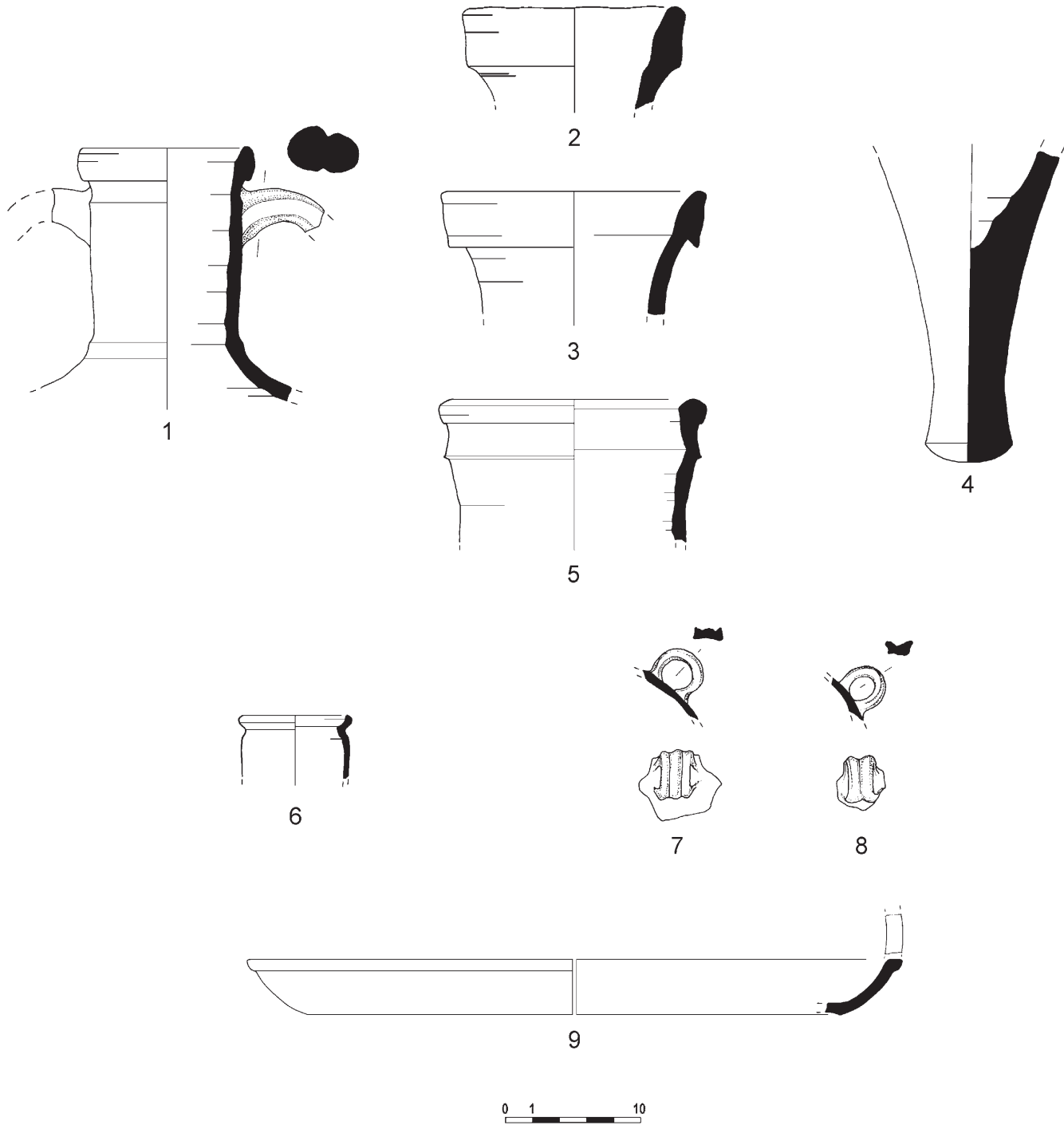
Pl. 8.III. Pottery assemblage from the lower part of the precinct — Stage 2.

HERODIUM I: HEROD'S TOMB PRECINCT

Pl. 8.IV. Pottery assemblage from the lower part of the precinct — Stage 2

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Area	Str.	Description
1	Amphora (D2-4)	A12245	10476/1	Ar37	2c	RD 13 cm, reddish yellow ware (5YR 7/6), gray core
2	Amphora (D6)	A12261	10713/2	Ar37	2c	RD 12.5 cm, pale red ware (10R 6/3), pinkish white outer wash (7.5YR 8/2)
3	Amphora (D12)	A12236	10473/5	Ar37	2c	RD 16 cm, white ware (10YR 8/2), lot of small gray grits
4	Amphora (D12?)	A12245	10476/2	Ar37	2c	Spike, reddish yellow ware (5YR 6/6), white outer wash
5	Amphora (21/22)	A12217	10373/1	Ar37	2c	RD 12 cm, reddish brown ware (5YR 5/4), pinkish gray outer wash (7.5YR 7/2)
6	Thin walled ware	A12236	10473/25	Ar37	2c	2c RD 8 cm, white ware (10YR 8/2) some small grits
7	Krater imp	A12218	10385/1	Ar37	2c	Foot, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4)
8	Krater imp	A12236	10473/29	Ar37	2c	Foot, weak red ware (10R 5/4)
9	Pompeian red ware	A12216	10368	Ar37	2c	RD ca 40 cm, reddish brown ware, traces red slip on the inside

CHAPTER 8: THE POTTERY



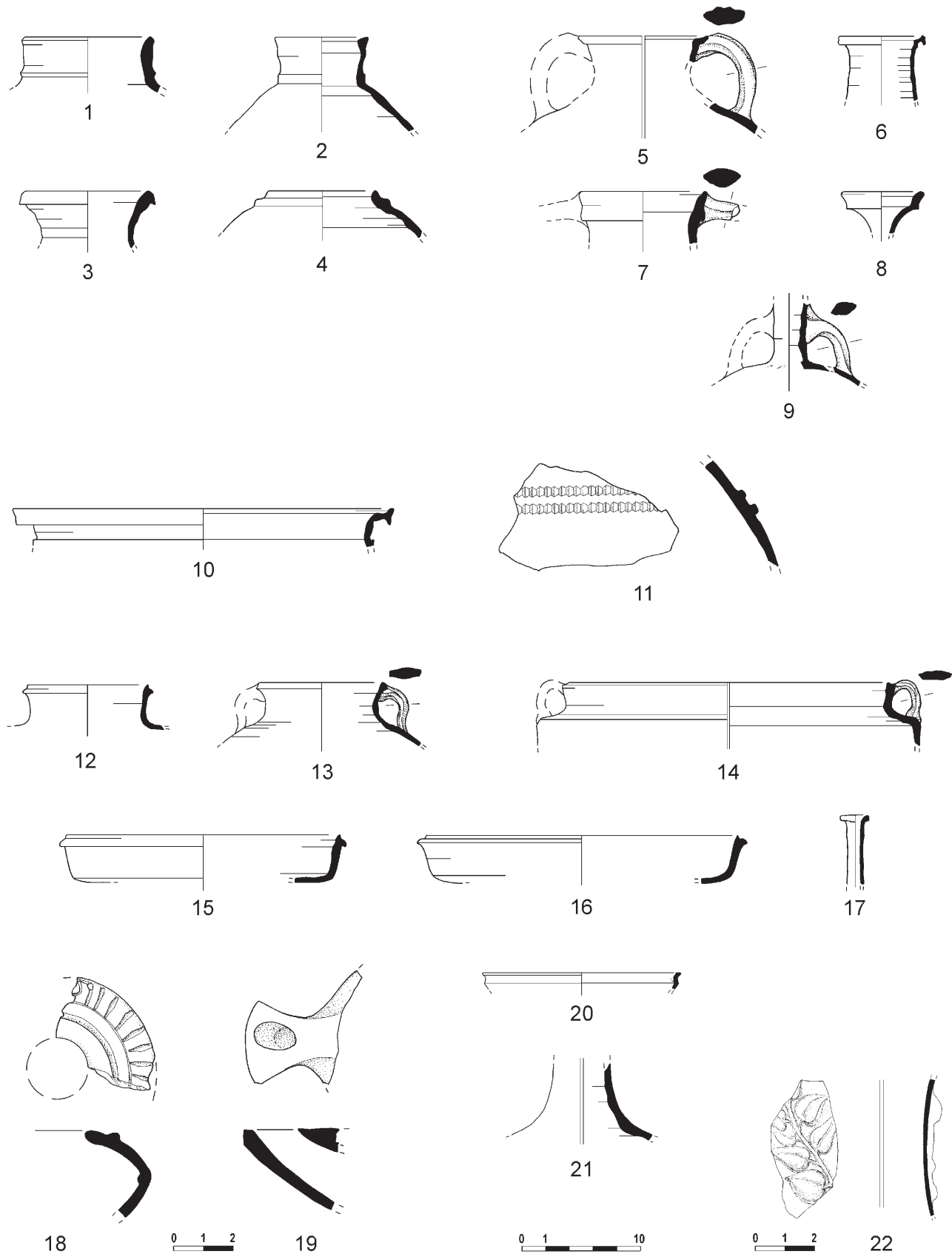
Pl. 8.IV. Pottery assemblage from the lower part of the precinct — Stage 2.

HERODIUM I: HEROD'S TOMB PRECINCT

Pl. 8.V. Pottery assemblage from the soundings along the early and late monumental stairways — Stage 3.

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Area	Str.	Description
1	Storage jar	A12083	10278/5	64	4	RD 9 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/4)
2	Storage jar	A12083	10278/1	64	4	RD 8cm, light reddish brown ware (5YR 6/4)
3	Storage jar	A12072	10259/1	64	4	RD 9cm, light reddish brown ware 5YR 6/3) white grits
4	Storage jar	A12083	10290/2	64	4	RD 9cm, pink ware (5YR 7/4) red core
5	Jug	A12072	10259/2	64	4	RD 5 cm, pink ware (7.5 YR 7/4), red core
6	Jug	A12083	10278/6	64	4	RD 6 cm, light brown ware (7.5YR 6/4) gray core, some white grits
7	Jug	A12083	10278/12	64	4	RD 8 cm, pink ware (7.5YR 7/4)
8	Jug	A12083	10290/1	64	4	RD 10 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/3)
9	Flask	A12083	10290/7	64	4	RD 3 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/3)
10	Krater	A12083	10278/4	64	4	RD 20 cm, light red ware (2.5YR 6/6), small white grits
11	Krater/Basin	A12083	10290/4	64	4	Decorated (pinching), pink ware (7.5YR 8/4) gray core
12	Cooking pot	A12083	10290/5	64	4	RD 12 cm, weak red ware (10R 5/3)
13	Cooking pot	A12083	10278/2	64	4	RD 9cm, red core (10R 5/6)
14	Casserole	A12083	10290/6	64	4	RD 17 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4)
15	Frying pan	A12083	10278/3	64	4	RD 15 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4)
16	Frying pan	A12083	10290/3	64	4	RD 23 cm, yellowish red ware (5YR 5/6)
17	Juglet/ Unguentarium	A12083	10276	64	4	RD 2 cm, light red ware (10R 6/6), red burnish (10R 5/6)
18	Lamp (1)	A12083	10278/	64	4	PL 4.5 cm, PH 3.1 cm, pink war (7.5YR 8/4), traces of gray slip
19	Lamp (2)	A12083	10278/	64	4	PL 3.7 cm, PH 2.7 cm, light reddish brown ware (5YR 6/4), red core
20	Imp. Bowl	A12083	10280/3	64	4	RD 14 cm, yellowish red ware (5YR 5/6), red slip
21	Imported jug	A12083	10278/2/1	64	4	Reddish yellow ware, red slip
22	Imported jug	A12083	10278/1/1	64	4	, light red ware (10R 6/6)

CHAPTER 8: THE POTTERY



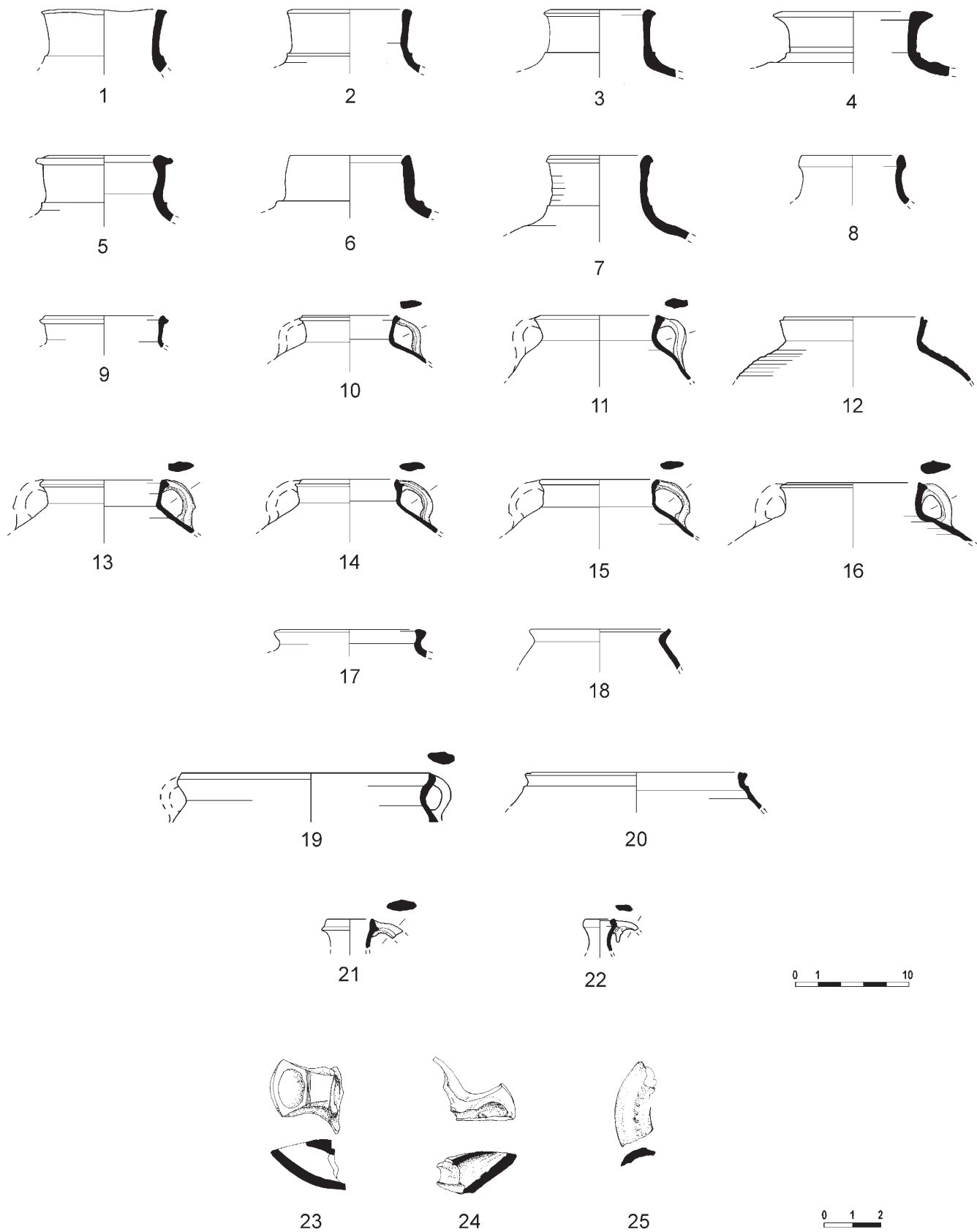
Pl. 8.V. Pottery assemblage from the soundings along the late stairway — Stage 3.

HERODIUM I: HEROD'S TOMB PRECINCT

Pl. 8.VI. Pottery assemblage from the area south of the mausoleum's podium — Stage 4.

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Area	Str.	Description
1	Storage jar	A2929	6610/2	22	4a	RD 9 cm, pink ware (7.5 YR 7/4)
2	Storage jar	A2605	5226/2	22	4a	RD 9 cm, light red ware (10R 6/6), gray core, and some big white grits
3	Storage jar	A2602	5215/2	22	4a	RD 8 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/3)
4	Storage jar	A2608	5222/1	22	4a	RD 9.5 cm, light reddish brown ware (5YR 6/3)
5	Storage jar (12/13)	A2937	6612/1	22	4a	RD 8 cm, pink ware (7.5 YR 7/4), gray core, small white grits
6	Storage jar	A2611	5286/1	22	4a	RD 10 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/3)
7	Storage jar	A2818	6308/3	22	4a/ 5	RD 8 cm, light reddish brown ware (5YR 6/3), white outer wash (5Y 8/2)
8	Storage jar	A2611	5276/3	22	4a	RD 7 cm, light reddish brown ware, (5YR 6/3), white (10YR 8/2) outer wash
9	Cooking pot	A2605	5226/13	22	4a	RD 10 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4)
10	Cooking pot	A2818	6308/1	22	4a/ 5	RD 13 cm, reddish brown ware (5YR 4/4), gray core
11	Cooking pot	A2608	5222/5	22	4a	RD 8 cm, reddish brown ware (5YR 5/4)
12	Cooking pot	A2929	6610/6	22	4a	RD 10 cm, red ware (2.5YR 5/6), some small white grits, dark reddish gray outer wash (5YR 4/2)
13	Cooking pot	A2929	6610/10	22	4a	RD 8 cm, reddish brown ware (5YR 5/4), dark reddish gray outer wash (5YR 4/2)
14	Cooking pot	A2607	5225/3	22	4a	RD 11 cm, brown ware
15	Cooking pot	A2937	6612/2(4)	22	4a	RD 8.5 cm, reddish brown ware (5YR 4/3), small white grits
16	Cooking pot	A2818	6316/3	22	4a/ 5	RD 10 cm, reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) to red ware (2.5YR 4/6), some white grits
17	Cooking pot	A2605	5226/15	22	4a	RD 18 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4), gray core
18	Casserole?	A2818	6316/2	22	4a/ 5	11 cm, reddish brown ware (5YR 5/4)
19	Casserole	A2929	6610/5	22	4a	RD 20 cm, reddish brown ware (5YR 5/4)
20	Casserole	A2607	5225/1	22	4a	RD 17 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4), gray core
21	Cooking jug	A2605	5226/6	22	4a	RD 4 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4)
22	Juglet	A2608	5222/3	22	4a	RD 2 cm, pink ware (7.5YR 7/4), gray core
23	Lamp	A2608	/1	22	4a	Brownish yellow ware (10YR 6/6)
24	Lamp	A2602	/2	22	4a	Pink ware (7.5YR 7/4)
25	Lamp	A2602	/1	22	4a	Light red ware (2.5YR 6/8), red slip 10R 5/6)

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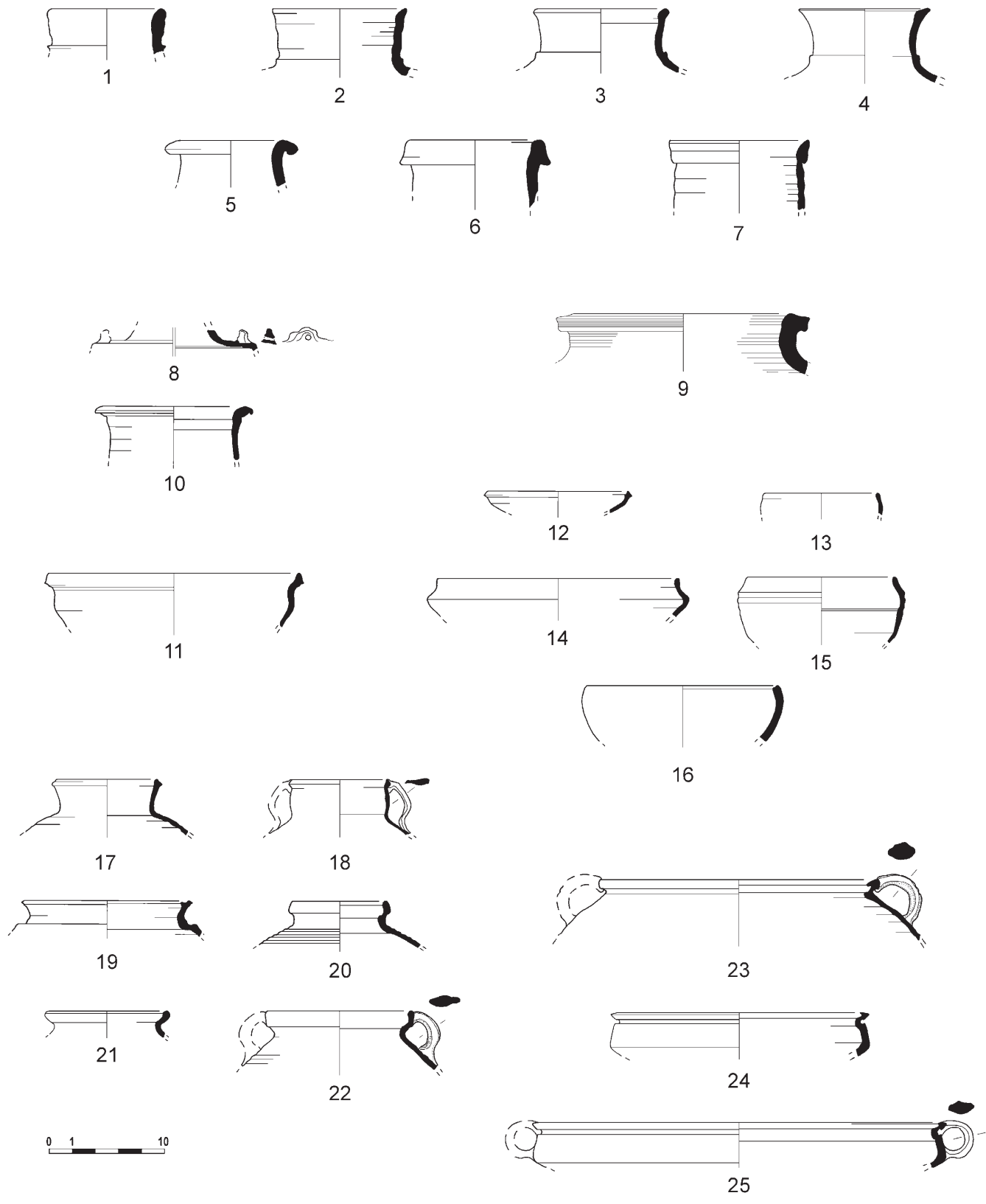
Pl. 8.VI. Pottery assemblage from the area south of the mausoleum's podium — Stage 4.

HERODIUM I: HEROD'S TOMB PRECINCT

Pl. 8.VII. Pottery assemblage from the area west of the mausoleum's podium — Stage 4.

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Area	Str.	Description
1	Storage jar	A2758	6112/2	A33	4b	RD 10 cm, pinkish gray ware (7.5YR 7/2), very pale brown outer wash (10YR 8/3)
2	Storage jar	A2655	5437/12	A33	4b	RD 9 cm, light red ware (2.5YR 6/6), gray core
3	Storage jar	A2591	5188/7	A33	4b	RD 10 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/4), some small white grits
4	Storage jar	A2758	6112/2/1	A33	4b	RD 11 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/4), some small white grits
5	Storage jar	A2655	5405/5	Ar33	4b	RD 9 cm, pinkish gray ware (7.5YR 6/2), some white grits
6	Storage jar	A2651	5373/24	A33	4b	RD 12.5 cm, light reddish brown ware (2.5YR 6/4)
7	Storage jar	A2655	5437/2	Ar33	4b	RD 10 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/4), gray core, very pale brown outer wash (10YR 7/3)
8	Storage jar/ jug?	A2655	5405/18	A33	4b	Light brown ware (2.5YR 6/4)
9	Pithos	A2758	6712/1	A33	4b	RD 33, light reddish brown ware (5YR 6/3)
10	Jug	A2655	5405/6	A33	4b	RD 12.5 cm, pink ware (7.5YR 8/4)
11	Krater	A2591	5188/28	A33	4b	RD 19 cm, brown ware (7.5YR 5/4) ware, dark reddish gray outer wash or slip (5YR 4/2) CSX1M 31:72
12	Bowl	A2655	5437/28	A33	4b	RD 17 cm, light reddish brown ware (2.5YR 6/4)
13	Bowl	A2655	5405/21	Ar33	4b	RD 13, light reddish brown ware (2.5YR 6/4)
14	Bowl	A2655	5437/6	Ar33	4b	RD 20cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4)
15	Bowl	A2583	5158/10	A33	4b	RD 12 cm, pink ware (7.5YR 7/4), white grits inside and outside, ribbing
16	Bowl/Lid	A2758	6112/5	A33	4b	RD 16 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4), slip?
17	Cooking pot	A2651	5373/8	A33	4b	Rd 12 cm, dark reddish gray ware (5YR 4/2), gray core
18	Cooking pot	A2591	5188/23	A33	4b	RD 14 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4)
19	Cooking pot	A2651	5373/28	A33	4b	RD 13 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 4/2), burnt
20	Cooking pot	A2591	5188/9	A33	4b	RD 8 cm, brown ware, small white grits both side, gray core
21	Cooking pot	A2758	6112/18	A33	4b	RD 10 cm, brown ware, small white grits both side, gray core
22	Cooking pot	A2591	5188/1	A33	4b	RD 12 cm, light reddish brown ware /95YR 6/4), gray core, many white grits
23	Casserole	A2655	5437/11	Ar33	4b	RD 16 cm, light reddish brown ware (2.5YR 6/4), slightly burnt
24	Casserole	A2758	6112/26	A33	4b	RD 14, ware to find, drawn
25	Casserole	A2758	6112/7	A33	4b	RD 22 cm, reddish brown ware (5YR 5/3), burnt outside

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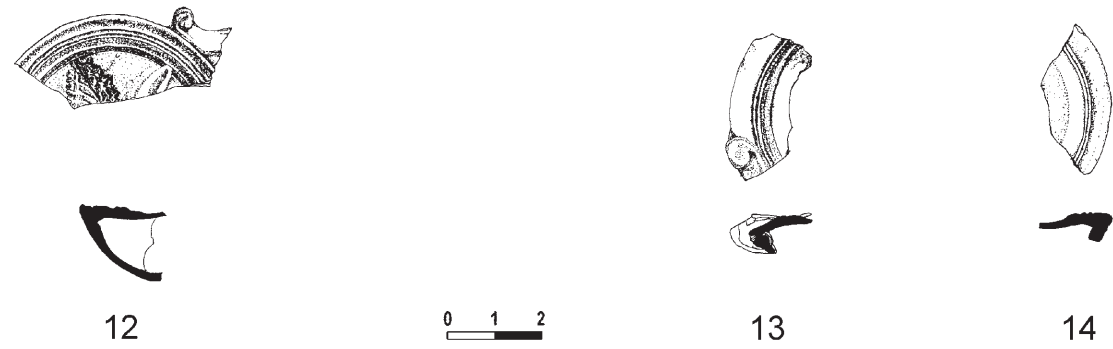
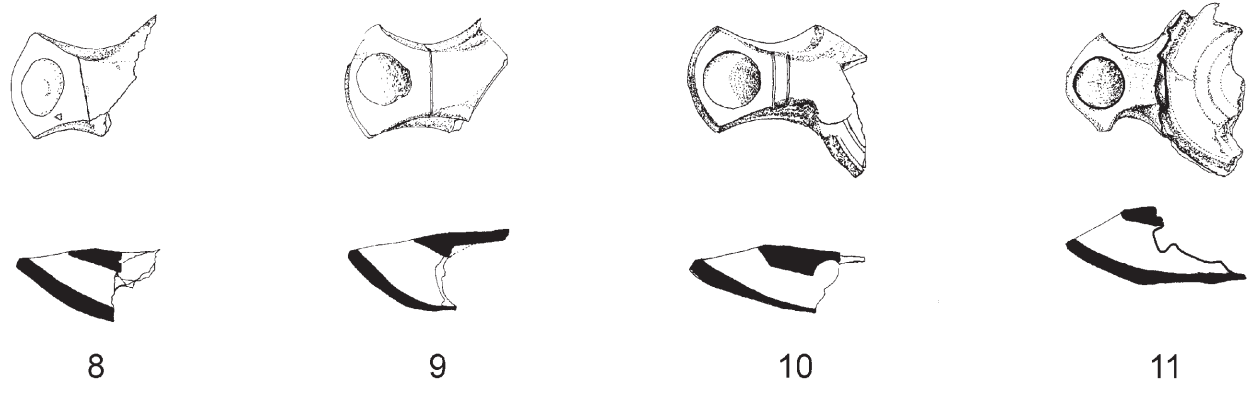
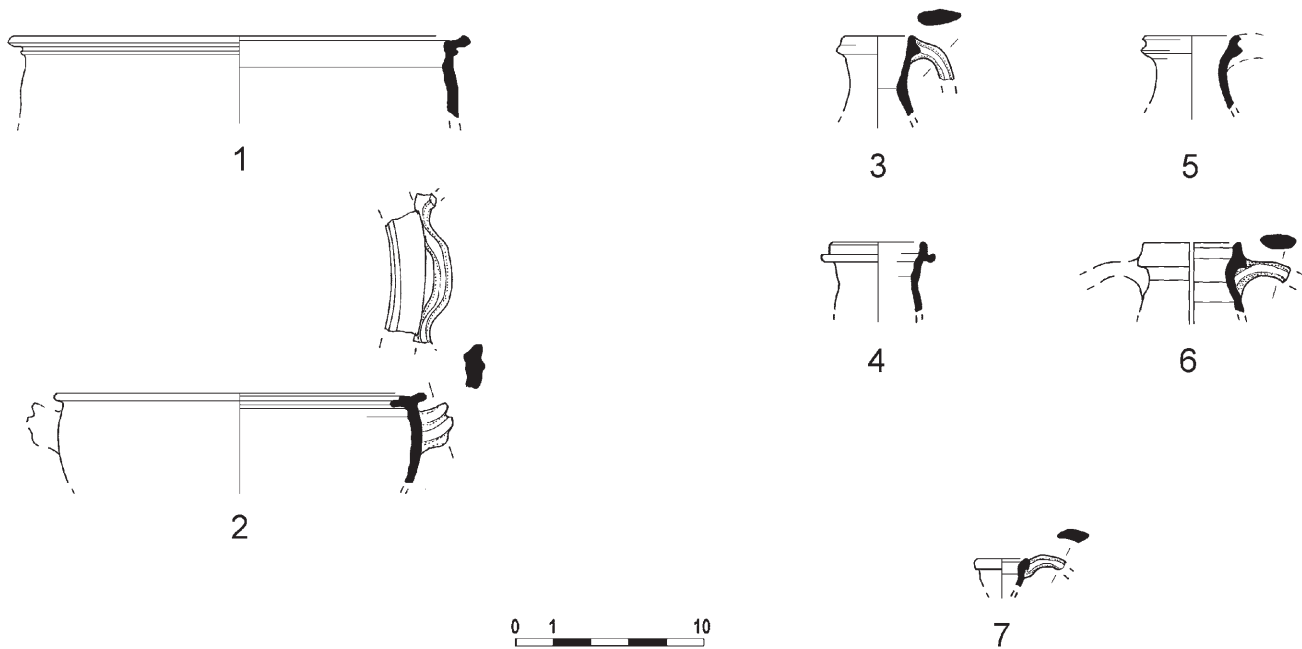
Pl. 8.VII. Pottery assemblage from the area west of the mausoleum's podium — Stage 4.

HERODIUM I: HEROD'S TOMB PRECINCT

Pl. 8.VIII. Pottery assemblage from the area west of the mausoleum's podium — Stage 4.

No.	Type	Locus	Basket	Area	Str.	Description
1	Casserole	A2651	5378/4	A33	4b	RD 18 cm, brown ware (7.5 YR 5/2)
2	Frying pan	A2758	6112/5	A33	4b	RD 16 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4), slip?
3	Cooking jug	A2655	5737/41	Ar33	4b	RD 3 cm, dark gray ware (2.5YR 4/4) burnt?
4	Cooking jug	A2655	5405/12	Ar33	4b	RD 4 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4), gray core, small white grits
5	Cooking jug	A2655	5437/24	Ar33	4b	RD 4 cm, reddish brown ware (2.5YR 5/4), gray core, some small white grits
6	Cooking jug?	A2591	5188/11	A33	4b	RD 4, light red ware (10R 6/6)
7	Juglet	A2591	5188/39	A33	4b	RD 2 cm, pink ware (5YR 7/4)
8	Lamp	A2655	5404/1	A33	4b	Light reddish brown ware (5YR 6/3)
9	Lamp	A2655	5437/1	A33	4b	Very pale brown ware (10YR 7/4)
10	Lamp	A2651	5373/1	A33	4b	Pale brown ware (10YR 6/3)
11	Lamp	A2583	5142/2	A33	4b	Light gray ware (10YR 7/1), dark gray slip (5YR 4/1)
12	Lamp	A2651	5373/2	A33	4b	Pink ware (5Yr 7/4), no traces of slip
13	Lamp	A2758	6112/2	A33	4b	White ware (10YR 5/6), very dark red slip (10R 3/3)
14	Lamp	A2655	5405/4	A33	4b	White ware (2.5YR 8/2)

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Pl. 8.VIII. Pottery assemblage from the area west of the mausoleum's podium — Stage 4.