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Cover: photographs from site at Tsur Natan

English cover: Left: zoomorphic vessel and bronze bracelets *in situ* in the Iron Age tomb (p. 26-27, 44-45).

Center: the F12 quarry, with the truncated Iron Age tomb and L7 press basin (p. 53-57) visible in the center.

Right: the stamp seal from the Iron Age tomb (p. 32-33).

Hebrew cover: Finds from the Iron Age tomb.

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Excavation at Khirbet Butz - 2007

Byzantine-Early Islamic Agricultural and Other Features

Yehuda Govrin

with a contribution by Achia Kohn-Tavor

This excavation was carried out in 2007–2008 by Y.G. Contract Archaeology Ltd. (excavation license B-321/2007). The project was directed by Yuval Ardon (2007) and Yehuda Govrin (2008), under the academic auspices of the Hebrew Union College. Site surveying and drafting were conducted by Dov Porotsky and Viatcheslav Pirsky. The artifacts were analyzed by Achia Kohn-Tavor, photographed by Vladimir Naikhin, and illustrated by Anna Dodin.

INTRODUCTION

The site of Khirbet Butz is located on a small hill overlooking the Elah Valley (Fig. 2). The archaeological investigation and recording of the hill began in 2007. An initial survey—carried out by the Israel Antiquities Authority (IAA)—identified a large number of archaeological features, probably reflecting the agricultural and industrial nature of ancient Khirbet Butz. A settlement site located on the hilltop has not yet been investigated, and this



Figure 1. Feature carved in exposed bedrock outcropping (Feature 159).

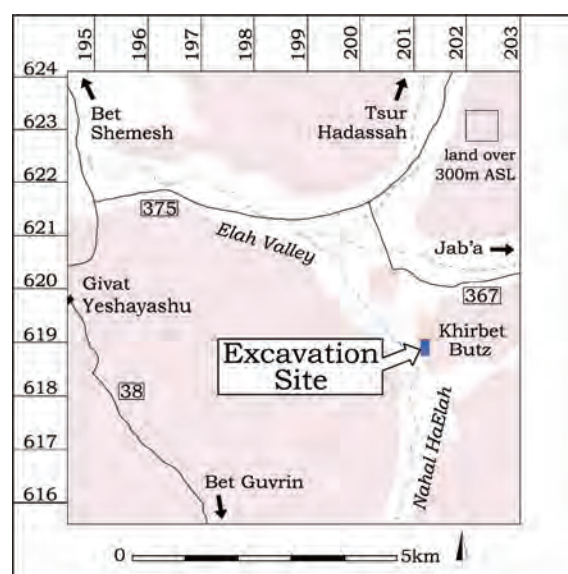


Figure 2. Location of the site (New Israel Grid: 201310–619160; 382m asl).

high ground has recently been redefined as an area of open military status. However, its periphery has been classified as available for development. This led to its purchase by Eden Hills Ltd., who contracted Y.G. Contract Archaeology Ltd. to carry out an archaeological investigation (Fig. 3).

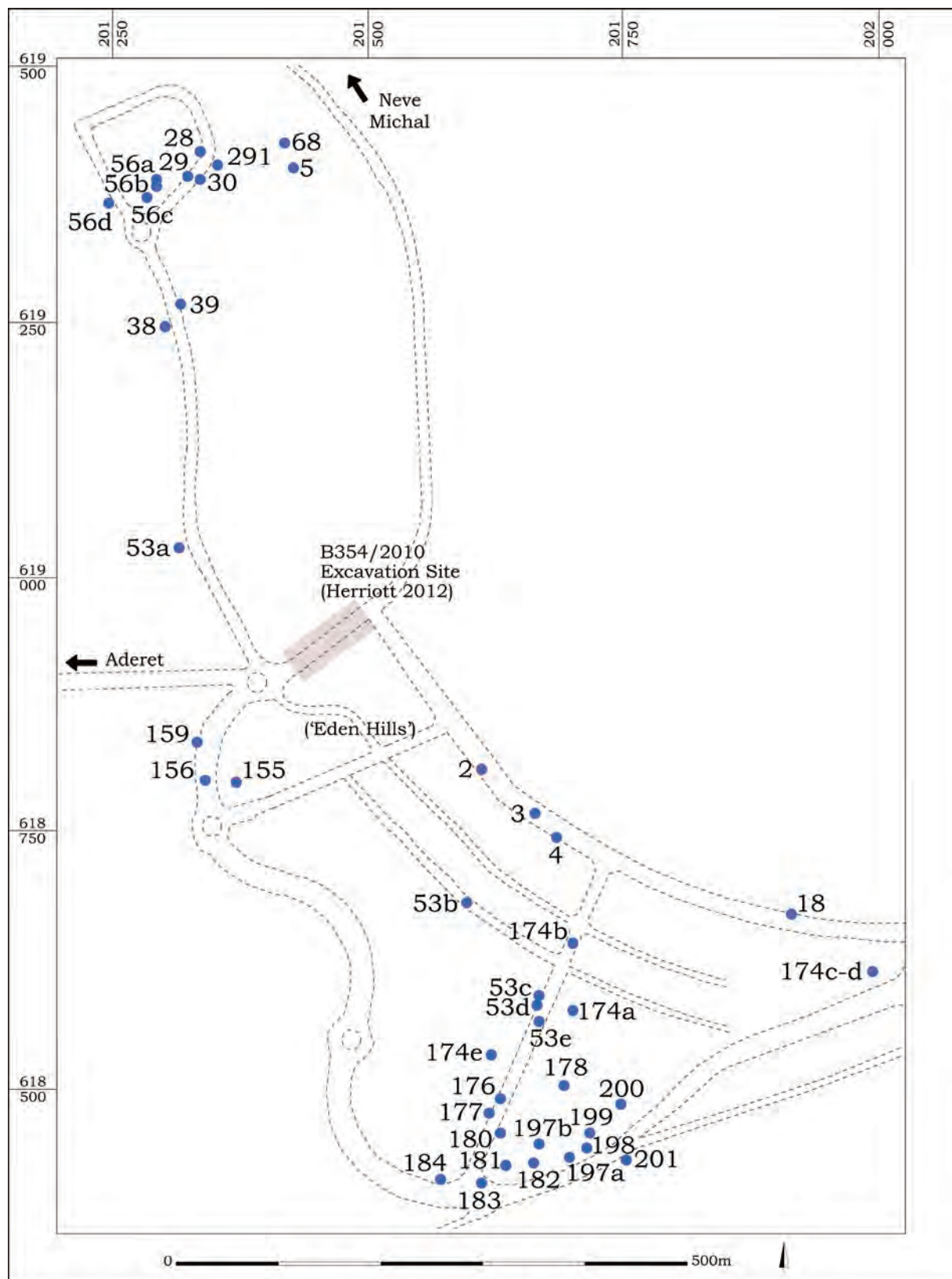


Figure 3. Feature locations within the site.

Table 1. Catalog of features, organized by feature number.

Feature no.	Type	Description
2	Wall	Made from fieldstones
3	Cup mark	Three co-linear cup marks; 0.3 x 0.1-2m
4	Cup mark	0.5 x 0.3m
5	Structure	2.8m diameter
18	Cup mark	Basin type; 0.5 x 0.25m
29	Structure	2.7m diameter
30a	Structure	3.6m diameter
30b	Structure	3m diameter
38	Cave	5m diameter
39	Cave	8 x 4m
53a	Water cistern	4m diameter
53b	Stone mound	1.5m diameter
53c	Cup mark	0.19 x 0.12m
53d	Channel-cut rock	0.1 x 0.04m
53e	Wine press	Frankel (1999) Type T1
56a	Structure	1.3m diameter
56b	Structure	2.7m diameter
56c	Structure	2.5m diameter
56d	Structure	1.8m diameter
57	Cup mark	0.5 x 0.4m
68	Structure	2.7m diameter
155	Structure	5m diameter; included annex
156	Cup mark	Basin type; 0.5 x 0.3m
159	Quarried feature	3 x 2m
174a	Cup mark	0.17 x 0.09m
174b	Cup mark	0.6 x 0.35m
174c	Cup mark	0.6 x 0.3m
174d	Cup mark	0.62 x 0.44m
174e	Structure	2.5m diameter
176	Cup mark	0.6 x 0.35m
177	Cup mark	Three basin-type cup marks, non-linear; 0.52-65 x 0.34-54m
178	Cup mark	0.2 x 0.15m
180	Cup mark	0.6 x 0.2m
181	Cup mark, quarried feature	0.7 x 0.7m, 1.2 x 1.16 x 0.04m
182	Water cistern	Prevented from investigating by safety concerns
183	Cup mark	0.4 x 0.2m
184	Stone mound	10 x 7m
197a	Cup mark	Three co-linear cup marks; 0.2-97 x 0.2-56m
197b	Cup mark	0.7 x 0.35m
198	Clearance material	Unknown
199	Cup mark	Two cup marks; 0.19-85 x 0.1-4m
200	Cup mark	Two cup marks; 0.15-5 x 0.15-3m
201	Cup mark	Basin type; 0.65 x 0.2m
291	Structure	3m diameter

The archaeological features investigated as part of this project are summarized in Table 1. It should be noted at the outset that our work was not completed—the excavation of Feature 38 being a particularly important lack—due to the Eden Hills construction project's suspension in 2008.

THE EXCAVATION

Feature 2. Wall

Location: 201600-618800

A wall built from field clearance stones and located at the north perimeter of the field.

Feature 3. Cup Marks (Fig. 4)

Location: 201650-618775



Figure 4. Feature 3 cup mark group (facing west).

Three cup marks on a north-south axis:

Southern – 0.3m diameter and 0.2m deep.

Middle – 0.3m diameter and 0.2m deep.

Northern – 0.3m diameter and 0.1m deep.

Feature 4. Cup Mark (Fig. 5)

Location: 201675-618750

A cup mark – 0.5m diameter and 0.3m deep.

Feature 5. Structure (Fig. 6)

Location: 201383-619412

This structure was not recorded on our survey map of the area. It was ovoid in shape, built of roughly dressed stones and with an inner diameter of 2.8m, walls ca. 0.5m thick and preserved to a height of 0.7m. The entrance was on the southeast side. We interpreted



Figure 6. Feature 5 structure (facing north).



Figure 5. Feature 4 cup mark.



Figure 7. Feature 18 basin-type cup mark.

such structures at the site—and we found 11 of them (see Table 1)—as having been built to provide shelter and storage for those working this land (sometimes termed a ‘guard house’ or ‘watchman’s hut’).

Feature 18. Cup Mark (basin type) (Fig. 7)

Location: 201910-618700

A cup mark of basin type – 0.5m diameter and 0.25m deep.

Feature 29. Structure (Figs. 8, 11)

Location: 201300-619400

This structure had an internal diameter of 2.7m and 0.5m-thick walls surviving to a height of ca. 1.0m. The southeast quarter was founded directly on bedrock. The entrance was on the north side. Opposite the entrance was a wall ca. 1.0m wide and 1.7m long,



Figure 8. Feature 29 structure (facing north).



Figure 9. Feature 30a structure (facing north).

north of which was another structure measuring 2.6 x 1.3m, depth 0.2-0.3m, and cut into bedrock. We interpreted it as having a shelter and storage function for those working the land here (see Feature 5 above).

Feature 30a. Structure (Figs. 9, 11)

Location: 201305-619404

This structure had an internal diameter of 3.6m, walls 0.9m wide and preserved to an average height of 0.95m. The entrance was on the southeast side. Projecting from the northeast side of the structure was a 0.55m-wide wall, preserved to a height of 0.6m. This curved south to meet a boulder east of the structure, creating a small enclosure (1.65 x 0.75m).

Feature 30b. Structure (Figs. 10, 11)

Location: 201308-619397

This structure does not appear in our survey map. Its internal diameter was 3.0m, its walls were 0.3m wide and were preserved to a height of only 0.2m. The southern side of the structure was carved from bedrock, and being therefore stronger survived to 0.6m in height. Due to the bad preservation of the other walls we can only speculate as to the entrance location (if any): this is tentatively offered as on the north side.



Figure 10. Feature 30b structure (facing northeast).

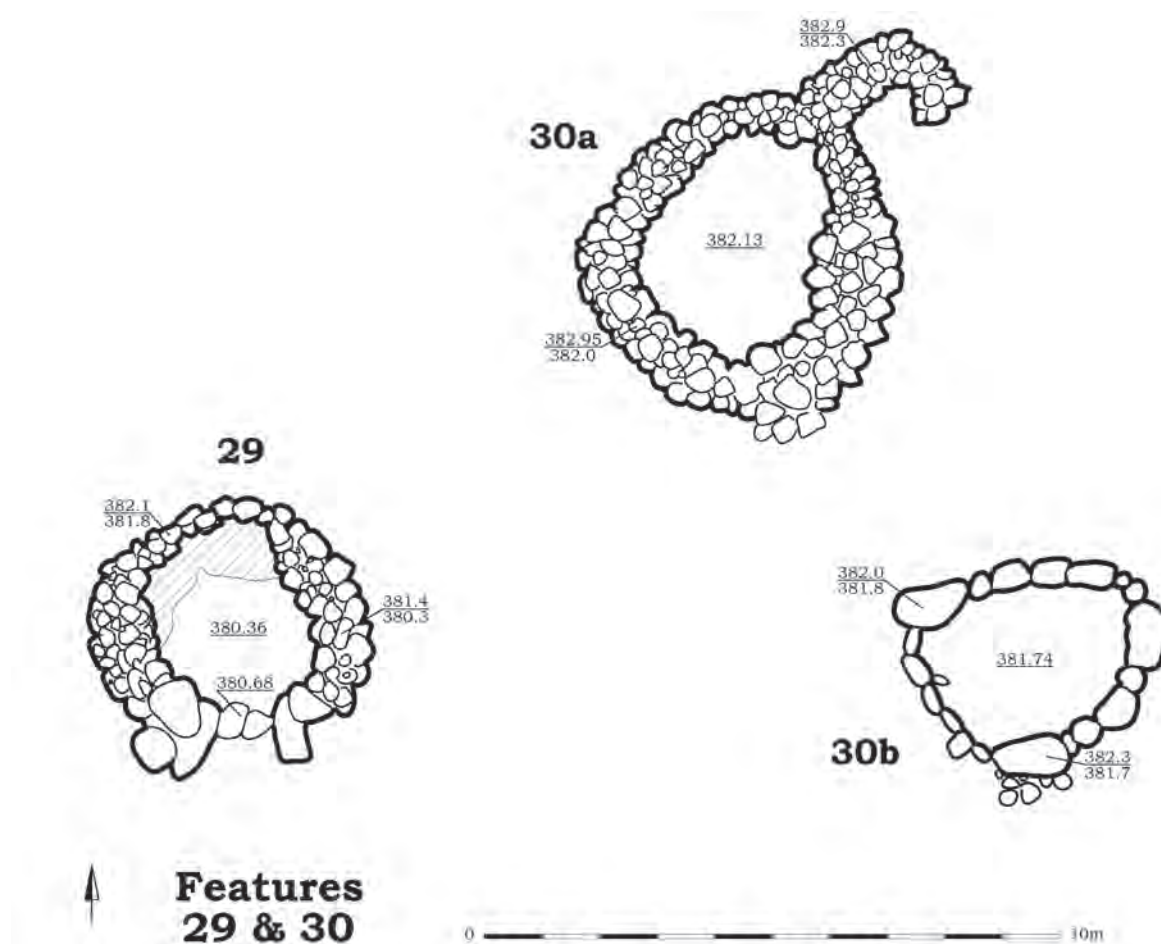


Figure 11. Plan of Feature 29, 30a and 30b structures.

Feature 38. Cave (Figs. 12, 13)

Location: 201280-619251

This cave was roughly circular in floor plan, measuring ca. 5.0 x 5.0m, ca. 1.9m high and with multiple openings (Fig. 13). For safety reasons we did not enter. From a central opening in the ceiling a fig tree grew. In addition to this opening others were located on the south (L3), north (L2) and west (L1) sides. These were roughly quarried, but had become blocked by rocks, bushes and—in the case of the north opening—0.1m of soil. Partial collapse of the cave's east wall had opened two further apertures.



Figure 12. Feature 38 cave.

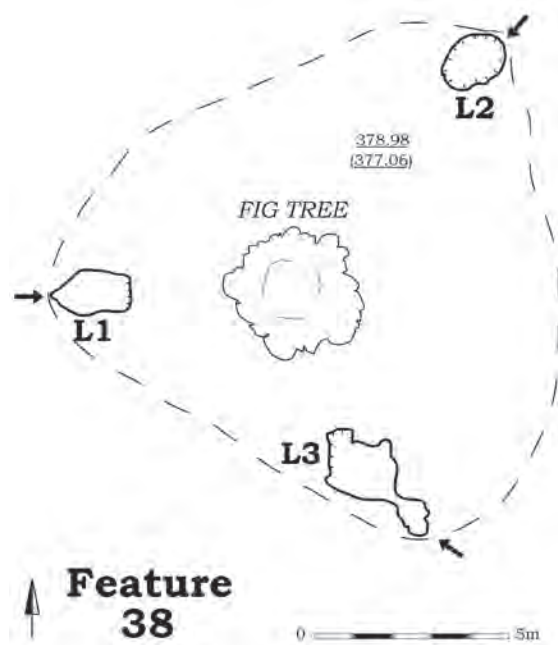


Figure 13. Plan of Feature 38 cave exterior.

Feature 39. Cave (Fig. 14)

Location: 201291-619276

This cave was of rectangular shape, covering an area of ca. 8.0 x 4.0m. In a ca. 4.0 x 2.0m space on the south side of the cave the ceiling had completely collapsed. South of this roofless area was a shaft (L5) in the ceiling, which was cut into the natural rock and led to the surface 2.0m above. Northwest of the roofless area was an additional anthropogenic opening (L4). North of the roofless area a depression visible on the surface betrayed another aperture (probably natural).

Where the cave's ceiling was intact, immediately north of the roofless area, a small fieldstone wall was built (L7). This was one course high, and ran east-west for 6.0m before turning north for 3.0m. West of this wall the cave floor was filled with dirt and fieldstones. Here we found a rounded shaft that appeared to have been created by natural means (i.e. another collapse of the ceiling in this area). A complete Byzantine ceramic lamp was found in our excavation nearby (Fig. 21:2).

At the east end of this area the bedrock collapsed and created a sort of 'channel' extending from the built wall to the natural shaft on the north side of the cave. This channel was filled with large stones.

On the east side of the cave was found an additional rectangular shaft (L6), 1.9m deep, leading to another cave, and rectangular in plan with rounded corners and a maximum width of ca. 3.0m. As in the first cave, the shaft here was blocked.

Our excavation in the southern part of the roofless area of the first cave exposed a layer including finds from the Byzantine period (Fig. 20:19-21; Fig. 21:2,4; ca. 330-638 CE) through Ottoman (Fig. 21:3; 1517-1917 CE) and modern times, all stratigraphically above the rock collapse. At the same level as and beneath the collapse were sherds of Iron Age date (Fig. 20:11,12; ca. 1200-586 BCE).

It therefore appears that this cave saw three archaeological phases. The first was during the Iron Age, within the cave with its roof intact and an entrance probably from a shaft on the west side of the ceiling.

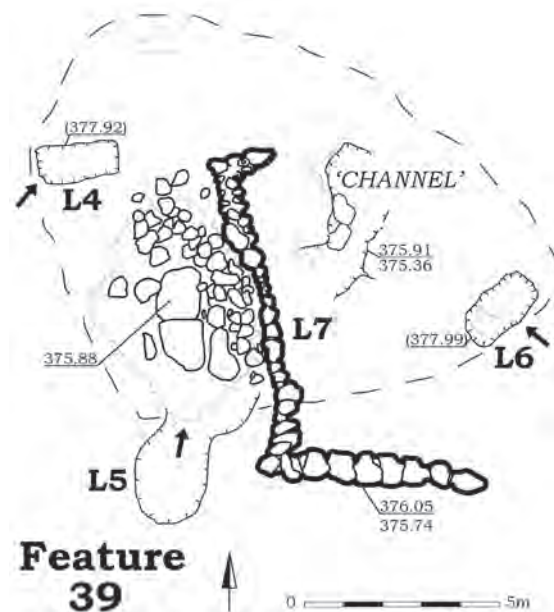


Figure 14. Plan of Feature 39 cave interior.

During the second phase, probably in the Byzantine period, the southern section of the ceiling collapsed and the roofless area was used as a sort of courtyard, while the entrance to the cave was repositioned on the northwest side (L4). According to the ceramic evidence, the second cave to the northeast was excavated during this phase.

In the third stage of activity, probably not earlier than the end of the Byzantine period, another ceiling collapse occurred which opened the north shaft. The occupants repaired the damage but left the shaft itself open. They also covered the area between the southern collapse and the new shaft with dirt and stones (in which was found the aforementioned Byzantine lamp). A wall was built at the southern perimeter of this leveled area to prevent the new floor material from washing into the roofless 'courtyard'.

Feature 53a. Water Cistern

Location: 201282-618787

This was a water cistern, ca. 4.0m in diameter. The shaft leading from the surface measured 1.3m across and ca. 0.4m deep. The cistern's depth could not be determined as its floor was covered with dirt and fallen stones, which for safety reasons we desisted from excavating. On the surface, east of the cistern was a circular socket in the bedrock, 0.8m in diameter and ca. 0.3m deep. No datable finds were recovered in the vicinity.

Feature 53b. Stone Mound

Location: 201589-618705

This was a stone cluster resulting from clearance of large stones from the southern section of an open field. The mound reached a height of ca. 1.7m and ca. 1.5m across. At the center of the pile lay a boulder with a cup mark, 0.36m in diameter and 0.3m deep.

Feature 53c. Cup Mark

Location: 201663-618606

A cup mark – 0.19m in diameter and 0.12m deep.

Feature 53d. Rock-Cut Channel

Location: 201668-618600

A rock with a channel cut into it, ca. 0.1m long and 0.04m wide.

Feature 53e. Wine Press

Location: 201668-618586

This installation was comprised of a treading floor and several features cut into an outcropping of exposed bedrock. On the south side of the quadrilateral treading floor (Frankel's Type T1 [Frankel 1999: 51-56]) was a hole for draining fluids and another feature cut into the bedrock. East of the treading floor was a third quarried feature, rounded and 1.3m in diameter. From this feature a channel (0.25m long and 0.1m wide) ran southwest, leading to a basin-type cup mark (0.55m in diameter and 0.4m deep). North of the wine press was an additional cup mark, 0.18m in both diameter and depth.

Feature 56a. Structure

Location: 201278-619390

The interior diameter of this structure was 1.3m, its walls were 0.4m wide and preserved to a height of 0.5m. On the southwest side were many stones piled in a disorderly manner and not integral with the wall. The entrance was probably at this point.

Feature 56b. Structure

Location: 201273-619387

This structure's interior diameter was 2.7m, with walls 0.4-0.6m thick and preserved in one course of boulders to a height of 1.2m. The entrance was on the southeast side.

Feature 56c. Structure

Location: 201263-619377

This structure's interior diameter was 2.5m, its walls were ca. 0.6m thick and preserved to a height of ca. 0.4m. The north wall leaned on a bedrock outcropping, west of which was a pile of fieldstones. This undoubtedly was collapse, perhaps the remains of an additional wall that continued westward. The entrance to the structure was on the southeast side.

Feature 56d. Structure

Location: 201243-619361

This structure had an interior diameter of 1.8m and walls ca. 0.4m wide. These were built of fieldstones and boulders, preserved to a height of one course (0.3-1.0m). The entrance was from the southeast.

In some of the guardhouses jar handles from the Byzantine and Late Islamic periods were recovered. In all of these structures—which, again, we have interpreted as having been built to provide storage and shelter for those working the land—we saw Jewish National Fund tree seedling bags, indicating modern usage also.

Feature 57. Cup Mark

Location: 201238-619382

A cup mark – 0.5m in diameter and 0.4m deep.

Feature 68. Structure

Location: 201380-619451

This structure had an internal diameter of 2.7m, walls 0.6m thick and was preserved to a height of 0.7m. The entrance was on the south side.



Figure 15. Feature 155 before excavation.



Figure 16. Feature 155 after excavation.

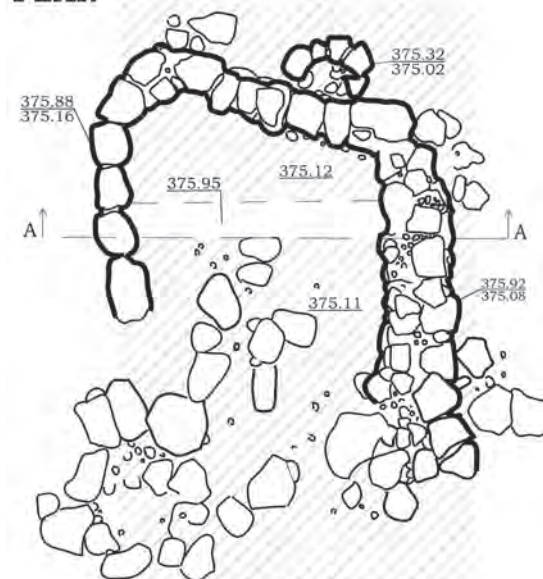
Feature 155. Structure (Figs. 15-17)

Location: 201350-618800

On a moderate slope and within a stand of pine trees we found a large pile of stones, ca. 5.0m in diameter. The feature appeared to consist of a large fieldstone perimeter and a center of smaller stones (Fig. 15).

Excavation began with surface cleaning and removal of non-*in situ* stones. A structure's outline became clear (Figs. 16-17). We then excavated the interior, leaving a north-south central baulk 0.5m wide in order to retain a section view of any stratigraphy. The walls' exterior façades were also investigated by the digging of a 1.5m-wide trench around the structure.

PLAN



SECTION (A-A)

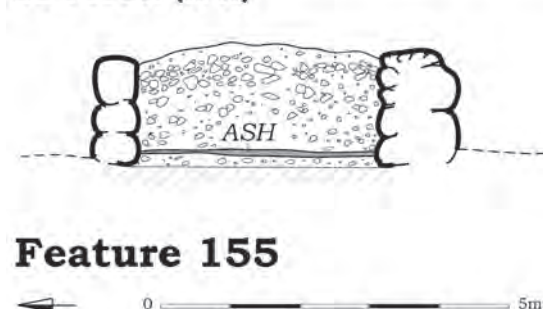


Figure 17. Plan and section of the Feature 155 structure.



Figure 18. Feature 156 basin-type cup mark before excavation.



Figure 19. Feature 159, quarried feature.

Our investigation uncovered a small quadrangular building, measuring ca. 5.0 x 4.5m. The structure's large fieldstone walls were preserved to a height of two courses on the south and east sides, averaging 0.7m high. The west wall did not survive. Wall thicknesses varied, the east side being 3.0m wide and the south 1.0m. Despite this, the latter wall was the best preserved. Its exterior façade was built of large fieldstones, and the interior of medium-sized stones. This wall was constructed directly on bedrock.

Outside the east wall an annex was discovered (1.0 x 1.0 x 0.3m). This was walled using medium-sized stones, and was filled with smaller stones.

The entrance to the building was probably from the north, through an opening ca. 1.0m wide.

In places the excavation of the interior reached bedrock and in the remainder met with archaeologically-sterile subsoil. No indicative artifacts were found, but within the central baulk a thin ash layer was identified 0.1m above bedrock.

It can be assumed that after the building went out of use the small fieldstones of the upper walls and interior façades collapsed inward.

We identified three phases in this building's history. The first saw the construction of the building on bedrock and subsoil, and at least partially floored with stones. It is possible that during this initial phase the building was used as a guard house or for storage.

The second architectural phase included an interior deposit of fieldstones, perhaps to level the surface. In the northern part of the building the aforementioned accumulation of ash took place during this phase, and probably indicates repeated cooking.

The third phase involved the collapse of the walls and the filling of the entire building with dirt and fieldstones to a height of about 1.5m.

The pottery (Fig. 20:1-5) found in this structure indicate that it was in use during the Byzantine/Early Islamic periods (the one Hellenistic [Fig. 20:2] and one Iron Age [Fig. 20:5] artifact found here are probably not related to this feature).

Feature 156. Cup Mark (basin type) (Fig. 18)

Location: 201312-618810

This feature was cut into the exposed bedrock. The feature's eastern side was damaged. Its diameter was ca. 0.5m and its depth ca. 0.3m. No datable artifacts were found. The function of this feature remains unclear.

Feature 159. Quarried Feature (Fig. 19)

Location: 201307-618842

This feature was hewn into a boulder and measured ca. 3.0 x 2.0m. It included a small cup mark of 0.15m diameter, from the east side of which projected a number of shallow channels extending for 0.2m. These channels led to a larger groove which encircled

the cup mark and smaller channels (total diameter: 0.25m).

It is possible that this composite feature was used for small-quantity wine or oil pressing, with the channels serving to lead squeezed fluid into the cup mark.

Feature 174a. Cup Mark

Location: 201701-618593

0.17m in diameter and 0.09m deep, this feature was cut into a larger cup mark measuring 0.68m across and 0.33m deep.

Feature 174b. Cup Mark

Location: 201696-618661

0.6m in diameter and 0.35m deep.

Feature 174c. Cup Mark

Location: 201954-618655

0.6m in diameter and 0.3m deep.

Feature 174d. Cup Mark

Location: 201959-618656

A deep cup mark, of 0.62m diameter and 0.44m deep, west of which was another shallow cup mark of 0.54m diameter and 0.18m deep.

Feature 174e. Structure

Location: 201628-618542

This structure did not appear in the IAA survey map. Its interior diameter was 2.5m and its walls 0.5m thick. The structure was preserved to a height of only 0.2m. The state of preservation was poor due to damage caused by large plants, complicating identification of the entrance location. We believe this to have been on the northeast side, where we found a non-*in situ* stone.

Feature 176. Cup Mark

Location: 201637-618510

0.6m in diameter and 0.35m deep.

Feature 177. Cup Marks (basin type)

Location: 201612-618490

This feature included three basin-type cup marks cut in non-linear formation:

Western – 0.52 x 0.54m.

Eastern – 0.52 x 0.34m; the south side was damaged.

Southern – 0.65 x 0.45m; the entire feature was damaged by roots.

Feature 178. Cup Mark

Location: 201702-618521

A small cup mark (0.2 x 0.15m); this was not marked on the IAA survey map.

Feature 180. Cup Mark

Location: 201630-618475

0.6 x 0.2m.

Feature 181. Cup Mark and Quarried Feature

Location: 201635-618445

An unusual cup mark: 0.7 x 0.7m. Carved into the bedrock on the north side was a square-shaped feature measuring 1.2 x 1.16 x 0.04m.

Feature 182. Water Cistern

Location: 201660-618447

This Feature consisted of a water cistern with a roughly-quarried, elongated opening, and an upper interior section measuring 1 x 2.7m, connected to the main cistern chamber by an opening of 1.7m diameter. The main chamber's dimensions could not be measured due to safety hazards that prevented entry.

Feature 183. Cup Mark

Location: 201610-618425

A cup mark – 0.4m in diameter and 0.2m deep; its south and east sides were damaged.

Feature 184. Stone Mound

Location: 201578-618426

This was a mound covered by fieldstones and ringed by large stones. The mound measured 10.0 x 7.0m.

Feature 197a. Cup Marks

Location: 201705-618450

Found here were three cup marks which followed an east-west axis.

Western – 0.97m in diameter and 0.56m deep.

Central – 0.2m in diameter and 0.2m deep.

Eastern – 0.2m in diameter and 0.22m deep.

Feature 197b. Cup Mark

Location: 201676-618458

A cup mark – 0.7m in diameter and 0.35m deep; this does not appear in our survey map.

Feature 198. Clearance Material

Location: 201720-618460

This was a mound of sediment without related archaeological features or artifacts.

Feature 199. Cup Marks

Location: 201723-618475

Found here were two adjacent cup marks:

Western – 0.85m in diameter and 0.4m deep.

Eastern – 0.19m in diameter and 0.1m deep.

Feature 200. Cup Marks

Location: 201740-618512

Found here were two adjacent cup marks:

Western – 0.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep.

Eastern – 0.15m in diameter and depth; within this cup mark was another, 0.11m in diameter and 0.07m deep.

Feature 201. Cup Mark (basin type)

Location: 201760-618450

A basin – 0.65m in diameter and 0.2m deep.

Feature 291. Structure

Location: 201325-619415

This structure had an internal diameter of 3.0m, walls 0.5m wide, and was preserved to a height of 0.7m. The entrance was on the south side. This structure was built directly on bedrock, which also served as the structure's floor.

Northeast of the structure was a cuboid feature quarried from the bedrock, measuring ca. 2.3 x 1.7 x 0.1m. Northeast again of this feature was a cup mark, of diameter 0.3m and depth 0.1m.

THE FINDS

Achia Kohn-Tavor

The rather small ceramic assemblage from these Khirbet Butz features represents activities dating to

the Late Iron Age and Hellenistic, Early Islamic, and Mamluk periods. The assemblage includes domestic vessels, mainly bowls, kraters, storage jars and oil lamps.

Some of the late Iron Age vessels' dates are in doubt; of the three oil lamps (Fig. 20:11-13), the latter may be Persian in date. The more confidently-identified Iron Age vessels are a jar and krater (Fig. 20:5,18). Most of the vessels date to the Hellenistic era. Their ware is rather homogenous, suggesting manufacture at a single nearby workshop. Prominent are common storage jars. Later vessels—from the Late Byzantine and Early Islamic eras—are locally-manufactured storage jars and cooking pots. The bowls, on the other hand, are imported. Two glazed bowls from the Mamluk period were also found (Fig. 20:16,17), along with a glass bracelet (Fig. 21:4). Finally, a stray Ottoman-period smoking pipe was found at Feature 39 (Fig. 21:3). This corresponds to types found at Belmont Castle (Simpson 2000: Figs. 13.5:115-117,119,129; 13.6:124) and also at Zir'in (Simpson 2002: Figs. 1:8; 2:9).

The forms are common in this geographic location, with parallels found mainly in Jerusalem.

CONCLUSIONS

Most of the archaeological features found in this Khirbet Butz project were simple agricultural installations mostly dating to the Byzantine-Early Islamic period. Quantitatively predominant were a large number of cup marks and basins (n=29) cut into the exposed bedrock. We do not yet have evidence that would support a conclusive date for these features, or to indicate their functions. Provisionally, we have interpreted them as having served as fixed mortars for the grinding of seeds.

The circular structures (n=11) were built from dry stone walls of local fieldstones. These structures are often defined as 'guard houses' or 'watchman's huts' (*shomerot* in Hebrew). Such structures were probably used on a seasonal basis for pastoral purposes by a semi-nomadic population. Another structure type was also identified (Feature 155); this was more quadrilateral in form.

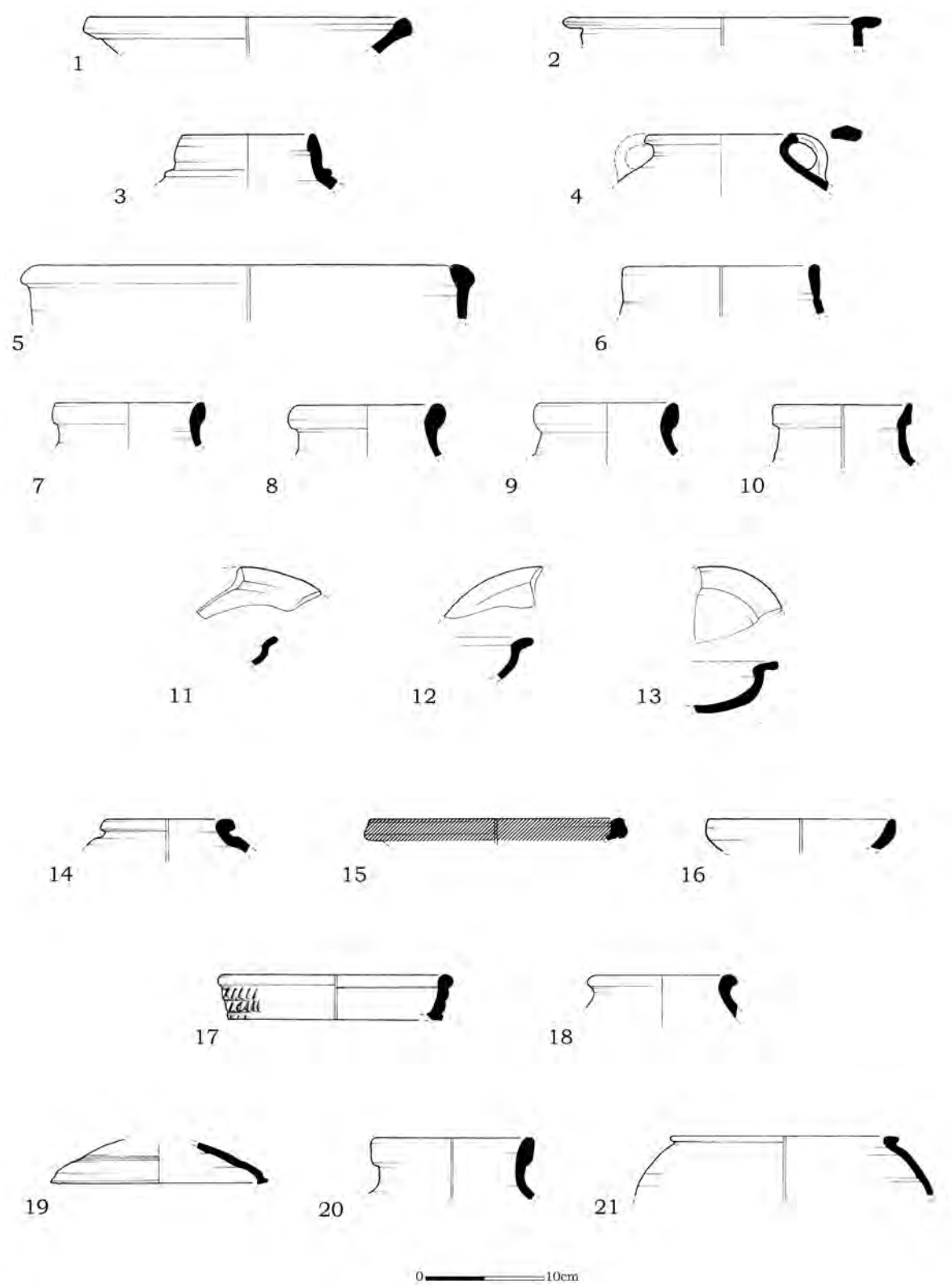


Figure 20. Ceramic finds.

Figure 20.

No.	Type	Feature no.	Locus	Reg. no.	Description	Date (centuries CE / period)	Parallels
1	Bowl	155	100	1000/1	Thin, red clay	Late 6 th	Hayes 1972: LR 10a
2	Krater	155	100	1000/2	Light clay, white grits	Hellenistic?	
3	Jar	155	100	1000/3	Light yellow clay, white grits	6 th -late 7 th	Magness 1993: storage jar form 4c
4	Cooking pot	155	101	1002/1	Orange clay, light gray core, black grits	5/6 th -7/early 8 th	Magness 1993: cooking-pot form 4c
5	Krater	155	103	1005/1	Gray clay, white grits	IA IIB	*De G and B-G 2012: Fig. 4.14:9
6	Krater	39	106	1077/1	Thin light clay, small black grits	Late 6 th -early 8 th	Magness 1993: storage jar 5a
7	Jar	39	106	1010/1	Pink clay, white grits	Hellenistic	*De G and B-G 2012: Fig. 2.6:20
8	Jar	39	106	1014/1	Pink clay, white grits	Hellenistic	*De G and B-G 2012: Fig. 2.6:20
9	Jar	39	106	1010/2	Pink clay, gray core, white grits	Hellenistic	*De G and B-G 2012: Fig. 2.6:20
10	Jar	39	106	1077/2	Pink clay, white grits	Hellenistic	*De G and B-G 2012: Fig. 2.6:7
11	Lamp	39	106	1014/2	Pink clay, white grits	IA II?	*De G and B-G 2012: Fig. 2.5:17
12	Lamp	39	106	1077/3	Pink clay, white grits	IA II?	*De G and B-G 2012: Fig. 2.5:17
13	Lamp	39	106	1077/4	Light clay, black grits	Persian?	*De G and B-G 2012: Fig. 3.7:1-4
14	Jar	39	107	1017/1	Pink clay, white grits	Hellenistic	
15	Bowl	39	108	1017/2	Thin, red clay; red slip	5 th -6 th	Hayes 1972: LRC3
16	Bowl	39	108	1017/4	Light gray clay; thick dark green burnish	Mamluk	Avissar and Stern 2005: monochrome glazed bowl type I.1.4.1
17	Bowl	39	108	1017/3	Light orange clay; green burnish; black strip below rim interior	Mamluk	
18	Jar	39	108	1076/1	Pink clay, white grits	IA II	*De G and B-G 2012: Fig. 2.2:1 ⁸
19	Lid	39	109	1016/2	Gray clay, pink exterior, black grits	Early Islamic	Magness 1993: lid form 1
20	Jar	39	109	1016/3	Light gray clay, white grits	Hellenistic	*De G and B-G 2012: Fig. 2.6:20
21	Cooking pot	39	109	1016/1	Thin, red clay	Early Islamic	

* De G and B-G 2012 = De Groot and Bernick-Greenberg 2012

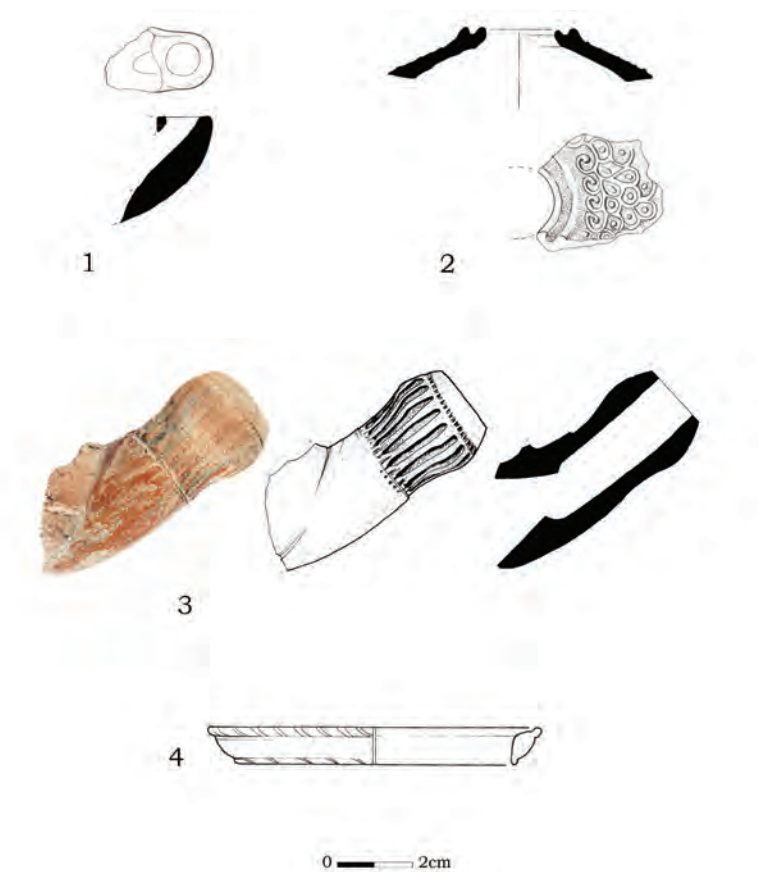


Figure 21. Lamps, pipe and bracelet.

No.	Type	Feature no.	Locus	Reg. no.	Description	Date (centuries CE / period)	Parallels
1	Lamp	39	106	1014/3	Thin, light clay; gray burnish	Hellenistic	
2	Lamp	39	109	1016/4	Thin, pink clay	Early Islamic	Hadad 2000: local clay lamps type 37
3	Pipe	39	108	1015/1	Orange/red clay; light exterior burnish	18 th -19 th	Simpson 2000: Figs. 13.5; 13.6
4	Bracelet	39	108	1017/5	Glass; light green	Mamluk	

We also identified:

- Two caves with evidence of occupation (like the ‘guard houses’, these caves were probably used by shepherds)
- Two rock-cut water cisterns
- Two quarried features
- Two stone mounds
- One wine press
- One wall
- One rock-cut channel
- One concentration of clearance material

Having excavated and recorded these features, we supported the release of the area for development. However, we recommended that Features 38 and 39 be further excavated and conserved.

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