

# CATALOGUE OF STONE VESSELS

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The catalogue lists, describes, and provides relevant bibliography to all known archaeological sites in Galilee with evidence for stone vessels. It forms part of the dataset used in the monograph *Being Jewish in Galilee, 100–200 CE: An Archaeological Study* (Brepols). The archaeological sites are arranged from north to south and received a unique identification number that is used in the book. Where available, the numbers or loci given by the excavators is not-

ed. For each site, both the evidence as well as its archaeological context is described according to the information provided in publication. This is followed by the method of investigation (M), the quantity (Q), and the general type of archaeological context with which the stone vessel find(s) is/are associated (C). Finally, the date of the specific context in which the stone vessel fragment(s) is/are reported is provided (D).

## **1. Khirbet Maqbarat Banat Yaqub**

No description of finds or context available. Discovered by Shaked and Avshalom-Gorni during a field survey.

M survey — Q 10 frags. — C not available

No date available

Shaked and Avshalom-Gorni 2004: table 3.1:1; Aviam 2007: map 4; Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 368 no. 5

## **2. Meroth**

No description of finds or context available. Noted by Shaked and Avshalom-Gorni (2004) based on pers. comm. with E. Damati.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Shaked and Avshalom-Gorni 2004: 33; Adler 2011: 368 no. 6

## **3. Gush Halav**

A single fragment of a limestone cup-handle found in recent rescue excavations (2014), generally dated to the Roman period (Dali-Amos 2015). Another fragment(s) was

found in an earlier rescue excavation (2009). No description of finds or context available for the latter. It was mentioned by Amit (2010) based on pers. comm. with M. Hartal.

M excavation — Q >1 frags. — C not available

No date available

Amit 2010: 56; Adler 2011: 368 no. 8; Dali-Amos 2015

## **4. ‘Ateret (Vadum Iacob)**

No description of finds or context available. Noted by Adler (2011) based on pers. comm. with Y. Stepansky.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Adler 2011: 368 no. 10

## **5. Nabratein**

Over 60 stone vessel fragments are known from excavations in and around the synagogue of Nabratein. Of these, 42 fragments are described by type and context in the final excavation report. Among the 42 fragments, there

are 10 lathe-turned hemispherical bowl fragments; 4 lathe-turned stopper fragments (usage remains unclear, as none seems to fit any vessel); 8 mug fragments that are lathe-turned on the inside and hand-carved on the outside; 7 hand-carved mug fragments; 6 fragments of a hand carved tub; and 7 mug cores whose inside was lathe-turned. All but one of these stone vessel fragments are dated to “Period I” (0–135 CE). Some were discovered in sealed homogeneous deposits from this period, while others were found in unsealed mixed deposits, but always including a substantial number of Early Roman ceramics. A single fragment found in a homogeneous deposit is dated to “Period II” (135–250 CE). Reed (2009: 301) suggests from this single fragment that stone vessels were also used at the site in the period after 135 CE. However, the sealed deposit in which it was found does not exclude an earlier date for this single fragment. It was found in a fill deposit (L2039) situated at the bottom of a rock-cut pit, which means that the material in that deposit provides only a *terminus ante quem*. It remains technically possible that the fragment was deposited earlier than “Period II,” which would fit the suggested date for when this pit was hewn out of bedrock. The assemblage of stone vessel fragments is associated to the presence of a workshop in a domestic area (Area IV), located west of the later synagogue. 36 fragments were found in this area, including 6 stone cores. 1 stone vessel fragment was found in the area of the later synagogue (Area I), but the context of this area during the earlier period is unknown. 5 stone vessel fragments are found in an area where later an unidentified structure was built (Area III).

M excavation — Q >60 frags. — C stone vessel workshop

D 1–150 CE

Reed 2009; Adler 2011: 368 no. 11

#### 6. Qiyyuma

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 368 no. 12

#### 7. Horvat Rom

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 368 no. 13

#### 8. ‘Iyei Me’arot

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 368 no. 14

#### 9. Horvat ‘Oved

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Aviam 2007: map 4; Adler 2011: 368 no. 15

#### 10. Meiron

R770350 in MII.3.5 (L3006)

One handle fragment of a stone mug was found in a domestic structure known as the Patrician House (MII). It was retrieved from an unsealed occupational deposit in Room A (L3006), which was a closed courtyard also serving as the entrance into the house. Ceramics associated with this deposit suggests a date in Stratum IV (250–365 CE).

M excavation — Q 1 frag. — C domestic  
D 250–365 CE

Meyers, Strange, and Meyers 1981: 152, 234, 248; Magen 2002: 161, 167; Aviam 2007: map 4; Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Amit and Adler 2010: 141 n. 54; Adler 2011: 368 no. 16

**11. Khirbet Shema' (?)**

A single small rim fragment of a stone bowl, decorated with incised circles, was found in an unsealed deposit near the modern surface. Adler has identified the fragment as part of a Roman-period stone vessel. Both the excavators and Magen (2002: 161, 167) do not identify it as such.

M excavation — Q 1 frag. — C not available

No date available

Meyers, Kraabel, and Strange 1976: 250, pl. 8.8:18; Magen 2002: 161, 167; Adler 2011: 368 no. 17

**12. Rosh Pinna**

No description of finds or context available. Noted by Adler (2011) based on pers. comm. with Y. Stepansky.

M excavation — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Adler 2011: 368 no. 18

**13. Nebi Shu'eib**

No description of finds or context available. Noted by Adler (2011) based on pers. comm. with M. Hartal.

M excavation — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Adler 2011: 368 no. 19

**14. Khirbet Zeitun er-Rama**

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 368 no. 20

**15. Horvat Be'er Sheva'**

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 368 no. 21

**16. 'Akbara (West)**

A single stone vessel fragment discovered during a field survey. No further information available.

M survey — Q 1 frag. — C not available

No date available

Leibner 2009: 100 no. 3; Adler 2011: 368 no. 22

**17. Kefar Hananya**

A single handle fragment of a stone mug was discovered during excavations in or around a pottery kiln. No further information available.

M excavation — Q 1 frag. — C workshop (other)?

No date available

Adan-Bayewitz 1988–89; Magen 2002: 161, 167; Aviam 2007: map 4; Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 368 no. 23

**18. Hazon**

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M survey — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 368 no. 24

**19. Horvat Kamon**

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Aviam 2007: map 4; Adler 2011: 368 no. 26

**20. Horvat Beza'**

No description of finds or context available. Noted by Adler (2011) based on pers. comm. with M. Aviam.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Adler 2011: 368 no. 28

**21. Capernaum**

277 fragments of mainly hand-carved mugs and 2 stone cores were discovered during large-scale excavations of the settlement between 1968 and 2003, on land owned by the Franciscan Custody of the Holy Land. The number of fragments is based on the list of fragments per excavated area as provided by Loffreda (2008: 155; for unknown reason, this number differs from the total number of fragments [264] noted by Loffreda on that same page). No information is provided on the fragments themselves. No stone vessel finds have been reported from excavations on the east side of the settlement from 1978 to 1982, on land owned by the Greek Orthodox Church.

For most fragments from the Franciscan excavations, a precise stratigraphic context is recorded (see Loffreda 2008: 309–77; listed as “VAS 1”). All but two fragments are found in Late Hellenistic to Early Roman contexts (100 BCE–70 CE). The two later fragments (e573; s5783) are associated with Middle Roman contexts (70–270 CE). It suffices to only provide a general context of these fragments. 43 stone vessel fragments are found in the area of the later, fifth-century synagogue (Area 12), beneath which remains of Late Hellenistic to Early Roman domestic structures were found. 146 fragments are found in the area of the House of St Peter (Area 1). 16 fragments are found in or near domestic structures in Area 2. 43 fragments are found in or near domestic structures in Area 7. 21 fragments are found in the area of domestic structures in Areas 9 and 11. 3 fragments are found in or near domestic structures in Area 5. 7 fragments are found in or near domestic structures in Areas 3, 3a, 4, and 6. Loffreda (2008) suggests that the two stone cores point to the presence of a yet unidentified stone vessel workshop at Capernaum.

M excavation — Q 279 frags. — C domestic (Area 12); domestic (Areas 1–7, 9, 11); stone vessel workshop?

D 100 BCE–70 CE (?) (277 frags.); 70–270 CE (?) (2 frags.)

Tzaferis 1989: 131–38; Tzaferis and Peleg

1989; Magen 2002: 167; Aviam 2007: map 4; Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Loffreda 2008: 155–56; Adler 2011: 368 no. 29

**22. Maghar**

No description of finds or context available. Noted by Adler (2011) based on pers. comm. with N. Feig.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Adler 2011: 368 no. 30

**23. Ravid**

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 368 no. 32

**24. ‘Ein Najmiah / Deir Hanna**

A single stone vessel fragment discovered during a field survey. No further information available.

M survey — Q 1 frag. — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Leibner 2009: 100 no. 23; Adler 2011: 368 no. 33

**25. Mimlah**

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: Fig. 9; Adler 2011: 368 no. 34

**26. Netofa**

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 369 no. 37

**27. 'Elabbon**

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 369 no. 38

**28. Yodefath**

Roughly 120 stone vessel fragments are found at Yodefath, where several remains of domestic structures dated to the Early Roman period and an earlier Hasmonean fortification wall have been uncovered. About half of these fragments (ca. 60) were hand-carved, while the other half (ca. 60) was lathe-turned. No further description of finds or context is available. The archaeological excavations at Yodefath have shown that the site was destroyed in the First Jewish revolt. Hence, the stone vessel finds likely date to the period before this destruction.

M excavation — Q ±120 frags. — C not available

D 100 BCE–70 CE

Adan-Bayewitz and Aviam 1997: 164; Magen 2002: 161, 167; Aviam 2007: map 4; Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 368 no. 39

**29. Khirbet Wadi Hamam**

L2B032/L2B034

One complete lathe-turned krater was found in the northeast corner of a room, situated in the northwestern extent of a house. No further information is available on the krater itself. The krater was found in an occupation deposit located directly beneath a roughly 50 cm thick destruction deposit containing large amounts of ash. Aside from the krater, the occupation deposit consisted, among other artefacts, of a hoard of 60 bronze and silver coins dating to the early second century CE. The latest coin from this hoard is Hadrianic. This suggests that the destruction of the house occurred around 130–150 CE, which also provides a *terminus ante quem* for when the krater was used.

M excavation — Q 1 complete krater — C do-

mestic

D 101–150 CE

Leibner 2010: 225; Adler 2011: 369 no. 40

**30. Horvat Gana**

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Aviam 2007: map 4; Adler 2011: 369 no. 41

**31. Magdala**

USM 25–27: 29, E22; E5

Since 1970s, a large part of the ancient town has been exposed by excavations. Mainly public buildings have been uncovered in the ancient harbor area on land owned by the Franciscan Custody of the Holy Land. More recently also several domestic structures, as well as a synagogue, have been exposed to the northwest of this area. In all these excavations, several stone vessel fragments have been reported: hand-carved mugs, bowls, and lathe-turned kraters (Avshalom-Gorni 2009; De Luca 2009: 450; Zapata-Meza 2012: 87). The precise number of fragments is never specified.

The context in which the fragments are found is in the case of excavations conducted by De Luca well documented. Stone kraters (precise number unknown) were found in a partly-exposed house (USM 25–27, 29) along an alley, situated west of Magdala's harbor area (De Luca 2009: 364). The kraters were found in an occupation deposit that, based on pottery and lamp fragments, dates to the Late Hellenistic to Early Roman period (ca. 25 BCE–70 CE). At the bottom of a pool (E22) in a large bathing complex near the harbor, a very rich and well-preserved material assemblage was found, including stone mugs and kraters (De Luca 2009: 392). The finds were found in a destruction deposit dated to the second half of the first century CE, possibly associated with heavy destruction of the town in the First Jewish revolt. Also part of

the large bathing complex, in a channel (E5), a little to the west of pool E22, fragments of stone bowls were found (De Luca 2009: 413). The fragments were decorated near the rim with an incised line on the outer side. Ceramics date the channel deposit to the first half of the third century CE.

M excavation — Q >1 frag. (USM 25–27, 29); >1 frag. (E22); >1 frag. (E5); >1 (MAP); >1 frag. (IAA) — C : domestic (USM 25–27, 29); public? (E22); public? (E5); domestic? (UAMS); not available (IAA)

D 25 BCE–70 CE (USM 25–27, 29); 51–100 CE (E22); 201–250 CE (E5); no date available (MAP); no date available (IAA)

Avshalom-Gorni 2009; De Luca 2009: 364, 392, 413, 450; Adler 2011: 369 no. 42; Zapata-Meza 2012: 87, fig. 8

### 32. Khirbet Qana

3 fragments of lathe-turned stone vessel fragments were found near a quarried area in “Field 2.” The area also contained a high concentration of Late Hellenistic to Early Roman pottery, though it is unclear in what stratigraphic contexts these were found. Based on the association to the pottery, the krater fragments are dated to the first century CE.

M excavation — Q 3 frags. — C not available

D 1–100 CE (?)

Edwards 2002: 116; Aviam 2007: map 4; Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 368 no. 43

### 33. ‘Ibellin

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Aviam 2007: map 4; Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 369 no. 44

### 34. Arbel

Some stone vessels (precise number unknown) were found on the western edge of Arbel during rescue excavations. No description of the finds is available; it is unclear if

these are complete or fragmented. The stone vessels, among other artefacts, are reportedly associated with a second-century CE floor level of an unidentified structure, though no evidence is provided for this date.

M excavation — Q >1 fragments/complete — C not available

No date available

Aviam 2004a: 20 n. 9; Leibner 2009: 252; Adler 2011: 369 no. 46

### 35. Ruma

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: Fig. 9; Adler 2011: 369 no. 47

### 36. Nasr ed-Din

Fragments of hand-carved mugs were found in a domestic structure (Unit I), situated in the northeast of Nasr ed-Din, during rescue excavations. No information is available on the number of fragments and their context. The building, in which the mugs were found is dated based on ceramics to the second to third century CE. Most coins found in this and another building date to the early second century, and their number declines towards the end of that century. This may indicate that the second century was the prime period of occupation.

M excavation — Q >1 frags. — C domestic

D 101–300 CE (?)

Ben Nahum 1999: 16\*; Aviam 2007: map 4; Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Leibner 2009: 295–96; Adler 2011: 369 no. 48

### 37. Huqoq

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 369 no. 49

**38. Tiberias**

Only few stone vessel fragment finds have been reported for Tiberias. A single stone krater fragment was found in a sounding beneath the floor of a partly-exposed peristyle courtyard with central rectangular pool. The pottery assemblage from this sounding dates to the first to second century CE. As the fragment derived from a sounding, nothing is known about the type of context with which this fragment is associated. Fragments of hand-carved mugs are found in excavations of a harbor quay (earlier identified as “stadium”) located along the Sea of Galilee, on the northern end of ancient Tiberias. No information is available about the number of fragments. They were found in a lake deposit of the Sea of Galilee that ceramics date to the Early Roman period (63 BCE–70 CE).

M excavation — Q 1 fragm. (Hirschfeld 1989–90); >1 frags. (Hartal 2008) — C not available

D 1–200 CE (Hirschfeld 1989–90); 63 BCE–70 CE (Hartal 2008)

Hirschfeld 1989–90: 108, fig. 96; Magen 2002: 161, 167; Amir 2004: 53, fig. 3.18:1; Aviam 2007: map 4; Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Hartal 2008; Adler 2011: 369 no. 50; Bonnie 2017

**39. Khirbet Lubiya**

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 369 no. 51

**40. Hammath Tiberias**

No. 401/6 in L52

A single rim fragment of a hand-carved mug was found in a Late Roman–Byzantine synagogue in the southern end of Hammath Tiberias. It was found in an unknown deposit (L52) associated with Stratum IIa (fourth century CE), the so-called Synagogue of Severos. M excavation — Q 1 fragm. — C synagogue?

D 301–400 CE

Dothan 1983: 66, fig. 4:S; Amit and Adler 2010: 141 n. 54; Adler 2011: 369 no. 52

**41. el-Khirbeh**

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 369 no. 53

**42. Sawa’ed Hamriya**

No description of finds or context available. Noted by Adler (2011) based on pers. comm. with D. Syon.

M not available — Q not available — C not available

No date available

Adler 2011: 369 no. 54

**43. Sepphoris**

L13101 (USF Villa); L3050/L3131/L3132/L6003 (near Crusader Citadel); L87.1152.1 (below synagogue on Lower Eastern Plateau); Not available (Western Quarter)

Numerous stone vessel fragments have been found around the city of Sepphoris. In the Western Quarter, in total 116 fragments were found, all associated with domestic structures (Reed 2003: 385, 390). Also two small cores belonging to shallow lathe-turned bowls were found, suggesting the presence of a small workshop in the area (Reed 2003: 391). Reed (2003) provides some general statistics on these fragments. The majority (ca. 60%) have been found in homogenous deposits dated to the Early Roman period (63 BCE–135 CE). Around 20% was found in a cistern in House Unit IV (L84.1068), which was used as a dump from the second century CE onward. The rest of the material are found in mixed deposits (attributed to 63 BCE–363 CE). Meyers (2006; 2008) suggests from the evidence in these mixed contexts that stone vessels may have been used at the site up to the third century CE. Around 55% of the fragments are from lathe-turned vessels, while ca. 40% are

from hand-carved mugs (Reed 2003: 395 fig. 7).

Six stone vessel fragments are reported from excavations near the Crusader Citadel and in the USF Villa (Strange, Longstaff, and Groh 2006: 57, 59, 62, 107). One fragment of an unidentifiable vessel was found in a Late Roman to Byzantine unsealed erosion deposit (L13101) that is located in a large subterranean room (C217) of the USF Villa. Five more fragments are found in excavations near the northeast corner of the Crusader Citadel, where several subterranean rock-cut rooms were excavated that are probably (though no clear structure has been found) related to a Roman house. A fragment of a hand-carved mug and another of a rectangular vessel was found in a mixed Late Roman deposit (L3050) in cistern C201. A small fragment of a hand-carved mug was found in an Early to Middle Roman foundation deposit (L3131) for a plaster floor in cistern C203. The base of a hand-carved mug was found in L3132, which was a deliberate fill deposit with pottery from the Late Hellenistic to Middle Roman period. Lastly, a fragment of an unidentifiable vessel was discovered in a mixed, Late Hellenistic to Early Byzantine deposit (L6003).

On the Lower Eastern Plateau, five fragments of the same lathe-turned krater were found beneath a fifth-century synagogue (Weiss 2005: 309–10). The deposit in which the fragments were found (L87.1152.1) dates based on pottery to the third to fourth century CE. Magen (2002: 167) reports the presence of stone vessel fragments in this area based on a pers. comm. with the excavation directors, E. Netzer and Z. Weiss. However, more details are not provided by Magen and it may well have been the fragments from beneath the fifth-century synagogue.

M excavation — Q 116 frags. (Western Quarter); 1 frags. (USF Villa); 5 frags. (near Crusader Citadel); 5 frags. (below synagogue on Lower Eastern Plateau) — C domestic (Western Quarter); stone vessel workshop? (Western Quarter); domestic (USF Villa); domestic (near Crusader Citadel); not available (Lower

Eastern Plateau)

D 75 BCE–75 CE (?) (Western Quarter); 201–700 CE (?) (USF Villa); 100 BCE–700 CE (?) (near Crusader Citadel); 201–400 CE (below synagogue on Lower Eastern Plateau) Magen 2002: 160, 167; Reed 2003: 385–99; Weiss 2005: 309–10; Meyers 2006; 2008; Strange, Longstaff, and Groh 2006: 57, 59, 61, 62, 107, 122; Aviam 2007: map 4; Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 369 no. 55

#### 44. Farmhouse east of Sepphoris

Directly east of Sepphoris, a complete lathe-turned krater (H 80cm) decorated with incised geometric patterns was found in the collapse layers of a farmhouse (Area 69.2). Pottery vessels were stored inside the krater. The farmhouse, as well as the krater found inside it, is dated based on complete storage and cooking vessels to the third to fourth century CE.

M excavation — Q 1 complete — C domestic D 201–400 CE

Weiss 2003: 25\*–26\*; Adler 2011: 369 no. 56

#### 45. Karm er-Ras

Stone vessel fragments were found in structures on the east slope of the hill (Area H) and on the southeast slope of the hill (Area C) during rescue excavations. In Area C, several rooms have been exposed belonging to a partly-exposed domestic building from the Early Roman period (Alexandre 2008b). In what probably was an unroofed courtyard of this house, some sort of food-processing installation was found. In association with this house also a single stone vessel fragment was found. No further information is available on this fragment. In Area H, several rooms have been discovered of a first- to third-century CE domestic structure (Alexandre 2008c). In these rooms “pottery, some glass fragments and chalk stone vessels” were found. No further information is available. Finally, in another rescue excavation (specific location unknown), a handle fragment of a hand-carved mug was found beneath a later domestic structure (Gal and Hanna 2000). It was found in a fill deposit beneath a later domestic structure

that contained earth, ash and mid-second to early-third century CE pottery. The excavators suggest that this fill and its related material is associated with an earlier house from the first to third century CE.

M excavation — Q >3 frags. — C domestic  
D 75 BCE–75 CE (1); 1–300 CE (?) (>2)  
Gal and Hanna 2000; Magen 2002: 160, 167;  
Aviam 2007: map 4; Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Al-  
exandre 2008a; 2008b; Adler 2011: 369 no. 57

#### 46. Horvat Binit (West)

A single handle fragment of a stone vessel, possibly hand-carved mug, was found in a dump in or near a cave complex attributed to the Roman–Byzantine period. No further information is available.

M survey — Q 1 frag. — C not available  
Aviam 2004b: 129; 2007: map 4; Adler 2011:  
369 no. 58

#### 47. Horvat Binit

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not  
available  
No date available  
Aviam 2007: map 4; Adler 2011: 369 no. 59

#### 48. Khirbet Qeshet

No description of finds or context available. Noted by Adler (2011) based on pers. comm. with D. Syon.

M not available — Q not available — C not  
available  
No date available  
Adler 2011: 369 no. 60

#### 49. Bethlehem ha-Galil

One base fragment of a hand-carved mug and discarded cores of such mugs were found in a fill deposit in a cistern (Area E) during a rescue excavation. The cistern cannot be associated to any kind of architectural structure in that area. No date is provided for this cistern and for the fragments. Furthermore, it is unknown how many cores precisely were re-

trieved from the cistern. Based on the presence of the discarded cores, the excavator has suggested the presence of a stone vessel workshop at this site.

M excavation — Q >1 frags. — C stone vessel  
workshop  
No date available  
Oshri 1998: 29; Magen 2002: 160, 167; Gib-  
son 2003: 291 n. 37; Aviam 2007: map 4; Ad-  
ler 2011: 369 no. 61

#### 50. er-Reina

Scattered around a hilltop near the settlement of er-Reina, stone vessel debitage was discovered, including discarded mugs (diam. 5–10 cm) and conical stone cores related to these mugs. No precise number of finds is provided. The interior of the mugs was shaped by lathe while their exterior was hand-carved. The cups had apparently no handle. Based on the evidence of debitage, the investigator suggests that on this hilltop a stone vessel workshop was situated. No structural remains have been found so far in relation to this workshop. Pottery sherds found in this survey dating to the Roman and Byzantine periods has provided no conclusive date for the stone vessel fragments. M survey — Q not available — C stone vessel workshop

No date available  
Gal 1991; Magen 2002: 160, 167; Aviam 2007:  
map 4; Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 369  
no. 62

#### 51. 'Illut

Indicated on a map as a site containing stone vessel fragment(s). No further information available.

M not available — Q not available — C not  
available  
No date available  
Aviam 2007: map 4; Adler 2011: 369 no. 63

#### 52. Nazareth

Four stone vessel fragments were found in excavations beneath the Basilica of the Annunciation. One base and one body fragment are of a lathe-turned bowl (diam. 26 cm) decorat-

ed with an incised line on its outer rim. They have been found in a rock-cut Silo 36, which is associated with other subterranean rooms belonging to an agricultural complex. No date for both fragments is provided. The other two fragments were of a hand-carved mug (diam. 3–9 cm) with a circular-pierced, square handle. They were found within the atrium of a Byzantine church beneath the Basilica of the Annunciation.

M excavation — Q 4 frags. — C workshop (other) (2); church (2)

D not available (2); 301–700 CE (2)

Bagatti 1967: 318; Magen 2002: 160–61, 167; Aviam 2007: map 4; Edwards 2007: fig. 9; Adler 2011: 369 no. 64

### 53. Migdal Ha-‘emeq

Two stone vessel fragments were found in a complex of five underground rooms (Complex C) during rescue excavations. Whether these spaces are associated with aboveground structures remains unknown. One fragment was found to the north of Room 2, which remains unexcavated. Another fragment, the base of a hand-carved mug, was found in a sounding made in Room 5. Based on the finds in these rooms, occupation of Complex C is dated generally from the Early Roman to Early Islamic period.

M excavation — Q 2 frags. — C not available

No date available

Shalem 1996; Magen 2002: 160, 167; Adler 2011: 369 no. 66

### 54. Tel Rekhesh

Some stone vessel fragments were found in relation to an Early Roman stratum with fragmentary remains of buildings. No information is given on the exact number or type of fragments, nor of their context.

M excavation — Q > 1 frags. — C not available

No date available

Paz et al. 2010: 39; Adler 2011: 369 no. 66

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