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PREFACE

The present work investigates the provenience and local trade of the common kitchen pottery of the Galilee and Golan in the Roman and early Byzantine periods—the latter half of the first century BCE through the early fifth century CE. Three distinct disciplines are employed: archaeology, archaeometry, and a study of the literary sources; the evidence from each is first presented separately and then correlated in the concluding chapters.

Twenty-five years ago this book could not have been written. Archaeological investigation of the Roman Galilee had hardly begun then, and the archaeometric methodology employed here had not been sufficiently developed.

Archaeological excavations and publication of finds during these past twenty-five years have transformed many of the material remains of Roman Galilee from terra incognita to fruitful subjects of scholarly investigation. Much credit for these developments goes to Professors E.M. Meyers, J.F. Strange, and C.L. Meyers; and Fathers V.C. Corbo and S. Loffreda; who initiated and then directed archaeological expeditions at a number of Galilean sites of Roman date, and subsequently published their findings.

New equipment and techniques for studying nuclear structure were first applied as an analytical tool for archaeological research in the late 1960’s, by Professor I. Perlman and Dr. F. Asaro at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California (Perlman and Asaro 1969). This definitive archaeometric work has since been followed by a number of studies concerned with determining the provenience of ancient artifacts.

The origins of the present study, the first to make successful use of these analytical techniques to determine the local provenience of a repertory of common household pottery, go back more than one decade. At that time I participated in a graduate course on the applications of science to archaeology, given by Professor Perlman at the Institute of Archaeology of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Toward the end of the course, I approached Professor
Perlman with a provenience problem I proposed to work on—to investigate the local sources of the common pottery found in Roman levels at sites in the Galilee and the Golan. Thus I began an extended period of research under the direction of Professor Perlman, at the Archaeometry Laboratory of the Hebrew University and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. It was Professor Perlman, first as my supervisor and later as a revered colleague, who taught me how to work as a scientist. The initial fruits of our work, including much of the archaeometric evidence presented in this study, first appeared in a joint publication (Adan-Bayewitz and Perlman 1985). Our collaboration on related work has continued. I—and this book—owe much to him.

Shortly after beginning my archaeometric work, I had the privilege and pleasure of meeting Professor D. Sperber, then Chairman of the Department of Talmud at Bar-Ilan University. Professor Sperber, a leading authority on the socioeconomic history and *realia* of Roman Palestine, kindly consented to supervise my doctoral work along with Professor Perlman. His guidance in a number of areas and his encouragement sustained me throughout this (and much of my other) work. It is difficult to acknowledge adequately my continuing debt of gratitude to him.

This book is a revised, expanded and updated version of my doctoral dissertation in Archaeology (Adan-Bayewitz 1985a), supervised by Professors Perlman and Sperber. The dissertation was submitted to the Hebrew University in December 1985, and was approved *summa cum laude*.

The focus of the work is the Galilee and Golan of the early Roman to early Byzantine period. The pottery from the large majority of excavated settlement sites of this region and period has been studied systematically, and corpora from seventeen selected sites were subsequently sampled for neutron activation analysis. The breadth of the study is itself a tribute to cooperation among researchers. I am indebted to the many archaeologists who graciously allowed me to study the finds from their excavations and to sample pieces as required: Dr. D. Amir (Tel Qedesh); Mr. M. Avi'Am (H. Beer Sheva; Yodefat); Professors N. Avigad and B. Mazar (Beth She'arim); Mr. D. Bahat (H. Hazon); Mr. C. Ben-David and Mr. Z. Ma'oz ('Ein Nashut); Professor A. Biran (with Ms. M. Hershkowitz responsible for pottery processing and publication) (Tel Dan); Mr. E. Braun (Sasa); Fathers V.C. Corbo and S. Loffreda (Capernaum; Magdala); Dr. S. Dar (H. Samaq); Professor M. Dothan ('Akko-Ptolemais; Hammath Tiberias); Dr. G. Foerster and Professor M. Gihon (Tel Shalem); Dr. R. Frankel (Kh. Zabdi); Mr. S. Gutman (assisted by Mr. D. Wagner) (Gamla); Dr. A. Harif (with Ms. A. Killebrew responsible for pottery processing and publication) (H. Tirya); Professor S. Herbert (with Ms. A. Berlin responsible for pottery processing and publication) (Tel Anafa); Dr. Z. Ilan and Mr. E. Damati (Kh. Marus); Professor L.I. Levine (H. 'Ammudim); Father S. Loffreda (et-Tabgha);
Mr. Z. Ma'oz (with Ms. A. Killebrew responsible for pottery processing and publication) (Dabïya; 'Ein Nashut; H. Kanaf; Golan Watchtower); Professors E.M. Meyers, A.T. Kraabel and J.F. Strange (Kh. Shema'); Professors E.M. Meyers, J.F. Strange and C.L. Meyers (Gush Halav; Meiron; en-Nabratein); Professor A. Ovadiah, Dr. M. Fisher and Professor I. Roll (Tel Qedesh ha-Mizrahi); Professors J.F. Strange, D.E. Groh and T.R.W. Longstaff (Sepphoris-Dioecesarea); Dr. V. Tzaferis (Rama); Ms. F. Vitto (Naḥf); Mr. S. Wachsmann (Ginnosar boat excavation); and Dr. A. Zertal (Kh. el-Ḥammam).

The Israel Department of Antiquities kindly authorized the study and sampling of collections from published excavations in its stores. Director A. Eitan approved the request for such authorization, and Curator V. Sussman was most helpful during months of tedious work. Dr. Z. Yeivin authorized our study of pottery collected at Kefar Ḥananya by Mr. E. Braun of the Department, Mr. R. Reich, Scientific Secretary of the Department, approved the publication of data from the Department archives, and Ms. R. Peled, Chief Curator of the newly constituted Israel Antiquities Authority, authorized and coordinated, with the assistance of Curators R. Birger, T. Ornan, T. Shick, and J. Zias, the photography of selected pottery pieces.

The important assistance of Dr. F. Asaro and Helen V. Michel of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory is gratefully acknowledged. I also wish to thank them for helping to make the periods of my work at LBL so pleasurable and productive. Dr. Asaro also read portions of the manuscript and I am indebted to him for his valuable comments.

Thanks are due to the staff of the Hebrew University Archaeometry Laboratory: to Dr. J. Gunneweg for general assistance, Mr. J. Chinitz for computer programming, and Mr. S. Riis for the maintenance of the electronic equipment.

Special mention and thanks are due to a number of researchers: Mr. M. Avi'am provided information about his excavations at Tel Beer Sheva; Professor S. Herbert supplied information about the Tel Anafa excavations; Father S. Loffreda provided quantitative estimates of the Capernaum pottery; Mr. Z. Ma'oz, District Archaeologist of the Golan, shared his wide knowledge of that locale, authorized our study of the finds from a number of excavated sites and from the surveys conducted in the Golan and generally facilitated our work in that region; Professor E.M. Meyers permitted free access to the as yet unpublished finds from several excavations which he directed; and Professors J.F. Strange and T.R.W. Longstaff were excellent sounding boards for my ideas. I also wish to thank Ms. A. Berlin for her generously offered hospitality and assistance during my sojourn in Ann Arbor to study the finds from Tel Anafa.

Thanks are also due to Dr. M. Artzy who encouraged my first steps in
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I am grateful to Professor D. Barag, with whom I consulted on several occasions, and Professor L.I. Levine, who asked me to publish the pottery from his excavations at H. 'Ammudim, affording me my first opportunity to work with Galilean ware. On that pottery I sought the advice of Dr. V. Tzaferis of the Department of Antiquities, who kindly shared his knowledge.

My thanks are due to Professor Y. Feliks, Chairman of the Department of Land of Israel Studies at Bar-Ilan University, for providing conditions favorable to research.

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Most of the pottery drawings were prepared by Mrs. Miriam Nir, while a number were done by Mrs. Mika Sarig of the Hebrew University, Institute of Archaeology. The maps were drawn and the pottery plates arranged by Mrs. Miriam Waldman of the Bar-Ilan University, Department of Land of Israel Studies. Computer services were provided by Bar-Ilan University.

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