

# The Pottery as a Clue to the History

David R. Moulis  
Biblical Archaeology and Theology  
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# The pottery using in the ancient world

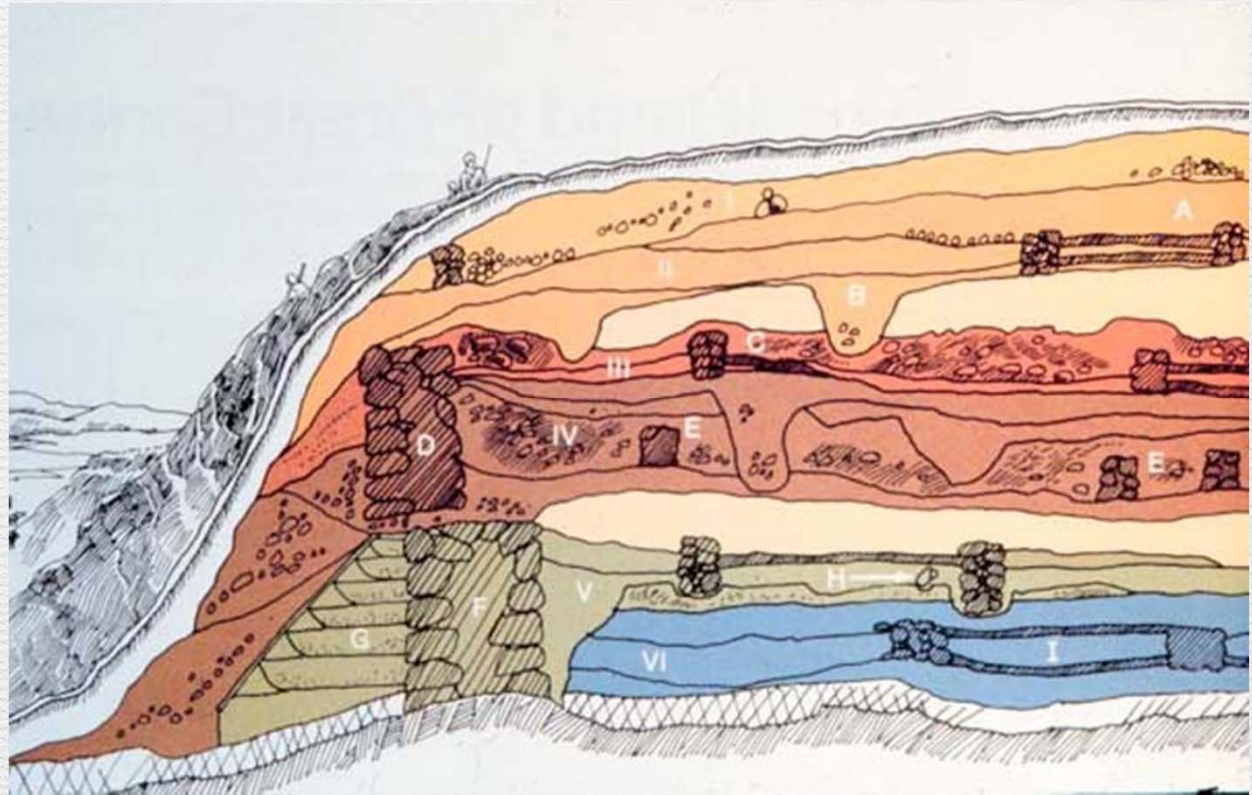
- 1. Household storage (grain, oil, wine)
- 2. Transport of the goods
- 3. Food preparation (contact with the fire), serving, eating, drinking
- 4. Cult (chalices, icons)
- 5. Industry
- 6. Lighting (oil lamps)
- 7. Engineering (roof tiles, pipes, bricks)
- 8. Burials (ossuaries)

# Use of the modern ceramic research

- Dating of archaeological strata
- Cultural relations
- Trade contacts
- Ethnic identity
- Technology of production and materials
- Indicator of the economic and social organization
- Activity at the site (identification of the function from the architectural remains)
- Administration (Imlk stamps on jars)
- Cultural area (Halaf culture, Greek culture)

# What pottery tells us?

- according to typology we can date the pottery in relative chronology
- pottery from the upper layer is later than pottery above this layer (usually)



# Why Pottery?

- Clay is everywhere
- Clay is cheap
- Easy production

## At the beginning...

- ✿ *pottery was dried in the sun*
- ✿ *pottery firing process on 500-600°C (fired inside a pile of wood)*
- ✿ *burnished, polished (with stones or sand), engraved (ropes)*
- ✿ *later firing in a pottery oven on higher temperature*
- ✿ *more oxygen - a red color of a pottery, no oxygen - a black pottery (no glaze)*

# Basic Important dates

- **8th-7th millennium** - Transition between Pre-Pottery Neolithic Period and Pottery Neolithic Period
- **5th millennium** - potter's wheel (slow speed)
- **2nd millennium** - potters's wheel (fast speed)

## Hand-build pottery



## Pottery forms



Pottery wheel (low speed)  
- from the 5th millennium BCE



# Decoration

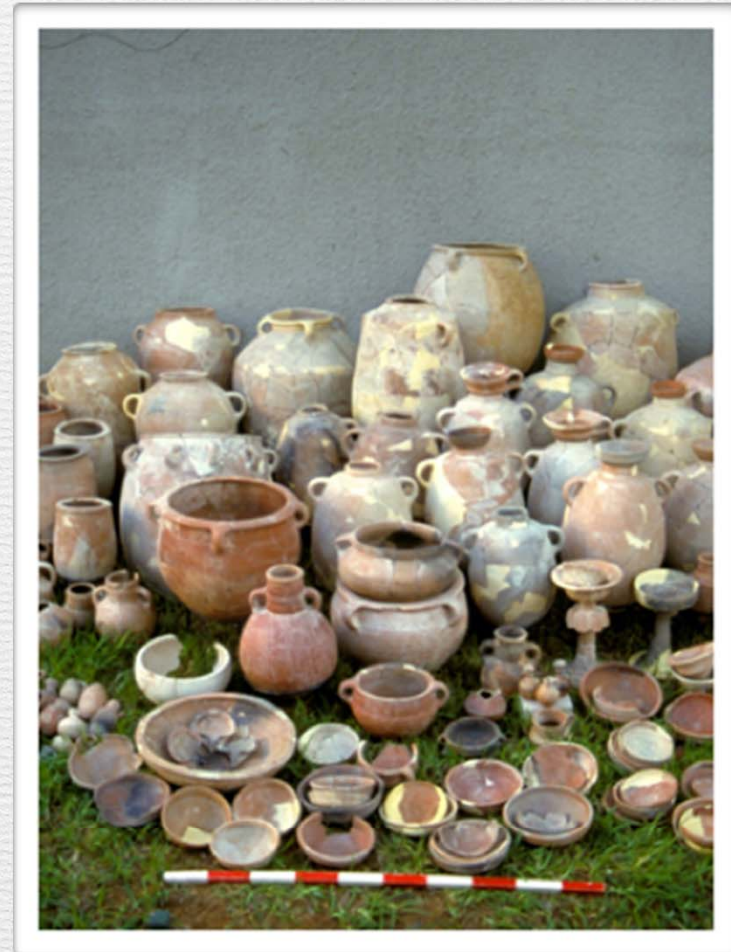
- colored decoration (stripes, triangles, points or figurative), red and black color on white
- plastic decoration (rope decoration, decoration brackets or figurative)
- engravings and prints
- burnishing
- seal impressions





# Basic Sorting of the Pottery

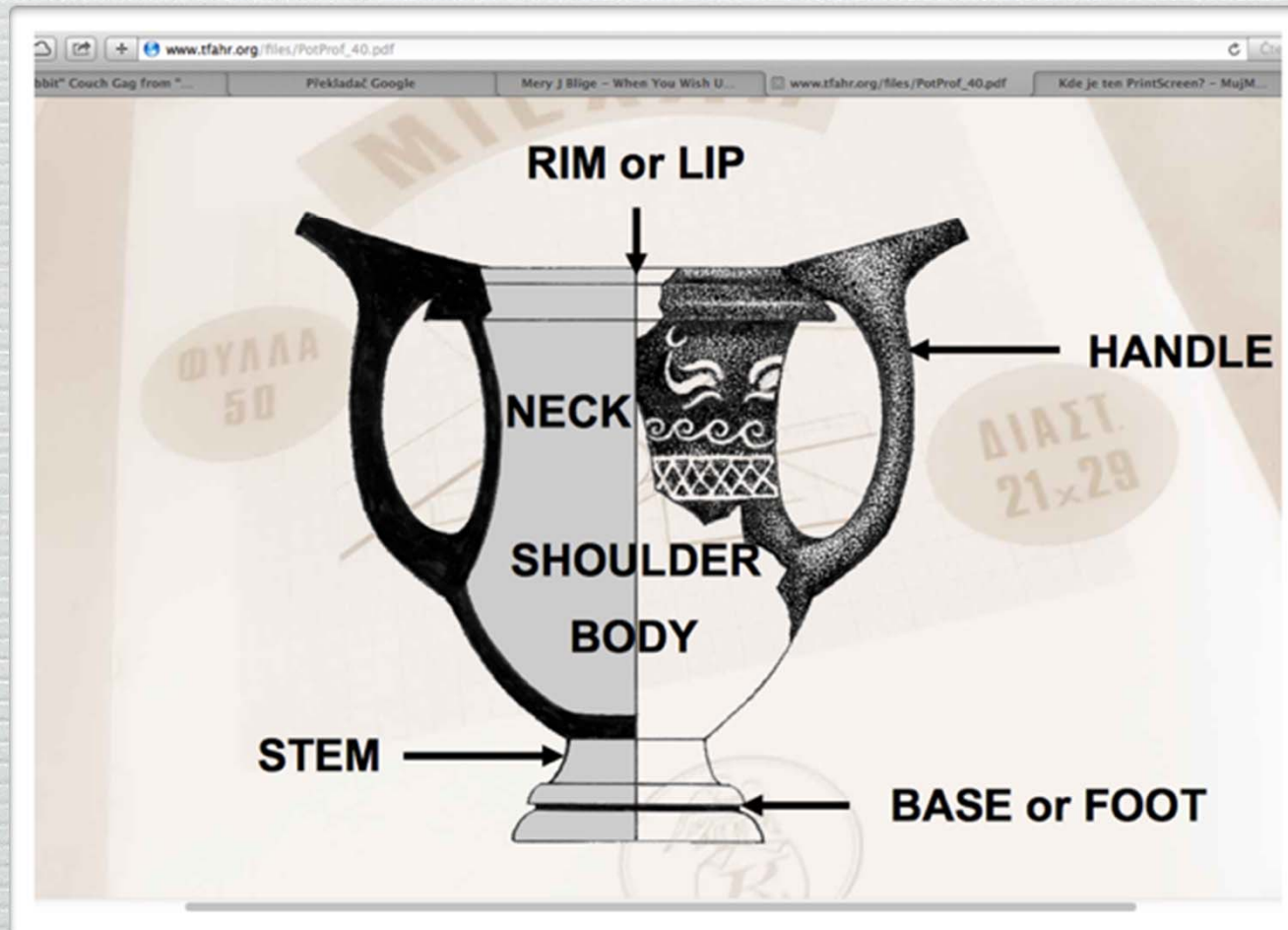
- **size:** big (pithoi, amphora) or small (bowl, candle, juglet)
- **rim:** open (bowl, plate, chalice) or close (jar, vase, jug)





Indicative pottery sherds:

rims, bases, handles



Parts of the pottery object



Main typology

# Bowls



Shallow bowls  
Deep bowls  
Round bowls  
Angular bowls  
V-shaped bowls



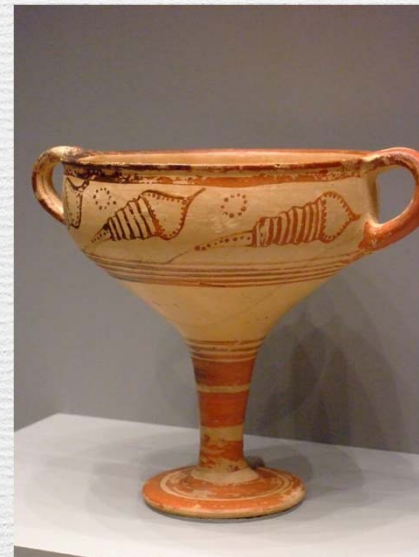
## Plates



## Bowls on foot - chalices



## Cups



# Oil Lamps



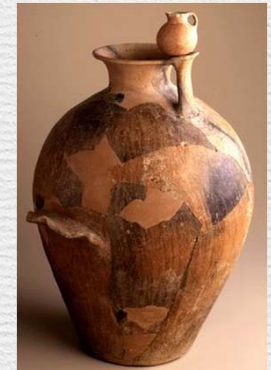
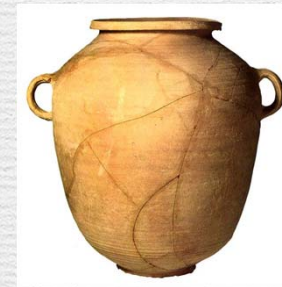
# Closed vessels with a neck

According to number of the handles:

- 1. One handle - JUG, JUGLET



- 2. No handle, Two handles or more - JAR, AMPHORISKOS





## Teapots



## Churns



# Zoomorphic and anthropomorphic pottery



# Models of houses



- simple and primitive form
- simple techniques
- small objects
- small and simple handles
- six kinds of vessels:

- small bowls (cups)
- medium sized deep bowls
- kraters
- chalices
- small and medium jars with neck
- small and medium jars without neck

- hundreds of pure clay figurine of women from Sha'ar ha-Golan
- animal figurines



# Neolithic pottery - decoration

- Most of the neolithic pottery is plain
- dark-faced burnished ware (Batashi)
- bands and rows made by fingernails (Batashi, Tell Eli)
- red-burnished slips (Munhata, Jericho)
- painting applied with a brush (Jericho, Munhata, Batashi)
- combination of more decoration styles (Sha'ar ha-Golan - Yarmukian style, Jericho, Megiddo)



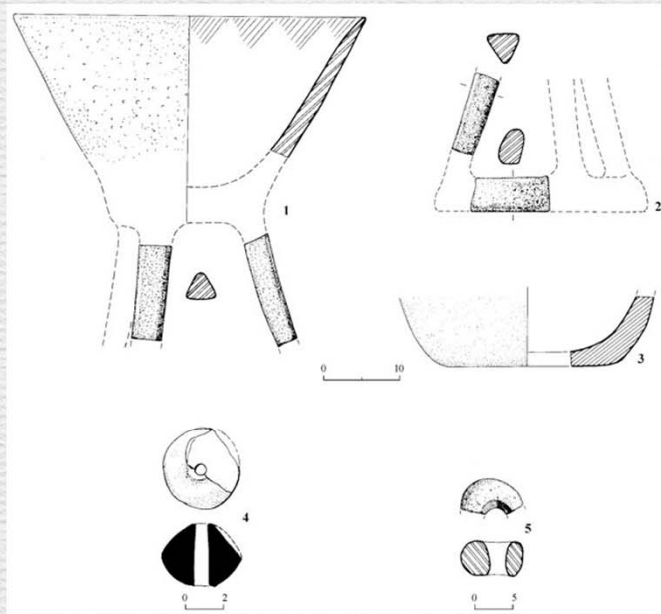
- Ghassulian culture (Teleilat Gahssul in modern Jordan)
- Beer-sheba culture
- Wadi Rabah Culture (close to Yekne'am and Megiddo)
- Megiddo, Afula, Beth-shean, Far'ah, Hadera, Azor, Yavne,
- Jericho, Abu Zureikh, Wadi Rabah, Ein el-Jarba, Munhata,
- deep bowls
- black burnished bowls
- new types:
  - V-shaped pottery
  - carinated pottery



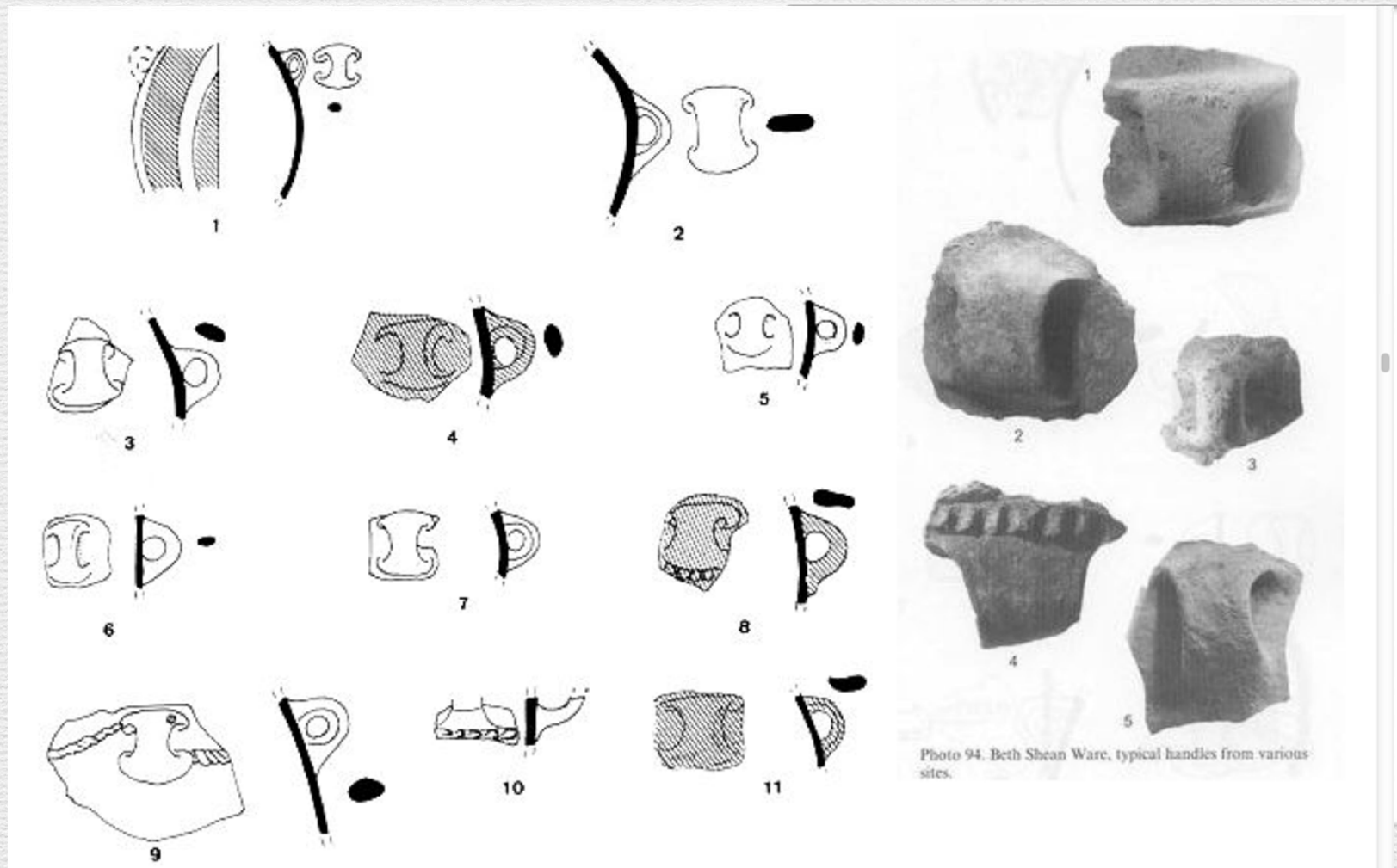
# V-shaped pottery



# Carinated pottery



# Chalcolithic handles





# New types of the pottery

- Spouted pottery
- Rounded closed bowls
- Plates
- Lids
- Basins
- Stands
- Chalices
- Burial jars (infants)



# Decoration

- Decorated holemouth jars

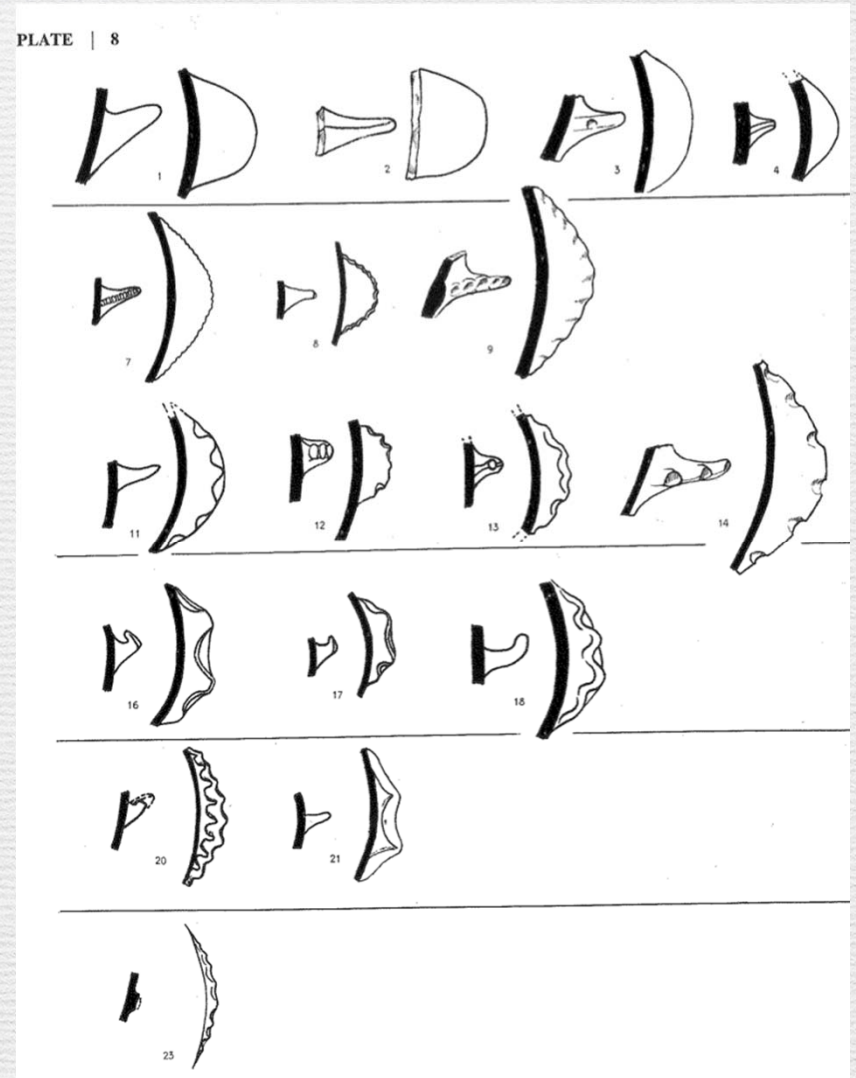


- Painted (black and red on white)



# Early Bronze Age pottery

- New kinds of the handles - ledge handles

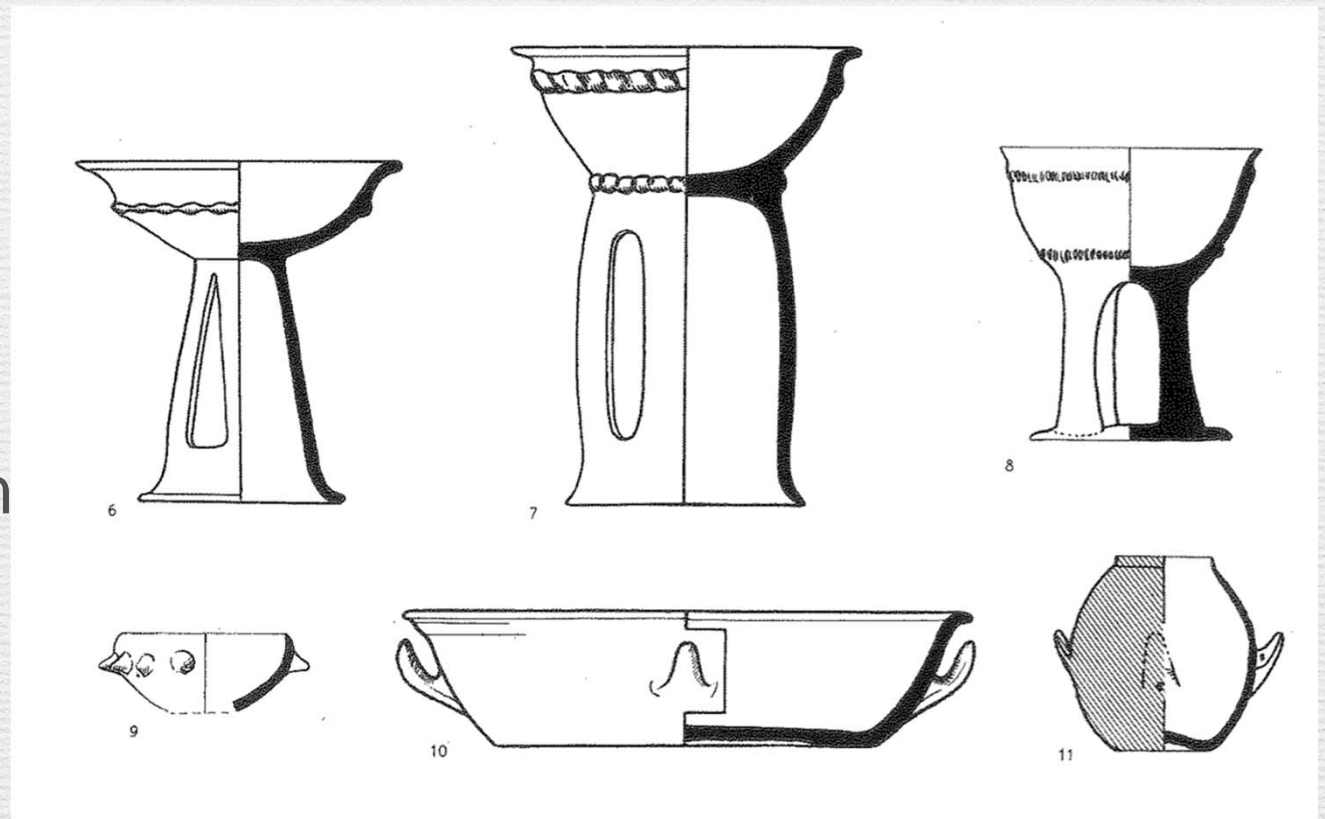


- *presence of Egypt during Bronze age in Canaan*
- *pottery was influenced by Egyptian style*
- *disappearance of the characteristic forms of the Chalcolithic forms: cornets, churns, “multi-handles” jars, ossuaries, and V shaped bowls, jars, pithoi*
- *appearance of the new types: jug, juglet, salver, and new shapes*
- *decoration: red and polish, polish, painted*
- *pottery for daily use is simple*



# PUC - „Proto-urban" Grey burnished ceramic

- rope decoration
- shelves decoration

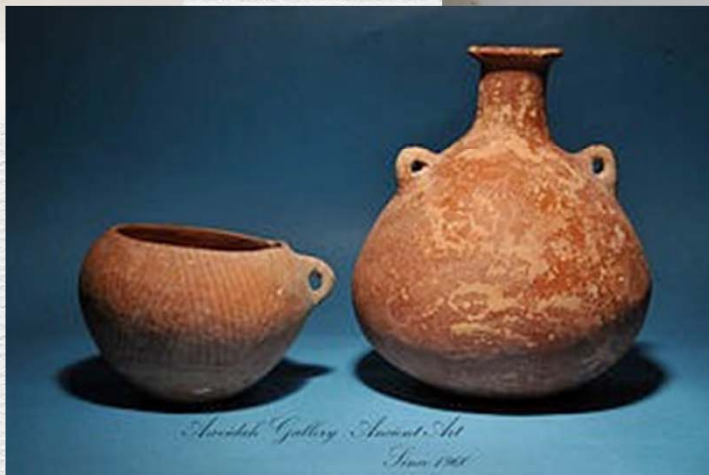
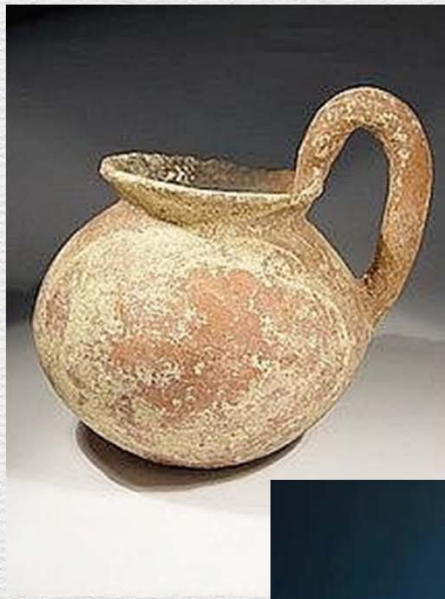


## PUA - Red slipped and polished pottery

- pottery with spout
- pottery with navel at the base
- juglet with high handle almost leading from the base to the rim
- juglets with two identical handles on the shoulders



# PUA



# PUB - painted ceramic

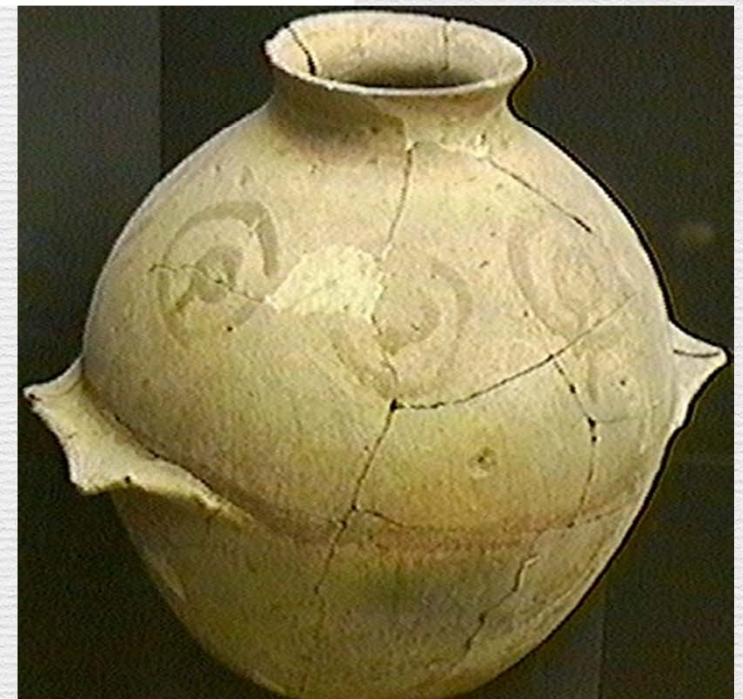
- pottery painted by brush
- geometric patterns
- imitation of the fabric
- twin tools





# Middle Bronze Age

- Teapots
- Lamp for four wicks - only during Middle Bronze Age !!
- painted pottery



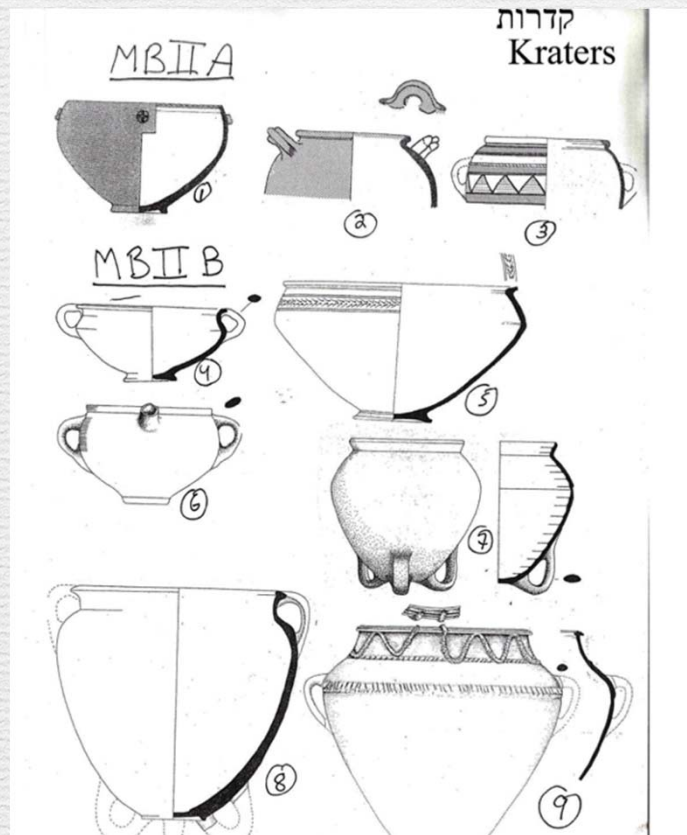
# Middle Bronze Age

- spherical or barrel-shaped vessels
- large flat base or none (pottery is like a ball)
- often absence of handles, only one type is common - a pair of small-loop handles
- light greenish-grey clay
- decoration made with the comb or fork, usually between the neck and the shoulders and points



# Middle Bronze Age

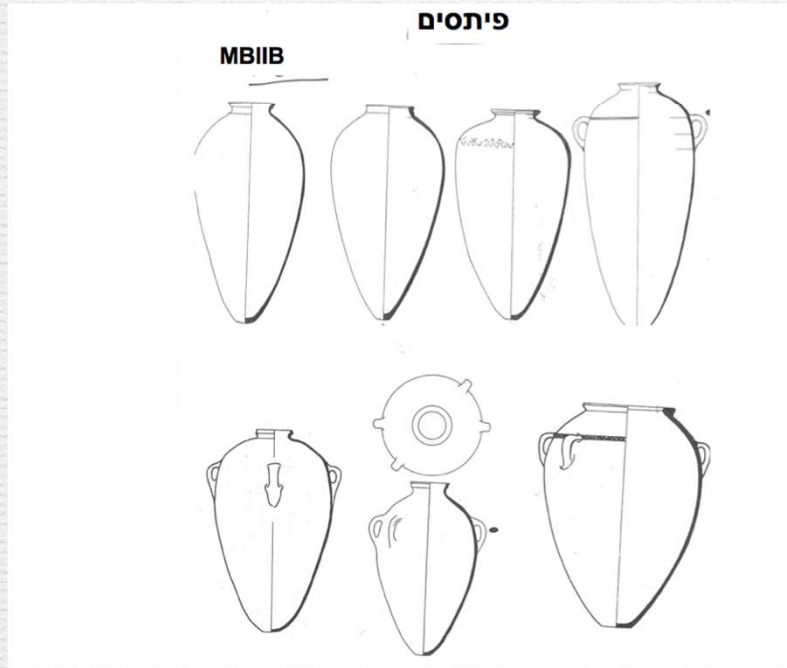
## Kraters



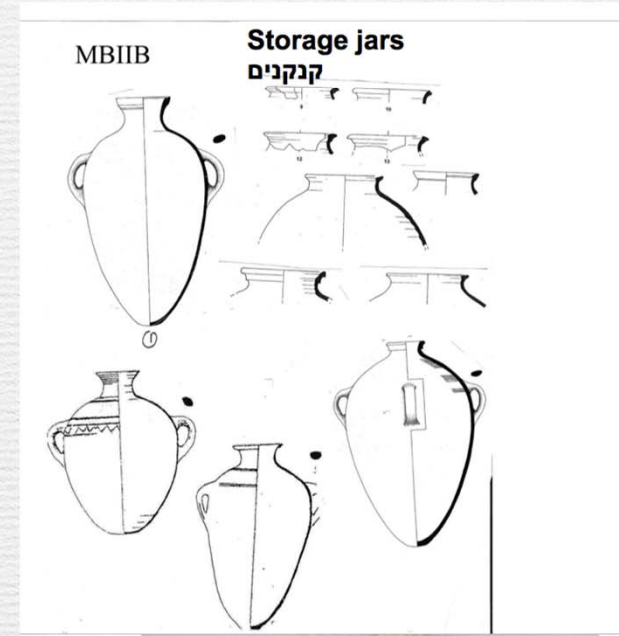
## Carinated bowls



# Containers



# Storage jars



# Vessels



# Offering bowls



- *local Canaanite pottery*



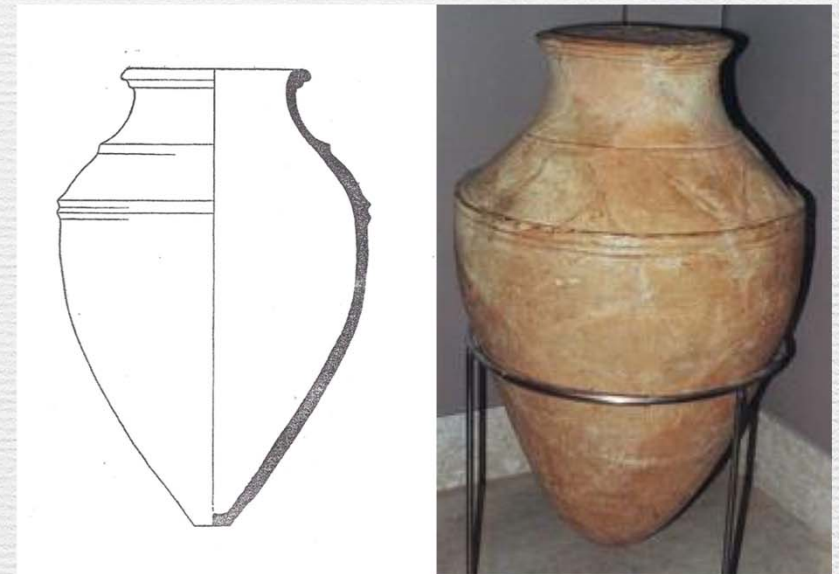
- *imported pottery from Cyprus and Greece (Aegean Sea area)*

- *imported pottery from Egypt*

- *all kinds of the pottery forms*

- *S-shaped bowl*

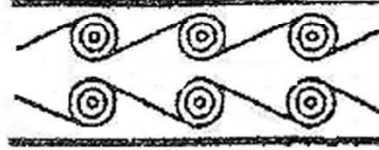
- *storage jars*



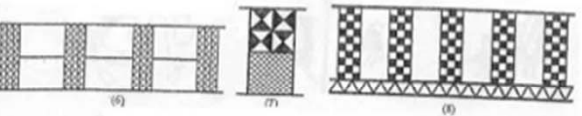
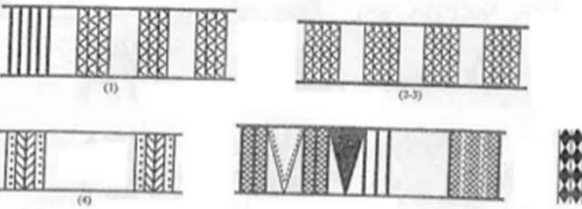
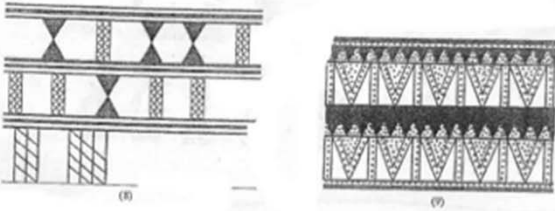
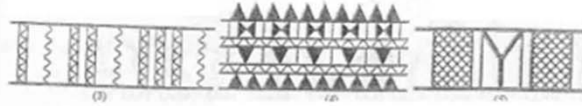
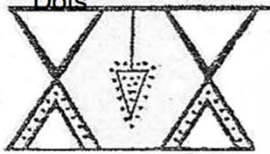
S-shape

# New decoration styles

ספירלה רצה  
spiral running



נקודות  
Dots

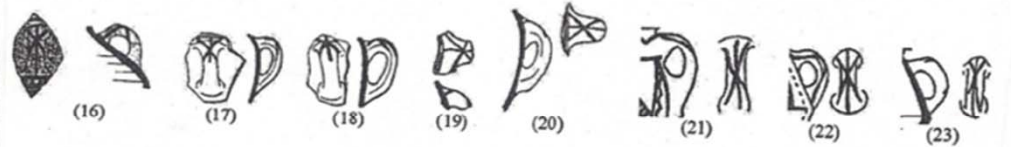
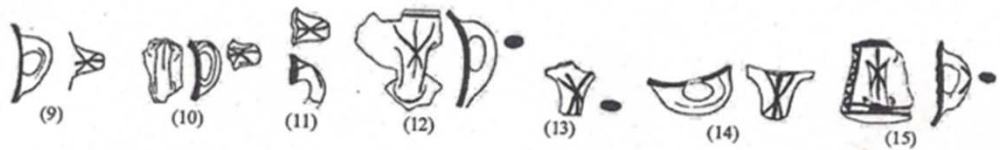
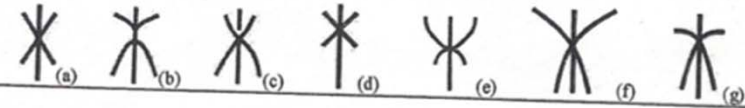


שעון חול

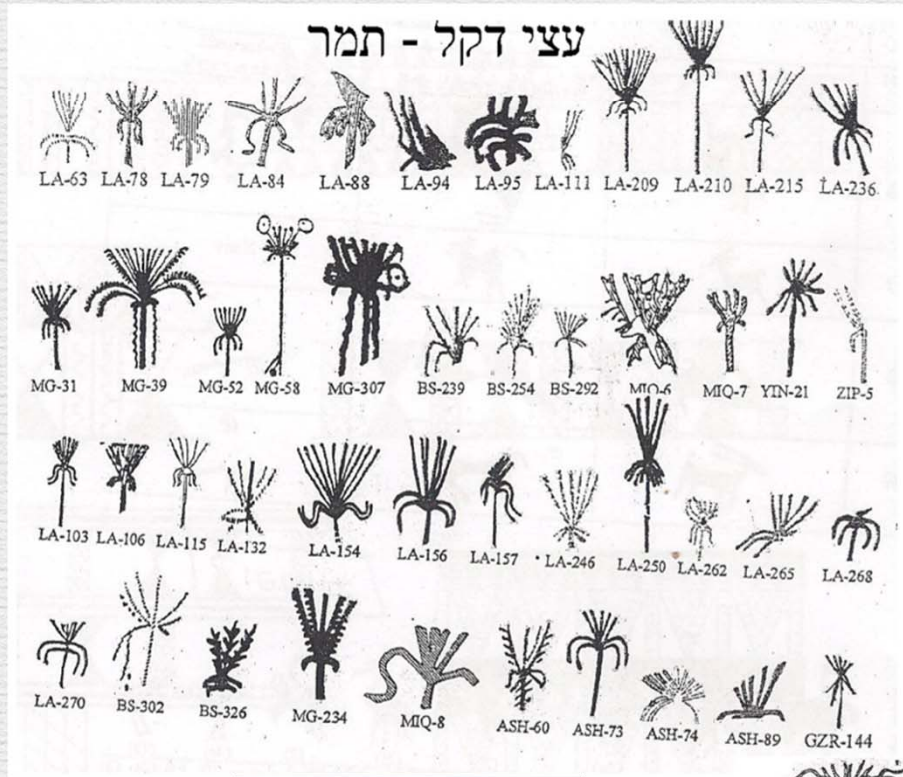
טריגליפים

שחמט

סולמות



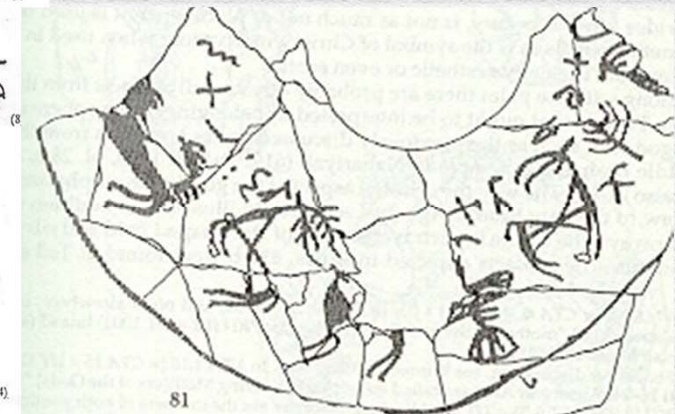
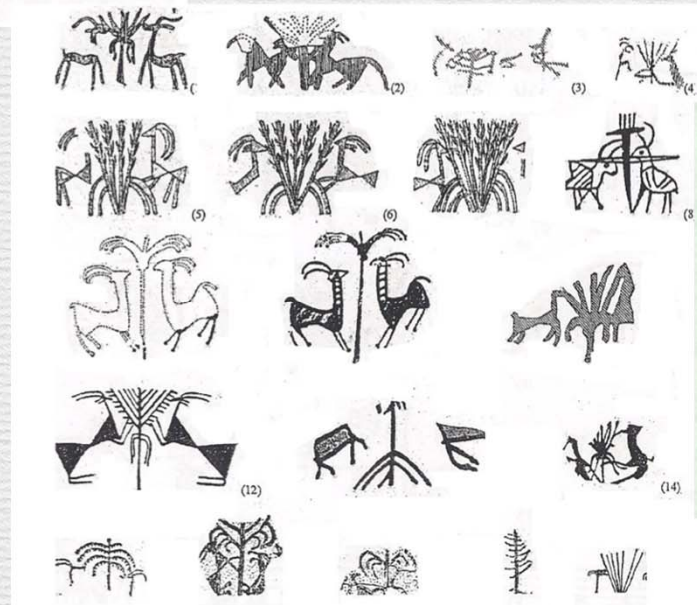
# Ornamentation motives - birds, palm and billy goat and their com



Sub-type Motion/Stance	Q-horned1	Q-horned2 the double-triangle style	Q-horned3 the linear style
raising the forelegs (rf)			
walking (w)			None
running (r)			
standing (s)			

3'בורים

(1a) (1b) (1c) (2a) (2b) (2c) (3) (4a) (4b)



# Flask and Pyxis





# Cypriote pottery

- MB IIA-LB IIB
- distributed to Anatolia, Levant, Greece, North Africa, Italy
- monochrome and bichrome pottery
- white slip and polished



# Cypriot pottery - Red on black and White slip



“Spindle” bottle

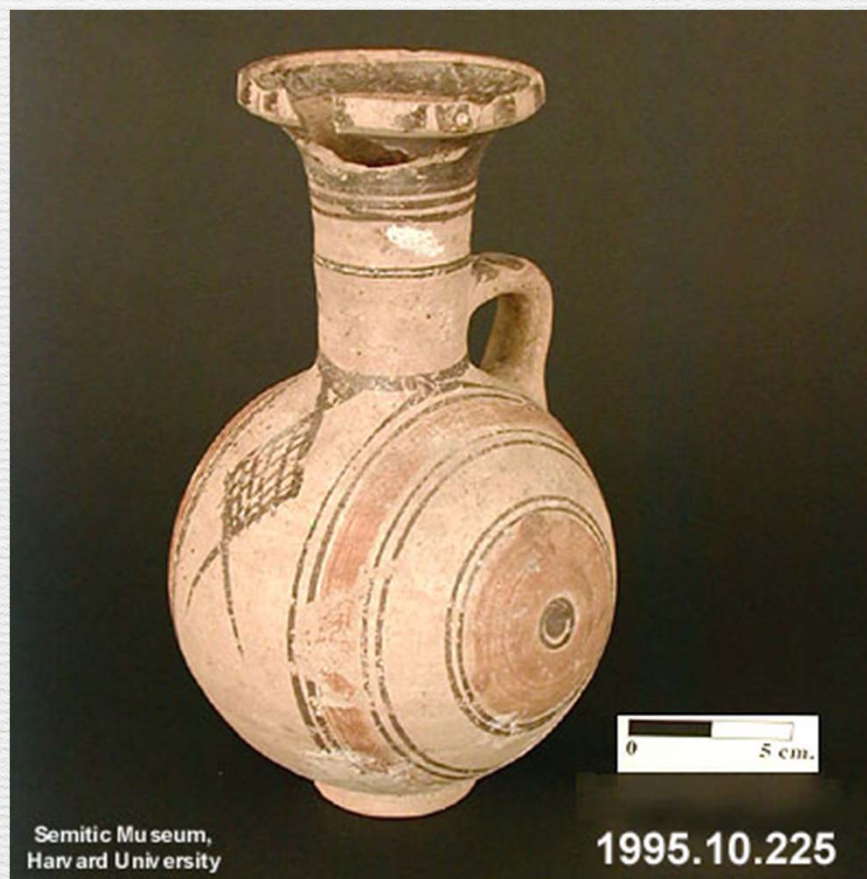


- *wheel-made pottery*
- *red lustrous*

White painted



# Typical base ring



# Bulls



# Monochrome pottery - white slip



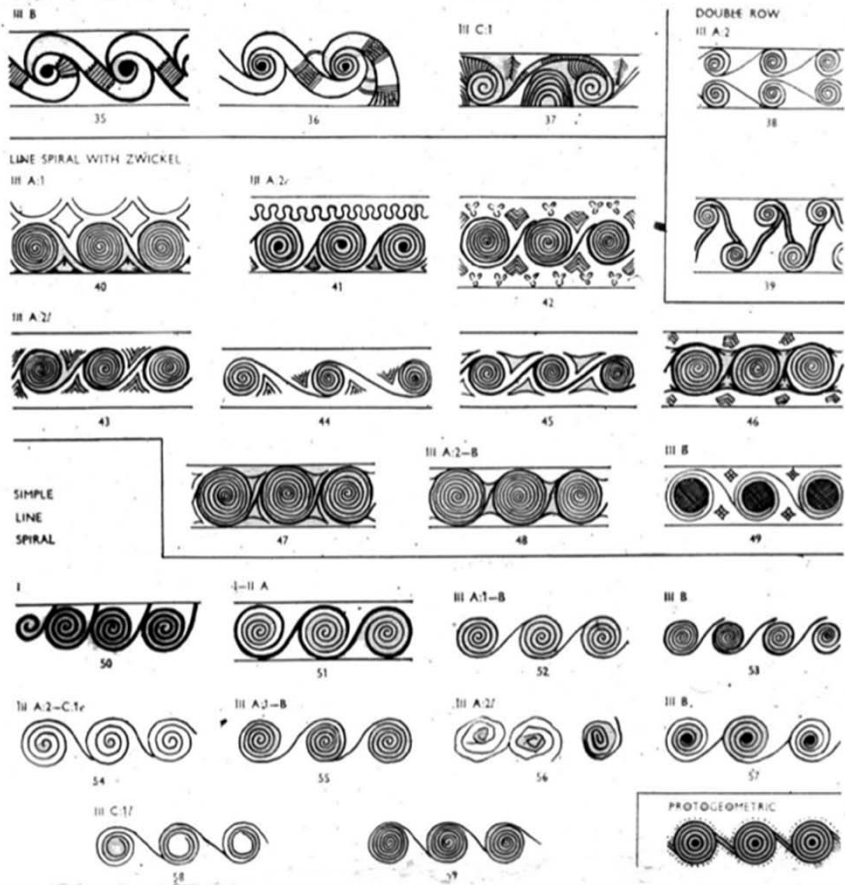
# Mycenaean pottery

- last imported pottery to Canaan during the Bronze Age
- distributed to Levant, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Cyprus, Italy
- bright background with the monochrome painting
- brown - red, brown-black

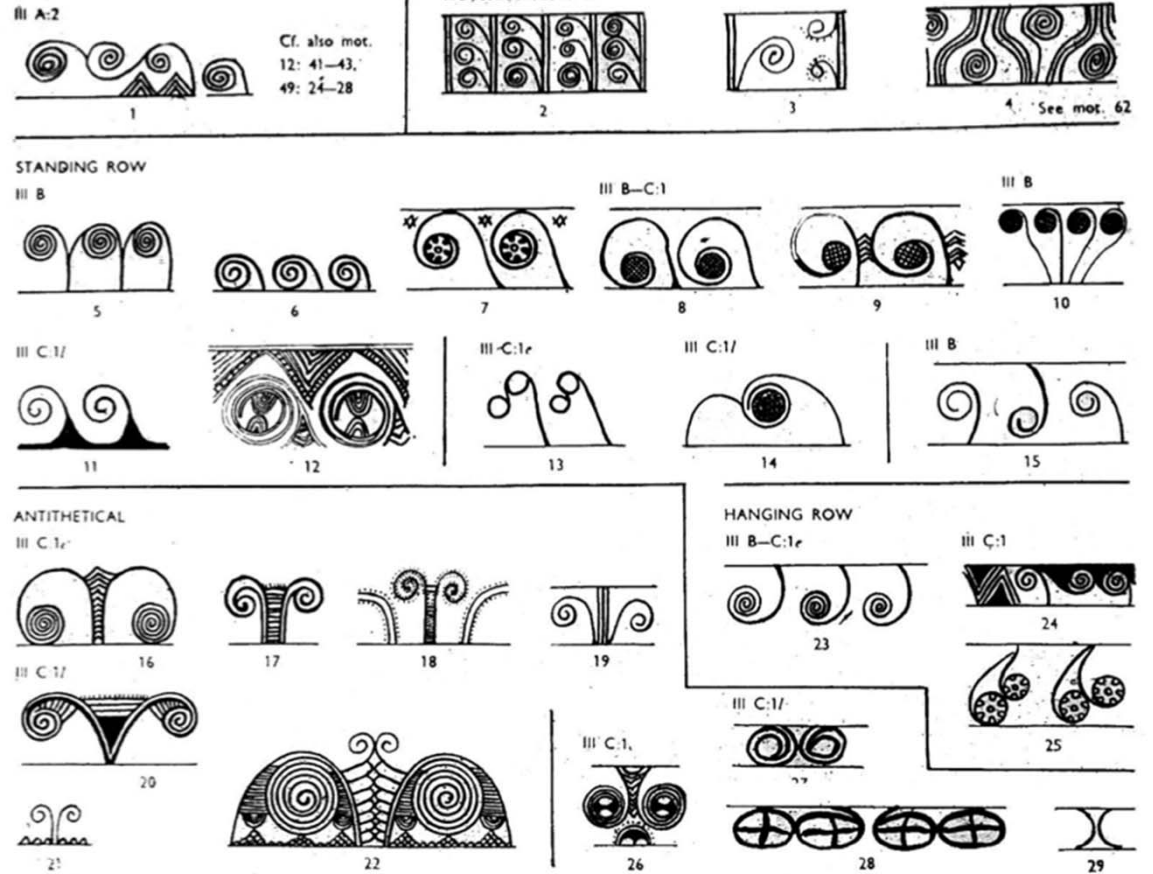
# New decoration styles - see food motives

## 46. RUNNING SPIRAL

LATE TYPE OF BAND SPIRAL



## 51. STEMMED SPIRAL

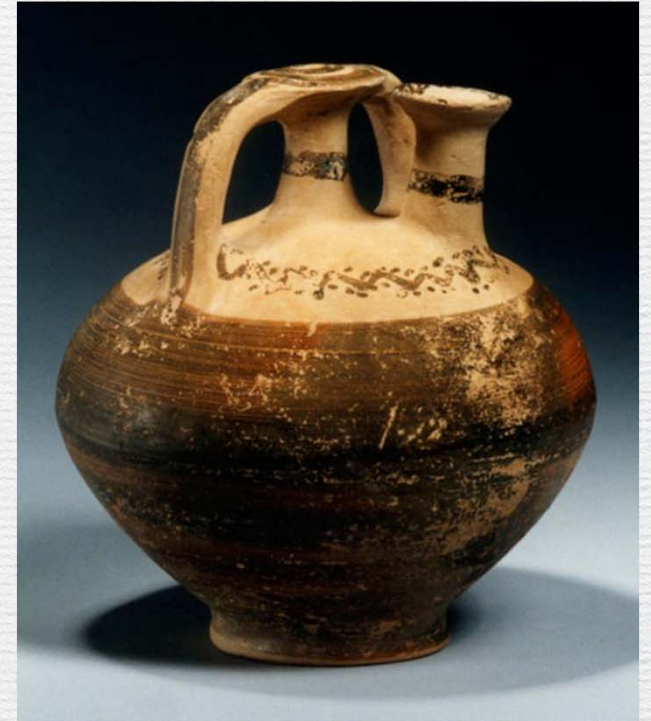




# Bowls



# Kraters



# Kylix for wine drinking



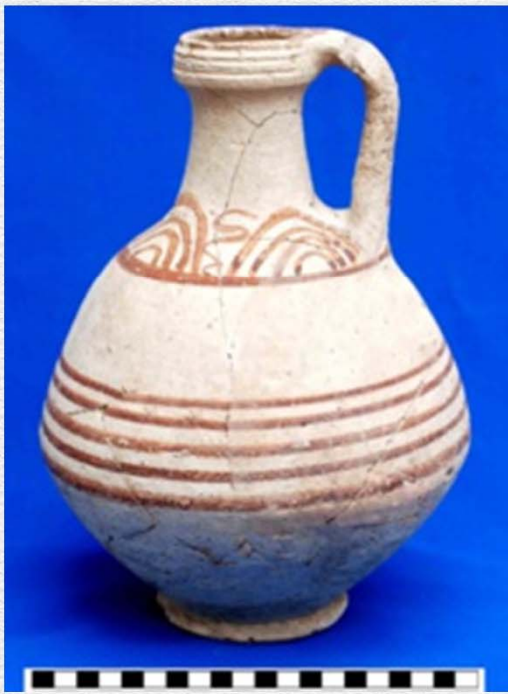
# Chocolate on white MB-LB - Canaanite production

- origin in Jordan Valley

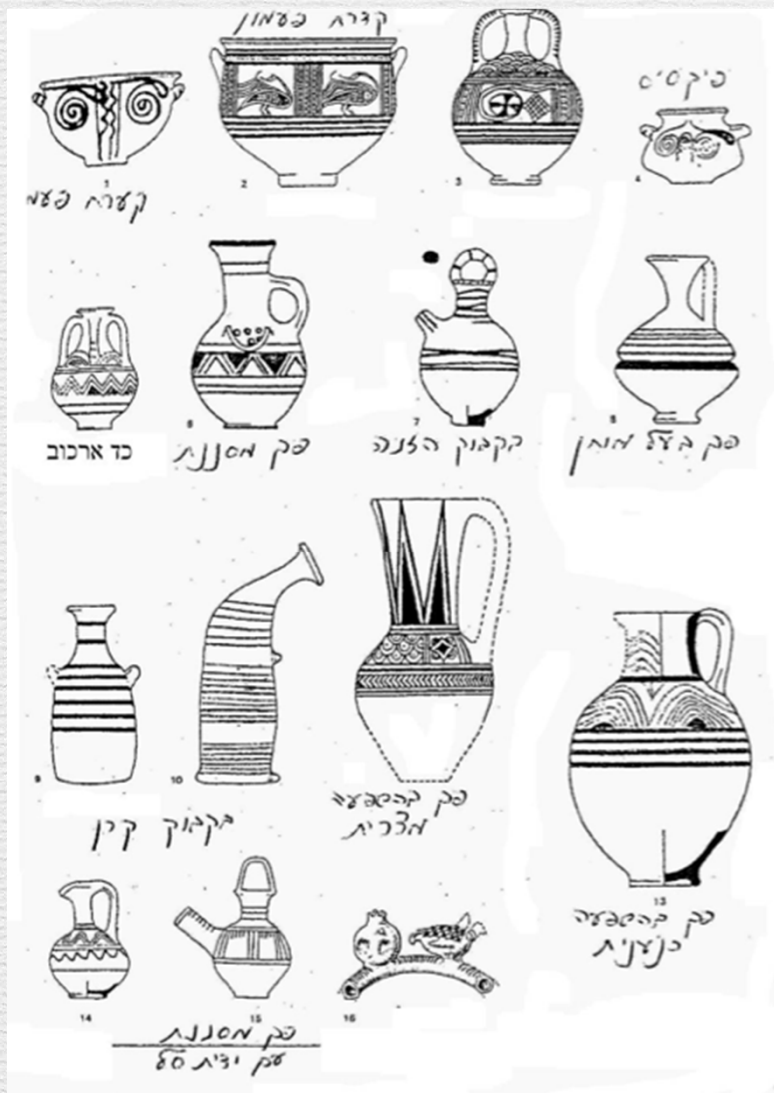


# Mycenaean pottery in Canaan

- MYCIIB - imported from Mycenae
- MYCIIC - same style as MYCIIB, but made at Philistine sites (or in Anatolia, Greece, Syria...); same forms; same decoration styles, but simpler and more schematic
- painted with red, brown or black color - bichrome
- mixture of local Canaanite monochrome ware and bichrome Mycenaean pottery
- Ekron, Ashdod, Ashkelon, Gaza, Gat; ?Beth Shean??



# Philistine pottery forms



# Beer jug

Drinking bowl

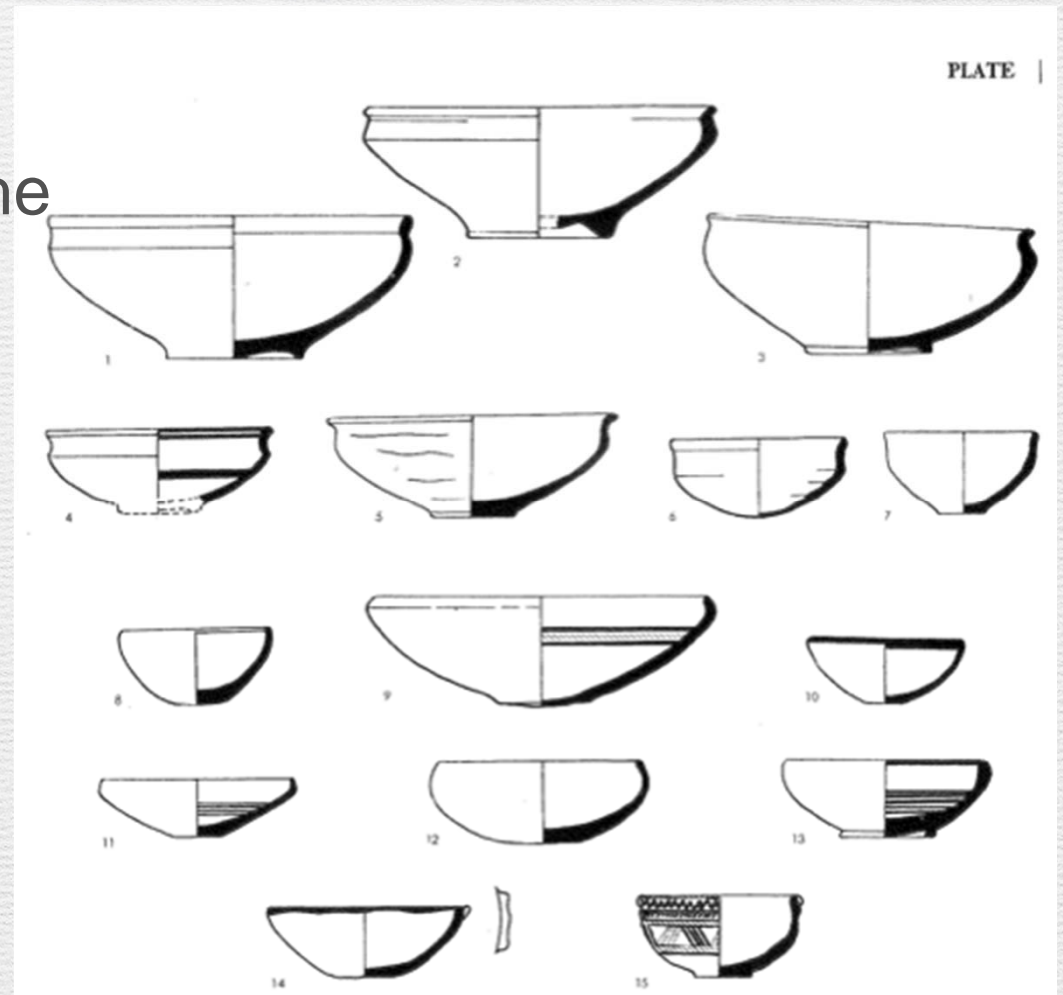


# Iron Age I-II

- fall of the Canaanite city-state system
- except for Israelites (Judahites) in the land of Canaan presence of Edomites, Amorites, Philistines
- some culture aspects continued on the Canaanite base
- wheel-made pottery
- poor decoration

# Bowls

- canal formed just below the rim
- shallow or ring-base
- carination
- if is decoration -bichrome
- echoes LB tradition



# Chalices and goblets

- Chalices:
  - spherical body
  - low trumpet foot
  - usually decorated
- Goblets:
  - shallow bowl on a high foot
  - deep bowl on a low foot





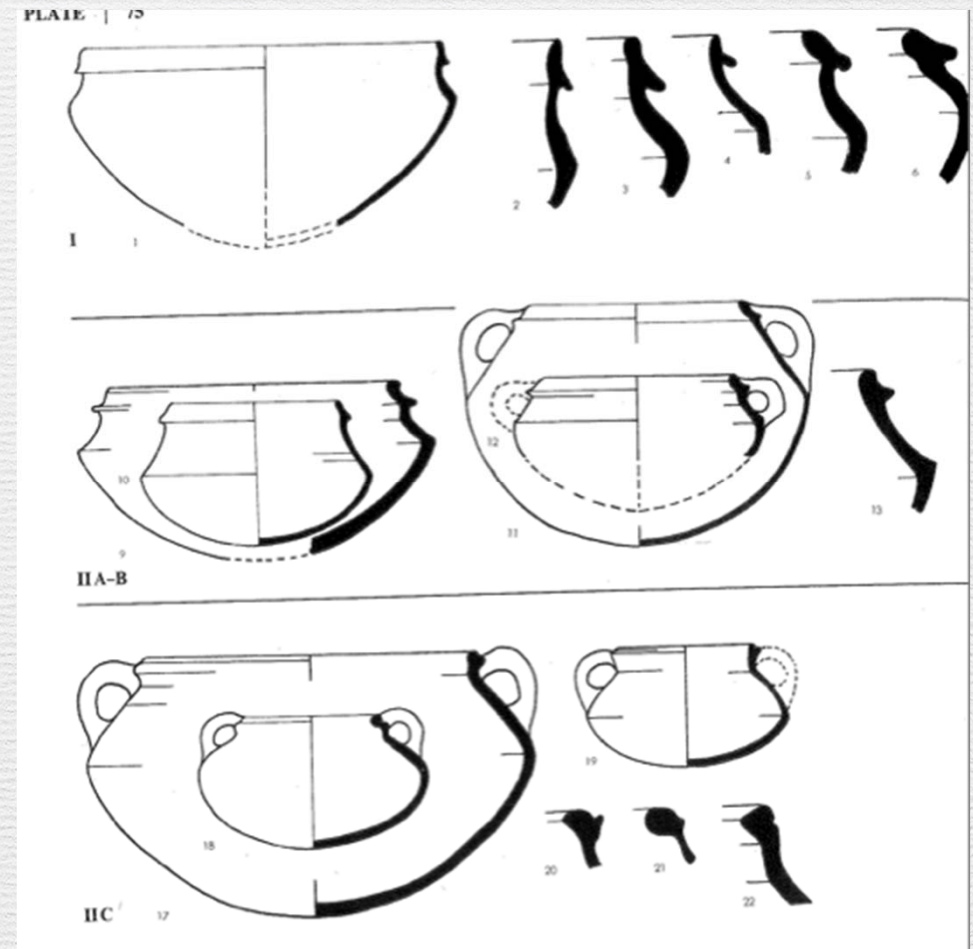
# Kraters

- form of the body, the base, rim, and decoration is Canaanite prototype
- two or four horizontal handles from LB transformed into four, eight or more handles
- rope decoration
- thickened inwards and outwards rim - typical
- sometimes krater standing on loop-handles



# Cooking pots

- broad, shallow vessel with carinated body
- rounded base
- usually without handles
- rim is elongated and triangular in section



# Pithoi (container)

- LB tradition with IA innovations
- thick ring-like rim
- egg or elliptical shaped
- separating the shoulders from the rest of the body disappeared
- presence of handles!

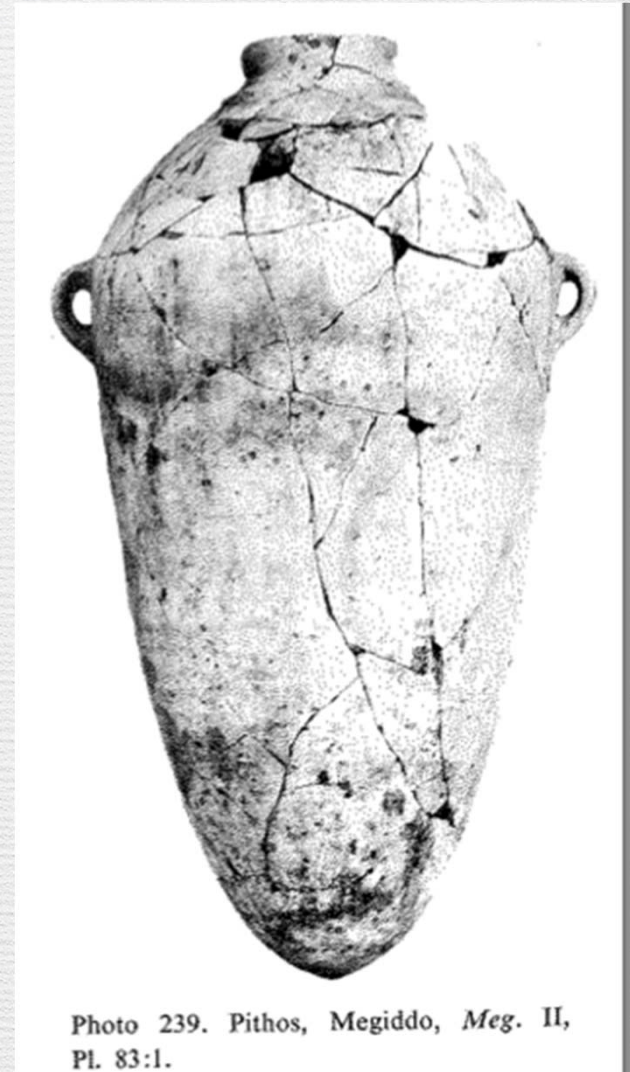
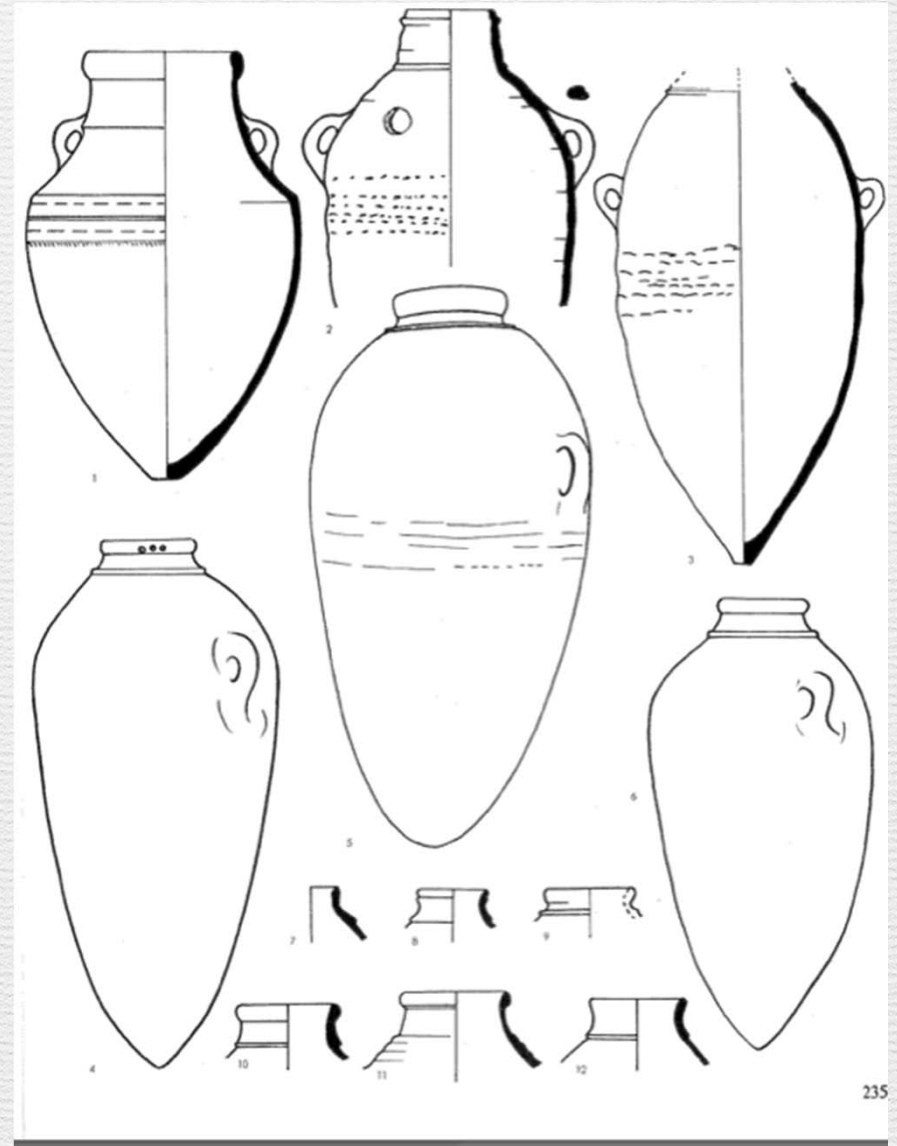


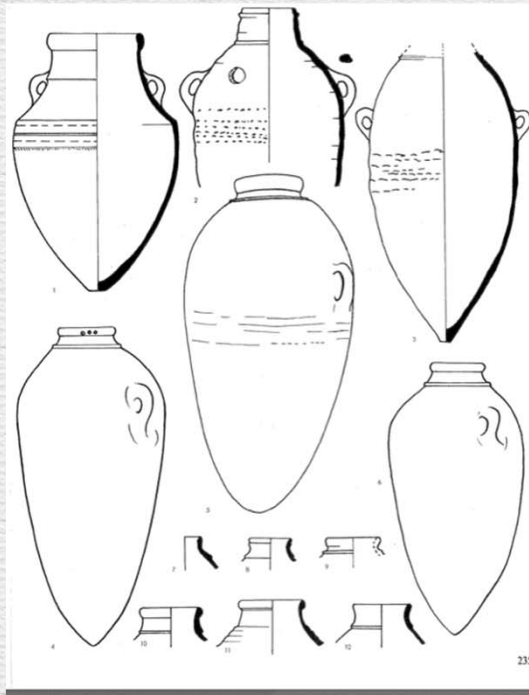
Photo 239. Pithos, Megiddo, *Meg. II*,  
Pl. 83:1.

# Storage jars

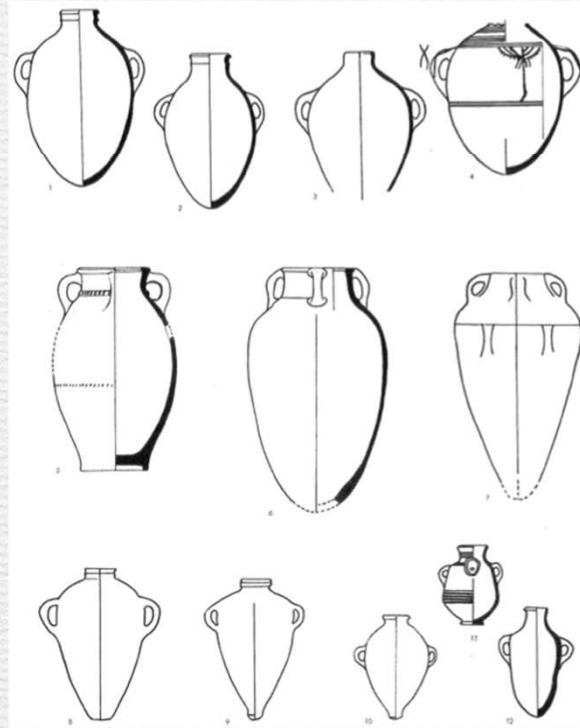
- new forms
- 1. ovoid jars with ridged neck - predominant type
- 2. ovoid jars with straight neck
- 3. multi-handled jars
- 4. painted jars - include small painted jar with spout



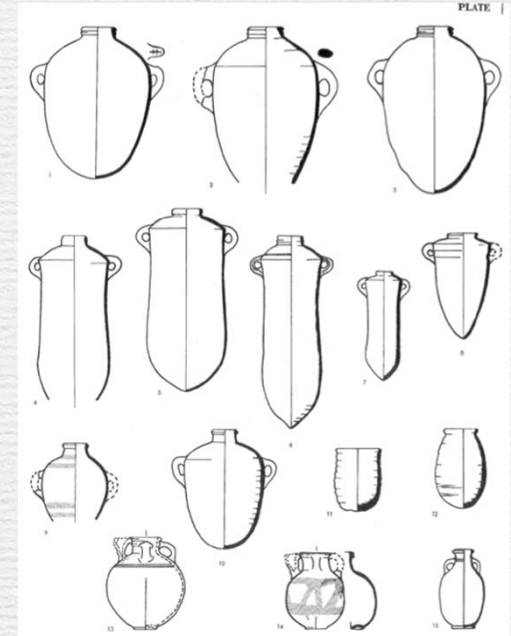
IA I



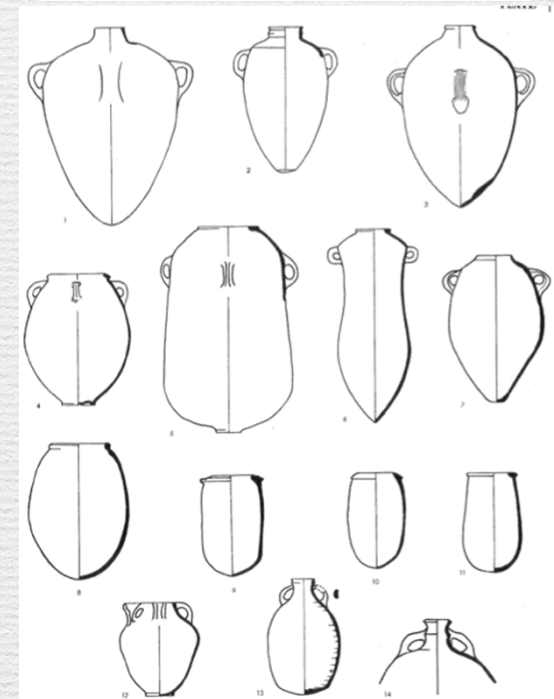
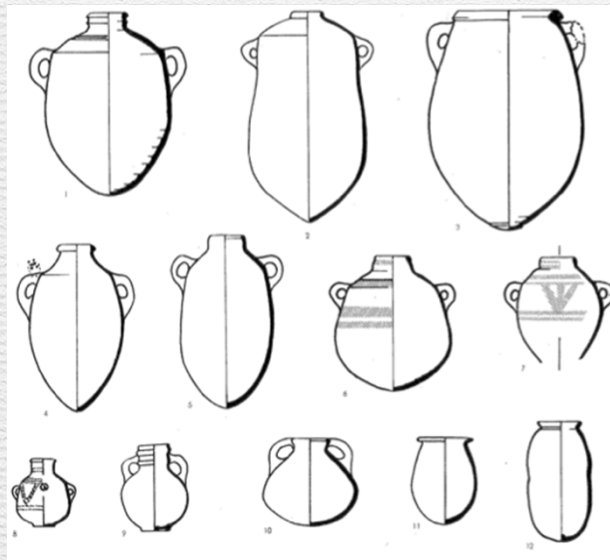
IA I



IA IIC



IA IIA-B



# All shapes of jars through the ancient Israel history



# Jug and juglets

- 1. large jugs with short with and handle drawn from the rim to shoulder, often with red slip
- 2. large jugs with high cylindrical neck, and handle drawn from rim to shoulder
- 3. jugs with biconical body, rim diameter equal to base diameter, without neck, and handle as type 1 and 2
- 4. jugs with a long neck and handle from the centre of the neck to the shoulder
- 5. jugs with through-like strainer-spouts

# Oil lamps





# Models of shrines



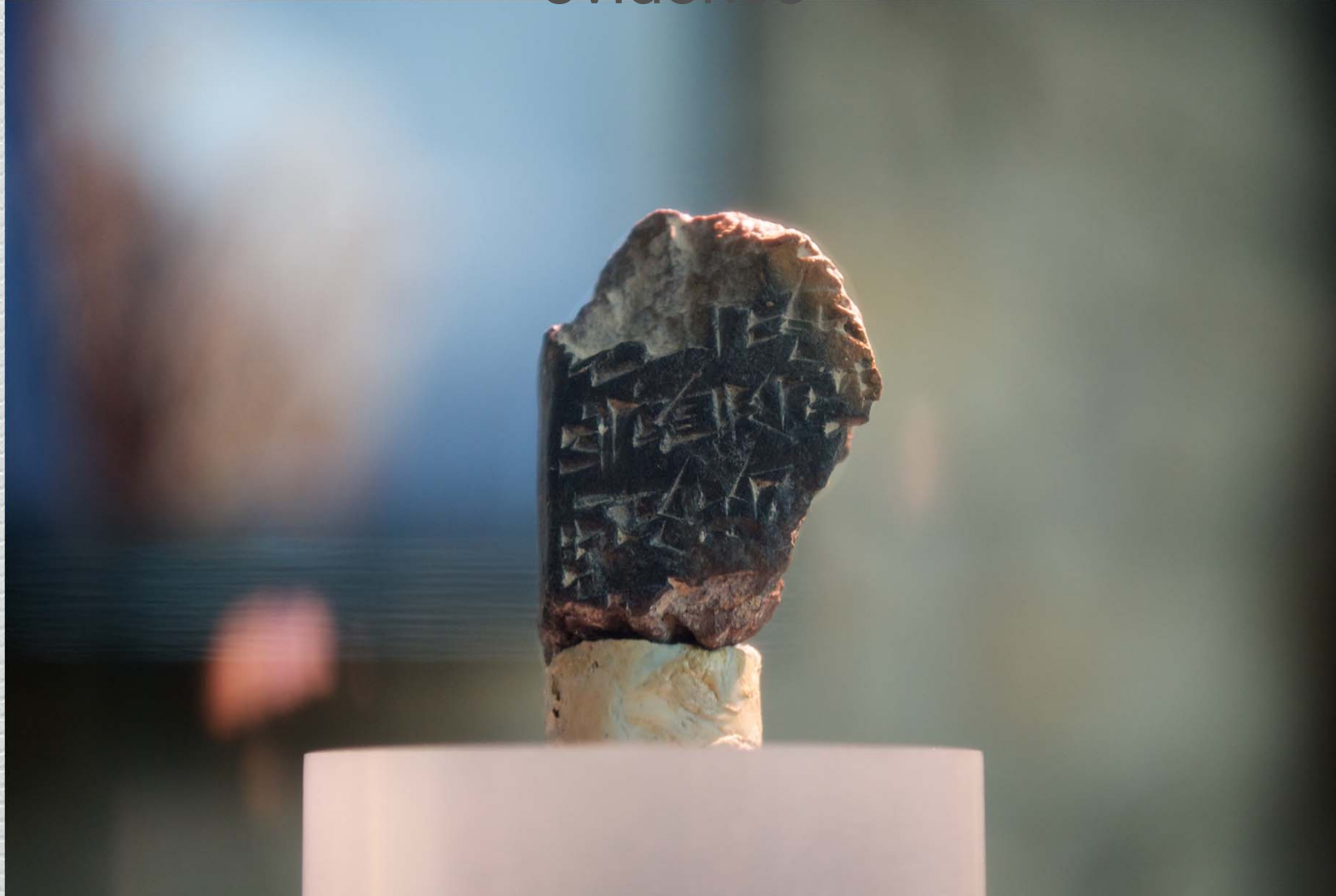
# Libation vessels and cultic stands



# Fertility goddess (Asherahs), „Man on horse“ and Men’s heads



# Pottery used for clay tablets - administration evidence



Thank you for attention