

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION REPORT OF THE SECOND SEASON OF THE DANISH-GERMAN JARASH NORTHWEST QUARTER PROJECT 2012

Achim Lichtenberger, Rubina Raja, Annette Højten Sørensen

Introduction

During the 2012 campaign of the Danish-German Jarash Northwest Quarter project three trenches (A-C) were laid out.¹ This report concerns the finds from these excavations.²

The team sorted and total registered app. 120.000 pottery fragments during the 6 week-long campaign. Of these more than 4.300 sherds were registered (i.e. described, measured, drawn and photographed). Furthermore, the team sorted and registered other types of finds: stone and metal objects, coins and architectural elements.

This report and the associated catalogue will present an overview of selected potterywares, shapes, as well as other object types and the chronological frame of the finds from the 2012 campaign. Out of the total number of registered objects 167 representative objects have been selected for the present catalogue as well as a limestone sculpture found in 2011 (Addendum).

The finds of the 2012 campaign date from the Neolithic period until modern times. However, the majority of the material dates from the period between the later Roman and Umayyad periods, that is the late 3rd to 8th centuries AD.

The earliest discernible object within the pottery repertoire is a fragment of a Hellenistic Black Glazed fish plate (cat. no. 1) and the youngest seems to be the Handmade Geometric Painted Ware (HMGPW) of the Ayyubid/Mamluk period (cat. nos. 36-44).

The general nature of the pottery found during the campaign is dominated by the ribbed undecorated cooking pots, jugs and jars – so-called plain household wares. Furthermore, a large amount of reduced ribbed Grey ware amphorae and jars was present. Of the coarser and thicker vessels a large amount of handmade Grey ware storage jars was found.

The most comprehensive study of Byzantine-Umayyad pottery from Jarash was published by Uscatescu in 1996 and presents a typology of the pottery from the Spanish excavation of the Macellum in Jarash.³ Apart from Uscatescu's monograph Clark and Falkner also presented a ware typology in connection with the excavation of the North Theatre.⁴ Their typology covered the 8th century AD material from the theatre and is of a preliminary character. Schaefer published two kilns and wasters' deposits dat-

1. See field report in this volume of *ADAJ* for trench reports and team members
2. We would like to thank Leif Erik Vaag and John Lund for invaluable input on the Roman wares. Furthermore, we thank Stephen McPhilips for references and input on the Islamic period pottery. Frauke Kenkel also shared insight into the chronology of the ceramic finds. We would also like to thank Jodi Magness who made us aware of important comparanda for the incense burner found in trench A and Benton Kidd for providing an illustration of the material in the Museum of Art and Archaeology, University of Missouri. A large thanks also go to Moesgaard Museum's conservation department, in particular conservator Helle Strehle and director of the conservation department Peter Hambro Mikkelsen, for taking time to analyse and discuss the ash samples with us. Furthermore Lars Jørgensen and

the natural sciences department at the National Museum in Copenhagen also offered their expertise, which we are grateful for and Helge Hansen and Christian Prinds from Teknologisk Institut, Aarhus analysed our samples from trench A. We appreciated his expertise very much. At the *ICHAJ* conference in Berlin Carmelo Pappalardo and Baseema Harmerneh both offered helpful advice. We also thank the Department of Antiquities in Amman and Jarash for letting us take out the ash samples of Jordan for further analyses. Last but not least Holger Schwarzer contributed with his knowledge about glass wares. Signe Bruun Kristensen has with great care prepared all the plates for publication, which we would like to thank her for as well.

3. Uscatescu 1996.

4. Clark and Falkner 1986: 247-251.

ing to the Umayyad period also from the North Theatre.⁵In the area of the Artemis temple pottery kilns which dated to the Umayyad period were discovered.⁶Of a more recent date is an article on the potters' workshops in the Hippodrome of the Late Roman and Byzantine period.⁷It is evident from the number of ceramic production areas found in Jarash and dating to the Byzantine and Umayyad periods that a high number of ceramic vessels were produced locally in these periods. The work of Watson from primarily Pella⁸ as well as her study of the Jarash Bowls⁹is still of importance in relation to the ware types of the 5th-8thAD centuries in Northern Jordan and are thus also taken into consideration here.

Many of the catalogued objects in this publication have found parallels in the material from Jarash published by the Spanish, Polish and French/Australian teams while other objects are of types without published parallels from the site but most of which have found parallels on both sides of the Jordan Valley.

It should be noted that coins have been excluded from this year's report and will be dealt with in detail in the 2013 report.

General Characteristics of Trench A

Trench A provides us with an important context of later Roman pottery. In the Eastern part of the trench, a rock-cut room was excavated which had been rapidly backfilled in antiquity. In the fill, three intentionally deposited cooking pots have been excavated and the content has been analysed. Charcoal from each cooking pot provides a C14 date before 300 AD. Therefore everything below ev. 10 has this date as a terminus ad quem.¹⁰ This chronological positioning of the layers improves our knowledge of the ceramic chronology of Jarash.

From a typological point of view there does not seem to be material evidence dating to later than the Byzantine period in these lower layers in trench A. A change in the ceramic material was detected in the plain household wares of ev.19 where a paler yellowish-red occasionally

self-slipped ware with wider ribs was located. A further characteristic of trench A is the low frequency of fine ware pottery of the Byzantine period. The fine wares, which were attested, were almost exclusively made up of Eastern Sigillata A (ESA) ware (cat. no. 2) of the Early Roman Period but a local ARS Form 50 type B bowl or alternatively a crude version of type A (cat. no.8) as well as an imported ARS body sherdware also located in ev. 19.¹¹ The few ESA pieces, found in the upper modern fill layers but also in ev. 19 below the cooking pots discussed below, are further more quite small and do not seem to be of chronological significance to the trench since most of the shapes are unknown due to the fragmentary state of the material and it is thus not possible to date the pieces to a specific period within the long period of production of ESA. Another chronological marker such as the Jarash Lamps of the late Byzantine-Umayyad period was not present in the trench. One Grey ware body fragment was registered in ev. 22, but it could be seen as an intrusion as this sherd is the only Grey ware reported below ev. 13.

The upper most evidences of trench A consisted of small and much worn fragments of pottery covered in lime crust. Almost all the material from these strata bears witness to re-deposition from another location. The modern fill (ev. 1 and 4) produced very few diagnostic sherds. The diagnostic pieces were among others bases of the same type of flask/unguentarium as cat no. 73 of a Late Byzantine date.

The typical bi-ansulate, rounded cooking pots of the gritty reddish/red brown ware, ribbed body, and slightly s-curved neck have been found in a few almost intact examples in the trench and make up some of the most interesting and puzzling finds from the campaign (cat. nos. 96-98) (cf. the field report in this *ADAJ* volume). The fill in the cooking pots date to the Roman period (3rd century AD).¹² Two of the pots were found deposited in ev.16 (cat. nos. 97-98). The surrounding fill in general consisted of much more worn and lime covered fragments than the deposited pots.

5. Schaefer 1986.

6. Pierobon 1986.

7. Kehrberg 2009; Bessard 2009, 58f.

8. Watson 1992. Watson indicates that Pella did not have a pottery production but imported from Jarash from the beginning of the 7th century onwards (1992, p. 237).

9. Watson 1989.

10. Cf. Kalaitzoglou, Lichtenberger and Raja in this volume and for the cooking pot deposits Lichtenberger and Raja (in press).

11. Hayes 1972, 13-14.

12. Cf. Lichtenberger and Raja (in press).

One of the pots was a fragmented base of a bi-ansulate cooking pot (cat.no.96)with joining sherdsfound in the fill of ev. 13.The upper part of the potwas lying in ev. 6 sector f. A well-preserved Late Roman (mid-4th century AD) lamp was also found in this evidence (cat. no. 46) and the typical Byzantine Jarash Bowls were attested in evidence 6 sector f by one small fragment and may be regarded as part of the slight disturbance of the fill in antiquity (cf. the field report in this ADAJ volume).The cooking pot (no. 96) showed no signs of use over an open fire. It contained an extremely fine ash which was sampled and analysed under microscope.¹³ Micro-flotation showed that the ash consisted of a very finely “grinded-looking” ash mix containing many traces of water dissolvable salt sorts, gypsum crystals and very small charcoal particles.

A cooking pot (cat. no. 97)was found lying in ev. 16. It had a few traces of fire on the interior of the lower part of the vessel. The gritty ware had been fired dark brownish-black on the exterior. A tile/brick of the same type as in cat.no. 135 was found in association with the pot and is likely tooriginally have covered it. Part of the missing rim and one handle were located in ev. 13 and body sherds of similar type were found in ev. 19.The pot was almost completely filled with a mix of soil and ash. The fill in the pot was divided into top and bottom filling and sampled. The top filling sample showed traces of salt sorts, ashes including ash lumps as well as pieces of charcoal measuring from 0.1 to 0.5 cm in diameter. The bottom filling sample did not contain as much ash as the top filling. The charcoal pieces were smaller and only measured up to 0.1 cm. The bottom filling, however, contained bone fragments, one of which was diagnostic and turned out to be a toe-bone of an adult goat or sheep. The bone fragment had not been exposed to fire.¹⁴

The bi-ansulate cooking pot (cat. no. 98)is of the similar shape as cat. no. 97 and shows clear

signs of use over open fireon both the interior and exterior surfaces.The pot contained ashes. The analyses showed that the ash consisted of very rounded/worn small particles, charcoal pieces, pieces of lime stone and/or plaster.¹⁵ The few bone fragments in the pot wereidentified as bird and sheep/goat bones. The fill also contained 2 fragments of glass with traces of soot resemblingthe glass fragments with similar traces in ev.19 and likewise inside the pot a few pieces of joining body fragments of a ribbed amphora fired dark brown were found. The cooking pot was covered by a fragmentof a brick ortile (cat. no. 135). The same type of brick/tile was also found in the ancient fill.¹⁶

The globular ribbed bi-ansulate cooking pot shape was in use for a long period and 2nd-3rd century AD cooking pot rims from e.g. Petra and Roman-Byzantine specimens from Tall Zar‘a have some of the same qualities.¹⁷ Parallels to these pots are also found in the local Late Byzantine material from the Macellum in Jarash.¹⁸ 14C dates of charcoal from the two pots in ev. 19 however gave dates securely placed in the 3rd century AD.¹⁹ They underline the fact that these cooking pot types were in use for centuries and only changed very little over time and that a refined typology is difficult to achieve.

In ev. 19 below the deposited pots a range of objects were recovered. A Nabataean coin (Rabbel II) and an ESA rim are the most ancient finds from this evidence while an ARS body sherd and a red slipped ARS form 50 type A or B rim (cat. no. 8) seem to comprise the youngest. Fragments of awheelmade lid of an incense burner decorated with inciseddecoration cutin a triangular pattern (cat. no. 56) was also found. Comparanda to the decoration and shape of this piece have been found and indicate a Roman/Byzantine date.²⁰ Pieces of pale yellowish-red occasionally self-slipped wares were also found in this evidence. A fragmented miniature altar

13. Lichtenberger and Raja (in press).

14. Both top and bottom filling samples were magnified from 7 to 70 times under microscope. On average the samples was magnified between 20 and 30 times.

15. Magnified from 7 to 70 times under microscope. On average the sample was magnified between 20 and 30 times.

16. The upper part of the ancient fill consists of ev. 6, 7, 8 and 10. Parts of these evidences may be disturbed and mixed with the modern fill. Evidences 13, 16, 19 and

25 are surely undisturbed as well as the lower parts of the ancient fill.

17. Gerber 2005, Fig. 1; Kenkel 2012, Taf. 24 KT12.

18. Uscatescu 1996, fig. 83, no. 510.

19. Lichtenberger and Raja (in press).

20. Bonifay 2004, fig. 168, p. 301 (2.3.9) (7th century AD); Saller 1957, pl. 124.5; Pinard 1952 for Byzantine examples from Carthage. Further examples include: inv. no. 74.105, Museum of Art and Archaeology, University of Missouri.

(cat. no. 165) and a fragmented trefoil rim jug were also located in ev. 19 (cat. no. 78). The nature of the ev. 19 was somewhat mixed in respect to the range of datable objects and the youngest datable objects seem to stem from the later Roman period. Under the fill (ev. 19) the floor of the room was reached (ev. 22). On the floor body, handle and base fragments of a large hand-made pithos with a slightly pointed base were located (cat. nos. 118-119). The rim of the pithos was not recovered in the trench. On the floor a rather well preserved wheel thrown casserole with cut-off rim, mottled surface and a horizontal handle was also found (cat. no. 90). The cut-off rim is attested from the Roman period onwards.²¹ Parallels are found in Pella and Jarash and date to the Late Byzantine through early Umayyad periods but it cannot be excluded that cat. no. 90 dates from an earlier phase.²² A small trefoil rim jug with a mottled surface and a side handle were also found on the floor (cat. no. 79). The low frequency of well dated fine wares or other closely dated objects as well as the nature of the lower levels seem to prevent a more precise date for these evidences, but a date later than the later Roman period can be ruled out on the basis of the 14C-dates.

Relevant objects for the dating of the stratigraphy of trench A are the objects lying on the floor, which ante-date the filling in of the room. These include the casserole (cat. no. 90) and the jug (cat. no. 79). The identifiable shapes have broad dating frames. Thus they do not deliver conclusive evidence for the date of the abandonment of the room. Therefore the most important dates remain the 14C dates from the charcoal of the cooking pots, hinting at a backfill of the room before AD 300.

This is also supported by the absence of Jarash Bowls, Jarash lamps and Grey ware (only one intrusion) and the appearance of paler plain wares within the lower fill layers of trench A. This indicates a date of the deposits prior to the invention of these typical wares in Jarash during the Byzantine period. The joined cooking pot fragments of cat. nos. 96 and 97 indicate some disturbance of the upper part of the deposits of these particular pots but the fill of the rock cut

room as well as the deposition of the cooking pots seem to have happened at the same time.

General Characteristics of Trench B

The amount of material unearthed in trench B was exceptionally high and quite homogenous. Throughout the layers Jarash Bowls (6th – 7th century AD, cat. no. 11 – 27 and 29 – 33) and Jarash lamps (Late Byzantine-Umayyad, cat. nos. 50 – 53) were found mixed with large amounts of common household wares of primarily the Late Byzantine-Umayyad period. Interrelations between the strata were found within the pottery repertoire as several joins could be made between sherds from different evidences of the same fill. This underlines the fact that these portions of the fill belong together. Amphora sherds from ev. 30 and ev. 31 seemed also to be from the same vessel found in ev. 32, however, no direct joins were made. Between ev. 35 and ev. 42 joining sherds were likewise observed and the Jarash Bowl with a human figure (cat. no. 11) was equally made up from sherds found in ev. 42 and ev. 46. Fragments from a decorated Jarash Bowl were found scattered in ev. 50 and 55 (cat. no. 20), just as joining Jarash Bowl sherds were found in ev. 2, ev. 52 and ev. 54 (cat. no. 19). Furthermore, joins were made between ev. 56 and ev. 62.

Due to the large amount of pottery processed during the campaign little time was available to join more pottery. The majority of the assemblages – Byzantine-Umayyad period – was mixed with a smaller amount of Roman Red Slipped wares and later Mamluk pottery. In trench B HMGPW of the Ayyubid/Mamluk period was found in at least ev. 2, 4 (cat. no. 37), 7, 12, 22, 25 and 28. These Mamluk pieces stem from later intrusions (a part from ev. 4 which is a debris from a house), which do not have anything to do with the original oil press installation.

Roman red slipped pottery wares (cat. no. 3 and 5) were located in several evidences but clearly always only indicate the mixed contents of the strata and predate the remaining pottery in the contexts. They occur in small numbers and are generally covered in more lime and were more worn than the remaining fill.

21. Homés-Fredericq and Franken 1986.

22. McNicoll *et al.* 1992, pl. 98 no. 9; Uscatescu 1996,

fig. 73 no. 387.

In ev. 34 large parts of a bi-ansulateribbed cooking pot with strap handles attached at the rim and a rounded base were found (cat. no. 99). The ware was not uncommon in trench B but the larger parts of the material in the trench stems from storage vessels (basins, amphorae, jugs, jars). The pot showed traces of use over open fire and was thus in use prior to its deposition. The same holds true for bases of cooking pots located in ev. 42, ev. 43 and ev. 46.

In ev. 28 a shift within the plain reddish ware could be observed. There is a tendency towards a lighter yellowish red ware with a buff self-slipped surface on the exterior (cf. above). The evidence did, however, still contain among other finds of the Byzantine period such as Jarash Bowls and Grey ware as well as HMGPW of the Ayyubid-Mamluk period.

The general picture in trench B indicates a rather homogenous and contemporary dump consisting largely of a repertoire of storage and transport vessels from the Late Byzantine and partly Umayyad periods. The characteristic Abbasid pottery with the *Kerbschnitt*-decoration or the easily recognizable Umayyad-Abbasid-channel-nozzle²³ lamp types were not found in the trench. The many joints made between the evidences furthermore point to a more or less contemporary non-modern dump.

The material dating the fill of the trench stems from a period in which a distinction between Late Byzantine and Umayyad material culture is difficult. Further study of the material is necessary and for now we must accept a preliminary date in the 7th century AD. The relevant object for the dating of the latest use of the oil press is a 7th century AD bottle/jug base (cat. no. 112).

General Characteristics of Trench C

Trench C generally presented a much lower quantity of finds than trench B. The find assemblages consisted of rather small ceramic sherds covered in lime crust, which were in a much worn state. An exception to this general trend was ev. 32, which seemed to consist of a Late Byzantine to early Umayyad assemblage. This was better preserved than the remaining material and comparable to the material in trench B.

Further more the assemblage seemed older than the general backfill in the cistern. The backfill in the cistern (ev. 42, ev. 50, ev. 52, ev. 53) counted a Late Hellenistic Black Glazed fragment probably of a fish plate (cat. no. 1), which is the earliest datable ceramic find from the 2012 campaign. The youngest material was made up by several pieces of HMGPW pottery (cat. no. 36 and 38 – 44, cf. also cat. no. 131 – 134 for unpainted specimens). Trench C presented the highest frequency of Ayyubid/Mamluk pottery found during the 2012 campaign and the fill of the cistern seems to have been undertaken during the Ayyubid-Mamluk period.

In ev. 40 a coin with Arabic letters was found which might date to the 7th or 8th century AD (cf. field report, trench C in this *ADAJ* volume). A fragment of a large plate or bowl of a red slipped type resembles African Red Slip form 93 type A dating between the 5th to the 7th century AD (cat. no. 10) was further more located within this assemblage and attests to the nature of this fill.

An almost complete Byzantine glass bottle (cat. no. 144) was found in a natural hollow which was sealed before the construction of the cistern. The relation to other structures in the trench could not be established.

In general trench C did not yield a high number of finds and the finds were rather fragmented and worn and made up of a rather mixed assemblage and did not present the same homogeneity within the material as seen in trench B. The ceramic picture from the trench thus matches the more complex situation presented through the complex phases of use within the trench. We were, however, able to make a join between the ev. 1 and 52 situated within the cistern (cat. no. 38 of the late Ayyubid- early Mamluk period), which underlines that this is an ancient fill, perhaps dating to the late Ayyubid- early Mamluk period and containing older material.

The most important objects for the dating of the stratigraphy in trench C are a 7th or early 8th century AD coin and a contemporary cooking pot (cat. no. 100) which are the terminus ante quem for the earliest structures in trench C. The latest objects in the fill of the cistern stem from the Ayyubid-Mamluk period (cat. no. 36, 38 – 44, 131 – 134).

23. Magness 1993, form 4 and 5, pp. 255-259.

Ware Groups

Fine Wares

In general the red slipped wares of Roman and Late Roman date were quite worn and covered in lime crust; this goes especially for the specimens from trench B. This stands in contrast to the plain wares of trench B pointing to the conclusion that the fine wares were re-deposited in the trench, as mentioned above. Within the material we were able to discern a single piece of Hellenistic Black Glazed pottery (cat. no. 1) stemming from a mixed evidence in trench C, which also contained other wares including HMGPW of the Ayyubid/Mamluk period. The Roman red slipped wares from the three trenches count Eastern Sigillata A (ESA) (cat. no. 2), African Red Slip (ARS) (cat. nos. 3-4), Late Roman C/Phocean Red Slip (LRC) (cat. nos. 5-6), Cypriot Red Slip (CRS)/Late Roman D (LRD) (cat. no. 7)²⁴ and presumably local red slipped wares (cat. nos. 8-10).

The majority of the Jarash Bowls was found in trench B. A few sherds were also located in trench C but none were found in trench A. The quality of the ware differs in the degree to which the clay was settled, the hardness of the firing and the quality of the decoration. Most examples have painted decoration but a specimen from trench C has stamped decoration (cat. no. 28).

The HMGPW of the Ayyubid-Mamluk periods was primarily found in trench C. In this trench a few Islamic glazed ware pieces were also found (cat. no. 35). Trench A did not present any diagnostic Mamluk sherds and the amount was sparse in trench B, but present, as mentioned above.

Jarash Bowls

The main typological study of the Jarash Bowls remains Watson's 1989 study in which among other details two fabric types are described – a finer and slightly coarser version of the same ware.²⁵ According to Uscatescu²⁶ three different ware groups were found within the Macellum assemblage of Jarash Bowls: α , β and γ . The Jarash Bowls seem to begin in the Byzantine period and continue into the early Umayyad period. The Jarash Bowls of the 2012 campaign in the Northwest quarter primarily derived from trench B. A few specimens stem from trench C. Most of the bowls from the Northwest quarter 2012 have painted decoration with the figures outlined in red and filled-in with white.

The degree of detail varies just as the quality of the designs does. A few stamped pieces were also encountered. The ware is characterised by a finely levigated clay – occasionally rather fine with small lime inclusions which at times have “erupted” on the surface of the bowl creating small perforations of the thin slip (which can be observed on the interior surface) or smoothed surface. At times the settling of the clay makes the fabric flaky. The bowls are all wheel thrown and have been hard fired occasionally with a sandwich core. The colours of the decoration vary slightly in hues. On the Munsell charts the reddish paint in use for the outlines vary between 10R 3/3 (dusky red) and 2.5YR 4/3-4/4 (reddish brown) while the fill-in colour often is thin which makes the colour of the clay corrupt the white – ranging between 2.5YR 8/1 (white) 8/2 (pinkish white), 5YR 8/3 (pink) and 7.5YR 8/2 (pinkish white). The colour of the clay core is mostly found between 2.5YR 6/6 – 6/8 and 5/8 (light red and red). Darker decorative bands may occur along with darker fired clay 5Y 5/1 (grey) and on occasion the exterior of the bowls are mottled by the firing process. The ware found during the 2012 campaign finds comparanda in Watson Ware L and Uscatescu's α .²⁷

Handmade Geometric Painted Ware (HMGPW)

The HMGPW pottery is a hard-medium fired coarse ware of a rather sandy clay with many lime inclusions and tiny pebbles as well as quartz and red-brown inclusions. The paint is thick, matt and rather flaking.²⁸ The vessels are decorated with geometric patterns in black/grey and reddish or yellowish. The shapes encountered are larger bowls and jugs. The open shapes are decorated both on the inside and the outside. The production period of this type of pottery went through the Ayyubid and Mamluk periods termed Middle Islamic II by Walker. A distinction of a chronological sequence within these periods is still debated.²⁹

Plain Household and Storage Wares

During the 2012 campaign we operated with several plain ware fabrics. However, the material was heavily dominated by the reduced Grey ware and the oxidated Reddish wares. The form repertoire used for these wares vary but both wares were used for the bag shaped amphorae with horizontal ribs covering the body.

24. The term Late Roman D seem more appropriate and should replace the term CRS after a production site was found in Southern Turkey in the Gebiz region (Jackson *et al.* 2012).
25. Watson 1989: 226-27.

26. Uscatescu 1996: 46.

27. Watson 1989: 242; Uscatescu 1996: 46.

28. Cf. Johns 1998, 66 for the introduction of the terminology.

29. Walker 2012: 546.

Grey Ware

The Grey ware found during the 2012 campaign is hard fired with the use of reduction firing. The ware is fired crisp and breaks in clean breaks. In general it is well-settled with occasional larger air pockets in the thick-walled basins and the levigation is medium to fine with few visible inclusions. On the surface of the pots medium sized lime particles may occur. The colour of the clay varies from dark to light grey (GLEY1 4/N - GLEY1 6/N). The vessels produced are primarily handmade conical basins with flat bases attached wheel-made folded over rims (cat. nos. 103-108) and wheel-thrown amphorae with characteristic horizontal ridges (cat. nos. 127-129). Pithoi and tiles are also fired grey in the same manner (cat. nos. 120, 136-137) as well as lamps (cat. nos. 50-51) and appliques (cat. no. 142). The ware and the firing method were in general not used for the smaller vessels. The Grey ware corresponds to Watson Ware D, Uscatescu ζ and η , Clark *et al.* Ware A and refuse from the reduction kiln in the North Theatre.³⁰

Reddish/Red Brown Ware

This group of pottery has for the time being not been sub-grouped but counts a large variety of shapes and hues. The inclusions in the clay of this ware are identical to the Grey ware, the only difference being that it was fired red, has many white lime grits and is most often covered by a reddish wash. Occasionally the core or surface of the ware is fired dark. The shapes made of this ware were many and include: Cooking pots, casseroles, plates, cups, stemmed goblets, jugs, jars, and larger ridged amphorae of a similar type as seen in the Grey ware. The ware was in use for a long period and over time became more light red and often covered in a whitish wash or self-slip as described by Homes-Frederic and Franken.³¹ In the Islamic period this ware was furthermore occasionally painted with white or yellowish-white paint (cf. cat. nos. 86 and 92). The ware corresponds to Watson's Ware A, and C, Uscatescu's type δ , Clark *et al.* Ware C and material from the oxidation firing kiln in the North Theatre.³² During the coming campaigns a further refinement of the Reddish/Red Brown ware typology will be undertaken.

Other Waretypes

The two general waretypes, the Grey ware and the Reddish/Red Brown ware, described above were predominant in the material stem-

ming from all three trenches. However, other ware types were also represented such as the yellowish sandy and soft fabric primarily used for amphorae. Further investigations will show if more of the wares found in the Northwest quarter may relate directly to Watson's typology of wares of the 5th to 8th centuries AD and Uscatescu's typology³³ or whether the Northwest quarter produces a different set of data.

Other Finds

A few smaller terracotta have been catalogued one of which is a small mould made head of Roman 2nd century AD date (cat. no. 139). Apart from the ceramic material from the campaign a Neolithic chipped stone tool (cat. no. 157) was found in a secondary deposit within trench B. The tool is by far the oldest object retrieved during the 2012 campaign. It seems to have been re-deposited through filling of this area. A few bone objects, spindle whorls, metal objects and few very fragmented glass fragments of primarily Byzantine date as well as an almost intact Byzantine glass bottle (cat. no. 144) were also found. Furthermore, larger architectural spolia such as the large architectural monumental element reused in the oil press in trench B were found (cf. the field report in this ADAJ volume). Most of the other architectural elements were found dumped in the fill of trench C.

In addition 64 coins were unearthed and will, as mentioned above, be dealt with in the 2013 report.

Conclusion

The three trenches (A-C) of the 2012 campaign and the assemblages found within them attest to a beginning of the settlement in these areas in the Roman period at the earliest. They also emphasise the flourishing local pottery production of household wares from the Byzantine and Umayyad periods. This gives an overall impression of a very homogenous assemblage evident in the dump of trench B. In trench A the finds of the upper evidences were heavily disturbed but the material from the ancient periods date to the late Roman – early Byzantine period. Trench C revealed among other contexts a late dump within the cistern which possibly dates to the Ayyubid-Mamluk period. In general the material gives the impression that there may be a gap in material evidence in the area between the Umayyad and Ayyubid-Mamluk periods.

30. Watson 1992: 237; Uscatescu 1996: 46; Clark *et al.* 1986: 249-250; Schaefer 1986: 425-429.

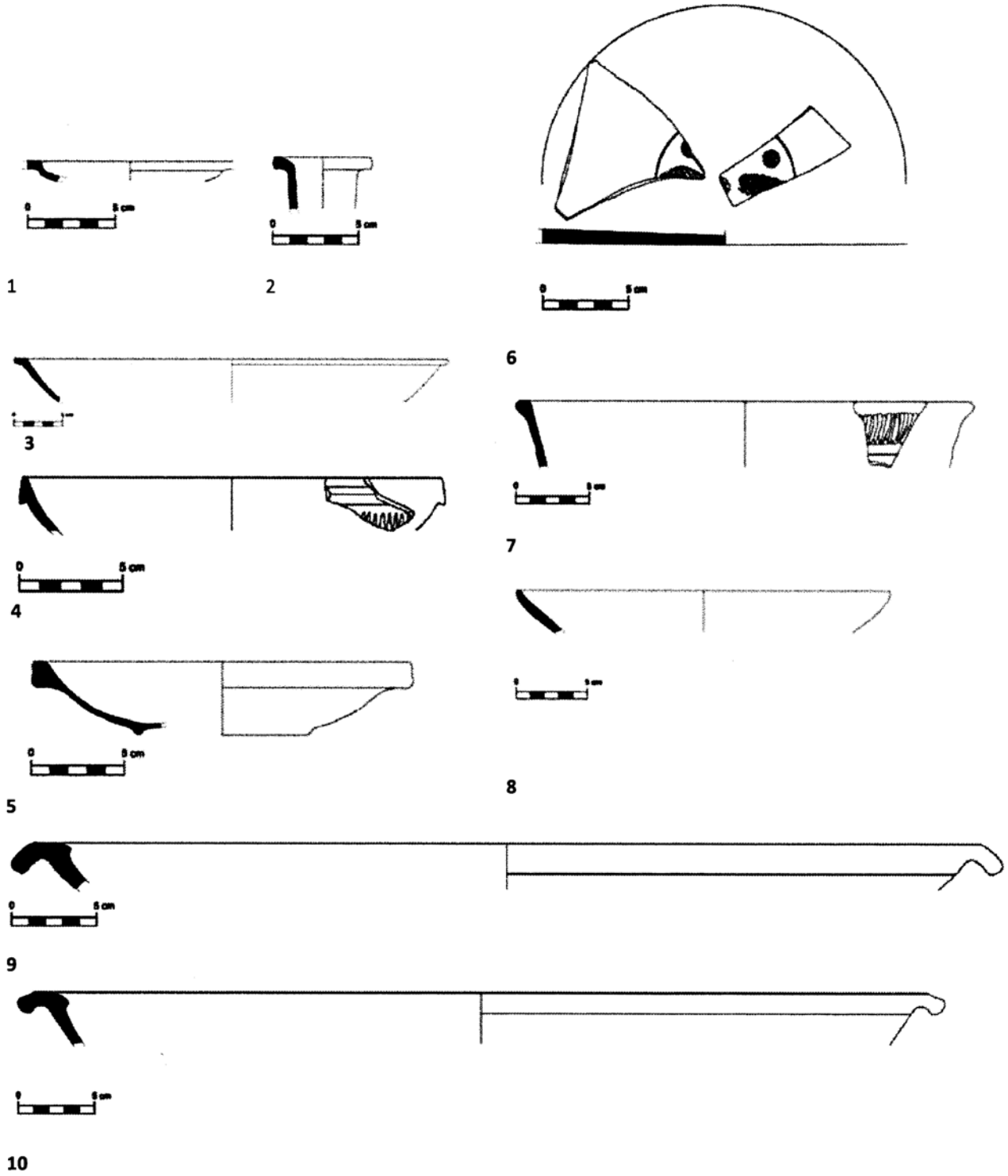
31. Homes-Frederic and Franken 1986.

32. Watson 1992: 235-237 (and shapes from Ware B);

Uscatescu 1996: 46; Clark *et al.* 1986: 251; Schaefer 1986: 429-435.

33. Watson 1992; Uscatescu 1996: 46.

Fine Wares



Catalogue

The drawings of the catalogued objects were produced by architect Jens Christian Pinborg, archaeology students Dorothea Csitneki, Signe Krag and Signe Bruun Kristensen. They were prepared for publication by Signe Bruun Kristensen.

Arrangement of catalogue:

Inventory number

Title

Figure/Illustration

Measurements (in cm)

Munsell (when not described in the described ware groups)

Description (incl. material)

References

Date

Catalogue abbreviations:

ext: exterior

H: Height

int: interior

L: Length

T: Thickness

W: Width

All measurements are given in cm.

Catalogue Authors:

AHS – Annette Højen Sørensen

AR – Anne Riedel

DC – Dorothea Csitneki

DMH – Ditte Maria Damgaard Hiort

EG – Eicke Granser

SBK – Signe Bürsen Koch

SBr – Signe Bruun Kristensen

SKr – Signe Krag

Catalogue

Danish-German Jarash Northwest Quarter Project 2012

Fine Wares

Hellenistic Black Glaze (DMH; AHS)

1.

J12-Cc-42-20

Body, fragmented.

Fig. 1.

Munsell: core: 7.5YR 6/4; int.: GLEY 1 2.5/N; ext.: GLEY 1 2.5/N; slip: GLEY 1 2.5/N.

Diam.: (int.) 10; H.: 1.2; L.: 2.8; T.: 0.2.

Small, shallow bowl or fish plate; finely levigated; flat outwards curving rim; slipped throughout.

References: Crowfoot (1957), fig. 54 no. 11.

Late Hellenistic (2nd - 1st century BC).

Eastern Sigillata A (DMH)

2.

J12-Ab-1-124

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 2.

Munsell: core: 5YR 6/6; int.: 5YR 6/6; ext.: 5YR 6/6; slip: 10R 4/8.

Diam. (rim): 5.5; H.: 2.95; L.: 3.7; T. (rim): 0.65; T. (body): 0.41.

Closed shape (jug) with outward curving rim; finely levigated; sporadic/few small lime inclusions; slipped throughout.

References: Slane 1997, pl. 25, TA Type 36 no. FW 291; Uscatescu (1996a), fig. 37.3.

Early Roman (1st century BC - 1st century AD).

African Red Slip (DMH; AHS)

3.

J12-B-2-358

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 3.

Munsell: slip: 10R 5/8.

Diam. (rim): 44; H.: 4.2; L.: 7.7; T. (rim): 0.5; T. (body): 0.5.

Dish/bowl; Medium/finely levigated, lime inclusions on the int. surface; flat outwards curving rim; thick reddish slip throughout. Similar to Hayes form 32, however diam. larger.

References: Hayes (1972), Form 32; Gunneweg *et al.* 1983, Fig. 19, no. Jers 83.

Roman (1st half of 3rd century AD).

4.

J12-Cdb-35-10

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 4.

Munsell: core: 10R 6/6; int.: 10R 6/6; ext.: 10R 6/6; Slip: 10R 6/6.

Diam.: 24; H.: 2.3; L.: 4.6; T. (rim): 0.6; T. (body): 0.3.

Bowl; finely levigated with some lime inclusions; slipped throughout;

References: Hayes (1972), Form 84.

Early Byzantine (AD 440-500).

Late Roman C/Phocaeen Red Slip (DMH; DC; AHS)

5.

J12-B-2-359 + Bc-33-15-20 (non-joining sherd B-2-360).

Rim and base, fragmented.

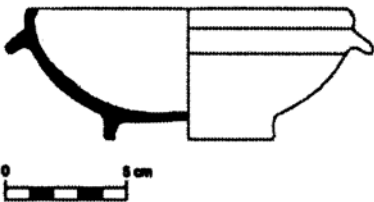
Fig. 5.

Munsell: core: 7.5YR 8/6; int. surface: 10R 5/6; ext.: 10R 5/6; Slip: 10R 5/8.

Diam. (rim): 20; H.: 3.9; T. (body): 0.2; T. (body): 0.1.

Bowl; finely levigated w. few larger lime inclusion on the exterior of rim; slipped throughout.

References: Hayes (1972), Form 3G; Hayes (1996), fig.



11a



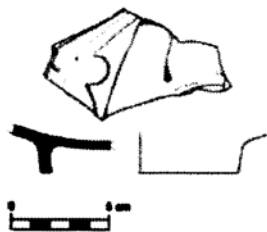
12



13



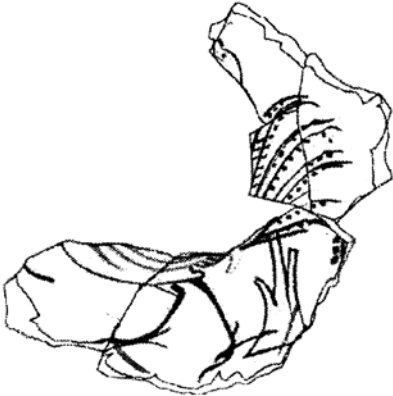
14



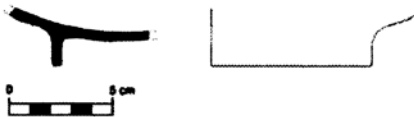
15



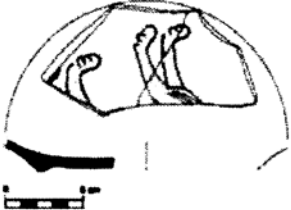
11b



16



17



92, no. 3; Vaag (1999), pl. 11, fig. 6; pl. 12, fig. 2; pl. 13, fig. 1.

Byzantine (5th - 6th century AD).

6.

J12-Cd-37-6-7

Body, fragmented, two fragments not joining.

Fig. 6.

Diam: 21.2; L.: 7.7; T.: max: 0.8, min: 0.5.

Munsell: core: 5YR 7/6, Slip: int.: 5YR 7/6, ext.: 2.5YR 6/6.

Large plate; hard-fired and finely levigated. Stamped decoration: leaves and circles at the centre.

References: Hayes (1972), LRC Form 2, Type B.

Early Byzantine (AD 425-450).

Cypriot Red Slip/Late Roman D (DMH)

7.

J12-Cd-37-9

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 7.

Munsell: core: 2.5YR 5/8; Slip: int.: 2.5Y 6/6; ext.: 2.5YR 6/6.

Diam.: 30; H.: 4.4; L.: 5.1; T. (rim): 1; T. (body): 0.5.

Larger open shape (bowl); slightly outwards curving, flat rim; slipped throughout; fine-medium levigated with frequent small lime inclusions.

References: Sodini and Villeneuve (1992), fig. 10, no. 5.

Byzantine (5th - 7th century AD).

Other red slipped fine wares (DMDH; AHS)

8.

J12-Ae-19-18

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 8.

Munsell: core: 10R 6/8; ext.: 10R 6/8; Slip: int.: 10R 6/8.

Diam. (rim): 26; H.: 2.9; L.: 6.8; T. (rim): 0.4; T. (body): 0.6.

Open shape, bowl or dish; finely levigated with small lime inclusions.

References: Hayes (1972), ARS form 50 type B or crude version of type A.

Roman - early Byzantine (c. AD 230-400).

9.

J12-C-1-57

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 9.

Munsell: core: 2.5YR 7/6; ext.: 2.5YR 7/6; Slip: int.: 2.5YR 5/8.

Diam.: 60; H.: 3.3; L.: 10.5; T. (rim): 0.6.

Large open shape, bowl with rounded outwards curving rim; rather finely levigated with some lime and quartz inclusions, furthermore red, brown and black inclusions; slipped int. and on rim.

References: Hayes (1972), ARS Form 93 type A.

Byzantine (5th - 7th century AD).

10.

J12-Cc-40-4

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 10.

Munsell: core (double): 2.5YR 7/1 and 2.5YR 6/8; int.: 10R 5/8; ext.: 2.5YR 6/8; Slip: 10R 5/8.

Diam.: 55; H.: 2.65; L.: 11.7; T. (rim): 1.15; T. (body): 0.75.

Large open shape, bowl; finely levigated with frequent small lime inclusions, visible through the slip; partly rounded outwards curving rim; slipped on the int. and rim.

References: Hayes (1972), ARS Form 93 type A.

Byzantine (5th - 7th century AD).

Jarash Bowls (DC; AHS)

Painted decoration

Rims

11.

J12-Bc-42-16+17 and Ba-46-12 (+ non joining fragment J12-Bc-42-15)

Rim and ring base, fragmented.

Fig. 11a-b.

Diam. (rim): 12.6, (base): 6; H: 1.6; L: 7.4; T. wall: 0.1.

Deco: Standing male figure holding a stemmed plate. Stylized floral pattern surrounds the personage.

References: Profile rim: Watson (1989), fig. 2a, Form 20a; deco.: Uscatescu (1995), p. 399, pl. 17, no. 25.

Last 3rd of 6th – early 7th century AD.

12.

J12-Bd-69-2 and Bd-70-3

Rim and ring base, fragmented.

Fig. 12.

Diam.: 26; H.: 3.4; L.: 8.1; T.: 0.3; W. (rim): 0.9.

Deco.: Dark concentric bands; figure at centre. (Deco. not shown on drawing).

References: Rim shape: Watson (1989), p. 225, fig. 1, type 7f; base shape: Uscatescu (1996), p. 335, fig. 65 no. 302.

6th - 7th century AD.

13.

J12-Bb-60-2

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 13.

Diam.: 32; H.: 3.2, L.: 13.1; T.: 0.3; W. (rim): 1.

Deco: Floral elements, stylized grapes or leafs. (Deco. not shown on drawing).

References: Rim shape: Watson (1989), p. 225 fig. 1, form 7c; deco: Watson (1989), type Va,b; Uscatescu (1996), p. 297, fig. 27, no. 28g.

6th - 7th century AD.

14.

J12-Bb-61-1

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 14.

Diam.: 30; H.: 3; L.: 8.6; T.: 0.3; W. (rim): 2.4.

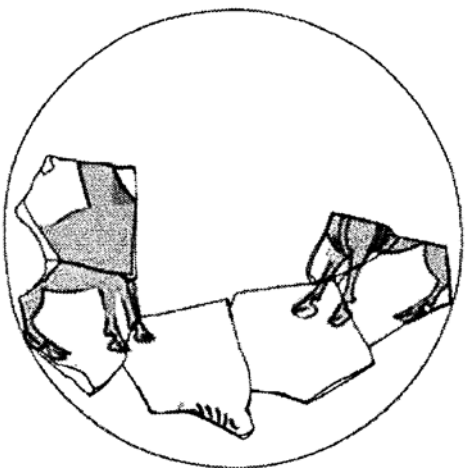
Deco.: Few traces, indiscernible motif. (Deco not shown on drawing).

References: Watson (1989), p. 225, fig. 1, between type 12c and e.

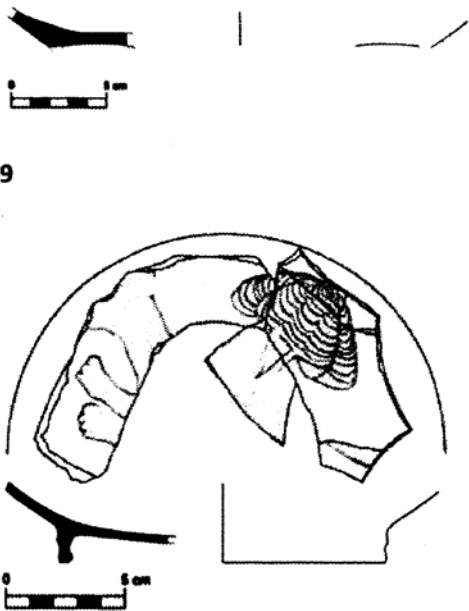
6th - 7th century AD.



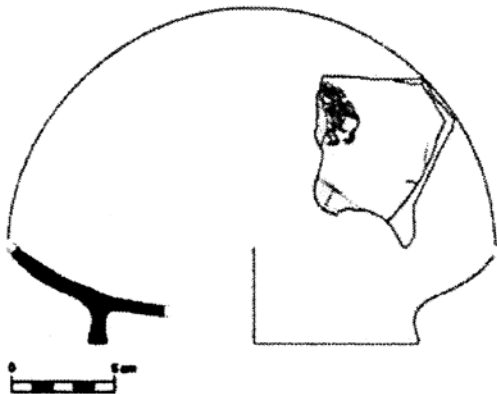
18



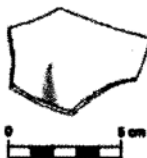
19



20



21



22



23



24



25



26



27

2

Ring bases

15.

J12-B-2-1262

Ring base, fragmented.

Fig. 15.

Diam.: 10; H.: 2; L.: 9.4; T.: 0.3.

Deco.: Part of an animal and trefoil leaf (?).

References: Base shape: Watson (1989), p. 251, fig. 14, no. 4; Uscatescu (1996), p. 332, fig. 62 no. 263.

7th century AD.

16.

J12-B-10-18+23+25-27

Ring base, fragmented.

Fig.: 16.

Diam.: 15; H.: 2.7; L.: 5.3; T.: 0.4.

Deco: Rooster. Behind the legs of the rooster a small tree-branch is visible.

References: Deco.: Watson (1989), p. 247, fig. 11, no. 3 and 5; Uscatescu (1995), p. 397, pl. 15, no.10.

6th - 7th century AD.

17.

J12-B-10-28

Ring base, fragmented.

Fig. 17.

Diam.: 14; H.: 1.9; L.: 12.3; T.: 0.2.

Deco.: Body and legs of a feline.

Base ring broken off.

References: Deco: Watson (1989), type IXa, p. 248, fig. 12, no. 4; Uscatescu (1995), p. 398, pl. 16, no. 16; Kehrborg (2009), p. 501, pl. 6, no. JH632.

6th - 7th century AD.

18.

J12-Bc-30-12

Ring base, fragmented.

Fig. 18.

Diam.: 16; H: 2.7; L: 8.6; T. (base): 0.6; T. (body): 0.5.

Deco.: head of a bird (ostrich).

References: Base: Uscatescu (1996), p. 319, fig. 49 no. 164, p. 325, fig. 55 no. 203; deco: Watson (1989), p. 247, fig. 11, no. 1 and 2; Uscatescu (1995), p. 398, pl. 16, no. 13 and 14; Uscatescu (1996a), fig. 27, no. 29g.

6th - 7th century AD.

19.

J12-Ba-52-1-2 and B-2-122, 1195-1196 and Bac-54-32

Ring base, fragmented.

Fig. 19.

Diam.: 20; H.: 1.9; L.: 10.2; T.: 0.4.

Deco.: Two hoofed animals (perhaps goats or camels) are facing each other, their heads are missing. Below the animals a fragmented grape or leaf is visible.

Base ring broken off.

References: Deco: Watson (1989), p. 248, fig. 12, no. 10 and 11; Uscatescu (1995), p. 398, pl. 16, no.19.

6th - 7th century AD.

20.

J12-Ba-55-1 and Ba-50-13+21-24

Ring base, fragmented.

Fig. 20.

Diam.: 13.65; H.: 3.34.

Deco: Two paws of a feline and a stylized tree.

References: Base: Uscatescu (1996), p. 327, fig. 57 no. 222; deco: Watson (1989), p. 248, fig. 12 no. 4, feline: Type IXa and tree: p. 251 fig. 14, no. 2 (Trees are not part of Watsons typology).

6th - 7th century AD.

21.

J12-Bd-69-3

Ring base, fragmented.

Fig. 21.

Diam. (base): 14; H.: 3.9; L.: 8.7; T.: 0.4.

Deco: Parts of human head with curly hair.

References: Deco.: Watson (1989), p. 246, fig. 10, no. 10; Kehrborg (2009), p. 501, pl. 6, no. JH635.

6th - 7th century AD.

Body

22.

J12-B-2-503

Body, fragmented.

Fig. 22.

L.: 11.6; H.: 4.7; T.: 0.6.

Deco.: Leaf or wing.

References: Uscatescu (1995), p. 401, pl. 19, no. 42.

1st third of 6th century AD.

23.

J12-Bc-27-79

Body, fragmented.

Fig. 23.

L.: 7.6; T.: 0.6; W.: 0.8.

Deco: Two fish.

References: Watson (1989), p. 248, fig. 12, no. 1, type VIII; Uscatescu (1995), p. 398, pl. 16, no. 21.

6th - 7th century AD.

24.

J12-Bc-27-128-130

Body, fragmented.

Fig. 24.

H.: 3.5; L.: 11.4; T.: 0.2.

Deco.: Watson (1989): 'Laden basket'.

References: Watson (1989), p. 243, fig. 8, no. 1 and 2, type IV; Uscatescu (1996), p. 197, fig. 27 no. 25a; Uscatescu (1995), p. 397, pl. 15, no. 8.

6th - 7th century AD.

25.

J12-Ba-56-2 and Ba-52-3

Body, fragmented.

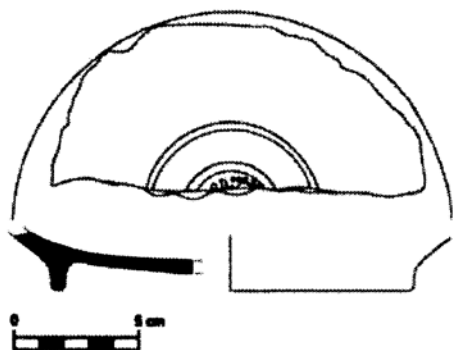
Fig. 25.

H.: 4; L.: 6.8; T.: 0.3.

Deco.: The top of a stylized tree.

References: Deco: Watson (1989), p. 251, fig.14, no. 2.

6th - 7th century AD.



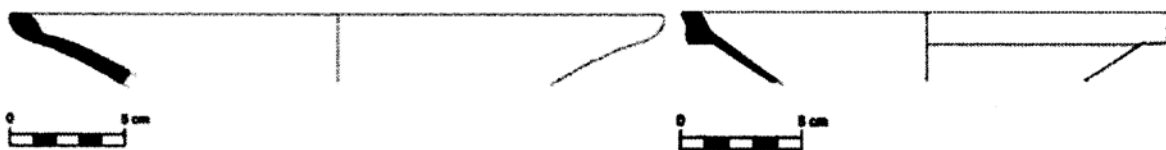
28



29

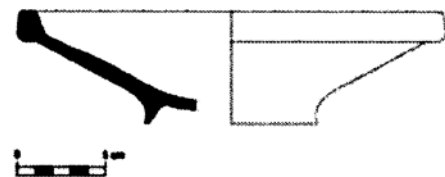


30

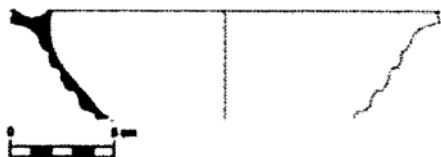


31

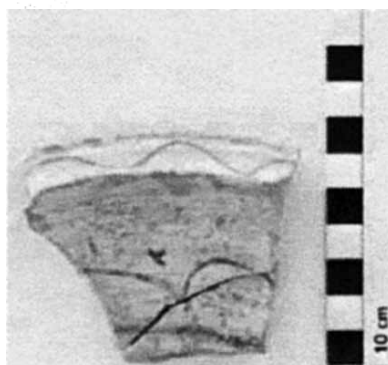
32



33



34a



34b

26.
J12-Bd-59-10
Body, fragmented.
Fig. 26.
H.: 4.2; L.: 7.2; T.: 0.1.
Deco: A foot probably wearing a sandal.
5th – 7th century AD.
27.
Bd-70-4
Body, fragmented.
Fig. 27.
H.: 6; L.: 8.9; T.: 0.4.
Deco: Trefoil with stem.
5th – 7th century AD.
- Stamped decoration*
28.
J12-C-2-6
Ring base, fragmented.
Fig. 28.
Diam.: 14; H.: 2.3; L.: 15.5; T.: 0.5.
Dark red slip.
Deco: Four incised concentric circles at the centre, stamped floral decoration.
References: Base shape: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 63 no. 279; deco: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 59 nos. 242-243.
7th century AD.
- Undecorated*
29.
J12-Bc-25-13
Rim, fragmented.
Fig. 29.
Diam.: 35; H.: 1.9; L.: 4.5; T. (body): 0.45; T. (rim): 0.8.
References: Watson (1989), p. 225, fig. 1, Type 3c.
6th - 7th century AD.
30.
J12-Bc-25-15
Rim, fragmented.
Fig. 30.
Diam.: 32; H.: 2.5; L.: 5.3; T.: 0.4; W. (rim): 0.7.
References: Watson (1989), p. 225, fig. 1, Type 7f; Uscatescu (1996), fig. 48 no. 160.
6th - 7th century AD.
31.
J12-Bc-27/28-4
Rim, fragmented.
Fig. 31.
Diam.: 28; H.: 2.9; L.: 9.6; T.: 0.3; W. (rim): 1.
References: Watson (1989), p. 225, fig. 1, no. 1b.
6th - 7th century AD.
32.
J12-Bc-43-9+10
Rim, fragmented.
Fig. 32.
Diam.: 20; H.: 2.8; L.: 8.5; T.: 0.2; W. (rim): 1.5.

Slipped int. and ext.
References: Watson (1989), p. 225, fig. 1, type 7e; Uscatescu (1996), p. 283, fig. 13 no. 10A.
6th - 7th century AD.

33.
J12-Bd-58-1
Rim and ring base, fragmented.
Fig. 33.
Diam.: 24; H.: 6.3; L.: 10; T.: 0.3; W. (rim): 1.
References: Rim shape: Watson (1989), p. 225, fig. 1, type 7e.
6th - 7th century AD.

White Painted (DMH)

34.
J12-Bd-51-6-7
Rim, fragmented.
Fig. 34a-b.
Munsell: core: 5Y 5/1; int.: 2.5Y 8/2; ext.: 2.5YR 6/6; deco.: 2.5YR 4/3; 2.5Y 2.5/1.
Diam.: 20; H.: 4.9; L.: 7.4; T. (rim): 1.7; T. (body): 0.5.
Bowl with outwards curving rim; rather finely levigated with some lime inclusions; deco.: int. and on rim: Thick white painted background. Wavy lines and small stars or flowers; ext. six deep diagonal grooves. (Deco. not shown on drawing).
References: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 32 upper right corner; Watson (1992), p. 241; fig. 11 no. 89, Walmsley *et al.* (2008), p. 130 fig. 24, no. 10; p. 131.
Byzantine (6th century AD).

Islamic Glazed ware (SBK)

35.
J12-C-1-100
Rim, fragmented.
Fig. 35a-b.
Munsell: core: 10R 5/8; wash ext.: 2.5YR 4/6.
Diam.: 30; H.: 1.7.
Open shape, bowl or plate (?). Yellow and brown glaze. (Deco. not shown on drawing).
References: Avissar and Stern (2005), I.1.6.4.
Late Ayyubid – Early Mamluk (12th- 13th century AD).

Handmade Geometric Painted Ware (HMGPW) (SBK; SBr; AHS)

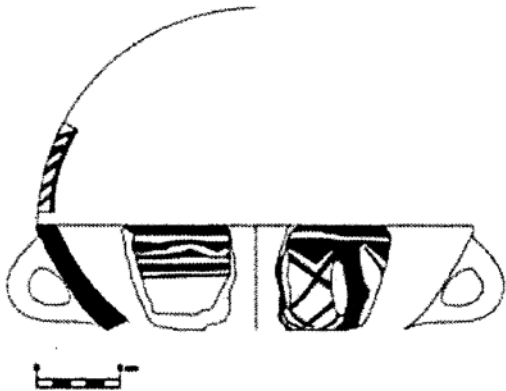
36.
J12-Cd-30-30
Rim and handle, fragmented.
Fig. 36.
Munsell: Not available.
Diam. rim: 26; H.: 6.25; L.: 7.3; T.: rim: 1.3; body: 1.
Bowl with broad strap handle and flattened rim. Hard fired, medium levigated with a few lime inclusions; deco.: int.: 5 reddish horizontal lines; on rim: 5 diagonal lines, ext.: Horizontal band under rim. Sloping lines at body and handle.
References: Shape: Franken and Kalsbeek (1975), p. 201, fig. 74 no. 23.
Not datable.



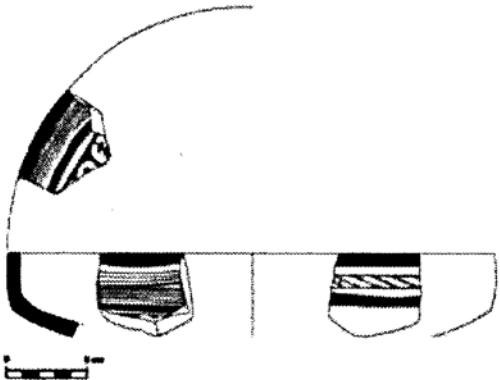
35a



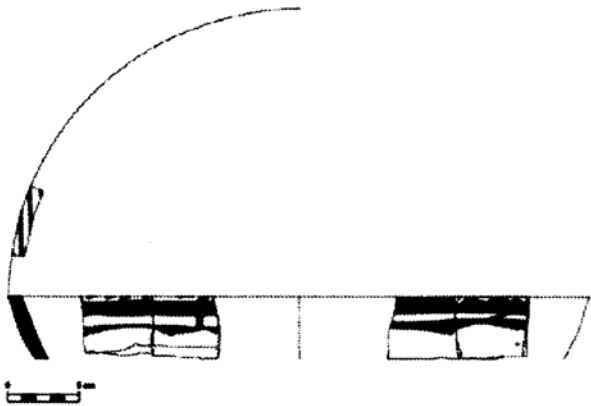
35b



36



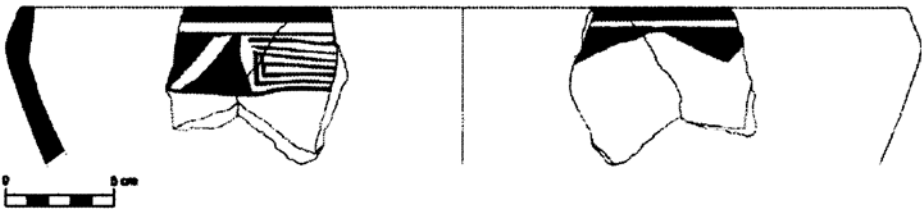
37



38

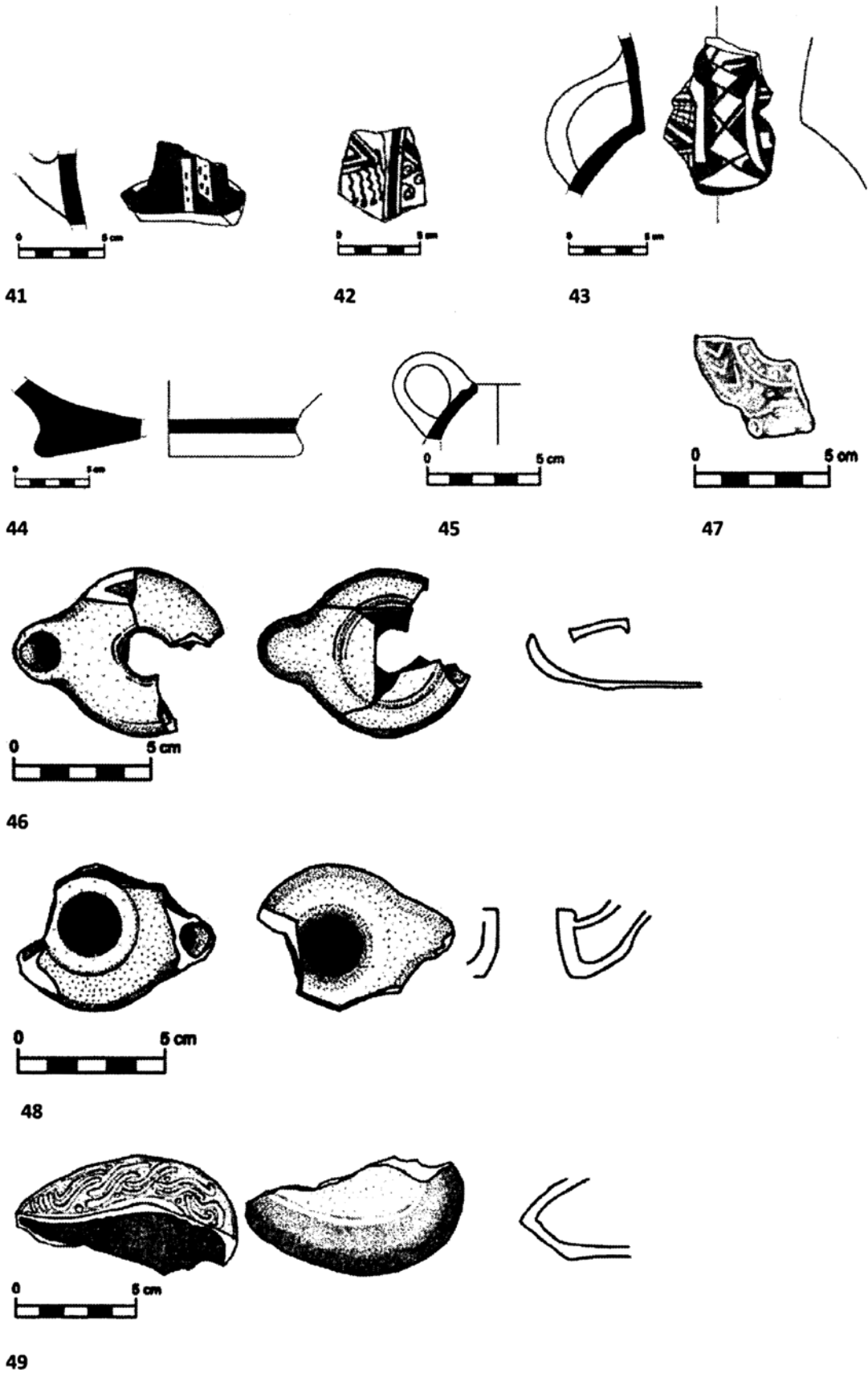


39

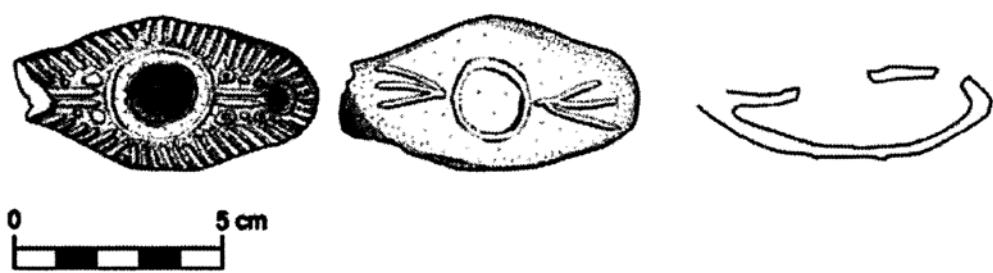


40

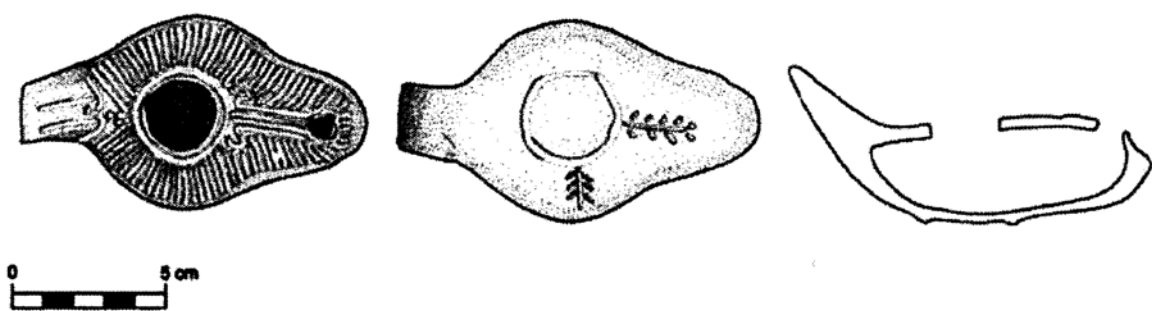
37.
J12-B-4-5
Rim, fragmented.
Fig. 37.
Munsell: Not available.
Diam.: 30; H.: 5.2.
Bowl, with vertical sides and flattened rim.
Deco: White slip with brown horizontal lines on both int. and ext. Diagonal lines connect two horizontal lines on ext. and circular decoration replaces lines on the interior approaching the center of the bowl.
References: Shape: Walmsley (1997-98), fig. 9 no. 5; Avissar and Stern (2005), II.1.4.2 (fig. 9); Deco.: Walmsley (1997-98); fig. 9 no. 5.
Late Ayyubid – Mamluk (Late 12th - 14th century AD).
38.
J12-Cbd-1-155+Cb-52-7
Rim, fragmented.
Fig. 38.
Munsell: Not available.
Diam.: 40; H.: 4.3.
Large bowl with flattened rim; few lime and stone inclusions; deco.: Broad dark reddish lines on both ext. and int. and geometric patterns. Lines on top of rim.
References: Walmsley (1997-98), fig. 9 no. 6; Avissar and Stern (2005), II.1.4.1, fig. 2.
Late Ayyubid – Mamluk (Late 12th - 14th century AD).
39.
J12-Cc-42-25
Rim.
Fig. 39.
Munsell: Not available.
Diam.: 12; H.: 3.5.
Jug or small bowl(?). Deco: Broad band of dark paint on and around lip. Additional four narrower bands ext. Covered in lime both ext. and int.
References: Avissar and Stern (2005), II.4.4.1, fig. 4.
Late Ayyubid – Mamluk (Late 12th - 14th century AD).
40.
J12-Cd-42-14-15
Two joining pieces of rim, fragmented.
Fig. 40.
Diam.: 40; H.: 7.1.
Munsell: core: 10YR 7/4; int.: 10YR 7/4; ext.: 2.5 YR 7/6; paint: 2.5YR 3/2.
Open shape, bowl (?), with flattened rim; Lime and black inclusions; deco: broad dark line around rim. Ext.: dark triangles “hanging” from rim. Int.: horizontal lines and opposed dark triangles.
References: Walmsley (1997-98), fig. 9 no. 5.
Late Ayyubid – Mamluk (Late 12th - 14th century AD)
41.
J12-C-1-12
Handle, fragmented.
Fig. 41.
Munsell: Not available.
H.: 4.1; L.: 7.1.
Larger shape (orientation unknown); deco: Red paint on ext. surface, with two unpainted lines as decoration on handle with red dots within the lines.
References: Avissar and Stern (2005); II.4.4.1, fig. 2.4.5, II.4.4.2.
Late Ayyubid – Mamluk (Late 12th - 14th century AD).
42.
J12-C-1-114
Body, fragmented.
Fig. 42.
Munsell: core: 10YR 8/3, int.: 5YR 6/8, ext.: 10YR 8/3; deco.: 5YR 3/4.
H.: 5.8; L.: 5.9.
Unknown larger shape. Deco: ext. geometric pattern with wavy lines and simple volutes in between.
References: Deco: Avissar and Stern (2005), II.4.4.1, fig. 2.4.5; Sauer and Herr (2012) fig. 4.19.8
Late Ayyubid – Mamluk (Late 12th - 14th century AD).
43.
J12-Cb-35-23
Handle, fragmented.
Fig. 43.
Munsell: Not available.
H.: 8.8; L.: 6.3.
Jug(?); deco: Geometric patterns in red and red brown. Diamond shapes on handle and net pattern on ext. body.
References: Shape: Arnon (2008), p. 366, type 572b, pl. XLI.2; Avissar and Stern (2005), II.4.4.1 (fig. 2.5), deco.: Avissar and Stern (2005), II.4.4.1, fig. 2.
Late Ayyubid – Mamluk (Late 12th - 14th century AD).
44.
J12-Cb-52-6+11-12
Base, fragmented.
Fig. 44.
Munsell: int.: 10YR 8/4; ext.: 5YR 7/4.
Diam.: 18; H.: 5.1.
Handmade, hollowed disc base from jug or bowl (?). Deco: One broad dark line situated on the narrowest part of the base just above the rim.
References: Shape: Avissar and Stern (2005), no. II.1.4.1 (fig. 3); II.4.4.1 (fig. 2); Walmsley (1997-98); fig 10 no. 3.
Late Ayyubid – Mamluk (Late 12th - 14th century AD).
- Lamps (SKr)**
45.
J12-C-1-102
Rim and handle, fragmented.
Fig. 45.
Diam. (rim): 2; H.: 2.7; L.: 2.8; T.: 0.4.
Munsell: Not available.
Possibly a lamp; wheel made; two horizontal carinated lines around the rim; one vertical carinated line on the handle.
Not datable



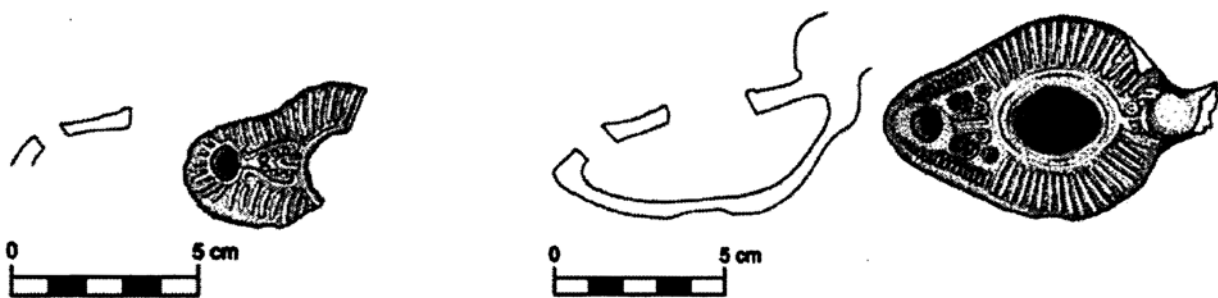
46.
J12-Af-6-47-50
Rim, spout and base, fragmented.
Fig. 46.
H.: 2.5; L.: 7.6; T.: 0.1.
Munsell: Core: 7.5YR 6/6; int.: 5YR 7/4; ext.: 5YR 6/6; slip 2.5YR 4/4.
Moulded lamp with round body; low double ring-stand; some lime and stone inclusions; traces of red slip on the upper external surface.
References: Hadad (1997), no. 14.
Late Roman - Early Byzantine (mid-4th century AD).
47.
J12-C-2-2
Rim, handle and body.
Fig. 47.
H.: 1.8; L.: 3.9; T.: 0.6.
Munsell: Not available.
Moulded ellipse-shaped lamp; Some air pockets; deco.: Upper surface, ridges in the shape of circles, dots and pointed lines.
References: Gerber (2012), fig. 3.97.28; McNicoll *et al.* (1982), pl. 137, no. 1-5.
Late Roman - Byzantine (4th to 6th century AD).
48.
J12-Cb-53-1
Rim, base and spout, fragmented.
Fig. 48.
Diam. (rim): 3.8; H.: 2.6; L.: 6.65; T.: 0.7.
Munsell: core: 10YR 6/3; int.: 2.5YR 5/6; ext.: 2.5YR 5/6.
Moulded lamp; offset rim; Hole through the middle of the body.
References: Meriç (2002), L 1.
Probably a Late Roman or Byzantine imitation of a Late Hellenistic lamp-shape.
49.
J12-Bc-27-16
Base, fragmented.
Fig. 49.
H.: 3.7; L.: 8.8; T.: 0.5.
Munsell: core: 5YR 7/6; int.: 5YR 7/6; ext.: 5YR 7/6.
Moulded lamp with oval body; traces of use both int. and ext.; deco.: Upper ext. surface, ridges in the shape of wavy lines and dots, ridge around missing filling-hole.
References: McNicoll *et al.* (1982), pl. 140, 10; Scholl (1986), group I.
Late Byzantine (end of the 6th century AD - 1st half of the 7th century AD).
50.
J12-Bc-33-5
Almost intact.
Fig. 50.
Diam. (rim): 1.6; H.: 2.1; L.: 7.4; T.: 1.5.
Munsell: core: GLEY 1 6/10Y; int.: GLEY 1 6/10Y; ext.: GLEY 1 6/10Y.
Moulded Jarash lamp; ellipse-shaped body; deco.: Upper ext. surface, ridges in the shape of oblique and straight lines, circles and dots.
References: Scholl (1986), group II.
Late Byzantine - Umayyad (end of the 6th century AD - end of the 7th century AD).
51.
J12-Bc-42-79
Intact.
Fig. 51.
Diam. (rim): 1.9; H.: 1.7; L.: 5.2; T. (rim): 0.5.
Munsell: core: 7.5YR 6/1; int.: 7.5YR 7/4; ext.: 7.5YR 6/3.
Moulded ellipse-shaped Jarash lamp with a low ring-stand and two branches with leaves at base; traces of fire around the wick-hole; deco.: Upper ext. surface, ridges in the shape of oblique lines, straight lines, dots and curving lines.
References: Scholl (1986), group II.
Late Byzantine - Umayyad (end of the 6th - 7th century AD).
52.
J12-Bc-33-9
Rim and nozzle, fragmented.
Fig. 52.
Diam. (rim): H.: 4.4; L.: 10.6; T.: 0.4 (rim).
Munsell: core: 7.5YR 6/1; int.: 7.5YR 7/4; ext.: 7.5YR 6/3.
Moulded Jarash lamp with traces of fire around the wick-hole; deco.: Upper ext. surface, ridges in the shape of oblique lines, dots, half-circles and curving lines.
References: Scholl (1986), a combination of group II and III.
Late Byzantine - Umayyad (end 6th century - mid 8th century AD).
53.
J12-Bc-33-4
Almost intact.
Fig. 53.
Diam. (rim): 2; H.: 5.1; L.: 8.5; T.: 0.2.
Munsell: core: 5YR 5/1; int.: 5YR 1/6; ext.: 5YR 1/6.
Moulded Jarash lamp with ellipse-shaped body and zoomorphic handle; traces of fire around the wick-hole; deco.: Upper ext. surface, ridges in the shape of oblique, straight and curving lines, circles, dots.
References: Scholl (1986), group III; Kehrberg (1989), no. 26; Hadad (1997), no. 38-39; Da Costa (2001), fig. 4, no. 2.
Late Byzantine - Umayyad (1st half of the 7th - mid 8th century AD).
54.
J12-B-2-1029
Handle, fragmented.
Fig. 54.
H.: 4.1; L.: 2.1; T.: 1.7.
Munsell: Not available.
Hand moulded zoomorphic handle; oblique whiskers



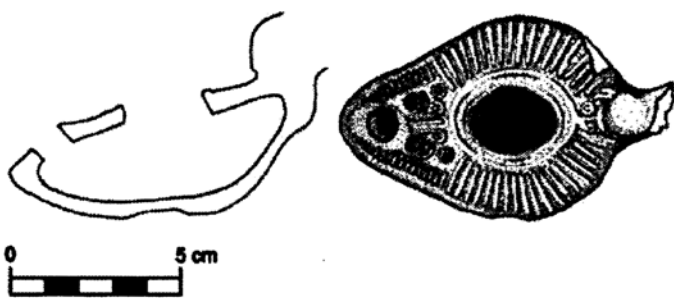
50



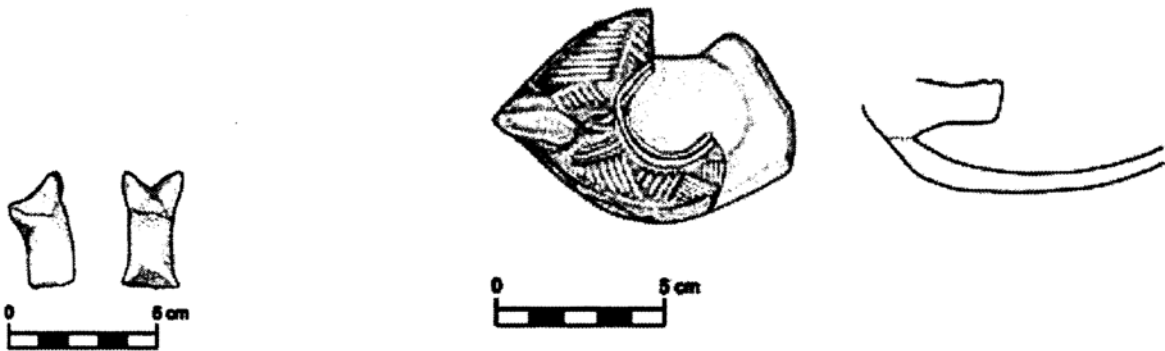
51



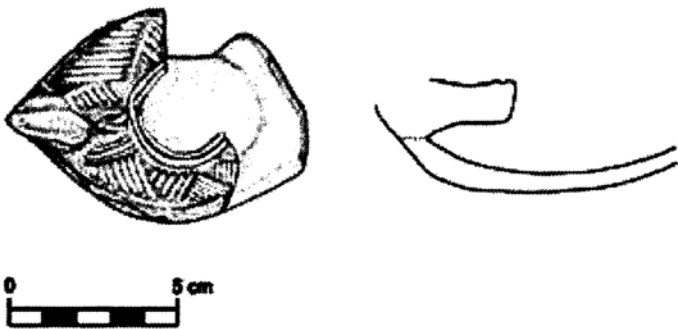
52



53



54



55

have been incised in the front of the head of the animal.

References: Scholl (1986), group III.

Late Byzantine - Umayyad (1st half 7th - mid 8th century AD).

55.

J12-B-14-7+9

Rim, base and handle, fragmented.

Fig. 55.

H.: 3.6; L.: 7.4; T.: 0.2.

Munsell: Not available.

Moulded ellipse-shaped lamp; deco.: Upper ext. surface, many ridges in the shape of oblique lines facing different directions.

References: Scholl (1986), subgroup IV.

Umayyad (2nd half of the 7th century AD).

Incense burner lid (SKr; AHS)

56.

J12-Ac-19-31 and J12-Af-19-1-12

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 56a-b.

Diam. (rim): 12; H.: 9.7; T.: 0.3-0.5.

Munsell: core: 5YR 4/1; int.: 2.5YR 5/6; ext.: 2.5YR 6/4. Wheel made lid/top with long neck and cut-off triangular pointed ends; some lime inclusions and eruptions; deco: Triangular cut pattern and holes pierced through the body and neck; neck is smoothed with a horizontal carinated line separating it from the body; horizontal carinated line at centre of body.

References: Bonifay (2004), fig. 168, p. 301 (2.3.9) (7th century AD); Saller (1957), pl. 124.5; Pinard (1952); inv. no. 74.105, Museum of Art and Archaeology, University of Missouri.

Late Roman - Early Byzantine.

Cover/lid or base-less lantern (SKr)

57.

J12-Bc-42-18-22 and J12-Bcd-35-4

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 57.

Diam.: 14; H.: 6.6; L.: 11; T.: 0.1.

Munsell: core: 7.5YR 7/4; int.: 7.5YR 7/6; ext.: 7.5YR 7/6.

Shoulder bends inwards; medium-sized holes have been pierced in the body from the outside and in; small, sporadic lime inclusions and eruptions.

References: Welles (1968), fig. 8, no. 193; Meriç (2002), K 781.

Byzantine - Umayyad (5th - 7th century AD).

Lanterns (SKr; SBr)

58.

J12-B-14-53

Handle, fragmented.

Fig. 58.

Diam. (rim): 4; H.: 5.2; L.: 4.1; T.: 0.4.

Munsell: core: 5YR 5/1; int.: 5YR 1/6; ext.: 5YR 1/6.

Handle is a round clear cut circle of clay; small, sporadic lime inclusions.

References: Gawlikowski and Musa (1986), fig. 7, no. 8;

Uscatescu (1996), fig. 31.

Byzantine - Umayyad (5th - 7th century AD).

59.

J12-B-14-52

Neck, fragmented.

Fig. 59.

Diam.: 10; H.: 5.7 L.: 5.4 T.: 0.45

Munsell: Not available.

Deco.: Ext. surface, three horizontal carinated lines.

References: Gawlikowski and Musa (1986), fig. 7, no. 8;

Uscatescu (1996), fig. 77, no. 437.

Byzantine - Umayyad (5th - 7th century AD).

60.

J12-Bc-42-55

Rim and base, fragmented.

Fig. 60.

Diam.: 12; H.: 1.2; T.: 0.2.

Munsell: core: 5YR 5/8; int.: 5YR 6/6; ext.: 10YR 5/1.

Flat base with lower part of knife-cut opening; mottled surface.

References: Welles (1968), fig. 8, no. 196; Gawlikowski (1986), p. 131; Gawlikowski and Musa (1986), fig. 7, no. 8; Uscatescu (1996), fig. 31.

Byzantine - Umayyad (5th - 7th century AD).

61.

J12-Bd-28-34

Body, fragmented.

Fig. 61.

Diam. (holes): 1.1; H.: 9.4; L.: 12.1; T.: 0.6.

Munsell: core: 2.5YR 6/8; int.: 2.5YR 6/8; ext.: 2.5YR 6/4.

Shoulder bends inwards; wheel marks on the internal surface create a shallow, horizontally ribbed surface; three large holes have been cut in the body from the outside and in.

References: Piazza (1983), no. 46; Welles (1968), fig. 8, no. 193; Uscatescu (1996), fig. 102, no. 701-703.

Byzantine - Umayyad (5th - 7th century AD).

62.

J12-B-8-10

Rim and shoulder, fragmented.

Fig. 62.

H.: 4; L.: 6.3; T.: 0.4.

Munsell: Not available.

Shoulder bends strongly inwards; small part of a knife-cut hole preserved, possibly the hole for the lamp; deco.: On the shoulder is an incised animal, probably a wolf; many lime eruptions.

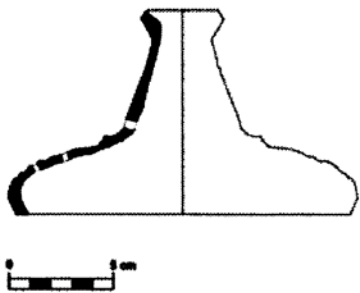
References: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 31; fig. 77, no. 436 (Also with decoration but not animal).

Byzantine (late 6th century AD).

63.

J12-B-2-639+643

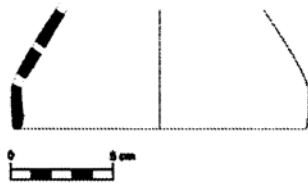
Rim and shoulder, fragmented.



56a



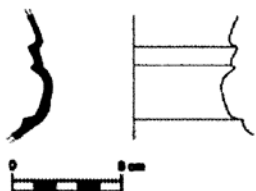
56b



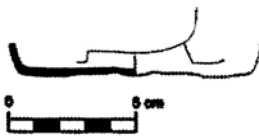
57



58



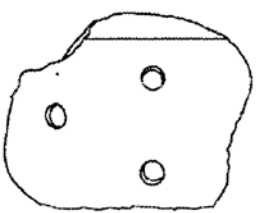
59



60



61

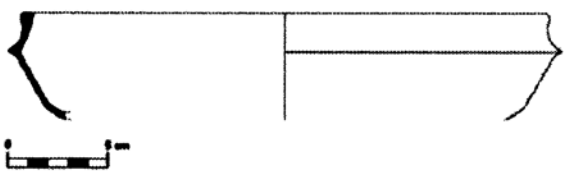


62

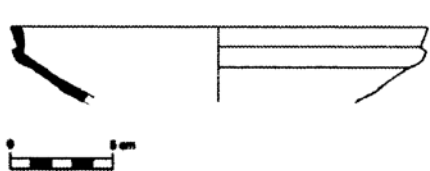


63

Table Wares



64



65



66



67

Fig. 63.

Diam. (max): 14; H.: 8.8; L.: 9.1; T.: 0.1.

Munsell: Not available.

Shoulder bends strongly inwards, part of the knife-cut opening; Square holes pierced from the ext.; hard fired, wheel made, medium levigation. A few lime inclusions and lime eruptions at exterior.

References: Gawlikowski (1986), p. 131.

Not datable.

Table wares

Plates

Reddish/Red Brown ware (AR)

64.

J12-B-2-1235 and J12-Bc-42-82

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 64.

Diam.: 26; H.: 4.8; T.: 0.2.

Deep plate or shallow bowl with flattened lip and ledge below rim.

References: Brizzi *et al.* (2010), p. 363, fig. 11 (6th century AD); Uscatescu (1996), p. 337, fig. 67, no. 314 (group XI) (Late Byzantine).

Late Byzantine.

65.

J12-B-8-7

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 65.

Diam.: 20; H.: 3.6; L.: 12.8; T. body: 0.4; T. rim: 0.5.

Deep plate or shallow bowl with flattened lip and ledge below rim.

References: Gerber (2012), p. 469, fig. 3.91:1.

Late Byzantine.

66.

J12-Bac-54-37

Base, fragmented.

Fig. 66.

Diam. (base): 14; H.: 2.7; L.: 7; T.: 0.4.

Flat base; deco.: one painted white circlet int.

References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 337, fig. 67,314 (group XI).

Late Byzantine.

67.

J12-Bab-55-12

Base, fragmented.

Fig. 67.

Diam. (base): 10; H.: 1.4; L.: 7.3; T.: 0.3.

Flat base; deco.: four painted white circlets int.

References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 337, fig. 67,312 (group XI, shape).

Late Byzantine.

Goblet

68.

J12-B-2-1233+1259

Rim and stem, fragmented.

Fig. 68.

Diam. (rim): 9, (base): 3.3; H.: 8.3; W.: 6; T. (body): 0.1; T. (rim): 0.4.

Low pedestal; bell-shaped body; flaring and slightly rounded rim; deco.: painted with white lines: ext.: 4 lines, int.: 6 lines; painted lines continue on the ext. of the base, drips of paint on int.

Not datable.

Cup

69.

J12-B-2-479 and J12-B-2-483

Body, fragmented.

Fig. 69.

Diam. (max.): 7; H.: 4.7; T. (body): 0.4.

Steep sides, curving towards base; deco. ext.: Impressed crescent-like pattern vertically overlapping each other, arranged in 2 parallel registers; deco. int.: white paint in wavy horizontal and vertical lines and drips. (Deco. not shown on drawing).

References: (Deco.) Seeden (1988), p. 407, fig. 76.

Umayyad.

Bowls

70.

J12-Bd-31-10

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 70.

Diam. (rim): 10; H.: 5; L.: 6.1; T. (body): 0.1; T. (rim): 0.2.

Slightly rounded lip.

References: (shape) Zayadine (1977-1978), p. 49, fig. 18.254.

Byzantine.

71.

J12-Bac-54-1+3+5

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 71.

Diam. (rim): 14.9; H.: 2.4; L.: 14.9; T. (body): 0.2, (rim): 2.

Ledge on the int. possibly for a lid.

References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 344, fig. 74.393 (group XVI, casserole).

Late Byzantine.

72.

J12-Bc-27-115

Base, fragmented.

Fig. 72.

Diam. (base): 5.8; H.: 3.3; T.: 0.3.

Ring base; body moderately elevating; deco: on interior lower ends of at least 4 vertically painted white curving lines.

Not datable.

Flask

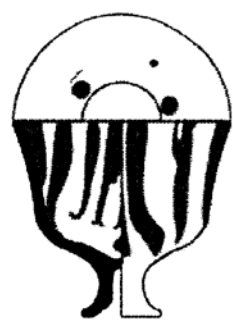
73.

J12-Ac-1-119-121

Base, intact.

Fig. 73.

Diam. (base): 3; H.: 13.4; L.: 5.7; T.: 0.1.



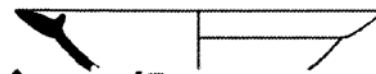
68



69



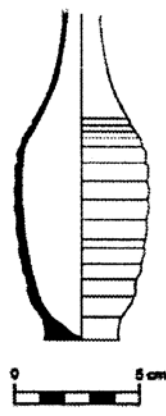
70



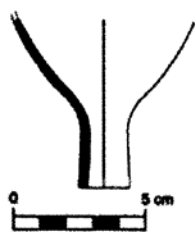
71



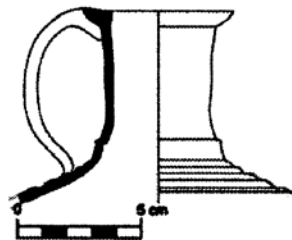
72



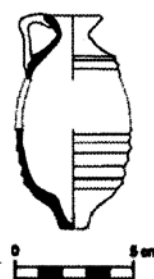
73



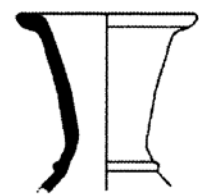
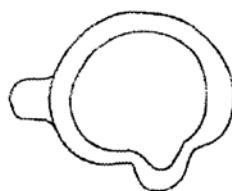
74



75



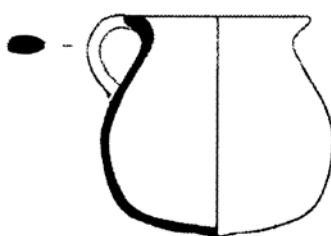
76



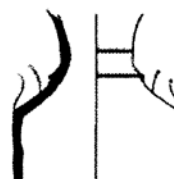
77



78



79



80

Pear-shaped flask with flat stand and lower part of neck preserved; ribbed on ext.

References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 348, fig. 78,451.

Late Byzantine.

Funnel

74.

J12-Bc-27-25

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 74.

Diam. (rim): 1.8; H.: 6.4; L.: 6.3; T. (body): 0.2, (rim): 0.2.

Wide body narrowing towards neck; neck ending in square flattened rim.

Not datable.

Jugs (SBr)

75.

J12-Bc-42-47

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 75.

Diam.: 6; H.: 8.1, L.: 9.6; T. (rim): 0.7, body: 0.1.

Munsell: core: 2.5YR 6/6; int.: 2.5YR 6/6; ext.: 5YR 7/4.

Globular body, flaring neck, outwards folded and flattened rim, ridge at collar; ribbed ext. and int.; rather finely levigated and hard fired.

Not datable.

76.

J12-Bc-42-5-6

Plain ware rim and base, almost intact.

Fig. 76.

Rim: H.: 2.7, L.: 3.6, Base: H.: 4.5; L.: 4.0 T. (min): 0.03, (max): 0.08.

Munsell: Core: Gley 1 4/4; int.: 2.5YR 6/4; ext.: 2.5YR 6/4.

Miniature jug, tubular ribbed body, flaring neck, outward folded rim, handle folded over rim, cylindrical base; Hard fired, finely levigated with few lime inclusions.

References: Weiss (2002) fig. 4 no. 12; Williams (1989) fig. 53 no. 531, 538; Thomsen (1986) fig. 34, nr i, j; Vil-leneuve (1993), boîte 7a, no. 79.

Byzantine (5th - 6th century AD).

Reddish/Red Brown ware

77.

J12-C-1-101

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 77.

Diam.: 8; H.: 7.95; L.: 5; T. (rim): 0.6, (body): 0.5.

Narrow neck with high projecting collar, sloping shoulder, two carinated ridges at shoulder.

References: Watson (1992), fig. 3, no. 24

Byzantine – Umayyad (6th – 7th century AD).

78.

J12-Ae-19-19

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 78.

Diam. (max): 3.5; H.: 5.4; L.: 4.8; T.: rim: 0.9, body: 0.2.

Trefoil carinated rim; cylindrical shaped body. Ridge at shoulder. Mottled ext.

Roman - Byzantine.

79.

J12-Abe-22-15-24

Rim, base and handle, almost intact.

Fig. 79.

Diam.: 9, (max): 11.7; H.: 10.8; T. (rim): 0.5, (body): 0.4.

Trefoil, globular jug with rounded base; one carinated handle at side; small globular jug; Mottled ext.

Roman - Byzantine.

80.

J12-B-2-285

Body, fragmented.

Fig. 80.

Diam. max: 8; H.: 7.95, L.: 7.5; T.: (neck): 0.3, (body): 0.4.

Conical body shape, slopes into a narrow jet flaring neck, ridge at collar, two handle attachments at shoulder; deco: two yellowish lines circulating neck and shoulder, wash on body and neck.

References: Gerber (2012), p. 353, fig. 3.50.11

Early Byzantine.

81.

J12-Bc-27-112, 118 and J12-Bd-31-1

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 81.

Diam.: 6.5; H.: 6.4; T. (rim): 1.

Conical body, narrowing from shoulder to collar, flaring neck and flattened rim, carinated handle; deco: two whitish vertical lines on neck and lines on handle and lip.

References: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 18, Group XXVIII no. 3A, fig. 79 no. 469.

Late Byzantine.

82.

J12-B-2-734

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 82.

H.: 5.1, L.: 7; T.: rim: 0.7, body: 0.3.

Double collar. Carinated handle. Cylindrical narrow neck, ridge circulating neck to which handle is attached.

References: Cornell (1997), pl. 10 no. PW60, PW61; pl. 74, no. PW59.

Not datable.

83.

J12-Bc-42-23

Rim, fragmented.

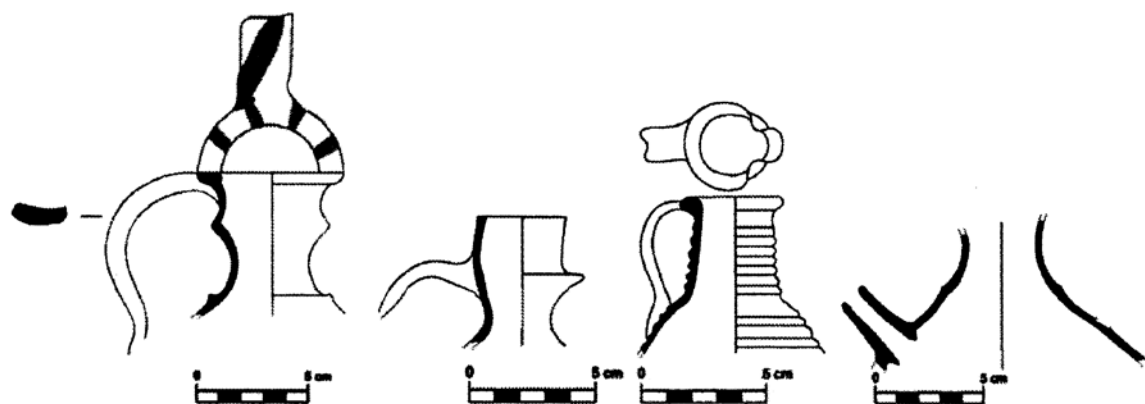
Fig. 83.

Diam.: 3.8; H.: 9.6, L.: 8.3; T.: (body): 0.4, (rim): 0.3.

Ovoid/globular body, narrow neck, out folded rim, ribbed neck and body, trefoil rim, carinated handle set at rim.

References: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 19, group XXIX, no. 5, fig. 80 no. 483.

Late Byzantine.



81

82

83

84



85

86

87



88

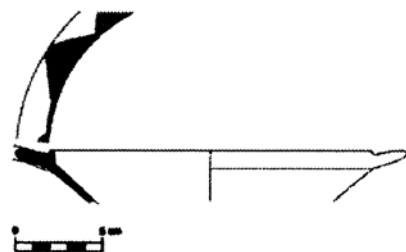
89

Cooking Vessels

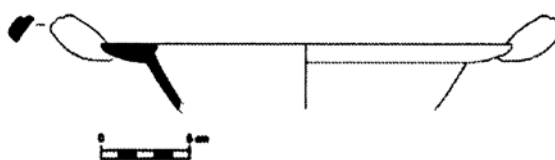


90

91



92



93

84.
J12-Bc-42-70, 71
Spout, fragmented.
Fig. 84.
Diam. (shoulder): 5.4; H.: 6.8; L.: 12.1; T.: 0.2.
Spouted jug, globular body, slightly flaring neck, short tubular spout, ribbed body.
References: Braemer (1989), fig. 11, no. 52; Uscatescu (1996), fig. 18 group XXVIII, fig. 79, no. 471, fig. 80, no. 474 (Late Byzantine); Hayes (1972).
Late Byzantine.

Closed jars (SBr)

85.
J12-Bc-27-66
Rim, fragmented.
Fig. 85.
Diam.: 8; H.: 2.3; L.: 13.9; T.: 0.1.
Munsell: core: 7.5YR 4/1 and 5YR 6/4; int.: 5YR 6/4; ext.: 7.5YR 4/1.
Globular body, short straight neck, carinated handles attached at rim, folded over handles, few lime inclusions.
Not datable.

86.
J12-Bc-27-29
Rim, fragmented.
Fig. 86.
Diam.: 10; H.: 3.9; L.: 9.6; T. (rim): 0.7, (neck): 0.4.
Munsell: core: 2YR 5/8; int.: 2.5YR 5/8; ext.: 2.5YR 5/8; deco.: 10YR 8/3.
Concave neck, flaring rim; hard fired; medium to fine levigated with lime inclusions; Deco.: ext.: broad diagonal lines on neck, vertical lines on lip; Int.: Vertical lines.
References: Deco.: Schaefer (1986), fig. 11; Shape: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 20, group XXXIV 1B, p. 352, fig. 82 nos. 494-497.
Late Byzantine – Umayyad (6th - 7th century AD).

87.
J12-Ac-19-20
Rim, fragmented.
Fig. 87.
Diam.: 11; H.: 3.7; L.: 9; T. (rim): 1, (neck): 0.5.
Munsell: core: 7.5YR 5/1; int.: 10R 6/6; ext.: 10R 6/4.
Inwards flaring rim, flattened lip, convex ridge at shoulder. Hard fired, medium to coarse levigated with fairly big lime inclusions int. and ext. Lime eruptions ext.
Not datable.

88.
J12-Ba-53-15
Rim, fragmented.
Fig. 88.
Diam.: 6; T.: rim: 1; body: 0.5.
Munsell: core: 10R 4/6; int. and ext.: 10R 4/4.
Small jar or jug. Dense dark red-brown clay, hard fired with dark inclusions, like no. 89 below. Might belong to 89. Thick overfolded and grooved rim.
References: Gerber (2012), fig. 3.30.1 (Late Roman III-

IV, AD 235-324).
Late Roman (3rd-4th century AD).

89.
J12-Ba-52-11
Base, fragmented.
Fig. 89.
Diam.: 5; T.: 0.4.
Munsell: core: 10R 5/6; int. and ext.: 10R 4/4.
Small jar or jug. Dense dark red-brown clay, hard fired with dark inclusions, like no. 88 above. Might belong to 88.

Cooking vessels

Casseroles (AR; SBr)

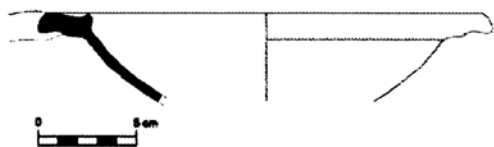
Reddish/Red Brown ware

90.
J12-Abe-22-9-14
Rim, base and handle, fragmented.
Fig. 90.
Diam. (rim): 19.75; H.: 7.5; L. (body): 0.4, (base): 0.5; T. (rim): 0.6.
Base rounded with convex centre; one horizontal handle preserved, attached almost at rim; knife-cut rim and traces of fire ext. and int.
References: Najjar (1989), p. 315, fig. 6.20; McNicoll *et al.* (1992), pl. 98 no. 9; Uscatescu (1996), fig. 73 no. 387 (Late Byzantine).
Roman - Byzantine.

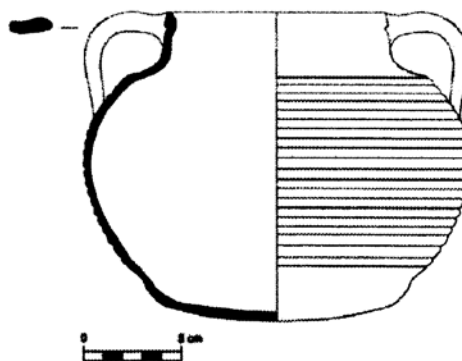
91.
J12-Bc-42-80
Rim, fragmented.
Fig. 91.
Diam. (rim): 22; H.: 7.7; L.: 14.4; T. (body): 0.2, (rim): 0.9.
Steep body with horizontal handle attached almost at rim; eight shallow grooves beneath handle; knife-cut rim.
References: Gerber (2012), p. 437, fig. 3.80.3; Uscatescu (1996), p. 343, fig. 73, no. 381, group XVI, casserole.
Late Byzantine.

92.
Rim, fragmented.
J12-Bac-54-38
Fig. 92.
Diam. (rim): 22; H.: 2.9; L.: 8.2; T. (body): 0.3.
Rim wide and prominent with int. ledge possibly for a lid; deco.: painted white triangles on ext. of rim.
References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 344, fig. 74 no. 393, group XVI, casserole (Late Byzantine); Watson (1992), fig. 4.34 (7th century AD).
Late Byzantine.

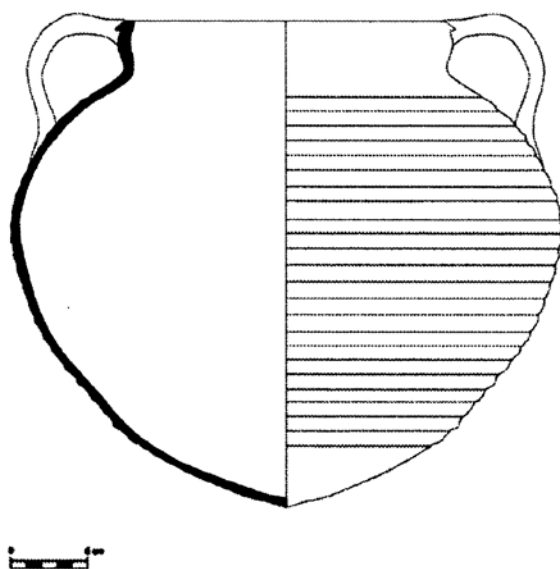
93.
J12-Bc-27-7
Rim and handle, fragmented.
Fig. 93.
Diam.: 23; H.: 5.3; L.: 20.5; T.: 0.5.
Conical shape, double folded handle, horizontal and up-



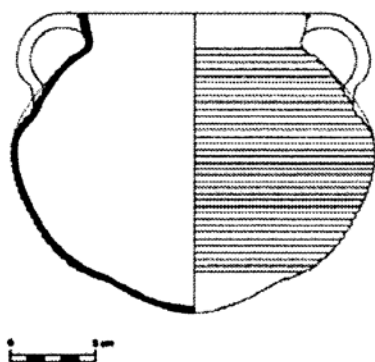
94



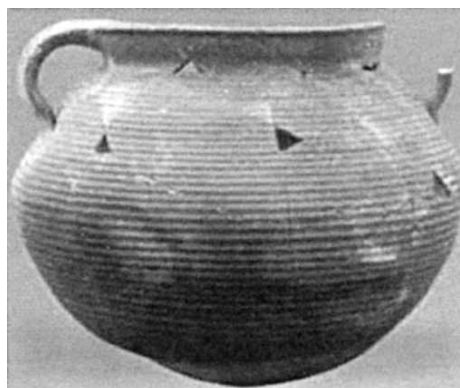
95



96



97a



97b

wards curving – above the flat everted rim; Traces of use over open fire both int. and ext.

References: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 74 group XVI, no. 393, fig. 17, group XVII no. 3B.

Byzantine (5th - 6th century AD).

94.

J12-Bc-42-59

Rim with handle attachment, fragmented.

Fig. 94.

Diam.: 22; H.: 4.4; L.: 7.9; T. (rim): 2.3, (body): 0.3.

Outwards folded rim; Conical shape; Handle attachment indicates a narrow and elongated shape; Traces of use over open fire both int. and ext.

References: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 17 group XVII, no. 3A, 3D, fig. 17, group XVII no. 7; Meriç (2002), pl. 69 no. 788.

Byzantine (5th - 6th century AD).

Cooking pots (SBr)

Reddish/Red Brown ware

95.

J12-Ca-32-23-36

Rim, body and base, almost intact.

Fig. 95.

Diam.: 11; H.: 15.35; L.: 18.3; T. (rim): 0.5, (body): 0.2, (handle): 0.8.

Munsell: core: 5YR 5/1 and 2.5YR 5/9; int.: 2.5YR 5/6; ext.: 5YR 4/2

Globular body with flattened base, outwards bevelled rim, narrow neck; slight ledge at shoulder, thinly potted; ribbed body, the horizontal lines circling the body ends 2 cm above the base. Traces of use over open fire ext. at base.

References: Kenkel (2012), Tafel 24, KT12; Gerber (2012), fig. 3.47.6-7; Sodini and Villeneuve (1992), fig. 6, nr. 12; Rasson and Seigne (1989), fig. 10 no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; Uscatescu (1996), fig. 84 group XXXIV, no. 520, fig. 20 Group XXXIV 6D, fig. 83 no. 510.

Roman - Byzantine .

96.

J12-Af-14-1x, J12-Af-13-3, and J12-Af- 6-25-45 (joins with Af-14-1x at 42 and 45)

Rim, body and base, almost intact.

Fig. 96.

Diam. (max.): 22; H.: 9.3; L.: 14; T. (min.): 0.1, (max.): 0.2.

Munsell: core: 7.5YR 5/2 and 2.5YR 6/8; int.: 7.5YR 6/3; ext.: 2.5YR 5/8 and 7.5YR 4/1

Globular pot with conical base, outwards folded rim; thinly potted, ribbed body, the ribs stops 2 cm above base-line.

References: Kenkel (2012), Tafel 24, KT12; Gerber (2012), fig. 3.47.6-7; Uscatescu (1996), group XXXIV 6D, fig. 83 no. 510; Pierobon (1986), p. 190 fig. 10.6;; Rasson and Seigne (1989), fig. 10 no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Roman - Byzantine.

97.

J12-Ab-17-1

Rim, body and base, almost intact.

Fig. 97a-b.

Diam. rim: 13.5; diam. max: 21.2; H.: 17.6; T.: min: 0.05, max: 0.2.

Munsell: core: 2.5 YR 4/2; int.: 2.5 YR 5/2; ext.: rim and body: 2.5 YR 5/2, base: 2.5 YR 4/2.

Globular pot with rounded base, outwards folded rim, carinated handles, thinly potted, ribbed body, the ribs stops 3.5 cm above base-line; Traces of use over open fire ext. at base. Part of a tile found in close proximity to the pot, maybe used as lid.

References: Kenkel (2012), Tafel 24, KT12; Gerber (2012), fig. 3.47.6-7; Uscatescu (1996), group XXXIV 6D, fig. 83 no. 510; Sodini and Villeneuve (1992), fig. 6, no. 10;; Rasson and Seigne (1989), fig. 10 no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Roman - Byzantine.

98.

J12-Af-18-4

Rim, body and base, almost intact.

Fig. 98a-b.

Diam. (rim): 12; diam. (max): 19.5; H.: 18.2; T.: (rim): 0.5, (body): 0.15.

Munsell: core: 2.5 YR 6/8 and 4/1; int.: 2.5 YR 6/8; ext.: rim: 2.5 YR 5/8, body: 2.5 YR 4/3, base: 2.5 YR 3/1.

Globular shape, rounded base, outwards folded rim, short neck, carinated handles, thinly potted, ribbed body, the ribs stops 3.5 cm above base-line. Part of a tile (no. 135) found on top of the pot and used as lid; Traces of use over open fire ext. at base.

References: Kenkel (2012), Tafel 24, KT12; Gerber (2012), fig. 3.47.6-7; Uscatescu (1996), fig. 83 no. 510; Sodini and Villeneuve, fig. 6, no. 12; Rasson and Seigne (1989), fig. 10 no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Roman - Byzantine.

99.

J12-Bcd-34-7-25

Rim, almost intact.

Fig. 99.

Diam. (rim): 10.5, (max): 20.8; H.: 12.4; T. (rim): 0.4, (body): 0.1. Munsell: core: 5YR 7/6; int.: 5YR 7/6; ext.: 10YR 4/1.

Globular shape, rounded base, outwards folded rim, short neck, carinated handles, thinly potted, ribbed body, the ribs stops 3.5 cm above base-line. Traces of use over open fire ext. at base.

References: Sodini and Villeneuve (1992), fig. 6, no. 11; Uscatescu (1996), fig. 84 group XXXIV, no. 517.

Late Byzantine (?).

100.

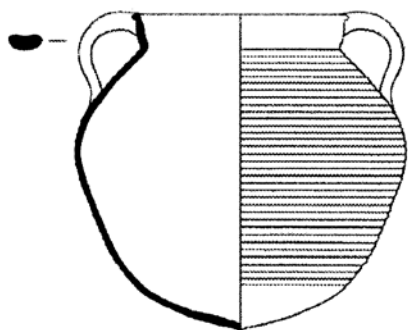
J12-Cc-45-1-12

Base, fragmented.

Fig. 100.

L.: 14.01; H.: 12.1; T.: 0.2.

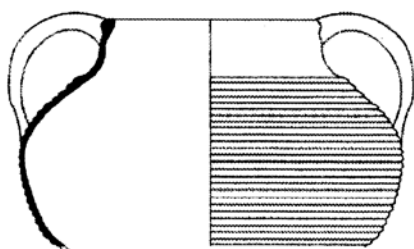
Munsell: core: 2.5YR 6/6, int.: 2.5YR 6/6, ext.: 2.5YR 5/3



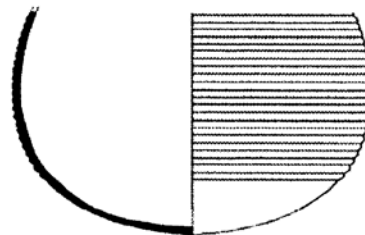
98a



98b

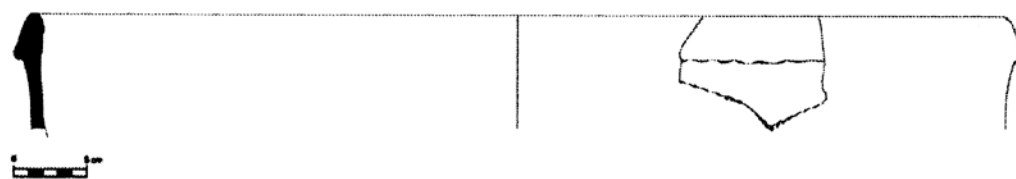


99

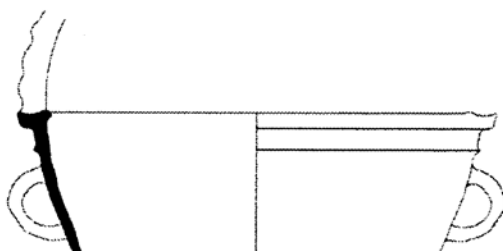


100

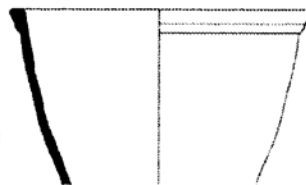
Storage Vessels



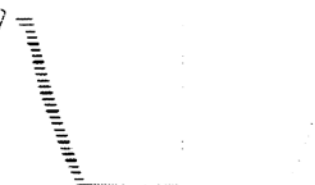
101



102



103



104

Globular with a rounded base, thinly potted, ribbed body; traces of use over open fire ext. at base.

References: Sodini and Villeneuve (1992), fig. 6, no. 12; Rasson and Seigne (1989), fig. 10 no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Late Byzantine (?).

Storage vessels

Handmade Basins (EG; AHS; SBr)

101.

J12-B-2-490

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 101.

Diam. (rim): 69; H.: 7.6; L.: 9.5; W. (rim): 1.4; T.: 0.5.

Folded over and pinched rim, straight sides; hard fired with some lime and stone inclusions; covered in lime crust throughout.

References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 292, fig. 22, group XXXVI.

Not datable.

102.

J12-Bc-27-49

Rim and handle, fragmented.

Fig. 102.

Diam. (rim): 40; H.: 11.6; L.: 13.6; W. (rim): 2.3; T.: 0.5.

Munsell: ext.: 7.5YR 6/3.

Pinched 'pie crust' pattern on rim, vertically set handle, hard fired; medium levigated with some lime inclusions.

References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 357, fig. 87 no. 555.

Late Byzantine.

Grey ware

103.

J12-B-2-977

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 103.

Diam. rim: 24; H.: 13.9; L.: 9.6; W. (rim): 1.2; T. (body): 0.7.

Flat over fold rim; bell-shaped body.

References: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 22, Group XXXVI.

Late Byzantine – Umayyad (6th – 7th century AD).

104.

J12-Bc-42-30-35

Rim and base, fragmented.

Fig. 104.

Diam. (rim): 48, (base): 19; H.: 16.3; W. (rim): 1.5; W. (body): 0.6.

Flat over fold rim; flat base and conical sides.

References: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 22, Group XXXVI.

Late Byzantine – Umayyad (6th – 7th century AD).

105.

J12-Bc-42-36-44

Rim, base and handle, fragmented.

Fig. 105.

Diam. (rim): 40; H.: 23.4; W. (body): 0.5; T. (rim): 1.8.

Flat but flaring over folded rim; flat base and conical sides; vertically set strap handles.

References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 292, fig. 22 no. 7, p. 357, fig. 87 no. 555.

Late Byzantine (6th century AD).

106.

J12-Bc-27-140

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 106.

Diam.: 44; H.: 7.5; L.: 12.6; T. (rim): 3.4, (neck): 1.2.

Inwards flaring neck, with a broad flattened rim; deco.: combed wavy lines on both body and rim. Deco. on body is not shown on drawing.

References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 361, fig. 91 no. 586;

Schaefer (1986), p. 428, fig. 9, Group B no. 10.

Late Byzantine – Umayyad (6th – 7th century AD).

107.

J12-Ca-32-8

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 107.

Diam. (rim): 33; H.: 6.2; L.: 16.2; W.: 1.5 (rim); T.: 0.5.

Flat over folded rim, body curves inwards at lower part.

References: Schaefer (1986), fig. 9, group B no. 7; Zayadine (1977-78), p. 54, fig. 26, 507.

Late Byzantine – Umayyad (6th – 7th century AD).

108.

J12-Cd-37-11

Rim with handle attachment, fragmented.

Fig. 108.

Diam. rim: 60; H.: 10; L.: 9.9; W. (body): 0.9; T. (rim): 1.8.

Rim over folded; deco: 'pie-crust' pattern.

References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 369, fig. 99, no. 670.

Late Byzantine – Umayyad (6th – 7th century AD).

Wheelmade Basin/Crater (EG; SBr; AHS)

109.

J12-Bc-42-84+74+75

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 109.

Diam. (rim): 40; H.: 19.5; W.: 0.5.

Munsell: core: 2.5YR 5/8; int.: 2.5YR 4/1.

Hard fired; medium levigated; deco: Two white painted horizontal lines on body.

References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 340, fig. 70 no. 359.

Late Byzantine (6th century AD).

110.

J12-Cc-40-2

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 110.

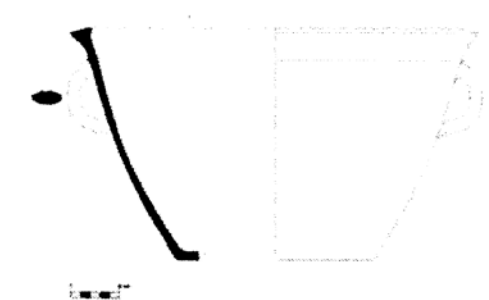
H.: 9.8; L.: 10.1; T.: (body) 0.6, (rim) 0.7.

Munsell: core: 7.5YR 7/4; int.: 5YR 7/6; ext.: 5YR 4/3.

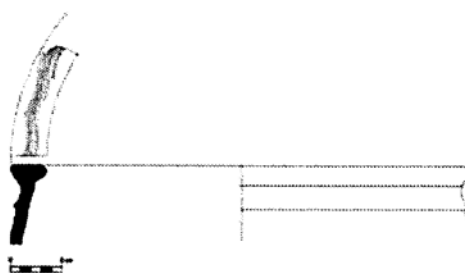
Over folded rim; hard fired; medium levigated.

References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 295 fig. 25, group XLII, 1.

Not datable.



105



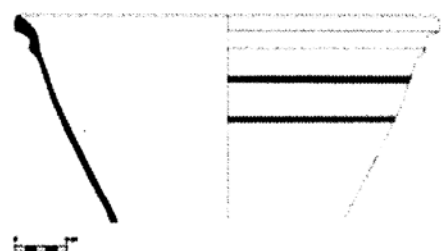
106



107



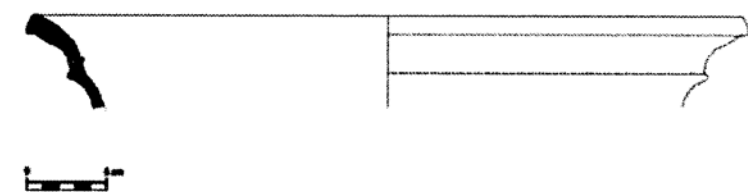
108



109



110



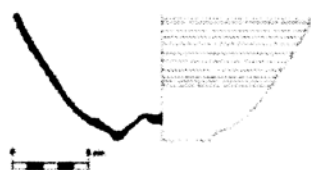
111



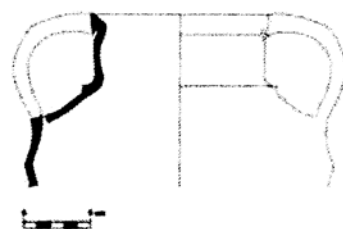
112



113



114



115



116

Grey ware

111.

J12-Bd-47-3

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 111.

Diam.: 44; H.: 5.5; L.: 11.9; T. (neck): 0.5.

Flaring convex neck and body. Flat rim, flaring heavily.

Convex line on shoulder. Metal (lead) repair just above shoulder ridge.

References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 340, fig. 70 no. 358.

Late Byzantine (6th century AD).

Bottles/smaller jars (SBr)

112.

J12-Bb-62-13-35

Base, intact.

Fig. 112.

Diam. (base): 6.3; Diam. (max): 8.7; H.: 18.

Munsell: core: 2.5YR 6/8; int.: 2.5YR 6/8; ext.: 10R 6/4;

Whitish self slip ext.

Cylindrical body with concave base, the body curves inwards at neck. Hard fired, medium levigated with a few lime inclusions.

References: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 78 group XXIV, no. 457.

Late Byzantine – Umayyad.

113.

J12-Bc-27-54-57

Base, fragmented.

Fig. 113.

Diam. (base): 10; H.: 9; L.: 27; T.: 0.5.

Munsell: core: 10R 5/6; slip int.: 10R 5/1, ext.: 10R 5/1.

Conical body with flat, slightly concave base, ribbed body, rather thin walled; medium/coarse levigated.

Not datable.

114.

J12-Bc-42-99

Base, fragmented.

Fig. 114.

Diam.: 5.4; H.: 8.2; L.: 14.9; T.: 0.1.

Munsell: core: 2.5YR 7/8; int.: 2.5YR 7/8; ext.: 7.5YR 6/6.

Ribbed, globular body, base ring; hard fired; rather finely levigated with stone inclusions, and air pockets.

References: Kenkel (2012), Taf. 36 Kru 70.

Not datable.

Grey ware (EG)

115.

J12-Bc-33-11+24+25 and Bc-42-87

Rim and handle.

Fig. 115.

Diam. (rim): 13; H.: 12.8; L.: 9.1; W.: 1.1; T.: 0.1.

Biansulate jar with angular shoulder and out-turned rim.

Not datable.

Pithoi (EG; AHS)

Handmade

116.

J12-B-2-921

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 116.

Diam. (rim): 22; H.: 3.6; L.: 15.1; W.: 2.1 (rim); T.: 0.8.

Munsell: core: 2.5YR 5/1; int.: 2.5YR 5/1; ext.: 2.5YR 5/1.

Hard fired; medium levigated with a few stone and some lime inclusions.

References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 367, fig. 97 no. 647.

Byzantine.

117.

J12-C-20-13

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 117.

Diam. (rim): 20; H.: 3.9; L.: 14.2; W.: 2.9.

Munsell: Not available

Flaring rim; hard fired; medium levigated with some lime, stone and quartz inclusions.

References: Uscatescu (1996), p. 367, fig. 97 no. 649.

Late Byzantine (6th century AD).

118.

J12-Ae-21-4-7

Base, fragmented. Most probably belong to the same pithos as no. 119.

Fig. 118.

Diam. (base): 5.8; H.: 7.6; L.: 30.6; W.: 2.1; T.: 0.95.

Munsell: core: 2.5YR 5/6+2.5YR 5/1; int. and ext.: 2.5YR 5/6.

Rounded base; hard fired; coarse levigation with small to medium sized lime inclusions.

References: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 98 no. 657.

Not datable.

119.

J12-Abe-21-1-3

Handle, fragmented. Most probably belong to the same pithos as no. 118.

Fig. 119.

H.: 25.6; L.: 33.8; T.: 0.7.

Munsell: core: 7.5YR 5/2; int.: 2.5YR 6/6; ext.: 7.5 YR 6/3.

Vertically set handle; hard fired, medium levigated with air pockets, lime and stone.

Not datable.

Grey Ware

120.

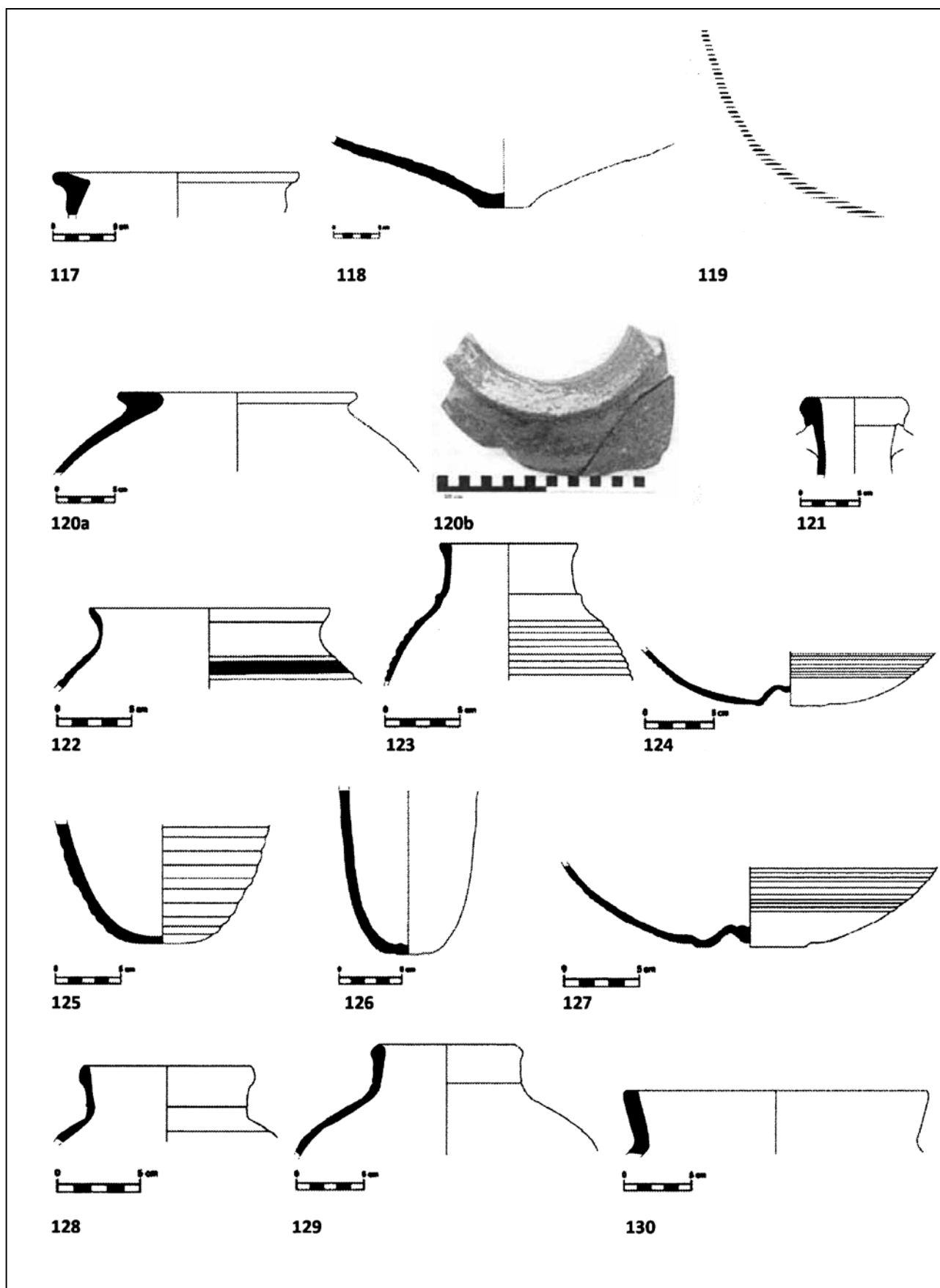
J12-Bc-42-3+4

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 120a-b.

Diam. (rim): 20; H.: 6.7; L.: 20.5; W. (rim): 3.5; T. (body): 0.7.

Flat, flaring rim; deco: Combed wavy and horizontal pat-



terns on shoulder (Deco. not shown on drawing).
Not datable.

Amphorae (EG; AHS)

121.

J12-C-1-130

Rim and handle, fragmented.

Fig. 121.

Diam.: 8; H.: 6.4; L.: 6; T. (body): 0.7, (rim): 1.3.

Munsell: Not available.

Narrow over folded rim, hard fired, with sloppy finish; medium levigated.

References: Reynolds (2005), p. 594, pl. 7 fig. 47.

Roman.

122.

J12-Bc-27-64

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 122.

H.: 6.4; L.: 7.8; T.: 0.1; Diam. (rim): 16.

Munsell: int. 2.5YR 6/6; ext.: 2.5YR 6/6; Deco.: 5YR 8/4.

Hard fired; rather finely levigated with a few lime inclusions and some lime eruptions on the ext.; deco: white horizontal line of paint on shoulder.

Not datable.

123.

J12-Bac-54-31

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 123.

Diam (rim): 9; H.: 9; L.: 8.3.

Munsell: core: 10YR 7/2; int.: 10YR 6/2; ext.: 7/3.

Slightly flaring rim; hard fired; medium levigated.

References: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 93 nos. 603-604.

Late Byzantine (6th century AD).

124.

J12-Bc-42-100

Base, intact.

Fig. 124.

Diam. (base): 5; H.: 3.9; L.: 19.9; T.: 0.1.

Munsell: core: 5YR 6/6; int.: 7.5YR 7/4; ext.: 5YR 6/6.

Bag shaped amphora with upturned base; hard fired; rather finely levigated with some stone and lime inclusions, some lime eruptions ext.

References: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 93 no. 600, 604; fig. 94 no. 618.

Late Byzantine (6th century AD).

125.

J12-Bc-42-65

Base, fragmented.

Fig. 125.

H.: 8.8; T.: 0.7.

Munsell: core: 5YR 7/6; int.: 10YR 8/4; ext.: 10YR 2/4.

Straight rim; hard fired; rather coarse levigated; ripped ext.

References: Kenkel (2012), Taf. 40 Am 21.1b.

Byzantine – Umayyad (5th - 7th century AD).

126.

J12-Bc-42-90+91

Base, intact.

Fig. 126.

Diam. (base): 1.4; H.: 13; L.: 9.1; T.: 0.5.

Munsell: core: 2.5Y 8/4; int.: 2.5Y 8/4; ext.: 2.5Y 8/4.

Cylindrical shape; hard fired; rather coarse levigated with a few stone inclusions.

Not datable.

Grey ware

127.

J12-Bd-28-36-38

Base, fragmented.

Fig. 127.

Diam. (base): 7; H.: 5.3; L.: 20.1; T.: (body): 0.4.

Bag shaped amphora with upturned base.

References: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 93 no. 600, 604; fig. 94 no. 618; Houston Smith (1973), pl. 31; fig. 105.

Late Byzantine – Umayyad (6th - 7th century AD).

128.

J12-Bc-33-12-14

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 128.

Diam. (rim): 10; H.: 4.5; T. (rim): 0.8; (body): 0.1.

Slightly flaring rim.

References: Houston Smith (1973); pl. 31; fig. 284, 495.

Late Byzantine – Umayyad (7th century AD).

129.

J12-Bc-42-26

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 129.

Diam. (rim): 10; H.: 8.1; L.: 13.9; T.: 0.2.

Bag shaped, ribbed ext.

References: Reynolds (2005), p. 606, Pl. 19 fig. 145 and 147.

Not datable.

Unpainted handmade coarse ware (SBK)

130.

J12-B-4-4

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 130.

Diam.: 22; H.: 4.5.

Out-turned rim from closed shape, jug/jar (?); some quartz and secondary firing on ext.; deco: Dark brown wash on both ext. and int. (darker on interior).

References: Shape: Avissar and Stern (2005) II.4.4.1, fig. 8.

Late 12th - 14th century AD.

131.

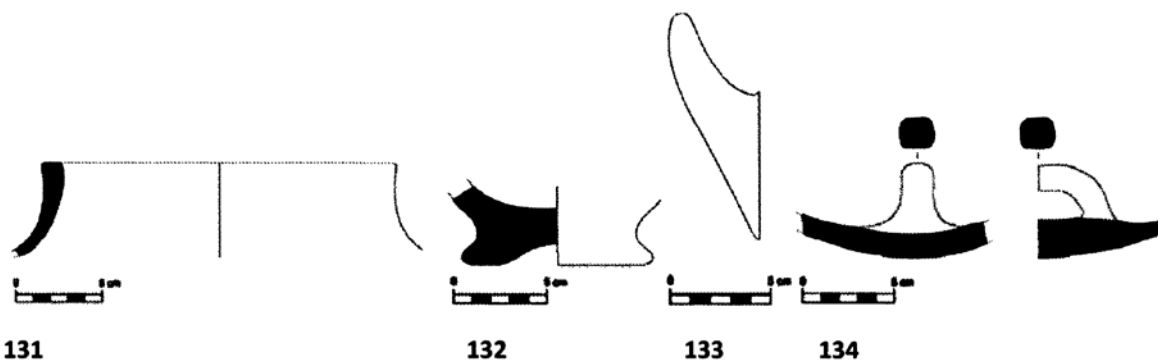
J12-Cd-42-30

Rim, fragmented.

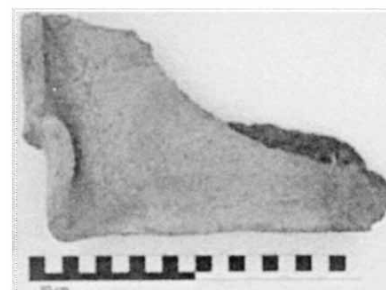
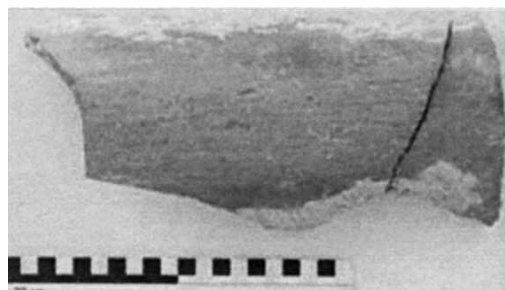
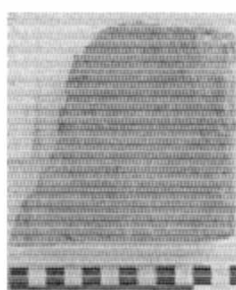
Fig. 131.

Diam.: 20; H.: 5.4.

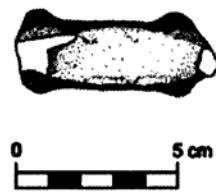
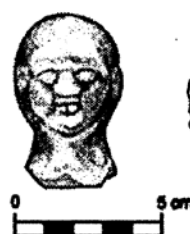
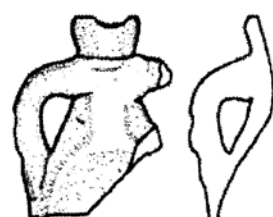
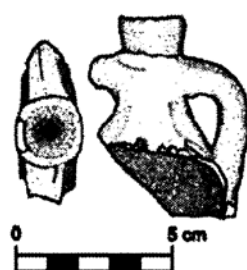
Flattened rim from closed shape, jug/jar (?). Traces of peeled decoration on ext. (Might have been painted). Sec-



Tiles



Miscellanea



ondary firing on exterior.

References: Avissar and Stern (2005); II.4.4.1, fig. 8.

Late 12th - 14th century AD.

132.

J12-C-2-9

Base, fragmented.

Fig. 132.

Diam.: 19; H.: 4.2.

Hollowed disc base from jug or bowl (?); some large lime eruptions; smoothed int.

References: Avissar and Stern (2005), no. II.1.4.1, fig. 3; II.4.2.1, fig. 5.

Late 12th - 14th century AD.

133.

J12-Cd-42-6-8

Handle, fragmented.

Fig. 133.

H.: 10.6; L.: 9.3.

Pierced ear-shaped handle. Vertically attached; some black and lime inclusions.

References: Walker (2012), p. 563, fig. 4.18.3; Walmsley (1997-98), p. 140 no. 8, Avissar and Stern (2005), II.2.2.2.

13th - 14th century AD.

134.

J12-Cd-42-31

Handle and body, fragmented.

Fig. 134.

H: 10; L: 6.4.

Flattened, angled handle attached to the concave side of a lid; convex side is smoothed; secondary firing on handle.

References: Handle shape: Walmsley (1997-98), fig. 9 no. 2.

Late 12th - 14th century AD.

Tile (EG; AHS)

135.

J12-Af-18-3

Rim (placed on top of the cooking pot no. 98), fragmented.

Fig. 135.

H.: 11.5; L.: 12.5; W.: 2.8.

Square floor tile or suspensurium; Coarse, hard fired, with many air-pockets.

Not datable.

136.

J12-Bc-42-28+29

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 136.

H.: 4.6; L.: 25.5; T.: 0.8.

Imbrex, partly moulded with cut-off rim, grey ware; hard fired, coarse levigated with air-pockets, few lime and stone inclusions, some lime crust.

Not datable.

137.

J12-Cd-1-161

Rim, fragmented.

Fig. 137.

H.: 3.3; L.: 21; T.: 2.

Tegula, hand made with partly over-folded rim, grey ware; hard fired, coarse levigation with air-pockets, a few lime and stone inclusions, arge lime eruptions at int. surface.

Not datable.

Miscellanea

Pilgrim flask (DC)

138.

J12-Bac-54-27

Rim and handle, fragmented.

Fig. 138.

Diam. (rim): 2; H.: 6.3; L.: 5.02; T. (rim): 0.3, T. (handle): 0.9; T. (body): 0.4.

Munsell: core: 10YR 7/3; int.: 10YR 7/3; ext: 10YR 7/3.

Moulded, worn, hard-fired and rather finleylevigated. Some lime inclusions, and covering lime crust; deco.: traces pattern on belly.

References: Hammond (1977-1978), p. 232, pl. XLVI, no.1.

Byzantine.

Terracotta (SBK)

139.

J12-Aa-4-1x

Human head, fragmented.

Fig. 139a-b.

H.: 5.9; W.: 3.8.

Munsell: Not available.

Mold made, hollow. Broken off at the neck. No rendering of hair on clay, but traces of lines of red, especially behind the ears, probably rendered hair.

References: Illife (1944), no. 33 and 41.

Roman (2nd century AD).

140.

J12-Bc-42-76

Animal figurine, almost intact.

Fig. 140.

Diam.: 1.2; H.: 4.2.

Munsell: int: 2.5Y 5/1; 7.5YR 7/3

Hand made, rounded figurine/lid (?), with two protruding 'arms' (fragmented) and a hollowing in between. Knob on top, with plastic circular decoration (eyes?); deco: 28 holes cover the top part.

References: Eyes: Fehérvári (1998), no. 87.

Not datable.

141.

J12-0-1

Animal figurine, fragmented.

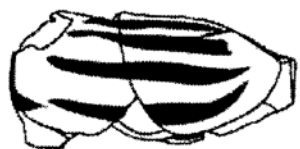
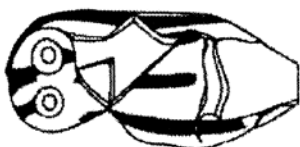
Fig. 141.

H.: 3.35; L.: 6.4.

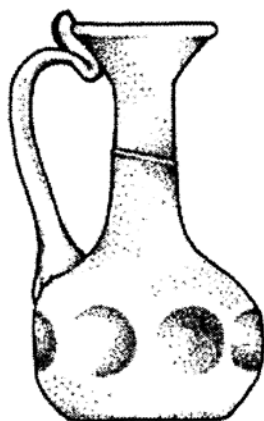
Reddish brown clay with black, quartz and lime inclusions; hand made, four legged animal figurine. Body has a slight square shape. All legs and the head and tail(?) are broken off.

References: Type: Holland (2006), fig. 222 no. 1-3; Ball et

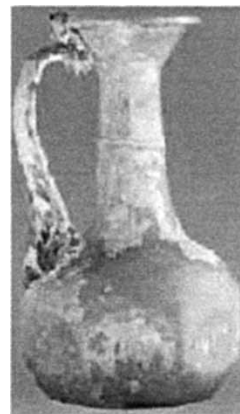
Miscellanea



143



144a



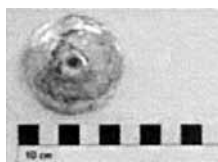
144b



145



146



147



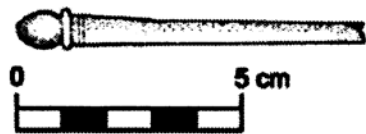
148



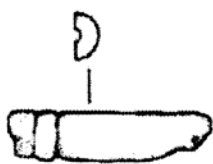
149



150



151



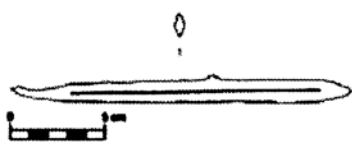
152



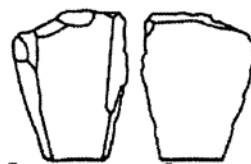
153



154



155 (upper)



157



158



159

al. (1986), fig. 6 no. 8.
Not datable.

Appliqué

Grey ware

142.

J12-Bac-54-30

Human head, fragmented.

Fig. 142.

H. 4.5; L: 3.5.

Hand made, eyes and nostrils incised, eyebrow and nose molded. Frame-like structure continues above right side of head. Applied to vessel.

References: Uscatescu (1996), nos. 12 and 13.

Roman (1st - 2nd century AD).

Zoomorphic vessel (SBr; AHS)

143.

J12-12-Bc-27-17-24

Body, almost intact.

Fig. 143.

Diam. (base) (min.): 2.3, (max.): 2.5; H.: 13.4; L.: 6.5; T.: (min): 0.3, (max): 1.0.

Munsell: core: 2.5YR 5/6; int.: 5YR 5/2; ext.: 2.5YR 5/6. Cylindrical with curving end and pointed, flat 'nose'; traces from spout or handle attachments on upper part of vessel, hard fired, heavy reddish/orange clay; wheel made; Deco.: White horizontal lines on body, ends 4cm from 'nose'.

References: Uscatescu (1996), fig. 114, no. 837.

Late Byzantine – Umayyad (Deco.), (6th - 7th century AD).

Glass (AR)

144.

J12-Ca-27-1x

Jug, almost intact.

Fig. 144a-b.

Diam. (body max.): 6, (rim): 3.8, (base): 3.8; H.: 10.4.

Flat base, globular body; long neck, tapering to the rim; bell-shaped mouth; attached coil handle at shoulder, folded at the rim; Light yellow green translucent; deco.: 7 indentations on body, horizontal thread on neck.

References: Dussart (1998), p. 178, pl. 60.9, group BXIV. 221; Saldern (1975), p. 111, no. 132; Stern (2001), p. 287, no. 151.

Byzantine (5th – 6th century AD).

145.

J12-B-11-7

Rim and neck, fragmented.

Fig. 145.

Diam. (max): 3; H.: 2.5, T.: 3.1.

Flask; spiral trail winding around entire fragment. Light yellowish green, translucent.

References: Israeli (2003), p. 173, no. 191; Meyer (1989), p. 240, fig. 1; Stern (2001), p. 302, no. 165.

Byzantine or early Islamic; 6th century AD (Israeli); Late Byzantine–Post-Umayyad (Meyer); 6th - 7th century AD (Stern).

146.

J12-Ca-32-12

Rim and neck, fragmented.

Fig. 146.

H.: 3.8; Diam. (rim): 2.8.

Bottle with slightly widening neck towards rim; no prominent rim, smoothed on top; Light green, transparent.

Mid/Late Roman (mid 3rd – 4th century AD).

147.

J12-B-12-1

Base, intact.

Fig. 147.

H.: 3.2; T.: 1; Diam. (max.): 4.9.

Stemmed goblet with hollow stem and folded base ring; Light yellow green translucent, pontil mark visible.

References: Baur (1938), p. 527, pl. 21; Çakmakçı (2009), p. 62, tab. 3 (A – Goblets produced with hollow stem, Type A1c); Dussart (1998), p. 267, pl. 27.43; Meyer (1989), p. 240, fig. 1; Stern (2001), p. 310, no. 173.

Byzantine; 4th - 5th century AD (Baur); end of 6th century AD (Dussart); Late Byzantine–Post-Umayyad (Meyer); 6th - 7th century AD (Stern).

148.

J12-Bc-27-34

Base, fragmented.

Fig. 148.

H.: 4.1; L.: 4.4; T.: 0.35.

Base of double kohl tube; Light green, translucent, pontil mark visible.

References: Dussard (1998), p. 297, pl. 57.24 (BXIII. 2211); Fansa and Bollmann (2008), p. 160, nos. 72, 73; Israeli (2003), p. 231, no. 291; Stern (2001) p. 316, no. 178; Late Roman/Byzantine; 4th - 6th century AD (Fansa and Bollmann); 6th - 7th century AD (Stern); 4th - 6th century AD (Israeli).

149.

J12-B-14-45

Stem, fragmented.

Fig. 149.

H.: 4; T.: 0.3; Diam. (max.): 2.2; (min.): 1.

Polycandelon lamp; olive-green, translucent, pontil mark visible.

References: Dussart (1998), p. 256, pl. 16.1.3 (BVI. 211); Dussart *et al.* (2004), p. 74, fig. 4.5; Keller (2010), p. 187, fig. 2.1; Meyer (1938), p. 240, fig. 1.

Byzantine; 5th - 6th century AD (Keller); Byzantine–Umayyad (Dussart *et al.*); Early Byzantine–Post-Umayyad (Meyer).

150.

J12-C-1-135

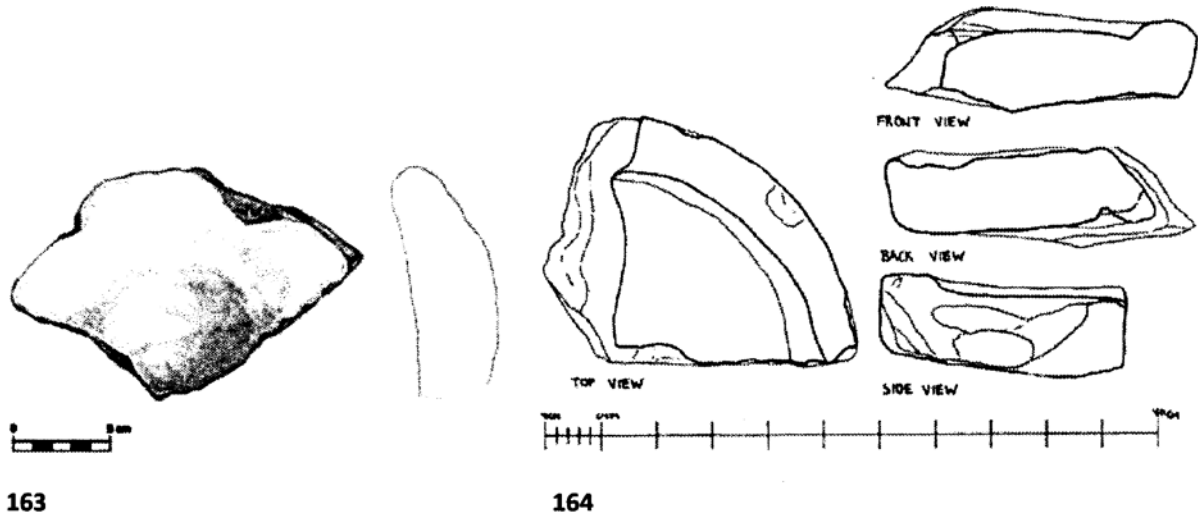
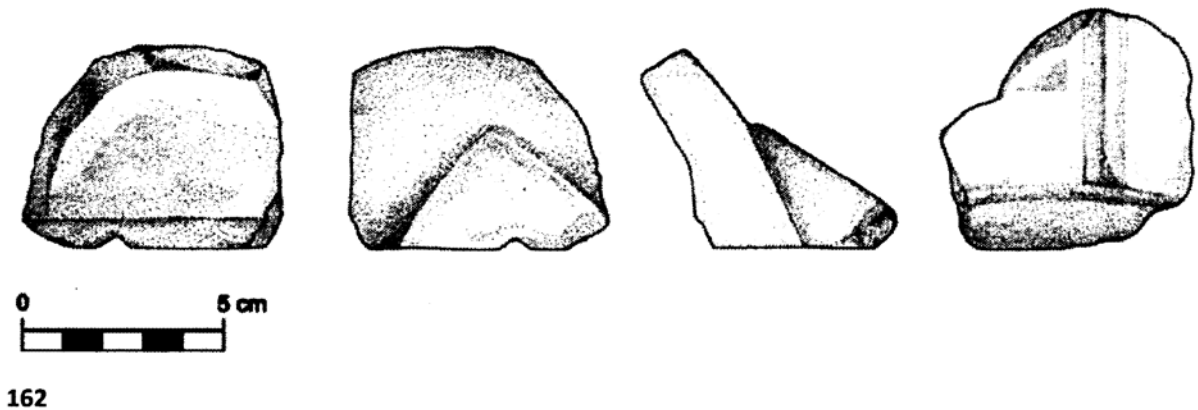
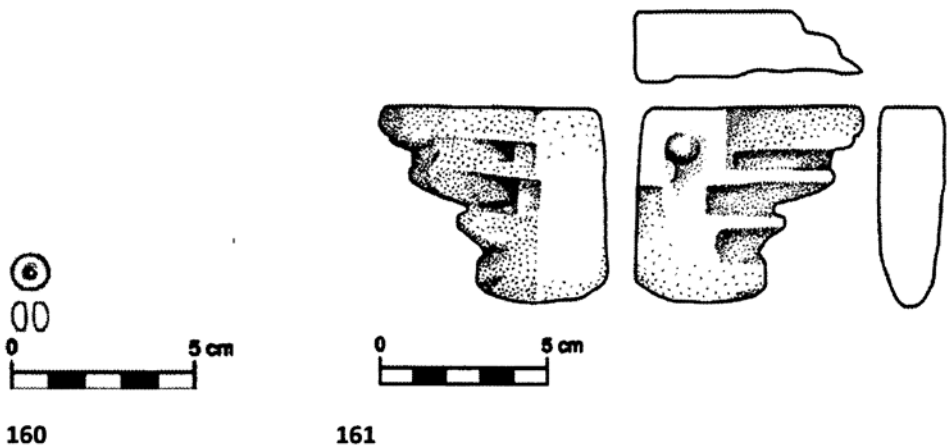
Stem, fragmented.

Fig. 150.

Diam. (max): 2.1, (stem): 1.2; H.: 4.

Knobbed stem of lamp or goblet with three or more knobs. Light bluish green, translucent.

References: Baur (1938), p. 519, pl. CXLI a, fig. 17 (368);



Dussart (1998), p. 88, pl. 16.14, 16.17; Hadad (1998), p. 75, Type 2, fig. 2.14; Meyer (1989), p. 240, fig. 1. Umayyad/Abbasid 8th – 9th century AD; 5th – 6th century AD (Baur); 4th – 7th century AD (Dussart); Byzantine (Hadad); Late Byzantine/Umayyad (6th – 7th century AD) (Meyer).

Bone utilities (SKr)

151.

J12-Ba-2-1298

Worked bone pen, almost intact.

Fig. 151.

Diam.: 0.4-0.8; H.: 7.6.

The pen has been smoothed and rounded; deco: Head has been carved round, under this are three incised, horizontal lines; a small superficial hole is on the top of the head. The one end has broken off; possibly a kohl pen.

References: McNicoll *et al.* (1982), pl. 134, 18-19; Clark *et al.* (1986), pl. XXVI, no. 1.

Late Roman - Byzantine (4th - 5th century AD).

152.

J12-B-23-2

Worked bone cylinder, fragmented.

Fig. 152.

Diam.: 1.45; H.: 5.75.

Smoothed and rounded; deco: Two horizontal, deep grooves carved around the bone; one end is broken off; possibly a kohl container.

References: Findlater *et al.* (1998), fig. 7 and 9.

Late Roman - Byzantine (4th - 6th century AD).

153.

J12-Bc-27-41

Bone inlay, fragmented.

Fig. 153.

H.: 1.65; L.: 4.1; T.: 0.15.

A rectangular bone inlay with incised concentric circles; three of these are preserved and consists of three circles each.

References: McNicoll *et al.* (1982), pl. 111, 31.

Not datable.

Metal (DC)

154.

J12-B-8-22

Belt-buckle (?).

Fig. 154.

L.: 2.5; H.: 1.5; T.: 0.4.

Iron (Fe), rectangular.

Not datable.

155.

J12-B-14-28

Spear-head.

Fig. 155.

L.: 15; T. (max): 1; (min.): 0.4.

Iron (Fe); Spear-head with mid rib and broken off hilt.

Not datable.

156.

J12-Ca-20-1x

Make-up pen.

Fig. 156.

L.: 8.8; T. (body): 0.2; T. (head): 0.3.

Bronze. Rounded head and two horizontal grooves at the lower part.

Not datable.

Chipped stone tool (EG)

157.

J12-B-1-11

Flint tool, fragmented.

Fig. 157.

H : 4.7; L.: 3.6; T.: 0.8.

Stone has been worked/smoothed by use of wood or bronze; compressing and chipped, beige-pink/reddish flint.

References: Kerestes (1977-78), pl. LXXV.1; 3rd row, 3rd left.

Neolithic.

Spindle whorls (SBr)

158.

J12-Ab-1-83

Fig. 158.

Diam.: 2.5; H.: 0.95.

Steatite, bluish grey, cone shaped and pierced at centre.

References: McNicoll (1982), pl. 132, no. 7; McNicoll (1992), pl. 95, no. i; Riis (1990), fig. 97, no. 754.

Not datable.

159.

J12-Bc-27-95

Fig. 159.

Diam.: 2.5, (hole): 0.35; H.: 0.9.

Munsell: GLEY 2 2.5/5PB Bluish black.

Steatite, cone shaped and pierced at centre. Deco.: Two incised circles, circulating hole.

References: McNicoll (1982), pl. 132, no. 7; McNicoll (1992), pl. 95, no. i; Riis (1990), fig. 97, no. 754.

Not datable.

Bead (SBr)

160.

J12-Bd-72-1

Bead, intact (worn).

Fig. 160.

Diam. (max): 1.4; H.: 1.1.

Carnelian, Reddish brown; flattened; drilled hole at centre; worn on one surface.

Not datable.

Metal Mould (SBr)

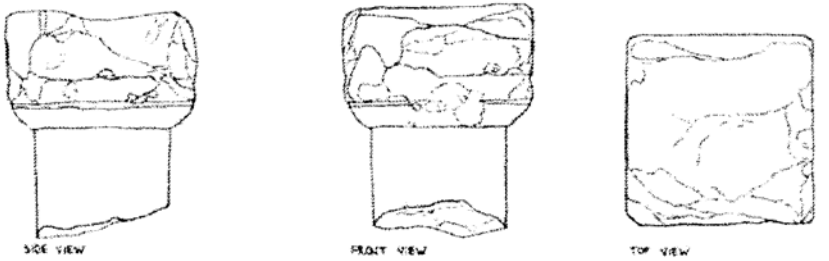
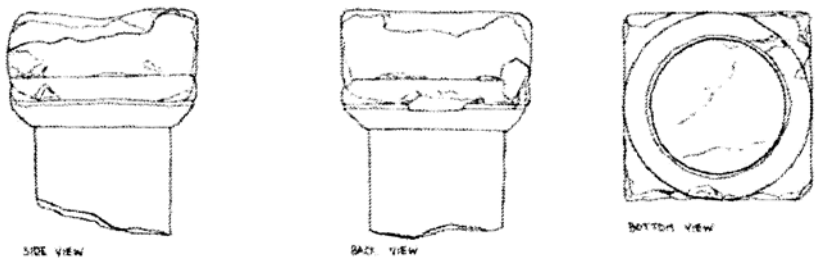
161.

J12-B-2-1227

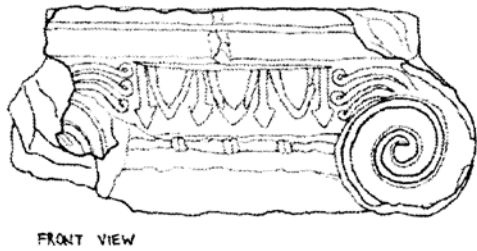
Mould, fragmented.

Fig. 161.

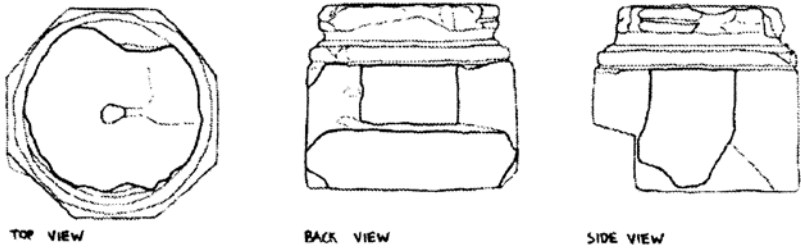
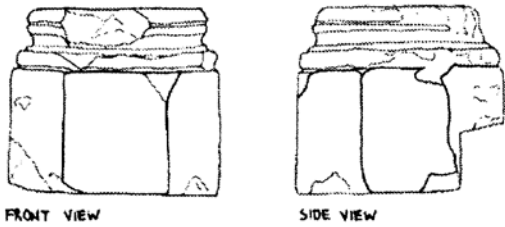
H.: 5.9; L.: 6.7; T.: 2.



165



166



167

Pale greyish lime stone with one circular and three oblong depressions; traces of lead in the circular depression (Testing method: Plumbtest paper from WVR (chemical company)).
Not datable.

Stone vessels (SKr)

162.

J12-Bd-70-1

Marble spout, fragmented.

Fig. 162.

H.: 5.1; L.: 6.5; T.: 6.

Larger vessel which might have had several spouts; possibly a mortarium; the colour of the marble is whitish.

References: Crawford (1990), fig. 180.

Byzantine.

163.

J12-C-1-43

Basalt bowl, fragmented.

Fig. 163.

H.: 4.8; L.: 17.6; T.: 3.3.

The stone has been worked and roughly smoothed with upwards curving sides; possibly a mortarium; the stone is black/grey.

References: Clark *et al.* (1986), fig. 24.

Not datable.

164.

J12-Cc-50-3

Limestone bowl.

Fig. 164.

H.: 6.9; L.: 23; T.: 7.

The stone has been worked and smoothened with upwards curving sides and a central depression; it was possible used as a basin; the limestone is whitish/buff.

References: Clark *et al.* (1986), fig. 24.

Not datable.

Miniature Horned Altar (DMH)

165.

J12-Ae-19-1x

Miniature horned altar, fragmented.

Fig. 165.

H.: 10.15; L.: 8.4; W.: 4.1; D.: 6.

Munsell: 10YR 8/4.

Small miniature altar; limestone; weathered; round pillar with a moulded convex top; the base is missing; the uppermost part has four horns and probably an incense burner bowl, however, both horns and bowl are hard to discern due to the weathering.

References: Yale University Art Gallery, eCatalogue, no. 1931.414; Galling (1925), 65-67, Taf. 13.

Hellenistic/Roman.

Architectural elements (DMH)

Ionic Capital

166.

J11-D02 and J12-C-1-D02B

Ionic capital.

Fig. 166.

Diam.: 63; H.: 38; W.: 80.

Ionic Capital; light-brown limestone; weathered; worked on all sides; local type.

References: Kraeling (1938), pl. XLVI.b; Zayadine (1986), pl. XII.

4th century AD (?)

Base

167.

J12-Cb-35-32

Attic, fragmented.

Fig. 167.

H: 26; L: 29.6; W: 29.2.

Attic base on an octagonal pedestal; light-brown limestone; rather well preserved, with some weathering; chisel marks are visible on the lower part and a little plaster on the top; The back part has been worked to fit into a stepped structure.

Not datable.

Addendum

During the 2011 survey campaign (see the publications in *ADAJ* 2012) which included a survey of the city wall in the Northwest quarter a large fragment of a deep sculptural relief was found in the debris of the city wall. As this was not included in the 2012 publications, it is included here, as it is a significant find.

Fragment of relief with human figure and animal found in the debris of the city wall during the 2011 campaign (**Fig. 1a, 1b**)

Inventory number: B01

Found in the collapse of the city wall in sector B in 2011, Material: white/yellowish limestone Measures:

Width: 51 cm

Max. relief depth: 42 cm

Height: 30 cm

Date: Roman

State of preservation: Heavily damaged on all four sides. Only parts of the torso of a human figure and fragments of an animal are visible. The surface is mostly in a good condition, but larger parts of the right side are missing.

Description:

The object is a fragment of a larger relief. The relief is of considerable depth and measures 27 cm in the deepest preserved place. The depth of the relief gives the effect of sculpture in the round. Due to the fragility of the limestone protruding body parts were only partly undercut and major parts were left connected to the stone thus creating several layers of straight backgrounds.

Depicted is the middle part of a draped human figure. To its right the torso of an animal is situated. Behind the left leg and left part of the body of the figure drapery is visible.

The frontal human figure is standing upright. It is stepping forward with the right leg. The figure is wearing an under-knee tunic/chiton. Three clear cut folds fall from the right side downwards to the left side, while the hem is falling slightly in the opposite direction. The drapery in the background belongs to a long himation which the figure is wearing. Set apart from the himation three vertical rows of drill holes were left.

On the surface of the naked body parts and the dress of the figure there are visible fine tooth chisel marks.

On the right side of the human figure there is a strongly fragmented animal. The left front leg is placed in front of the right leg. Between the legs a row of drill holes is left. The right leg is straight. The identification of the species of the animal is not possible due to the state of preservation. From the positioning in the relief one may assume that we are dealing with either a quadruped or an eagle.

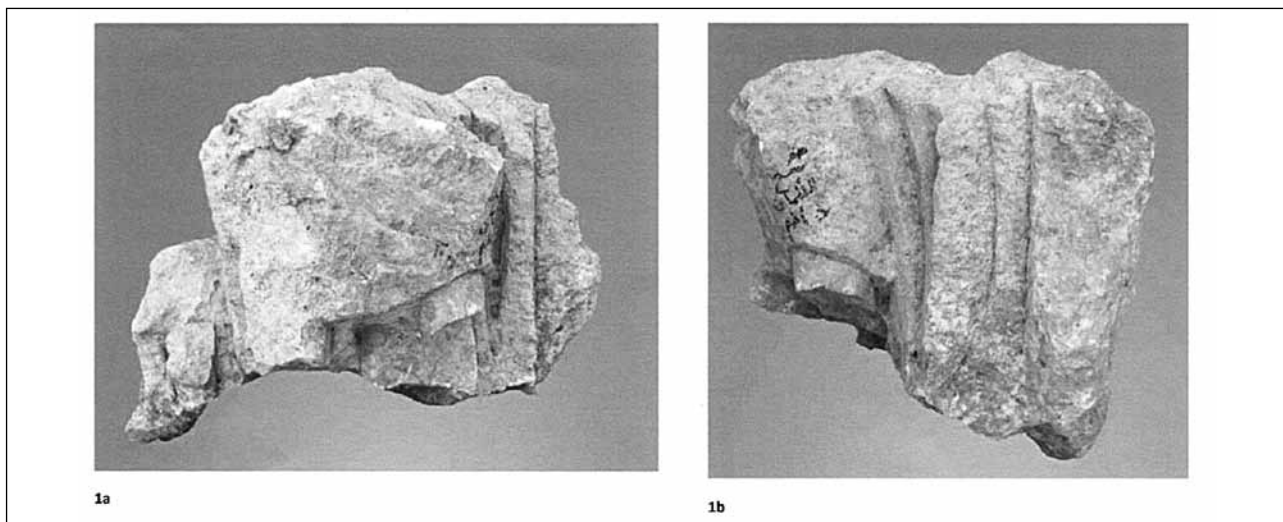
The backside of the relief is roughly worked but straight.

Interpretation

The poor state of preservation makes any interpretation speculative. It is impossible to determine whether the figures formed part of either a two figure relief or a larger relief involving more figures.

However, the motive – the animal positioned as an attribute to the human figure – may indicate that we are dealing with a male or female divine figure.

The find spot of the object may indicate that it has been used as a spolia in the city wall or have come from the necropolis to the west of the city.



1. Fragment of relief with human figure and animal.

Bibliography

- Archaeological Center, Tel Aviv, Auction 38
<http://www.archaeological-center.com/en/auctions/38> (accessed 06.04.2013)
- Arnon, Y. D.
 2008 *Caesarea Maritima, the Late Periods (700-1291 AD)*: BAR-IS 1771, Oxford.
- Ball, W., Bowsher, J., Kehrer, I., Walmsley, A. and Watson, P.
 1986 The North Decumanus and North Tetrapylon at Jarash: An Archaeological and Architectural Report. Pp. 351-393 in F. Zayadine (ed.), *Jarash Archaeological Project*, Vol. I.
- Avissar, M. and Stern, E.
 2005 *Pottery of the Crusader, Ayyubid, and Mamluk Periods in Israel*, Jerusalem.
- Baur, P. V. C.
 1938 Glassware: Pp. 505-546 in C. H. Kraeling (ed.), *Gerash. City of the Decapolis*, New Haven.
- Berlin, A. and Slane, K. W.
 1997 *Tel Anafa II, i. The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery*. Ann Arbor.
- Bessard, F.
 2009 Umayyad Urban Economy in Jarash. *Munjazat*: 58-59.
- Bonifay, M.
 2004 *Etudes sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique*. BAR-IS 1301, Oxford.
- Braemer, F.
 1989 Une fabrique (Locale?) de céramique fine à Jarash au tournant de l'ére. *Syria* 66: 153-167.
- Brizzi, M., Sepio, D. and Baldoni, D.
 2010 Italian Excavation at Jarash 2002-2009: The Area of the East Propylaeum of the Sanctuary of Artemis and the 'Propylaea Church' Complex, *ADAJ* 54: 345-369.
- Çakmakçı, Z.
 2009 A Typological Approach to Glass Goblet Production from Late Antiquity to the Middle Ages in the Light of Recent Finds. Pp. 49-60 in E. Laflı (ed.), *Late Antiquity/Early Byzantine Glass in the Eastern Mediterranean. Colloquia Anatolica et Aegaea. Acta Congressus Internationalis Smyrnensis* 2. 25-28 October 2009, Izmir.
- Canivet, P. and J.-P. Rey-Coquais (eds.)
 1992 *La Syrie de Byzance à l'Islam, VIIe-VIIIe siècles*. Damascus.
- Christensen, A. P. and Friis Johansen, C.
 1986 *Les poteries hellénistiques et les terressigillées orientales, Hama. Fouilles et Recherches de la Fondation Carlsberg. 1931-1938 III,2*. København.
- Clark, V. A., Bowsher, J. M. C., Stewart, J. D., Meyer, C. M. and Falkner, B. K.
 1986 The Jarash North Theatre: Architecture and Archaeology 1982-1983, Pp. 205-302 in F. Zayadine (ed.), *Jarash Archaeological Project 1981-1983*, Amman.
- Crawford, J. S.
 1990 *The Byzantine Shops at Sardis*. Cambridge, Massachusetts and London.
- Crowfoot, J. W., Crowfoot G. M., and Kenyon, K. M.
 1957 *The Objects from Samaria*, London.
- Da Costa, K.
 2001 Byzantine and Early Islamic Lamps: Typology and Distribution. Pp. 241-258 in E. Villeneuve and P. M. Watson (eds.), *La Céramique Byzantine et Proto-Islamique en Syrie-Jordanie (IVe-VIIIe Siècles Apr. J.-C.)*. Actes du colloque tenu à Amman les 3, 4 et 5 décembre 1994, Beyrouth.
- Degeest, R.
 2000 *The Common Wares of Sagalassos*. Studies in Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology. Turnhout.
- Dussart, O.
 1998 *Le Verre en Jordanie et en Syrie du Sud*. BAH 152, Beirut.
- Dussart, O., Velde, B., Blanc, P.-M. and Sodini, J.-P.
 2004 Glass from Qal'at Sem'an (Northern Syria): The Reworking of Glass during the Transition from Roman to Islamic Compositions. *Journal of Glass Studies* 46: 67-83
- Fansa, M. and Bollmann, B. (eds.)
 2008 *Die Kunst der frühen Christen in Syrien. Zeichen, Bilder und Symbole vom 4. bis zum 7. Jahrhundert*. Oldenburg.
- Fehérvári, G.
 1998 *Pottery of the Islamic World in the Tareq Rajab Museum*. Kuwait.
- Findlater, G., El-Najjar, M., Al-Shiyab, A.-H., O'Hea, M. and Easthaugh, E.
 1998 The Wadi Faynan Project: the South Cemetery Excavation, Jordan 1996: a Preliminary Report. *Levant* 30: 69-83.
- Franken, H. J. and Kalsbeek J.
 1975 *Potters of a Medieval Village in the Jordan Valley*, Amsterdam, Oxford, New York.
- Galling, K.
 1925 *Der Altar in den Kulturen des alten Orients*, Berlin.
- Gawlikowski, M., and Musa, A.
 1983 The Church of Bishop Marianos, Pp. 137-162 in F. Zayadine (ed.), *Jarash Archaeological Project 1981-1983*, Amman.
- Gawlikowski, M.
 1986 A Residential Area by the South Decumanus, Pp. 107-136 in F. Zayadine (ed.), *Jarash Archaeological Project 1981-1983*, Amman.
- Gerber, Y.
 2005 Late Roman Coarse Ware from Petra, Jordan: Changes in typology and chemical composition,

- Pp. 725-736 in J. M. GurtEaparraguera, J. BuxedaGarrigós and M. A. Cau Ontiveros (eds.), *LCRW I: Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean*, BAR-IS 1340, Oxford.
- 2012 Classical Period Pottery, in Ceramic Finds, Typological and Technological Studies of the Pottery Remains from Tell Hesban and Vicinity. *Hesban* 11: 175-506
- Gunneweg, J., Perlman, I. and Yellin, J.
1983 *The Provenance, Typology and Chronology of Eastern Sigillata*, Jerusalem.
- Hadad, S.
1997 Oil Lamps from the Third to the Eighth Century C. E. at Scythopolis-Bet Shean, *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* 51: 147-188
1998 Glass Lamps from the Byzantine through Mamluk Periods at Bet Shean, Israel. *Journal of Glass Studies* 40: 63-76.
- Hammond, P. C.
1977-1978 Excavations at Petra 1975-1977. *ADAJ* 22: 81-101.
- Hayes, J.W.
1972 *Late Roman Pottery. A Catalogue of Roman Fine Wares*, London.
- Holland, T.
2006 *Excavations at Tell Es-Sweyhat, Syria*, Volume 2, Part 2: *Figurines and Plates – Archaeology of the Bronze Age, Hellenistic, and Roman Remains at an Ancient Town on the Euphrates River*, Chicago.
- Homés-Federicq, D. (ed.)
1980 *Inoubliable Petra, Le royaume nabateen aux confins du desert*, Bruxelles.
- Homés-Federicq, D. and Franken, H. J.
1986 *Pottery and Potters: Past and Present, 7000 years of Ceramic Art in Jordan*, Tübingen.
- Houston Smith, R.
1973 *Pella of the Decapolis, The 1967 Season of the College of Wooster Expedition to Pella*, Wooster.
- Israeli, Y. (ed.)
2003 *Ancient Glass in the Israel Museum. The Eliahu-Dobkin Collection and Other Gifts*, Jerusalem.
- Jackson, M., M. Zelle, L. Vandeput, and V. Köse
2012 Primary evidence for Late Roman D Ware production in southern Asia Minor: a challenge to "Cypriot Red Ware", *AnatSt*, 62, 89-114.
- Johns, J.
1998 The Rise of Middle Islamic Hand-Made Geometrically Painted Ware in Bilād al-Shām (11th-13th Centuries A.D.), Pp. 65-93 in R.-P. Gayraud (ed.), *Colloque international d'archéologieislamique*, Cairo.
- Kehrberg, I.
1989 Selected lamps and pottery from the Hippodrome at Jarash. *Syria* 66: 85-97.
- 2009 Byzantine Ceramic Production and organisational aspects of sixth century AD pottery workshops at the hippodrome of Jarash. *SHAJ*, 493-512.
- Keller, D.
2010 Abbots' Orders, Pilgrims' Donations, Glass Collection. The Supply of Glass Lamps for a Monastic/Pilgrimage Church in Southern Jordan, Pp. 183-198 in J. Drauschke and D. Keller (eds.), *Glass in Byzantium. Production, Usage, Analyses. International Workshop organized by the Byzantine Archaeology Mainz. 17th-18th of January 2008*, Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Regensburg.
- Kenkel, F.
2012 *Untersuchungen zur hellenistischen, römischen und byzantinischen Keramik des Tell Zirā'aimWādī al-'Arab (Nordjordanien) – Handelsobjekte und Alltagsgegenstände einer ländlichen Siedlung im Einflussgebiet der Dekapolisstädte*. Doctoraldisseration, Universität zu Köln.
- Kerestes, T. M., Lundquist, J. M., Wood, B. M. and Yasmine, K.
1977-78 An Archaeological Survey of Three Reservoir Areas in Northern Jordan. *ADAJ* 22: 108-136.
- Kraeling, C. H.
1938 *Gerasa. City of the Decapolis*. New Haven, CT.
- Lichtenberger, A. and Raja R.
in press Intentional Cooking Pot Deposits in Late Roman Jarash (Northwest Quarter). *Syria* (in press).
- McNicol, A., Smith, R. H., and Hennessey, B.
1982 *Pella in Jordan 1: an interim report on the joint University of Sydney and The College of Wooster Excavations at Pella 1979-1981*. Canberra.
- McNicol, A., Edwards, P. C. and Hanbury-Tenison, J. W.
1992 *Pella in Jordan 2: the second interim report of the joint University of Sydney and the College of Wooster excavations at Pella, 1982-1985*. Sydney.
- Meriç, R.
2002 *Späthellenistisch-römische Keramik und Kleinfunde aus einem Schachtbrunnen am Staatsmarkt in Ephesos*. Wien.
- Meyer, C.
1998 Byzantine and Umayyad Glass from Jarash: Battleship Curves. *ADAJ* 33: 235-244.
- Najjar, M.
1989 Abbasid Pottery from El-Muwaqqar. *ADAJ* 33: 305-322.
- Piazza, M. G.
1983 Soundings in the intermediate terrace of the sanctuary of Artemis at Gerasa, 1979-1981. *Mesopotamia*: 113-134.

- Pierobon, R.
1986 The area of the Kilns, Pp. 184-187 in F. Zayadine (ed.), *Jarash Archaeological Project 1981-1983*, Amman.
- Pinard, M.
1951 Poteries et fragments chrétiens a décor incisé provenant de Carthage. *Cahiers de Byrsa* 2: 121-150.
- Rasson, A. M. and Seigne J.
1989 Une citerne Byzantino-omeyyade sur le sanctuaire de Zeus. *Syria* 66: 117-151.
- Reynolds, P.
2005 Levantine Amphorae from Cilicia to Gaza: a typology and analysis of regional production trends from the 1st to 7th centuries, Pp. 563-611 in J. M. GurtEaparraguera, J. BuxedaGarrigós and M. A. Cau Ontiveros (eds.), *LCRW I: Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean*. BAR-IS 1340, Oxford.
- Riis, P. J. and Buhl, M. L.
1990 *Les objets de la periode dite Syro-Hittite. Hama, fouilles et recherché de la foundation Carlsberg - 1931-1938 II. 2*, København.
- Saldern, A. (ed.)
1974 *Kunstmuseum Düsseldorf. Glassammlung Heinrich - Antike und Islam*, Düsseldorf.
- Saller, F. S.
1957 *Excavations at Bethany (1949-1953)*, Jerusalem.
- Sauer, J. A. and L. G. Herr (eds.)
2012 *Hesban II: Ceramic Finds: Typological and Technological Studies of the Pottery Remains from Tell Hesban and Vicinity*, Berrien Springs, MI.
- Schaefer, J.
1986 An Umayyad Potters' complex in the North Theatre, Jarash, Pp. 411-459 in F. Zayadine (ed.), *Jarash Archaeological Project 1981-1983*. Amman.
- Scholl, T.
1986 The Chronology of Jarash Lamps, in *Jarash Archaeological Project 1981-1983*, F. Zayadine (ed.), Amman: 163-166. Seeden, H.
1988 Busra 1983-84: Second Archaeological Report. *Damaszener Mitteilungen* 3: 387-412.
- Slane, K. W.
1997 The Fine Wares, in *Tel Anafa II, i. The Hellenistic and Roman Pottery*. A. Berlin and K. W. Slane, Ann Arbor.
- Sodini, J.-P. and Villeneuve, E.
1992 Le Passage de la Céramique Byzantine a la Céramique Omeyyade en Syrie du Nord, en Palastine et en Transjordanie. Pp. 195-218 in P. Canivet and J.-P. Rey-Coquais (eds.), *La Syrie de Byzance à l'Islam. VIIe-VIIIe Siècles. Actes du Colloque international 11-15 Septembre 1990*. Damascus.
- Stern, E. M.
2001 *Römisches, byzantinisches und frühmittelalterliches Glas 10 v. Chr.-700 n. Chr., Sammlung Ernesto Wolf*. Ostfildern-Ruit.
- Thomsen, R., Christensen A. P. and Ploug, G.
1986 The Graeco-Roman Objects of Clay, the Coins and Necropolis. in *Hama. Fouilles et recherche de la foundation Carlsberg- 1931-1938 III.3*, København.
- Uscatescu, A.
1995 Jarash Bowls and other related local wares from the Spanish excavations at the Macellum of Gerasa (Jarash). *ADAJ* 39: 365-408.
1996 *La Cerámica del Macellum de Gerasa (Yaraš, Jordania)*. Madrid.
2001 Mid Fourth-Fifth Centuries AD stamped pottery from the hippodrome in Jarash. *SHAJ*, Amman.
- Vaag, L. E.
1999 *En undersøgelse af den Senantikke keramikgruppe: Phocaeen Red Slip Ware. Typologi, datering og distribution*. Appendix, Bind 2. PhD. Dissertation, Aarhus University.
- Villeneuve, E. and Watson, P. M. (eds.)
2001 *La Céramique Byzantine et Proto-Islamique en Syrie-Jordaine (IV - VIII Siècles Apr. J.C.)*. Beirut.
- Villeneuve, F., Humbert, J. and Chambon, A.
1993 *Khirbet edh-Dharrah. Tessonnier*.
- Walker, B.
2012 The Islamic Period. Pp. 507-597 in J. A. Sauer and L. G. Herr (eds.), *Hesban II: Ceramic Finds: Typological and Technological Studies of the Pottery Remains from Tell Hesban and Vicinity*. Berrien Springs, MI.
- Walker, B. J. and LaBianca, Ø. S.
2003 The Islamic Quşūr of Tall Ḥisbān: Preliminary Report on the 1998 and 2001 Season. *ADAJ* 47: 443-471.
- Walmsley, A.
1997-98 Settled Life in Mamluk Jordan - Views of the Jordan Valley from Fahl (Pella). *ARAM* 9-10: 129-143.
- Walmsley, A., Blanke, L., Damgaard, K., Mellah, A., McPhillips, S., Roenje, L., Simpson, I., and Bessard, F.
2008 A Mosque, Shops and Bath in Central Jarash: The 2007 Season of the Islamic Jarash Project. *ADAJ* 52: 109-137.
- Watson, P.
1989 Jarash Bowls: Study of a provincial group of byzantine decorated fine ware. *Syria*: 223-261.
1992 Change in Foreign and Regional Economic Links with Pella in the Seventh Century AD: The Ceramic Evidence, Pp. 233-247 in P. Canivet and J.-P. Rey-Coquais (eds.), *La Syrie de Byzance à l'Islam. VIIe-VIIIe Siècles. Actes*

- du Colloque international 11.-15. Septembre 1990. Damascus.*
- Weiss, Z. and Talgam, R.
2002 The Nile festival, building and mosaics: mythological representations in early Byzantine sepphoris. in *The Roman and Byzantine Near East* 3, J. H. Humphrey (ed.), Portsmouth, RI.
- Welles, B. C. (ed.)
1968 *The Excavations at Dura Europos*. New Haven.
- Wilkinson, C. K.
1973 *Nishapur: Pottery of the Early Islamic period*. New York.
- Williams, C.
1989 *Anemurium. The Roman and Early Byzantine Pottery*. Wetteren.
- Yale University Art Gallery
<http://ecatalogue.art.yale.edu/detail.htm?objektId=4993>
(accessed 03.04.2013)
- Zayadine, F.
1978 Excavations on the Upper Citadel of Amman Area A (1975 and 1977). *ADAJ* 22: 20–56.
1983 F. Zayadine (ed.), Amman, 7-28.
1986 The Jearsh Project for Excavation and Restoration, in *Jarash Archaeological Project*
1986 *Jarash Archaeological Project 1981-1983*. Amman.
- Zeitler, J. P.
1990 *The Near East in antiquity, Houses, Sherds and Bones; Aspects of Daily Life in Petra*. Amman.
-